

East Kimberley Exploration Update Identification of Tenement-Wide Gold Potential

- **Peako's E80/4990 Eastman tenement in the East Kimberley is located at the southern margin of the Halls Creek Orogen that is a known host of gold occurrences**
- **Our recently acquired Worldview-3 satellite imagery has identified numerous exploration targets across the tenement, many of which are potentially prospective for gold**
- **A field exploration program is planned to commence shortly to sample and validate new priority gold target areas and also to follow up other target areas previously defined at Eastman and Landrigan**

Peako Limited ('Peako' ASX:PKO) has recently completed a detailed satellite-based remote sensing survey of its Eastman tenement, located in the East Kimberley. The survey results have identified an array of new gold and base metal targets areas for field work follow up and validation.

The Worldview-3 survey was designed to assist the definition of the complex geology and structure that characterises this part of the Halls Creek Orogen. Spectral experts from geoscience consultancy, Exploration Mapping Group Inc., supervised the acquisition and undertook specialist processing and initial interpretation of the data (refer *Figure 1*), followed by detailed interpretation which is ongoing by Peako's team of geoscientists.

The dataset has highlighted key alteration styles and zonation associated with known base metal mineralisation systems on the tenement. Peako is currently integrating the new datasets with its library of compiled historical geology and geochemical exploration data.

The results to date are highly encouraging, with multiple gold (refer *Figure 2*), copper, zinc, nickel and PGE targets identified for validation during the upcoming field season, to start in the coming weeks.

Peako Chairman, Mr Geoff Albers, commented *"despite the East Kimberley being the focus of Western Australia's first commercial gold discovery in 1885, Peako's tenements have very little gold-focussed exploration. While we maintain our multi-commodity approach the satellite-based remote sensing survey and interpretation, backed up by historic activities, point the way to the highly gold-prospective nature of Peako's tenements."*

The East Kimberley is known to host numerous gold deposit styles including intrusion-related, orogenic and epithermal and spanning multiple depositional and mineralising events. Approximately 260 vein and hydrothermal gold occurrences are documented by Government datasets across the region.

Peako is building a quality pipeline of targets over a wide range of minerals (base metals, PGEs, gold) that will form the focus of future exploration activities”.

Peako’s Eastman tenement area has been the subject of very little gold exploration historically. Gold exploration has largely been peripheral to the focus of exploration for base metal sulphides including copper-lead-zinc and copper-nickel-PGE styles of mineralisation. Previous explorers executed disjointed and sporadic exploration campaigns across fragmented tenement holdings targeting a wide range of mineralisation styles and commodities over a large area, yet very few explorers analysed their soil, rock or drill samples for gold.

The Eastman tenement’s potential prospectivity for gold is validated by a known gold signature as demonstrated by Peako’s 2019 RC drilling results as well as historical rock chip results (refer *Figure 3*) that include a rock sample with up to 11.7g/t Au. In 2019, RC drilling results identified gold potential such as PLRC004 with 6m at 1.16g/t Au and 27.27g/t Ag and PLRC001 with 7m at 1.1 g/t Au and 7.51 g/t Ag. In addition, petrology results from RC chip samples have also identified the occurrence of gold as free gold grains hosted by deformed quartz veins at Landrigan (refer *Figure 4*).

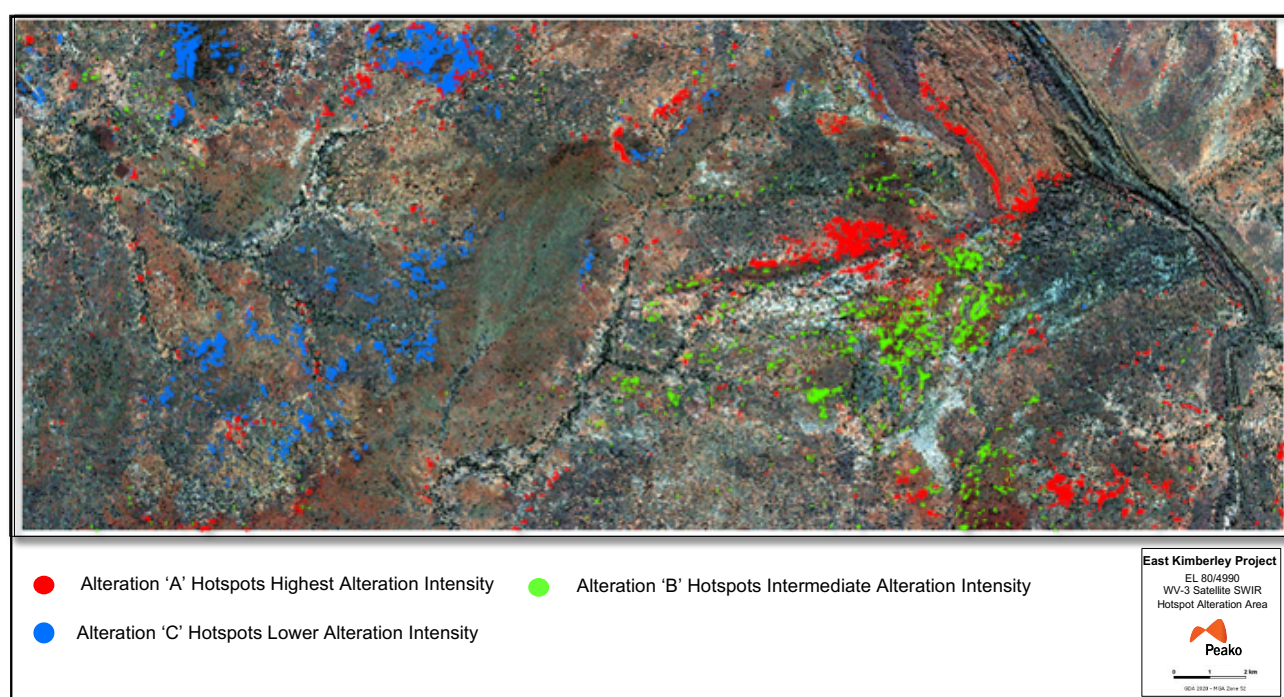


Figure 1 Worldview-3 satellite imagery with consultant generated “alteration hotspots”

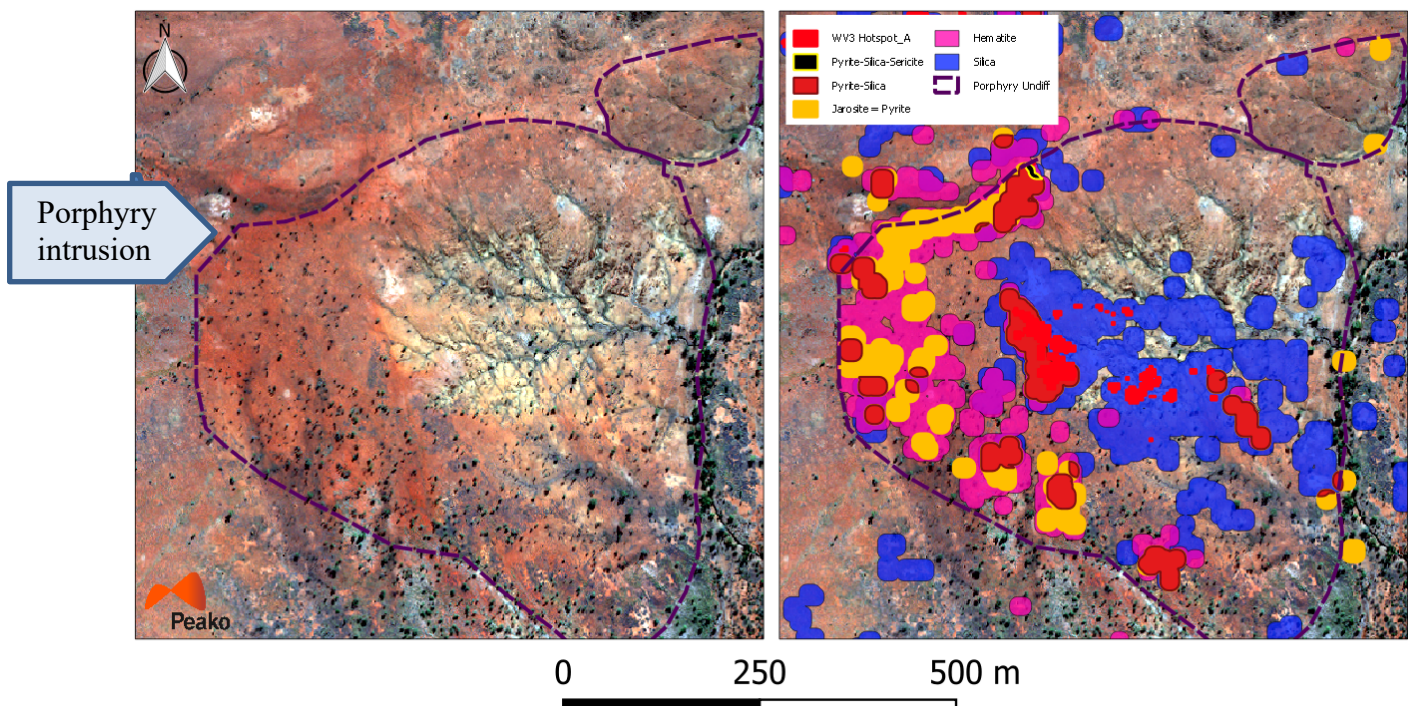


Figure 2 Above Left: Example close up of a Worldview-3 panchromatic multispectral image over a potential vein cluster within a porphyry intrusion on the Eastman tenement. Above Right: Same panchromatic image illustrating buffered Worldview-3 alteration zones including: Pyrite-silica-sericite (black), Pyrite-silica (dark red), Jarosite potentially after pyrite(?) (orange), hematite alteration (pink) and silica alteration (blue), and overlapping clay Exploration Mapping Inc Hotspot A zones (red). The distribution of alteration zones could define an asymmetric zoned alteration pattern around a central vein zone. No historical samples or assays are currently identified or known over this target area.

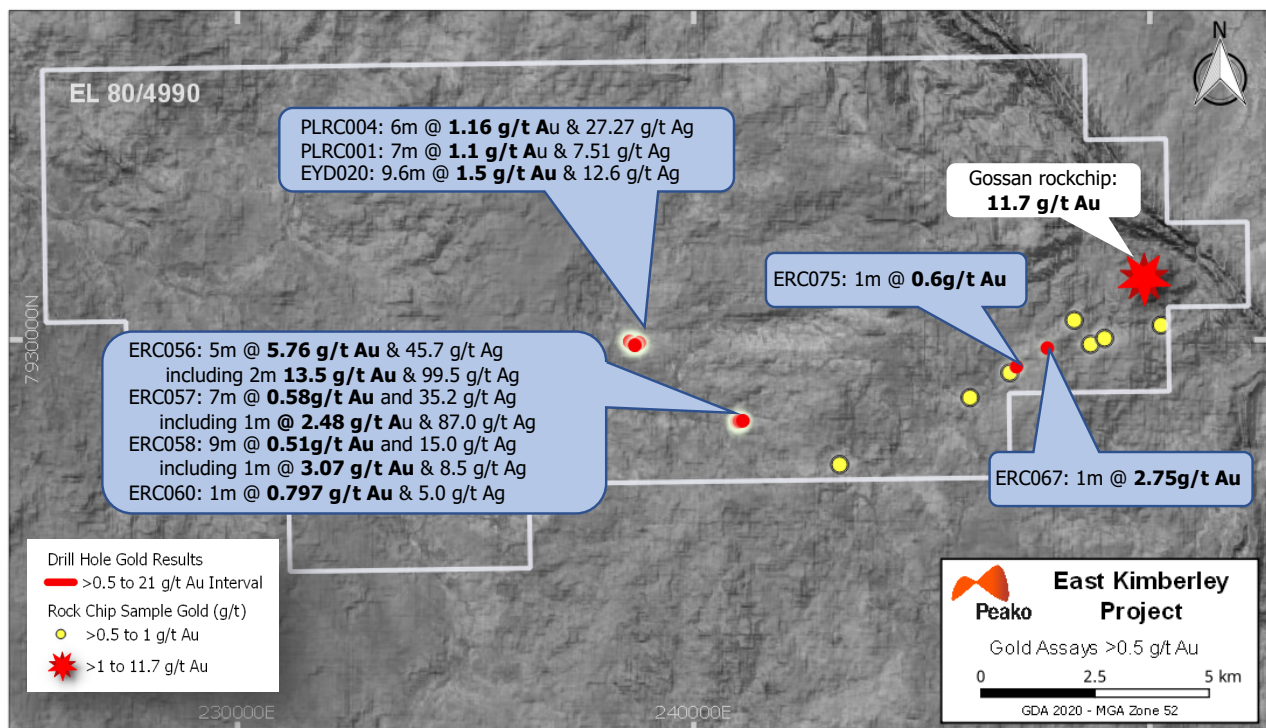


Figure 3 Eastman Tenement Gold Signature – Historic Data Compilation Ongoing

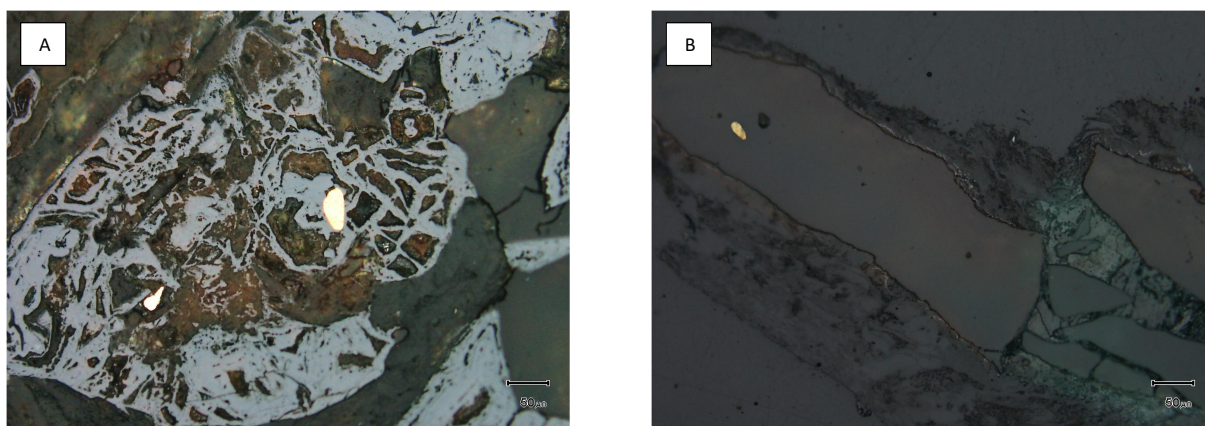


Figure 4 Two grains of gold up to 50µm residual within goethite boxwork after pyrite hosted within vein quartz meshwork (Reflected light X200). B) Gold grain 15µm x 30µm in fractured quartz vein within mica schist with green malachite between quartz fragments after chalcopyrite (Reflect Light, X200).

References

Further details relating to the information provided in this release can be found in the following Peako ASX announcements:

30 April 2020	Quarterly Reports – 31 March 2020
30 January 2020	Infill RC Sample Results
28 November 2019	East Kimberley Drilling Results Extend Known Copper-Gold Mineralisation
30 September 2019	Extension of East Kimberley Copper-Gold RC Drilling Program
23 September 2019	RC Drilling Commences at East Kimberley Copper-Gold Project
23 May 2019	Drilling Grant Awarded
28 November 2018	Projects Update
31 October 2018	Quarterly Activities Report
15 August 2018	IP Geophysical Survey to Commence Shortly at Eastman

Competent Person Declaration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Historical Exploration is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Daryl Clark who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Clark is a director of and consultant to Peako Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Clark consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

For more information

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Appendix A: Historical Results

The following rock chip information has been sourced from open file WAMEX data. All coordinates have been converted to GDA20/MGA Zone 52).

Table 1: Historical Drillholes Results (Au cut-off 0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	Year	Company	Type	Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Coordinates		From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	WAMEX Ref
								E_GDA2020	N_GDA2020									
ERC056	2006	Magma	RC	210	280.1	-60	360	240960.9	7928122	125	130	5	5.76	45.7	9,000	67000	58000	A74371
<i>including</i>										127	129	2	13.5	99.5	17,000	138000	90000	
ERC057	2006	Magma	RC	198	281.6	-60	360	241001.9	7928152	118	125	7	0.58	35.2	12,000	23000	34000	A74371
<i>including</i>										123	124	1	2.48	87	32,000	75000	101000	
ERC058	2006	Magma	RC	174	282.5	-60	360	241040.9	7928162	103	112	9	0.51	15	-	4000	11000	A74371
<i>including</i>										104	105	1	3.07	8.5	2,000	500	16000	A74371
ERC060	2006	Magma	RC	162	283.3	-60	362.2	241080.9	7928182	75	76	1	0.797	5	16,700	123	8310	A74371
ERC067	2008	Magma	RC	150	280	-60	330	247775.9	7929782	74	75	1	2.75	0	275	3	258	A80967
ERC075	2008	Magma	RC	54	280	-75	315	247090.9	7929395	49	50	1	0.6	0	1,510	3	147	A80967

Table 2: Historical Rock Chip Assay Results (Au cut-off 0.5 g/t Au)

Sample ID	Year	Company	Sample Location Coordinates		Assay Results						WAMEX Ref
			E_GDA2020	N_GDA2020	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	
T2_R_8-MEB_23	2005	Navigator	249881	7931346	11.70	n/a	150	20	2680	265	A71951
MEB_33-Cu_1	2005	Navigator	248708	7929897	0.88	n/a	64600	1130	n/a	n/a	A71951
3958_R	1987	Helix	248350	7930426	0.79	n/a	5000	2100	n/a	n/a	A21972
3993_R	1987	Helix	250253	7930319	0.95	n/a	275	1750	n/a	n/a	A21972
25009_R	2003	Navigator	246937	7929274	0.63	n/a	11878	3077	n/a	n/a	A68201
25027_R	2003	Navigator	249015	7930027	0.61	n/a	100223	2564	n/a	n/a	A68201
22452	1984	Freeport	243203	7927259	0.50	n/a	73500	2030	n/a	n/a	A17481
22414	1984	Freeport	246064	7928728	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A17481

**n/a = not analysed

Appendix B: JORC Code (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	This announcement refers to the completion of WorldView3 satellite imagery acquisitions, reporting of historical rock chip assays reported by previous explorers and historic RC drillholes with >0.5 g/t Au cut-off, digitised as part of Peako's historical data capture.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Historic drill holes reported in this announcement were drilled by reverse circulation.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sample recovery, sample condition and measurement techniques is documented in historical open file reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No JORC 2012 mineral resource is being reported in this announcement.</p> <p>Historic RC holes were geologically logged in variable detail with logs accessed via open file reports.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Limited information is available regarding sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation used during historical assessment work.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<p>Limited information is available regarding procedures for assay data and laboratory tests during historical rock chip sampling work</p> <p>Samples from historic drilling by Magma were assayed at Ultratrace Laboratory.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Peako has not verified or re-sampled reported historical intercepts, no drillholes have been twinned.</p> <p>Assays by Magma drilling were provided by the laboratory in electronic format.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data has been made.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>No Mineral Resource estimation is being reported in this announcement.</p> <p>Historical exploration activities were carried out in a variety of grids including local grids and projections including AGD84 and GDA94. Comprehensive metadata describing details of surveying methods or instruments are lacking in the database.</p> <p>Grid conversion work was undertaken by a prior explorer and has been converted to GDA2020.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Worldview-3 satellite imagery was acquired over the entirety of the E80/4990 tenement</p> <p>RC drillholes and rock chip samples are historical exploration results only.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to</i> 	<p>Drillholes were generally drilled perpendicular to the projected strike of mineralisation. Current understanding of structural orientations and dip and strike of mineralisation is evolving.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	No information is available; it is assumed that prior explorers followed industry guidelines current at the time.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	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 sections also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Results reported in this announcement are from current granted Exploration Licence E80/4990, in which Peako's wholly owned subsidiary SA Drilling Pty Ltd is earning a 60% interest pursuant to a Farmin and Joint Venture agreement with Sandrib Pty Ltd and may elect to earn a further 25% interest for a total joint venture interest of 85%.</p> <p>The tenement is situated within the Gooniyandi Combined #2 Native Title Claim (WC 2000/010) and Determination (WCD2013/003).</p> <p>The tenement is current and in good standing with all statutory commitments being met as and when required.</p> <p>There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate pending the normal approvals process.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Historical exploration within the tenement area has been undertaken by numerous parties, commencing with Pickands Mather in 1967.</p> <p>Drilling at the Eastman prospect has been undertaken by Newmont Pty Ltd, Kennecott Exploration, BHP, Navigator Minerals and Magma Metals</p> <p>Drilling at the Landrigan prospect has been undertaken by BHP and Magma Metals.</p> <p>Refer Peako Limited ASX release dated 15 August 2018, Appendix 3 and 28 November 2019, Appendix C and 30 January 2020, Appendix B for exploration historically undertaken on the tenement.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The geology of E80/4990 is dominated by a thick (>5 km) east-west trending and steeply dipping sequence of mostly intermediate to mafic volcanoclastic rocks of Paleoproterozoic age. 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 exploration.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold mineralisation 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 as well as the structural make up is not well understood.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea</i> 	<p>Tabulation of data relating to historic drillholes and rock chip samples is provided in Tables 1 and 2.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Historic drillhole and rock chip assays reported are sourced from open file reports.</p> <p>Metal equivalents have not been reported by Peako</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<p>No new intercepts reported in this announcement.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Refer to Figure 4 within this announcement</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Historical results only are reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	N/A
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Planned further work includes data integration, field mapping, defining new targets, validation and sampling of targets and drill testing.