MANY PEAKS

15 July 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Diamond Drilling Results Add Volume to Mineralised Intrusion at Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from a further 7 diamond drill (**DD**) holes have confirmed extensions to mineralisation along strike and at depth, including additional examples of increasing grades with depth
- Increasing widths of mineralised zones intersected, reinforcing the potential for a bulk tonnage target at the Ferké Gold Project
- Assays received include:
  - **87m @ 1.67g/t gold** from 221m, including **29.0m @ 3.46g/t gold** from 224.0m – FNDC038
  - **84m @ 1.53g/t gold** from 58m, including **2m @ 18.1g/t gold** from 83m and **8m @ 2.11g/t gold** from 158m, including **2m @ 7.43g/t gold** – FNDC040
  - **55.0m @ 1.94g/t gold** from 68m, including **4.0m @ 10.03g/t gold** from 76.0m – FNDC039
  - **89m @ 0.92g/t gold**, including **12.0m @ 1.48g/t gold** from surface – FNDC041
  - **11.0m @ 0.87g/t gold** from 191m and **5m @ 1.27g/t gold** from 217m – FNDC044
- DD drilling is ongoing, with 41 diamond core holes totalling over 11,200m completed since commencement of drilling in April, and includes 23 DD holes totalling over 5,800m of drilling currently pending analysis
- Reconnaissance RC drilling continues at Ferké with over 3,300m of a planned 6,000m campaign is completed - all results pending

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from an ongoing diamond core drilling (**DD**) programme at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. Results for an additional 7 DD holes, totalling 1,845m of drilling from the >13,000 campaign, returned significant intercepts from both extensional and infill drilling of the Ouarigue Prospect, located central to the >16km of gold anomalism outlined at Ferké.

This most recent batch of assays demonstrates the growing scale and continuity of the mineralised system, intersecting broader mineralised widths to extend the mineralisation down-dip and along-strike to previously reported mineralisation.

> ***Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated:*** *"These latest results from Ferké are particularly encouraging, in addition to further examples of gold grades increasing with depth, the results also deliver marked increases in volume in both extension and infill drilling, adding to the viability of a bulk tonnage target evolving at Ferké. Central to the mineralised zone confirmed in previous drilling, drill hole FNDC041 intersected a 95m true width zone of mineralised intrusion, locally a 26% increase over the previously interpreted width, bolstering the model further."*

Increasing Widths and Increasing Grade with Depth

Confidence drilling for continuity of mineralisation between the previously reported B-B' and C-C' sections has returned encouraging results. DD hole FNDC040 intersected a 95m true width zone, yielding a 26% increase in the interpreted true width of the mineralised intrusion body. This was beneath the previously reported **47m @ 3.72g/t gold from surface** intercept in hole FNDC012 (refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024). The projection of the mineralised intrusion from FNDC012 to FNDC011 (Figure 1) had indicated an up to 75m true width zone of mineralised intrusion central to the outcropping zone of gold mineralisation at Ferké.

On the same section, FNDC038 tested the down-dip extension of the mineralised zone and returned **87m @ 1.67g/t gold** from 221m, including **29m @ 3.46g/t gold** from 224m (Figure 2). The increasing gold grades and significant width of mineralisation down to approximately 200m vertical depth on the 550-550' section (Figure 1) prompts additional planned drilling down-dip, expected to be completed over the coming weeks with assay results in the following month.

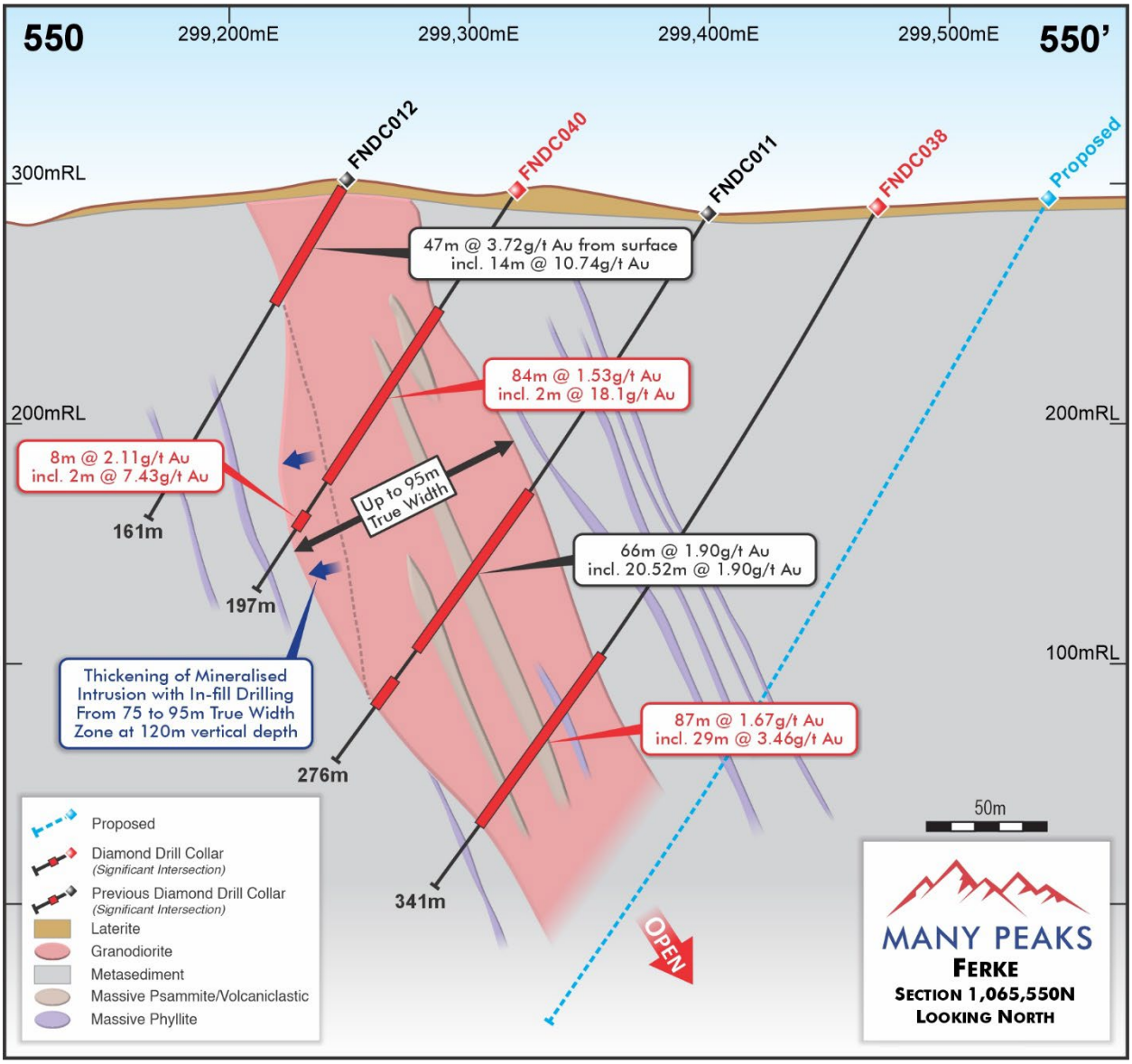

Figure 1 | Cross Section 1,065,550N (refer to Figure 5 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

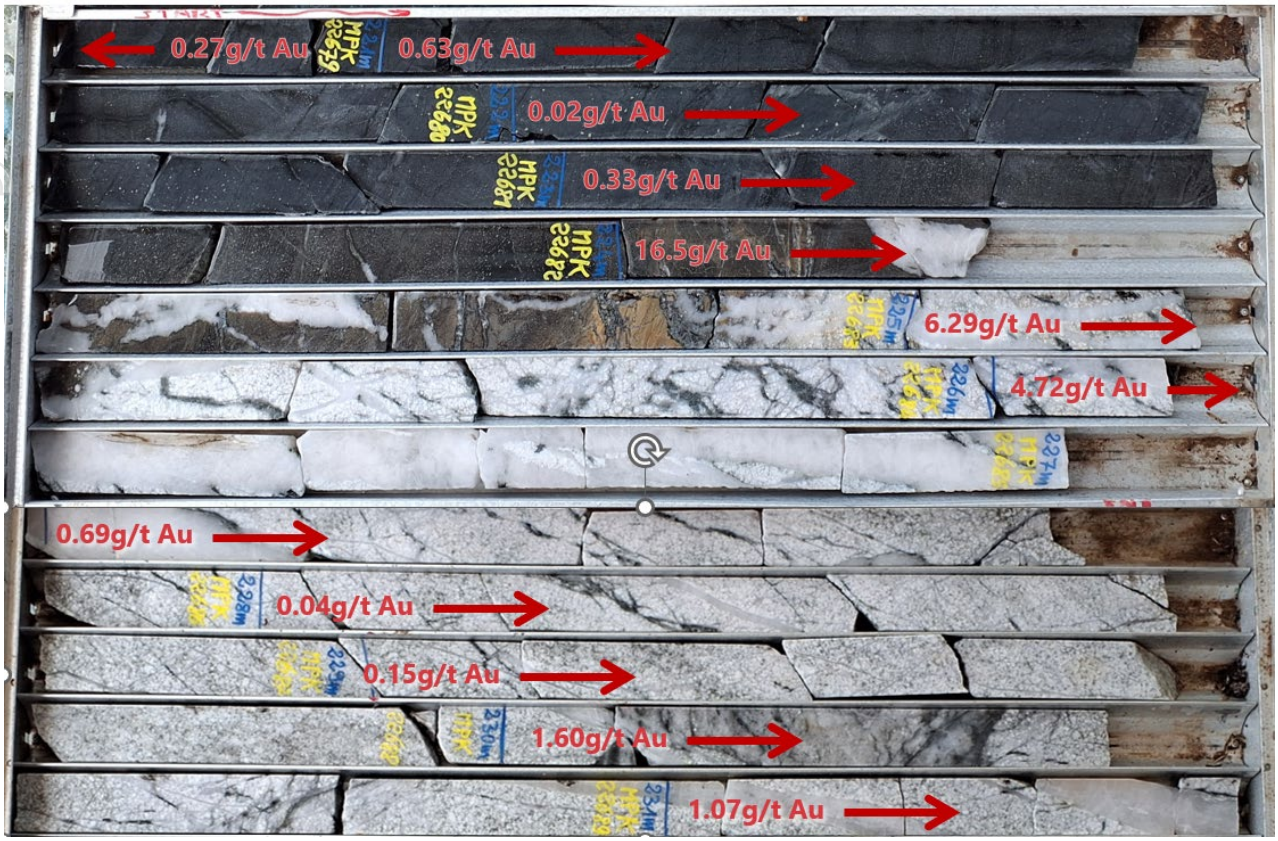

Figure 2 | FNDC038, 220.8m to 231.5m photo Interval to illustrate mineralisation style – Assay Interval 221m to 232m averages 11m @ 2.91g/t gold, located at the upper contact to the mineralised intrusion body, within the reported significant intercept of .74.5m @ 1.67g/t gold from 221m depth, including 29m @ 3.46g/t gold from 224m depth

Extensions of Gold Mineralisation

Extensional drilling down-dip progresses on cross sections B-B' (Figure 3) and C-C' (Figure 4), where disseminated sulphide mineralisation (predominantly pyrite with occasional minor molybdenite) associated with shearing in the metasediments and located in and proximal to quartz-carbonate veinlets hosted in the granodiorite has been encountered (Refer to Appendix B for estimated abundances) in holes FNDC042 and FNDC066. Hole FNDC042 is a substantial down-dip extension, intersecting the favourable zone observed in Figure 3 approximately 110m below the previously reported **30.8m @ 3.95g/t gold** in FNDC030 (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 June 2025) intersected from approximately 200m vertical depth.

The structural and lithological settings observed in FNDC042 are encouraging for gold, however assays are pending for the visual intercepts reported. V*isual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

Assay results for FNDC042 are anticipated to be received within the next month, and FNDC066 results anticipated in 5 to 8 weeks. Visually, FNDC042 and FNDC066 merit further offset down-dip and DD holes on each section are planned to follow-up to test further extension of mineralisation, with drilling anticipated to be completed in the coming weeks, with results anticipated 5 to 8 weeks after completion.

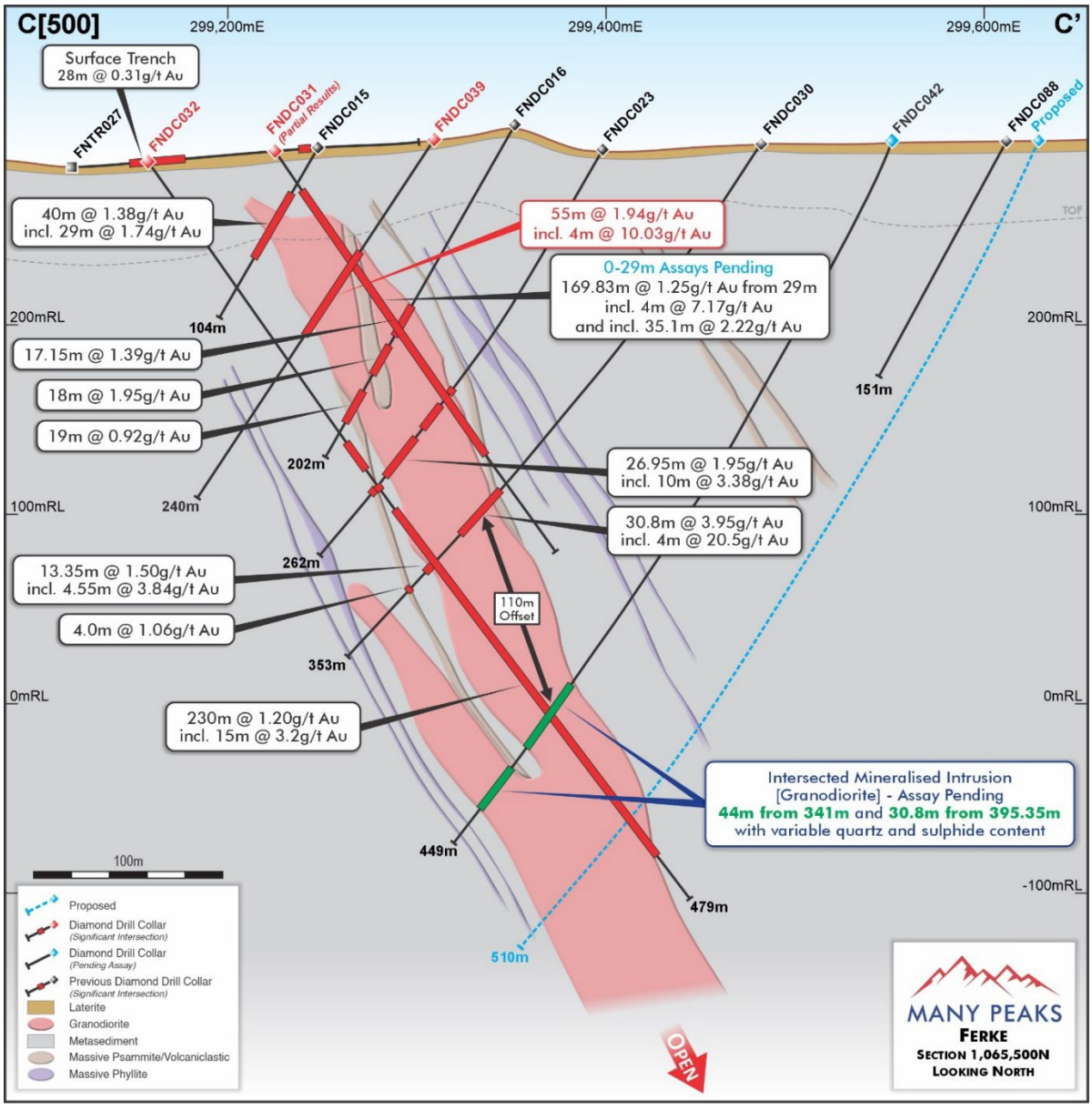

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,500N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Infill Drill Results – Continuity of Gold Mineralisation

DD holes FNDC039, FNDC040, and FNDC041 are each infill drilling completed on >50m vertical gaps in drill data available above 120m vertical depth. Each hole intersected significant gold intercepts and successfully demonstrate continuity of gold mineralisation associated with the mineralised intrusion (**granodiorite [**approaching tonalite in composition]) at Ferké. The granodiorite is pervasively mineralised with narrow (<10cm wide) auriferous quartz-carbonate veinlets of variable widths and density associated with disseminated pyrite as the dominant sulphide mineral both in and proximal to veinlets.

Hole FNDC040 highlighted a broader zone of mineralised intrusion than previously interpreted, as outlined above. Holes FNDC039 (Figure 3) returned **55m @ 1.94g/t gold, including 4m @ 10.03g/t gold**, and FNDC041 (Figure 4) returned **89m @ 0.92g/t gold** demonstrate continuity of gold mineralisation across targeted widths of mineralised intrusion. The latter intercept is situated approximately 50m up-dip of the previously reported **FNDC021, which returned 107m @ 4.13g/t Au**, which is similar in true width to

FNDC040 at a similar depth located 50m south, adding confidence to the geometry of the mineralised granodiorite.

Hole FNDC041 yields a narrower intercept resulting from the hole collaring in gold mineralisation and not drilling the full true width of the mineralised granodiorite. The variability in grade between FNDC041 and FNDC021 is assessed to be associated with gold mineralisation being associated with both west and east dipping veinlets within the mineralised intrusion, and FNDC041 intersected a relatively low density of west dipping veinlets oriented sub-parallel to the drill orientation.

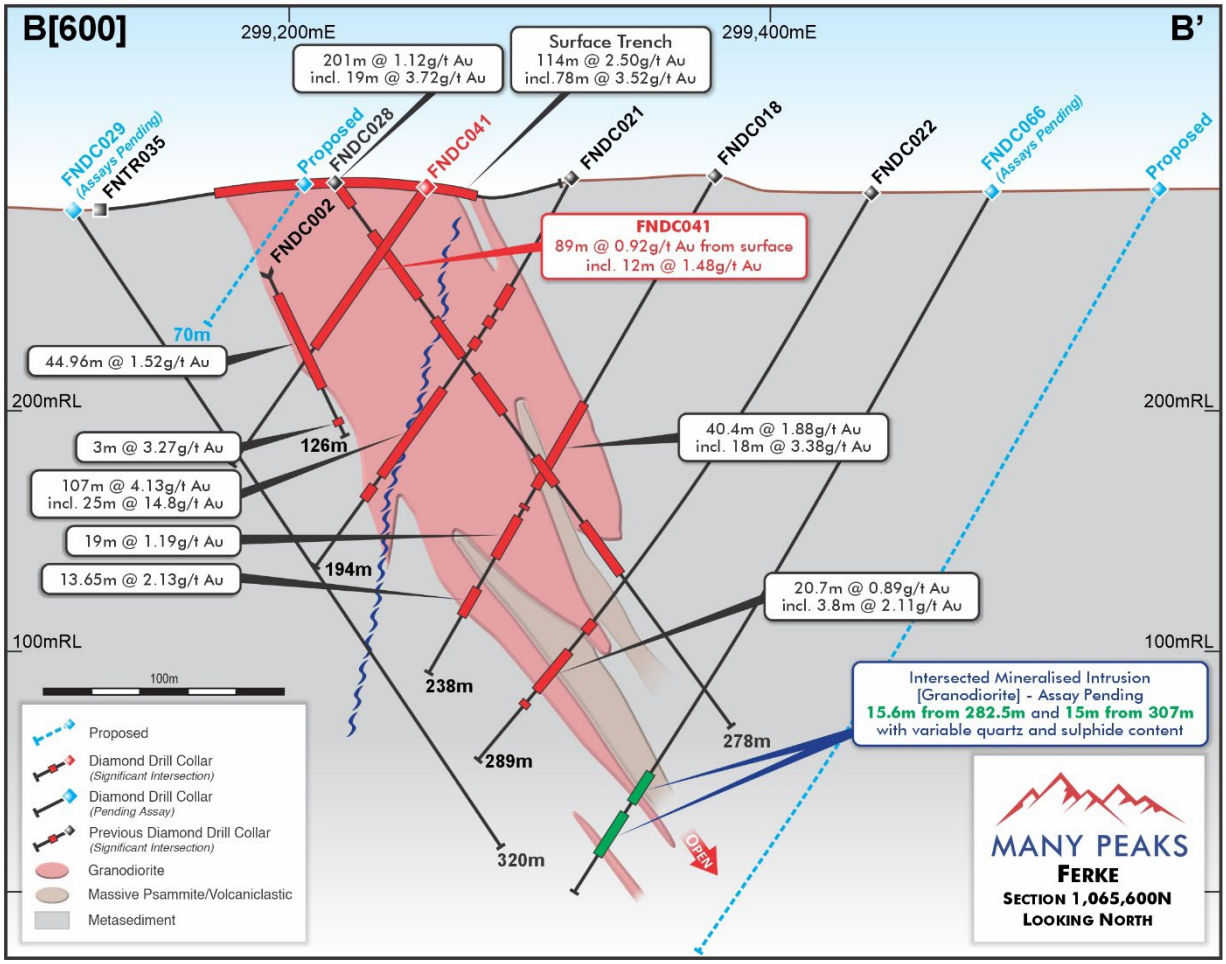

Figure 4 | Cross Section 1,065,450N (refer to Figure 5 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Diamond Drill Program - Summary

Over 12,500m of DD have been completed this year (11,200m since April), and diamond drilling will continue concurrently with a planned 6,000m RC drilling campaign of regional reconnaissance drilling at Ferké.

Planned DD meters are regularly revised as extension targets are tested, and the proposed activity has been progressively increased to define the expanding limits of mineralisation. Since commencement of the 2nd phase of drilling in April and Phase 3 drilling commenced in May, 41 DD holes totalling over 11,200m drilled have been completed with results now received for the initial 5,800m drilled in the Phase 2 and 3 programmes from 18 DD holes.

Results of the 7 DD holes reported cover 300m of strike extent and include increases in volume to mineralisation from both infill and extension drilling. Volume increases to mineralisation are evidenced by increasing width of mineralisation (Figure 1), and down-dip extensions of mineralisation are encountered on each section of drilling illustrated (Figures 1, 3 & 4). Also, extension to the mineralised shear zone have been identified with holes FNDC035 and FNDC044 confirming the mineralised shear exists on a more north-easterly trend extending south of the mineralised intrusion (Figure 5)

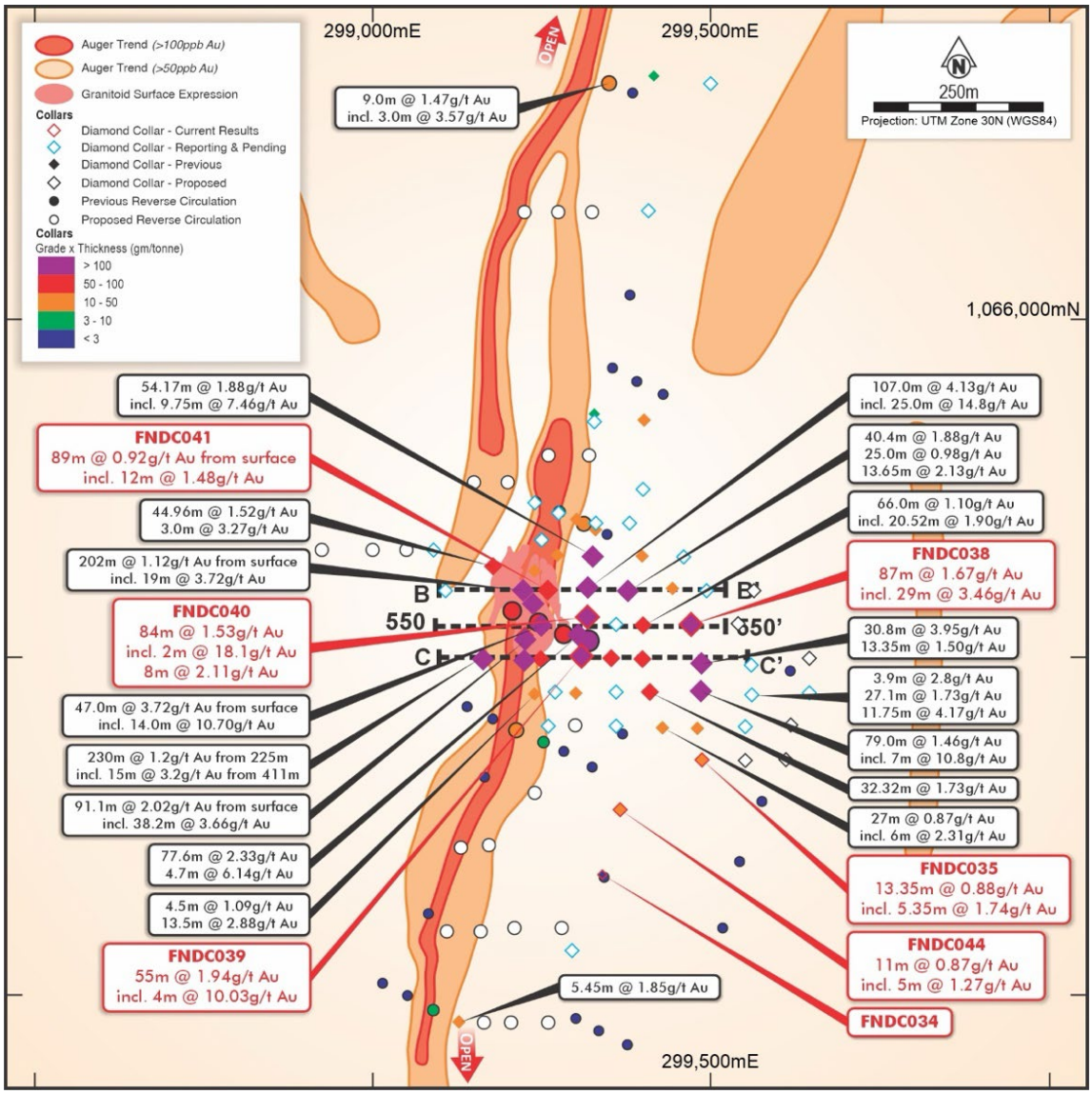

Figure 5 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

RC Drilling Update - Ferké

Reverse Circulation (RC) reconnaissance drilling at Ferké commenced end of May. Approximately 3,300m of a planned 6,000m campaign has been completed with all results pending.

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.

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

Hole ID	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)
FNDC034	270	-55	284	299340	1065180	314		No significant Intercepts				
FNDC035	267	-60	340.5	299487	1065350	307		313	326.35	13.35	12.30	0.88
							including			5.35		1.74
FNDC038	267	-60	341	299471	1065550	292		221	308	87*	74.5	1.67
							including	224	253	29		3.46
								330	332	2	1.7	0.66
FNDC039	270	-55	227	299309	1065503	299		68	123	55	52.8	1.94
							including	76	80	4		10.03
FNDC040	270	-55	197	299318	1065561	296		58	142	84**	76.5	1.53
							including	83	85	2		18.1
								158	166	8	7.3	2.11
							including	162	164	2		7.43
FNDC041	270	-55	150	299259	1065601	293		0	89	89***	85	0.92
							including	0	12	12		1.48
FNDC042	270	-60	458	299560	1065490	302		ASSAYS PENDING				
FNDC044	270	-60	305	299366	1065276	306		191	202	11	9.85	0.87
							including	197	200	3		1.94
								207	208	1		1.07
								217	222	5	4.5	1.27
FNDC066	265	-60	350	299494	1065600	292		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

FNDC042 (Figure 3) and FNDC066 (Figure 4) Reported in relation to visual results (Refer to Appendix B)

*FNDC038 extended intercept composites up to 9.5m interval averaging 0.05g/t gold of internal dilution (<0.3g/t lower cut-off)

**FNDC040 extended intercept composites up to a 9m interval averaging 0.17g/t gold of internal dilution (<0.3g/t lower cut-off)

***FNDC041 extended intercept composites up to a 6m interval averaging 0.08g/t gold of internal dilution (<0.3g/t lower cut-off)

APPENDIX B – Sulphide Summary Table

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide (%)	Mineral(s)
FNDC042	0	92	92	Metasediments	0%	
FNDC042	92	99.43	7.43	Metasediments	2.0%	Pyrite
FNDC042	99.43	110	10.57	Metasediments	0%	
FNDC042	110	115.5	5.5	Metasediments	0.5%	Pyrite
FNDC042	115.5	166.74	51.24	Metasediments	0%	
FNDC042	166.74	175.65	8.91	Phyllite	0.5%	Pyrite
FNDC042	175.65	187.55	11.9	Metasediments	0%	
FNDC042	187.55	188.7	1.15	Volcanoclastic	3.0%	Pyrite
FNDC042	188.7	338.9	150.2	Metasediments	0%	
FNDC042	338.9	340.7	1.8	Metasediments	3.0%	Pyrite
FNDC042	340.7	385.5	44.8	Granodiorite	0.1%	Pyrite
FNDC042	385.5	392.42	6.92	Metasediments	2.0%	Pyrite
FNDC042	392.42	395.35	2.93	Volcanoclastic	2.5%	Pyrite
FNDC042	395.35	399.4	4.05	Granodiorite	1.5%	Pyrite
FNDC042	399.4	402.17	2.77	Volcanoclastic	2.5%	Pyrite
FNDC042	402.17	426.15	23.98	Granodiorite	1.0%	Pyrite
FNDC042	426.15	449	22.85	Metasediment	0.1%	Pyrite
FNDC066	0	282.5		Metasediment	0%	
FNDC066	282.5	290.43	7.93	Volcanoclastic	4.0%	Pyrite
FNDC066	290.43	291.77	1.34	Granodiorite	1.5%	Pyrite/Molybdenite
FNDC066	291.77	298.15	6.38	Metasediment	2.5%	Pyrite
FNDC066	298.15	307	8.85	Metasediment	0.1%	Pyrite
FNDC066	307	311.3	4.3	Metasediment	1.5%	Pyrite
FNDC066	311.5	316.5	5	Volcanoclastic	2.5%	Pyrite
FNDC066	316.5	322.66	6.16	Granodiorite	1.5%	Pyrite
FNDC066	322.66	322.8	0.14	Metasediment	1.0%	Pyrite
FNDC066	322.8	331.8	9	Metasediment	0.1%	Pyrite
FNDC066	331.8	337.85	6.05	Metasediment	0%	
FNDC066	337.85	340.63	2.78	Massive Phyllite	0%	
FNDC066	340.63	350	9.37	Metasediment	0%	

'Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.'

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 degree rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a consistent cut-line is established) and the non-orientation/cut-line marked side of the core is 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 material 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. ○ At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been finalised and additional geotechnical drilling will be required to underpin more detailed mining studies. ○ 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*	○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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. ○ Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (1/4 core material), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 6% QaQc sampling, supplemented with an additional 4 to 5% check analysis work. 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 data entry software package. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's Sequel hosted database and archived on a 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. ○ Diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system for the reported results, subsequent to FNDC044, the Company has switch from single shot to the REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys ○ 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.*	○ Data spacing targets a nominal 50m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend and targets nominal 50 to 100m spacing down-dip along trend of the mineralised body, advancing towards <50m spacing in the vertical which is anticipated to be sufficient for mineral resource estimation procedures. Classifications to be applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	remain subject to variography studies and financial considerations not yet completed, and input of an independent competent person not yet appointed for the purposed of a maiden mineral resource estimation. However, data spacing and distribution is anticipated to provide at least an inferred classification and localised zones of measured and indicated category remains subject to planned variography. o No mineral resource estimation is completed and no classification applied to reported drilling o 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.*	o 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. o No assumption of true widths of mineralised zones made in reported results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	o 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.*	o 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.*	o 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. o 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. o 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. o 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. o The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to working in the Permits.

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		○ 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 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*	○ 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

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	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.*	○ 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 mineralised intrusion and other host rocks hosting mineralised shearing/faulting, for which defining the extent and geometry 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 assay 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. ○ Visual results from diamond drill holes are not systematically reported. Visual results are reported only for drill holes associated with relevant diagrams (cross sections) reporting assays results where completed drillholes are presented and the visual results from drilling can be presented in a geological context with proximal assay results relevant to the lithological and mineralogical intercepts.
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.