ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | ASX Codes: PUA, PUAOD | 30 November 2021

CONFIRMATION OF COPPER MINERALISATION IN INTRUSIONS EXTENDS GREENROCKS TARGET AREA

Highlights

- **Observed copper in 49 of 183 rock chip samples across the Rixon and Rinaldi prospects, untested by drilling.**
- **Mapping and geophysics indicate the prospective intrusion is 5.3km by 1.5km.**
  - **The intrusion hosts Rixon, Rinaldi, Lady Alma, Copper Hills and The Horn Prospects**
- **Satellite imagery (ASTER data) shows a circular alteration feature (200m x 300m) within the Rixon interpreted intrusion, suggesting the localisation of a heat source.**
- **Outcrop at Rixon (interpreted 500m x 275m intrusion) shows mineralised ultramafic intrusive cross-cutting the Lady Alma Intrusive Complex (LAIC), evidence that supports the interpretation of multiple pulses within the LAIC.**

Figure 1. Copper mineralisation in remnant peridotite which has intruded into the LAIC.

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Peak Minerals Limited (ASX: PUA) (Peak Minerals or the Company) is pleased to announce the findings of a detailed rock chip sampling program at the Green Rocks Prospect, Western Australia (*Figure 2*). The results of this program, combined with the recent drilling, will assist in determining prospective intrusions based on their geochemical signature. Of the 183 rock chips, 49 of these had observed copper mineralisation as malachite, azurite and pyrite (see *Table 1*). Additionally, mapping of outcrop shows a true progression through a polymetallic mineralised magmatic system. The intrusion of mineralised ultramafic rock into the Lady Alma Intrusive Complex (LAIC), shows that the interpretation of more than one intrusive event occurred (*Figure 1 and Figure 3*).

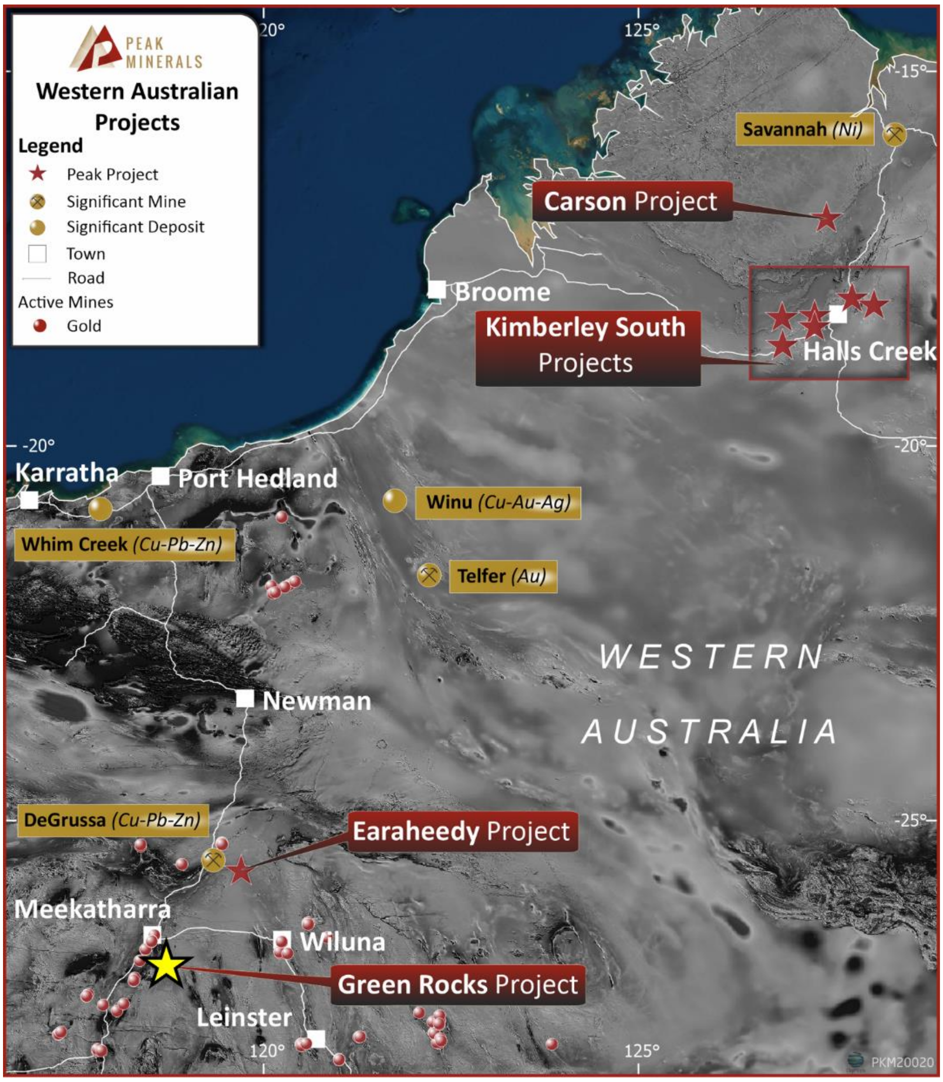

Figure 2. Overview of WA Peak Tenure, the yellow star marks the position of Green Rocks.

Figure 3. The blue outline maps a stockwork vein of peridotite which has intruded into the LAIC. Shears truncate peridotite and show the relationship that brings much of the copper mineralisation to the surface (white lines).

Commenting on the latest results, CEO Jennifer Neild said:

"*These findings are significant; we are getting that much closer to understanding this system. The initial readings from the Vanta XRF have been very promising and we're expecting the assay results to tell the same story. The geochemistry and geophysics are helping to confirm that there are multiple intrusions within the larger LAIC. Rixon appears to be central to the main heat source which created the system. The large number of rock chip samples with visible copper supports this. Our enthusiasm is growing as we learn more about these prospects.*"

Overview

The LAIC at Green Rocks is defined in geophysics as a large distinct magnetic high. The intrusion has subsequently undergone deformation and moderate structural displacement. The LAIC is found extensively within the Murchison Domain and the Company geologists have interpreted LAIC related intrusions along 22km strike of Green Rocks tenure. The LAIC is a known host of copper, nickel, platinum group elements (PGEs), vanadium, titanium, magnetite and gold. Copper mineralisation as chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite is established throughout the Company's tenure associated with the LAIC at Lady Alma and Copper Hills Prospects. Historically, remobilised, shear hosted copper has been mined within the Lady Alma and Copper Hills areas. The true potential of these intrusions has not fully been unlocked.

The Model

The igneous complex can be simplified by showing a large magma source or staging chamber, which releases a series of pulses via a feeder system into the host rock (*see Figure 4*). Large pulses of less fertile magma may be released initially, followed by more fertile pulses. The smaller intrusions require less cooling time and therefore layering is not as distinct as large sill-like intrusions, such as the Bushveld, Windimurra etc. The Green Rocks intrusions are thought to be the hotter, final eruptions of magma from the staging chamber.

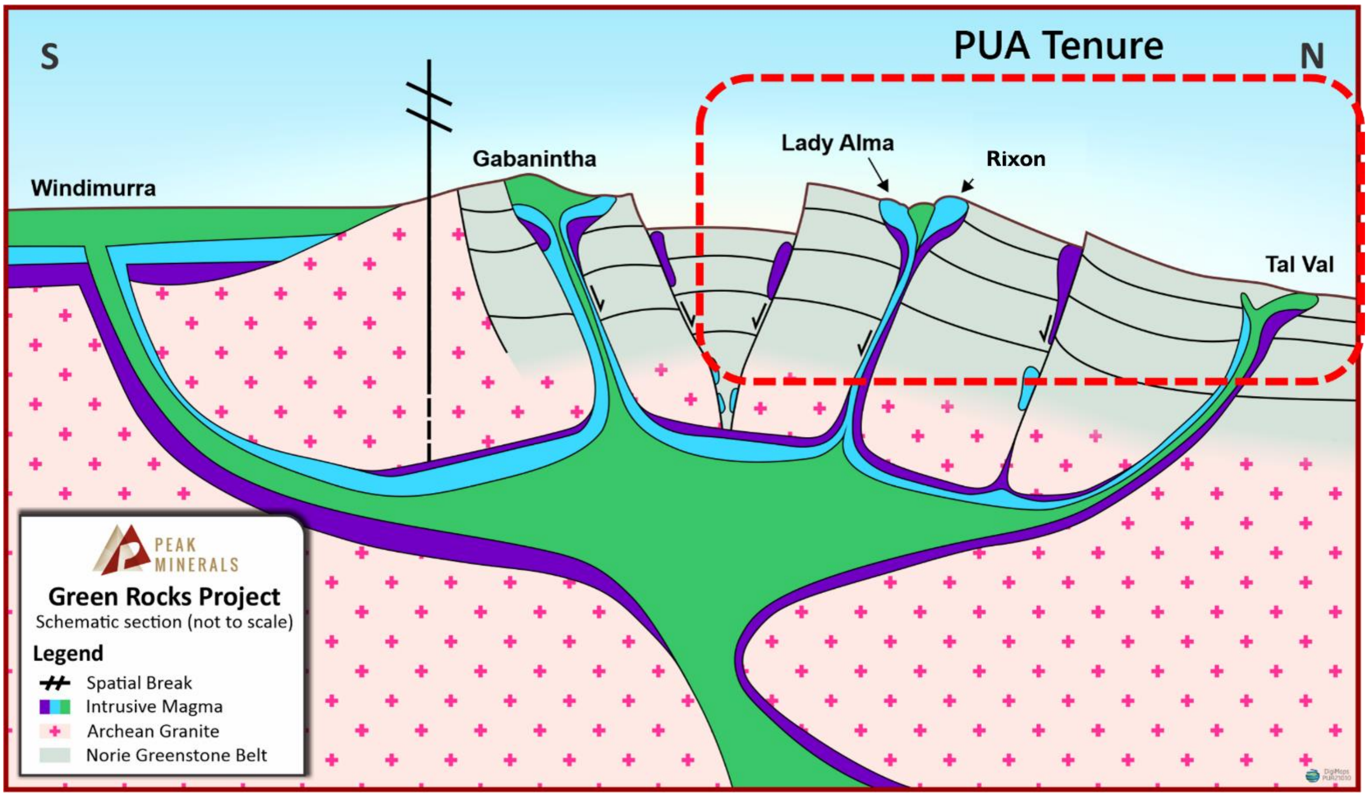

Figure 4. The Layered Igneous Complex Conceptual Model showing Lady Alma, Rixon, Tal Val Prospects.

The model is similar to **Noront's Eagle's Nest** in Canada, where Ni-Cu-PGE's are found within a 75m by 500m pipe-like intrusion. The mineralisation is hosted in an ultramafic which has intruded into a granodiorite.

Timing Indication and its Importance

The Company is confident that the intrusions at Green Rocks are related to multiple pulses within the LAIC. Historical workings indicate more than one fertile intrusion is present within the LAIC (*Figure 3*). A true succession from ultramafic intrusions to intermediate porphyritic rocks, the last pulses from the chamber, has been defined from recent mapping. Surface mineralisation is located in shear zones and on lithological contacts. Field mapping has established the relationship between the mineralised intrusions with the surrounding LAIC. The contact between these two bodies, the chill margin, indicates that the LAIC was a large and very active system that contained copper mineralisation (*See Figure 3*).

Reprocessing of magnetic and gravity data, combined with government alteration satellite imagery (ASTER data) defines a large alteration halo related to hydrothermal mineralisation. A circular feature within the Opaque index, approximately 300m x 200m, maps a potential mineralisation hot spot with the larger Rixon Prospect. This is coincident with magnetics and an increase in mineralised rock chip samples (*Figure 5*). Hydrothermal mineralisation overprints the interpreted primary magmatic sulphide mineralisation which is why the Prospect has not been understood previously.

Mineralisation

Mineralisation as malachite, azurite and pyrite were observed in rock chips across the Rixon and Rinaldi area (*Table 1*). Additional rock chip samples show a distinct progression from ultramafic intrusives, into gabbros and intermediate intrusives. These rocks show a true layered intrusive succession. This suggest that the reprocessed magnetics is reasonably accurate in mapping the extent of the LAIC (*Figure 6*).

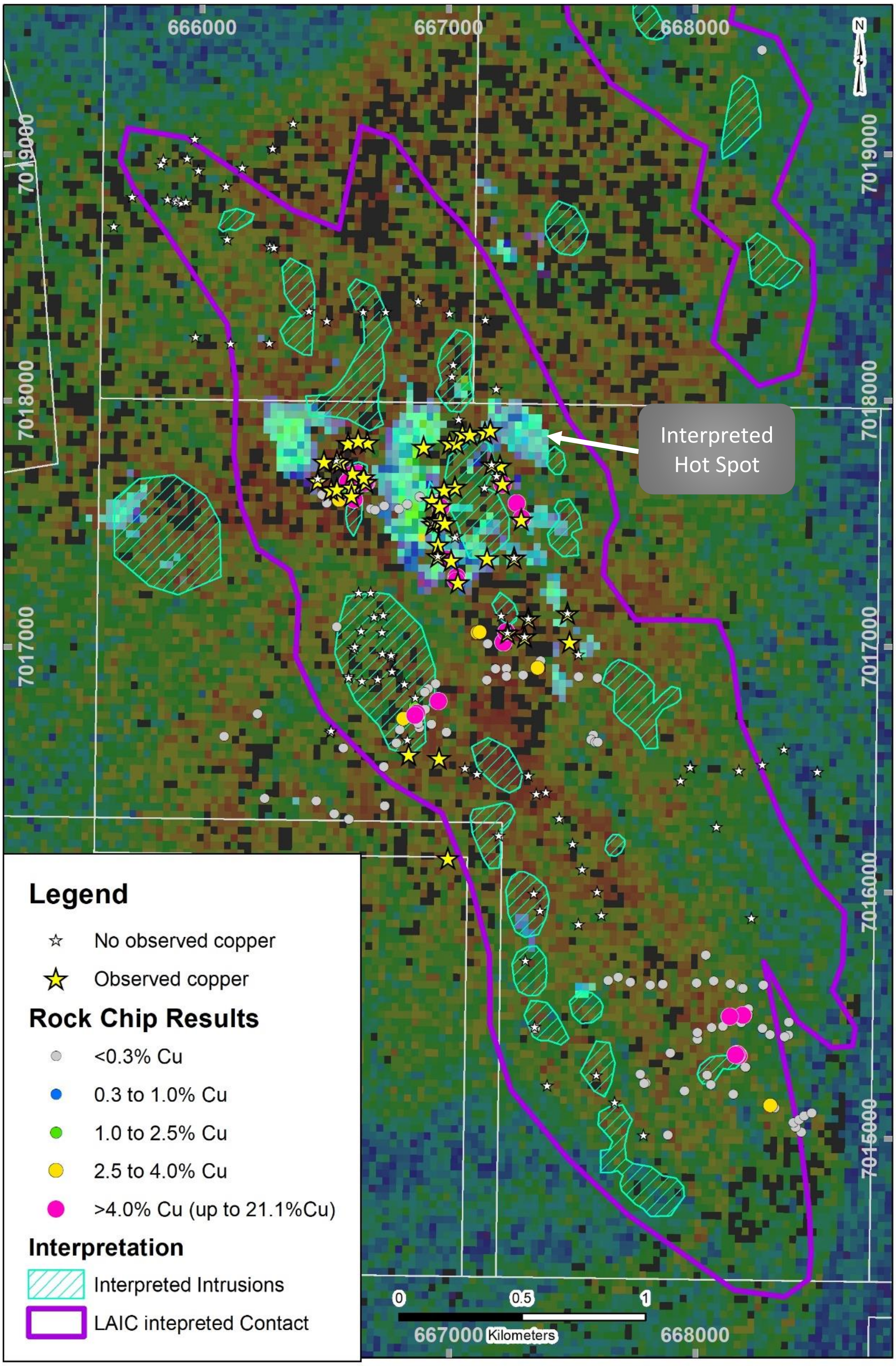

Figure 5. A combination of ASTER imagery shows a circular zone of greens and blues over a large alteration halo. This circular zone is mapping a potential hot zone related to hydrothermal mineralisation. Both observed and measured copper are shown.

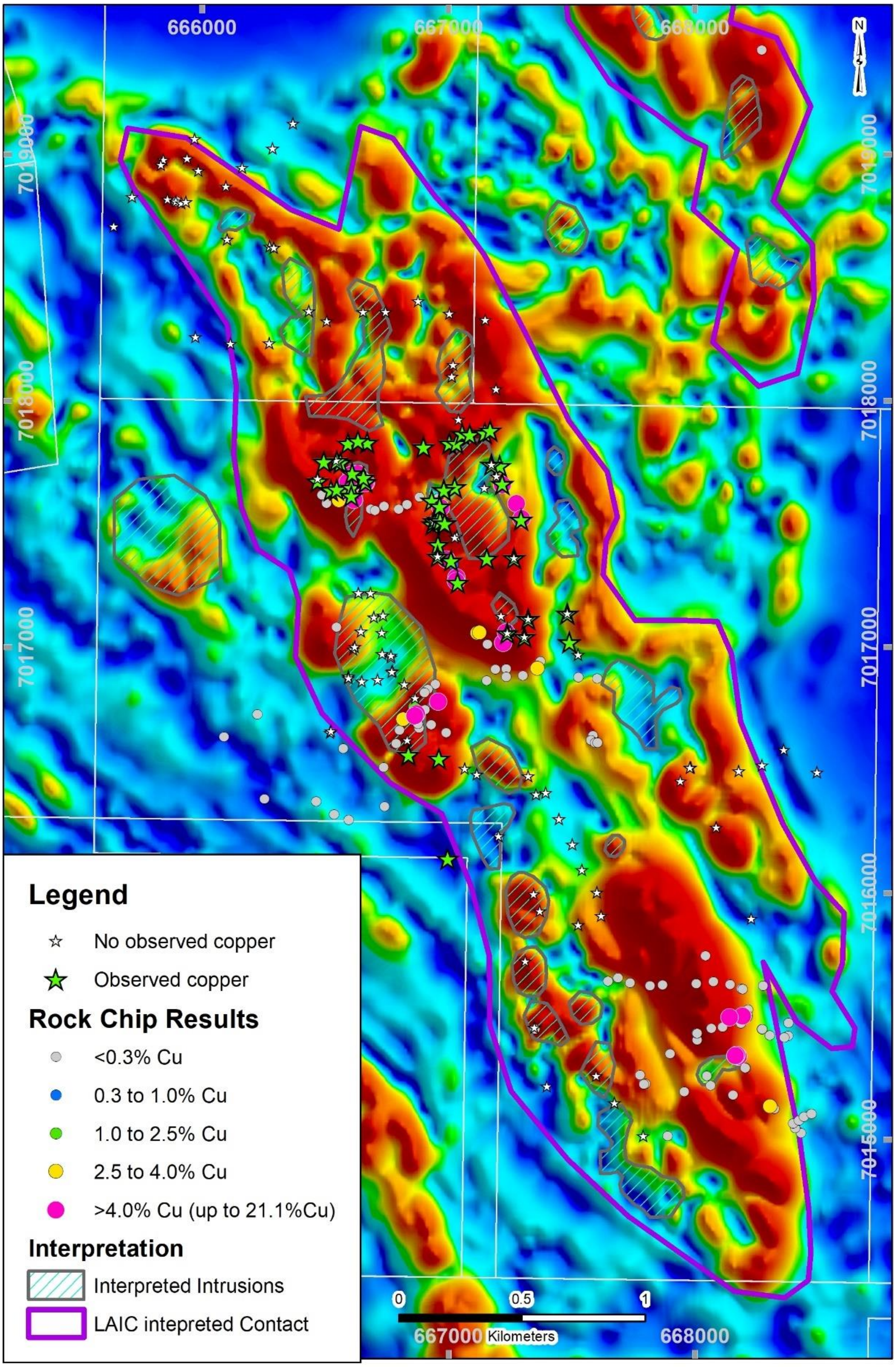

Figure 6. Reprocessed magnetics showing the extents of the LAIC and both observed and measured copper mineralisation.

Table 1. List of Rock Chip samples at Green Rocks demonstrating the mineralisation potential of the LAIC.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Mineralisation	Rock Type
CHS0205	666594	7017827	malachite	Gabbro
CHS0176	666839	7016563	malachite	Gossan
CHS0204	666495	7017752	malachite	Gossan
CHS0219	667221	7017663	malachite	Gossan
CHS0221	667027	7017649	malachite	Gossan
CHS0222	666983	7017637	malachite	Gossan
CHS0228	666943	7017512	malachite	Gossan
CHS0230	666960	7017517	malachite	Gossan
CHS0231	666968	7017512	malachite	Gossan
CHS0232	666987	7017502	malachite	Gossan
CHS0233	666935	7017596	malachite	Gossan
CHS0234	666967	7017572	malachite	Gossan
CHS0245	667484	7017136	malachite	Gossan
CHS0247	667325	7017115	malachite	Gossan
CHS0193	666548	7017641	malachite	Ironstone
CHS0192	666525	7017638	malachite	Schist
CHS0237	667157	7017359	malachite	Schist
CHS0190	666471	7017673	malachite	Serpentinite
CHS0196	666656	7017689	malachite	Serpentinite
CHS0198	666607	7017614	malachite	Serpentinite
CHS0227	666938	7017499	malachite	Silica
CHS0241	667012	7017351	malachite	Silica
CHS0242	666958	7017369	malachite	Silica
CHS0271	667310	7017041	malachite	Silica
CHS0194	666607	7017647	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0206	666671	7017830	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0207	666634	7017838	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0210	667034	7017828	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0212	667088	7017862	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0215	667211	7017736	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0216	667176	7017741	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0224	667297	7017517	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0225	666960	7017415	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0244	667039	7017261	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0275	667241	7017056	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0278	667493	7017020	malachite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0197	666611	7017705	malachite, azurite	Gossan
CHS0201	666564	7017749	malachite, azurite	Gossan
CHS0202	666548	7017756	malachite, azurite	Gossan
CHS0238	667267	7017361	malachite, azurite	Silica
CHS0195	666665	7017669	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0208	666901	7017812	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Mineralisation	Rock Type
CHS0209	667005	7017827	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0213	667150	7017869	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0214	667171	7017879	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0177	666963	7016547	malachite, pyrite	Gabbro
CHS0211	667058	7017866	malachite, azurite	Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0302	668363	7016583		Amphibolite
CHS0246	667484	7017136		Amphibolite Schist
CHS0303	668276	7016520		Amphibolite Schist
CHS0304	668180	7016496		Amphibolite Schist
CHS0313	666771	7016899		Biotite Schist
CHS0272	667310	7017041		Chlorite Schist
CHS0236	667028	7017444		Dolerite
CHS0185	667043	7017924		Dunite
CHS0178	667068	7016506		Gabbro
CHS0179	667117	7016483		Gabbro
CHS0181	667326	7016476		Gabbro
CHS0182	667205	7016232		Gabbro
CHS0184	667149	7017871		Gabbro
CHS0248	667325	7017115		Gabbro
CHS0263	666731	7017059		Gabbro
CHS0264	666769	7016958		Gabbro
CHS0265	666733	7016972		Gabbro
CHS0267	666615	7016990		Gabbro
CHS0282	667792	7015014		Gabbro
CHS0284	667402	7015217		Gabbro
CHS0285	667602	7015259		Gabbro
CHS0290	667622	7015908		Gabbro
CHS0291	667605	7016004		Gabbro
CHS0292	667543	7016095		Gabbro
CHS0293	667504	7016198		Gabbro
CHS0294	667450	7016302		Gabbro
CHS0295	667397	7016408		Gabbro
CHS0309	666834	7016621		Gabbro
CHS0310	666866	7016793		Gabbro
CHS0311	666823	7016849		Gabbro
CHS0312	666775	7016903		Gabbro
CHS0314	666769	7016965		Gabbro
CHS0315	666621	7017001		Gabbro
CHS0279	667528	7016969		Gossan
CHS0301	668498	7016491		Granite
CHS0252	666637	7017220		Mafic Undifferntiated

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Mineralisation	Rock Type
CHS0253	666686	7017220		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0255	666521	7016652		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0256	666524	7016659		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0258	666596	7016880		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0259	666596	7016874		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0261	666649	7016861		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0283	667676	7015148		Mafic Undifferntiated
CHS0262	666647	7017064		Quartz Dolerite
CHS0257	666596	7016880		Quartz Vein
CHS0249	667216	7017127		Schist
CHS0250	667216	7017127		Schist
CHS0273	667252	7017063		Schist
CHS0217	667176	7017741		Silica
CHS0218	667197	7017694		Silica
CHS0189	667147	7017646		Silica Cap Ex-Ultramafic
CHS0191	666470	7017683		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0203	666544	7017757		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0223	667296	7017518		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0229	666943	7017510		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0235	667035	7017450		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0239	667267	7017361		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0243	666958	7017369		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0251	666736	7017128		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0254	666698	7017121		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0274	667252	7017063		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0276	667241	7017056		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0281	667528	7016969		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0286	667351	7015455		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0287	667314	7015725		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0288	667348	7015996		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0289	667373	7015928		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0296	667357	7016401		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0297	667528	7015871		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0298	668231	7015897		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0305	668089	7016267		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0306	667985	7016511		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0307	667983	7016510		Ultramfic Undifferentiated
CHS0308	667944	7016455		Ultramfic Undifferentiated

Upcoming and Ongoing Work

The Company continues to make significant progress at Green Rocks including the following key activities:

- **Completed:** Phase 1 of drilling program 29 November 2021, samples to be sent to assay lab in the first week of December
- **Upcoming:** Airborne EM program will be flown over Green Rocks tenure
- **Upcoming:** Phase 2 of drilling program to confirm geochemistry of intrusive targets
- **Ongoing:** Lithostructural and geochemical interpretation of Green Rocks
- **Ongoing**: Rock chip sampling and mapping

Assay results from the Earaheedy drilling and rock chip sampling program are currently being collated. Once reviewed, the results will formally be released.

Peak CEO, Jennifer Neild, will be presenting at the RIU Resurgence Conference at 9am (WST) on 2 December 2021, being held at the Westin Perth.

The Company is also holding its Annual General Meeting on Monday, 13 December 2021 at 10am (WST) at Suite 23, 513 Hay Street, Subiaco WA.

Competent Person 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 employed by Peak Minerals Limited. Ms Duggan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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 her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement *Ongoing Exploration Programs Continue to Support New Magmatic Sulphide Deposit* dated 23 August 2021 and *Substantial Magmatic Sulphide System Define at Copper Hills* dated 11 November 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Peak Minerals Limited.

For further information please contact:

Jennifer Neild

Chief Executive Officer Peak Minerals Limited

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APPENDIX A: 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	Comments
Sampling techniques	•Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Rock chip samples were collected where outcrop or laterite was present and in areas with historic mineralisation in trenches or adits.
	•Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock Chips: Samples were taken to best represent the outcrop and, if present, style of mineralisation.
	•Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	No results are being reported.

Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling was undertaken.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling was undertaken.
	• 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.	No drilling was undertaken.
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.	For each sample lithology and any alteration or mineralisation was recorded.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Rock chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures location, lithology, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples. All samples are photographed.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling was undertaken.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling was undertaken.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	ALS Laboratory, up to 3kg of sample is pulverised to <75µm.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch.
	• 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.	Duplicates are collected from the field and samples are as representative as possible.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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.	No analytical results are being reported.

	•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.	Field XRF utilised to assist with identification of sulphide species and relative abundance for confirmation of visual assessment.
	•Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	For all sampling, certified reference materials (CRM's) were utilised every 20 samples with every 5th CRM being a blank. Duplicates were collected every 25 samples. In addition, QAQC data from the lab is also collected.
Verification of sampling and assaying	•The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No analytical results are being reported.
	•The use of twinned holes	No drilling was undertaken.
	•Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was capture in field books and laptops. Data was checked and verified. Digital files were imported into the PUA electronic database. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically.
	•Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None.
Location of data points	•Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	No drilling or trenching was undertaken.
	•Specification of the grid system used.	All rock chip samples quoted in this Report are using the GDA94 MGA, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	•Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic information was collected.
Data spacing and distribution	•Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock chip sampling was conducted at varying distances with an aim to capture the different lithologies and styles present in the project.
	•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.	The rock chip sampling and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource and was not being collected for this purpose.
	•Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No results are being released.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	•Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Rock chip sampling by nature is biased as sampling only occurs where 'rock' is present. There are large gaps in the data.
	•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.	No drilling was undertaken.
Sample security	•The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were transported from the field directly to lab by field staff.
Audits or reviews	•The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Apart from a desktop review of the historic surface and drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	•Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Peak Minerals Ltd has acquired 100% of Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd and thus 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. Peak Minerals Ltd has acquired 100% of the shares of CU2 WA Pty Ltd. CU 2 WA Pty Ltd owns 100% interest in E/1889 and EE51/1934 which are granted tenure and are in full force. Peak Minerals has also acquired 100% of E51/1990, E51/2011 and Prospecting licenses P51/3199, P51/3200, P51/3201, P51/3202, P51/3203, P51/3204, P51/3205, P51/32019, P51/3220, P51/3221, P51/3222, P51/3223, P51/3224, P51/3225, P51/3226, P51/3227, P51/3228, P51/3229, P51/3230, P51/3231, P51/3232, P51/3233, P51/3234, P51/3235, P51/3236, P51/3237 and P51/3238. CU2 WA Pty Ltd also holds the right to earn in to the base and precious metals of E51/1818 by spending: • $1,000,000 within 2 years for 51% (Minimum $250,000 within 12 months of 26/11/2021) • Not Less than $2,000,000 within 2 years for an additional 19% (Stage 2 earn in) • Completion of a PFS for an additional 10% (within 12 months of completing stage 2 earn in) CU2 WA Pty Ltd also holds the right to earn in to the base and precious metals of E51/1832 by spending: • $50,000 for 40% (Min $25k within 6 months of 18/11/2020) for 40% • Additional $50,000 within 24 months for 40% Minor sections of E51/1818, E51/1934 and E51/1990 are covered by an exclusion around Mt Yagahong.
	•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.	No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	•Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Green Rocks Project has been explored by numerous companies since mid-1960s with the most recent being the Silver Swan Group (2008 – 2012) and Mithril Resources Ltd (2014-2015) and JV partner Taruga Mienrals. Exploration by Matador Mining on E51/1716 was limited to desktop assessment and rock chip and soil sampling. Previous drilling, geochemical and geophysical surveys at the Copper Hills tenement (E51/1716) has demonstrated widespread copper mineralisation. Recent surface geochemistry by Taruga Minerals has identified base metal anomalism. Over the proejct area, reprocessing of the available geophysical data was completed. Further desktop review of historic data has supported the potential for magmatic copper mineralisation with data evaluation and summary still underway. Planning of additional geophysical surveys, mapping, surface sampling and drill targeting is currently underway.
Geology	•Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The hydrothermal copper and gold mineralisation at Copper Hills and Lady Alma prospects 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 and can be traced for over 23km. The lithologies at Green Rocks consist of multiple gabbro to peridotite units which have intruded into greenstone ultramafics. The near surface mineralisation is interpreted to be

		hydrothermal/structural in nature and consists predominantly of malachite, chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite ± pyrrhotite associated with quartz veining and as anastomosing thin veinlets. The presence of magmatic sulphides in historic diamond drill core at 100m+ depth indicate a magmatic source for this mineralisation. In the east of the Greenrocks Project tenure, sedimentary horizons consisting of cherts, ironstone and BIFs are present as well as granitic intrusions
Drill hole Information	•A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length.*	No drilling was undertaken.
	•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.	No drilling was undertaken.
Data aggregation methods	•In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No results have been released.
	•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.	No assay results have been released.
	•The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalence data are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	•These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No assay results have been released.

	•If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No assays results have been released.
	•If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No assays results have been released.
Diagrams	•Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	A plan view of rock chip locations has been included.
Balanced reporting	•Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All rock chips samples and the visual presence of mineralisation have been listed
Other substantive exploration data	•Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No additional data, ASTER data is regional, publicly available data.
Further work	•The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	An Air Core program is currently underway as noted on 15/11/21 – Commencement of Air Core Drilling Program at Green Rocks.
	•Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Upon receipt of analytical results, further information will be provided to the market.