

Initial RC Scout Drilling Returns Gold at Odienné

HIGHLIGHTS

Odienné Gold Project RC Assay results

- Results received for the first RC drill campaign at Odienné, comprising 3,794m drilled on a >18km extent of the mineralised Sassandra shear corridor in the emerging Odienné gold district in northwest Cote d'Ivoire.
- Gold mineralisation confirmed in RC results on priority targets and highlights open-ended gold mineralisation ready for follow-up work from RC drill results, and includes:
 - **21m @ 1.21g/t gold**, including **6m @ 3.17g/t gold** from 14m depth – ODRC004
 - **2m @ 2.78g/t gold** from 90m – ODRC005
 - **9m @ 1.24g/t gold** from 78m – ODRC023
 - **10m @ 0.88g/t gold**, including **4m @ 1.43g/t gold** from 79m – ODRC025
 - **12m @ 0.75g/t gold**, including **3m @ 1.45g/t gold** from 74m – ODRC030
- These results support the presence of further gold potential in the emerging Odienné Gold District, located on trend with major regional deposits such as Robex's 3.7Moz Kiniero Project, Resolute Mining's 2.16Moz ABC Project, and recent success at the neighbouring Awalé-Newmont JV
- Priority Targets defined and ready for follow-up drilling and IP Ground Geophysics

Ferké Gold Project Exploration Updates

- Reconnaissance RC campaign successfully completed with 6,673m drilled in 58 RC holes focused on auger anomalism and air core mineralisation across >9km – Assays Pending
- 2nd Diamond drill rig back on-site to accelerate Ouarigue Prospect delineation drilling
- Further diamond core assay results imminent

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire. Reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling results have been received for the Odienné Gold Project (**Odienné**) in northwest Cote d'Ivoire. Concurrently, the reconnaissance RC drill campaign has been completed at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

RC drill results at Odienné successfully extended gold mineralisation identified in previous air core (**AC**) programs and further defined the structural and lithological controls on gold mineralisation identified from limited wide-spaced reconnaissance drill tests. Odienné assay results include **21m @ 1.21g/t gold** at the Zone C prospect, significantly elevating the target's ranking for follow-up work. The Zone A prospect continues to expand and results from both prospects highlight a significant mineralised structural feature at Odienné that remains open along strike, with ground geophysics currently being planned for the coming field season to further refine drill targeting.

At the Company's flagship Ferké Gold Project, the regional RC drilling campaign is now complete (assays pending) and a 2nd diamond core rig will re-commence drilling this week. The scope of the drill campaign has increased from the previously announced 8,000m to more than 15,000m, as the Company continues to seek the extent of gold mineralisation of the Ouarigue Prospect at Ferké.

Odienné RC Drill Results

The Odienné RC campaign comprised 3,794m of drilling in 32 RC holes covering a >18km extent of the mineralised Sassandra shear corridor in the emerging Odienné gold district (Figure 3). The reconnaissance RC work focused on several mineralised structural corridors highlighted in recent AC results. Previous AC results targeted were drilled on wide spaced reconnaissance lines (400m to 1,300m spaced drill lines) across multiple targets (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 February 2025).

The Zone A and Zone C prospect areas at Odienné each intersected gold mineralisation that demonstrates the presence of open-ended gold mineralisation. These results highlight further gold potential in the emerging Odienné Gold District, which is located on trend with major regional deposits such as Robex's 3.7Moz Kiniero Project (ASX:RXR) and Resolute Mining's 2.2Moz ABC Project (ASX:RSG).

Zone C Target

RC drilling returned significant gold intercepts from 12 holes totalling 1,420m at Zone C, drilled within a 1.4km strike extent of the 3.8km mineralised structural corridor identified in recent AC drilling (Figure 1). RC drilling targeted the northernmost two lines of AC drilled on >1.2km spacing and included **AC holes that ended in 3m @ 3.74g/t gold**. Follow-up RC on the same line as the AC drilling has returned up to **21m @ 1.21g/t gold**, including **6m @ 3.17g/t gold** in RC hole ODCR004 (Appendix A).

Mineralisation intersected at Zone C appears to be associated with a felsic intrusion occurring within the metasedimentary package strongly foliated to sheared along the Sassandra fault corridor. On a 200m step-out to the southeast of ODCR004, no intrusion or significant mineralisation is intersected. However across on a further 1km drill gap to the southeast, the felsic intrusion is associated with a narrow 2m @ 0.95g/t intercept from 11m depth in RC drilling that extended a line of AC drilling which ended in gold anomalism.

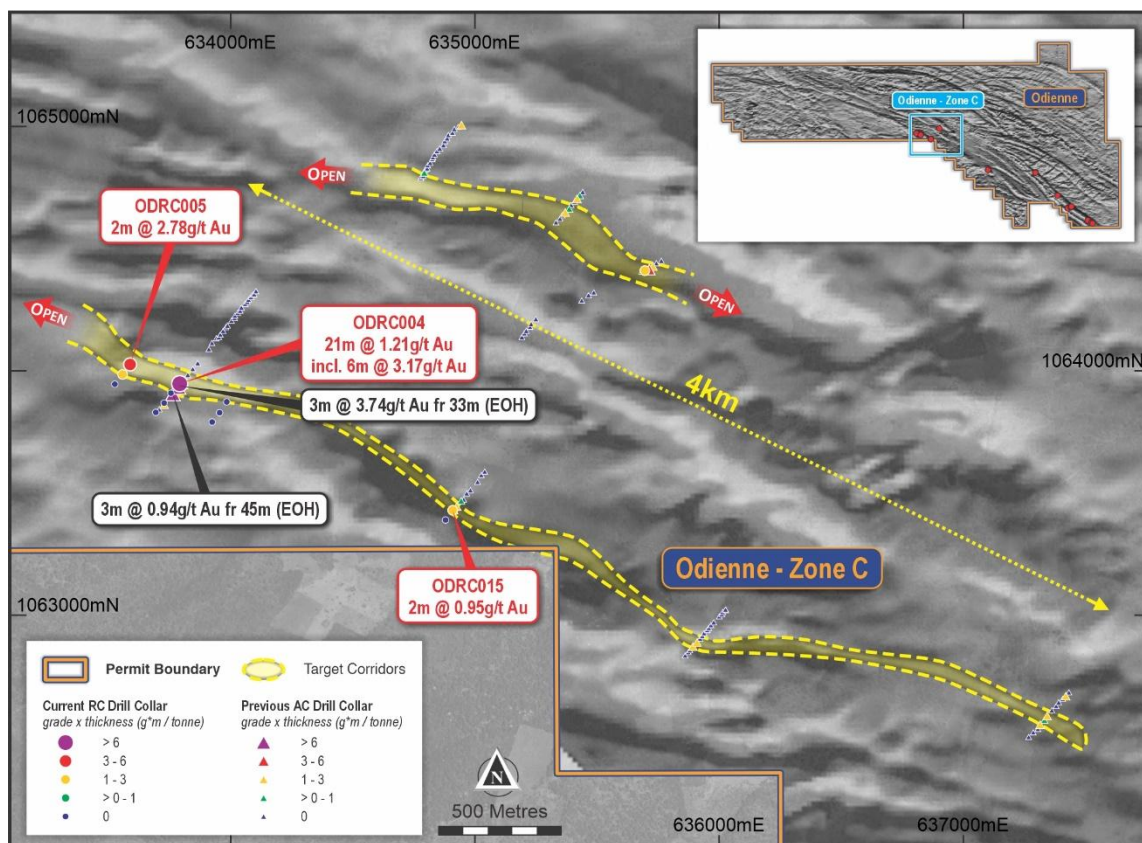


Figure 1 | Odienné Zone C prospect area with RC and AC collar locations project on airborne magnetic imagery

Zone A Target

RC drilling comprised 14 holes totalling 1,675m at the Zone A Prospect area, yielding a more than 100% increase to the mineralised structural corridor, extended from a 2km zone of mineralisation confirmed in previous AC drilling to combined AC and RC results outlining a >4.2km corridor with wide spaced drilling.

To the northwest, significant intercepts were returned from both 200m and 2km step-outs from previous AC drilling, that included **9m @ 0.58g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 February 2025) RC drilling 200m northwest returned **9m @ 1.24g/t gold** in ODR023 and 2km northwest of the better AC results, two line of 1km spaced AC drilling returned only anomalous gold values, but grade increases on a single hole test at the northern extent of the Zone A drilling, returning 12m @ 0.75g/t gold, including 3m @ 1.45g/t gold from 74m drill depth (Figure 2).

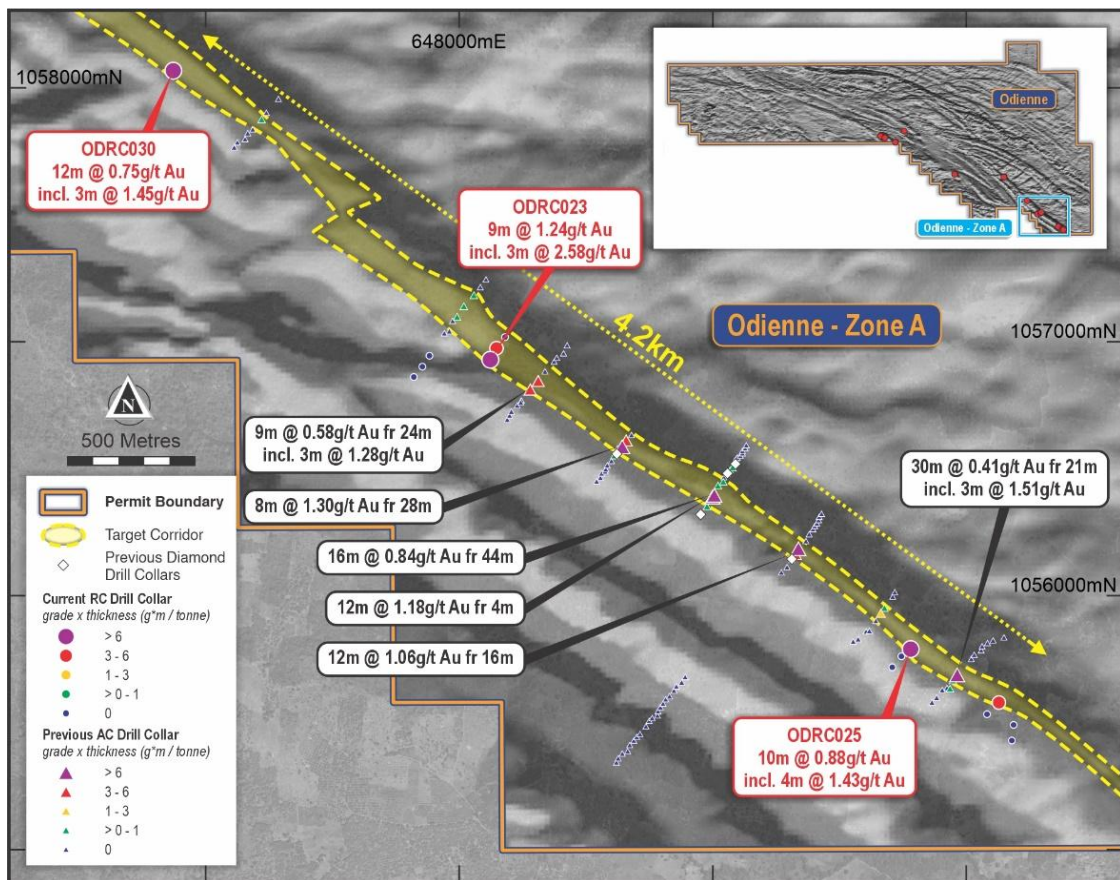


Figure 2 | Odienné Zone C prospect area with RC and AC collar locations project on airborne magnetic imagery

The RC drill results support the presence of further gold potential in the emerging Odienné Gold District. A program of Induced Polarisation (IP) ground geophysics is anticipated to be planned for the December quarter field season to target priority structural and geochemical targets within the extensive gold corridors defined in the reconnaissance drilling. The IP survey will be designed to identify chargeability and resistivity anomalies potentially associated with targeted intrusion lithologies, sulphide-rich mineralisation, or alteration zones. Results will support the delineation of subsurface targets for follow-up exploration drilling. This targeting work aims to refine drill planning across key prospects and enhance the vectoring of high-priority zones within the extensive mineralised system.

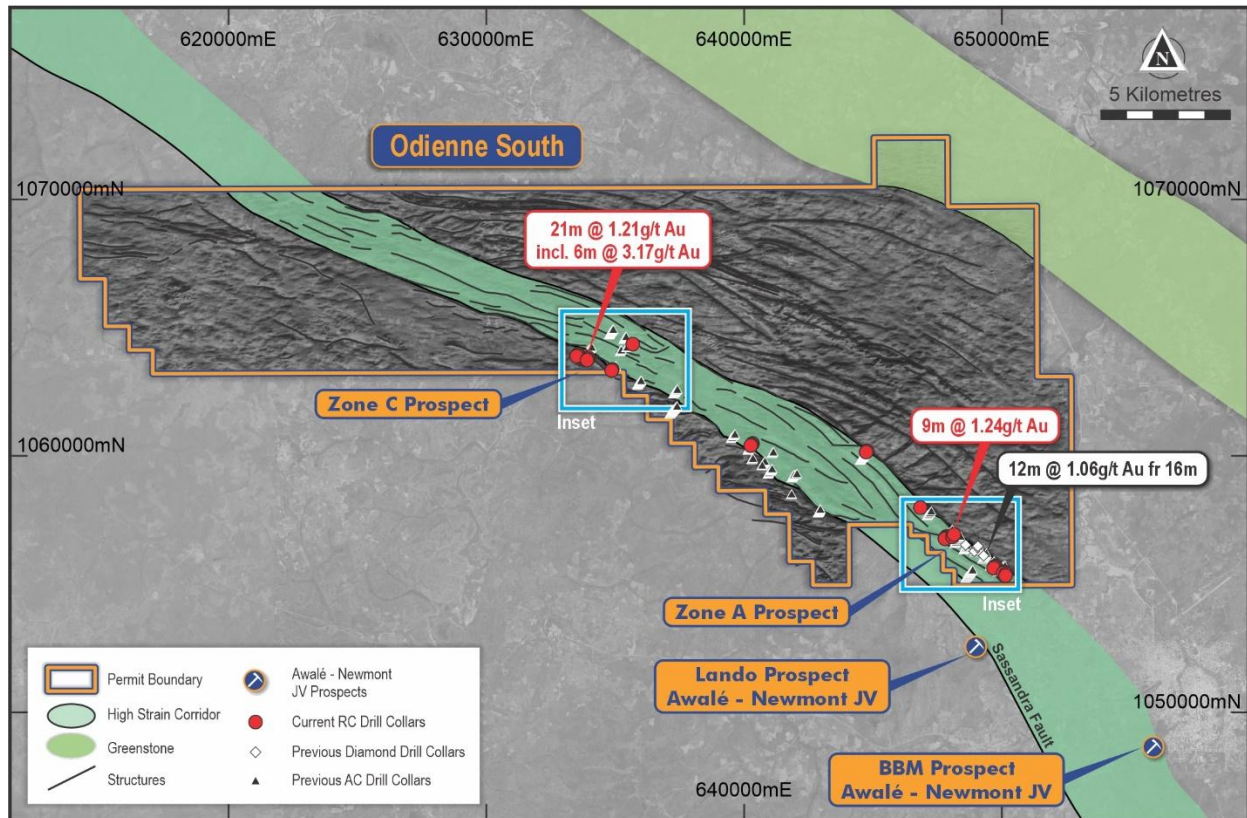


Figure 3 | Odienné Gold Project, Odienné South permit location with all drill collar locations and location of inset maps (Figures 1 & 2) on previously reported airborne magnetic imagery

Ferké Exploration Update

With completion of the regional reconnaissance RC drill campaign in recent days, the Company will now allocate available resources to accelerating the ongoing diamond program at Ferké, where the Phase 3 diamond core drilling campaign continues and is focused on defining the extent of gold mineralisation at the Ouarigue Prospect.

Early success at Ferké, including diamond core assay results announced in in March and May, prompted the Company to accelerate diamond core drilling at Ferké, adding a 2nd diamond core drill to the programme during May and June in addition to the regional RC reconnaissance drilling. The Company stood down one diamond core rig for the month of July to focus on completing the RC campaign, and the drill rig remains available on-site and drilling will recommence later this week. The previously announced 8,000m planned programme has incrementally been increased to more than 15,000m as the exploration team advances the project defining the extent of the gold mineralisation at Ferké.

The drilling campaigns at both the Odienné and Ferké Gold Projects form part of Many Peaks' strategy to advance the portfolio of projects acquired in Côte d'Ivoire in May 2024, where the Company can earn up to an 85% interest on both projects by sole funding exploration to feasibility study on either project.

About Many Peaks Minerals Limited

Many Peaks Minerals is an Australian listed exploration company focused on gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. The company is advancing exploration with an experienced team dedicated to cost-effective exploration, discovery and development in the highly prospective Birimian gold terrane in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Company is continually evaluating additional mineral exploration and development projects in both Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere for potential joint venture or acquisition, focused on growth of the Company's project portfolio with the objective of developing a pipeline of projects that can add significant value through cost effective mineral exploration and discovery.

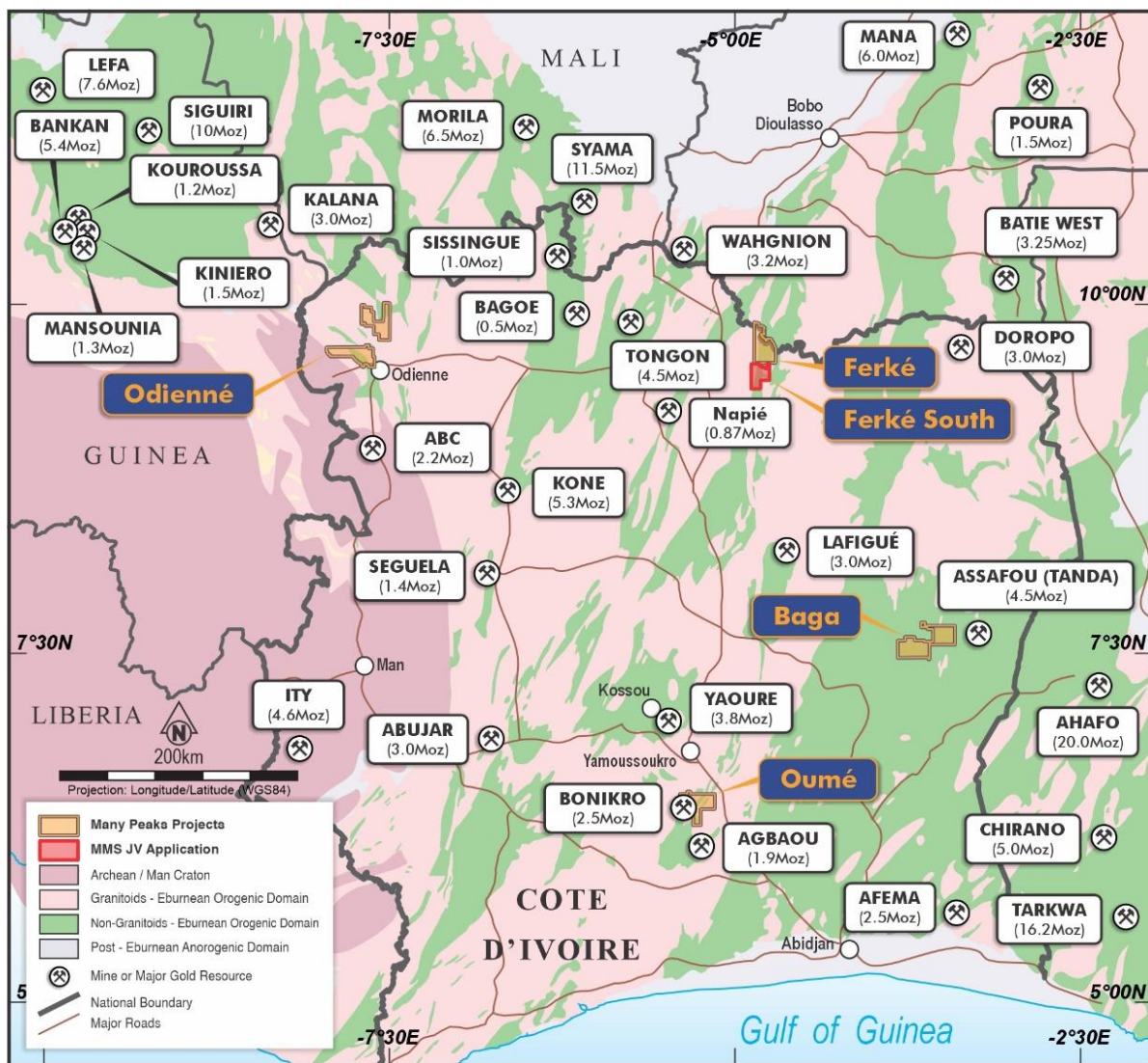


Figure 4 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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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 Managing Director 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.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
ODRC004	35	-50	144	633786	1063955	458		6	27	21	1.21
							including	16	16	6	3.17
ODRC005	35	-50	120	633583	1064033	439		90	92	2	2.78
ODRC006	35	-50	156	633554	1063990	441		128	130	2	0.45
ODRC013	35	-50	168	640285	1060482	468		142	145	3	0.35
ODRC015	35	-50	120	634907	1063435	450		11	13	2	0.95
								47	49	2	0.34
ODRC016	35	-50	120	634877	1063394	451		50	51	1	0.53
								77	79	2	0.37
ODRC022	35	-50	109	648144	1056979	424		27	35	8	0.67
ODRC023	35	-50	150	648118	1056935	409		74	75	1	0.41
								78	87	9	1.24
							including	80	83	3	2.58
ODRC025	35	-50	123	649776	1055795	419		75	85	10	0.88
							including	79	83	4	1.43
ODRC028	35	-50	120	650125	1055583	375		24	26	2	0.36
								31	34	3	0.76
								38	46	8	0.27
ODRC029	35	-50	138	650080	1055536	378		85	89	4	0.35
								94	98	4	0.38
								111	112	1	0.67
ODRC030	35	-50	120	646868	1058073	432		43	45	2	0.49
								52	58	6	0.45
								71	83	12	0.75
							including	74	77	3	1.45

Significant Intercepts calculated on a weight average basis for sample length, for sample intervals returning above a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off, with no upper cut-off applied.

Reported intervals include up to 3m of internal dilution (< 0.3g/t Au results) unless otherwise indicated.

- ODRC004 significant intercept includes a 6m interval averaging 0.07g/t gold, bracketed by >0.3g/t Au intervals

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported drill results are from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit. Samples are collected on 1m intervals in plastic bags and 1.5kg to 2kg samples are riffle split. Samples were submitted to Intertek labs in Tarkwa, Ghana 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 20ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported drill results are from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery estimated by weight of recovered 1m intervals 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 sample loss associated with several wet intervals sampling, representing less than 3% of drilled intervals, however wet sampling determined to more likely be associated with shearing or faulting, which may also be associated with targeted zones. Wet chips and estimated recovery loss are recorded, and samples analysed to identify mineralisation. Only one RC hole (ODRC023) returned a significant gold intercept associated with wet sampling, and is flagged for review in relation to mineral resource estimation work.
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken. Representative RC chips are collected for geology reference material from a coarse fraction of a sieved sample for each 1m interval, and the character reference samples are stored in plastic chip trays in 1m intervals. RC character reference chip trays are photographed for lithology and alteration review. RC chips recovered in drilling are logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. Chips are logged for colour, weathering, lithology and lithologic textures, and mineralisation where possible. All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling is sampled on 1m intervals with an approximately 1.5kg to 2kg size sample riffle split from the original sample from the drill bagged in its entirety, and the 1m split is placed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<p>and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>into a numbered calico bag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help ensure representative nature of core sampling a three-tier sample splitter is utilised for 1m sampling 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	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by Intertek laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana 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 field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. The laboratory inserted commercial standards and also 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. The laboratory inserts 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	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 RC 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	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are completed on 400m to 1,000m spaced lines of reconnaissance drilling on individual prospect areas, with spacing between drill collars varying between 40m and 60m spacing along lines depending on various factors such as depth of holes, physical terrain or access, and resolution

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>of the target being drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are reconnaissance in nature and the stage of exploration based on density of data and quantity of drilling is insufficient to support mineral resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported RC drilling is oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation and regional scale geochemical datasets as at the time of drilling. Optimal drill orientation(s) and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project. No assumption of true widths of mineralised zones made in reported results due to the reconnaissance stage of the reported exploration activity, lack of understanding about the geometry of mineralisation targeted, and the absence of any 3D geological modelling completed at the time of reporting.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Odienné Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In the 2018 to 2020 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) and Toro Gold Limited completed systematic surface geochemistry and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. o 2022-23 Turaco Gold Limited (ASX:TCG) completed high resolution geophysics, follow-up infill soil geochemistry, a 2,137m auger sampling campaign, and a maiden air core drilling programme totalling 5,149 in 160 drill holes. o Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024. o Previous exploration activity by other parties relied on for exploration and targeting purposes was acquired and reported in accordance with the principles of the JORC Code, 2012. No exploration results by other parties is of an exploration stage to be included in mineral resource estimations.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Odienné Project is located in the north-west part of Cote d'Ivoire close to the margin of the Leo-Man Archean craton and Birimian volcanics and sediments belonging to the Siguiri basin. To the south these tectonic units are bounded by the Sassandra shear zone, host to Orogenic style gold and shear related gold mineralisation along the structural corridor to the northeast and southwest, with potential for iron oxide copper gold style mineralisation indicated in adjoining project areas to the southeast of Odienné South permit o 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	<p><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></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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 6m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported. o No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. o Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher grade results, such intervals are included (refer to Appendix A)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes are drilled on a targeted 035 azimuth, with lines of drilling completed on 035 oriented lines. The orientation and geometry of mineralisation is unknown at this reconnaissance stage of work, however drilling is oriented near perpendicular to the regional scale trends of fabric interpreted from airborne geophysics and regional geochemical trends. Downhole lengths for drilling with significant intercepts is reported in Appendix A are reported. Style of mineralisation is associated with veining and or foliation/deformation of host rocks in and proximal to shear zones 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 and all significant intercepts are reported as drilled lengths.
Diagrams	<p><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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC results are reported in their entirety presented in context of all previous AC and Diamond core drill locations presented in diagrams.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous surface geochemistry survey work from Soil, Termite and auger drilling and airborne geophysical results included in previous disclosure by the Company and included in current diagrams 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	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed work outlined in this report. 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.