Topological superconductors are an essential component for topologically protected quantum computation and information processing. Although signatures of topological superconductivity have been reported in heterostructures, material realizations of intrinsic topological superconductors are rather rare. In my talk I will present scanning tunnelling spectroscopy measurements of the transition metal dichalcogenide $4\text{Hb-TaS}_2$, that interleaves superconducting $1\text{H-TaS}_2$ layers with strongly correlated $1\text{T-TaS}_2$ layers, showing spectroscopic evidence for the existence of topological surface superconductivity. These include edge modes running both along $1\text{H}$ layer terminations and under $1\text{T}$ layer terminations, where they separate between superconducting regions of distinct topological nature. We also observe signatures of zero-bias states in vortex cores. All boundary modes exhibit crystallographic anisotropy, which together with a finite in-gap density of states throughout the $1\text{H}$ layers allude to the presence of a topological nodal-point superconducting state. Our theoretical model attributes this phenomenology to an inter-orbital pairing channel that necessitates the combination of surface mirror symmetry breaking and strong interactions. I will describe the model and show its correspondence with the experimental data.