

# **COBALT AND GOLD PROJECT ACQUISITIONS EXPAND QUEENSLAND HOLDINGS**

## Highlights

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- Many Peaks has secured the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Yarrol and Mt Steadman projects
- The acquisition expands Many Peaks' project areas to 1,080km<sup>2</sup> (133% increase) within an established gold province located in central Queensland
- Multiple advanced gold targets with shallow, high-grade drill results from the Yarrol Project including:
  - o 12.0m @ 20.2g/t gold
  - 17.8m @ 4.01 g/t gold 0
    - 25.0m @ 2.92g/t gold

- Cobalt and manganese oxide mineralisation identified within the Yarrol Project further bolstering Many Peaks' exposure to the burgeoning critical minerals sector
  - First 65 rock chip samples from the Co-Mn horizon average 1% cobalt and 12.8% manganese 0
  - Peak rock chip results of 2.24% cobalt and 1.68% cobalt both in >15% manganese 0
  - >1% rock chip values span a 4km extent outlining a 2km x 4km target 0
- Shallow drill tests completed proximal to outcropping mineralisation in historic drilling at Mt Steadman include:
  - 2m @ 110g/t gold 25m @ 1.02g/t gold 0
  - 22m @ 1.21g/t gold 19m @ 1.25g/t gold 0 0
  - 2m @ 12.5g/t gold 23m @ 1.04g/t gold 0 0
- Exploration in progress, with results pending on 2023 soil survey and air core drilling campaigns, and Yarrol project awarded a QLD Collaborative Exploration Initiative grant for A\$223,300
- Strong cash balance to aggressively advance exploration though the coming year at each of the Company's gold and key critical mineral projects (cobalt, rare earth elements and lithium)

Many Peaks Gold Limited (ASX:MPG) (Many Peaks or the Company) is pleased to announce it has entered into a binding agreement with EMX NSW 1 Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EMX Royalty Corporation (TSX.V:EMX) (Vendor) to secure an exclusive right to acquire a 100% interest in the Yarrol and Mt Steadman projects located in central Queensland.

## Many Peaks' Executive Chairman, Travis Schwertfeger commented:

"The Yarrol and Mt Steadman projects are a key acquisition for Many Peaks; expanding the Company's footprint in Queensland with advanced stage gold exploration targets confirmed by recent exciting drill results and ready for immediate follow-up drilling".

"Recently discovered high grade cobalt mineralisation at surface in the Yarrol Project, further compliments the Company's current strategies of increasing exposure to the growing critical mineral sector and establishing a pipeline of highly prospective projects. Our team considers the cobalt discovery at Yarrol an exciting exploration opportunity that has the potential to attract a premium for mineral offtake by generating mineral product sourced utilising ethical employment and the environmental best practices of a Tier 1 jurisdiction in a market increasingly aware of environmental and social impacts throughout the supply chain."



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- 0 20.0m @ 3.19g/t gold
- 23m @ 1.83g/t gold 0
- 32m @ 1.38g/t gold 0

## **Yarrol Project Summary**

The Yarrol Project is a 560km<sup>2</sup> land holding comprising of three granted tenements and one tenement application located approximately 30km south-east of the township of Monto in the Northern Burnett Region, and 100km west of the regional city of Bundaberg.

Situated less than 3km southeast of Many Peaks existing project area (Figure 1), the Yarrol project covers a 46km extension of the prospective Yarrol Geological Province and the combined tenure forms a dominant consolidated land position over the Yarrol fault zone which is host to multiple advanced stage gold exploration targets and coincides with several early-stage cobalt exploration opportunities.

The Yarrol Province is a well-endowed mineral province hosting a number of significant historical and active gold and base metal mines and exploration projects, including the nearby Mt Rawdon gold mine operated by Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN) (located between the Mt Steadman and Yarrol Projects) and Cannindah Resources Ltd's (ASX:CAE) Mt Cannindah copper-gold resource, located 8km south of the Company's Mt Weary Gold project, and contiguous to the Yarrol Project to the Figure 1: Yarrol Project Location and position relative to existing Mt southeast.



Weary, Monal, and Rawlins Projects

### Mineralisation Style & Geology Setting

The Yarrol Project hosts an extensive corridor of gold mineralisation featuring several shallowly drilled zones of gold mineralisation and multiple undrilled surface geochemistry anomalies requiring follow-up work (Figure 2). Locally, the basement rocks are comprised of Devonian to Lower Permian sediments and volcanic units intruded by gabbro to granite composition stocks. Gold mineralisation at Yarrol is present as quartz sulphide veins and zones of silicification developed in and around compositionaly variable suite of dioritic to granite phase intrusions. The metalliferous corridor is associated with the north-south trending regional scale Yarrol fault zone.

The mineralised corridor extending from the Mt Weary Gold Project through the Yarrol Gold Projects is masked by extensive zones of Tertiary basalt plateaus. The basalt volcanics post-date gold mineralisation events forming a geochemically barren cover to the basement rocks hosting gold in the Yarrol Province, and present potential for masked gold mineralisation along the trend.

At or near the unconformity to the basement rocks the Co-Mn horizon forms a laterally extensive, sub-horizontal replacement zone with within topographic lows and channels of the basement unconformity hosted in unconsolidated sand and gravel sediments up to 40m thickness. The unconsolidated sediments have been preserved from weathering by the basalt plateaus. The Co-Mn horizon is interpreted to be either hydrothermal replacement style mineralisation or potentially supergene enrichment of manganese, with anomalous cobalt, nickel and copper from a lateral source. The Co-Mn horizon is observed in subcrops and drainages across a 4km extent of the breakaway slope beneath the basalt plateau located 6km north of historical gold drilling within Yarrol.



### Yarrol, Exploration History

### **Gold Exploration Opportunity**

The Yarrol Project was the site of historical mining activities along a significant extent of the Yarrol fault zone where mining exploited steeply-dipping mineralised structures intermittently in the 1800's through to the 1930's, with historical gold production averaging an estimated grade of 10g/t gold (Gallo, 2001). Further exploration and assessments conducted in the 1980's and 1990's included mapping, surface geochemistry, geophysical surveys and drilling which led to 3D modelling (Ewington 1997 & Gallo, 2006) over two prospect areas of gold mineralisation to approximately 80m depth.

Historical drilling reported to the Queensland Department of Resources totals over 17,800m of reverse circulation and diamond drilling from 201 drill holes averaging 89m in length (with only 4 holes to date exceeding 160m length) and the deepest hole on the project a 300.2m deep vertical hole returning **4m @ 3.63g/t gold from 192m** depth with no follow-up to date. Amongst the predominantly shallow drilling situated proximal to outcropping mineralisation, historical drill assay results (refer to Appendix A for full results) include:

- 12.0m @ 20.2g/t gold from 100m including 2m @ 58.6g/t gold YLRC020
- 12.0m @ 1.91g/t gold from 18m and;
   25.0m @ 2.92g/t gold from 42m including 15m @ 4.37g/t gold and;
   2.4m @ 3.19g/t gold at end of hole YARD043
- o 20.0m @ 3.19g/t gold from 26m YARC077
- 8.0m @ 3.7g/t gold from 13m and
   9.0m @ 3.33g/t gold from 48m including 1m @ 9.58g/t gold YARC022
- o 23m @ 1.83g/t gold from 63m YARC030
- 32m @ 1.38g/t gold from 38m including 6m @ 4.69g/t gold YARC024

Little drilling activity for gold has taken place since that time and insufficient drilling material is retained for validation work to update previous estimates in accordance with the principles of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The Vendor initiated validation work (Spurway, 2022), completing two confirmatory diamond drillholes within the footprint of previous drilling. Drill holes DD22-YA187 and DD22-YA188 totalling 218m of diamond drilling were drilled as part of a 50 hole program at Yarrol in recent months (EMX Royalty Corp., 2023), returning:

- 17.8m @ 4.01 g/t gold from 61 meters in drill hole DD22-YA187
- 12.0m @ 0.91 g/t gold from 92 meters in drill hole DD22-YA188

Each hole intersected mineralisation associated with the main diorite intrusion. However, recent observations indicate that various other phases of intrusions and surrounding sediments are also mineralised with further work required to define key structural controls on mineralisation. It is also notable that the selected sample intervals taken from drill holes DD22-YA187 and DD22-YA188 began and ended in gold mineralisation (EMX, 2023) and additional intervals will be sampled and analysed from both holes.

### **Cobalt and Manganese Exploration Opportunity**

Surface mapping and geochemistry programs expanding the footprint of gold anomalism over the past 18 months also encountered several zones of cobalt-enriched manganese oxide mineralisation forming the Yarrol Cobalt Project located 6km north of historical drilling at the Yarrol Gold Project (Figure 2). Surface sampling programs demonstrated that the horizon of manganese oxide mineralisation encountered in the field consistently returned over 1% cobalt along a 4km extent of exposure, accompanied by enrichments in both nickel and copper in manganese cemented sediments. Of the 65 rock chips collected from the target horizon to date, results **average 1.07% cobalt and 12.8% manganese**, results include 40% of samples returning >1% cobalt and peak rock chips ranging up to **2.24% cobalt** and **1.68% cobalt** (both in >15% manganese).



In addition to the 2 confirmatory diamond drill holes at the Yarrol Gold Project through early 2023, the Vendor has completed 42 shallow air core holes totalling 1,673m and 6 PQ diameter diamond holes totalling 173.3m drilled targeting the manganese-cobalt mineralisation. This drilling visually confirms a manganiferous horizon extends beneath the covering basalt demonstrating a 2km x 4km target for testing at or near the basal contact located within approximately 50m at surface in areas of thickest cover. Drilling has also identified potential for repeated horizons in perched sand and conglomerates within the profile of unconsolidated sediments. Analyses and review of the manganese-cobalt maiden drill testing is in progress with results anticipated in the coming months.

Additional surface sampling programs are underway adjacent to basalt cover sequences to the north and west of the mapped Co-Mn horizon to better quantify the extent and tenor of enrichment in cobalt, nickel and manganese.



Figure 3: (Left) Gold and Cobalt targets within the Yarrol Project with drill collar locations and Co-Mn horizon rock chip sampling locations, (Right) Yarrol Gold Prospect drill collar locations with better drill intercepts annotated

*Figure 2: Yarrol Gold Prospect drill collar locations with better drill intercepts annotated. Refer to Appendix A for full results.* 

## Mt Steadman Project Summary

Located 100km southeast of the Company's Mt Weary Gold Project, the Mt Steadman project is a 56km<sup>2</sup> holding, comprising of two granted exploration permits, covering an intrusion-related gold ("IRG") system situated in the New England Orogenic Province 30km northwest of Biggenden, Queensland (Figure 4). The province is host to several IRG-type gold, porphyry and epithermal style deposits, including the Mt Rawdon deposit with a 2.3Moz gold endowment (Evolution Mining, 2023) located 19km to the north along the same Perry Fault system, a major structural feature in the area (Figure 5).

Various drilling campaigns completed from the mid 1990's through the mid 2000's tested limited strike extent and only support geological modelling of mineralisation to within 60m vertical extent from surface. The 49 historical drill holes reported to date average 84m in depth with the deepest drill hole on the project a RC drill hole to 157m drill depth. Mineralisation remains very much open at depth beneath previous drilling, and recent extensions to surface geochemistry work demonstrate potential for gold mineralisation along trend with recent



Figure 4: Mt Steadman Project Location on Central Queensland Project Map (Refer to ASX release dated 14 March 2023)

extensions of soil survey work to the north of Fitzroy Prospect (Figure 5) identifying the "N-21" prospect returning results ranging from <1ppb Au to peak soil results of up to 0.75ppm and 2.17g/t gold at surface.

## **Mineralisation Style & Geology Setting**

Mt Steadman partially covers the Chowey goldfield, which is host to numerous historical mineral occurrences including the underground workings at Mt Steadman, London, and Venus mines. The project is host to several outcropping zones of IRG style gold mineralisation associated with shear hosted quartz and broad zones of sheeted quartz veining. The land holding covers the Carboniferous aged Curtis Island Group, intruded by the Permian aged Chowey Granite, a multiphase intrusion where quartz hosted gold mineralisation is associated with aplites and monzonite porphyry compositions within the Chowey Granite stock.

Multiple stages of mineralisation have been identified at Mt Steadman. Gold occurs in various mineralising stages along north-trending quartz fissure veins oriented sub-parallel to the major Mt Perry regional shear direction at the London and Venus mine (Figure 4). Auriferous quartz veins also strongly correlate with bismuth and molybdenum with fine gold occurring between molybdenite laminae at the Venus Mine. From limited historical drilling around the London and Venus workings (refer to Appendix B for full results), better drill intercepts returned;

• 2m @ 110g/t gold from 20m – MS37

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• 2m @ 4.88g/t gold from 55m – SRC02
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• 2m @ 12.5g/t gold from 8m – MS36

At the Fitzroy Prospect, gold mineralisation is associated with a moderately east dipping zone of sheeted quartz veining hosted in the Chowey granite. The auriferous zone of sheeted veining varies from an estimated 4m to 33m in true thickness within a zone characterised by sericite-hematite alteration with minor chloritization that remains open along strike and at depth within two zones of shallow drilling with better historical drill intercepts (Appendix B) returned;

- 22m @ 1.21g/t gold from surface RC95MS10
- 25m @ 1.02g/t gold from surface RC95MS04

- 19m @ 1.25g/t gold from 9m drill depth RC95MS11
- 23m @ 1.04g/t gold from surface RC95MS07





### Mt Steadman, Exploration History

The Mt Steadman mines (Mt Steadman, Venus and London) were initially worked in the 1880's with the most significant and continuous period of operations between 1891 and 1902 followed by sporadic production reported from the 1920's to 1940's (Krcmarov, 1991).

In the 1990's Mt Steadman was the focus of more modern geochemical, and geophysical exploration campaigns followed by shallow reconnaissance drilling programs that recognised extensions to undeveloped quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation proximal to historical mines. Further follow-up drilling to ground geophysics and surface geochemistry work culminated in the discovery of the outcropping sheeted veins at the Fitzroy Prospect east of the Mt Steadman mines. Shallow drilling completed in the mid 1990's underpinned modelling of mineralisation (Wall, 1996 & Gallo, 2001) to approximately 60m vertical depth and highlight that mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Historical drilling totals 4,112m of reverse circulation and diamond drilling from 49 averaging 84m in length with only 6 holes to date exceeding 130m drill depth. Reported collar locations, geological logs and assay results are available in various annual activity reports with the Geological Survey of Queensland, however with no sample material preserved for inspection (Refer to Appendix B).

## Planned Work Programs

Analyses work of air core drilling and additional surface geochemistry work is currently advancing for the Yarrol Cobalt Project, and further air core drilling is planned to assess the extent of Cobalt mineralisation haloing the 2km by 4km lateral extent of the shallow, sub-horizontal Mn-Co horizon targeted in recent work and the Company will initiate preliminary metallurgical study work to determine if Mn-Co mineralisation is amenable to dense media separation ("DMS") beneficiation methods and determine what marketable products can be generated.

The Yarrol Cobalt Project has also been awarded a Queensland Government Collaborative Exploration Initiative (**CEI**) grant for A\$223,300. The CEI round 7 funding will support a passive seismic geophysics survey over the 2km by 4km basalt plateaux capping the manganese-cobalt mineralisation with the objective of mapping the topographic lows in basement rocks hosting the Co-Mn horizon basement rocks and potentially directly mapping the higher density manganiferous horizons targeted. Many Peaks will collaborate with EMX Royalty Corp. personnel who conceived and have completed orientation survey work in support of the CEI grant.

The Company is currently planning confirmatory and twin drilling of historical drill results with oriented diamond core to define key structural controls on mineralisation with follow-up extensional drilling planned at both the Yarrol and Steadman projects.

The results of these initial work programmes over the coming year are anticipated to provide the Company with the technical information required to support a decision to proceed with an acquisition of the project and meet the conditions required to exercise the option to acquire the project (see Summary of Option Agreement below) should the Company elect to do so.

## Summary of Option Agreement

Many Peaks has entered into a binding agreement with EMX NSW 1 Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TSX Venture Exchange listed company EMX Royalty Corporation (**Vendor**) to secure an exclusive right to acquire a 100% interest in the Yarrol and Steadman projects (the **Projects**) located in central Queensland (**Option Agreement**). The Vendor is not a related party of the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Many Peaks has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the both the Yarrol and Steadman projects. The material terms of the Option Agreement are set out below:

- To obtain an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the Projects (**Option**) for 15 months (**Option Period**), Many Peaks must:
  - pay the Vendor US\$150,000 upon signing of Option Agreement;
  - $\circ$  ~ issue to the Vendor 850,000 fully paid ordinary Many Peaks shares; and

- issue to the Vendor 1,000,000 options to acquire MPG shares, with an exercise price of A\$0.34 and expiring 36 months from issue date.
- The Option can only be exercised before the expiry of the Option Period, where Many Peaks:
  - $\circ$   $\;$  has completed a minimum 10,000 meters of drilling on the Projects
  - $\circ$  gives notice to the Vendors of its intention to exercise the Option;
  - $\circ$  ~ issues 2,325,000 fully paid ordinary Many Peaks shares to the Vendor;
  - issue to the Vendor 1,000,000 options to acquire MPG shares, with an exercise price of A\$0.34 and expiring 36 months from issue date,
  - o pays the Vendor US\$200,000; and
  - o grants the Vendor;
    - i. a 2.5% net smelter royalty in respect of gold (Au) and base metals from the area within the boundaries of the Projects (NSR); and,
    - ii. a 5.0% gross royalty in respect of minerals sands and other non-refined mineral products from the area within the boundaries of the Projects (**Gross Royalty**).
- Subject to the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement, the Company agrees to either:
  - pay the Vendor US\$250,000; or
  - o issue the Vendor US\$250,000 in MPG shares at a price equal to the 20 day VWAP,

upon the Company reporting a maiden JORC compliant resource at either of the Yarrol or Steadman Projects.

- The Company will have the option to buy back a portion of the NSR and/ or the Gross Royalty on the following terms:
  - $\circ~$  a buyback option of 0.5% of the NSR for US\$2,000,000;
  - $\circ$  a buyback option for the first 1.25% of the Gross Royalty for 250 oz Au; and
  - a buyback option for the second 1.25% of the Gross Royalty for 750 oz Au,

any of which can be exercised at the Company's sole discretion within 51 months from the date of the Option Agreement.

- Subject to the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement, from the date that is 2 years from the date of the Option Agreement, the Company agrees to pay the Vendor annual advanced royalty payments in respect to each project area to be offset against future payments of either the NSR or the Gross Royalty consisting of:
  - 20 oz Au per year if no JORC compliant resource has been reported;
  - 40 oz Au per year if a JORC compliant resource of <1.5Moz gold (or gold equivalent); and
  - 65 oz Au per year if a JORC compliant resource of >1.5Moz gold (or gold equivalent) is reported.

## References

EMX Royalty Corp., 2023; EMX Intersects 17.8 meters Averaging 4.01 g/t Gold at its Wholly Owned Yarrol Project in Australia. TSX-V: EMX Release dated 16 February 2023 – available at <u>www.sedar.com</u> (accessed 24 April 2023)

Evolution Mining, 2023; Fact Sheet, Mt Rawdon Operation; Evolution Mining Limited website available at: <u>https://evolutionmining.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Mt-Rawdon-fact-sheet-FY23F.pdf</u> (accessed 24 April 2023)

Ewington, D., 1997; EPM8402 (Yarrol) and EPM10356 (Yarrol South) Combined Annual Report for the Period Ending 20 November 1997, <u>GSQ | GSQ (data.qld.gov.au)</u> Report CR30177

Gallo, J. B., 2001 Review of geology, mineralisation and exploration potential of the mineral tenements held by Strike Exploration Pty Limited. JNK Exploration Services, February 2001, unpublished report.

Gallo J. B., 2006; Proposed Drilling Programs at Yarrol and Mt Steadman. JNK Exploration Services, January 2006, unpublished report.

Krcmarov, R.L. & Medina, C.C., 1991; Mt Steadman Exploration Permit for Minerals 8093 – First Annual Report Ending 18 August 1991. Homestake Gold Australia Ltd., December 1991 <u>GSQ | GSQ (data.qld.gov.au)</u> Report CR24165

Spurway, C., 2022, EPM 8402 Annual Technical Report for the period 13th November 2021 to 12th November 2022, EMX-NSW 1 Pty Ltd.

Wall, J.R., 1996; Probe Resources N.L. EPM8093 Mt Steadman Annual Report for the period ending 23 August 1996, <u>GSQ | GSQ (data.qld.gov.au)</u> Report CR28789A

#### - Ends -

#### This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Many Peaks Gold Limited

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#### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schwertfeger is the Executive Chairman for the Company 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 JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schwertfeger consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

#### **Forward Looking Statements**

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Appendix A – Yarrol Project	Summary of Significant Drill Intercepts
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	HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
	DD22YA187	91.0	-55	110.3	334123	7233906	265		61	78.8	17.8	4.01
									31.85	32.25	0.4	5.38
	DD22VA188	95.8	-55	107 64	33/1383	7235071	273		41.5	43.5	2	2.82
F	002211/100	55.0	55	107.04	554565	/2350/1	275		83.25	85.25	2	0.64
									92	104	12	0.91
P	YAR001	285.6	-50	60.0	334420	7234861	289		16	24	8	1.35
9	YAR002	105.6	-60	60.0	334434	7234857	288		38	56	18	0.86
	YARD04	290.6	-60	99.4	334375	7234724	304		20	22	2	1.80
7		25010		5511		, 20 2 !			55	63	8	1.52
U	VARPS05	265.6	-60	120.0	334293	7234368	273		48	54	6	0.89
21		20010		12010	001200	, 20 1000	270		66	72	6	0.98
U)	YARPS07	85.6	-60	120.0	334228	7234067	283		12	20	8	1.53
_	YARPS10	85.6	-60	120.0	334105	7233599	244		52	54	2	1.65
	YARPS12	85.6	-60	120.0	334315	7232144	255		24	30	6	8.54
	VARPS18	355.6	-60	120.0	334291	7232602	249		94	96	2	2.12
	17111 516	555.0		120.0	554251	7232002	245		106	112	6	0.77
									1	3	2	0.62
$\zeta$	VARC22	300.6	-60	78.0	334472	7234838	293		13	21	8	3.70
		500.0	00	, 0.0	331172	723 1000	233		48	57	9	3.33
								including	52	56	4	6.29
									6	7	1	0.51
$\left( \right)$	)								12	14	2	1.20
	$\geq$								20	21	1	0.96
$\langle \rangle$	YARCD23	300.6	-58 5	96 3	334489	7234865	295		24	25	1	0.54
$\overline{}$	DIANCEZS	500.0	50.5	50.5	554705	723-005	233		37	39	2	0.74
									49	50	1	0.55
7	5								59	61	2	1.00
L	J								70	71	1	0.68

APPENDIX A

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
								23	25	2	1.44
								38	70	32	1.38
YARC24	300.6	-60	100.0	334470	7234801	294	including	38	44	6	4.69
								76	77	1	0.84
								80	81	1	1.61
								10	11	1	0.97
VARC25	305.6	-60	105.0	334443	7234747	293		20	21	1	0.52
TAILEZS	505.0	00	105.0	55445	7234747	255		33	34	1	6.00
								69	82	13	0.48
YARC26	81.6	-60	80.0	334495	7234714	300		11	14	3	2.47
	01.0		00.0		7234714	500		34	35	1	0.27
YARC27	10.6	-60	80.0	334375	7234767	299		5	6	1	1.18
2	10.00		00.0		, 20	200		33	56	23	1.21
YARC28	10.6	-60	90.0	334384	7234731	304		29	30	1	5.98
							-	72	76	4	2.17
YARC29	10.6	-58.5	80.0	334333	7234734	308		50	60	10	0.86
								4	7	3	3.00
YARC30	10.6	-60	100.0	334337	7234691	312		48	54	6	0.58
								63	86	23	1.83
50								60	61	1	0.62
YARCD32	300.6	-60	99.0	334498	7234823	298		66	73	7	1.34
								93	94	1	2.23
YARC36	265.6	-60	100.0	334232	7234363	266		44	50	6	0.90
YARC39	280.6	-60	120.0	334461	7234618	308		100	108	8	0.58
YARC40	280.6	-60	60.0	334158	7234423	266		40	42	2	8.00
YARCD41	190.6	-60	81.4	334375	7234763	299		62	66	4	0.86
YARD42	140.6	-68	99.7	334142	7233928	259		27	51	24	1.16
								57	65	8	1.94
() YARD43	120.6	-57	99.4	334421	7234834	290		18	30	12	1.91
<u></u>		-					including	18	22	4	4.72

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**APPENDIX A** 

Hole	eID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
									42	67	25	2.92
								including	42	57	15	4.37
									77	78	1	2.84
									97	99.4	2	3.19
VAR	C47	0.0	-90	100.0	33/16/	77330/1	261		0	2	2	3.00
	C47	0.0	-50	100.0	334104	7255541	201		28	30	2	2.85
YAR	C50	312.6	-50	42.0	334153	7233917	261		14	20	6	1.19
YAR	C51	307.6	-60	120.0	334314	7234647	311		32	42	10	0.63
YAR	052	300.6	-60	98.0	334338	7234696	311		38	62	24	1.46
YAR	C53	300.6	-60	80.0	334341	7234754	304		0	4	4	0.97
YAR	C54	300.6	-60	60.0	334367	7234795	302		28	34	6	1.18
YAR(	C55	300.6	-60	72.0	334400	7234774	295		36	54	18	1.09
YAR	C57	300.6	-60	100.0	334385	7234657	305		76	86	10	1.49
YARC	C59	300.6	-60	120.0	334487	7234725	299		90	98	8	3.29
	60	200.6	60	00.0	224440	7724002	200		12	16	4	9.29
	60	500.0	-00	90.0	554440	7234693	200	including	12	14	2	18.0
YAR	C61	0.0	-90	74.0	334426	7234858	288		14	22	8	0.91
VAD	C62	200 C	60	40.0	224424	7724020	280		10	28	18	1.62
YAR	62	300.0	-60	40.0	334424	7234838	289	including	10	20	10	2.55
	C63	300.6	-60	90.0	334470	7234783	293		60	80	20	0.96
YAR	C65	334.6	-80	84.0	334149	7233882	266		50	64	14	0.66
YAR	C73	10.6	-60	72.0	334876	7232887	348		10	14	4	3.36
YAR	C75	280.6	-60	138.0	334404	7234932	289		112	114	2	2.58
YAR	C77	280.6	-60	66.0	334434	7235065	287		26	46	20	3.19
VAD	070	292 C	60	150.0	224475	7224067	294		98	108	10	2.47
	L/8	282.0	-60	150.0	334475	/23490/	284	including	98	100	2	9.97
YAR	C80	300.6	-60	78.0	334445	7234789	292		42	58	16	0.97
YAR	C81			124.0	334453	7235055	287		68	80	12	0.78
YAR	C82	0.0	0	46.0	334432	7235013	282		122	10	12	0.34
YAR	C84			100.0	334424	7235127	295		32	50	18	1.38

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HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
YARC85			82.0	334356	7235076	282	58	62	4	1.32
VARC86	0.0	0	154.0	334525	7234805	304	40	48	8	1.87
TAILCOU	0.0	0	134.0	334323	7234005	504	140	144	4	4.21
							24	26	2	0.48
YARC87	300.6	-60	172.0	334518	7234753	296	42	46	4	1.68
							54	62	8	0.64
YARC92	0.0	0	151.0	334411	7235133	302	99	103	6	1.52
$\bigcirc$							139	147	8	1.10
YARC93	0.0	0	151.0	334367	7234486	242	93	95	2	3.32
N/1 D COO	0.0		102.0	224455	7222045	264	133	137	4	1./1
YLRC08	0.0	-90	102.0 201 F	334155	7233915	261	6	50	44	2.34
YLRCDII	0.0	-90	201.5	335120	/232/05	340	101.8	108	6.2	3.55
							0	10	10	0.93
	0.0	-90	225.2	331116	773/851	287	120	122	20	1 77
	0.0	-90	225.5	554440	7234831	207	120	122	2	1.77
							208	210	2	6.01
YLRCD14	0.0	-90	300.2	334194	7233859	280	192	196	4	3.63
YLRC15	10.6	-90	100.0	334117	7233951	261	62	64	2	6.25
YLRC16	0.0	-90	150.0	334105	7233805	259	142	148	6	1.41
NI 2017		22	100.0	224074	7000050	250	26	36	10	1.10
YLRC17	0.0	-90	102.0	334071	/233853	250	48	66	18	1.27
YLRC20	323.6	-60	120.0	334195	7233862	280	94	112	18	13.6
YLRC24	323.6	-60	102.0	334105	7233807	258	72	88	16	1.40
YLRC30	350.6	-60	102.0	334323	7234052	295	14	16	2	4.04
YLRC37	15.6	-60	102.0	334297	7232145	253	 36	38	2	3.86
YLRC38	280.6	-60	154.0	334193	7233862	280	 92	98	6	0.80
YLRC41	20.6	-70	159.0	335211	7232677	334	116	120	4	0.80
YLRC46	362.6	-60	102.0	334363	7234483	289	90	96	6	1.37

## **Appendix B – Mt Steadman Project Summary of Significant Drill Intercepts**

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
							31	38	7	0.50
DD95MS01	269	-60	95.6	381145.2	7184944	340	46	47	1	0.60
							78	81	3	0.65
							15	18	3	0.82
DD95MS02	89	-60	121 9	381146 5	7184944	341	26	33	7	0.39
0000111002	05	00	121.5	501140.5	7104544	341	58	59		0.70
65							75	76	1	4.45
							18	24	6	1.28
BC95MS03	285	-60	120.0	381119 1	7184943	341	28	35	7	0.46
	205	00	120.0	561115.1	7104545	341	51	54	3	1.10
							98	100	2	2.20
RC95MS04	281	-60	130.0	381096.6	7184933	345	0	25	25	1.02
	201	00	150.0	561050.0	/104555	545	119	120	1	0.75
BC95MS05	288	-60	80.0	381144 5	7184968	343	27	31	4	1.02
Ressivisos	200	00	00.0	501144.5	7104500	545	52	55	3	0.66
$(\bigcirc)$							0	20	20	1.01
							29	33	4	1.24
RC95MS06	285	-60	100.0	381076	7184907	349	57	58	1	0.92
							63	64	1	0.59
							92	95	3	0.82
							0	21	21	1.10
RC95MS07	282	-60	120.0	381068.7	7184865	346	29	35	6	0.81
							90	94	4	0.85
RC95MS08	267	-60	120.0	381061.2	7184825	342	0	15	15	0.76
RCOEMSOO	222	-60	120.0	381065 7	718/1799	221	6	17	11	0.85
	232	-00	120.0	501005.7	/104/00	554	31	32	1	0.83

**APPENDIX B** 

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
							0	22	22	1.21
							47	48	1	0.59
							56	58	2	1.25
RC95MS10	281	-60	120.0	381106 7	718/1817	373	65	66	1	0.54
1(0)5101510	201	-00	120.0	381100.7	/10401/	525	70	72	2	0.89
							75	76	1	0.67
							98	102	4	0.62
							 107	111	4	0.85
RC95MS11	280	-60	120.0	381125 9	7184870	333	9	28	19	1.25
	200		120.0	501125.5	/1040/0	333	22	28	4	1.85
	274	-60	120.0	381082 3	7185017	316	39	42	3	1.60
	274		120.0	501002.5	/10501/	510	74	82	8	0.59
							2	3	1	1.00
RC95MS13	280	-60	90.0	381163.9	7185714	313	23	28	5	0.82
Ð							36	37	1	0.79
							0	21	21	0.67
RC95MS14	255	-60	120.0	381136	7184737	294	28	31	3	1.00
							42	43	1	0.60
							94	96	2	1.42
RC95MS15	252	-60	84.0	381114.5	7184609	251	28	32	4	0.99
							54	56	2	1.56
RC95MS16	235	-60	88.0	381163	7184414	210	13	15	2	1.20
							6	7	1	0.60
DD95MS17	344	-60	80.1	381161.8	7184995	344	37	38	1	0.92
2							46	47	1	0.62
<u>A</u>							49	50	1	0.67
MS1	290	-60	92.0	380428.1	7185075	190	0	16	16	0.91
MS2	295	-60	98.0	380459.2	7185055	190	44	48	4	0.55
MS18	0	-90	52.0	381160.2	7184807	334	48	50	0	1.34
MS19	0	-90	50.0	381172.8	7184864	318	38	42	4	0.63

**APPENDIX B** 

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
MS26	0	00	52.0	201126.0	719/010	2/11	18	28	10	1.01
101320	0	-90	52.0	301120.9	7184910	541	34	36	2	1.02
MS27	0	-90	50.0	381183.2	7184956	336	34	36	2	0.71
MC20	0	00	26.0	2011110	719/000	222	6	22	16	0.68
101326	0	-90	50.0	501114.0	/164990	222	28	30	2	1.06
MS31	280	-60	60.0	381244.5	7185599	350	48	50	2	1.19
MS34	0	-90	60.0	381119.4	7185716	320	2	10	8	0.92
MS36	290	-60	30.0	380436.8	7185090	184	8	10	2	12.50
MS37	10	-60	36.0	380401.5	7184729	450	20	22	2	110.00
MS38	270	-60	60.0	381140.3	7184832	321	32	34	2	0.83
MS39	0	-90	60.0	381192.1	7184797	280	6	28	22	0.77
SRC01	335	-75	103.0	380346	7184697	450	33	35	3	0.83
SRC02	33	-65	127.0	380368	7184699	450	55	57	2	4.88
SRC06	161	-60	131.0	380419	7185111	180	127	129	2	1.40

## Appendix C – Yarrol and Steadman Projects, 2012 JORC Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	С	ommentary
	Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	0	At the Yarrol Gold Project, the two most recent diamond holes drilled for gold (EMX, were obtained with NQ diameter core wireline core drilling and holes were partially sampled by cutting core and half-core samples. Diamond drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were crushed to >70% passing 2mm and a 250g split was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay by method Au_AA24 with AAS finish, and samples exceeding 10g/t gold were reanalysed by fire assay utilising an additional 50g charge from pulverised material with method Au-GRA22 fire assay with gravimetric finish. Multi-element analyses were performed by an ME-MS61 method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish. Reported rock chip sample results collected from the Co-Mn Horizon at the Yarrol Project are submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for sample preparation and analyses. Samples were crushed to >70% passing 2mm and a 250g split was and pulverised. Samples were analysed with a combination of either multi-element analyses performed by an ME-MS61 method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish or alternatively performed by a ME-XRF26s method for a whole rock analysis combining X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) and ICP-AES method (the latter method utilised to optimise results for rare earth element content).
	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).	0	Vendor diamond drilling for gold comprised of two (2) NQ diameter wireline diamond face drilling totalling 217.94m drilled. Co-Mn mineralisation drilling is comprised of six (6) PQ diameter wireline diamond drill holes totalling 173.3m drilled and forty-two (42) air core holes totalling 1,673m, results pending analyses.
6	Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	0	Recovery estimated by measurement of recovered core lengths in diamond drilling, and recovery estimated from sample weights for air core drilling in Vendor datasets.
G		Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.	0	Various drill methodologies and drill hole conditioning methods trialled to achieve representative sampling and ensure representative sampling trialled in 48 holes drilled to assess Co-Mn horizon, with overall poor recovery achieved in 6 PQ diamond holes and first 7 of 42 air core holes.
			0	No correlation in reported gold results observed in NQ diamond drilling.
			0	Analyses and review of PQ diamond and air core drilling pending results.
	Ô			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
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.	0	Vendor generated diamond drill results for the Yarrol Project include detail ge logging with geology defined sample intervals defined sufficient detail to be in in future mineral resource estimation work.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	0	Vendor logging is qualitative with respect to alteration and quantitative with res sulphide and veining content, with systematic core photography completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	0	Historical drilling datasets compiled for the Yarrol and Steadman Projects variable style geology logging for approximately 60% of historic drilling rangin descriptive and qualitative only logging to coded datasets including quar logging of sulphide and vein content, however no remnant core or percussion d character boxes for the Yarrol or Steadman Projects are available for an systematic re-logging.
		0	No logs or reports sufficient to support mining or metallurgical studies available
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or	0	Vendor NQ diameter diamond drilling reported was submitted ½ core sawn s for analyses (holes not sampled in their entirety)
sample preparation	dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the	0	Air Core holes are a combination of 0.5m interval sampling with recovered s shipped in their entirety for sample analysis work and also 1m sample interval to 3kg samples split at the drill site for analysis work
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	0	PQ diameter diamond holes are split by hand or whole core sampled in som on varying intervals based on geology logging, with samples pending analyses core sampling completed in zones of poor recovery. Recovery for many inter
	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.		poor to be considered representative for the purposes of mineral resource est however assays will be considered material as early-stage exploration indica
$\overline{\mathbf{D}}$	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.		lateral extent of target horizon (to be re-drilled (twinned) with alternative s methods).
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.	0	Assaying and Laboratory procedures reported are completed by certified inde labs and considered to be appropriate and in accordance with best practices two and style of minoralization being assayed for
	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.	0	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at
$\square$	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates,		quantitative level of accuracy.
	and precision have been established.	0	inserted quality control samples (1.5% blank & 5.5% standards) and 19.5% lab quality control samples (4% blank, 10% standard, 5.5% standard).
$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$		0	No audit completed and no data to support a review of QC procedures for h results available to the Company at the time of this report.
Verification of sampling and	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	0	Reported collar locations, geological logs, and assay results available for d both the Yarrol and Mt Steadman projects is available in various annual activity with the Casterial Survey of Ousseland here with the Casteria Survey of Survey of Survey and S
assaying	The use of twinned holes.		preserved for inspection. Further field validation work including collar survey
	(physical and electronic) protocols.		and twin hole drilling of historical drill holes followed by independent review of or is planned prior to decision of historical drilling being used in any Minerals R estimation
	Discuss any aujustment to assay uata.		No adjustment to data is made in the reported results

MANY PEAKS GOLD

APPENDIX C

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	<ul> <li>Historical data acquired in a combination of WGS84 and GDA94. WGS84 data has been transformed to GDA94 datum for reporting.</li> <li>Exploration results for current permits acquired and reported in GDA94 datum</li> <li>Various topographic controls used over time ranging from hand-held GPS (+/-10m) to sub-centimetre survey control used in datasets. Topographic control is planned to be acquired to a systematic dataset subject to success in planned confirmatory and extension dilling utilling appropriate unregister planned prior to minore acquired to a systematic dataset.</li> </ul>				
Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Posults	estimation work.				
and distribution	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	of the mineralised corridor, with sufficient drill density to support geological continuity up to 80m depth in two localised zones of drilling each with ~500m N-S extent.				
D	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	<ul> <li>Mt Steadman's Fitzroy Prospect is drilled on approximately 50m by 40m drill spacing for 300m extent with holes from 46m to 130m depths. No systematic spacing of data is applied to reconnaissance drilling at the London, Venus and Fitzroy North prospect areas.</li> </ul>				
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<ul> <li>No sample compositing applied</li> </ul>				
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. 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.	<ul> <li>Orientation of sampling and structural controls on mineralisation yet to be assessed</li> </ul>				
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul> <li>No new sample results by the company are included in this report.</li> </ul>				
Þ		<ul> <li>Previous exploration completed by reputable companies and in accordance with principles of the JORC code (2004 edition) and anticipated to be completed with best practices at the time activity was completed.</li> </ul>				
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul> <li>An initial reconnaissance site visit has been completed to confirm sample locations of historical sampling and initiate a verification sampling process. Previous sampling work was found to be well monumented in several locations, and reconcile to within error of handheld GPS units for locations</li> </ul>				

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Сс	ommentary
	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. 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.	0	The Company holds an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in Queensland Exploration Permit (Minerals) EPM12834, EPM27750, (Mt Steadman Project) and EPM 27561, EPM 28230, EPM 8402, EPM 28658 (Yarrol Project)
J			0	The exercise of option to acquire the Projects will remain subject to terms and conditions summarised in the body of the report.
1			0	EPM27561 permit partially covers the Cannindah State Forest reserve in its north which is excluded from the current work program as Native Title Authority was not sought prior to grant of tenure.
	J		0	The Yarrol Project is located between the towns of Monto and Mt Perry and can be

APPENDIX C

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		accessed from the Burnett Highway (A3) between Eidsvold and Monto via the Mo Perry road and along the unsealed Yarrol Road with further access to various are secondary roads and farm property tracks.	nto-Mt eas by
		<ul> <li>The Steadman Project is located 25km west-northwest of the reginal cen Biggenden. Main access to the area is via the Mt Perry – Gooroolba road, with in access by secondary roads and farm property tracks.</li> </ul>	tre of nternal
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>The Yarrol Project has received the attention of numerous companies in the last 50 with exploration activity comprised of soil sampling, mapping, channel sampling, g magnetics and induced polarity geophysics, RAB, RC and diamond drillin modelling. Modern exploration commenced in the late 1960's with Noranda, and the 1980's by Amoco Minerals (Completing 39 airtrac holes totalling 771m drill 1981) and AuGold NL (Completing 5, 55m holes in 1984-86). In the 1990 Geopeko-Fawdon/Skett JV drilled 21 RC holes in 1992-93) and Strike Resource F (Strike) completed RC drilling including several diamond core tails in 31 holes to 2,357m in 1994-95. Subsequently, In JV with Strike, Cyprus Gold Corp com drilling in 1996 completing 50 RC holes totalling 5,792.5m including 4 diamond Strike carried out further exploration post Cyprus JV drilling 47 RC and diamond totalling 4,376m in 1996 to 1999 campaigns. Diatreme Resources drilled 6 RC totalling 910m in 2006. 2021 to early 2023 exploration activity by the vendor outli the body of the report.</li> </ul>	years ground g, 3D during ling in 's the Pty Ltd talling pleted d tails. holes holes ned in
5		<ul> <li>For the Steadman Project Homestake completed initial stream sampling and dril 1992-94. In 1994-95 Probe Resources N.L. (in joint venture with CRAE) com geological mapping, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics and a combination of R diamond drilling on the project. Subsequently Strike completed a review of res potential in context of optimised pit shells but completed no additional drilling. Dia Resources Limited completed an additional 7 RC holes totalling 980m of drilling in along with additional mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling work.</li> </ul>	ling in pleted C and source atreme n 2006
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <li>The Yarrol Project is situated in the southern Yarrol Gold Province and how extensive corridor of gold mineralisation featuring several shallowly drilled zor intrusion related style gold mineralisation and several undrilled surface geoche anomalies requiring follow-up work. Locally, the basement rocks are compris Devonian to Lower Permian sediments and volcanic units intruded by gabbro to g composition stocks. Most of the metalliferous deposits and IRG related minerali is spatially related to the diorite and granite intrusions of Permian to Triassic age.</li> </ul>	sts an nes of mistry sed of granite sation
000000000000000000000000000000000000000		<ul> <li>Mt Steadman is situated within the northern New England Orogen, predomic comprised of a complex volcanic arc to continental margin setting with tene covering the Carboniferous aged Curtis Island Group, comprised of mica schist, g amphibolite and quartzite. The basement stratigraphy has been intruded by the Pe aged Chowey Granite, a multiphase intrusion stock predominantly composed of the hornblende granite transitioning to a highly potassic (syenite) marginal phase. Graemplacement accompanied periods of extension in the Carboniferous and ear directed thrusting occurred in the late Permian. Additional intrusion emplaceme widespread volcanism are associated Triassic deformational events. Structural findicate mineralisation is associated with late intrusive activity in the Permian-Triassic deformational events.</li> </ul>	nantly ments neiss, ermian biotite- anitoid asterly nt and fabrics iassic.

APPENDIX C

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Сс	ommentary
				Gold mineralisation styles vary from moderately dipping zones of sheeted quartz veining in the Chowey granite to fault hosted north trending auriferous quartz veins locally exploited by early miners in the district.
			0	The historical mineral resources at the Yarrol and Mt Steadman Projects were most recently reported in 2010 by MGT Mining Ltd, which was a publicly traded Australian company. Many Peaks has not done sufficient work to verify the historical resources in compliance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.
$\geq$	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:	0	Refer to Appendices A & B
		easting and northing of the drill hole collar		
		elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar		
7		dip and azimuth of the hole		
_		down hole length and interception depth		
		hole length.		
	5	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.		
1	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	0	A summary of material drill holes containing significant intercepts above a grade of 0.5g/t gold include up to 3m of results below 0.5g/t gold where nominal sample intervals are one meter or less and significant intercept intervals include up to 4m of results below 0.5g/t gold where nominal sample intervals are 2m in length
		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.	0	No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results.
		The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	0	No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
7	Relationship between	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• A	All historical drilling results are reported as down-hole lengths and true widths are not estimated at this time. No historical diamond core is preserved for structural analysis
-	widths and	nature should be reported.		and no oriented core measurements recorded.
	intercept lengths	$^{\circ}$ 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').	0	additional exploration and modelling work will be required to define geometry of the mineralisation prior to estimating true thickness for mineralised zone or estimation of metal content
1	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.	0	Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person
	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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	0	A summary of material drill holes containing significant intercepts above a grade of 0.5g/t gold include up to 3m of results below 0.5g/t gold where nominal sample intervals are one meter or less, and include up to 4m of results below 0.5g/t gold where nominal sample intervals are 2m in length no upper cut-offs are applied to reporting significant results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
		0	Yarrol project rock chip sampling of the lithology hosting the Co-Mn horizon is presented in its entirety, with a total of 65 rock chips collected from a combination of outcrop, sub- crop and down gradient float locations with results of rock chips ranging from 7ppm Co to 22,400ppm Co and 18% of samples returning <0.1% Co and 40% of samples returning >10,000ppm Co
		0	Comprehensive reporting of surface soil samples and rock chip for gold exploration at the Yarrol project is not practicable. Extensive historical surface geochemistry results in most locations pre-date follow-up work and more pertinent data. Where more advanced exploration (i.e. diamond and RC drilling) overlap previous geochemical results utilised for targeting work, soil and rock chip data is not included in maps.
		0	For the Steadman project, soil sampling underpins targeting and planned work for the project's current stage of exploration and includes further soil samples pending analyses. The soil results are displayed in their entirety (754 samples), with soil surface geochemistry results ranging from below detection results (<5ppb Au in historical results and <1ppb Au in 2021-22 results) to peak values of 2.17ppm, 2.79ppm, 4.16ppm and 4.53ppm Au with 55% of samples returned <10ppb Au and 14% of samples returned >100ppb Au.
Other substantive	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.	0	Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and included in diagrams as deemed pertinent to provide geologic context.
exploration data		0	Historical reports include various ground geophysical and airborne geophysical results not included in this initial report outlining the basis for acquisition of the project. Additional historical data underpinning planned exploration activity or provide material and/or pertinent context to exploration results will be included in updates going forward.
$\mathcal{D}$		0	No material metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests have been completed on areas related to the reported historical exploration results.
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).	0	Proposed work is outlined in this report.
D	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	0	Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person