Eastman PGE Drilling Program Completed

31 August 2022

Highlights

- **Eastman PGE initial RC drill program completed with 35 RC holes totalling 4,138m**
- **Drill fences completed across eight PGE prospect areas**
- **Visual observations of the RC drill chips confirm the occurrence of ultramafic-mafic sequences at all prospects drilled to date and together with historical intercepts support the potential for PGE mineralisation**
- **Two new PGE mineralisation models presenting larger styles of mineralisation tested by drilling**
- **4 holes totalling 318m completed across two gold and base metal prospects**
- **Drilling results expected progressively from September**
- **Assays from reconnaissance soil sampling over the previously untested ultramafic intrusives at Eastman South have defined a number of anomalous PGE trends**

Peako Limited (ASX: PKO, Peako) is pleased to advise that the recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Eastman Platinum Group Element (PGE) Project in the Kimberley region of Western Australia has now been completed.

Thirty-five RC drillholes for 4,138m were drilled as a first-pass test of PGE endowment across the ultramafic stratigraphy along the Eastman Intrusion's 16.5km strike length where historical data and anomalous PGE intercepts indicate an extensive PGE-mineralised system. Fifteen wide-spaced drill fences were drilled across eight PGE prospects shown on **Figure 2.**

Figure 1 RC drilling at Eastman PGE Project

Figure 2 *Location of RC drillholes completed to date at the Eastman PGE Project*

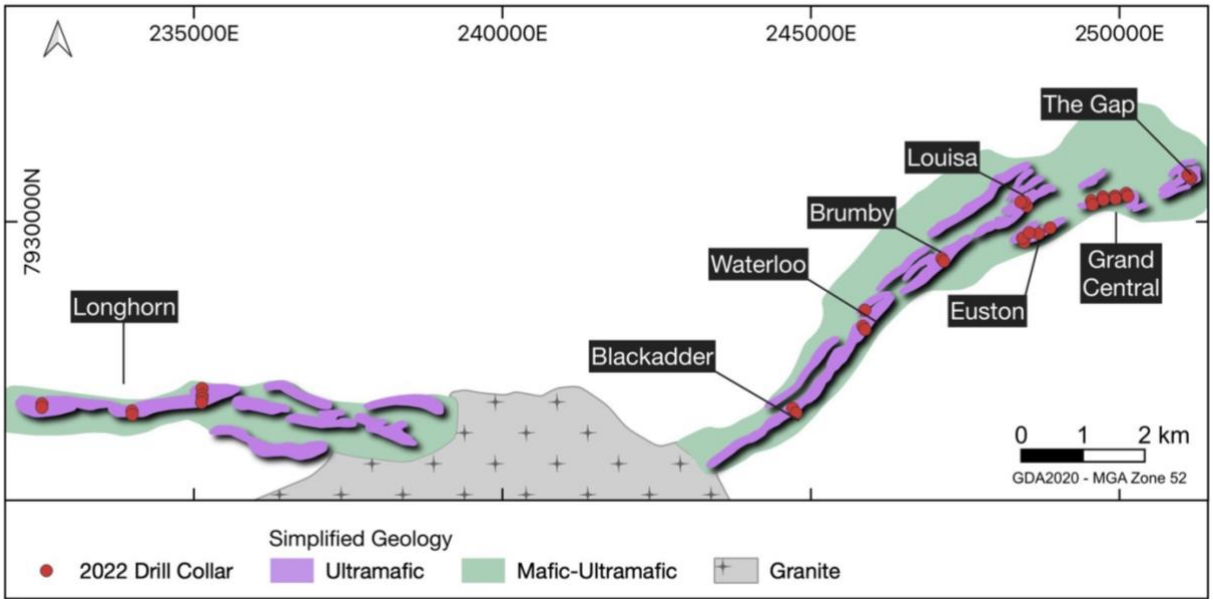

Figure 2 Location of RC drillholes completed at the Eastman PGE Project (shown on simplified geology)

All of these prospects (with the exception of the Longhorn and Blackadder Prospects) are coincident with historically defined VTEM anomalies and soil geochemistry anomalies in Pt, Pd and Au.

The Longhorn and Blackadder Prospects are located beneath transported cover and have been defined as extensions of the Eastman Intrusion using aeromagnetic data. These prospects are located on the central and western portions of the Eastman Intrusion.

The presence of the targeted ultramafic-mafic sequence has been confirmed by the drilling at all eight prospects. Drilling also intersected chromite horizons and minor disseminated sulphides up to 5% (Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, & Chalcopyrite) in some locations within the ultramafic rock units.

Historically, the main model for exploration at the Eastman PGE project has been ***stratiform mineralisation*** (PGEs in chromite layers within the ultramafic rocks).

Two new mineralisation styles have been identified at the Eastman PGE project providing broader mineralisation envelope targets which have been tested by the RC drilling program; ***stratabound mineralisation*** and ***carbonate-hosted mineralisation***.

Stratabound PGE Mineralisation Potential

Peako identified the potential for wider PGE mineralisation disseminated through the ultramafic horizons within the intrusive complex (***stratabound mineralisation)*** as recently identified at the nearby Panton Sill deposit (Future Metals NL) and Lamboo PGE Project (Pantoro Limited). A key objective of Peako's RC drilling program was to define and undertake preliminary testing of the wider stratabound PGE mineralisation potential across the length of the 16.5 km of the Eastman Intrusive Complex (EIC).

Carbonate-hosted PGE Mineralisation Potential

Moreover, Peako's recently completed tectono-stratigraphic architectural study of the Eastman Intrusion highlighted a second potential new style of PGE mineralisation, associated with the intrusion of the Eastman Intrusive Complex into a primary carbonate sequence of the Koongie Park Formation (KPF). Carbonate-hosted chromite mineralisation was defined adjacent to the intrusive margins of the EIC (see **Figure 3**). This has not previously been recognised and presents a new target horizon for a new style of mineralisation (***carbonate-hosted PGE mineralisation***) which is completely untested.

Figure 3 Carbonate breccia with chromite-rich ultramafic clasts at surface.

A number of Peako's RC drillholes test this newly identified carbonate-hosted PGE mineralisation style in addition to the stratabound PGE mineralisation including PRC0052 at Brumby Prospect, shown in **Figure 4**.

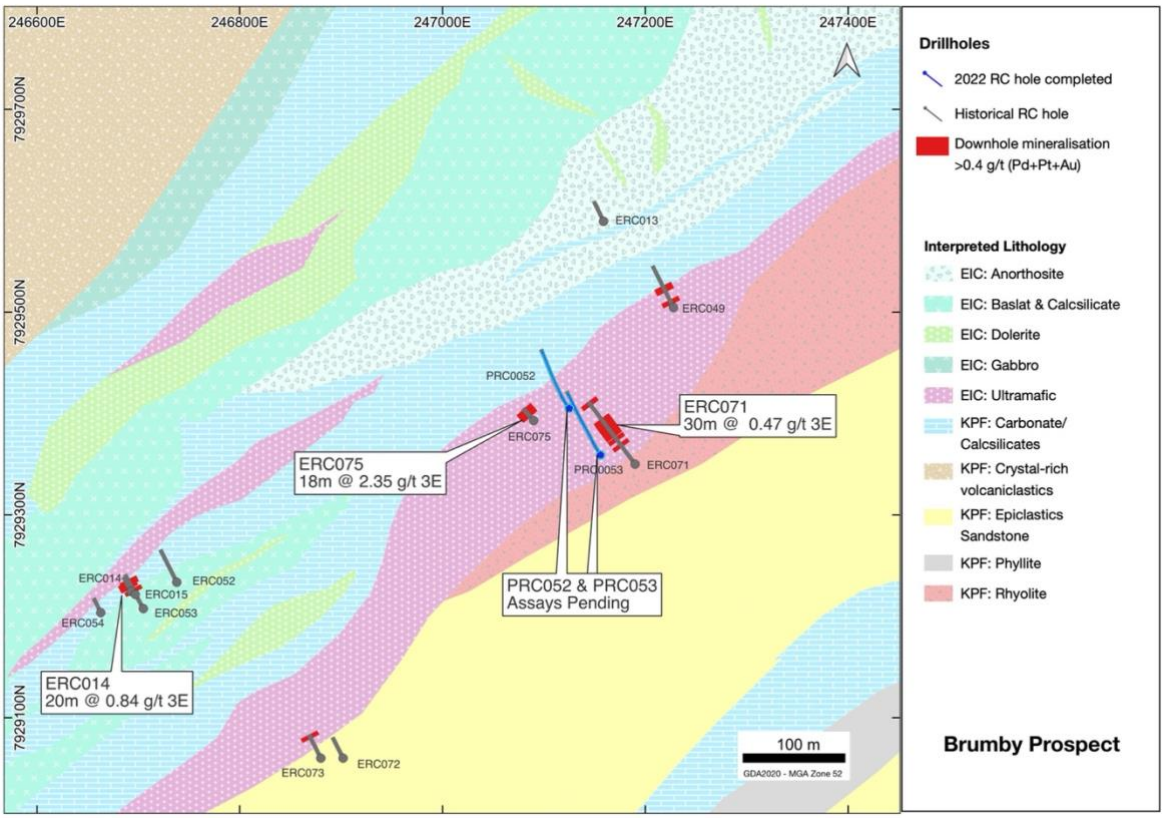

Figure 4 RC drilling at Brumby Prospect (shown on interpreted lithology)

Peako's Technical Director, Dr Paul Kitto, commented "*Both stratabound and carbonate-hosted mineralisation models provide larger potential target styles for PGE mineralisation relative to the limited thin horizons of stratiform chromite PGE mineralisation which was the focus of past explorers.*"

Landrigan and Eastman Prospects

Four RC holes for 318m were drilled to test gold and base metal (Cu, Pb, Ag) prospects at Landrigan and Eastman.

At ***Landrigan*** – 3 holes for 240m were drilled to further test the strike extension of known mineralisation to the east and north-east (**Figure 5**). Only minor malachite was observed in a single hole.

A 78m hole was drilled at ***Eastman*** to test an interpreted surface continuation of gold and base metal mineralisation intercepted in historical drilling. The hole intersected predominately sheared felsic volcanic rocks of the Koongie Park Formation with minor BIF horizons.

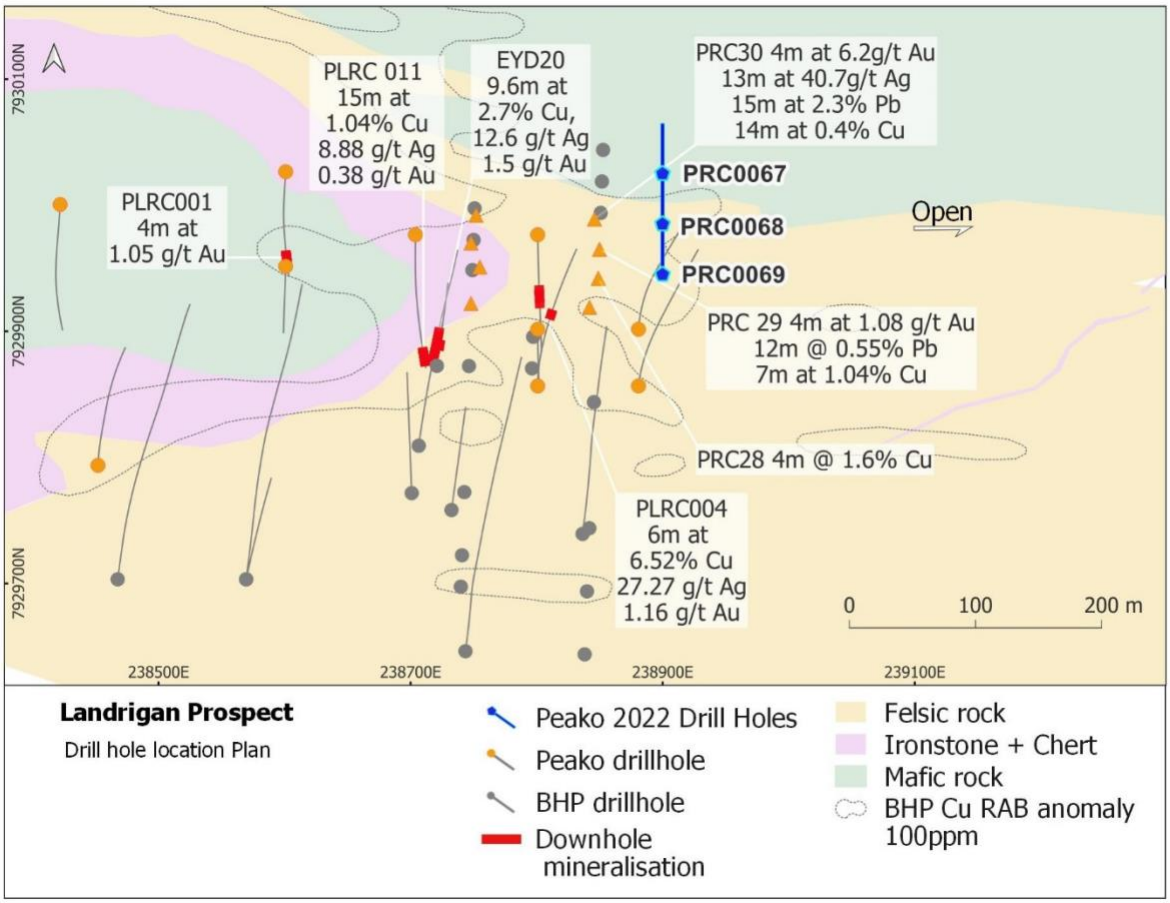

Figure 5. Landrigan Prospect showing collar locations of 2022 drill holes.

The last batch of drill samples is currently enroute to the laboratory in Perth for analysis. Results are expected to begin being returned in September.

Soil Geochemistry - Eastman South Ultramafic

Assay results from reconnaissance soil sampling at the newly recognised Eastman South area reveal a number of areas that are anomalous in PGE elements.

The Eastman South area is an interpreted ultramafic sequence with no record of prior exploration. Ultramafic outcrop was identified in the area during the tectono-stratigraphic fieldwork confirming the area's potential prospectivity. Sampling was completed along 400m spaced lines at 50m intervals with 1,216 samples submitted for geochemical analysis of 53 elements including platinum, palladium and gold.

Assay results from the soil geochemistry reveal a number of anomalous PGE trends (**Figure 6**) which aid with mapping the location of ultramafic units, particularly in areas of shallow cover. Subsequent work will focus on these trends and will include infill soil sampling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling to identify potential mineralisation for follow-up drill programs.

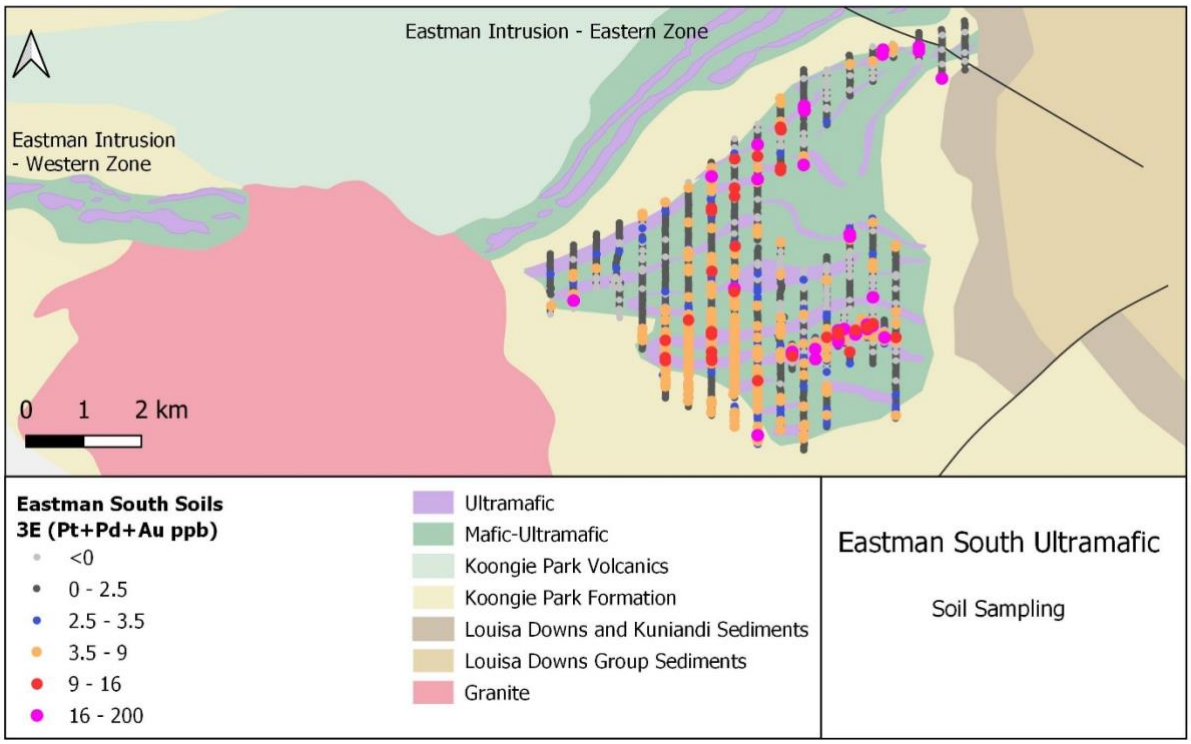

Figure 6. Eastman South Ultramafic Soil Sampling Results

COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Paul Kitto who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Kitto is Technical Director of and a consultant to Peako Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Kitto consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

REFERENCES

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results previously reported in ASX announcements are listed below. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in each relevant market announcement.

Further details can be found in the following Peako ASX announcements:

1 August 2022	Eastman PGE Drilling Program Update
31 January 2022	PGE Potential of the Lamboo Ultramafic Complex
14 January 2022	Scout Drilling Intersects Gold and Base Metals
13 December 2021	Gold and Base Metal Potential Highlighted in East Kimberley

GLOSSARY

3E	The sum of Palladium (Pd) and Platinum (Pt) and Gold (Au)
PGE	Platinum Group Elements; the six platinum group elements are Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd), Rhodium (Rh), Ruthenium (Ru), Osmium (Os) and Iridium (Ir)

For more information

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Appendix A

Eastman PGE Project Overview

Peako's Eastman Intrusion is a large underexplored intrusive complex that Peako considers prospective for a major PGE resource. It is located within the Central Zone of the Halls Creek Orogen, a province with established PGE endowment.

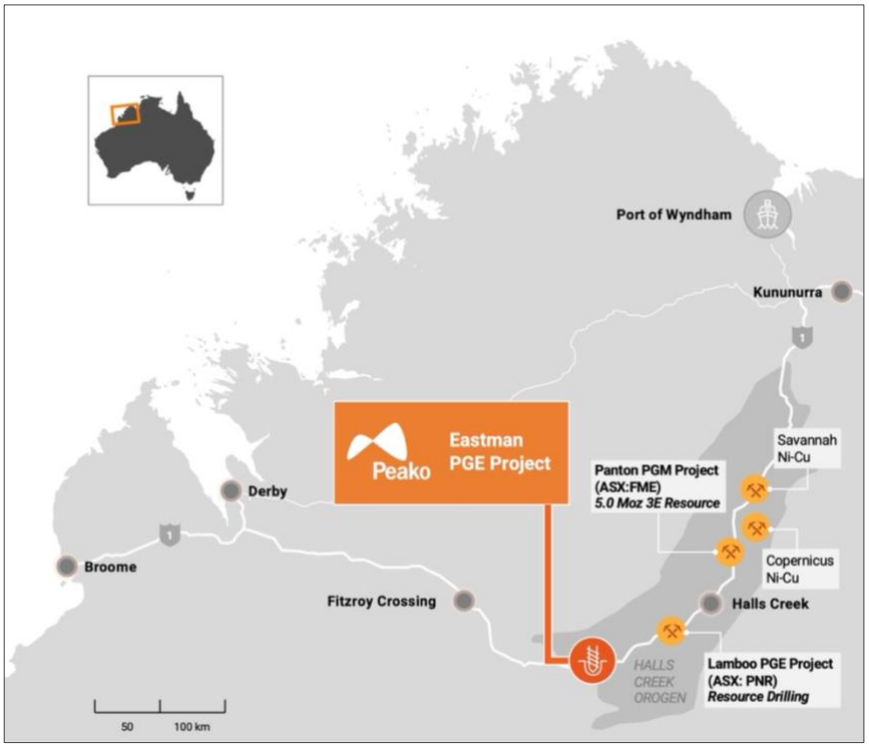

Figure 7 *Location diagram for the Eastman PGE Project*

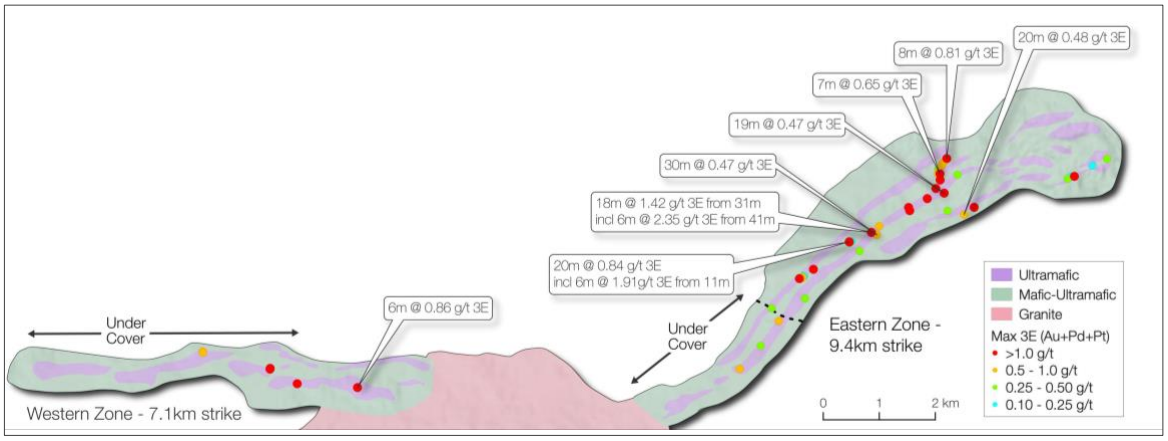

Figure 8 *Eastman Intrusion with interpreted geology and location of historical drillholes*

The Eastman Intrusion is a layered mafic to ultramafic intrusive complex interpreted to extend along strike for an aggregate 16.5km. Anomalous PGE intercepts from wide-spaced historical drilling indicate an extensive PGE mineralised system. Historical exploration focused on the outcropping ~6.9 km length of the eastern zone of the intrusive complex, with a bias to evaluating narrow and discontinuous chromite lenses within the sequence. Peako is testing PGE endowment across the intrusion, with a focus on PGE mineralisation within the ultramafic horizons of the intrusion outside of the chromite lenses.

Appendix B

Table 1 Drill Hole Collars

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (UTM)	Depth (m)
PRC0032	The Gap	251163	7930699	276	-55	145	150
PRC0033	The Gap	251153	7930712	276.5	-60	325	120
PRC0034	The Gap	251112	7930754	272.8	-60	325	120
PRC0035	Grand Central	250114	7930459	287	-60	345	204
PRC0036	Grand Central	250137	7930409	286.3	-60	345	132
PRC0037	Grand Central	249928	7930413	289	-60	345	102
PRC0038	Grand Central	249940	7930373	285.5	-60	347	132
PRC0039	Grand Central	249737	7930403	294	-60	2	174
PRC0040	Grand Central	249743	7930352	289	-60	2	126
PRC0041	Grand Central	249547	7930339	295.5	-60	350	84
PRC0042	Grand Central	249567	7930275	288	-60	350	120
PRC0043	Euston	248879	7929900	301.5	-60	350	96
PRC0044	Euston	248694	7929806	301.5	-60	335	144
PRC0045	Louisa	248501	7930254	293.5	-60	325	120
PRC0046	Louisa	248459	7930315	301	-60	325	108
PRC0047	Louisa	248404	7930319	301	-60	335	96
PRC0048	Euston	248458	7929670	298	-60	335	144
PRC0049	Euston	248433	7929733	300.5	-60	325	114
PRC0050	Euston	248541	7929821	302.5	-60	330	162
PRC0051	Grand Central	250139	7930411	286	-55	30	198
PRC0052	Brumby	247125	7929405	300.5	-60	325	120
PRC0053	Brumby	247156	7929359	301	-60	325	120
PRC0054	Waterloo	245877	7928566	292	-60	325	126
PRC0055	Waterloo	245846	7928307	291	-60	325	120
PRC0056	Waterloo	245878	7928254	289	-60	325	120
PRC0057	Blackadder	244706	7926980	290	-60	325	54
PRC0058	Blackadder	244763	7926904	289.5	-60	325	120
PRC0059	Longhorn	235131	7927301	264	-60	325	60
PRC0060	Longhorn	235131	7927193	263	-60	360	100
PRC0061	Longhorn	235133	7927135	262.5	-60	360	120
PRC0062	Longhorn	235122	7927073	262	-60	360	120
PRC0063	Longhorn	233994	7926936	261	-60	360	48
PRC0064	Longhorn	233997	7926877	260	-60	360	114
PRC0065	Longhorn	232535	7927053	272.5	-60	360	96
PRC0066	Longhorn	232533	7926994	271	-60	360	54
PRC0067	Landrigan	238898	7930026	275.5	-60	360	78
PRC0068	Landrigan	238896	7929984	275.5	-60	360	78
PRC0069	Landrigan	238897	7929946	275.5	-60	360	84
PRC0070	Eastman	240956	7928248	281	-60	360	78

Co-ordinate System GDA2020, zone52

Appendix C: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
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.*	The sampling described in this report refers to RC drilling and rock chip sampling. <u>RC Drilling</u> The RC samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled. The nature and quality of all sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. Soil Sampling Soil Samples were collected 15 to 30cm below the surface, sieved to -2mm and placed in paper geochem bags for transport to the laboratory.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All sampling is guided by Peako's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. To ensure sample is representative of material being drilled all samples are collected directly from the cone splitter on the drill rig.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	RC drilling was used to produce samples in 1m and 4m composite intervals. The decision on whether the 1m or 4m composite sample is sent for analysis is based on geological boundaries.
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.).*	<u>Reverse Circulation drilling</u> RC drilling was conducted using a face sampling hammer with nominal 127mm hole diameter. The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5m. Location data was collected in GDA 2020, MGA Zone 52.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Peako personnel were present when all holes were drilled. Sample recoveries were visually inspected at time of drilling and noted if recoveries were not acceptable size. Sample weights were recorded at the laboratory. RC sample recovery was very good.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Recoveries are recorded in the database. There are no significant sample recovery problems.
	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 sample bias is due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the acceptable sample recoveries obtained RC drilling.

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.*	<u>RC Drilling</u> Logging of RC drill chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardised logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Peako's drilling database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All RC drill holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drill core is described in this report.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All 1m RC samples were systematically collected in numbered calico directly from the cone splitter below the cyclone on the drill rig. The cone splitter has dual chutes allowing Peako to also collect 4m composite samples directly from the splitter. Initially 4m composite samples were also collected directly from the splitter, but the system of producing 4m composites changed to spear sampling from the residual drill spoil piles aligned in rows on the ground. All samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Peako has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Peako's protocols as per industry best practice. Peako routinely included field duplicates as part of the QAQC program.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections
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.*	RC samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for AR005/MS53 multielement analysis. Soil samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for AR005/MS53 multielement analysis

	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.	RC and soil samples were logged and preliminary analysis of the geochemistry was intermittently checked using a pXRF machine in the field.
	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.	Peako routinely inserts certified QAQC material in as laboratory checks, typically a minimum of 1:50 QAQC samples are inserted. Internal laboratory QAQC checks will be reported by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and Competent Person. Significant results will be repeated using lead collection fire assays.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes are reported in this release
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is collected by Peako's geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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.*	Drill hole collar and soil sample locations are captured by hand-held GPS with a positional accuracy of approximately +/-5 metres. Drillhole downhole surveys are undertaken for all holes using a gyroscopic tool. The coordinates of drill holes are shown in the tables in this report.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in GDA2020, MGA Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is adequate for the current drill program. It is based on 2007 IKONOS satellite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data which has an accuracy of 0.5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes were completed on wide-spaced fences considered appropriate for reconnaissance drill testing. Soil sampling spacing was nominally 50 metres along 400m spaced lines which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance soil sampling.
	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.	Spacing and distribution of drill holes is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Peako collected for analysis both 1m samples and 4m composites. The geologist selects which intervals are submitted to the lab as 1m samples and those that are submitted as 4m composite samples.
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.*	The RC drilling is early stage aimed at determining size, grade and orientation of any mineralisation. Other drilling is first pass and sampling method to determine if there is mineralisation present. No structures have been accurately determined 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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are bagged on site prior to road transport to the laboratory in Perth. Samples are tracked during transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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.*	Exploration Licences E80/4990 and E80/5182, in which Peako's wholly owned subsidiary SA Drilling Pty Ltd has a 100% interest. The tenements are situated within the Gooniyandi Combined #2 Native Title Claim (WC 2000/010) and Determination (WCD2013/003).
	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.	The tenements are current and in good standing with all statutory commitments being met as and when required. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate pending the normal approvals process.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration within the tenement area has been undertaken by numerous parties, commencing with Pickands Mather in 1967. Refer Peako Limited ASX release dated 15 August 2018, Appendix 3, 28 November 2019, Appendix C and 31 January 2022 for overview of exploration historically undertaken on the tenement.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tenements host a diverse Paleoproterozoic succession that is widely intruded by multiple granitoid phases and deformed by multiple orogenic episodes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
		The morphology of the mineralisation as well as the structural make up is not well understood. The area represents the western-most window of the Halls Creek Orogen where volcanic successions of the bimodal Koongie Park Formation volcanic belt (c.1845 Ma) and the Lamboo Ultramafic (LUM) intrusive belt (c.1850-1835 Ma) are well developed. Satellite imagery and rock geochemistry define an array of multistage, poorly constrained granitoid intrusions across the tenement, with compositions that include granite, granodiorite, diorite, monzogranite and granophyre. The geological diversity within the tenements has driven the search for a wide range of commodities by present and past explorers. The Koongie Park Formation (KPF) has demonstrated prospectivity for base (Cu-Pb-Zn) and precious (Ag, Au) metals with postulated mineralisation styles varying from VHMS to SVAL-hybrid styles, to epithermal and skarnoid mineralisation associated with widespread carbonate facies in the KPF stratigraphy. In addition, mafic to ultramafic intrusions of the Lamboo Ultramafic complex have demonstrated prospectivity for base metal (Ni, Cu) and precious (Au, PGE) metals with potential mineralisation styles varying across magmatic, cumulate to intrusion or orogenic-related gold associated with deep crustal-tapping fertile structures.
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.*	Drillhole collar details are provided at Appendix B, Table 1.
	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.	There has been no exclusion of information
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,	NA - No drill hole assay results are known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Data aggregation methods	*maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	NA - No drill hole assay results are known
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	NA - No drill hole assay results are known
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	NA - No drill hole assay results are known
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	NA - No drill hole assay results are known
	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').	NA - No drill hole assay results are 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.*	A plan view of drill hole collar locations is provided in the body of the announcement, no assay results are known. A plan view of soil sampling locations and results is provided in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	NA - No drill hole assay results are known All soil sampling results are shown on the soil sampling plan figure included in the announcement.
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.*	Geological observations based on visual observation of RC drill chips are provided in the announcement. The materiality of these observations cannot be ascertained in the absence of assay results. Observations and visual estimates are made using a hand lens which typically magnifies the drill chips between 5-20%. Disseminated chromites and sulphides have been observed, which typically represent more than a trace and up to approximately 5% of the total rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling - dependent on results Soil sampling - infill soil sampling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of this report.