NEW HIGH GRADE GRAPHITE ZONES ENHANCE TALGA'S VITTANGI PROJECT

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Corporate Information

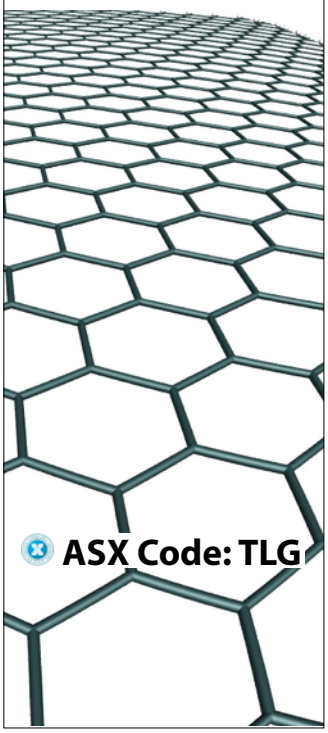
ASX Code	**TLG/TLGO**
Shares on issue	**124.59m**
Options (unlisted)	**10.85m**
Options (listed)	**7.73m**

Company Directors

Keith Coughlan
Non-Executive Chairman

Mark Thompson
Managing Director

Grantmooney
Non-Executive Director



Talga Resources Limited (ASX: TLG) ("Talga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that wide zones of **very high grade graphite at shallow depth** have been encountered in new drilling by the Company at its 100% owned Vittangi graphite-graphene project ("Vittangi") in northern Sweden.

Highlights include:

- Wide zones of 25-30% graphite ("Cg") mineralisation confirmed at shallow depth extending both north and south from current resource area.
- Best drill intercepts encountered in project history.
- Key intercepts include:
  - NUN14005: from 1m depth **47m @ 30.8% Cg** including **10m @ 40.6% Cg** and new footwall zone of **20m @ 14.4% Cg** from 102m
  - NUN14006: from 52m depth **46m @ 31.4% Cg** including **10m @ 44.9% Cg** and new footwall zone of **18m @ 19.9% Cg** from 168m
  - NUN14001: from 15m depth **27m @ 25.4% Cg** located 350m southeast from current resource
- New layer of footwall mineralisation intercepted underlying the main target unit could materially improve future mining scenarios.
- Grade and geochemical signatures are similar to the known resource, suggesting extension zones will suit the same processing method under development for Nunasvaara.
- New zones to enable estimate of Vittangi JORC exploration targets and assessment of future resource growth drilling.

The latest results confirm the extension of high grade graphite mineralisation over 6km strike outside the current Nunasvaara graphite resource[1] of 7.6Mt @ 24.4% Cg ("Nunasvaara")(see Appendix 1). **Significantly, at the drill site 2km north from Nunasvaara, a second layer of high grade graphite was intercepted underneath the main target unit.** This points to a potential increase in tonnage available along the total 32km of strike identified to date in the 337km^2 project area.

Talga Managing Director, Mark Thompson: "*We are strongly encouraged by these results which extend and expand the high grade Nunasvaara-type graphite to new zones along strike with evidence of even higher grades and a new footwall zone. From a contained graphite sense, we have always been comfortable with resource size which supports a 20 year production profile as per our scoping study. However, we have alluded to the fact there is no geological restriction on massive size increases in future and these drill results support that belief.*

While graphite project development is as much about grade, product, location and cost as it is about scale, when you are differentiated from your peers with very high open-pittable grades and a dual product stream of graphite and low-cost graphene, a potential scale increase is a major positive."

Drilling

Talga's diamond drilling program targeted strike extensions of Nunasvaara-type graphite with a total of 10 scout diamond holes at five separate sites extending up to 6km along strike from Nunasvaara. The drilling focused on prominent electromagnetic ("EM") anomalies and locations where surface rock chips have returned encouraging results. These EM anomalies and rock chip results extend out from Nunasvaara in a domal pattern over at least 15km strike, and in total through the Vittangi project for approximately 32 kilometres of strike.

Drill sites were located at approximately one kilometre spacings along the EM conductors and targeted the interpreted graphite unit at depths of between 50-200 metres below surface.

A total of two holes per site were drilled which broadly established grade, dip and geological continuity. The NTW size drillcore (56 mm) was quarter cored and submitted to ALS-Chemex in Pitea, Sweden for analysis as 2m composite samples with sampled intervals based on logged lithology.

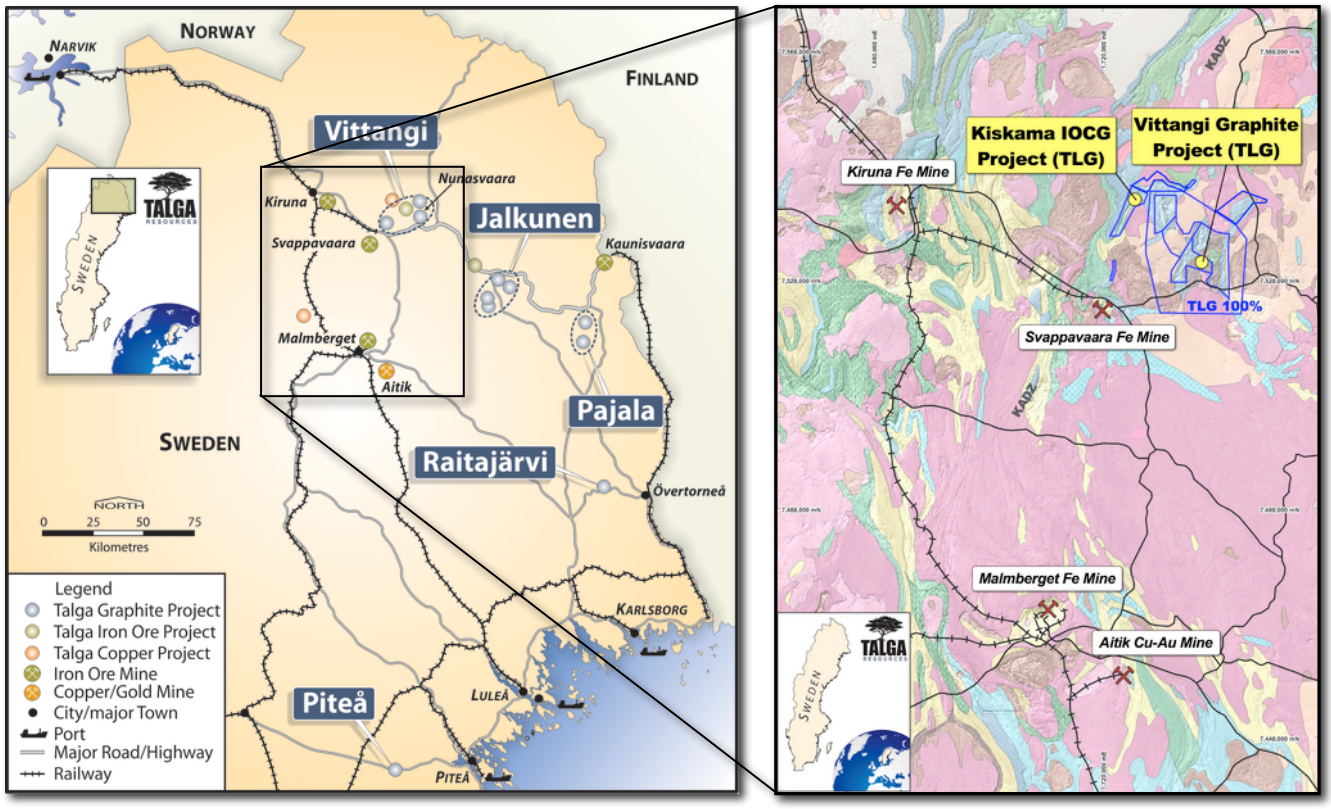
See Fig 1 & 2 for maps and Fig 3 for section, Tables

Table 1 *Vittangi exploration drilling: Summary of selected significant graphite intercepts*.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection	Type**
NUN14001	14.7	41.2	**27m @ 25.4% Cg**	HW
NUN14002	76.6	84	**7m @ 24.3% Cg**	HW
NUN14003	50	56	**6m @ 26.7% Cg**	HW
	70	80	**10m @ 21.9% Cg**	HW
NUN14004	96	122	**26m @ 18.2% Cg**	HW
NUN14005	1	48	**47m @ 30.8% Cg**	HW
	102	122	**20m @ 14.4% Cg**	FW
NUN14006	52	98	**46m @ 31.4% Cg**	HW
	168	186	**18m @ 19.9% Cg**	FW
NUN14007	54	58	**4m @ 13.6% Cg**	FW
	62	66	**4m @ 13.2% Cg**	FW
	76	94	**18m @ 26.9% Cg**	FW
NUN14008	26	32	**6m @ 13.5% Cg**	FW
	38	44	**6m @ 14.3% Cg**	FW
	48	64	**16m @ 26.6% Cg**	HW
NUN14009	19.1	24	**5m@ 36.4% Cg**	HW
	36	48	**12m @ 19.1% Cg**	HW
	52	70	**18m@ 16.6% Cg**	FW
	60	70	**10m @ 13.4% Cg**	FW
NUN14010	50	58	**8m @ 29.8% Cg**	HW
	78	86	**8m @ 18.2% Cg**	FW

**Selected at 10%Cg cutoff and up to 2m internal dilution. Note: Interval lengths are rounded. ** Hanging Wall Unit("HW"), Footwall Unit("FW").*

Fig 1. Vittangi project location and geology showing Talga tenements (blue), transport infrastructure and selected mines/mills.



1-3 for drillhole and results details.

Results and Conclusions

An additional 6 kilometres of strike extensions have now been tested with **all holes** intersecting the prospective graphite horizons with similar characteristics and grade as found at Nunasvaara. Intersections correlate perfectly with the logged graphitic units, the high grade rock chip results and the EM conductors. See Fig 1-3 for maps and section, Tables 1-3 for drill hole and results details.

The new results demonstrate zones **exceeding 30% graphite ("Cg")** over significant widths, exceeding any previous drilling at the Vittangi project, and sample assays attain up to **48.3% Cg** over several metres downhole. Highlights of drilling include **47m** @ **30.8% Cg** from 1m downhole depth (NUN14005) including **10m** @ **40.6% Cg** and **46m** @ **31.4% Cg** from 52m downhole depth (NUN14006) including **10m** @ **44.9% Cg**.

Drill hole NUN14001 intercepted **27m** @ **25.4% Cg** from 15m depth which is considered significant because it is located 350m southeast from the current Nunasvaara resource and suggests high potential for extensions in this direction.

At the drill site 2km north along strike from Nunasvaara (see Fig 2-3) drilling was extended to intersect a potential parallel footwall zone that was inferred to be present from historic mapping, EM surveys and rock chip sampling. This represents the **first known** drilling of this unit, which is interpreted to underly most of the Nunasvaara-type high grade hanging wall unit.

Assay results from the two intercepts of this footwall layer returned **20m** @ **14.4% Cg** (NUN14005) and **18m** @ **19.9% Cg** (NUN14006) which included **6m** @ **30.7% Cg**. The footwall layer is inferred from data to be present around the domal structure for at least **20km** strike and is an **additional untested zone of graphite** that could have a significant impact on potential tonnage of exploration targets and future resources. In addition the footwall unit could decrease strip ratios in the event of a mining scenario, and the footwall zone of the current pit shell at Nunasvaara will be investigated further in future.

Based on the results from the latest drilling at the Vittangi graphite project, it is now apparent that the Nunasvaara graphite resource only comprises a small portion of the wider project's potential global resource and work to evaluate the Vittangi exploration target estimate is underway.

A significant portion of the remaining graphite half core (two tonnes) has been sent to Australia to support the ongoing metallurgical test work and dual graphite and graphene production pilot plant design.

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ABOUT TALGA

Talga Resources Limited (Talga) (ASX: "TLG") is a diversified mineral explorer and developer with a portfolio of 100% owned graphite, iron, copper/gold projects in Sweden and gold projects in Western Australia.

Graphite

Talga wholly owns multiple advanced and high grade graphite projects in northern Sweden. The immediate focus is to advance these projects towards development, utilising the advantages of established quality infrastructure including power, road, rail and ports. Initially this will entail economic studies on the Nunasvaara and Raitajärvi graphite deposits.

Iron

Talga owns multiple magnetite iron deposits located in the Kiruna mineral district of northern Sweden. The iron deposits are of significant scale and strategic importance, with considerable growth upside based on historic drilling. Talga's strategy is to commercialise these assets to provide funds for the graphite projects.

Gold

Talga owns multiple high grade gold projects located in the Yilgarn and Pilbara regions of Western Australia, which the Company is divesting to focus on the Swedish assets. Additionally the Company owns several copper-gold projects within its Sweden portfolio.

Fig 2.Vittangi drillhole location plan over EM conductors showing summary significant graphite intercepts.

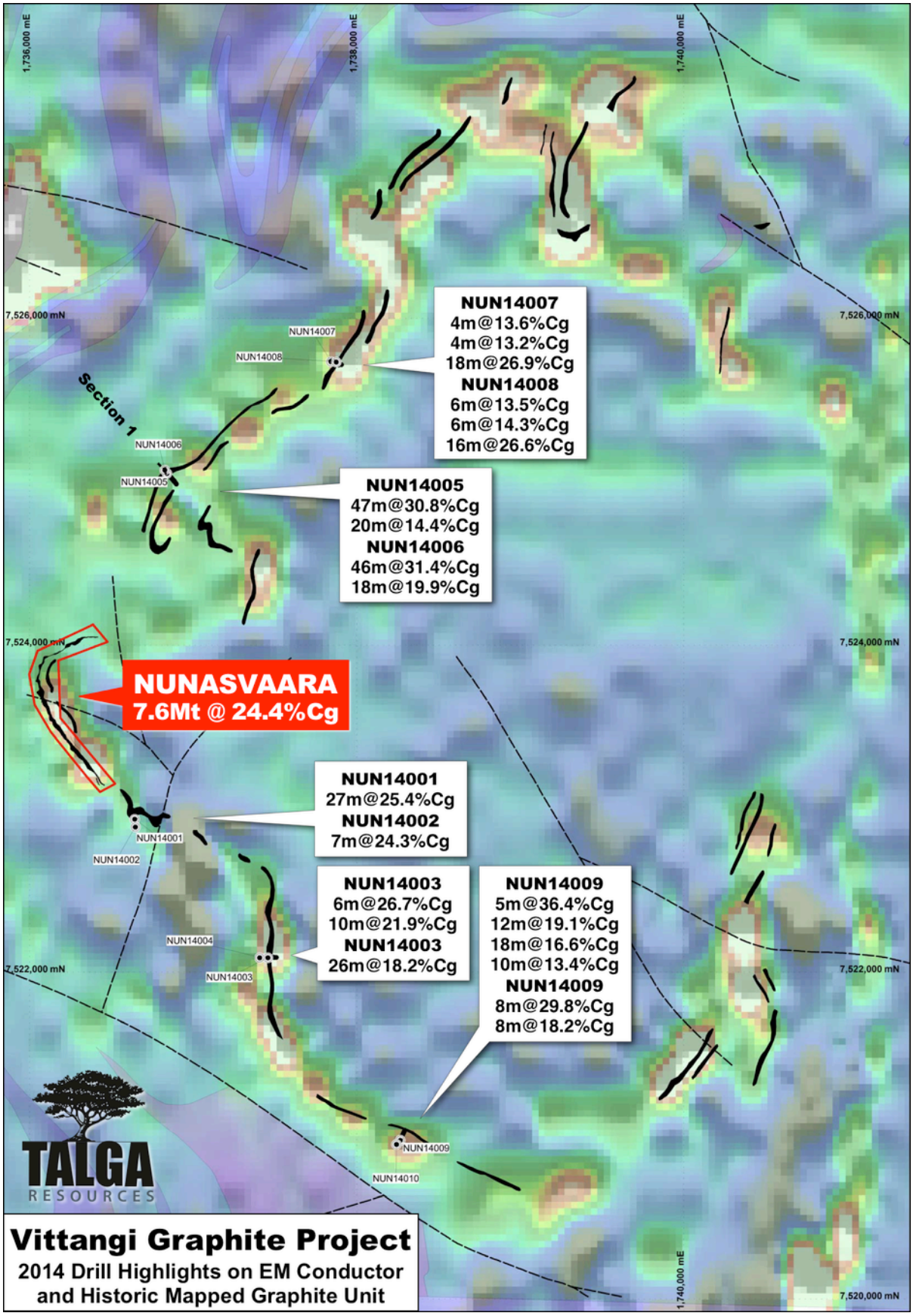

Fig 3. Vittangi project Section 1 with selected significant intercepts.

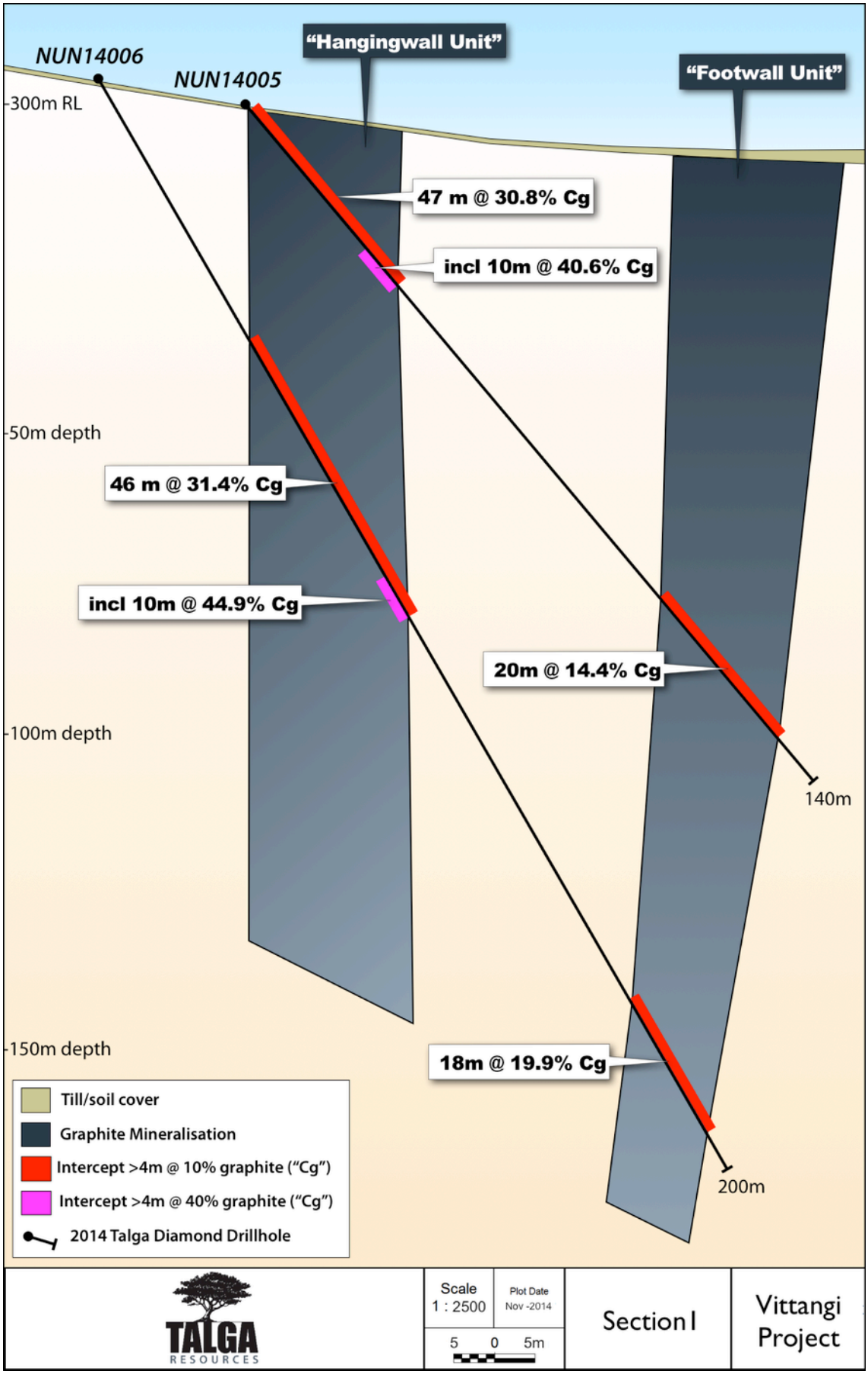

Table 2 *Vittangi project diamond drillhole location and hole data.*

Hole ID	Easting (Sweref99)	Northing (Sweref99)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
NUN14001	770463	7523867	302	345	-60	68.1
NUN14002	770468	7523820	300	348	-60	103.0
NUN14003	771291	7523030	300	90	-60	101.0
NUN14004	771240	7523030	300	89	-50	130.4
NUN14005	770632	7525986	300	139	-50	140.0
NUN14006	770619	7526006	304	140	-60	200.0
NUN14007	771628	7526682	300	116	-50	80.0
NUN14008	771660	7526680	299	120	-60	73.2
NUN14009	772113	7521925	300	25	-50	100.0
NUN14010	772091	7521900	300	25	-60	95.7

Table 3 *Vittangi exploration drilling: All assay intervals at 10% cutoff and max 2m internal waste.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Graphite (%Cg)
NUN14001	15	16	15.50
NUN14001	16	18	20.60
NUN14001	18	20	19.25
NUN14001	20	22	28.10
NUN14001	22	24	20.50
NUN14001	24	26	28.20
NUN14001	26	28	32.50
NUN14001	28	30	40.40
NUN14001	30	32	42.70
NUN14001	32	34	21.20
NUN14001	34	36	0.21
NUN14001	38	40	24.20
NUN14001	40	41	36.20
NUN14002	77	78	14.50
NUN14002	78	80	26.00
NUN14002	80	82	34.10
NUN14002	82	84	22.50
NUN14003	50	52	29.00
NUN14003	52	54	29.60
NUN14003	54	56	21.50
NUN14003	70	72	23.10
NUN14003	72	74	23.40
NUN14003	74	76	26.90
NUN14003	76	78	21.00
NUN14003	78	80	15.20
NUN14004	96	98	29.80
NUN14004	98	100	21.20
NUN14004	100	102	14.90
NUN14004	102	104	17.75
NUN14004	104	106	27.90
NUN14004	106	108	3.21
NUN14004	108	110	12.55
NUN14004	110	112	8.93
NUN14004	112	114	23.80
NUN14004	114	116	27.60
NUN14004	116	118	15.35
NUN14004	118	120	21.20
NUN14004	120	122	12.45

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Graphite (%Cg)
NUN14005	1	4	17.15
NUN14005	4	6	23.40
NUN14005	6	8	29.70
NUN14005	8	10	28.50
NUN14005	10	12	16.45
NUN14005	12	14	26.90
NUN14005	14	16	31.70
NUN14005	16	18	34.90
NUN14005	18	20	36.70
NUN14005	20	22	37.10
NUN14005	22	24	33.80
NUN14005	24	26	38.20
NUN14005	26	28	34.10
NUN14005	28	30	33.60
NUN14005	30	32	22.20
NUN14005	32	34	13.75
NUN14005	34	36	36.90
NUN14005	36	38	11.55
NUN14005	38	40	47.90
NUN14005	40	42	44.80
NUN14005	42	44	42.30
NUN14005	44	46	39.70
NUN14005	46	48	28.30
NUN14005	102	104	14.65
NUN14005	104	106	14.40
NUN14005	106	108	15.25
NUN14005	108	110	15.90
NUN14005	110	112	15.00
NUN14005	112	114	17.35
NUN14005	114	116	17.70
NUN14005	116	118	10.00
NUN14005	118	120	11.85
NUN14005	120	122	11.40

Table 3 *Continued.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Graphite (%Cg)
NUN14006	52	54	20.40
NUN14006	54	56	21.00
NUN14006	56	58	28.50
NUN14006	58	60	31.40
NUN14006	60	62	30.70
NUN14006	62	64	33.50
NUN14006	64	66	22.50
NUN14006	66	68	26.50
NUN14006	68	70	29.50
NUN14006	70	72	35.30
NUN14006	72	74	37.80
NUN14006	74	76	26.20
NUN14006	76	78	35.60
NUN14006	78	80	28.60
NUN14006	80	82	29.30
NUN14006	82	84	27.60
NUN14006	84	86	7.75
NUN14006	86	88	46.30
NUN14006	88	90	48.30
NUN14006	90	92	44.00
NUN14006	92	94	41.90
NUN14006	94	96	44.10
NUN14006	96	98	24.30
NUN14006	168	170	24.40
NUN14006	170	172	37.70
NUN14006	172	174	30.00
NUN14006	174	176	20.20
NUN14006	176	178	17.95
NUN14006	178	180	17.85
NUN14006	180	182	12.30
NUN14006	182	184	7.65
NUN14006	184	186	10.70
NUN14007	54	56	10.85
NUN14007	56	58	16.25
NUN14007	62	64	14.30
NUN14007	64	66	12.05
NUN14007	76	78	17.85
NUN14007	78	80	28.70
NUN14007	80	82	37.60
NUN14007	82	84	39.40
NUN14007	84	86	27.90
NUN14007	86	88	30.00
NUN14007	88	90	27.00
NUN14007	90	92	15.90
NUN14007	92	94	17.85
NUN14008	26	28	12.00
NUN14008	28	30	15.40
NUN14008	30	32	13.10
NUN14008	38	40	10.70
NUN14008	40	42	13.80
NUN14008	42	44	18.35
NUN14008	48	50	27.80
NUN14008	50	52	28.60
NUN14008	52	54	31.00
NUN14008	54	56	30.60
NUN14008	56	58	33.90
NUN14008	58	60	28.20
NUN14008	60	62	19.45
NUN14008	62	64	13.10
NUN14009	19	20	37.00
NUN14009	20	22	35.90
NUN14009	22	24	36.70
NUN14009	36	38	19.55
NUN14009	38	40	14.65
NUN14009	40	42	36.80
NUN14009	42	44	17.55
NUN14009	44	46	10.80
NUN14009	46	48	15.45
NUN14009	52	54	17.80
NUN14009	54	56	38.50
NUN14009	56	58	25.80
NUN14009	58	60	0.76
NUN14009	60	62	22.10
NUN14009	62	64	5.12
NUN14009	64	66	16.75
NUN14009	66	68	9.78
NUN14009	68	70	13.05
NUN14010	50	52	18.50
NUN14010	52	54	31.00
NUN14010	54	56	34.80
NUN14010	56	58	34.90
NUN14010	78	80	24.70
NUN14010	80	82	20.60
NUN14010	82	84	15.45
NUN14010	84	86	11.85

APPENDIX 1

Graphite Resources

Nunasvaara Mineral Resource (10% Cg lower cut-off) Nov 2012

JORC 2004 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade %graphite
Indicated	5,600,000	24.6%Cg
Inferred	2,000,000	24.0%Cg
Total	**7,600,000**	**24.4%Cg**

1 Note: This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement have not materially changed.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Thompson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Thompson is an employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity which is being undertaken 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" ("JORC Code"). Mr Thompson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Resource Estimation is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Simon Coxhell. Mr Coxhell is a consultant to the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of mining and metallurgy. Mr Coxhell has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this document 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" ("JORC Code"). Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this report of the Matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Recent exploration at the Vittangi Graphite Project has comprised the diamond drilling (NTW size:56 mm) of 10 holes totaling 1091.4 meters. The drilling was completed along strike from the Nunasvaara Graphite Resource covering some six kilometers of strike, on broadly spaced one-kilometer spaced sections. • Drill hole collars are surveyed with a hand held GPS. Drill core systematically logged. Samples were logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralisation. • Diamond core of 56 mm diameter (NTW) was produced and cut in quarter, with 2 metre samples (approx. 3kg/sample) being submitted for analysis. A total of 48 elements were analysed for via ICP following 4 acid digest. Graphitic Carbon was analysed via ALS method C-IR18, "Graphitic Carbon via Leco" where Graphitic C ("Cg") is determined by digesting sample in 50% HCl to evolve carbonate as CO_2. Residue is filtered, washed, dried and then roasted at 425C. The roasted residue is analysed for C by high temperature Leco furnace with infrared detection.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Conventional diamond drilling producing core with a diameter of 56 mm, classed NTW. Core is orientated using the "spear" method.
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.*	• Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in a database. In general excellent recoveries (>95% returned). • Careful drilling techniques in areas of broken ground are employed with communication between the geologist and drillers to maximise the understanding of recovery. • Insufficient data is available but given the nature of the competent diamond core, no sample bias is expected.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of diamond core captures lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation and structural observations. Core is photographed in both wet and dry states. • Diamond core logging is a primarily a qualitative activity with pertinent relevant features recorded: lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. • All samples were logged.
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.*	• Core was cut in quarter, prepared into regular 2-meter composite samples, with an average weight of 3-3.5 kilograms. • All diamond core. • The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by ALS in Öjebyn, Sweden. The samples are dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. • QC for sub sampling follows ALS procedures, and is reviewed by the company. In addition blanks and standards (1:30) are inserted into the sample runs, on a blind basis. • No field duplicates have been taken. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory uses a four acid digest multi-element suite with an ICP/MS and ICP/AES finish on a 25-gram sub sample. Both total carbon and graphitic carbon are analyzed. The technique is considered a total digest and analysis. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Blind blanks and standards are inserted by the company at a rate of 1:30. Lab repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. Grind size checks by the laboratory (1:25) reveals all samples have a grind size of <75micron
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.*	• The Company's Exploration Manager has visually reviewed the diamond core samples and correlated results with the geology. • No twin holes have been drilled. • Data captured on logging sheets and transferred to a series of excel spreadsheets, prior to import into Micromine and merging of electronic sample analytical result data. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	• All samples have been located by GPS. Downhole surveys are captured using the Deviflex downhole system with readings every 3 metres captured. • The grid system is Swedish Coordinate System Sweref 99,which correlates with WGS84 Z 34 Northern Hemisphere. • Topographic control is based on broad topographic data and is adequate for the wide spaced exploration completed.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing varied. See attached plans, cross sections and tables. A total of 5 sites were drilled, with two holes per site completed. • The work completed is at a scoping stage. The drilling was designed to verify and test the continuity of a stratigraphic graphite unit, interpreted from EM and indicated by rock chip samples. The data will be useful at verifying exploration targets in the area; however further drilling is required to move to a JORC compliant mineral resource. • Regular two-meter samples have been collected from the diamond drilling and submitted for analysis.
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.*	• At this stage the orientation is considered appropriate for the sampling completed, with the drill holes drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geological units and graphite mineralisation. • No orientation based sampling has been identified at this stage of the exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples are transported to the laboratory via registered couriers with samples safely consigned to ALS for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review of the data management system has been carried out.

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 Vittangi Graphite Project is located on exploration permits Nunasvaara nr2, Vittangi nr2 and Vittangi nr3, owned 100% by Talga Resources. The licence is wholly owned by the company and is located on forested areas. A 1% NSR is due payable to Teck and 2% NSR to Phelps Dodge in the event of a production scenario. • The licences are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been intermittently explored over the last 30 years for graphite and copper base metal systems. LKAB completed drilling in the area in the late 1970s and completed a bulk sampling exercise for graphite.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The graphite mineralisation is found in a 10-30 metre wide stratigraphic unit interpreted to have developed in a shallow fresh water basin in the early Proterozoic (Circa 1.8 billion years) developed in a sedimentary/volcanic succession of Proterozoic aged rocks. Subsequent deformation has resulted in tectonic movement resulted in a steep to moderate dipping unit located around a central dome feature. The graphite is very fine grained and may be one of the earliest accumulations of organic compounds.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Drill hole locations are shown in the figures and tables in the text of the report. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No averaging techniques were used. For the reporting of results a nominal lower cut of 10% Graphitic carbon (Cg) has been used. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results • No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zone is relatively well understood and the reported mineralised drillhole intersections are approximately 2/3 of the true thickness of the mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the text of this document.
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 grades at a nominal 10% graphitic carbon are reported.
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.*	• All relevant exploration data is shown in the figures.
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.*	• Future work at Vittangi will include metallurgical test work to advance potential processing options, additional EM surveys to investigate the occurrence of the graphitic unit and additional drilling to outline and investigate further graphite resources.