



Substantial Visible Gold in Early Drilling at Cachi

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 MARCH 2021

ASX Code: NPM

Shares on Issue

5.67 billion

Cash on Hand

\$2.0m

Market Capitalisation

A\$17m (at A\$0.003 per share)

Directors

Nick Mather (Non-Executive Chairman)
David Mason (Managing Director, CEO)
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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling progressing well at the Cachi Gold Project, testing several of the abundant high-priority targets.**
- **Since initial drilling of Vetas Cachi, two more targets have been drilled, Vetas North West and Morena, and Sofia is now underway.**
- **Gold is visible to the naked eye in various sections of the Morena drill core from surface to depths of over 200m and includes a sequence of veinlets 28m thick from 7m to 35m with a halo of argillic alteration in Hole CHD21-13.**
- **A previously unexplored precious metal system at the Cachi Gold Project is indicating it is highly fertile over a huge area and depth.**

NewPeak Metals Limited, (Company, NewPeak, ASX: NPM) is pleased to announce encouraging drill core observations including an abundance of visible Gold at Morena from the drilling program at the Cachi Gold Project in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina. NewPeak has identified several targets through surface exploration methods over a vast area of 47,000Ha with 6 high priority targets of 15 selected for drilling in the current program. These targets had not been drilled previously. NewPeak's aim is to discover and define a significant Gold deposit, and the Cachi Gold Project has the potential to hold a company making discovery.

Nick Mather, Chairman of the Board, comments: *"These observations of visible Gold and alteration at depth in Cachi indicate we are getting closer to realising a strongly mineralised system and could be on the verge of "discovery". Neighbouring large defined Gold resources have shown that it can take a fair amount of drilling to achieve discovery and we are confident with the progress to date."*

Maiden drilling recommenced last week following a hiatus due to rig availability. Drilling is progressing very well with new contractors Foraco Drilling, using a diamond drill rig. Fourteen holes have now been completed for a total of 1,744m. High priority targets, Vetas Cachi, Vetas North West and Morena have been drilled to date, with drilling at Sofia currently in progress.

Of particular note is the drill core at the Morena target where abundant visible Gold has been observed to the naked eye in sections of the drill core. The visible Gold is associated with hematitic veinlets

within a halo of argillic alteration, possibly due to mixing of meteoric ground water with mineralised magmatic fluids. This implies a direct link to the epithermal system rather than an effect of weathering. These veinlets showing visible Gold have been intersected in a 28m thick intersection from 7m to 35m in Hole CHD21-13 and in veinlets at over 200m depth in Hole CHD21-012 (See Figure 1, 2 and 3 below).

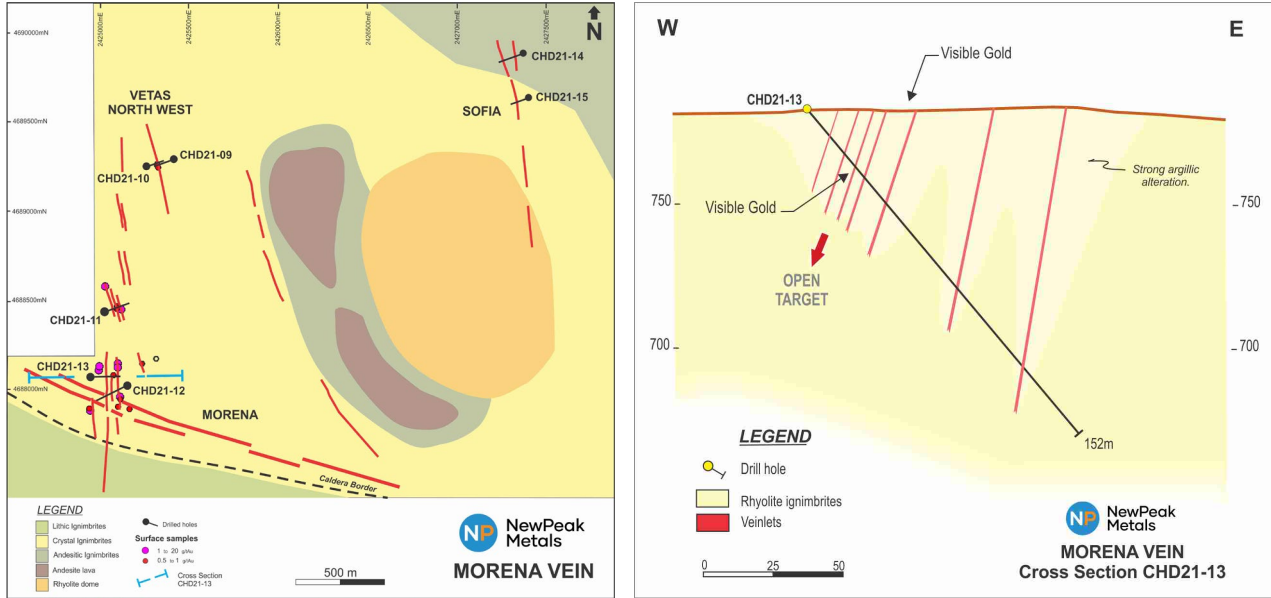


Figure 1: Morena and Vetás North West Targets Drill Location Plan and CHD21-13 cross section showing the veinlets and argillic alteration.

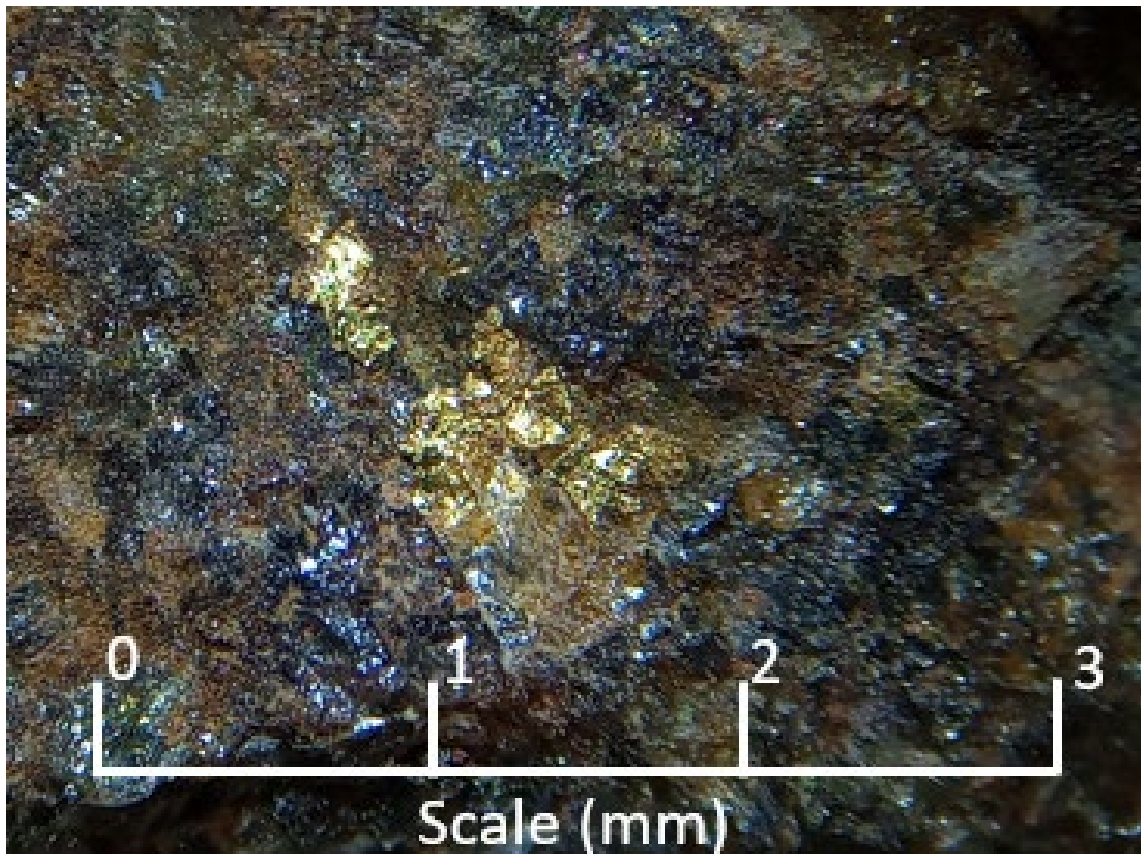


Figure 2: Visible Gold in veinlet revealed in drill core of CHD21-13 at high priority Morena Target.

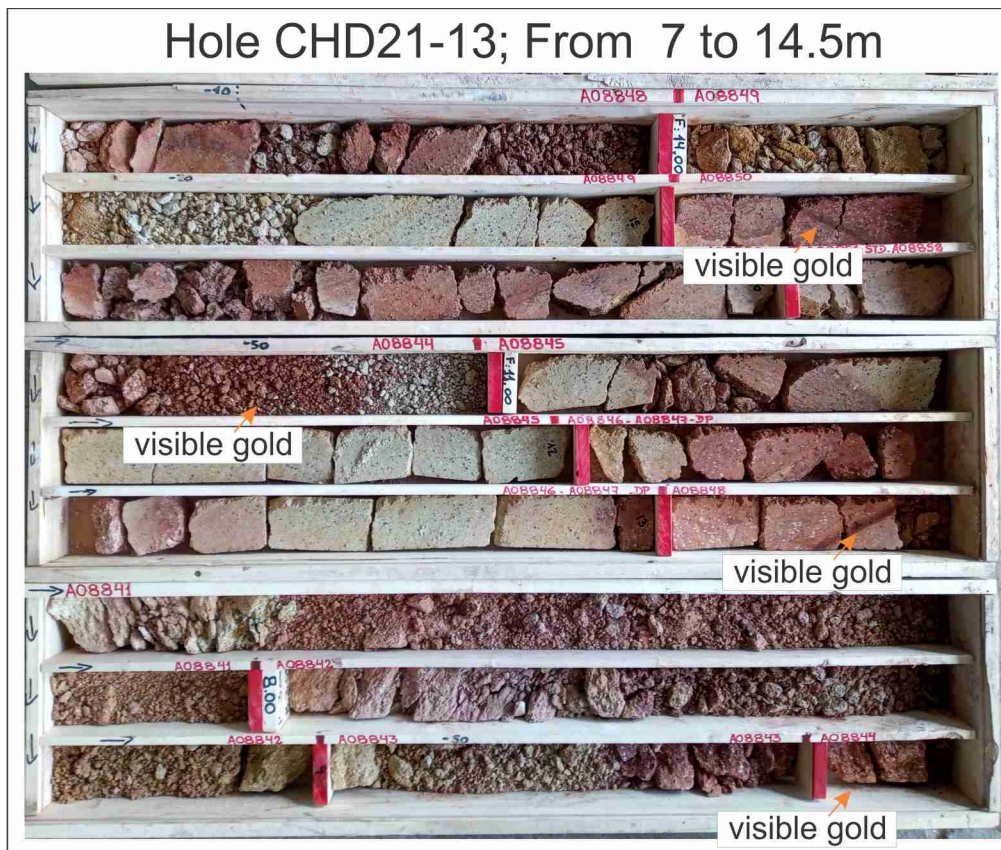


Figure 3: Hole CHD21-13 Crystal ignimbrite drill core with veinlets of variable frequency with associated visible Gold in various core sections.

Table 1: Cachi Drillhole Collars (drillholes CHD21-01 through 08 reported in ASX release 22 February 2021)

Hole ID	Target	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
CHD21-09	Vetas NW	4689289	2425341	-57	280	90
CHD21-10	Vetas NW	4689282	2425785	-60	55	47
CHD21-11	Vetas NW	4688460	2425063	-50	70	101
CHD21-12	Morena	4688041	2425108	-55	245	218
CHD21-13	Morena	4688110	2424958	-50	180	152
TOTAL						608

The Cachi Gold Project is underexplored and lies in a massive 10km diameter volcanic caldera structure. The current drilling program will test 6 high priority targets, which are summarised below. Initial drilling has been carried out to date at Vetas Cachi, Vetas NW and Morena, and underway for Sofia¹.

- **Vetas Cachi** is a Gold epithermal target, associated with multiple parallel vein-breccias developed in Caldera border faults. Recent drilling has confirmed the presence of a fertile system at depth, identifying a wide main breccia vein continuous to a depth of over 200m.
- **Vetas North West** has the highest silver grades in the Cachi property. This target gold bearing vein breccias and silicified structures hosted in siliceous tuff over a length 1.5km. Surface sampling has returned 1m @ 1.0g/t Gold and 434g/t Silver as well as 0.5m @ 3.7g/t Gold and 121g/t Silver.

¹ Results are previously reported from ASX Releases dated 14th December 2018 and 22nd November 2019.

- **Morena** is over 700m in length and comprises vein breccias with hematite and limonitic quartz fill within NW-SE trending silicified structures. Surface sampling from this area returned maximum Gold values of 3.6 g/t Gold and 46 g/t Silver.
- **Sofia** extends over 700m in length comprising NW vein structures exhibiting chalcedonic quartz bands and anomalous Gold values in the order of 0.2 g/t Gold.
- **Puma** presents as a 750m long east-west zone of abundant quartz float with some outcrop of sheeted veins and stockwork within a quartz porphyry rhyolite. A ferruginous sub-cropping structure returned results of 0.3 g/t Gold, 75 g/t Silver.
- **Patricia** is in a similar geological setting to Vetas NW and is identified by a strongly sheared NW striking zone in which a selective 10cm gossanous vein rock chip sample returned 0.5 g/t Gold and 111 g/t Silver.

The Cachi Project has the potential to deliver discoveries similar to others in this geological region such as Cerro Moro (Yamana), Cerro Negro (Newmont) and Cerro Vanguardia (AngloGold Ashanti). Discoveries at these projects were made after the systematic testing of numerous, variably mineralised vein bearing structures over time.

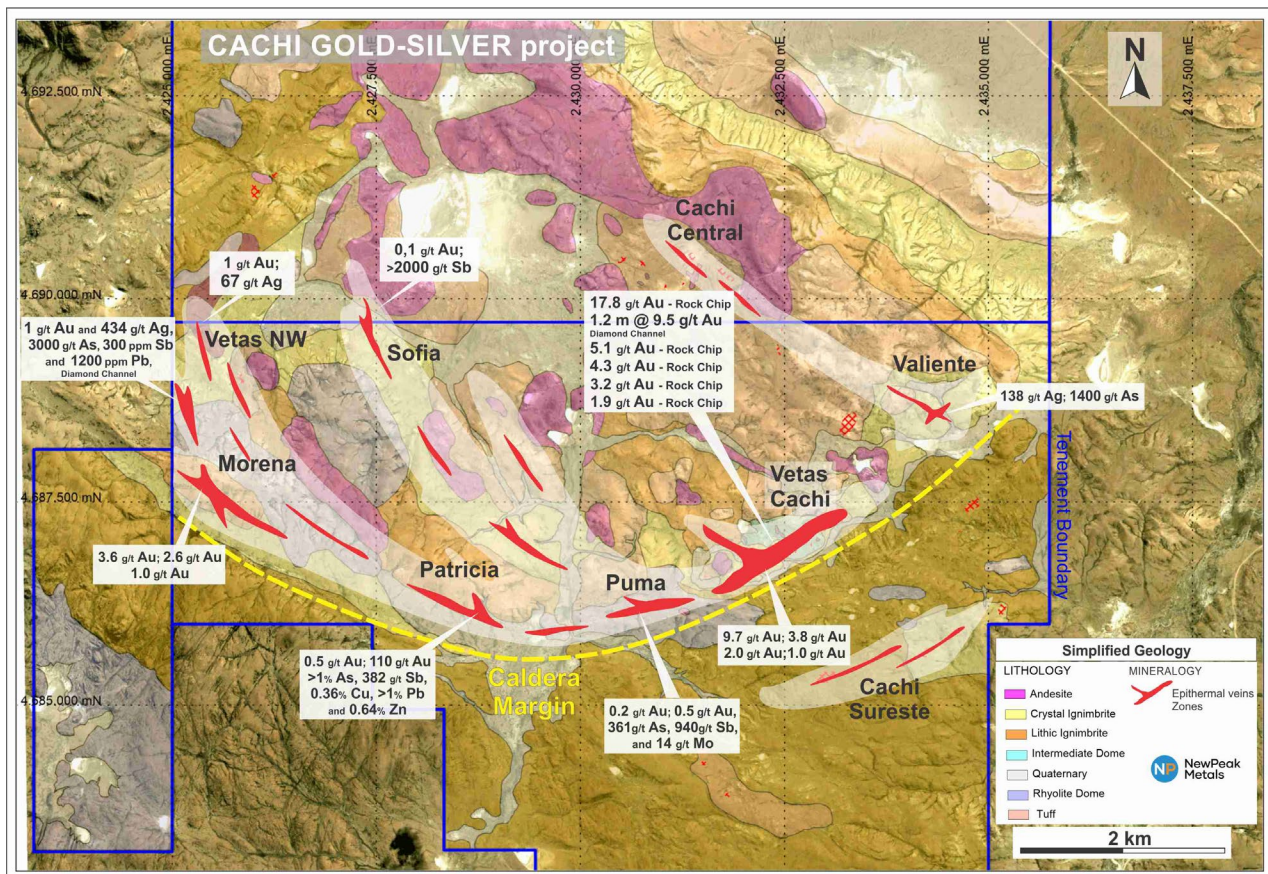


Figure 3: Cachi Gold Project with main targets identified.

This Announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information herein that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based information compiled by Mr Jason McNamara, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McNamara is a permanent employee of NewPeak Metals.

Mr McNamara has more than twenty five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits being reported and the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). This public report is issued with the prior written consent of the Competent Person(s) as to the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report relates to the current drilling program being undertaken on the Cachi Gold Project • A total of 14 drill holes utilising Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been completed to date, for a total of 1,744m at Cachi. • Holes have been drilled at angles ranging from 50 to 70 degrees to intersect the steeply dipping veins, mapped at surface. Mineralisation is believed to be controlled by steep broadly by north south or east-west structures depending on the target area. • Field procedures include routine multi-element measurement of the diamond core at intervals over selected locations downhole, using an Olympus Delta Innov-X, (model DP-4000-C). The portable XRF tool is routinely serviced, calibrated and checked against blanks/standards. These readings are indicative only and are used to aid the selection of samples for primary assaying in conjunction with geological logging and neighbouring results • The diamond drill core is of HQ size and has been cut longitudinally in half for sampling. Sampling is undertaken at predominantly 1m intervals with a range of 0.5m length to 3.0m length to accommodate changes in geology and mineralisation. • Sample intervals are taken only over mineralized intervals with 3-5m of unmineralised material also sampled above and below the interval. Potentially mineralised zones are visually identified by the presence of epithermal textures and alteration often associated with gold mineralisation. Pathfinder elements such as As, Pb, Cu, and Sb are also used where portable XRF data is available. • Sub-samples of ~2-3 kg are sent to the Alex Stewart Laboratories (ASL), Mendoza for assaying. To date, a total of 295 samples have been sent with sample preparation following standard ASL crushing and pulverization procedures. Samples have been submitted for analysis by a 30g Fire Assay and 4 acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. When required, due to the presence of visible/nuggety gold, screen fire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis is performed on selected samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling to date has been undertaken using diamond drilling HQ size. • Diamond drilling has been undertaken using HQ triple tube methods to maximise recovery. • To date no orientated core has been collected
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling by measuring the actual distance drilled for a drill run against the actual core recovered. This measurement is checked by a geologist or technician. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • No assessment has yet been undertaken on recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core is qualitatively geologically and quantitatively geotechnically, geochemically and structurally logged from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • All logging of diamond core includes the recording of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the interval important for defining the location of the drillhole within the mineralised system. • All drill core is photographed as both wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drill core is of HQ diameter. • Diamond holes are sampled by taking a representative ½ core split of the HQ diamond drill core. Drill core is cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws just to the side of a centre reference line so that the same part of the core is sent for analysis. • Sampling is nominally on 1m intervals but is varied to account for lithological, alteration and mineralization contacts with minimum lengths of 0.5m and maximum lengths of 1.5m desired. 2-3m sample lengths are enlisted through areas of generally unmineralised or barren lithologies. • No sample size analysis has been undertaken however the sample volume provided by ½ core split of the HQ diamond core drilling methods are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sampled.</i></p>	<p>considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core duplicates have been taken in the field by splitting the sampled ½ core to provide 2 x ¼ core samples at specified intervals.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying of selected core locations in the field is undertaken by a portable XRF instrument: Olympus Delta Innov-X, (model DP-4000-C) using a reading time of 90 seconds per reading with 2 readings per sample. Sample preparation, Au and multi-element analysis work is undertaken at Alex Stewart Laboratories (ASL), Mendoza. The laboratory preparation and analysis methods below are for all samples submitted to ASL by NewPeak and are considered appropriate determination of the economic minerals and styles of mineralisation defined at Cachi. Sample preparation and analysis was undertaken using the following process; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crush entire sample nominal >80% passing 2mm Ring pulverization of 600gram split sample to 95% <106µm Fires Assay was undertaken using method Au4-30, a 30g fire assay with an AA finish Multi-element analysis was undertaken using ICP-MA-39; a 39 element determination using a 4 acid digest with ICP-OES determination. Quality control samples consisted of crush duplicates (1:20), pulp blanks (1:40) and commercial certified reference materials (CRM) (1:20) All QC results are checked by a competent geologist prior to assays being used Performance of CRMs for the monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the assay results received from ASL have been reviewed. To date the performance of standards has been acceptable with all standards within 2 standard deviation performance gates The performance of the pulp blanks have been high with no evidence of cross contamination identified Field duplicates have also shown good repeatability falling within 10% tolerance levels for samples returning grades above 0.1g/t Au ASL also undertake internal QC checks to monitor performance. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>at this stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intersections are reviewed by a senior geologist. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this early stage of the project. • Logging is undertaken directly into MX Deposit, a SQL cloud-based database system via a mobile logging app. Validation rules are present in the mobile logging app to check data during the input process. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected. Assays are imported directly into the MX Deposit database without manipulation. • For the purposes of calculating significant intercepts, assay values which return a below detection limit results, are assigned a value 0.5 x LTD limit value. Where the assay value is returned as insufficient or no sample then the assay value is set to absent.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the planned drill collars providing an accuracy of +/-5m. On completion of the drill season, hole collars will be surveyed using a DGPS • Down-hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractor using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC™ downhole survey tool which provides the hole inclination and azimuth relative to magnetic north. Measurements are taken every 50m to track drillhole progress. • Drill hole collar locations are reported in Campo Inchauspe / Argentina 2 grid system • The topography has been generated by Geofísica Argentina S.A. Digital Elevation Model and is considered to be of suitable accuracy and provide suitable control for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of the majority of targets represents first pass testing of targets and are probing (1-2 drill holes) in nature, as such no spacing is relevant. This is considered appropriate for the nature of this work. • Drillhole spacing at Vetás Cachi ranges from 100m to 250m between sections with variable separation on section. • Intersections, when reported, are interval weighted average composites of smaller sample intervals as is standard practice.

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this early stage the nature and controls of mineralisation at depth are not yet well understood Drill holes are drilled as close to perpendicular to the mineralisation trends identified by surface mapping Ongoing assessment of the appropriateness of drilling orientation is undertaken as more information becomes available and the controls of mineralisation are better understood.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody is managed by company personnel. All drill core is brought to a secure core processing facility on a daily basis. Samples are assigned a unique sample number Core samples are then delivered in Alex Stewart laboratory in Perito Moreno town, Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this early stage no formal external audit has yet been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cachi Gold Project lies within the Santa Cruz Province of Argentina and is covered by the Cachi Norte, Cachi and Sierra Morena Sur tenements with id numbers; 437.209/TCE/17, 431.870/CL/15 and 401.671/MS/07 respectively. NewPeak has an Exploration and Option Agreement to acquire up to 95% of the Cachi Project with vendor Tres Cerros Exploraciones SRL. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has previously been undertaken on the Vetaz North West target by other parties. De Grey Mining undertook drilling of 4 holes from 2012-2013 for a total of 991m, in areas adjacent to Morena, targeting surface geochemical anomalies and geophysical anomalies. The drilling encountered what was described as polymetallic epithermal style mineralisation. Tres Cerros Exploraciones carried out 139 rock chips samples. NewPeak Metals (formally Dark Horse Resources) has undertaken 709 rock chips samples well as surface mapping over the lease.

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Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is that of a caldera complex developed in the older volcanic rocks of the Chon Aike Formation. Within the caldera there is a felsic volcanic center filled with younger volcanic rocks and rhyolite domes of the La Matilde Formation. The precious metal mineralization, in many of the Santa Cruz mines, has been dated to this onset of the La Matilde volcanic event. The particular geological setting of Cachi Gold Project, is due to a specific sequence of volcanic intrusions, which has brought the precious metal, mineralized fluids into the system.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XRF results, when reported, are indicative and represent the analysis at a specific location on the core. No top-cuts or cut-offs have been applied to these results. • Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages with no top cut applied on the reporting of grades • Only those intervals deemed to be significant and are report. Significant intersections are calculated for grades above 0.1g/t Au, greater than 2m (or 1m greater than 0.2g/t) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.1g/t. • No metal equivalent calculations have been reported
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across the targets, multiple styles of mineralisation appear to be present with some steeply dipping structures identified. Drill holes have been drilled

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mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<p>at an angle to intersect steep structures and veins, mapped at surface. At this stage mineralisation is believed to be controlled by broadly north-south or east-west structures. Further work to understand the geometry of the mineralisation is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results, when reported, are as downhole lengths only.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figures in the body of text for drill hole locations and sectional views.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results are reported in this release
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface mapping has been undertaken over the lease area • Magnetometer survey has been taken over the main targets • At Vetas Cachi, A 3 line, 2135m IP survey has previously been completed over the main target Vetas Cachi. • At Morena, ground geophysical surveys have been undertaken in 2013 by Quantec
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full assessment of the completed drilling program is the primary focus with follow-up drilling planned pending results. • The Cachi project contains numerous high quality target, which are as yet, untested. These targets are the focus of the current reconnaissance drill testing.