15 August 2018

IP Geophysical Survey to Commence Shortly at Eastman

Peako Limited (ASX: PKO) advises that an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey is expected to commence later this month at its Eastman project, in which it is earning a 60% interest.

The Eastman project is located on Exploration Lease E80/4990, 120 km southwest of Halls Creek, Western Australia (refer Figure 1). It lies within the southwest extension of the Central Zone of the East Kimberley province and close to the junction between the north-northeast trending Halls Creek Mobile Zone and the northwest trending King Leopold Mobile Zone.

Two styles of mineralisation have been the subject of discontinuous exploration during the past 50 years:

- Disseminated, vein and stratabound copper-zinc-lead-silver and gold mineralization within metamorphosed felsic volcanics and sediments of the Koongie Park Formation; and
- nickel-copper-platinum group metals mineralization associated with multiple stacked chromite seams and chromite bearing ultramafic in the Upper and Lower ultramafic phases of the Eastman Bore (Sally Downs Gabbroic) layered intrusion

In the past, exploration has been primarily guided by surface gossans and geochemistry and only the more significant geochemical anomalies have been tested by limited and wide-spaced drilling. Most previous exploration targeted the southeast quadrant of the tenement and numerous wide-spaced drill intercepts of strongly anomalous mineralisation have not been effectively explored. In the western part of the tenement geochemical and magnetic targets remain untested beneath extensive transported sand and gravel cover.

Peako has engaged geophysical contractor Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd[1] to conduct an IP survey program which is expected to commence later this month. The survey has been designed by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd[2], a specialist consultant geophysical company, to allow a better understanding of the structure and geology of two known areas of mineralization, Eastman and Landrigan with the objective of defining drill targets.

Two IP survey configurations will be utilised:

- gradient array (GAIP) which allows for the rapid coverage of a grid area
- dipole-dipole array (DDIP) which allows better depth resolution over single lines.

The survey will also enable Peako to assess the applicability of the methods to detect chargeable or resistive responses within the tenement's geological setting, with implications for exploration throughout the tenement where past exploration has been inhibited by significant superficial cover, deep weathering and structural complexity.

[1] http://moombarriga.com.au
[2] http://www.respot.com.au

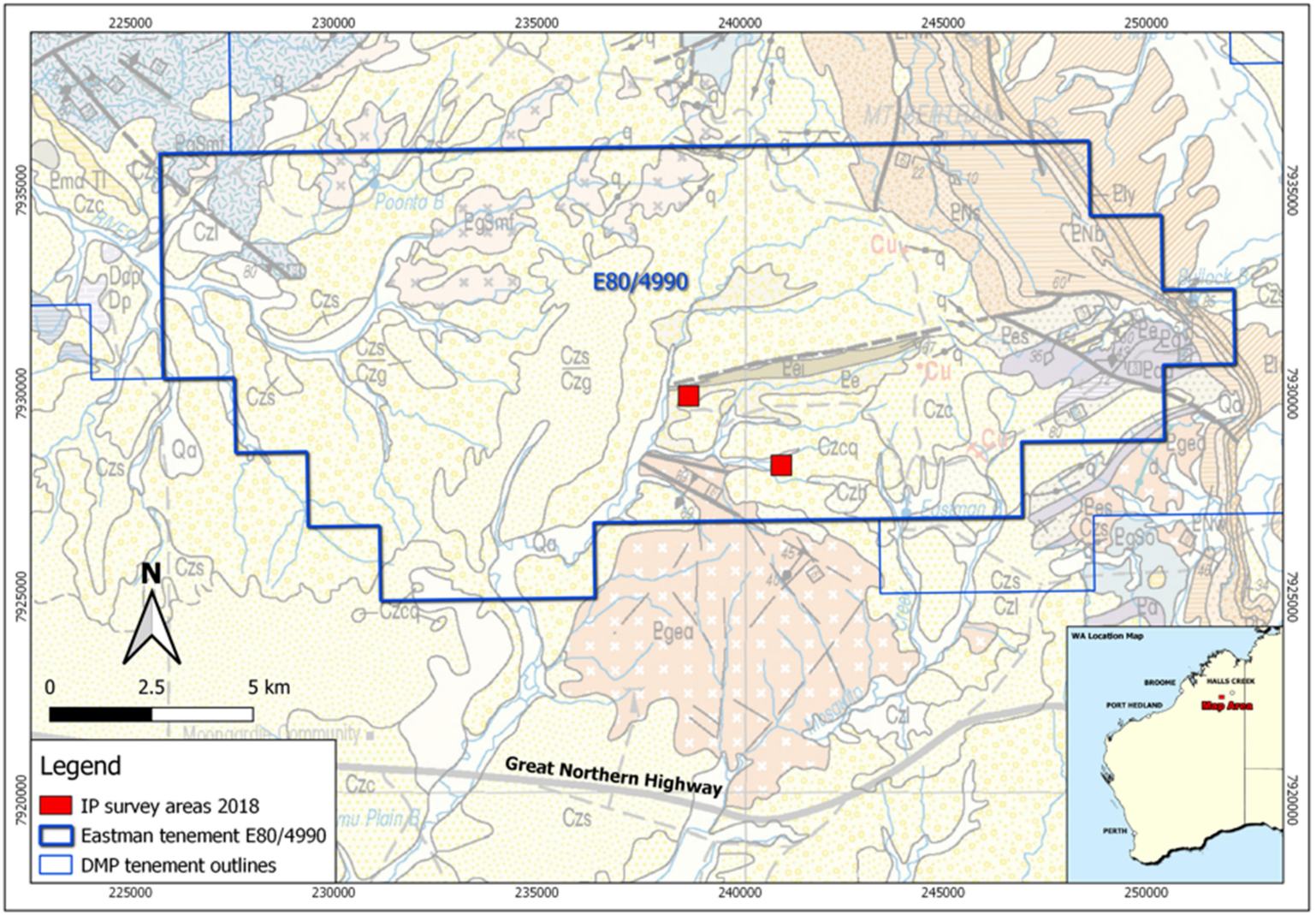

Figure 1 Eastman Location Map showing IP survey locations

Following completion of fieldwork, the survey data will be processed and interpreted in order to assist in defining locations for drilling in the first half of 2019. Peako has been awarded a Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant[3] of $116,000, a co-funding contribution towards 50% of direct drilling costs.

Eastman Prospect

Previous exploration has identified copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold mineralisation at the Eastman Prospect. This oxidised copper-enriched zone of outcrop has been identified by geologists as being 25-50 metres wide and 300 metres long at the surface. A shale horizon with inter-beds of banded iron-formation (the "southern BIF") outcrops immediately to the north. The Eastman prospect consists largely of layered sequences of disseminated sulphides which displays some of the characteristics of VMS base metal deposits, including distinctive patterns of metal zonation, the presence of magnesian alteration and an association with exhalative horizons (BIF, chert-carbonate rocks). The mineralization remains open to the west. The morphology of the mineralisation is not well understood.

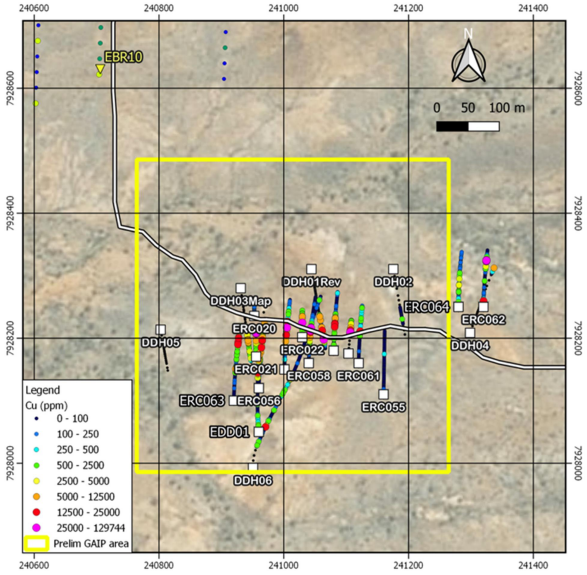

Figure 2 Planned IP survey grid at Eastman Prospect showing prior drillholes[1]

Newmont Pty Ltd drilled one diamond hole at the Eastman prospect in 1969, confirming supergene copper-zinc-lead-mineralisation intersected in previous percussion drilling. In 1971 and 1972 Kennecott Exploration (Australia) Limited (Kennecott) drilled five diamond drillholes up to a depth of 165m. The drilling intersected an overturned sequence of altered volcanogenic rocks and sediments dipping steeply to the south. Disseminated copper, lead and zinc sulphides, hosted by altered volcanic rocks, were intersected in holes DDH1 and DDH3 located 240m apart. The best intersection was reported as 0.75m at 7.7% Zn, 3.1% Pb and 121g/t Ag (DDH1)[4].

Between 2004 and 2006 10 RC holes totalling 1,638m and 1 diamond drill hole, totalling 335m were drilled. The RC drilling returned the best two intersections which were reported as follows[5]:

Drill Hole ERC 56:

5m @ 5.76g/t Au, 45.7g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu, 56.7% Pb and 5.8% Zn from 125m

including 2m @ 13.50g/t Au, 99.5g/t Ag, 1.7% Cu, 13.8% Pb and 9.0% Zn from 127m

Drill Hole ERC 57:

7m @ 50.58g/t Au, 35.2g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu, 2.3% Pb and 3.4% Zn from 118m

including 1m @ 2.48g/t Au, 87g/t Ag, 3.2% Cu, 7.5% Pb and 10.1% Zn from 123m

Peako cautions that both of these Exploration Results are historic and attract a commensurate level of confidence.

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[3] EIS Applicant No. DAG2018/01256022

[4] Reported by Yeates R in RSG Global Independent Geologist Report included in Magma Metals Limited Prospectus filed with ASX on 6 April 2006: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20060406/pdf/3w6m3m3g7p541.pdf.

[5] Released to ASX by Magma Metals Limited 27 September 2006: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20060927/pdf/3ypcjky9pdm65.pdf

Landrigan Prospect

The Landrigan prospect is located where a BIF ridge is prominently displaced along an interpreted NW-SE fault. A number of locally 'gossanous' and malachite stained, silicified and talc-altered outcrops are present at the surface and initial interest was generated by an airborne electromagnetic anomaly.

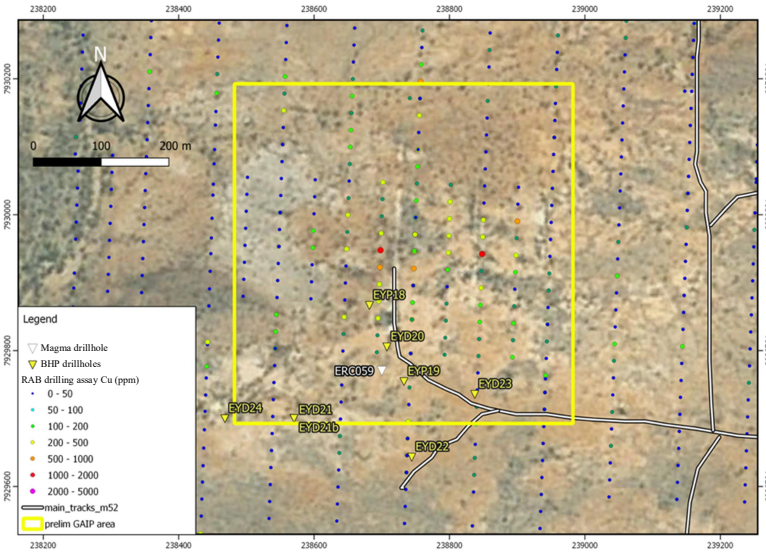

Figure 3 Planned IP survey grid at Landrigan prospect showing prior drillholes[1]

It is defined by a single drillhole (EYD20) drilled by BHP in 1982 which was reported to intersect 9.6m at 2.7% Cu, 1.5% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 12.6 g/t Ag and 1.5 g/t Au associated with disseminated and minor semi-massive sulphides from 143.3 to 152.9m The interval from 176.7m to 177.05m returned 6.09% and 2.23% Mo and >0.5% Cu and Zn and 171 to 173.5m returned 0.81g/t Au and anomalous Cu-Zn[6].. Follow up diamond drilling in 1983 by BHP failed to test the mineralised horizon[7]; the positioning of holes may not have properly targeted the down-plunge extension of mineralization. Some near surface RAB holes returned 8m at 4.17% Cu, 1.04% Zn, 1.15% Pb, 16g/t Ag, and 0.11g/t Au, and 6m at 1.33% Zn, 0.43% Pb and 0.26% Cu[8].

In 2006 Magma Metals drilled an RC hole with the objective of validating the BHP drillhole but it reportedly failed to reach target and was abandoned at 162m due to drilling problems[9].

Peako cautions that these Exploration Results are historic and attract a commensurate level of confidence.

Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Jeremy Peters, who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional Geologist and Mining Engineer of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Peters is engaged as exploration technical advisor to Peako.

Mr Peters has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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[6] The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd Report on Base Metals Exploration at Eastman Yard Kimebrely Region W.A. 1982, W.D. Plats, February 1983, page 6 WAMEX reference A12375

[7] The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd Report on the May 1983 Diamond Drilling Programme Eastman Yard, Western Australia Drill Holes EYD22, EYD23 Exploration Licence E80/94 R. Howe, March 1984, page 4 WAMEX reference A13878

[8] BHP Minerals Limited Report Orientation Deep Bedrock Geochemical Drilling Eastman Yard W.A. June to July 1983 Exploration Licence E80/94 R Howe, September 1984, page 4 WAMEX reference A152908

[9] Magma Metals Limited Eastman Project Combined Annual Report E80/2936 + E80/3152 16 January 2006 – 15 January 2007, pages 7&8 WAMEX reference A74371

Appendix 1: JORC 2012 Table 1

The information in sections 1 and 2 is provided in respect of historical exploration results and has been sourced from open file reports available within the Western Australian Minerals Exploration (WAMEX) database.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	Historic surface sampling has been undertaken within the tenement by prior explorers (refer Appendix 3). Results of sampling are not reported in this announcement.
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).*	Historical drilling at the Eastman prospect has included percussion and diamond drilling. Drilling at the Landrigan prospect has included RAB, percussion and diamond drilling. Appendix 2 provides information about holes drilled, compiled from open file WAMEX reports.
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.*	Documentation of RC/air core sample recovery, sample condition and measurement technqiues is documented in historical open file reports in variable details.

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.*	
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.*	No JORC 2012 mineral resource is being reported in this announcement. All Core and RC holes were geologically logged in variable detail with logs accessed via open file reports.
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.*	Limited information is available regarding sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation used during historical assessment work.
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 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.*	Information regarding quality of historical assay data and laboratory tests is variable. Kennecott samples were assayed at Chemical Consultants Pty Ltd using a four acid attack method with assaying by atomic absorption spectroscopy. Drill log sheets with assays also included Kennecot's assay results of duplicate samples. Kennecott reported that results in general displayed good reproducibility. Kennecott surface rock chip samples and costean samples were reported to have been assayed by standard routine AAS procedures in various laboratories involving single acid digestion. BHP used laboratories including Analabs and Pilbara Laboratories by AAS. Procedures for duplicates are described in the BHP reports, with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		varying numbers of duplicates for different drill holes. Navigator samples were assayed at Genanalysis Laboratory and Magma samples were assayed at Ultratrace Laboratory.
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.*	Peako has not verified or re-sampled reported historical intercepts, no drillholes have been twinned. Assays by Newmont, Kennecott and BHP were recorded on hardcopy drill logs. Assays for Navigator and Magma drilling in 2004-2006 were provided by the laboratories in electronic format as well as hard copy format by the laboratory. No adjustment to assay data has been made.
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.*	No Mineral Resource estimation is being reported in this announcement. Historical exploration activities were carried out in a variety of grids including local grids and MGA84. Comprehensive metadata describing details of surveying methods or instruments are lacking in the database. Grid conversion work was undertaken by a prior explorer and its presently being verified.
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.*	Line and hole spacing are variable. This report is for historical exploration results only.
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.*	Based on cross sections sighted to date, the angle of drilling from surface appears appropriate. As drillholes were generally drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation, drilling is considered appropriate based on the current understanding of the structural orientations and the dip and strike of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No information is available; it is assumed that previous explorers followed industry guidelines current at the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Peako has not carried out any audits or reviews of the historical sampling techniques and data at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	Results reported in this announcement are from current granted licence E80/4990, 100% owned by Sandrib Pty Ltd. Peako has the right to earn a 60% interest in the tenement as detailed in its announcement dated 22 November 2017. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration within the tenement area has been undertaken by numerous parties, commencing with Pickands Mather in 1967. Drilling at the Eastman prospect has been undertaken by Newmont Pty Ltd, Kennecott Exploration, BHP, Navigator Minerals and Magma Metals Drilling at the Landrigan prospect has been undertaken by BHP and Magma Metals. Appendix 3 includes an exploration history of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Eastman Project area geology is dominated by a thick (>5 km) steeply dipping east-west trending sequence of mostly intermediate to mafic volcanics. The sequence is Archaean and has a strike length of approximately 17 km. Much of the sequence is unconformably overlain by Proterozoic sediments however a 6 km strike length is relatively exposed and has been the main focus of previous and current exploration. The sequence has been subject to intense tectonic activity and is flanked to the north and south by Proterozoic granite bodies. All of the rocks show some degree of metamorphism. At depth the sequence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		has been intruded by a number of mafic and ultramafic intrusives. Copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold mineralisation at the Eastman Project identified to date consists largely of layered sequences of disseminated sulphides which display some of the characteristics of VMS base metal deposits, including distinctive patterns of metal zonation. The morphology of the mineralisation is not well understood.

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.*
		Appendix 2 provides drillhole information for the Eastman and Landrigan prospects.

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.*	Intersection average grades reported are sourced from open file reports compiled by previous explorers. Metal equivalents have not been reported by Peako
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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*	Downhole intercepts reported by previous explorers have been reported in the announcement. Further information is required before the geometry of the mineralisation is understood to a point where true widths can be reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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 body of announcement
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.*	References for open file reports containing Exploration Results by previous explorers and used to compile the announcement are provides.
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.*	Exploration activities carried out by other parties includes surface geochemistry, drilling, surface geology mapping, VTEM, structural mapping. Please refer to Appendix 3 for details.
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.*	There is potential to extend current known mineralisation along strike. Drilling targets will be defined and further exploration on E80/4990 planned following completion and interpretation of the IP geophysical survey discussed in the announcement.

Appendix 2: Historical drill hole details

The following drillhole information for the Eastman and Landrigan prospects has been sourced from open file WAMEX data. All drillholes have been converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 52).

HoleID	Year	Company	Type	Depth (m)	Dip degrees	Azimuth (degrees)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Prospect name	WAMEX Ref
DDH8	1969	Newmont	D	27.6	-55	5 *grid*	241105	7928174	Eastman	A1460
DDH1	1971	Kennecott	D	51.1	-50	170 *grid*	241044	7928311	Eastman	A5814
DDH2	1971	Kennecott	D	46.5	-50	170 *grid*	241177	7928309	Eastman	
DDH3	1971	Kennecott	D	46.5	-50	170 *grid*	240931	7928280	Eastman	
DDH4	1971	Kennecott	D	46.5	-55	10 *grid*	241300	7928207	Eastman	
DDH5	1971	Kennecott	D	31.4	-50	170 *grid*	240804	7928212	Eastman	
DDH6	1972	Kennecott	D	139.4	-68	357 *grid*	240952	7927991	Eastman	
ERC020	2004	Navigator	RC	33.0	-60	360	240954	7928234	Eastman	A68201
ERC021	2004	Navigator	RC	88.0	-60	360	240957	7928169	Eastman	
ERC022	2004	Navigator	RC	88.0	-60	360	241031	7928200	Eastman	
ERC055	2006	Magma	RC	204.0	-60	360	241160	7928110	Eastman	A74371
ERC056	2006	Magma	RC	210.0	-60	360	240960	7928120	Eastman	
ERC057	2006	Magma	RC	198.0	-60	360	241001	7928150	Eastman	
ERC058	2006	Magma	RC	174.0	-60	360	241040	7928160	Eastman	
ERC060	2006	Magma	RC	162.0	-60	360	241080	7928180	Eastman	
ERC061	2006	Magma	RC	156.0	-60	360	241120	7928160	Eastman	
ERC062	2006	Magma	RC	162.0	-60	360	241320	7928250	Eastman	
ERC063	2006	Magma	RC	210.0	-60	360	240920	7928100	Eastman	
ERC064	2006	Magma	RC	162.0	-60	360	241280	7928250	Eastman	
EDD01	2006	Magma	D	335.0	-60	360	240960	7928050	Eastman	
EYP18	1981	BHP	P	132.0	-60	10 *grid*	238708	7929805	Landrigan	A11508
EYP19	1981	BHP	P	164.0	-60	10 *grid*	238570	7929700	Landrigan	
EYD20	1982	BHP	D	280.6	-60	10 *grid*	238570	7929700	Landrigan	A12375
EYD21	1982	BHP	D	391.5	-60	10 *grid*	238744	7929643	Landrigan	
EYD21b	1982	BHP	D	153.3	-60	10 *grid*	238837	7929736	Landrigan	
EYD22	1983	BHP	D	390.0	-60	360 *grid*	238468	7929700	Landrigan	A13878
EYD23	1983	BHP	D	291.3	-60	360 *grid*	238682	7929866	Landrigan	
EYD24	1984	BHP	D	353.1	-60	10 *grid*	238733	7929754	Landrigan	A14144
ERC059	2006	Magma	RC	162.0	-60	360	238700	7929770	Landrigan	A74371

Appendix 3: Exploration History

The exploration history of the tenement provided in this appendix is sourced largely from the following report: Independent Geologist's Report dated 7 March 2006, prepared by RSG Global and included in the Magma Metals Limited Prospectus filed with ASX on 6 April 2006. That report can be accessed via the url: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20060406/pdf/3w6m3m3g7p541.pdf.

Modern exploration within the Eastman Project commenced during the mid-1960s as part of a regional base metal programme undertaken by Pickands Mather and Co International (PMC). Exploration continued until the mid-1980s for base metals and through until about 1990 for PGE mineralisation, although effective exploration was often restricted by a fragmented tenement position. No significant exploration was then documented for a 12-year period until Navigator Resources Limited commenced exploring in 2003. There has been a further hiatus of significant exploration since Navigator withdrew in 2011.

Commodity	Date	Explorer	Open file reference	
Base metals	1968	Pickands-Mather	A454, A500	PMC identified malachite staining within sheared ultramafic and gabbroic rocks, and disseminated chalcopyrite within chalcedonic cap rock, within the "Louisa Downs Serpentinite", now recognised as the base of the Lower Ultramafic Zone. Following this discovery, PMC completed reconnaissance induced polarisation (IP) ground geophysical surveying, rock chip sampling and soil geochemistry traverses.
Base metals	1969	Newmont	A1460, A1462	Geological mapping and completed 12 percussion drill holes to a maximum depth of 42m, and one diamond hole, to assess surface copper occurrences referred to as the Eastman's Base Metal Prospect. The diamond hole confirmed the supergene copper-zinc-lead-mineralisation intersected in percussion drilling.

Commodity	Date	Explorer	Open file reference	
Mostly base metals	1971-72	Kennecott Exploration (Australia) Limited	A5814	Reconnaissance geological mapping in an area of surface malachite staining and secondary lead and zinc mineralisation. Airborne EM and magnetic surveys, and ground-based Turam geophysical surveys, were completed along with five diamond drillholes up to a depth of 165m. The drilling intersected an overturned sequence of altered volcanogenic rocks and sediments dipping steeply to the south. Disseminated copper, lead and zinc sulphides, hosted by altered volcanic rocks, were intersected in holes DDH1 and DDH3 located 240m apart. Subsequent exploration comprised soil and stream sediment sampling, and percussion and diamond drilling, at various prospects. A single 450m diamond hole, designed to test the depth extensions of mineralisation detected in DDH1 and DDH3, successfully intersected altered volcanogenic rocks hosting narrow vein-style mineralisation, but did not intersect the mineralised talc schist encountered in previous drilling.
PGE	1974-75	Union Corporation (Australia) Pty Ltd	A6134	Geological mapping, costeaning, soil and rock chip sampling, and ground magnetic surveying over the exposed 6km strike portion of the Eastman Bore intrusion during 1974 and 1975.
Base metals	1977-85	Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd	A10249, A11508, A12375, A12512, A13876, A13877, A13878, A14139, A14140, A14141, A14145, A14171, A15582, A17782, A17784, A20112, A20124, A20417, A23606	BHP initially increased the coverage of stream and soil geochemical surveying, before completing ground EM surveys over gossanous exposures at the Eastman Yard Prospect. Eleven shallow diamond and percussion holes (1,001m) were drilled, six testing surface gossans or geochemical anomalies and three targeting EM anomalies. Holes targeting gossan exposures intersected strongly oxidised, variably gossanous felsic schist containing anomalous mineralisation (Cu to 0.37%, Zn to 0.4% and Pb to 1.10%), while holes targeting EM anomalies (EYP7 to EYP9) were barren. The depth of weathering was observed to vary between 50m and 100m, being greatest in areas of surface gossan development. Drilling at Dave's Gossan Prospect (EYP1 and EYP2) and the Lead Gossan Prospect (EYP5 and EYP11) was inconclusive due to deep weathering.

Commodity	Date	Explorer	Open file reference	
				BHP subsequently commenced an extensive exploration campaign comprising soil, shallow auger and RAB geochemical programmes, and ground EM surveys. An airborne magnetic survey was completed, and geochemical and geophysical targets were tested by percussion and diamond drilling for a total of 3,216.8m. Bedrock copper and zinc results were observed to be broadly anomalous surrounding the central east-west ridge of BIF. Drilling at Eastman Yard detected only weakly anomalous base metal mineralisation. At Landrigan Creek, moderate to strongly anomalous geochemistry was intersected in EYP18 (up to 0.26% Cu, 0.55% Zn and 0.11% Pb). EYD20 and EYD21 were drilled to further test this anomaly, intersecting gossanous intervals after massive and disseminated sulphide in strongly chloritised, talc-altered felsic volcanic and exhalative rocks. EYD20 intersected 9.6m at 2.69% Cu, 1.5% Zn and 1.48g/t Au from 143.3m depth, along with individual analyses up to 10.7g/t Au and 2.23% Mo. Two additional holes (EYD22 and EYD23) may have been ineffective due to the structurally complex nature of the sequence, and a deep diamond hole (EYD24) intersected anomalous, but narrow (2.0m) base metal intervals that were tenuously correlated with mineralisation in EYD20 and EYD21. Strongly anomalous bedrock copper-zinc anomalies extending 4km west of Landrigan Creek were left untested.
PGE	1981-85	Inco Australia Limited / Freeport of Australia Inc	A11116, A12216, A17481,	Geological mapping, soil sampling (Ni,Cu and Cr, with isolated Pt and Pd follow-up), rock chip sampling, airborne magnetic and very low frequency electrical geophysical (VLF) surveying, and limited diamond drilling (249.7m) within the Lower Ultramafic Zone. Freeport of Australia Inc. entered into a joint venture with Inco in 1985, conducting rock chip sampling and completing three diamond drill holes (259.7m) in the same area as Inco's earlier drilling. None of the holes reached their designated target depth.

Commodity	Date	Explorer	Open file reference	
PGE	1986-1991	Helix Resources N.L / Pancontinental Mining Limited / National Strategic NL	A19463, A20301, A21972,	Rock chip sampling and soil surveying over approximately 50 % of the exposed eastern portion of the Eastman intrusion. Reconnaissance geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale and more detailed mapping at 1:1,000 scale over the chromitite horizons. The consortium also excavated 37 small trenches over chromitite exposures that were mapped and sampled in detail. Base metal and PGE exploration was undertaken between 1988 and 1991 including rock chip and stream sediment sampling at the Bullock Bore Prospect in the southeast portion of the Louisa Downs intrusion. One RC hole was drilled to 80m depth to test the sheared contact adjacent to the most anomalous PGE result, and a further six shallow holes to maximum depth of 36m were drilled where the contact disappeared beneath unconformably overlying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks.
PGE	1990	Geopeko	A30802,	Reinterpreted the BHP magnetic and geochemical data and conducted an airborne EM survey over the Eastman Bore base metal prospect. Ground-based EM was subsequently completed over conductors identified at the Northern BIF and West Landrigan prospects. RC drilling (1,308m) intersected anomalous mineralisation in weathered bedrock at all of the three geochemical anomalies tested (Bullock Yard, West Landrigan and some PGE locations). No significant mineralisation was intersected in drilling of the EM anomalies associated with the northern BIF.
PGE	1991	Delta Gold / Aztec Mining	A39073, A41945, A35374	Explored parts of the tenement area including gridding and sampling at West Landrigan, Daves Gossan and Bullock Bore.

Commodity	Date	Explorer	Open file reference	
Mostly PGE, some base metals	2003-2005	Navigator Resources Limited	A68201, A70090, A71951	Rock chip sampling, soil sampling, ground magnetics surveys and RC drilling. PGE-focussed drilling consisted of 50 RC holes (2,788m) along the Eastman Bore horizon (Louisa, Bullock Yard, Brumby and Longhorn prospects), all intersecting massive ultramafic rocks hosting disseminated sulphides and disseminated to locally massive chromite. Base metals focussed drilling consisted four RC holes (209m) three of which were completed at the Eastman prospect and one at the West Landrigan Prospect. A ground EM survey failed to generate a significant response over the known mineralisation at Eastman.
Base metals & PGE	2006-2011	Magma Metals Limited	A74371, A75720, A77572, A80967, A85572, A88630, A89014	Airborne magnetic-radiometric surveying, helicopter-borne VEM surveying, geological mapping, soil sampling, Niton geochemical prospecting (base metals), rock chip sampling, ground EM (TEM) surveys, RC drilling (including 9 holes at Eastman and one at Landrigan), diamond drilling (including 1 hole at Eastman) and a resource estimate (JORC 2008) for the Eastman prospect.