8 June 2018

Monty Upper Zone Assay Results

Assay results confirm Resource Model for Upper Zone of Monty

Geological and structural review ongoing

Highlights

Springfield Cu-Au Project - (30% Talisman)

- Assay results now received by Talisman for infill diamond drilling of Monty Upper Zone.
- All completed drill holes into the Monty Upper Zone intersected massive sulphide mineralisation with results showing a good correlation with the existing orebody model.
- Best Intersections (true width) include:
  - TLDD0120 **3.16m** @ **6.12% Cu** from 152.6m down-hole
  - TLDD0125 **6.10m** @ **11.23% Cu** from 147.5m down-hole
  - TLDD0126A **5.56m** @ **17.56% Cu** from 179.2m down-hole
- The primary aim of the drilling was to provide additional geotechnical, geological and analytical data on the Upper Zone which is not included in the current mine plan for Monty.
- Further geological and structural analysis of the Monty Upper Zone is currently being undertaken by the Joint Venture Manager.

Monty Upper Zone Drilling

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM; "**Talisman**") is pleased to provide an update on infill diamond drilling of the Monty Upper Zone conducted by the Joint Venture Manager, Sandfire Resources NL (ASX: SFR; "**Sandfire**"), at the Monty Cu-Au Project ("**Monty**").

The primary aim of this drilling was to provide additional geotechnical, geological and analytical data on the Monty Upper Zone. This assessment is ongoing.

The recent drilling activity provided infill drilling between the existing resource definition drill holes in selected areas. All the completed drill holes into the Monty Upper Zone intersected massive sulphide mineralisation and results show a good correlation with the current orebody model used for the existing Monty JORC Resource.

The pierce points of holes drilled to date by Sandfire at Monty, for which assay results have been received by Talisman, are shown in Talisman's interpreted long section (see Figure 1).

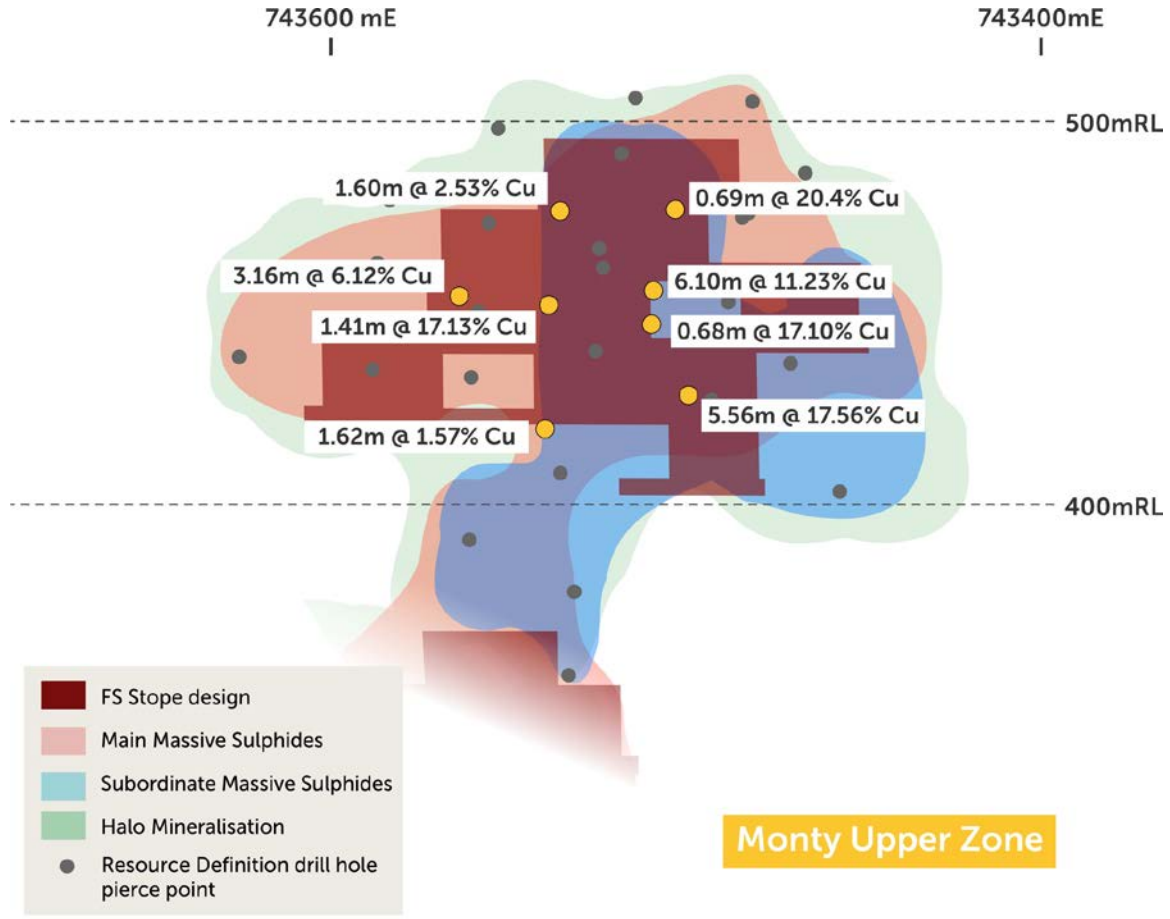

Figure 1: Monty Upper Zone projected long section, showing recent infill drilling pierce points and copper intersections. (Note: two intersections in TLDD0125, refer to Table 1.)

Assay results have been received for seven of the nine infill diamond drill holes into the Monty Upper Zone. Of the nine holes, two were terminated early due to significant deviation in the pre-collar. Results for the seven successful holes are as follows:

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (true width) (m)	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)
TLDD0120	152.6	157.4	3.16	6.12	0.76
TLDD0121	125.8	127.8	1.60	2.53	2.14
TLDD0122	156.8	158.6	1.41	17.13	2.42
TLDD0123	183.1	185.1	1.62	1.57	0.56
TLDD0124A	125.2	126.1	0.69	20.40	2.33
TLDD0125	147.5	155.1	6.10	11.23	2.64
and	160.7	161.5	0.68	17.10	2.50
TLDD0126A	179.2	186.2	5.56	17.56	3.46

Table 1: Monty Upper Zone Projected true width intersections for the seven completed diamond drill holes.

As previously announced to the ASX (*TLM: Monty Feasibility Study Results on 6 April 2017*) Talisman's 30% share of the currently defined Probable Ore Reserve estimate is 24kt copper and 13koz gold, being 0.28Mt at 8.7% copper and 1.4g/t gold. All of the current Ore Reserve estimate is contained in the Probable Ore Reserve category.

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Indicated Mineral Resource estimate for Monty, released on 13 April 2016. The Probable Ore Reserve estimate includes both the defined Upper and Lower Zones of mineralisation at Monty. Whilst the Probable Ore Reserve estimate includes the Upper Zone, the Feasibility Study Mine Plan ("**Plan"**) excludes the Upper Zone as the Plan meets the Feasibility Study primary objective of maximising the value of the project whilst minimising project risk.

Further assessment by the Joint Venture is underway to assess the Monty Upper Zone orebody and localised fault structures. This work will assist in understanding the context of these latest intercepts and the relationship with the existing interpretation for the Upper Zone mineralisation.

The potential extraction of the Monty Upper Zone will be further assessed as anticipated underground grade control drilling provides further clarity.

Ends

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About Talisman Mining

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

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

Talisman also holds 100% of the Sinclair Nickel Project located in the world-class Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt in WA's north-eastern Goldfields. The Sinclair nickel deposit, developed and commissioned in 2008 and operated successfully before being placed on care and maintenance in August 2013, produced approximately 38,500 tonnes of nickel at an average life-of-mine head grade of 2.44% nickel. Sinclair has extensive infrastructure and includes a substantial 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 100% owned Exploration Licenses and through separate earn-in Joint Venture and tenement purchase agreements. The Cobar/Mineral Hill region is a richly mineralised district that hosts several base and precious metal mines including the CSA, Tritton, and Hera/Nymagee mines. This region contains highly prospective geology that has produced many long-life, high-grade mineral discoveries. Talisman has identified a number of areas within its own and Joint Venture tenements that show evidence of base and precious metals endowment which have had very little modern systematic exploration completed to date. Talisman believes there is significant potential for the discovery of substantial base metals and gold mineralisation within this land package.

Competent Person's Statement

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Table 2: Monty Upper Zone drill-hole Information summary, Springfield Cu-Au Project

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for diamond drilling completed during the March 2018 quarter:

Hole ID	Grid ID	Dip	Azimuth	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Max Depth	Comment
TLDD0120	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	322^0	743621	7170941	602	DD	195.8	Monty UZ
TLDD0121	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	321^0	743581	7170940	602	DD	162.7	Monty UZ
TLDD0122	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	321^0	743599	7170922	602	DD	198.0	Monty UZ
TLDD0123	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	322^0	743610	7170901	602	DD	219.0	Monty UZ
TLDD0124	*Hole abandoned due to significant deviation in pre-collar*								
TLDD0124A	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	321^0	743545	7170920	600	DD	162.0	Monty UZ
TLDD0125	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	322^0	743568	7170907	601	DD	190.2	Monty UZ
TLDD0126	*Hole abandoned due to significant deviation in pre-collar*								
TLDD0126A	MGA94_Z50	-60^0	322^0	743576	7170881	600	DD	209.8	Monty UZ

Table 3: Monty Upper Zone diamond drill-hole assay Intersections for the Springfield Cu-Au Project

Details of relevant Monty Upper Zone intersections received by Talisman (in the 31-May-2018 geological database update) are provided below.

Calculation of intersections for inclusion into this table are based on geological criteria, a nominal 0.5% Cu cut-off, no more than 3m of internal dilution and a minimum composite grade of 1% Cu.

Hole ID	*Depth From* (m)	*Depth To* (m)	*Interval* (true width) (m)	*Cu* (%)	*Au* (ppm)
TLDD0120	152.6	157.4	3.16	6.12	0.76
TLDD0121	125.8	127.8	1.60	2.53	2.14
TLDD0122	156.8	158.6	1.41	17.13	2.42
TLDD0123	183.1	185.1	1.62	1.57	0.56
TLDD0124A	125.2	126.1	0.69	20.40	2.33
TLDD0125	147.5	155.1	6.10	11.23	2.64
and	160.7	161.5	0.68	17.10	2.50
TLDD0126A	179.2	186.2	5.56	17.56	3.46

APPENDIX 3

JORC Tables Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 Sandfire on the Doolgunna Project include half core sampling of NQ2 Diamond Drill (DD) core, 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 both composite and single metre samples. • Sampling is guided by Sandfire DeGrussa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. • RC sample size reduction is completed through a Boyd crusher to -10mm and pulverised via LM5 to nominal -75µm. Pulp size checks are completed. • Diamond core size reduction is through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm and all samples Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverised via LM5 to nominal 90% passing -75µm using wet sieving technique. • Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. • Fire Assay is completed by firing 40g portion of the sample with ICPMS finish.
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).*	• Sandfire drilling is completed using industry standard practices. RC drilling with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size and diamond drilling is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. • All drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS. • All core, where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. • Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument.
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.*	• Sandfire core is meter marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database with weighted average core recoveries of approximately 99%. • Surface RC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area. AC drilling recovery is good with sample quality captured in the database. • Samples are routinely weighed and captured into a central secured database. • No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sandfire geological logging is completed for all holes and is representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged directly to a digital format following standard procedures and using Sandfire DeGrussa geological codes. Data is imported into the central database after validation in LogChief™. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. • All drill-holes are logged in full. • All cores are digitally photographed and stored.
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.*	• Sandfire DD Core orientation is completed where possible and core is marked prior to sampling. Half core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded. • 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. • All samples are dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed. DD Samples are then crushed through Jaques crusher to nominal -10mm. Second stage crushing uses Boyd crusher to nominal -4mm. Pulverising is completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75%µm. RC samples are Boyd crushed to -4mm. • Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1:20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75%µm using wet sieving technique. • 1:20 grind quality checks are completed for 90% passing 75%µm criteria to ensure representativeness of sub-samples. • Sampling is carried out in accordance with Sandfire protocols as per industry best practice. • The sample size is appropriate for the VHMS and Gold mineralisation styles.
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.*	• Sandfire samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. • No geophysical tools are used in the analysis. • Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate.
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternate Talisman personnel. • Sandfire primary data is captured on field tough book laptops using Logchief™ Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database. • The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
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.*	• Sandfire DeGrussa Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. All surface drilling is located using RTK-GPS. • All drill collars are accurately surveyed using RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X, Y, Z). • For the Springfield project MGA94 Zone 50 grid coordinate system is used. • Topographic control was established using LiDar laser imagery technology.
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.*	• Infill drilling at Monty is based on a nominal 30m x 40m grid. • Resource definition drill spacing and distribution of exploration results is sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimation procedures. Refer ASX:SFR 13/04/2016 Maiden High Grade Mineral Resource for Monty VMS Deposit • Exploration drill spacing outside of the Monty Mineral Resource is not sufficient to estimate Mineral Resources. • No sample compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	• At Monty, no significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples is being managed by Sandfire Resources NL. Samples are stored onsite and transported to laboratory by a licenced transport company in sealed bulker bags. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
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.*	• Sandfire Resources NL and Talisman Mining Limited have formed a Joint Venture which covers Talisman's Doolgunna Project tenements (E52/2282, E52/2313, E52/2466, E52/2275). • Sandfire and Talisman hold a 70%:30% interest respectively in the Joint Venture, with the exception of tenement E52/2275 where interests of approximately 81%:19% respectively are held. • Both parties are contributing proportionately to expenditure. • Sandfire Resources NL has been appointed as the Joint Venture Manager. • All tenements are current and in good standing. • The Talisman tenements are currently subject to a Native Title Claim by the Yungunga-Nya People (WAD6132/98). Sandfire currently has a Land Access Agreement in place with the Yungunga-Nya Native Title Claimants and have assumed management of Heritage Agreements which were executed by Talisman. These agreements allow Sandfire to carry out mining and exploration activities on their traditional land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration work at Springfield completed prior to Talisman's tenure included geochemical soil and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Some targeted RC drilling was completed over gold and diamond targets.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Doolgunna Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. • The principal exploration targets at the Doolgunna Projects are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located with the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia.

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.*
		• Drill hole information relating to the Doolgunna Project is included In Table 2: Drill-hole Information Summary, Springfield Cu-Au Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 Springfield Project are based on greater than 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3.0m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. • Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • Minimum and maximum DD sample intervals used for intersection calculation are 0.3m and 1.2m respectively. • RC reported intersections are based on regular 1m sample intervals. • No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation. • Where core loss occurs; the average length-weighted grade of the two adjacent samples are attributed to the interval for the purpose of calculating the intersection. The maximum interval of missing core which can be incorporated with the reported intersection is 1m..
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-hole intercepts relating to the Doolgunna Project in this release are reported as both down-hole intersection widths and estimated true width intersections (refer Table 3: Drill hole assay intersections for the Springfield Cu-Au Project). • The geometry of the mineralisation has been interpreted using top of mineralisation surfaces that link mineralised zones, thought to be continuous, between neighbouring drill-holes. Given the variable, and often steeply dipping orientation of the mineralisation, the angle between mineralisation and drill-holes is not consistent. Downhole intercepts for each drill-hole are converted to estimated true widths using a trigonometric function that utilises the dip and dip direction of the interpreted top of mineralisation surface (at the intersection point of that drill-hole) as well as the dip and azimuth of the drill-hole at that position.
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*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Other data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
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 exploration across the Springfield Joint Venture Project area includes both surface and down-hole geophysical techniques and reconnaissance and exploration drilling with diamond, RC and aircore drilling techniques.