TNG LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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PROJECTS

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

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TNG INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE POLYMETALLIC ZONES IN LATEST MOUNT HARDY DRILLING

Latest results include hits of up to 5.9% Cu, 12.1% Zn, 7.3% Pb and 130 g/t Ag within broader down-hole intersections of up to 25m

Highlights:

- **Broad zones of poly-metallic mineralisation returned in the final batch of assay results (5 holes) from the recently completed diamond drilling program at the Mount Hardy Project (NT).**
- **Best hits include down-hole widths of 21m and 25m with individual zones grading up to 12.1% Zn, 7.2% Pb, 5.9% Cu and 130ppm Ag from EM targets 1 and 2.**
- **All EM targets return high-grade intercepts which build on the recently reported high-grade copper and gold intercepts, together with widespread high-grade surface mineralisation.**
- **The potential of the Mount Hardy Project has been significantly enhanced with only six EM targets tested to date out of 23 identified EM anomalies.**
- **Next steps at Mount Hardy include further down-hole geophysics and assessment prior to follow-up drilling.**

Australian resources company TNG Limited (ASX: **TNG**) is pleased to report that the final results have been received from the recently completed diamond drilling program at its 100%-owned **Mount Hardy Project** in the Northern Territory (Figure 1), with **thick zones of high-grade polymetallic mineralisation** intersected at two of the previously identified EM targets.

The results build on the high-grade copper and gold results reported recently (see ASX Releases – 18th April, 29th April, and 13th May 2013). Significant base metal zones were intersected at **all** Electro-Magnetic (EM) targets tested, with conductors EM1 and EM2 containing broad zones over 20m of high-grade multi-element mineralisation. Best intersections are provided below, with full summary in Table 2:

- EM Target 1 – **21.0m @ 0.5% Cu, 4.4% Zn, 1.9% Pb and 36g/t Ag** (hole 13MHDDH010), *including:*

  0.9m @ 3.2% Cu, 12.1% Zn, 5.4% Pb and 89g/t Ag *from 213m*
  1.0m @ 0.9% Cu, 9.8% Zn, 7.3% Pb and 130g/t Ag *from 220m*
  1.0m @ 0.4% Cu, 9.6% Zn, 5.3% Pb and 93g/t Ag *from 223m*

- EM Target 2 (13MHDDH012):

  3.8m @ 1.8% Cu, 2.0% Zn, 0.5% Pb and 18g/t Ag *from 177m, incl.*
  1.0m @ 5.9% Cu, 2.6% Zn, 1.1% Pb and 53g/t Ag from 177m
  2.3m @ 0.9% Cu, 3.1% Zn, 0.7% Pb and 14g/t Ag *from 181.5m*
  2.7m @ 1.6% Cu, 5.1% Zn, 1.7% Pb and 27g/t Ag *from 198.3m, incl.*
  1.3m @ 3.1% Cu, 10.5% Zn, 3.4% Pb and 55g/t Ag *from 199.7m*

The recently completed diamond drilling programme targeted major geophysical and geochemical anomalies within the Mount Hardy Project area including significant Electro-Magnetic (EM) conductors interpreted from down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys completed earlier this year.

EM targets have been refined by TNG over the last few months from the initial HELITEM and ground EM surveys that were tested by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling in late 2012. Subsequent DHEM surveys from these RC holes enhanced and identified significant conductor plate targets which were tested by diamond holes over the last month at three target areas: EM Targets 1, 2 and 4 (*see Figure 2*).

The locations of all holes reported here are shown in Table 1 and Figure 2 below. Significant results from holes 13MHDDH010 through 13MHDDH014 are listed in Table 2 (using a 0.1% Cu Cut-Off, and with individual >1% values listed).

EM TARGET 1

Holes 13MHDDH010 and 13MHDDH011 were drilled to test significant conductors outlined at **EM Target 1** (*see ASX Release – 22 January 2013*). Subsequent DHEM surveying outlined a strong 1000 Siemen off-hole conductor below and to the north-east of hole 12MHRC001; this plate was the target of diamond drill-hole 13MHDDH010.

The drilling successfully pierced the conductor where a broad zone of high grade Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation was intersected returning **21.0m @ 0.46% Cu, 3.5% Zn, 1.91% Pb and 36 g/t Ag,** from 211m down-hole.

In addition, individual samples within this zone returned maximum values of **1.88%Cu, 12.05% Zn, 7.25% Pb, and 130 g/t Ag.**

This intersection is shown in Figure 3 below, with the steeply north-west dipping plate position illustrated. The plate extends to the north-east for around 50m and mostly up-dip from the intersection in hole 13MHDDH010. It is therefore **open in all directions** and further DHEM will be carried out to confirm the mineralised trend and locate further targets for drilling.

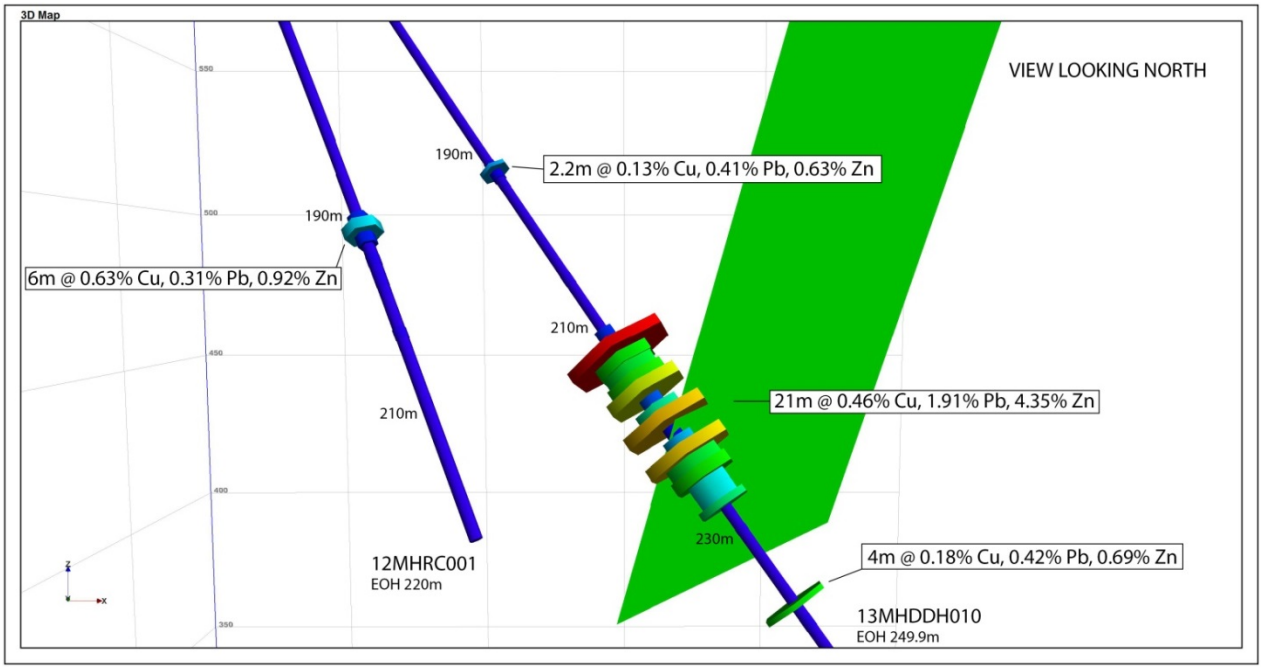

Figure 3 – EM 1: Detailed sectional view (looking north) of holes 12MHRC001 and 13MHDDH010, showing mineralisation and EM conductor position (green).

Diamond drill-hole 13MHDDH011 targeted a strong off-hole EM conductor defined from DHEM. A small zone of multi-element mineralisation was intersected with maximum results of 0.1% Cu, 3.5% Zn and

1.2% Pb (see Table 2). Additional DHEM will be carried out to identify the mineralised trend and locate further targets for drilling.

EM TARGET 2

Diamond drill hole 13MHDDH012 was designed to test the off-hole EM conductor outlined from hole 12MHRC002 at **EM Target 2.** The conductor was successfully pierced and intersected significant base metal sulphides over a 25m interval (Table 2), including maximum values of **5.9% Cu, 10.5 % Zn, 3.4% Pb and 55 g/t Ag**.

The geometry of the mineralisation seen at EM target 2 is shown in Figure 4 below. The intersections in the three holes define a plane dipping steeply to the north-west, parallel to and just above the modelled plate. This mineralisation has now been outlined over a 50 x 50m zone and is open in all directions.

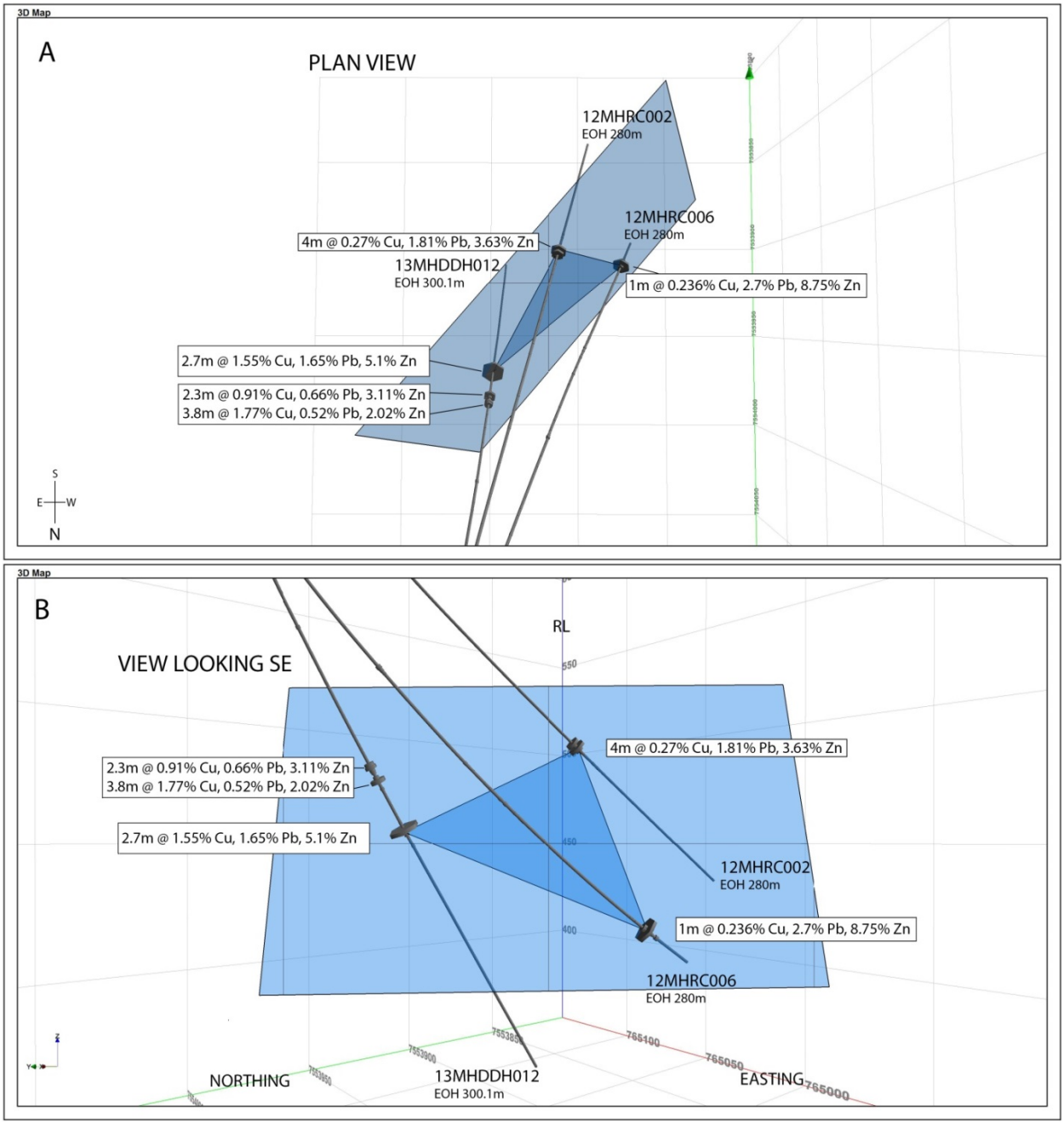

Figure 4 – Detailed sectional views (A – Plan view, B – section looking southeast) of hole 13MHDDH012 and existing 2012 RC holes at EM Target 2, showing mineralised intervals. The three intersections linked with the blue triangle define a plane with a steep dip to the northeast and parallel to the adjacent EM plate.

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EM TARGET 4

Hole 13MHDDH013, at EM Target 4, tested the off-hole plate modelled and interpreted from hole 12MHRC003 (which was designed to test the ground EM modelled plate), and intersected the plate in the lower central area. Results (Table 2) included 1.0m @ 2.0% Cu, and DHEM will determine if further work is warranted.

Table 1: Location and dip/azimuth information for holes 13MHDDH010 to 13MHDDH014

Hole Number	Depth	Easting (GDA94_52)	Northing (GDA94_52)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (True)
13MHDDH010	249.9	761943	7552979	654	-50	115
13MHDDH011	310.1	761849	7553098	649	-60	115
13MHDDH012	300.1	765050	7554050	642	-65	180
13MHDDH013	225.9	764177	7551451	646	-60	360
13MHDDH014	346.5	766238	7552929	638	-60	150

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
13MHDDH010	177.5	178.0	0.5	0.32	2	0.05	0.03
	192.8	195.0	2.2	0.13	10	0.41	0.63
Incl.	192.8	193.2	0.4	0.14	46	1.56	2.47
	211.0	232.0	21.0	0.46	36	1.91	4.35
Incl.	211.0	212.0	1.0	0.05	12	0.60	1.08
Incl.	213.1	214.0	0.9	0.32	89	5.36	12.05
Incl.	214.0	215.0	1.0	0.34	57	3.18	6.23
Incl.	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.45	27	1.32	5.76
Incl.	216.0	217.0	1.0	0.34	40	2.08	6.59
Incl.	217.0	218.0	1.0	0.11	29	1.96	8.67
Incl.	218.0	219.0	1.0	0.35	16	0.78	1.59
Incl.	219.0	220.0	1.0	1.02	17	0.66	4.56
Incl.	220.0	221.0	1.0	1.88	130	7.25	9.82
Incl.	222.0	223.0	1.0	0.14	17	0.91	2.64
Incl.	223.0	224.0	1.0	0.43	93	5.31	9.60
Incl.	224.0	225.0	1.0	0.40	49	2.97	5.73
Incl.	225.0	226.0	1.0	0.63	53	2.59	6.46
Incl.	226.0	227.0	1.0	0.42	32	1.67	3.69
Incl.	227.0	228.0	1.0	0.69	43	1.62	3.63
Incl.	228.0	228.6	0.6	0.28	69	3.10	5.02
Incl.	230.5	231.0	0.5	2.07	9	0.02	0.13
	236.0	240.0	4.0	0.18	13	0.42	0.69
Incl.	237.2	237.6	0.4	0.46	107	3.86	6.39
13MHDDH011	214.5	216.0	1.5	0.13	6	0.14	0.49
	278.9	279.5	0.6	0.11	4	1.16	3.47
13MHDDH012	29.6	30.8	1.2	0.18	12	0.38	0.32
	177.0	180.8	3.8	1.77	18	0.52	2.02
Incl.	177.0	178.0	1.0	5.87	53	1.05	2.63
Incl.	178.0	179.0	1.0	0.59	12	0.70	3.31
Incl.	179.0	180.1	1.1	0.10	2	0.09	1.11
	181.5	183.8	2.3	0.91	14	0.66	3.11
Incl.	181.5	182.5	1.0	0.36	3	0.22	1.18
Incl.	182.5	183.2	0.7	1.47	19	0.86	4.63
Incl.	183.2	183.8	0.6	1.19	27	1.16	4.56
	198.3	201.0	2.7	1.55	27	1.65	5.10
Incl.	199.7	201.0	1.3	3.05	55	3.39	10.50
	202.2	202.7	0.5	0.19	4	0.67	0.97
13MHDDH013	78.0	80.0	2.0	0.23	1	0.00	0.02
	101.0	107.0	6.0	0.70	4	0.00	0.03
Incl.	101.0	102.0	1.0	2.01	17	0.00	0.05
13MHDDH014	78.0	80.0	2.0	0.23	1	0.00	0.02
	101.0	107.0	6.0	0.60	3	0.00	0.02
Incl.	101.0	102.0	1.0	2.01	9	0.00	0.05

Table 2: Significant intersections from holes 13MHDDH010 to 014 (at a 0.1% Cu cut-off)

Note: Down Hole lengths reported, true widths not determined.

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Mount Hardy IP Anomaly

An IP geophysical survey was conducted over the Mount Hardy and Browns prospects in March. Each area displays strong surface copper anomalism, but did not generate a HELITEM anomaly. The IP survey outlined a strong chargeability anomaly at each area, with the Browns anomaly having a coincident conductivity high – both being high priority drill targets.

The Mount Hardy IP anomaly is clearly associated with the surface mineralisation that has now been tested with drilling. The Browns IP anomaly is some 300 metres to the south of the 2012 mapped surface base metal anomalism

Weathering over the project area ranges from 10 to 60m in depth. At surface no sulphides are seen and copper species include chrysocolla, brochantite, and azurite, but are dominated by malachite. Copper ore mineralogy is dominated by chalcopyrite below 80m down-hole. Supergene sulphide species chalcocite, bornite and rare native copper are seen between 20 and 100m below surface.

Hole 13MHDDH014 was designed to intersect the down plunge portion of the IP anomaly at Mount Hardy. Significant mineralisation has already been outlined in the up-dip position of the IP anomaly in holes 13MHDDH001 through 013MHDDH004 (*see ASX releases 18th April, 29th April 2013).* Minor mineralisation was intersected in this drill hole (Table 2), with 6.0m @ 0.7% Cu, including 1.0m @ 2.0% Cu. The **IP anomaly remains open** and will be further assessed by down-hole geophysical methods.

A full assessment of all drilling will be completed later in the June Quarter, after DHEM surveys have been completed.

TNG's Managing Director, Mr Paul Burton, said the recent drilling had been a resounding success, with significant grades and widths of mineralisation intersected in most holes.

"In the most recent batch of results, all of the EM targets returned significant results including several zones of high-grade polymetallic mineralisation – which is a very encouraging development. It is also interesting to note that we have so far tested just six of a total of 23 priority anomalies at Mount Hardy, which highlights the significant potential of this Project.

"As the EM conductors are open in all directions we will now review and collate all of the results from the recent drilling before providing the market with a more detailed and comprehensive overview of their significance, together with an evaluation of the broader potential of the project and next steps in terms of geophysics and drilling.

"We are very encouraged by what we have seen in the drilling to date, the area is revealing more with each drill hole. Clearly there is a substantial mineralised system that we are only just beginning to see, and we believe we have a very substantial project on our hands," Mr Burton added.

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Summary of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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:

All 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. For drilling at the Mount Hardy and Browns prospects drilling was on section lines some 60-80 metres apart with down-dip intersections between 20 and 50 metres apart. EM targeted holes have only a few intersections to date and holes have been drilled oriented to get the best intersection given the orientation of the target plate and available surface drill pad positions, but can be anywhere from 20 to 60 metres between pierce points.

True thicknesses of mineralised intervals can be determined only where sufficient information is available. At Mount Hardy, where 11 holes have now been drilled, this is possible and as all holes are oriented nearly perpendicular to mineralisation, true thicknesses are approximately the same as drilled intervals. At other prospect areas there is insufficient data to confidently calculate the orientation of mineralised structures and hence true thicknesses, and so drilled intervals are reported here.

Hole collar locations have been picked up with standard GPS to an accuracy of 3 metres, while downhole position was 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.

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 finished in late April and DHEM surveys should be completed over the next month allowing full assessment to be completed this Quarter. It is expected the next steps will include further drilling later in the year.

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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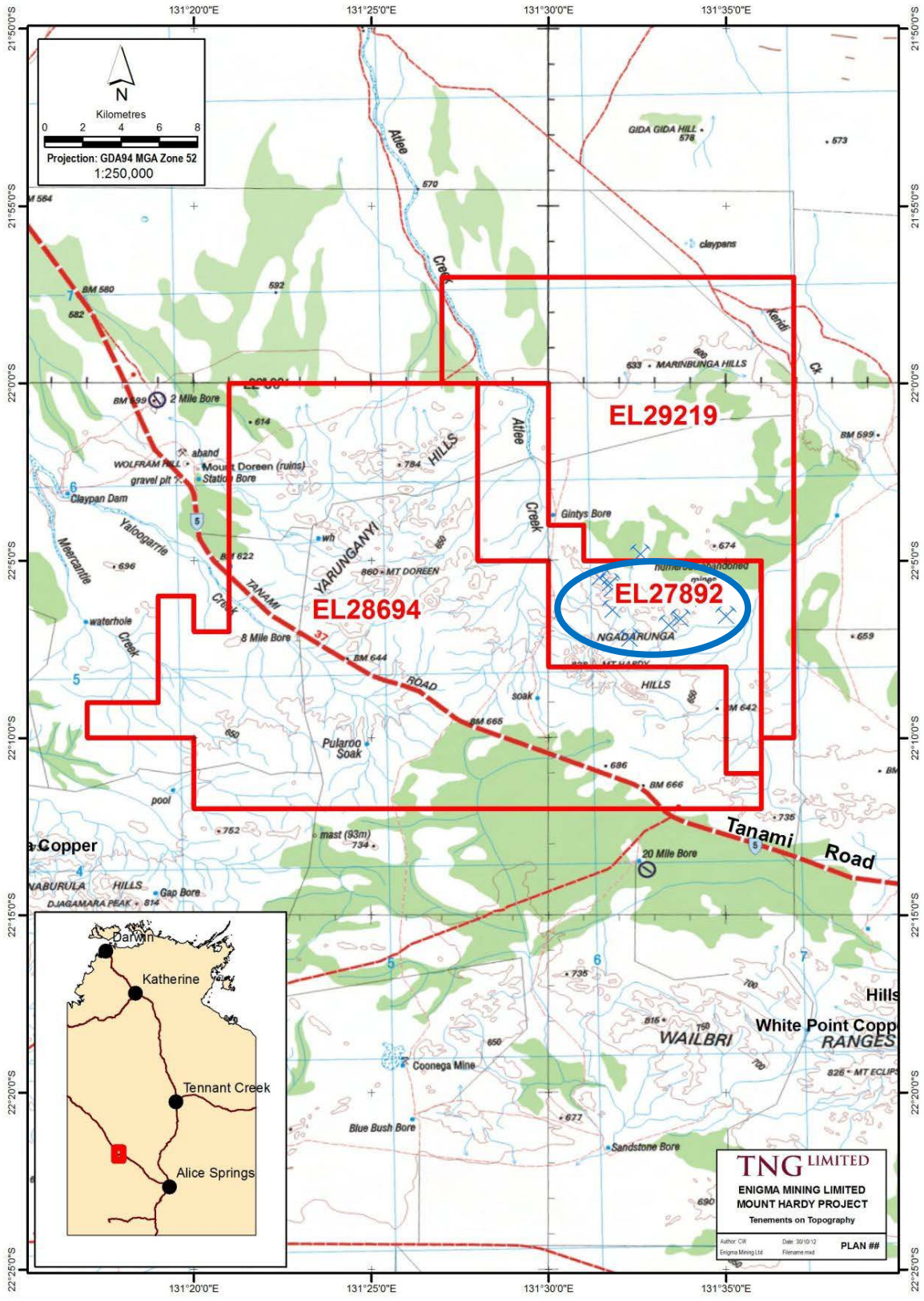

Figure 1: Location of the Mount Hardy Project tenements, Northern Territory, showing the drilling area (blue oval) detailed in Figure 2.

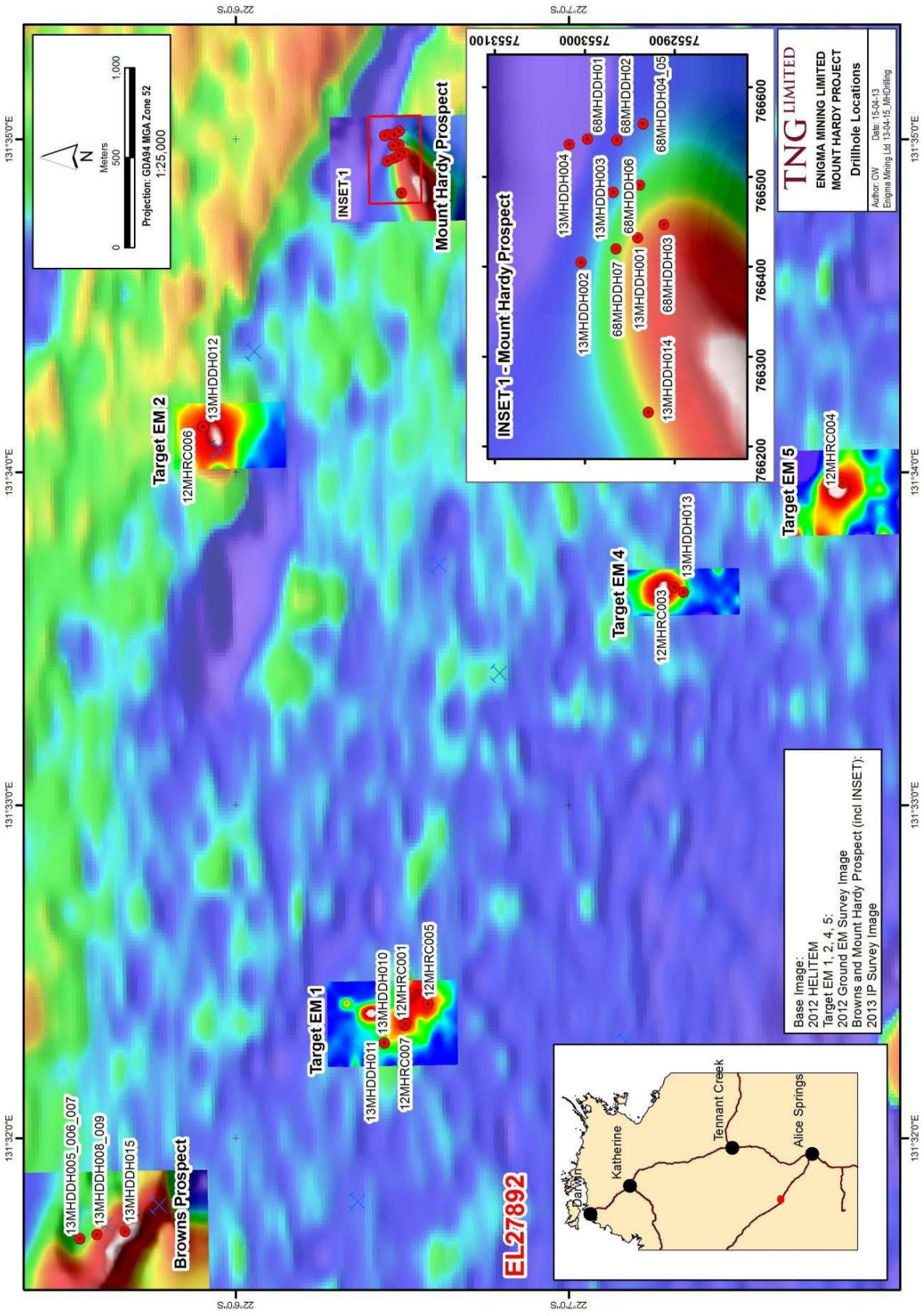

Figure Two: **Drill Hole Location diagram, showing recent holes together with existing drilling.**

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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 all other prospects insufficient drilling has been conducted to confidently ascertain the orientation of the mineralized zones and therefore the true thicknesses and so drilled intervals are 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*	*Refer to Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the body of the report*

	views.	
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 and Browns prospects, with results and interpretation incorporated into this report.* *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 is now complete and all assays have now been received.* *Assessment of all prospects will await DHEM surveying, however It is expected that results will warrant further drilling later in 2013.*