ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **ASX Codes: PUA, PUAOD** **11 March 2022**

Air Core Program Commences at Green Rocks Testing Magmatic Targets

Highlights

- Phase 2 of the Green Rocks air core program has commenced to drill previously untested geophysical anomalies at the Tal Val Prospect and Target B.
- Reprocessing of historical **VTEM** data has defined a conductance feature at Tal Val approximately 200m below surface, which is coincident with an untested target already defined by magnetics and gravity and interpreted as an intrusion.
- Limited outcrop exists but Peak collected 31 rock chips from the Tal Val area in 2021 including: **3.25% Cu, 0.31% Ni and 0.27% Ni.**
- In May 2021, RC drilling at Tal Val drilled an untested gossan and intersected:
  - **1m at 1.51% Cu** from 170m; and
  - **2m at 0.65% Cu** from 206m.
- South of the interpreted intrusion, historical drilling by Anglo American reported notable intercepts such as:
  - **5.96m at 0.51% Ni** from 2.98m; and
  - **10.64m at 0.68% Cu** from 45.6m; including, **1.52m at 1.8% Cu.**
- The shallow drilling is designed to test the geochemistry in order to characterise lithologies, map contacts and define prospectivity.
- Assays for Phase 1 are expected by end of Q1, 2022, where 2,434m were drilled in November 2021 at Rixon, West Copper Hills and Target C.
- A remanent magnetic feature similar to Rixon, known as “Target B”, will also be tested for favourable geochemistry and relationship to the Lady Alma Igneous Complex.

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Figure 1: *Impact Drilling air core rig set up and drilling the first hole at Green Rocks from Phase 1 of the 5000m air core program.*

Peak Minerals Ltd (ASX: PUA) (**Peak** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that Phase 2 of the Green Rocks air core drill program has commenced (*Figure 1*). The drill program is designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies at Tal Val and Target B which are interpreted to be magmatic intrusions (*Figure 2*). The expectation is that assay results from air core drilling will:

a) confirm the presence of Lady Alma Igneous Complex;
b) map geology and contacts; and
c) confirm the presence or potential for magmatic sulphides.

This systematic approach is in line with our exploration strategy presented in October 2021 and outlined at Figure 5 in this announcement.

Peak's CEO Jennifer Neild commented,

"Phase 2 of the air core drill program is an important next step in recognising Tal Val and Target B as part of the Lady Alma Igneous Complex. We've worked out the geochemistry at Rixon and we can apply this characterisation to Tal Val and Target B effectively reducing work timeframes. The geochemistry in combination with the Heli-EM acquired earlier this year will help us confirm whether these are magmatic targets. The air core program over this untested position is the best first step to test the prospectivity of these intrusions."

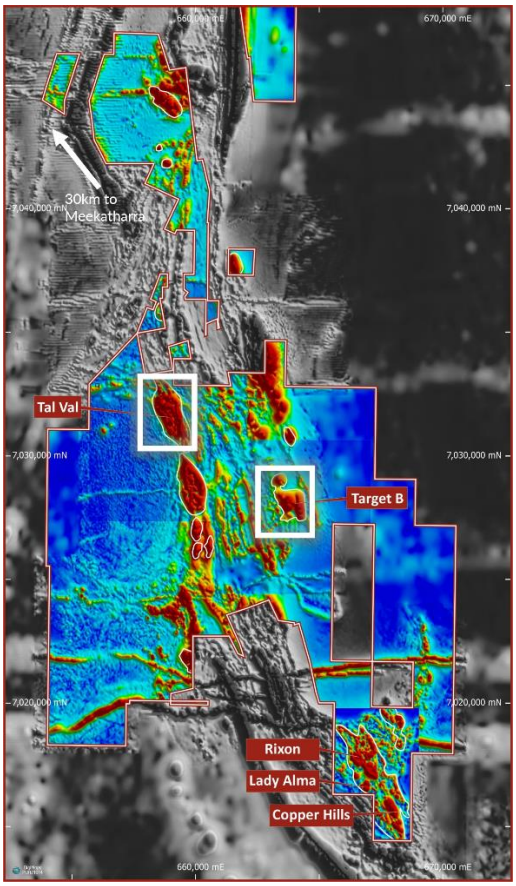

Figure 2: *Overview of Tal Val Prospect and Target B locations with respect to Copper Hills.*

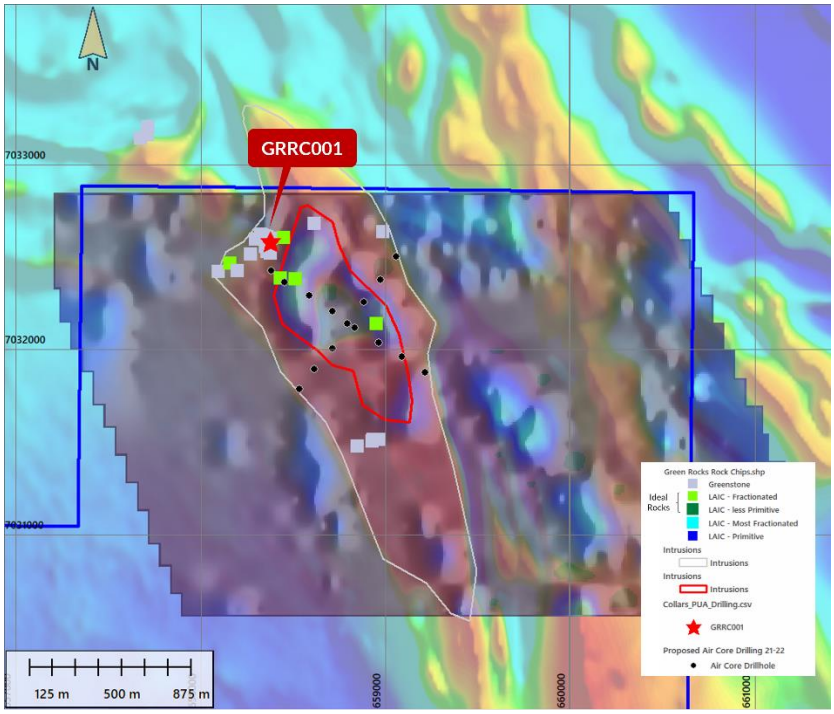

Figure 3: *Reprocessed magnetics (RTP-TMI) overlain with historical VTEM data overlain, targeted younger intrusion is outlined in red. Magnetics anomaly as interpreted intrusion outlined in white.*

Overview

The potential for copper and nickel mineralisation at the **Tal Val Prospect** has not been revisited since the 1970's. In 1969, Anglo American identified the area as a potential host for nickel mineralisation. Historical mapping shows at least two different stages of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Results indicate anomalous Ni and Cu values both near surface and at depth such as **5.96m** at **0.51% Ni** from 2.98m and **10.64m** at **0.68% Cu** from 45.6m including, **1.52m** at **1.8% Cu**. It is interpreted that Anglo American was exploring for komatiite hosted nickel (Kambalda was discovered in 1966) and that the assays collected were not sufficient to indicate magmatic nickel potential. In 2013, Mithril reviewed this project and determined that the nickel was related to silicate ultramafic, and that copper was remobilised along shears similar to Copper Hills Prospect.

Reconnaissance by Peak completed in May 2021 identified a gossan high in copper with no drilling. One RC hole was planned to test under this area and intersected **1m** at **1.51% Cu** from 170m and **2m** at **0.65% Cu** from 206m in chalcopyrite disseminated sulphide. The geology intersected indicated that the main intrusion was to the south. Figure 3 shows the position of the RC hole which was drilled slightly north of the coincident remanent magnetics and EM anomalies.

The area being targeted in this drill program has not been drill tested, is remanently magnetic and is associated with an historical VTEM anomaly identified through reprocessing. Historical or recent drilling does not intersect the VTEM anomaly. Additionally, rock chip samples showed anomalous Ni values which are attributed to the lithology with **0.31% Ni**, and **0.27% Ni** and a single rock chip value of **3.25% Cu** (Figure 4).

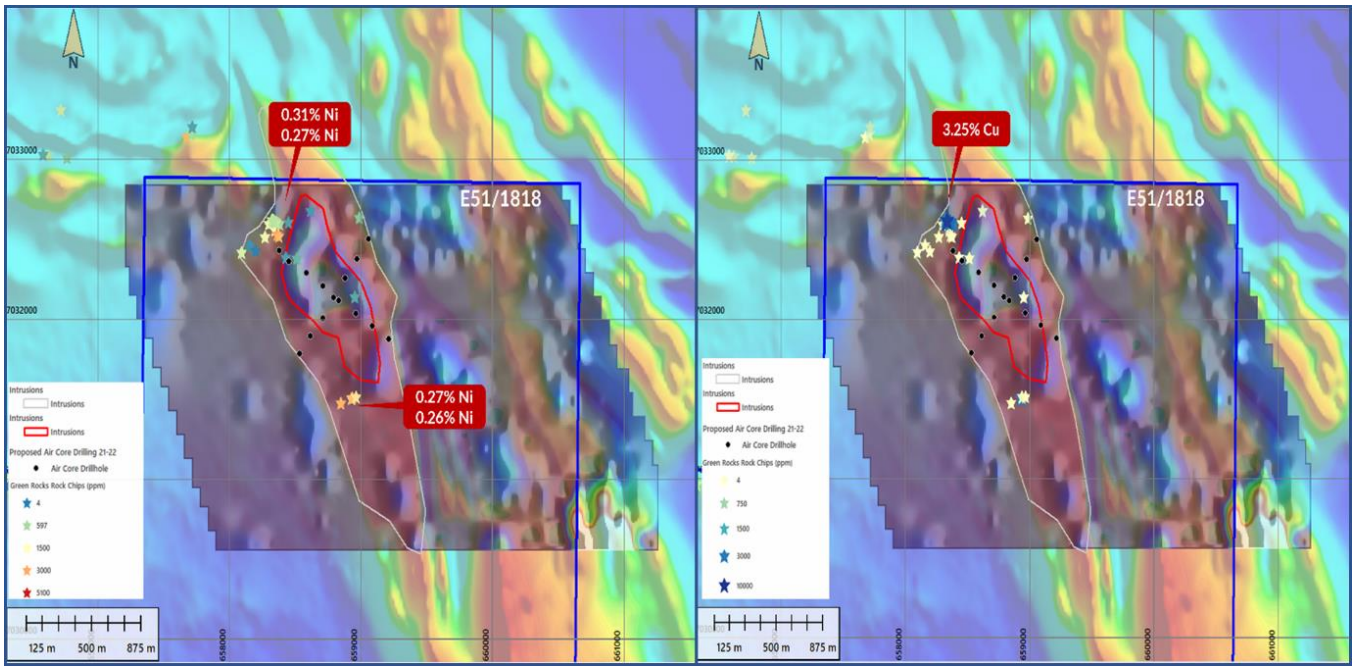

Figure 4: *Rock Chip assay results Ni (left) and Cu (right) and showing planned positions of AC holes. Image is VTEM survey (interpreted at 200m depth) overlain with magnetics map.*

Target B is a 925m x 500m magnetic feature with central zone that is remanently magnetised, similar to Rixon. Previous exploration by Dominion Mining in the 1990's intersected sheared ultramafic and fine-grained basalts on the eastern contact of the interpreted intrusion while exploring for gold. There is no outcrop in the area and the remanent zone of the interpreted intrusion has not been drill tested.

Additional Work

Peak is continuing to progress towards its discovery strategy at Green Rocks (Figure 5). Upon the completion of the Phase 2 air core program and processing of the Heli-EM, Peak geologists will be able to create a more detailed geological model using lessons learned from Rixon. This model will refine positioning of the ground geophysical survey to best map out disseminated sulphides and confirm conductors. The detailed EM/IP program is expected to commence in **Q2**.

Figure 5: *Staged exploration strategy, currently confirming geochemistry through AC Program and refining with geophysics.*

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results (relating to historical drilling completed by Anglo American Corporation (Australia) Limited and Dominion Mining Limited) 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 historical exploration results were reported by the Company in accordance with listing rule 5.7 on 2 March 2022 – *Impressive Ni-Cu values over Green Rocks EM conductors and 23 August 2021 – Ongoing exploration programs continue to support new magmatic sulphide province*. 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.

Appendix A: Collar locations GDA94 Zone 50: Tal Val

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	Assigned RL	EOH (m)
TCP1/TCDD2	658748	7031491	385.7	140.6
TCP8	658772	7031502	431	79.4

Appendix B: 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	*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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American Drilling was completed by Anglo American Corporation (Australia) Limited between 1969 and 1971. Percussion and diamond drilling was completed. Composite samples were primarily recorded for geochemical analysis and were collected at 5-foot (1.524m) intervals over the entire length of each percussion hole. For the diamond drilling, intervals were more precise and were 1 foot (0.3.48m) Sample weight, collection method and geochemical analysis techniques used are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining In 1990, Dominion Mining Limited completed and extensive vertical RAB drill program in the area targeting gold. 2m composite end of hole samples were collected and analysed for low level Au and As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Tal Val: Anglo American 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. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.
	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.	Tal Val: Anglo American Sample collection methods or laboratory analytical techniques are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining A 3kg sample from the bottom 2m of each hole was submitted to Genalysis Perth. The details of the preparation are not known but low-level gold was analysed by B/ETA to ppb and As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni were analysed by acid digest (B/AAS) to ppm levels.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	Tal Val: Anglo American Drilling type was a mix of percussion and diamond drilling. The cross section suggest that the percussion holes were used as precollars, but it is not referred to in the historic document. It is unknown whether the holes were pre-collared and if the core was orientated. Target B: Dominion Mining Dominion Mining used a rotary air blast (RAB) rig. The details of the drilling are not referred to in the historic document.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Tal Val: Anglo American Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Tal Val: Anglo American Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining Not known as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
	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.	Tal Val: Anglo American No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information. Target B: Dominion Mining No relationship or bias between recovery and grade has been established as there is no recorded recovery information.
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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American The diamond drill core was originally geologically logged based on lithological contacts. Mineralisation, veining, alteration and other key geological features were recorded. The percussion drill holes were logged onto section in handwritten form and are barely legible. The data available is insufficient for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation. Target B: Dominion Mining Drill holes were geologically logged onto paper and scanned. Intervals were logged based on geological contacts and holes were logged in their entirety. Not all logs are legible and thus are not of the quality sufficient for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Tal Val: Anglo American 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 The percussion logging is simplistic (i.e. Only weathering, colour, and lithology was recorded) and only qualitative in nature and barely legible. Target B: Dominion Mining Logging is simplistic identifying regolith, colours and basement lithologies where legible.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Tal Val: Anglo American Every anomalous intersection quoted in this Report has been geologically logged as per above. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American It is unknown whether the core was cut or sawn and if so whether quarter, half or all core was originally taken. Target B: Dominion Mining No drill core was collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Tal Val: Anglo American No sampling information was recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining No sampling information was recorded in the historical reports.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Tal Val: Anglo American No documentation exists with respect to the preparation methods or analytical methods utilised. Target B: Dominion Mining No documentation exists with respect to the preparation methods or analytical methods utilised.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Tal Val: Anglo American Quality control procedures are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.	Tal Val: Anglo American Measures taken are unknown as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining 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	Tal Val: Anglo American Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American Information unknown as these details was not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.
	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.	Tal Val: Anglo American No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. were used. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.	Tal Val: Anglo American Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining Information unknown as this detail was not recorded in the historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*Verification of sampling and assaying*	Tal Val: Anglo American No records exist whether verification was undertaken. Target B: Dominion Mining No records exist whether verification was undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	Tal Val: Anglo American No twinned holes were undertaken. Target B: Dominion Mining No twinned holes were undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Tal Val: Anglo American Percussion drill holes are handwritten on section with data entry limited to information that is legible. Diamond drill logs are typed. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown. Target B: Dominion Mining Each drill hole was recorded, by hand, on a drill log sheet. Procedures or verification for data entry is unknown.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Tal Val: Anglo American No data adjustments were undertaken. Target B: Dominion Mining No data adjustments were undertaken.
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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American Original (1969) geological plans showing the location of the drill holes was completed by DMIRS with maps appending the original A-File documents. Field evaluation is currently underway to verify the locations in MGA coordinates as there are historic collars in the field. Target B: Dominion Mining Drill holes were digitised in off the paper sections in the A file reports. Field verification is not possible as the old holes at Target B cannot be located.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates quoted in this Report using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Tal Val: Anglo American The topographic control for these holes is currently being verified by handheld GPS. Based on the historic reports, the drill holes have an accuracy of approximately 200m. Target B: Dominion Mining There is no topographic control for these holes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Tal Val: Anglo American The drilling conducted to date is reconnaissance in nature and has not been conducted on a regular grid. Target B: Dominion Mining The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature and was not conducted on a regular grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Tal Val: Anglo American The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource. Target B: Dominion Mining The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource. .
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Tal Val: Anglo American Drill holes were originally sampled using 5-foot samples. Intervals above 0.3% Cu with less than 2m internal dilution were reported. Target B: Dominion Mining All samples consisted of a 2m composite from the last 2m drilled of each hole.
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.*	Tal Val: Anglo American 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. Target B: Dominion Mining 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.
	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.	Tal Val: Anglo American No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified. Target B: Dominion Mining No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Tal Val: Anglo American Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports. Target B: Dominion Mining Unsure of the measures taken to ensure sample security as these details were not recorded in the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 the shares of CU2 WA Pty Ltd and thus is earning in to E51/1818 (The Kop Ventures) and E51/1832 (Taruga Minerals). CU 2 WA Pty Ltd 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%; and - Additional $50,000 within 24 months for 40%. Minor sections of E51/1818 and E51/1832 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 Minerals. At Tal Val, drilling completed by Anglo American Corporation (Australia) Limited was focused on targeting nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. Limited reporting targeting this prospect is available until a review by Mithril Resources in 2014. At Target B, exploration in the area is focused on gold with limited shallow RAB drilling and surface sampling were possible. Recent surface geochemistry by Taruga Minerals was to the north and did not cover this part of the poject. Over the proejct area, reprocessing of the available geophysical coverages 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.*	Two types of mineralisation are present at the Green Rocks Project: magmatic sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions; and hydrothermal copper-gold mineralisation, which 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historic diamond drill core at 100m+ depth indicate a magmatic source for this mineralisation. In the east of the Green Rocks 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.*	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, *Tal Val Drill Results*, in the body of the text and on related figures.
	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 information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	<u>Tal Val: Anglo American</u> Anglo American 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 0.3% copper has been applied. <u>Target B: Dominion Mining</u> Results are not reported only geological units.
	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 aggregate intercepts are reported.
	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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The geometry of the mineralisation below surface is not known at this time.
	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').	All intervals are reported as down hole length, true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this report.
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 results including those with no significant intercepts have been included in the body of this report.
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.*	All relevant data has been included within this ASX release.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Based on this drill program, drill analysis will be completed to further characterise the lithologies present at Tal Val and Target B. This will assist in further targeting within the Green Rocks Project.
	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 finalisation of the drill program further releases will be made to market.