20 May 2019

Lachlan Project Exploration Update

Highlights

Blind Calf

- **Approval for 20 hole RC drilling program** received from NSW Department of Planning & Energy. Drilling to commence in early June following statutory notice period
- **RC drilling program** to test:
  - **Off-hole DHEM anomalies** at the **Blind Calf Lode**
  - High grade core of **Blind Calf mineralisation** which is interpreted to **extend down-plunge** and **remains open**
  - **Multiple chargeability anomalies** within the wider interpreted **Blind Calf-Dunbars Copper Lode** system
  - **New target areas** in the **immediate Blind Calf area** including high-grade parallel lodes in the immediate foot wall to Blind Calf-Dunbars Copper Lode

Regional Exploration

- **Successful soil sampling programs identify targets for follow up RC drill testing:**
  - **Gold-in-soil anomaly** identified approximately 1Km to the north-west of Blind Calf associated with distinct magnetic anomaly
  - **Copper-in-soil anomaly** identified at Mt Suzanna to the south-west of Blind Calf
- **Recent auger drilling at Noisy Ned extends multi-element anomaly** (Cu-Zn-Au) along strike to the north-west. Follow up RC drill testing anticipated
- **On-going soil sampling and auger drilling to geochemically test** new target areas across the regional tenement package
- **On-going assessment of regional airborne magnetic survey** recently completed across 1,000km^2 of Project tenements.

Lachlan Copper-Gold Project

Talisman Mining Ltd (ASX: TLM, **Talisman**) is pleased to announce that it has now received approval from the NSW Department of Planning & Energy (DPE) to undertake a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program testing multiple target areas at the Blind Calf Prospect in the Lachlan Cu-Au Project (Lachlan Project) in NSW (Appendix 1).

The program consists of an estimated 5,250m of drilling in 20 holes across the three target areas at the Blind Calf Prospect and will commence following the completion of the statutory notice period in early June 2019. The program is based on further assessment by Talisman of previously reported results from RC drilling completed in 2018 in conjunction with results from previous downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys (*Figure 1*).

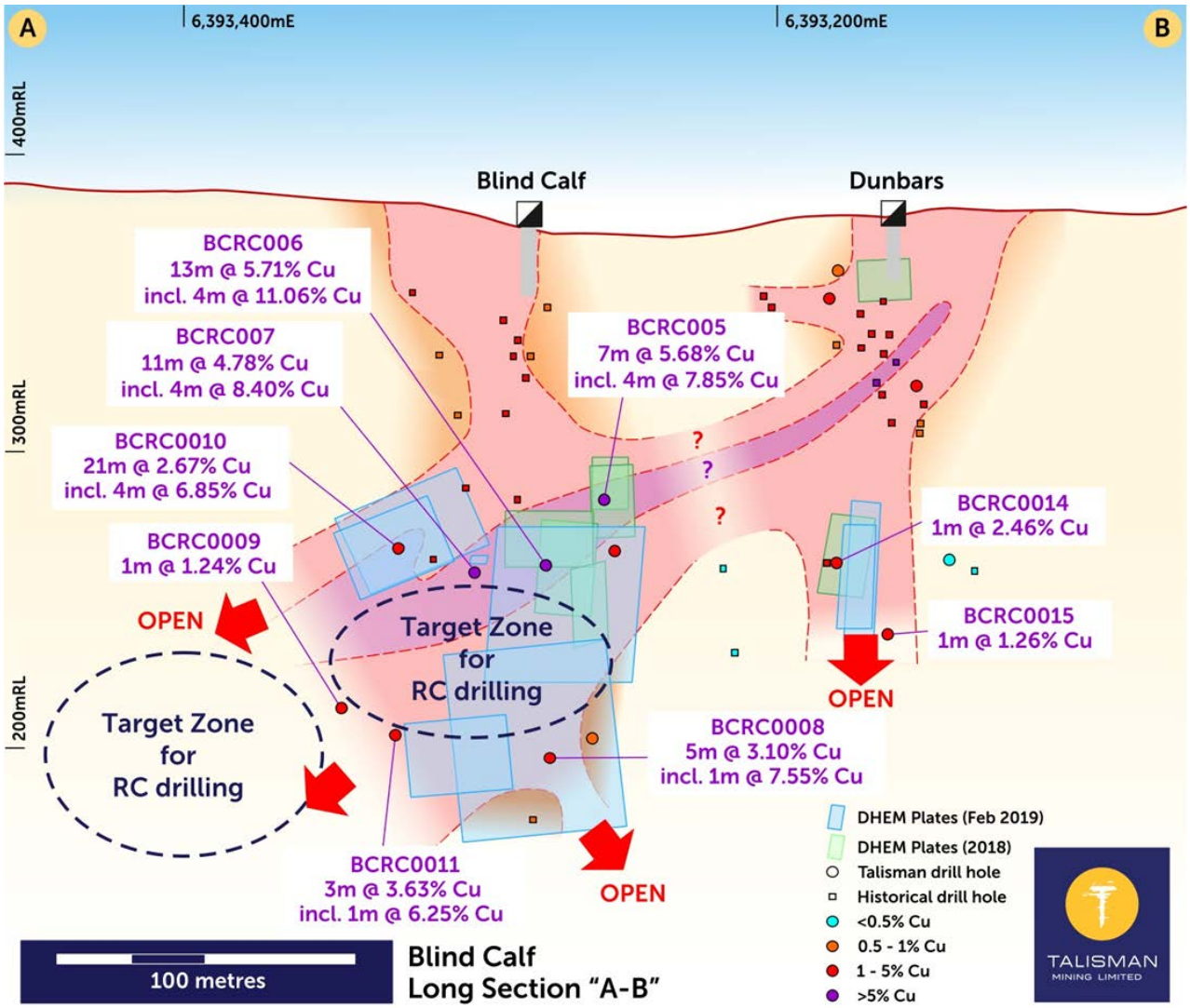

Figure 1: Blind Calf-Dunbars long section showing previously reported DHEM anomalies[1] and previously reported Talisman and historic drill holes.

[1] For full details of drill intersections, refer to ASX: TLM June 2018 and December 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports

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

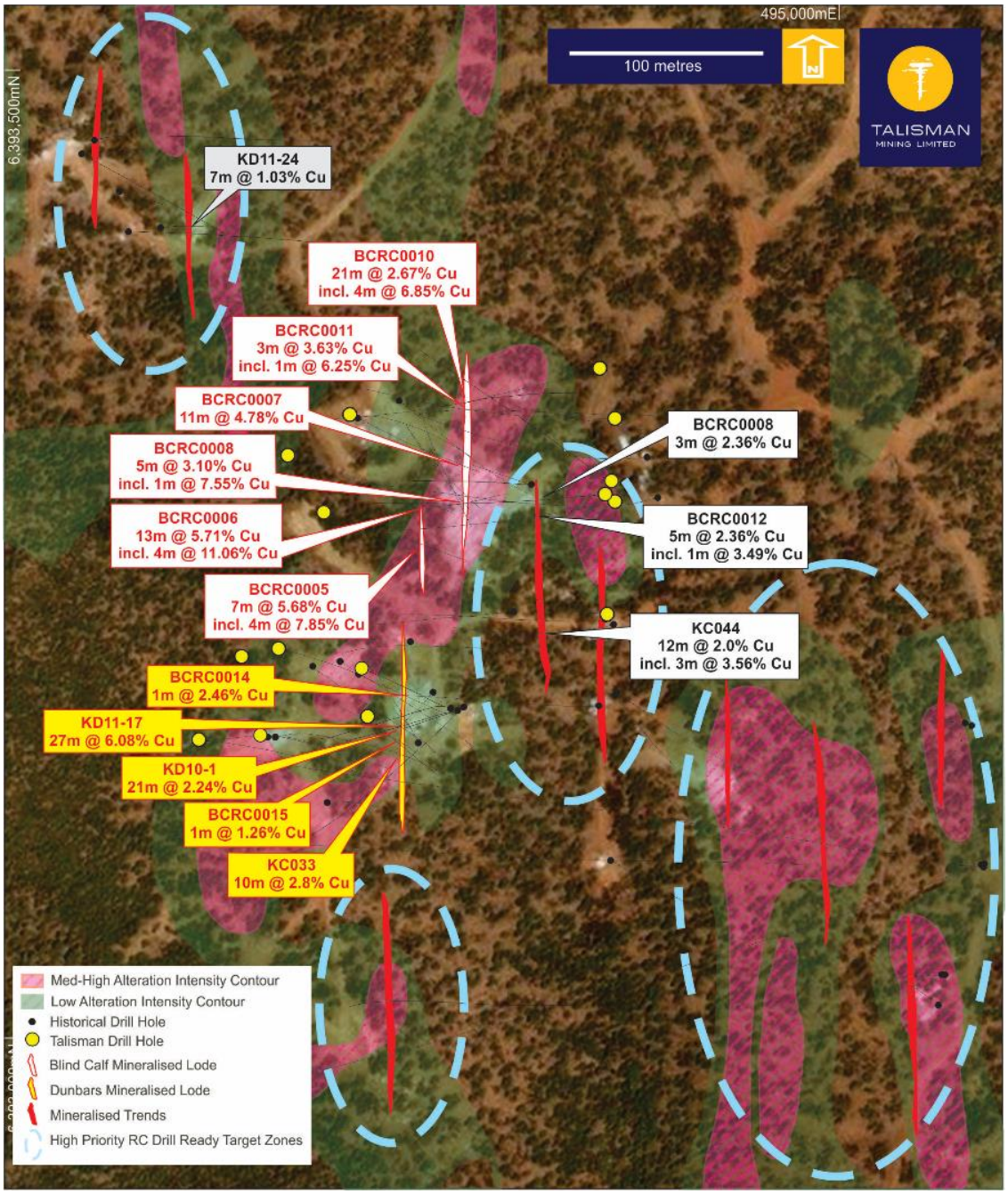

Figure 2: Blind Calf-Dunbars collar plan showing selected TLM[2] and historic[3] intersections, highlighting new proximal drill-ready target area.

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

Regional geochemical sampling campaigns

Talisman commenced an extensive soil and auger geochemical sampling campaign of over 6,000 soil and auger samples in March 2019, with two teams on site systematically collecting samples across multiple Stage 1 and Stage 2 target areas (*Figure 3*). Sampling is approximately 50% completed and it is anticipated that remaining sampling programs will also generate further targets for future RC and/or diamond drill testing.

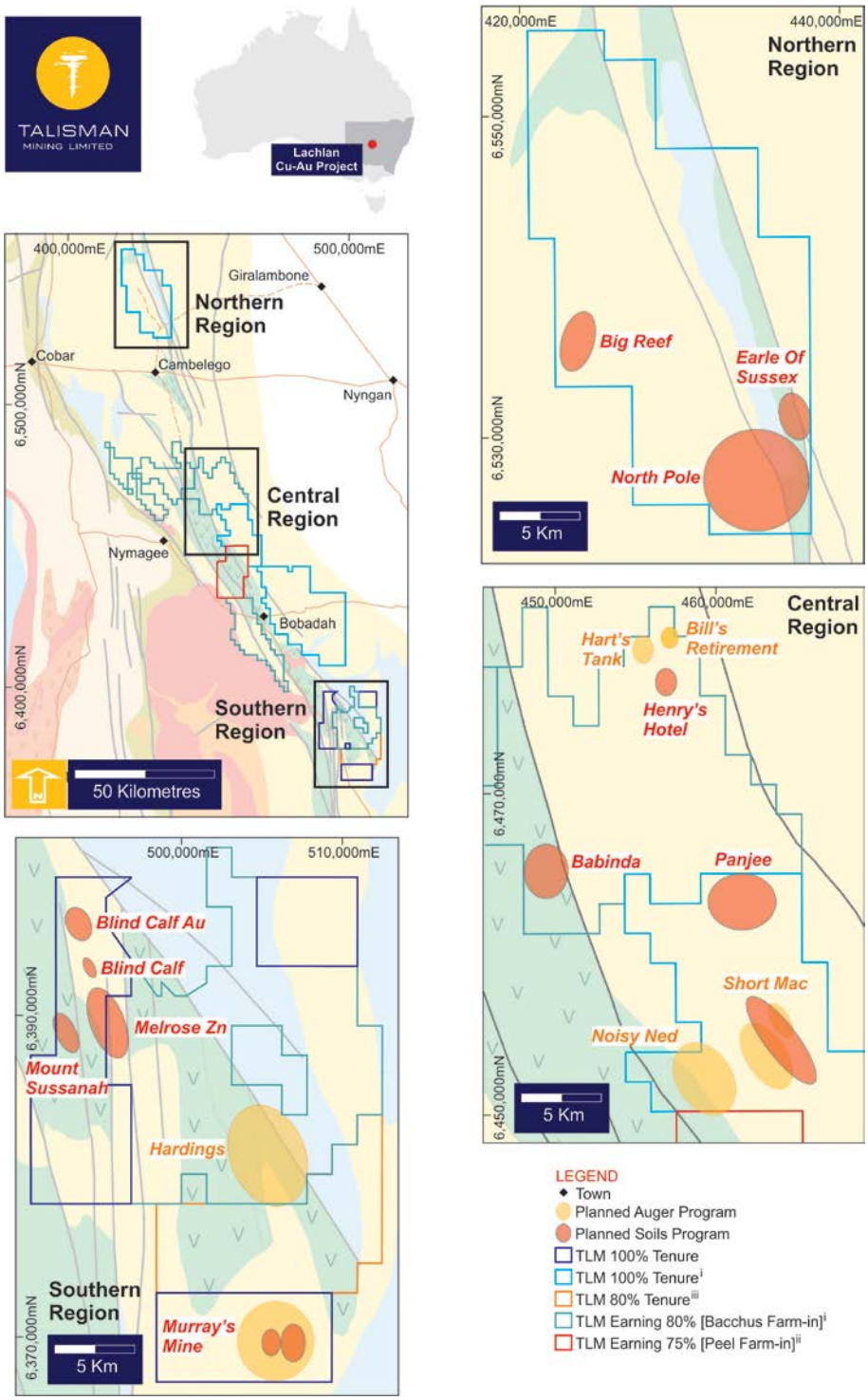

Figure 3: Regional Lachlan Project soil and auger geochemical sampling target areas (refer Appendix 1 for footnotes i, ii and iii).

Southern Region

A soil sampling program approximately one kilometre along strike to the north-west of Blind Calf at the Blind Calf Au Prospect, within the regional "Blind Calf Corridor", has identified a strong gold-in-soil anomaly that extends for over one kilometre along strike (*Figure 4*).

The newly identified gold anomaly is closely associated with a geophysical feature characterised by a flexure in a regional magnetic trend. Detailed mapping at Blind Calf has shown a similar flexure associated with strong alteration in the vicinity of the high-grade copper lodes. Site validation of the large gold anomaly has identified a similar system to that at Blind Calf, with a north south trending shear zone with associated shear veins dipping steeply to the west, hosted within Ordovician sediments close to the contact with Devonian volcanics. Planning has commenced for a program of first pass RC drill testing of this new high priority target area.

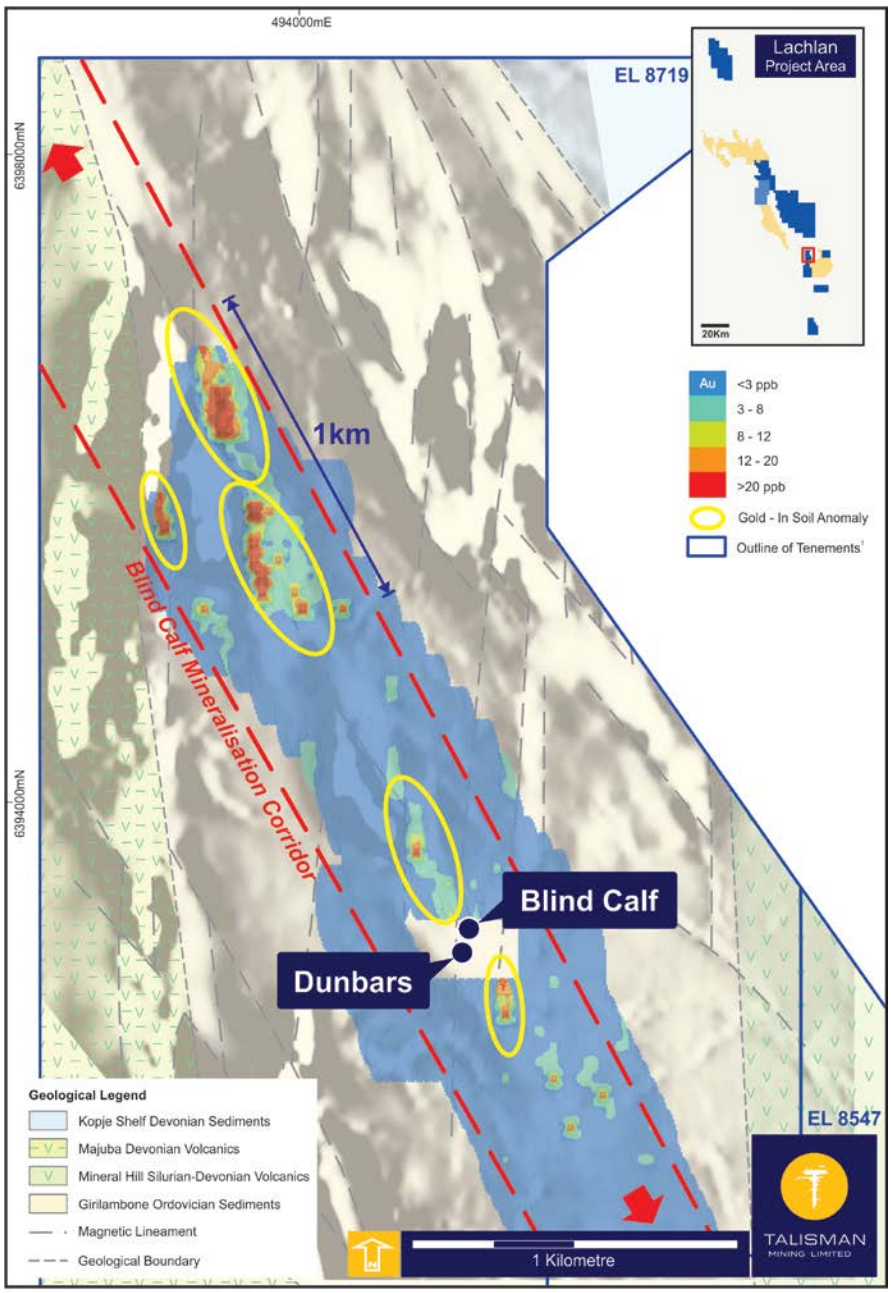

Figure 4: Blind Calf Prospect area, showing recent soil sample Au contouring over magnetics and simplified geology

A second separate copper-in-soil anomaly has been identified at the Mt Sussanah prospect along what is interpreted to be a separate parallel trend two kilometres to the south of Blind Calf (*Figure 3*). Site validation of this anomaly will be undertaken prior to planning the next phase of work which may include additional geochemical sampling along strike and/or RC drill testing.

A third area of more diffuse zinc-in-soils has been highlighted, the Melsose Zinc Prospect, approximately one kilometre directly south of Blind Calf (*Figure 3*). This is an extension along strike from a zinc anomaly identified in auger drilling completed by Talisman in late 2018.

This zinc-in-soil anomaly is stronger and more coherent than that previously identified in the area to the south east and, consistent with Talismans systematic exploration strategy, will now be subject to detailed field validation prior to planning of follow-up work.

The identification of these new geochemical anomalies from the first areas covered by the ongoing regional sampling campaign, validates Talismans strategy of systematic exploration based on proven geological principals and represent high priority targets for RC drill testing currently in the planning phase.

Central Region

Infill and extension auger sampling at the Noisy Ned Prospect, where initial RC drill testing in late 2018 returned broad zones of base metal (Zn-Cu) mineralisation, has extended the known surface anomaly along strike to the north west. This anomaly now extends up to 2km along strike. Sampling of the area to the west of the previous drilling did not highlight any areas of elevated anomalism, where the mineralization encountered in RC drilling is interpreted to be dipping down under deeper cover. Detailed site validation of the results will be undertaken prior to the planning of additional drill testing.

Regional Detailed Airborne Geophysical Survey

Processing and interpretation of data collected from a large regional scale airborne magnetic survey of approximately 1,000km^2 over selected areas of the Northern, Central and Southern Lachlan Project is nearing completion and Talisman anticipates refining a number of Stage 2 targets for future RC drilling as a result of this work.

Ends

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About Talisman Mining

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

Talisman holds 100% of the Sinclair Nickel Project located in the world-class Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt in WA's north-eastern Goldfields. The Sinclair nickel deposit, developed and commissioned in 2008 and operated successfully before being placed on care and maintenance in August 2013, produced approximately 38,500 tonnes of nickel at an average life-of-mine head grade of 2.44% nickel. Sinclair has extensive infrastructure and includes a substantial 290km2 tenement package covering more than 80km of strike in prospective ultramafic contact within a 35km radius of existing processing plant and infrastructure.

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

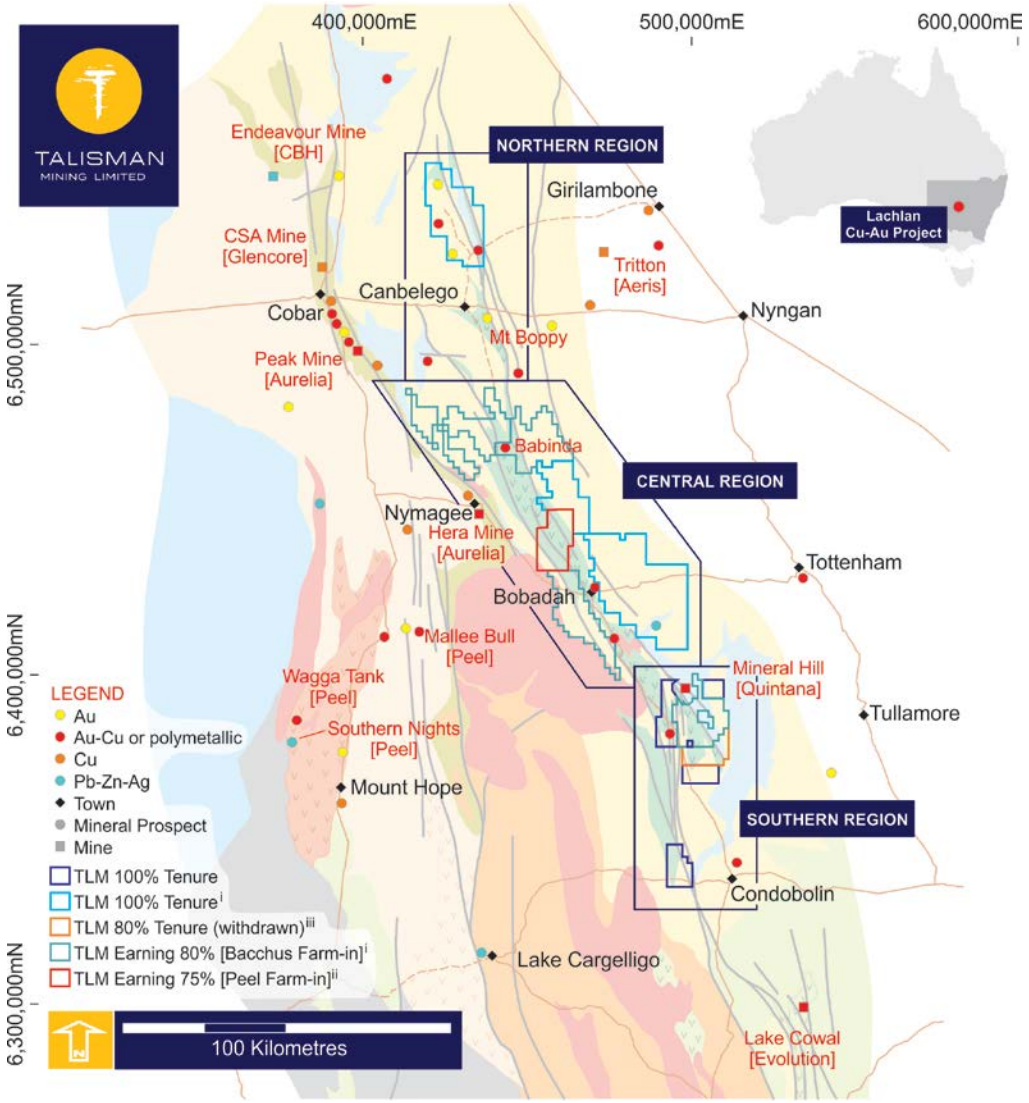
Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation complied by Mr Anthony Greenaway, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is a full-time employee of Talisman Mining Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Greenaway has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1
Lachlan Copper- Gold Project tenure



i. As previously announced to the ASX[4], Haverford Holdings Ltd (**Haverford**), a 100% owned subsidiary of Talisman, has entered into a Farm-In Agreement (**Farm-in**) with Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (**Bacchus**) over certain Lachlan Cu-Au Project tenements.

In accordance with the terms of the Farm-in:

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

ii. As previously announced to the ASX[5], Haverford has entered into a Farm-In Agreement (**Farm-in**) with Peel Mining Limited (ASX:**PEX**) over PEX's Mt Walton (EL8414) and Michelago (EL8451) Projects (collectively the **Peel Tenements**). In accordance with the terms of the Farm-in, Haverford can earn up to a 75% interest in the Peel Tenements by sole funding $0.7M of on-ground exploration expenditure over five years.

iii. As previously announced to the ASX[6], Haverford entered into a stand-alone joint venture with Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (Bacchus) in relation to EL8814, to be owned by Haverford (80%) and Bacchus (20%) and to be known as the Mt. Nobby JV. In March 2019, after Haverford and Bacchus failed to reach agreement on the full terms of the Mt. Nobby JV, Bacchus commenced Proceedings against Haverford in the Supreme Court of NSW seeking a declaration of the specific terms of the joint venture. Talisman notes that activities have not been undertaken (and no activities are proposed to be undertaken) on EL8814, and that it has provided notice to Bacchus of its withdrawal from the Mt. Nobby JV, and of its intention to transfer its interest in EL8814 to Bacchus. Pending resolution of the Proceedings, Talisman remains the registered owner of EL8814. Haverford's withdrawal from the Mt. Nobby JV, and the Proceedings, do not affect the separate Farm-in with Bacchus.

[4] Refer Talisman ASX announcement "Further NSW Gold and Base Metals Tenure Secured" 09 January 2018.
[5] Refer Talisman ASX announcement "AGM Presentation" 23 November 2017.
[6] Refer Talisman ASX announcement "Further NSW Gold and Base Metals Tenure Secured" 09 January 2018.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All RC drill-holes are logged in full to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.*	• A single bottom of hole auger samples is collected from each location and sieved to minus 175µm on site. • Sieved samples are analysed for base metals on-site via PXRF. Sieved samples were dispatched for wet chemical analysis by aqua regia digest with an ICP/AES or AAS finish. • RC samples were dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for base metal analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES and a 50g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay • QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed. • Sample size is considered appropriate for low-level geochemical sample for base-metal and gold mineralisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, 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.*	• QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of CRM as assay standards. • All assays are required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines. • All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed. • Laboratory checks (repeats) occurred at a frequency of 1 in 25. • PXRF instrument Innovex Delta Gold is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base-metals in regolith geochemical auger samples. The PXRF instrument is routinely calibrated using a calibration standard. CRM samples are included at a frequency of 1:50 and field duplicate samples are included at a frequency of 1:50. No PXRF results are reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill-holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS. Saved data is downloaded directly into GIS mapping software • Talisman RC drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. Coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Auger sample spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project was nominally 300m x 50m. • 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	• *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.*	• Samples were taken according to observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are sieved on site and placed in bags in the field. • Samples are transported to a field base camp and analyses for base metals via PXRF • RC samples were stored on site at the Lachlan project prior to submission under the supervision of the Senior Project Geologist. Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Laboratories Orange by an accredited courier service.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Lachlan Copper-Gold Project is held 100% by Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Ltd. • 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill-holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No new drill-hole information is presented in this report.

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.*	• Significant intersections reported from the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are based on greater than 1% Cu and may include up to 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1% Cu. • Cu 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill-holes relating to the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of reported mineralisation are not known at this time.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill-hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Contouring of geochemical PXRF data provides an appropriate representation of the results • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned future work at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project includes auger sampling, RC/ diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.