

## Highly Successful GAIP Survey Shows More Potential Mineralisation at Las Opeñas

### ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 JUNE 2021

ASX Code: NPM

FSE Code: NPM

Shares on Issue

5.67 Billion

Market Capitalisation

A\$11m (at A\$0.002 per share)

Directors

Nick Mather (Non-Executive Chairman)

David Mason (Managing Director, CEO)

Brian Moller (Non-Executive Director)

Andrew Gladman (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary

Karl Schlobohm

Contact Details

Level 27, 111 Eagle Street

Brisbane Qld 4000

Tel: +61 7 3303 0650

Fax: +61 7 3303 0681

Website: [NewPeak.com.au](http://NewPeak.com.au)

Twitter: [@ASX\\_NPM](https://twitter.com/ASX_NPM)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Belleza Target at Las Opeñas Gold Project, Argentina, returned outstanding results from the recent GAIP Survey undertaken in May.**
- **The GAIP survey defined highly promising mineralisation with two 600-800m long and 100-150m wide chargeability anomalies to depths of 200+m.**
- **These results confirm NewPeak's assessment that the Belleza Target has not been exhaustively tested, and the large Gold and Base Metal system warrants further work.**
- **The holes which contain the best intercepts from historical drilling appear to have intersected the edges of the anomalies revealed through the GAIP survey.**
- **GAIP survey results will be instrumental in finalising design of the next drill program planned for later this year, which will now focus on Belleza as well as the highly mineralised Presagio West Target.**

NewPeak Metals Limited, (Company, NewPeak, ASX: NPM) is pleased to announce highly successful results of the Gradient Array Induced Polarisation Survey (GAIP) focused on the Belleza Target at the Las Opeñas Gold Project, Argentina (**Figure 1**). The results of the survey have clearly defined the circular phreatomagmatic breccia system and importantly, delineated zones of high chargeability. These are likely to be associated with sulphides, which are often linked with Gold and Base Metal mineralisation. The survey has also confirmed that much of the historical drilling has not adequately tested the sections of the system likely to host the greatest mineralisation. NewPeak looks forward to utilising the GAIP survey results to optimise the drilling program planned for later this year.

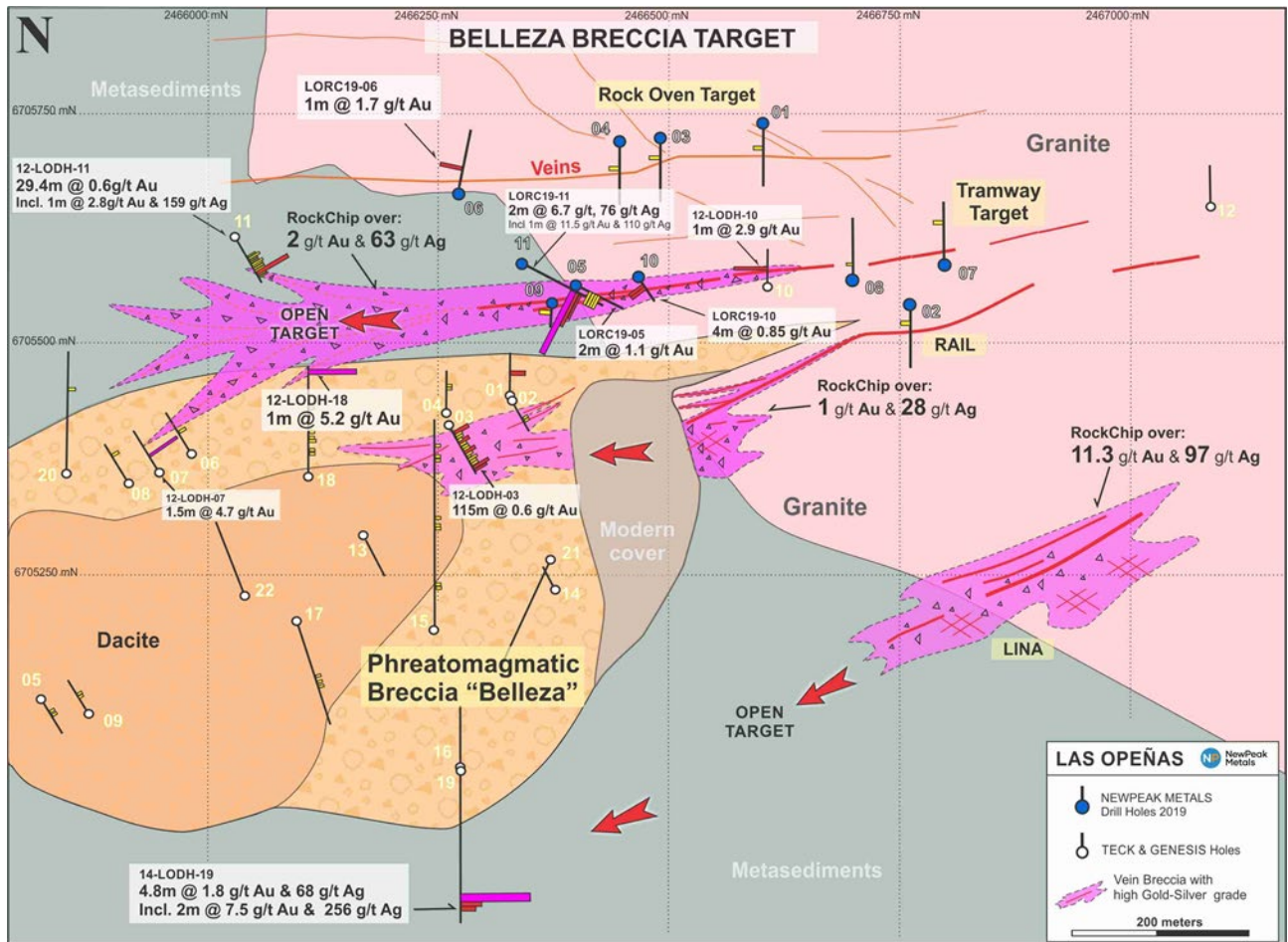


Figure 1 – Geology and historical drilling of the Belleza Target (birds eye view).<sup>1</sup>

### Gradient Array Induced Polarisation Survey (GAIP)

The GAIP Survey was completed during May to provide further geological insight into the mineralisation hosted in the Belleza Target area, located in the southwest corner of the permit. The GAIP Survey was undertaken on 100m north-south lines with readings taken every 25m along the lines, for a total of 23km. This method of geophysical surveying provides information on the resistivity and chargeability of units below the surface. Resistivity information can aid with the identification of silica alteration or quartz veining often associated with Gold mineralisation, whilst areas of high chargeability can indicate the presence of sulphides often associated with Gold and Base Metal mineralisation.

The results of the GAIP survey have been remarkably promising. The circular phreatomagmatic breccia system, which defines the Belleza Target, is clearly identifiable in both the chargeability and resistivity results. The survey has defined 2 zones (Northern Zone and Southern Zone) both 600-800m long and 100-150m wide (See **Figures 2 & 3**). These zones are defined by high chargeability, indicating the potential for sulphides, as well as moderate to high resistivity, indicating the potential for silica alteration. The 2D cross sections, undertaken by Teck/Genesis<sup>2</sup> and in the recent survey, show these chargeability anomalies extending to depths of at least 200m (see **Appendix 1**).

<sup>1</sup> Image and results as reported in NewPeak ASX Release dated 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis Minerals Limited ASX Release dated 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013



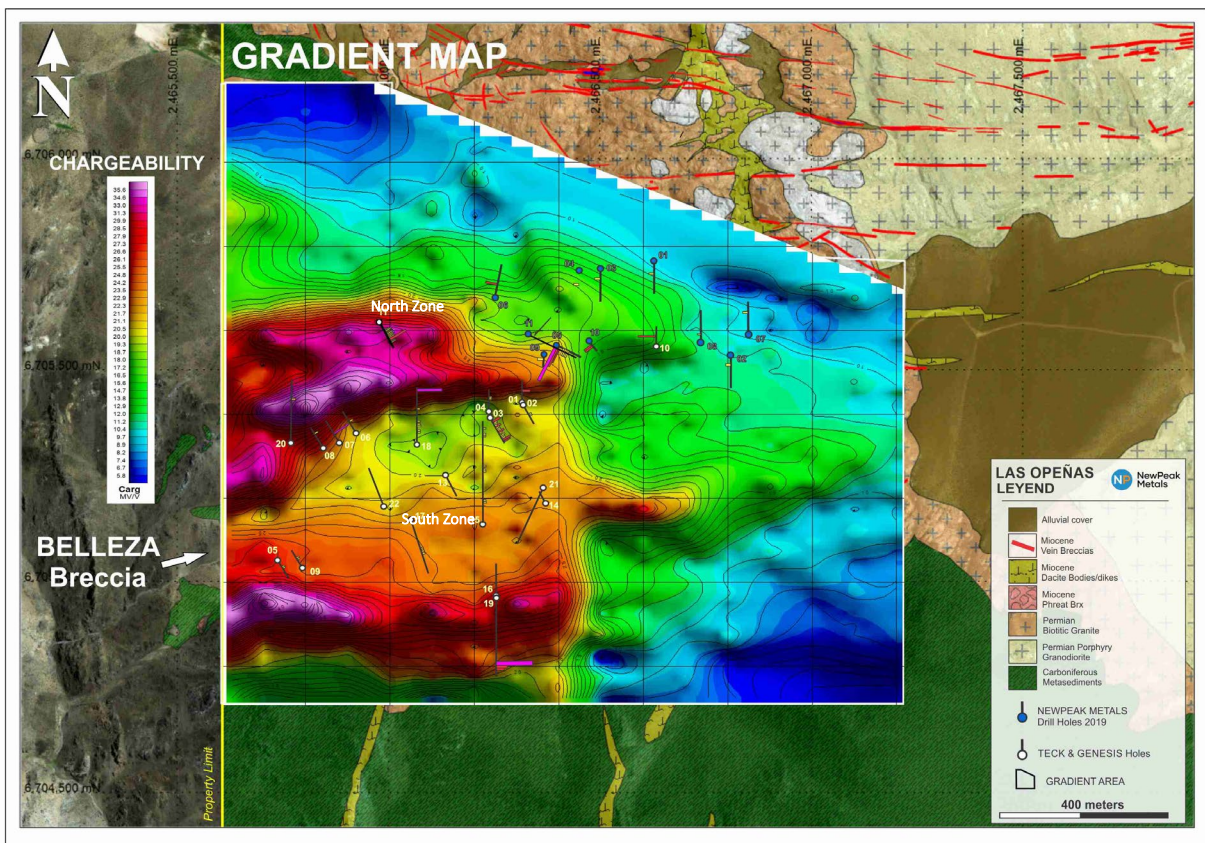


Figure 2 – GAIP Chargeability results of the Belleza Target

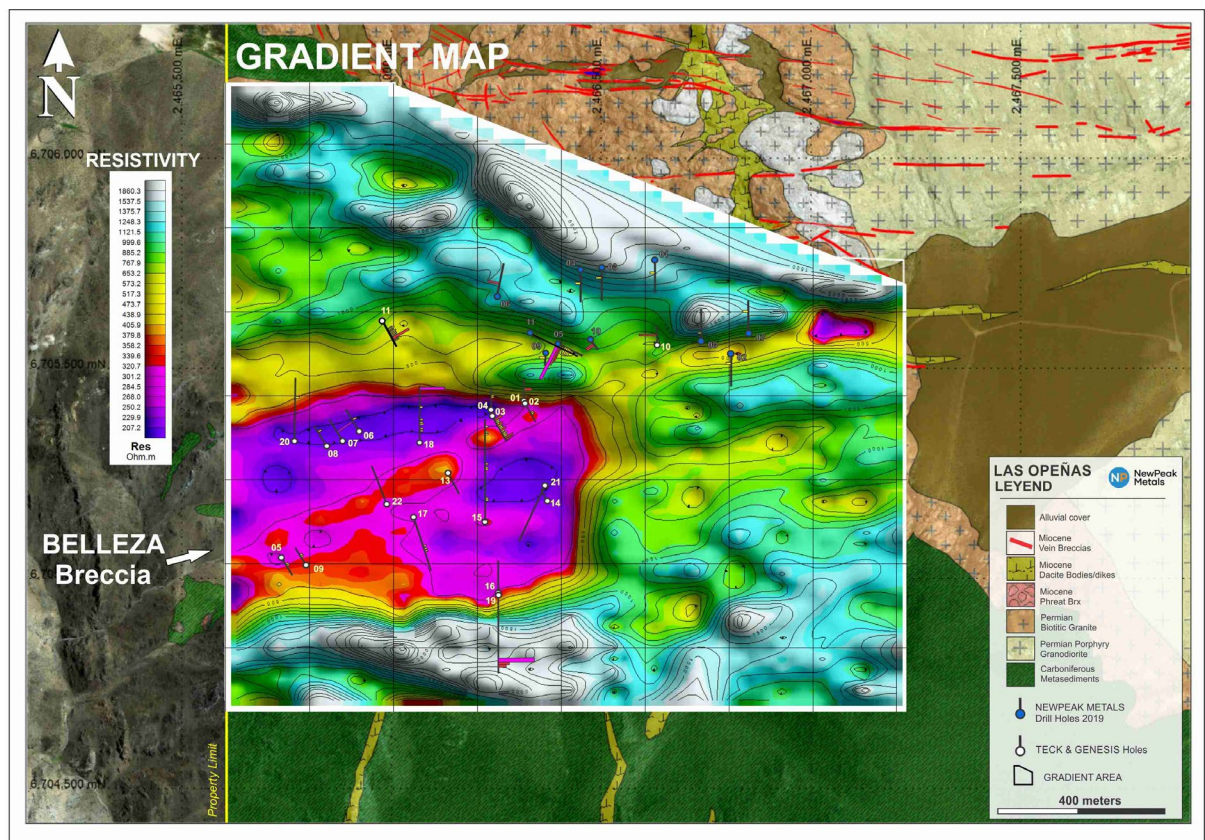


Figure 3 – GAIP Resistivity results of the Belleza Target

When reviewing the historical drilling against the results of the survey, it is observed that almost 90% of the drill holes, which are focused on the core of the phreatomagmatic breccia, lie in areas of low chargeability and resistivity. According to the GAIP survey, the drilling completed to date has not tested the optimal target areas. The holes which contain the best intercepts from historical drilling appear to have intersected the edges of the anomalies revealed through the GAIP survey. Historical drillhole 12-LODH-011, which returned 29.4m @ 0.57g/t Gold, 9.9g/t Silver, 0.29% Lead and 1.1% Zinc from 65m<sup>3</sup>, is an example of this observation.

Drillhole 12-LODH-03, which is well mineralised (115m @ 0.58g/t Gold, 3.5g/t Silver, 0.24% Lead and 0.65% Zinc from 18m to end of drill hole<sup>2</sup>) is situated in an area of relatively lower chargeability however, it also lies at the intersection of the north-east trending Lina Gold bearing structure and the Belleza breccia. This situation is likely to have facilitated the deposition of gold mineralisation due to the change in pressure and porosity at this point.

The GAIP survey has provided further insight into the geological setting of the Belleza Target and identified areas of high potential to host strong mineralisation in areas effectively undrilled by previous drill programs. The GAIP survey has provided pertinent information and will be instrumental in designing the next phase of drilling at Las Opeñas.

*This Announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors*

Mr Karl Schlobohm  
**Company Secretary**

**For further information contact:**

**Mr David Mason**  
Managing Director, NewPeak Metals Ltd  
Ph: +61 400 707 329  
Email: [dmason@newpeak.com.au](mailto:dmason@newpeak.com.au)

**Karl Schlobohm**  
Company Secretary, NewPeak Metals Ltd  
Ph: +61 7 3303 0661

Company website: <http://www.newpeak.com.au>  
Follow us on Twitter: [@ASX\\_NPM](https://twitter.com/ASX_NPM)

**COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT**

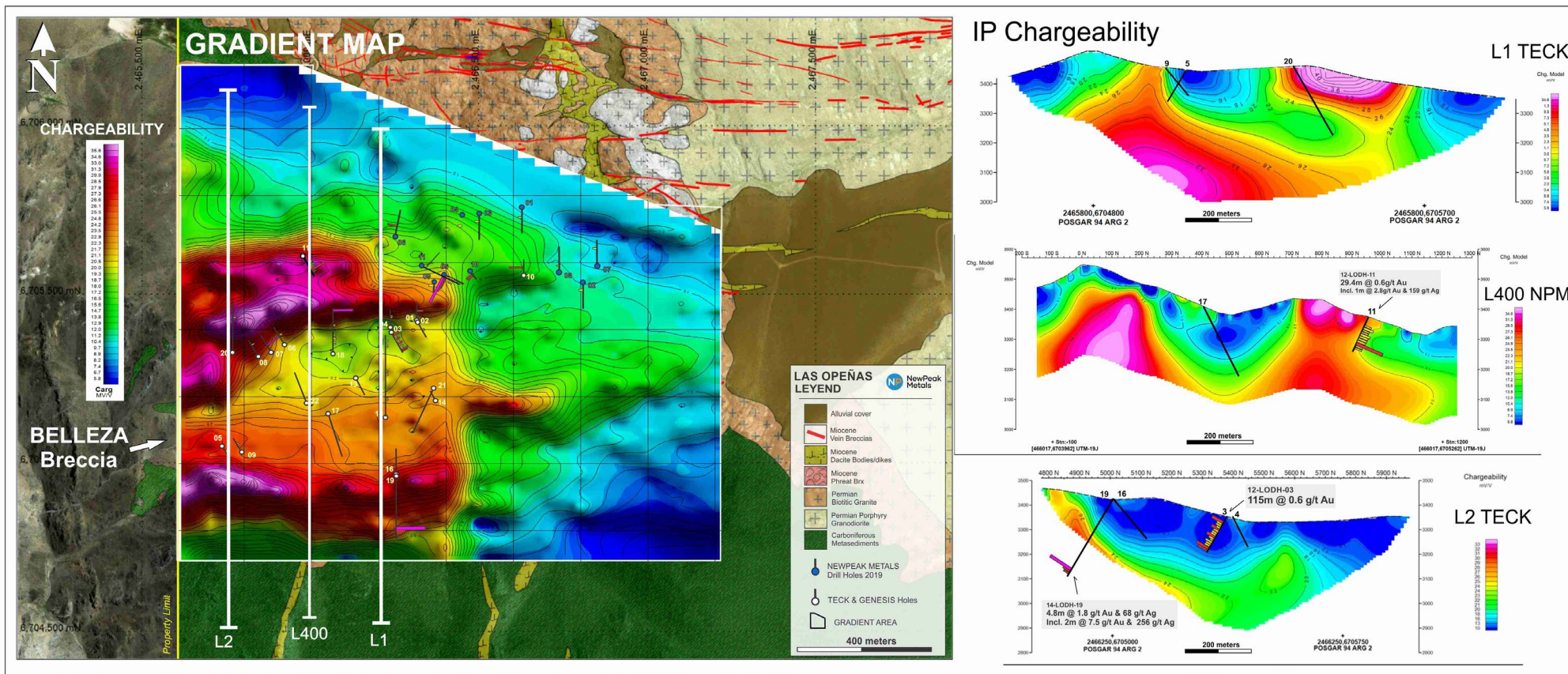
The information herein that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based information compiled by Mr Jason McNamara, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McNamara is employed as the Company's Exploration Manager.

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.

<sup>3</sup> Results as reported in NewPeak ASX Release dated 19th May 2021.



Appendix 1 GAIP Chargeability results of the Belleza Target showing the location of 2D sections



## 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"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>May 2021 Las Openas Project - Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ground base Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey was undertaken by GEOFISICA Argentina S.A, an independent geophysical contractor.</li> <li>The GAIP survey employed the following equipment and sampling techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey type – Induced Polarisation</li> <li>Array – Gradient</li> <li>Number of Arrays = 17</li> <li>IP receiver electrodes spacing (Rx) = 25m</li> <li>Receiver line spacing = 100m</li> <li>Domain = Time Domain</li> <li>Cycle = 50 Hz. Current sending every 2 sec, Frequency 1/2</li> <li>Resultant final output = Apparent Chargeability (Milliseconds) and Apparent Resistivity (Ohm.m)</li> <li>IRIS INSTRUMENTS VIP 5000 Transmitter supplying up to 50kva continuous power.</li> <li>ELREC-Pro 10 Channel Receiver</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling assays or mineralisation.</li> <li>The GAIP survey was undertaken by an independent geophysical contractor GEOFISICA Argentina S.A</li> <li>The survey was carried out using a gradient array configuration with 100m spaced receiver electrodes.</li> <li>A total of 17 gradient arrays were used for a total of 23 line kilometres</li> <li>The GAIP equipment consisted of Transmitter and Receiver apparatus. A 50kw Honda ET 12000 Motor-Generator drove the IRIS INSTRUMENTS VIP 5000 Transmitter supplying up to 50kva continuous power</li> <li>Transmitter electrodes (aluminium plates) were used to inject a stable current</li> <li>The secondary voltage, denoted Vs, was nominally measured every 100m, using a one ELREC-Pro 10 Channel Receiver</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The receiver was used to take all of the data for the survey. From the Vs, Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability were derived. The decay curve was separated into pre-programmed windows. Stack size was typically 20 cycles</li> <li>Porous Pot Receiver electrodes were used</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling assays or mineralisation</li> <li>IP stations were determined using a handheld Garmin GPS</li> <li>The IP survey co-ordinates are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 19J.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable to a geophysical survey</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All digital IP data is subject to various internal checks by the geophysical contractor</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li><li>NewPeak Metals Ltd, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds the rights to the Las Opeñas tenements with Genesis Minerals (Argentina) SA</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Payment Scheme</th><th>Payments USD</th><th>Payments DHR shares</th><th>DHR Equity Earn</th></tr><tr><td>Signing Fee</td><td>US\$50,000</td><td></td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>1 year from start date</td><td>US\$110,000</td><td>20,000,000</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>2 year from start date</td><td>US\$110,000</td><td>30,000,000</td><td>51%</td></tr><tr><td>3 year from start date</td><td>US\$110,000</td><td>40,000,000</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Extra payment for another 20%</td><td>US\$500,000</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Should NewPeak elect not to increase its share to 95%, each party will fund the project based on their then current equity positions. If it progresses to a 95% level of equity, Dark Horse has a call option for the vendor to convert the remaining 5% equity and the NSR at an agreed price (to be independently valued) for cash or equivalent DHR shares at the discretion of DHR. Dark Horse is also required to make a series of expenditure payments on the project totaling U\$1.4 million over three years as follows:</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Expenditure</th><th>Amount U\$</th></tr><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>U\$250,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>U\$350,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>U\$800,000</td></tr></table>	Payment Scheme	Payments USD	Payments DHR shares	DHR Equity Earn	Signing Fee	US\$50,000		0%	1 year from start date	US\$110,000	20,000,000	25%	2 year from start date	US\$110,000	30,000,000	51%	3 year from start date	US\$110,000	40,000,000	75%	Extra payment for another 20%	US\$500,000		95%	Expenditure	Amount U\$	Year 1	U\$250,000	Year 2	U\$350,000	Year 3	U\$800,000
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Year 2	U\$350,000																																	
Year 3	U\$800,000																																	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Teck Minerals discovered the property in a modern sense in 2005. Significant surface sampling was completed by Teck with 912 rock chips samples taken.</li></ul>																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teck farmed the rights out to Genesis Minerals Ltd, an ASX listed company. Genesis completed two drill programs in 2012 and 2014 focused on a phreato magmatic breccia of the style of Salares Norte in Chile. A number of significant results were returned from the drill program, but Teck did not recommend deeper drilling on the untested margins of an altered dacitic dome.</li> <li>In 2019 Dark Horse Resources (now NewPeak Metals) undertook a drilling program focused on the epithermal vein breccias mapped at surface. The program consisted of 17 RC holes for a total of 1,806m.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-ate magmatic or possible High Sulphidation mineralisation – was the principal target of Teck and Genesis, seeking systems such as Salares Norte Deposit (held by Goldfields) and remains a target for NewPeak</li> <li>Epithermal veins – The presence of breccia style veins is targeted including Presagio vein which has been identified and sampled during the initial program of Teck carried out in 2006 with further delineation by Dark Horse Resources</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported results, sampling, assays or mineralisation</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported results, sampling, assays or mineralisation</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams are in the body of the release</li> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported results, sampling, assays or mineralisation</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>This release has no reference to previously unreported results, sampling, assays or mineralisation</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release refers to previous exploration reports including geophysics, drill results and geology which can be found in previous public reports.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning is currently underway on a drill program targeting Presagio West and the Belleza Target in the second half of 2021.</li> </ul>