ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 19 JANUARY 2023

TGMETALS

New Nickel Sulphide Targets Defined at Lake Johnston in WA

- **Ground EM geophysical survey identifies multiple conductors prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **These include new target areas with conductors modelled at depths of known regional nickel deposits close by**
- **Clearance of high priority targets for drilling underway**

Modern Geophysics Locates New Nickel Sulphide Targets

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to advise that it has received the results from the recently completed a Slingram Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (SMLTEM) geophysical survey at the Lake Johnston Ni-Li-Au Project, located south of the Maggie Hays-Emily Anne nickel sulphide mining centre.

The geophysical survey was planned in conjunction with Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) with HPEM Geophysical Services acquiring the data using state of the art equipment. Anomalies detected by the survey have been modelled by SGC.

The survey has defined nine conductors (Figure 1), including 5 high priority drilling targets for potential nickel sulphides. The survey was targeted based on anomalous surface geochemistry and historical drilling which was previously ignored by past explorers.

The modern electromagnetic methods have been able to penetrate deeper than past exploration and are ideally suited to detecting bedrock conductors such as massive sulphide mineralisation below the base of weathering.

Of the eleven targeted areas, nine returned anomalies indicative of bedrock conductors. This provides encouragement to extend this modern surface TEM work to other prospective areas on the Lake Johnston Project.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated; *"This is an excellent result. These new EM conductors are backed up by coincident geochemical and geology data, making them compelling targets for potential nickel sulphide mineralization.*

The results of the new high powered geophysical survey demonstrates that historical EM surveys did not adequately test for potential nickel sulphide mineralisation below the base of weathering within the Project area. This recent EM survey tested our highest priority targets to a depth that would have been required to discover the Emily Anne or Maggie Hays deposits, situated just to the north of the Project.

This work is a key focus for the company in addition to defining a Ni-Co oxide resource at Bremer Range and advancing our lithium prospectivity. The priority is clearly to drill test these conductors as soon as we can."

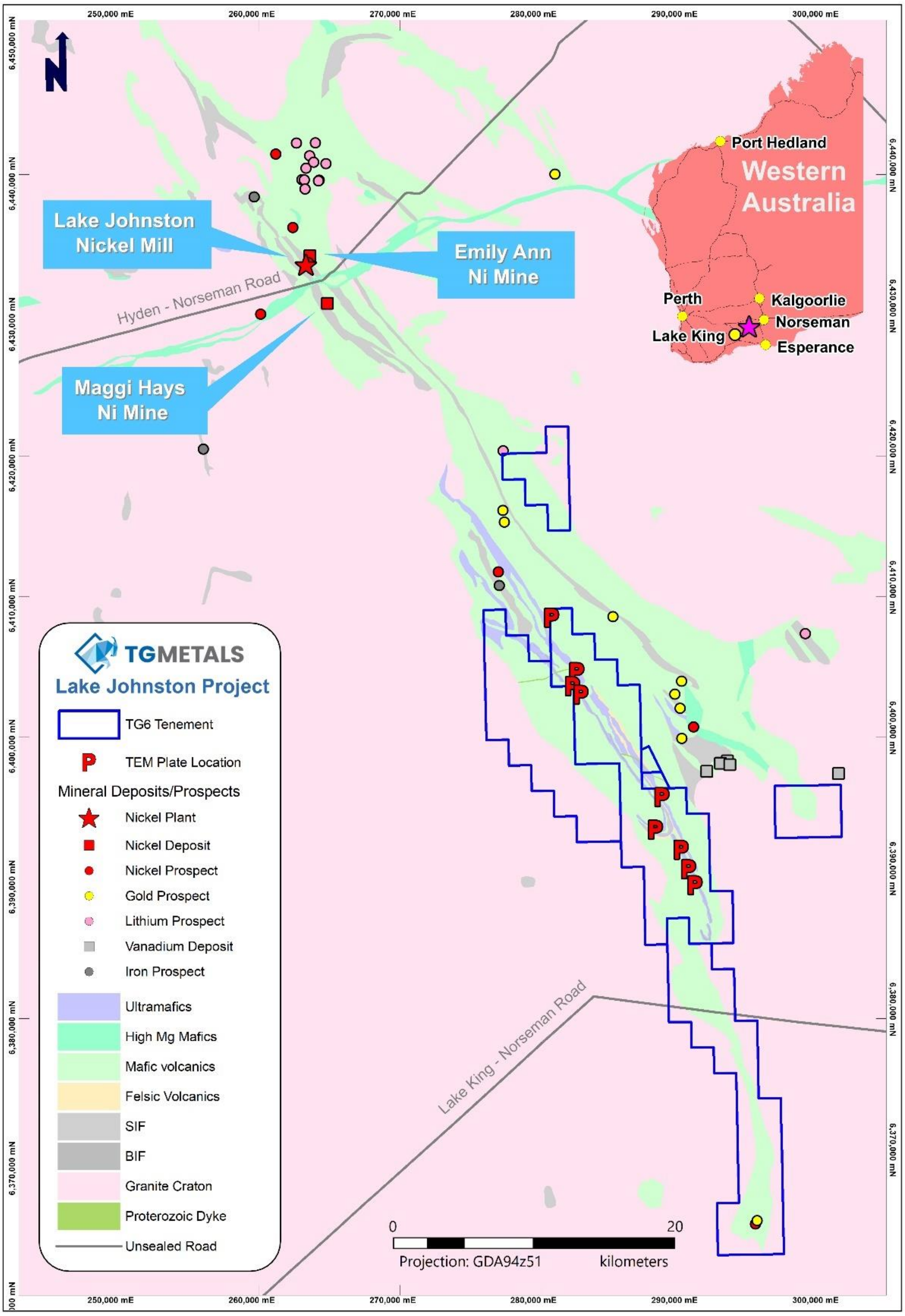

Figure 1 – Simplified Geology with location of Plate Model Conductors Datum: AMG Zone 51 (AGD84)

Conductor Detail – Southern Targets

Figure 2 shows the Southern half of the MLTEM survey area and the conductors detected. Of these the 137, MG Syncline, Highfield Targets and Stamford Bridge are high priority.

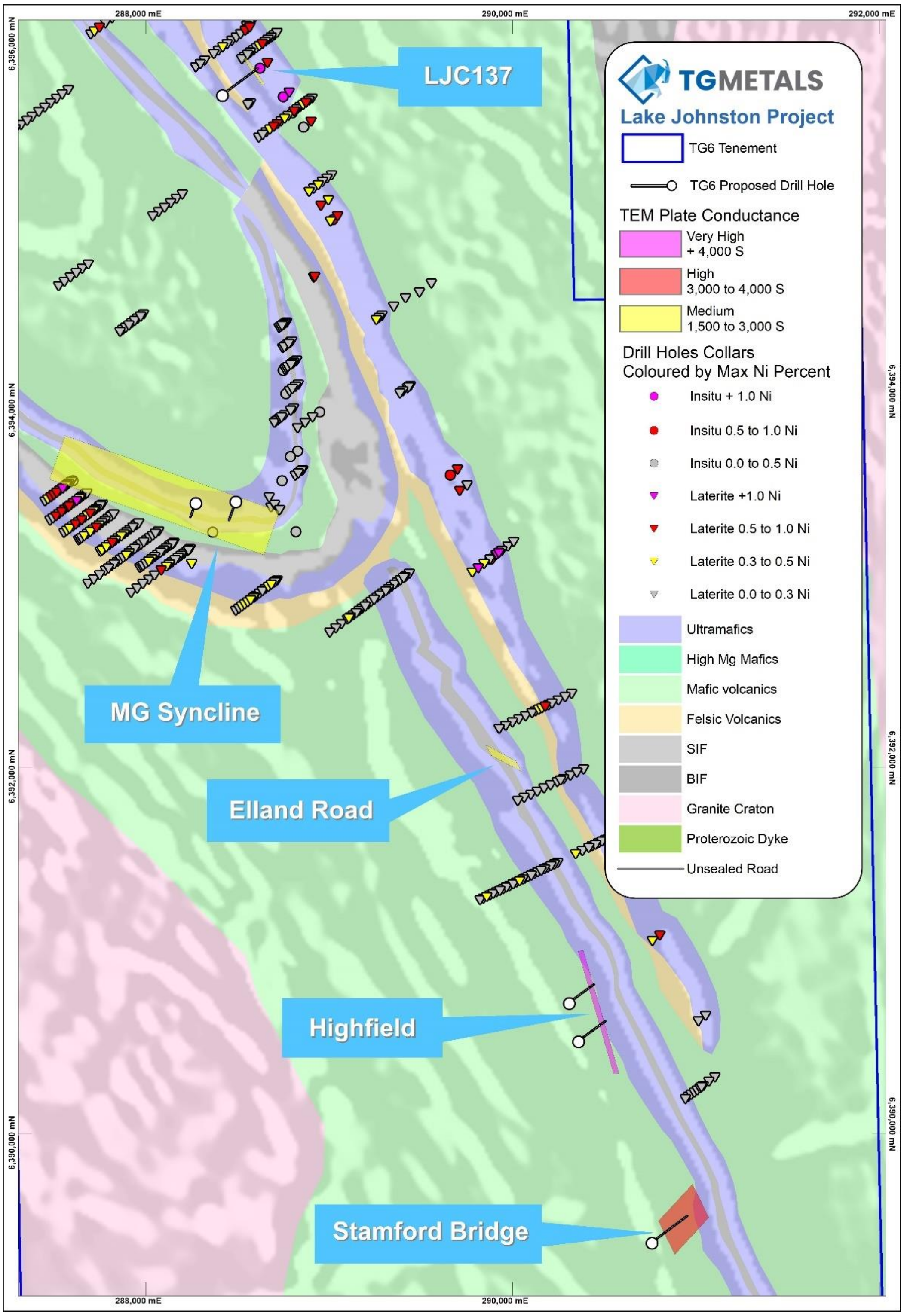

Figure 2 – Simplified Geology with Historical drill collars, Plate Conductors and Planned drilling

137 Target

137 is a priority target due to elevated nickel present in two historical RC drillholes LJC136 and LJC137 (see Table A) the deepest intercept (4m @ 1.18%Ni) was at 131 metres downhole and the detected conductor sits 200 metres below this.

Figure 3 shows an oblique cross section with the historical drilling, holes LJRC136 and LJRC137, the new modelled plate conductor and proposed new drillhole to test the conductor.

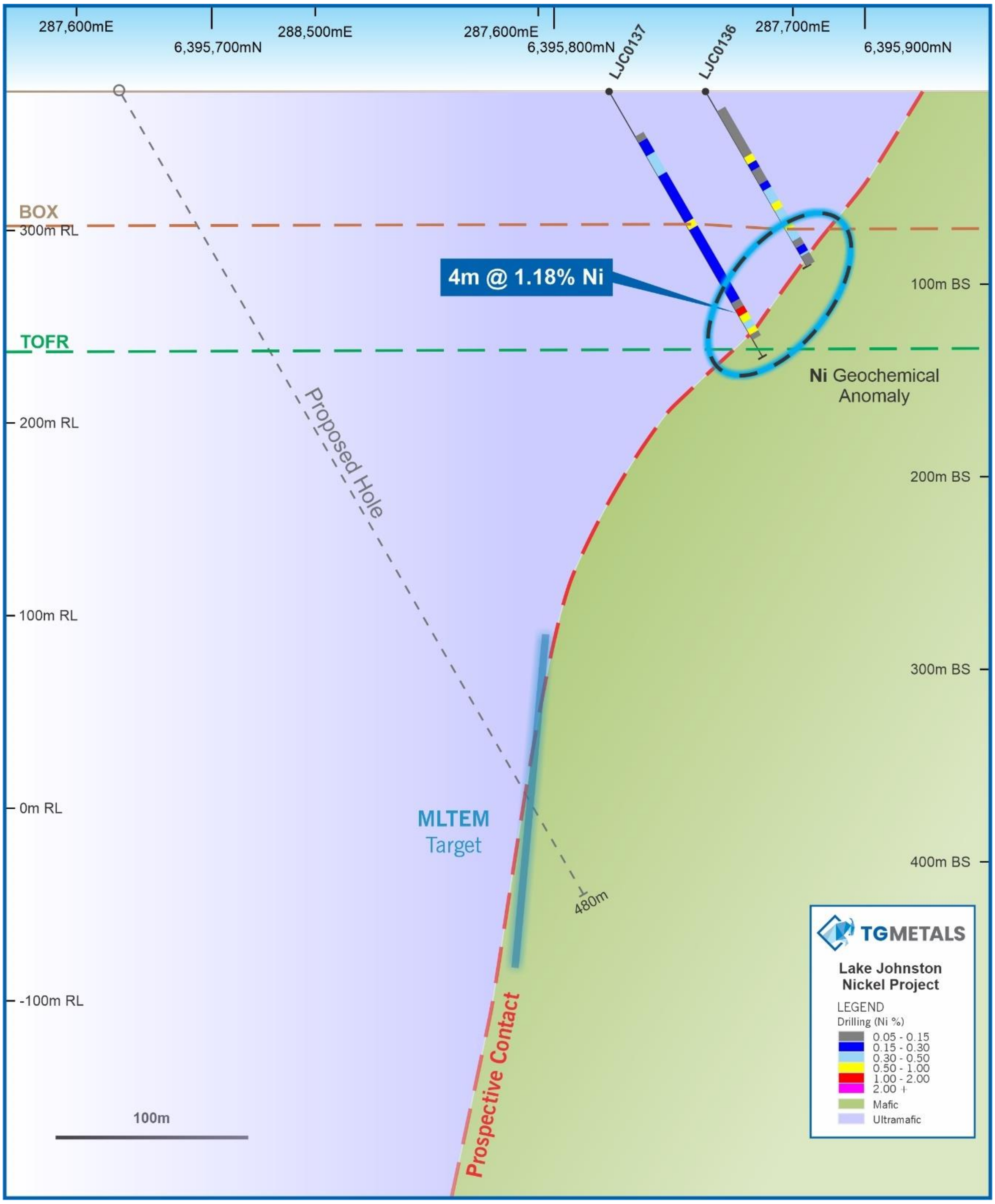

Figure 3 – Interpreted Geology, historical drilling and proposed drillhole into TEM target

The historical oxidized intercepts are located on the basal contact of the Central Ultramafic Unit (CUU) and footwall basalt. The MLTEM survey detected a weak but clear late time response which was unable to be modelled with confidence, however the modelled plate is interpreted to also sit on this important basal contact. Drilling to test this possible conductor is planned beneath the LJRC137 drillhole position and is targeted to intercept the modelled plate at approximately 360 metres below surface. Downhole TEM will also be performed on the proposed drillhole. Previous historical ground TEM in this area did not penetrate to these depths.

Highfield Target

The Highfield target produced a strong anomaly that has been confidently modelled as a conductor with high conductance (>5000 Seimens), Figure 4 below. The conductor remains open to the south with elongated geometry that may define the response of a lava channel trap for nickel sulphides or a sheared remobilised sulphide body.

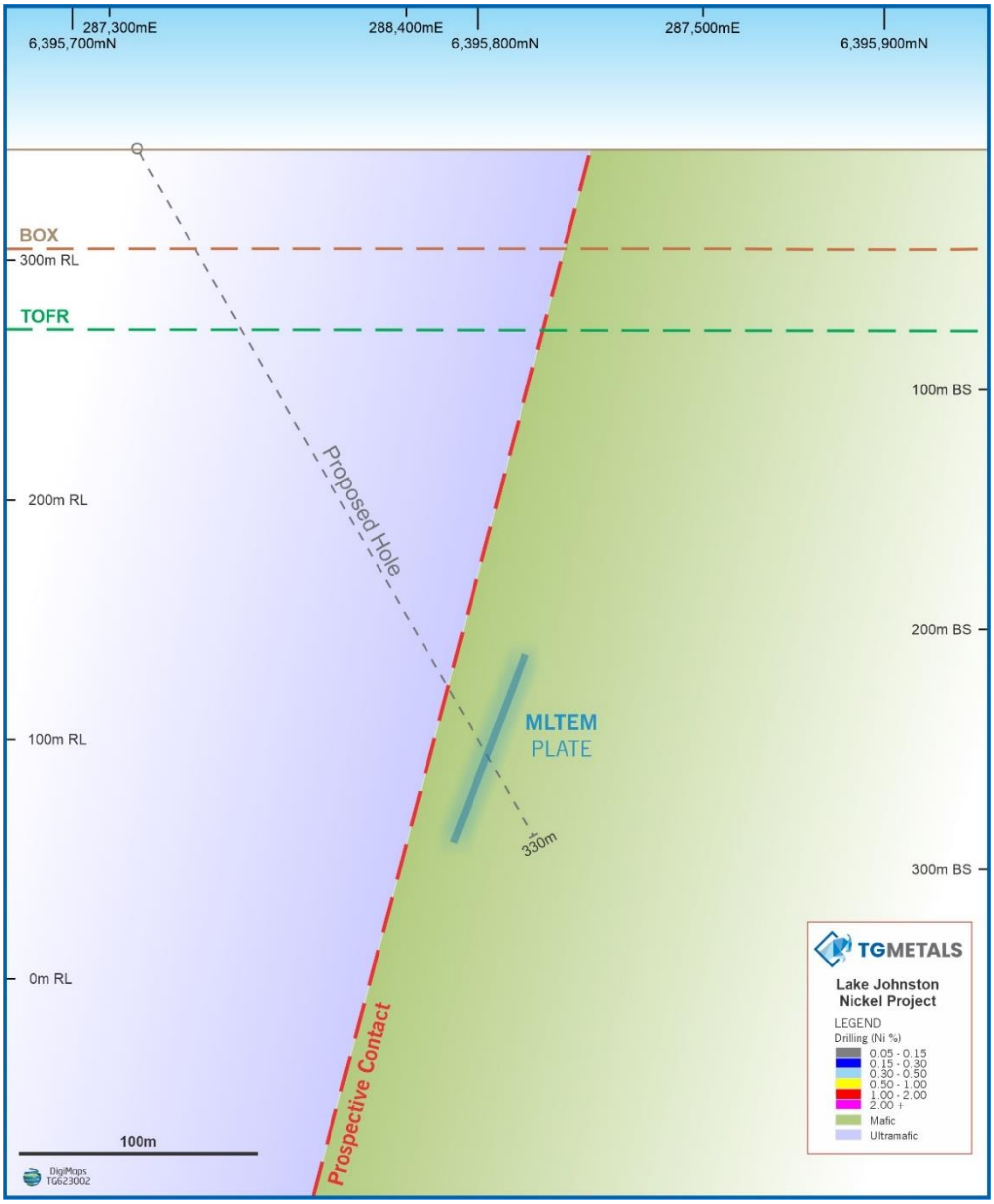

Figure 4 – Interpreted Geology with proposed drillhole into the TEM target

The Highfield target is south of the Mt Glasse (MG) syncline and it is not certain that it lies on the Western Ultramafic (WUU) and may in fact lie on an overturned CUU limb. Consequently, this target is a high priority and due to its elongate nature and relatively short depth extent, two (2) drill holes are planned to test this conductive feature. Downhole TEM will be used to guide the positioning of the second planned drillhole and any further follow-up drilling.

MG Syncline Target

The MG Syncline target produced a strong anomaly that has been confidently modelled with a large plate of moderate conductance (2650 siemens). Historical drillhole MGD94-1 drilled above the top of the modelled plate intercepting a potential ultramafic-mafic contact, which due to the synclinal folding in this area may be the basal contact of the CUU.

Figure 5 is an oblique section showing the planned drilling into the modelled plate. Downhole TEM will be used to guide the positioning a second planned drillhole to the north of this section and any further follow-up drilling.

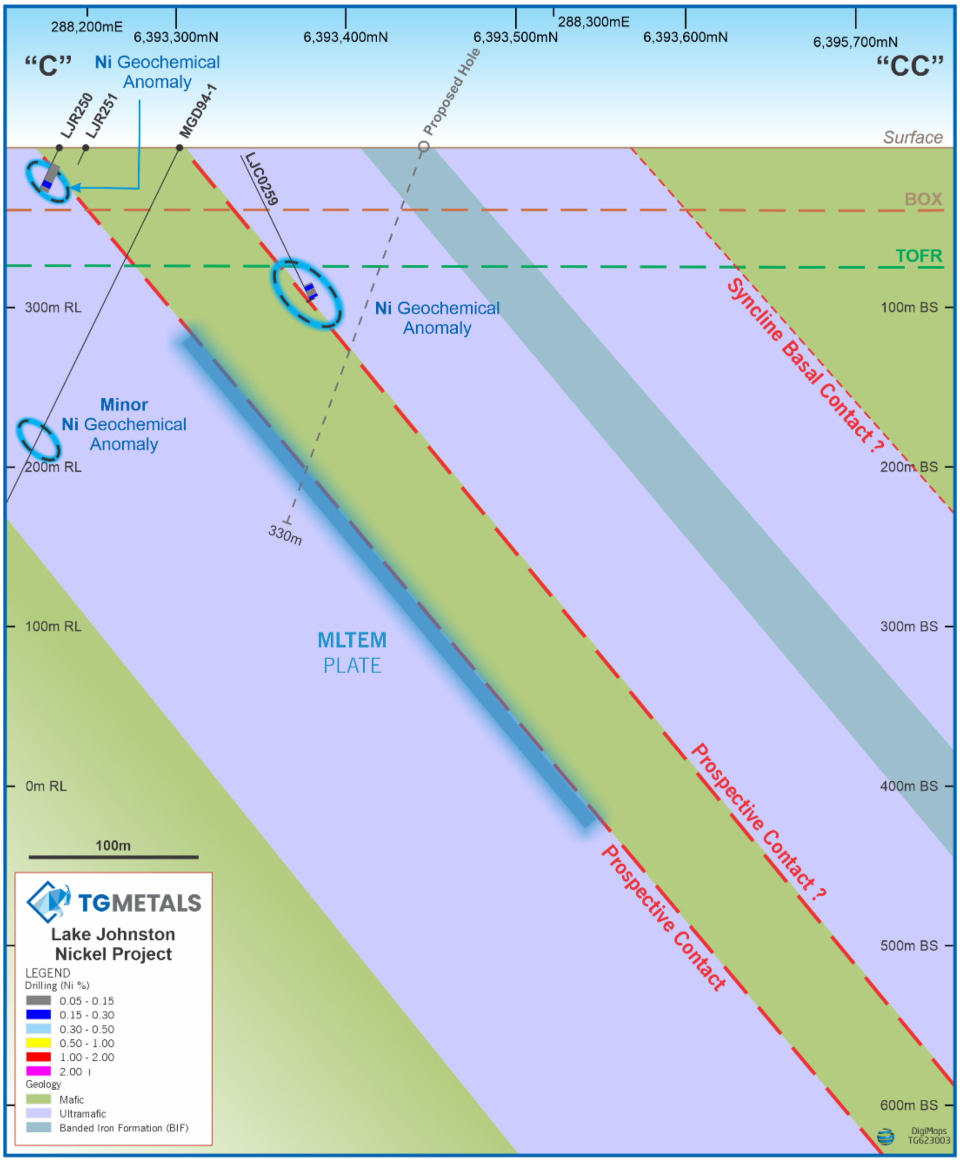

Figure 5 – Interpreted Geology with Historical drilling and initial proposed drillhole into TEM target

Conductor Detail – Northern Targets

Figure 6 shows the Northern half of the MLTEM survey area and the conductors detected. Of these the Cathkin South and MGC01 Targets are high priority.

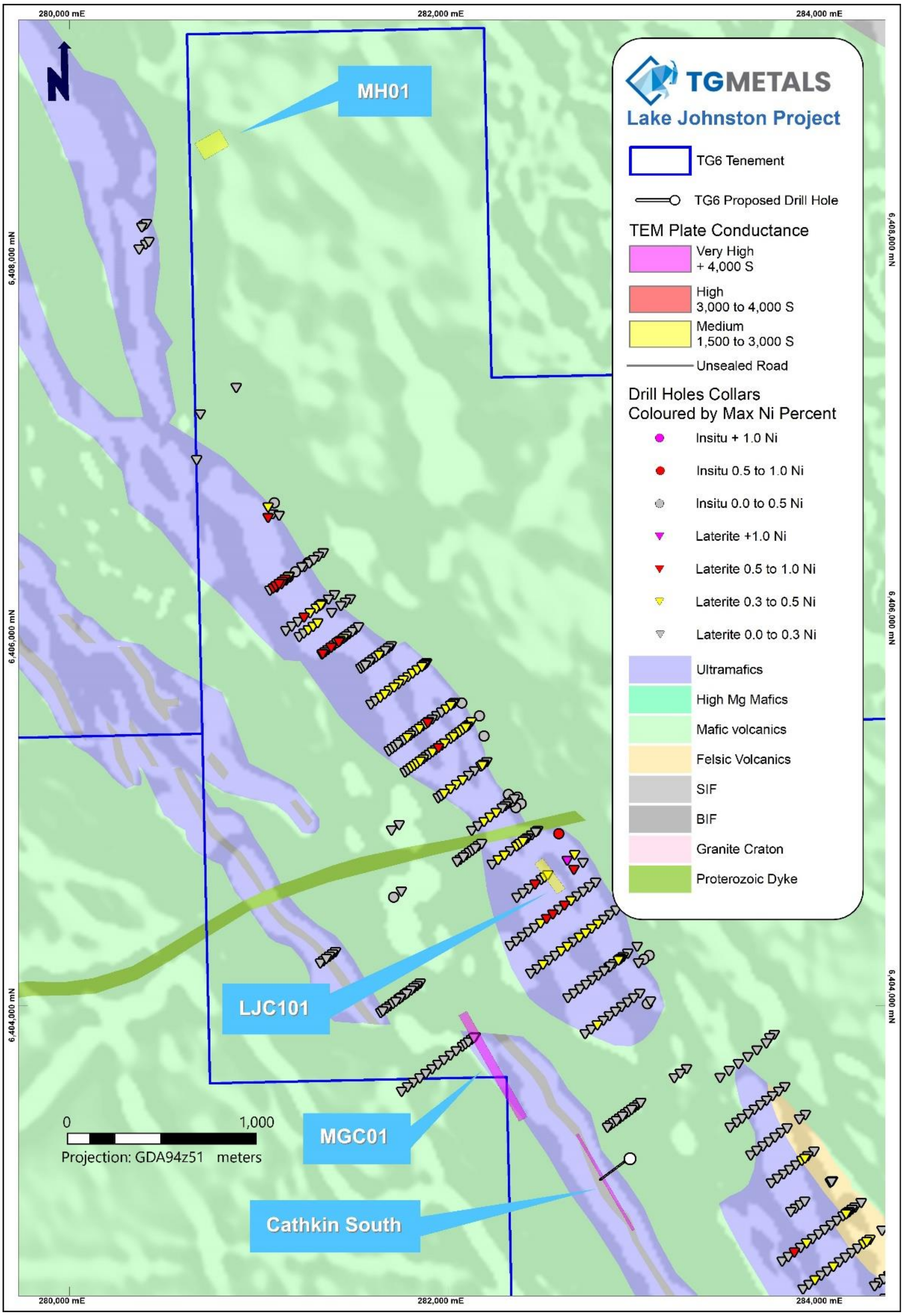

Figure 6 – Simplified Geology, Historical drill collars, Plate Conductors and Planned drilling

Cathkin South

The Cathkin South target produced a strong anomaly that has been confidently modelled by a plate of high conductance (6350 siemens). The position of the conductor is on the ultramafic unit previously defined as the Western Ultramafic Unit (WUU). This unit has historically been overlooked for nickel prospectivity however the strong response of the conductor warrants drill testing of this never before investigated target.

MGC01

The MGC01 conductor also produced a strong anomaly and sits on the WUU, however its proximity to an interpreted fault has downgraded its prospectivity and it is not planned to drill test this target at this stage.

LJC101

The LJC101 target produced a very weak late time response that could not be modelled with confidence. The position of the possible conductor is within the CUU which is the historically significant host unit for the Maggie Hays and Emily Anne nickel sulphide deposits to the north. It is also deep at between 300 metres to top and 400 metres vertical to the centre of the modelled plate and as such is not planned to be drill tested yet.

MH01

The MH01 target produced an anomaly that has been modelled with low confidence by a plate with moderate conductance at 2900 siemens. The position of the conductor is on previously mapped mafic volcanics however there is also evidence of a gabbro in surface float. Other terrain features lower the prospectivity of this target. However further investigation of the position and size of the gabbro is warranted prior to a drill testing decision.

Next Steps

Accurate drill collar locations are being planned and drilling permitting has commenced. Flora and fauna survey has been completed and Heritage Survey scheduling is progressing.

Historical Drilling

Historical drilling mentioned this release relates to the drilling conducted by past explorers previously reported in TG Metals Limited ASX release 10 November 2022 and diamond drill core which targeted nickel sulphide anomalies with and without prior historical geophysics.

Table A – Historical significant intercepts proximal to conductors

Easting E_GDA94z51	Northing N_GDA94z51	RL	Hole ID	Prospect	Intercept From (m)	To (m)	Ni %	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Drilling Method	Date
290,609.51	6,388,017.80	400	MGD94-1	MG Syncline	204.6	204.85	0.089	10800	92	930	19	5.7	5.5	NQ Core	Mar-94
			MGD94-1	MG Syncline	213	213.1	0.050	42700	96	3260	482	2	2.1	NQ Core	Mar-94
			MGD94-1	MG Syncline	213.65	213.85	0.085	7400	81	659	53	7.7	8	NQ Core	Mar-94
288,663.10	6,395,851.63	372	LJC136	137	40	44	0.700	39	618	185	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC136	137	68	72	0.510	14	444	122	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC136	137	80	84	0.560	13	323	78	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
288,622.94	6,395,821.83	372	LJC137	137	83	87	0.500	5	280	46	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC137	137	131	135	1.180	12	782	115	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC137	137	135	139	0.520	24	323	82	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC137	137	139	143	0.480	10	162	72	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
			LJC137	137	143	146	0.520	22	142	96	ND	NA	NA	RC	Nov-96
288,365.82	6,393,289.81	259	LJC0259	MG Syncline	NSA									RC	

NA – No Assay, ND – Below Detection Limit, NSA – No Significant Assay

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, Figure 7, boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

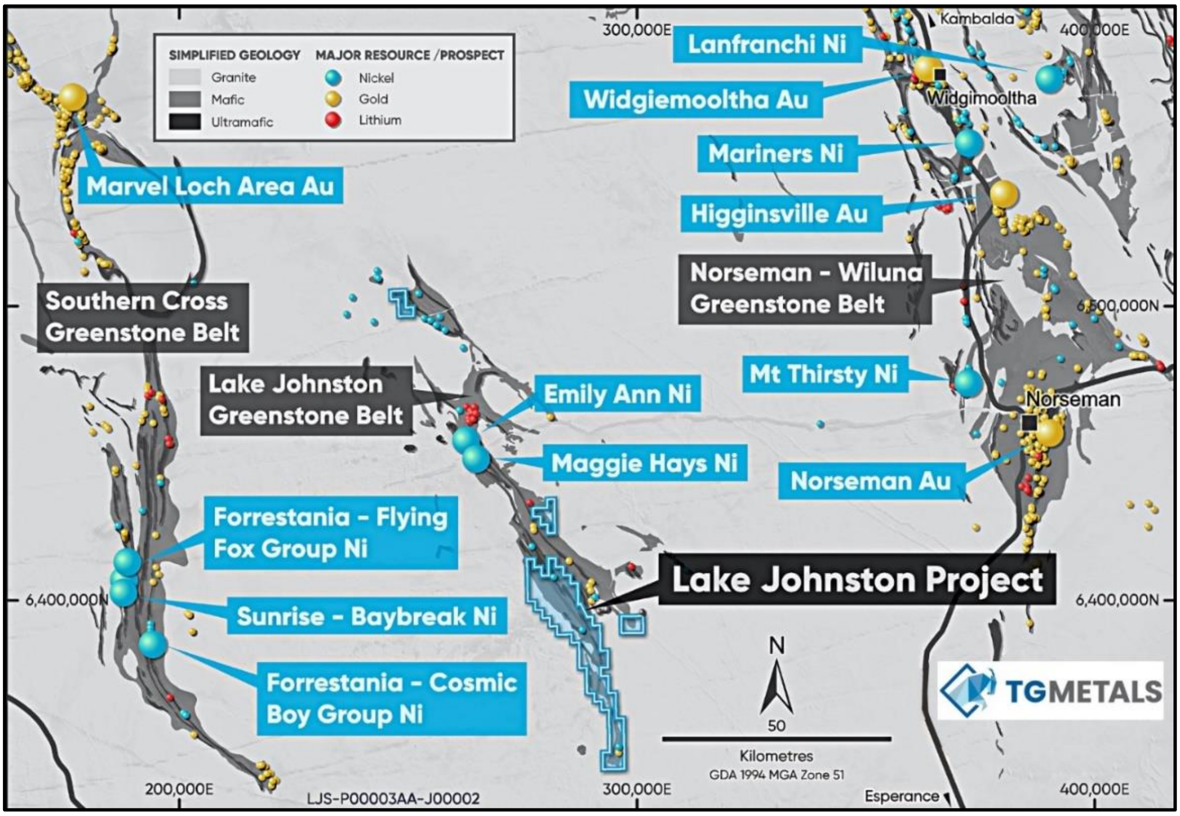

Figure 7 – Lake Johnston Project Location

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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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 mineralisation 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.	• Results in this announcement relate to geophysical survey data. • Moving Loop geophysical surveying performed. Geophysical survey details including sample spacing are reported in this table and the body of the announcement. • All drilling and sampling data used are historical and were not conducted by the Company • For Diamond Drilling (DD), HQ, or NQ is cut in half and 1 half is assayed while the 2nd half is retained in the original core trays.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• No QAQC records were reported for DD holes.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• DD drilling is used to recover core for logging and assaying. The Core is cut over zones of interest (in areas of no visual mineralisation, historically it was common not to cut and assay) in lengths of 10cm to 1m, determined by geological logging, to produce 1-5 kg of sample. • The sample was crushed (to break down the core) then a selected split was pulverized. • For Base Metals, A portion of the pulverized material is then assayed via multi acid digestion to produce a liquor, with the metal abundances determined via Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry to 1 to 10ppm levels (cutoff).
	• 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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• For PGE's, 40-50 gm Fire Assay melting in ceramic crucibles to produce a lead bead, with assaying via ICP-Mass Spectrometry to 1 ppb.
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).	• DD drilling used either HQ or NQ double or triple tube recovery.
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.	• HQ 3 is generally used in areas of weathered or bad ground to achieve recovery of core. Some core loss occurs, but is generally recorded by the driller via meters drilled minus core recovered. HQ2 or NQ2 us used in fresh rock to return commonly 100% sample recovery. • Recovery is measured by the driller and recorded on core blocks placed with the core at the end of each tube. This is cross-checked by the rig geologist as part of the logging procedure. • Not applicable to DD core drilling
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.	• Core logging of the holes is recorded after the hole is meter marked and core loss recorded. Lithology, weathering, mineralization and structural data was recorded in a "domain" style of logging of from and to. Areas of core loss are recorded in the geological and sampling logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Logging is on DD core, and is considered to be at an appropriate level of detail for key technical aspects of the geology and mineralisation. No core photos are recorded in the historical data files. • Logging is primarily qualitative in nature. • 100% of the intersections relevant to the results reported in this announcement 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.	• Half core sampling was undertaken, with 1 half assayed and the 2nd half retained in the original core trays. Sample intervals were determined by the logging geologist based on visual signs of mineralization. It was common to not cut and assayed in areas on no visual mineralization, while areas of poor to weak mineralisation were composited up to 4m wide. • There are no records in the publicly available reports on any QAQC measures or procedures, or in the data files.

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.	• All Analytical work was completed by independent analytical laboratories. • DD holes were assayed by Analabs for Base Metals by multi acid digestion to produce a liquor, with the metal abundances determined via Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry to 1 to 10ppm levels (cutoff). For PGE's, 40-50 gm Fire Assay melting in ceramic crucibles to produce a lead bead, with assaying via ICP-Mass Spectrometry to 1 ppb. • No further information other than reporting the actual assay result and assay method by the company were published in publicaly available reports.
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.	• Sample, assay and intercept data from DD drilling has been collated and reviewed by the TG Metals Competent Person listed on this release. • No independent intercept verification has been undertaken • Primary collar and lithological data is captured in an access database and validated via MicroMine software. Collar data is cross checked against publicly available imagery to ensure signs of drilling collars spoils and lines match recorded data. • The data obtained was largely from publicly available reports compiled by White Cliff Resources Ltd. • Where appropriate, assay data recorded in parts per million (ppm) was converted to percent (%)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Co-ordinate system used is AGD84-AMG zone 51. • Geophysical survey station located using handheld GPS with nominal +/-15m horizontal accuracy and +/-30m vertical accuracy • All drill hole locations provided and reported were the planned collar locations in AGD84. All holes were subsequently translated into GDA94 zone 51 by White Cliffs Resources, with the original AGD co-ordinates retained in the data. • RL values for the drilling were obtained via handheld GPS data in areas of recent site visits, or Google Earth data in areas not visited.
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.	• Geophysical survey stations spaced 100m apart on lines spaced 100/200/400m apart. • DD drilling was selected based on following up RC/RAB results and has no set pattern. • The hole spacing was determined by the Company to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to explore effectively. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete. • Sample compositing has been variably applied and is recorded in the From and To data for each sample affected. Composites are 2 to 4m, and subject to lithology domains.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Geophysical survey used a 3 component sensor recording information in x, y and z directions. • Geophysical survey lines oriented perpendicular to geological strike. • DD holes were drilled -60 degrees to 053 or 233 magnetic azimuth (Local Grid E or Local Grid W) • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. • Angled holes are the most appropriate for exploration style and Resource style drilling for the type and location of mineralisation intersected.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Data not available
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Data not available
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 2013-2014 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.	• Maggie Hays Nickel drilled 6 DD holes for 1764m in the mid to late 1990's. • Other hole collars in the immediate area of the prospects have been included for diagrammatic purposes and the Competent Person considers listing all of the drilling details is prohibitive and would not improve transparency or materiality of the report. • Drilling information is obtained from publicly available reports • No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as recorded from publicly available records.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No new exploration results are reported in this release, the Exploration Target is based on historical results. • No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied. • 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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All holes are angled at -60 degrees. • Mineralization is steeply dipping to either the west or East. • True widths are approximately 80 to 90 percent of the actual down hole depths.
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.	• Appropriate maps have been provided in the body of this ASX release.
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	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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:
		• Ground Moving Loop Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey:
		  o Contractor - HPEM Geophysics
		  o Loop - 200m x 200m square loop
		  o Receiver System – SMARTem with SQUID sensor
		  o Configuration – SLINGRAM (receiver 200m east of loop centre
		  o Current – 200A
		  o Frequency – 0.5Hz
		  o No. Lines - 40
		  o Line Spacing - 100-400m
		  o Station Spacing – 100m
		  o No. Stations – 363
		• Modelled conductor plates are based on best fit to the observed data using a standard set of assumptions and MAXWELL computer software and should not be considered as an accurate representation of the geology.

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	• Additional exploration including AC, RC, and DD drilling and or geophysical surveys to advance known prospects is warranted. Additional exploration drilling is likely if new programs can be approved by the Company.