Finland Gold Project – First Drilling Results and Hopeavouri Permit Granted

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 OCTOBER 2021

ASX Code: NPM
FSE Code: NPM

Shares on Issue
6.8 billion

Market Capitalisation
A$14m (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

Twitter: @ASX_NPM

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Total of 5 holes for 921m now completed of the Satulinmäki planned drilling program.**
- **Results from first drillhole (SM0008) returned promising anomalous mineralisation occurring across the main mineralisation corridor. A full evaluation will be completed when all results are returned.**
- **The first drillhole SM0008 intersected (Figure 2):**
  - **5m @ 1.8g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 2.7g/t Au from 22m and 1m @ 4.3g/t Au from 23m**
  - **3m @ 0.5g/t Au from 133m**
  - **3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 146m**
  - **2.8m @ 0.7g/t Au from 177m**
- **Drilling at the Satulinmäki prospect is the first step in the advancement of multiple highly prospective targets within the NewPeak suite of Finland permits.**
- **The Hopeavouri permit has been granted. Scheduling of the planned drilling will be reviewed to progress resource definition in this area.**

NewPeak Metals Limited, (Company, NewPeak, ASX:NPM) is pleased to provide a progress update for the two major prospects within the Finland Gold Project.

The drilling program at the Satulinmäki prospect is progressing well with the first drillhole revealing promising results (Figure 2). Drilling is currently focusing on the main mineralisation zone identified in previous drilling specifically a NE-SW trending corridor. The aim of the drilling in this area is to delineate apparent structurally controlled, high grade shoots within the southwest 300 x 200m portion of the corridor (Figure 1). Past geophysical studies have delineated an anomaly, which maps sulphides often associated with Gold mineralisation, over a length of at least 750m. Detailed information about the drilling program is available in the Company's ASX Release dated 5th July, 2021.

The Hopeavouri permit is one of the most advanced in the suite of Finland Gold Projects. The permit has now been granted and the Company looks forward to beginning resource development drilling and exploration within the highly prospective area.

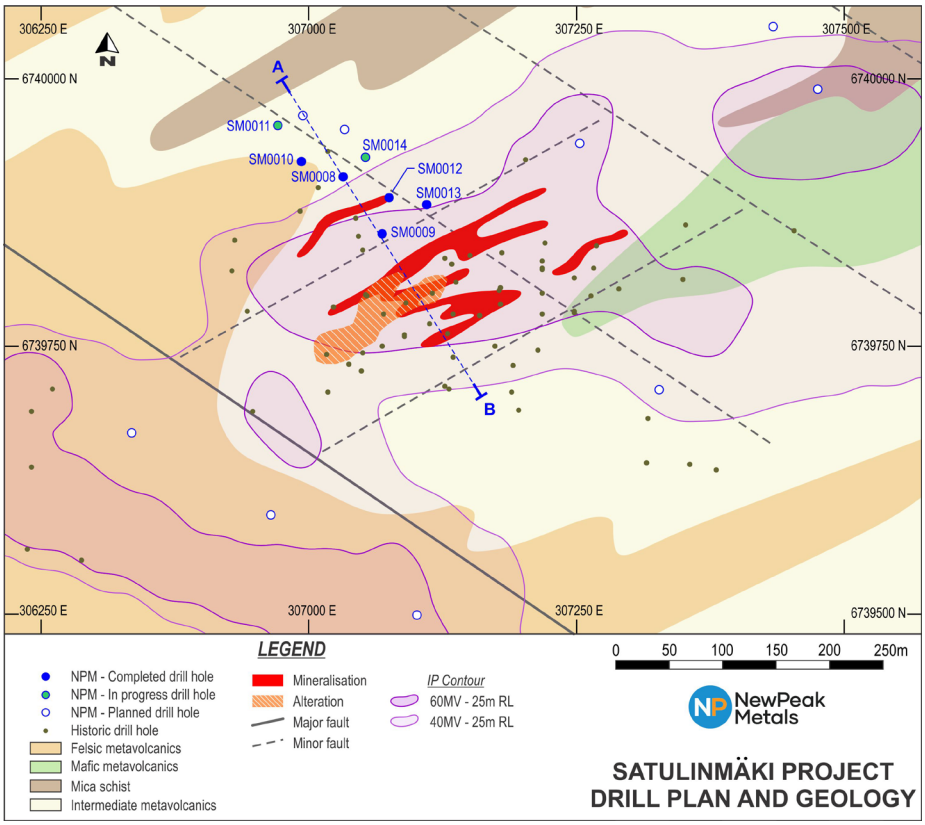

Figure 1: Satulinmäki prospect simplified geology and drillhole location plan.

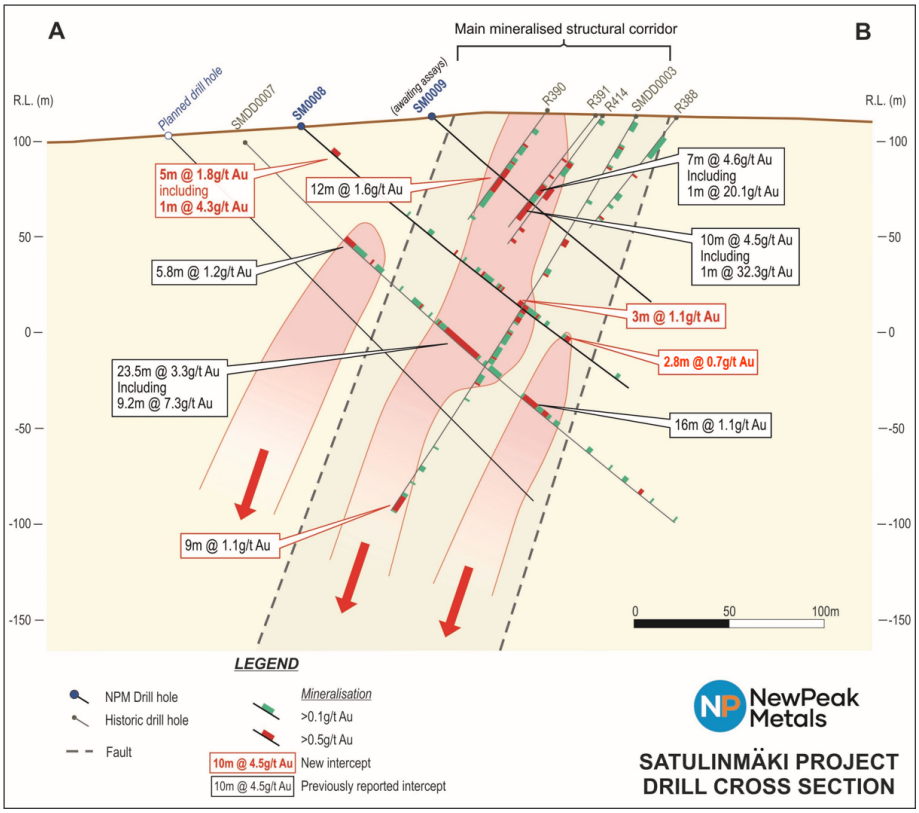

Figure 2: Satulinmäki prospect cross-section showing significant intercepts from historical and recent drilling results[1].

[1] Avalon Minerals Limited (now Sunstone Metals) ASX announcements on 17th Oct 2016 and 14th Nov 2016

Geological Analysis of Satulinmäki Prospect

To date, 5 holes for 921m have been completed of the planned program. Results from the first drillhole SM0008 have been received with encouraging anomalous mineralisation occurring across the corridor with the significant intercepts returned being (**Figure 2**):

- 5m @ 1.8g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 2.7g/t Au from 22m and 1m @ 4.3g/t Au from 23m
- 3m @ 0.5g/t Au from 133m
- 3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 146m
- 2.8m @ 0.7g/t Au from 177m

Whilst drilling is ongoing and analysis of the drill core and results are in the early stages, mineralisation appears to be structurally controlled by a steeply dipping, broadly northeast striking foliation. The foliation hosts zones of varying intensity possibly representing shear zones. In conjunction with this is evidence of tight folding. The axial plane or central line of these folds have been mapped on surface as being predominantly parallel to the foliation, with the hinges noted as plunging both to the northeast and southwest. It is possible that fold hinges may host the higher grades. The current drilling program has been designed, based on the current structural understanding, to test a number of concepts with regards to the possible controls on the high grades. A full evaluation will be possible when the drilling in the main area has been completed and results returned.

For comparison, it should be noted that other orogenic deposits supporting past or currently producing mines such as the Jokisivu and Orivesi mines, both owned by Dragon Mining Limited, are structurally controlled often with multiple mineralised zones and which exhibit a relatively modest surface foot print. These zones however have significant vertical depth. The Orivesi deposit has a vertical depth over 1,200m with a historical mined production of 3.3Mt @ 7.1g/t Gold[2] (**Figure 3**). The alteration identified at Satulinmäki has been described as being similar to that seen at the Orivesi mine[3].

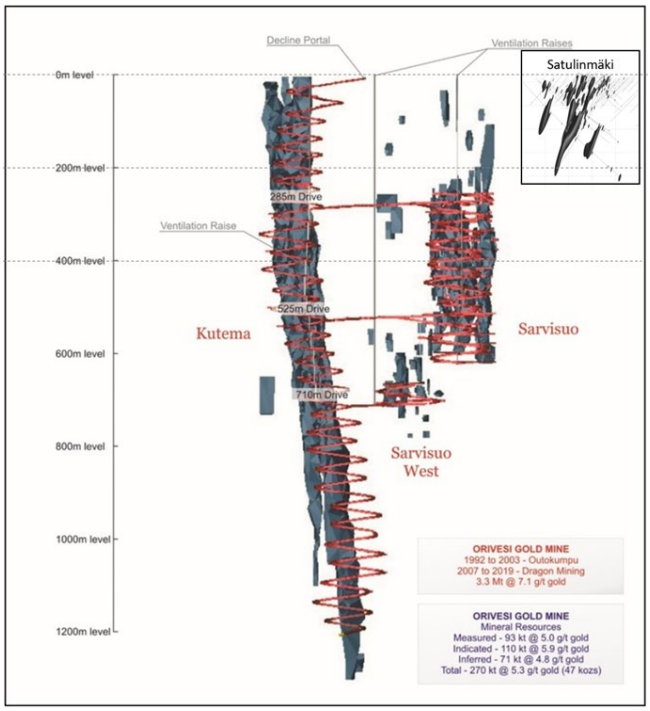

Figure 3: Orivesi Gold Mine lodes with Satulinmäki (0.3g/t mineralisation wireframe) prospect for comparison[1].

[2] Historical mine production figure and image sourced from http://www.dragonmining.com/orivesi. Vertical scale accurate, horizontal scale not accurate
[3] Kärkkäinen N, Koistinen E & Jokinen T, 2006 Satulinmäki gold prospect at Somero SW Finland, GTK Report M19/2024/2006/1/10

District Exploration around the Satulinmäki Prospect

The Satulinmäki drilling and subsequent resource estimation, will provide a solid base to NewPeak's strategy of advancing multiple projects in the highly prospective Häme Belt, Finland. A 2017 GIS based prospectivity study undertaken on the central portion of the Häme Belt (Leväniemi et al. 2017[2)] utilised structural indicators, pathfinder elements in till geochemistry and geophysics to define criteria for targeting using fuzzy logic[4]. The study identified the areas covered by the NewPeak tenements as having very high prospectivity for Gold. Specifically, these areas are the NewPeak Riukka-Satulinmäki-Rehula-Kivenkorva trend and the Arolanmäki area (**Figure 4**). These areas have seen significant results from historical Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) boulder and outcrop rock chip sampling programs with assays returning up to 77g/t Au[5]. Compilation of all of the existing data from previous district exploration is ongoing with follow-up exploration programs to further define these targets being planned.

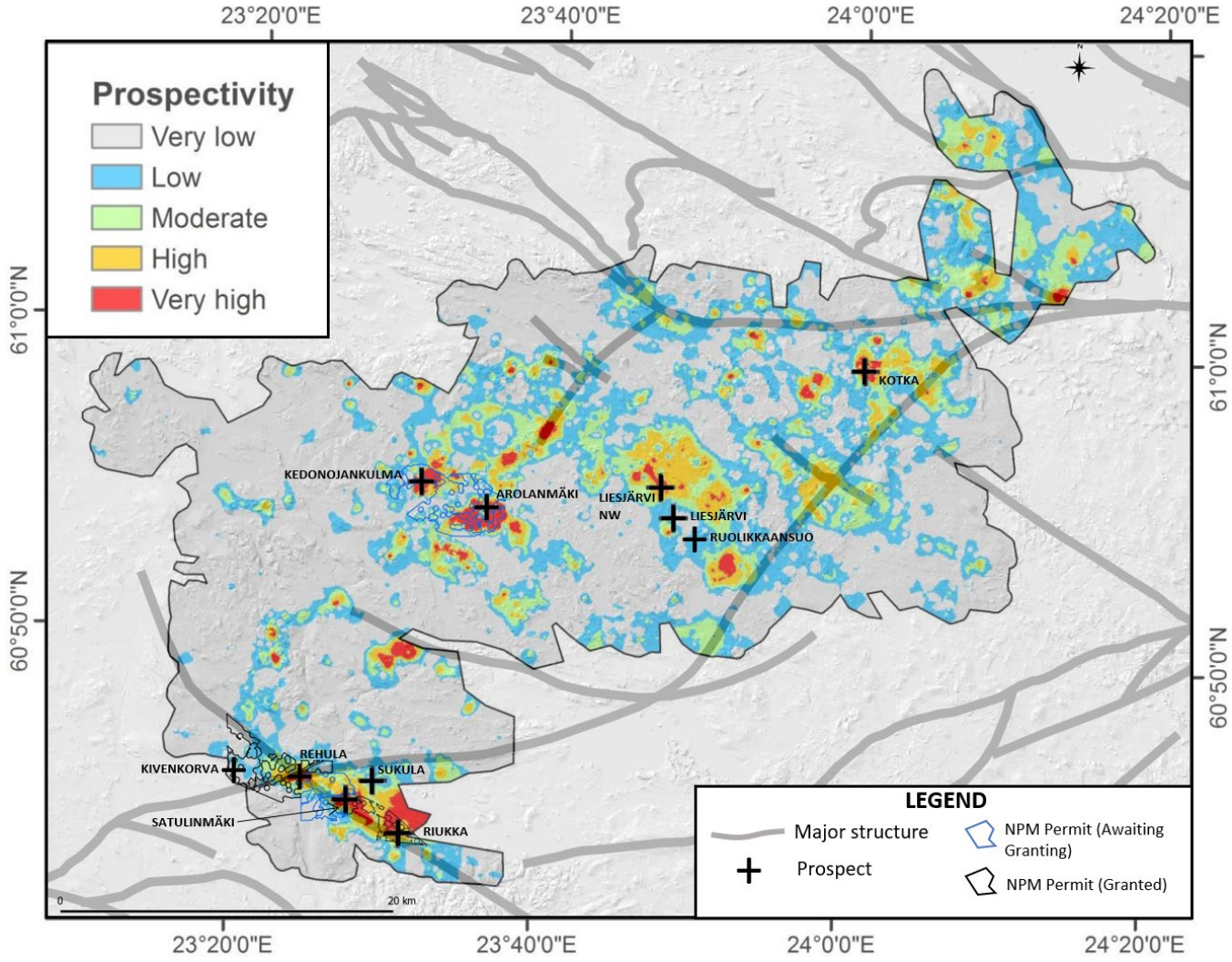

Figure 4: Results of a 2017 Prospectivity Study identifying the NewPeak permits as covering target area defined as Very High for Gold prospectivity (Image adapted from Leväniemi et al. 2017[4]).

[4] Leväniemi H, Hulkki H & Tiainen M. 2017 SOM guided fuzzy logic prospectivity model for gold in the Häme Belt, southwestern Finland, Journal of African Earth Sciences, Vol 128, pp 72-83

[5] Avalon Minerals Limited (now Sunstone Metals) ASX release dated the 7th April 2017

Hopeavouri Granting of Permits

NewPeak is pleased that resource development drilling may commence due to the granting of the Hopeavouri permit. Scheduling of the planned drilling will be reviewed against the timing of other NewPeak projects. Hopeavouri is one of the most advanced Finland Gold prospects, which NewPeak acquired from Sotkamo Silver AB, as announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated the 17th August 2020. Historical drilling by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) and Sotkamo Silver AB had tested the presence of precious metal mineralisation, which has shown excellent results. The work previously undertaken has been confined to relatively shallow, near surface testing of outcropping mineralisation and mineralisation remains open at depth.

NewPeak has designed a proposed drilling program of over 1,000m to test the presence and continuity of high-grade mineralisation within two main north-south trending structures. Historical drilling results include[6]:

- 10.15m @ 3.64g/t Au from 45m in drillhole R318
- 11.5m @ 19.4g/t Au from 30.6m in drillhole R305

More details on the drilling program can be see in the ASX release dated 3rd September 2020.

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

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

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.

[6] Dark Horse Resources (now NewPeak Metals) ASX release dated the 3rd September 2020

Table 1: Satulinmäki Drillhole Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
SM0008	6739908	307034	-42	145	219.2
SM0009	6739855	307070	-42	145	148.8
SM0010	6739923	306994	-42	145	277.3
SM0011	6739956	306972	-45	145	In progress
SM0012	6739888	307076	-42	145	173.7
SM0013	6739883	307112	-45	145	101.6
SM0014	6739927	307054	-42	145	In progress
				TOTAL	920.6

Table 2: Satulinmäki Significant Gold Intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
SM0008	20.00	25.00	5.00	1.79
including	23.00	24.00	1.00	4.29
	133.00	136.00	3.00	0.45
	146.00	149.00	3.00	1.14
	177.00	179.75	2.75	0.66

Note: Significant intersections have been calculated for grades above 0.5g/t Gold, greater than 2m (or 1m greater than 1.0g/t) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.5g/t.

NewPeak Metals

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Past exploration has completed a total of 66 holes for 6,244m of diamond core on the Satulinmäki prospect. This report relates to the recent drilling program being undertaken at Satulinmäki by NewPeak • To date five (5) holes for a total of 920.6m utilising Diamond (DD) drilling methods has been completed at Satulinmäki. • Holes are planned to be drilled at angles ranging from 40-55 degrees to intersect the steeply dipping, north-east trending foliation, mapped at surface and in historical drillholes. At this early stage, mineralisation is believed to be broadly parallel to foliation. • Drill core processing and sampling is ongoing • Routine multi-element measurement of the diamond core at 0.5m intervals over the entire hole are undertaken, using an Olympus Delta Innov-X portable XRF tool. The 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 T56 size or 41.7mm in diameter and has been cut longitudinally in half for sampling. Sampling was undertaken at predominantly 1m intervals with a range of 0.5m length to 1.5m length to accommodate changes in geology and mineralisation. • Sample intervals have been taken over the entire drillhole length.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Drill holes have been drilled using diamond drilling at T56 size which provides core at a diameter of 41.7mm. • Diamond drilling has been undertaken to maximise recovery • Orientated core has been collected using a spear method
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 however core produced to date is competent with high recoveries.
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.*	• Diamond drill core is of T56 size which provides core at a diameter of 41.7mm • Diamond holes were sampled taking a representative ½ core split of the HQ diamond drill core. Drill core was cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws just to the side of a centre reference (orientation) 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. • No sample size analysis has been undertaken however the sample volume provided by ½ core split of T56 diamond core drilling methods are considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation. • Core duplicates have been taken at the laboratory after crushing of the entire sample, at specified intervals.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• The entire drill hole is sampled using a portable XRF instrument: Olympus Delta Innov-X, using a reading time of 45 seconds per reading using the Geochem(3-Beam) method. • Sample preparation, Au and multi-element analysis work is undertaken at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	ALS Laboratories. The laboratory preparation work is undertaken at the Outokumpu laboratory Finland, with fire-assay and multi-element work being undertaken at Galway, Ireland. The sample preparation and analysis methods, outlined below are considered appropriate determination of the economic minerals and styles of mineralisation defined at Satulinmäki Sample preparation and analysis was undertaken using the following process; - Method CRU-21. Crush entire sample - Method PUL-26. Ring pulverization of entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 micron - Fires Assay was undertaken using method Au-AA26, a 50g fire assay with an AA finish - Multi-element analysis was undertaken using ME-MS61; 48 element 4 acid digest ICP-MS and ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish. • 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 • As only assay results from one drill hole has been received, QC data is limited however the performance of CRMs for the monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the assay results received from ALS 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 coarse and pulp blanks have been good 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 • ALS also undertake internal QC checks to monitor performance. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• No external or independent reviews have been undertaken at this stage. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage of the project • All logging is reviewed by a senior geologist • 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	• 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.	• A hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the planned drill collars providing an accuracy of +/-5m. On completion of the program hole collars will be surveyed using a DGPS • Down-hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractor using a REFLEX GYRO™ tool. This tool utlises a surface referenced MEMS-gyro and measures the changes in bearing and dip down the hole relative to the starting measurement. Measurements are taken every 6m to track drillhole progress. • Drill hole collar locations are reported in ETRA-TM35FIN, with Datum EUREF89 • The topography has been generated from available LIDAR data and is considered of suitable accuracy to provide suitable control for this stage of exploration
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillhole spacing for the full program ranges from 25m to 150m between holes. This hole spacing is considered appropriate for this stage of early exploration • Intersections reported in this report are downhole interval weighted average composites of smaller sample intervals as is standard practice
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit*	• Drilling orientations were considered appropriate for the interpreted structures controlling mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	• Drill holes have been drilled at moderate angles to intersect the steeply dipping, north-east trending foliation, mapped at surface and in historical drilling. At this time, mineralisation is believed to be broadly parallel to foliation. An assessment of the appropriateness of this drilling orientation will be undertaken after collection of all of the data has been finalised.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by company personnel. • All drill core is brought to a secure core processing facility on a daily basis. Once a hole is complete, it is transported to the logging facility in Kemi for detailed logging and processing. • Core processing is still in progress
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• NewPeak owns 83% of the shares in Kultatie Oy, the entity which owns 100% of the rights to the Somero exploration permit (ML2018:0118) which covers the Satulinmäki prospect. The other 17% of Kultatie Oy is owned by Nortec Minerals Corp. (https://nortecminerals.com) a Canadian company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historic drilling at Satulinmäki was undertaken by the Finnish Geological Survey in 2001-2005, and was re-logged and re-sampled by Nortec Minerals Corp. in 2010 and Avalon in 2016. • 60 drill holes were completed by GTK on multiple traverses. Holes were drilled at mainly -45 degree angles. The deepest hole was to 139.2m EOH at -60 degrees which tested to ~100m below surface. • In 2016, Avalon (Sunstone Metals) undertook a drilling program consisting of 7 diamond drillholes for a total of 1,402m
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Satulinmäki gold occurrence is interpreted to be an orogenic gold system hosted by a series of quartz veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Refer to drillhole location plan in the release.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• XRF results, if 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 presented in this report. Significant intersections have been calculated for grades above 0.5g/t Gold, greater than 1m (or shorter intervals which would meet the 2m grade criteria) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. • No metal equivalent calculations have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Core logging, processing and analysis 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• Refer to Figures in the body of text for drill hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• This release contains all results above 0.5g/t Gold, greater than 1m (or shorter intervals which would meet the 2m grade criteria) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. It is considered impractical and not material to report intervals below these criteria
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Surface mapping has been undertaken over the lease area • Geophysics in the form of magnetics and Induced Polarisation is available for the area • Surface geochemistry in the form of rock chip and an ionic leach program is also available for the project area
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Completion of the current drilling program is the primary focus with follow-up drilling planned pending results