*9 September 2019*

# *Lachlan Project Exploration Update*

*Results from RC Drill program and Downhole Electromagnetic surveys return multiple targets for follow up Diamond and RC Drill testing*

## Highlights

**Blind Calf Lode**

- Further copper mineralisation intersected in all drill holes that intersected the interpreted Blind Calf Lode. Assay results include:
  - **10m @ 4.32% Cu** from 176m including **4m @ 7.68% Cu** from 180m (BCRC0029)
  - **5m @ 1.14% Cu** from 129m (BCRC0028)
  - **5m @ 1.87% Cu** from 220m (BCRC0017)
- Drilling increases footprint of the known and interpreted high-grade core aspect of the Blind Calf-Dunbars copper lode system.
- Several holes affected by significant lift which limited the effectiveness of the planned drill testing of down-plunge extension target positions.
- Encouragingly, DHEM surveys completed in these partially ineffective holes identified off-hole conductors located in the original target position.
- DHEM of all other holes into the main Blind Calf lode has provided additional off-hole conductors in areas that are untested and will be subject to follow-up diamond drill testing.

**Wider Blind Calf Prospect**

- A 14-hole programme to provide first pass RC drill testing of several interpreted parallel lode systems returned anomalous copper and DHEM surveys identified conductors which further enhances the prospectivity of these new interpreted positions.
- Five DHEM conductors were identified in untested interpreted mineralised lodes that require follow-up RC or diamond drilling.
- Further analysis and 3D modelling of the Blind Calf Prospect mineralisation underway to refine multiple targets for diamond and RC drilling anticipated in the December 2019 quarter.

**Upcoming RC drilling across Lachlan Project**

- Proposed RC drill testing of untested target zone at Cumbine Prospect and multiple recently identified untested gold-in soil anomalies[1] across the wider project anticipated to commence in late September or October 2019 pending statutory approvals.

[1] Refer TLM ASX Announcement dated 22 July 2019 for full details.

Talisman Mining Ltd (ASX: TLM, **Talisman**) is pleased to announce the results from the recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program at its Lachlan Copper-Gold Project (**Lachlan Project**) in NSW. A total of 19 holes for 3,749 metres were completed targeting:

- Extensions to high-grade copper mineralisation and downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) anomalies at the Blind Calf lode;
- Interpreted parallel copper lodes in the immediate footwall to the main Blind Calf lode; and
- Further interpreted lodes to the northeast and southwest of the Blind Calf lode.

All assay results and DHEM survey data have now been received.

Drilling has increased the footprint of the known and interpreted high-grade core aspect of the Blind Calf-Dunbars copper lode system. Significant lift in the dip of several drill holes targeting the peripheral lodes in the wider Blind Calf area and the down plunge extension of the Blind Calf lode itself, resulted in some key areas remaining untested. Encouragingly, DHEM surveys completed in these partially ineffective holes identified off-hole conductors located in the original target position. These areas will be targeted as a part of the proposed next campaign of diamond drilling scheduled for the December 2019 quarter.

## Blind Calf Prospect

### *Blind Calf-Dunbars high-grade copper lode system*

RC drilling targeting the Blind Calf lode was aimed at testing a number of previously identified DHEM conductive plates in the interpreted high-grade core of the mineralised system and to test interpreted down-plunge extensions of mineralisation (*Table 1 and Table 2*).

*BCRC0028 and BCRC0029*

Hole BCRC0028 was the deeper of the two planned holes in the interpreted high-grade core of the mineralised system *(Figure 1 & Figure 2)* and intersected multiple narrower zones of copper mineralisation with one wider moderate grade intersection:

- **5m @ 1.14% Cu from 129m**

DHEM surveying of BCRC0028 was not possible due to the collapse of the hole preventing PVC casing and further interpretation is required.

Hole BCRC0029 intersected the high grade zone *(Figure 1 & Figure 2),* and returned a wide, high-grade intersection:

- **10m @ 4.32% Cu from 176m** including **4m @ 7.68% Cu from 180m**

The high-grade nature of the intersection is consistent with the interpreted high-grade core to the mineralisation. Importantly this hole intersected mineralisation approximately 50m down-plunge from previous high-grade intersections thereby extending the high-grade component (*Figure 2*).

A DHEM survey of BCRC0029 highlighted further off-hole conductors in the area (*Figure 2*).

As a result of this drilling the footprint of the known and interpreted high-grade core has been increased and future diamond drilling will be undertaken to focus on this important aspect of the Blind Calf-Dunbars high grade copper lode system.

*BCRC0019 and BCRC0022*

Holes BCRC0019 and BCRC0022 were planned to test interpreted down-plunge extensions of mineralisation. As a result of significant lift in the dip of both holes drilling passed over the top of the interpreted mineralisation and target position.

The shallower of the two holes (BCRC0019) did not intersect the Blind Calf lode and was estimated to be approximately 75m above the area targeted for testing.

BCRC0022 was also impacted by significant lift, however managed to clip the top of the mineralised envelope, returning an intersection of:

- **3m @ 0.59% Cu from 167m**

DHEM of BCRC0022 returned a moderate off-hole conductor closer to the original target position.

While the limited effectiveness of these drill holes is disappointing and will be addressed in future programs, the original down-plunge target positions remain untested and future diamond drilling will be undertaken to test these positions as well as the recently identified off-hole conductor (Figure 1).

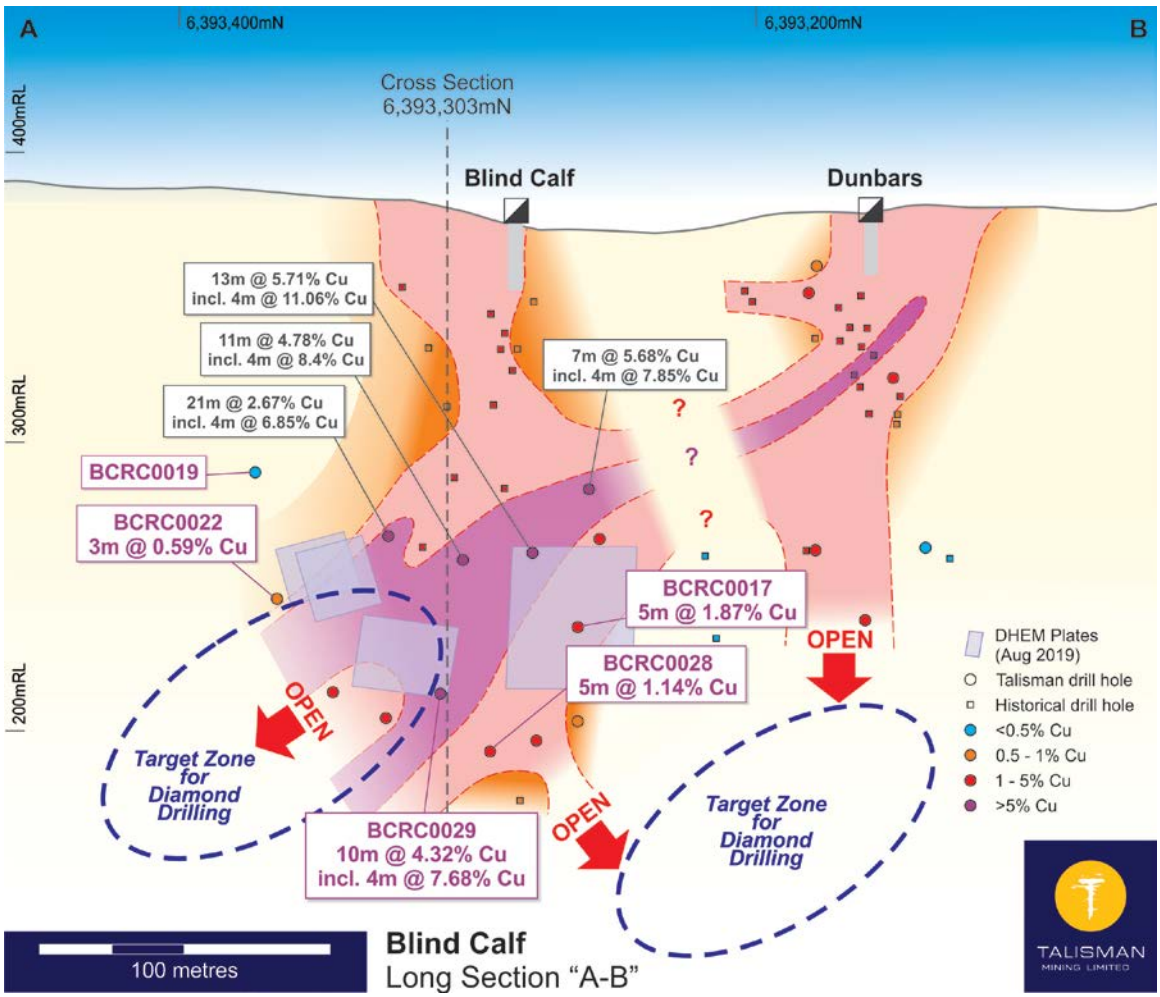



Figure 1: Blind Calf-Dunbars long section showing selected TLM[2] intersections, current DHEM anomalies and previously reported Talisman and historic drill holes.

[2] For full details of drill intersections, refer to Table 2

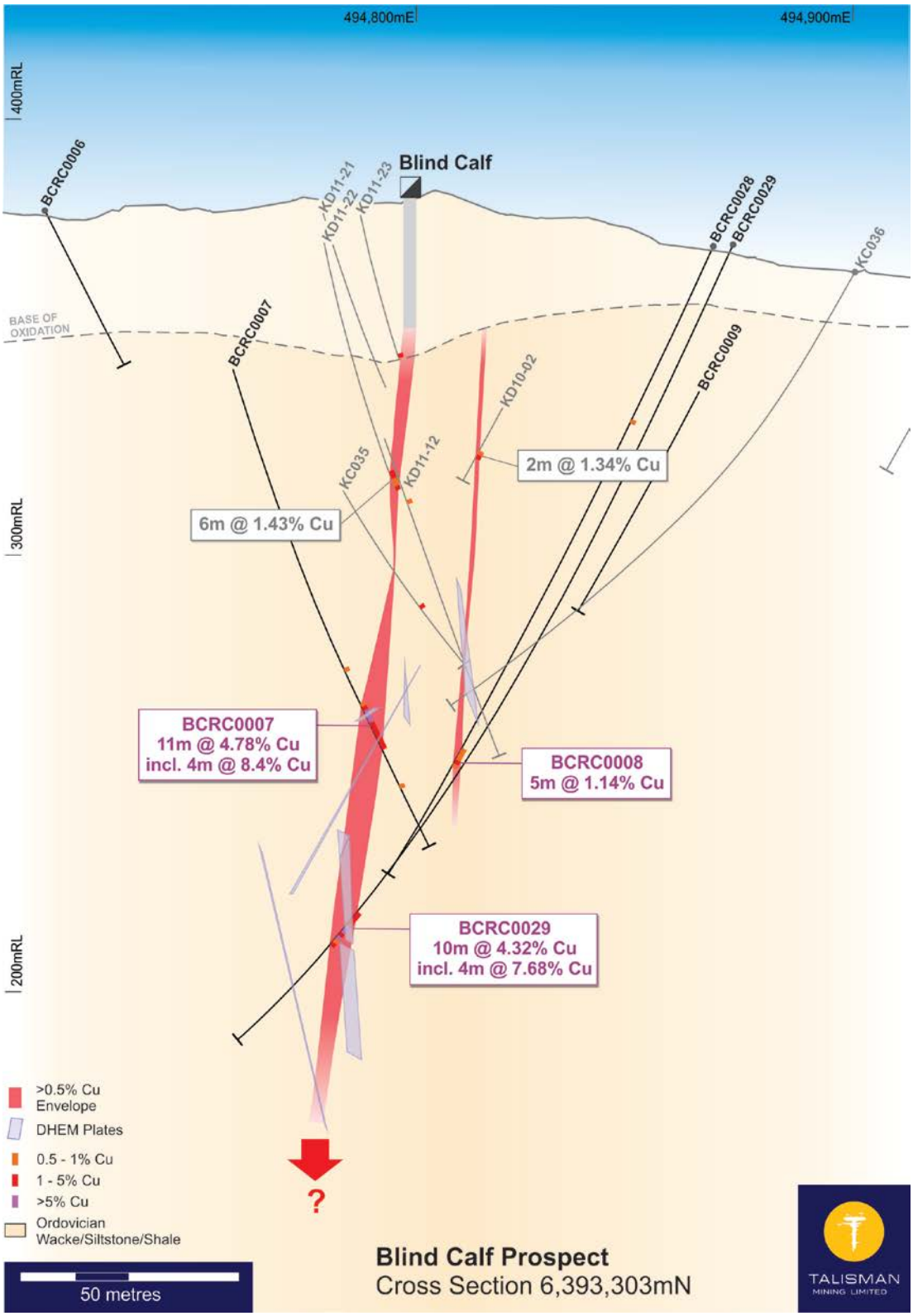



Figure 2: Blind Calf Drill section 6,393,303mN, showing recent, previously reported TLM[3] and historic[4] intersections, with simplified geology interpretation.

[3] Refer TLM ASX Announcements dated 5 July and 30 November 2018 for full details.

[4] Refer TLM ASX Announcement dated 26 February 2018 for full details.

### *Testing of New Targets identified in immediate vicinity of Blind Calf*

The majority of the RC drilling campaign was designed to test newly interpreted potential parallel lodes proximal to the Blind Calf-Dunbar copper lode system (*Figure 3*). These positions were identified as a result of a detailed mapping campaign undertaken by SRK Consulting earlier in the year and consist of a series of shear/vein structures with associated alteration orientated roughly parallel to the Blind Calf-Dunbar lode system, many of which had not been previously drill tested.

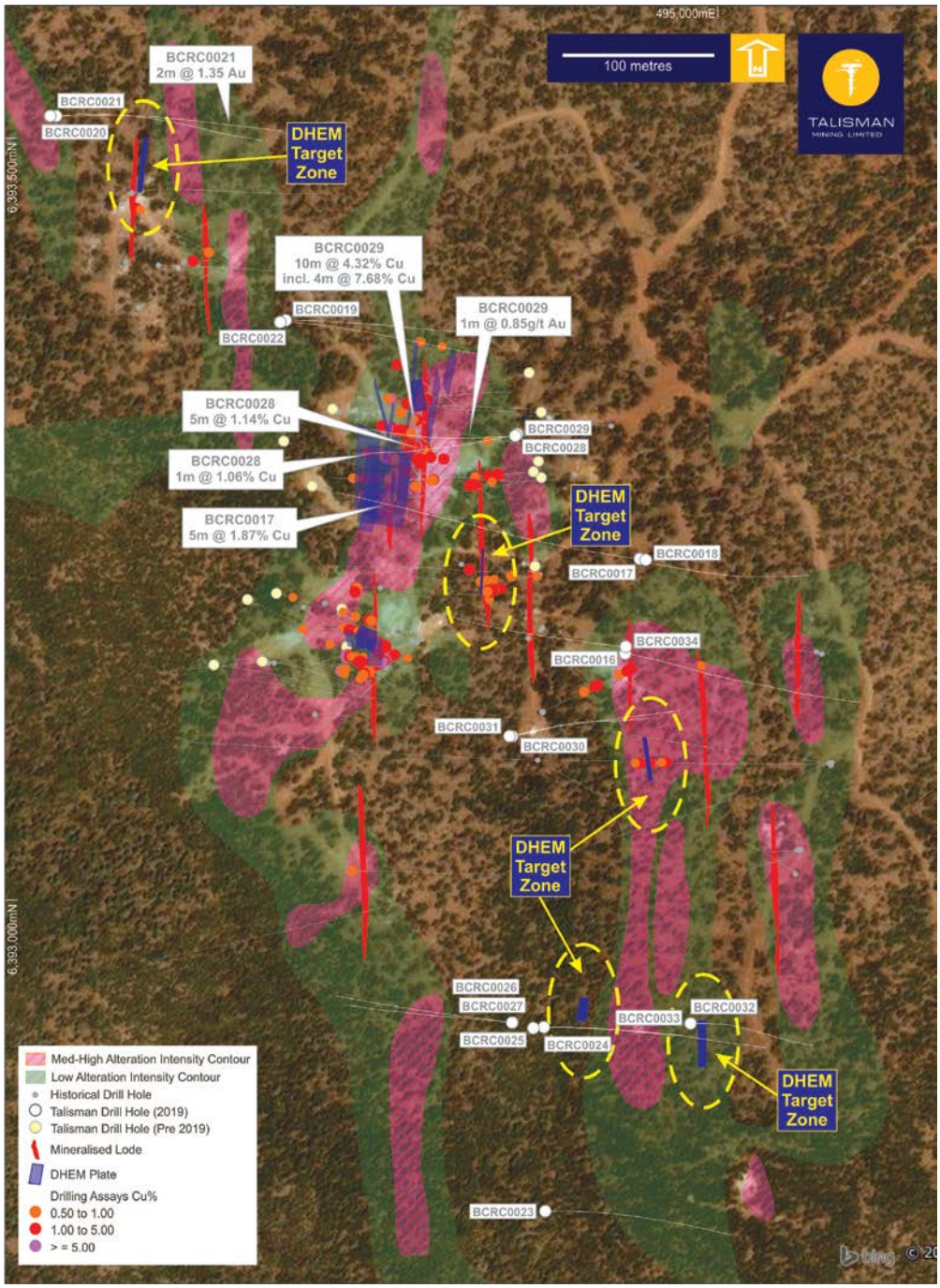



Figure 3: Blind Calf Prospect collar plan showing selected TLM[5] and historic intersections, highlighting new proximal drill-ready target areas.

[5] For full details of drill intersections, refer to Table 1 and Table 2.

The recent campaign of shallow RC drilling tested seven of these new target areas to a maximum depth of 250m. While results did not return any significant copper intersections (>0.5% Cu), assay results confirmed that the mapped and logged zones of shearing and alteration contained anomalously high copper grades (>0.1% Cu).

DHEM surveys were completed on most of the drill sections targeting the parallel lode systems. A total of five new DHEM conductive anomalies were identified from this survey at five separate potential lodes. All of these new target positions are untested and require additional drill testing.

Talisman is strongly encouraged by the elevated copper grades and logged sulphide occurrences associated with the interpreted lode structures, along with the presence of the new off-hole conductors.

### *Future testing of New Targets identified in immediate vicinity of Blind Calf*

The next phase of drilling at the Blind Calf Prospect will be diamond core drilling. The program will aim to test all of the DHEM conductors identified in the latest drilling, including the interpreted zones of mineralisation not effectively tested recently. Detailed planning has commenced with anticipated commencement of drilling in the December 2019 quarter.

In addition to this drilling, further detailed geological and structural mapping, geological and structural relogging of historic drill core and detailed litho-geochemical modelling will be undertaken to further enhance the understanding of the high-grade copper system identified to date. A pilot study involving detailed hyper-spectral analysis[6] of available drill cuttings from both recent Talisman and historic drill holes is also planned to assist with future targeting.

The aim of this work will be to provide detailed geological and structural information of the known mineralisation to assist in the development of a full 3D model for the high-grade copper mineralisation and assist with future drill targeting.

## Upcoming RC drill testing across Lachlan Project

### *Cumbine Prospect*

Follow-up RC drilling is planned at a strong untested magnetic anomaly at the Cumbine Prospect (*see ASX announcement 22 July 2019: Multiple new high-grade gold-in-soil drill targets identified at Lachlan Copper-Gold Project, NSW*). 3D modelling of new detailed geophysical data has identified a large untested target along strike from the previous drilling by Talisman which returned zones of brecciation and quartz veining interpreted as fault zones. These zones have higher elevations of gold (>0.5g/t Au), with one zone in CURC0003 returning 7m @ 1.95g/t Au from 109m including 1m @ 5.83g/t Au[7].

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (**DPIE**) approval is awaited for the proposed RC drill testing program anticipated to commence late September or early October 2019.

[6] Hyperspectral analysis or imagery aims to rapidly identify different mineral species and alteration assemblages in the scanned samples.

[7] Refer TLM ASX Announcement dated 20 November 2018 for full details.

### *High grade gold-in-soil drill targets*

First pass RC drill testing of geochemical anomalies identified by Talisman's regional geochemical sampling campaign earlier in 2019 identified multiple new high-grade gold-in-soil targets for RC drill testing (*see ASX announcement 22 July: Multiple new high-grade gold-in-soil drill targets identified at Lachlan-Copper-Gold-Project, NSW*) including:

- Twin parallel high-grade gold-in-soil anomalies at Melrose with a peak of +400ppb Au now extending over 2.3 kms.
- A large very high-grade gold-in-soil anomaly at the Harding's Prospect, extending over 1km with a peak of +500ppb Au.
- Gold-in-soil anomalies along the Mineral Hill corridor at Kaolin Shaft and Brooklyn.

Approval from DPIE is awaited for the proposed RC drill testing program with drilling of some or all of the targets anticipated to commence in late September or early October 2019.

## Other Work

The continued success of the Company's regional exploration programs validates Talisman's methodical approach and highlights the outstanding prospectivity of the Lachlan Project for the discovery of multiple mineralisation types and styles.

Following the completion of extensive regional geochemical sampling, magnetic survey, and prospecting activities, a full review of the previously highlighted targets across the Lachlan Project is underway. Once complete this updated snapshot will provide the basis for the next 6-12 months of exploration across the Lachlan Project, to follow-on from the first pass and follow-up drilling programs currently in the advanced planning stage.

### *Airborne magnetic Survey Data*

The processing of data captured during the extensive regional airborne magnetic survey is now complete and has been integrated with the publicly available NSW regional dataset to provide a continuous image across the tenement package (*Figure 4*). This updated data set will be utilised in future project wide targeting, along with more detailed prospect scale geological interpretations.

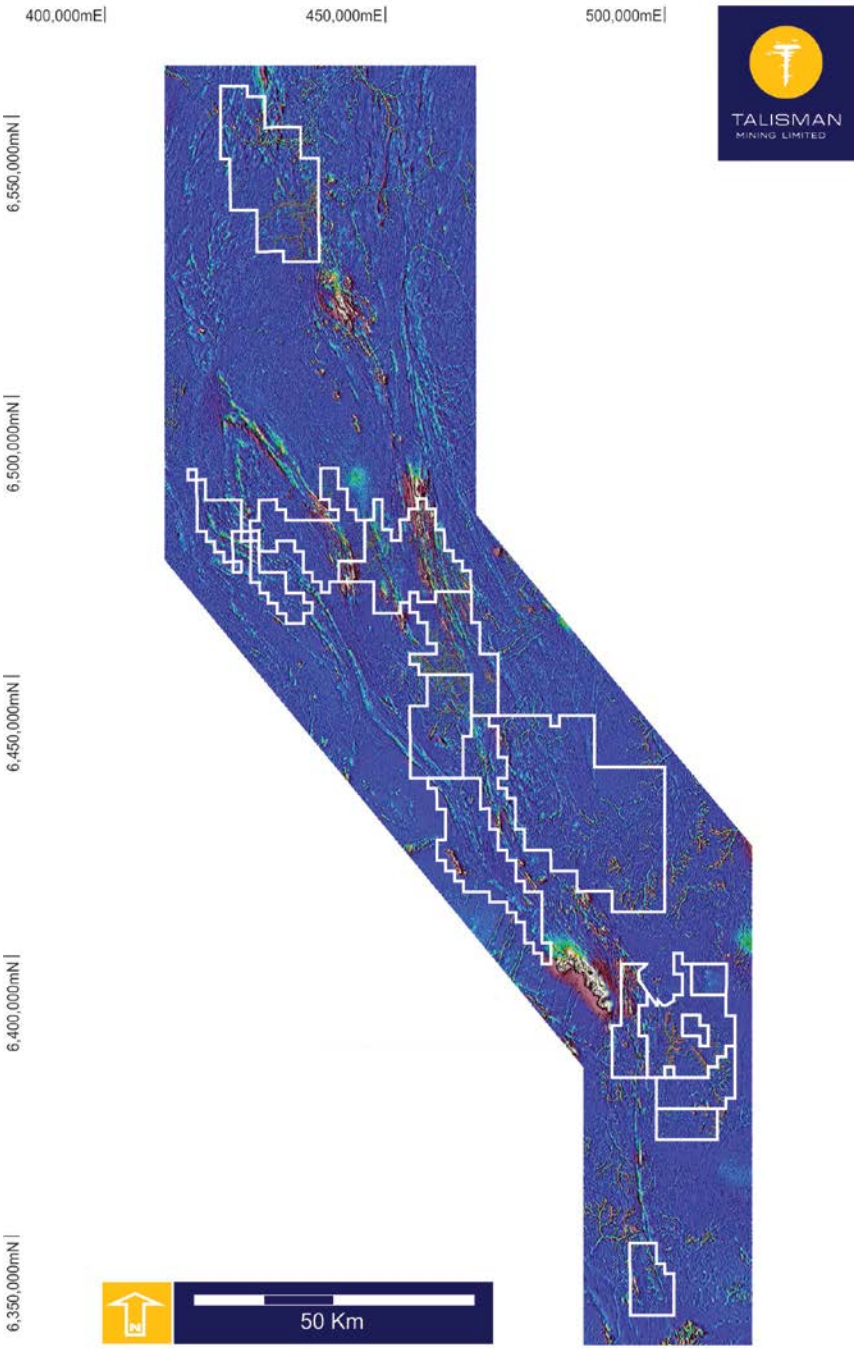



Figure 4: Lachlan Project TMI 1VD ESHADE magnetic image incorporating TLM survey data integrated with regional publicly available NSW regional data. Survey was flown on a nominal 50 line spacing and 40m height.

## Ends

For further information, please contact:

Dan Madden – Managing Director
on +61 8 9380 4230

Michael Vaughan (Media inquiries)
on +61 422 602 720

## About Talisman Mining

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX:TLM) is an Australian mineral development and exploration company. The Company's objective is to maximise value to shareholders through exploration, discovery and development or commercialisation of high value mineral resource opportunities in base and precious metals within Australia.

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

Talisman has also entered into a farm-in with privately-owned Lucknow Gold Limited in relation to the Lucknow Gold Project (EL6455) in New South Wales. The Lucknow Goldfield was discovered in 1851 and was one of the earliest goldfields to be mined commercially in Australia. Historic production records at the Project are incomplete, however in excess of 400,000 ounces of gold has reportedly been produced at grades of 100 to 200 g/t [8].Very little modern exploration has been completed outside of the existing mine workings and Talisman intends to undertake a program of geochemical surface sampling and mapping at the Project ahead of a drilling program to test for potential down plunge extensions of the high-grade gold ore shoots and repeat structures throughout the Project area.

The Sinclair Nickel Project is 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.

## 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.

[8] NSW DIGS report, First Annual Exploration Report EL5770, 2001 - R00030162

***Table 1: Drill-hole information summary, Lachlan Cu-Au Project***

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for RC drilling completed in July 2019

| *Hole ID* | Grid ID | Dip | Azimuth | East (m) | North (m) | RL (m) | Hole Type | Max Depth | Prospect | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BCRC0016* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 100$^0$ | *494,940* | *6,393,165* | *373* | *RC* | *202* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0017* | MGA94_Z55 | -50$^0$ | 277$^0$ | *494,949* | *6,393,223* | *363* | *RC* | *249* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0018* | MGA94_Z55 | -60$^0$ | 277$^0$ | *494,953* | *6,393,223* | *363* | *RC* | *250* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0019* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,722* | *6,393,379* | *388* | *RC* | *201* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0020* | MGA94_Z55 | -57$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,567* | *6,393,514* | *396* | *RC* | *209* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0021* | MGA94_Z55 | -63$^0$ | 270$^0$ | *494,564* | *6,393,513* | *396* | *RC* | *215* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0022* | MGA94_Z55 | -64$^0$ | 270$^0$ | *494,716* | *6,393,378* | *388* | *RC* | *221* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0023* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,888* | *6,392,800* | *372* | *RC* | *191* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0024* | MGA94_Z55 | -55$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,888* | *6,392,920* | *383* | *RC* | *215* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0025* | MGA94_Z55 | -65$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,883* | *6,392,920* | *383* | *RC* | *173* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0026* | MGA94_Z55 | -60$^0$ | 270$^0$ | *494,864* | *6,392,923* | *382* | *RC* | *209* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0027* | MGA94_Z55 | -70$^0$ | 274$^0$ | *494,867* | *6,392,922* | *383* | *RC* | *227* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0028* | MGA94_Z55 | -65$^0$ | 254$^0$ | *494,867* | *6,393,304* | *370* | *RC* | *221* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0029* | MGA94_Z55 | -66$^0$ | 264$^0$ | *494,872* | *6,393,306* | *371* | *RC* | *245* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0030* | MGA94_Z55 | -63$^0$ | 78$^0$ | *494,871* | *6,393,110* | *370* | *RC* | *167* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0031* | MGA94_Z55 | -68$^0$ | 78$^0$ | *494,865* | *6,393,109* | *370* | *RC* | *197* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0032* | MGA94_Z55 | -57$^0$ | 89$^0$ | *494,985* | *6,392,920* | *407* | *RC* | *35* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0033* | MGA94_Z55 | -68$^0$ | 90$^0$ | *494,979* | *6,392,919* | *407* | *RC* | *149* | Blind Calf | Complete |
| *BCRC0034* | MGA94_Z55 | -70$^0$ | 100$^0$ | *494,936* | *6,393,168* | *374* | *RC* | *173* | Blind Calf | Complete |

***Table 2: RC drill-hole assay intersections for the Blind Calf Cu-Au Prospect***

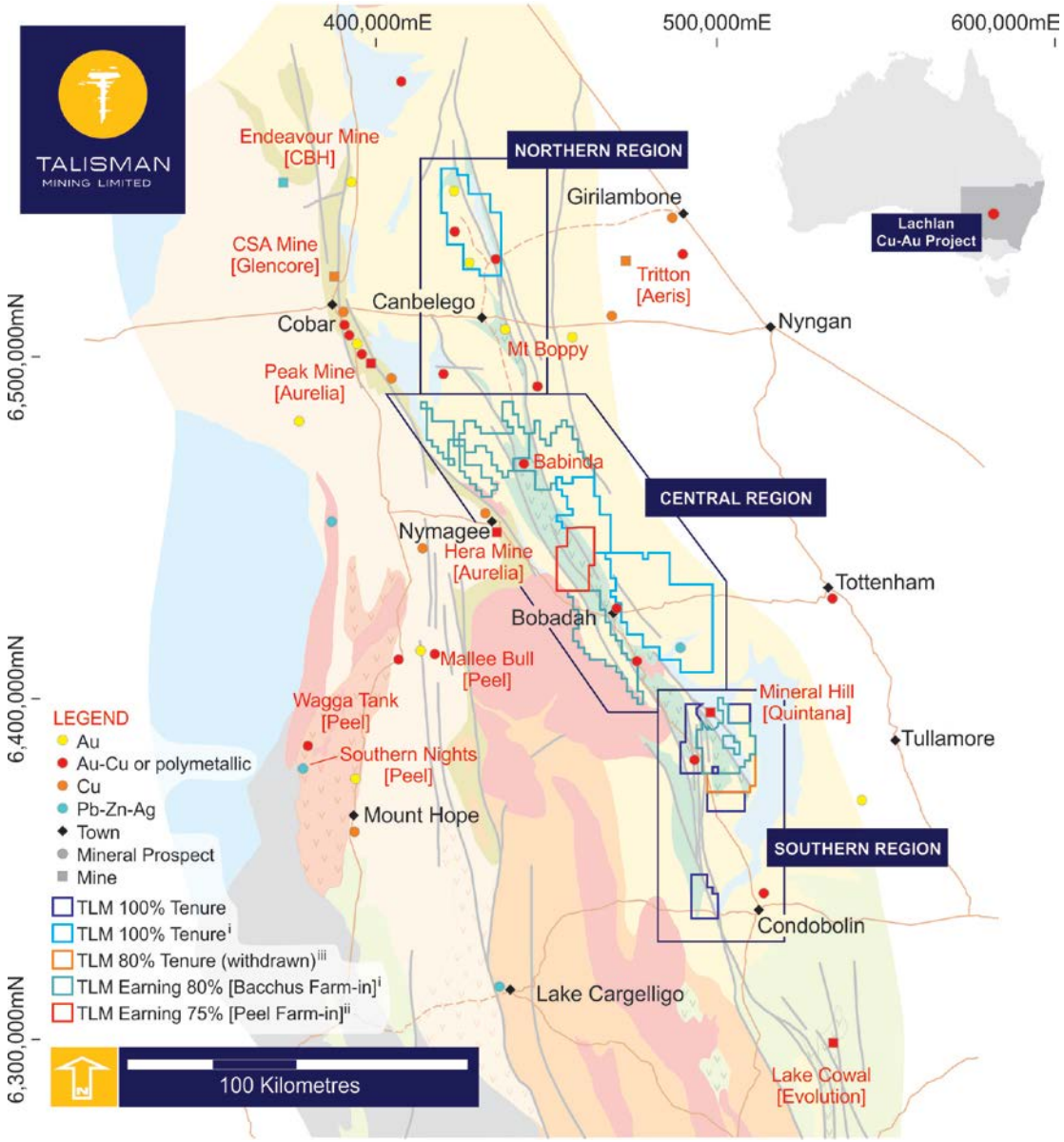
Details of the Lachlan Project, Blind Calf Prospect RC drilling intersections received to date by Talisman are provided below.

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

The listed intersections relating to the Lachlan Project, Blind Calf Prospect are reported as down hole intersections. True widths of the reported mineralisation are not known at this time.

| *Hole ID* | Depth From (m) | Depth To (m) | Interval (down-Hole) (m) | Cu (%) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BCRC0016* | 76 | 77 | 1 | 0.69 | 0.01 | Footwall Lode |
| *BCRC0017* | 220 | 225 | **5** | **1.87** | 0.05 | Footwall Lode |
| *BCRC0018* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0019* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0020* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0021* | 170 | 172 | **2** | 0.01 | **1.35** | Hill Top Lode |
| *BCRC0022* | 167 | 170 | 3 | 0.59 | 0.02 | Blind Calf - Extensions |
| | 189 | 190 | 1 | 0.56 | 0.10 | Blind Calf – Extensions |
| *BCRC0023* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0024* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0025* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0026* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0027* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0028* | 44 | 45 | 1 | 0.67 | 0.33 | Footwall Lode |
| | 129 | 134 | **5** | **1.14** | 0.06 | Blind Calf Lode |
| | 187 | 188 | 1 | 0.53 | 0.01 | Hanging wall Lode |
| | 197 | 197 | 1 | 0.74 | 0.01 | Hanging wall Lode |
| | 202 | 203 | **1** | **1.06** | 0.01 | Hanging wall Lode |
| *BCRC0029* | 94 | 95 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.85 | Blind Calf Lode |
| | **176** | **186** | **10** | **4.32** | 0.05 | Blind Calf Lode |
| *Inc.* | *180* | *184* | ***4*** | ***7.68*** | *0.09* | Blind Calf Lode |
| *BCRC0030* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0031* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0032* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0033* | No significant results | | | | | |
| *BCRC0034* | No significant results | | | | | |

## *Appendix 1*
## *Lachlan Copper- Gold Project tenure*




i. As previously announced to the ASX[9] , 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 an 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[10] , 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. Talisman and its subsidiary Haverford entered into a joint venture with Bacchus in relation to EL8814. Talisman and Haverford have given notice to withdraw from this joint venture and are progressing with the transfer of their joint venture interest to Bacchus. Haverford will continue to be the registered holder of EL8814 until this process has been completed.

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

10 Refer Talisman ASX announcement "AGM Presentation" 23 November 2017.

## *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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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.<br>• Sampling techniques employed at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project include<br>o auger bottom of hole sampling.<br>o Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or sampling scoop for composite samples<br>• Sampling is controlled by Talisman protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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<br>• RC drill sample recovery is generally high with sample recoveries and quality recorded in the database.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• QAQC protocols for all auger sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards.<br>• All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• All assays are required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines.<br>• All QAQC controls and measures were routinely reviewed.<br>• Laboratory checks (repeats) occurred at a frequency of 1 in 25.<br>• PXRF instrument Innovex Delta Gold is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base-metals in regolith geochemical auger samples.<br>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.<br>No PXRF results are reported |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intercepts have been verified by alternate company personnel<br>• Logging and sampling data is captured and imported using Ocris software.<br>• Assay data is downloaded directly from the PXRF machine, or uploaded directly from the CSV filed provided by the laboratory.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS. Saved data is downloaded directly into GIS mapping software<br>• Talisman RC drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. With final collar location surveys with sub-meter DGPS<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Auger sample spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project was nominally 300m x 50m.<br>• Drill spacing at the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project varies depending on requirements<br>• No mineral resource is being reported for the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Samples are transported to a field base camp and analyses for base metals via PXRF<br>• 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.*<br>• *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 currently comprises 12 granted exploration licences:<br>o EL8547, EL8571, EL8638, EL8657, EL8658 and EL8680 held by Bacchus Resources P/L ("Bacchus") with Haverford Holdings Pty Ltd ("Haverford"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining Limited, earning up to a 80% interest (Refer Talisman ASX announcement "Further NSW Gold and Base Metals Tenure Secured" 09 January 2018);<br>o EL8615, EL8659 and EL8677 held by Haverford with Bacchus entitled to receive a 20% interest (Refer Talisman ASX announcement "Further NSW Gold and Base Metals Tenure Secured" 09 January 2018);<br>o EL8414 held by Peel Mining Limited with Haverford earning up to a 75% interest (Refer Talisman ASX announcement "AGM Presentation" 23 November 2017); and<br>o EL8719 and EL 8718 held 100% by Haverford.<br>• There are no known Native Title Claims over the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:*<br>  • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*<br>  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar*<br>  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  • *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  • *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract* | • Relevant drill hole information relating to the Lachlan Copper - Gold Project is included in Table 1: *Drill-hole Information Summary, Lachlan Copper-Gold Project*; and Table 2: RC drill-hole assay intersections for the Lachlan Cu-Au Project:<br>• Historical drilling intercepts have been appropriately referenced to source information. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Significant intersections reported from the Lachlan Copper-Gold Project are based on greater than 0.5% Cu and may include up to 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 0.5% Cu.<br>• Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.<br>• All results reported in this document have been derived from 1m split samples.<br>• Length weighted intercepts are reported for mineralised intersections. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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<br>• 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| 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).*<br>• *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. |