ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 14 SEPTEMBER 2022

TGMETALS

Priority Nickel Sulphide Targets Defined at Lake Johnston Project

- **Reprocessing of historical geophysics over 30km strike provides foundation for Nickel Sulphide exploration**
- **Multiple priority targets – south of Maggie Hays-Emily Anne nickel sulphide mining centre**
- **Modern high-powered ground EM to commence early October**
- **Approval process underway for drill-ready targets**

Historical Geophysics Review Defines Nickel Sulphide Targets

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to announce the successful completion of a detailed nickel sulphide target generation review over approximately 30-kilometre strike of the Lake Johnston Project in Western Australia.

This review was a major undertaking and incorporates decades of legacy exploration data, collated for the very first time. The size of the target area and the number of targets generated is substantial and it provides an exciting opportunity in a region of proven nickel sulphide endowment.

The collation and interrogation of historical exploration data provides a great foundation for the Company's exploration going forward. The initial focus is on ultramafic rocks that host the Maggie Hays and Emily Anne nickel deposits to the north (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Within this trend TG Metals has identified –

- Nine (9) priority ground electromagnetic (EM) conductors that have not been tested by drilling. Including three (3) targets defined as drill-ready targets with no additional definition work required.
- Twelve (12) areas have been identified as requiring additional ground EM. Modern high-powered ground EM will be beneficial in better defining targets at depth or differentiating between nickel sulphide mineralisation and sulphidic sediments (barren sulphides).
- Other immediate drill targets include following up anomalous historical nickel drill intercepts, that may represent primary nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Ground EM crews are booked to commence early October and are expected to test up to 12 priority areas, initially focusing on the BR02 and BR06 areas (Figure 1) covering the favourable Lake Johnston Ultramafic Trend.

Heritage and environmental clearances for areas with defined drill targets have been scheduled for Q4 2022. Applications for Program of Works Approval will be made on completing of these clearances, with updates provided to the market as progress is made.

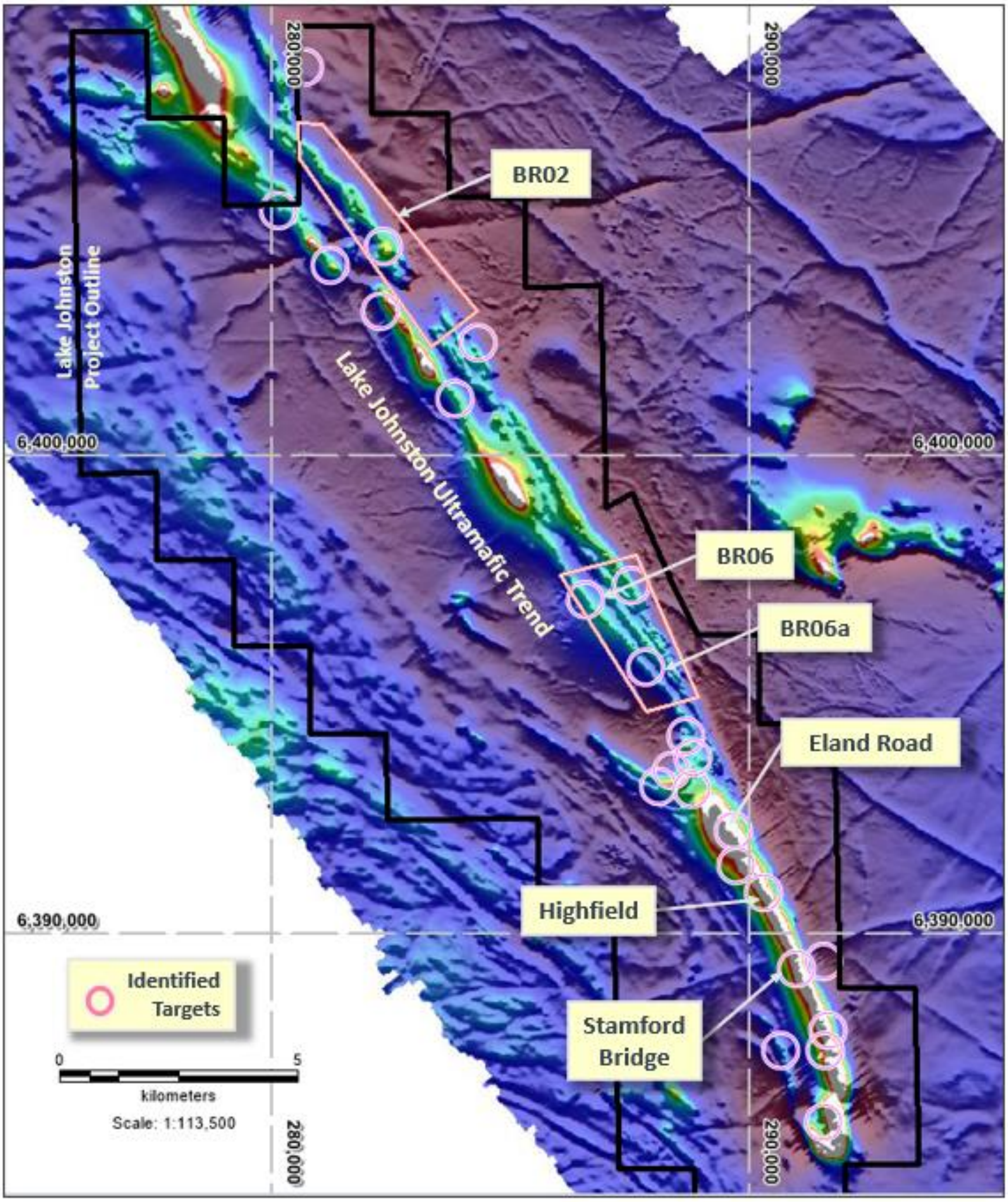

Figure 1 – Location of the priority targets for ground geophysics and drilling

Background Of Geophysics Review

Exploration in the Lake Johnston area started in the 1960s, however more recent exploration using geochemistry and geophysics from 1993 resulting in the discovery of the Maggie Hays and Emily Ann nickel sulphide deposits.

TG Metals has 100% ownership of more than 50 kilometres of strike of the Lake Johnston greenstone belt. There have been multiple phases of exploration by numerous companies in a region with proven nickel sulphide potential.

The review of historical geophysics was conducted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) using a compilation of publicly available reports and proprietary information held by SGC.

Deep and extensive weathering in the Lake Johnston project area, as well as the low power of past surface past geophysical techniques such as electromagnetics (EM), has to date hampered the geophysical detection of bedrock sulphide mineralisation (for example EM conductors) at depth. Past drilling along the ultramafic belt, south of the Emily Anne – Maggie Hays mine area, has mostly been shallow, testing only the oxide material and providing little indication for the potential of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Targeting Process

Targets have been defined from previous untested geophysical anomalies and geochemical anomalies that have not been adequately tested by drilling in the past. Data from the last three nickel sulphide explorers on the project area was acquired and used in this review. The data spans from 1993 to 2019 with much of the earlier work being the subject of existing EM targets worthy of follow-up exploration.

Historical airborne, surface and downhole geophysics was examined for each historical target and assessed for completeness where anomalies were found. Where anomalies were drill tested and the source of the anomaly determined, these targets were subsequently downgraded. Where anomalies were not adequately tested by drilling, these targets have been retained as priorities. In addition, geochemical and drill hole databases were interrogated for the effectiveness of the combined geophysical, geochemical and drilling phases of exploration. Where this past exploration had proved to be lacking, targets were retained as a priority.

Priority Targets Identified

A summary of the priority targets is presented below. **More detail on these targets will be provided with the commencement of exploration to further test anomalies**. The review has defined:

- Nine (9) existing EM targets that remain a high priority and warrant follow-up exploration in the form of drill testing. Of these three (3) are considered drill ready, including prospects Eland Road, Highfield and Stamford Bridge (Figure 1).

  These EM anomalies were not drilled by previous explorers. Companies Maggie Hays Nickel and LionOre Mining International (LionOre Australia or LionOre) interpreted the conductors to be sulphidic banded iron formation (BIF), due to the surface geochemistry being low in nickel, copper and chromium. The EM anomalies are located on the basal contact of the ultramafic trends, have a very strong signature (high conductance), over short strike lengths (typically BIF's are long)

- Twelve (12) new target areas that are recommended for follow-up exploration and consist of a mix of unexplored ultramafics, magnetic features and previous exploration results that were not followed up. These areas are recommended for further new ground EM aimed at detecting new conductors. Two that are considered high priority include BR02 and BR06/BR06a.

  Both BR02 and BR06/BR06a are in areas of deep weathering and covered by deep nickel/cobalt rich laterite deposits. Much of the past geophysics in these areas has not provided a good test of the bedrock.

Past drilling of these targets has intersected strong laterite mineralisation (in places excess of 2% nickel) as historically reported by White Cliff Minerals Limited (2015 to 2019). While the level of laterite nickel development is not an indicator of bedrock anomalism, Target BR06a is focused on drill holes hosting deep (well below the laterite deposits), high-tenor oxide nickel in weakly weathered bedrock.

Next Steps

Follow-up exploration in the form of new ground EM and drill testing of existing target anomalies will be conducted over the coming months, commencing with ground EM in early October and drilling following the necessary grant of approvals including heritage and environmental clearances.

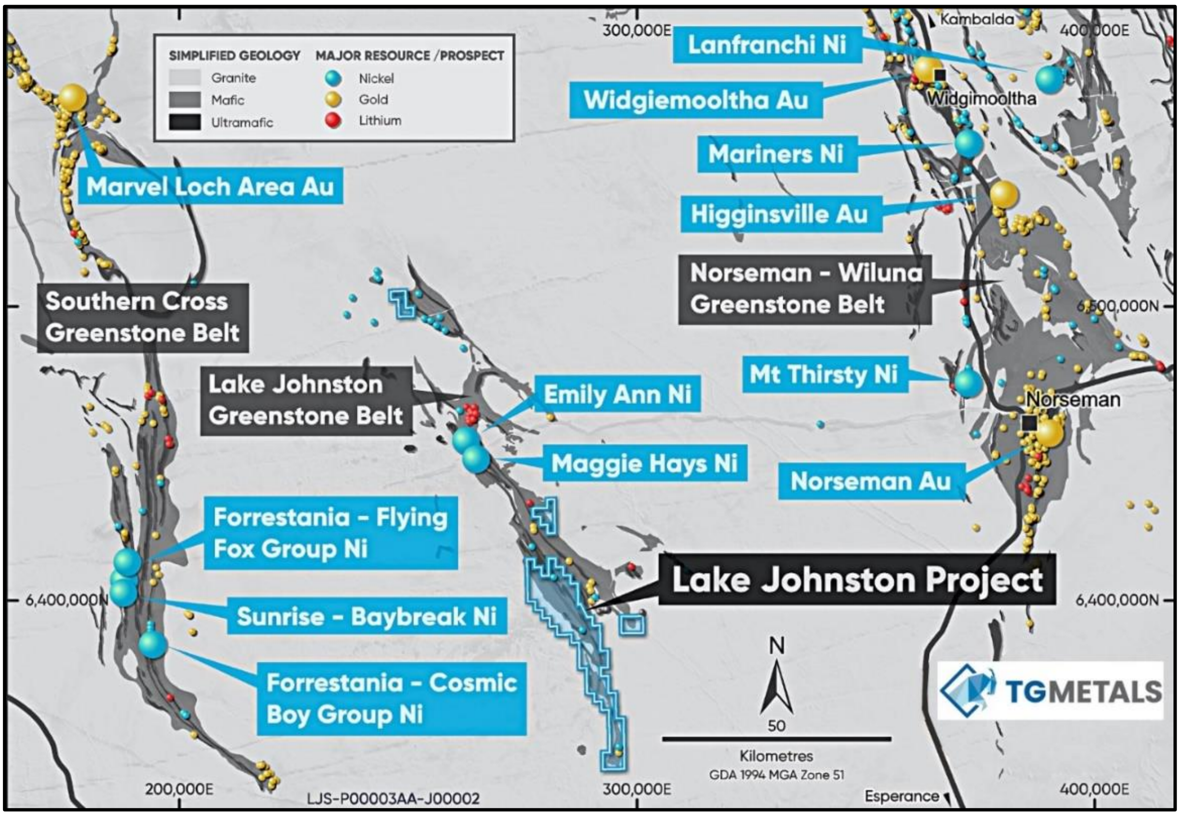

Figure 2 – Lake Johnston Project Location

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for nickel, lithium and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

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. Mr Selfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 presentation of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	As discussed in this announcement there are multiple historic ground TEM programs by previous operators. Six moving loop surveys were identified. A 50m spacing airborne magnetics survey, upon which much of the interpreted geology for the area was based. Downhole TEM on 13 drillholes was also conducted.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
	• 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	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).	No drilling results are included in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• 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.	No drilling results are included in this release
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.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results are included in this release.
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.	No drilling results are included in this release. No drilling results are included in this release. Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
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	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Airborne Magnetics on a 50m spacing was conducted in 1994 by Tesla Airborne Geoscience, reviewed by Southern Geoscience.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</td><td>Geotem trial airborne TEM was conducted on a limited basis. It was found to be less effective than ground MLTEM on the same lines.
Six moving loop surveys were identified and are summarised as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Survey</th><th>Maggie Hays 96-97</th><th>Maggie Hays 97-98</th><th>LionOre (?) In-loop</th><th>LionOre Slingram Coil</th><th>LionOre Slingram Fluxgate</th><th>White Cliff</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument</td><td>SiroTEM Mk III</td><td>SiroTEM Mk III</td><td>SiroTEM Mk III</td><td>SMARTEM</td><td>SMARTEM</td><td>SMARTEM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loop size</td><td>100-120 m</td><td>100-120 m</td><td>180-200 m</td><td>100 m</td><td>120 m</td><td>200 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loop Turns</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1-2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current</td><td>16.5 A</td><td>18.5 - 20 A</td><td>25-28 A</td><td>~30 A</td><td>~21 A</td><td>28-30 A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Frequency</td><td>~1.5 Hz</td><td>5-0.5 Hz</td><td>~2.7-0.6 Hz</td><td>4-1 Hz</td><td>0.5 Hz</td><td>1 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver Type</td><td>Coil</td><td>Coil</td><td>Coil</td><td>Coil</td><td>fluxgate</td><td>fluxgate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Configuration</td><td>in-loop</td><td>in-loop</td><td>in-loop</td><td>slingram</td><td>slingram</td><td>in-loop</td></tr>
<tr><td>Line Spacing</td><td>>= 200 m</td><td>>= 200 m</td><td>na</td><td>variable</td><td>variable</td><td>200 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Station Spacing</td><td>60 m</td><td>50-60 m</td><td>60 m</td><td>50 m</td><td>60 m</td><td>100 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated DOI</td><td>150 m</td><td>150 m</td><td>150 m</td><td>175 m</td><td>250 m</td><td>250 m</td></tr>
</table>
CSIRO LEROI software has been used to determine the effective depth of investigation (DOI) of each survey based on a simulated 20,000 Ni tonne ore body at 5% Ni (100 m x 100 m plate with high conductance dipping at 45 degrees) directly beneath a survey line
Downhole EM was acquired in 13 drill holes with some raw data not available in open file reports.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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.</td><td>Not Applicable to Geophysics Review</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.

• The use of twinned holes.</td><td>Not Applicable to Geophysics Review

Not Applicable to Geophysics Review</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All available raw data is publicly available data and a copies are held by Southern Geoscience and TG Metals Limited. Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
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.	Historical Data: All datum is collected and recorded in AGD84 AMG zone 51. The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards. Each geophysical survey has been conducted in in AGD84-AMG zone 51 or has undergone a transformation to using AGD84-AMG zone 51 from Maggie Hays Nickel local grid Topographic control quality is not known
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.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• 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.	All geophysical data was oriented perpendicular to known stratigraphy.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All digital Airborne, Magnetic and Electromagnetic data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data managers.
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 Lake Johnston project subject of this review, comprises two granted exploration licences , E63/1973 and E63/1997 and two granted prospecting licences, P63/2201 and P63/2202. TG Metals limited has 100% interest in the tenements. Standard Heritage protection Agreements are in place for all tenements with the Ngadju people. Proposed nature reserve, PNR 84, affects the southern half of the tenements All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Significant previous explorers include Amoco, Maggie Hays Nickel, Lionore, Norilsk and White Cliffs Nickel. Historical exploration reports used in this review are publicly available and are listed as follows: Cameron, R. (2011) Lake Johnston Project Annual Report for the Year Ending 21st September 2011. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A91925) by White Cliff Nickel. Cameron, R. (2013) Annual Report on E63/1264 for the period 6th June 2012 to 5th June 2013. Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum report (reference A98845) by White Cliff Minerals. Cameron, R. (2014) Final Report Mount Glasse EIS Funded Exploration 2013-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2014 EIS Funding Period EIS# DAG2014/00350030. Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum EIS Funding Report (reference A104069) by White Cliff Minerals. Clayton, W.F. & Stott, C.L. (2000) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A61122) by LionOre Australia. Hack, T.B. (1996) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture Lake Johnston Project for the Period 1-7-95 to 30-6-96. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A49519) by Maggie Hays Nickel NL. Hennessy L. (2011) Lake Johnston Project MLEM Survey Logistics Mt Gordon. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Report (reference A91925) by White Cliff Minerals. Hennessy L. (2011) Review of Electromagnetic Surveys at Mt Gordon. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Report (reference A95272) by White Cliff Minerals. Hibberd, T. (2014) Effectiveness of the Lake Johnston MLEM Surveys. Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum report (reference A106782) by White Cliff Minerals. Kilroe, T.J. (1997) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture Lake Johnston Project for the Period 1-7-96 to 30-6-97. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A52896) by Maggie Hays Nickel NL. Peters, W. & Buck, P. (2000) The Maggie Hays and Emily Ann nickel deposits, Western Australia: A geophysical case history. Exploration Geophysics Volume 31, pages 210-221. Stott, C.L. (2003) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A67327) by LionOre Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stott, C.L. & Amaro, D. (2004) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the period 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A69091) by LionOre Australia. Thomson, D. & Stott, C.L. (2005) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A71033) by LionOre Australia Vallance, S.A. Hack, T.B.C. & Kilroe, T.J. (1995) Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture Lake Johnston Project for the Period 27-10-93 to 30-6-95. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources report (reference A46245) by Maggie Hays Nickel NL. Wielstra, B. & Amann, B. (2014) Effectiveness of the Lake Johnston MLEM Surveys. Western Australian Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Report (reference A106782) by White Cliff Minerals
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Located within the Youanmi Super Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, the tenements comprising the Lake Johnston Project are within the Southern Cross Domain. The Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt is approximately 100km long trending north north-west and varies in width from 20km to 2km wide. The belt is thought to have more similarities to the Forrestania-Southern Cross greenstone belt than to the Norseman Wiluna greenstone belt based on the continuous extent of BIF, and a similar metamorphic grade. The Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt consists of three main stratigraphic units: the Maggie Hays Formation, the Honman Formation and the Glasse Formation. There are three ultramafic horizons recognised within the stratigraphy: the Eastern within the Maggie Hays Formation; the Central within the Honman Formation; and the Western ultramafic within the Glasse Formation. All of the known economic nickel endowment is located in the Central Ultramafic unit. Disseminated and low tenor nickel mineralisation is known from the other ultramafic units. Nickel mineralization target styles are komatiite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hosted thin flow massive sulphides and intrusive hosted ultramafic disseminated to massive sulphides.
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. 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. • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• 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	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review Not Applicable to Geophysics Review

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
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 the diagrams in the body of text.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results	Not Applicable to Geophysics Review
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.	As discussed in the announcement: Airborne Magnetics Survey – flown by Tesla Airborne Geoscience in 1994 for Mt Burgess Gold mining Co NL Moving Loop Ground TEM for Maggie Hays Nickel: 1996-97 – Tesla -10 using SiroTEM receiver and Z component coil sensor. Average 200m spaced lines with stations 60m apart. 30 line km completed. 1997-98 – Same as above, 72.4 line km completed. 1998-2007 – Lionore. 1999 MLEM in loop using Coil receiver. 2.3 line km completed. 180-200m loops and 28Amp current. 65 stations spaced 50-60m apart. 2003 Slingram using coil receiver. 492 stations soaced 50m apart. 2003 Slingram using fluxgate receiver. Downhole EM by Lionore on 8 drillholes. Norilsk 2007-2014: fixed loop ground EM over 3 targets with 20Amp cuurent. White Cliff Minerals 2011 – 2019: Moving loop ground EM. 16.1 line km using 30 Amp current. Lines 200m apart, station moves 100m. 228 drillholes (RC and DDH) mainly drilled by Maggie Hays Nickel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Approximately 15,000 soil samples with mainly Ni, Cu and Cr analyses, some Pt and Pd.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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 Company is planning to conduct surface geophysical programs on key targeted areas as described in the body of text, geological mapping, and rock chip sampling. Planned RC drilling programs will be designed and conducted, upon review of the earlier results. Diagram demonstrating the areas of immediate and future interest are found within the body of this text.