



22 February 2021

New, high-priority exploration target identified at Lachlan Copper-Gold Project, NSW

RC drilling at Blind Calf identifies a high-priority 800m mineralised corridor, interpreted to represent a larger copper mineralising system

Highlights:

- Encouraging results received from RC percussion drilling completed prior to Christmas at the **Blind Calf copper prospect**, part of the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project in central NSW.
- Four holes were completed for a total of 652m targeting down-hole electromagnetic conductors from previous Talisman drilling.
- Mineralisation was intersected below the historic Engine workings, ~100m south-east of the Blind Calf-Dunbars system, which has confirmed the presence of significant copper mineralisation. Best intervals from this new zone include:
 - BCRC0035 – **1m at 1.03% Cu from 127m**; and
 - BCRC0035 – **2m at 2.42g/t Au from 127m** (incl. **1m at 3.97g/t Au**)
- A priority, highly prospective mineralised corridor has now been defined over a strike extent of 800m which is interpreted to represent a significantly larger copper mineralising system. This area has been elevated to a high-priority exploration target.
- Given the widespread distribution of shallow copper and gold mineralisation at Blind Calf, Talisman believes there is strong potential for a deeper source or feeder system which will be targeted with follow-up exploration.
- Down-hole electromagnetic surveys to be undertaken in conjunction with further mapping, geochemical sampling and interpretation prior to planning further drilling.
- Strategic review commenced to identify further opportunities surrounding the priority exploration corridor.

Talisman Mining Ltd (ASX: TLM) is pleased to advise that it has further expanded the exploration potential of the **Blind Calf copper prospect**, part of its Lachlan Copper-Gold Project in central NSW, after receiving encouraging results from a programme of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) percussion drilling completed prior to Christmas.

The drilling, which included four RC percussion holes for a total of 652 metres (*refer Table 1*), was designed to test four electromagnetic (**EM**) conductors identified from down-hole EM surveys completed by Talisman during 2019¹ (*Figure 1*).

¹ Refer Talisman ASX announcement dated 9 September 2019 for full details including JORC tables.



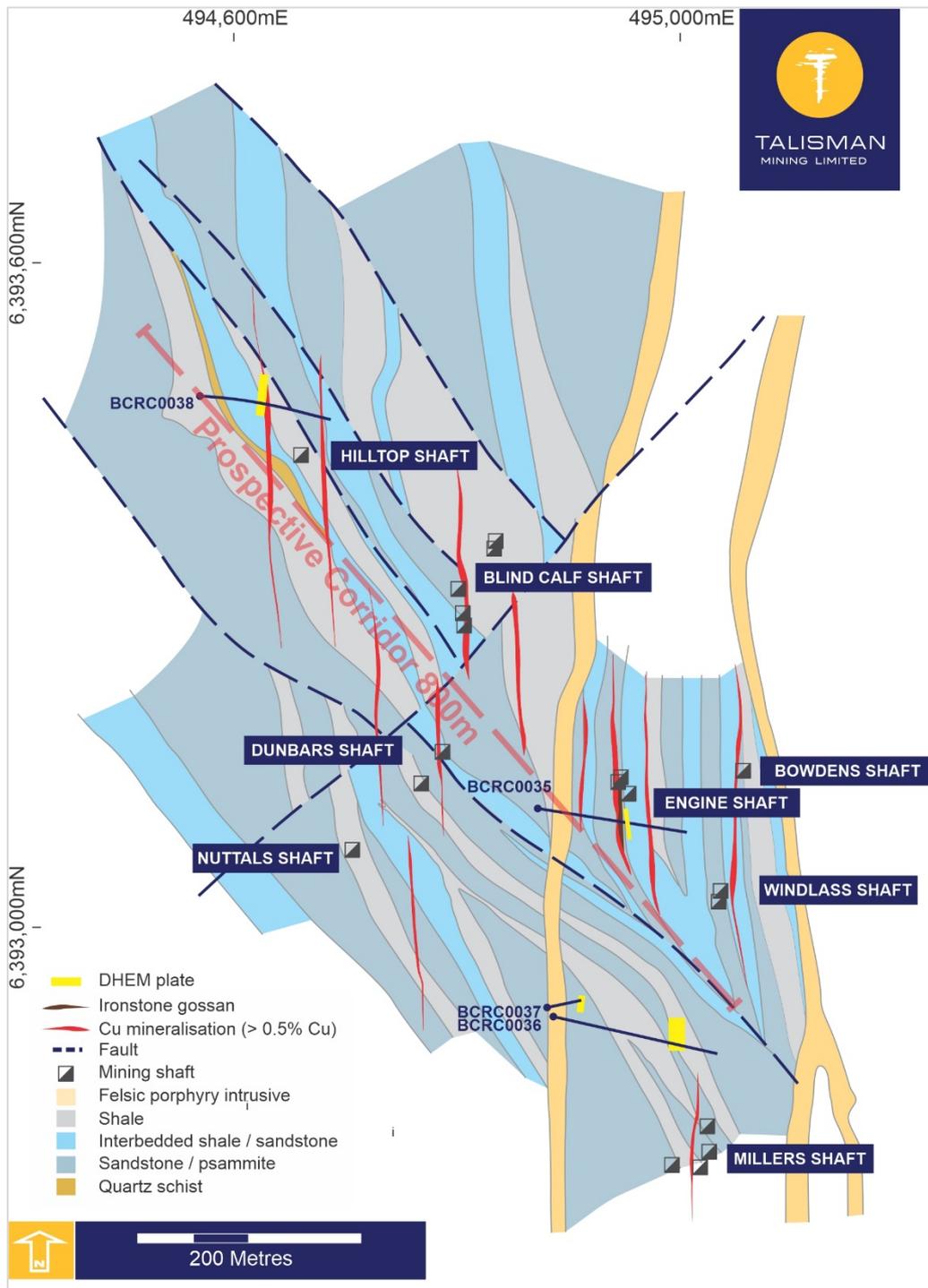


Figure 1. Blind Calf Prospect geological interpretation showing recent drilling and tested down-hole EM (DHEM) conductors.

All assay results have now been received, confirming the presence of mineralisation approximately 100 metres to the south-east of the Blind Calf/Dunbars copper lode system, which has previously returned significant intervals of high-grade copper mineralisation.





The drilling encountered low-level copper mineralisation as well as a high-grade copper and gold intersection in BCRC0035 (refer Table 2), with assays of:

- BCRC0035 – 1m at 1.03% Cu from 127m; and
- BCRC0035 – 2m at 2.42g/t Au from 127m (incl. 1m at 3.97g/t Au).

These results, together with recent and historical mining and drilling results, indicate a highly prospective NW-SE trending corridor with extensive copper mineralisation extending from the Hilltop Shaft to the Windlass Shaft (Figure 1). This corridor encompasses a total strike extent of approximately 800 metres and is interpreted to represent a larger copper mineralising system which is rated as a high-priority target for follow-up exploration.

The copper mineralisation at the prospect is hosted within a deformed sequence of Ordovician sedimentary lithologies, including shale, siltstone, and wacke units. The mineralisation is structurally controlled and forms an en echelon array of roughly north-south trending lenses (Figure 1).

Bedrock drilling to date has been focused on the Blind Calf lens where economic grade and width intersections have been encountered, although drilling remains relatively shallow within this highly prospective corridor (Figure 2).

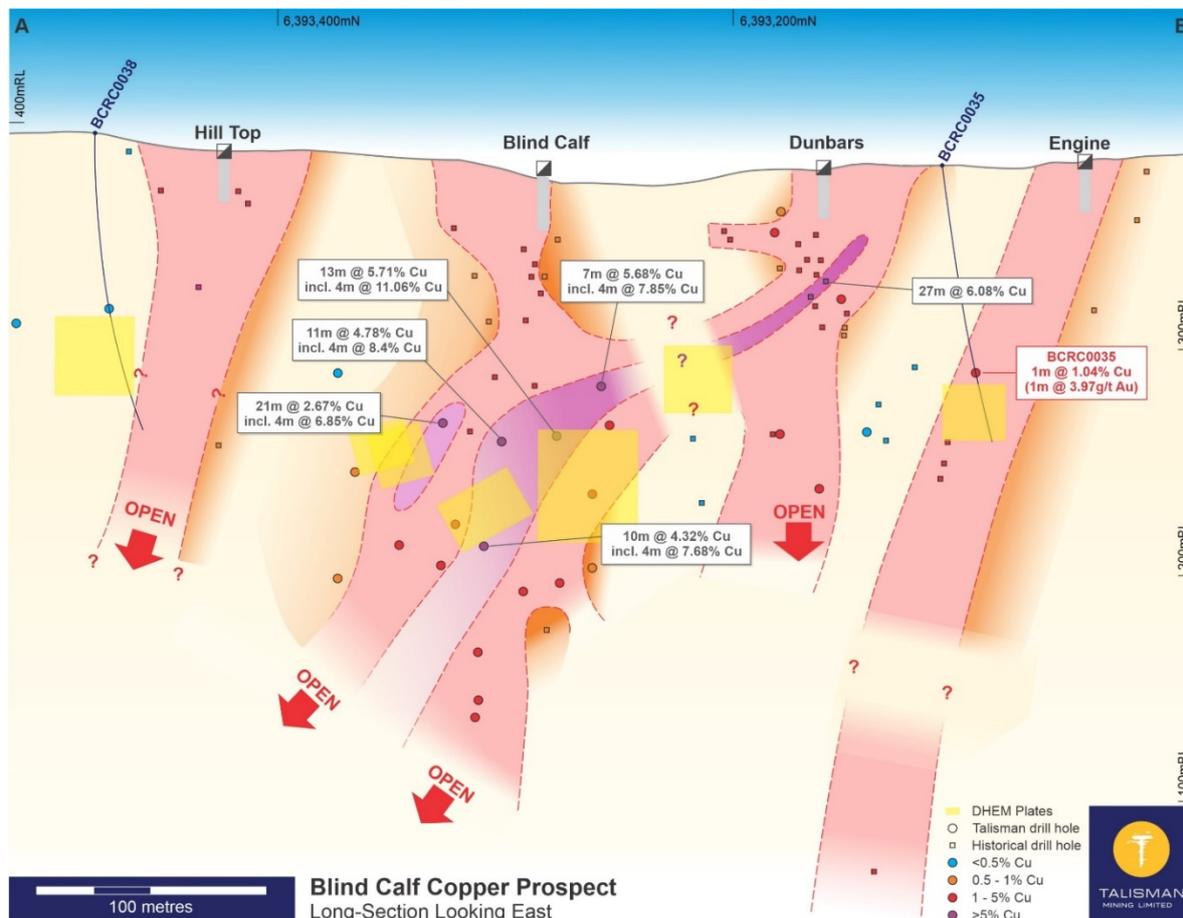


Figure 2: Blind Calf Prospect long-section showing mineralised lenses and DHEM targets².

² Refer ASX announcements dated 26 February 2018, 5 July 2018, 30 November 2018 and 9 September 2019 for full details of drill hole intersections including JORC tables.





Next Steps

Ongoing exploration will include detailed soil sampling as well as geological and structural mapping with the objective of gaining a better understanding of the larger mineralising system.

Additionally, down-hole EM surveys will be completed during the coming month on holes BCDD003, and BCRC0035 to BCRC0038.

In addition to the drilling and EM surveys, Talisman Mining has also commenced a review of the broader area surrounding the new high-priority corridor to identify additional strategic opportunities.

Talisman's >2,500km² Lachlan Copper-Gold Project comprises a dominant position across the Eastern Cobar Basin (see Appendix 1) and includes numerous prospects located along the Canbelego-Mineral Hill Volcanic Belt, which hosts the high-grade Mt Boppy gold deposit and the Mineral Hill gold and base metal deposit.

Commenting on the results, Talisman's Interim CEO, Shaun Vokes, said: *"We are beginning to build a more complete picture of the opportunity at Blind Calf which suggests that we have a significant copper mineralising system extending over a priority 800m strike length. Most of the deeper drilling has been confined to the Blind Calf prospect itself, which suggests that there is a significant exploration opportunity along this corridor."*

"We intend to apply a systematic approach of down-hole geophysics, mapping and structural geology to refine targeting for our next round of drilling, which will be designed to unlock the potential of this exciting area."

Ends

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This release has been authorised by the Board of Talisman Mining Limited.





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 has 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 and is undertaking active exploration to test a number of these targets.

Talisman has also entered into a farm-in with privately-owned Lucknow Gold Limited in relation to the Lucknow Gold Project (EL6455) in New South Wales. The Lucknow Goldfield was discovered in 1851 and was one of the earliest goldfields to be mined commercially in Australia. Historic production records at the Project are incomplete, however in excess of 400,000 ounces of gold has reportedly been produced at grades of 100 to 200 g/t gold³. Very little modern exploration has been completed outside of the existing mine workings and Talisman intends to undertake a program of geochemical surface sampling and mapping at the Project ahead of a drilling program to test for potential down plunge extensions of the high-grade gold ore shoots and repeat structures throughout the Project area.

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 compiled by Mr Donald Huntly, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huntly 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Huntly 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.

³ NSW DIGS report, First Annual Exploration Report EL5770, 2001 -R00030162





Table 1: Drill-hole information summary

Details and co-ordinates of the Blind Calf Copper Prospect RC drill-hole collars completed during November 2020.

Hole ID	Grid ID	Dip	Azimuth (True)	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Max Depth	Comment
BCRC0035	MGA94_Z55	-51 ⁰	098 ⁰	494873	6393108	379	RC	180	Complete
BCRC0036	MGA94_Z55	-53 ⁰	099 ⁰	494886	6392920	377	RC	200	Complete
BCRC0037	MGA94_Z55	-70 ⁰	075 ⁰	494881	6392928	370	RC	92	Complete
BCRC0038	MGA94_Z55	-66 ⁰	090 ⁰	494570	6393480	396	RC	180	Complete

Table 2: RC drill-hole assay intersections

Details of the Blind Calf Copper Prospect RC drilling intersections received to date by Talisman are provided below.

Calculation of intersections for inclusion into this table are based at 0.5% Cu and a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, no more than 3m of internal dilution and a minimum composite grade of 0.5% Cu and 0.5g/t Au.

The listed intersections relating to the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project, Blind Calf Copper Prospect, 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 (%)	Au (g/t)	Comments
BCRC0035	89	90	1	0.51		
BCRC0035	127	128	1	1.03	3.97	
BCRC0035	127	129	2	n/a	2.42	
BCRC0036	No significant results					
BCRC0037	No significant results					
BCRC0038	No significant results					1m at 0.25% Cu from 96m





Appendix 1 Lachlan Copper- Gold Project tenure



Figure 3: Talisman’s Lachlan Cu-Au Project, showing key tenements, nearby mines and prospects and underlying geology⁴.

⁴ Refer Talisman ASX announcements dated 26 March 2020 and 5 May 2020 for full details of Bacchus Farm-in Agreement.





Appendix 2 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling cited in this report was completed by Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Limited. Sampling techniques employed at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling is completed with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chip samples are analysed using a portable XRF machine to help identify base metal mineralisation. RC samples were dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>base metal analysis by using a 50g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay and base metal analysis using ICP-MS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Portable XRF instrument Bruker is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base-metals in RC chip samples. <p>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</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talisman RC drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. With final collar location surveys with sub-meter DGPS 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project varies depending on requirements No mineral resource is being reported for the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken according to observations at the time in the field.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RC samples were stored on site at the Lachlan Copper-Gold 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lachlan Copper Gold Project currently comprises 9 granted exploration licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL8547, EL8571, EL8658 and EL8680 held by Bacchus Resources P/L (“Bacchus”) with Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd (“Haverford”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Limited (“Talisman”), earning up to a 80% interest (Refer Talisman ASX announcements 09 January 2018, 26 March 2020 and 5 May 2020 for full details); EL8615, EL8659 and EL8677 held by Haverford with Bacchus entitled to receive a 20% interest (Refer Talisman ASX announcements 09 January 2018, 26 March 2020 and 5 May 2020 for full details); EL8414 held in joint venture by Haverford (75% participating interest) and Peel Mining Limited (25% participating interest) (Refer Talisman ASX announcement 20 October 2020 for full details); and EL8719 held 100% by Haverford. There are no known Native Title Claims over the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project. All tenements are in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lachlan Copper-Gold 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).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lachlan Copper-Gold Project lies within the Central Lachlan Fold belt in NSW. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling intercepts have been appropriately referenced to source information.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections reported from the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are based on greater than 0.5% Cu and/or 0.5g/t Au and may include up to 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 0.5% Cu and or 0.5g/t Au. Cu and Au grades used for calculating significant 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contouring of geochemical pXRF data provides an appropriate representation of the results The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned future work at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project includes soil sampling, RC/ diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.

