30 April 2019

March 2019 Quarterly Activities Report

Lachlan Cu-Au Project

Blind Calf

- Geophysical surveys returned **multiple off-hole DHEM anomalies** at the **Blind Calf Lode** and **multiple chargeability anomalies** within the wider interpreted **Blind Calf-Dunbars Copper Lode** system.
- High grade core of **Blind Calf mineralisation** interpreted to **extend down-plunge** and **remains open**.
- **Seven new target areas** identified for testing in the **immediate Blind Calf area** including high-grade parallel lodes in the immediate foot wall to Blind Calf-Dunbars Copper Lode.
- **Extended RC drilling program of work submitted** to NSW Department of Planning & Energy for approval. Drilling to commence immediately on receipt of statutory approvals.

Regional

- **Extensive regional airborne magnetic survey** undertaken across 1,000km^2 of Project tenements.
- **Large regional soil sampling campaign commenced during quarter**. Initial focus on extensions of Blind Calf mineralisation before moving onto other high priority areas.
- **Multiple auger drilling programs** approved by NSW Department of Planning & Energy, with **drilling commenced in April**.

Sinclair Nickel Project

- **Regional aircore drilling program completed** in February and March, at multiple prospects to test interpreted prospective ultramafic Sinclair Trend basal contact. Final assay results pending.
- Six-hole **RC drilling program completed** in March to provide further geological information at four prospect locations. Final assay results pending.

Corporate

- **Capital Return** by equal capital reduction to all shareholders of **15.625 cents per share ($29 million)** paid in early March.
- Capital Return follows payment in December 2018 of a fully franked special dividend of 6.375 cents per share ($11.8 million) resulting in a **total cash return of 22 cents per share** (**$40.9 million**) to shareholders

Lachlan Copper-Gold Project

During the quarter Talisman focused on the detailed planning and submission of exploration activity applications to the NSW Department of Planning and Energy (**NSW DPE**). This included the submissions for both reverse circulation (**RC**) and auger drilling campaigns at multiple prospects across the tenement package. In parallel to the compilation and submission of these programs, Talisman commenced a large regional soil sampling program and completed a detailed air-borne magnetic survey across the Northern, Central and Southern Lachlan Project areas (*Appendix 1*).

Blind Calf RC Drilling:

During the quarter Talisman submitted an application to complete an estimated 4,000-metre RC drilling campaign at the Blind Calf Prospect. This application was for an extended program to that previously considered and announced to the ASX in February 2019[1]. This extended program is based on further assessment by Talisman of previously reported results from RC drilling completed in 2018 in conjunction with results from previous downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys (*Figure 1*).

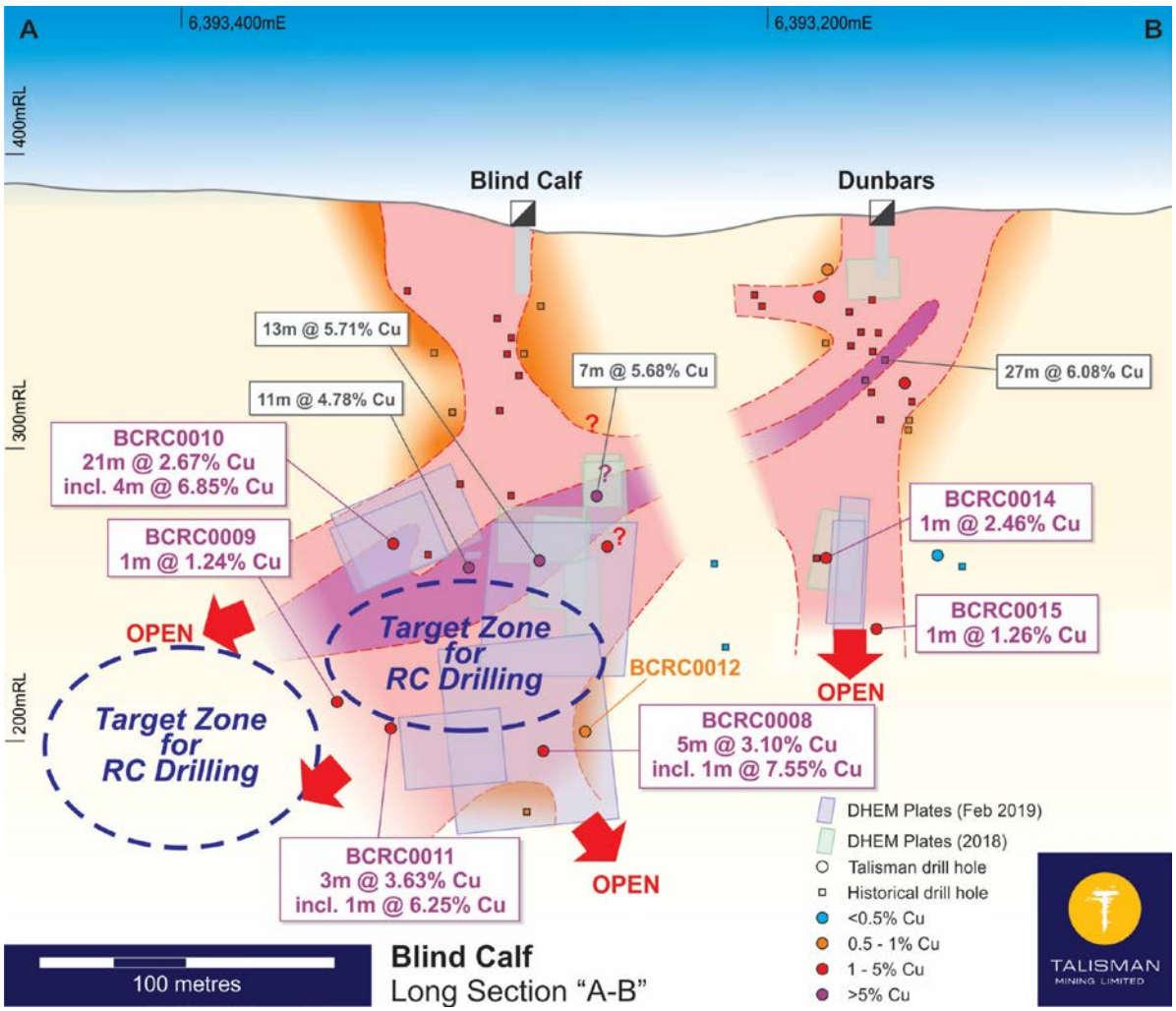

Figure 1: Blind Calf-Dunbar long section showing previously reported DHEM anomalies[1] and previously reported Talisman and historic drill intersections[2].

[1] Refer Talisman ASX announcement dated 14 February 2019 "*Lachlan Update- Drilling to test multiple DHEM anomalies*" for full details.
[2] For full details of drill intersections, refer to ASX: TLM June 2018 and December 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports.

Newly interpreted conductive DHEM plates have been modelled in the core of the Blind Calf lode which remains untested. Additionally, two new conductive plates have been modelled within the adjacent Dunbar lode (*Figure 1*). Earlier drilling by Talisman which intersected similar anomalous DHEM responses at Blind Calf, indicates that DHEM appears to be mapping the higher-grade portion of the mineralised lode system.

Previous drilling by Talisman and prior explorers has shown the Blind Calf-Dunbars system to be a copper bearing sheared quartz lode, extending along strike for approximately 300m and to a depth of over 200m. Drilling has also identified a zone of high-grade copper mineralisation (+5% Cu) within the main lode system that remains open and untested at depth, down dip and plunge.

The Blind Calf-Dunbar system represents one of many outcropping copper rich quartz vein systems in the immediate area of historic workings (*Figure 2*). The proposed extended RC drilling campaign will test a number of parallel lodes to the north west, south and south east of the Blind Calf-Dunbar system, some of which have had no previous drilling despite returning high-grade copper results from surface outcrop sampling. High-priority targets include:

- Proximal high-grade parallel lodes in the immediate footwall to the Blind Calf mineralisation intersected in drilling by previous explorers and in the upper portions of recent Talisman drilling;
- Down plunge extensions to the Blind Calf-Dunbar lode system;
- Outcropping quartz veining with strong associated alteration and copper mineralisation to the south east of Blind Calf;
- Untested outcropping quartz veins with strong associated alteration along strike directly to the south of the Dunbars mineralisation; and
- An outcropping lode system to the northwest of Blind Calf, where historic drilling by previous explorers has returned shallow copper mineralisation.

The recently submitted extended exploration activity application for the Blind Calf-Dunbar system, including agricultural and environmental impact assessments, is currently under final assessment by the NSW DPE. Drilling will commence immediately following statuary approvals and notice periods.

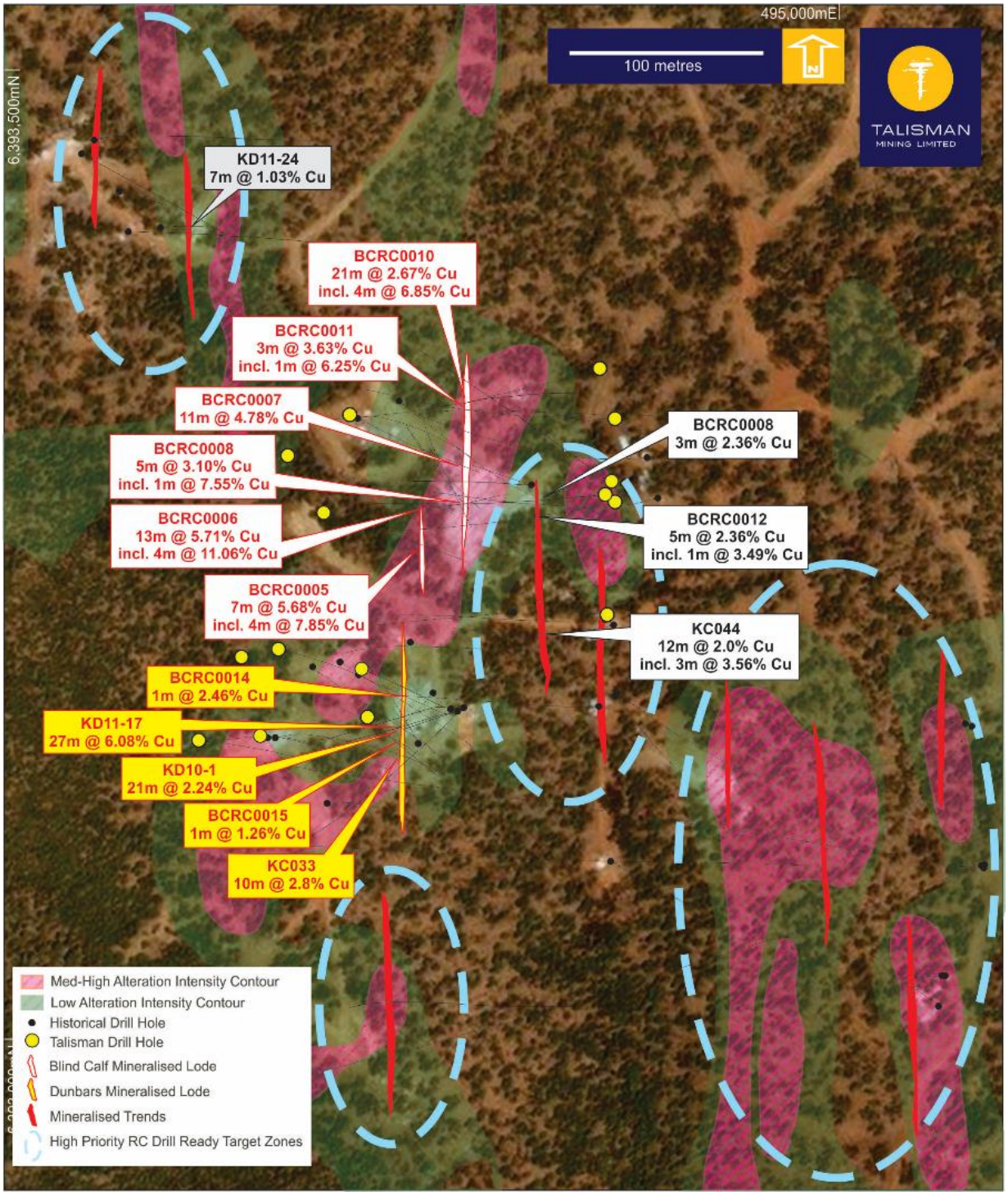

Figure 2: Blind Calf-Dunbar collar plan showing selected TLM[3] and historic[4] intersections, highlighting new proximal drill-ready target area.

[3] For full details of drill intersections, refer to ASX: TLM June 2018 and December 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports
[4] For full details of drill intersections, refer to ASX: KDR announcement dated 18/11/2011 "*New High Grade Lens at Blind Calf*"

Regional Auger Drilling Campaign:

During the quarter Talisman submitted exploration activity applications to the NSW DPE at six separate target areas to collect over 2,700 auger samples. Approvals have been received for all applications and drilling has now commenced.

Auger drilling is initially focused on extending geochemical coverage along strike, and down dip to the east of the existing multi-element anomaly identified in previous auger drilling at the Noisy Ned Prospect. RC drilling of this anomaly in late 2018 resulted in the identification of a broad zone of base metal mineralisation associated with a strong alteration system, indicative of an epithermal mineralising system. Results show wide zones of anomalous Zn and Pb mineralisation within the upper felsic units (*Figure 3*), with narrow zones of higher grade (+0.5%), Zn, Pb and Cu throughout the sequence. Logging of drill cuttings noted fresh base metal sulphides (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite).

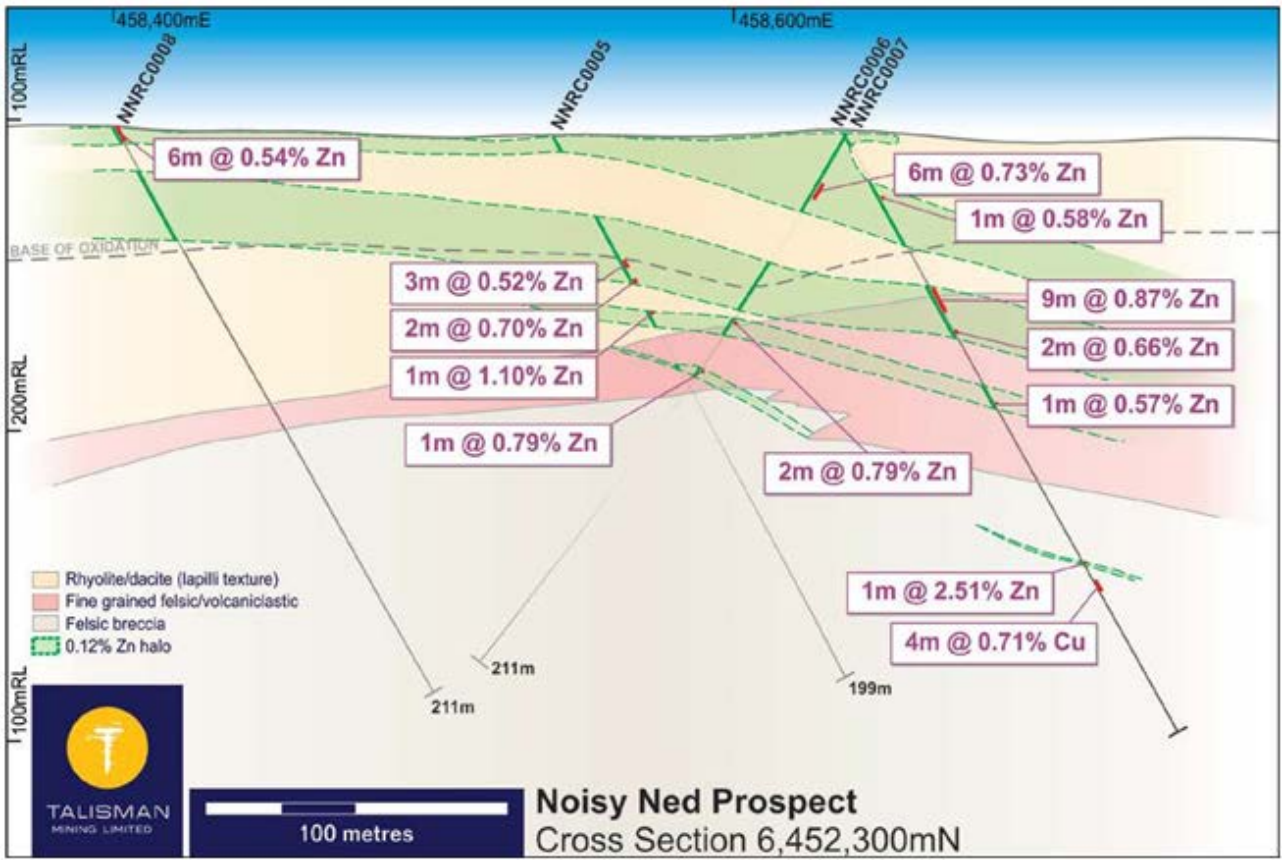

Figure 3: Noisy Ned – Drill section 6,452,300mN[5].

All samples collected from auger drilling will be analysed on-site via portable XRF for base metals and other pathfinder elements, before being sent to the ALS Global laboratory in Orange for low-level gold analysis. This methodology provides Talisman with rapid, cost effective grade analysis to quickly identify areas of interest which may require more specialised next stage RC drill testing.

[5] Refer Talisman ASX announcement dated 30 November 2018 "*Lachlan Project Update- More High Grade Copper at Blind Calf*" for full details.

Other areas that will be systematically tested with auger drilling over the coming weeks include Bill's Retirement, Harts Tank, Murrays Mine, Short Mac, Boona and Harding's (*Figure 4*).

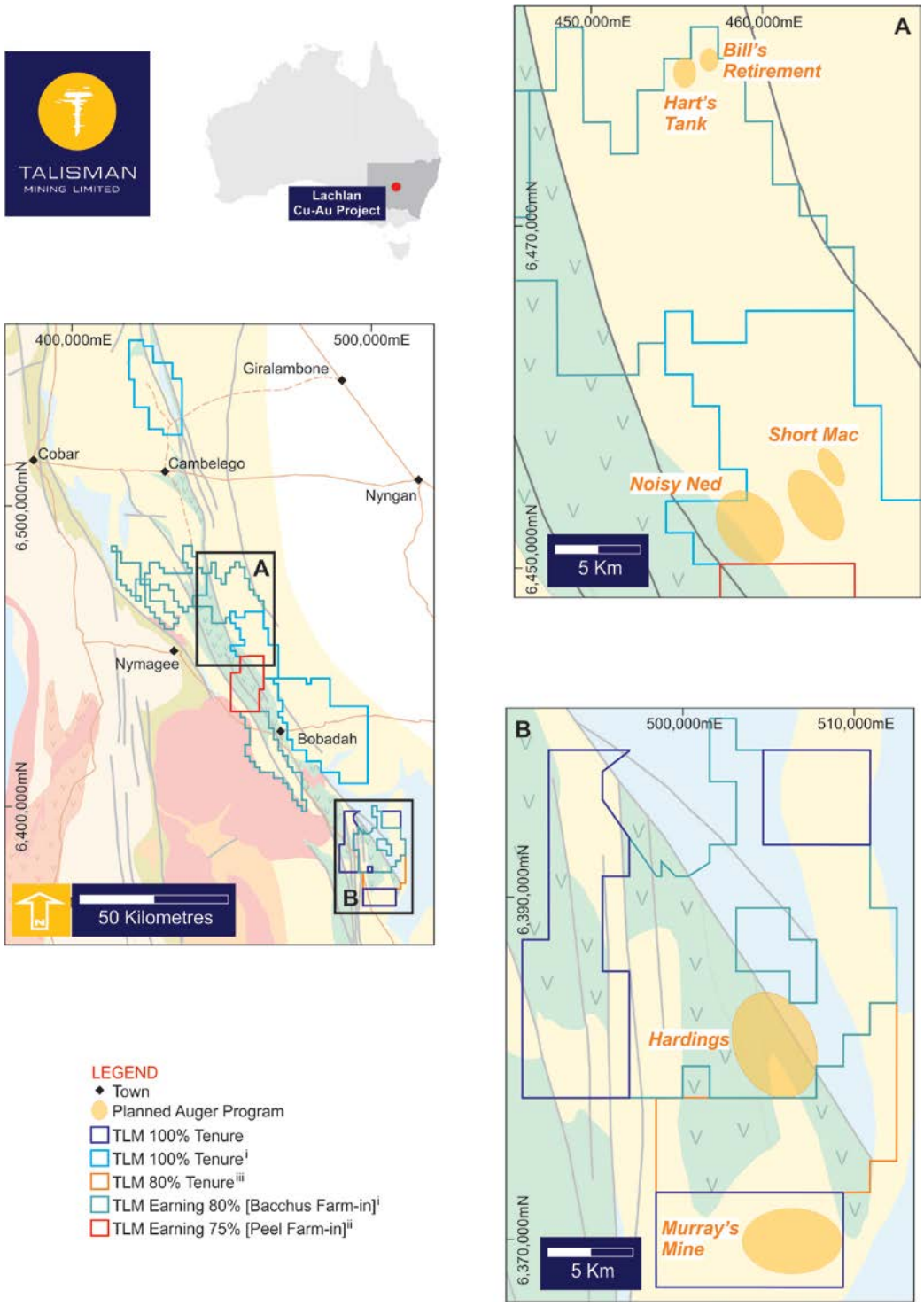

Figure 4: Lachlan Project regional auger drilling geochemical sampling campaign.

Additional auger drilling programs are continuing to be developed to systematically test further areas of interest identified from Talisman's recent regional targeting exercise.

Regional Soil Sampling Campaign:

During the quarter Talisman commenced an extensive campaign of soil geochemical sampling over areas that were mapped as having suitable in-situ regolith profiles.

A total of 13 areas were initially selected for soil sampling, following field checking and regolith mapping of target areas in February 2019 by Talisman's geological team (*Figure 5*).

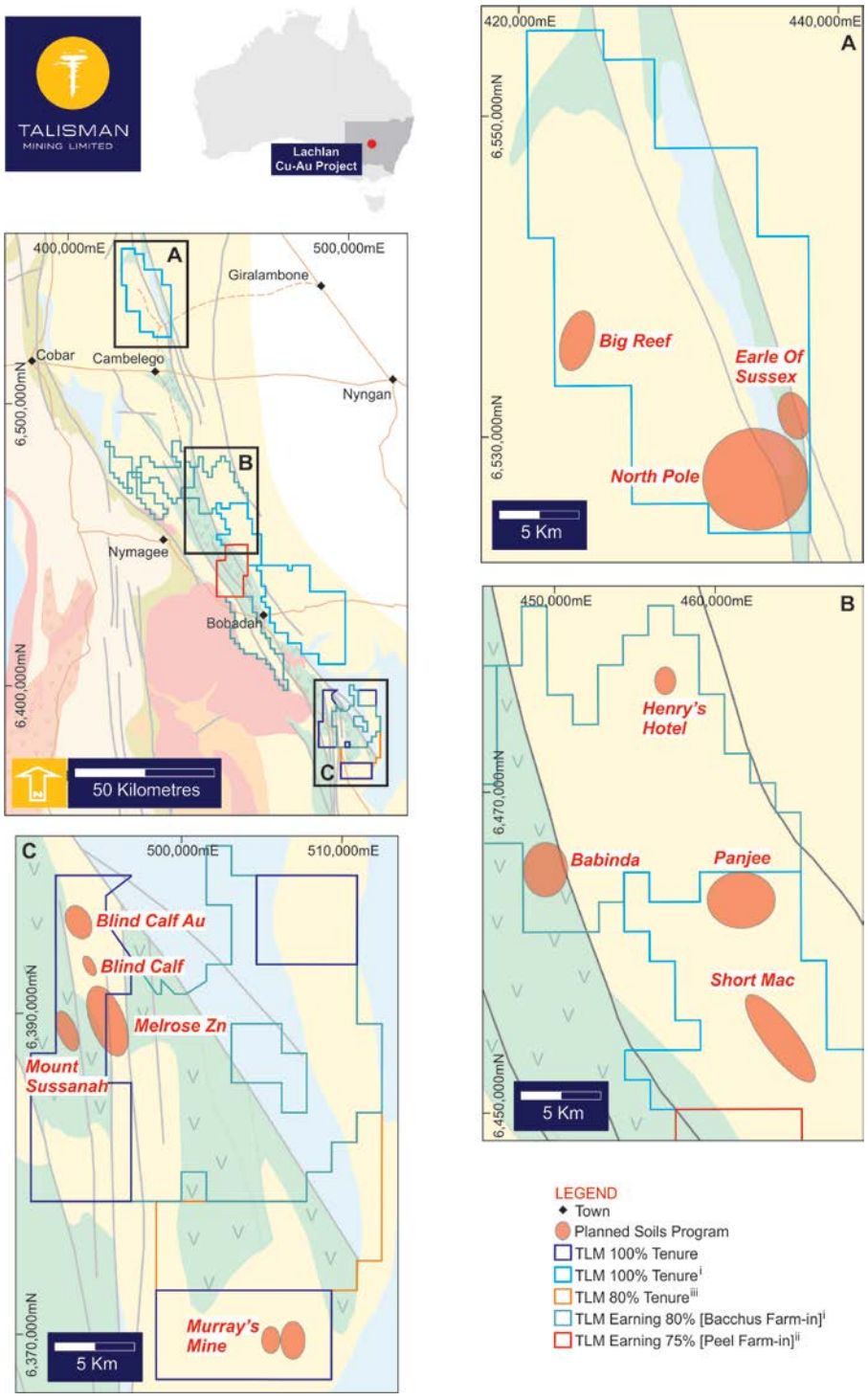

Figure 5: Lachlan Project regional soil geochemical sampling campaign.

A total of approximately 3,700 soil sample sites have been identified utilising a close spaced grid pattern of 50m on grid lines ranging from 100-300m. A local contractor commenced work collecting samples in March, with samples being analysed for base metals and other pathfinder elements on-site via portable XRF before being sent to the ALS Global laboratory in Orange for low-level gold analysis.

The sampling team are expected to continue to work through the extensive program throughout the coming quarter. Additional targets for soil sampling are anticipated to be identified as Talisman's geological team continue to systematically field check the Stage 1 and Stage 2 target areas identified in the regional target generation review recently completed in December and January.

Talisman will continue to identify areas suitable for this fast, low-cost sampling technique, which has the ability to rapidly and efficiently enhance geological and geochemical understanding of large areas of Talisman's extensive tenement holding.

Regional Detailed Airborne Geophysical Survey:

Talisman has also completed a large regional scale airborne magnetic survey of approximately 1,000km^2 over selected areas of the Northern, Central and Southern Lachlan Project areas (*Figure 6*). The survey was undertaken at 50m line spacings with a 40m flight height, providing very high data resolution.

Data processing and interpretation will be completed in the coming weeks and Talisman anticipates refining a number of Stage 2 targets for future RC drilling as a result of this work.

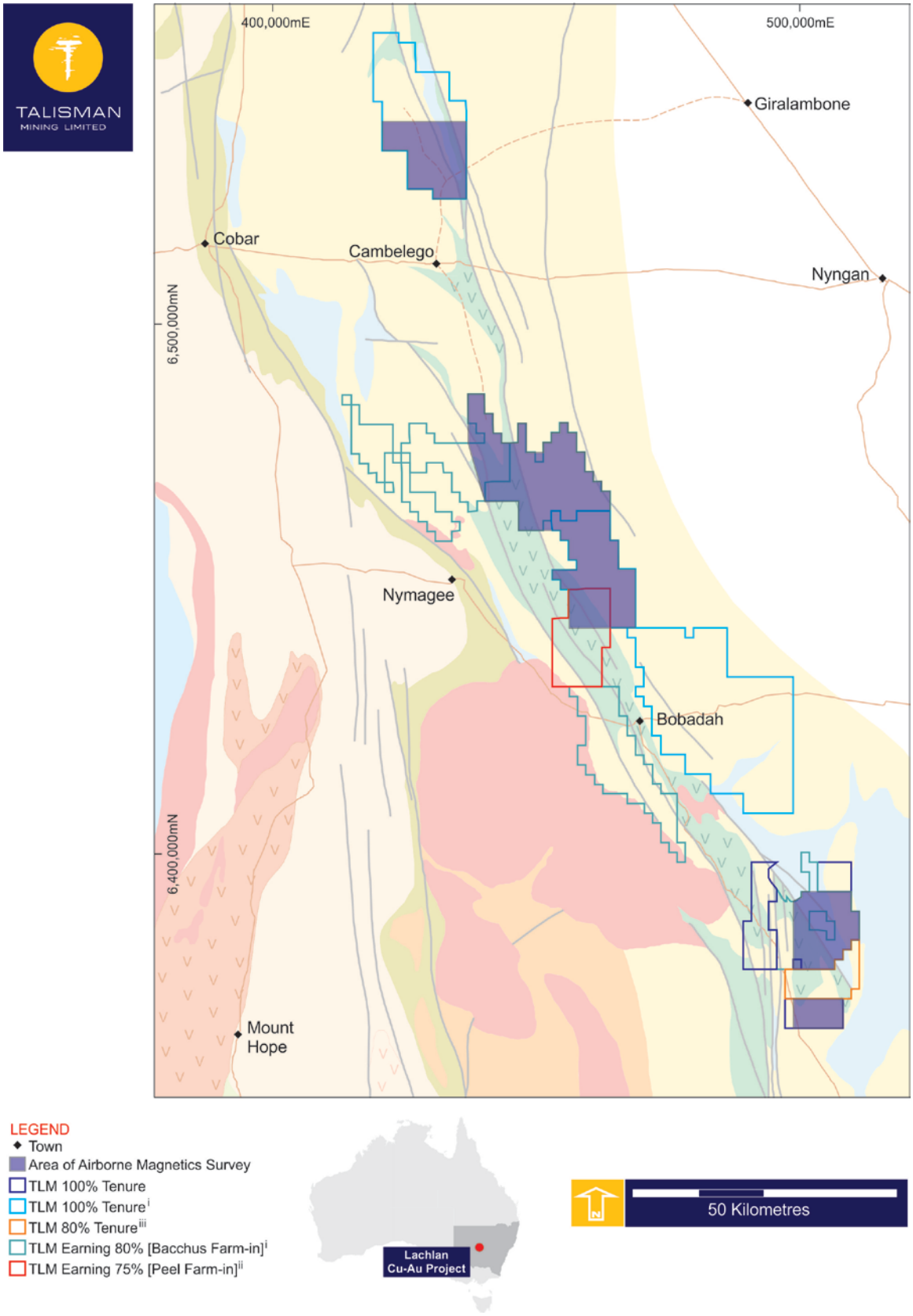

Figure 6: Lachlan Project regional airborne magnetic survey area.

Sinclair Nickel Project

Aircore Drilling

A total of 95 aircore holes were drilled for 4,416m across the Sinclair tenement package along the length of the Sinclair trend (*see Figures 7 and 8 and Appendix 2*). Drilling was designed to test the ultramafic basal contact in areas previously untested as well as follow up areas of interest from historic drilling at the Amy Rix Prospect. Samples were collected as 4m composites and submitted to the ALS Global laboratory in Perth for analysis.

Drilling encountered a variety of lithologies including sediments, felsic intrusives, ultramafic and mafic lithologies, with strongly oxidised 'gossanous' material logged at the Amy Rix Prospect. Samples are currently being assayed on 1m intervals based on the logged geology and preliminary composite sampling. Interpretation and analysis of this drilling will be completed by Talisman on receipt of these assay results which are currently outstanding.

Fly Bore and Amy Rix (M36/445, M36/446 and M37/735)

Drilling was undertaken across a number of exploration targets (*see Figure 7*). The main target was the Amy Rix Prospect where historic drilling intersected gossanous iron/ manganese rich material near surface.

A total of six aircore holes on two lines, 40m north and 40m south of the historic intercept were drilled at Amy Rix with all holes encountering similar iron/manganese rich oxide gossan from surface to depths of approximately 40m. This gossan has now been shown to extend along strike for approximately 100m and remains open to the north and south.

Composite sampling of these zones returned elevated nickel results from preliminary analysis. Individual 1m samples have been collected and submitted for assaying to enable interpretation and analysis of this drilling. Results are currently pending.

Targets across M36/446 and M37/735 were generated from aeromagnetic data and previous geological interpretations. These targets were identified as potentially prospective ultramafic basal contact zones. Wide spaced drilling failed to intersect any significant nickel mineralisation, however lithologies provide further information for future interpretations and review.

Cody Well (M37/1089)

Aircore drilling across the Cody Well Prospect was completed to test the northern extension of mineralisation along the Sinclair trend. The geology of the area is interpreted to be a narrow north-south striking mafic/ultramafic sequence, between granites to the east and west. Drilling intersected a variety of lithologies including granitic intrusives, and sediments. Wide spaced drilling failed to intersect significant nickel mineralisation.

Schmitz Well (M37/1136, M37/1137, M37/1126)

Aircore drilling across the Schmitz Well tenements was designed to test the extent of mineralisation between the Schmitz Well mineralisation to the south and the Delphi mineralisation to the north on the interpreted southern extension of the Sinclair trend. Historic geological interpretation based on aeromagnetic data identified a narrow north-south trending sequence of mafic and ultramafic lithologies.

Wide spaced aircore drilling failed to intersect significant nickel mineralisation, however geological information gained will assist in future planning, and interpretation of the local trends.

Sturt Meadows (M37/362)

A single traverse of aircore drilling was completed across a section of M37/362 to test the southern extension of the Bannockburn shear. Drilling encountered deep transported material >90m, with holes typically terminated at blade refusal in residual bedrock.

Drilling failed to intersect any significant gold or nickel mineralisation, however geological information gained will assist in future planning, and interpretation of the local trends.

RC Drilling

Four RC holes were drilled at Schmitz, Delphi and Parnassus during the quarter (*see Figures 7 and 8*) to test areas that have historic potential for significant mineralisation A further two RC holes were drilled to test the interpreted ultramafic basal contact under a significant amount of cover at Outcamp Well and Cody Well North (*see Figures 7 and 8 and Table 1*).

Drilling at Schmitz, Delphi and Parnassus intersected interesting lithologies with all holes encountering sulphidic ultramafic lithologies, and a variety of sediments. Two of these holes, one at Delphi and one at Parnassus were cased for future geophysical surveys

The hole at Outcamp Well encountered 108m of transported clays and sands, before being abandoned at 114m due to equipment being lost down hole. This hole will be re-assessed and may be subject to further drilling.

Drilling at Cody Well North intersected a variety of lithologies including felsic intrusives, sediments and ultramafic rocks that contained disseminated and stringer sulphide zones.

Assay results for the RC drilling are pending.

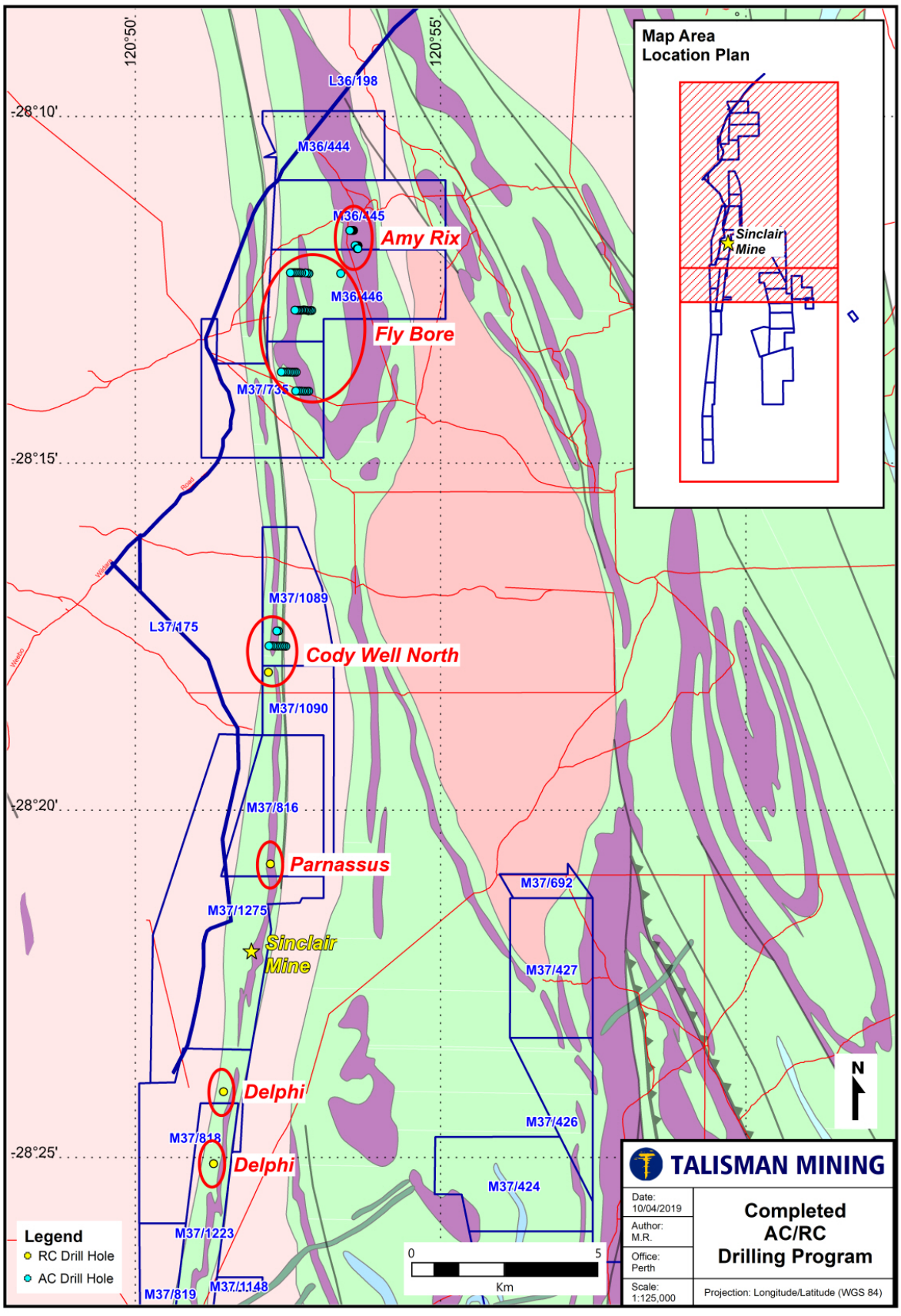

Figure 7: Sinclair Nickel Project (North) – Aircore & RC drilling locations.

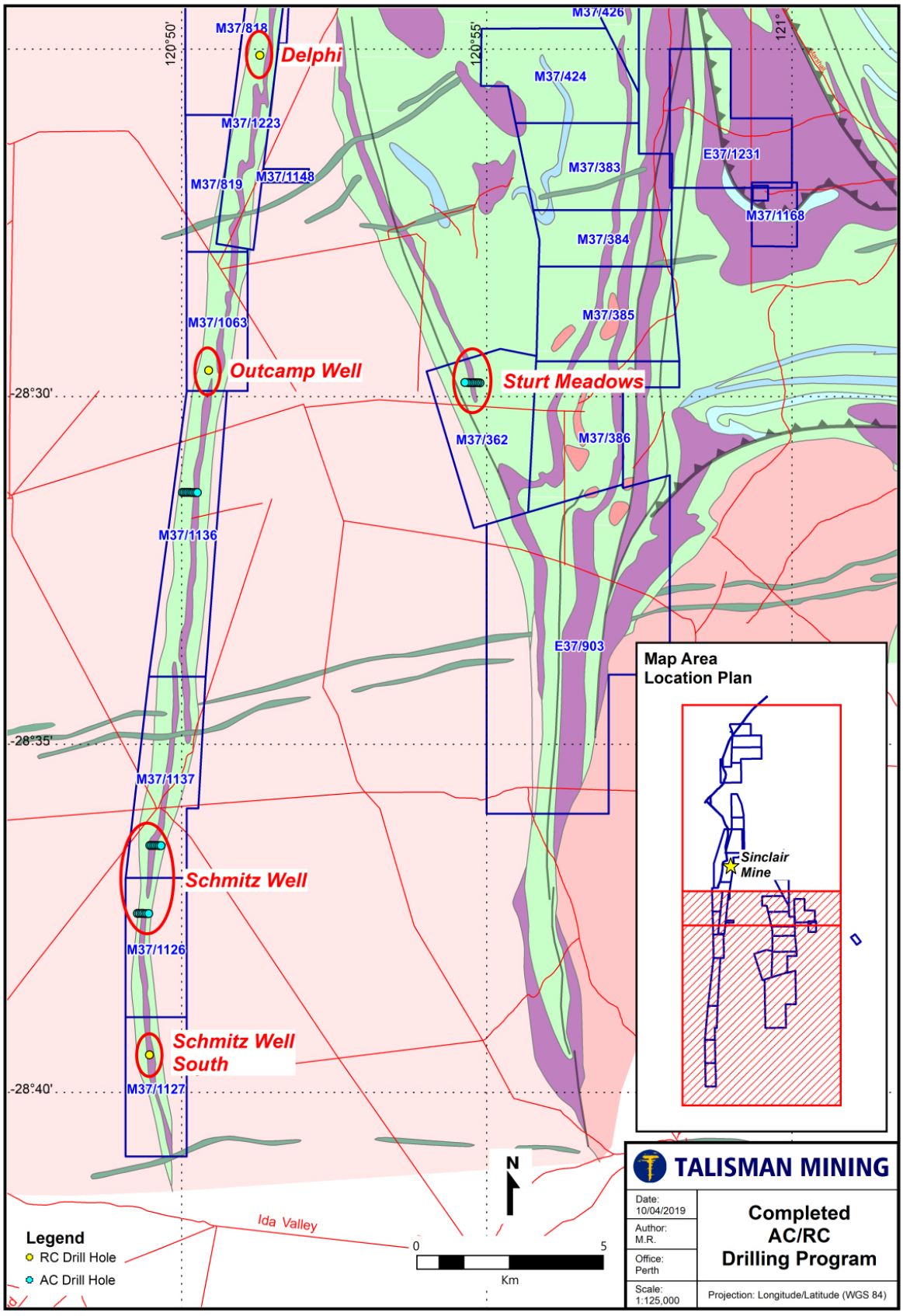

Figure 8: Sinclair Nickel Project (South) – Aircore & RC drilling locations (note Delphi drill hole is also shown on Figure 7).

Antioch AC Drilling

The Antioch tenement package covers an extensive, 35 kilometres of strike of the main prospective ultramafic rocks which host significant nickel mineralisation in the region. The majority of the Antioch trend is overlain by shallow transported cover, which deepens to the south along the Bannockburn Sheer (host to the historic Bannockburn Gold Mine). The AC drilling was intended to drill through the transported overburden and sample the residual ultramafic rock sequences.

The air-core drilling campaign undertaken during the December quarter to test for interpreted extensions of the prospective ultramafic basal contact along the Antioch Trend to the east of the Sinclair Nickel Mine, returned no significant nickel mineralisation.

Further Work

Encouraging initial results in aircore drilling at Amy Rix prospect may warrant follow up work. Receipt of 1m assays, which are currently outstanding are required before full geological interpretation can be conducted. It is anticipated that some mapping and rock chipping of the outcrop at Amy Rix will be conducted and pending results, further drilling may also be considered.

A review of geology and interpretations will be conducted to further understand the mineralisation and lithologies along the wider Sinclair trend.

Limited drilling has been conducted along the 35km strike length of the Antioch trend. Follow up interpretation of lithologies will be carried out in order to further delineate the ultramafic sequence in the area. Ongoing drilling may be considered to reduce the line spacing and further test the potential of the ultramafic sequence.

Corporate

On 22 February 2019 *(see ASX Release: Capital Return of $29M to shareholders)* the Board of Talisman resolved to return 15.625 cents per share to Talisman shareholders as a return of part of the paid-up share capital of the Company by way of an equal reduction of capital in accordance with sections 256B and 256C of the Corporations Act (**Capital Return**).

After making the Capital Return in early March 2019, Talisman had returned cash of 22 cents per share ($40.9 million) to shareholders by way of a fully franked special dividend (paid in December 2018) and the Capital Return.

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 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 290km2 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 its own Exploration Licenses and through separate farm-in 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 Lachlan Cu-Au Project 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 announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation complied 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 has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

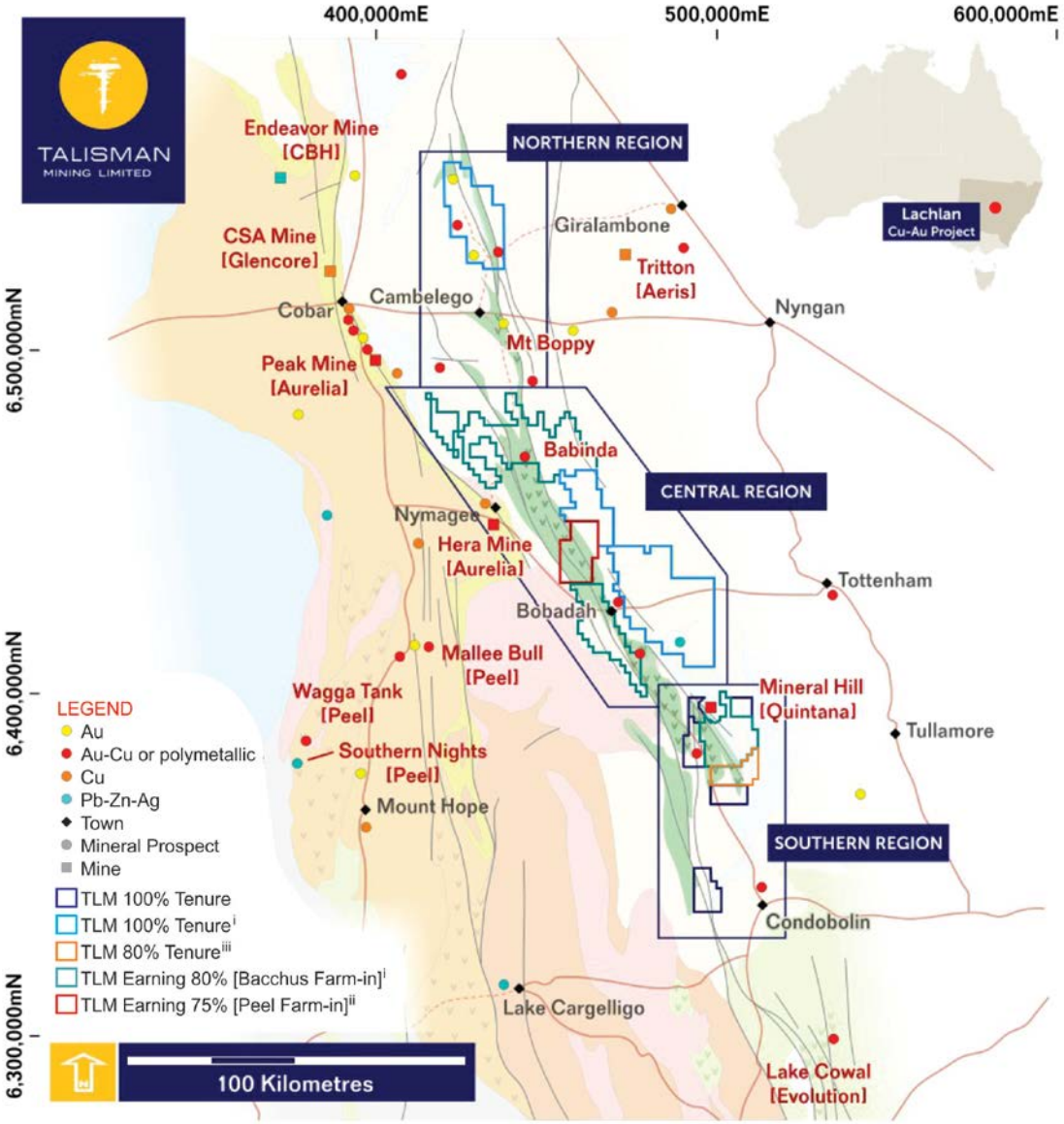
This ASX release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Talisman Mining Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Talisman Mining Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding 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, Sinclair Nickel Project

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for RC drilling completed during the March 2019 quarter:

Hole ID	Grid ID	Dip	Azimuth	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Max Depth	Comment
SNRC057	MGA94_51	-60°	90°	288640	6846200	390	RC	114	Outcamp Well
SNRC058	MGA94_51	-60°	270°	289860	6856520	408	RC	244	Delphi
SNRC059	MGA94_51	-60°	270°	291240	6862600	380	RC	270	Parnassus
SNRC060	MGA94_51	-60°	90°	291100	6867700	385	RC	228	Cody Well North
SNRC061	MGA94_51	-60°	270°	287390	6828000	405	RC	258	Schmitz
SNRC062	MGA94_51	-60°	270°	290090	6856520	408	RC	222	Delphi

Appendix 1
Lachlan Copper- Gold Project tenure



i. As previously announced to the ASX[6], Haverford Holdings Ltd (**Haverford**), a 100% owned subsidiary of Talisman, has entered into a Farm-In Agreement (**Farm-in**) with Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (**Bacchus**) over certain Lachlan Cu-Au Project tenements.

In accordance with the terms of the Farm-in:

- Haverford can earn up to a 80% interest in the Bacchus Tenements (EL8547, EL8571, EL8638, EL8657, EL8658 and EL8680) by sole funding $2.3M of on-ground exploration expenditure over four years; and
- Should Haverford earn an interest in the Bacchus Tenements, Bacchus is entitled to receive a 20% interest in the Haverford Tenements (EL8615, EL8659 and EL8677). Should Haverford not earn an interest in the Bacchus Tenements, Bacchus may elect to take a 20% interest in the Haverford Tenements.
- Should Haverford earn into the Bacchus Tenements, a formal joint venture will be entered into which provides that Bacchus will be free carried for 10% of its joint venture interest until a decision to mine. Post a decision to mine, Bacchus can then elect whether to contribute or not, if Bacchus elects not to contribute, Haverford shall acquire Bacchus' interest in the joint venture for 95% of fair value as agreed by the joint venture participants

ii. As previously announced to the ASX[7], Haverford has entered into a Farm-In Agreement (**Farm-in**) with Peel Mining Limited (ASX:**PEX**) over PEX's Mt Walton (EL8414) and Michelago (EL8451) Projects (collectively the **Peel Tenements**). In accordance with the terms of the Farm-in, Haverford can earn up to a 75% interest in the Peel Tenements by sole funding $0.7M of on-ground exploration expenditure over five years.

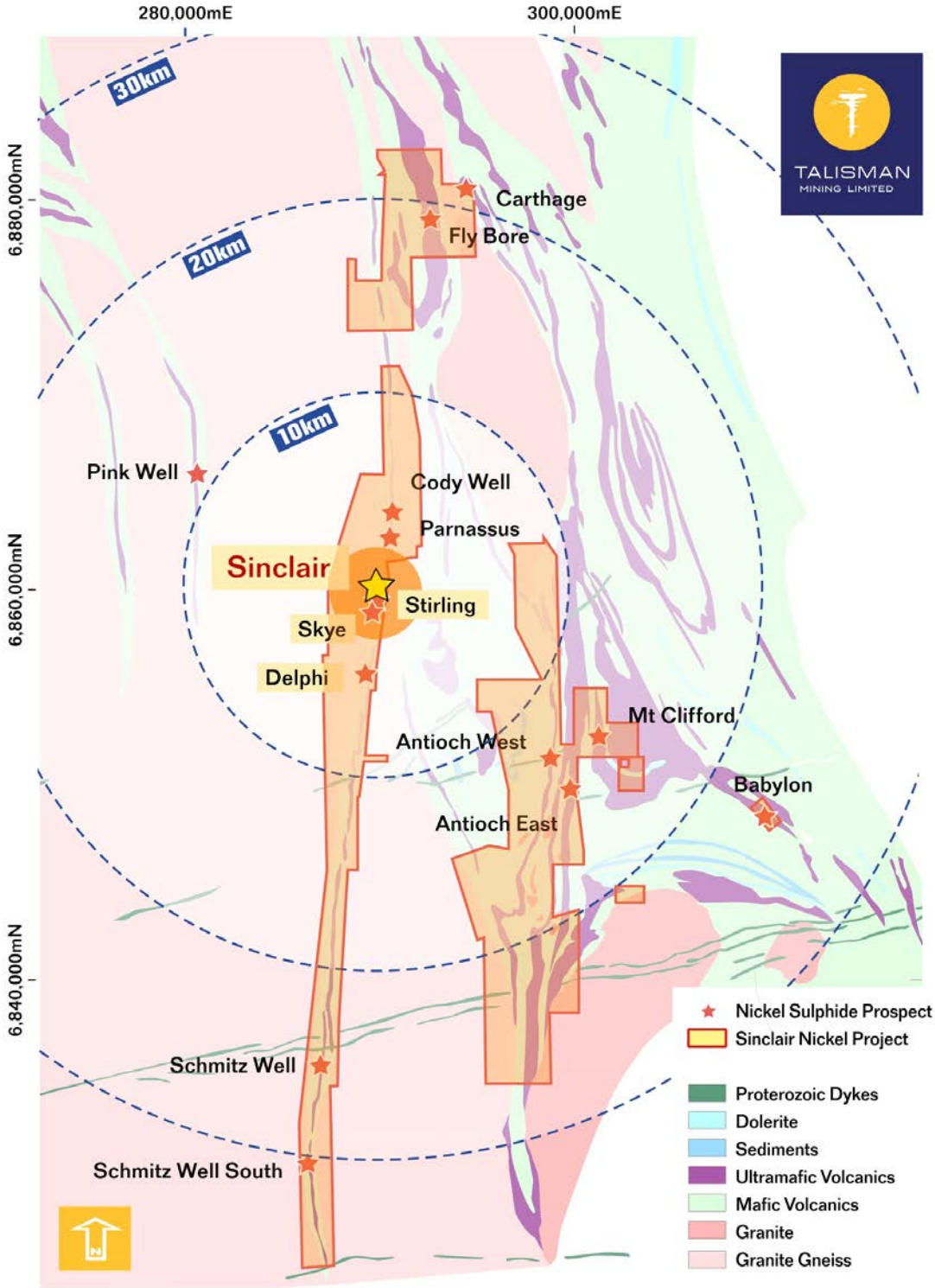
iii. EL8814 joint venture between Haverford (80%) and Bacchus (20%).

[6] Refer Talisman ASX announcement "Further NSW Gold and Base Metals Tenure Secured" 09 January 2018.

[7] Refer Talisman ASX announcement "AGM Presentation" 23 November 2017.

Appendix 2

Sinclair Nickel Project tenure



APPENDIX 3

Talisman Tenement Holdings

Project / Tenement	Location and Blocks (Area)	Interest at Beginning of Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter	Acquired during Quarter	Surrendered during Quarter	Joint Venture Partner / Farm-In Party
SINCLAIR NICKEL PROJECT	Western Australia					
E37/903	13	100%	100%	-	-	
E37/1231	3	100%	100%	-		
L36/198	(103.1 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
L37/175	(83.9 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M36/444	(568.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M36/445	(973.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M36/446	(843.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/362	(981.5 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/383	(841.7 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/384	(536.7 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/385	(926.8 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/386	(983.8 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/424	(905.5 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/426	(482.2 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/427	(818.6 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/590	(120.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	N/A
M37/692	(136.1 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/735	(959.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/816	(818.4 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/818	(806.5 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/819	(380.1 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1063	(604.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1089	(574.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1090	(478.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1126	(603.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1127	(603.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1136	(986.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1137	(850.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1148	(44.7 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1168	(190.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1223	(675.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	
M37/1275	(1,961.0 HA)	100%	100%	-	-	

Project / Tenement	Location and Blocks (Area)	Interest at Beginning of Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter	Acquired during Quarter	Surrendered during Quarter	Joint Venture Partner / Farm-In Party
LACHLAN PROJECT	NSW					
EL8615	(726km^2)	100%	100%	-	-	Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (right to 20% interest)
EL8659	(373km^2)	100%	100%	-	-	
EL8677	(193km^2)	100%	100%	-		
EL8414	(174km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	Peel Mining Ltd (TLM earning up to 75%)
EL8547	(205km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (TLM earning up to 80%)
EL8571	(258km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	
EL8638	(192km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	
EL8657	(134m^2)	0%	0%	-	-	
EL8658	(256km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	
EL8680	(20km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	
EL8718	(86km^2)	100%	100%	-	-	N/A
EL8719	(191km^2)	100%	100%	-	-	
OTHER	NSW					
EL8451	(276km^2)	0%	0%	-	-	Peel Mining Ltd (TLM earning up to 75%)
EL8814	(92km^2)	0%	80%	-	-	Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd

APPENDIX 4

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.* • *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 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.*	• Sampling techniques employed by Talisman at the Sinclair Nickel Project include saw cut diamond drill core (DD) samples in NQ2 size sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 2 m), cut into half (NQ2) core to give sample weights under 3 kg, Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or sampling spear for composite samples, and aircore (AC) sample collected using spear techniques for composite samples or collected by a riffle splitter for single metre samples. • Sampling is guided by Talisman protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 30g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for base metals; and a 50g Fire assay with an AAS finish for gold • Drilling at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project (Lachlan Project) cited in this report was completed by Haverford Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Limited. • Sampling techniques employed at the Lachlan Project include o auger bottom of hole sampling. o Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or sampling scoop for composite samples • Sampling is controlled by Talisman protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard • 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 with an ICP/AES or AAS finish at ALS laboratories. • 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 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).*	• Talisman drilling is completed using industry standard practices. RC drilling with a face sampling blade or hammer at the Sinclair Project. • AC drill collars are located using handheld GPS • Geochemical auger drill holes at the Lachlan Project were completed using auger drilling techniques. • RC drilling is completed with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sinclair RC drilling recovery is good with sample quality captured in the database. • No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established • Lachlan Project auger sample recovery is generally good with no wet sampling in the project area • RC drill sample recovery is generally high with sample recoveries and quality recorded in the database. • 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Talisman 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. • Qualitative logging of the bottom-of-hole auger sampling is completed according to the nature, weathering and interpreted protolith of the sample. • 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. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. • 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.* • *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.*	• Sinclair diamond core is HQ and NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.2 m), cut into half (NQ2) or quarter (HQ) core to give sample weights under 3 kg Samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverization stage. • Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratories for preparation. The sample preparation follows industry best practice where all drill samples are crushed and split to 1kg then dried, pulverized and (>85%) sieved through 75 microns to produce a 30g charge for 4-acid digest with an ICP-MS or AAS finish for base metals, and a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish for gold. • QAQC protocols for all diamond drill sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. The insertion ratio of CRM standards was 1 in 25 with a minimum of 2 per batch. OREAS and Geostats standards were selected on their grade range and mineralogical properties. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed and reported on a sample submission, and drilling campaign basis. • Duplicate samples were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 25, with placement determined by Ni grade and homogeneity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample size is considered appropriate for nickel sulphide mineralisation • A single bottom of hole auger samples is collected from each location and sieved to minus 175µm on site at the Lachlan project. • 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. • 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 • QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed. • 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.* • *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.*	• Sinclair drill samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Perth for multi-element analysis using a 1g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (OG62). Analytes include Al, Fe, Mg, Mn, S, Ti, Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, V, Zn, Zr. • Samples are analysed for Au, by firing a 50g of sample with AAS finish • QAQC protocols for all drill sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. The insertion ratio of CRM standards was 1 in 33 with a minimum of two per batch. OREAS and Geostats standards are selected on their grade range and mineralogical properties. • All drill assays are required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed and reported on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Historic results for all standards and duplicates indicate most performing well within the two standard deviation limit. • Lab checks (repeats) occurred at a frequency of 1 in 25. These alternate between both the pulp and crush stages. • Portable XRF instruments are used only for qualitative field analysis. No portable XRF results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Lachlan Project RC drill samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Orange for multi-element analysis using a 1g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (OG62). Analytes include Al, Fe, Mg, Mn, S, Ti, Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, V, Zn, Zr. • Samples are analysed for Au, by firing a 50g of sample with AAS finish • QAQC protocols for all drill sampling for the Lachlan Project involved the use of CRM as assay standards. • All assays are required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed. • Laboratory checks (repeats) occurred at a frequency of 1 in 25. • PXRF instrument Innovex Delta Gold is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base-metals in regolith geochemical samples. • 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. • No PXRF results are reported
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.*	• Sinclair significant intercepts have been verified by alternate company personnel • No twinned holes are being drilled as part of this program. • Logging and sampling data is captured and imported using Expedio Ocris software. • All Sinclair drill-hole, sampling and assay data is stored in a SQL server (Datashed) database. Assay data is reviewed via DataShed, QAQCR and other customised software and databases. Datashed software has numerous validation checks which are completed at regular time intervals. • Primary assay data is always kept and is not replaced by any adjusted or interpreted data. --- • Significant intercepts for the Lachlan Project have been verified by alternate company personnel • Logging and sampling data is captured and imported using Ocris software. • Assay data is downloaded directly from the PXRF machine, or uploaded directly from the CSV filed provided by the laboratory. • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill collars locations were picked up by Sinclair Mine Surveyors, with an independent survey contract group to locate completed DD and RC drill collars, working under the guidelines of best industry practice. • AC drill collars are located using handheld GPS • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. Coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 (MGA). • Sample locations for the Lachlan Project are collected using a handheld GPS. Saved data is downloaded directly into GIS mapping software • Talisman RC drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. • 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.* • *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 spacing at Sinclair was nominally 200m x 25m. • No mineral resource is being reported for the Sinclair Nickel Project. • AC drill samples are collected in the field as 4 metre composite samples. • Auger sample spacing at the Lachlan Project was nominally 300m x 50m. • Drill spacing at the Lachlan Project varies depending on requirements • No mineral resource is being reported for the Lachlan Project. • 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.* • *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 of drilling at Sinclair is designed to intersect either geophysical targets or geological targets at high angle in order to best represent stratigraphy. • No significant orientation based sampling bias at Sinclair is known at this time. Drill-holes may not necessarily be oriented perpendicular to intersected stratigraphy or mineralisation. All reported intervals are down-hole intervals, not true widths. • The orientation of drilling at the Lachlan Project is designed to intersect either geophysical targets or geological targets at high angle in order to best represent stratigraphy. • No significant orientation-based sampling bias at the Lachlan Project is known at this time. Drill-holes may not necessarily be oriented perpendicular to intersected stratigraphy or mineralisation. All reported intervals are down-hole intervals, not true widths
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored at the Sinclair Nickel Mine Site prior to submission under the supervision of the Senior Project Geologist. Samples were transported to ALS Perth by an accredited courier service.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Lachlan Project samples are sieved on site and placed in bags in the field. • Samples are transported to a field base camp and analyses for base metals via PXRF • 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.* • *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 Sinclair Nickel Project is held 100% by Talisman Nickel Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Ltd. • There are no known Native Title Claims over the Sinclair Nickel Project. • All tenements are in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining. • The Lachlan Project is held by Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Ltd, and through Farm-in agreements with Peel Mining Ltd and Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd. • There are no known Native Title Claims over the Lachlan Project. • 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 Sinclair Nickel Deposit was discovered in 2005 by Jubilee Mines NL drill testing a ground EM anomaly. • M37/1275 hosts the Sinclair Nickel Mine which was operated by XNAO from 2007-2013 and produced approximately 38,500 tonnes of contained nickel metal. • Exploration work on has included diamond, RC and aircore drilling, ground and downhole EM surveys, soil sampling, geological interpretation and other geophysics (magnetics, gravity). • The Lachlan Project has been subject to exploration by numerous previous explorers. • 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sinclair project lies within the Archean aged Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. • The Sinclair Nickel Deposit is an example of an Archaean-aged komatiite-hosted nickel deposit, with massive nickel- iron sulphides hosted at or near the basal contact of high-MgO ultramafic lava channels with footwall basaltic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. • The Lachlan Project lies within the Central Lachlan Fold belt in NSW. • The Lachlan 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:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole information relating to the Sinclair Project is included In Table 5: Drill-hole Information Summary, Sinclair Ni Project.
		
		• Drill hole information relating to the Lachlan Project is included In Table 1: Drill-hole Information Summary, Lachlan 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.* • *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.*	• Significant intersections reported from the Sinclair Nickel Project are based on greater than 0.5% Ni and may include up to 1m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1% Ni. • Ni grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • A minimum diamond core sample interval of 0.15m and a maximum interval of 1m is used for intersection calculations subject to the location of geological boundaries. • Length weighted intercepts are reported for mineralised intersections. • No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculations. • Significant intersections reported from the Lachlan 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. • Cu grades used for calculating significant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersections are uncut. • All results reported in this document have been derived from 1m split samples. • 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.* • *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').*	• Drill-holes relating to the Sinclair Ni Project are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of reported mineralisation are not known at this time. (refer Table 6: Drill hole assay intersections for the Sinclair Ni Project). • Drill-holes relating to the Lachlan Project are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of reported mineralisation are not known at this time. (refer Tables 2, 3 and 4: Drill hole assay intersections for the Lachlan Project).
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.*	• 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.*	• This report includes results from recent Geophysical Surveys from the Lachlan Project. Results from these surveys are included in the body of this report • Parameters for the Blind Calf Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Survey are provided below o DigiAtlantis probe and HPTX70 transmitting at 130amps • Figure eight loop (300mx300mx2) with a rapid turn-off time of 0.26ms
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.*	• Planned future work at the Sinclair Nickel Project includes geophysical surveys, re-logging of historic diamond drill core and RC and diamond drilling. • Planned future work at the Lachlan Project includes auger sampling, RC/ diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.