ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 25 NOVEMBER 2025

Gold City Drilling Delivers Multiple Hits

Highlights

- **Drill assays returned from the Gold City prospect**
- **High tenor results over thick intervals including:**
  - **15m @ 1.48 g/t Au, including 5m @ 2.69 g/t Au**
  - **3m @ 8.49 g/t Au, including 1m @ 17.67 g/t Au**
- **Multiple lodes intersected with untested potential at depth and along strike**
- **Further drilling proposed before end of year**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide the results from the maiden drill program at the Gold City Prospect (**Gold City** or the **Prospect**).

The Company conducted shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling in an area of old workings in the southern portion of Gold City (**Figure 1**). The drilling was designed to improve the geological understanding in this structurally complex area. Most drillholes intersected multiple gold zones and mineralisation remains open in all directions. Result highlights include:

- 15m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 20.0m, including 5m @ **2.69** g/t Au
- 1m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 24.0m and 3m @ **8.49** g/t Au from 29.0m (including 1m @ **17.67**g/t Au) and 4m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 34.0m
- 6m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 25.0m including 2m @ **2.20** g/t Au
- 18m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 24.0m and 4m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 48m

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"These are great results for our first drilling at Gold City. Wide zones and multiple hits downhole indicate a very fertile environment for gold deposition. The drilling also confirms an apparent north-easterly plunge to the general mineralisation which is in-line with the findings from the recent infill soil sampling. We have only completed shallow drilling at Gold City so far and there is much more work to do to define the extent of the gold mineralisation, but already it is looking very promising as a satellite operation to Van Uden.

Further data analysis, including the downhole telemetry, will guide the next round of drilling at Gold City."

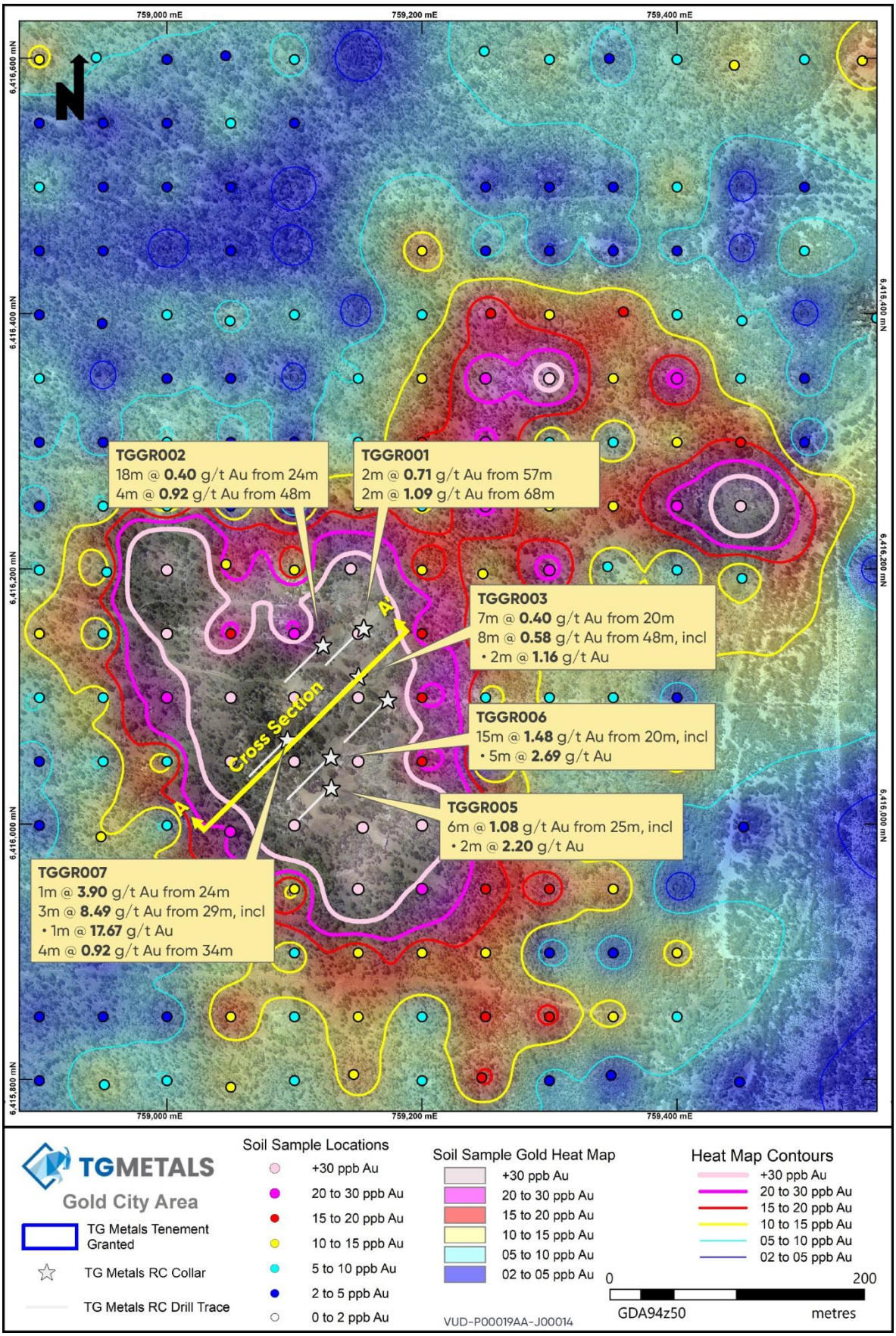

Figure 1 – RC Drilling Collars Showing Intercept Highlights over gold in soil anomaly

Gold City Drilling

The purpose of this drilling campaign was to test mineralised positions intersected from historical drilling, interrogate previous drilled positions at depth poorly tested at the eastern margin of known gold mineralisation. A north-easterly plunge is apparent to the mineralised intercepts which confirms the expansion of the gold in soil anomaly to the north-east reported to the ASX, 14 November 2025. **Figure 1** shows the location of the drillholes and the Cross Section in **Figure 2** is aligned with the general plunge. The full results of significant assays above 0.3g/t Au are provided in **Table 2**.

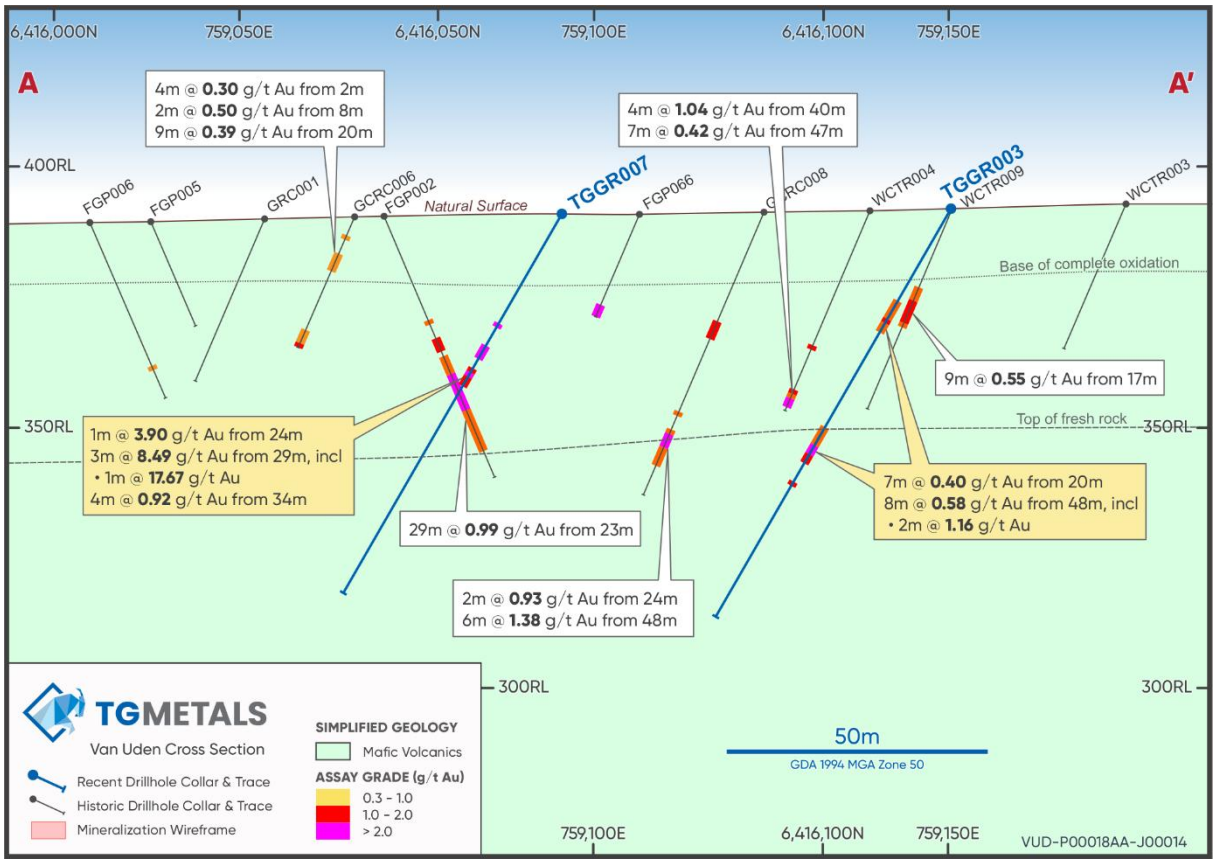

Figure 2 – Cross Section A-A' Showing New Drilling, Historical Drilling with gold intercepts >0.3g/t Au

The RC drilling was conducted with a truck mounted Hydco-Moses drill rig. This rig is suitable for shallow drilling (-110m) in the oxidised to semi-oxidised regolith and is the same drill rig used on the shallow drilling at Van Uden. A total of 7 drillholes are included in this report for 606m of RC drilling. The drillhole dips are all -60º at an azimuth of 225º to provide an intercept alignment with the apparent plunge of the mineralisation. See **Table 1** for drill collar information.

At the time of this report the controls on mineralisation are not known. The host rock appears to be almost exclusively pillow basalts and a main structural control is not yet evident. Further drilling and structural interpretation is required with **gold mineralisation open in all directions**.

This drilling comprised initial 4m composite sampling with individual 1m samples split from the 4m composites after initial assays were interrogated. All samples were assayed using the Photon assay technique, which utilises a larger sample charge than fire assay. This has the potential to reduce the "nugget effect" caused by coarse gold particles. Most of the drillholes recorded multiple gold mineralised intercepts, refer to **Table 2**. No areas of mineralisation were closed off in this round of drilling. Interpretation will follow once extension positions have been tested in the next round of drilling. Holes were surveyed with downhole telemetry. This information will be used to assist with future mineralisation interpretations and drillhole planning.

Table 1 – Drillhole Collar Information GDA94, Zone 50

HOLE ID	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)
TGGR001	-60.0	225.0	759154.356	6416154.470	392.269	84.0
TGGR002	-60.0	225.0	759122.407	6416141.309	392.206	84.0
TGGR003	-60.0	225.0	759150.297	6416116.537	391.652	90.0
TGGR004	-60.0	225.0	759173.291	6416098.307	391.862	96.0
TGGR005	-60.0	225.0	759128.961	6416029.387	389.854	72.0
TGGR006	-60.0	225.0	759128.648	6416053.564	390.494	96.0
TGGR007	-60.0	225.0	759094.497	6416067.313	390.769	84.0

Follow-up Work

Proposed downhole telemetry will be completed to identify the structural controls on gold mineralisation.

Further drilling at Gold City is being planned for inclusion in the current drilling campaign.

Further infill soil sampling is planned for execution in the coming weeks. This will infill gaps in the current soil sampling database.

Assays are pending for several drillholes at the Van Uden deposit, and drilling is ongoing at Van Uden.

Drilling of extensional targets at Van Uden will also commence before year end.

Van Uden Gold Project Description

The Project is located on the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, **Figure 3**, 90km east-northeast of Hyden and 120km south of Southern Cross. It is close to the Marvel Loch (producing) and Westonia - Edna May (care & maintenance) gold processing Plants and is 130km from the Company's established Burmeister lithium deposit at the Lake Johnston Project.

Van Uden Gold consists of an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource as per Table A below on four granted mining leases, four granted exploration licences, one exploration licence application and two miscellaneous licences (for haul roads). The Project lies to the west of the Mt Holland lithium mine, south of the operating Marvel Loch gold Plant, and southeast of the Edna May gold Plant.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Van Uden Gold Deposit - May 2025									
Material	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)
Laterite	234,000	0.9	6,940	525,000	0.7	11,800	759,000	0.7	18,740
Oxide	867,000	1.2	34,200	1,141,000	1.0	38,200	2,008,000	1.0	72,400
Transitional	291,000	1.1	10,700	770,000	1.1	26,500	1,061,000	1.1	37,200
Fresh	318,000	1.6	16,500	2,207,000	1.2	82,300	2,525,000	1.2	98,800
Total	**1,710,000**	**1.2**	**68,340**	**4,643,000**	**1.2**	**158,800**	**6,353,000**	**1.1**	**227,140**

Table A: MRE – Van Uden Gold Deposit

The Mineral Resources statement conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages are dry metric tonnes. It has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au by area within a A$5,000/oz Au optimised pit shell based on mining parameters and operating costs typical for Australian open pit extraction deposits of a similar scale and geology. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding of appropriate significant figures.

The resources comply with the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), a key principle in mineral resource reporting that requires the qualified person to demonstrate that a mineral deposit has the potential to be economically extracted in the future.

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project and 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium deposit, Jaegermeister lithium pegmatites and several surrounding lithium prospects. Burmeister is in proximity to four lithium processing plants and undeveloped deposits. The Van Uden Gold Project contains past producing gold mines and is in proximity to operating gold processing Plants.

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

Contact
Mr David Selfe
Chief Executive Officer
Email: info@tgmetals.com.au

Investor Relations
Evy Litopoulous
ResolveIR
Email: evy@resolveir.com

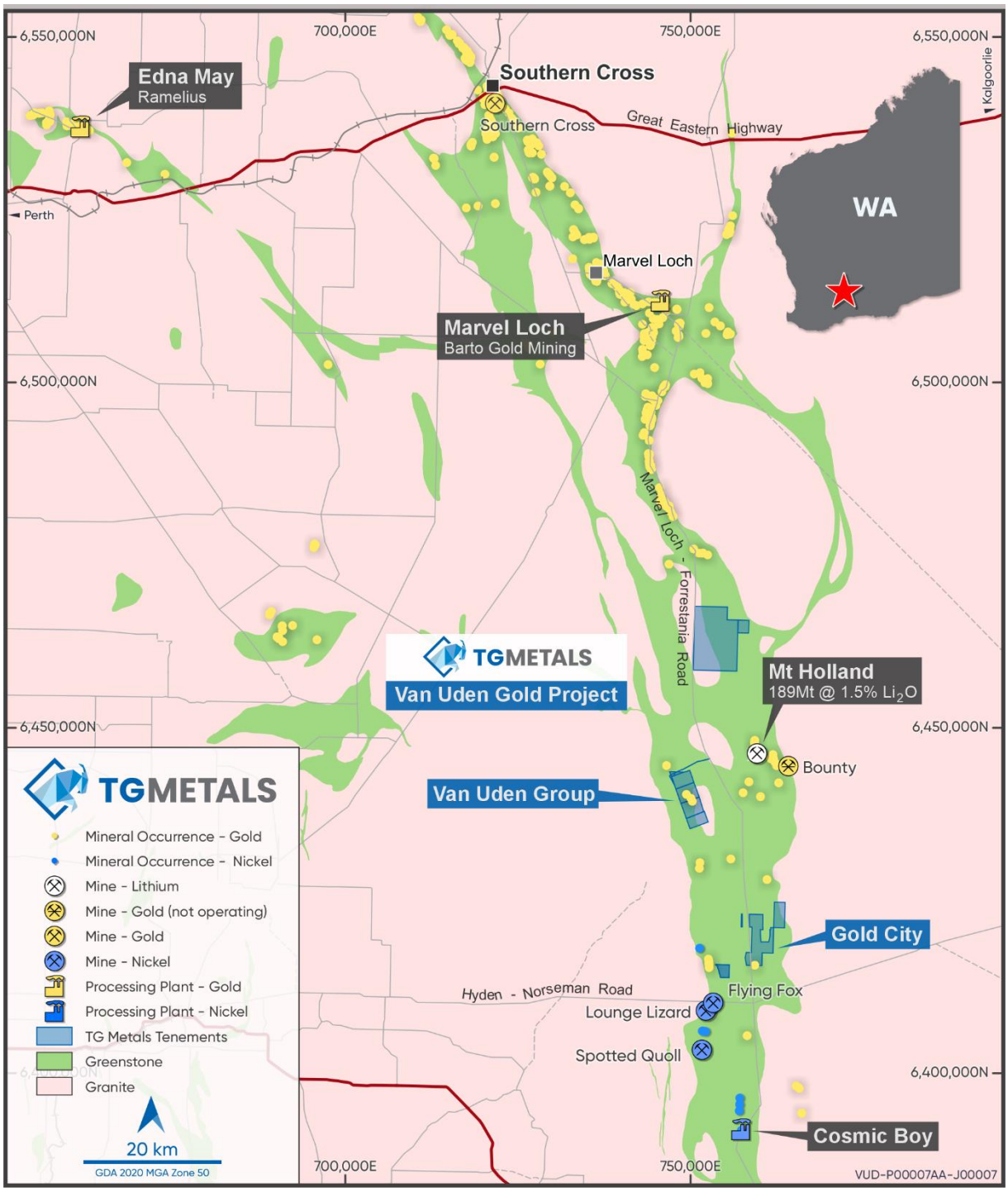

Figure 3 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Van Uden Gold Project

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, exploration targets, geology, drilling and mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr David Selfe who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of TG Metals Limited. Mr Selfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Selfe has consented to the inclusion in this report of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Selfe considers that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Van Uden Gold Project.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain statements that may constitute “forward looking statements”. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the presentation based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 2 – Drill Assay Table – NSI=no significant Intercept (<0.3g/tAu).

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)
TGGR001	0.0	20.0	20	NSI
TGGR001	20.0	24.0	4	0.30
TGGR001	24.0	28.0	4	0.41
TGGR001	28.0	57.0	4	NSI
TGGR001	57.0	58.0	1	0.51
TGGR001	58.0	59.0	1	0.91
TGGR001	59.0	68.0	1	NSI
TGGR001	60.0	68.0	4	NSI
TGGR001	64.0	68.0	4	0.27
TGGR001	68.0	69.0	1	1.17
TGGR001	69.0	70.0	1	1.00
TGGR001	70.0	84.0	14	NSI
TGGR002	0.0	24.0	24	NSI
TGGR002	24.0	25.0	1	0.50
TGGR002	25.0	26.0	1	0.25
TGGR002	26.0	27.0	1	0.47
TGGR002	27.0	28.0	1	0.31
TGGR002	28.0	29.0	1	0.23
TGGR002	29.0	30.0	1	0.34
TGGR002	30.0	31.0	1	0.50
TGGR002	31.0	32.0	1	0.33
TGGR002	32.0	36.0	4	0.34
TGGR002	36.0	40.0	4	0.25
TGGR002	40.0	41.0	1	1.40
TGGR002	41.0	42.0	1	0.40
TGGR002	42.0	48.0	6	NSI
TGGR002	48.0	49.0	1	0.36
TGGR002	49.0	50.0	1	1.85
TGGR002	50.0	51.0	1	1.11
TGGR002	51.0	52.0	1	0.36
TGGR002	52.0	84.0	32	NSI
TGGR003	0.0	20.0	20	NSI
TGGR003	20.0	24.0	4	0.31
TGGR003	24.0	25.0	1	0.66
TGGR003	25.0	26.0	1	0.41
TGGR003	26.0	27.0	1	0.47
TGGR003	27.0	48.0	21	NSI
TGGR003	48.0	52.0	4	0.30
TGGR003	52.0	53.0	1	1.15
TGGR003	53.0	54.0	1	1.17
TGGR003	54.0	55.0	1	0.58
TGGR003	55.0	56.0	1	0.52
TGGR003	56.0	60.0	4	NSI
TGGR003	60.0	61.0	1	0.59
TGGR003	61.0	90.0	29	NSI
TGGR004	0.0	24.0	24	NSI
TGGR004	24.0	25.0	1	0.29
TGGR004	25.0	26.0	1	0.28
TGGR004	26.0	27.0	1	0.29
TGGR004	27.0	28.0	1	0.47
TGGR004	28.0	96.0	68	NSI
TGGR005	0.0	25.0	25	NSI
TGGR005	25.0	26.0	1	0.48
TGGR005	26.0	27.0	1	0.36
TGGR005	27.0	28.0	1	2.24
TGGR005	28.0	29.0	1	2.16
TGGR005	29.0	30.0	1	0.06
TGGR005	30.0	31.0	1	1.20
TGGR005	31.0	72.0	41	NSI
TGGR006	0.0	13.0	13	NSI
TGGR006	13.0	14.0	1	1.16
TGGR006	14.0	20.0	6	NSI
TGGR006	20.0	21.0	1	5.29
TGGR006	21.0	22.0	1	1.73
TGGR006	22.0	23.0	1	0.80
TGGR006	23.0	24.0	1	2.56
TGGR006	24.0	25.0	1	3.06
TGGR006	25.0	26.0	1	0.98
TGGR006	26.0	27.0	1	1.17
TGGR006	27.0	28.0	1	1.58
TGGR006	28.0	29.0	1	1.72
TGGR006	29.0	30.0	1	0.65
TGGR006	30.0	31.0	1	0.28
TGGR006	31.0	32.0	1	0.45
TGGR006	32.0	33.0	1	0.52
TGGR006	33.0	34.0	1	0.20
TGGR006	34.0	35.0	1	1.14
TGGR006	35.0	96.0	61	NSI
TGGR007	0.0	24.0	24	NSI
TGGR007	24.0	25.0	1	3.90
TGGR007	25.0	29.0	4	NSI
TGGR007	29.0	30.0	1	17.67
TGGR007	30.0	31.0	1	4.41
TGGR007	31.0	32.0	1	3.39
TGGR007	32.0	33.0	1	0.19
TGGR007	33.0	34.0	1	0.06
TGGR007	34.0	35.0	1	0.99
TGGR007	35.0	36.0	1	1.05
TGGR007	36.0	37.0	1	0.70
TGGR007	37.0	38.0	1	0.92
TGGR007	38.0	84.0	46	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All holes were sampled at 1 m intervals using an on-board Ox Cyclone Sampling system with fixed cone splitter engineered for the rig. • Two samples (Original + Duplicate) were collected each metre, representing 12.5 % of total cyclone discharge per split. • Composite sampling was initially completed using 4 m scoops for preliminary geochemical screening. Based on composite assay results, 1 m original and duplicate splits collected at the time of drilling were submitted for definitive analysis. Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted every 20 samples, and coarse blanks every 40 samples. All samples were dry. • Samples were transported to Laboratory: SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie WA (17 Stockyard Way) for PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on pulverised material.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse-circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken using a Hydo Moses truck mounted rig (JDC Drilling, Southern Cross WA)
		• The rig was equipped with a:
		  ○ face sampling pneumatic hammer,
		  ○ ELGI 350 PSI, 900cfm Compressor
		  ○ 700 PSI @ 1400 CFM Hurricane auxiliary booster
		  ○ KL remote rod handler, and
		  ○ TJM hands free break out system.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded by comparing the two splitter outputs each meter. • Sample recoveries were generally high, with the vast majority of intervals collected dry and with negligible sample loss observed from the cyclone/splitter. • Wet intervals were rare and occurred outside mineralised zones. Given the overall dry drilling conditions and consistent use of a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fixed cone-splitter configuration, no material loss or bias related to moisture, adhesion, or preferential discharge of fines/coarse material is expected.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*
		• RC drill cuttings of the metre interval was sieved and placed into a chip tray for geological logging and future reference. Clay intervals in regolith were not sieved, however any remnant rock/hard material were sieved and washed for identification.
		• TG Metals Limited geological logging system:
		  ○ Recognises fresh rock vs regolith.
		  ○ Is both qualitative and quantitative.
		  ○ Industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed.
		  ○ Every interval (m) drilled was logged.
		  ○ 20m interval Chip trays were labelled and used to store a small representative sample for future reference.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Samples were split at the rig using a fixed cone splitter, producing two by 12.5 % sub-samples per metre.
		• All samples were transported to SGS Kalgoorlie for preparation and PhotonAssay™ analysis.
		• Laboratory preparation (SGS Kalgoorlie) included:
		  ○ Drying at 105 °C (< 3 kg) — G_DRY
		  ○ Crushing 90 % < 3.35 mm — G_CRU_KG
		  ○ 500g PhotonAssay™ jar filled from crushed material
		• Sample weights were recorded by SGS on receipt.
		• CRMs and blanks returned results within expected limits.
		• Field duplicates retained but not yet analysed.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,*	• Laboratory: SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie WA (17 Stockyard Way). • Method: PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on pulverised material. • Charge weight: 500g Detection limit: 0.03 ppm Au – 350 ppm Au (over-range PAAU02H, 100 – 3500 ppm Au). • Preparation: drying, crushing (90 % < 3.35 mm) prior to jar fill. • Precision may be reduced in samples with elevated U, Th or Ba.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No umpire analyses to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All assays reviewed and verified internally by TG Metals geological personnel prior to import into the master database. • No twinned holes were drilled. However, holes were drilled in proximity to historical drillholes for comparative and additional data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Coordinate system: MGA94 Zone 50. • Collar survey: GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). DGPS at conclusion of the program • Downhole survey: CHAMPS north-seeking gyro (Continuous mode) – manufactured by Downhole Surveys Pty Ltd • Topography: LiDAR surface model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillholes were positioned on appropriate spacings for the current exploration objectives, including targeted infill and step-out drilling designed to test geological continuity along the interpreted structure. • Assays reported on 1 m intervals; no compositing applied. • The current drill spacing is not intended for Mineral Resource estimation, and the data are not sufficient at this stage to support a Mineral Resource classification under the JORC Code. The program is designed to improve geological understanding and guide further drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was oriented to best test interpreted shear- and vein-hosted mineralisation; however, as the true orientation of mineralised structures is not yet fully constrained, some bias cannot be entirely excluded at this early stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and sealed in calico bags inside polyweave sacks, cable-tied and labelled at the rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Chain of custody was maintained by TG Metals personnel, who personally transported samples directly from site to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory for registration and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits specific to this program. • Internal QAQC checks identified no material issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Gold Cities is within Exploration Licence **77/1535.** The tenement is currently held by Montague Resources Pty Ltd (80%) and Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd (20%). **Ownership:** TG Metals has acquired 80% ownership of the Exploration lease from Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, pending title transfer. • The tenement is in good standing and unaffected by heritage or environmental encumbrances.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold Cities was previously mined (1950's) and drilled by earlier operators as part of historic gold extraction and exploration. • Historic data have been reviewed where available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Orogenic, shear- and vein-hosted gold mineralisation occurs within the Forrestania greenstone belt along the sediment–mafic contact, intruded by a pegmatite dyke. Host rocks are amphibolite-facies metasediments and mafic volcanic units showing local quartz veining and minor schistose alteration. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and consistent with regional orogenic systems of the Western Australian Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• Collar coordinates, orientation and hole depths for the infill drilling have been provided in the Table 1 of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No holes were abandoned.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts reported on length-weighted 1 m assays using the following criteria: ○ Lower cut-off: 0.3g/t Au ○ Minimum downhole width: 1 m ○ Maximum internal dilution: 2 m ○ No top-cut applied ○ No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intercepts represent downhole lengths • The true orientation and thickness of the mineralisation are not yet known, as drilling to date has not defined the geometry of the controlling structures with sufficient confidence. • As such, true widths cannot be estimated at this stage and may vary depending on the eventual dip and orientation of the mineralised zones.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, diagrams and sections have been included in the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All holes from this program have been included in Table 2 to ensure balanced reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drilling was conducted to expand geological knowledge on structural controls of mineralisation. • No density or metallurgical data were collected.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned further work includes step-out and deeper RC drilling to test for extensions of the historical workings and along-strike structural targets. DGPS pickup of all collars will be completed opportunistically during and upon completion of the program.