31 May 2017

ASX:TLG

Talga Uncovers Significant Cobalt in Historic Drill Intercepts at its Swedish Project

Technology minerals company, Talga Resources Ltd ("Talga" or "the Company") (ASX Code: TLG) has identified significant cobalt grades from historical drilling on one of its wholly owned mineral projects in northern Sweden.

The Company had previously announced (ASX:TLG 31 Jan 2017) that it would undertake a multi-tiered evaluation of its cobalt-bearing mineral assets in Sweden. During this process Talga has reviewed a considerable volume of historic exploration data relating to both its current projects and nearby areas. As a result, Talga has expanded its Lautakoski project (see ASX:TLG 6 Dec, 2016) and staked new exploration tenements at Ahmavuoma, approximately 30km northeast of the Company's Vittangi graphite project. Talga's wholly-owned cobalt focused holdings in Sweden now comprise more than 100km².

An in-depth review of Ahmavuoma has uncovered archived drill core with significant high grade historic intercepts of cobalt, copper and gold mineralisation over significant downhole widths. Highlights of the mineralisation from the Discovery Zone prospect include:

- **52m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.24% Co, 0.17g/t Au** from 60m (AHM4) including **21m @ 1.12% Cu, 0.38% Co, 0.42g/t Au** from 60m
- **9m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.34% Co, 0.53g/t Au** from 71m (AHM7) and lower down the same hole **74m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.07g/t Au** from 108m
- Highest grade individual intercepts include 0.6m @ **6.00% Cu** from 136.1m (AHM14), 2.0m @ **0.76% Co** from 73m (AHM4) and 0.4m @ **2.88 g/t Au** from 65.3m (04AD002) (see Appendix for all drillhole and assay details)
- Mineralisation at the Discovery Zone prospect is hosted in massive to semi-massive sulphides in volcanic breccias and remains open in all directions
- Approximately half the visibly mineralised drill core is not historically sampled and awaits assaying
- Geophysical data shows multiple targets remain to be tested within the 40km² project area

Figure 1 *Images showing copper-cobalt mineralised drillcore from historic hole 04AD001 at Talga's Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project. Massive to semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite within k-feldspar altered intermediate volcanic breccias. Approximate depth 50-65m downhole.*

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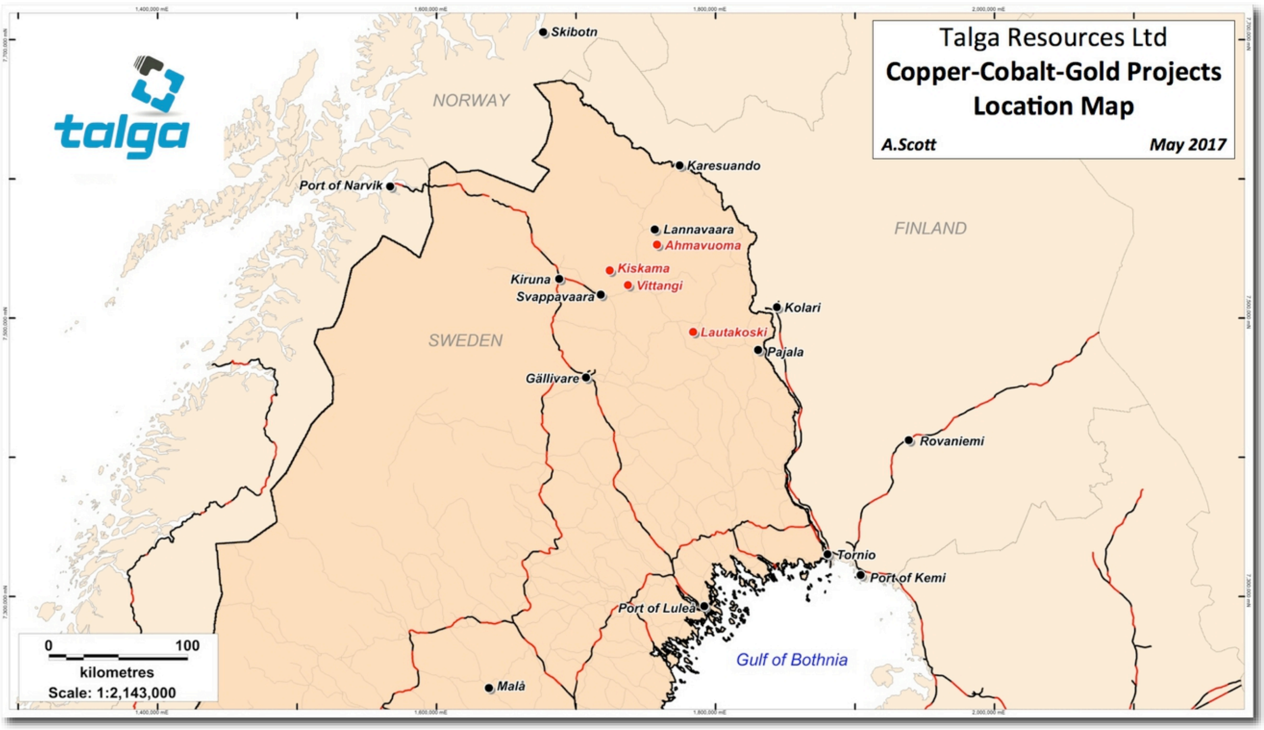
Talga Managing Director Mark Thompson commented:

"These are exceptional grades and widths of near surface cobalt that compare very favourably to a range of peer companies with standalone cobalt-focused projects (see Table 1). Cobalt is recognised as one of the most critical materials required for many Li-ion batteries and our expanded tenure over prospective zones of cobalt, copper and gold in northern Sweden adds significant exploration upside to the current advanced Kiskama cobalt project. Additionally the results of the work undertaken to verify and interpret these new targets are significant for a range of reasons:

- *The grades are globally significant for copper by-product projects, and likely to support material gold credits, while remaining primarily leveraged to cobalt pricing*
- *There is a global dearth of quality cobalt opportunities, particularly those in politically stable jurisdictions that can support sustainable supply chains with proximity to smelting infrastructure and end users*
- *The demand backdrop for cobalt, by-product related or otherwise, continues to strengthen*
- *This mineralisation is hosted in sulphides and is associated with copper rather than nickel. This could lend itself to simple processing into intermediate concentrates with minimal capital requirements compared to other deposits*
- *10% of global refined cobalt is from nearby Finland, where smelters process mostly Congolese material that some say is at risk of a supply crunch under conflict trade rules.*
- *Former Tesla executives at Northvolt plan 35Gw/h US$4 billion Li-ion battery gigafactory in Scandinavia to be operating by 2020*

While Talga's graphite and graphene products remain our primary focus, the decision to elevate the assessment and exploration of our cobalt projects, provides leverage and exposure to the surging demand for battery minerals at a time when several European Li-ion battery factories are being planned. If proven to be commercial, Talga's Swedish cobalt projects are excellently placed, alongside our graphite projects, to become a potential high quality source of local supply to European focused battery manufacturers."

Figure 2 *Location map of Talga's cobalt-focused projects in Sweden.*



Ahmavuoma Copper-Cobalt Project

Talga's Ahmavuoma project consists of three exploration licences covering 40km^2 located approximately 30km northeast from the Company's Vittangi graphite project and 20km south of the village of Lannavaara in northern Sweden (Fig 2).

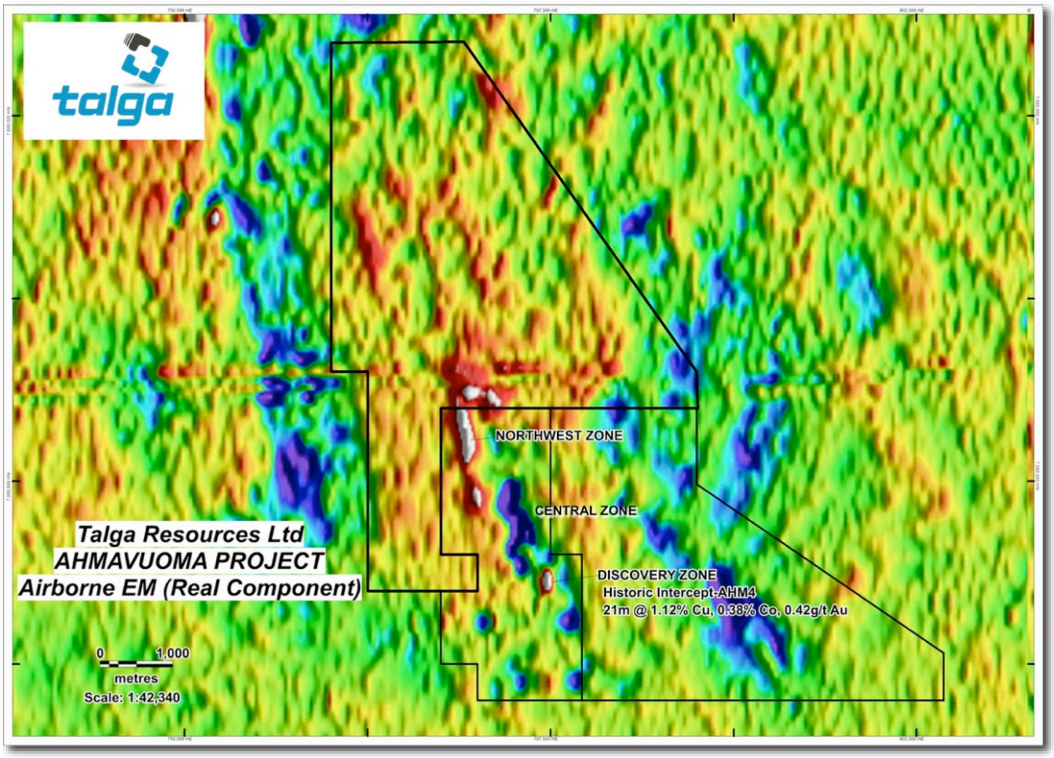
The project covers multiple anomalies defined by geochemical and geophysical surveys, including electromagnetic ("EM") surveys and magnetic surveys, that historically were labelled the Discovery Zone prospect, Northwest prospect and Central prospect (Fig 3).

The project was initially explored by the prospecting arm of the Swedish state mining company Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB ("LKAB") on an ad hoc campaign basis from 1978. Initial targeting was by shallow air and ground geophysical surveys coupled with deep moraine sampling which led to several prospects being defined and 17 diamond holes drilled in the period 1982-86. At the Discovery Zone prospect, diamond drilling returned strong copper-cobalt-gold-molybdenum mineralisation within potassium-feldspar altered and strongly weathered intermediate volcanic breccias.

In 2002 Tertiary Minerals PLC ("Tertiary") started ground based work on the project including 5 diamond drill holes in 2004 twinning two of the LKAB holes, but surrendered the ground without doing further work around the time of the global financial market crises in 2008. Significant historic drill intercepts (refer to Tables in Appendix 1 for details of drillhole locations and assay data, Fig 6-7 for Sections) from the Discovery Zone included:

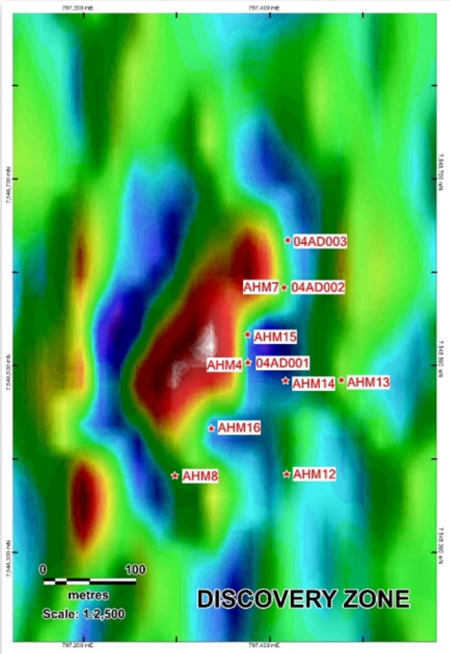
- 52m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.24% Co, 0.17g/t Au from 60m (AHM4) including 21m @ 1.12% Cu, 0.38% Co, 0. 42g/t Au from 60m
- 8.9m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.34% Co, 0.53g/t Au from 70.6m (AHM7) and 74m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.07g/t Au from 108.4m down the same hole.
- 24.95m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.12g/t Au from 43.4m (04AD003) including 5.1m @ 1.37% Cu, 0.06% Co, 0.30g/t Au from 44.65m
- Highest grade individual intercepts include 0.6m @ 6.00% Cu from 136.1m (AHM14), 2.0m @ 0.76% Co from 73m (AHM4) and 0.4m @ 2.88 g/t Au from 65.3m (04AD002)

Figure 3 *Ahmavuoma Project and prospect locations overlain on historic airborne EM imagery.*



At the Discovery Zone mineralisation has been intercepted over a strike length of 150m and remains open in all directions (Fig 4) while the Northwestern prospect EM conductor is interpreted not to have been penetrated by historic/previous drilling.

Figure 4 *Historic drillholes overlaying historic ground slingram EM imagery at the Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project.*



Only half the historic drill core is estimated to have been sampled and assayed to date. The remaining core contains visible sulphide mineralisation and is yet to be tested.

Discussion and Next Steps

Talga is continuing to review in detail the historic LKAB and Tertiary Minerals drillholes at the Swedish Geological Survey ("SGU") drill core archive facility in Malå, Sweden and will complete check assaying in addition to sampling sections of mineralised core not previously assayed.

Whilst the mineralisation observed to date at Ahmavuoma has several features characteristic of other IOCG deposits within the Norrbotten district including Talga's Kiskama project, the geological model of the copper-cobalt-gold and molybdenum mineralisation is yet to be determined.

The high cobalt to copper ratio through the more massive sulphide zones at Ahmavuoma is notable and likely a reflection of the amount of lattice-bound cobalt within pyrite. The results of metallurgical work underway at the Kiskama project will guide programs at Ahmavuoma to define potential recoveries of targeted minerals.

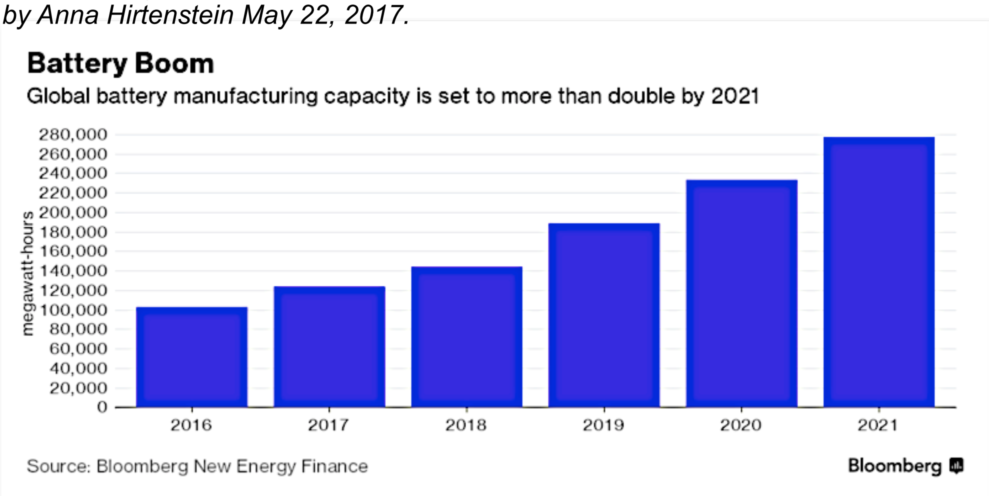
Exploration work completed in 2004 by previous explorers included a low-powered, sub-optimal fixed-loop EM survey which confirmed earlier shallow 'slingram' survey anomalies. A number of significant EM anomalies within the project area remain to be tested. These provide walk-up drill targets that Talga is reviewing and ranking ahead of drill testing which is subject to statutory permitting procedures but planned to take place as soon as practical.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

Talga's commercialisation strategy is focused on targeting value-added graphene products to complement its ability to supply raw graphene and graphite materials. The Company already targets the energy storage sector and has published positive test results using Talga's graphite in Lithium-ion batteries. Cobalt is another critical material required in the manufacture of many Li-ion batteries.

Bloomberg New Energy Finance, and others, predict significant energy sector battery growth (Fig 5).

Figure 5 *Estimated battery growth. Source: Bloomberg "Move Over Tesla, Europe's Building Its Own Battery Gigafactories" by Anna Hirtenstein May 22, 2017.*



The Boards view, which reflects that of it's major shareholders, is that the Company's emerging cobalt-rich metal projects are of considerable quality and potential. Further testing and investigation of the cobalt and base metals projects fits within Talga's current commercialisation strategy which is already targeting the energy storage sector. Assessment to establish the extent of cobalt opportunities is necessary to accurately evaluate the commercial options that will provide the most upside for shareholders.

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Table 1. *ASX listed companies with primary cobalt JORC resource (above) or by-product (below).*

Company Name	Cobalt Project Name	Project Location	JORC resource (Mt)	Co grade (%)	Other metals in cobalt project
Nzuri	Kalongwe	DR Congo	8	0.57%	Cu
Barra Resources	Mt Thirsty	Australia	32	0.14%	Ni, Mn
Cobalt Blue	Thackaringa	Australia	59	0.09%	Ni, Pt, Fe
Conico	Mt Thirsty	Australia	32	0.13%	Ni, Mn
Hammer Metals	Millennium	Australia	6	0.11%	Cu, Au
Metals X	Wingellina	Australia	168	0.08%	Ni, Sc
Collerina Cobalt	Collerina	Australia	16	0.05%	Ni, Cu, Au

Company Name	Metal Project Name	Project Location	JORC resource (Mt)	Co grade (%)	Primary metals in project
Clean TeQ	Syerston	Australia	109	0.10%	Ni, Sc
Cudeco	Rocklands	Australia	57	0.03%	Cu, Au
Havilah	Mutooroo	Australia	13	0.12%	Cu, Au
Highlands Pacific	Ramu	PNG	126	0.10% (producing)	Ni
Ardea Resources	KNP Cobalt Zone	Australia	50	0.12%	Ni
GME	NiWest	Australia	108	0.06%	Ni
Platina	Owendale	Australia	26	0.06%	Sc
Australian Mines	Sconi	Australia	89	0.06%	Sc
Metals X	Wingellina	Australia	168	0.08%	Ni, Sc
Tiger Resources	Kipoi	DR Congo	71	0.06%	Cu
Aeon Metals	Walford Creek	Australia	73	0.08%	Cu, Mo

About Talga

***Talga Resources Ltd** (ASX: TLG) is a technology minerals company enabling stronger, lighter and faster products for the coatings, battery, construction and carbon composites markets using graphene and graphite. Talga has significant advantages owing to 100% owned unique high grade conductive deposits in Sweden, a pilot test facility in Germany and in-house graphene product technology. Testing of Talga materials and products is underway with a range of corporations including industrial conglomerates Tata and BASF subsidiary Chemetall, UK listed Haydale and German based Jena Batteries.*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by **Amanda Scott**, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership No.990895).

Amanda Scott is a full-time employee of Scott Geological AB. Amanda Scott has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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). Amanda Scott consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX

Table 2: *Historic drillhole collar information, Ahmavuoma Project.*

Hole ID	Project	Prospect	Company	Northing (SR99)	Easting (SR99)	Dip	Azi	EOH Depth
AHM1	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	LKAB	7550860	796109	-50	90	195.8
AHM2	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	LKAB	7550360	796334	-50	270	74.35
AHM3	Ahmavuoma	Central	LKAB	7549768	796922	-50	270	181.8
AHM4	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548494	797399	-50	270	157.9
AHM5	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	LKAB	7550358	796214	-50	90	95.2
AHM6	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	LKAB	7550458	796193	-50	90	160.8
AHM7	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548574	797438	-50	270	190.1
AHM8	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548373	797320	-50	270	203.7
AHM9	Ahmavuoma	Central	LKAB	7549270	797089	-50	270	162.4
AHM10	Ahmavuoma	Central	LKAB	7549665	796703	-50	270	178.6
AHM11	Ahmavuoma	Central	LKAB	7549463	796546	-50	180	188.5
AHM12	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548374	797440	-50	270	210.3
AHM13	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548475	797499	-50	270	308.1
AHM14	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548474	797439	-50	270	242
AHM15	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548524	797398	-50	270	199.9
AHM16	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	LKAB	7548423	797360	-50	270	202.3
AHM17	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	LKAB	7550958	796227	-50	270	161
04AD001	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	Tertiary	7548546	797497	-50	270	162.6
04AD002	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	Tertiary	7548623	797534	-50	270	166.3
04AD003	Ahmavuoma	Discovery	Tertiary	7548672	797537	-50	270	143.75
04AD004	Ahmavuoma	Central	Tertiary	7548736	797136	-50	270	192
04AD005	Ahmavuoma	Northwest	Tertiary	7550003	796223	-50	70	303.5

Table 3: *Significant historical drillhole intercepts from the Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project*.*

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (ppm)	Mo (%)
AHM4	60.00	112.45	52.45	0.59	**0.24**	0.17	NSA
Inc.	60.00	81.00	21.00	**1.12**	**0.38**	0.42	NSA
AHM13	208.00	217.70	9.70	0.65	0.02	NSA	NSA
	254.70	266.50	11.80	0.51	0.06	NSA	0.13
	277.10	303.10	26.00	0.30	0.03	NSA	NSA
AHM14	63.00	67.00	4.00	0.30	0.02	NSA	0.05
	114.00	120.00	6.00	0.60	**0.10**	NSA	0.01
	136.10	141.05	4.95	**1.30**	**0.11**	NSA	0.01
	154.95	164.00	9.05	0.27	0.02	NSA	NSA
AHM7	70.60	79.50	8.90	**1.05**	**0.34**	0.53	NSA
	87.60	102.00	14.40	0.28	0.03	0.20	NSA
	108.40	182.40	74.00	0.31	0.02	NSA	NSA
04AD001	32.95	89.90	56.95	0.26	**0.19**	NSA	NSA
Inc.	33.75	44.15	10.40	0.48	0.09	NSA	NSA
Inc.	46.10	53.55	7.45	0.45	**0.11**	0.10	NSA
04AD002	47.40	75.15	27.75	0.43	0.03	0.15	NSA
	113.6	116	2.40	0.49	0.03	NSA	NSA
04AD003	32.35	40.10	7.75	0.32	NSA	NSA	NSA
	43.40	68.35	24.95	0.45	0.02	0.12	NSA
Inc.	44.65	49.75	5.10	**1.37**	0.06	0.30	NSA
	72.35	76.70	4.35	0.32	NSA	0.13	NSA
	84.65	102.15	17.50	0.22	0.02	NSA	NSA
	113.10	139.40	26.30	0.27	NSA	0.11	NSA

**Note all intercepts are downhole widths and are not necessarily indicative of true width. Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu lower cut-off grade and maximum internal dilution of approximately 4m. Please refer to JORC Table, Sections 1 & 2 for historical assaying and sampling details. NSA: No significant assay. Differences between calculated intercepts and text may occur due to rounding.*

Fig 6: *Drillhole cross section from Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project.*

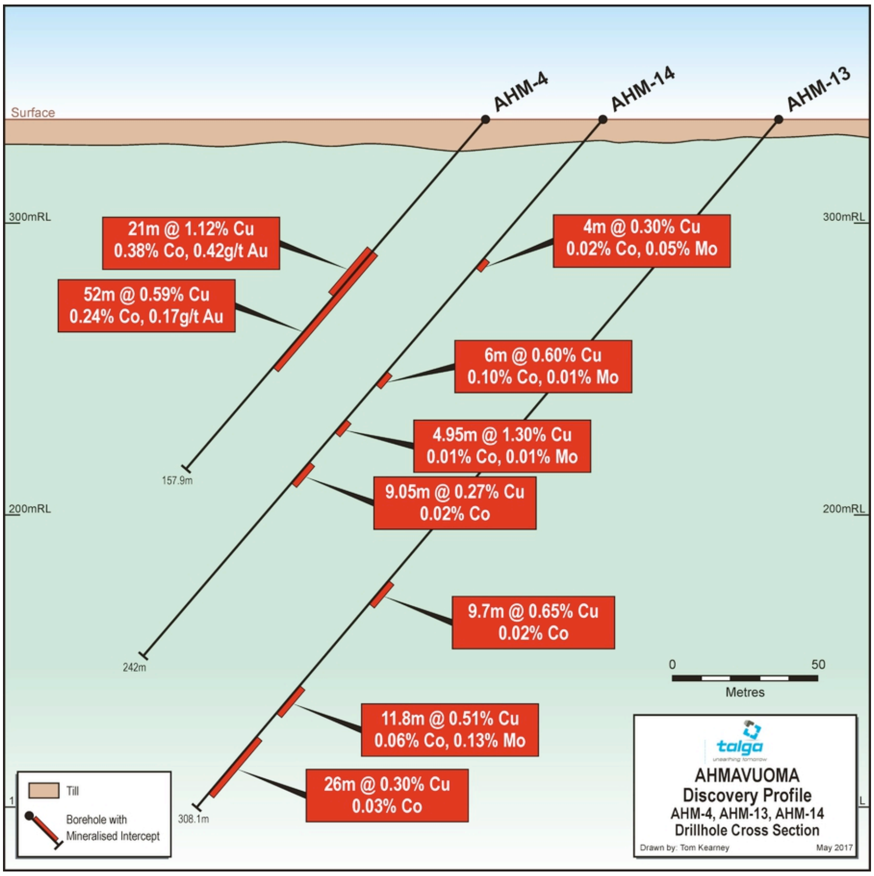

Fig 7: *Drillhole cross section from Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project.*

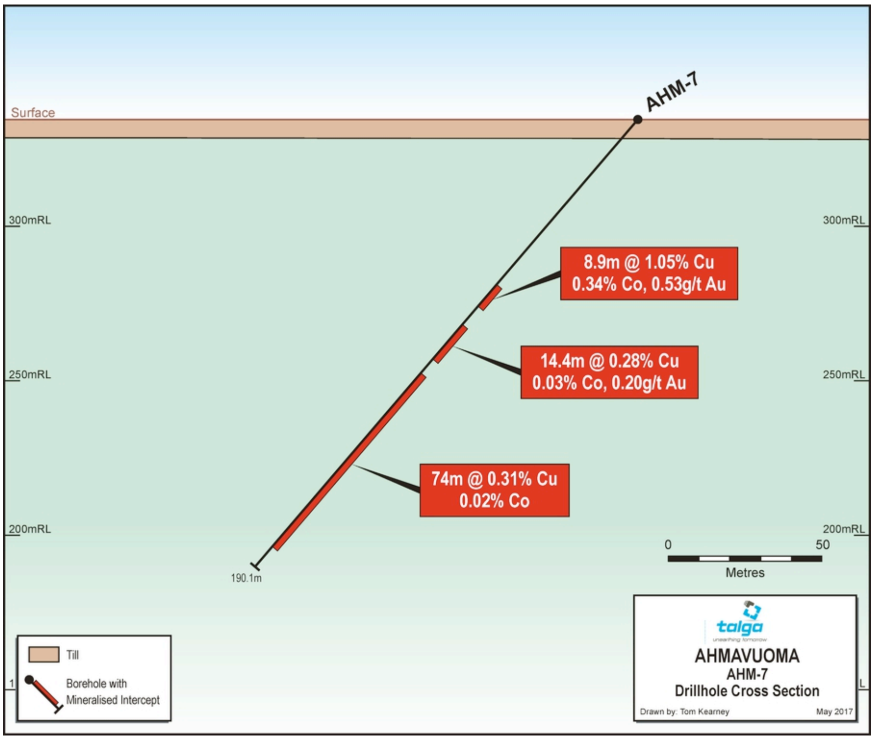

Table 4: *Detailed assay results for historic significant drillhole intercepts from the Discovery Zone Prospect, Ahmavuoma Project.* ***Highlighted*** *using a 1000ppm Cu, 100ppm Co, 0.1ppm Au and 100ppm Mo lower cut-off grade. Note all intercepts are downhole widths and are not necessarily indicative of true width. Please refer to JORC Table, Sections 1 & 2 for historical assaying and sampling details. NA: Not assayed. *: Assay not legible.*

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
AHM4	60.00	60.85	0.85	**4000**	**3600**	<0.1	60
AHM4	60.85	64.35	3.50	**44500**	**620**	<0.1	**175**
AHM4	64.35	66.90	2.55	**3200**	**1400**	<0.1	10
AHM4	66.90	69.90	3.00	225	**4000**	<0.1	30
AHM4	69.90	71.00	1.10	600	**4800**	<0.1	20
AHM4	71.00	73.00	2.00	**5100**	**6300**	**0.90**	20
AHM4	73.00	75.00	2.00	**8300**	**7600**	**1.50**	20
AHM4	75.00	77.00	2.00	**9700**	**3800**	**0.70**	15
AHM4	77.00	79.00	2.00	**7600**	**5500**	**1.30**	15
AHM4	79.00	81.00	2.00	**2560**	**3800**	<0.1	*
AHM4	81.00	83.00	2.00	375	**1450**	<0.1	20
AHM4	83.00	85.00	2.00	350	**3000**	<0.1	20
AHM4	85.00	87.00	2.00	**3300**	**2500**	<0.1	15
AHM4	87.00	89.00	2.00	**2000**	**2400**	<0.1	20
AHM4	89.00	91.00	2.00	**1400**	**3800**	<0.1	20
AHM4	91.00	93.00	2.00	**1650**	**2600**	<0.1	30
AHM4	93.00	95.00	2.00	**2050**	**1200**	<0.1	20
AHM4	95.00	97.00	2.00	**1300**	**1100**	<0.1	25
AHM4	97.00	99.00	2.00	**6000**	**700**	<0.1	20
AHM4	99.00	101.00	2.00	**6300**	**760**	<0.1	30
AHM4	101.00	103.15	2.15	**4800**	**620**	<0.1	35
AHM4	103.15	105.45	2.30	**1950**	**490**	NA	15
AHM4	105.45	106.40	0.95	**1500**	**175**	NA	10
AHM4	106.40	109.55	3.15	700	**250**	NA	15
AHM4	109.55	110.75	1.20	**1550**	**300**	NA	15
AHM4	110.75	112.45	1.70	**1200**	**250**	NA	15
AHM13	208.00	211.30	3.30	**9600**	**350**	<0.1	10
AHM13	211.30	213.50	2.20	**3500**	**125**	NA	10
AHM13	211.30	213.50	2.20	700	50	<0.1	10
AHM13	213.50	214.50	1.00	**10200**	**110**	NA	30
AHM13	214.50	216.40	1.90	**6400**	**175**	NA	15
AHM13	216.40	217.70	1.30	**1100**	**100**	NA	10
AHM13	254.70	256.00	1.30	**3200**	**390**	NA	25

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
AHM13	256.00	258.50	2.50	**1200**	**175**	NA	20
AHM13	258.50	260.20	1.70	125	75	<0.1	**3400**
AHM13	260.20	261.90	1.70	**4100**	**460**	<0.1	**5000**
AHM13	261.90	262.60	0.70	**7100**	**1300**	<0.1	**520**
AHM13	262.60	263.60	1.00	**23200**	**2150**	<0.1	40
AHM13	263.60	264.60	1.00	**2100**	**225**	NA	15
AHM13	264.60	265.60	1.00	**14200**	**1050**	NA	**210**
AHM13	265.60	266.50	0.90	**1600**	**460**	NA	**590**
AHM13	277.10	279.10	2.00	**4100**	**390**	NA	40
AHM13	279.10	281.10	2.00	**3200**	**460**	NA	15
AHM13	281.10	283.10	2.00	**3000**	**700**	NA	20
AHM13	283.10	285.10	2.00	**5800**	**1150**	**0.20**	20
AHM13	285.10	287.10	2.00	**4900**	**660**	NA	20
AHM13	287.10	289.10	2.00	**2900**	**200**	NA	15
AHM13	289.10	291.10	2.00	550	**100**	NA	15
AHM13	291.10	293.10	2.00	400	80	NA	15
AHM13	293.10	295.10	2.00	**9800**	**100**	NA	20
AHM13	295.10	297.10	2.00	125	30	NA	15
AHM13	297.10	299.10	2.00	760	20	NA	25
AHM13	299.10	301.10	2.00	**1950**	40	NA	15
AHM13	301.10	303.10	2.00	**1200**	25	NA	10
AHM14	63.00	65.00	2.00	**3815**	**230**	NA	**435**
AHM14	65.00	67.00	2.00	**2180**	**165**	NA	**525**
AHM14	114.00	115.40	1.40	**3385**	**350**	<0.1	50
AHM14	115.40	117.10	1.70	**6145**	**1350**	<0.1	90
AHM14	117.10	118.30	1.20	**6455**	**760**	<0.1	**210**
AHM14	118.30	120.00	1.70	**7700**	**1450**	<0.1	**115**
AHM14	136.10	136.70	0.60	**60000**	**435**	<0.1	<10
AHM14	136.70	137.30	0.60	**9500**	**1250**	<0.1	**345**
AHM14	137.30	141.05	3.75	**6350**	**1200**	<0.1	95
AHM14	154.95	156.30	1.35	**6000**	**150**	<0.1	<10
AHM14	156.30	157.55	1.25	45	**255**	<0.1	20
AHM14	157.55	158.25	0.70	905	**100**	<0.1	15

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
AHM14	158.25	159.35	1.10	**1775**	**150**	<0.1	30
AHM14	159.35	160.30	0.95	**3915**	**540**	<0.1	<10
AHM14	160.30	161.20	0.90	**6000**	**660**	<0.1	30
AHM14	161.20	161.60	0.40	**3190**	**100**	<0.1	20
AHM14	161.60	161.90	0.30	**4470**	**490**	<0.1	25
AHM14	161.90	162.30	0.40	805	50	<0.1	20
AHM14	162.30	164.00	1.70	**1225**	75	NA	20
AHM7	70.60	71.00	0.40	**2500**	**250**	0.04	35
AHM7	71.00	75.10	4.10	**20600**	**7200**	**0.70**	10
AHM7	75.10	79.50	4.40	**1800**	**175**	**0.41**	10
AHM7	87.60	89.10	1.50	**2300**	**125**	0.01	10
AHM7	89.10	92.10	3.00	**1600**	**100**	0.01	10
AHM7	92.10	93.70	1.60	**3900**	**250**	**0.42**	30
AHM7	93.70	95.30	1.60	**7400**	**250**	**0.41**	25
AHM7	95.30	97.30	2.00	**3700**	**200**	0.01	35
AHM7	97.30	99.50	2.20	**1400**	**200**	**0.41**	25
AHM7	99.50	100.90	1.40	80	70	**0.45**	15
AHM7	100.90	102.00	1.10	**3500**	**1850**	0.02	10
AHM7	108.40	111.10	2.70	**1450**	90	**0.32**	20
AHM7	111.10	112.80	1.70	**3600**	70	0.06	15
AHM7	112.80	114.30	1.50	**1400**	60	0.04	10
AHM7	114.30	115.50	1.20	**4800**	95	**0.10**	15
AHM7	115.50	117.60	2.10	**7200**	90	**0.10**	10
AHM7	117.60	120.10	2.50	**1700**	90	**0.30**	15
AHM7	120.10	122.10	2.00	300	**175**	**0.23**	10
AHM7	122.10	124.30	2.20	880	50	<0.1	15
AHM7	124.30	125.70	1.40	**4400**	**710**	**0.13**	10
AHM7	125.70	127.50	1.80	**2200**	75	**0.21**	15
AHM7	127.50	129.50	2.00	**4100**	**250**	<0.1	15
AHM7	129.50	132.00	2.50	**4800**	**800**	0.05	15
AHM7	132.00	134.00	2.00	**4300**	**250**	**0.21**	15
AHM7	134.00	136.00	2.00	**5900**	**350**	<0.1	20
AHM7	136.00	138.00	2.00	**7300**	**590**	0.03	15
AHM7	138.00	140.00	2.00	**6000**	90	<0.1	15
AHM7	140.00	142.00	2.00	**3800**	**100**	0.05	20

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Intercept Down Hole (m)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Co (ppm)**	**Au (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**
AHM7	142.00	144.00	2.00	40	90	0.05	15
AHM7	144.00	146.00	2.00	450	35	0.01	15
AHM7	146.00	148.00	2.00	**1850**	35	0.04	15
AHM7	148.00	150.00	2.00	**2250**	35	0.01	10
AHM7	150.00	152.00	2.00	**5600**	35	<0.1	20
AHM7	152.00	154.00	2.00	**6900**	50	**0.12**	20
AHM7	154.00	156.00	2.00	**3600**	50	**0.14**	15
AHM7	156.00	158.00	2.00	**5200**	**325**	0.02	10
AHM7	158.00	160.00	2.00	**9000**	**600**	0.01	15
AHM7	160.00	161.60	1.60	300	**200**	<0.1	25
AHM7	161.60	163.60	2.00	**1050**	**150**	0.01	25
AHM7	163.60	166.00	2.40	**2500**	**300**	**0.14**	20
AHM7	166.00	168.30	2.30	**1500**	**330**	**0.10**	20
AHM7	168.30	170.90	2.60	800	90	0.08	25
AHM7	170.90	172.40	1.50	**2400**	**520**	<0.1	15
AHM7	172.40	174.40	2.00	**2300**	**550**	NA	15
AHM7	174.40	176.40	2.00	**2300**	**420**	NA	*
AHM7	176.40	178.40	2.00	**2000**	**340**	<0.1	10
AHM7	178.40	180.40	2.00	**1650**	**340**	0.01	**150**
AHM7	180.40	182.40	2.00	**1250**	**175**	<0.1	10
04AD001	32.95	33.75	0.80	832	**193**	0.02	26
04AD001	33.75	34.35	0.60	**4730**	**720**	0.09	9
04AD001	34.35	34.85	0.50	**4910**	**447**	0.06	5
04AD001	34.85	35.55	0.70	356	92	0.03	3
04AD001	35.55	36.05	0.50	**7190**	**638**	0.04	73
04AD001	36.05	36.85	0.80	**8380**	**1370**	0.09	**153**
04AD001	36.85	37.85	1.00	**9080**	**1145**	0.07	45
04AD001	37.85	38.85	1.00	**3770**	**786**	0.09	14
04AD001	38.85	39.85	1.00	**4560**	**1995**	0.06	50
04AD001	39.85	40.75	0.90	**2800**	**816**	0.04	37
04AD001	40.75	42.35	1.60	**6540**	**890**	0.05	41
04AD001	42.35	43.50	1.15	**2400**	**371**	0.04	31
04AD001	43.50	44.15	0.65	**1810**	**365**	0.03	55
04AD001	44.15	45.15	1.00	311	**192**	0.01	8
04AD001	45.15	46.10	0.95	778	**286**	0.03	10
04AD001	46.10	46.75	0.65	**1290**	**249**	**0.10**	35
04AD001	46.75	47.75	1.00	**10000**	**1705**	0.08	91

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
04AD001	47.75	48.75	1.00	**5530**	**1595**	0.06	**106**
04AD001	48.75	49.75	1.00	**3900**	**1535**	0.07	87
04AD001	49.75	50.55	0.80	**6900**	**1485**	0.06	12
04AD001	50.55	51.80	1.25	**1940**	**554**	0.07	3
04AD001	51.80	52.45	0.65	**2550**	**1005**	**0.10**	5
04AD001	52.45	53.15	0.70	**3190**	**391**	**0.28**	2
04AD001	53.15	53.55	0.40	**3500**	**1145**	**0.12**	3
04AD001	53.55	54.00	0.45	588	**164**	0.02	<1
04AD001	54.00	55.00	1.00	**2580**	**2340**	0.09	19
04AD001	55.00	55.70	0.70	733	**1840**	0.05	14
04AD001	55.70	56.80	1.10	555	**199**	0.07	<1
04AD001	56.80	57.75	0.95	675	**6520**	0.08	31
04AD001	57.75	58.75	1.00	**1220**	**5230**	0.04	22
04AD001	58.75	59.75	1.00	**1615**	**5590**	0.02	27
04AD001	59.75	60.00	0.25	**1885**	**5760**	**0.18**	12
04AD001	60.00	61.50	1.50	**1635**	**4280**	**0.13**	54
04AD001	61.50	62.40	0.90	**1545**	**3290**	**0.17**	17
04AD001	62.40	63.40	1.00	998	**2600**	0.06	10
04AD001	63.40	64.40	1.00	**1195**	**5550**	0.07	27
04AD001	64.40	65.25	0.85	741	**6730**	0.04	40
04AD001	65.25	68.25	3.00	**1185**	**2390**	0.06	36
04AD001	68.25	70.85	2.60	**2390**	**4360**	0.09	47
04AD001	70.85	72.00	1.15	748	**424**	0.05	3
04AD001	72.00	72.80	0.80	**1575**	**2070**	0.08	32
04AD001	72.80	73.10	0.30	562	**264**	0.05	4
04AD001	73.10	73.90	0.80	**2760**	**7430**	**0.12**	17
04AD001	73.90	74.85	0.95	**1530**	**3130**	0.06	33
04AD001	74.85	75.80	0.95	**2480**	**1840**	0.09	61
04AD001	75.80	79.55	3.75	**1065**	**1210**	**0.10**	7
04AD001	79.55	81.35	1.80	410	**237**	0.04	3
04AD001	81.35	82.15	0.80	**1630**	**2090**	**0.13**	25
04AD001	82.15	83.20	1.05	**7420**	**1835**	0.06	**130**
04AD001	83.20	84.30	1.10	783	**260**	0.05	3
04AD001	84.30	85.25	0.95	**3700**	**1970**	0.06	28
04AD001	85.25	86.15	0.90	**2330**	**1710**	0.06	3
04AD001	86.15	86.75	0.60	710	**340**	0.04	3
04AD001	86.75	89.90	3.15	**3640**	**1090**	0.05	**182**

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
04AD002	47.40	50.40	3.00	**3460**	**433**	0.03	**176**
04AD002	50.40	52.50	2.10	**8820**	**739**	0.07	**174**
04AD002	52.50	53.45	0.95	**2440**	**290**	0.02	**100**
04AD002	53.45	54.25	0.80	**5200**	**408**	0.04	67
04AD002	54.25	54.90	0.65	**20000**	**746**	**0.35**	76
04AD002	54.90	55.50	0.60	**1225**	**160**	0.01	18
04AD002	55.50	56.50	1.00	**7030**	**464**	0.04	56
04AD002	56.50	57.60	1.10	771	**189**	0.01	53
04AD002	57.60	58.95	1.35	**3670**	**213**	0.02	74
04AD002	58.95	59.70	0.75	**10300**	**1325**	0.09	**174**
04AD002	59.70	60.40	0.70	**3550**	**581**	0.04	22
04AD002	60.40	61.15	0.75	**1440**	**178**	0.01	10
04AD002	61.15	62.15	1.00	634	**159**	0.01	42
04AD002	62.15	63.15	1.00	439	**140**	0.01	45
04AD002	63.15	63.75	0.60	626	**144**	0.01	17
04AD002	63.75	65.30	1.55	**3790**	**186**	**0.15**	65
04AD002	65.30	65.70	0.40	**14400**	**116**	**2.88**	41
04AD002	65.70	66.10	0.40	**6300**	**225**	**0.22**	27
04AD002	66.10	66.70	0.60	**1780**	**150**	0.07	18
04AD002	66.70	67.30	0.60	882	**112**	**0.12**	11
04AD002	67.30	68.65	1.35	**8250**	**149**	**0.43**	34
04AD002	68.65	71.65	3.00	**5370**	**172**	**0.34**	21
04AD002	71.65	75.15	3.50	729	**114**	0.04	18
04AD002	113.60	114.20	0.60	**5540**	**528**	0.02	53
04AD002	114.20	114.80	0.60	**9550**	**212**	0.05	18
04AD002	114.80	115.60	0.80	**2690**	**330**	0.02	36
04AD002	115.60	116.00	0.40	**1540**	**135**	0.01	37
04AD003	32.35	33.35	1.00	**2470**	**109**	0.01	<1
04AD003	33.35	34.35	1.00	517	66	0.01	<1
04AD003	34.35	34.90	0.55	**3550**	**138**	0.01	<1
04AD003	34.90	35.75	0.85	**3940**	91	0.01	<1
04AD003	35.75	36.35	0.60	**11600**	62	0.01	<1
04AD003	36.35	37.35	1.00	555	59	0.01	1
04AD003	37.35	37.95	0.60	**2550**	83	0.01	<1
04AD003	37.95	38.50	0.55	**1280**	83	0.01	<1
04AD003	38.50	39.05	0.55	**7260**	54	0.01	<1

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
04AD003	39.05	39.70	0.65	50	43	0.01	<1
04AD003	39.70	40.10	0.40	**6550**	92	0.01	<1
04AD003	43.40	44.25	0.85	**1550**	**166**	0.02	51
04AD003	44.25	44.65	0.40	566	83	0.01	1
04AD003	44.65	45.60	0.95	**10800**	**282**	**0.16**	32
04AD003	45.60	46.25	0.65	**7160**	**168**	0.08	26
04AD003	46.25	46.95	0.70	**6550**	**275**	0.04	14
04AD003	46.95	47.75	0.80	**24300**	**525**	**0.66**	14
04AD003	47.75	48.85	1.10	**22300**	**737**	**0.56**	2
04AD003	48.85	49.75	0.90	**6980**	**1195**	**0.18**	60
04AD003	49.75	50.50	0.75	**2090**	**249**	0.03	80
04AD003	50.50	54.40	3.90	218	**174**	0.04	26
04AD003	54.40	54.90	0.50	**3710**	**542**	**0.12**	75
04AD003	54.90	55.90	1.00	**1965**	**346**	0.07	50
04AD003	55.90	56.90	1.00	**2630**	**353**	**0.10**	78
04AD003	56.90	57.75	0.85	**1915**	**174**	0.06	68
04AD003	57.75	58.15	0.40	**3550**	**222**	**0.11**	64
04AD003	58.15	62.15	4.00	**1170**	**100**	0.04	31
04AD003	62.15	63.15	1.00	**2450**	88	0.09	92
04AD003	63.15	64.15	1.00	**4790**	66	0.07	13
04AD003	64.15	64.95	0.80	**11900**	95	**0.61**	1
04AD003	64.95	65.35	0.40	**6840**	81	**0.16**	6
04AD003	65.35	68.35	3.00	**1385**	74	0.05	43
04AD003	72.35	73.55	1.20	**1620**	52	0.04	4
04AD003	73.55	74.55	1.00	**1385**	47	**0.12**	11
04AD003	74.55	75.15	0.60	319	41	0.01	12
04AD003	75.15	75.70	0.55	**15300**	**104**	**0.38**	7
04AD003	75.70	76.70	1.00	**1985**	68	**0.20**	14
04AD003	84.65	85.00	0.35	**2590**	55	0.08	66
04AD003	85.00	85.40	0.40	**9540**	66	**0.34**	**119**
04AD003	85.40	86.25	0.85	**1935**	48	0.04	5
04AD003	86.25	87.95	1.70	263	59	0.03	4
04AD003	87.95	88.60	0.65	94	43	0.01	10
04AD003	88.60	89.15	0.55	**4290**	47	**0.11**	23
04AD003	89.15	93.30	4.15	170	51	0.01	16

Hole	Intercept			Mineralisation			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Down Hole (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
04AD003	93.30	94.00	0.70	**4400**	**702**	0.01	2
04AD003	94.00	97.45	3.45	**5490**	**234**	0.01	38
04AD003	97.45	102.15	4.70	**1235**	**228**	0.01	58
04AD003	113.10	113.80	0.70	**4290**	**159**	**0.44**	13
04AD003	113.80	114.80	1.00	**2750**	87	0.02	6
04AD003	114.80	115.70	0.90	**1520**	52	0.04	20
04AD003	115.70	116.65	0.95	**8110**	54	**0.41**	50
04AD003	116.65	117.35	0.70	**9420**	**126**	**0.24**	49
04AD003	117.35	121.40	4.05	**2530**	56	0.06	34
04AD003	121.40	125.25	3.85	**4200**	61	**0.11**	49
04AD003	125.25	129.25	4.00	797	76	0.09	22
04AD003	129.25	133.05	3.80	784	68	0.01	3
04AD003	133.05	136.80	3.75	**2610**	83	**0.23**	23
04AD003	136.80	137.70	0.90	216	63	0.01	7
04AD003	137.70	138.55	0.85	**3100**	60	**0.11**	58
04AD003	138.55	139.40	0.85	**4210**	86	0.06	4

JORC Code 2012 Edition

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 downhole 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.*	• Diamond drillholes were sampled based on observed copper, cobalt, gold and molybdenum mineralisations. • Historic LKAB drillholes, likely WL56 with core diameter of 39mm were half-cut by hand and chisel and sampled over varying, but mostly 2 meter intervals. Samples were assayed for copper, cobalt, gold and trace elements via an unknown method. • Historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes, NQ with core diameter of 47.6mm were half-cut and sampled over varying intervals. Assay methods included 50g fire assay for gold and four-acid ICP for multi-element analysis.
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.).*	• Historic LKAB drillholes likely WL56 conventional diamond drilling with core diameter of 39mm. Core was not orientated. • Historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes, NQ conventional diamond drilling with core diameter of 47.6mm. Core was not orientated.
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.*	• For historic LKAB drillholes, core recovery was recorded by the geologists logging the core. • For historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes, core recovery was recorded by the geologists logging the core. • Insufficient data exists for the historic LKAB drilling to determine a specific sample bias but core recoveries were quite poor through some mineralised zones where the rocks were oxidised so if any bias exists it is likely the mineralised zone has been underestimated. • Core recoveries for the historic Tertiary drillholes, given the larger diameter core, was much higher than the historic LKAB drillholes. Insufficient data is available, but given the competent nature of the diamond core and core recovery for the historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes it can be said that 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.*	• For LKAB historic drillholes, geological logging was conducted to a reasonable standard noting alteration, structures, lithology, mineralisation and core loss. • For historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes, geological logging of diamond core captures lithology, mineralogy, alterations, mineralisations, structural observations and core loss. • Diamond core logging is 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For historical LKAB drillholes, core was half-cut by hand and chisel and largely sampled at a nominal 2m sample width. In places the core has been sampled to mineralisation or geological boundaries with varying sample widths. Samples were assayed for copper, cobalt, gold and trace elements via an unknown method at LKAB's laboratory in Malmberget. No other information regarding sample preparation or quality control procedures in known. • For historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes, core was cut in half and sampled to mineralisation or geological boundaries. Sample widths varied. • The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by ALS in 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 was reviewed by the company. In addition, duplicate sampling was undertaken (1:10-15) on the historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes. • For the historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes the sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation. For the historical LKAB drillholes, nominal 2m sampling is not considered overly appropriate.
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.*	• For historical LKAB drillholes, the exact method used to determine copper, cobalt, gold and multi-element analyses is not known so no comment can be made as to its appropriateness. • For historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes, the laboratory (ALS) used a four acid digest multi-element suite with an ICP/MS and ICP/AES finish on a 25 gram sub sample. The technique is considered a total digest and analysis. For gold assays a 50g fire assay with an AA finish was used. For total Sulphur LECO was used. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • For historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes, Laboratory QA/QC involved the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Blanks and standards were also inserted by Tertiary Minerals at a rate of 1:30. • Lab repeat or duplicate analysis for samples showed that the precision of samples were within acceptable limits.
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.*	• No independent third party assays have been undertaken at this stage, althought Talga is currently in the process of re-assaysing all of the historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes. • Historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes 04AD001 and 04AD002 were twin holes of AHM4 and AHM7 respectively. • Data was captured on logging sheets and transferred to a series of excel spreadsheets. Data was manually entered and due to the small amount of data it was able to be visually verified. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

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.*	• For the historic LKAB drillholes the 'Saarivaara' local grid was used. Historic drillhole collars and geophysical data has subsequently been transformed by the SGU into Swedish Coordinate System SWEREF TM 99 and RT 90. • For the historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes the grid coordinate system is the Swedish Coordinate System RT 90. Collars appear to have been located with a handheld GPS. Downhole surveys also appear to have been completed at 10m intervals and only the dip component has been recorded; the instrument used is not known. • Topographic control is based on broad topographic data and is adequate for the wide spaced exploration completed. • Talga will complete a collar pick-up of both the historic LKAB and Tertiary Minerals drillholes during the 2017 summer field season using a DGPS.
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 is varied but is typically at 50m profile spacing in the main Discover Zone prospect at Ahmavuoma; see attached plans, cross sections and tables. • The existing drill density is not sufficient enough to yet give a complete understanding of how the mineralisation hangs together both within the drill profiles and along strike. To date economic mineralisation at the Discovery Zone prospect has been encountered over a strike length of approximately 150-200m. • No sample compositing has been completed for either the historical LKAB or Tertiary Minerals drillholes within a Mineral Resource Estimate context. Weighed average intercepts have been reported.
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.*	• The orientation is considered appropriate for the sampling completed, with the drill holes drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geophysical anomaly and likely mineralisation. • No sample bias as a consequence of orientation based sampling has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For historical LKAB and SGU drillholes, sample security measures are not known. • For historical Tertiary Minerals drillholes, sample security measures are not known.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Talga has completed a high-level review of the historic data including the digitization and validation of the historic drillhole data and has also viewed the historic drillcore at the SGU core archive in Malå, Sweden. No material issues with either the drillhole data or core has been identified to date. • For LKAB drillhole AHM13 a section of the assay results could not be read due to a poor scan of the original report. An unsuccessful attempt was made to source the original report within the SGU archive in Malå, Sweden. When calculating the mineralised intercept for this hole, the intercept was split in two, omitting the interval with the missing data. • Talga has reviewed the historic geophysical data for Ahmavuoma and has identified a grid transformation issue. The original grid maps have been sourced within the SGU archive in Malå, Sweden and the grid transformation has been corrected. • Talga will complete a collar pick-up with a DGPS during the 2017 summer field season to further ensure the accuracy of the historical data.

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 Ahmavuoma Project is located within exploration licences Ahmavuoma nr 3, 4 and 5 owned 100% by the Company's Swedish subsidiary, Talga Mining Pty Ltd Filial Sweden. The historical drilling at Ahmavuoma is located entirely on licence Ahmavuoma nr 3. • The licences are wholly owned by the Company and are predominantly located in a low lying bog/marshland area. The area is used for seasonal grazing by local indigenous Sami reindeer herders. The Natura 2000 registered Lainio River passes through the licences to the east of the main Discovery Zone prospect area. • The licence is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The mineralisation at Ahmavuoma was discovered by LKAB Prospektering AB in 1981 after bog sampling identified areas of elevated copper. This work was followed up with deep moraine sampling and subsequent ground slingram surveying which identified several distinct anomalies. These anomalies were diamond drill tested in 1982-83. • More recent exploration was completed in 2004 by Tertiary Minerals PLC with ground FLEM and diamond drilling. The FLEM survey repeated the historic slingram results including the main EM conductor at the Discovery Zone (AHM4) and also the prominent 2km long EM anomaly located ~2km to the northwest of AHM4. Tertiary drilled this broad anomaly with a single hole (04AD005) which according to the drill log and assays did not hit anything to adequately explain the conductor; DHEM showed the hole did not test the conductor and it was recommended to drill a wedge off the original hole but this was never followed up.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Ahmavuoma Cu-Co-Au mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of andesitic volcanic rocks, possibly with some intrusive phases (diorite). • The mineralization is currently poorly understood and the links between the different styles of mineralisation observed in the the historical diamond drill holes are currently unknown. • The molybdenite mineralization observed in AHM4 is closely related to granite dykes/sills and copper-cobalt mineralization in this hole is also closely linked to the zone containing granites. However, the major core loss and broken nature of the core obscures any possible timing relationships and it is possible the copper-cobalt mineralisation overprints the granite-related molybdenite mineralisation in this zone because the granite dykes/sills acted to localise later fracturing and mineralisation. • The copper-cobalt mineralisation in AHM13 is very similar to that in AHM4 and the lack of continuity of higher grade sections between the two holes may be due to later fault displacements. • AHM1 is situated several kilometres northwest of the other two holes and the links between the different mineralisation styles are speculative. Mineralisation in AHM1 has a more skarn-like character due to the more calcic mineral assemblage. However, the more calcic assemblage could simply reflect local host rock influences. • Geological evaluation by Talga is ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole locations are shown in the figures and tables in the text of this report. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement. • Drilling at Ahmavuoma completed by LKAB comprised 17 diamond drillholes for a total of 3112.75m completed between 1982 to1986. • Drilling at Ahmavuoma completed by Tertiary Minerals comprised 5 diamond drillholes for a total of 968.15m completed in 2004.
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.*	• For this report a nominal lower cut of 0.1% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.01% Mo and 0.1ppm Au have been used. • Assays were averaged using a weighted average based on historically chosen sample lengths. • For all intercepts presented in this report, on cross-sections and tables a maximum *copper* internal dilution of approximately 4m was used. • The copper assays are generally quite consistent throughout the intercepts although the sometimes heterogeneous nature of the mineralisation means that occasionally high-grade values may be diluted by low grade values within the same intercept. The gold appears to be mostly associated with the higher grade copper intervals. Cobalt is more consistent than the gold although again is generally higher grade where the copper grades are highest. • No top cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
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 at the Discovery Zone at Ahmavuoma is not currently fully understood. All drillholes used have been drilled perpendicular to the strike of the geophysical anomaly. • All intercepts reported are downhole widths, true widths are not yet known.
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 figures, plans, maps and selected drillhole cross-sections have been included in 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 significant intercepts above the nominal cut-off grades of 0.1% copper, 0.01% cobalt, 0.01% molybdenum and 0.1ppm gold have been reported. • Selected drillhole cross-sections have been reported showing the narrower, high-grade zones within a generally broader, lower-grade mineralised zone. The cross-sections reported are considered representative of the mineralisation across the total strike length known to date.

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.*	• A substantial amount of work has been completed at Ahmavuoma by both historic explorers. Work has included bog and till geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and interpretations, diamond drilling, assaying and interpretation.
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.*	• Historic Tertiary Minerals drillholes are currently in the process of being re-assayed. Follow-up surface geophysics and diamond drilling followed by downhole geophysics is currently being planned to better define, understand and extend the current known mineralisation at Ahmavuoma.