

Cap Burn West Block Gold Drilling Program Completed in NZ

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 APRIL 2021

ASX Code: NPM

FRA Code: NPM

Shares on Issue

5.67 Billion

Cash on Hand

\$1.6m

Market Capitalisation

A\$14m

Directors

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **At the Otago Cap Burn Gold Project in New Zealand, 5 diamond drill holes have been completed on the West Block.**
- **Multiple anomalous Arsenic (>100ppm) zones with point values over 3,100ppm Arsenic, identified in diamond drill core using a portable XRF, indicates the potential for Gold mineralisation associated with steep structures.**
- **The drilling program was designed to test the Gold potential associated with multiple east-west striking surface soil Arsenic anomalies each over 1,000m long.**
- **Drilling will now recommence in the Cap Burn East Block.**

NewPeak Metals Limited, (Company, NewPeak, ASX:NPM) is pleased to provide an update on the progress of the drilling being undertaken on the Cap Burn Gold Project in the Otago District of New Zealand. Five (5) diamond drill holes for 750m have been completed with multiple anomalous Arsenic zones intersected. The program was designed to test multiple east-west striking surface soil arsenic anomalies, delineated during surface exploration of the Cap Burn West area.

Commenting on the progress of drilling, NewPeak Managing Director David Mason said; *"The drilling program at Cap Burn was designed to test the Gold potential associated with multiple Arsenic anomalies in the surface soil. We are excited to have encountered elevated levels of Arsenic at depth, in numerous zones, given that is a common feature of Gold deposits along the Otago Schist Belt. The drilling provides us with a greater understanding of the style of mineralisation present in this zone as well as indicating the potential for a larger mineralising structure in the area. We anticipate assay results which will assist in understanding these characteristics even further."*

Key Indicators of Cap Burn West Block Mineralisation

Surface mapping and sampling indicates that the mineralisation identified on the Cap Burn West Block is likely to be typical of that found in the brittle rock fracture lodes arising after rock metamorphism in the texture IV schist. Soil sampling to date has identified anomalous Gold, Arsenic and Antimony in three dominantly east-west trending linear zones each at least 1,000m long. Surface mapping and rock chip sampling shows Gold to be associated with silicified schist breccias.

Cap Burn West Block Drilling Program

The drilling program undertaken on the West Block was designed to test the continuity of the surface mineralisation at depth and to confirm if mineralisation was hosted in steeply dipping structures as mapping suggests or if mineralisation has travelled through the schist parallel to the plane of foliation. Holes were drilled at an angle of 50 degrees to the South to test both possibilities.

A total of five (5) holes for 750m were completed on the Cap Burn West Block (See **Figure 1&2**). Detailed logging and processing of the diamond core is ongoing with sampling due for completion by mid April. Samples will be sent to the SGS laboratory, Westport, New Zealand for sample preparation followed by Gold assaying by Fire Assay at the SGS laboratory, Waihi, New Zealand. First results are expected in May.

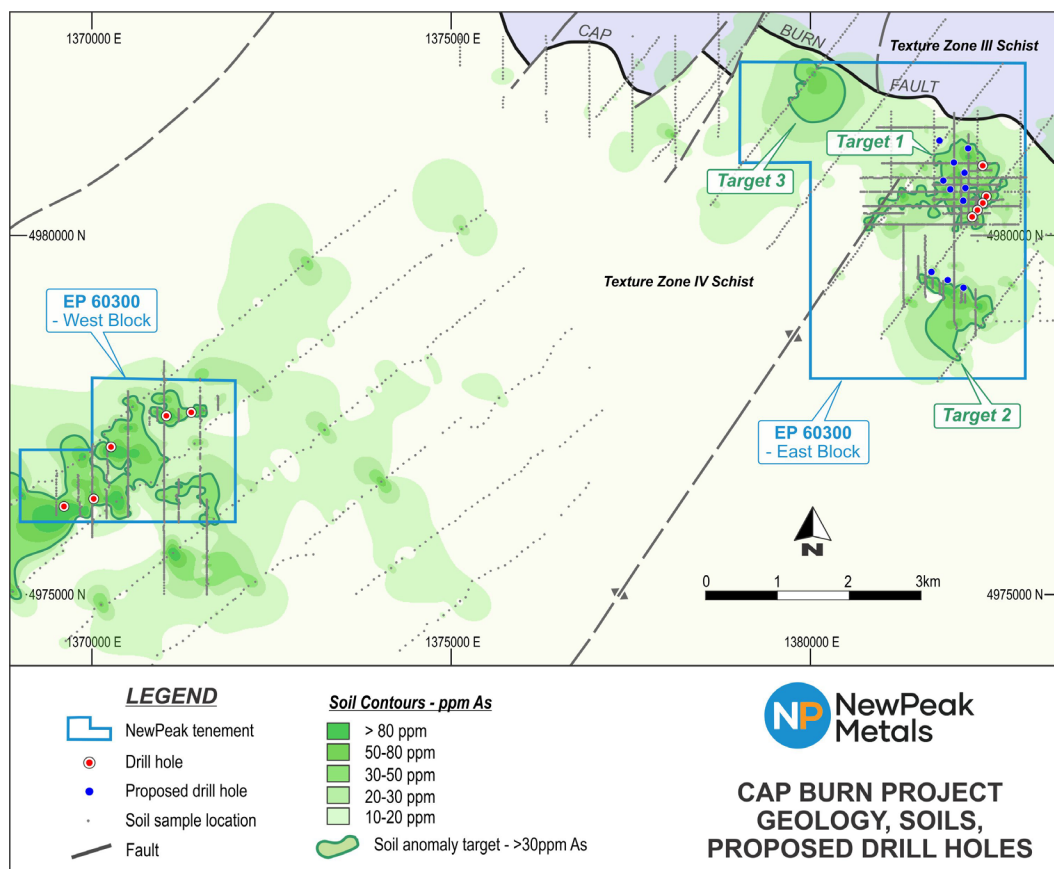


Figure 1: Cap Burn Project – East and West Block drill hole locations

Analysis of the core using an Olympus Vanta M Portable XRF, at regular 0.5m locations down the hole has identified multiple anomalous (>100ppm) Arsenic intervals within the core tested to date. Portable XRF Arsenic results are only indicative in nature. The orogenic Gold deposits of the Otago Schist Belt contain Arsenic, predominantly as Arsenopyrite, which is consistently associated with Gold¹.

Observations from core in the drilling to date suggests that mineralisation does appear to be typical of that found in the brittle rock fracture lodes and that Arsenic mineralisation, when intersected, is generally hosted by sheeted steep north dipping to sub-vertical, east-west striking breccias and micro quartz veinlets, 1-5cm in width (See **Figure 3**).

¹ Craw D, Mortensen J, Mackenzie D, Pitcairn I, "Contrasting geochemistry of orogenic gold deposits in Yukon, Canada and Otago, New Zealand", 2014 Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis Vol 15 pp150-166.

Some evidence of dispersion of Arsenic exists in the weathered zone as Arsenic values in the fresh material are generally restricted to narrower zones. The combination of these micro quartz veinlets and elevated Arsenic suggests the proximity of a larger scale structure(s) that controlled hydrothermal fluid flow on a scale necessary to tap sufficient volume of rock from which Gold has potentially been dissolved. To date drilling has not located such a structure however, the Company continues to seek these targets.

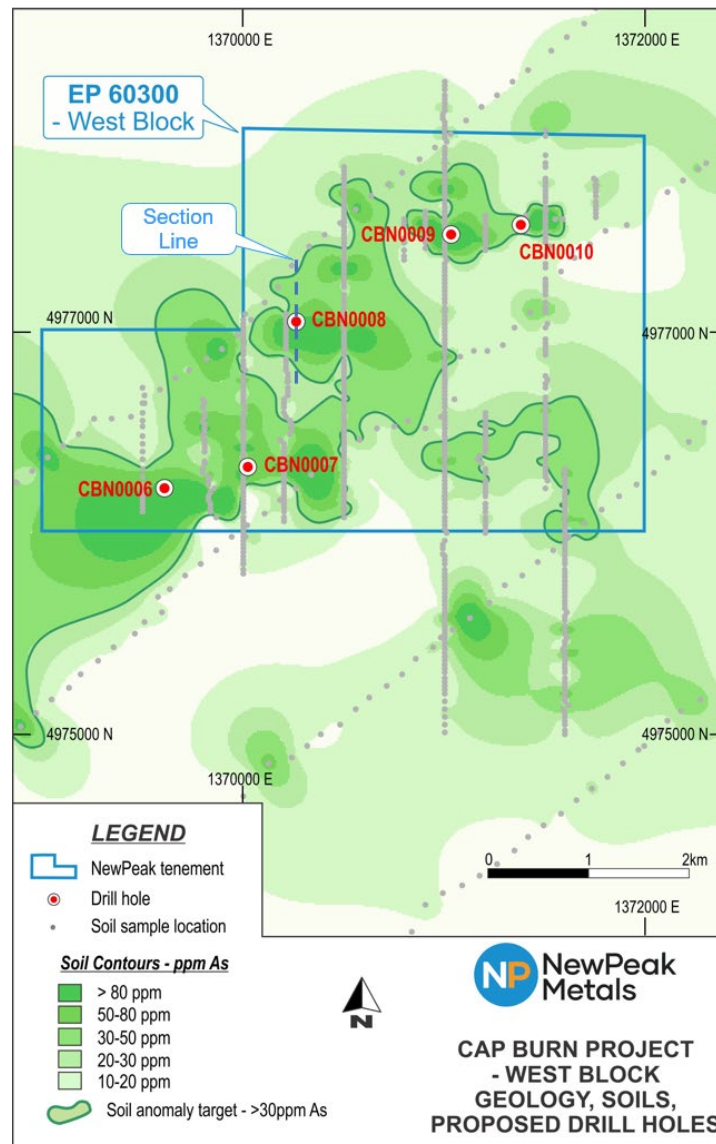


Figure 2: Cap Burn West Block showing the 5 completed drill holes and east-west striking Arsenic anomalies

The drill rig is currently mobilising to the Cap Burn East Block area to complete the program initiated in December 2020 and where an initial 5 holes of a planned 13 hole program were completed. The completion of the East Block drilling will complete the planned drilling of Cap Burn at this stage. All results are expected to be received, compiled, evaluated and reported to the market as a whole by the end of June.

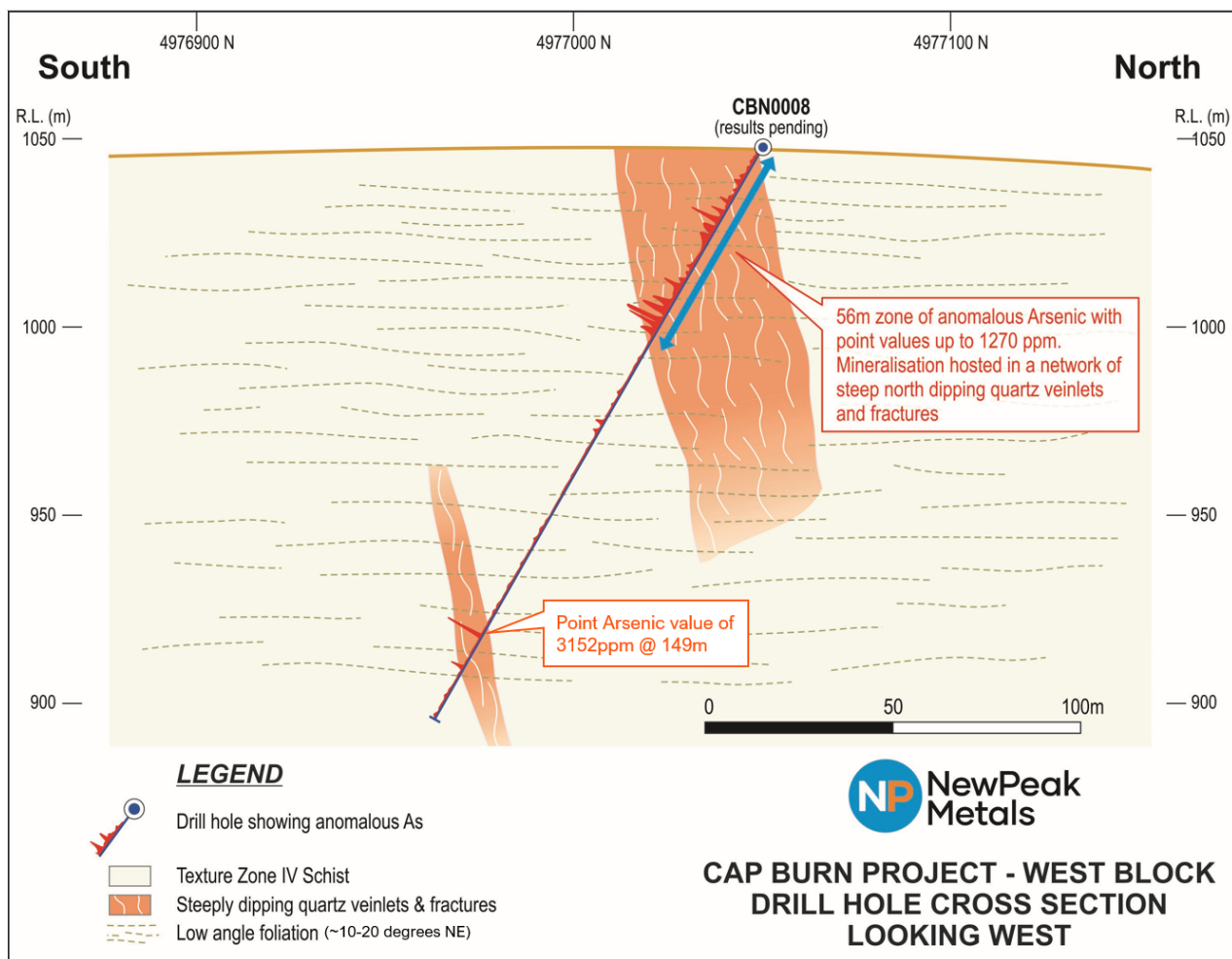


Figure 3: Cap Burn West drill hole CBN0008 Cross Section looking West

This Announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors

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Company Secretary

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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.

Table 1 – Cap Burn West Block Exploration Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Survey	Dip	Azi (Grid)	Max Depth (m)
CBN0006	4976222	1369608	Planned	-50	180	148.7
CBN0007	4976326	1370029	Planned	-50	180	148.8
CBN0008	4977050	1370263	Planned	-50	180	173.8
CBN0009	4977510	1371035	Planned	-50	180	149.8
CBN0010	4977600	1371468	Planned	-50	180	128.8
TOTAL						749.9

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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 recent drilling program completed on the Cap Burn West Block area. No historical drilling has previously been undertaken on the Cap Burn West Block area A total of 5 drill holes utilising Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been completed to date, for a total of 749.9m at Cap Burn. Holes have been drilled at a dip of 50 degrees to the south to intersect both the low angle, north-east dipping foliation and steep north dipping structures mapped at surface. Field procedures include routine multi-element measurement of the diamond core at regular 0.5m locations downhole, using an Olympus Vanta M portable XRF tool (model: VMR-CCC-G3-A). 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 Drill core processing is ongoing. The diamond drill core is of PQ or 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 1.5m lengths 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 quartz veining, brecciation, silica alteration as well as elevated arsenic results (>100ppm As) returned from portable XRF analysis. Sub-samples of ~3-5 kg are sent to SGS Laboratories (ASL), Westport, New Zealand for sample preparation followed by gold assaying by 50g Fire Assay at SGS Waihi, New Zealand. Sampling is currently in progress.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling to date has been undertaken using diamond drilling at PQ and HQ sizes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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"> • Diamond drilling has been undertaken using both PQ and HQ triple tube methods to maximise recovery, with PQ being used predominantly through the weathered horizon • On angled holes, core has been orientated using the Boart Longyear TRUCORE™ core orientation system. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation. Orientation quality is noted between orientation marks based on a tolerance. Systematic failures are immediately raised with the drilling contractor.
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 during core mark up procedures. • 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 as core processing is ongoing and no results have been returned.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core is of HQ or PQ in diameter. • Diamond holes are sampled by taking a representative ½ core split of the HQ or PQ 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

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	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>lithological, alteration and mineralization contacts with minimum lengths of 0.5m and maximum lengths of 1.5m desired.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample duplicates for core are taken at the laboratory at specified intervals after crushing. Duplicates are inserted by the geologist focusing on mineralised intervals. No sample size analysis has been undertaken however the sample volume provided by ½ core split of the HQ (or PQ) diamond core drilling methods are considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of samples in the field was by portable XRF instruments: Olympus Vanta M portable XRF Analyser (model: VMR-CCC-G3-A). Using the Geochem3 Extra method with a reading time of 10 & 20 seconds per reading with 2 readings per sample. SGS sample preparation and analysis process is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples dried at 105 degrees Celsius, Crush (2 mm jaw width) and split off 1kg sample, Split is then milled to 85 % passing 75 um, A 200g split taken and sent to SGS Waihi, At SGS Waihi, the 200g pulp sample is mat rolled and 50g taken for fire assay analysis for gold using the atomic absorption method. Quality control samples in the form of Coarse Blanks, Pulp Blanks and Certified Standards are inserted at regular intervals (~every 20 samples) within the sample stream. Sample duplicates for core are taken at the laboratory at specified intervals after crushing. Duplicates are inserted by the geologist focusing on mineralised intervals. No results have yet been received to assess the laboratories performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this is the first phase of exploration drilling, which is ongoing, no external or independent reviews have been undertaken. All logging is reviewed by a senior geologist No twinning of holes has been undertaken 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>logging app to check data during the input process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On receipt of results no adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data collected. Assays are imported directly into the MX Deposit database without manipulation. No assay results for this drilling are yet available
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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. The surveying of drill collars using a DGPS is undertaken in campaigns during and at the end of programs. 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 30m to track drillhole progress. Drill hole collar locations are reported in New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000) The topography has been generated from the NZ 8m Digital Elevation Model (2012), https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/51768-nz-8m-digital-elevation-model-2012/ and is considered to be of suitable accuracy and provide suitable control for this stage of exploration
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> Drillhole spacing for the full program ranges from 120m to 300m between holes. This hole spacing is considered appropriate for this stage of early exploration No compositing of samples is undertaken
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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 have been drilled at a dip of 50 degrees to the south to intersect both the low angle, north-east dipping foliation and steep north dipping structures mapped at surface. Mineralisation is believed to be controlled by the steeper structures however the possibility of mineralisation parallel to foliation such as that seen at Macraes Mine, cannot be discounted at this stage. An assessment of the appropriateness of this drilling orientation will be undertaken after collection of all of the data has been finalised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Core samples are then despatched by courier to SGS laboratory, Westport, NZ
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"> NewPeak has an Earn-in Agreement with the owners of the Mineral Rangahau Joint Venture, who hold the Cap Burn Project within granted Exploration Permit EP60300. The tenement is 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"> In December 2020 NewPeak Metals completed 5 diamond drill holes for 521.5m on the Cap Burn East Block. This program is still in progress. No drilling has previously been undertaken on the Cap Burn West Block by other parties Aurora Minerals Limited carried out 1,264 soil samples Glass Earth Limited carried out 1,038 soil samples Mineral Rangahau JV has undertaken 2,020 soil samples, rock sampling as well as surface mapping over the lease.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cap Burn project features two types of orogenic gold mineralization. Mineralization similar to that found at Macraes Mine occurs on the eastern block, while fracture veins similar to those found elsewhere in the Otago Schist occur on the western block.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table in the body of text. No assay results have been received at this time

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> ● Core logging and sampling is ongoing and as such no laboratory assay results are available ● XRF results reported in this report 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
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Core logging and processing are still ongoing. An assessment of the appropriateness of this drilling orientation will be undertaken after collection of all of the data has been finalised. ● Multiple styles of mineralisation appear to be present with some steeply dipping structures identified. Drill holes have been drilled at 50 degrees to the south to intersect the both the low angle, north-east dipping foliation, and steep north dipping structures mapped at surface.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 Figure in the body of text for drill hole locations. ● An example cross section is present in the body of the text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> ● Core processing is ongoing and as such no laboratory assay results are available ● XRF results reported in this report are indicative and represent the analysis at a specific location on the core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> Completion of the current drilling program is the primary focus with follow-up drilling planned pending results