MANY PEAKS

24 June 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Gold Mineralisation Extends Along Strike and Down Dip at Ferké Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drilling (**DD**) expands volume potential at the Ferké Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire, with all drill holes returning significant intercepts of gold mineralisation
- Assays extend gold mineralisation over 190m down-dip (Figure 2), and 100m south along strike across two, 50m spaced lines of drilling which returned:
  - **230.0m @ 1.2g/t gold** from 225m, incl. **15.0m @ 3.21g/t gold** from 411.0m – FNDC032
  - **169.83m @ 1.25g/t gold** from 29m, incl. **35.1m @ 2.22g/t gold** from 102.8m – FNDC031
  - **79.0m @ 1.46g/t gold** from 238m, incl. **7.0m @ 10.8g/t gold** from 308.0m – FNDC037
  - **27.1m @ 1.73g/t gold** from 372m and **11.8m @ 4.17g/t gold** from 422.3m – FNDC043
  - **32.3m @ 1.73g/t gold** from 180m – FNDC033
  - **28.2m @ 1.32g/t** gold from 280.15m – FNDC036
- DD holes FNDC037, FNDC043 and FNDC033 (Section "D", Figure 3) are the first intersections into the mineralised intrusion at Ferké, which have been drilled 50m south of the recently reported 30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold in hole FNDC030, which confirms and extends Many Peaks' exploration model for a southerly plunging zone of gold mineralisation
- FNDC036, located a further 50 metres south of Section D, has returned **increasing grades 70m down-dip of FNDC025** in shear-hosted style gold mineralisation, which previously reported 27m @ 0.87g/t gold, including **6m @ 2.31g/t gold**, and a section update is anticipated late July with results of FNDC051 drilled 100m down-dip of FNDC036 on the same cross section. Strike successfully extended by 100 metres to ~350 metres with true widths ranging up to 50 to 70m
- **In total, 3 drill rigs are now turning at Ferké**. Phase 3 diamond drilling continues with 2 DD rigs targeting extensions to mineralisation, and in-fill drilling on the high-grade intrusion hosted mineralisation. In addition, RC reconnaissance drilling at Ferké commenced at the end of May, and 2,200m of a planned 6,000m campaign is completed, with all results pending
- Assay results expected soon for the 5,447m of air core (AC) drill holes completed end of April

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further assay results for the Company's Phase 2 and 3 diamond core drilling (**DD**) campaigns at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire,

Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated: *"The tenor and scale of these drilling results confirm the presence of a robust and quickly expanding gold system within the mineralised granodiorite intrusion at Ferké. While we are still in the early stages of exploration, each test of open mineralisation so far has generated additional follow-up targets, justifying an acceleration in exploration. Our team is increasingly excited about the volume potential of our exploration model, and we look forward to updating the market on our progress."*

Diamond Drill Results – Ferké Gold Project

Many Peaks is currently progressing >10,000m of diamond core drilling (concurrent with 6,000m RC regional reconnaissance drilling) at Ferké in two consecutive phases of DD drilling with a focus on extensions to gold mineralisation within a 1.5km extent of the >16km Leraba Gold Trend hosted at Ferké.

The Phase 2 DD program completed in early May comprised 2,306m of drilling with assay results now received for 7 of 8 DD holes. Partial results reported on 20 May 2025, prompted immediate commencement of the Phase 3 diamond drill program and acceleration of exploration with a second diamond drill rig mobilised to site in late May. Assay results for FNDC030 and FNDC031 are amended and restated following additional results and received after initial release.

Phase 3 drilling has incrementally increased as understanding of the gold mineralisation at Ferké advances, and now comprises a further 8,000m of diamond drilling in 30 drill holes. To date, 18 of 30 phase 3 DD holes are completed, with assays now received for the first 3 holes. The current planned DD programme is anticipated to be completed over the next 6 weeks, with additional assay results anticipated each 2 to 3 weeks over the next 2 to 3 months.

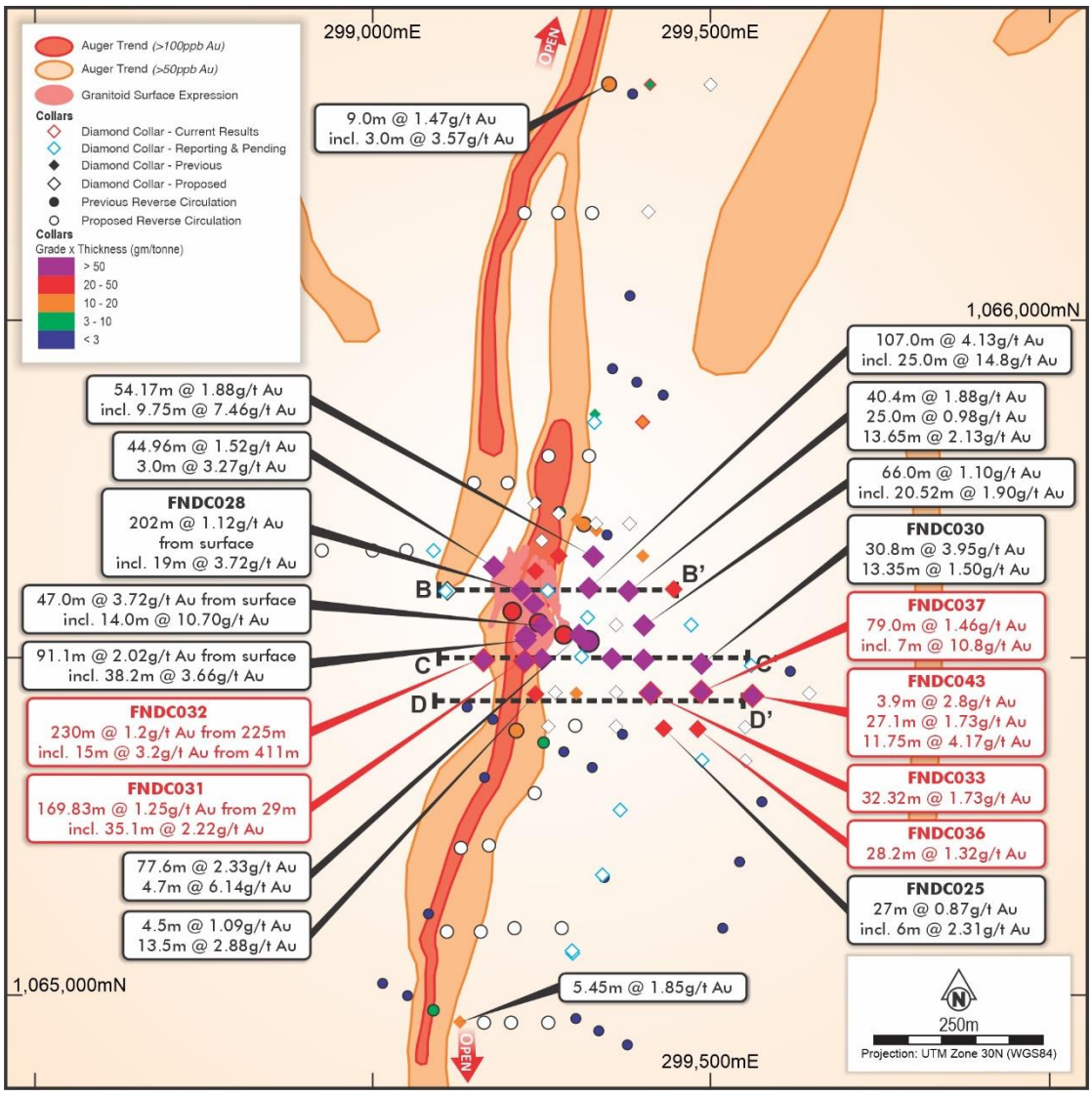

Figure 1 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Down-dip extensions and high-grade shoots within the mineralised zone

The intrusion hosted gold mineralisation at Ferké is associated with multiple orientations of gold bearing veinlets. DD holes FNDC031 and 032 are targeted to provide a representative sample of the auriferous vein sets dipping both east and west within the east-dipping intrusion host rock. FNDC032 intersected **230m @ 1.2g/t gold** from 225m drill depth. The extensive intercepts in each hole correspond to a 55 to 65m true width zone of intrusion hosted mineralisation extending from surface to up to 380m vertical depth, with further drilling required to estimate true widths below 240m vertical depths.

DD hole FNDC031 is located on section line B-B' (Figure 1 & 2) where additional assay results extend the previously reported **78.75m @ 1.33g/t gold** a further 91m down-hole (ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025) for a restated intercept of **169.83m @ 1.25g/t gold.** The assayed interval in FNDC031 also includes **4m @ 7.17g/t gold** which aligns with the projection of the 'high-grade structural 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).

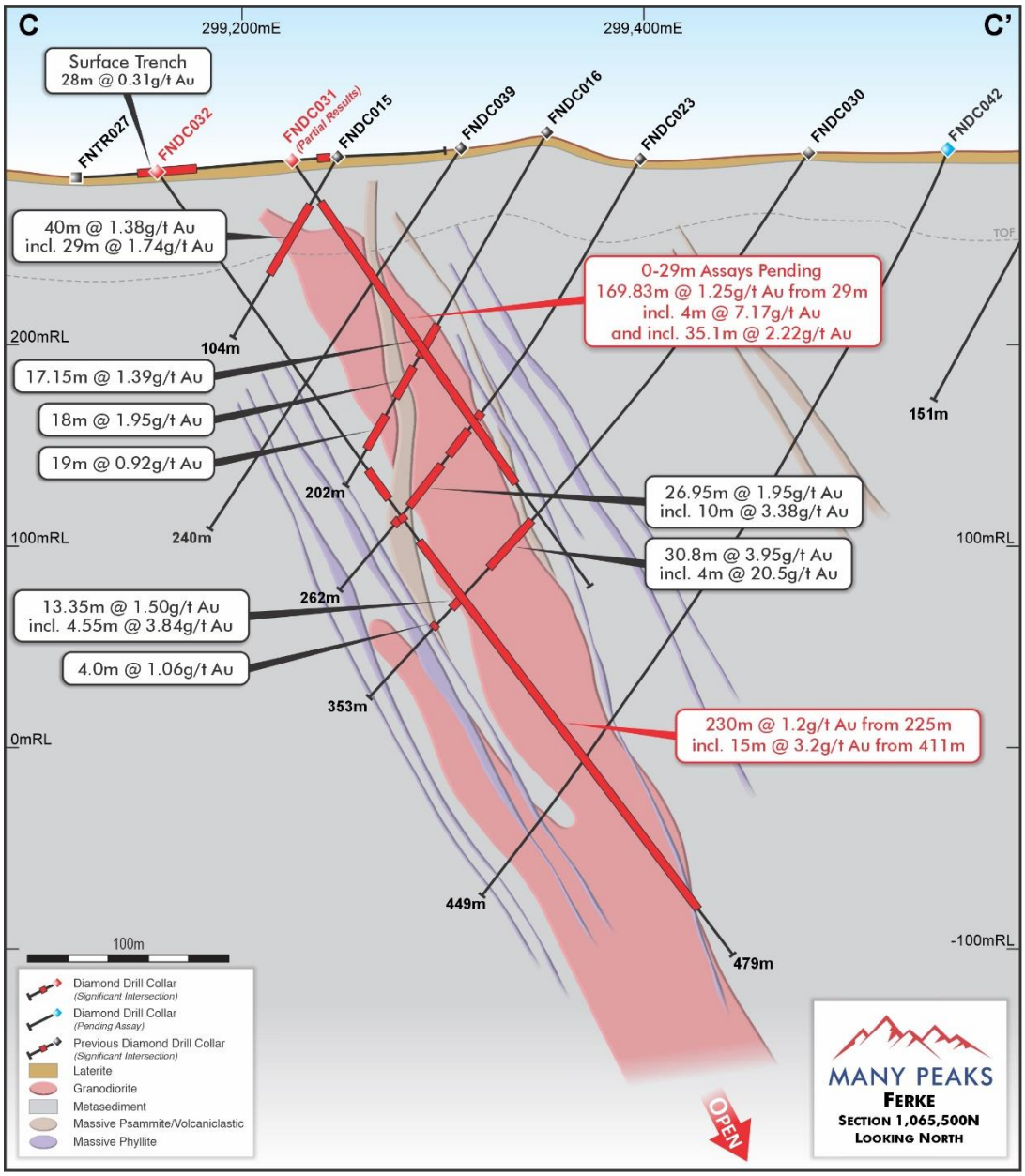

Figure 2 | Cross Section 1,065,500N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Southerly Extensions

The bulk tonnage potential continues to expand with extensional drilling to the south of previously reported results. Strike is successfully extended by 100 metres to ~350 metres extent with true widths ranging up to 50 to 70m in the mineralised intrusion based on assays received from two fences of drilling on 50m spacing to the south of the recently reported **30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold** in FNDC030 (refer to ASX release dated 20 May 2025).

Extensional drilling has returned the first intersections of the mineralised intrusion/granodiorite body 50m south of section C, and appear in new Section "D", (Figure 3). Earlier results FNDC004 and 017 had returned shorter intervals of shear hosted gold mineralisation hosted in Metasediments. Results in holes FNDC033, 037 and 043 confirm Many Peaks' exploration model at Ferke for a southerly plunging deposit with increasing width and grade with depth.

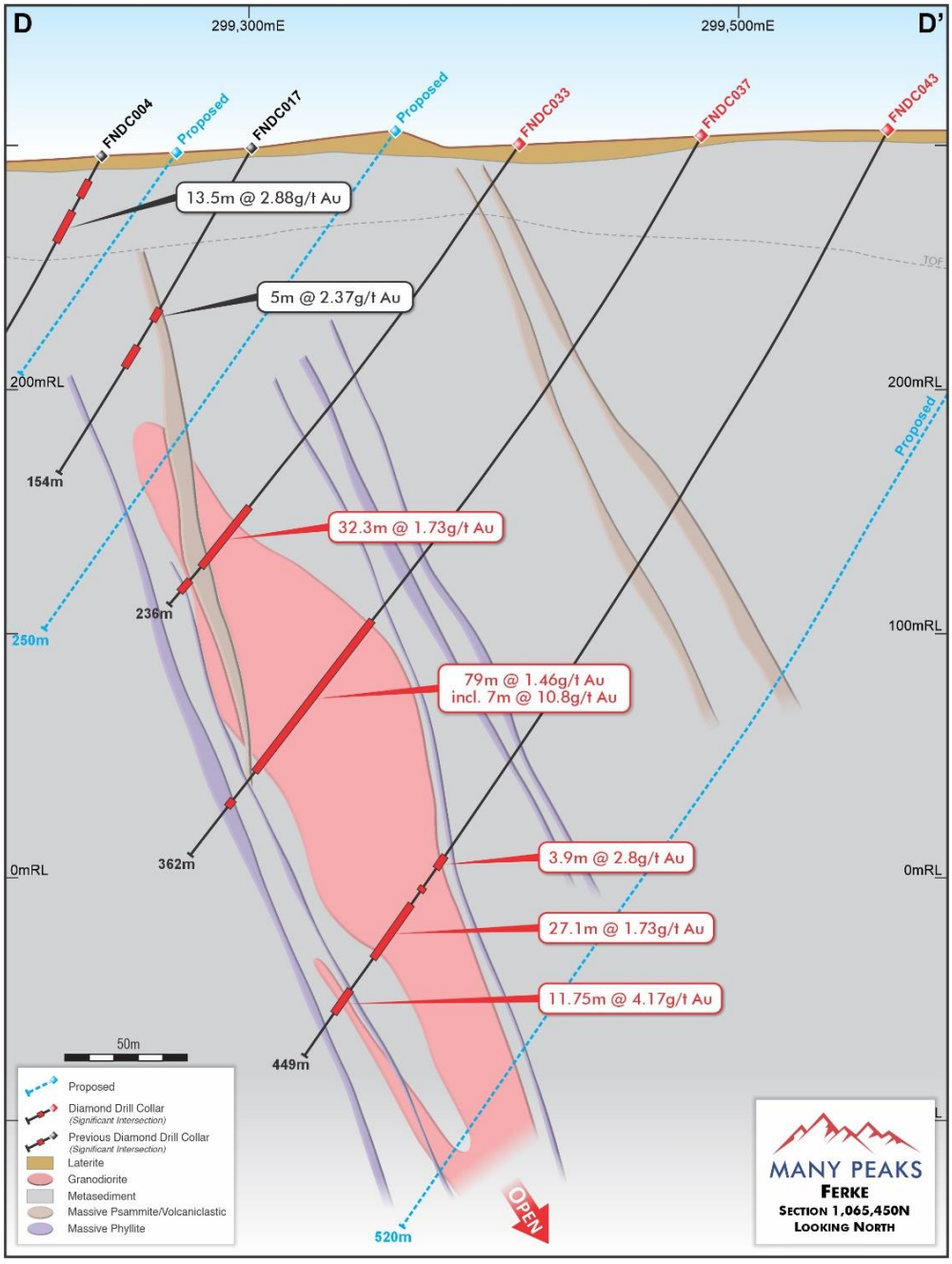

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,450N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

A further 50 metres south of Section D (Figure 3), FNDC036 has returned **28.2m** @ **1.32g/t** gold from 280.15m. The increasing grades 70m down-dip of FNDC025 in shear-hosted style gold mineralisation, which previously reported 27m @ 0.87g/t gold, including **6m** @ **2.31g/t gold** (Figure 1). A section update is anticipated late July as drilling progresses on the section line and results of FNDC051 drilled 100m down-dip of FNDC036 are received for the same cross section.

RC and Air Core Drilling Updates - Ferké

Assay results are expected soon for the 5,447m of drilling from 172 air core (AC) drill holes completed end of April, after encountering minor delays in assay turn-around times where the Company has prioritised diamond drill results from the assay laboratory over the past 2 months.

Reverse Circulation (RC) reconnaissance drilling at Ferké commenced end of May, and approximately 2,200m of a planned 6,000m campaign is completed with all results pending.

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

For further information, please contact:

Travis Schwertfeger
Managing Director
T: +61 (8) 9480 0429
E: info@manypeaks.com.au

Alex Cowie
Investor Relations/Media
NWR Communications
E: alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

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.

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)	*Estimated True Width (m)*	Gold (g/t)
FNDC030	270	-55	353	299486	1065493	299		233.85	264.65	30.8	*28.0*	3.95
							including	260.65	264.65	4		20.54
								278.65	292	13.35	*12.1*	*1.5
							including	286.65	291.2	4.55		3.84
								303	306.06	3.06	*2.8*	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	198.83	**169.83**	***55 to 60***	**1.25**
							including	89.75	93.75	4		7.17
							and	102.75	137.85	35.1		2.22
FNDC032	90	-55	479	299163	1065499	299		182	199	17	*8.0*	0.41
								209	213	4		0.38
								225	455	****230**	***58 to 65***	**1.2**
							including	225	335	110	*31 to 34*	1.39
							and	357.73	426	68.27		1.47
							including	411	426	15		3.21
FNDC033	270	-60	236	299410	1065451	297		180	212.32	**32.32**	***25.5***	**1.73**
								221	228	7	*5.5*	0.91
FNDC036	267	-60	353	299480	1065400	306		280.15	308.35	28.2		1.32
								330.3	337.5	7.2		0.45
FNDC037	267	-55	365	299486	1065450	305		238	317	**79**	***70***	**1.46**
							including	308	315	7	*6.2*	10.8
								331	333	2	*1.8*	0.91
FNDC043	270	-60	449	299566	1065449	306		348.1	352	3.9	*3.12*	2.8
								363	364	1	*0.8*	4.79
								372	399.1	**27.1**	***21.68***	**1.73**
								422.25	434	**11.75**	***9.4***	**4.17**
FNDC051	265	-60	440	299551	1065399	307		Assays Pending				

'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 4m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted

* FNDC030 previously reported 20 May 2025, has a revised intercept at the 278.65 to 295m depth interval

**FNDC032 extended intercept composites several zones of internal dilution at a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off in excess of 3m, including:

- 13m @ 0.08g/t gold from 340m
- 5m @ 0.13g/t gold from 364m
- 5m @ 20g/t gold from 434m

APPENDIX B - 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 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 finalised. ○ 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 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*	○ 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the material being sampled.	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. ○ Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (1/4 core material), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards. Where ½ core samples are split to ¼ core for field duplicate sampling purposes (targeting 2% of sampled material), to support a representative volume of sample material reported the original and duplicate values are reviewed for sample heterogeneity and averaged together for reporting purposes. ○ 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	*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 estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	○ 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 following transport with Many Peaks at time of delivery to the laboratory with Many Peaks contract staff facilitating sample 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-CDI), 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 any one project to a definitive feasibility study. ○ 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 definitive 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 why this is the case.*	○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
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 4m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted with the Appendix A. ○ 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	*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*	○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	which defining the extent and geometry of is an ongoing process. ○ An estimation of true width for the mineralised corridor is provided in the Appendix A based on cross section interpretation of 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.