Diamond Drilling at Ferké Extends Gold Mineralisation

Highlights:

- **Second phase of diamond drilling at Ferké is complete, with 8 holes totalling 2,306m drilled at the Ouarigue South prospect**
- **Assay results received to date for 870m of the 2,306m drilled:**
  - **<u>201m @ 1.12g/t gold from surface -</u> FNDC028 including;**
    - **12.0m @ 1.04g/t gold from surface**
    - **34.0m @ 1.92g/t gold from 26m, including 3m @ 9.05g/t gold**
    - **19.0m @ 3.72g/t gold from 72m, including 6m @ 10.0g/t gold**
    - **19.55m @ 1.17g/t gold from 99m**
    - **20.5m @ 0.86g/t gold from 141.8m**
    - **24.7m @ 1.19g/t gold from 176.3m**
  - **<u>72.21m @ 2.11g/t gold from 233.85m -</u> FNDC030, extends the down-plunge shoot at Ouarigue South with increasing gold grades and volume, including:**
    - **30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold from 233.85m, including 4m @ 20.54g/t gold**
    - **13.35m @ 1.91g/t gold from 278.65m, including 4.55m @ 5.05g/t gold**
  - **78.75m @ 1.33g/t gold from 29m, including 4m @ 7.17g/t gold - FNDC031**
    - **results start and end in mineralisation, only partial assays received to date**
- **FNDC032, intersects a 217m interval (assays pending) of felsic intrusion, which potentially extends mineralisation a further 188m down-dip of FNDC031**
- **2nd diamond rig commenced this week supporting an additional 4,000m campaign to accelerate exploration on both extensional and infill targets at Ouarigue South**
- **The air core drilling campaign is complete with assays expected this month for 172 drillholes totalling 5,477m of regional reconnaissance**
- **6,000m RC drill campaign at Ferké is now anticipated to commence within the next 10 days, following a short delay due to rig availability**

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce partial assay results for the Company's second campaign of diamond core drilling at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. The program comprised 2,306m of drilling at Ferké targeting extensions to gold mineralisation at the Project's Ouarigue South Prospect (**Ouarigue**), host to high-grade gold mineralisation from surface (Figure 1).

Gold mineralisation at Ferké continues to expand with recent results highlighting an increasing volume of the mineralised felsic intrusion down-plunge, accompanied by increasing gold grades at Ouarigue.

Exploration success in this 2nd phase of diamond core drilling has prompted Many Peaks to continue directly into an additional 4,000m of diamond drilling and mobilise a second diamond drill rig to site to further accelerate drilling.

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Many Peaks' Managing Director, Travis Schwertfeger commented:

"The Ferké project continues to deliver increasing volume potential at the Ouarigue South prospect, where down-plunge extensions of the mineralised felsic intrusion return increasing widths and gold grades with depth. Our 8-hole diamond core program just completed includes several 'scissor' holes drilling down the mineralised lithology at Ouarigue with the intention to define fault and vein orientations within the mineralised intrusion to underpin increasing confidence in mineral resource estimation work.

This drilling has also delivered substantial extensions to gold mineralisation from drilling in multiple orientations, with drill hole FNDC032 visually extending the favourable Felsic intrusion body an additional 188m down-dip of the deepest hole drilled to date. That deepest hole, also drilled in this program has demonstrated increasing width and high gold grades. The increasing gold grades and volume with depth continues to expand the scope of work at Ouarigue, with conceptual pit depths and bulk tonnage potential increasing as exploration progresses."

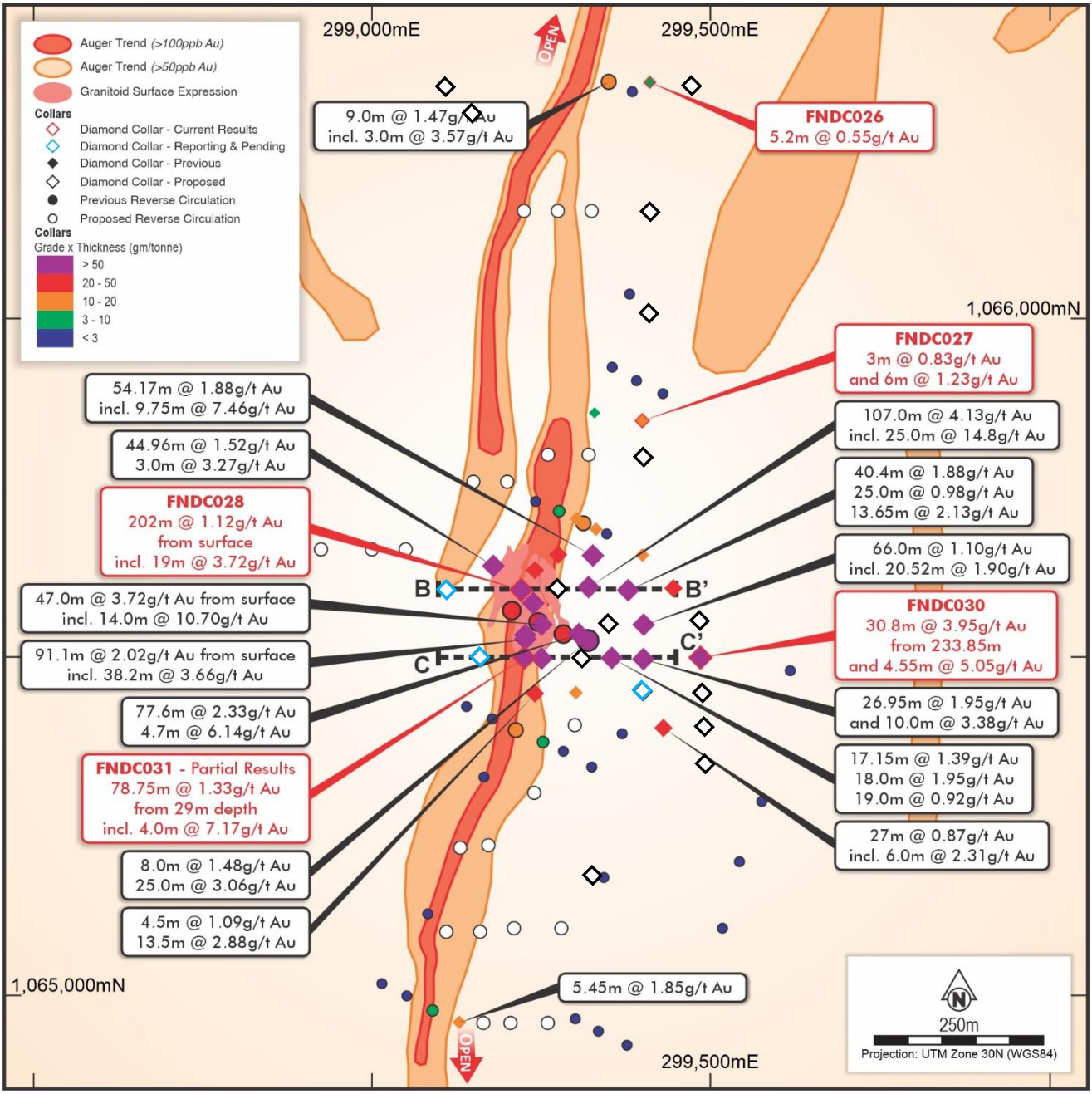

Figure 1 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Diamond Drill Results – Ouarigue South

The 8-hole program totalling 2,306m targets three aspects of mineralisation at Ouarigue to increasing resource potential and the results to date are successful tests of each mineralisation style targeted.

1) Extending the bulk tonnage, felsic intrusion hosted gold mineralisation along the south plunging shoot identified
2) Defining continuity of high-grade structures trending within the mineralised felsic intrusion body
3) Extensions along strike of the mineralised shear zones north and south of Ouarigue outside the felsic intrusion

Figure 2 | Falcon Drilling Team at Ferké Gold Project

The east-west line of drilling at 1,065,500 northing (Figure 4 / Section C-C') includes 3 of 8 diamond core holes completed and delivers significant extensions to mineralisation at Ouarigue.

FNDC030 is a down-dip extension of gold mineralisation to the Phase 1 drill hole FNDC023, which intersected **26.95m @ 1.95g/t gold** from 181.5m, including **10m @ 3.38g/t gold** and established proof of concept for a southerly plunge to the felsic intrusion. FNDC030 continues the trend of increasing width and grade down plunge returning **72.21m @ 2.11g/t gold** from 233.85m including **30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold** at the upper extent of the significant intercept (Figure 3) near 200m vertical depth.

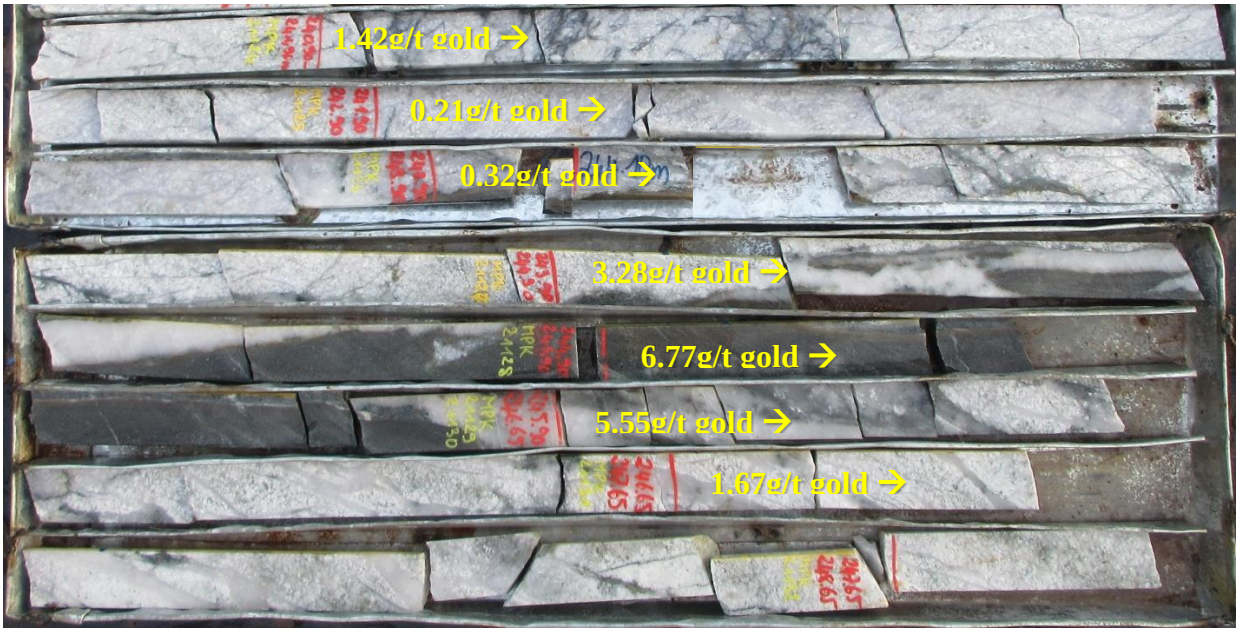

Figure 3| FNDC030, 241.71m to 248.84m photo Interval – Assay Interval 241.9m to 248.65m averages 6.75m @ 2.59g/t gold within the 30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold reported significant intercept hosted in felsic intrusion

FNDC031 assays (partial results) have returned **78.75m @ 1.33g/t gold** from 29m depth, with result pending for samples above and below the mineralised interval. The assayed interval includes **4m @ 7.17g/t gold** which aligns with the projection of the 'high-grade feeder zone target' located 100m north in hole FNDC021 that returned **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 17 March 2025), hosted within a broader interval of **107m @ 4.13g/t gold** (Figure 1). Further in-fill drilling is required to establish continuity of the high-grade feeder zone within the felsic intrusion body.

Diamond core hole FNDC032 also targets the projection of the 'feeder zone target' outside the felsic intrusion (*assays pending*) and the drill hole has been extended into the felsic intrusion to assess the extent of the favourable lithology down-dip and better define the orientation and distribution of mineralisation within it.

FNDC032 intersects a zone of higher quartz content at the projection of the feeder zone target, however with minor structural fabric and very minor sulphide content associated with the zone outside the intrusion. The hole is extended at depth into the favourable lithology, where a 218m interval of predominantly felsic intrusion is intersected from 230m to 448m drill depth hosting a variable density of narrow quartz veins (up to 10% veining) associated with variable sulphide mineralisation ranging up to 3% sulphide content (Refer to Appendix B). The intercept highlights gold mineralisation potentially extends up to 188m below the FNDC030 intercept. The interval is currently being cut for sampling with assay results anticipate in the next 4 to 5 weeks. Follow-up drilling on an alternate drill orientation is required to refine geometry and define true widths of mineralisation with depth.

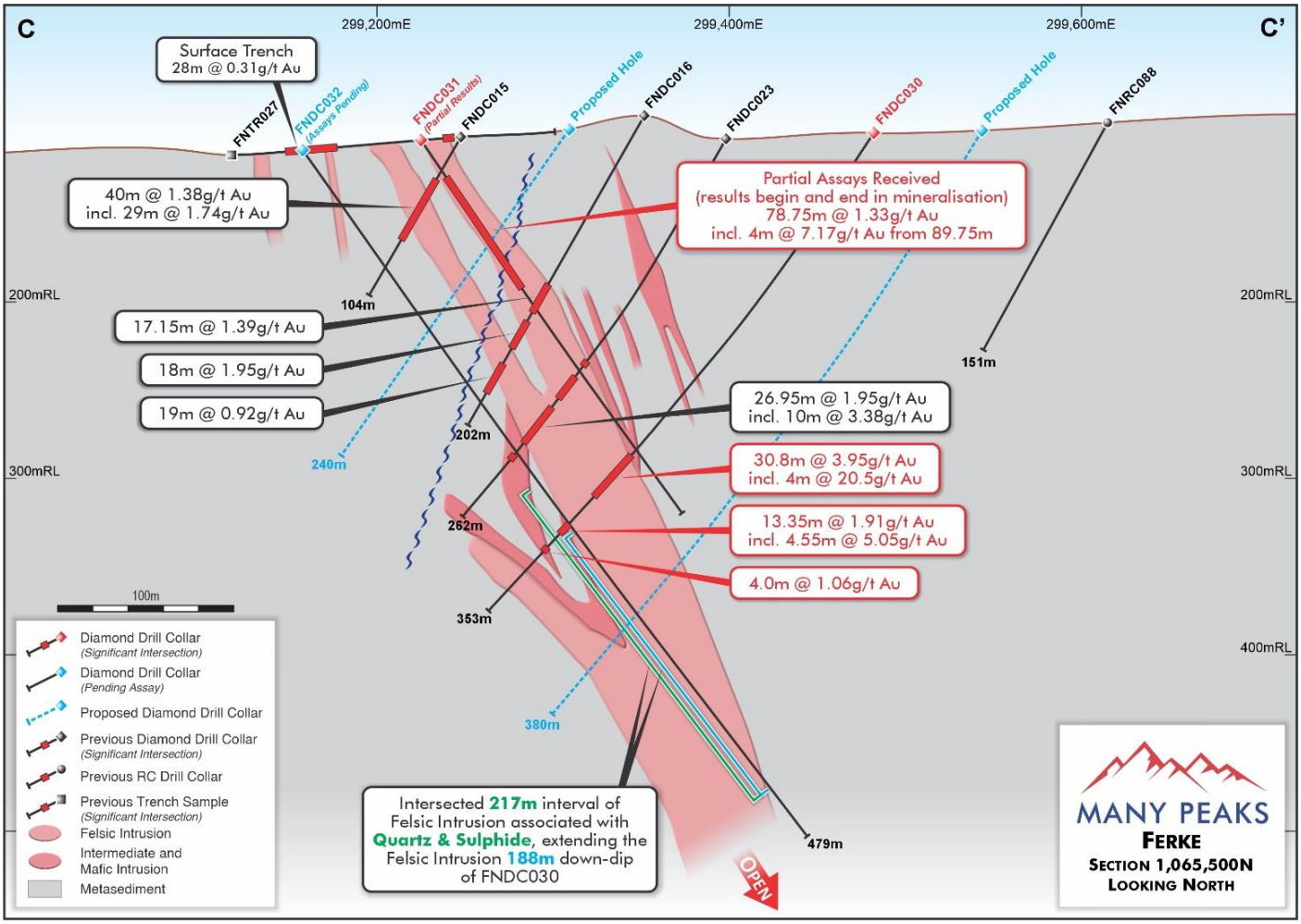

Figure 4 | Cross Section 1,065,500N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Ouarigue South High-Grade Shoot

Diamond core holes FNDC028 and FNDC0029 were drilled with a focus on determining if there is continuity to the high-grade structural zone intersected in FNDC021 (Figure 6). FNDC028 returns **201m @ 1.12g/t gold from surface** in assay results and intersects **6m @ 10.9g/t gold** from 73m depth (Figure 5) situated along the projection of measured vein orientations in hole FNDC021 that returned **25m @ 14.8g/t gold**, indicating potential for a higher-grade feature within the mineralised felsic intrusion body.

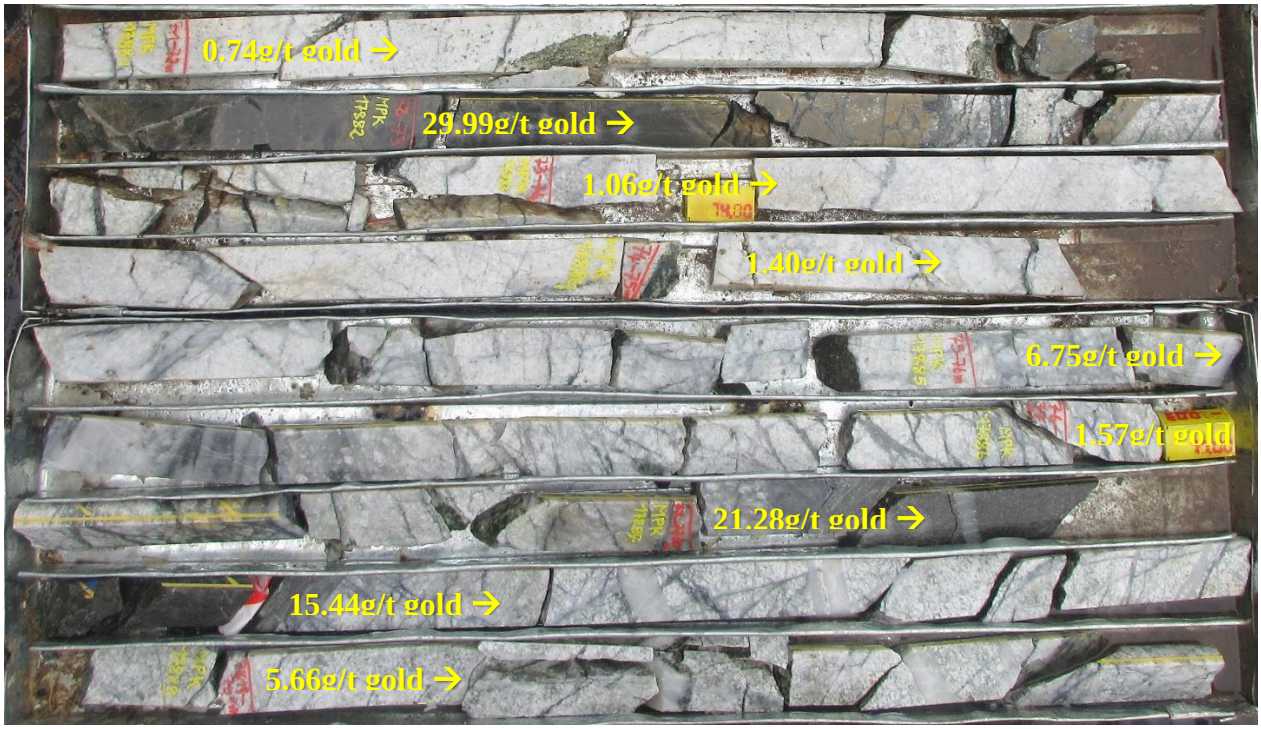

Figure 5 | FNDC028, 71.06m to 79.8m photo Interval – Assay Interval 71m to 80m averages 9m @ 7.39g/t gold within the 19m @ 3.72g/t gold reported significant intercept hosted in felsic intrusion

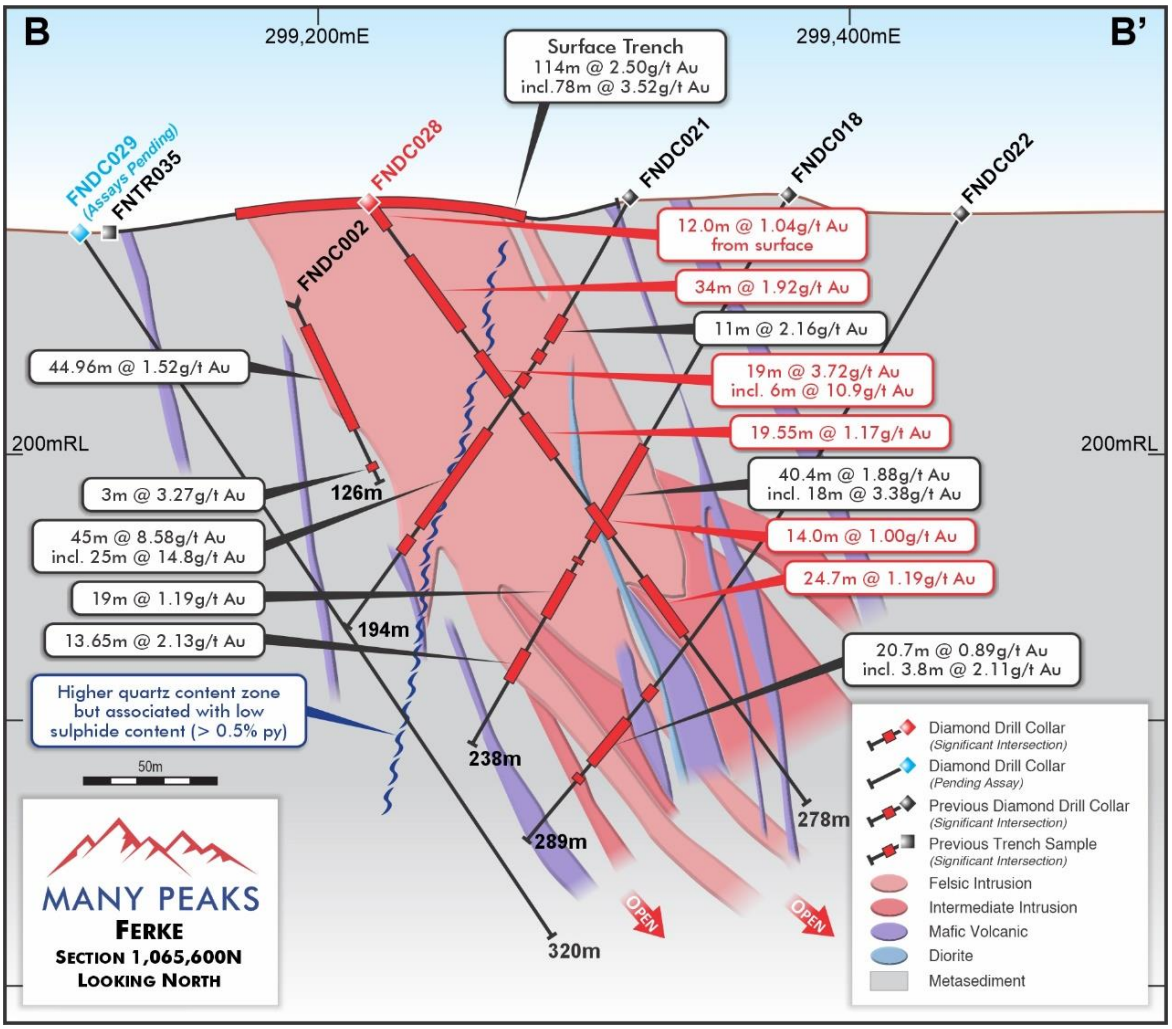

Figure 6 | Cross Section 1,065,600N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised intrusion phase, and potential feeder structure target for follow-up drilling

Ouarigue Extension Targets

Many Peaks' initial diamond drill results confirmed a mineralised shear zone with limited drilling extends >1.4km along the Ouarigue mineralised trend with a 440m step-out in drilling (FNDC024) drilled to the south of the outcropping mineralised intrusion at Ouarigue earlier this year (refer to ASX announcement dated 17 March 2025).

In this 2nd phase of diamond drilling, 2 of 8 holes are drilled 500m apart along the mineralised shear to the north and successfully highlight continuity of a steeply east dipping mineralised shear associated with an intermediate composition intrusion that extends for more than 650m north of the outcropping felsic intrusion host at Ouarigue.

Previous diamond hole FNDC009 is located approximately 150m north of the northern-most extent of outcropping mineralised felsic intrusion and intersected **15.5m @ 0.47g/t gold from 58m** drill depth (refer to ASX release dated 26 March 2024). The current program drilled FNDC027 on a 50m down-dip offset, and intersected **6m @ 1.23g/t gold** confirming continuity of a steeply east dipping mineralised shear zone associated with the margin of an intermediate composition intrusion (Figure 1).

The same mineralised intrusion contact is also intersected 500m north in FNDC026, with no effective drill tests of the structural contact completed between. The northernmost diamond hole FNDC026 targets the down-dip extension of **9m @ 1.47g/t gold**, including **3m @ 3.57g/t gold** drilled in previous RC hole FNRC068. The down-dip offset returns a lower tenor of mineralisation, with a best intercept of **5.2m @ 0.62g/t gold**, but highlights vertical continuity of the mineralised shear zone associated with increasing widths of both mineralisation and intermediate intrusion down-dip on the mineralised structure that remains open in all directions.

Next steps

Core cutting and sampling is in progress for the remaining 1,436m of the 2,306m of drilling completed, with assay results expected in 4 to 5 weeks, subject to laboratory turnaround times.

The highly successful diamond core campaigns over the past 4 months have provided a significant increase in scale of the project accompanied by an increasing scope of work required for definition drilling at the Ouarigue South Prospect.

Based on current results the Company has planned an additional 4,000m of diamond drilling, and a 2nd diamond drill rig has now commenced work to accelerate drill plans, which the company will review and revise on an ongoing basis.

Concurrent with the diamond drilling, Many Peaks expects to commence a planned 6,000m RC campaign in coming weeks.

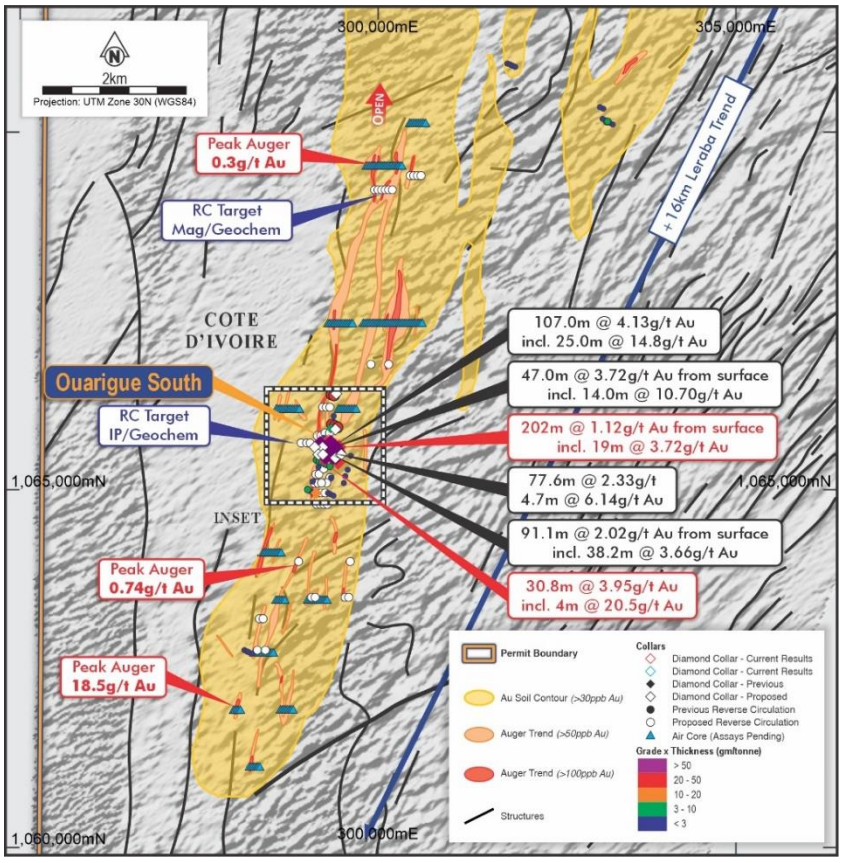

Figure 7 | Ferké Gold Project, Reported work in context of previously reported soil and auger geochemistry results, and air core drilling collar locations (pending assay) with proposed RC drill collar locations

Air core drilling samples are with the laboratory for the 5,477m of drilling completed in 172 drill holes covering over 9km of strike extent at the Ferké project. Results are anticipated within the next 2 to 3 weeks, and assays will be integrated into the Company's ongoing review process with scope to modify both RC and diamond proposals based on success in the air core drill results.

About Ferké

Located in northern Cote d'Ivoire, Ferké is a 300km^2 exploration permit located approximately 40km east of the city of Ferkessédougou, and 90km east of Korhogo (Figure 8), which is serviced by daily flights from Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire's largest city.

Ferké is situated on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones and is host to the >16km Leraba gold trend (Figure 7) identified in previous systematic geochemistry and high-resolution geophysical work completed on the project by previous operators (Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024). Many Peaks is leveraging data gained from more than US$4 million of previous successful exploration expenditure, with follow-up activity focused on extending confirmed gold mineralisation at Ferké.

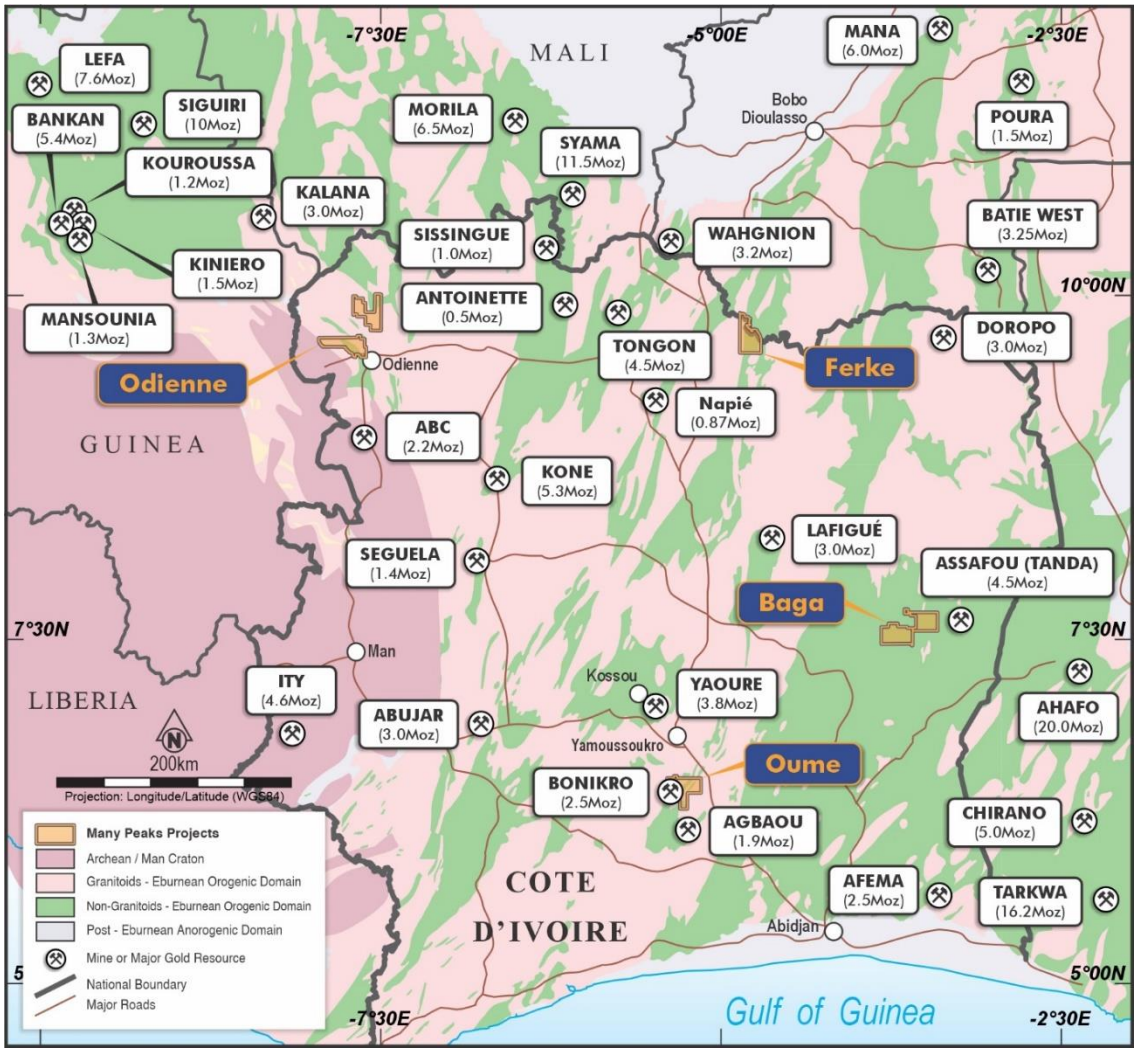

Figure 8 | Many Peaks Project Locations - Côte d'Ivoire

- Ends -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Many Peaks Minerals 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 - Significant Drill Intercepts

Significant Intercepts calculated on a weight average basis for sample length, at a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off, with no upper cut-off applied. Reported intervals include up to 4m of internal dilution (< 0.3g/t Au results) unless otherwise indicated.

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNDC026	270	-55	180	299416	1066361	292		116	118.87	2.87	0.26
								126.56	131.76	5.2	0.62
								152.3	153.3	1	0.67
FNDC027	270	-55	200.5	299402	1065852	302		150	153	3	0.83
								159.6	165.6	6	1.23
								180.6	186.6	6	0.32
FNDC028	90	-55	278	299222	1065601	293		0	201	*201	1.12
								0	12	12	1.04
								26	60	34	1.92
							including	34	37	3	9.05
							and including	52	55.12	3.12	5.73
								72	91	19	3.72
							including	73	79	6	10.9
								99	118.55	19.55	1.17
								127.05	130.1	3.05	0.40
								141.8	162.3	20.5	0.86
							including	149.8	155.8	6	1.93
								176.3	201	24.7	1.19
							including	188.5	198.5	10	1.84

‘* FNDC028 aggregate intercept includes up to 12m intervals of internal dilution (<0.3g/t gold results)

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNDC029	90	-55	320	299108	1065600	290					Assays Pending
FNDC030	270	-55	353	299486	1065493	299		0	226.25	226.25	Assays Pending
								233.85	306.06	**72.21	2.11
								233.85	264.65	30.8	3.95
							including	260.65	264.65	4	20.54
								278.65	292	13.35	1.91
							including	286.65	291.2	4.55	5.05
								303	306.06	3.06	1.12
								317.45	318.45	1	0.74
								336.7	337.4	0.7	0.78
FNDC031	90	-55	260	299224	1065497	297		0	29	29	Assays Pending
								29	107.75	78.75	1.33
							including	89.75	93.75	4	7.17
								107.75	260	152.25	Assays Pending
FNDC032	90	-55	479	299163	1065499	299					Assays Pending
FNDC033	270	-60	236	299410	1065451	297					Assays Pending

‘** FNDC030 aggregate intercept includes up to 13m intervals of internal dilution (<0.3g/t gold results).

APPENDIX B – Sulphide Summary Table

Summary of sulphide content for visual results reported for 230.2 to 447.85m interval in Diamond core drill hole FNDC032

Hole_ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide (%)	Mineral
FNDC032	222	230.2	8.2	Metasediments	0.1	Pyrite
FNDC032	230.2	254.90	24.7	Felsic Granite	3	Pyrite
FNDC032	254.90	256.5	1.6	Granodiorite	1	Pyrite
FNDC032	256.5	272.67	16.17	Felsic Granite	3	Pyrite
FNDC032	272.67	273.43	0.76	Granodiorite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	273.43	326	52.57	Felsic Granite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	326	371.42	45.42	Felsic Granite	1	Pyrite
FNDC032	371.42	372.23	0.81	Granodiorite	0.5	Pyrite
FNDC032	372.23	402	29.77	Felsic Granite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	402	403.35	1.35	Granodiorite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	403.35	422.13	18.78	Felsic Granite	1	Pyrite
FNDC032	422.13	424.11	1.98	Granodiorite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	424.11	444.2	20.09	Felsic Granite	2	Pyrite
FNDC032	444.2	445.6	1.4	Granodiorite	0.5	Pyrite
FNDC032	445.6	447.85	2.25	Felsic Granite	3	Pyrite
FNDC032	447.85	479	31.15	Metasediments	0.5	Pyrite

APPENDIX C - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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.*	○ Diamond drill core samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ Samples were consistently cut on a nominal 10 to 15 degree rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a consistent cut-line is established) and the non-orientation marked side of the core submitted for assay. ○ Samples were submitted to MSA labs in Yamousoukro for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 500g split assayed by gamma ray analysis for gold by photon assay instrument to a 15ppb Au detection limit.
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).*	○ Diamond drill core material is collected from a combination of HQ and NQ diameter diamond drilling (collaring in HQ and change over to NQ diameter in fresh rock) obtained by wireline drilling with standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *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.*	○ Recovery estimated by measurement of recovered core lengths in diamond drilling, ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ There is minor core loss occurring in the weathered/oxidised profile however reported significant intercepts predominantly occur in zones of good recovery and no material bias is anticipated in diamond core sample medium in the fresh rock horizon
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	○ Diamond samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. However, at the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken. ○ Diamond core material is photographed in its entirety as both whole core (For archive of geotechnical use) and re-photographed as ½ core for lithology and alteration review. ○ Diamond drilling is logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. ○ All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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 dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	○ Diamond drill core assayed is split core in clay weathered material and sawn core in more competent oxide, transition and fresh rock material with one half submitted for laboratory analyses and the second half held for reference and audit purposes. ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	technique. *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of exploration activity, however sample size is typical for similar mineralisation styles and considered to be in accordance with best practices.
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.* *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.* *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.*	○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamousoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 500g Photon assay for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The Photon assay technique is considered a near total recovery technique and the utilisation of a large (approximately 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by Photon Analysis technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. ○ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. ○ Field quality control procedures included the insertion of duplicates (lab prepped), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards. The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	○ For the reconnaissance stage exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned ○ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating Microsoft Excel file. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's cloud based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
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.*	○ Drill results are reported using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 3m in the horizontal plane. Reported data does not have adequate vertical or horizontal control for mineral resource estimation, however data will be up-cycled with planned Differential GPS survey work planned for later in the season. ○ All diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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*	○ Data spacing, in context of previous work provides anticipated data density for Inferred category mineral resource estimation for a portion of the reported results, with localise zones of measured and indicated category remains subject to planned variography work assessed in context of geological modelling and the assessment by a competent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	person (in regard to mineral resource estimation work) to assess geological continuity and variography in a drill hole spacing study. ○ No mineral resource estimation is completed and hence no classification applied to reported drilling ○ No sample compositing has been applied
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.*	○ Drill Orientations for reported diamond drilling programme are oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation at the time. Optimal drill orientation(s) of sampling and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project, with indications in reported drilling that an additional drill orientation will likely be required to resolve geometry and orientation of gold mineralisation. ○ No assumption of true widths of mineralised zones made in reported results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	○ Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area by Many Peaks staff, and under supervision of Many Peaks geologist during the logging, cutting, and sampling process. Chain of custody is passed directly to lab at time of shipment, with laboratory facilitating sample pick-up and transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *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.*	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding projects to a definitive feasibility study ("DFS"). ○ Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG") for an additional three-year term, remaining subject to DGMG review and ministerial approval. ○ At completion of a bankable feasibility study and completing an earn-in to an 85% interest in any one Permit, GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership in GIV Joint Venture, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity. ○ Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture. ○ The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		working in the Permits. ○ Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas. ○ In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10%, of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in the GIV Joint Venture.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ferké Project ○ Previously referred to as Ferkessédougou North project, in the 2016 to 2019 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) and Toro Gold Limited initially completed several phases of surface geochemistry comprised of soils, rock chips, termite sampling and auger drilling, and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. Early geochem and geophysical surveys were followed by channel sampling, RC, and Diamond core drill tests. ○ 2017 to 2019 exploration activity included trench and reconnaissance RC drilling completed and reported to a JORC compliant standard ○ 2019 to 2020 two campaigns of diamond drilling were completed by listed company ASX:PDI totalling 2,718m of drilling in 18 holes acquired and analysed in accordance with best practices reported to a JORC compliant standard, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024.
Geology	○ Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	○ The Ferke Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones. Geology within the permit consist of granitoid intrusions, metasediments typical of granite -greenstone belt Birimian Terrane in West Africa hostin orogenic lode gold style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *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*	○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	why this is the case.	
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* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	○ Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 2m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported. ○ No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. ○ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A ○ No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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').*	○ Downhole lengths for the drilling are reported. Style of mineralisation is associated with both shear zones and contiguous mineralised envelopes formed by networks of narrow quartz veining associated with brittle deformation of felsic intrusion host rocks hosting mineralised shearing/faulting, for which defining the extent and geometry of is an ongoing process. ○ No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results.
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.*	○ 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.*	○ Diamond results are reported in their entirety and drill locations are presented in diagrams in context of all previous drill collar locations and outlines of previous geochemical activities and/or results.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	○ Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and historical reports include various airborne geophysical results and will be included where deemed pertinent by the competent person. ○ The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any tests completed on areas related to the reported 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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ Proposed work outlined in this report, to be comprised of RC and diamond core drilling. Additionally assay results of reconnaissance air core drilling is pending analysis and integration of additional datasets is anticipated to have an impact on planned work. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Further work plans are subject to revision base on reported results and pending results to be announced as they become available and results are integrated and reviewed in context of existing geophysical, geochemistry, modelling and mapping datasets.