TNG LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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ASX CODE: TNG

REGISTERED OFFICE
TNG Limited
Level 1, 282 Rokeby Road
Subiaco, Western Australia 6008

T +61 8 9327 0900
F +61 8 9327 0901

W www.tngltd.com.au
E corporate@tngltd.com.au

ABN 12 000 817 023

PROJECTS

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

CONTACT DETAILS

Paul Burton | +61 8 9327 0900
Nicholas Read | +61 419 929 046
Simon Robertson | +61 8 9327 0900

MORE HIGH-GRADE COPPER, BASE METAL AND GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT MOUNT HARDY

Latest results include grades up to 3.86% Cu, 11.75% Zn, and 9.44 g/t Au

Highlights:

- **Latest batch of assays includes best intersection to date, from hole 13MHDD015 at the Browns IP Target:**
  - **13.0m @ 1.17% Cu and 1.82% Zn from 74m down-hole, *including*:**
  - **1.0m @ 3.86% Cu, 11.75% Zn, 2.09% Pb from 77m down-hole**
- **Further high-grade gold intersections returned in the fourth hole drilled at the Mount Hardy Prospect, including:**
  - **1.0m @ 9.44g/t Au from 112m down-hole**
- **Diamond drilling program now completed with a total of 2,182m drilled in 15 holes – assays awaited for a further six holes.**

Australian resources company TNG Limited (ASX: **TNG**) is pleased to report further strong results from diamond drilling at its 100%-owned **Mount Hardy Copper Project** in the Northern Territory (*Figure 1*), with the latest batch of assays including the best intersection seen to date.

The drilling program has now been completed, comprising a total of 2,814m in 15 holes with RC pre-collars drilled for four holes for approximately 600m. The remainder, including all mineralised intervals, were drilled with a diamond drill rig generating HQ or NQ sized core. All logging and sampling has now been completed and samples submitted for analysis.

Results for holes 13MHDDH001, 002 and 003 were reported in April (*see ASX Releases – 18 April 2013 and 29 April 2013*). Results for holes 13MHDDH004 to 13MHDDH009, and 13MHDDH015 are presented below. A full assessment of the completed drilling program will be provided once all results have been received later this Quarter.

The locations of holes reported below are shown in Table 1 and on Figure 2. Significant results for each hole are outlined in Table 2.

The hole designed to test the IP anomaly outlined south of the Browns Prospect (13MHDDH015) returned the most significant results to date. This hole intersected a broad zone of copper, zinc and lead mineralisation with outstanding zinc grades and strong copper and lead values. Best values were:

- **13.0m @ 1.17% Cu, 1.82% Zn and 0.46% Pb** from 74m down-hole, *including*
- **1.0m @ 3.86% Cu, 11.75% Zn, 2.09% Pb** from 77m down-hole

Copper mineralisation is predominantly hosted within chalcopyrite (see Figure 3), although some minor chalcocite and bornite may be present at this depth. Lead and zinc are found in galena and sphalerite respectively.

These base metal grades were hosted by a quartz breccia and, in places, approached massive sulphide composition. This mineralisation is hosted in siliciclastic schists of the Lander Beds Proterozoic rocks, as with other mineralisation seen over the Mount Hardy Project. The IP target was outlined from the interpretation of a survey completed in March 2013, see figure 4). The anomaly is approximately 500m x 200m. There is significant potential for more mineralisation within this feature and further drilling is required to define this.

This success highlights the value of undertaking IP surveys to identify new sulphide base metal targets in the Arunta region, and is likely to prompt further geophysical work on this and TNG's other copper projects.

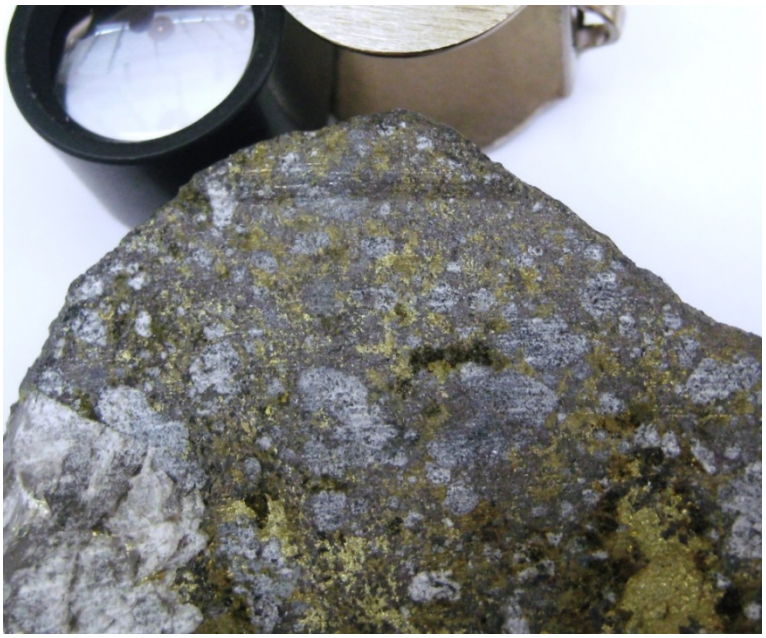
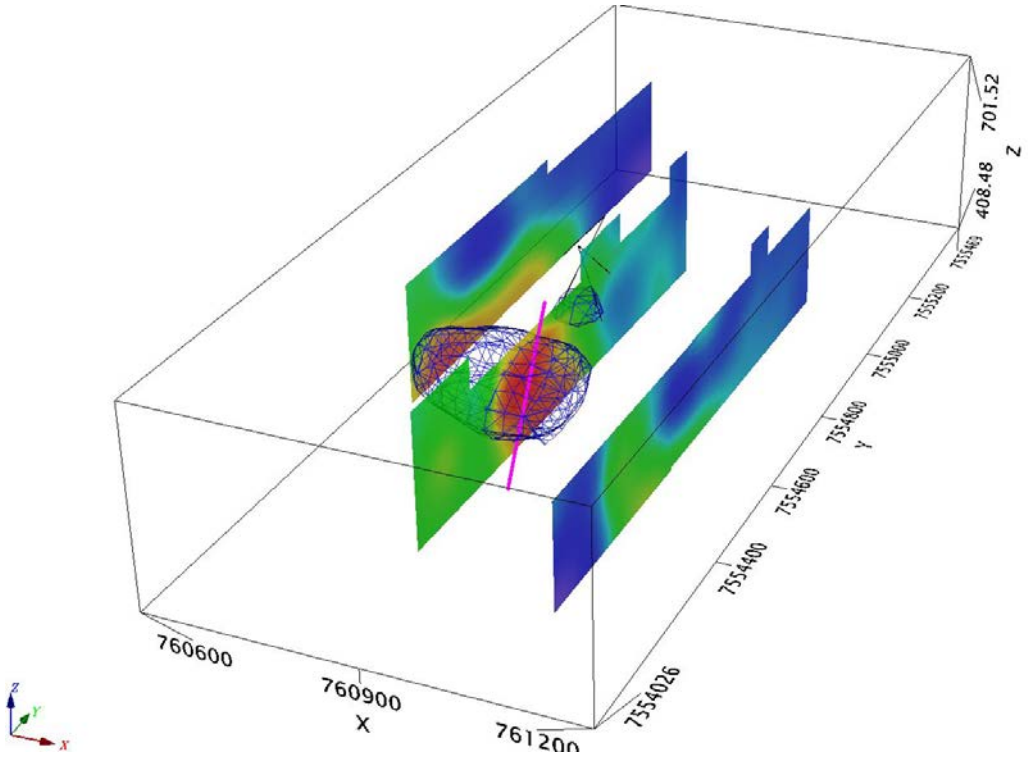


Figure 3 – Browns Prospect: Section of core from hole 13MHDDH015 at 78.1m, showing copper in chalcopyrite (shiny yellow), lead in galena (shiny silver flecks), and zinc in sphalerite (dark grey zones). The hand lens shown for scale is 18mm wide.

Figure 4 – IP anomaly showing Drill trace for 13MHDDH015



Holes 13MHDDH005 to 13MHDDH009 were drilled at the original Browns Prospect, which was outlined by mapping and sampling conducted by TNG in late 2012.

Holes were drilled on two sections, targeting mineralisation below a large outcropping quartz vein with significant malachite staining, and an area of old workings.

The quartz vein is shown in Figure 5 below, where malachite is prominent on the vein selvages in sheets several centimetres thick. Sampling in this area in late 2012 returned rock chip ICP results of up to 38.9% Cu (*see ASX Release – 27 September 2012*).

Each hole was drilled to intersect the vein at depths of between 20m and 70m below surface to assess both the supergene and hypogene mineralisation potential.

Results shown in Table 2 indicate moderate copper grades over reasonable widths, with the best intersections summarised below:

- **5.0m @ 0.58% Cu from 60.0m down-hole in 13MHDDH005, *including***
- **1.0m @ 1.01% Cu from 62.0m down-hole; and**

- **0.5m @ 1.39% Cu from 63.0m down-hole; and**
- **5.4m @ 0.62% Cu from 14.5m down-hole in 13MHDDH008**

These results are encouraging and further work is planned for later in the year.

Figure 5 – Browns Prospect: End (left) and side (right) view of prominent sheeted quartz vein tested by holes 13MHDDH005-007, showing abundant and thick malachite sheets on vein selvages.

Hole 13MHDDH004 reported below is the last of four holes drilled at the Mount Hardy Prospect that targeted the strong surface mineralisation mapped in late 2012.

The first three holes have been reported previously (*see ASX Releases – 18 April 2013 and 29 April 2013*). This hole was sited to test directly below the main open cut (mined in a small way by prospectors in the 1960s).

Sampling in 2012 by TNG returned 15 rock samples with copper values in excess of 1% over a 40 x 10m area. Three results exceeded 10% Cu, and significantly much of the copper was contained within schist material between and around the two main veins.

Significant results for hole 13MHDDH004 are outlined in Table 2. Copper mineralisation at moderate grade is spread over a six metre interval from 108m down-hole depth:

- **6.0m @ 0.54% Cu from 108.0m down-hole**

Significantly, there are two intervals with high gold grades within this overall strong copper zone:

- **0.5m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 109.7m down-hole, and**
- **1.0m @ 9.44 g/t Au from 112.0m down-hole**

The presence of gold grades in excess of 9g/t Au, together with fresh hypogene copper mineralisation, is considered to be very encouraging.

This hole would appear to support the interpretation (from the IP survey data) that the best mineralisation plunges at a shallow angle to the west, within the steeply NNW dipping mineralised sheet, as both the thickness and grade of mineralisation intersected is less than in the holes (13MHDDH002/003) to the west, and this intersection has gone below the best grade zone.

At the Mount Hardy Prospect, the drilled interval approximates the true thickness of the mineralisation, as holes are oriented near-perpendicular to the steeply NNW dipping mineralised sheet which is also defined by several holes.

As per the 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 hemimorphite or 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 the Mount Hardy prospect are around 30-40 metres across strike and down dip, with lines 60-80 metres apart (along strike). At other prospects the hole spacing varies and some holes are the first hole in the vicinity, and so no clear indication of the orientation of the mineralised zone and therefore the true thickness can be determined. In these cases drilled thicknesses are reported.

At the Mount Hardy prospect the holes were drilled nearly perpendicular to the mineralisation and so approximate true thicknesses. 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.

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.

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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 has now been completed and all results are likely to be received during May to allow assessment and planning of next steps in the June Quarter.

Table 1: Location and dip/azimuth information for holes completed and not previously reported from the Mount Hardy Project.

Hole Number	Depth	Northing (GDA94_52)	Easting (GDA94_52)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (True)
13MHDDH004	140	7553017	766536	631	-60	165
13MHDDH005	80	7554801	760866	665	-45	237
13MHDDH006	125	7554801	760866	665	-65	237
13MHDDH007	130	7554801	760866	665	-53	237
13MHDDH008	60	7554706	760886	655	-45	29
13MHDDH009	121	7554706	760886	655	-75	29
13MHDDH010	250	7552979	761943	654	-50	115
13MHDDH011	310	7553098	761849	649	-60	115
13MHDDH012	300	7554050	765050	642	-65	180
13MHDDH013	226	7551451	764177	646	-60	360
13MHDDH014	347	7552929	766238	638	-60	150
13MHDDH015	250	7554549	760902	647	-60	180

Table 2: Significant intersections from recently received results (at a 0.1% Cu cut-off)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
13MHDDH004	108.00	114.00	6.00	0.54	**1.46**	3	0.01	0.05
Incl.	109.70	110.20	0.50	**1.85**	0.48	9	0.11	0.08
and	112.00	113.00	1.00	**1.00**	**9.44**	4	0.01	0.06
13MHDDH005	55.00	55.80	0.80	0.28	0.01	1	0.00	0.32
	60.00	65.00	5.00	0.58	0.06	25	0.33	0.08
Incl.	62.00	63.00	1.00	**1.01**	0.05	11	0.11	0.06
and	63.00	63.50	0.50	**1.39**	0.02	9	0.04	0.07
13MHDDH006	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.11	0.02	1	0.00	0.01
	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.42	0.01	3	0.00	0.01
13MHDDH007	No significant intersections							
13MHDDH008	14.50	19.90	5.40	0.62	0.08	6	0.07	0.33
Incl.	15.90	16.40	0.50	**1.39**	0.01	7	0.02	0.36
	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.11	0.00	4	0.12	0.17
13MHDDH009	6.00	8.10	2.10	0.18	0.07	3	0.12	0.36
	20.50	25.20	4.70	0.24	0.01	3	0.03	0.11
	26.80	29.90	3.10	0.33	0.06	2	0.04	0.08
	32.40	36.90	4.50	0.18	0.03	2	0.04	0.10
13MHDDH015	**74.00**	**87.00**	**13.00**	**1.17**	0.12	41	0.46	**1.82**
Incl.	76.10	81.00	4.90	**2.53**	0.13	86	0.93	**4.25**
and	76.10	77.00	0.90	**1.97**	0.10	79	**1.03**	**4.62**
and	77.00	78.00	1.00	**3.86**	0.21	271	**2.09**	**11.75**
and	78.00	79.00	1.00	**1.86**	0.11	58	0.95	3.35
and	80.00	81.00	1.00	**4.09**	0.43	91	0.47	1.01

Note: Down hole lengths reported. True lengths unable to be determined

Commenting on the results, TNG's Managing Director, Mr Paul Burton, said: "With around two-thirds of the assay results received, we are very pleased and encouraged with what we have seen from the drilling at Mount Hardy, giving us confidence that we have a very significant emerging project on our hands.

"Of particular note in the latest batch of results is the broad copper intersection at the Browns IP Target, which includes intervals of very high copper and base metal mineralisation. This validates the success of using Induced Polarisation surveys as an effective geophysical technique to target accumulations of sulphide mineralisation at Mount Hardy.

"Also unexplained at this point are the very high gold grades we are seeing in some of the holes, which point to a very significant broader mineral potential at Mount Hardy which we will aim to unlock further over the coming months.

"Next steps for this project include receipt and assessment of the final batch of assay results, after which we will step back and review what we have found to date before planning the next phase of exploration for later this year," Mr Burton added.

Paul E Burton
Managing Director

Enquiries:

Paul E Burton,
Managing Director + 61 (0) 8 9327 0900

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate + 61 (0) 8 9388 1474

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets are 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by TNG Ltd. This announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained.

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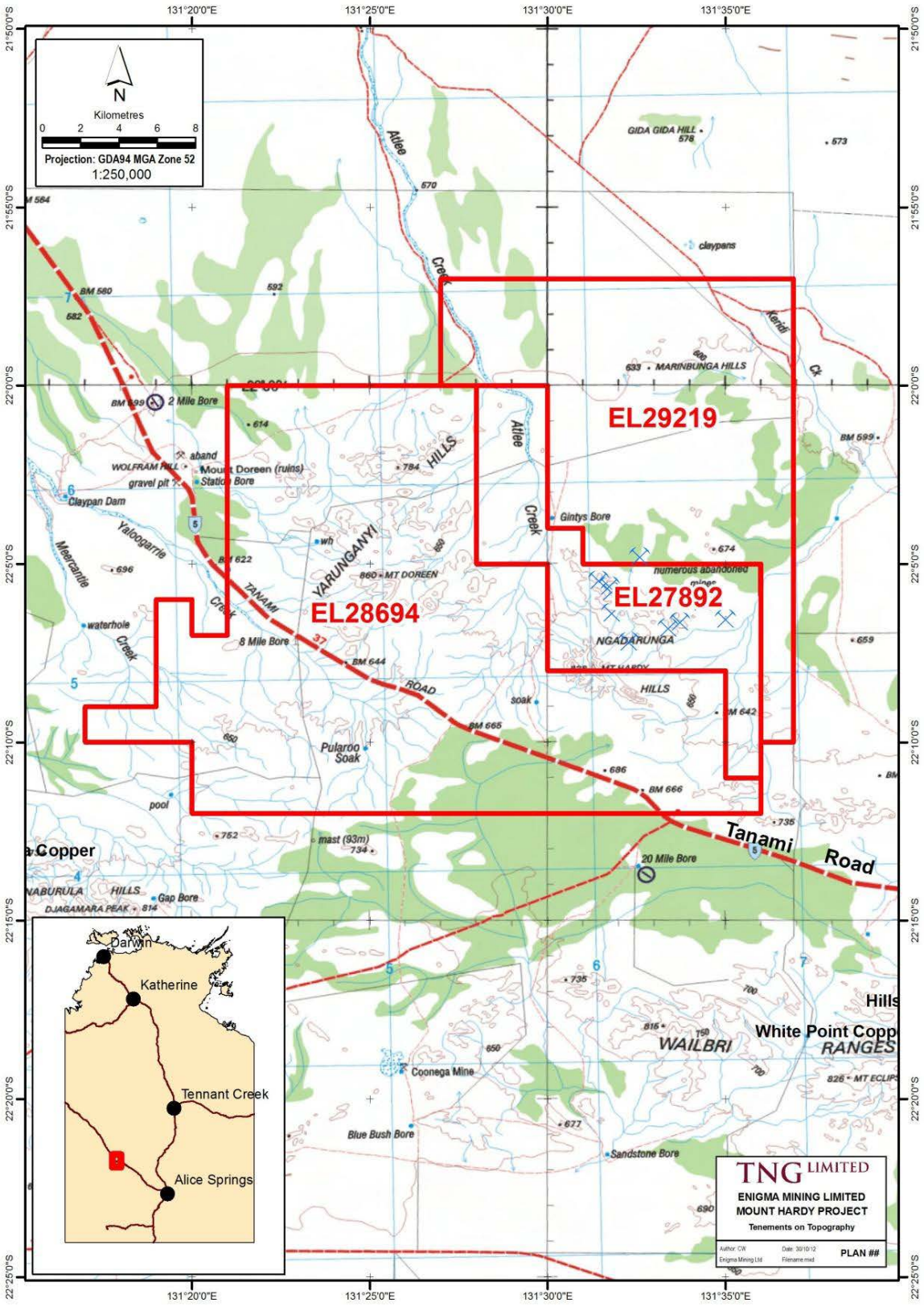

Figure 1: Location of the Mount Hardy Project tenements, Northern Territory.

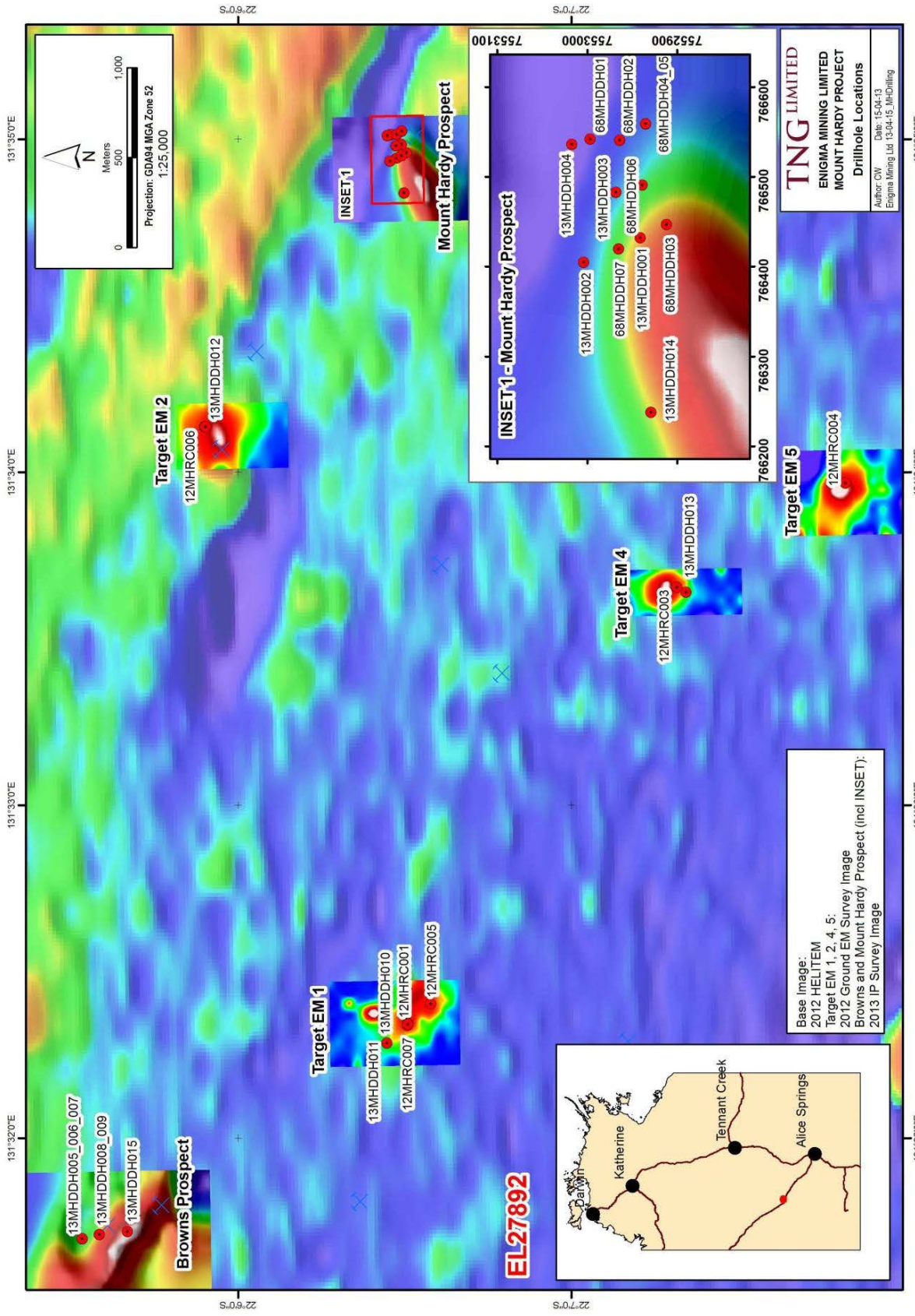

Figure Two: Drill Hole Location diagram, showing recent holes together with existing drilling.

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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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.* *At other drill targets there is insufficient information to determine the true orientation of the mineralised intervals, and therefore the true thickness of the mineralisation outlined, and so drill intervals have been reported.*

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.*	*Drilling was completed in late April, and all sampling has now been submitted to the laboratory.* *Results are expected during May to allow assessment of all work to be completed during the June Quarter.* *It is expected that further drill testing will be warranted later in the year*