



ASX Media Release – 22 September 2016

Sinclair Nickel Project Drilling Update

Massive sulphides intersected in multiple RC drill holes at Delphi North Prospect

Highlights

- Phase one of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at Delphi North:
 - Zones of **massive and stringer nickel sulphide mineralisation** (*pyrrhotite & pentlandite*), encountered in **four out of seven** RC holes
 - Program intersected massive sulphide mineralisation in intervals **up to 8m** (down hole)
 - All samples have been sent for immediate analysis – results pending (expected by mid-October 2016)
- First of three planned Diamond holes in progress at Delphi:
 - First hole at Delphi North testing two stacked Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductors that are coincident with existing massive nickel sulphide mineralisation
 - Hole currently at ~350m¹ depth with estimated target depth of 430m
- RC drilling rig mobilised to Schmitz Well South for maiden drill program
- Diamond and RC drill rigs planned to return to Delphi North immediately after completion of current drill programs to follow up latest massive sulphide intersections



Figure 1: RC drilling at Delphi North



Board of Directors

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Capital Structure

Shares on Issue:
185,699,879 (TLM)

Options on Issue:
5,650,000 (Unlisted)

¹ Drilling depth current as at end of drilling day 21 September 2016

Overview

The 100% owned Sinclair Nickel Project is located in the world-class Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in WA's North-eastern Goldfields (Appendix 1). 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% Ni. Sinclair has extensive infrastructure and includes a substantial 290km² tenement package covering more than 80km strike of prospective ultramafic contact within a 35km radius of the existing processing plant and infrastructure.

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: **TLM**, "Talisman") is pleased to advise that the first phase of the current RC exploration drilling campaign at Delphi North is now complete with zones of massive sulphide mineralisation identified in 4 RC drill holes (Figures 2 & 3). The RC drill rig has now mobilised south to the Schmitz Well Prospect (Figure 4), to commence the first ground disturbing work undertaken in this area. Diamond drilling is also underway at Delphi North.

Delphi Prospect

Delphi North

A total of seven RC drill holes for 1,234 metres of drilling have been undertaken at Delphi North, a targeted corridor located within the Delphi Prospect (Figure 2 & Table 1). Both single metre and 3 metre composite samples have been collected for all drilling completed and a total of 427 samples have been dispatched to Perth for analysis.

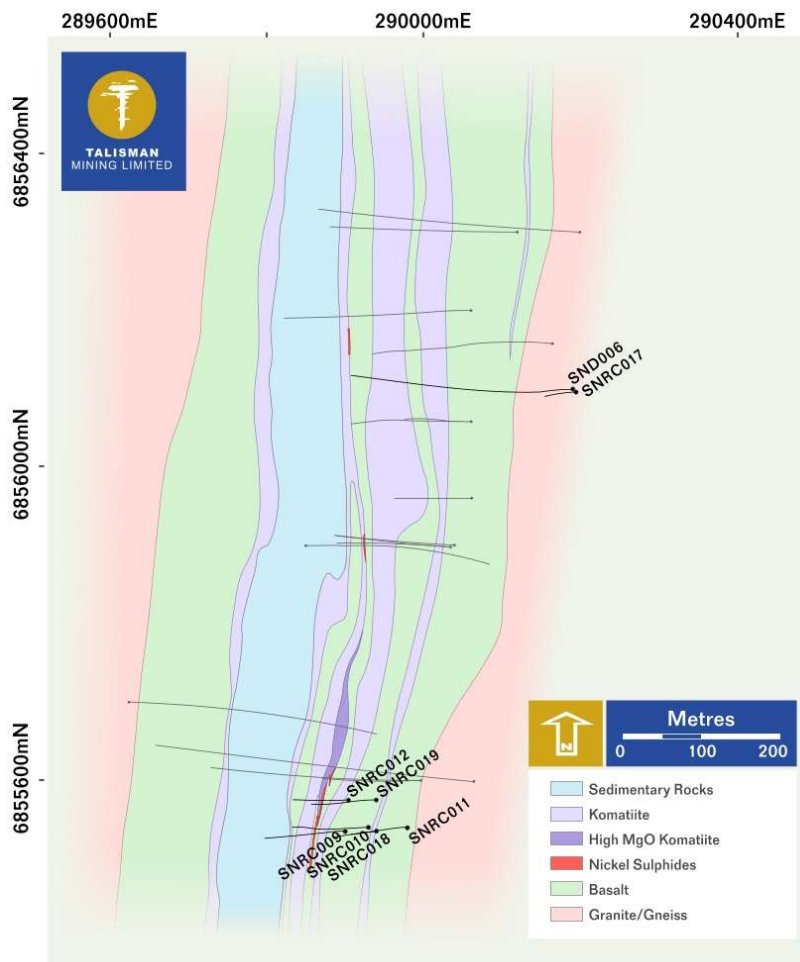


Figure 2: Delphi North drill collar location plan.

The fences of RC drill holes were designed to test a shallower area up dip of the previously reported massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in hole DED009 (*Figure 3*). Moderate zones of massive and stringer nickel sulphide mineralisation (*pyrrhotite and pentlandite*) have been visually identified by on-site geologists in four of the seven holes completed to date. Pyrrhotite and pentlandite are sulphide minerals associated with komatiite nickel mineralisation which is the style of mineralisation found at the Sinclair Project. Intersections of massive sulphides logged in drill cuttings range from 1m to 8m (down hole). The holes with identified massive sulphide mineralisation are SNRC009, SNRC010, SNRC012 and SNRC019 (*Figures 2 and 3 & Table 1*). Samples have been dispatched for priority analysis.

Talisman is highly encouraged by these intersections which provide proof of concept for the current geological interpretation at Delphi North (*Figure 3*). Talisman identified Delphi North as having a strong correlation to the Sinclair Mine geological environment based on a number of criteria including the tenor of existing nickel sulphide intersections, ultramafic rock characteristics, structural geology and DHEM conductors.

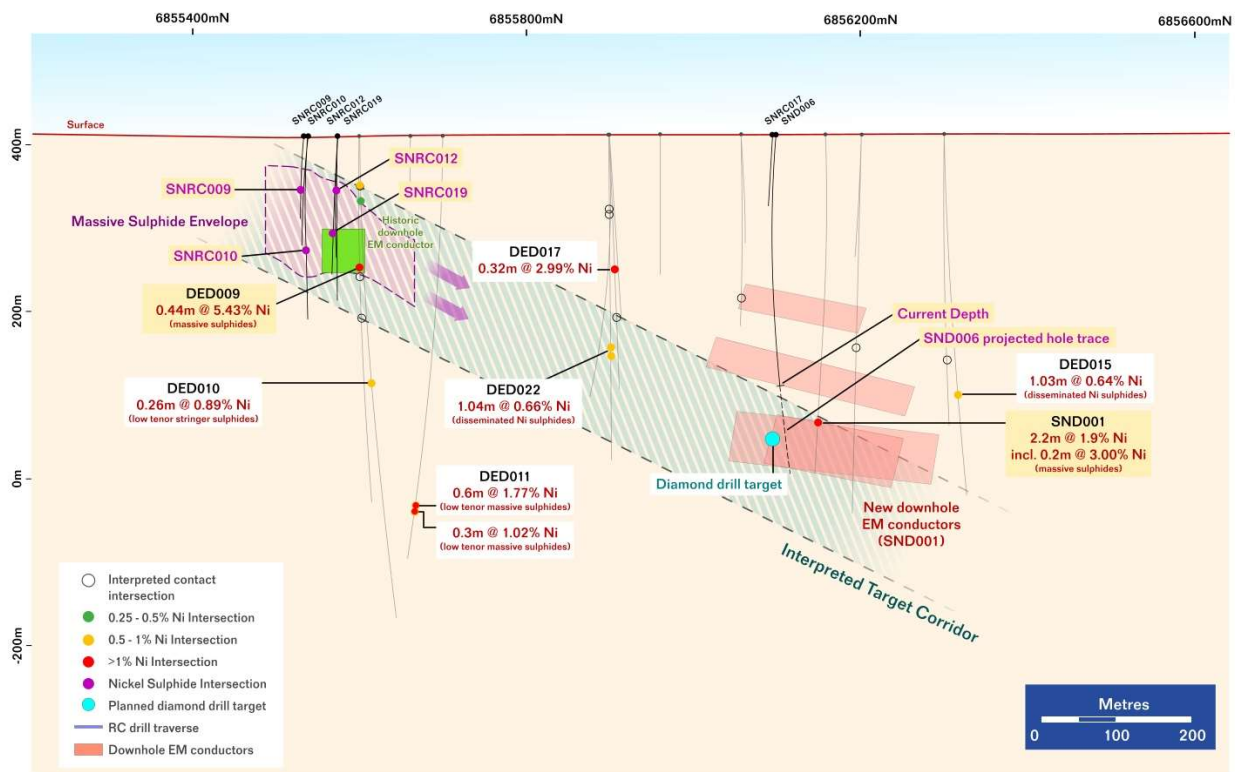


Figure 3: Delphi North long projection showing new and existing Ni massive sulphide intersections, newly modelled and historic DHEM conductors and an interpreted target corridor.

Diamond drilling of the first of three planned drill holes at Delphi is currently underway at Delphi North with SND006 (*Figure 3*) currently at a depth of ~350m. Drill hole SND006 will test two stacked DHEM conductors that are coincident with massive nickel sulphide mineralisation encountered in hole SND001. SND006 is targeting an area approximately 50m from the initial sulphide intersection in SND001 and will be completed to a target depth of 430m.

The EM conductors have been modelled with an in-hole component and extending some distance below SND001. This is consistent with Talisman's current interpretation that the intersection of nickel sulphides in SND001 may represent a proximal stratigraphic position, similar to the Sinclair Mine host position.



Other Targets at Delphi Prospect

Once hole SND006 is completed, the diamond drill rig will commence the first of two diamond drill tails on historic RC holes SNRC002 and SNRC004 to target untested, previously identified, stratigraphic and Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) conductors. These holes are located to the south of the main Delphi North Prospect (Figure 4), and are offset from the main ultramafic trend. Geological mapping and previous drilling indicates a thickening of the ultramafic host package in this area, which together with the MLEM anomalies presents a compelling stratigraphic target.



Figure 4: Delphi Prospect Geological Plan showing planned diamond tails and historic drill collars

Schmitz Well South Prospect

Following completion of the initial planned RC drilling at Delphi North, the RC rig has now moved to Schmitz Well South (*Figure 5 and Appendix 1*) to target an untested, interpreted ultramafic unit. This target was identified from recent work undertaken by Talisman involving the review and assessment of the regional targeting work undertaken in late 2015.

Talisman has secured a grant from the Western Australian Department of Mines for the co-funding of this exploration drilling of up to \$55,000 (\$110,000 total drill cost split 50/50).

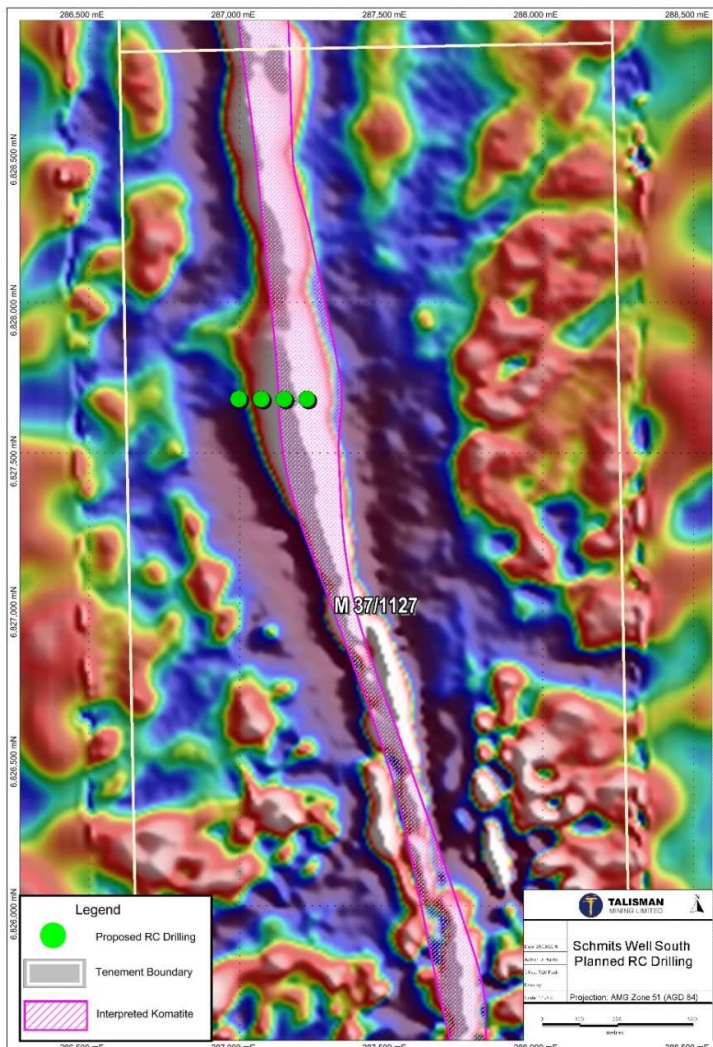


Figure 5: Plan view of Schmitz Well South showing magnetics, interpreted ultramafic unit under cover and planned RC drill holes (SNRC013, SNRC014, SNRC015 and SNRC016).

Additional planned activity

Review and analysis of the recent drilling at Delphi North is being conducted in conjunction with the assaying of samples from all seven RC holes completed in the latest program. It is anticipated this work will lead to a resumption of drilling on the targeted corridor at Delhi North at the earliest opportunity. This anticipated drilling will take place immediately following completion of the planned RC drilling at Schmitz Well South.



In addition to the three original diamond drill holes planned and noted above, Talisman will complete further diamond tails at Delphi North to deepen RC drill holes drilled in the current campaign that were terminated early due to groundwater inflow affecting drilling conditions before they reached their planned target depths. These holes include SNRC018 and SNRC011.

Future work will be dependent on interpretation and analysis of results for activities completed to date and the results of drilling currently in progress, or to commence shortly, at the Delphi and Schmitz Well South Prospects. This work is likely to include DHEM surveys of selected drill holes as interpretation and analysis of current results is completed.

ENDS

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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.



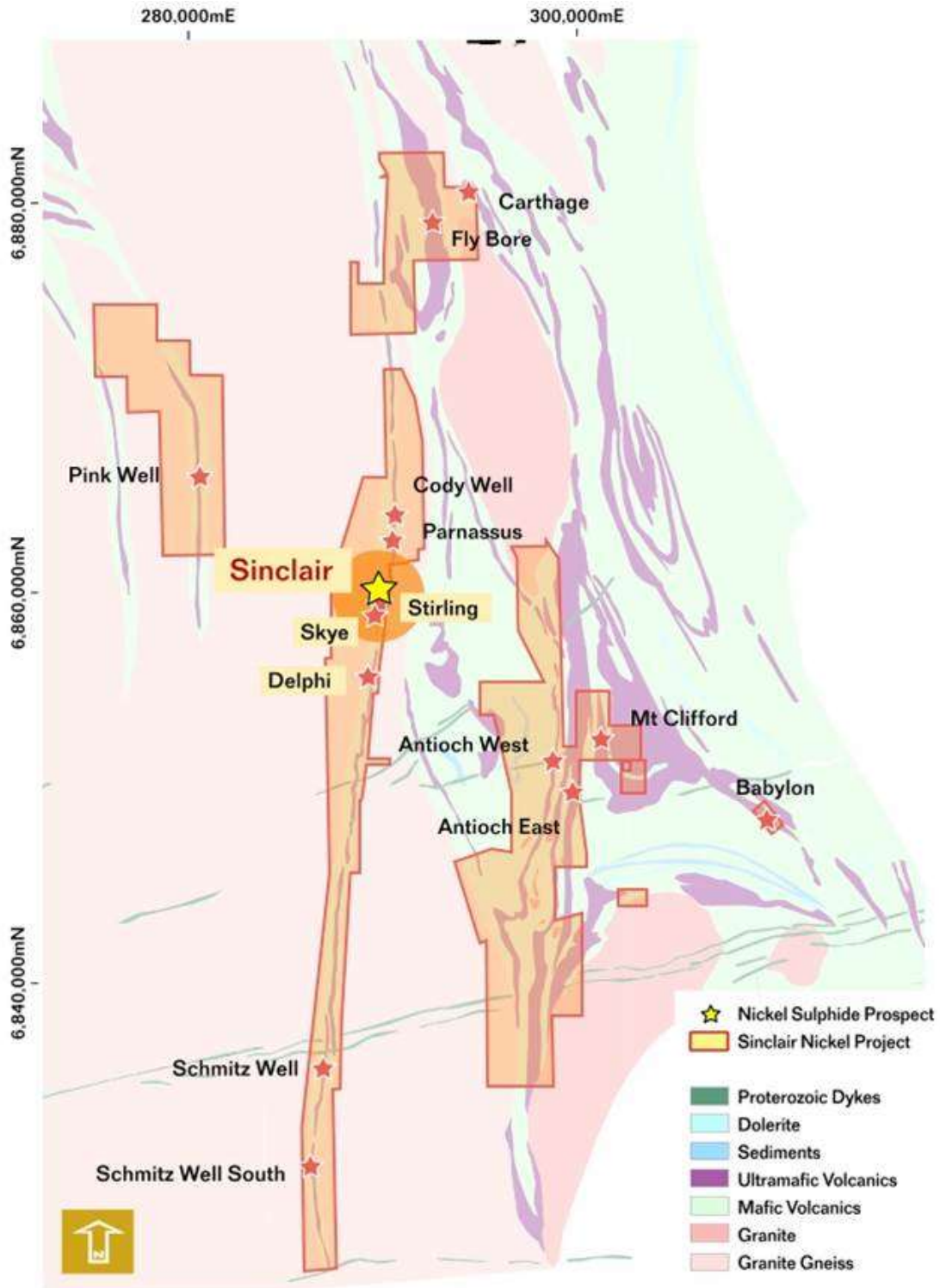
Table 1 – Drill-hole Information Summary, Sinclair Project

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for diamond and RC/ diamond completed to date at Sinclair Project

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Grid ID</i>	<i>Dip</i>	<i>Azimuth</i>	<i>East (m)</i>	<i>North (m)</i>	<i>RL (m)</i>	<i>Hole Type</i>	<i>Max Depth</i>	<i>Hole Status</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Diamond Drilling										
SN0006	MGA94_51	-62 ⁰	265 ⁰	290,317	6,856,243	412	RC/DDH	-	In progress	Current Depth ~350m (21/09/2016)
RC Drilling										
SNRC009	MGA94_51	-60 ⁰	265 ⁰	290,026	6,855,679	412	RC	136	Complete	Massive Sulphide Mineralisation
SNRC010	MGA94_51	-62 ⁰	265 ⁰	290,056	6,855,684	412	RC	244	Complete	Massive Sulphide Mineralisation
SNRC011	MGA94_51	-62 ⁰	261 ⁰	290,106	6,855,679	412	RC	184	Complete	Hole terminated due to excessive water
SNRC012	MGA94_51	-66 ⁰	270 ⁰	290,031	6,855,719	412	RC	172	Complete	Massive Sulphide Mineralisation
SNRC017	MGA94_51	-63 ⁰	265 ⁰	290,321	6,856,239	412	RC	94	Complete	Hole terminated due to excessive deviation
SNRC018	MGA94_51	-61 ⁰	270 ⁰	290,066	6,855,679	412	RC	122	Complete	Hole terminated due to excessive water
SNRC019	MGA94_51	-62 ⁰	268 ⁰	290,066	6,855,719	412	RC	188	Complete	Massive Sulphide Mineralisation



Appendix 1: Sinclair Project Location and Simplified Geology





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"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling cited in this report by both Talisman Mining Ltd and historically by Xstrata Nickel Australasia Operations Pty Ltd (XNAO) between 2007 and 2012. Sampling techniques employed at the Sinclair 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, Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 1g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES or AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface diamond drill-holes at the Sinclair Nickel Project were completed using wedge drilling techniques with up to 4 daughter holes drilled from a single parent drill hole. Both HQ and NQ2 diameter core was collected for logging and sampling purposes. RC drilling is completed with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size. All drill holes were routinely surveyed using downhole NSG Gyroscope survey tools. All drill core was routinely orientated where possible at nominal 6m intervals using an EzyMark-OriBlock core orientation system.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinclair diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the Sinclair Datashed database. Historic core recoveries exceed 95%. Surface RC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and no sample bias is known.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill-holes are logged in full to end of hole. DD core is routinely photographed digitally.
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3kg. Samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverization stage. RC samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. A majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions that wet samples are encountered they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. 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 1g charge for 4-acid digest with an ICP-MS or AAS finish. 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 monthly, quarterly and annual basis by XNAO. Duplicate samples were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 25, with placement determined by Ni grade and homogeneity. Sample size is considered appropriate for nickel sulphide 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, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Maxwell LogChief software. All 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drill collars locations were picked up by Sinclair Mine Surveyors. Talisman drill collar locations are pegged using a hand held GPS, and picked up by an independent survey contractor after completion of the drill hole. All drill holes were routinely surveyed using downhole NSG Gyroscope survey tools. The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. Coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 (MGA).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing at Sinclair was nominally 200m x 25m. No mineral resource is being reported for the Sinclair Nickel Project. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of drilling 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Chemex Laboratories Perth 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 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.
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 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 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 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.
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"> Drill hole information relating to the Sinclair Project is included in Table 1 Drill-hole Information Summary, Sinclair Project.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>calculations subject to the location of geological boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted intercepts are reported for mineralised intersections. No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculations.
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 Sinclair Nickel 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"> 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"> This report includes results from both historic and recent Geophysical Surveys. Results from these surveys are included in the body of this report. Parameters for the Delphi Prospect surface electromagnetic survey include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration: Moving Loop EM (MLEM) Line and station spacing: 200m x150m, infill 75m TX Loop size: 300x300m double turn Receiver: SMARTem Sensor: High Temp SQUID Parameters for the Delphi North Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Survey are provided Appendix 2 of this report
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 Sinclair Nickel Project includes geophysical surveys, re-logging of historic diamond drill core and RC and Diamond Drilling.