$132k Grant Received for Earaheedy Diamond Drilling

Highlights

- Peak Minerals Ltd is a successful applicant in the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme co-funded drilling program
- The **$132,000** grant will be used to drill 2 diamond holes at the Cork Tree prospect supplemented with additional holes testing a **VTEM anomaly** at a new prospect area
- The Cork Tree prospect sits on the edge of the Earaheedy Basin and is defined by a large (1.1km x 2.0km) blanket of secondary copper mineralisation at surface
- An untested, newly defined, **VTEM conductor** is located below the copper blanket at Cork Tree. Additional prominent untested, conductors to the SE have been identified
- Geochemical signatures from surface sampling and air core suggest a VMS mineralisation style; VMS is the associated mineralisation style at Sandfire's DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine, 28km NW of Cork Tree
- In 2021, as part of a 26-hole air core program, Peak drilled a hole 800m south of the known mineralisation which ended in **3m of 1.52% Cu from 86m**
- Peak will use information from the diamond holes to help understand stratigraphic and structural controls on mineralisation and ultimately attempt to define the source of the secondary mineralisation

Peak Minerals Ltd (ASX: **PUA**) (**Peak** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce its successful application in Round 25 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded drilling program where $132,000 will be awarded to fund 50% of direct drilling costs at the Cork Tree prospect, part of the Earaheedy Project located in Western Australia.

Peak's CEO, Jennifer Neild, commented:

"This is a fantastic result for our Earaheedy exploration plan. We're straddling the western nose of the Earaheedy Basin, but we need to get a better handle on the stratigraphy and which units are associated with mineralisation. There are indications in the geochemical data that we're looking for a VMS source rather than SEDEX. In addition, we've obtained historical VTEM data and have completed reprocessing and defined a conductive zone 200m below surface that hasn't been assessed. We're excited to put this EIS funding to the test."

Peak Minerals Limited
Registered Office: Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay St, Subiaco WA 6008
Email: admin@peakminerals.com.au
ACN: 072 692 365
www.peakminerals.com.au

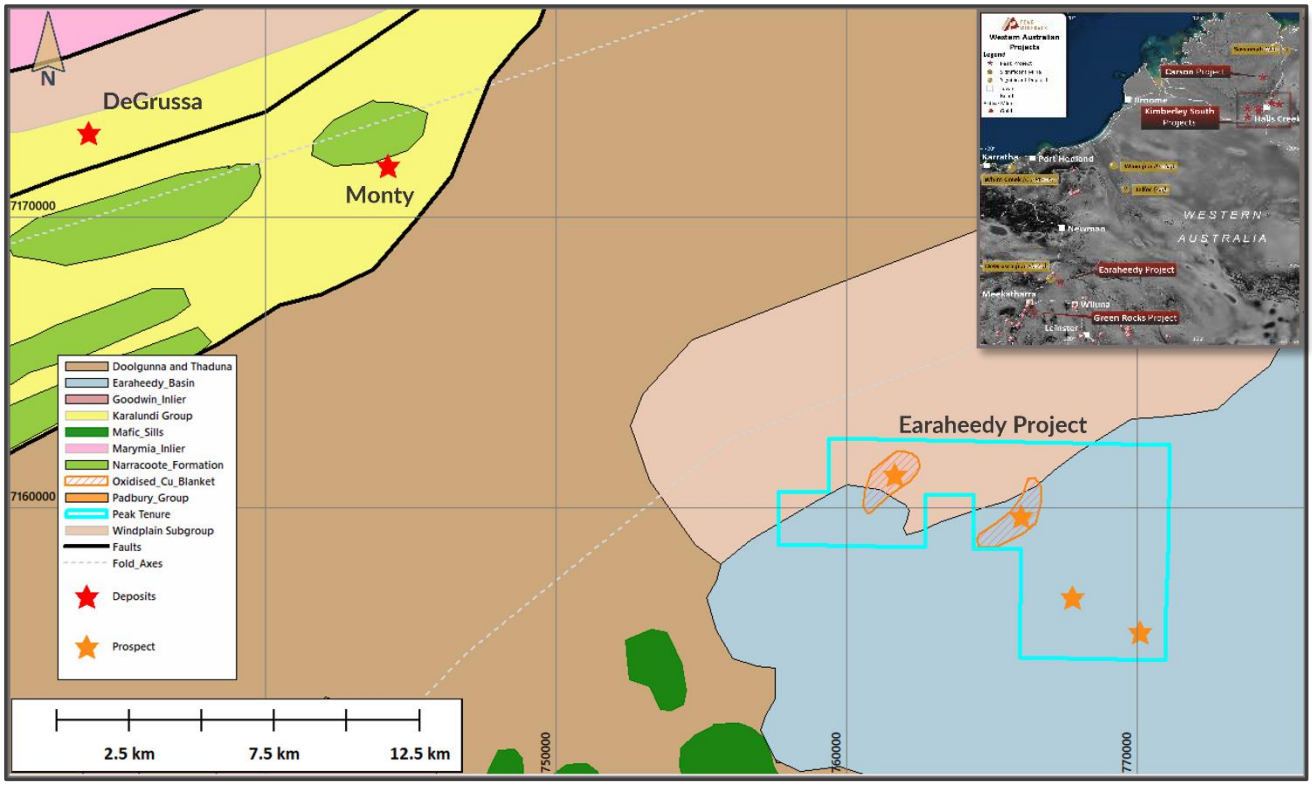

Figure 1: *Geology Map with Earaheedy Prospects shown and location with respect to other deposits.*

The grant will be used to fund 50% of direct drilling costs for two diamond drillholes at the Cork Tree prospect with the aims being:

a) Define the source and style of mineralisation;
b) Map key stratigraphic units pertinent to fluid-rock interactions;
c) Define structural conduits which drive these; and
d) Test newly defined VTEM anomalies at depth.

From 103 applicants, Peak was 1 of 47 successful candidates. Drilling is planned to take place in early Q4, 2022. To supplement the program, additional holes are planned at the Cork Tree and Merah prospects to test additional VTEM anomalism at the newly defined Alima and Masdar prospects (refer *Figure 2*). Downhole EM will be acquired on diamond holes to better constrain conductivity at depth.

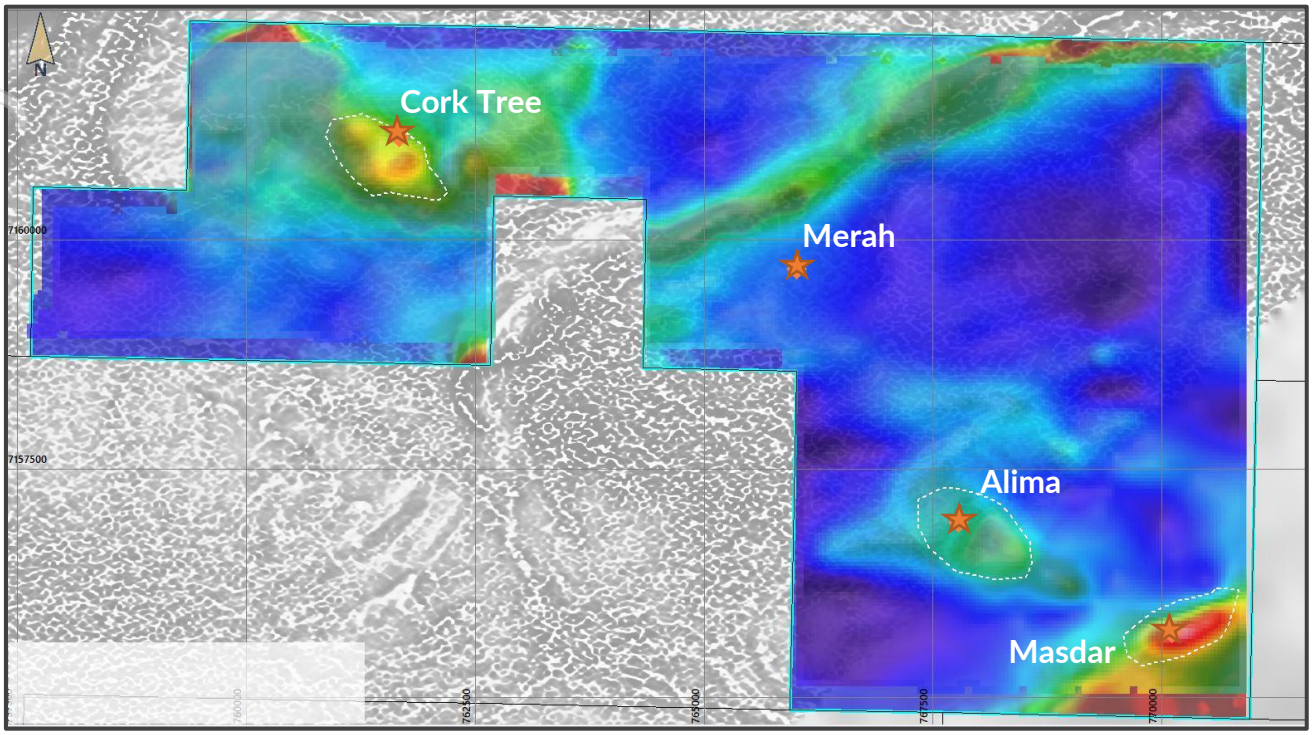

Figure 2: *Magnetic 1VD overlain by VTEM data (late-time) at 350m below surface. Cork Tree conductivity outlined in white.*

The Earaheedy Project is located 28km southeast of Sandfire Resources Ltd's (**ASX: SFR**) DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine. The tenure comprises the western extremity of the Earaheedy Basin and consists of the Cork Tree and Merah prospects. Rumble Resources Ltd (**ASX: RTR**) are currently drilling out the Chinook Pb-Zn-Ag deposit approximately 80km to the east within the same basin.

The Cork Tree Prospect was discovered by **WMC** (**BHP**) in the 1970's. Historical diamond drilling completed by **CRA** intersected quartz-sulphide veins with anomalous copper. Peak acquired the project in 2020 and in 2021 began an air core geochemical program which included drilling an untested gossan 800m to the south of known mineralisation[1].

Previous explorers have hypothesised the primary source of this secondary mineralisation to be of a SEDEX nature given the mineralisation straddles the interpreted western nose of the Earaheedy Basin (refer *Figure 1*). However, slimline RC drilling undertaken by Peak over the historical copper blanket has shown the poddy secondary copper mineralisation to be related to the presence of ironstones from the Sweetwaters Well Formation, rather than a consistent SEDEX style blanket and have extended the secondary mineralisation over an area of 1.1km x 2.0km.

Additionally, geochemical analysis suggests a VMS source to this secondary mineralisation with a multi-element association related to a mafic rock signature. This mafic rock signature also has a Cu-Zn association which is typical of a bimodal mafic VMS system further supporting the deposit model. The secondary mineralisation near surface is explained by fluids migrating along

[1] *See ASX Announcement dated 2 December 2021, Copper Mineralisation Extends Across Earaheedy Project.*

reactivating structures (when in contact with the ironstones of the Sweetwaters Well Formation) from mineralisation at depth.

Earlier this year, historical VTEM data was obtain and has been reprocessed using inversion methods. The conductivity maps produced showed a strongly conductive zone starting approximately 350m below surface at the Cork Tree prospect. This conductivity is associated with secondary mineralisation on surface. Additional conductivity was identified at the Merah prospect to the southeast. The drilling will be pertinent to understanding the cause of this conductivity.

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

For further information please contact:

Jennifer Neild
Chief Executive Officer
Peak Minerals Limited
Tel: +61 8 6143 6740

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new 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.

This information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results were reported by the Company in accordance with listing rule 5.7 on 2 December 2021 (*Copper Mineralisation Extends Across Earaheedy Project*). 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: 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.	Drilling: In 2021, Vertical RC Slimline drill holes were completed to confirm and test the extent of historic mineralisation. Additionally, drilling was aimed at intersecting basement to determine the source of the secondary mineralisation. All drilling was reported in ASX dated release 2 December 2021 – Copper Mineralisation extends across Earaheedy Project. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: A subset of data, which covers E52/3751, was acquired from a 13,1666-line km survey flown for Sandfire Resources in 2018. The survey was flown at 300m line spacing using the UTS Time Domain EM (VTEM max) system. The aircraft flew at mean altitude of 82 metres and the sensor/loop was towed 48m below the aircraft. The transmitter had a loop diameter of 35m and a peak dipole moment of 661,856nIA, 25Hz base frequency with receiver Z, X coils. The system was continually calibrated with data undergoing QAQC daily.
	•Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No drilling is being reported.
	•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 drilling is 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 is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	•Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No sampling is being reported.
	•Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No sampling is being reported.

	•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 sampling is being reported.
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.	No drilling is being reported.
	•Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling is being reported.
	•The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling is being reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	•If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No diamond core was collected.
	•If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No sampling is being reported.
	•For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No sampling is being reported.
	•Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sampling is being reported.
	•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.	No sampling is being reported.
	•Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No sampling is being reported.
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 sampling is being reported. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: EM measurements were collected using the VTEM max system. All data was reviewed on a daily basis to ensure quality.
	•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.	Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: Data is recorded the UTS data acquisition system.
	•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.	No sampling is being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	•The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No drilling is being reported.
	•The use of twinned holes	No drilling is being reported.

	•Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No drilling is being reported. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: Data was acquired through the UTS acquisition system.
	•Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling is being reported.
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 is being reported. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: Data was acquiring using the UTS PC104 navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver. Height was controlled by a Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter.
	•Specification of the grid system used.	All data quoted in this Report is using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	•Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topography based on publicly available data.
Data spacing and distribution	•Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling is being reported. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: The survey was flown at 300m line spacing with the sensor at mean height of 34m.
	•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.	No drilling is being reported
	•Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample results are being reported.
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.	No drilling or sampling data is being reported. Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: The survey was flown in an east-west direction, roughly perpendicular to the overall strike of the geology.
	•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 sampling data is being reported.
Sample security	•The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sampling data is being reported.
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 E52/3751 – the Earaheedy Project. The Earaheedy Project consists of the Cork Tree and Merah historic projects. E52/3751 is a granted tenement and is in full force. Greenrock Metals Pty Ltd retains a 1% NSR for all minerals sold.
	•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.	1969-1972: Near surface copper mineralisation identified by Western Mining Corporation. Vacuum and percussion drilling intersected significant copper anomalism. 1982: Esso Exploration explored the Glengarry basin for stratiform lead-zinc and copper. Esso completed broad gravity over the current tenure. 1987-1995 – CRAE independently explored the area and recognised a copper anomaly at Cork Tree through regional lag sampling. Followup auger, RAB and diamond drilling was completed. 2003-2012: Giralia Resources NL explored the area with Mt Isa Mines farming into the project in 2002-2003. A three line IP survey (MIMDAS) was completed over the Cork Tree Prospect and rock chip samples were collected. 2008-2011: PacMag Ltd joined the JV and completed reconnassiance XRF sampling. In 2011 PacMag withdrew from the joint venture and Giralia was taken over by Atlas Iron. 2012-2020: Kalamazoo Resources Limited completed soil sampling, 2 RC holes and a heritage survey over the areas drilled.
Geology	•Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Earaheedy Project has been previously explored for gold and base metals mineralisation associated with long lived and reactivated basin forming structures that were considered capable of being the conduits for syngenetic or epigenetic mineralisation. Early ideas combine the structural setting with the prospective lithostratigraphy identifying potential for sediment hosted mineralisation. Recent concepts have modified the focus to being a largely epigenetic style. Recent work completed by PUA has identified the potential for VMS system within the Earaheedy Project. The presence of mafic lithologies associated with a subtle base-metal signature and Cu-Zn ratios indicates a possible bimodal VMS target model. The secondary mineralisation, which is defined near surface, is likely the result of distal mineralising fluid travels along a fault plumbing system.

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.*	The Historic drill results material to the understanding of the exploration results are referred to in this report only as a reference to map the existing halo of copper mineralisation.
	•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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No assay results are being reported.
	•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 intercept lengths	•These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No analytical results are being reported.
	•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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	N/A

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.	No results are being reported.
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.	Heli-borne Electromagnetic Survey: Any geophysical images shown in the body of the announcement show intensity relative to surrounding data. Any modelled data presented in this announcement is based on predictions (models) of the geophysical response of sub-surface features using industry-standard methods and measured and assumed input parameters. A degree of uncertainty is therefore associated with these models.
Further work	•The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Reprocessing of the VTEM survey is further being refined to better identify the target areas. These areas are being combined with historic and PUA drilling data to plan targets for diamond drilling testing.
	•Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A schematic geological interpretation has been provided but will be further refined as processing and targeting is completed.