

5 December 2024

# NewPeak to acquire significant Queensland vanadium project: a strategic resource for the coming renewable energy transition

## HIGHLIGHTS

- NewPeak has entered into a binding term sheet to acquire the Allaru Vanadium Project which has an Inferred JORC Resource of 710 million tonnes of vanadium in the prominent Julia Creek vanadium province of northwest Queensland.
- Allaru lies alongside several other vanadium resources held by other significant companies, some of which are well on the way towards development to support the steel and vanadium redox flow battery industry.
- The consideration for the acquisition is \$5 million worth of NewPeak shares at an issue price of 1.65 cents.
- NewPeak plans to undertake a capital raising comprising a Rights Issue to raise between \$2-3 million at the same share price.
- NewPeak will initially focus on the shallow, oxidised Allaru North project which has a typical depth of 12 m and vanadium grade ranging from 0.19 to 0.68 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%), averaging 0.45 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%).
- Allaru is a valuable addition to NewPeak's portfolio of critical minerals projects including the NT Treuer Range vanadium and uranium and Canadian George River uranium and Rare Earth Elements projects.
- NewPeak has simultaneously been divesting and monetising its existing mineral assets including Finland, Sweden and New Zealand mineral projects.
- The sale of the Company's Sweden strategic mineral permits has been completed and NewPeak will receive a total of CAD\$200,000 in a Canadian publicly listed company's shares and a milestone payment of CAD\$1,000,000.

NewPeak Metals Ltd (ASX:NPM) (NPM, NewPeak or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has executed a binding term sheet (Binding Term Sheet) with AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd (AusVan) and all the AusVan shareholders (Vendors) to purchase all of the shares in AusVan from the Vendors in consideration for \$5 million worth of NewPeak shares at an issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share (Proposed Transaction). Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, NewPeak will become the sole owner of AusVan, which holds 6 granted Exploration Permits and 1 Exploration Permit application covering the Allaru Vanadium Project in northwest Queensland, which has an Inferred JORC Resource of 710 million tonnes of vanadium (Project, Tenements).

Further information in relation to the Proposed Transaction is provided below.

In conjunction with the Proposed Transaction, NewPeak will undertake a capital raising by way of a rights issue (Rights Issue) to raise not less than \$2 million and not more than \$3 million at an issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share. Further information in relation to the Rights Issue is provided below.

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This acquisition marks a significant step of the Company's rejuvenation and transitioning plans in entering the strategic critical minerals space, as originally reported to the market (*NPM ASX release 8 January 2024*). It follows in the footsteps of acquiring the George River Uranium, Rare Earth Elements (REE) and Scandium project, Quebec and Labrador, Canada (*NPM ASX releases 15 July 2024 and 26 June 2024*) and the Treuer Range Uranium-Vanadium project in the Northern Territory, Australia (*NPM ASX releases 12 August 2024 and 19 July 2024*). Additionally, the Company has been successful in divesting its Finland, Sweden and New Zealand mineral projects (*NPM ASX releases 18 June 2024, 24 June 2024 and 16 February 2024 respectively*).

The capital raising and assets sales provide both immediate cash, as well as the receipt of staged cash payments and tradeable shares over the near to medium term, to support the Company's exploration and future development plans for the Company's critical mineral properties.

## ALLARU VANADIUM PROJECT, QUEENSLAND

The Allaru Vanadium Project is located in the North West Minerals Province of Queensland around Julia Creek, amongst numerous significant vanadium deposits held by other companies, some of which are well on the way towards development (Figure 1). AusVan holds 6 granted Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPM) and 1 EPM application comprising a total of 468 sub-blocks covering 1,498 square kilometres (refer included Tenement Table).

### Geology and Mineralisation

The Allaru Vanadium Deposit is stratigraphically hosted in the Toolebuc Formation. Primary vanadium enrichment is considered as the source of anomalous levels of vanadium in the Toolebuc Formation, with vanadium hosted in the mixed layer clays, pyrite and organic kerogens. Secondary vanadium enrichment is interpreted to occur as the Toolebuc Formation weathers. Two key mineralisation domains are present in the Allaru Project: 1) shallow weathered vanadium mineralisation, with potential molybdenum and REE co-products, and 2) deeper fresh vanadium mineralisation, with potential transport fuel co-product.

Across the Project area, four horizons of the Toolebuc Formation have been correlated: TLBA, TLBB, TLBD, TLBE. The mineralised section is stratigraphically typically contained within the Toolebuc TLBB to TLBD plys. Recent exploration focus of the Project has been Allaru North (Figure 2), where mineralisation occurs between unconsolidated surficial sediment and the base of weathering. The surficial sediments are a quaternary sands sequence which is flay-lying, with a stable depth across the Project area, typically 12 m deep. The base of weathering across the Project is typically 30 m deep. Allaru Central mineralisation is below the base of weathering with depth ranging from 37 m to 85 m. Toolebuc horizon TLBB hosts the upper portion of mineralisation and comprises the kerogenous shales and minor coquina of the Willat Crossing Shale. In the Allaru Central area, the thickness of the upper TLBB ply is typically 1.8 m thick. In the Allaru North area, TLBB is typically 1.8 m thick. Ply TLBD hosts the lower portion of the mineralisation and comprises the kerogenous Arrolla Shale. Across the Allaru Central area, the TLBD ply is typically 2.8 m thick. In the Allaru North area, TLBD is of a similar thickness, but due to poor vanadium grades has been excluded from the resource estimations.

The vanadium grade has been composited over correlation Toolebuc Formation working sections. Across the Allaru Central area, the selected TLBB-TLBD mineralisation working section ranges in grade from 0.38 to 0.52 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%), averaging 0.45 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%). In the Allaru North area, the selected Toolebuc TLBB horizon working section ranges in grade from 0.19 to 0.68 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%), averaging 0.45 V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%).

### Exploration and Sampling

Exploration drilling across the Project area spans from the 1960s to 2021 and comprises a total of 116 holes, including 44 holes drilled by AusVan. A chronological list of exploration carried out at Allaru has been included towards the end of the announcement.

In the Project area, the drill hole database contains 60 exploration holes with vanadium assays in the Toolebuc Formation, including:

- 411 core samples from 39 exploration holes drilled by AusVan in 2021;

- 105 core samples from 20 exploration holes assayed by Vecco in 2018;
- 14 core samples from 1 exploration hole drilled by Aquitaine in 1968, located southwest from the Allaru Central area, that do not form part of the mineral resource estimates; and
- an additional 36 drill holes containing core samples of Toolobuc Formation with oil yield assays, and 2 drill holes with Proterozoic basement assays. These samples do not relate to the Toolobuc Formation vanadium mineralisation, and do not form part of the mineral resource estimates.

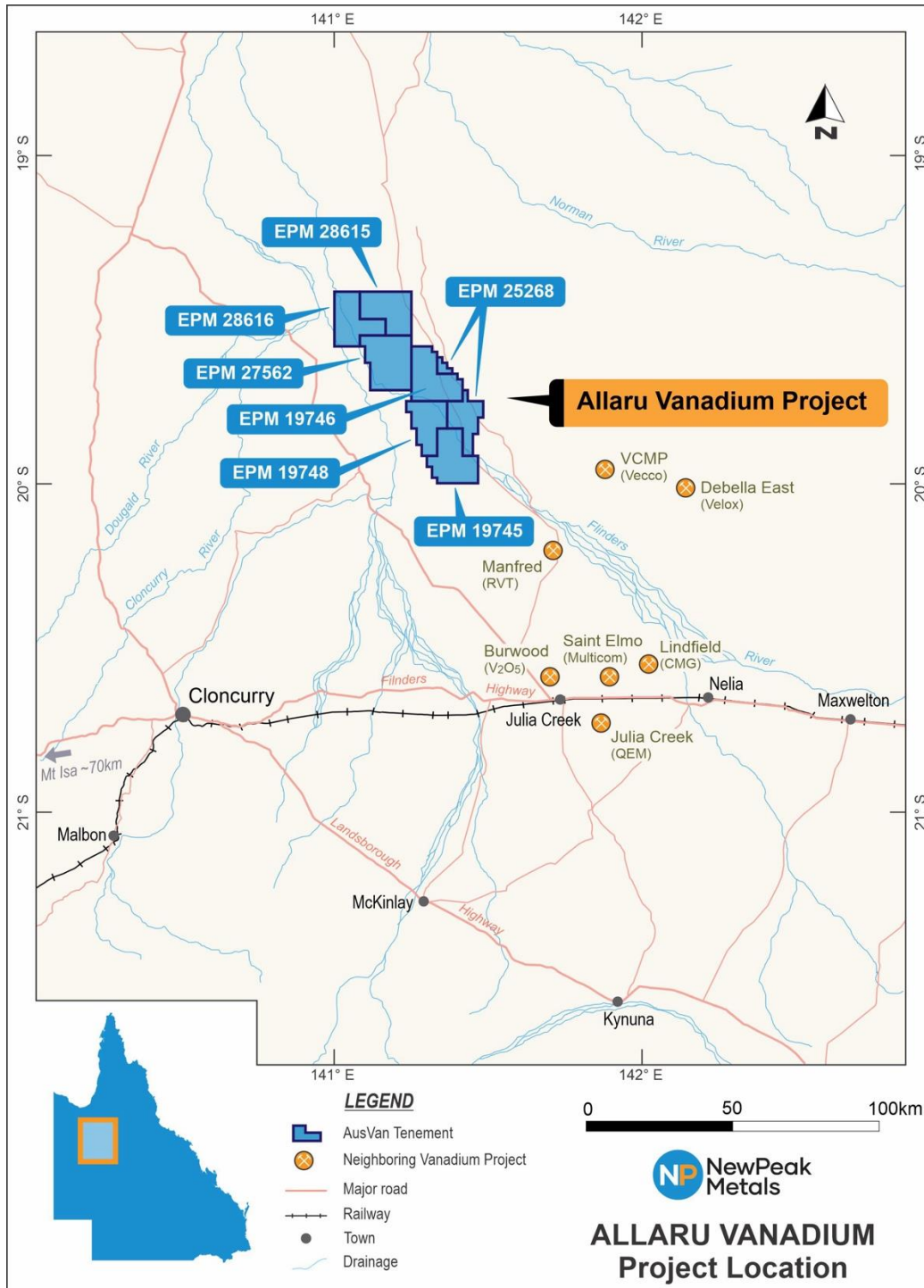


Figure 1: Location of Allaru Vanadium Project, northwest Queensland

### Mineral Resource Estimates

The Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The Qualified Person and Competent Person reconciled the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) 2014 Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and

Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) Standards) as incorporated with NI43-101, and there are no material differences.

An in-situ Inferred Resource tonnage of 710 million metric tonnes (Mt) of vanadium mineral resource was estimated for the Project, as at 31 January 2022. Table 1 provides a summary of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Project. Figure 2 displays the location of the Project Mineral Resources.

Resource Category	Horizon	Mass (Mt)	Relative Density	V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (wt%)	
				Average	Range
Inferred Cent. Ox	TLBB-TLBD	-	-	-	-
Inferred Cent. Fr	TLBB-TLBD	618	1.85*	0.45	0.38 - 0.52
Inferred Nth Ox	TLBB	35	1.85*	0.48	0.22 – 0.65
Inferred Nth Fr	TLBB	58	1.85*	0.43	0.20 – 0.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>710</b>			

Table 1: Allaru Project Mineral Resource Estimates Summary

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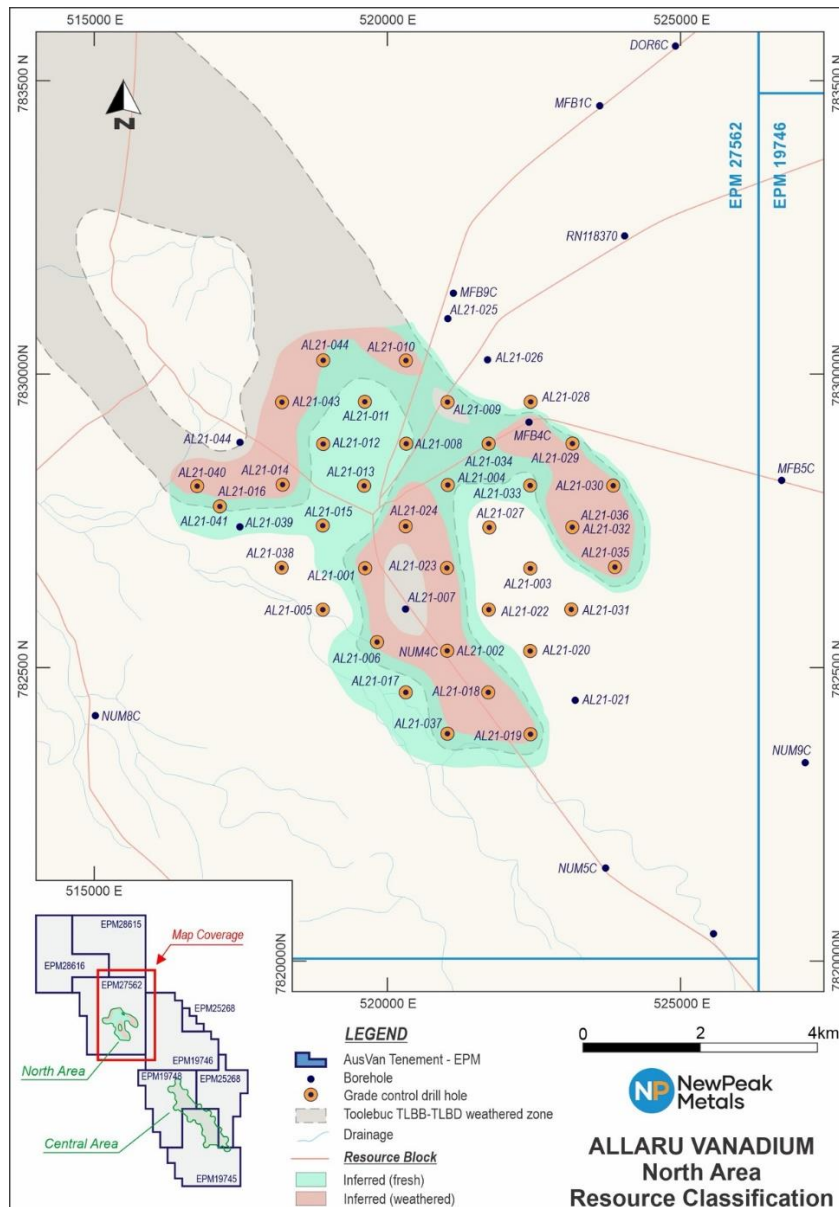


Figure 2: Allaru North Mineral Resources

## WHO IS AUSVAN?

AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd is a private Australian mineral exploration company. AusVan's focus is and has been the Allaru Vanadium Deposit in North Central Queensland. AusVan is compelled by the investment thesis for energy transition and sees vanadium being to long term energy storage what lithium is to short term energy storage.

Vanadium and flow battery technology is the incumbent leader in the long-term energy storage sector. AusVan fully expects superior growth to come from this sector going forward and as such, expects vanadium will play a pivotal role.

## PROPOSED TRANSACTION

NewPeak has entered into the Binding Term Sheet with AusVan and the Vendors. The Vendors comprise eighteen (18) persons, including CSE-listed Mineral Road Discovery Inc (MRD), which holds approximately 57% of AusVan's total issued capital, and Mammoth Resources Pty Ltd (Mammoth), which holds approximately 5% of AusVan's total issued capital. Emma Fairhurst, Non-Executive Director of NewPeak, is also a Director of AusVan and Executive Chairperson of MRD. Mammoth is an entity associated with Gerhard Redelinghuys, who (with his associates) is also a current substantial holder of NewPeak. Subject to the below, the Binding Term Sheet contains terms and conditions which are standard for a document of its kind.

The consideration to be paid to the Vendors for the acquisition of all of the AusVan shares under the Proposed Transaction by NewPeak is AUD\$5,000,000 worth of NewPeak shares, being a total of 303,030,303 NewPeak shares at an issue price of \$0.0165 (1.65 cents) per NewPeak share (Consideration Shares).

Completion of the Proposed Transaction is subject to several conditions' precedent being satisfied (or waived), including:

- both NewPeak and AusVan conducting, and being satisfied in all respects with the results of their respective legal, financial and technical due diligence investigations in relation to each other, the Proposed Transaction, and the Tenements (in the case of NewPeak);
- entry into formal transaction documents in each case in form and substance satisfactory to NewPeak and AusVan;
- NewPeak and AusVan obtaining all relevant authorisations and third-party approvals and consents to the Proposed Transaction in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements;
- NewPeak obtaining certain shareholder approvals in relation to the Proposed Transaction, including under Listing Rules 11.1.2, 10.1, 10.11, and item 7 of section 611 the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (Corporations Act) as required (Shareholder Approvals); and
- NewPeak undertaking the Rights Issue (as defined below).

The Shareholder Approvals the Company will seek will include approval pursuant to:

- Listing Rule 11.1.2;
- item 7 of section 611 of the Corporations Act, Listing Rule 10.1 and Listing Rule 10.11 for the acquisition of AusVan shares pursuant to the Proposed Transaction from MRD and the issue of Consideration Shares to MRD; and
- Listing Rule 10.1 for the acquisition of AusVan shares pursuant to the Proposed Transaction from Mammoth and the issue of Consideration Shares to Mammoth.

An independent expert has been engaged by NewPeak to opine as to whether or not the Proposed Transaction is fair and reasonable to NewPeak shareholders. The independent expert's report will be contained in NewPeak's notice of meeting in relation to the Shareholder Approvals, which will be issued in due course to convene a general meeting scheduled to be held in late January 2025 (see the indicative timetable below for further information).

AusVan and the Vendors will not have the right to nominate any persons as directors (or senior management) of NewPeak on completion of the Proposed Transaction.

ASX has confirmed that NewPeak will not be required to re-comply with Chapters 1 and 2 of the Listing Rules in order to complete the Proposed Transaction.

## RIGHTS ISSUE

In conjunction with the Proposed Transaction, NewPeak will undertake a capital raising by way of a rights issue (Rights Issue) to raise not less than AUD\$2,000,000 and not more than AUD\$3,000,000 (Maximum Subscription) at an issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share. NewPeak will be issuing shares under the Rights Issue pursuant to a prospectus which is proposed to be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission in accordance with the indicative timetable below.

The proceeds from the Rights Issue shall be used by NewPeak to carry out intended exploration works on the Tenements, the George River Uranium, REE and Scandium Project (located in Canada), the Treuer Range Uranium-Vanadium Project (located in the Northern Territory), the Cachi Gold and Las Opeñas Gold Projects (located in Argentina), as well as working capital, administration, raising, and legal costs.

Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction and assuming the Maximum Subscription under the Rights Issue, the Vendors are expected to hold approximately 38.35% in NewPeak as a result of the issue of the Consideration Shares as follows in the below Table 2 setting out NewPeak's indicative capital structure:

	NewPeak shares	% of share capital (diluted)
Currently on issue	305,405,065	38.65
Consideration Shares issued to Vendors in connection with the Proposed Transaction	303,030,303 <sup>1</sup>	38.35
Rights Issue	181,818,181 <sup>2</sup>	23.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>790,253,549<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2: NewPeak indicative capital structure

Notes:

1. Assumes the issue of \$5,000,000 worth of Consideration Shares at a deemed issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share.
2. Assumes the Maximum Subscription of \$3,000,000 is raised under the Rights Issue. The anticipated number of NewPeak shares to be issued under the Rights Issue has been calculated assuming a total capital raising of \$3,000,000 and an issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share. Number of NewPeak shares to be issued under the Maximum Subscription rounded down to the nearest whole NewPeak share.
3. Assumes that NewPeak does not issue any other NewPeak shares other than the Consideration Shares and the Maximum Subscription under the Rights Issue. Excludes the Company's 2,500,000 performance rights currently on issue.

Information about the likely effect of the Proposed Transaction and the Rights Issue on NewPeak's consolidated total assets, total equity interests, annual revenue, annual expenditure, and annual profit before tax based on NewPeak's accounts as at 30 June 2024 is set out in Annexure B below. As the Tenements are still in the exploration phase there:

- will be no increase in consolidated annual revenue arising from the Proposed Transaction; and
- are no earnings in relation to NewPeak's projects, and therefore there will be no increase in consolidated EBITDA or consolidated annual profit before tax arising from the Proposed Transaction.

## PROPOSED TIMETABLE - PROPOSED TRANSACTION & RIGHTS ISSUE

A proposed timetable to complete the Proposed Transaction and the Rights Issue is set out below (being Table 3). The below dates are indicative only and subject to change.

Event	Date
Execution of Binding Term Sheet	Wednesday, 4 December 2024
Execution of formal transaction documents	Friday, 13 December 2024
Lodgement of Rights Issue prospectus	Friday, 20 December 2024
Applications under Rights Issue open	Monday, 23 December 2024
Issue of notice of meeting in relation to Proposed Transaction	Tuesday, 24 December 2024
Applications under Rights Issue close	Friday, 31 January 2025
General meeting held	Friday, 31 January 2025
Announcement of Rights Issue results	Monday, 3 February 2025
Issue of Rights Issue shares to applicants	Monday, 3 February 2025
Trading in Rights Issue shares commences	Thursday, 6 February 2025
All Proposed Transaction conditions precedent satisfied	Thursday, 6 February 2025
Completion of Proposed Transaction	Monday, 10 February 2025
Issue of Consideration Shares to Vendors	Monday, 10 February 2025

Table 3: Proposed Transaction indicative timetable

### NEWPEAK'S FUTURE EXPLORATION PLANS

NewPeak intends to conduct exploration at the Project, with the objective of upgrading the Inferred JORC mineral resources, discovering additional shallow, oxidised Toolebuc resources and metallurgy testing to define optimum processing technologies. The exploration program would include:

1. Additional exploration drilling be undertaken to further define lateral stratigraphic continuation and grade of the ore body throughout the resource areas.
2. Further scout exploration drilling to test for shallow, oxidised mineralised Toolebuc Formation across the wider Project area.
3. Additional metallurgical test work, including additional composite samples, to increase representation of ore type and variation. Further beneficiation test work will be carried out to optimize roasting, grinding, cyclone and flotation options, investigate additional leach options to reduce acid consumption, and testing of the proposed precipitation circuits to understand and improve product purity.

### WHY VANADIUM? A High-Potential Investment for the Green Energy Transition

Traditionally valued in the steel industry, vanadium is now emerging as a solution for the increasing penetration of renewables into electricity grids across the globe. This is creating intermittency issues around wind not blowing and sun not shining, creating a significant requirement for “grid scale” storage solutions to effectively time-shift this electricity from when it’s produced to when it is required.

### A Key Component in Green Technologies

Vanadium is integral to vanadium redox flow batteries (VRFBs), which are increasingly preferred for large-

scale energy storage systems (ESS). These batteries offer significant advantages over lithium-ion, including:

- a lifespan of 20-30 years without performance degradation;
- scalability, making them ideal for storing intermittent renewable power; and
- safety, with no risk of thermal runaway.

A typical VRFB requires 5 to 10 tonnes of vanadium pentoxide ( $V_2O_5$ ) per MWh of storage capacity. With 7.4 GWh of planned or under-construction projects requiring approximately 65,000 tons of  $V_2O_5$ , vanadium demand for batteries is on an exponential growth trajectory. If VRFBs reach even 10-15% market penetration of grid storage by 2030, annual vanadium demand could exceed 300,000 tons.

### Strong Steel Demand Drives Stability

Vanadium's traditional role in steel production remains a critical driver of demand. 85-90% of global vanadium output is consumed by the steel sector, where it enhances tensile strength, durability, and corrosion resistance. These properties are essential for high-strength rebar, structural steel, and automotive parts. The steel industry's appetite for vanadium continues to grow, driven by:

#### 1. Global Infrastructure Spending

China and India are leading the charge, with China investing \$1.9 trillion in infrastructure as part of its 14th Five-Year Plan and tightening building codes to include higher vanadium content in rebar.

The global rebar market is projected to grow at 4.2% annually, and with 0.1-0.15% vanadium content required per ton of rebar, even small increases in vanadium use translate into thousands of tons of additional demand.

#### 2. Automotive Industry Trends

Demand for high-strength, lightweight steel is rising in the automotive sector to improve fuel efficiency and meet emissions targets.

The growing market for electric vehicles (EVs) will also require vanadium-enhanced steel for lighter, stronger frames.

In 2023, the steel industry consumed 110,000 tons of vanadium, with demand expected to grow 5-6% annually through 2030. As more countries adopt stricter building codes and sustainable construction practices, the steel sector's vanadium consumption could reach 140,000 to 160,000 tons annually by 2030.

### Australia's Vanadium Push: A Strategic Opportunity

Australia, particularly Queensland, is positioning itself as a global hub for vanadium production and battery manufacturing. According to Queensland Resources Minister Scott Stewart, the North West Minerals Province holds an estimated \$500 billion in critical minerals, including vanadium. The situation where Australia (particularly Queensland) holds the second largest resources of vanadium in the world yet produces no vanadium is a clear driver for Government's excitement in promoting this sector.

#### Key Initiatives Supporting Vanadium Investment

##### 1. Common User Demonstration Facility:

\$75 million committed to create an industrial hub to trial production and support the extraction of critical minerals.

Vanadium is listed as a first priority in these efforts.

##### 2. Battery Manufacturing Facility:

Australia's first commercial vanadium flow battery electrolyte facility, with a nameplate production of 9 megalitres of electrolyte annually.

Initial investment of \$15 million, with total funding expected to reach \$50 million to secure Australia's



position in domestic and global supply chains.

### 3. National Battery Testing Centre:

A core part of Queensland's battery manufacturing strategy to ensure product quality and competitiveness.

Supported through the Industry Partnership Program to foster local innovation.

In addition to the above, Critical Minerals Queensland (CMQ, an agency within the Queensland Government) is providing more than \$50 million in grants to help fund companies wanting to explore and extract critical minerals with grants up to \$2 million and investments up to \$30 million (QCMBTF), with Critical Minerals Group's Lindfield Vanadium Project having been allocated up to \$2 million in late August 2024 and Velox Energy Materials receiving a commitment to cornerstone up to \$5 million to advance its North Queensland Vanadium Project, also in the Julia Creek Region.

### Supply Constraints and Market Potential

With production concentrated in China, Russia, and South Africa, vanadium remains vulnerable to supply disruptions and price volatility. The increasing investment in Australia's vanadium production and electrolyte processing aims to diversify global supply chains and stabilize the market.

Experts project that overall vanadium demand will grow by 8-10% annually, with battery storage and infrastructure development driving most of this growth. If VRFBs and high-strength steel adoption continue at their current pace, global demand could surpass 500,000 tons of vanadium annually by 2040.

### A Perfect Fit for ESG Portfolios

Vanadium aligns with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment strategies by enabling sustainable energy systems. VRFBs promote low-carbon grids by storing renewable energy efficiently, reducing reliance on fossil fuels. As companies and governments increase their commitment to net-zero targets, vanadium offers an attractive opportunity for sustainable growth.

### CONCLUSION: Vanadium—The Metal of Tomorrow, Today

Vanadium's dual role—Not unlike lithium 15 years ago when the bulk of lithium produced was used in the steady growth production of Glass, Ceramics and Grease (c75%) prior to the catalyst of significant growth in electric vehicle development meaning battery demand now accounts for some 85% of production. We have vanadium today where 85-90% is used in steel production, with the catalyst around the increasing need for "grid scale" storage to offset the increased penetration of intermittent renewable generation. Vanadium is integral to vanadium redox flow batteries (VRFBs), which are increasingly preferred for large-scale energy storage systems (ESS).

### References

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## NEWPEAK CONCLUDES SWEDEN MINERAL PERMITS SALE

NewPeak is pleased to announce that it has completed the sale of its interest in the Company's Finnish subsidiary company which holds the portfolio of Sweden Strategic Mineral permits, following the execution of a Binding Term Sheet in June 2024 (*NPM ASX release 24 June 2024*).

NewPeak has sold its Finnish subsidiary company, NewPeak Sweden Oy, to 1459992 BC Ltd, a Canadian unlisted private company, who will assign its rights into a Canadian publicly listed company (CanCo) within a 45 day period (1459992 BC Ltd and CanCo: Buyer).

As consideration for this sale, NewPeak receives a total of CAD\$200,000 in CanCo shares at an issue price of CAD\$0.25, and a milestone payment of CAD\$1,000,000 as follows:

- a) If within 30 months following completion of the transaction, the Buyer's exploration expenditure exceeds an aggregate amount of CAD\$250,000, the Buyer shall make a payment of CAD\$250,000 payable in cash or CanCo shares to NewPeak (issued at the 10 day VWAP for CanCo shares immediately prior to the date of the election).
- b) Upon NewPeak Sweden Oy reporting a JORC inferred resource of a minimum 3mt at 0.3% WOBE (i.e. a resource of either just Tungsten (WO<sub>3</sub>) or a combination of minerals totalling this resource amount) resource at any or a combination of the Swedish tenements, the Buyer must pay to NewPeak an amount of CAD\$750,000 in cash or CanCo shares to NewPeak (issued at the 10 day VWAP for CanCo shares immediately prior to the date of the election).

## FINLAND SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS

NewPeak has renegotiated part of the payment terms with Golcap Resources Corp (Golcap), the buyer of the Company's Finnish subsidiary companies NewPeak Finland Oy and Kultatie Holding Oy, which hold the portfolio of Finland Gold permits. NewPeak was previously issued CAD\$1,000,000 worth of ordinary shares in Golcap (4,347,826 Golcap shares). The subsequent payment of CAD\$100,000 cash has been changed so that NewPeak will be issued this amount in Golcap shares at an issue price of CAD\$0.25.

NewPeak will also receive from Golcap:

- CAD\$150,000 cash within 6 months from settlement, and
- CAD\$250,000 within 12 months.
- A milestone payment of CAD\$1,500,000 in cash or Golcap shares on reporting a JORC Indicated 500,000 Oz Gold resource at any of the tenements.
- Golcap has assumed all obligations in respect of the current milestone payment commitment to Sunstone Metals Ltd of AUD\$1,500,000 payable as cash upon delivery of a JORC Indicated 500,000 Oz Gold resource from any of the Kultatie Holding Oy permits.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

NewPeak and the Company's Competent Person recognize that these historic exploration results have not been reported in accordance with JORC Code 2012 and a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with JORC Code 2012. It is possible that further evaluation and/or exploration may reduce confidence in these results as further sampling is undertaken to advance the project to JORC Code 2012 compliance. To date nothing has come to the Company's attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic sampling but as the Company has not independently validated these results it is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing these results.

*Authorised for Release by the Board of Directors of NewPeak Metals Limited.*

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### **Forward Looking Statement**

This announcement may contain certain statements and projections provided by or on behalf of NewPeak Metals Limited (NewPeak, the Company) with respect to the anticipated future undertakings. These forward-looking statements reflect various assumptions by or on behalf of the Company. Accordingly, these statements are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies associated with exploration and/or mining which may be beyond the control of the Company which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, exploration results, reserve and resource estimation, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative and regulatory changes, political risks, project delay or advancement, ability to meet funding requirements, factors relating to property title, dependence on key personnel, share price volatility, approvals and cost estimates. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such statements and projections will be realised. The Company makes no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any such statement of projections or that any forecasts will be achieved.

Additionally, the Company makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, in relation to, and no responsibility or liability (whether for negligence, under statute or otherwise) is or will be accepted by the Company or by any of their respective officers, directors, shareholders, partners, employees, or advisers as to or in relation to the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements, opinions or matters (express or implied) arising out of, contained in or derived from this presentation or any omission from this presentation or of any other written or oral information or opinions provided now or in the future to any interested party or its advisers. In furnishing this presentation, the Company undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

Nothing in this material should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. It does not include all available information and should not be used in isolation as a basis to invest in NewPeak.

### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates is based on information compiled by Adrian Buck, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Adrian Buck is employed as the Principal Geologist – Measured Group. Adrian Buck has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken 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'. Adrian Buck consents to the inclusion of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

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## Tenements List

Tenement	Sub- blocks	Lodged Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Authorised Holder	Status
EPM 19745 (Haddington)	71 (227km <sup>2</sup> )	7-Jun-2012	21-Jan-2014	20-Jan-2029	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 19746 (Fort Bowen)	73 (235km <sup>2</sup> )	7-Jun-2012	18-Dec-2013	17-Dec-2028	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 19748 (Etta Plains)	55 (176km <sup>2</sup> )	7-Jun-2012	18-Dec-2013	17-Dec-2028	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 25268 (Arizona)	52 (166km <sup>2</sup> )	7-Jun-2013	7-Apr-2014	6-Apr-2029	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 27562 (Allaru West)	87 (278km <sup>2</sup> )	18-Jun-2020	2-Feb-2021	1-Feb-2026	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 28615 (Lyrian)	65 (208km <sup>2</sup> )	14-Sep-2022	24-Oct-2024	23-Oct-2029	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Granted
EPM 26816 (Lyrian West)	65 (208km <sup>2</sup> )	14-Sep-2022	-	-	AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd	Application

## Allaru exploration history summary

Year	Company	Number of Drillholes	Drilling Details
2021	AusVan	44	Toolebuc Formation Exploration drilling. AL21 drill hole series. 4C coreholes with detailed sampling and XRF assaying
2018	Vecco	-	Preserved Oilcorp cores re-sampled by Vecco in 2018 for vanadium and other metal assays
2015	Oilcorp	20	Toolebuc Formation Exploration drilling. ARZ drill hole series. 4C coreholes with Detailed MFA sampling, details geological and geophysical logs
1996	Wiluna Mines	1	Inclined RC drill hole FBRC, drilled to test the Proterozoic rocks at Mt Fort Bowen
1992	BHP	1	Drill hole MUP02 an open percussion hole, drilled to test basement target east of Mt Brown. Total depth 292 m
1981	Pacific Coal	35	Toolebuc Formation exploration. DOR-series, HAD-series, MFB-series, MIL-series, MTB-series, NUM-series holes. HMLC cored MFA assay holes with detailed lithology and geophysical logs. Provide reliable stratigraphic control
1970	Shell Development	1	Drill hole Millungera 2, and others less proximate. Drilled and cored as part of regional Toolebuc Formation exploration
1969	Australian Aquitaine	2	Blackbird18 and 20. Partial cored drill holes as part of regional Toolebuc Formation exploration EPM504
Various	DNRM	12	Department of Natural Resources and Mines water bores. Bores with records of lithology intersections logs. Generally considered low reliability. However, in the late 1960s

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			Australian Aquitaine Petroleum geophysically logged approximately 300 deep water bores in the region. Providing high quality stratigraphic control
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## ANNEXURE A – JORC TABLE 1

### Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusVan 2021 exploration samples have been taken from diamond core drilling only. Recovery of the core is recorded in the drill hole lithological logs, which are recorded by suitably qualified geologists present at the time of drilling. Geophysical logs were used to correct the recorded depths of the Toolebuc Formation roof and floor intersections. Sample from previous explorers have been taken from drill cores. Recovery of core is recorded in the drill hole lithological logs which are recorded by suitably qualified geologists present at the time of drilling.</li> <li>Oilcorp 2015 exploration cores were resampled by Vecco in 2018. Cores had previously been longitudinally cut, and then a sample was obtained from ¼ of the core, prepared by laboratory technicians working under the direction of the Project Geologist.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total Project contains 116 holes, including 72 holes drilled by previous or surrounding explorers, and 44 exploration holes drilled by AusVan in 2021.</li> <li>AusVan 2021 drilling comprised 39 4C-size (100mm) diamond core holes and 5 RC hole for resource definition. The conventional drilling method drilled diamond core intervals, typically over 4.5 m length runs. Core size has been 4C (100 mm) to provide ample material for metallurgical test work. Drilling was completed by Hodge Drilling Pty Ltd using McCullochs DR950 drill rig. Holes were drilled vertically; verticality logs were run to confirm deviation</li> <li>Oilcorp 2015 drilling comprised 20 4C-size (100 mm) for resource definition. Drilling was completed by Hodge Drilling Pty Ltd using McCullochs DR950 drill rig.</li> <li>.Drilling by previous explorers included HMLC (65 mm) coring.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusVan 2021 drill chips and core were assessed, logged and photographed on site by suitably qualified geologists. Linear recovery was recorded for each core run, comparing the length of the core recovered versus drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 95%; however, core recoveries of approximately 80% have been recorded in some</li> </ul>

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>softer, weathered, mineralised zones. The core required for analysis was sampled at the core storage facility from core storage boxes after longitudinal core cutting. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and the assay results received from the laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oilcorp 2015 drill chips and core were assessed, logged and photographed on site by suitably qualified geologists. Linear recovery was recorded for each core run, comparing the length of the core recovered versus drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 95%; however, core recoveries of approximately 80% have been recorded in some softer, weathered, mineralised zones.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AusVan 2021 core and chip samples have been logged in detail that, supports the estimation of mineral resources. Geological logging was completed to the CoalLog – Australian Coal Logging Standard, as developed by the Australian Coal Association Research Program (ACARP) and adopted by the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). The logging system is well suited to stratified sedimentary deposits. Logging has been quantitative for recording depth. A geologist’s visual interpretation of geological characteristics and grain size has been used to differentiate rock types. Qualitative records include percentages of lithologies where interbedded intervals have been encountered, degree of weathering and rock strength. A digital photographic record is maintained for drill core and chip samples.</li> <li>- Oilcorp 2015 core and chip samples have been logged in detail that, supports the estimation of mineral resources. Geological logging was completed to the CoalLog Standard. Logging has been quantitative for recording depth. A geologist’s visual interpretation of geological characteristics and grain size has been used to differentiate rock types. Qualitative records include percentages of lithologies where interbedded intervals have been encountered, degree of weathering and rock strength. A digital photographic record is maintained for drill core and chip samples.</li> <li>- Geological logging data is stored in an Isis Vulcan database.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>AusVan 2021 samples were taken across the entire Toolebuc Formation interval to characterise mineralisation for the complete formation. Samples above and below the mineralised formation were also routinely taken for the characterisation of dilution materials. Core required for laboratory analysis was sampled at the core storage facility from core storage boxes after longitudinal core cutting. Full sections (continuous and contiguous) of the quarter core diameter of each sample were taken. Core sample intervals were selected either in smaller increments that represent mineralisation horizon and weathering domain boundaries or lithological units. Check samples included CRMs, lab and duplicates and blanks were included in the assay stream. Sample preparation was carried out by Brisbane Metallurgy Laboratory Pty Ltd (BML) laboratories in Brisbane, using Australian Standards laboratory procedures. Once BML received the core boxes, cores were longitudinal cut, and then ¼ core was sampled by laboratory technicians under the direction of the Project geologist. Samples were crushed, then pulverised. Pulp samples were 1/8 riffle split for analyses, with pulp reject retained and stored.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vecco 2018 Sample preparation was carried out by ALS laboratories in Brisbane. Samples were weighted and entered into a sample tracking system. Check samples included CRMs, lab and duplicates and blanks were included in the assay stream. Samples were then dried and crushed to ensure that 70% of the sample was below 2 mm, and then a 250 g split riffled off with the remaining stored as a reserve. The 250 g splits were then milled to 75 µm. Pulp samples were split for each analytical method, with the pulp reject retained and stored.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AusVan 2021 samples were transported to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth for ICP-OES analysis. Nagrom samples were digested and analysed for Al, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mg, Na, P, Si, V, Zn. BML completed moisture analyses by method AS1038.1-3 and density analyses by method AS1038.21.1.</li> <li>- Vecco 2018 samples were analysed by ALS Brisbane using ICP-OES (ME-ICP41) and XRF (XRF15b) method. The sample were analysed by XRF for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, As, BaO, CaO, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, HfO, K<sub>2</sub>O, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, MgO, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Sn, Sr, TiO<sub>2</sub>, V, W, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Zn, Zr. Sample tested by ICP were digested by aqua regia and analysed for Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.</li> <li>- Vecco 2018 external laboratory checks were completed with complete duplicate tested by ALS Brisbane by ICP-OES and XRF analytical methods.</li> <li>- Blank and Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) have been included in sample batches to monitor accuracy.</li> <li>- AusVan 2021 and Vecco 2015 Downhole geophysical logging was completed by Weatherfords with service and equipment to the American Petroleum Institute (API) standards Q1 and 14A, and logs were recorded to international Logging Ascii Standards (LAS). The parameters surveyed are appropriate for use in conjunction with lithological data to determine the Toolebuc Formation roof and floor locations.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are strong visual indicators of the Project's mineralised interval observed in the drill core, and significant assays are visually verified against drill hole photographs.</li> <li>- Where anomalous results are detected, it is standard practice for the laboratory to retest the sample.</li> <li>- Twinned hole testing has been included in the exploration program.</li> <li>- Adjustments were made to the reported assay data; where Lab reported vanadium results as element or ppm it was converted to oxide weight percent using standard practices</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AusVan 2021 drillhole collar survey was completed by Diverse Surveys Pty Ltd using Leica GS18 equipment. Collar locations are stored in grid datum GDA94 projected onto MGA94 zone 54.</li> <li>- OilCorp 2015 drillhole collar survey was completed by Lodewyk Surveys Pty Ltd.</li> <li>- Holes were drilled vertically; verticality logs were run to confirm deviation.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The topography model was created from local survey points and the 38 m regional SRTM elevation dataset and corrected to the RTK survey points.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within the current Project Allaru North resource area drill hole spacing is typically 1000 m. Within the Allaru Central resource area drillhole spacing is between 2000 m to 4000 m</li> <li>- Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for the confidence classification.</li> <li>- Drill hole spacing was developed based on coal stratigraphic deposit guidelines and assessment of the consistency of the key mineralisation domains variables. No specific variography study was completed for the MRE.</li> <li>- AusVan 2021 and Vecco 2018 sample compositing of grade data was calculated by thickness weighted averages from individual sample results across horizon-by-horizon, to represent the mineralised domains.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drill holes have been equally spaced across the deposit. This drilling pattern is considered appropriate due to the shallow dipping nature of the formation. The locations of the drill holes have been sited to achieve maximum understanding of the exploration area.</li> <li>- The drill hole pattern to date is not expected to introduce any bias to the resource estimate.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AusVan 2021 core samples are placed into core trays, labelled, sealed and secured for transport by the Project geologists. Appropriate consignment notes are used in the process. Drill core samples are assigned unique sample identification numbers during sampling. Sample numbers, hole numbers, depth intervals and Project are written on the sample bags, and a sample id tag is included within the bag. A "Sample Manifest" is recorded during sampling and provides the basis of the sample Chain of Custody. The full sample manifest is sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to ensure that all samples are received by the laboratory.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are no documented reviews or audits of the estimate. The geological model was reviewed internally by BOYD and deemed acceptable for resource estimation.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The AusVan tenure covers 1,498 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>- The project is held under Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPC) 19745, 19746, 19748, 25268, 27562, 28615 and application 26816, which AusVan Battery Metals Pty Ltd is the authorised holder.</li> <li>- To the extent known, the tenure is in good standing</li> </ul>



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration drilling for the project has been compiled from previous explorers, including Oilcorp, Pacific Coal, and Shell Development.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project's vanadium mineralisation is strata-bound in the Toolebuc Formation, which is a flat-lying, laterally continuous limestone and shale layer. Primarily syngenetic enrichment is considered as the source of anomalous levels of vanadium in the Toolebuc Formation. Secondary vanadium enrichment is interpreted to occur as the Toolebuc shales weather.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i></li> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A summary of the drill holes for the project is presented in resource report.</li> <li>- Summaries of drill hole statistics are provided in this report. Maps showing the location of the drill holes are presented throughout this report.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sample results compositing was calculated by thickness weighted averages from individual samples across the coal seams.</li> <li>- Compositing of assay samples was undertaken using Maptek Vulcan 3D software compositing tools. Details of the compositing is discussed in the resource report.</li> <li>- Intercepts of the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> mineralised zone, based on a sample cut-off grade of 0.26% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> for the TLBB-TLBE horizons, respectively.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All drilling is vertical, intersecting the flat-lying mineralised zone at approximately 90 degrees, and is therefore assumed to be unbiased due to orientation.</li> <li>- All holes were intended to be drilled vertically. Verticality logs were run to confirm deviation.</li> <li>- The down hole deviation was assessed as negligible.</li> <li>- Given the process of core holes, geophysical corrections and sampling methodology, the true seam thickness is known to cm scale.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plans and tabulation of drill hole information have been included throughout the resource report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summaries of the drill hole data are provided in the resource report</li> <li>Plans of the data set are provided in the report.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional gravity and magnetic surveys have been completed over the project area. The GSQ regional magnetic structural interpretation has been incorporated into the geological model.</li> <li>Metallurgical studies been undertaken by BML to refine the Project flowsheet. Testing work is ongoing for the Project.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further exploration work is recommended to define the lateral stratigraphic continuation and grade throughout the resource area, targeting shallow weathered mineral resources.</li> <li>-Further metallurgical work is recommended to develop and refine Project process flowsheet.</li> </ul>

### Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</li> <li>Data validation procedures used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field logs are entered into Excel where code and depth checks were made, before loading into the ISIS database. The ISIS database also has auditing and validation tools that are applied when the data is uploaded.</li> <li>Thickness anomalies were investigated to ensure they did not introduce inaccurate bias to the model.</li> <li>Major element analysis results were checked to ensure they totalled 100%.</li> </ul>
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</li> <li>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site visit to the Project was completed by the Competent Person in April 2021 as part of the MRE.</li> <li>During the site visit the exploration site was observed and discussion were had with the exploration team regarding drilling, logging, sampling practices. Project exploration and data capture was being completed in line with industry standard practices.</li> </ul>
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</li> <li>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The density of drilling allows for a confidence in the volume of the Toolebuc Formation within the resource area of the deposit. The extensions of this area are less densely drilled; thus, the confidence in this area is reduced. This is reflected in the resource classification.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The interpretation of geological structure and deposit undulation is based on closely spaced drill holes.</li> <li>- The geological horizons of the Toolebuc Formation are a primary guidance of the Mineral Resource controls.</li> <li>- The base of weathering horizon was used to separate metallurgical domains of the resource as weathered or fresh material.</li> </ul>
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The strike length of the deposit is approximately 20 km. The total width is 5 km.</li> <li>- The subcrop is between 25.0 m to 38.5 m deep. The resource was reported by working section.</li> </ul>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></li> <li><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></li> <li><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></li> <li><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></li> <li><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></li> <li><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></li> <li><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A 100 m x 100 m grid mesh was used. Fixed stratigraphic interpolation tools were applied. Triangulation and Inverse distance extrapolation were used for stratigraphic and grade models, respectively.</li> <li>- Down-dip extrapolation of the resource is minimal due to the shallow-dipping formation and depth of overburden cut-off.</li> <li>- The grades across the deposit are generally stable and free from extreme grade variation. Exclusions on the basis of statistical analysis were not applied.</li> <li>- Weathered and fresh domains are present in the deposit.</li> <li>- The resource report represents an updated Mineral Resource for the Project. Comparisons with previously reported vanadium estimates are provided in the resource report.</li> <li>- A wide range of elements was completed, to provide information to mine planning for potentially deleterious elements. Excess silica, calcium, and iron contents are deleterious in the hydrometallurgical process.</li> <li>- The Project was stratigraphically modelled – block model parameters and assumptions are not applicable.</li> <li>- Stratigraphic horizons and weathering domains were modelled separately due to lithology, mineralogy and metallurgical differences.</li> <li>- The use of design strings was used in part to control the structural interpretation. The approach was typically applied to refine modelling extrapolation beyond the project area. The use of such data provides a more robust geological model.</li> <li>- Contours of thickness and modelled grade parameters were generated and compared to the drill hole data.</li> <li>- Modelled surfaces were checked to ensure they were positioned at the appropriate horizon in the drill holes.</li> <li>- Resource area, volumes &amp; mass were checked by arithmetic.</li> </ul>
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tonnage was reported on an estimated on a dry moisture basis.</li> <li>- Assay grade parameters are reported on an dry basis.</li> </ul>
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A minimum cut-off grade of 0.26% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (wt%) was applied to the MRE working section based on surrounding comparable deposits.</li> </ul>
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The working section horizons are of sufficient thickness to allow open cut excavation using common mining equipment.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brisbane Met Labs prepared preliminary vanadium metallurgical options for ore from AusVan's associated Toolebuc Vanadium project. They report that, based on comparable metallurgical work on the Toolebuc Formation, a low-cost process of flotation, atmospheric acid leaching and solvent extraction is expected to achieve vanadium extraction of 85% to 95%.</li> <li>- The Project preliminary metallurgical flowsheet is provided in resource report.</li> </ul>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resource lies associated to the floodplain of the Flinders River. Preliminary studies have been conducted to determine the potential risk of floodwaters and likely design requirements.</li> </ul>
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tonnage was reported on an estimated in situ density basis.</li> <li>- Relative Density (air-dried) was determined from laboratory analysis of drill hole samples.</li> <li>- Previous explorers have established and adopted default Toolebuc Formation shale density of 1.85 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (db). AusVan completed density testing and established a higher density may be more suitable, however applied a default 1.85 g/cm<sup>3</sup> density in the basis of consistency and conservativeness.</li> </ul>
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The distances between points of observation were used as a guide to classifying the resource. However, the resource limits were refined based on geological domains and the</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</li> <li>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</li> </ul>	<p>competent person's confidence in the data's representation of the deposit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade is consistent across the deposit with exception of localized structurally disturbed areas. Consequently, there are no domains based on the grade.</li> <li>The results of the estimate are consistent with the views of the competent person</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Resource estimate was reviewed internally by experienced mining professionals.</li> </ul>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</li> <li>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</li> <li>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were no known geostatistical studies available at the time of this report. Factors that could affect the estimate include rapid degradation of horizon thickness and / or grade between points of observation and supporting drill holes. This is unlikely as it has not been observed within the data at hand which is of sufficient density to exclude such features.</li> <li>There is potential for undetected faults to impact the tonnage of Vanadium. However, due to the density of drilling it is expected that any such features would only cause minimal changes to the resource and / or localized degradation of grade.</li> </ul>

**ANNEXURE B – PRO FORMA COMPARISON TABLE**

Estimated pro forma based on NewPeak's latest published accounts (30 June 2024) and AusVan's latest draft balance sheet (30 June 2024)

Particulars	Prior to Proposed Transaction <sup>1</sup>	Excluding Rights Issue			Including Rights Issue (Maximum Subscription)		
		Effect of Proposed Transaction <sup>2</sup>	Post-Transaction Analysis – Pro forma	% Change due to Proposed Transaction	Effect of Proposed Transaction	Post-Transaction Analysis – Pro forma	% Change due to Proposed Transaction
Total Consolidated Assets	\$4,516,300	\$2,075,352	\$6,591,652	45.95	\$5,075,352	\$9,591,652	112.38
Total Equity	\$2,299,267	\$1,261,218	\$3,560,485	54.85	\$4,261,218	\$6,560,485	185.33
Annual Revenue	\$20,414	nil	\$20,414	0	nil	\$20,414	0
Annual Expenditure	\$12,777,054 <sup>3</sup>	\$275,000 <sup>4</sup>	\$13,052,054	2.15	\$275,000	\$13,052,054	2.15
Mining Exploration Expenditure	\$410,000	\$24,000	\$434,000	5.85	\$24,000	\$434,000	5.85

Particulars	Prior to Proposed Transaction <sup>1</sup>	Excluding Rights Issue			Including Rights Issue (Maximum Subscription)		
		Effect of Proposed Transaction <sup>2</sup>	Post-Transaction Analysis – Pro forma	% Change due to Proposed Transaction	Effect of Proposed Transaction	Post-Transaction Analysis – Pro forma	% Change due to Proposed Transaction
Annual profit (before tax)	(\$12,756,640)	(\$275,000)	(\$13,031,640)	2.16	(\$275,000)	(\$13,031,640)	2.16
Total No. of Shares <sup>5</sup>	123,618,399 <sup>6</sup>	303,030,303	426,648,702 <sup>7</sup>	245.13 <sup>7</sup>	484,848,484 <sup>9</sup>	608,466,883 <sup>10</sup>	392.21 <sup>10</sup>
Fully diluted market capitalisation <sup>5</sup>	\$2,472,368 <sup>6</sup>	\$5,000,000	\$7,472,368 <sup>8</sup>	202.24 <sup>8</sup>	\$8,000,000	\$10,472,368 <sup>11</sup>	323.58 <sup>11</sup>

Notes:

1. These figures reflect the position of the Company as stated in the full year accounts the full year ended 30 June 2024.
2. These financial figures reflect the position of AusVan as stated in AusVan's draft balance sheet for the year ended 30 June 2024.
3. Total expenses. As detailed in the Company's accounts published for the full year ended 30 June 2024, \$10,169,880 of this amount was recorded as a "fair value adjustment" (see note 10 on pages 35-36 of the Company's full year accounts for the period ended 30 June 2024, published 26 September 2024). As detailed further in the note, during the year ended 30 June 2024, LKO was suspended from official quotation on the ASX and therefore being no active market for the securities of LKO, the Company group was unable to use the quoted market price as the level 1 fair value hierarchy. Management determined the value in use of the investment using estimates of its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by LKO and the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal. Additionally, on 18 June 2024, the Company settled on the sale of the shares of its 2 Finnish subsidiaries to Canadian listed company Golcap Resources Corp (**Golcap**) and part of the consideration included shares in Golcap.
4. This figure represents an estimate of AusVan's total annual expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2024. NewPeak has been informed by AusVan that this figure comprises \$24,000 spent on exploration and \$251,000 spent on administration (which itself includes depreciation valued at \$11,000 and \$100,000 accrued as unpaid former CEO salary and wages).
5. Excludes the 2,600,000 performance rights of the Company on issue as at 30 June 2024.
6. NewPeak's market capitalisation was approximately \$2,472,368 as at 30 June 2024, based on the \$0.020 per NewPeak share closing price of NewPeak shares as at 28 June 2024, being the last trading day prior to 30 June 2024. Currently, the Company has 305,405,065 shares on issue, which would constitute a market capitalisation of \$5,039,184 at the issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share .
7. As at 5 December 2024, the projected total number of NewPeak shares would be 608,435,368, and the projected percentage change would be 99.22%.
8. As at 5 December 2024, the projected fully diluted market capitalisation would be \$10,039,184 at the issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share, and the projected percentage change would be 99.22%.
9. NewPeak shares proposed to be issued under the Maximum Subscription rounded down to the nearest whole NewPeak share.
10. As at 5 December 2024, the projected total number of NewPeak shares would be 790,253,549, and the projected percentage change would be 158.76%.
11. As at 5 December 2024, the projected fully diluted market capitalisation would be \$13,039,184 at the issue price of \$0.0165 per NewPeak share , and the projected percentage change would be 158.76%.

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