BELL POTTER

Speculative
See key risks on page 2. Speculative securities may not be suitable for Retail clients.

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Talisman Mining Ltd (TLM)

It's a Monty that there's more resources

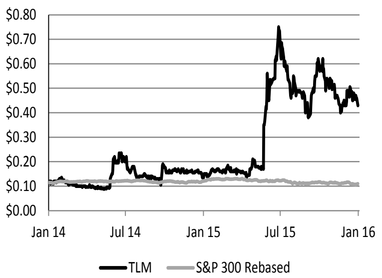
Recommendation
Buy (unchanged)
Price
$0.43
Valuation
$1.07 (previously $1.21)
Risk
Speculative

Expected Return	
Capital growth	**149%**
Dividend yield	**0%**
Total expected return	**149%**
Company Data & Ratios	
Enterprise value	**$53m**
Market cap	**$64m**
Issued capital	**148.6m**
Free float	**86%**
Avg. daily val. (52wk)	**$0.2m**
12 month price range	**$0.13 - $0.785**
GICS sector	**Materials**

Price Performance

	(1m)	(3m)	(12m)
Price (A$)	0.45	0.61	0.15
Absolute (%)	-4.4	-28.9	186.7
Rel market (%)	-1.8	-24.4	193.6

Absolute Price



SOURCE: IRESS

More extensive high grade bornite zone shows it's very real

The latest drilling results at the Monty Prospect in the Springfield Project in the Murchison of WA, which is a joint venture (JV) with Sandfire Resources (SFR, 70%), continues to deliver consistently high grade copper and gold results that confirm and potentially extend the size of the exceptionally high grade copper-gold mineralisation. The latest results include two more intersections of very high grade copper mineralisation containing bornite, showing that this mineralisation is considerably more extensive. Hole TLDD0061 intersected **25.8m (estimated 15.9m true thickness) at 24.1% Cu and 0.5g/t Au** from 299.0m down hole (including 14.9m at 36.7% Cu and 0.4g/t Au from 309.0m) and hole TLDD0036 intersected **9.6m (estimated 6.3m true thickness) at 14.0% Cu and 1.5g/t Au** from 292.3m down hole.

We now estimate this very high grade bornite-bearing sub zone contains about 105kt at a grade of about 29% Cu for 30.5kt of contained copper.

Reducing the backlog yields many other good drilling results

SFR greatly stepped up the drilling rate at Monty at the end of 2015 with four diamond rigs on double shifts to facilitate the accelerated resource definition drilling to enable it to meet its planned release of a maiden Resource estimate for Monty at the end of the March 2016 quarter. That led to a backlog of unprocessed holes awaiting sampling and assay, which has been reduced with the subsequent processing of the drill holes yielding the latest release of results. These contain numerous significant copper-gold intersections that have infilled and extended the massive sulphide mineralisation. With the level of drilling activity, however, further results remain pending.

Results confirm our Monty estimate and district potential

We retain our resource estimate for the Main Lense at Monty of 1.2 - 1.4Mt at an estimated grade of 11 – 12% copper but we continue to see upside potential to 1.6Mt from a number of aspects. These include the Upper Zone remaining open along strike in both directions; strike extensions to the south-west for the Flexure Zone; strike extensions to the north-east and south-east for the Lower Zone; mineralisation in other lenses in close proximity to the Main Lense; nearby zones such as Monty Deeps; and using a higher average density and greater dip extent than our conservative estimates.

Our estimate for Monty confirms to us that it is capable of becoming an extremely economically attractive mine that fully justifies priority development. With early stage development studies underway, we think Monty could be in production by 2017. **We continue to see great potential for other similar VMS deposits in the nearby area**.

Investment thesis – Speculative Buy, Valn. $1.07/sh (prev $1.21)

The latest results at Monty continue to show what an exceptionally high grade deposit it is and why its development should be fast-tracked, even at current copper prices. The latest results have filled in and extended its size while still leaving open many areas to be tested so we are very comfortable with our estimates of its potential size and value.

We have reduced our NPV-based and equity-diluted TLM valuation by a net 12% to $1.07/share from a modest upgrade to our Doolgunna valuation and a decrease in our Sinclair Project valuation from delaying the expected resumption/development of the Project until nickel prices recover. Speculative Buy retained.

Risks of investment

The key risks for resources investments include, but are not limited to:

- **Commodity price and currency volatility:** The relatively liquid nature of metal commodity markets such as for copper, nickel and gold and foreign currency markets such as trading in the value of the Australian dollar, expose them to potentially wide fluctuations in price, particularly during more difficult economic times or major world events. Associated with commodity price and currency volatility are potentially different commodity prices and foreign exchange rate outcomes to our forecasts.
- **Lack of exploration success:** The difficulty of exploring in the Murchison district is related to the fact that the region has variable outcrop and further complexity comes from the geologically disturbed nature of the Archaean bedrock that hosts various types of mineralisation. The rocks have suffered extensive structural dislocation (faulting, shearing and over-thrusting) and variable alteration and weathering and may contain greater than expected geological complexities that may be difficult to resolve without extensive drilling programs and may inhibit the definition of adequate resources and reserves.
- **Lack of funding:** Exploration companies generally don't have a revenue source and so they require periodic injections of funding to enable adequate exploration and related development activities to continue so they can develop their projects.
- **Mining and metallurgical issues:** The mining and metallurgy of the Sinclair nickel deposit is well understood from previously successful operations and it is expected other nickel mineralisation in the surrounding district will have similar mining and metallurgical properties. Adequate investigations and testwork needs to be done on these other occurrences of nickel to confirm their suitability for mining and processing. Similarly, while visual inspection of the high grade copper-gold mineralisation in massive sulphides discovered at Monty indicates it may be very similar to the ore successfully mined and processed at the nearby DeGrussa mine, detailed testwork is needed to demonstrate its suitability for mining and processing. Adverse mining and metallurgical characteristics may result from such detailed investigations that could lead to a need for more complicated and expensive mining and processing requirements.
- **Regulatory and social licence approvals:** While there are currently no indications that there may be any difficulties with progressing through the necessary regulatory and social licence approvals processes to enable a suitable mining operation to be re-established at Sinclair or established at new areas near Sinclair and at Doolgunna, prolonged delays can result from adverse environmental or other regulatory issues and from the need to progress Native Title negotiations in a very careful and sensitive manner. Various stages of the regulatory approvals process can sometimes suffer unforeseen delays related to changes in personnel involved or from the need to resolve differences in interpretations. There may be some tenements in which the company has an interest or may acquire an interest in future which may contain areas over which legitimate common law native title rights of Aboriginal Australians exist. If native title rights do exist, the ability of the company to gain access to such tenements (through obtaining the consent of any relevant landowner) or to progress from the exploration phase to the development and mining phases of operations may be affected.
- **Weather impacts:** Cost overruns or operational delays can be caused by severe weather events because site access may be restricted due to the unsealed nature of roads and airstrips in the remote regions in which the company operates.
- **Inappropriate acquisitions:** The acquisition of other assets can divert management effort from the current focus and may yield inadequate returns.

Results confirm Monty's exceptional grade

Ongoing drilling confirms Monty's development appeal

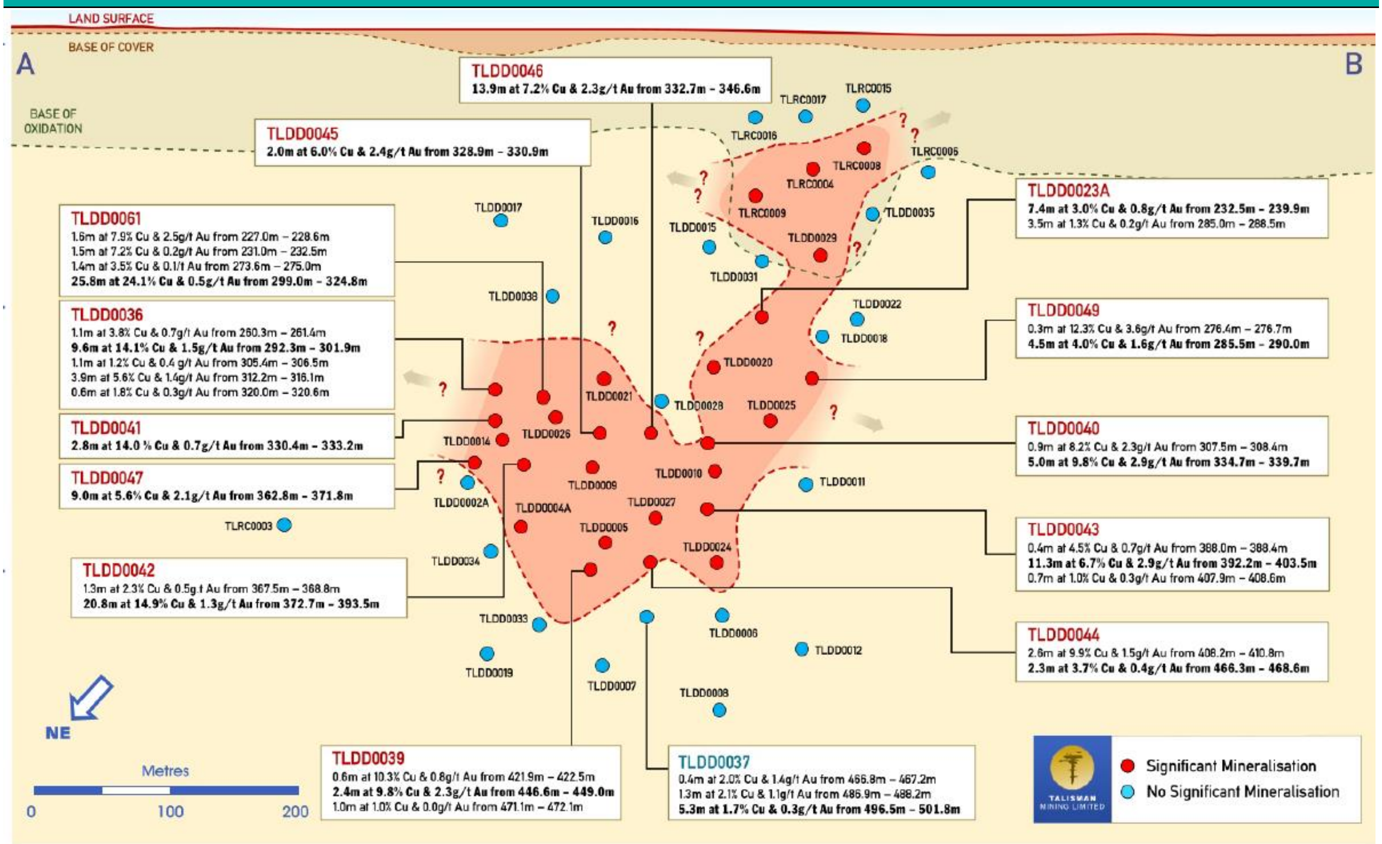
The latest drilling results at the Monty Prospect in the Springfield Project in the Murchison of WA, which is a joint venture (JV) with Sandfire Resources (SFR, 70% and Manager) and TLM (30% contributing), continue to deliver high grade copper and gold results (Figure 1). These results infill and extend the interpreted size of the very high grade copper-gold deposit overall and particularly the exceptionally high grade bornite-rich mineralisation.

Estimated size of bornite-rich sub zone more than doubles

The latest results include two more intersections of very high grade copper mineralisation containing bornite, showing that this mineralisation is considerably more extensive than previously assumed as it had only been intersected in one hole (TLDD0026) then. Hole TLDD0061 intersected **25.8m (estimated 15.9m true thickness) at 24.1% Cu and 0.5g/t Au** from 299.0m down hole (including 14.9m at 36.7% Cu and 0.4g/t Au from 309.0m) and hole TLDD0036 intersected **9.6m (estimated 6.3m true thickness) at 14.0% Cu and 1.5g/t Au** from 292.3m down hole. The bornite-rich sub zone seems to occur as a structurally thickened zone of secondary mineralisation that has been altered by the folding, faulting and hydrothermal alteration that has occurred. The bornite-rich mineralisation has now been intersected on two traverses of holes that are about 40m apart along strike and at vertical depths of 258 to 275 metres below surface.

We now estimate this bornite-bearing sub zone occurs in a block about 60m long, 30m wide and 13.7m thick with a density of 4.25gm/cm^3 containing about 105kt of ore grading about 29% Cu for 30.5kt of contained copper that is still open to north-east and south-east.

Figure 1 - Vertical long projection showing Monty Prospect drill hole pierce points at top of main lense intercepts, which are in bold



SOURCE: TALISMAN MINING

NOTE: INTERSECTIONS FROM NEW HOLES ARE SHOWN WITH ASSAYS (SIGNIFICANT MINERALISATION IS DEFINED AS ANY INTERSECTION OF AT LEAST 3.0M

ESTIMATED TRUE THICKNESS AND A COPPER GRADE OF AT LEAST 2.0%, INCLUSIVE OF NON-MINERALISED MATERIAL)

Implications of having a significant amount of potential DSO

The bornite-rich mineralisation potentially represents direct shipping ore (DSO). The presence of a significant amount of potential DSO gives the JV partners the opportunity to produce a premium product that can be sold separately and can have meaningful additional value compared with the outcome achieved from just mining and blending it with much lower grade material (of around 10%, that is still abnormally high copper grade material). We think it is likely that the JV partners will preferentially target the mine development at Monty to access the bornite-rich material as a priority. Provided a suitable mining method can be determined for the bornite-rich material, which may involve additional handling and costs in order to mine it separately and recover as much of it as possible, we believe the JV will probably try and do that. While mill capacity as such is not likely to be an issue, it does not make economic sense to mine the bornite-rich material as if it were the same as the other volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation so that in the process the grade of it is diluted and the recoveries of it through the processing plant result in potentially major losses to the tailings. If the bornite-rich material can be mined and sold in commercial amounts at close to its estimated potential grade of around 29% copper, and provided it doesn't have any major deleterious elements, that would represent a potentially superior outcome to treating it with other ore to produce a copper concentrate grading around 24% copper that potentially yields a lower return.

We would expect SFR will conduct appropriate studies into the mining and sale of a potential DSO product before committing to produce it. SFR has considerable recent experience of copper DSO from its initial mining at DeGrussa, which was a different situation to the current one as SFR was able to produce DSO from its initial open pit mining and then sell it while it continued development of the project and built the concentrator.

Other significant results show most intersections are high grade

The latest results include the following significant intersections from the Lower Zone:

- TLDD0040: **5.0m (estimated 1.8m true thickness) at 9.8% copper and 2.9g/t gold** from 334.7m down-hole;
- TLDD0042: **20.8m (estimated 16.9m true thickness) at 14.9% copper and 1.3g/t gold** from 372.7m down-hole;
- TLDD0043: **11.3m (estimated 4.9m true thickness) at 6.7% copper and 2.9g/t gold** from 392.2m down-hole; and
- TLDD0046: **13.9m (estimated 6.5m true thickness) at 7.2% copper and 2.3g/t gold** from 332.7m down-hole.

While the core processing and assaying backlog at Monty has been reduced, there is still some backlog of holes that are yet to be fully processed.

Drilling capacity being directed to Upper Zone at Monty

Drilling at the Springfield Project over the past six months or so has primarily been focused on the definition of the Lower Zone mineralisation at Monty. SFR is understood to have recently allocated one diamond drilling rig to undertake planned drill holes to evaluate the Upper Zone mineralisation at Monty. Previously, four RC holes have been successfully drilled into high grade mineralisation in the Upper Zone at Monty but the greater amount of information available from diamond drilling is now needed to assist with calculations of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate currently being carried out for Monty.

SFR reports other important intersections close to the reported significant ones

SFR defines a significant intersection at Monty as any intersection of at least 3m true thickness which has a grade of at least 2.0% copper, inclusive of non-mineralised material. SFR has reported other intersections that it does not regard as significant but which we think do have considerable importance because of the high grade nature of them and their potential proximity to the Main Lense, which includes:

- TLDD0036, which intersected **3.9m at 5.6% copper and 1.4g/t gold** from 312.2m down hole in which the true thickness is estimated to be 2.9m;
- TLDD0037 which intersected **5.3m at 1.7% copper and 0.3g/t gold** from 501.8m in which the true thickness is estimated to be 4.3m; and
- TLDD0044, which intersected **2.6m at 9.9% copper and 1.5g/t gold** from 408.2m down hole in which the true thickness is estimated to be 2.2m.

Flexure Zone is not a mineralisation void

Hole TLDD0023A intersected two zones of mineralisation in the interpreted position of the Flexure Zone, the more significant being **7.0m at 3.0% copper and 0.8% gold from 232.5m down hole** (estimated true width of 2.4m), showing it is not a mineralisation void.

Review of our estimate for the Resource at Monty

Our review of the latest drilling results leads us to confirm our previous estimate for the likely Resource at Monty being at the upper end of our range of **1.2 – 1.4Mt at grades between 11 – 12% copper**. Our estimate is based on weighted average copper grades and true thickness estimates for all the reported Main Lense intersections within the Monty deposit after allowances for mining dilution. Following the intersection of additional exceptionally high grade bornite-rich mineralisation, we have lifted our top cut to 25% copper. In re-affirming our estimated Resource for Monty, we remain convinced it will be developed as a matter of priority, which we believe could see the deposit in production by mid to late 2017.

Our estimate for the Monty resource is given in Table 1 below:

Table 1 - Summary of our Monty Resource estimate

	Ore	Average Grade		Contained Metals		Gross In-ground Value[1]	
Resource Type	**Mt**	**% Cu**	**g/t Au**	**Cu kt**	**Au koz**	**A$ M**	**A$/t**
Bornite zone	0.1	29.3%	0.5	31	2	195	1,861
Other main zone	1.3	10.3%	1.5	133	62	935	722
Total	**1.4**	**11.7%**	**1.4**	**164**	**64**	**1,131**	**808**

SOURCE: BELL POTTER SECURITIES ESTIMATES NOTE 1. GROSS VALUE BASED ON CU AT US4,355/T; AU AT US$1,100/OZ; ADN $US/$A = 0.693

The above estimate for the maiden Monty Resource solely relates to the Main Lense and is therefore not the ultimate Resource for the deposit. We believe our estimate for the maiden Resource is conservative due to multiple factors including the following:

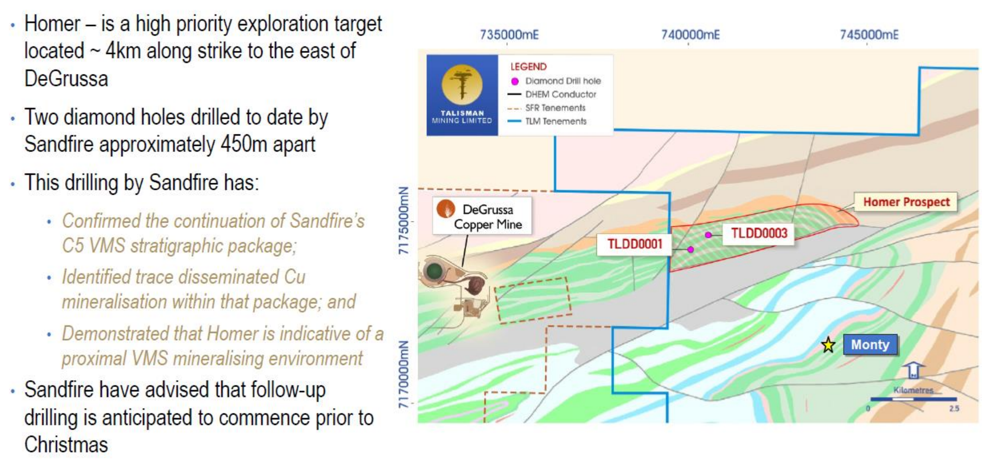
- The Upper Zone remains open along strike in both directions;
- The Flexure Zone is mineralised and remains open along strike to the south-west;
- The Lower Zone remains open along strike to the north-east and south-east;
- Collectively there is expected to be significant mineralisation in several of the many other subsidiary lenses that are in close proximity to the Main Lense;
- From potential mineralisation in other nearby significant zones such as Monty Deeps (which is a 70m thick exhalative package with low grade copper mineralisation); and
- Using a higher density and greater dip extent than our conservative estimates.

We estimate these factors collectively could add of the order of 0.2 to 0.5Mt at an average copper grade of about 5% to 7% for around 10 to 35kt of contained copper. Accordingly we remain comfortable with our current resource estimate and our upside estimate of 1.6Mt for the ultimate size of the Resource at Monty.

Homer gets some drilling attention but it's a big step-out

The Homer Prospect (Figure 2) is regarded as being a leading target in the Springfield Project from being directly along strike from the DeGrussa mine, but apart from two diamond holes (TLDD0001 and TLDD0003) drilled there over the past 17 months, it has had surprisingly little exploration attention. SFR has been planning to drill a series of drill holes into the Homer Trend for some time but so far it has only completed one hole – TLDD0068, an RC hole with a diamond tail - located 3.4km and 2.8km to the east-north-east of TLDD0001 and TLDD003 respectively. TLDD0068 targeted on a geochemical anomaly identified from historic TLM drilling. The hole intersected predominantly dolerite lithologies and failed to intersect the targeted DeGrussa C5 host horizon. No base metal sulphides were observed and assays are awaited.

Figure 2 - Map showing the geological setting of the Homer Prospect



SOURCE: TALSIMAN MINING

Regional exploration drilling to be stepped up (at last)

The discovery of the high grade Monty deposit within the Springfield Project dramatically increased the prospectivity of the Doolgunna district to host additional VMS deposits similar (and potentially even better) than Monty and DeGrussa. Since farming into the Springfield Project two years ago, SFR has devoted most of the drilling effort of its exploration programs to the Monty and Homer Prospects. The JV is now planning to broaden its exploration activities over the next few months to include drilling programs that are stepping further afield and actively targeting additional accumulations of VMS mineralisation along the 5km long Monty trend and also within the broader Springfield Project, which the JV partners believe remains extremely prospective for further discoveries.

Planned exploration activities include:

- Further drilling at the Homer Prospect;
- RC drilling to the north-east of Monty along the prospective Monty trend;
- RC drilling of geochemical anomalies at Monty South and in the Southern Volcanics;
- First pass drilling and assessment of the newly identified Monty Deeps area; and
- Infill aircore drilling at Monty South and first pass aircore drilling of a potential structural exploration target in the north-east of the Springfield Project.

Net 12% reduction in TLM valuation

We have revised our net present value (NPV) based valuations for TLM's interests in Monty and Sinclair along with the exploration prospectivity estimates used to value grass roots mineral exploration assets in determining our total valuation for TLM (Table 3). Our TLM valuation is equity diluted (Table 2) to take account of potential additional capital needs over the next few years (even though the company is currently well funded).

Well funded for most of 2016

With cash of $11.3m and no debt at 30 September 2015, we believe TLM remains adequately funded for the majority of its likely exploration commitments over the course of 2016. TLM received the first notification of a cash call for the Doolgunna JV that totalled $7.5m (100% basis – TLM share $2.3m) for the period from December 2015 to February 2016 inclusive, which covers the tail end of the Monty infill drilling and the regional exploration work planned. We have assumed that once the Monty infill drilling has been completed, expenditure at Monty will be at a lower rate over the remainder of FY16 as resource and development studies dominate. We estimate that total expenditure on the Doolgunna JV from March to June 2016 will be $7.5m, bringing the total expenditure under the recently formed JV to $15m of which TLM's share would be $4.5m.

We have assumed that TLM raises additional equity of about $10M (net) in FY17 to fund its 30% share of the Doolgunna Project JV in FY17. We have assumed TLM only expends modest amounts on the Sinclair Nickel Project over the next few years. We have assumed this additional capital (Table 2) will be raised at the current share price even though there could be favourable outcomes from the current exploration and evaluation drilling at Monty that may lead to a share price re-rating by the time that capital is actually sought.

Table 2 - Forecast additional equity to be raised by TLM in FY17

Year to June	2017e
Net amount to be raised[1] ($m)	10.0
Share price assumed ($)	0.43
Number of shares to be issued (m)	24.9
Total number of shares on issue at year end (m)	173.4

SOURCE: BELL POTTER SECURITIES

NOTE 1. AFTER CAPITAL RAISING COSTS

Valuations reduced from net of Doolgunna upgrade, Sinclair deferral

Our risk weighted valuation for TLM (Table 3) has decreased by 12% to $1.07 per share as a result of the net effect of our assuming a modest upgrade to our Doolgunna valuation that includes bringing forward initial Monty production to mid-2017 and that resumption/development of Sinclair is deferred until FY18 when nickel prices have recovered. These valuations have been used to determine an equity diluted valuation per share, which is diluted to account for potential additional shares issued in FY17 (Table 2).

Table 3 – Summary of NPV-based valuations of TLM

	$m	$ per share[1,2]
Exploration Assets – Doolgunna Project	138	0.79
- Sinclair Nickel Project	34	0.19
- Other	1	0.00
- Total	172	0.99
Administration	(8)	(0.04)
Net Cash, Additional Equity and Options[3]	22	0.12
Total Valuation	**186**	**1.07**

SOURCE: BELL POTTER SECURITIES ESTIMATES

NOTES: 1. MAY NOT ADD BECAUSE OF ROUNDING AND DILUTION EFFECTS.
2. BASED ON EQUITY DILUTED SHARE CAPITAL OF 174.5M SHARES
3. INCLUDES EXERCISE OF IN-THE-MONEY OPTIONS AND FORECAST OF ADDITIONAL EQUITY IN FY17.

Talisman Mining Ltd (TLM)

Company description

TLM will now have a 30% contributing interest in its Doolgunna Copper-Gold Project after the recent expenditure by its JV partner, SFR, has reached a level where it has now earnt a 70% interest in the Project. The Project is in the Murchison district of Western Australia and comprises three individual projects collectively covering about 350km^2 adjacent to SFR's DeGrussa copper-gold mine. TLM and SFR have now collectively spent over $35m on TLM's Doolgunna Copper-Gold Project over about the past five years. Drilling in the Springfield Project within the Doolgunna JV by SFR has discovered high grade copper-gold mineralisation in massive sulphides in a VMS setting at the Monty Prospect, where further drilling to evaluate the discovery and the surrounding area is continuing.

TLM also owns 100% of the Sinclair Nickel Project, which is also in the Murchison of Western Australia and which it purchased in early 2015. The Sinclair Project contains the recently well mothballed Sinclair nickel mine and associated treatment plant with infrastructure and extensive and highly prospective exploration tenements in the surrounding area. TLM recently carried out an initial exploration drilling program at Sinclair that discovered nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Delphi Prospect.

Investment Thesis – Speculative Buy, Valuation $1.07/sh (prev. $1.21/sh)

The latest results at Monty continue to show what an exceptionally high grade deposit it is and why its development should be fast-tracked, even at current copper prices. The latest results have filled in and extended its size while still leaving open many areas to be tested so we are very comfortable with our estimates of its potential size and value.

We have reduced our NPV-based and equity-diluted TLM valuation by a net 12% to $1.07/share from a modest upgrade to our Doolgunna valuation and a decrease in our Sinclair Project valuation from delaying the expected resumption/development of the Project until nickel prices recover. Speculative Buy retained.

Valuation

Our valuation of TLM is based on risked sum-of-the-parts DCF-based valuations for TLM's interests in the Monty and Sinclair projects (using a discount rate of 10%) plus an estimated valuation for TLM's other various exploration prospects.

Risks

The key risks for resources investments include, but are not limited to:

- **Commodity price and currency volatility:** The relatively liquid nature of metal commodity markets such as for copper, nickel and gold and foreign currency markets such as trading in the value of the Australian dollar, exposes them to potentially wide fluctuations in price, particularly during more difficult economic times or major world events. Associated with commodity price and currency volatility are potentially different commodity prices and foreign exchange rate outcomes to our forecasts.
- **Lack of exploration success:** The difficulty of exploring in the Murchison district is related to the fact that the region has variable outcrop and further complexity comes from the geologically disturbed nature of the Archaean bedrock that hosts various types of mineralisation. The rocks have suffered extensive structural dislocation (faulting, shearing and over-thrusting) and variable alteration and weathering and may contain

greater than expected geological complexities that may be difficult to resolve without extensive drilling programs and may inhibit the definition of adequate resources and reserves.

- **Lack of funding:** Exploration companies generally do not have a source of revenue and so they require periodic injections of funding to enable them to carry out adequate exploration and related development activities in order to continue to develop their projects.

- **Mining and metallurgical issues:** The mining and metallurgy of the Sinclair nickel deposit is well understood from previously successful operations and it is expected other nickel mineralisation in the surrounding district will have similar mining and metallurgical properties. Adequate investigations and testwork needs to be done on these other occurrences of nickel to confirm their suitability for mining and processing. Similarly, while visual inspection of the high grade copper-gold mineralisation in massive sulphides discovered at Monty indicates it may be very similar to the ore successfully mined and processed at the nearby DeGrussa mine, detailed testwork is needed to demonstrate its suitability for mining and processing. Adverse mining and metallurgical characteristics may result from such detailed investigations that could lead to a need for more complicated and expensive mining and processing requirements.
- **Regulatory and social licence approvals:** While there are currently no indications that there may be any difficulties with progressing through the necessary regulatory and social licence approvals processes to enable a suitable mining operation to be re-established at Sinclair or established at new areas near Sinclair and at Doolgunna, prolonged delays can result from adverse environmental or other regulatory issues and from the need to progress Native Title negotiations in a very careful and sensitive manner. Various stages of the regulatory approvals process can sometimes suffer unforeseen delays related to changes in personnel involved or from the need to resolve differences in interpretations. There may be some tenements in which the company has an interest or may acquire an interest in future which may contain areas over which legitimate common law native title rights of Aboriginal Australians exist. If native title rights do exist, the ability of the company to gain access to such tenements (through obtaining the consent of any relevant landowner) or to progress from the exploration phase to the development and mining phases of operations may be affected.
- **Weather impacts:** Cost overruns or operational delays can be caused by severe weather events because site access may be restricted due to the unsealed nature of roads and airstrips in the remote regions in which the company operates.
- **Inappropriate acquisitions:** The acquisition of other assets can divert management effort from the current focus and may yield inadequate returns.

Recommendation structure

Buy: Expect >15% total return on a 12 month view. For stocks regarded as 'Speculative' a return of >30% is expected.

Hold: Expect total return between -5% and 15% on a 12 month view

Sell: Expect <-5% total return on a 12 month view

Speculative Investments are either start-up enterprises with nil or only prospective operations or recently commenced operations with only forecast cash flows, or companies that have commenced operations or have been in operation for some time but have only forecast cash flows and/or a stressed balance sheet.

Such investments may carry an exceptionally high level of capital risk and volatility of returns.

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Lead Manager for the $8m placement in July 2015 and received fees for that service.

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