

ASX Announcement
21st September, 2020

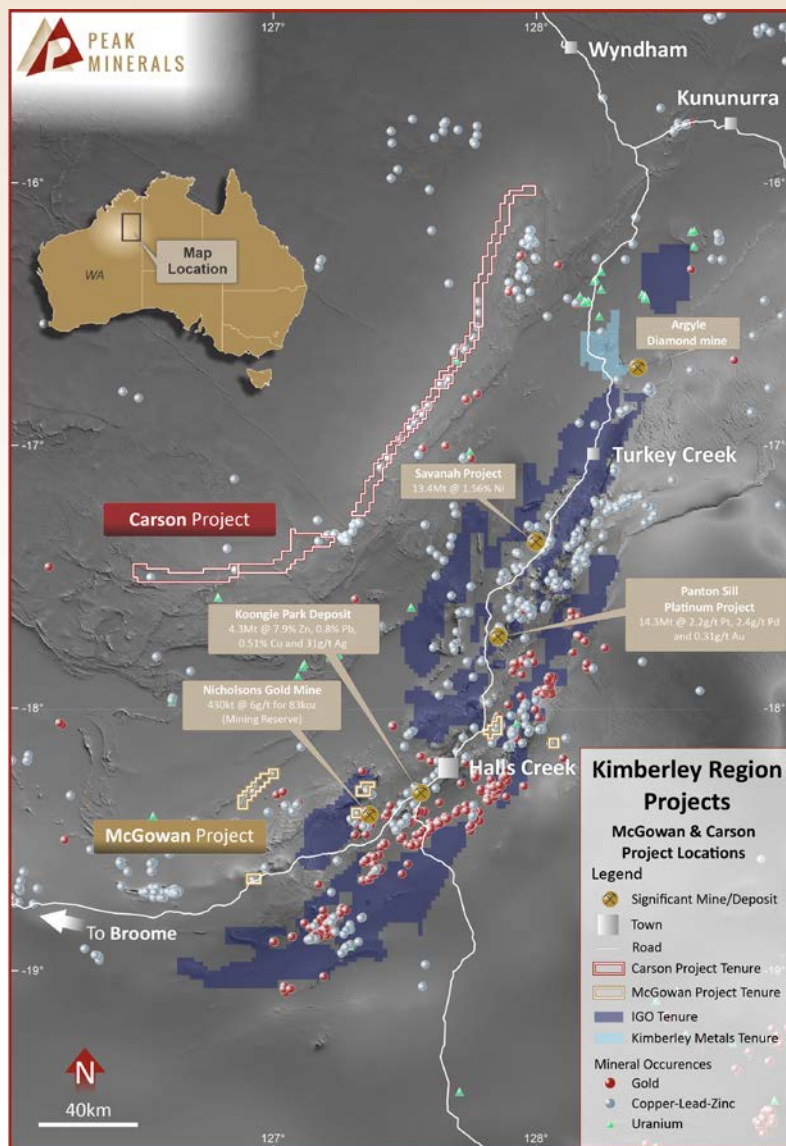
Option to acquire highly prospective copper portfolio in WA

Equity Placement to raise \$2,000,000

- The portfolio includes four discrete projects in two regions covering a total of 1,289 km²
 - Carson Project in the Kimberleys covers ~250km of highly prospective strike extent of the Carson volcanics - completely untested by modern geophysical methods
 - The McGowan Project (Kimberleys) covers an area of 19km², located 90km south west of Halls Creek
 - Copper Hills in the Meekatharra Region has multiple walk up drill targets based on prior drilling, surface geochemistry and untested EM conductor targets
 - Cork Tree Project (Meekatharra) is located 28km south east of Sandfire Resources Ltd's (ASX:SFR) DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine- Drilling has intersected broad oxide copper mineralisation within a geochemical target area of 1,950 x 600m area - untested by modern geophysics
- Potential for large scale copper discoveries proximal to existing copper mines
- Significant drilling results include:
 - 33.8m at 0.89% Cu from 23.8m including (Carson)
 - 12.77m at 1.66% Cu
 - 4.5m at 3.1% Cu (McGowan)
 - 101.72m at 0.46% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au from 62 m (Copper Hills)
 - 63m at 0.74% Cu from surface, including (Copper Hills)
 - 13.7m at 0.95% Cu &
 - 12.5m at 1.45% Cu
- Subject to completion, Mr Wayne Loxton, a highly credentialed and experienced mining professional will be appointed as Managing Director of PUA
- \$2,000,000 capital raise placed with sophisticated investors to fund exploration at the Hill End Gold Project and, on completion, the Greenrock copper projects

Peak Minerals Limited (ASX:PUA) (**Peak Minerals or the Company**) is pleased to announce the execution of an option agreement with the owners of Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd (Greenrock) to purchase 100% of the equity of Greenrock. Greenrock has agreements in place to acquire 100% of the projects outlined above. Upon exercise of the option, PUA will acquire 100% of the equity in Greenrock.

PUA has also completed a capital raising for \$2 million, with a placement of 80,000,000 shares to investors at an issue price of 2.5c. Funds raised will be used to advance the exploration of the Hill End Gold Project and the Greenrock copper following completion. The lead manager for the capital raising is CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd.



Mr David Leavy, MD of PUA commented “The considerable portfolio of highly prospective copper projects captured within this acquisition position Peak Minerals to capitalise on the ever growing demand for copper within safe jurisdictions. The supply side challenges faced by existing producers combined with the lack of recent globally significant copper discoveries has left end users exposed.

We strive to position Peak as being a focused explorer and developer of the Company’s assets utilising the latest in modern exploration techniques to rapidly evaluate and advance the projects within our portfolio.

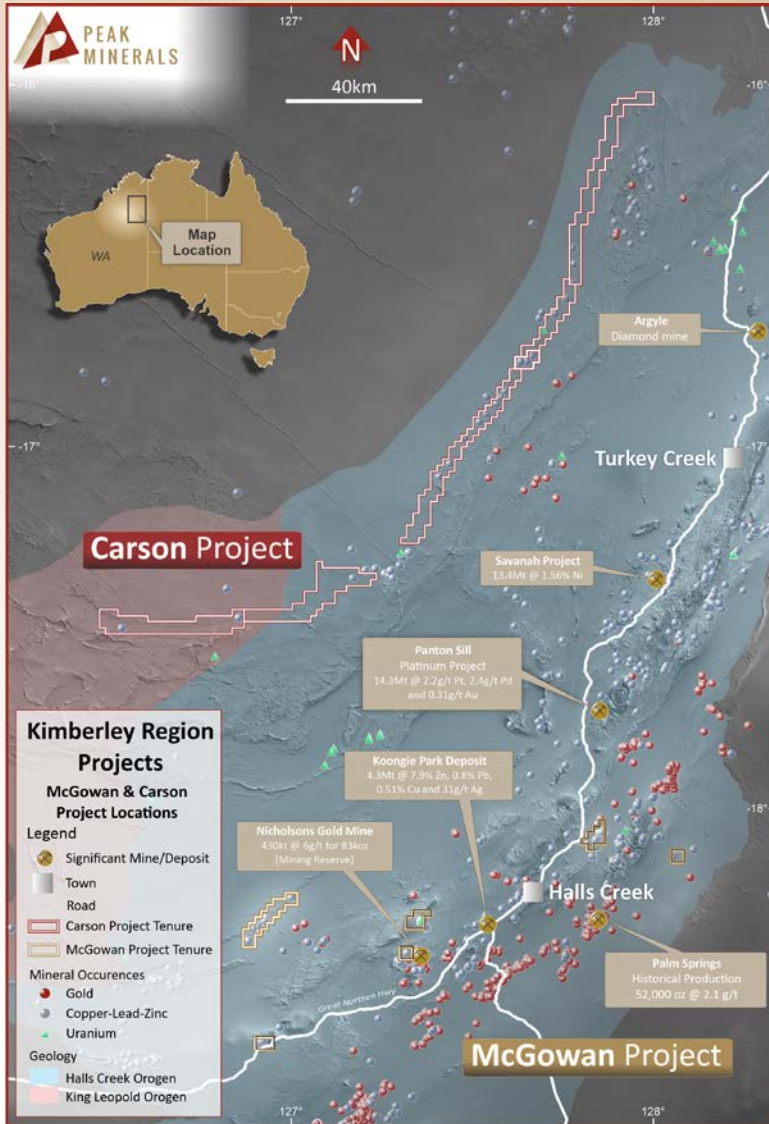
The appointment of Mr Wayne Loxton to the role of MD will bring strong exploration skills to drive the success of the Company’s projects”.

Kimberley Portfolio:

The Kimberly Portfolio covers a total land area of 1,218Km² across seven discrete Project areas. The Kimberley Province remains substantially under explored relative to other greenstone belts within Western Australia.

The substantial ~13,000km² of tenements applied for by Independence Group (ASX: IGO) in close proximity and in some cases surrounding tenure within the Kimberly Portfolio further supports the potential of the region to host a Tier 1 discovery.

Carson Project



The Carson Project covers 840km², with ~250km of prospective strike of the Carson Volcanics. Mineralisation within Carson Volcanics occurs both within basalts and sandstones immediately adjacent to faults—predominantly in more permeable zones of fracturing and brecciation.

Previous exploration was completed by Planet Gold in 1968 and Anglo American entered as a partner through to 1971. Significant drilling results included:

- DDH DDR4: 33.8m at 0.89% Cu from 37.5m
 - Inc. 12.77m at 1.66% Cu
- DDH DDR5: 41.8m at 0.27% Cu from 125.8m
- DDH DDR8: 13.7m at 0.57% Cu from 121.9m
- DDH DDR10: 38.1m at 0.37% Cu from 38.3m
- DDH DDR23: 6.9m at 0.51% Cu from 164.9m

Rock chip sampling undertaken by Pegasus Metals Ltd subsequently has reported grades of up to 12.83% Cu.

Exploration completed to date has confirmed the presence of both copper oxide and sulphide mineralisation through mapping, geochemistry and drilling.

Exploration planned to be completed across Carson includes prospect scale mapping, geochemical sampling and IP/EM geophysical surveys aiming to target both disseminated and massive copper sulphide mineralisation.

Through the utilisation of modern geophysical systems the considerable target area can be rapidly evaluated and drill targets efficiently prioritised.



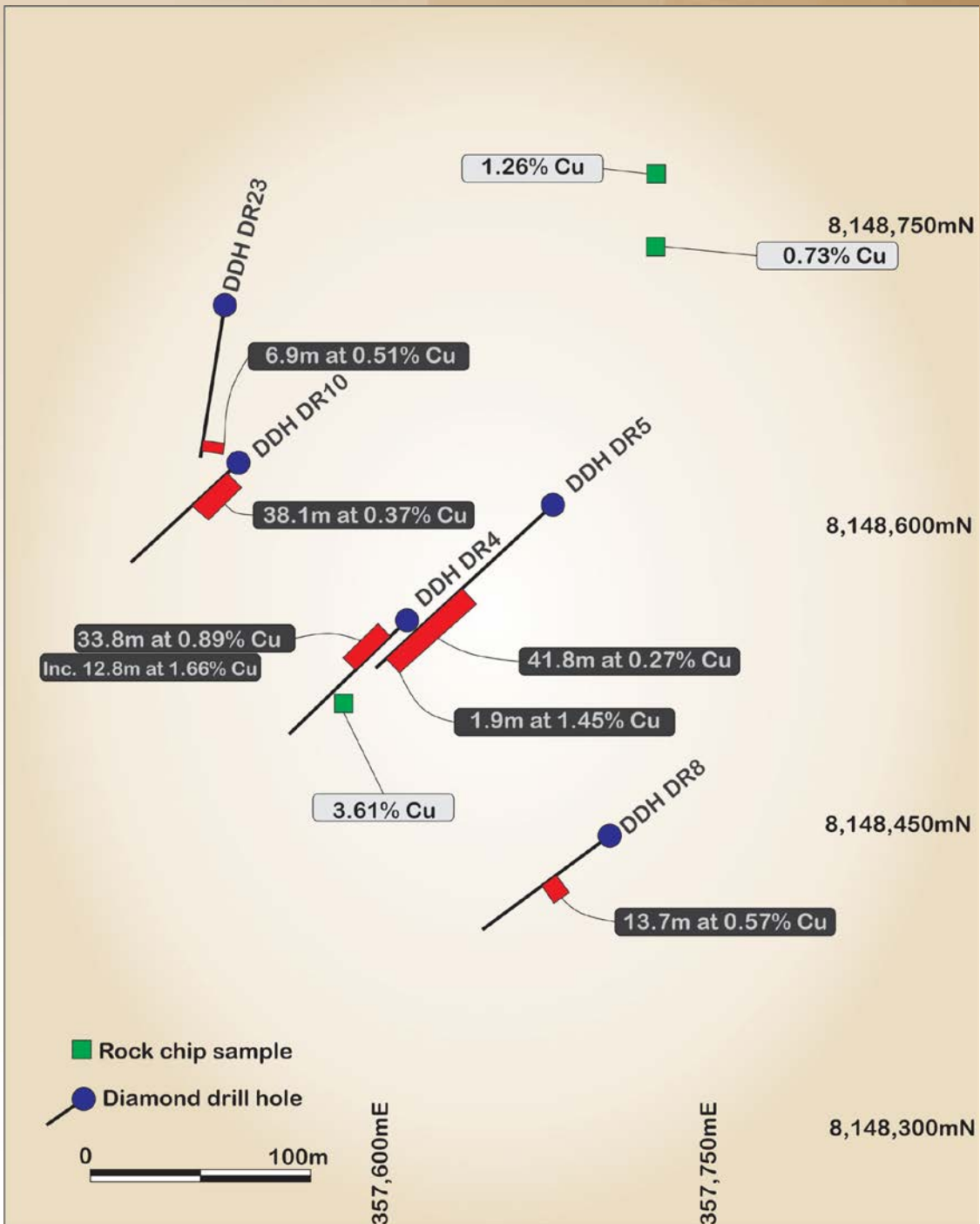


Figure 4: Drill Collar Plan and Rock Chip Sampling Results

McGowan Project (Kimberley Region)

The McGowan project covers an area of 19km², located 90km south west of Halls Creek and the Great Northern Highway bisects the tenure.

Gossans were identified by BMR during 1963 and consisted of Cu-Ag-Au-Zn mineralised quartz veins hosted within the Lamboo Gabbro. Exploration conducted by BHP in the late 1960s to early 1970's focussed on the testing of the gossanous outcrop. Soil sampling was conducted over the area of gossan 14. Geochemical exploration was followed up by shallow drilling. Rock chip sampling of Gossan 5 reported results of up to 29% Cu and 0.75g/t Au within malachite stained brecciated quartz blows in gabbro. A total of nine drill holes were completed in 1971 at Gossan 5 for a total of 150m of drilling with eight holes being drilled to a depth of 15m and a single hole to a depth of 30m. Hole RR65 reported results of up to 4.5m at 3.1% Cu from 1.5m. A further 18 drill holes for 282m were completed by BHP at Gossan 14 with most holes to a depth of 15m. The best result of the program was 1.5m at 2.9% Cu. A single deeper hole RR119 was drilled to a depth of 61 below the depth of oxidation. An intercept of 3m at 0.7% Cu from 56m was reported supporting the presence of sulphide hosted mineralisation. Drill samples were assayed only for copper.

Western Mining Corporation conducted TEM surveys across the Gossan 14 area in late 1970's targeting massive nickel sulphide mineralisation potential. No significant responses were reported. An evaluation of the effectiveness of this survey is presently underway.

Soil sampling was completed by Northern Star Resources targeting gossanous quartz veins and reported results including 5.35gt Au, 0.32% Cu and 0.48% Pb. RC drilling completed by Northern Star Resources reported:

- 3m at 0.6% Cu and 1.3g/t Au from 7m
 - Including 1m at 1.7% Cu and 2.85g/t Au from 8m
 - 6m at 0.6% Cu and 0.36g/t Au from surface

Detailed low level radiometric and magnetic surveys were recently flown on 50m spacing. Interpretations of this data indicate the potential for elliptical or donut shaped aeromagnetic anomalies, tentatively interpreted to represent potentially alkaline/carbonatite intrusive centres.

Exploration planned to be completed across McGowan includes prospect scale mapping and geochemical sampling.

Copper Hill Project (Meekatharra Region)

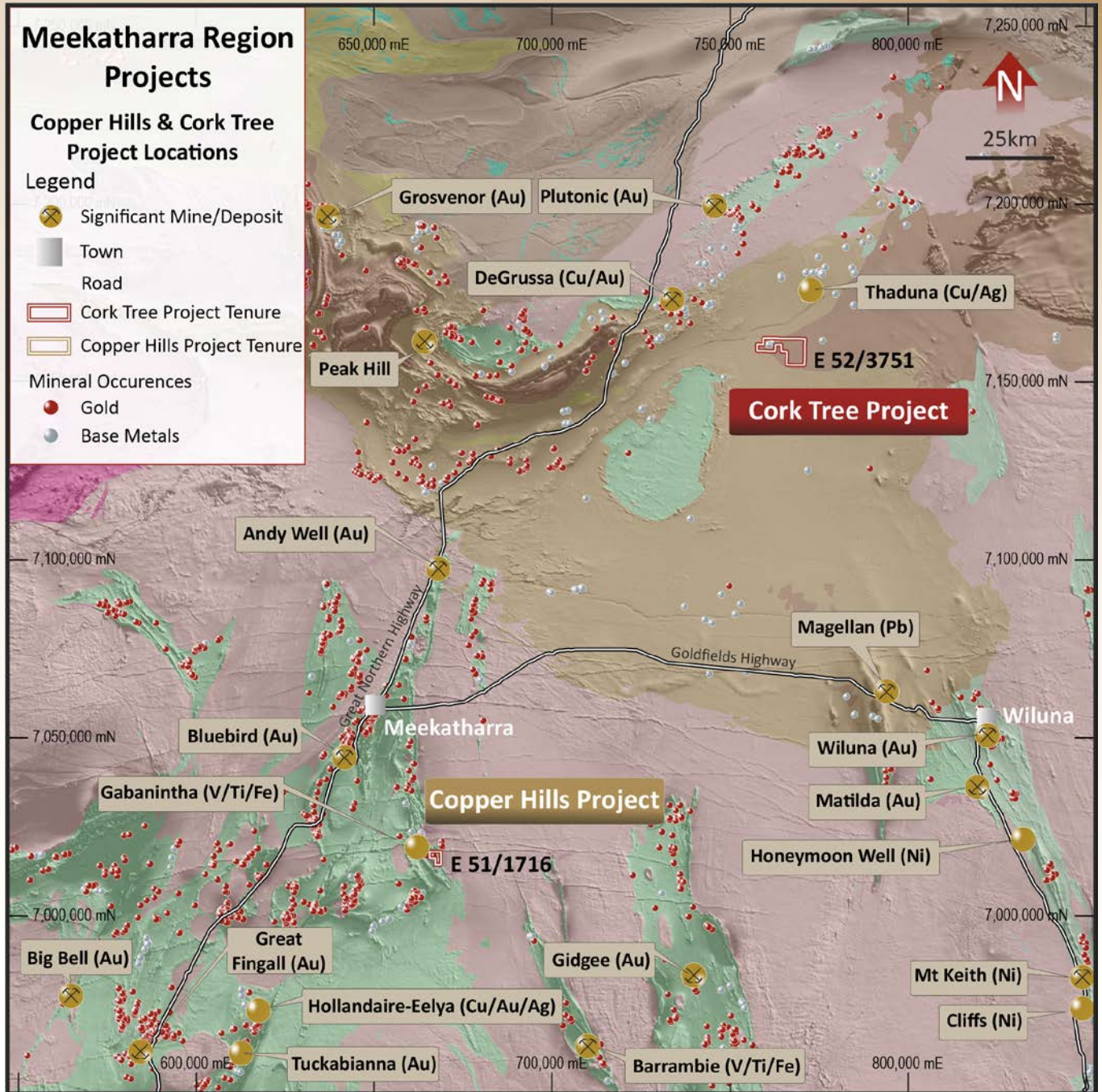


Figure 5: Copper Hills & Cork Tree Project Locations

Copper Hills Project covers an area of 9.2 km² and is located 42km south of Meekatharra. The Lady Alma Igneous Complex underlies the majority of the Copper Hills tenure and hosts the Copper Hills and Lady Alma copper gold mineralisation. The Lady Alma Intrusive Complex has been assigned to the Meeline Intrusive Suite which also hosts the Windimurra, Barrambie and Youanmi Igneous Complexes.

The Lady Alma Intrusive Complex consists of an upper gabbro zone consisting of leucocratic gabbros with significant magnetite bands, which contains the Gabanintha Vanadium deposit and is located 2km to the west of Copper Hills. This zone has been interpreted to have been structurally separated from the lower ultramafic zone (dunite-peridotite).

It is interpreted that mafic-ultramafic intrusive lithologies at Lady Alma-Copper Hills were likely intruded as discrete differentiated intrusive bodies; rather than the classical layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex. Additionally, these studies have indicated the intrusive lithologies display geochemical signatures indicative of crustal contamination of the melt. This is a critical factor with respect to the formation of magmatic sulphides as crustal contamination is a common trigger for sulphur saturation within the melt.

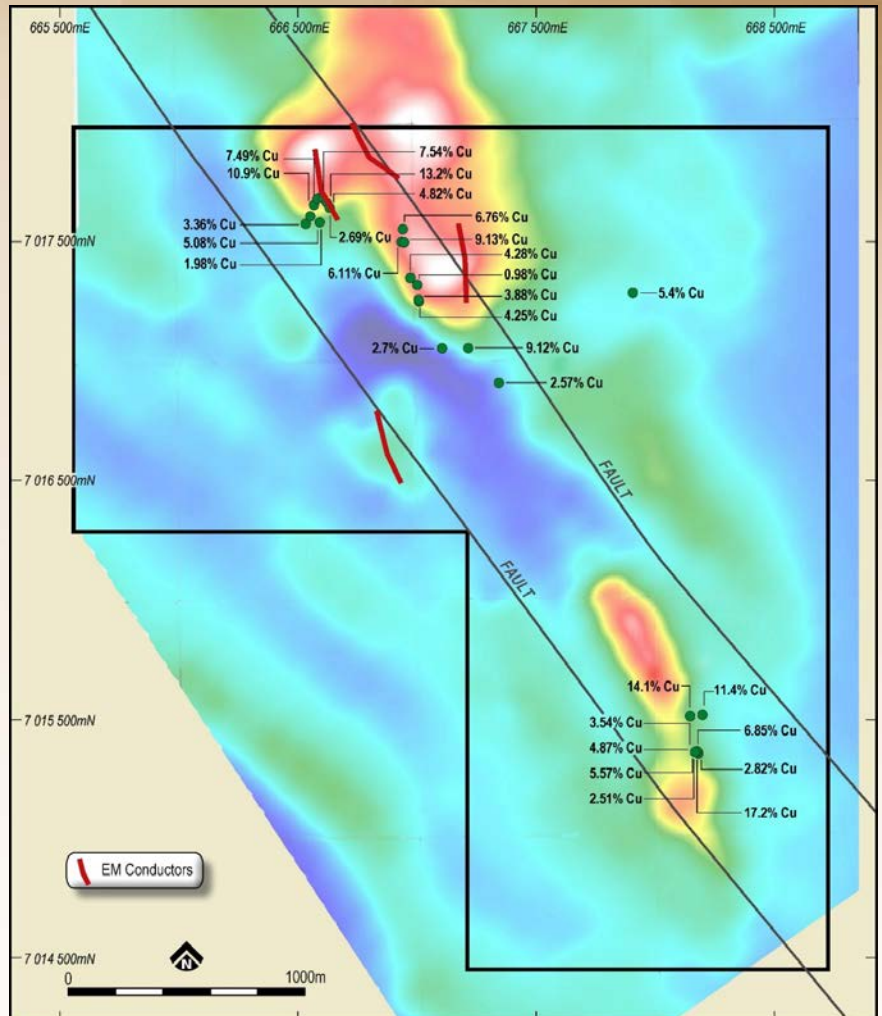


Figure 6: Copper Hills- Rock chip samples, TMI Magnetics and modelled EM Conductors

The mineralisation identified to date at the Copper Hills and Lady Alma prospects within the broader Coppers Hill Project appear to indicate a number of similarities to that of the adjacent Gabanintha Gold Mine.

The market contrast is that the Copper Hills and Lady Alma prospects are relatively copper rich with limited gold compared to the Gabanintha Gold Mine. Copper mineralisation occurs as azurite and malachite.

Exploration conducted has identified a 3km prospective corridor defined by a combination of drilling, geochemistry, EM geophysics and historical mine workings.

Significant previous drilling results include:

- 101.72m at 0.46% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au from 62 m
- 63m at 0.74% Cu from surface, including
 - 13.7m at 0.95% Cu and
 - 12.5m at 1.45% Cu

The modelled EM conductors are coincident with shallow underground mine workings and surface geochemistry supporting the mineralisation potential.

A ten RC drill hole program has been planned to test the potential of the delineated targets. Through the process of due diligence, the Company intends on lodging required approvals to facilitate drilling of these targets upon completion of the transaction.

Cork Tree Project (Meekatharra Region Projects)

The Cork Tree Project covers an area of 62km² and is located 28km south east of Sandfire's DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine and 18km south east of Monty Copper-Gold Mine.

Widespread near surface copper anomalism at Cork Tree was first noted by Western Mining Corporation Limited in 1969-72 during exploration around the Thaduna copper mine (located around 15 kilometres north-east). WMC conducted extensive soil geochemical surveys, along with gossan search, which identified strong, high contrast geochemical anomalies, with ironstones assaying up to 1.42% Cu. Vacuum and percussion drilling follow up intersected significant copper anomalism in deeply weathered dolomites (angular quartz 'sands' in clay matrix and ironstone breccias). Best intersection in percussion holes was 2.3% Cu over 1.5m from 1.5m depth in silica-dolomite and ironstone.

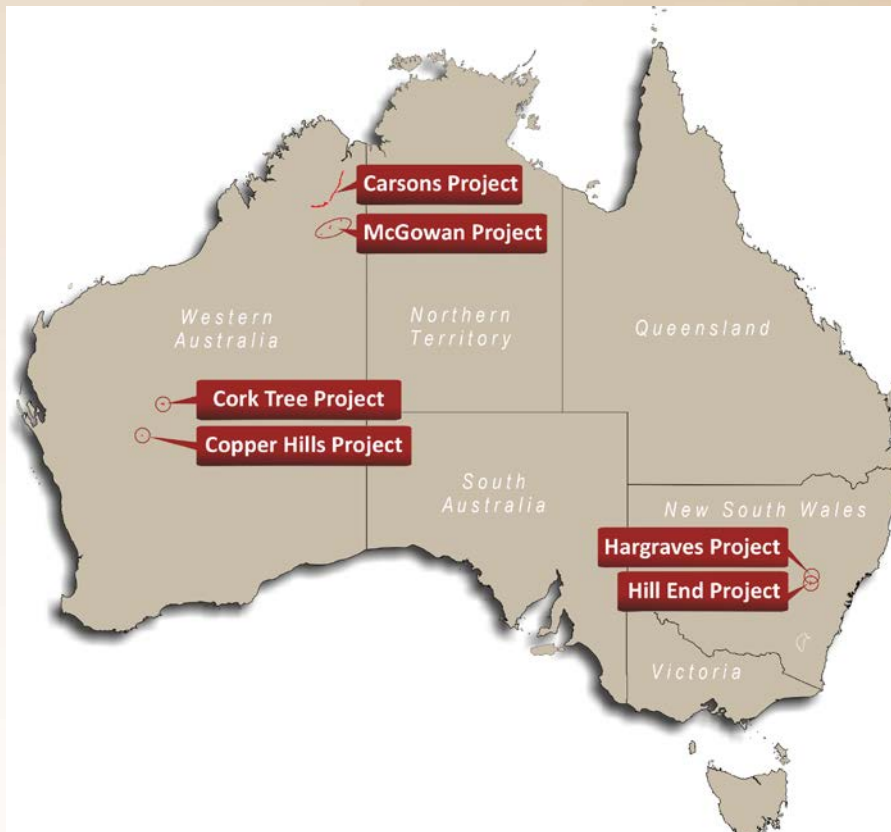
CRA explored the Cork Tree area in 1987-95 and independently recognised the copper anomaly at Cork Tree through regional lag sampling, with auger geochemical follow up. Previous WMC work was not referred to by CRA. RAB drilling on a 50 metre x 500 metre pattern outlined extensive copper anomalism in regolith over dolomite (28m at 0.21% Cu, 8m at 0.48% Cu, 16m at 0.26% Cu). CRA drilled two diamond drill holes to test beneath the near surface mineralisation. These holes intersected a thick sequence of dolomites overlain by surficial clays, cherts, silcretes and haematitic ironstones. The diamond holes reproduced the secondary copper intersections (26m at 0.17% Cu), and also encountered quartz-sulphide veins with anomalous copper at depth (hydrocarbons with base metal inclusions were noted).

The primary source of the widespread secondary copper mineralisation at Cork Tree has not yet been found, nor has the near-surface anomaly been closed off. The location of the prospect at the edge of a mid-Proterozoic sedimentary basin abutting a basement high, and the presence of metalliferous inclusions in hydrocarbons, suggest potential for sediment hosted base metal mineralisation.

Modern geophysical exploration methods including a combination of gravity, magnetic, electromagnetic and IP methods will be trialled at a prospect scale across areas of known mineralisation. The proposed surveys will target lithological contacts and prospective structures. Modern IP and electromagnetic survey methods have not been tested across these prospect areas to date and they have the potential of being able to directly target the sulphide copper source responsible for the extensive oxide copper dispersion reported in previous drilling.

The projects provide a significant opportunity for large scale copper discoveries. Previous work has identified mineralisation in all projects, however there has been little follow up with modern technologies. They are also located in regions that are well serviced by exploration and mining infrastructure.

The capital raise, managed by CPS Capital, will provide funding for exploration at both the Hill End Gold Project and, assuming the option is exercised, the Greenrock projects.



The key terms of the option agreement are:

- Option fee of \$30,000 To be paid on signing
- Option period (expiring 20 October 2020)
- Upon exercise PUA will:
 - Pay option fee of \$50,000
 - Seek shareholder approval for the issue of 67,000,000 shares in PUA at 3.0 c per share
 - 1% Net Smelter Royalty
 - Seek shareholder approval to appoint Mr Wayne Loxton to the board of PUA, he will take the role as Managing Director
 - Acquire 100% of the equity in Greenrock

Key terms of the Equity Placement

- 2,000,000 raised at 2.5 c (\$0.025) per share (12.6% discount to 15 day VWAP) by the issue of 80,000,000 shares to professional and sophisticated investors;
- 16,000,000 free attaching options with a strike of 2.5 c (\$0.025) and expiry 30 December 2022, with ASX quotation subject to ASX confirmation;
- Issue of placement securities to be completed during week ending 25 September 2020;
- Placement fee of 6% and 20,000,000 listed options on the same terms as above.

The acquisition of Greenrock Metals provides the Company with exposure to an extensive and highly prospective portfolio of copper exploration projects. All projects have had previous exploration that indicate copper mineralisation is present, however no follow up by modern techniques has been completed to fully understand the potential.

As a consequence of the capital raising and the option to acquire Greenrock, the Company will be seeking shareholder approvals as referred to elsewhere in this announcement. To undertake this process as efficiently as possible, the date of our Annual General Meeting as advised on the 4th of September 2020 will need to be delayed. The revised date will be advised to shareholders in due course.

This announcement is authorised by the Peak Minerals Limited Board.

For further information please contact:

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Peak Minerals Limited
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Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Barbara Duggan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Duggan is a consultant to Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd. Ms Duggan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Ms Duggan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Tenement Schedule:

Tenement	Project	Type	Status	Area Km ²
E 80/5371	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	23.95
E 80/5442	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	13.06
E 80/5502	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	230.8
E 80/5503	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	95.43
E 80/5504	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	229.9
E 80/5505	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	229.4
E 80/5506	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	216.2
E 80/5330	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	29.6
E 80/5283	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Pending	81.52
E 80/5340	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Live	35.92
E 80/5271	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Live	19.53
E 80/5081	Kimberley	Exploration Licence	Live	13.04
E52/3751	Cork Tree	Exploration Licence	Live	61.92
E51/1716	Copper Hills	Exploration Licence	Live	9.2

Appendix 1: Carson Project- Drilling Results

Hole	Easting	North	Depth	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%
DDH DR4	357609	8148557	122.25	416.05	37.5	71.3	33.8	0.89
						<i>Including</i>	12.77	1.66
DDH DR5	357676	8148616	178	420.01	128	169.8	41.8	0.27
DDH DR8	357704	8148451	120	420.62	48.8	62.5	13.7	0.57
DDH DR9	357522	8148468	122.19	420.62	No Significant Intercept			
DDH DR10	357531	8148637	121.92	426.72	38.1	76.2	38.1	0.37
DDH DR12	357803	8148606	59.68	423.67	41.15	44.2	3.05	0.22
DDH DR13	357676	8148753	122	436.99	No Significant Intercept			
DDH DR23	357525	8148719	165	431.29	164.9	171.8	6.90	0.51
DDH DR25	357805	8148397	150.87	419.1	No Significant Intercept			

Note: All results including those with no significant intercepts have been reported. Significant intercepts include results 0.1% Cu over a minimum of 1m interval. Coordinates reported are in MGA94, Zone 52.

Appendix 2: Carson Project: Rock Chip Samples

Sample No	Easting	North	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ba ppm	Cu%	Description	Location
PUNEKR000001	341637	8126446	3.58	9	76	6.16	Malachite in Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 4
PUNEKR000002	341709	8126529	0.93	4	9	0.42	Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 4
PUNEKR000003	341723	8126529	14.41	0.02	36	12.83	Malachite in Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 4
PUNEKR000034	344140	8129458	29.82	0.02	40	12.44	Malachite in Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 5
PUNEKR000004	357723	8148782	0.23	<0.01	2	1.26	Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 9
PUNEKR000005	357740	8148749	0.14	<0.01	15	0.06	Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 9
PUNEKR000006	357723	8148745	0.34	<0.01	17	0.73	Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 9
PUNEKR000007	357578	8148517	14.33	<0.01	74	3.61	Malachite in Brecciated Basalt	Carson No 9

Note: All results including those with no significant results have been reported. Coordinates reported are in MGA94, Zone 52.

Appendix 3: Copper Hills- Drilling Results

Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	Interval	Cu%	Au g/t
CD6	Diamond	668257	7015444	480	-40	242	307.8	63	101	0.46	Not Assayed
								Including	16.1	0.99	Not Assayed
								Including	17.8	0.86	Not Assayed
CD7	Diamond	668207	7015424	480	-90	0	63.1	9.1	13.7	0.95	Not Assayed
								39.9	12.5	1.45	Not Assayed
10CHRC001	RC	668246.2	7015552	477	-60	240	220	48	2	0.35	1.27
								134	9	0.53	0.61
								147	3	1.43	0.53
								193	4	0.48	0.2
								207	6	0.55	0.7
10CHRC002	RC	668313.9	7015249	475	-60	240	220	32	8	0.59	0.25
								54	8	0.8	1.12
								97	6	0.69	0.2
								106	3	0.62	0.27
								124	1	1.8	0.23
								203	2	0.65	0.45
								215	1	1.91	2.3
10CHRC004	RC	668207.8	7015534	477	-60	240	178	29	1	1.37	0.84
								48	5	1.65	0.52
								Including	1	4.8	1.39
								63	7	1.26	0.32
								77	1	1.02	1.11
								131	3	0.53	0.17
								137	2	0.53	0.75
								149	4	0.45	0.47

Note: All results including those with no significant intercepts have been reported. Significant intercepts include results 0.25% Cu over a minimum of 1m interval. Coordinates reported are in MGA94, Zone 50.

Appendix 4: Copper Hills- Rock Chip Sampling Results

Easting	Northing	RL	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	Zn ppm
666593	7017670	477	7.54	2.45	1.5	344	2310	48	110	960
666557	7017595	477	3.36	0.22	4.3	88	684	114	120	38
666576	7017624	477	1.98	0.51	1.1	154	518	12	120	405
666618	7017599	477	5.08	1.02	6.4	205	1760	34	515	507
666608	7017701	477	13.2	0.52	5	110	758	70	6160	63
667127	7017059	477	2.7	1.04	8.6	394	908	29	1410	702
667236	7017060	477	9.12	0.92	6.7	257	2270	47	205	109
668179	7015338	477	17.2	2.36	2.8	34	344	90	40	13
668169	7015339	477	2.82	3.05	1.2	36	137	19	90	7
668170	7015342	477	6.85	1.82	7.2	43	423	44	210	15
668172	7015345	477	5.57	6.78	1.3	47	480	38	85	20
668166	7015342	477	4.87	1.38	2.1	23	210	33	70	10
668196	7015502	477	11.4	3.08	7.6	97	453	66	195	39
668173	7015347	477	3.54	1.53	1.2	59	618	21	30	34
668143	7015497	477	14.1	1.99	11.4	99	772	97	695	22
667363	7016912	477	2.57	15	3.5	51	243	21	110	72
667020	7017335	477	0.98	0.01	X	151	1500	14	25	1180
666994	7017357	477	4.28	0.03	9.2	104	1180	52	2490	1640
667934	7017283	477	5.4	2.04	1.6	80	2100	79	85	805
667032	7017268	477	4.25	0.46	0.6	202	2050	29	235	697
667031	7017260	477	3.88	3.41	0.8	225	2050	38	50	424
666967	7017512	477	9.13	11.7	6.7	922	3900	68	880	909
666960	7017513	477	6.11	0.42	7.6	1060	3010	43	930	406
666970	7017566	477	6.76	0.6	4.5	1270	2950	49	390	359
666662	7017667	477	5.02	0.1	1.4	241	657	61	240	78
666654	7017685	477	2.69	0.02	X	85	428	56	60	23
666629	7017703	477	4.82	0.18	1.2	86	686	47	155	72
666633	7017703	477	7.49	0.76	4.2	56	553	116	145	309
668179	7015338	477	2.51	0.38	X	101	544	18	50	45
666593	7017670	477	10.9	0.49	9.8	314	1230	95	830	5010

Note: All results including those with no significant results have been reported. Coordinates reported are in MGA94, Zone 50.

Appendix 5: Cork Tree- Drilling Results

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Company	Type
92CTWD001	762216	7161497	-60	156	172.3	28	54	26	0.17	CRA	DDH
92CTWD002	761750	7161411	-60	156	350.9	22.8	26	3.2	0.23	CRA	DDH
92CTWD002	761750	7161411	-60	156	350.9	234	236	2	0.11	CRA	DDH
92CTWR001	762361	7161187	-90	0	45	28	36	8	0.1145	CRA	RAB
92CTWR002	762319	7161277	-90	0	43	16	20	4	0.112	CRA	RAB
92CTWR002	762319	7161277	-90	0	43	24	32	8	0.1235	CRA	RAB
92CTWR003	762277	7161368	-90	0	36	8	16	8	0.21	CRA	RAB
92CTWR004	762235	7161459	-90	0	46	20	44	24	0.21	CRA	RAB
92CTWR005	762193	7161549	-90	0	35	4	24	20	0.1166	CRA	RAB
92CTWR006	762151	7161640	-90	0	38	20	24	4	0.153	CRA	RAB
92CTWR007	762256	7161413	-90	0	38	4	8	4	0.24	CRA	RAB
92CTWR007	762256	7161413	-90	0	38	28	38	10	0.25	CRA	RAB
92CTWR008	762298	7161323	-90	0	44	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR009	761865	7161067	-90	0	28	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR010	761844	7161113	-90	0	13	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR011	761823	7161158	-90	0	24	8	20	12	0.148	CRA	RAB
92CTWR012	761802	7161203	-90	0	21	8	21	13	0.109	CRA	RAB
92CTWR013	761781	7161249	-90	0	37	24	32	8	0.2	CRA	RAB
92CTWR014	761760	7161294	-90	0	35	28	32	4	0.132	CRA	RAB
92CTWR015	761739	7161340	-90	0	41	20	40	20	0.1156	CRA	RAB
92CTWR016	761718	7161385	-90	0	21	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR017	761698	7161430	-90	0	24	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR018	761676	7161476	-90	0	14	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR019	761656	7161521	-90	0	15	8	12	4	0.186	CRA	RAB
92CTWR020	761635	7161567	-90	0	15	12	15	3	0.2	CRA	RAB
92CTWR021	761614	7161612	-90	0	17	8	12	4	0.129	CRA	RAB
92CTWR022	761593	7161657	-90	0	29	0	8	8	0.48	CRA	RAB
92CTWR023	761571	7161703	-90	0	38	28	36	8	0.1275	CRA	RAB
92CTWR024	761886	7161022	-90	0	24	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR025	761907	7160977	-90	0	23	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR026	761928	7160931	-90	0	17	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR027	761949	7160886	-90	0	27	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR028	761991	7160796	-90	0	50	24	40	16	0.21	CRA	RAB
92CTWR029	761970	7160841	-90	0	30	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR030	762012	7160752	-90	0	38	24	28	4	0.118	CRA	RAB
92CTWR031	761160	7161400	-90	0	17	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR032	761181	7161357	-90	0	12	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR033	761202	7161311	-90	0	33	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Company	Type
92CTWR034	761222	7161266	-90	0	23	4	8	4	0.103	CRA	RAB
92CTWR035	761243	7161221	-90	0	20	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR036	761264	7161175	-90	0	35	28	32	4	0.104	CRA	RAB
92CTWR037	761285	7161130	-90	0	30	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR038	761306	7161084	-90	0	27	12	20	8	0.115	CRA	RAB
92CTWR039	761327	7161039	-90	0	21	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR040	761348	7160994	-90	0	31	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR041	761369	7160948	-90	0	27	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR042	761391	7160903	-90	0	14	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR043	761411	7160857	-90	0	10	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR044	761432	7160812	-90	0	30	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR045	761453	7160767	-90	0	9	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR046	761474	7160721	-90	0	20	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR047	761495	7160676	-90	0	15	4	8	4	0.107	CRA	RAB
92CTWR048	761516	7160631	-90	0	23	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR049	761537	7160586	-90	0	19	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR050	760706	7161193	-90	0	40	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR051	760727	7161148	-90	0	50	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR052	760748	7161103	-90	0	24	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR053	760769	7161056	-90	0	26	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR054	760790	7161011	-90	0	16	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR055	760811	7160965	-90	0	18	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR056	760832	7160920	-90	0	32	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR057	760853	7160875	-90	0	30	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR058	760874	7160829	-90	0	32	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR059	760895	7160784	-90	0	21	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR060	760916	7160738	-90	0	28	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR061	760937	7160693	-90	0	42	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR062	760958	7160648	-90	0	42	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR063	760979	7160602	-90	0	47	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR064	761000	7160557	-90	0	30	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR065	761021	7160512	-90	0	53	36	40	4	0.121	CRA	RAB
92CTWR066	761042	7160467	-90	0	42	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR067	761063	7160423	-90	0	59	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR068	761084	7160378	-90	0	53	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR069	761105	7160333	-90	0	39	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR070	761126	7160288	-90	0	46	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR117	762341	7161233	-90	0	24	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB
92CTWR118	762214	7161504	-90	0	40	No significant intercepts				CRA	RAB

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Company	Type
MTP05	762296	7161333	-60	360	41.2	4.6	9.1	4.5	0.14	WMC	Percussion
MTP06	762296	7161348	-90	0	30.5	6.1	10.7	4.6	0.36	WMC	Percussion
MTP08	762296	7161363	-60	360	29	6.1	16.7	10.6	0.15	WMC	Percussion
MTP09	762296	7161393	-60	360	39.6	6.1	10.7	4.6	0.15	WMC	Percussion
MTP20	760811	7160601	-60	180	30.5	7.6	9.1	1.5	0.1	WMC	Percussion
MTP20A	762296	7161513	-60	180	61	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.3	WMC	Percussion
MTP21	760811	7160616	-60	180	59.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP21A	762296	7161483	-90	0	61	3.05	4.6	1.55	0.11	WMC	Percussion
MTP22	762296	7161453	-90	0	61	12.2	16.7	4.5	0.12	WMC	Percussion
MTP22	762296	7161453	-90	0	61	51	56	5	0.11	WMC	Percussion
MTP23	762296	7161423	-90	0	61	16.8	18.3	1.5	0.14	WMC	Percussion
MTP24	762296	7161392	-60	360	61	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP25	762296	7161349	-90	0	61	4.6	7.6	3	0.12	WMC	Percussion
MTP26	760811	7160586	-90	0	61	4.5	9.1	4.6	0.13	WMC	Percussion
MTP27	760811	7160586	-60	180	51.8	3	10.7	7.7	0.32	WMC	Percussion
MTP28	760811	7160556	-90	0	42.7	1.5	6.1	4.6	0.94	WMC	Percussion
MTP28 Inc.	760811	7160556	-90	0	42.7	1.5	3	1.5	2.3	WMC	Percussion
MTP28	760811	7160556	-90	0	42.7	41.1	42.7	1.6	0.57	WMC	Percussion
MTP29	760811	7160556	-60	360	44.2	0	10.7	10.7	0.42	WMC	Percussion
MTP29 Inc.	760811	7160556	-60	360	44.2	3	4.5	1.5	1.88	WMC	Percussion
MTP30	760811	7160526	-60	360	36.6	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP31	761566	7161453	-90	0	61	10.6	19.8	9.2	0.15	WMC	Percussion
MTP32	761566	7161483	-90	0	41.2	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP33	761566	7161543	-90	0	24.3	16.7	24.4	7.7	0.19	WMC	Percussion
MTP34	761566	7161573	-90	0	61	4.6	7.6	3	0.16	WMC	Percussion
MTP35	761566	7161603	-90	0	30.5	4.6	10.7	6.1	0.16	WMC	Percussion
MTP41	762281	7161513	-60	90	15.2	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP42	762281	7161483	-60	90	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP43	762311	7161483	-60	270	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP57	760691	7160646	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP58	760691	7160631	-90	0	30.5	9.1	24.4	15.3	0.16	WMC	Percussion
MTP59	760691	7160616	-90	0	30.5	12.2	16.8	4.6	0.17	WMC	Percussion
MTP60	760691	7160601	-90	0	30.5	15.2	21.3	6.1	0.38	WMC	Percussion
MTP61	760691	7160586	-90	0	30.5	10.6	30.5	19.9	0.21	WMC	Percussion
MTP62	760691	7160571	-90	0	30.5	0	4.5	4.5	0.21	WMC	Percussion
MTP63	760691	7160556	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP64	760691	7160541	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP65	760691	7160526	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP66	760691	7160511	-90	0	30.5	6.1	7.6	1.5	0.6	WMC	Percussion

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Company	Type
MTP67	760691	7160496	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP68	760691	7160481	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP69	760691	7160466	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP70	760691	7160451	-90	0	30.5	18.3	21.3	3	0.22	WMC	Percussion
MTP71	760691	7160436	-90	0	30.5	18.3	21.3	3	0.17	WMC	Percussion
MTP72	760691	7160421	-90	0	30.5	25.9	27.4	1.5	0.12	WMC	Percussion
MTP73	760691	7160406	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP74	760691	7160391	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP75	760691	7160376	-90	0	30.5	4.6	6.1	1.5	0.33	WMC	Percussion
MTP75	760691	7160376	-90	0	30.5	16.7	19.8	3.1	0.13	WMC	Percussion
MTP76	760691	7160361	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion
MTP77	760691	7160346	-90	0	30.5	No significant intercepts				WMC	Percussion

Note: All results including those with no significant intercepts have been reported. Significant intercepts include results 0.1% Cu over a minimum of 1m interval. Coordinates reported are in MGA94, Zone 50.

Appendix 6: McGowan Rock Chips

Sample	Easting	Northing	Cu%	Co ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
A23309	280731	7937675	0.0225	20	1.5	
A23310	280731	7937675	0.0255	15	2	
A23311	280731	7937675	0.0565	65	2	
A23312	280731	7937675	0.049	40	1.5	
A23313	280731	7937675	0.004	25	2	
A23314	280731	7937675	0.33	25	3	
A23315	280615	7937189	1.85	340	10	0.8
A23316	280615	7937189	2.35	820	3	
A23317	280615	7937189	1.95	110	4	
A23318	279973	7936556	7	295	12	
A23319	279973	7936556	13	275	11	0.75
A23320	279973	7936556	29	180	10	0.1

Appendix 7: McGowan Drilling WMC

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu%
RR65	279979	7936553	-90	0	15.24	1.5	6.1	4.5	3.1

Appendix 8: McGowan Drilling- Northern Star Resources

Hole	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Cu%	Au g/t
MGC-001	280872	7937252	59	180	-60	3	6	3	0.31	
MGC-002	280917	7937234	50	182	-60	No Significant Intercept				
MGC-003	280791	7937254	50	186	-60	5	7	2	0.6	
MGC-004	280437	7937276	59	255	-60	14	16	2	0.45	
MGC-005	280408	7937325	50	246	-60	24	26	2	0.22	
MGC-006	280078	7935996	50	0	-60	7	10	3	0.6	1.3
Including					-60	8	9	1	1.7	2.85
MGC-007	280011	7935987	50	0	-60	0	6	6	0.6	0.36
Including					-60	3	4	1	1.2	0.4
MGC-008	280787	7937233	48	10	-60	No Significant Intercept				
MGC-009	280364	7937364	50	240	-60	No Significant Intercept				
MGC-010	280418	7937303	50	240	-60	11	13	2	0.69	
Including					-60	11	12	1	1	
MGC-011	280312	7937352	50	180	-60	No Significant Intercept				
MGC-012	280314	7937377	50	180	-60	No Significant Intercept				

Carson Project JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Diamond drilling was completed by Planet Gold Limited and Pacific Islands Mines Joint Venture in 1970.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and appropriate calibration of measurement tools used are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>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. 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 (e.g. Submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Half core was sampled and analysed via AAS by Geomin Sydney.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	A combination of HQ, NQ and BQ sized diamond was completed. The respective hole size versus depth was only reported from holes DDH DR8 onwards.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No records were reported with respect to drilling recoveries
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i>	The core samples were originally geologically logged on 5 foot intervals with the level of detail insufficient for mineral resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	Logging was simplistic (i.e. Only weathering, colour, and lithology was recorded) and only qualitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in their entirety.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond drill core was cut and sampled at 5ft intervals and half the core was sent to the laboratory for analysis.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A only diamond drilling reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No documentation exists with respect to the preparation methods utilised.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Quality control procedures are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>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.</i>	Measures taken are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i>	Half core analysis is considered industry standard. N
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	AAS was industry standard at the time in which the exploration was conducted. The technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	No records exist whether verification was undertaken.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Handwritten data entry. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	No data adjustments were undertaken
<i>Location of data points</i>		Original geological plans showing the location of the drill hole collar positions were scanned and geo-referenced via MapInfo GIS to determine MGA coordinates for each drill hole collar.
	<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>	A collar survey utilising a DGPS is required in order to provide the level of accuracy for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole collar coordinates and rock chip sample locations have been quoted in this Report using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control was established via regional magnetic surveys which is sufficient for the stage of exploration presently underway.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drilling conducted to date is reconnaissance in nature and has not been conducted on a regular grid.
	<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>	The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Drill holes were originally sampled using 5 foot samples. Intervals above 0.1% Cu with less than 5ft internal dilution were reported.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	The drilling was of a reconnaissance nature only and as such information regarding whether possible structures exist, and whether sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures is unknown at this stage.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

Carson Project -Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	Peak Minerals Ltd has entered into an exclusive option agreement with Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd to acquire 100% of E80/5330, E80/5502, E80/5503, E80/5504, E80/5505, E80/5506 ("Tenements"). Each of the Tenements are in application. Native title agreements and pastoralist access agreements will be required to be entered into in order for the Tenements to be granted. Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd retains a 1% NSR for all minerals sold.
	<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>	Native title agreements and pastoralist access agreements will be required to be entered into in order for the Tenements to be granted
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Mapping by the GSWA and former BMR in the 1960;s noted copper occurrences in the Carson Volcanics, Hart Dolerite, Elgee Siltstone and Pentecost Sandstone.</p> <p>In the early 1970's Planet Gold Limited and Pacific Island Mines Joint venture explored the region for copper. Exploration included extensive geochemistry and Diamond Drilling of the Carson 9 Prospect.</p> <p>During 1969 to 1970 BHP completed geological mapping and sampling. Exploration ceased due to a downturn in the economy and falling metal prices.</p> <p>In 2011-12 Pegasus Minerals conducted rock chip sampling across</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Carson Volcanics consists of altered basic lavas and subordinate pyroclastics. Copper mineralisation at surface is evident with malachite staining and chalcocite and minor bornite also being associated with the malachite.</p> <p>Mineralisation appears to be particularly associated with the contact areas between flows and sediments.</p> <p>In addition to the primary lithological control, is also appears that faults and joint zones have affected the concentration of secondary chalcocite,</p>
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<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: 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.</i>	<p>Historic drill hole results material to the understanding of the exploration results referred to in this Report are presented in the body of this report.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are further described in the table above, <i>Kimberley Drill Results</i>, in the body of the text and on related figures.</p>
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Union Oil drill data was originally recorded in imperial measurements (i.e. feet). This information has been converted from imperial measurements to metric measurements using the following conversion factor; 1 foot equals 0.3048 metres. For reporting of significant drilling results, a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% copper has been applied. Where composite samples of unequal length have been used to calculate results, a length weighting technique has been applied.
	<i>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.</i>	Length weighted intercepts are calculated as follows: Reported grade for a downhole interval = (the sum of all individual sample grades x individual sample length) / (total interval length).
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Due to the spacing of the drilling and lack of geological control the geometry of the mineralisation is not presently understood.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	All intervals are reported as down hole length, true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Relevant maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All results including those with no significant intercepts have been included in the body of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All relevant data has been included within this Report
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).</i>	EM and IP geophysical surveys are planned in order to directly target bedrock mineralisation.

Criteria	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	Commentary
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Upon finalisation of the geophysical survey program further releases will be made to market.

Cork Tree JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation: -80 Mesh soil sampling was conducted on 1,950m x 30m centres which defined an anomaly between 2-25ppm Cu over an area of 1,950m x 600m in extent.</p> <p>Extensive follow up geochemistry comprised of 2,656 soil samples collected.</p> <p>56 Auger and 147 vacuum drill holes were completed as a follow up program across the geochemical anomaly.</p> <p>CRA Exploration: CRA independently recognised the anomaly at Cork Tree through regional geochemical testing.</p> <p>RAB drilling was completed by CRA with a total of 118 holes for 3,799m completed on a 500x 50-100m grid to test copper anomalism.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation: Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and appropriate calibration of measurement tools used are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p>
	<i>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. 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 (e.g. Submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation: Soil geochemical samples were taken using a -80 mesh and were assayed by cold extractable copper, a partial digestion method.</p> <p>CRA Exploration:</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation:</p> <p>CRA Exploration: RAB Drilling was undertaken</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration RAB and percussion drilling originally geologically logged on 5 foot intervals with the level of detail insufficient for mineral resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration Logging was simplistic (i.e. Only weathering, colour, and lithology was recorded) and only qualitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration All drill holes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	CRA Exploration: No description was provided in relation to the sampling of diamond drill core
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No description of sampling method provided in historical reports.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No documentation exists with respect to the preparation method.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Quality control procedures are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	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.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Measures taken are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.
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.	Western Mining Corporation: The cold extractable copper method utilised on the soil samples is described is a partial digestion method. The method was considered to be standard at the time in which it was undertaken. CRA Exploration: Samples were assayed for a suite of 10 standard elements.
	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.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.
	Verification of sampling and assaying	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No records exist whether verification was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No twinned holes were undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Handwritten data entry. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No data adjustments were undertaken
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Original geological plans showing the location of the drill hole collar positions were scanned and geo-referenced via MapInfo GIS to determine MGA coordinates for each drill hole collar. Field verification of the location of drill collars is required prior to utilising for more advanced geological modelling.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole collar coordinates and rock chip sample locations have been quoted in this Report using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 52 coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Topographic control has been estimated using regional geophysical database. Collar surveys are required in order to increase the level of accuracy of elevation in order for future geological modelling to be completed.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Western Mining Corporation: Percussion drilling was completed across three broadly spaced fence lines. CRA Exploration: RAB Drilling was completed on a 500x 50-100m spaced grid pattern.
	<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>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration The drilling method, drill spacing and QAQC information collectively are insufficient to estimate a mineral resource. The results at this stage are of a reconnaissance nature.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Sampling was completed on 5ft intervals and results above 0.1% were composited to generate mineralised intervals with a maximum of 5ft internal dilution.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: The drilling was of a reconnaissance nature only and as such information regarding whether possible structures exist, and whether sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures is unknown at this stage.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

Cork Tree - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	Peak Minerals Ltd has entered into an exclusive option agreement with Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd to acquire 100% of E52/3751. E52/3751 is a granted tenement and is in full force. There are no known impediments towards the exploration and subsequent development of the Project. Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd retains a 1% NSR for all minerals sold.
	<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>	There are no known existing impediments to the tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Extensive geochemically driven exploration activities have been undertaken by both WMC and CRA Exploration. Work to date has included soil geochemistry, auger drilling, RAB drilling and percussion drilling.</p> <p>Exploration completed to date has identified significant secondary copper mineralisation.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Cork Tree has been explored previously for gold and base metals mineralisation associated with long lived and reactivated basin forming structures that were considered capable of being the conduits for syngenetic or epigenetic mineralisation.</p> <p>Early ideas combined the structural setting with the prospective lithostratigraphy identifying potential for sediment hosted mineralisation. Recent concepts have modified the focus to being a largely epigenetic style.</p> <p>Syngenetic sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) style models are applicable to this area. In such a system, a distal mineralising fluid travels along a suitable fault plumbing system until it reaches the surface where it exhales into a low energy environment where it can be preserved as a stratiform deposit.</p> <p>The importance of structures in channelling groundwater during late compression phase of a basin have been more recently recognised as a significant aspect towards controlling mineralisation. Mineralisation is deposited in structural traps within reverse faults and thrusts, especially within a favourable reactive lithological host so that again, mineralisation is stratabound.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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: 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.</i>	<p>Historic drill hole results material to the understanding of the exploration results referred to in this Report are presented in the body of this report.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are further described in the table above, <i>Cork Tree Drill Results</i>, in the body of the text and on related figures.</p>
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the</i>	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Western Mining Corporation & CRA Exploration: Union Oil drill data was originally recorded in imperial measurements (i.e. feet). This information has been converted from imperial measurements to metric measurements using the following conversion factor; 1 foot equals 0.3048 metres. For reporting of significant drilling results, a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% copper has been applied. Where composite samples of unequal length have been used to calculate results, a length weighting technique has been applied.
	<i>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.</i>	Length weighted intercepts are calculated as follows: Reported grade for a downhole interval = (the sum of all individual sample grades x individual sample length) / (total interval length).
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The mineralisation intersected in drilling to date has been interpreted as being oxide copper mineralisation. The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet understood based on the lack of geological control and broad spaced drilling.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	All intervals are reported as down hole length, true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Relevant maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All results including those with no significant intercepts have been included in the body of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All relevant data has been included within this Report

Criteria	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).</i>	High powered IP and EM surveys are planned to be completed in order to target directly bedrock hosted mineralisation.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Upon finalisation of the geophysical survey program, further releases will be made to the market.

Copper Hills JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drill holes at the Copper Hills Prospect were drilled by Union Oil in 1969 and Silver Swan in 2008 and 2010.</p> <p>Union Oil: Composite samples for geochemical analysis were collected at 5 foot (1.524 metres) intervals over the total length of every drill hole. Sample weight, collection method and geochemical analysis techniques used are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Three kilogram samples from the drill rig mounted cyclone of each 1m interval of RC drilling. 1m lengths of core were cut and half of the drill core was sent for analysis, the remaining half was retained in core trays.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Rock chip sampling was conducted based on visual identification of mineralised material to gain an understanding towards the tenor of mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and appropriate calibration of measurement tools used are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: All samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone in 1m intervals. Duplicate samples were kept for reference and chip tray samples were retained for each 1m RC interval. Standards were inserted every 30m and blanks every 50m.</p> <p>Drill collars were picked up via differential GPS.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Samples taken typically weighed in the range of 3-4kg.</p>
	<p><i>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. 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 (e.g. Submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Sample collection methods or laboratory analytical techniques are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: A 3kg sample of each 1m RC interval was submitted to Genalysis Perth. The entire sample was crushed to ~2mm and a split of 1kg was pulverised. A 10g aliquot of pulverised sample was digested (4 acid digest) and the resulting</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>solution was analysed with ICP-MS or ICP-OES for Ag, As, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Ni, Ti and V. Gold was analysed via 50g fire assay.</p> <p>The same assaying method was applied to 1m lengths of diamond drill core.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Reported that industry standard approaches were taken, no further detail was provided.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>Union Oil: Drill type was core drilling. It is unknown whether the holes were pre-collared and if the core was orientated.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Silver swan utilised both RC and Diamond drilling. Downhole camera shots were taken every 30m. All diamond drill holes were orientated using the ACE tool and core was reconstructed over 30m intervals.</p> <p>RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with 5¹/₂ inch bits.</p> <p>All drill holes were cased with PVC and post completion of the program were surveyed with a Gyro.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Union Oil: Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: No records of RC or diamond drilling recovery were reported.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Union Oil: Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>Union Oil: No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.</p> <p>Silver Swan: No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>Union Oil: The core samples were originally geologically logged on 5 foot intervals with the level of detail insufficient for mineral resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Drill holes were geologically logged in their entirety and of the quality sufficient for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Matador Mining Ltd: Rock chip samples were visually logged and photographed.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Logging was simplistic (i.e. Only weathering, colour, and lithology was recorded) and only qualitative in nature.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Both RC and diamond drill logging are both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures the downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Every anomalous intersection quoted in this Report has been geologically logged as per above.</p> <p>Silver Swan: All drill holes were logged in their entirety.</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: It is unknown whether the core was cut or sawn and if so whether quarter, half or all core was originally taken.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Diamond drill core was cut and sampled at 1m intervals and half the core was sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: N/A only diamond drilling reported.</p> <p>Silver Swan: RC samples were collected on 1m intervals via a drill rig mounted cyclone. A 3kg sample of each 1m interval was submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The laboratory crushed the sample and split a 1kg sample for pulverising. No records exist towards whether samples were wet or dry.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: No documentation exists with respect to the preparation methods or analytical methods utilised.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Whole rock samples were submitted to SGS Perth Laboratories for crushing, grinding and assaying in accordance with industry best practices. No field preparation of samples was conducted.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Quality control procedures are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. Quality control procedures included the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) every 30m and blanks inserted at every 50m. In addition, field duplicates were taken every 30m.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Quality Control for sub-sampling follows SGS procedures.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Measures taken are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Sample duplicates were taken every 30m.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: One field duplicate chip sample was submitted and high grade samples were re-assayed to confirm validity.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: The sample sizes taken by Silver Swan are considered to be appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Information unknown as these details was not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan: The analytical method is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and is considered to be a total assay method.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: 50g Fire assay was the selected method for gold analysis and is considered total digestion. Four acid digestion with an ICP finish was used to analyse the other metals.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used</p> <p>Silver Swan: No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used</p>
	<p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.</p> <p>Silver Swan:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Silver Swan utilised standards every 30m, duplicates every 30m and blanks every 50m.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for the particle size are carried out by Genalysis as part of their internal procedures to ensure that the grind size of 85% passing -75um is being achieved. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal laboratory standards including standards, blanks, splits and replicates.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: One field duplicate sample was submitted for analysis. Other quality controls were those routinely practiced by the laboratory.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>Union Oil: No records exist whether verification was undertaken.</p> <p>Silver Swan: No records exist whether verification was undertaken.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Samples were collected, visually inspected, logged and verified against assay results by Matador's consultant geologists.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p>Union Oil & Silver Swan: No twinned holes were undertaken.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Union Oil: Handwritten data entry. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown.</p> <p>Silver Swan: No records are available on how data was captured.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: All field data was manually captured in the field, entered into excel spreadsheets and then imported into validated access databases.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	<p>Union Oil, Silver Swan & Matador Mining Ltd: No data adjustments were undertaken</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	<p>Union Oil: Original (1969) geological plans showing the location of the Union Oil drill hole collar positions were scanned and geo-referenced via MapInfo GIS to determine MGA coordinates for each drill hole collar. Hole locations have been confirmed on the ground by Mithril Resources (former owners of the Project) geologists using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/- 5m.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Drill hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS with an accuracy to <0.1m. Down hole camera shots were taken whilst drilling at 30m intervals. Subsequent to the completion of the drill program holes were surveyed with a gyroscopic tool.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Matador Mining Ltd: The samples were located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of ± 5m.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole collar coordinates and rock chip sample locations have been quoted in this Report using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>Union Oil: The topographic control for these holes has only been verified by handheld GPS and is considered appropriate for the level of exploration being undertaken at present.</p> <p>Silver Swan: Collar elevations were determined by DGPS which is considered to be industry best practice for the inclusion of the data into mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Topographic control was established via a handheld GPS which is sufficient for the nature of sampling undertaken.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Union Oil & Silver Swan: The drilling conducted to date is reconnaissance in nature and has not been conducted on a regular grid.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: The sampling conducted is reconnaissance in nature and not collected on a regular grid.</p>
	<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>	<p>Union Oil & Silver Swan: The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: Sampling reported is of reconnaissance in nature and not for the purposes of the delineation of a mineral resource.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Union Oil: Drill holes were originally sampled using 5 foot samples. Intervals above 0.25% Cu with less than 2m internal dilution were reported.</p> <p>Silver Swan: 1m RC and 1m diamond drilling information was composed across intervals of above 0.25% Cu with less than 2m internal dilution.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: No sample compositing applied.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	<p>Union Oil & Silver Swan: The drilling was of a reconnaissance nature only and as such information regarding whether possible structures exist, and whether sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures is unknown at this stage.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Matador Mining Ltd: Sampling was conducted across specific points. Further systematic channel sampling was proposed to be conducted.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Union Oil & Silver Swan: No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Union Oil: Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Silver Swan: Samples were bagged and sent directly to laboratory. Matador Mining Ltd: Samples were transported from site to the laboratory's secure facility by the Company's geological contractors.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

Copper Hills - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	Peak Minerals Ltd has entered into an exclusive option agreement with Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd to acquire 100% of E51/1716. E51/1716 is a granted tenement and is in full force. There are no known impediments towards the exploration and subsequent development of the Project. Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd retains a 1% NSR for all minerals sold.
	<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>	There are no known existing impediments to the tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The Copper Hills Prospect has been explored by numerous companies since mid-1960s with the most recent being the Silver Swan Group (2008 – 2012). Previous drilling, geochemical and geophysical surveys at Copper Hills has demonstrated widespread copper mineralisation.</p> <p>Exploration by Matador Mining was limited to desktop assessment and rock chip sampling.</p> <p>Whilst the tenure has been held by Greenrock Resources Ltd a reprocessing of the available geophysical coverages was completed. From the review completed a number of highly prospective EM conductors were evaluated. Further site reconnaissance mapping has supported the potential of these EM Conductors as having the potential to host significant mineralisation. Drill targeting and planning has additionally been conducted.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The copper and gold mineralisation at Copper Hills is controlled by a north-northwest trending shear zone, dipping moderately to steeply to the east. To the north the shear rotates towards more of a northwest orientation. The lithologies of Copper Hills consist of a gabbro unit to the east and an ultramafic unit to the west. The mineralisation is interpreted to be hydrothermal/ structural in nature and consists of predominantly chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite ± pyrrhotite associated with quartz veining and as anastomosing thin veinlets.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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: 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.</i>	<p>Historic drill hole results material to the understanding of the exploration results referred to in this Report are presented in the body of this report.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are further described in the table above, <i>Copper Hills Drill Results</i>, in the body of the text and on related figures.</p>
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>Union Oil: Union Oil drill data was originally recorded in imperial measurements (i.e. feet). This information has been converted from imperial measurements to metric measurements using the following conversion factor; 1 foot equals 0.3048 metres. For reporting of significant drilling results, a lower cut-off grade of 0.25% copper has been applied. Where composite samples of unequal length have been used to calculate results, a length weighting technique has been applied.</p> <p>Silver Swan: All results reported including those with no significant intercepts. The cut off for reporting was a minimum of 0.25% Cu over 1m. Internal dilution on composite intervals was limited to 2m.</p> <p>Matador Mining Ltd: All results including those with no significant assays have been included in the tabulated results.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Length weighted intercepts are calculated as follows: Reported grade for a downhole interval = (the sum of all individual sample grades x individual sample length) / (total interval length).</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalents reported</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated</p>
	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation is interpreted to run NNW and deep steeply to moderately in an easterly direction. The contact between gabbro (west) and ultramafic (east) defines the mineralisation trend and hosting shear zone.</p>
	<p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>All intervals are reported as down hole length, true width of mineralisation is not yet known.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Relevant maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this report.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All results including those with no significant intercepts have been included in the body of this report.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p>All relevant data has been included within this Report</p>

Criteria	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	Commentary
	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).</i>	Refinement of the proposed drilling program is to be undertaken.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Upon finalisation of the drill program further releases will be made to market.

McGowan JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>WMC Exploration: Rock chip sampling was completed by WMC in early 1970's.</p> <p>Two phases of drilling were completed by WMC in 1970 and 1971 respectively. Shallow percussion drilling was sited on the basis of geochemical soil anomalies. A Gardner Denver Airtrac ATD3100 percussion rig using a 2 ¼ inch hole was utilised.</p> <p>A combined rotary percussion and diamond drilling program was completed for a total of 9 holes.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: RC percussion drilling was undertaken.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>WMC Exploration: Percussion drilling utilised a cyclone to collect dry samples. Wet samples were taken from around the drill rod joints.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: One metre samples were taken directly from the cyclone and collected in plastic bags. A total of 159 four metre composite samples were collected using the spear technique.</p>
	<i>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. 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 (e.g. Submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>WMC Exploration: No documentation is available with respect to the analytical methods or sampling protocol utilised.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: Initially 4m composites were sent to UltraTrace and where relevant 1m re-split samples analysed for base metals using mixed acid digest and ICP-OES or MS finish.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>WMC Exploration: Percussion drilling was undertaken using a 2 ¼ in hole.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: RC Percussion drilling was utilised.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>WMC Exploration & Northern Star Resources: No records were reported with respect to drilling recoveries</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>WMC Exploration: Three samples were taken for each five foot section of percussion drilling. A small geochemical sample bag full for analysis, a plastic jar for later inspection and a calico bag full for storing in Darwin.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: No documentation is available with respect to methods to maximise recovery.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	WMC Exploration: All holes were geologically logged at a very basic lithological description level. Northern Star Resources: Basic lithological logging was completed.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	WMC Exploration & Northern Star Resources: Logging was simplistic (i.e. Only weathering, colour, and lithology was recorded) and only qualitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core drilling reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	WMC Exploration: It is stated that each five foot section of drilling was split into three samples. The process of splitting was not documented. Northern Star Resources: Samples were taken directly from the cyclone, collected in plastic bags. 159 four metre composite samples were collected using the spear technique. One metre samples where relevant were subsequently sent to UltraTrace and were analysed using the same process.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	WMC Exploration: No documentation exists with respect to the preparation methods utilised. Northern Star Resources: No documentation with respect to the sample preparation was made available. The samples were however sent to UltraTrace Laboratory in Perth so it is assumed that the standard preparation protocol for UltraTrace would be utilised.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Quality control procedures are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>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.</i>	Measures taken are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i>	No sample weights were reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	WMC Exploration: Percussion samples were analysed for cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc and lead by Geomin, Perth and subjected to spectrographic scanning by AMDEL in Adelaide. No further description of the analytical methods is provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Northern Star Resources: The samples underwent partial digest with Aqua Regia with ICPMS finish.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	No records exist whether verification was undertaken.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	WMC Exploration: Handwritten data entry. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown. Northern Star Resources: No records are available with respect to the data acquisition and storage methods.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	No data adjustments were undertaken
Location of data points	<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>	WMC Exploration: Original geological plans showing the location of the drill hole collar positions were scanned and geo-referenced via MapInfo GIS to determine MGA coordinates for each drill hole collar. A collar survey utilising a DGPS is required in order to provide the level of accuracy for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation. Northern Star Resources: Drill collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS. The accuracy is sufficient for the level of exploration being undertaken.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole collar coordinates and rock chip sample locations have been quoted in this Report using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 52 coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	WMC Exploration: Topographic control was established via regional magnetic surveys which is sufficient for the stage of exploration presently underway. Northern Star Resources: Topographic control was via a handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drilling conducted to date is reconnaissance in nature and has not been conducted on a regular grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource.</p> <p>WMC Exploration: Drill holes were originally sampled using 5 foot samples. Intervals above 0.1% Cu with less than 5ft internal dilution were reported.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources: Drill holes were initially sampled and assayed using 4m composites. Where relevant re-split 1m samples were sent for subsequent analysis. Composite intervals reported are above 0.1% Cu or 0.1g/t Au.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	The drilling was of a reconnaissance nature only and as such information regarding whether possible structures exist, and whether sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures is unknown at this stage.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

McGowan - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	Peak Minerals Ltd has entered into an exclusive option agreement with Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd to acquire 100% of E80/5271. E80/5271 is granted and in full force. Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd retains a 1% NSR for all minerals sold.
	<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>	No known impediments exist with respect to the development of E80/5271.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Mapping by BMR in 1963 identified numerous gossans. The gossans consist of Cu-Ag-Au-Zn mineralised quartz veins hosted in the Lamboo Gabbro. Work by WMC in late 60s and early 70's focussed on the gossan outcrops. Subsequent exploration has been undertaken by Northern Star Resources.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The McGowan project area covers a number of poorly outcropping gabbro intrusives and is prospective for hosting base and precious metals mineralisation. Previous exploration has identified a number of gossanous quartz veins hosted within gabbroic rocks.
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<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: 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.</i>	Historic drill hole results material to the understanding of the exploration results referred to in this Report are presented in the body of this report. Drill hole locations are further described in the table above, McGowan <i>Drill Results</i> , in the body of the text and on related figures.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	WMC Exploration: WMC Exploration data was originally recorded in imperial measurements (i.e. feet). This information has been converted from imperial measurements to metric measurements using the following conversion factor; 1 foot equals 0.3048 metres. For reporting of significant drilling results, a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% copper has been applied. Where composite samples of unequal length have been used to calculate results, a length weighting technique has been applied. Northern Star Resources: A lower cut off grade of 0.1% Cu and/or 0.1g/t Au and minimum thickness of 1m was applied. Length weighted averages were calculated for intervals with a maximum of 1m internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Length weighted intercepts are calculated as follows: Reported grade for a downhole interval = (the sum of all individual sample grades x individual sample length) / (total interval length).</p> <p>No metal equivalents reported</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<p>Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated</p> <p>Due to the spacing of the drilling and lack of geological control the geometry of the mineralisation is not presently understood.</p>
	<p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>All intervals are reported as down hole length, true width of mineralisation is not yet known.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this report.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All results including those with no significant intercepts have been included in the body of this report.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>All relevant data has been included within this Report</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).</p>	<p>Detailed mapping and sampling is proposed to be conducted.</p>
	<p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Further work will be defined based on a combination of the field mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical interpretation. Further releases will be made to market upon finalisation of these plans.</p>