*18 June 2018*

# *RC Drilling At Blind Calf Returns 13m at 5.7% Copper*

## Highlights

- Initial results from RC drilling at the 100%-owned Blind Calf Prospect have confirmed multiple high-grade copper lodes.
- Strong quartz veining and copper sulphide mineralisation logged in five of seven holes completed. Lodes remain open at depth and untested along strike.
- Assay results returned from only the first of the seven holes completed and includes:
  - **BCRC006: 13m @ 5.71% Cu, from 129m down hole**

    ***Inc. 4m @ 11.06% Cu from 136m down hole***
- Additional assay results from the remaining holes are anticipated over the coming weeks.
- Downhole electromagnetic surveys to be undertaken to test potential for extensions of mineralisation at depth.
- Detailed structural mapping program to focus on mineralisation controls at Blind Calf, and other nearby target areas within the identified mineralisation corridor.
- Auger rig mobilising to commence drilling to test Blind Calf and Mineral Hill Corridor extensions within the Boona Project.

Figure 1: RC drill rig at Blind Calf Prospect, NSW Lachlan Cu-Au Project

Talisman Mining Ltd (ASX: **TLM, Talisman**) is pleased to advise that high-grade copper mineralisation has been intersected over significant widths during the recently completed initial Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill program at the 100%-owned Blind Calf Prospect in the Lachlan Cu-Au Project in NSW (*Appendix 1 and Appendix 2*).

The program comprised seven holes for 984m to a maximum depth of 187m, and intersected quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation in all holes, ranging from broad zones of disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite) in siliceous host rocks to zones of foliated quartz veining, with up to 50% sulphides logged in drill cuttings.

Results from the first hole completed BCRC006, included a wide zone of high-grade mineralisation within a sulphidic quartz vein, which returned assay results of **13m @ 5.71% Cu** from 129m down hole including a high-grade central core of ***4m @ 11.06% Cu*** from 136m down hole (*Figure 2 and Figure 3*).

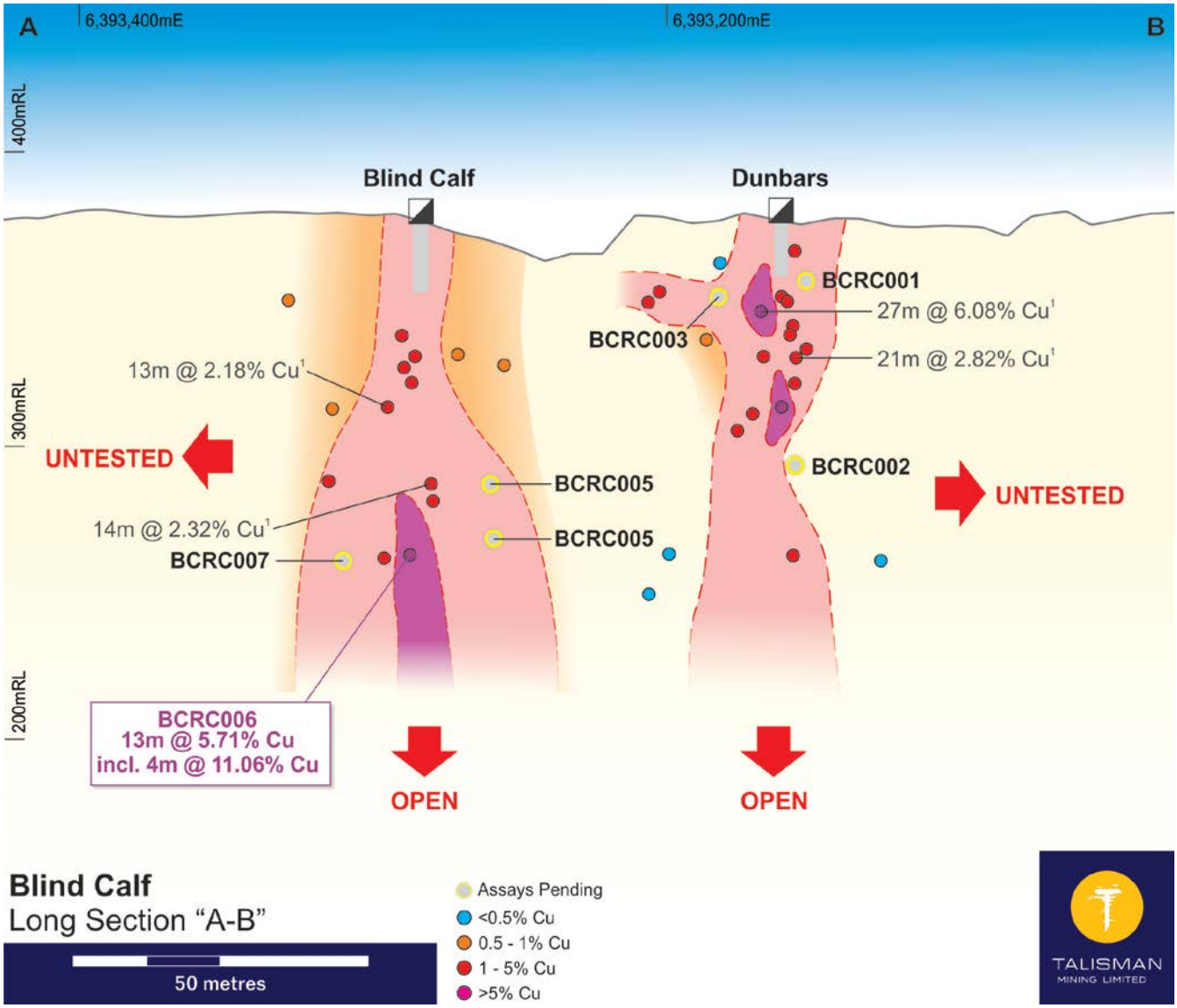


**Figure 2: Blind Calf Long Section showing historic drilling[1], and recent high-grade Intersections**

[1] For details of the historic drill intersections, shown in grey text, refer to Kidman Resources [ASX: KDR] "Mineralisation Extended at Blind Calf" dated 07 July 2011.

The result from BCRC006 highlights the high-grade nature of the Blind Calf mineralisation, returning similar widths to the historic drilling. Importantly, the recent result is at a significantly higher grade than previous drilling (with maximum assay of 15.65% Cu over 1 metre) and has extended the modelled Blind Calf lode at depth. Indications from visual assessment of adjacent drill holes by Talisman (assays awaited) indicate a potential broadening of the lode along strike.

While results from the remaining six holes in this initial program are pending, it appears that the vein hosted copper mineralisation outlined above is encased in a lower grade (0.5% – 1% Cu), halo of altered host rocks with disseminated sulphides (*Figure 2*). Importantly the identified lodes remain open at depth and untested along strike.

**Figure 3: High-grade Cu sulphide mineralisation in RC drill chips from Blind Calf.**

Talisman is highly encouraged by this initial result, which confirms the potential of the Blind Calf system to host high-grade copper mineralisation. Blind Calf comprises a cluster of 13 historic (early 1900s) mining shafts developed on a series of shear hosted sulphide rich quartz lodes.

Talisman has mapped a series of quartz veins at Blind Calf in the immediate vicinity of the recent drilling, over a strike extent of +500m within a NW-SE structural corridor (Appendix 2). Along strike to the NW and SE within this corridor, additional and separate parallel systems with sub-outcropping quartz veins have been identified. These outcropping veins, along with a number of structural target areas, will be systematically drill tested in the coming quarters.

Downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys will shortly be undertaken on select holes to test the potential for extension of mineralisation at depth. A surface electromagnetic orientation (**EM**) survey will also be undertaken over the area of known mineralisation at Blind Calf.

Talisman has commissioned a detailed structural mapping exercise to identify the specific controls on the copper mineralisation identified at Blind Calf, which is set to commence in early July. The scope of the study will include a 3D interpretation of the identified Blind Calf lodes, local and regional structures and will include further targeting within the NW-SE trending Blind Calf corridor.

Once all assay, DHEM and surface EM results have been returned, the new data will be combined with historic data to design the next phase of drilling at Blind Calf.

In parallel with this work at Blind Calf, the auger sampling program is set to recommence this week, targeting the SE extensions of the Blind Calf and Mineral Hill Corridors which trend into the adjacent tenement (*Figure 4*).

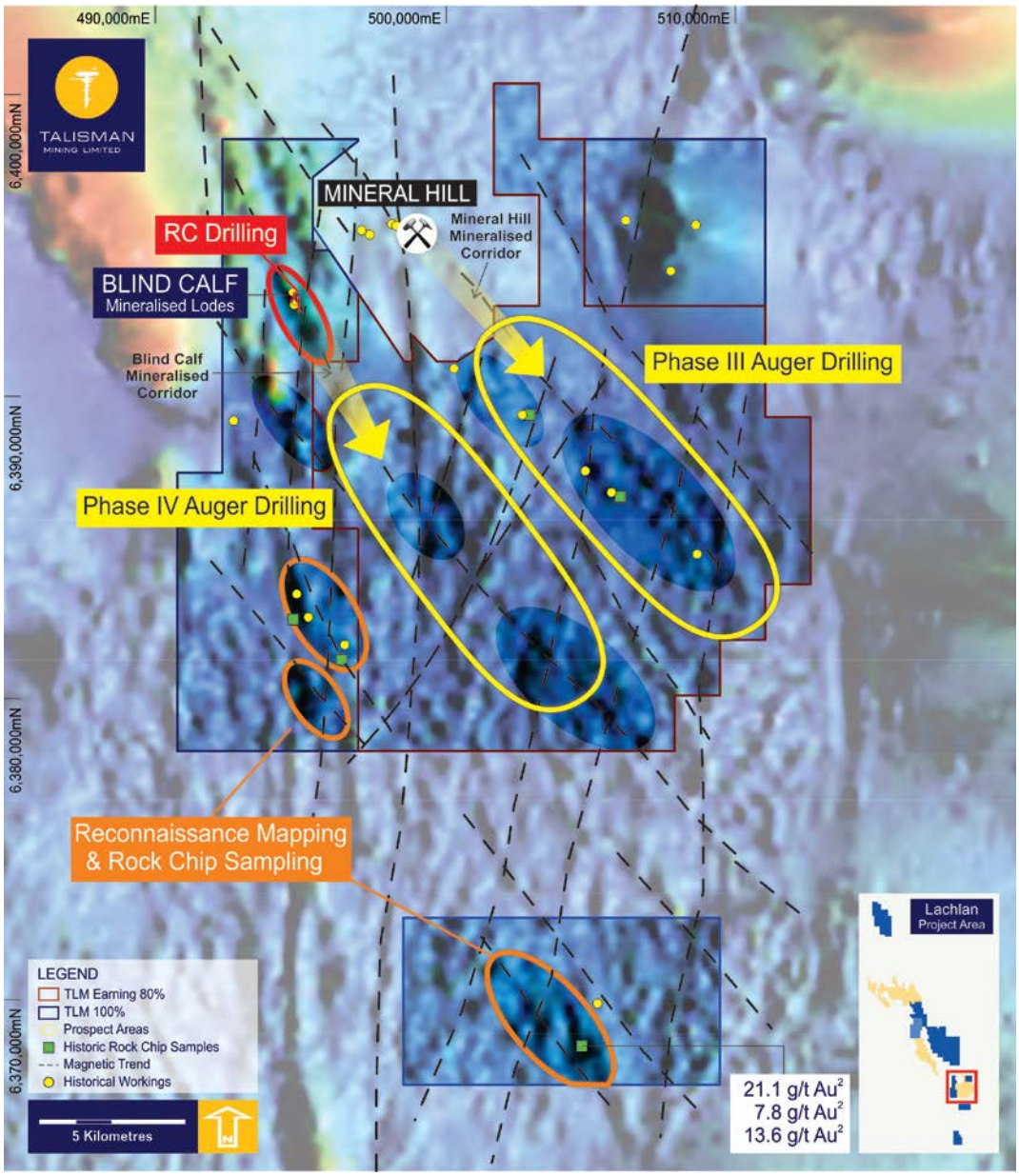


**Figure 4: Boona Project Area, proposed auger sampling areas, and historic rock-chip results[2]**

[2] Result taken from CRA Exploration Pty Ltd report GS1978/259.R00023043 and Triako Resources Ltd report R000300065. Geological Survey of NSW DIGS reporting system

Historic rock-chip and drilling data from this area has returned high-grade copper, lead and gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining and gossanous iron rich outcrop. Approximately 3,500 auger samples are to be collected and analysed on-site for base metals and sent to the ALS Chemex's laboratory in Orange, NSW for gold analysis. This data will provide systematic geochemical coverage of the area to better define existing drill targets.

**Planned work at Bobadah Project Area**

As previously announced (TLM ASX release 17th May 2018 *NSW Lachlan Cu-Au Project Update*) the first phase of auger drilling over the Bobadah Project Area (Appendix 1) resulted in the definition of a large, coherent base metal anomaly which extends for approximately 1 kilometre along strike of the regionally significant Gilmore Suture fault zone.

The anomaly is a strong coincident copper-zinc-lead zone showing consistently high copper, zinc and lead grades for 400 – 600 metres across strike, defined by greater than 300ppm zinc. The coincident base-metal anomaly is associated with abundant brecciated and gossanous iron rich quartz vein outcrop and strong manganese alteration of the surrounding host rocks, which is indicative of epithermal style mineralisation.

Planning is underway for an RC drill program and geophysical survey to target this newly identified geochemical anomaly, to follow-up known historic gold mineralisation and to test an existing untested IP anomaly at the Cumbine Prospect, all located within the central region of the Lachlan Cu-Au Project.

## Ends

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## About Talisman Mining

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX:TLM) is an Australian mineral development and exploration company. The Company's aim is to maximise shareholder value through exploration, discovery and development of complementary opportunities in base and precious metals.

Talisman holds a 30% interest in the Springfield Joint Venture with Sandfire Resources NL (70% and JV manager). Springfield is located in a proven VMS province in Western Australia's Bryah Basin and contains multiple prospective corridors and active exploration activities. Springfield hosts the high-grade Monty copper-gold deposit which is located 10 kilometres from Sandfire's DeGrussa operations. Monty is one of the highest-grade copper-gold discoveries made globally in recent decades and a Feasibility Study on its development was completed in March 2017. The Feasibility Study highlighted the strong technical and financial viability of Monty. The Monty deposit is currently under development and Talisman has secured project debt financing for 100% of its share of pre-production capital costs.

Talisman also holds 100% of the Sinclair Nickel Project located in the world-class Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt in WA's north-eastern Goldfields. The Sinclair nickel deposit, developed and commissioned in 2008 and operated successfully before being placed on care and maintenance in August 2013, produced approximately 38,500 tonnes of nickel at an average life-of-mine head grade of 2.44% nickel. Sinclair has extensive infrastructure and includes a substantial 290km$^2$ tenement package covering more than 80km of strike in prospective ultramafic contact within a 35km radius of existing processing plant and infrastructure.

Talisman has also secured tenements in the Cobar/Mineral Hill region in Central NSW through the grant of 100% owned Exploration Licenses and through separate earn-in Joint Venture and tenement purchase agreements. The Cobar/Mineral Hill region is a richly mineralised district that hosts several base and precious metal mines including the CSA, Tritton, and Hera/ Nymagee mines. This region contains highly prospective geology that has produced many long-life, high-grade mineral discoveries. Talisman has identified a number of areas within its own and Joint Venture tenements that show evidence of base and precious metals endowment which have had very little modern systematic exploration completed to date. Talisman believes there is significant potential for the discovery of substantial base metals and gold mineralisation within this land package.

## Competent Person's Statement

Information in this ASX release that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information completed by Mr Anthony Greenaway, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is a full-time employee of Talisman Mining Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Greenaway consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Talisman Mining Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Talisman Mining Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Talisman Mining Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Talisman Mining Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this presentation. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Talisman Mining Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

***Table 1: Drill-hole information summary, Lachlan Cu-Au Project***

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for RC drilling completed in June 2018

| *Hole ID* | Grid ID | Dip | Azimuth | East (m) | North (m) | Hole Type | Max Depth | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BCRC001* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 120$^0$ | 494755 | 6393162 | RC | 79 | Dunbars |
| *BCRC002* | MGA94_Z55 | -62$^0$ | 83$^0$ | 494705 | 6393157 | RC | 156 | Dunbars |
| *BCRC003* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 102$^0$ | 494751 | 6393187 | RC | 80 | Dunbars |
| *BCRC004* | MGA94_Z55 | -68$^0$ | 265$^0$ | 494889 | 6393217 | RC | 151 | Blind Calf - East |
| *BCRC005* | MGA94_Z55 | -65$^0$ | 85$^0$ | 494733 | 6393264 | RC | 163 | Blind Calf |
| *BCRC006* | MGA94_Z55 | -62$^0$ | 95$^0$ | 494718 | 6393298 | RC | 168 | Blind Calf |
| *BCRC007* | MGA94_Z55 | -73$^0$ | 102$^0$ | 494753 | 6393313 | RC | 187 | Blind Calf |

***Table 2: RC drill-hole assay intersections for the Lachlan Cu-Au Project***

Details of Blind Calf drilling intersections received by Talisman are provided below.

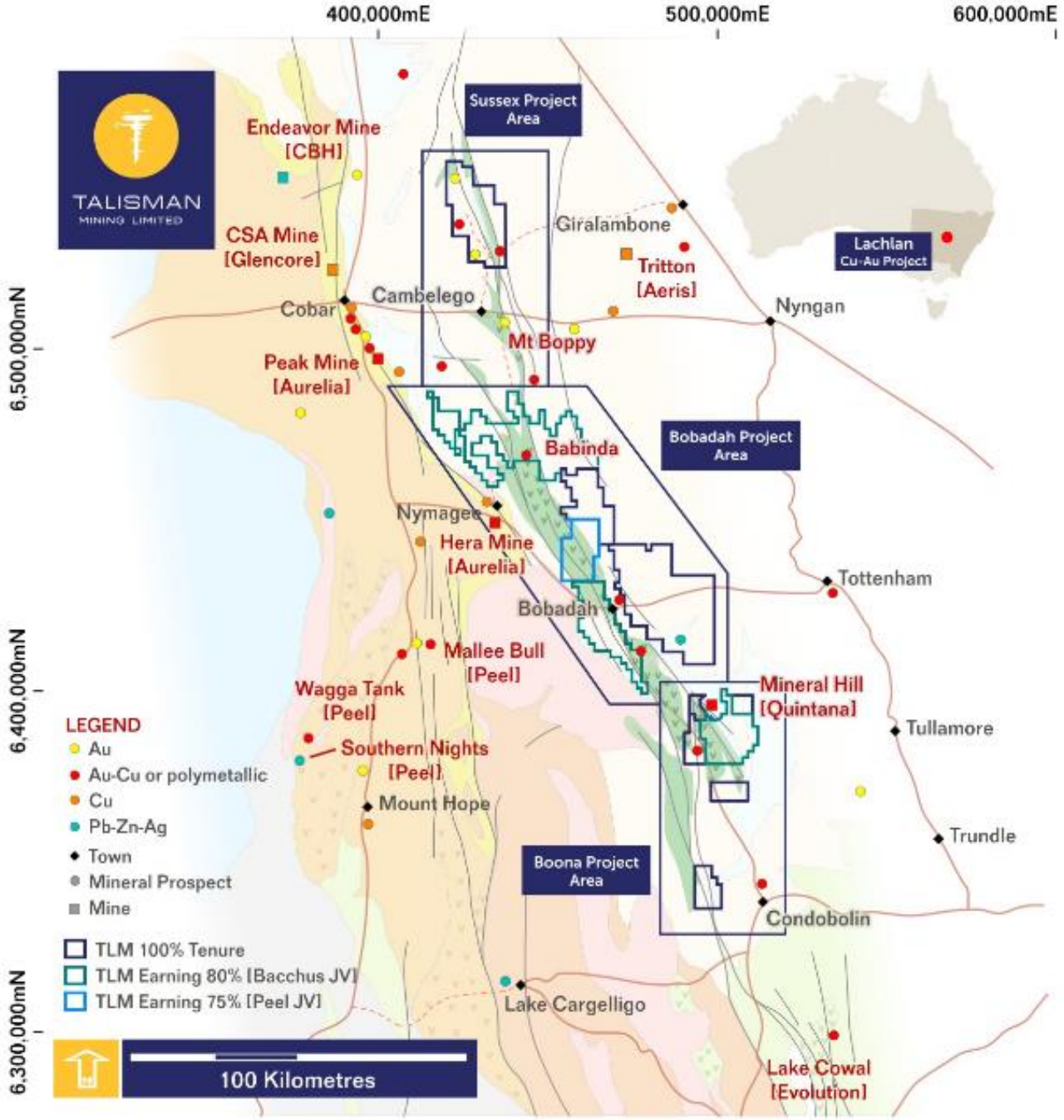
Calculation of intersections for inclusion into this table are based a nominal 1% Cu cut-off, no more than 3m of internal dilution and a minimum composite grade of 1% Cu.

Intersections relating to the Lachlan Cu-Au Project are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of the reported mineralisation are not known at this time.

| *Hole ID* | *Depth From (m)* | *Depth To (m)* | *Interval (down-hole) (m)* | *Cu (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BCRC001* | *Assay results pending* | | | |
| *BCRC002* | *Assay results pending* | | | |
| *BCRC003* | *Assay results pending* | | | |
| *BCRC004* | *Assay results pending* | | | |
| *BCRC005* | *Assay results pending* | | | |
| *BCRC006* | 129 | 142 | 13 | 5.71 |
| *Inc:* | *136* | *140* | *4* | *11.06* |
| *BCRC007* | *Assay results pending* | | | |

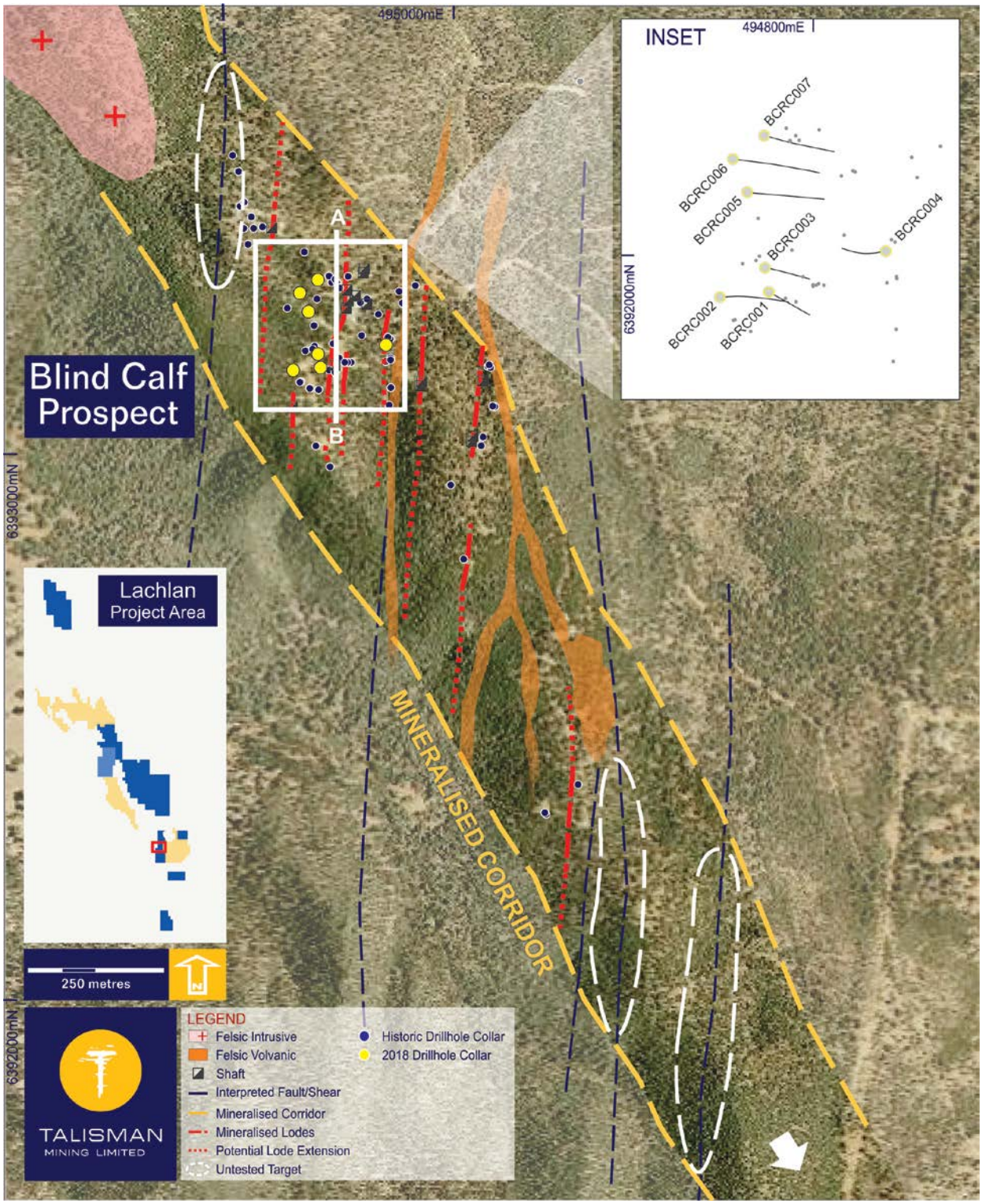
## *Appendix 1*

## *Lachlan Copper- Gold Project tenure*



## *Appendix 2*

## *Blind Calf Prospect – Drill Collar plan*



## *Appendix 3*

JORC Tables Section 1 & 2

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

| 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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 3kg 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.* | • Drilling cited in this report was completed by Haverford Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Limited.<br>• Sampling techniques employed at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project include<br>o auger bottom of hole sampling.<br>o Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or sampling scoop for composite samples<br>• Sampling is controlled by Talisman protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard<br>• Auger samples were sieved on-site to minus 175µ and analysed for base metals on-site via Portable XRF ("PXRF"). Sieved samples were dispatched for analysis by aqua regia digest digest with an ICP/AES or AAS finish at ALS laboratories.<br>• RC samples were dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for base metal analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES and a 50g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay |
| Drilling techniques | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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).* | • Geochemical auger drill holes at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project were completed using auger drilling techniques.<br>• RC drilling is completed with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size |
| Drill sample recovery | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Auger sample recovery is generally good with no wet sampling in the project area<br>• RC drill sample recovery is generally high with sample recoveries and quality recorded in the database.<br>• No known relationship exists between recovery and grade and no known bias exists. |
| 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Qualitative logging of the bottom-of-hole auger sampling is completed according to the nature, weathering and interpreted protolith of the sample.<br>• RC logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples and is considered to be representative across the intercepted geological units.<br>• RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • All RC drill-holes are logged in full to end of hole. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • A single bottom of hole auger samples is collected from each location and sieved to minus 175µm on site.<br>• Sieved samples are analysed for base metals on-site via PXRF. Sieved samples were dispatched for wet chemical analysis by aqua regia digest with an ICP/AES or AAS finish.<br>• RC samples were dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for base metal analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES and a 50g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay<br>• QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards.<br>• All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed.<br>• Sample size is considered appropriate for low-level geochemical sample for base-metal and gold mineralisation |
| 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.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*<br>• *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.* | • QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of CRM as assay standards.<br>• All assays are required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines.<br>• All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed.<br>• Laboratory checks (repeats) occurred at a frequency of 1 in 25.<br>• PXRF instrument Innovex Delta Gold is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base-metals in regolith geochemical auger samples.<br>The PXRF instrument is routinely calibrated using a calibration standard. CRM samples are included at a frequency of 1:50 and field duplicate samples are included at a frequency of 1:50.<br>No PXRF results are reported |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intercepts have been verified by alternate company personnel<br>• Logging and sampling data is captured and imported using Ocris software.<br>• Assay data is downloaded directly from the PXRF machine, or uploaded directly from the CSV filed provided by the iaboratory.<br>• Primary laboratory assay data is always kept and is not replaced by any adjusted or interpreted data. |

| 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS. Saved data is downloaded directly into GIS mapping software<br>• Talisman RC drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS.<br>• The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. Coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA). |
| Data spacing and distribution | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Auger sample spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project was nominally 300m x 50m.<br>• Drill spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project varies depending on requirements<br>• No mineral resource is being reported for the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project.<br>• No sample compositing has been applied. |
| 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.*<br>• *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.* | • Samples were taken according to observations at the time in the field. |
| Sample security | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Samples are sieved on site and placed in bags in the field.<br>• Samples are transported to a field base camp and analyses for base metals via PXRF<br>• RC samples were stored on site at the Lachlan project prior to submission under the supervision of the Senior Project Geologist. Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Laboratories Orange by an accredited courier service. |
| Audits or reviews | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

| 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.*<br>• *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 Lachlan Copper-Gold Project is held 100% by Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Ltd.<br>• There are no known Native Title Claims over the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project.<br>• All tenements are in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining. |
| Exploration done by other parties | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Lachlan Copper-Gold Project has been subject to exploration by numerous previous explorers.<br>• Exploration work on has included diamond, RC and Air Core drilling, ground and down-hole EM surveys, soil sampling, geological interpretation and other geophysics (magnetics, gravity). |
| Geology | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Lachlan Copper-Gold Project project lies within the Central Lachlan Fold belt in NSW.<br>• The Lachlan Copper-Gold Project is considered prospective for epithermal style base-metal and precious metal mineralisation, orogenic mineralisation, and Cobar style base-metal mineralisation. |
| 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:*<br>  • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*<br>  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar*<br>  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  • *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  • *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Relevant drill hole information relating to the Lachlan Copper - Gold Project is included in Table 1 *Drill-hole Information Summary, Lachlan Copper-Gold Project*. |
| 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.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure* | • Significant intersections reported from the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are based on greater than 1% Cu and may include up to 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1% Cu.<br>• Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • All results reported in this document have been derived from 1m split samples.<br>• Length weighted intercepts are reported for mineralised intersections. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Drill-holes relating to the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of reported mineralisation are not known at this time. |
| Diagrams | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill-hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying 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.* | • Contouring of geochemical PXRF data provides an appropriate representation of the results<br>• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. |
| Other substantive exploration data | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • All meaningful and material information is reported. |
| 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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Planned future work at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project includes auger sampling, RC/ diamond drilling and geophysical surveys. |