Market Announcement

For Immediate Release

NEW Talisman GOLD MINES LIMITED

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RESULTS

New Talisman Gold Mines Limited

Responsible, Environmentally Sustainable Mining

ASX/NZX Code **NTL**

Commodity Exposure
GOLD and SILVER

Board and Management

Charbel Nader Chairman/Independent Director
Matthew Hill Chief Executive/ Managing Director
Murray McKee Independent Director
Murray Stevens Non Exec Director
Tony Haworth Independent Director
Jane Bell Company Secretary
Wayne Chowles Chief Operating Officer
Ash Clarke Chief Financial Officer

Capital Structure
Ordinary Shares at 20/03/2018
2,157m

Share Price
Share Price at 20/03/2018 (NZX) 1.6cps
Share Price at 20/03/2018 (ASX) 1.4cps

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **75kg of ore from the target areas of Mystery and Dubbo have been treated using Gravity Concentration and Flotation methods;**
- **Testwork shows that 94% and 93.6% gold is recoverable in the Dubbo and Mystery samples respectively using this process;**
- **Only environmentally benign reagents are used to achieve these recovery levels;**
- **Design of pilot plant is underway.**

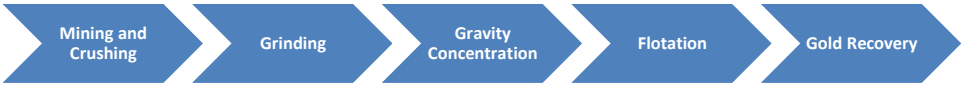
Testwork Overview

Gold at the Talisman Mine is hosted in three major quartz veins, namely, the Maria, Mystery and Crown/Welcome. Of these three the Maria vein is the major contributor containing approximately 91% of the mines 469,000 Oz AuEq Mineral Resource within the Dubbo, Bonanza and Woodstock Zones. The average grade of the resources in these zones is estimated at 22.0g/t, 23.6g/t and 6.3g/t AuEq respectively with some 313,000 Oz lying in the Dubbo Zone. (please see announcement of https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170905/pdf/43m2d5v2hnybjc.pdf) Exploration in this area has yielded some spectacular results, notably hole BM 37 which yielded 1.8 m @ 656g/t Au and 2080g/t Ag.

The Mystery Vein is a newly discovered vein that is highly prospective and a potentially significant contributor to the future of the mine.

The metallurgical testwork was designed to deliver reliable and repeatable results which will be used to inform engineering studies and cost estimates both for pilot testwork during the Bulk Sampling Project and to inform design in an updated Pre-Feasibility Study.

Testwork examined the processing path, post mining, as illustrated below:



There are four stages to the metalurgical process once ore has been mined and crushed to a suitable feed size:

1) Grinding of ore to a suitable size to liberate gold;
2) Recovery of free milling gold in a gravity concentrator
3) Flotation of the concentrator tails to recover additional gold
4) Final recovery of gold from concentrate

Three samples of 25kg each were collected and sent for testing. In the case of Mystery the sample was chipped from the face of the Mystery North drive. The Maria Vein sample was retrieved from an ore stockpile. The third sample was barren andesite which is the rock in which the veins are hosted and was sent for control purposes. Two samples, one from each vein system, were processed during the testwork regime.

Processing - Grinding

An important output from the testwork was to determine the optimal grind size to liberate gold contained in the ore. Grinding (or milling) of ore takes place in a ball mill and is the most expensive and energy intensive part of the process. The finer the grind size required the more energy and time is taken up. Two grind sizes were tested here with ore initially milled to p80 passing 106μm and again to p80 passing 53μm.

Processing – Gravity Concentration

The milled product was pulped to 50 % solids and the resultant pulp was subjected to gravity concentration via a Knelson Centrifugal Concentrator. The primary concentrate was upgraded via careful hand panning to provide final concentrate mass yield approaching that of operating Knelson installations. Final free gold concentrate (pan concentrate) was assayed via total fusion to eliminate sampling error and nugget effect. Secondary concentrate (pan tailing) and final tailings were dried, weighed and split for Au assay.

Results from this show that 61.3% of gold in Dubbo ore, and 81.9% of gold in Mystery ore can be recovered directly through this process.

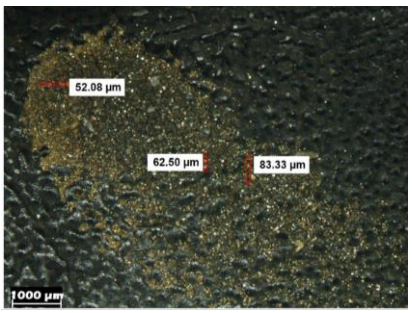
Processing – Flotation

Tailings from the gravity concentrator were pulped to 20% solids and subjected to single stage flotation with the addition of copper sulphate, sodium isobutyl and Dow 250 which are all environmentally benign reagents.

This process resulted in recovery of an additional 32.7% of gold from Dubbo ore and 11.7% from Mystery ore, yielding overall recoveries of **94% and 93.6%** respectively. Variance of recovery rates between the two grind sizes was insignificant. This is comparable to the recovery achieved from Talisman ore which has previously been treated using a cyanide leach process. Importantly, the gravity and flotation process will produce inert tailings with low sulphide levels.

Processing – Gold Recovery

On exit from the flotation tanks the concentrate can either be sold directly on the market or the gold recovered on a shaker table and smelted.

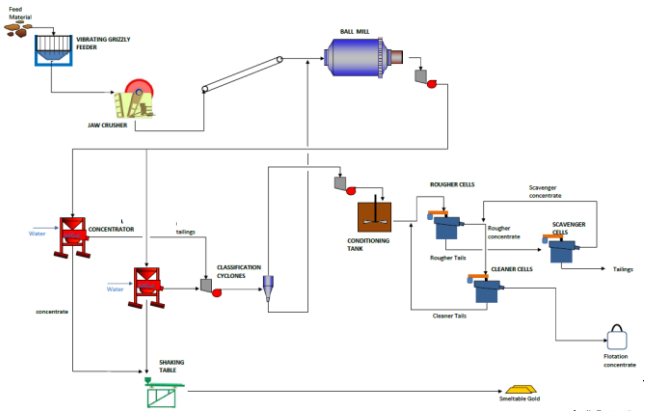


These results are very pleasing with recovery rates nearing those attained from similar tests involving cyanide leaching. Essentially this means that, following pilot testing, the company will be able to use only environmentally benign reagents for gold recovery which supports the company in its goal for the Talisman Mining operation to be a responsible, environmentally sustainable operation.

Chief operating officer and principal mining engineer Wayne Chowles said "The results of this testwork provides the necessary hard data with which to proceed with forward planning and takes us an important step closer to realizing the potential of this magnificent orebody"

Next Steps – Pilot Plant Design

Results from the testwork set out above will inform the design of a pilot plant layout which is expected to be similar to that set out in the process flow diagram alongside. It is expected that the plant will be modular and scaleable allowing components to be added as production volumes increase. Further information on this will be released to the market as it becomes available.



New Talisman CEO,Matthew Hill said " The completion of this testwork demonstrates the successful ability to extract high grade concentrate from the existing orebodies without the use of any hazardous chemicals. From a processing perspective this is about as clean and environmentally friendly for treatment of gold ore as it gets with natural rock being reused as backfill. This is a key milestone for the company and allows us to develop a saleable product without the need for external parties."

Matthew Hill

Chief Executive Officer

New Talisman Gold Mines Limited

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, exploration targets and mineral resources is based on information compiled by or supervised by Mr Murray Stevens and Mr Wayne Chowles. Mr Stevens is a consulting geologist and director of New Talisman Gold Mines Ltd, who is a corporate member of the AusIMM. Mr Stevens has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr Chowles is a Mining Engineer and member of the AusIMM. Mr Chowles is a full-time employee of New Talisman Gold Mines Limited, he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Both Mr Chowles and Mr Stevens consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on metallurgical testwork results is compiled from a report provided to the company by Peacock and Simpson, an ISO9001:2015 registered testwork facility specializing in gravity recovery methodology.

About New Talisman Gold Mines Ltd

New Talisman Gold is a dual listed (NZSX & ASX: NTL) with over 2250 shareholders who are mainly from Australia and New Zealand and has been listed since 1986. It is a leading New Zealand minerals development and exploration company with a mining permit encompassing the Talisman mine, one of New Zealand's historically most productive gold mines. The company has commenced prospecting and upgrading activities at the mine, and advance the exploration project and increase its considerable global exploration target into JORC 2012 resources.

Its gold properties near Paeroa in the Hauraki District of New Zealand are a granted mining permit, including New Zealand's highest-grade underground gold mine, a JORC 2012 compliant mineral resource of over 427,000 ounces au/eq at an average above 15 gt AU/eq and a JORC compliant reserve statement. The company owns 100% exploration permit Rahu, which lies along strike from the Talisman mine of which 80% was recently acquired from Newcrest Mining. The company will shortly commence exploration activities at Rahu.

Cautionary Statement for Public Release

Certain information contained in this public release may be deemed "forward-looking" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements and information relate to future performance and reflect the Company's expectations regarding execution of business strategy, business prospects and opportunities of New Talisman Gold Mines and its related subsidiaries. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements and information. They include, among others, the accuracy of mineral reserve and resource estimates and related assumptions and inherent operating risks. There are no assurances the Company can fulfil forward-looking statements and information. Such forward-looking statements and information are only predictions based on current information available to management as of the date that such predictions are made; actual events or results may differ materially as a result of risks facing the Company, some of which are beyond the Company's control. Although the Company believes that any forward-looking statements and information contained in this press release is based on reasonable assumptions, readers cannot be assured that actual outcomes or results will be consistent with such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. The information contained in this release is not investment or financial product advice.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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 (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples were taken from the face of the reef drive drives to an even depth representing a broad cut of the exposed vein over the full exposure.Sample size was generally 25kg and collected in bins by chipping out each sample with a by hand with cold chisels. The bins were cleaned between each sample to reduce chance of contamination. • To ensure representivity, care was taken to ensure equal-mass extraction along the entire channel.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable to this release
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.*	• Not applicable to this release
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.*	• Geological mapping, of structures, lithology and mineralization, was undertaken by experienced field geologists and senior geologists. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Samples were rotary split to ensure representivity. • Samples were crushed to 106micron before testing which is appropriate for the purpose. • Samples were split and assayed prior to testwork, results of testwork back calculated to check input grade.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All assays were conducted by Performance Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd, of Harare, Zimbabwe, which is a SANAS certified laboratory*. • * The South African National Accreditation System is recognised by the South African Government as the single National Accreditation Body that gives formal recognition that Laboratories, Certification Bodies, Inspection Bodies, Proficiency Testing Scheme Providers and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) test facilities are competent to carry out specific tasks.. This is a total assay technique and considered appropriate. ○
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.*	• A process of crushing, splitting and assaying a portion of the samples was used to verify the testwork protocol
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.*	• A levelling exercise was initially conducted in 8 Level for survey control with a datum established outside No8 Level. • All samples were surveyed to ensure proper XYZ control for modelling purposes. • .Grid system used historically was Mt Eden Circuit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• NTL used NZMG(1949) and converted all earlier data to this grid system. • Topographic and survey control is considered adequate for the purpose that the data is being used.
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.*	• Samples were taken specifically for Metallurgical testing and, as the support size is different, will not be included in the MRE database • NA • NA
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.*	• Sample was taken over the complete vein exposure to represent a production blast • NA
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by NTL personell, packed in site and transported directly to the transport company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• NA

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*	• The mine area is wholly owned by New Talisman Gold Mines Limited under Minerals Mining Permit 51326 which was granted on 03 December 2009 for a term of 25 years and expires on 02 December 2034. The permit area is 299.2 ha and lies within the Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park which is Crown land administered by the Department of Conservation. • The Company operates under an access arrangement with the Minister

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	area.	of Conservation with an authority to enter and operate. • In addition, the Company holds a resource consent issued by the District Council to carry out bulk sampling of up to 20,000 m^3 per annum. • Tenure is secure at time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Talisman permit area was held as a mining license by NZ Goldfields and predecessors from 1971 to 1992. During this time, they focused on small scale production from 8 level but also completed substantial surface and underground exploration in their own right. They had a number of joint venture partners during the term including, Homestake Mines, Cyprus Mines Corporation, ACM Minerals, and Waihi Gold. Cyprus Mines did the most extensive work driving around 300m further along 8 Level from historic workings and completing 51 drill holes. In 1991 NZ Goldfields went into voluntary liquidation and the mining license was bought by two former directors who formed a private company known as Southern Gold just prior to the mining license expiring.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Karangahake mineral deposit is a low-sulphidation epithermal gold silver vein system with an overall strike length of around 4km of which approx. 1.5km lies within the NTL mining permit. The deposit comprises several major veins, the most significant of which are the Maria Vein in which the Talisman Mine is developed and the Welcome-Crown Veins. Historic mining has exploited the deposit for around 1km along strike and up to 700m from surface outcrop to the deepest 16 level. Fluid inclusion studies suggest the current highest level of exposure has seen 300m of erosion from the paleosurface.

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*
		Not applicable to this release

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 (eg 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.*	Not applicable to this release
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable to this release
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.*	• Not applicable to this release
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.*	• Not applicable to this release
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.*	• Not applicable to this release
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further drill testing and channel sampling to increase the resource is planned. This will involve underground drilling and sampling drives

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	during the bulk sampling programme. This will be part of the feasibility programme that has been initiated with mine support and infrastructure being established currently.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Not applicable to this release
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Stevens has been involved with the project at several stages since 1992 and is familiar with surface geology, underground geology, historic core and NTL drill core. He managed the underground sampling programmes and geological modelling including the historic geology and sample data and is familiar with all aspects of the mine. • Mr Chowles has been the General Manager of operations since 2012 and is the author of the reserves statements and prefeasibility studies He is currently implementing the bulk sampling programme at the mine and is very familiar with all aspects of the project.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Not Applicable to this release
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Not applicable to this release
Estimation and	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade*	• Not Applicable to this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
modelling techniques	*values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not Applicable to this release
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• .Not Applicable to this release
Metallurgical factors or	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of*	• Detailed metallurgical studies to date show that expected recoveries are likely to equal or exceed 95%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The deposit is typical of the low sulphidation deposits in the Waihi Gold District which are by and large amenable to direct cyanidation, gravity separation of free gold and/or flotation concentrate cyanidation. • There is no evidence at this stage of any deleterious minerals that would impact on processing. • The testwork in this release serves to confirm these assumptions
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposit lies on DOC land under MP51326 granted to New Talisman Gold Mines Ltd. • Consents for bulk sampling up to 20,000m^3/annum have been granted for an initial 2 year period once bulk sampling commences. • The local authorities have consented small and large scale mining projects in the District over the last 25 years including NTL's Talisman project in 2013. • Provided the Company prepares sufficient environmental data to back up any development proposal it will be dealt with by the authorities on its merits.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Not applicable to this release
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Not applicable to this release
Audits or	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Not applicable to this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable to this release