Finland Gold Project – Final Results at Satulinmäki

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 MAY 2022

ASX Code: NPM
FSE Code: NPM

Shares on Issue
8.8 Billion

Market Capitalisation
A$8.8 m (at A$0.001 per share)

Directors
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David Mason (Non-Executive Director))
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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from the completed 10 diamond drill hole program for a total of 1,955m, continue to define a wide mineralised corridor.**
- **The best intersections from recent results include:**
  - **4m @ 5.64g/t Gold from 112m in drillhole SM0012 including 1m @ 19.75g/t Gold from 113m**
  - **12m @ 1.13g/t Gold from 196m in drillhole SM0014**
  - **4m @ 1.39g/t Gold from 257m in drillhole SM0010 including 1m @ 3.29g/t Gold from 260m**
  - **10m @ 1.03g/t Gold from 116.4m in drillhole SM0011**
- **Drilling at the Satulinmäki prospect is the first step in the requirement to advance the multiple highly prospective targets within the NewPeak suite of Finland permits.**

NewPeak Metals Limited, (Company, NewPeak, ASX:NPM) is pleased to provide final results for drilling completed in Q4 2021, at the Satulinmäki prospect within the Finland Gold Project.

The drilling program at the Satulinmäki prospect was designed, based on the current structural understanding, to test a number of concepts with regard to the possible controls on the previously intersected high-grade Gold zones.

A total of 10 diamond drill holes for 1,955m was completed over the course of the drilling program (Figure 1). Drilling focused primarily on the main mineralisation zone identified by historical drilling, specifically a NE-SW trending corridor. The aim of the drilling in this area was to further delineate structurally controlled, high grade shoots within the southwest 300 x 200m portion of the corridor.

Drilling suggests mineralisation is 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. A wide mineralised corridor has been defined by drilling to date, with zones of higher grades over short to medium intervals. The controls on these higher grade zones are not yet well understood but is believed to be related to the intensity of the shear zones and folding.

Further work is requited to be undertaken to progress the Satulinmäki prospect as well as other multiple highly prospective targets within the NewPeak suite of Finland permits.

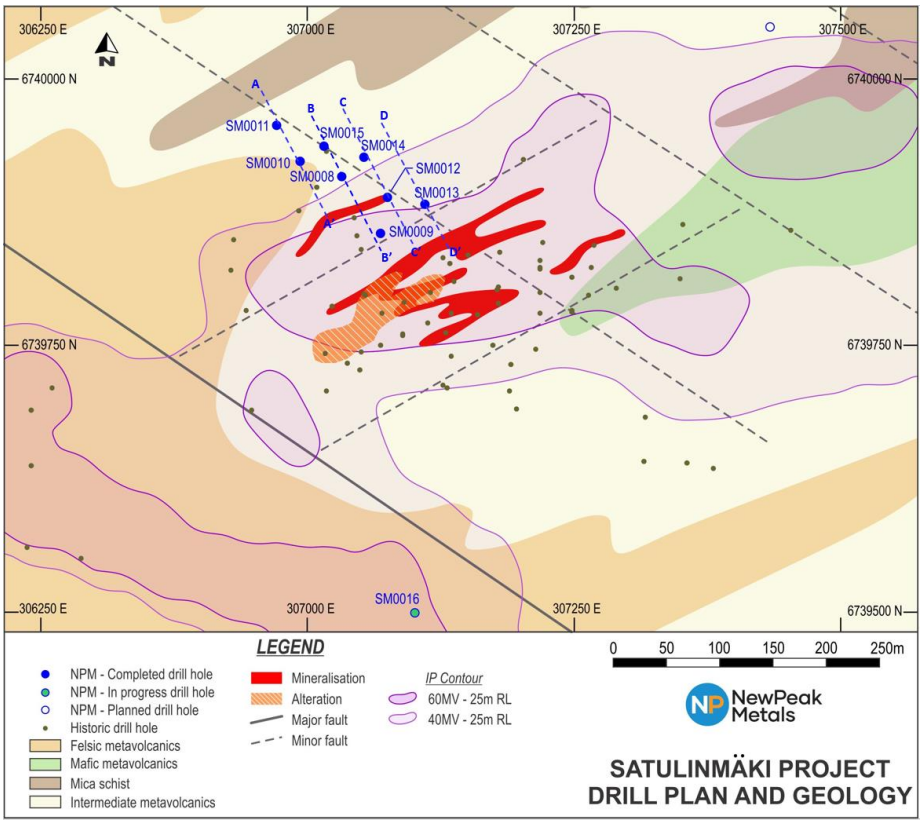

Figure 1: Satulinmäki prospect simplified geology and drillhole location plan.

Results

Results from the drilling have been encouraging with anomalous mineralisation occurring across a wide corridor. Significant intercepts from the complete NewPeak drilling program are:

- 5m @ 1.79g/t Gold from 20m in drillhole SM0008 including 1m @ 4.29g/t Gold from 23m
- 15m @ 0.68g/t Gold from 43m in drillhole SM0009
- 9m @ 0.88g/t Gold from 55m in drillhole SM0010
- 4m @ 1.39g/t Gold from 257m in drillhole SM0010 including 1m @ 3.29g/t Gold from 260m
- 10m @ 1.03g/t Gold from 116.4m in drillhole SM0011
- 12m @ 0.89g/t Gold from 83m in drillhole SM0012 including 1m @ 4.97g/t Gold from 91m
- 4m @ 5.64g/t Gold from 112m in drillhole SM0012 including 1m @ 19.75g/t Gold from 113m
- 3m @ 4.78g/t Gold from 154m in drillhole SM0012 including 1m @ 13.40g/t Gold from 155m
- 7m @ 0.94g/t Gold from 45m in drillhole SM0013
- 12m @ 1.13g/t Gold from 196m in drillhole SM0014
- 20m @ 0.72g/t Gold from 103m in drillhole SM0015

Geochemical and petrological studies previously undertaken on historical drillhole data identified that mineralisation is predominantly associated with calc-silicate veins and adjacent alteration halos. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are the main sulphides also present within the Gold bearing zones.

A wide mineralised corridor has been defined by drilling to date, with zones of higher grades over short to medium intervals. The controls on these higher grade zones are not yet well understood but is believed to be related to the intensity of the shear zones and folding.

The NewPeak suite of tenements within the Somero and Forssa areas, around Satulinmaki, cover close to 2,500ha of ground. These tenements are host to multiple Gold targets at various stages of development with multiple high grade rock chip and boulder samples returning up to 77g/t Gold[1]. More exploration work is required to further develop these targets, which will provide multiple opportunities to unlock the potential of this area.

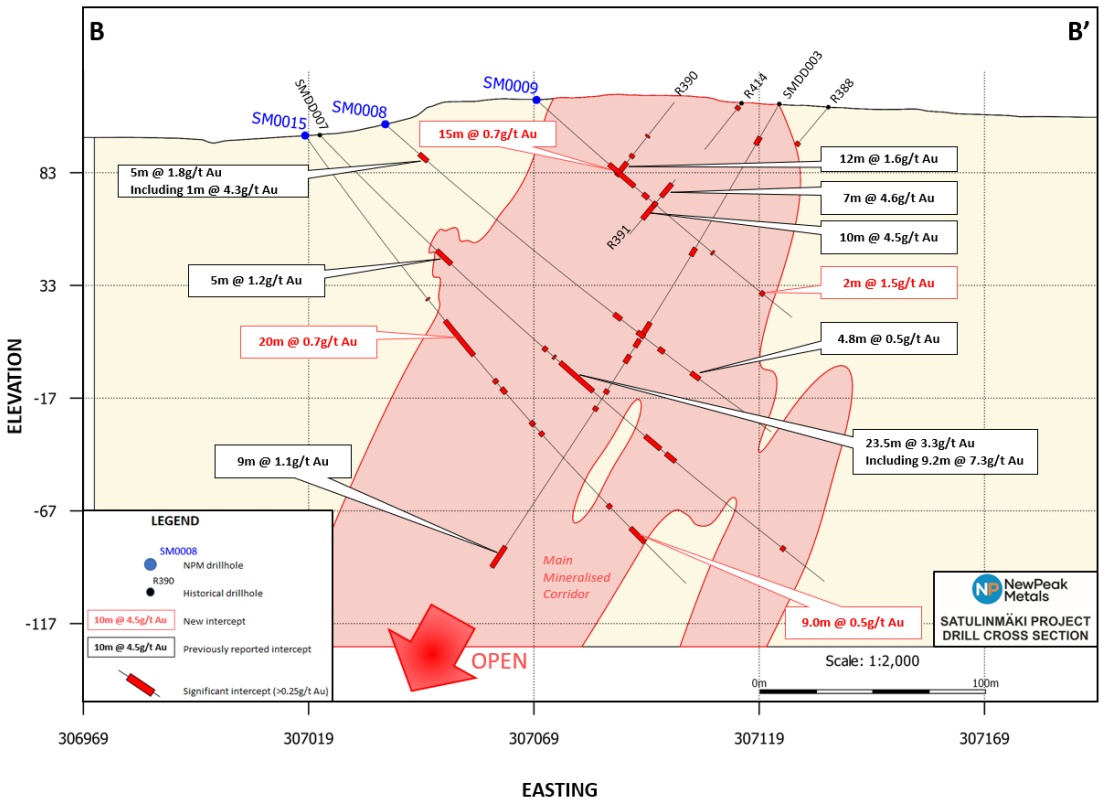

Figure 2: Satulinmäki prospect cross-section B-B' showing significant intercepts (>0.25g/t Au) from historical and recent drilling results[2]. Main mineralised corridor broadly defined by gold grades greater than 0.1g/t Au.

This Announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

Mr John Haley
Company Secretary

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[1] Avalon Minerals Limited (now Sunstone Metals) ASX release dated the 7th April 2017
[2] Avalon Minerals Limited (now Sunstone Metals) ASX announcements on 17th Oct 2016 and 14th Nov 2016

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 an independent consultant.

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.

Appendix

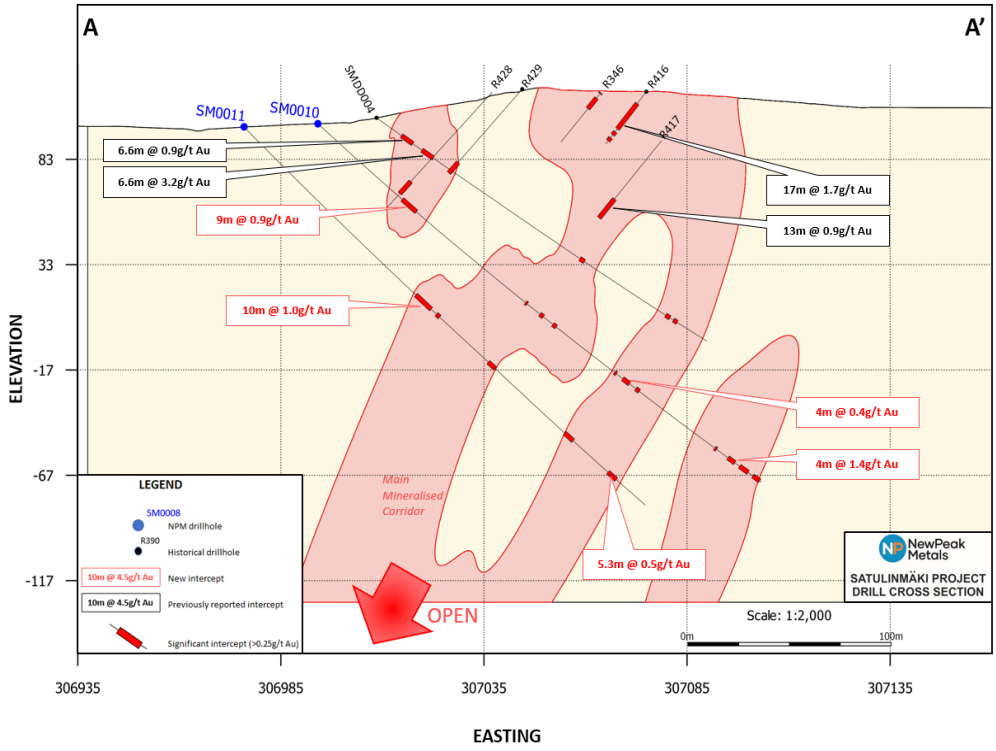

Figure 3: Satulinmäki prospect cross-section A-A'

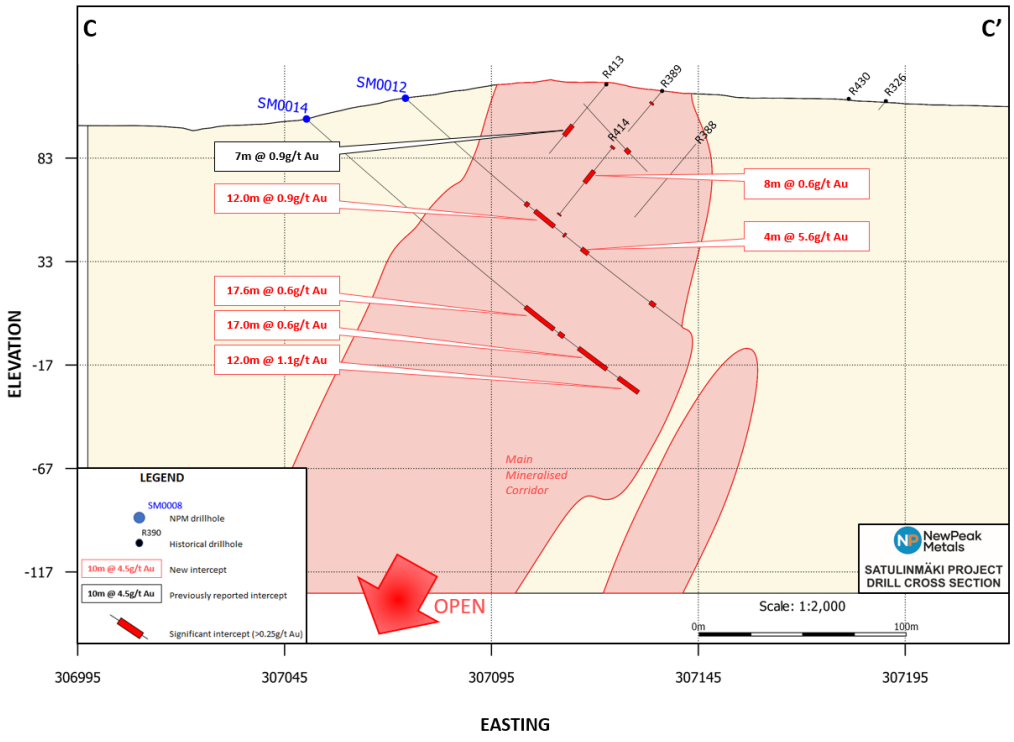

Figure 3: Satulinmäki prospect cross-section C-C'

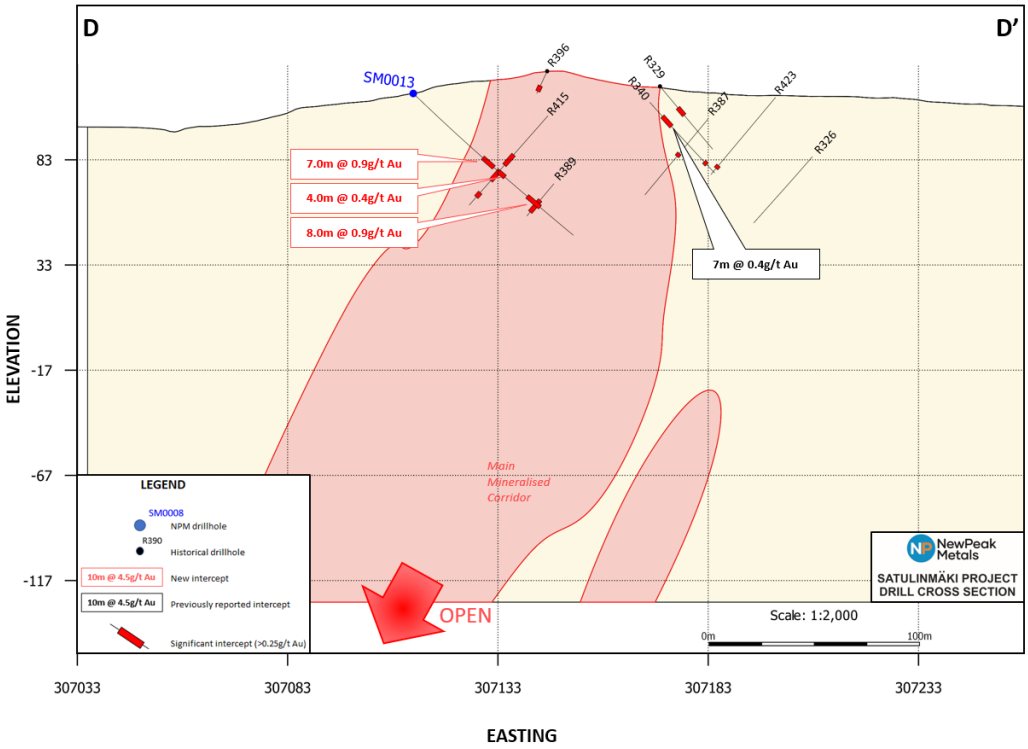

Figure 3: Satulinmäki prospect cross-section D-D'

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	266.5
SM0012	6739888	307076	-42	145	173.7
SM0013	6739883	307112	-45	145	101.6
SM0014	6739927	307054	-42	145	207.1
SM0015	6739932	307015	-55	145	261.4
SM0016	6739499	307103	-55	225	150.3
SM0017	6740049	307435	-45	145	149.6
				TOTAL	1,955.4

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*
	132.00	136.00	4.00	0.46
	145.00	149.00	4.00	0.94
	157.00	160.00	3.00	0.37
	175.00	179.75	4.75	0.50
SM0009	43.00	58.00	15.00	0.68
	63.00	66.00	3.00	1.01
	69.00	71.00	2.00	1.11
	103.00	104.00	1.00	2.94
	131.00	133.00	2.00	1.48
SM0010	55.00	64.00	9.00	0.88
	133.00	134.00	1.00	1.21
	142.00	144.00	2.00	1.02
	150.00	152.00	2.00	0.49
	188.00	189.00	1.00	1.18
	193.00	197.00	4.00	0.40
	201.00	203.00	2.00	0.97
	249.00	250.00	1.00	1.29
	257.00	261.00	4.00	1.39
including	*260.00*	*261.00*	*1.00*	*3.29*
	264.00	269.00	5.00	0.58
	272.00	276.00	4.00	0.50
SM0011	116.40	126.40	10.00	1.03
	130.00	132.00	2.00	0.47
	164.25	168.65	4.40	0.70
	214.65	220.20	5.55	0.64
	243.00	248.30	5.30	0.53
SM0012	77.00	79.00	2.00	0.46
	83.00	95.00	12.00	0.89
including	*91.00*	*92.00*	*1.00*	*4.97*
	101.00	102.00	1.00	1.17
	112.00	116.00	4.00	5.64
including	*113.00*	*114.00*	*1.00*	*19.75*
	154.00	157.00	3.00	4.78
including	*155.00*	*156.00*	*1.00*	*13.40*
SM0013	45.00	52.00	7.00	0.94
	55.00	59.00	4.00	0.43
	73.00	81.00	8.00	0.93
SM0014	139.45	157.00	17.55	0.59
	160.00	163.00	3.00	1.30
including	*160.00*	*161.00*	*1.00*	*3.23*
	172.00	189.00	17.00	0.58
	196.00	207.97	11.97	1.13
including	*207.00*	207.97	0.97	*5.11*
SM0015	90.40	91.10	0.70	3.16

	103.00	123.00	20.00	0.72
	137.00	139.00	2.00	1.35
	142.00	145.00	3.00	0.35
	161.70	164.00	2.30	1.27
	168.00	170.00	2.00	0.49
	212.00	214.00	2.00	1.61
	226.45	235.40	8.95	0.51
SM0016	*No Significant Intercepts*			
SM0017	*No Significant Intercepts*			

Note: Significant intersections have been calculated for intervals which are greater than 2m in downhole length at a grade above 0.25g/t Gold (or 1m greater than 1.0g/t). These intervals may contain a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.25g/t Au.

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 • The recent drilling by NewPeak completed ten (10) drillholes for a total of 1955.4m utilising Diamond (DD) drilling methods has been completed at Satulinmäki. • Holes were 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 stage, mineralisation is believed to be broadly parallel to foliation. • All drilling, core processing and sampling has been completed with all assay results returned for the sampled intervals. • Routine multi-element measurement of the diamond core at 0.5m intervals were undertaken over the entire hole, 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	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 as core processing is ongoing however core from recent drilling 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *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.*	Geochem(3-Beam) method. • Sample preparation, Au and multi-element analysis work is undertaken at 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 or Alba, Romania depending on laboratory work loads. 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, pulp blanks and commercial certified reference materials (CRM) at insertion rates of approximately 1 every 20 samples. Insertion rates are indicative as QC samples were inserted based on the mineralisation seen in the drill core. • All QC results were checked by a competent geologist prior to assays being used • QC data from all drilling has been reviewed. The performance of CRMs for the monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the assay results received from ALS is considered acceptable. 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 reasonable repeatability with 76% of samples falling within 10% tolerance levels for samples returning grades above 0.1g/t Au • ALS also undertake internal QC checks to monitor performance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.
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 most hole collars were 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Drilling orientations were considered appropriate for the interpreted structures controlling mineralisation. • 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 was brought to a secure core processing facility on a daily basis. Once a hole is complete, it was transported to the logging facility in Kemi for detailed logging and processing. • Core processing is complete with core and sample pulps stored at a secure facility
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.

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 0.25g/t Gold, greater than 2m (or shorter intervals which would meet a 1m grade criteria) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.25g/t. • No metal equivalent calculations have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Drilling direction is deemed appropriate to intersect the steeply dipping broad mineralised corridor. The controls on the high grade zones are not yet well understood and for this mineralisation, the chosen drilling direction may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	not be optimal.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of text for drill hole locations.
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 0.25g/t Gold, greater than 2m (or shorter intervals which would meet the 2m grade criteria) in downhole length and with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below 0.25g/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.*	• Further geochemical analysis will be undertaken on the multielement data returned from the drilling to identify vectors to mineralisation • Planning is currently underway following the work competed to determine the next steps for the development of the project