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5 December 2019

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Infill drilling continues to demonstrate bulk tonnage polymetallic potential of the Mulgine Trench deposit

Highlights

- Drilling continues to intersect substantial thicknesses of tungsten mineralisation within a 140 to 220 metre thick zone at Mulgine Trench. Better intersections from the latest drilling include:
  - **128m at 0.12% WO_3 and 240 ppm Mo** from 2m in MMC344
  - **174m at 0.11% WO_3 and 300 ppm Mo** from 0m in MMC345
  - **124m at 0.11% WO_3 and 380 ppm Mo** from 0m in MMC402
- Drilling also continued to intersect significant tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with the 50m to 120m wide lower Tungsten-Molybdenum domain within the larger tungsten envelope. Better intersections include:
  - **92m at 0.10% WO_3 and 560 ppm Mo** from 116m in MMC346
  - **88m at 0.06% WO3** and **650 ppm Mo** Au from 8m in MMC388
  - **86m at 0.09% WO_3 and 670 ppm Mo** from 36m in MMC389
- Interpretation of data is continuing and a revised Mineral Resource estimate will be released later in the December quarter.

Introduction

Australian tungsten developer, Tungsten Mining NL (ASX: TGN) ("TGN" or "the Company") is pleased to report on results from drilling at the Mt Mulgine Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia, approximately 350km north northeast of Perth. The Company owns 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights on a group of tenements that have been the subject of significant previous evaluation for tungsten and molybdenum. The Company also has the rights to all by-products from the mining of tungsten and molybdenum. Near surface Mineral Resources have been delineated at the Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill deposits, which have been the subject of ongoing evaluation by the Company (Figure 1).

In April 2019, the Company commenced work on a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for large scale operations at the Mt Mulgine Project. It is intended that one of the outcomes of the PFS will be the declaration of a maiden Ore Reserve for the larger Mt Mulgine Project and accordingly resource definition drilling is a major component of the program.

In July 2019, the Company commenced resource definition drilling at Mulgine Trench with 186 reverse circulation (RC) holes drilled to 28 November 2019. The Company reported results from the first 117 holes on 9 October 2019 and 20 November 2019. This announcement includes the latest assay results from the next 21 holes received up to the 25 November 2019; assays are pending for an additional 48 holes. Drilling continues to intersect substantial thicknesses of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation within a 140 to 220 metre thick envelope. The Company is finalising an update of the Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource estimate for release in the December quarter.

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AN AUSTRALIAN BASED RESOURCES COMPANY

Tungsten Mining's CEO Craig Ferrier commented, "*The results from the infill drilling program continue to impress. The overall size and scale of the deposit and consistency of results, in terms of polymetallic mineralisation, are extremely encouraging. We look forward to reporting on further results as they are received and the planned update of the Mineral Resource estimate for Mulgine Trench.*"

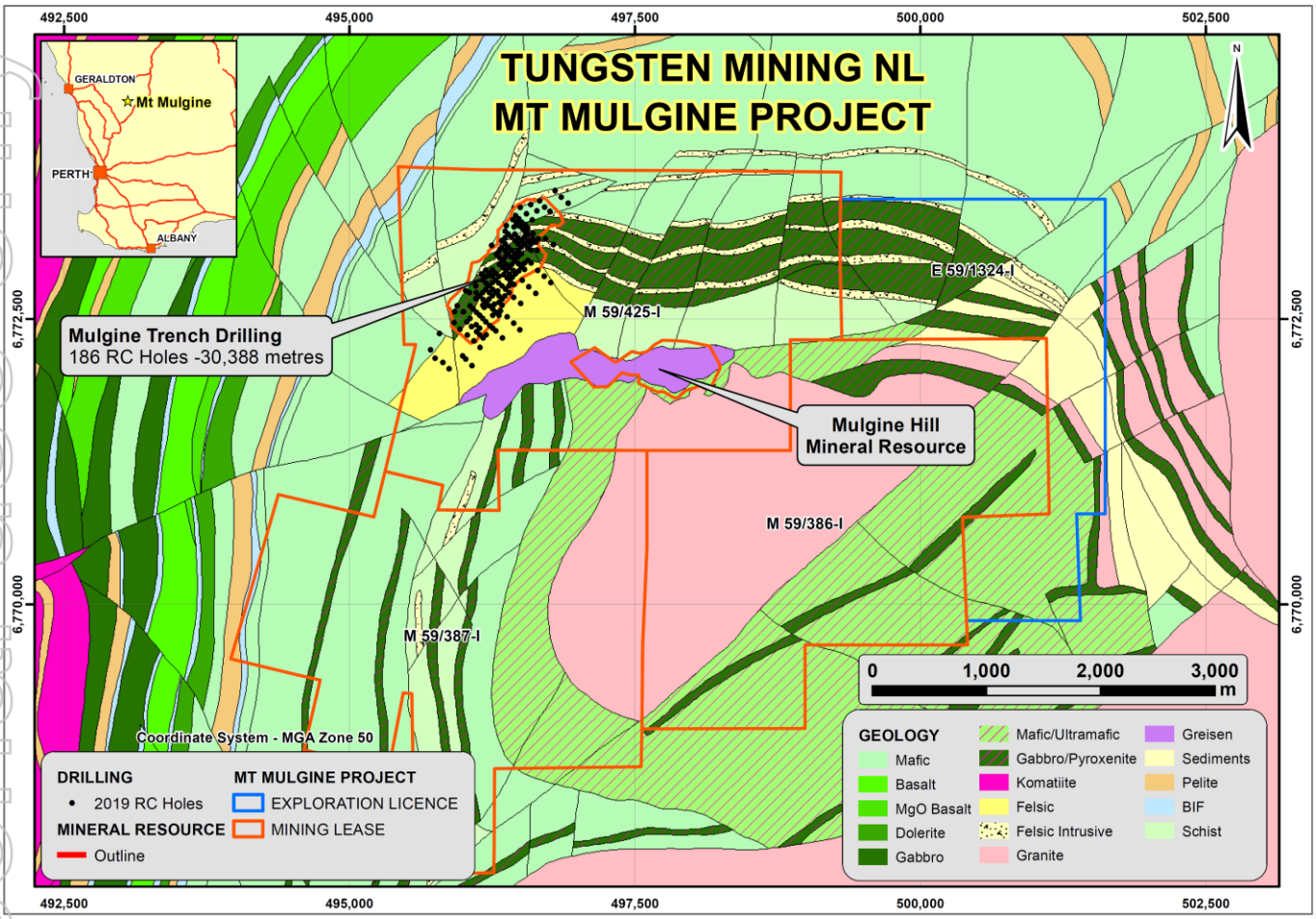

Figure 1. Location of Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench Mineral Resources.

Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource

The 2014 Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource (Table 1) estimated grades for tungsten and molybdenum into 0.10% WO_3 domains and ignored low-grade tungsten that in many instances occurs with other minerals, including molybdenum. This estimate was based on drilling on 80 metre to 180 metre spaced sections with 40 metre to 80 metre spaced holes on sections. In September 2018, the Company drilled four metallurgical holes that indicated significant potential to add to the 2014 Mineral Resource. Mineralisation was open along strike, down dip and in some cases up dip.

Table 1: Mineral Resource estimates for Mulgine Trench at a 0.10% WO_3 cut-off

Mulgine Trench Deposit – November 2014			
Classification	**Tonnes (Millions)**	**WO_3%**	**Mo ppm**
Indicated	0.4	0.14	400
Inferred	63.4	0.17	250
Total	**63.8**	**0.17**	**250**

Refer ASX (HAZ) Announcement 5 November 2014, "Hazelwood continues to increase tungsten resource".

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Tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at Mt Mulgine is associated with the Mulgine Granite - a high-level leucogranite forming a 2km stock that intrudes the Mulgine anticline (Figure 1). The granite intrudes a greenstone sequence composed of micaceous schists, amphibolite and talc-chlorite schist which were formerly metasediments, mafic and ultramafic rocks respectively.

Tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at Mulgine Trench is associated with altered and quartz veined mafic and ultramafic units that form a 140 metre to 220 metre thick zone over 1.4 kilometres of strike and dips shallowly towards the northwest.

Resource Definition Drilling

In July 2019, the Company commenced a phased drilling program as part of the Mt Mulgine Project PFS with the objective of upgrading the dominantly Inferred Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource estimate to a dominantly Indicated status. Phase 1 of the program consisted of completing 40 metre spaced infill holes on existing sections and to test possible extensions to known mineralisation. This work confirmed continuity of mineralisation present and identified substantially more mineralisation within the known deposit and extensions. The program has progressed onto Phase 2 which involves infilling sections to a 40 metre spacing and to 28 November 2019, a total of 186 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 30,388 metres have been drilled (Figure 2).

In October and November, the Company reported results from the first 117 holes intersecting multiple broad zones of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation within a 120 metre to 220 metre thick horizon over 1.4 kilometres of strike (see ASX announcements dated 9 October and 20 November respectively). Results received to 25 November 2019 from the next 21 holes continue to demonstrate the substantial thicknesses and continuity of mineralisation present.

Recent drilling continues to intersect multiple tungsten-molybdenum intersections within a 140 to 220 metre envelope. Better holes include MMC345, MMC344 and MMC402 that intersected mineralised zones of **174 metres at 0.11% WO_3 and 300 ppm Mo** from surface (0 metres), **128 metres at 0.12% WO_3 and 240 ppm Mo** from 2 metres and **124 metres at 0.11% WO_3 and 380 ppm Mo** from surface (0 metres) respectively. All three holes were drilled perpendicular to mineralisation and intervals represent true thicknesses. Drilling continues to intersect significantly more tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation than predicted by the 2014 Mineral Resource estimate (Figures 3).

In addition to indicating better continuity to mineralisation within the Mineral Resource estimate, drilling continues to intersect significant polymetallic mineralisation associated with a lower Tungsten-Molybdenum domain that forms a 50 to 120 metre thick zone (Table 3 and Figure 4). Better holes from this zone include **92 metres at 0.10% WO_3, 560 ppm Mo** from 116 metres in MMC346, **86 metres at 0.09% WO_3, 670 ppm Mo** from 36 metres in MMC389 and **88 metres at 0.06% WO_3, 650 ppm Mo** from 8 metres in MMC388. As noted above, holes were drilled perpendicular to mineralisation and intervals represent true thicknesses.

Interpretation of results from Phase 1 holes and 22 of the Phase 2 holes and completion of a revised Mineral Resource estimate for Mulgine Trench is expected in mid-December. This updated geological block model will be used to direct a more detailed drill out of the Trench deposit. It is also intended to model any accessory minerals of significance that occur within the Trench deposit.

A list of holes with substantial zones of tungsten mineralisation at a 0.05% WO_3 lower cut-off displaying the bulk tonnage potential of Mulgine Trench is presented in Table 2. Better holes from the lower Tungsten-Molybdenum domain at a 200 ppm Mo lower cut-off are presented in Table 3. A list of intersections greater than 3 metres at 0.05% WO_3 and 3 metres at 200 ppm Mo are listed in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively.

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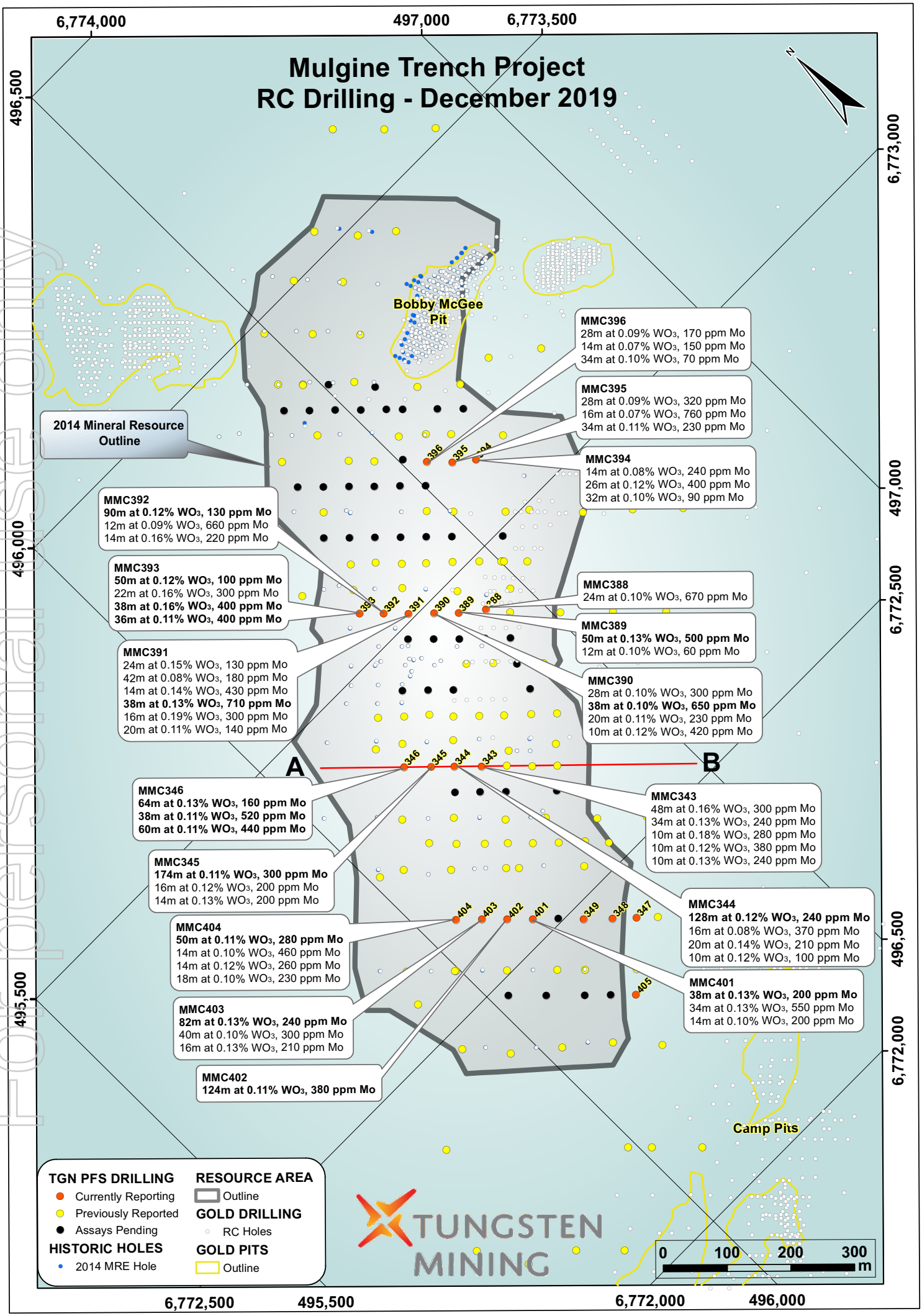

Figure 2. Plan showing location of holes and better intersections at Trench. Assay results currently being reported are red circles and assays pending are black circles. Small blue dots are holes used in the 2014 Resource estimate.

Table 2 – Better intersections of tungsten mineralisation in infill drilling at Mulgine Trench

Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Tungsten Mineralisation (at 0.05% WO_3 cut off)									
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections				
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC344	6,772,790	496,221	204	-60/135	**2**	**130**	**128**	**0.12**	**240**
MMC344					134	150	16	0.08	370
MMC344					154	174	20	0.14	210
MMC344					178	188	10	0.12	100
MMC345	6,772,815	496,195	228	-60/135	**0**	**174**	**174**	**0.11**	**300**
MMC345					182	198	16	0.12	200
MMC345					202	216	14	0.13	200
MMC346	6,772,845	496,165	270	-60/135	2	12	10	0.11	170
MMC346					28	46	18	0.17	80
MMC346					50	58	8	0.14	60
MMC346					**62**	**126**	**64**	**0.13**	**160**
MMC346					**130**	**168**	**38**	**0.11**	**520**
MMC346					**176**	**236**	**60**	**0.11**	**440**
MMC346					246	254	8	0.11	300
MMC346					258	264	6	0.06	610
MMC391	6,773,010	496,341	200	-60/135	2	26	24	0.15	130
MMC391					32	74	42	0.08	180
MMC391					78	82	4	0.07	230
MMC391					94	108	14	0.14	430
MMC391					116	154	38	0.13	710
MMC391					158	174	16	0.19	300
MMC391					178	198	20	0.11	140
MMC392	6,773,038	496,313	196	-60/135	**4**	**94**	**90**	**0.12**	**130**
MMC392					102	108	6	0.07	230
MMC392					112	118	6	0.10	540
MMC392					138	150	12	0.09	660
MMC392					160	174	14	0.16	220
MMC392					180	196	16	0.07	170
MMC393	6,773,064	496,287	240	-60/135	16	28	12	0.06	40
MMC393					**34**	**84**	**50**	**0.12**	**100**
MMC393					**88**	**110**	**22**	**0.16**	**300**
MMC393					118	132	14	0.08	200
MMC393					142	146	4	0.17	270
MMC393					**154**	**192**	**38**	**0.16**	**400**
MMC393					**198**	**234**	**36**	**0.11**	**400**
MMC402	6,772,562	496,109	186	-60/135	**0**	**124**	**124**	**0.11**	**380**
MMC403	6,772,591	496,081	198	-60/135	**2**	**84**	**82**	**0.13**	**240**
MMC403					88	128	40	0.10	300
MMC403					134	140	6	0.12	470
MMC403					144	160	16	0.13	210

2m cone split RC samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd, Canningvale WA for WO_3 and Mo by XRF. Lower cut-off grade 0.05% WO_3 with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. True thickness is 75% of intersection length for vertical holes and 100% of intersection length for inclined holes. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

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Table 3 – Better intersections of molybdenum mineralisation in drilling at Mulgine Trench

Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation (at 200 ppm Mo cut off)									
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections				
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC343	6,772,760	496,251	192	-60/135	**38**	**94**	**56**	**0.08**	**580**
MMC343					102	114	12	0.14	380
MMC343					132	162	30	0.11	370
MMC344	6,772,790	496,221	204	-60/135	64	96	32	0.08	510
MMC344					120	148	28	0.08	380
MMC345	6,772,815	496,195	228	-60/135	78	92	14	0.17	290
MMC345					94	132	38	0.12	620
MMC345					160	184	24	0.08	410
MMC346	6,772,845	496,165	270	-60/135	**116**	**208**	**92**	**0.10**	**560**
MMC346					240	266	26	0.06	380
MMC348	6,772,446	496,226	108	-60/135	0	40	40	0.09	520
MMC349	6,772,478	496,193	138	-60/135	0	40	40	0.09	540
MMC349					50	74	24	0.06	570
MMC388	6,772,928	496,431	96	-60/135	**8**	**96**	**88**	**0.06**	**650**
MMC389	6,772,955	496,397	138	-60/135	**36**	**122**	**86**	**0.09**	**670**
MMC390	6,772,982	496,369	180	-60/135	30	46	16	0.13	400
MMC390					50	70	20	0.04	610
MMC390					**74**	**124**	**50**	**0.10**	**490**
MMC390					128	148	20	0.08	370
MMC391	6,773,010	496,341	200	-60/135	**92**	**164**	**72**	**0.12**	**600**
MMC392	6,773,038	496,313	196	-60/135	86	104	18	0.07	310
MMC392					130	158	28	0.06	660
MMC393	6,773,064	496,287	240	-60/135	88	106	18	0.17	330
MMC393					132	154	22	0.06	430
MMC393					160	178	18	0.11	570
MMC393					186	198	12	0.21	630
MMC393					206	236	30	0.09	450
MMC394	6,773,105	496,587	162	-60/135	**40**	**86**	**46**	**0.08**	**500**
MMC395	6,773,128	496,558	168	-60/135	34	52	18	0.08	430
MMC395					56	88	32	0.05	520
MMC395					116	128	12	0.16	290
MMC401	6,772,534	496,138	180	-60/135	32	44	12	0.08	480
MMC401					48	62	14	0.03	480
MMC401					**66**	**112**	**46**	**0.11**	**500**
MMC402	6,772,562	496,109	186	-60/135	32	48	16	0.10	630
MMC402					60	78	18	0.08	580
MMC402					**90**	**138**	**48**	**0.08**	**450**
MMC403	6,772,591	496,081	198	-60/135	**82**	**150**	**68**	**0.09**	**370**
MMC404	6,772,619	496,052	210	-60/135	62	76	14	0.15	590
MMC404					**100**	**166**	**66**	**0.06**	**580**

2m cone split RC samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd, Canningvale WA for WO_3 and Mo by XRF. Lower cut-off grade 200 ppm Mo with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. True thickness is 75% of intersection length for vertical holes and 100% of intersection length for inclined holes. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

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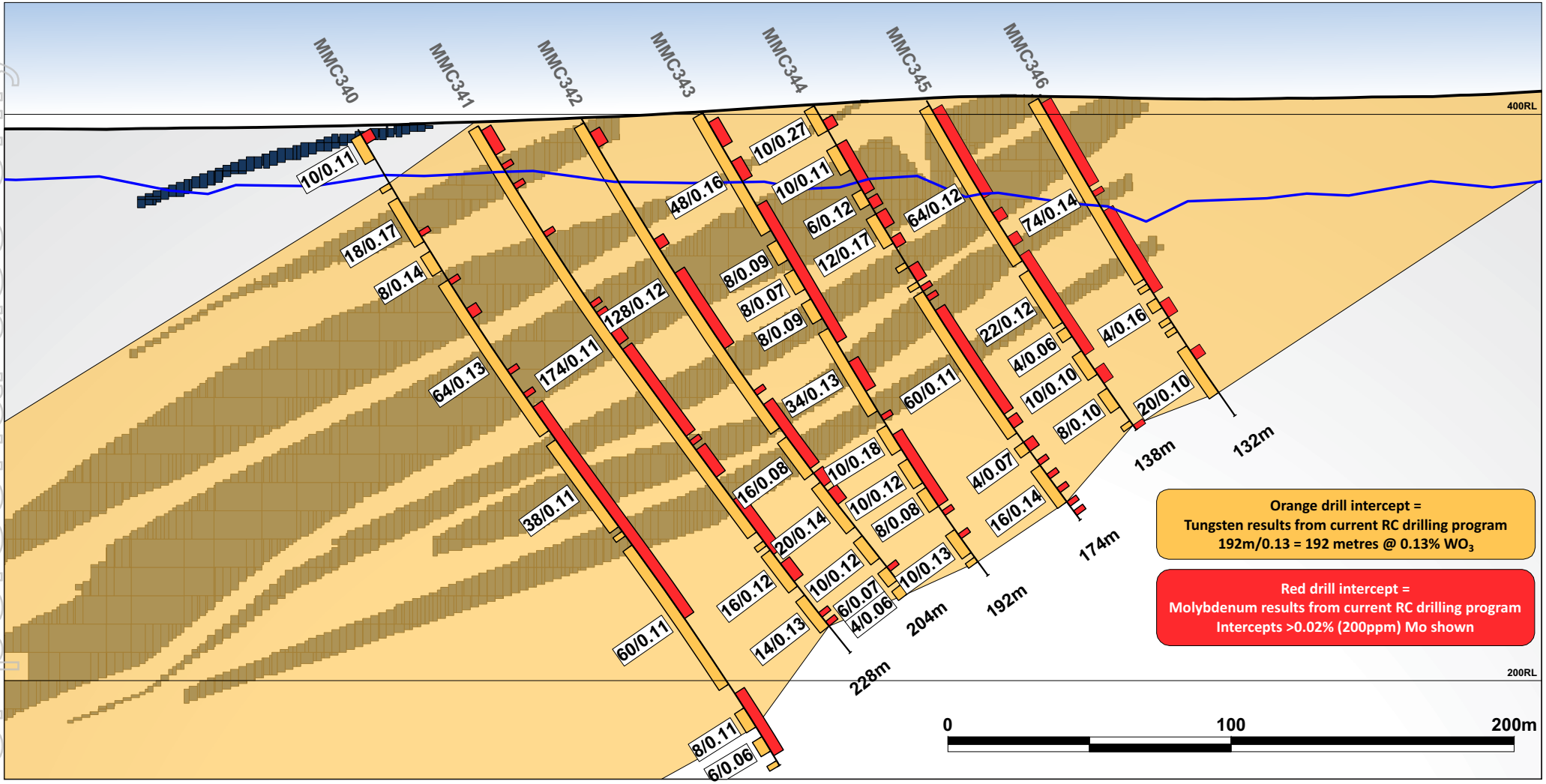
Mulgine Trench Deposit
Section A - B (Tungsten)



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2014 Block Model
Inferred 63.4Mt @ 0.17% WO_3
(at 0.1% WO_3 cutoff)

2019 Interpretation
(based on current and previous drilling)
>0.05% WO_3 interpreted outline

192/0.13
Left:
Tungsten intersection
> 0.05% WO_3
Right:
Molybdenum intersection
> 0.02% Mo (200 ppm)

MMC375 RC hole - current drill program

Base of oxidation
(interpreted)

Figure 3. Cross section showing outlines and >0.05% WO_3 defined by Tungsten Mining drilling against the 2014 Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource. Location of section displayed on Figure 2

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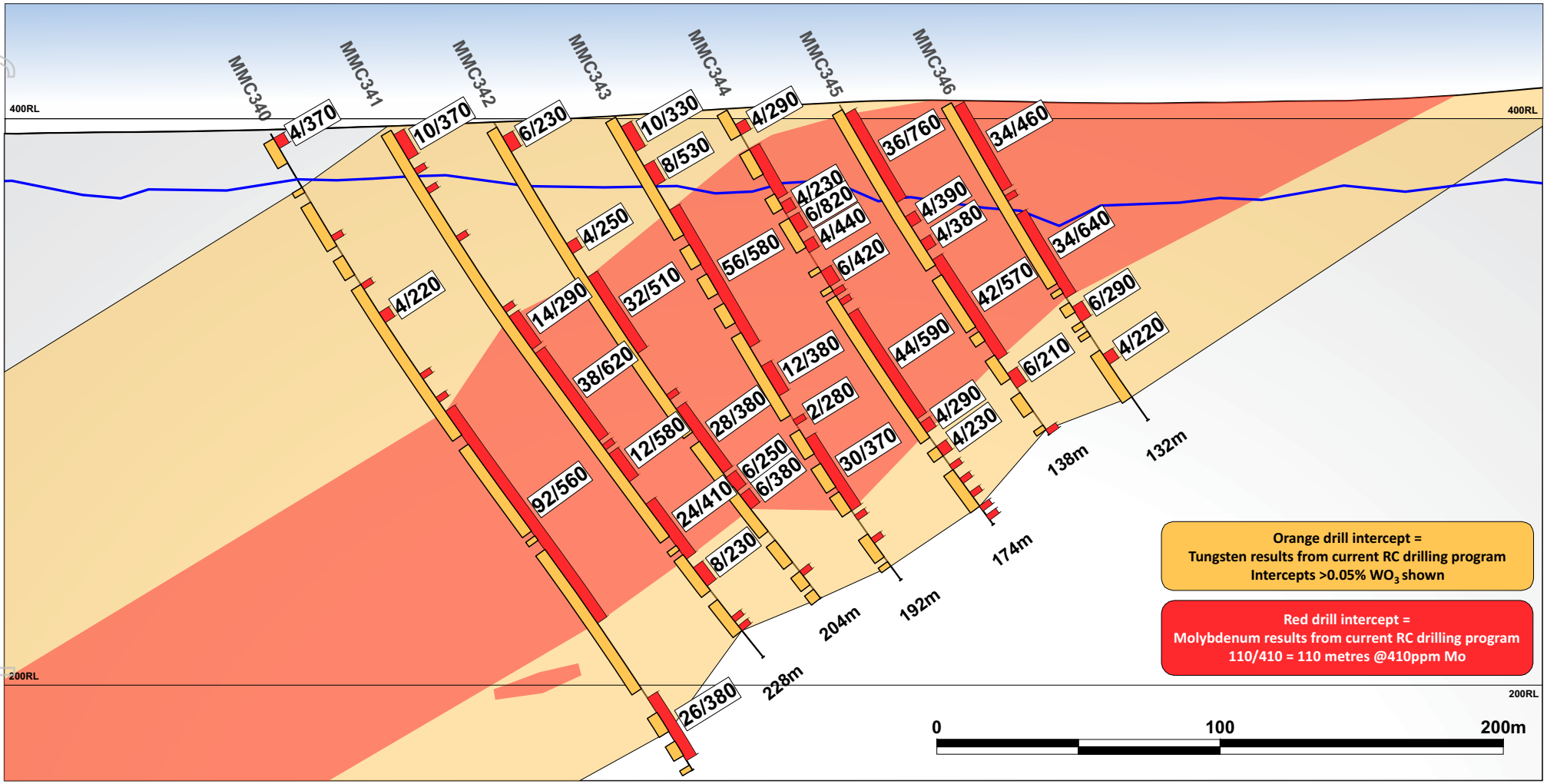
Mulgine Trench Deposit
Section A - B (Mo)



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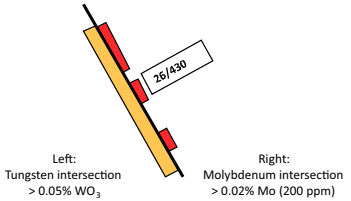
2019 Interpretation
(based on current and previous drilling)

>0.05% WO_3 interpreted outline

>200 ppm Mo interpreted outline



MMC375 RC hole - current drill program

Base of oxidation (interpreted)

Figure 4. Cross section showing lower Tungsten-Molybdenum domain defined by red outlines and intersections greater than 200ppm Mo. Location of section displayed on Figure 2

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-ENDS-

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Data Quality is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Peter Bleakley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bleakley is not a full-time employee of the company. Mr Bleakley is a consultant to the mining industry. Mr Bleakley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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'. Mr Bleakley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mulgine Trench Mineral Resources are extracted from the report titled 'June 2016 Mineral Resource Update and Core Sampling' released to the ASX on 24 June 2016, available to view at www.tungstenmining.com. Tungsten Mining have drilled an additional 195 RC and five diamond holes into the Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource. Interpretation of all new data is proceeding and a revised estimate will be released later in December 2019 quarter. Other than the aforementioned review, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in original ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

About Tungsten Mining

Australian tungsten developer, Tungsten Mining NL is an Australian based resources company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's prime focus is the exploration and development of tungsten projects in Australia.

Tungsten (chemical symbol W), occurs naturally on Earth, not in its pure form but as a constituent of other minerals, only two of which support commercial extraction and processing - wolframite ((Fe, Mn) WO_4) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$).

Tungsten has the highest melting point of all elements except carbon – around 3400°C giving it excellent high temperature mechanical properties and the lowest expansion coefficient of all metals. Tungsten is a metal of considerable strategic importance, essential to modern industrial development (across aerospace and defence, electronics, automotive, extractive and construction sectors) with uses in cemented carbides, high-speed steels and super alloys, tungsten mill products and chemicals.

Through exploration and acquisition, the Company has established a globally significant tungsten resource inventory in its portfolio of advanced mineral projects across Australia. This provides the platform for the Company to become a major player within the global primary tungsten market through the development of low-cost tungsten concentrate production.

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Appendix 1

Intersections greater than 3 metres at 0.05% WO_3 in Mulgine Trench Drilling

Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Tungsten Mineralisation (>3m at 0.05% WO_3 cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC343	6,772,760	496,251	401	192	-60/135	**0**	**48**	**48**	**0.16**	**300**
MMC343						52	60	8	0.09	340
MMC343						64	72	8	0.07	940
MMC343						76	84	8	0.09	410
MMC343						**88**	**122**	**34**	**0.13**	**240**
MMC343						128	138	10	0.18	280
MMC343						142	152	10	0.12	380
MMC343						154	162	8	0.08	320
MMC343						172	182	10	0.13	240
MMC344	6,772,790	496,221	399	204	-60/135	**2**	**130**	**128**	**0.12**	**240**
MMC344						134	150	16	0.08	370
MMC344						**154**	**174**	**20**	**0.14**	**210**
MMC344						178	188	10	0.12	100
MMC344						192	198	6	0.07	150
MMC344						200	204	4	0.06	60
MMC345	6,772,815	496,195	396	228	-60/135	**0**	**174**	**174**	**0.11**	**300**
MMC345						**182**	**198**	**16**	**0.12**	**200**
MMC345						202	216	14	0.13	200
MMC346	6,772,845	496,165	395	270	-60/135	2	12	10	0.11	170
MMC346						28	46	18	0.17	80
MMC346						50	58	8	0.14	60
MMC346						**62**	**126**	**64**	**0.13**	**160**
MMC346						**130**	**168**	**38**	**0.11**	**520**
MMC346						**176**	**236**	**60**	**0.11**	**440**
MMC346						246	254	8	0.11	300
MMC346						258	264	6	0.06	610
MMC347	6,772,420	496,253	407	96	-60/135	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0.12**	**570**
MMC347						90	94	4	0.10	140
MMC348	6,772,446	496,226	411	108	-60/135	0	4	4	0.09	890
MMC348						**8**	**34**	**26**	**0.11**	**480**
MMC348						38	46	8	0.07	180
MMC348						56	60	4	0.06	520
MMC348						62	68	6	0.08	200
MMC348						86	92	6	0.08	60
MMC349	6,772,478	496,193	414	138	-60/135	**0**	**62**	**62**	**0.09**	**530**
MMC349						66	70	4	0.09	320
MMC349						80	98	18	0.11	130
MMC349						116	122	6	0.08	90
MMC349						124	130	6	0.06	60
MMC388	6,772,928	496,431	406	96	-60/135	0	6	6	0.08	130

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Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Tungsten Mineralisation (>3m at 0.05% WO_3 cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC388						14	24	10	0.07	410
MMC388						38	44	6	0.07	750
MMC388						**48**	**72**	**24**	**0.10**	**670**
MMC388						76	82	6	0.09	360
MMC389	6,772,955	496,397	403	138	-60/135	0	8	8	0.07	290
MMC389						18	26	8	0.14	240
MMC389						32	38	6	0.06	190
MMC389						54	60	6	0.08	1390
MMC389						**64**	**114**	**50**	**0.13**	**500**
MMC389						126	138	12	0.10	60
MMC390	6,772,982	496,369	401	180	-60/135	8	16	8	0.13	170
MMC390						**24**	**52**	**28**	**0.10**	**300**
MMC390						**64**	**102**	**38**	**0.10**	**650**
MMC390						**108**	**128**	**20**	**0.11**	**230**
MMC390						138	148	10	0.12	420
MMC390						154	158	4	0.13	140
MMC390						172	178	6	0.11	180
MMC391	6,773,010	496,341	400	200	-60/135	**2**	**26**	**24**	**0.15**	**130**
MMC391						**32**	**74**	**42**	**0.08**	**180**
MMC391						78	82	4	0.07	230
MMC391						94	108	14	0.14	430
MMC391						**116**	**154**	**38**	**0.13**	**710**
MMC391						158	174	16	0.19	300
MMC391						**178**	**198**	**20**	**0.11**	**140**
MMC392	6,773,038	496,313	399	196	-60/135	**4**	**94**	**90**	**0.12**	**130**
MMC392						102	108	6	0.07	230
MMC392						112	118	6	0.10	540
MMC392						138	150	12	0.09	660
MMC392						160	174	14	0.16	220
MMC392						180	196	16	0.07	170
MMC393	6,773,064	496,287	396	240	-60/135	16	28	12	0.06	40
MMC393						**34**	**84**	**50**	**0.12**	**100**
MMC393						**88**	**110**	**22**	**0.16**	**300**
MMC393						118	132	14	0.08	200
MMC393						142	146	4	0.17	270
MMC393						**154**	**192**	**38**	**0.16**	**400**
MMC393						**198**	**234**	**36**	**0.11**	**400**
MMC394	6,773,105	496,587	402	162	-60/135	8	16	8	0.12	250
MMC394						24	38	14	0.08	240
MMC394						56	60	4	0.10	830
MMC394						**66**	**92**	**26**	**0.12**	**400**
MMC394						108	118	10	0.11	80
MMC394						**126**	**158**	**32**	**0.10**	**90**

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Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Tungsten Mineralisation (>3m at 0.05% WO_3 cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC395	6,773,128	496,558	404	168	-60/135	18	24	6	0.07	110
MMC395						**28**	**56**	**28**	**0.09**	**320**
MMC395						70	86	16	0.07	760
MMC395						**114**	**148**	**34**	**0.11**	**230**
MMC395						152	162	10	0.10	250
MMC396	6,773,157	496,530	406	204	-60/135	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0.14**	**90**
MMC396						26	30	4	0.06	140
MMC396						**78**	**106**	**28**	**0.09**	**170**
MMC396						108	112	4	0.05	960
MMC396						114	124	10	0.09	240
MMC396						136	150	14	0.07	150
MMC396						**168**	**202**	**34**	**0.10**	**70**
MMC401	6,772,534	496,138	407	180	-60/135	**0**	**38**	**38**	**0.13**	**200**
MMC401						**62**	**96**	**34**	**0.13**	**550**
MMC401						106	120	14	0.10	200
MMC401						128	134	6	0.10	70
MMC401						172	178	6	0.09	70
MMC402	6,772,562	496,109	404	186	-60/135	**0**	**124**	**124**	**0.11**	**380**
MMC402						128	132	4	0.10	210
MMC402						152	156	4	0.14	130
MMC402						176	180	4	0.16	50
MMC403	6,772,591	496,081	404	198	-60/135	**2**	**84**	**82**	**0.13**	**240**
MMC403						**88**	**128**	**40**	**0.10**	**300**
MMC403						134	140	6	0.12	470
MMC403						144	160	16	0.13	210
MMC403						170	178	8	0.09	100
MMC404	6,772,619	496,052	404	210	-60/135	0	10	10	0.12	70
MMC404						14	20	6	0.08	150
MMC404						26	36	10	0.07	120
MMC404						40	44	4	0.09	160
MMC404						**52**	**102**	**50**	**0.11**	**280**
MMC404						106	114	8	0.08	310
MMC404						122	128	6	0.10	2300
MMC404						134	148	14	0.10	460
MMC404						152	156	4	0.09	740
MMC404						162	176	14	0.12	260
MMC404						182	200	18	0.10	230
MMC405	6,772,336	496,167	404	102	-60/135	0	12	12	0.13	390

2m cone split RC samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd, Canningvale WA for WO_3 and Mo by XRF. Lower cut-off grade 0.05% WO_3 with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. True thickness is 75% of intersection length for vertical holes and 100% of intersection length for inclined holes. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

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Appendix 2

Intersections greater than 2 metres at 200 ppm Mo in Mulgine Trench Drilling

Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Molybdenum Mineralisation (>3m at 200 ppm Mo cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC343	6,772,760	496,251	401	192	-60/135	4	14	10	0.178	330
MMC343						20	28	8	0.148	530
MMC343						**38**	**94**	**56**	**0.081**	**580**
MMC343						102	114	12	0.138	380
MMC343						**132**	**162**	**30**	**0.106**	**370**
MMC344	6,772,790	496,221	399	204	-60/135	6	12	6	0.202	230
MMC344						50	54	4	0.143	250
MMC344						**64**	**96**	**32**	**0.077**	**510**
MMC344						**120**	**148**	**28**	**0.082**	**380**
MMC344						150	156	6	0.032	250
MMC344						158	164	6	0.152	380
MMC345	6,772,815	496,195	396	228	-60/135	2	12	10	0.122	370
MMC345						78	92	14	0.17	290
MMC345						**94**	**132**	**38**	**0.12**	**620**
MMC345						138	150	12	0.059	580
MMC345						160	184	24	0.079	410
MMC345						188	196	8	0.113	230
MMC346	6,772,845	496,165	395	270	-60/135	2	6	4	0.148	370
MMC346						74	78	4	0.177	220
MMC346						**116**	**208**	**92**	**0.099**	**560**
MMC346						240	266	26	0.059	380
MMC347	6,772,420	496,253	407	96	-60/135	**0**	**22**	**22**	**0.109**	**540**
MMC348	6,772,446	496,226	411	108	-60/135	**0**	**40**	**40**	**0.089**	**520**
MMC348						56	64	8	0.067	440
MMC349	6,772,478	496,193	414	138	-60/135	**0**	**40**	**40**	**0.092**	**540**
MMC349						**50**	**74**	**24**	**0.06**	**570**
MMC349						96	100	4	0.047	320
MMC388	6,772,928	496,431	406	96	-60/135	**8**	**96**	**88**	**0.058**	**650**
MMC389	6,772,955	496,397	403	138	-60/135	4	8	4	0.081	470
MMC389						16	22	6	0.116	270
MMC389						**36**	**122**	**86**	**0.092**	**670**
MMC390	6,772,982	496,369	401	180	-60/135	0	10	10	0.08	480
MMC390						30	46	16	0.13	400
MMC390						**50**	**70**	**20**	**0.042**	**610**
MMC390						**74**	**124**	**50**	**0.098**	**490**
MMC390						128	148	20	0.075	370
MMC391	6,773,010	496,341	400	200	-60/135	8	12	4	0.189	240
MMC391						66	78	12	0.047	370
MMC391						80	88	8	0.039	280
MMC391						**92**	**164**	**72**	**0.115**	**600**

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Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Molybdenum Mineralisation (>3m at 200 ppm Mo cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC391						172	176	4	0.101	230
MMC391						194	200	6	0.07	240
MMC392	6,773,038	496,313	399	196	-60/135	0	8	8	0.069	350
MMC392						60	64	4	0.061	210
MMC392						86	104	18	0.07	310
MMC392						106	110	4	0.052	230
MMC392						112	128	16	0.051	450
MMC392						**130**	**158**	**28**	**0.058**	**660**
MMC392						160	164	4	0.083	240
MMC392						180	184	4	0.056	260
MMC392						192	196	4	0.094	210
MMC393	6,773,064	496,287	396	240	-60/135	2	6	4	0.059	270
MMC393						88	106	18	0.166	330
MMC393						114	122	8	0.058	300
MMC393						132	154	22	0.062	430
MMC393						**160**	**178**	**18**	**0.11**	**570**
MMC393						186	198	12	0.214	630
MMC393						**206**	**236**	**30**	**0.09**	**450**
MMC394	6,773,105	496,587	402	162	-60/135	4	12	8	0.074	350
MMC394						22	26	4	0.068	210
MMC394						28	34	6	0.078	350
MMC394						**40**	**86**	**46**	**0.075**	**500**
MMC394						90	106	16	0.051	320
MMC394						140	144	4	0.183	250
MMC395	6,773,128	496,558	404	168	-60/135	34	52	18	0.075	430
MMC395						**56**	**88**	**32**	**0.051**	**520**
MMC395						96	106	10	0.032	330
MMC395						116	128	12	0.156	290
MMC395						132	138	6	0.067	460
MMC395						150	158	8	0.098	340
MMC395						164	168	4	0.04	200
MMC396	6,773,157	496,530	406	204	-60/135	40	44	4	0.029	270
MMC396						104	120	16	0.061	520
MMC401	6,772,534	496,138	407	180	-60/135	6	10	4	0.204	250
MMC401						20	28	8	0.074	330
MMC401						32	44	12	0.075	480
MMC401						48	62	14	0.029	480
MMC401						**66**	**112**	**46**	**0.109**	**500**
MMC401						114	118	4	0.102	230
MMC402	6,772,562	496,109	404	186	-60/135	2	8	6	0.251	450
MMC402						**32**	**48**	**16**	**0.102**	**630**
MMC402						**60**	**78**	**18**	**0.076**	**580**
MMC402						**90**	**138**	**48**	**0.083**	**450**

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Mulgine Trench Drilling - Significant Molybdenum Mineralisation (>3m at 200 ppm Mo cut off)										
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)	Mo (ppm)
MMC403	6,772,591	496,081	404	198	-60/135	0	8	8	0.118	530
MMC403						28	32	4	0.303	460
MMC403						38	42	4	0.217	250
MMC403						50	54	4	0.118	790
MMC403						74	78	4	0.086	460
MMC403						**82**	**150**	**68**	**0.09**	**370**
MMC404	6,772,619	496,052	404	210	-60/135	62	76	14	0.148	590
MMC404						80	84	4	0.114	510
MMC404						**100**	**166**	**66**	**0.064**	**580**
MMC404						170	174	4	0.173	490
MMC404						180	192	12	0.084	320
MMC405	6,772,336	496,167	404	102	-60/135	0	12	12	0.127	390

2m cone split RC samples submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd, Canningvale WA for WO3 and Mo by XRF. Lower cut-off grade 200 ppm Mo with up to 3m of interval waste, no top cut grade. True thickness is 75% of intersection length for vertical holes and 100% of intersection length for inclined holes. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

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Appendix 3 - JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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.*	During August 2016, TGN drilled 9 RC holes for 476 metres and one large diameter (PQ) diamond hole for 31.6 metres at Mulgine Trench to test tungsten mineralisation adjacent to and beneath the Bobby McGee pit In September 2018, TGN drilled 4 PQ diamond holes (528.2 m) into the Trench deposit to collect metallurgical samples and twin RC and diamond holes. From 12 July 2019 to present, the Company has drilled 186 RC holes for 30,388 metres. At the time of writing, Tungsten Mining had received results from 138 holes of the 186 RC holes and results reported in this announcement relate to 21 of these holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	TGN drillhole collar locations were picked up by a licenced surveyor using a Topcon GNSS with manufacturer's specifications of +/- 10mm N,E and +/15mm Z. Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using a Champ North Seeking solid state gyroscopic system in the drill rods. Accuracy is ±0.75° for azimuth and ±0.15° for inclination. Certified standards were inserted into the sample sequences in according to TGN QAQC procedures. Duplicate samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling and variability or nugget effect for tungsten mineralisation. Blanks were inserted into the sample stream behind high-grade samples to test contamination. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered good.
	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	Given the style of mineralisation present at Mulgine Trench, Tungsten Mining ran an orientation survey to determine the acceptability of 2m sampling intervals. MMC265 and MMC266 were sampled and assayed twice at 1 metre intervals to determine repeatability and/or nugget effect of 1 metre sampling. For holes MMC267 – 269, 1m cone split samples were then compared against a second set of 2m cone split duplicates samples. From this orientation work, it was concluded there was no discernible evidence that increasing the downhole sample interval from one to two metres materially impacts either accuracy or precision of the assay results. Pending assessment of the orientation surveys by the Company's external resource consultants, RC holes MMC265 – MMC291 and MMC301 – MMC309 were sampled at 1 m intervals from the cyclone and split using a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two representative 3 - 5 kg 1m-samples in calico bags. For all remaining holes, samples were split using a cone splitter to produce two representative 3 - 5 kg 2m-samples in calico bags. The bulk reject material was collected at 1 m intervals from the cyclone and placed on the ground for geological logging. The cone splitter was cleaned by hosing with pressurised air to eliminate sample contamination. Two samples were collected; one is used for analysis and the other is retained as a reference or for possible re-analysing / QAQC activities. Samples from the current drilling programme were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canningvale, WA, for a standard XRF Tungsten Suite and fire assay for gold analysis. Phase 1 holes were analysed by Laser Ablation ICP-MS for a comprehensive multi-element suite to assist geometallurgical domaining of the deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	TGN completed 186 RC drillholes with depths ranging from 6 to 270 m, averaging 158 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 140 mm diameter hole. TGN diamond and RC holes were surveyed in-rods at 20 - 30 m intervals using a North Seeking gyroscopic probe.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC and diamond recovery was visually assessed, recorded on drill logs and considered to be acceptable.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples collected by TGN were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter was used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. The drill contractor blew out the hole at the beginning of each drill rod to remove excess water and maintain dry 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.	Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. All RC samples were dry and contamination would be minimal. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage.
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.*	TGN uses specially designed drill logs for tungsten mineralisation to capture the geological data. During logging, part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. During the 2019 drilling programme, a second set of partially sieved material is stored in chiptrays for mineral identification by a near-IR spectral scanner (PANalytical TerraSpec Halo). The washed chip trays are stored in sea containers on site and Halo chip trays stored at TGN's Gnangara warehouse. All drill data is digitally captured and stored in a central database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC chip logging included records of lithology, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. Key minerals associated with tungsten mineralisation and veining are recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All TGN drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	PQ metallurgical core was cut in half and then quartered. 1 metre samples of quarter core for PQ holes were submitted to Nagrom for XRF analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	TGN RC samples were collected on the rig by a cyclone. Material was split by a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two 3 - 5 kg samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples from the current drilling programme were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canningvale, WA and dried, split if over 2.5 kg and pulverised in robotic vibrating disc pulveriser.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	TGN's QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted at intervals of one in 25. Geological logging and UV lamping was used to ensure duplicate and blank samples were from mineralised intervals.
	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.	TGN inserted 1 in 25 RC field duplicates taken from 1 m or 2 m cone split samples at the rig. Repeatability in RC duplicate samples was found to be excellent. Four PQ diamond holes and two RC holes have twined other RC and diamond drilling at Mulgine Trench. These holes intersected similar grade and thickness of mineralization at target depths. Individual high grade zones did demonstrate the particulate or nuggetty nature of tungsten mineralisation present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Assays from duplicate samples showed a low - moderate scatter (R^2 0.87) for tungsten with no systematic bias. This is consistent with the style of mineralisation present, coarse grained scheelite associated with quartz veining. Molybdenum results from duplicate samples showed good correlation with an R^2 of 0.94. The larger sample size of approximately 40 kg per metre collected by RC drilling is considered more appropriate than small diameter diamond holes and therefore sample sizes are considered to be acceptable to accurately represent the tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation present at Mulgine Trench
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.*	Tungsten Mining assays samples for a tungsten suite by XRF. XRF has proven to be a very accurate analytical technique for a wide range of base metals, trace elements and major constituents found in rocks and mineral materials. Glass fusion XRF is utilised for assaying, since it provides good accuracy and precision; it is suitable for analysis from very low levels up to very high levels. For Phase 1 drilling, a suite of 40 elements including tungsten and molybdenum were assayed by Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS. The XRF disk is laser ablated and the subsequent gas is introduced to the Mass Spectrometer, providing an ideal platform for analysis.
	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.	A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every sample. Data is stored in the database. A near-IR spectral scanner (PANalytical TerraSpec Halo) was utilised for mineral identification to assist in defining geometallurgical domains in the Phase 1 2019 drilling programme. Partially sieved material was collected, stored in chiptrays and scanned.
	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.	Field QAQC procedures for TGN sampling included the insertion of blanks, commercial standards and duplicates at the rate of one in 25 samples. Assay results have demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No independent personnel have verified intersections in drilling. TGN personnel have conducted a review of all assaying by visual inspection of UV core photography and UV estimates for RC drilling against the drill database.
	The use of twinned holes.	TGN drilled four PQ diamond holes and two RC holes to twin RC and diamond drilling at Mulgine Trench. Twin holes intersected similar widths and grades for mineralisation. High grade zones were however found to be variable or nuggety.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging conducted by TGN takes place at the drilling site. Ruggedised computers are used to record the logging for RC samples. Diamond logging is onto paper drill logs and data entered in Perth. A set of standard Excel templates are used to capture the data. Data was validated on-site by the supervising geologist before being sent to Perth office. It was then loaded into Micromine and validated for logging codes, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, hole location and downhole surveying. Validated data is then loaded into a relational database for storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as half of the detection limit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The first 95 2019 holes and previous programmes drilled by TGN were picked up by a licenced surveyor using a Topcon GNSS with manufacturer's specifications of +/- 10mm N,E and +/15mm Z. Subsequent holes were marked out with a DGPS and have preliminary coordinates (+/- 2m N,E and +/1mm Z). Downhole surveying of TGN holes was measured by the drill contractors using a North Seeking solid state gyroscopic system in the drill rods. Accuracy is ±0.75° for azimuth and ±0.15° for inclination.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) - Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	High resolution aerial photography and digital elevation survey was flown by Geoimage Pty Ltd on 18 February 2018 with expected height accuracy of +/- 0.5 m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing is generally 40 metre spaced holes on 80 – 120 metre sections. Selected areas have been infilled to 40 metre section spacings.
	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.	The drill spacing at Mulgine Trench was sufficient to define an Inferred Mineral Resource reported in November 2014. TGN have drilled an additional 200 holes into Mulgine Trench since this estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For non-mineralised intervals 1 m samples collected from the cyclone were composited into 5 m and later 6 m composite samples for RC drilling. Where composite samples have anomalous tungsten and/or molybdenum, the 1 m or 2 m cone split samples have been 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.*	The orientation of drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to the dominant vein geometry and mineralised stratigraphy. Holes drilled at -60 degree towards the southeast intersect dominant vein sets and stratigraphy at 90 degrees.
	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.	Structural logging of diamond core has confirmed that drill orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of mineralised veining.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples collected by TGN were securely sealed and stored on site and delivered by courier to the laboratory in Perth. Sample submissions forms used to track samples were emailed directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by Tungsten Mining while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned for validation, etc.). Global consistency was also checked later by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays. Assay results are visually compared against UV estimates for tungsten and visual estimates for molybdenum.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Mulgine Trench prospect is located on Mining Lease M59/425-I covering an area of approximately 9.4 km². TGN has 100% of the mineral rights for tungsten and molybdenum and to all by-products from the mining of tungsten and molybdenum. The current registered holder of the tenement is Minjar Gold Pty Ltd. The normal Western Australian state royalties apply.
	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 tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting. Mid-West Tungsten Pty Ltd holds a consent caveat over tenement M59/425-I.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**Tungsten Drilling** Drilling initially focused on tungsten mineralisation with Minefields and ANZECO drilling 77 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (8,703 m DD, 1,871 m pre-collars) in the 1970s and 1980s. In 2014, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd drilled 27 RC exploration hole (1,680 m) northwest of the Bobby McGee and 160 RC holes (5,712 m) for grade control in the Bobby McGee pit. Hazelwood Resources Ltd assayed these holes for their standard XRF tungsten suite. TGN have conducted a thorough review of all drilling and sampling procedures. **Gold Drilling** In 1980, focus then turned onto gold exploration and multiple phases of dominantly RC drilling and minor diamond drilling was completed by numerous companies to present. A total of 325 RC holes (17,824 m) and 5 diamond holes (858 m) have been drilled to evaluate gold at Mulgine Trench. Exploration drilling consisting of 422 RAB (11,374 m) holes was drilled across the Trench Deposit and strike extensions. During mining, an additional 2,334 RC holes (54,295 m) were drilled at the Camp and Highland Chief pits. .
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**Mulgine Trench** Stratigraphy for the Mulgine Trench deposit consists of a hangingwall amphibolites, the main mineralised horizon and footwall greisen of the Mulgine Granite. The mineralised horizon is a 100 to 250 metre thick zone that is delineated over 1.4 kilometres of strike and dips shallowly (25 – 40 degrees) towards the northwest. Tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation dominantly occurs as scheelite and molybdenite in foliation parallel veins or adjacent to vein margins or as coatings on fractures or disseminated in greisen units/veins.
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.	Collar data for drilling is included in Appendix A.

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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.	Intersections were reported using a lower cut-off grade of 0.05% WO_3. WO_3 and Mo grades are reported separately for intersections. No top cut and up to 2m of internal waste were included. A second set of intersections were reported using a lower cut-off grade of 200 ppm Mo. Again WO_3 and Mo grades are reported separately for intersections. No top cut and up to 2m of internal waste were included.
	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.	For reporting of tungsten intersections, all assays >1.0% WO_3 are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Interval zones of waste up to 2m wide are included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.05% WO_3.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, no metal equivalents were quoted.
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').	Vertical holes will intersect mineralisation between 55° - 70° and inclined holes will intersect mineralisation at between 80° - 90°. True thickness will be between 75 and 100% of the intersection thickness for vertical and inclined holes respectively.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to diagrams in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All Intersections greater than 3m at 0.05 WO_3 at Mt Mulgine are reported and holes with no significant mineralisation are documented in Appendix 1. A separate list of all Intersections greater than 3m at 200 ppm Mo at Mt Mulgine is reported in Appendix 2.
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.	Mineralogical and metallurgical studies on the Mulgine Trench deposit show scheelite well liberated at coarse sized fractions resulting in good recoveries via a simple gravity circuit. Molybdenum was liberated at finer sized fractions and showed high recovery and upgrades through a flotation circuit. Comminution work showed all ore types were of moderate to high hardness. An extensive geo-metallurgical program has commenced to understand the range of ore types in the Trench deposit and their volumes. This will provide the basis to produce a representative master composite to complete the metallurgical testwork program. Ore sorting test work to remove gangue material prior to milling and gravity treatment showed that X-Ray Transmission (XRT) sorting has removed up to 50% of the feed mass as waste whilst maintaining +90% tungsten yield. Metallurgical test work has shown that the ore as represented by the samples tested, should be readily concentrated to exceed the target of +60% WO_3 concentrate. Levels of potential deleterious contaminants reporting to the final concentrate are expected to be below the minimum threshold for specific APT conversion processes. Evidence gathered to date show that no major metallurgical problems are expected to affect the overall viability of the project.

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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	TGN are currently undertaking a Pre-Feasibility Study on the greater Mt Mulgine Project incorporating the Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill deposits. Planned activities include: • Resource definition and infill drilling of the Trench deposit; • Mine design and optimisation of the mining schedule, geotechnical studies and definition of maiden ore reserves; • Metallurgical test work on the material from Trench; • Process design and engineering for the tungsten processing plant and associated non-process infrastructure; • Assessment of existing and exploration for additional ground water resources; and • Completion of native flora, fauna, aboriginal heritage surveys and regulatory approval processes.

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