TNG LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29TH APRIL 2013

ASX CODE: TNG

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PROJECTS

Mount Peake: Fe-V-Ti
Manbarrum: Zn-Pb-Ag
East Rover: Cu-Au
McArthur: Cu
Mount Hardy: Cu-Au
Sandover: Cu-Au

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FURTHER STRONG COPPER AND GOLD RESULTS AT MOUNT HARDY

Third diamond hole intersects zones up to 4.5% Cu and 1.2g/t Au: Diamond drilling continuing at IP targets

Highlights:

- **Results received for third diamond drill hole at Mount Hardy, with results including:**
  - **3.1m @ 1.86% Cu from 61.9m down-hole, including: 1.0m @ 4.50% Cu from 62.5m down-hole; and**
  - **1.6m @ 1.60% Cu from 45.4m down-hole, including: 0.6m @ 2.92% Cu from 45.4m down-hole;**
- **Gold results include values up to 1.2g/t Au, associated with copper mineralisation and anomalous silver and zinc.**
- **First time coincident high-grade copper and gold have been recorded at Mt Hardy in drilling.**
- **Diamond drilling continuing at IP targets.**

Australian resources company TNG Limited (ASX: **TNG**) advises that ongoing drilling at its 100%-owned **Mount Hardy Copper Project** in the Northern Territory (*Figure 1*) is continuing to deliver positive results, with the third hole in the current 15-hole program intersecting significant zones of **copper mineralisation grading up to 4.5% Cu** plus **gold grades of up to 1.2g/t Au**.

This is the first time coincident copper and gold have been recorded in drill samples.

Diamond drilling of six target areas at Mount Hardy commenced in early March (see ASX Release – 11 March 2013). Drilling has been completed on EM Targets 2, and 4, and at the geochemical targets at the Mount Hardy and Browns Prospects, and is continuing at EM Target 1 and both IP targeted holes at Mount Hardy and Browns.

To date, 14 of the 15 planned diamond drill holes have been completed, for a total of 1,800m. Samples have been submitted for the first 12 holes with laboratory results now received for the first three holes, all of which were drilled at the Mount Hardy prospect. Results for holes 13MHDDH001 and 13MHDDH002 were reported in the ASX Release of 18th of April 2013.

Results from the third hole, 13MHDDH003, are presented below. A full assessment of the Mount Hardy Prospect and other target areas will follow during the June Quarter once all outstanding assay results have been received. The locations of holes reported are shown in Table 1 and on Figure 2. Significant results for hole 13MHDDH003 are outlined on Table 2.

Three sections were drilled at the Mount Hardy Prospect targeting the strong surface copper mineralisation outlined last year (*see ASX Releases – 18 September 2012 and 21 October 2012*).

A total of four holes (13MHDDH001 to 13MHDDH004) were drilled on these three sections. All holes have been drilled towards the SSE (azimuth 150 degrees) and 45-60 degrees dip.

Hole 13MHDDH003 has returned a number of intersections of potentially economic mineralisation, as outlined in Table 2 below. The results provide further strong evidence of the substantial potential of the Mount Hardy Project to host a large mineralised system.

Copper grade is associated with quartz veining, both thin (mm to cm scale) stringer stockworks and broader (>1m) veins, found within zones of intense shearing and structural disruption.

All intersections below 45m down-hole are in fresh rock with copper species being predominantly chalcopyrite, and minor bornite and chalcocite between 45m and 58m. Mineralisation occurs from near surface to 97m depth, with the strongest mineralisation occurring between 45m and 74m – a 29m thick zone of alteration and veining.

Alteration is generally silicification with associated sericite-pyrite development. Weathering occurs to a depth of 35 metres and malachite dominates as the copper species at shallow depths.

Best analytical values to date are:

1.60m @ 1.60% Cu from 45.40m, including:
0.60m @ 2.92% Cu from 45.40m
3.10m @ 1.86% Cu from 61.90m, including:
1.00m @ 4.50% Cu from 62.50m

Hole 3MHDDH003 was drilled to test below the surface costeaning completed in the 1960s. Recent re-sampling of these historic costeans by TNG returned results of 12m grading 2% Cu (in semi-continuous channel sampling). This section line lies 80m to the east of the previously reported holes 13MHDDH001 and 13MHDDH002.

Results included a multi-element suite and fire assay gold analyses. Gold results in hole 13MHDDH003 include anomalous values in both higher copper zones, with the significance of this association still to be determined. The copper zones were also sporadiacally anomalous for silver (to 19ppm Ag) and zinc (to 980ppm Zn).

The full suite of results including gold assays is provided below:

0.60m @ 2.92% Cu and 1.15g/t Au from 45.40m; and
1.00m @ 4.50% Cu and 0.40g/t Au from 62.50m down-hole

Following an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the Mount Hardy prospect area in March 2013 another hole was planned and has recently been completed. The IP survey outlined a strong chargeability zone which plunges at a shallow angle to the west and which corresponds with the exposed copper mineralisation seen on the Mount Hardy Prospect hill.

This zone has been tested by the shallow holes 13MHDDH001 through 004 (see Figure 3). The IP-targeted hole is shown in magenta on Figure 3. Results for 13MHDD004 are expected soon and will be reported after assessment.

As per the new 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used in these exploration results, and outlined in Appendix One, is as follows:

Mineralisation noted to date at the Mount Hardy project is hosted by the Lander Rock Beds Palaeoproterozoic metasediments of the Aileron Province of the Arunta Region, and is found within quartz veins and shear zones together with mineralised and altered Lander schists. Copper is found in chalcopyrite in fresh rock (drill samples, >30 metres below surface) but all surface exposures are oxidised with malachite, azurite, and chrysocolla dominant. Lead and zinc occur as galena and sphalerite in fresh material and cerrusite and smithsonite (respectively) in weathered surface samples.

All drilling to data has been on Exploration Licence 27892, which is wholly owned by TNG Limited. Drilling at Mount Hardy in 2013 has been by diamond drill holes of either HQ or NQ size core, with core recovery consistently over 95%. Hole spacings vary depending on the target, but at Mount Hardy are around 30-40 metres across strike and down dip, with lines 60-80 metres apart (along strike).

Hole collar locations have been picked up with standard GPS to an accuracy of 3 metres, while downhole position is determined by Reflex surveys every 30 metres. At the Mount Hardy Prospect the holes were drilled nearly perpendicular to the mineralisation and so approximate true thicknesses.

Sampling is by half cut core with samples being over intervals of 0.3 to 1.2 metres in length (determined by geological units), and of 2-5 kilograms weight. Sample preparation involves drying, coarse crushing and pulverisation of the complete sample to >85% <75 microns. Base metals were determined on a pulp sub-sample by four acid digest and ICP-AES finish, while gold and Pt/Pd values were based on a 50 gram Fire Assay charge with ICP read. Certified standards were inserted to check laboratory calibration and returned within acceptable limits.

All reported assay values have been composited with a 0.1% Cu cut-off and are length weighted averages. No intervals exceeding 1 metre of included waste are allowed.

Drilling continues on site and is likely to be complete by the end of April. Upon receipt of all results a full assessment will be undertaken to determine the next steps, which are likely to include more drilling later in the year.

Table 1: Location and dip/azimuth information for holes reported from the Mount Hardy Project

Hole Number	Depth	Northing (GDA94_52)	Easting (GDA94_52)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (True)
13MHDDH001	100	7552941	766432	639	-50	150
13MHDDH002	200	7553004	766405	633	-50	150
13MHDDH003	120	7552968	766483	643	-60	150

Table 2: Significant intersections from hole 13MHDDH003 (at a 0.1% Cu cut-off)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
13MHDDH003	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.18	<
	10.00	25.00	15.00	0.14	<
	34.30	37.80	3.50	0.27	<
	45.40	**47.00**	**1.60**	**1.22**	**0.44**
Incl.	**45.40**	**46.00**	**0.60**	**2.92**	**1.15**
	54.00	58.00	4.00	0.31	<
	61.90	**65.00**	**3.10**	**1.86**	**0.20**
Incl.	**62.50**	**63.50**	**1.00**	**4.50**	**0.40**
	68.70	69.20	0.50	0.11	<
	70.10	70.30	0.20	1.00	<
	73.00	74.00	1.00	0.15	<
	96.10	97.00	0.90	0.17	<

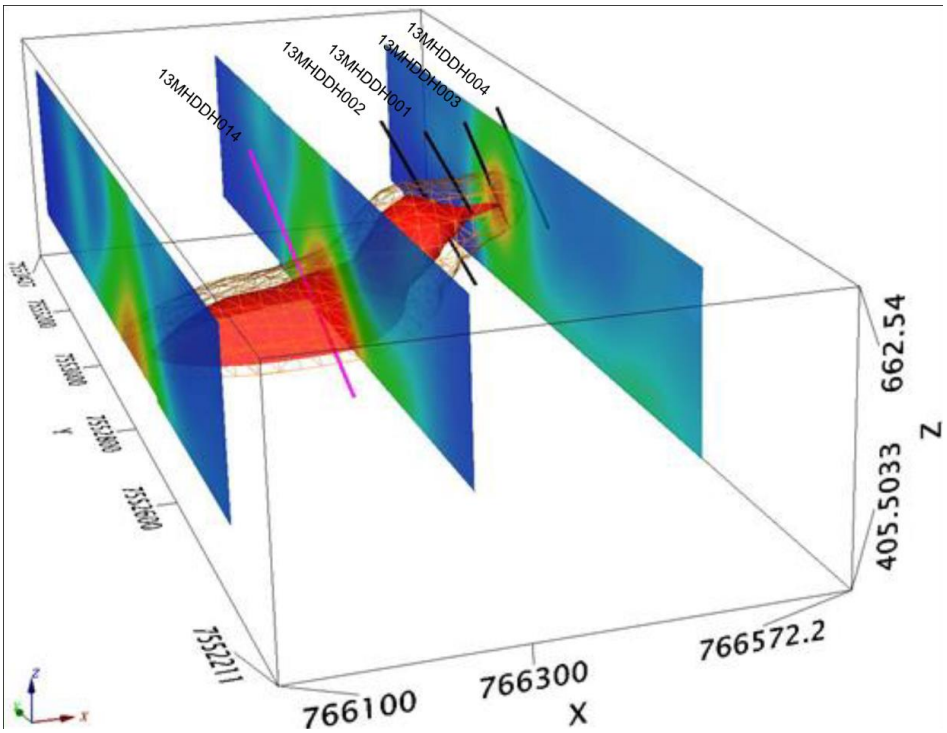

Figure 3: 3D view of the Mount Hardy Prospect area from the south showing IP chargeability sections and high chargeability body (red wireframe) and planned/completed holes

TNG's Managing Director Paul Burton said the third diamond hole had intersected significant grades of copper and coincident gold mineralisation some 80m along strike from the encouraging results reported in the first two holes.

"As we learn more about the mineralisation style at Mount Hardy, it continues to provide strong encouragement for a large project," Mr Burton said. "It's also important to note we that are on the edge of the Tanami region where significant gold prospects and mines occur.

"We have hit mineralisation is every hole completed to date and we are continuing to intersect sulphide and oxide mineralisation at depth beneath the extensive surface copper mineralisation delineated last year. Drilling is continuing and should be completed within the next week."

Paul E Burton
Managing Director

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Exploration Manager Mr Kim Grey B.Sc. and M. Econ. Geol. Mr Grey is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of TNG Limited. Mr Grey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Grey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appear.

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Forward-Looking Statements

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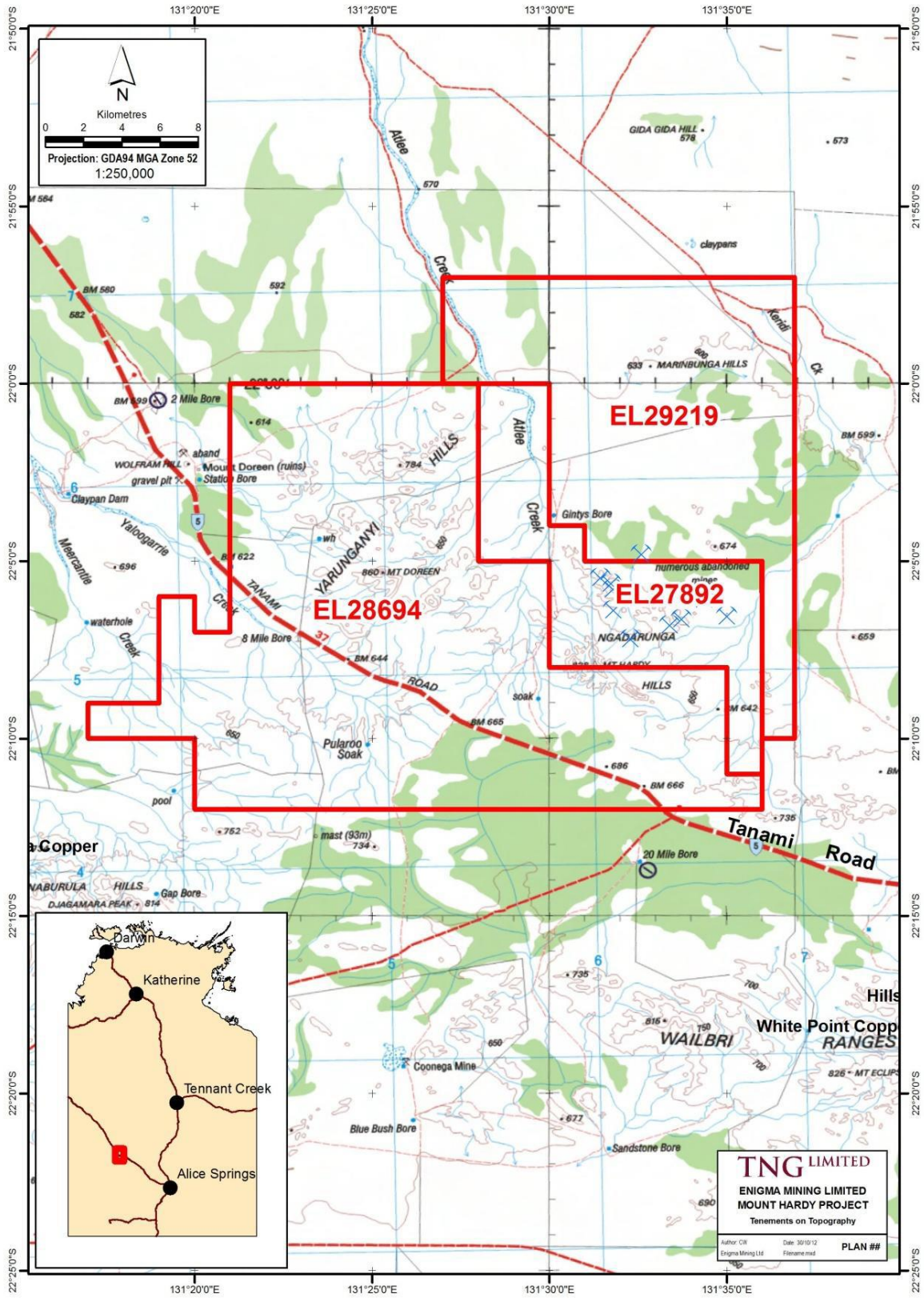

Figure 1: Location of the Mount Hardy Project tenements, Northern Territory.

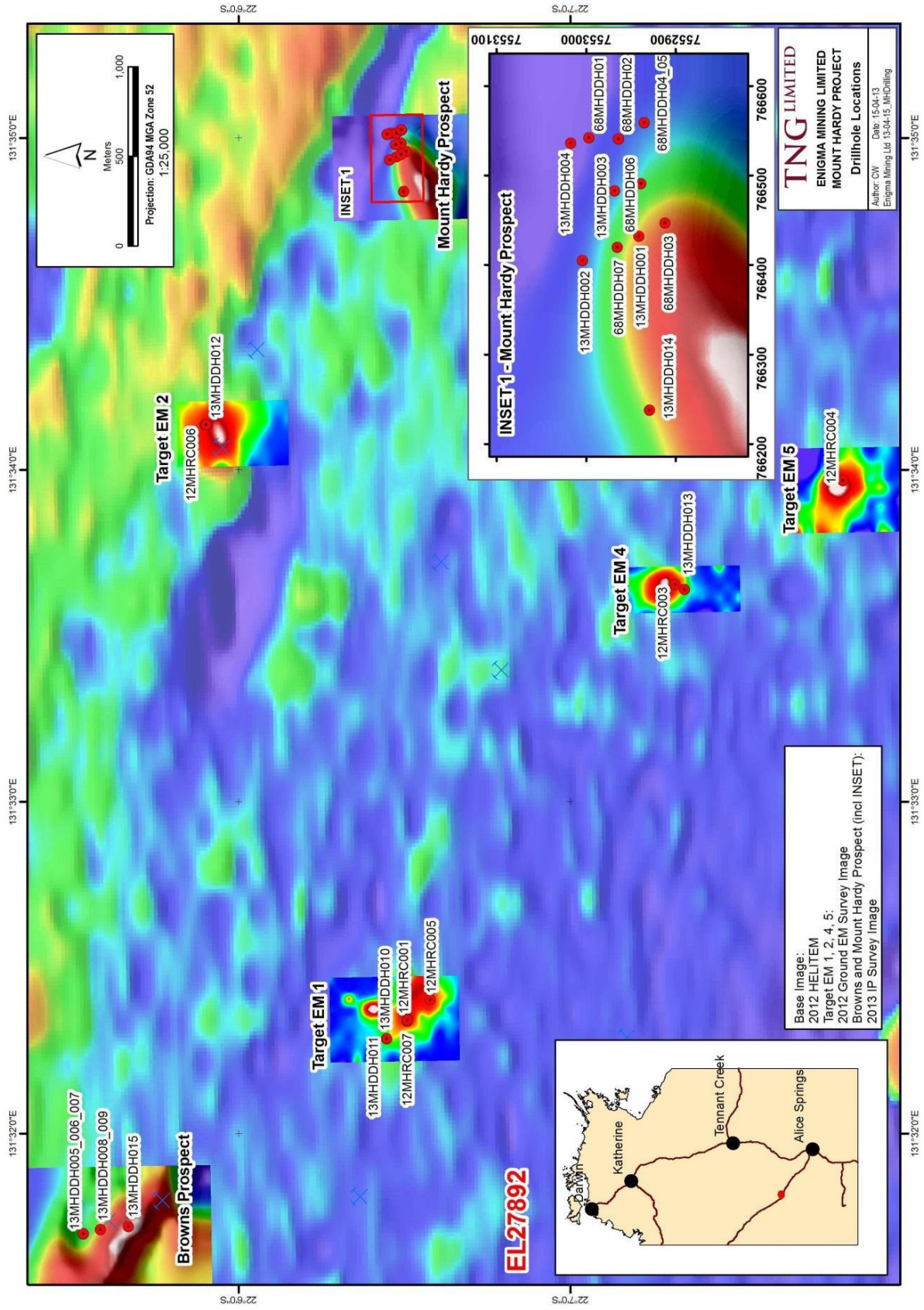

Figure Two: Drill Hole Location diagram, showing recent holes together with existing drilling.

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Appendix One
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	*Sampling is of cut half core submitted to ALS laboratory for industry standard preparation (all crushed and pulverized to >85% <75 um) and analysis by ICP technique (Lab Code ME-ICP61a and PGM-ICP24).*
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).*	*Drilling is by diamond core with both standard HQ and NQ sized core being drilled. For this hole HQ was drilled top to bottom*
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.*	*Core recovery was logged and entered into the database. Core recoveries were in excess of 99% and there are no core loss issues or recovery problems.* *Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Core metreages were checked against core blocks and drillers records.* *Diamond core with high recovery provides the best possible and most representative sample medium. No issues of fines loss were observed. No issues relating to preferential loss/gain of grade material have been noted.*
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.*	*Core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, colour, weathering, alteration, structure and mineralisation. Geotechnical logging included recovery and RQD, while significant structures were logged with alpha and beta angles measured on oriented core or alpha angles on un-oriented core.* *All core has been photographed both dry and wet.* *All holes were logged in full. RC holes were logged in one metre sample lengths, core was logged to the geological units.*
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.*	*All core was sampled by a core saw with half core sampling* *The sample preparation for core samples follows industry best practice, with oven drying of samples prior to coarse crushing and pulverization (to >85% passing 75 microns) of the entire sample* *No field duplicates have been taken. Further sampling (second half, lab umpire assay) will be conducted if it is considered necessary* *The sample size (2-5 kg) is considered to be adequate for the material and grainsize being sampled and the style of mineralisation being drilled*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Samples have been analyzed at ALS laboratory Perth by method ME-ICP61a and PGM-ICP24. ME-ICP61a involves a four acid digest which is considered a near total digest for most silicate matrices* *Base metal elements Cu, Pb, and Zn, together with other elements, were determined by ICP technique with readings by atomic emission spectroscopy (AES) – an industry standard technique* *Gold and Pt, Pd were determined by a 50 gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish, an industry standard technique* *QC procedures included the insertion of certified standards into the laboratory sample sequence at a rate of 1 in 25. No blank samples were inserted.* *Results for the two standards inserted into the batch that covers this report are acceptable*
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.*	*Mineralised core from this hole was visually verified by the Exploration Manager.* *No twinned holes have been drilled to date at Mount Hardy* *Primary geological logging was onto A3 diamond log sheets using standard coding lists, while numeric data was entered into standardized spreadsheets on field laptops and uploaded into the company database.* *No adjustments have been made to the primary assay 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.*	*Drill hole collars have been set out and picked up using averaging on a standard GPS device, with accuracy of better than 3 metres for Northing and Easting, and around 5 metres for RL.* *All holes had single shot Reflex readings taken at a minimum of every 30 metres downhole by the drilling contractor* *Elevation (RL) values are in AHD metres* *All coordinates data for the project are in MGA_GDA94 Zone 52. Local coordinates are MGA.* *Topographic data from the project area is poor with HELITEM data providing moderate accuracy along lines where flown.*
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.*	*At this early stage of exploration hole spacings vary as dictated by target size and position. At the Mount Hardy prospect there were three lines of drilling (1968 and 2013 holes) with line spacings at a nominal 80 metres.* *Current drill spacing and distribution may be sufficient for resource determination, but full analytical results need be awaited prior to this being resolved* *No compositing has been applied to the exploration results*
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.*	*Holes in the Mount Hardy prospect area have been drilled on an azimuth of 150 degrees magnetic, which is perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation seen at surface. Hole dips are 45 to 60 degrees to the SSE and are near perpendicular to the steep NNW dipping mineralisation*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*All core and samples were under company supervision at all times prior to delivery to ALS laboratories in Alice Springs*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*No sampling audits have been completed to date at Mount Hardy*

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	*The Mount Hardy prospect is located on tenement EL 27892, which is wholly owned by TNG Limited.* *The tenement is in good standing with no know impediments*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*The Mount Hardy Copper Field has had historic exploration and small scale mining since discovery in the 1930's. The BMR (federal precursor to Geoscience Australia) and NTGS (Territory) government Geology/Mines departments conducted drilling at the Mount Hardy Copper Mine in 1967-68, the only drilling on the tenement prior to TNG's activities commencing in 2012.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Copper mineralisation at Mount Hardy is predominantly hosted by quartz veins/sheeted veins within the Lander Rock Beds Paleoproterozoic siliciclastic metasediments. There is a strong overall structural control on mineralisation and alteration noted to date is sericite/silica/chlorite together with sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite)*
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:* ○ *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.*	*Drill details are outlined in Tables 1 and 2*
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.*	*All reported assay have been length weighted.* *SG/length weighting is not warranted due to the total sulphide abundance rarely exceeding 25%* *No minimum or maximum cut has been applied* *A 0.1% Cu Cut-Off has been applied to indicate significant mineralisation* *No metal equivalent values have been applied*
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').*	*At the Mount Hardy prospect mineralisation strikes approximately 060/240 and dips at 50 to 70 degrees to the NNW.* *Holes oriented at -45 to -60 degrees dipping towards the SSW (150 degrees) are approximately perpendicular to mineralisation.* *Therefore reported downhole intersections approximate true width*

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.*	*Refer to Figures 1, 2 and 3 in the body of 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 significant results are reported. Where values have been averaged over an interval the maximum width of included below cut-off grade is one metre*
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.*	*Surface geochemical results and mapping over the Mount Hardy prospect have been reported previously* *Gravity and IP geophysical surveys have been completed over the Mount Hardy prospect, but interpretation is ongoing and will be reported in due course* *Samples from this drilling campaign have been analyzed for a range of elements which include: Au, Pt, Pd (by Fire Assay), and Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn by ICP technique*
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.*	*The drilling continues on site and is likely to continue to the end of April.* *Samples for holes 13MHDDH001 through 012 have been submitted to ALS laboratory, results are awaited, and will be reported as they come available* *Assessment of this and other prospects will await completion of drilling, receipt of all analyses, and (for some holes) completion of down hole EM surveys* *It is expected that results will warrant further drilling later in 2013*