

Oxide Drill Results Confirm Extensive Mineralised Corridor at Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from shallow (average 31m depth) air core (**AC**) drilling intersects gold on every drill traverse tested for over 9km extent in wide spaced reconnaissance program at the Ferké Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire including intrusion material ear-marked for rapid follow-up
- The AC campaign successfully advances staged exploration at Ferké and generates multiple priority targets for follow-up RC drill tests and ground geophysical survey work, results include:
 - **15m @ 0.72g/t gold** from 9m, including **3m @ 2.30g/t gold** – FNAC158
 - **15m @ 0.32g/t gold** from 15m, including **3m @ 0.93g/t gold at End of Hole**– FNAC107
 - **7m @ 0.63g/t gold at End of Hole**, including **3m @ 1.45g/t gold** – FNAC074
 - **12m @ 0.31g/t gold** from surface – FNAC055
 - **6m @ 0.59g/t gold** from 12m – FNAC143
 - **3m @ 0.52g/t gold at End of Hole** – FNAC020
- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling in progress and RC drill plans already revised to include follow-up drilling on better AC results with planned meters increased from 6,000 to 7,000m campaign; and first 45 RC drill holes completed totalling over 5,200m of drilling currently pending analysis
- Concurrently, diamond core drilling (**DD**) continues on extension targets for the rapidly growing mineralised zone at the Ouarigue prospect and includes 26 DD holes totalling over 6,800m of drilling currently pending analysis

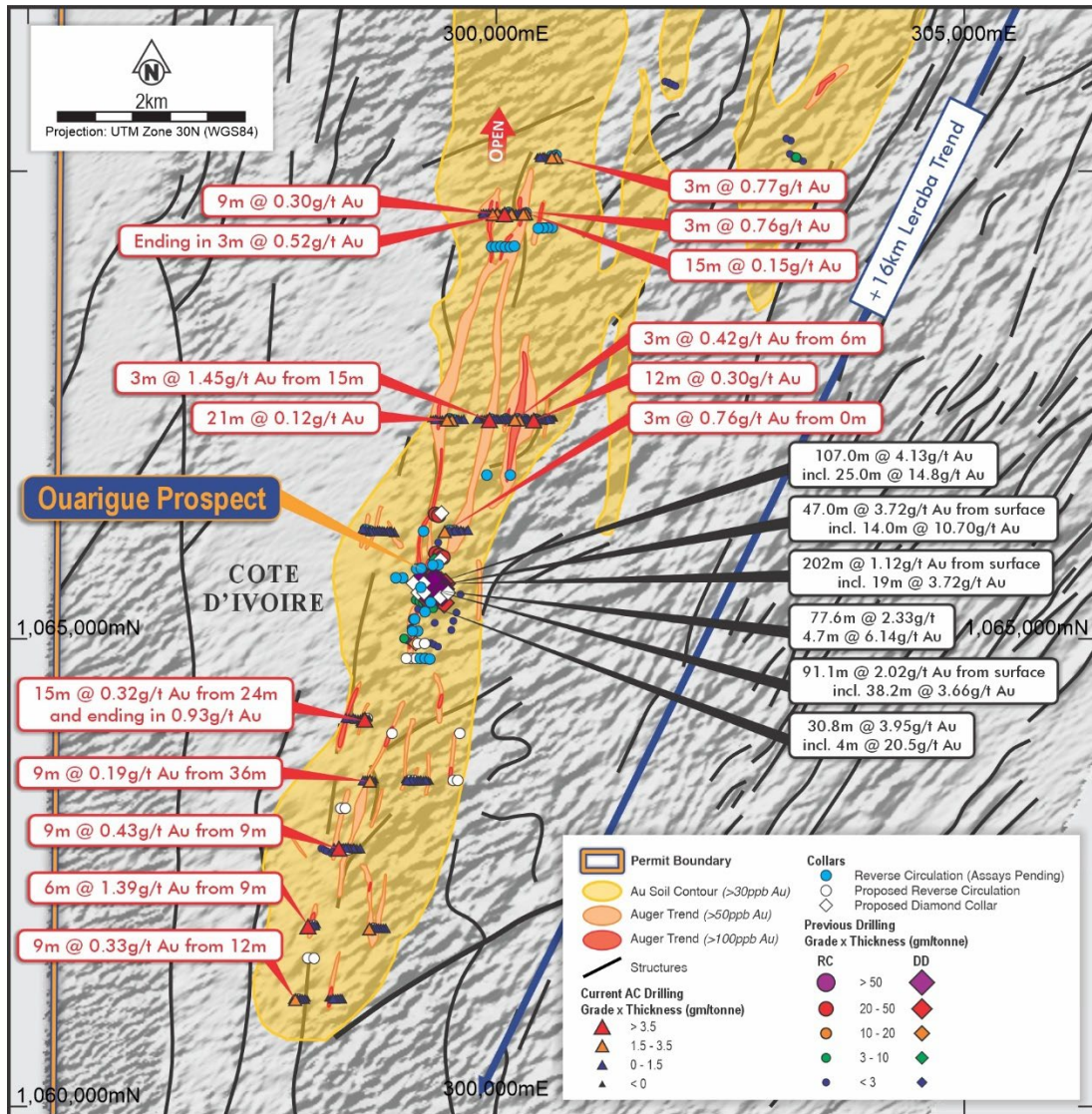
Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from air core (AC) reconnaissance drilling at the Ferké project. Assays results received for 5,447m comprising 172 shallow AC holes drilled on 600m to 2.2km spaced lines of reconnaissance drilling, covering over 9km extent of the mineralised gold corridor at Ferké.

The AC results confirm an extensive mineralised corridor at Ferké and further refine targeting for staged exploration including follow-up RC and ground geophysical survey programmes advancing towards developing bulk tonnage exploration targets along trend of the rapidly advancing Ouarigue prospect area central to the >16km corridor of gold anomalism at Ferké.

Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated: “Results of air core are above expectations, with extensive anomalism delivered from wide spaced, shallow drilling in what is a more shallowly weathered environment than anticipated. The broad zones of gold anomalism including intrusion material intersected on multiple lines of drilling indicate a strong mineralising system, as we vector towards the coincidence of favourable lithologic and structural settings to define additional bulk tonnage targets for systematic drilling.”

AC Summary of Results - Ferké

AC drill results intersect gold mineralisation on each line tested in shallow drilling (averaging 31m drill depths) and results outline several discrete targets for follow-up at Ferké over >9km strike extent (open in all directions). Among the priority targets for follow-up are several holes ending in gold mineralisation, and broad zones of anomalism associated with intrusion material which requires follow-up work to assess the geometry and composition of intrusions in fresh rock. The lateral extent of broad zones of gold anomalism in the shallow oxide horizon tested demonstrates a high fertility for gold mineralisation along the mineralised structural corridor within the Daloa greenstone belt.



Peak Auger Result Targets

The better AC intercepts to the south of current diamond drilling return **6m @ 1.39g/t gold** from 9m depth, including **3m @ 2.58g/t gold** in FNAC158, located 3.5km south of the Ouarigue prospect, and highlighting a 3km long trend of gold mineralisation in wide spaced AC drilling for follow-up. FNAC158 is located 40m west of the peak auger result of 18.5g/t gold and beneath a 40ppm gold auger result, both sampled from the base of the 1 to 2m thick laterite cover (refer to ASX release date 29 January 2025).

The AC hole FNAC158 is located central to >3km of gold mineralisation intersected in AC results on wide spacing. The 3km zone is bracketed by AC hole FNAC107 located 1.4km to the north, that **ends in 3m @ 0.93g/t gold** within a 15m end of hole gold intercept.

800m south of FNAC158, the southernmost line in the AC campaign returned **9m @ 0.33g/t gold**, marking open mineralisation along the Leraba structural corridor that will be the focus of further exploration for another 22km along strike subject to grant of the Ferké South exploration permit (refer to ASX release dated 3 July 2025)

Additional RC drill holes are being planned to follow-up the FNAC158 trend of mineralisation to begin testing extensions of the mineralised zone in fresh rock and are expected to be added to the current campaign of RC drilling now in progress.

Northern Air Core Results

AC drill results to the north of Ouarigue targeted broad zones of anomalism and intersected multiple mineralised zones. At 4km north of the Ouarigue prospect, AC hole FNAC020 ended in 0.52g/t gold and is amongst several AC holes returning lower grade gold intercepts over a broad zone with several AC holes ending in prospective felsic intrusion rocks.

Further work is required to better understand the composition, geometry and extent of these intrusion bodies to determine if a favourable lithologic and structural zone can be identified for systematic drill testing.

Air Core Drill Program - Summary

The 172-hole programme covers over a 9km strike extent at the Ferké project, focusing on previously undrilled targets prioritised in near surface geochemistry from previous soil and auger results (refer to ASX release dated 29 January 2025). The AC drill campaign was completed on nominal 25m spacing between drill collar locations along east-west oriented traverses, with drill traverses completed on wide spaced 600m to 2,200m spaced lines. Samples were collected on 3m composites.

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

- Ends -



Figures 2 & 3 \ AC drilling at Ferké Gold Project

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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

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNAC001	270	-60	24	300644	1070169	298		15	18	3	0.78
FNAC003	270	-60	36	300593	1070168	299		30	33	3	0.36
FNAC004	270	-60	28	300569	1070161	300		12	15	3	0.31
FNAC011	270	-60	31	300315	1069563	286		18	21	3	0.76
FNAC012	270	-60	33	300287	1069562	289		15	18	3	0.28
							and	27	30	3	0.29
FNAC017	270	-60	36	300161	1069562	288		18	21	3	0.26
FNAC020	270	-60	33	300085	1069564	286		18	33	15	0.22
							including	18	21	3	0.51
							and	30	33	3	0.52
FNAC023	270	-60	30	300008	1069564	285		24	30	6	0.42
							including	27	30	3	0.61
FNAC025	270	-60	27	299961	1069559	286		18	21	3	0.44
FNAC038	270	-60	26	299472	1067360	299		3	24	21	0.13
FNAC051	270	-60	35	300493	1067358	309		30	33	3	0.24
FNAC053	270	-60	36	300445	1067363	309		0	3	3	0.21
FNAC055	270	-60	36	300397	1067362	311		3	12	9	0.36
							including	9	12	3	0.54
FNAC060	270	-60	33	300269	1067362	306		21	24	3	0.32
FNAC063	270	-60	36	300196	1067363	304		9	12	3	0.42
FNAC074	270	-60	25	299923	1067364	294		18	25	7	0.63
							including	18	21	3	1.45
FNAC086	270	-60	30	299548	1066170	299		18	27	9	0.16
FNAC090	270	-60	24	299446	1066168	296		0	3	3	0.76
FNAC093	270	-60	31	298858	1066162	281		3	6	3	0.23
FNAC107	270	-60	39	298590	1064160	303		27	39	12	0.38
							including	36	39	3	0.93
FNAC108	270	-60	36	298571	1064160	302		9	15	6	0.27
FNAC118	270	-60	49	298646	1063500	306		36	45	9	0.17
FNAC143	270	-60	37	298313	1062781	308		9	18	9	0.43
							including	12	15	3	0.77
FNAC153	270	-60	42	298640	1061918	275		24	27	3	0.34
FNAC158	270	-60	29	297981	1061950	291		0	15	15	0.72
							including	12	15	3	2.30
FNAC171	270	-60	32	297849	1061161	295		12	21	9	0.33
FNAC172	270	-60	31	297826	1061160	294		18	21	3	0.25

*Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.2g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drilling reported was completed using the air core ("AC") drill method. Drilling was terminated upon reaching the uppermost fresh/competent rock in the weathered regolith profile, typically referred to as blade refusal. ○ Samples collected from drilling 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	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The AC drill method is completed with a blade bit, approximately 75 mm diameter with a centre return face. The AC technique uses compressed air to evacuate drill cuttings through the inner tube of the drill rods and up the hole, reducing contamination compared to open-hole percussion methods
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recovery estimated by volume of sample recovered with each 1m interval, and noted whether the sample is dry, damp, or wet, ○ Samples are collected in large plastic bags at the drill rigs cyclone, and split using a three tier riffle splitter to provide a representative sample of the drilled interval. ○ No wet or damp sampling was encountered in the reported results, and no reason for bias is suspected from sample recovery or preferential sample loss.
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many Peaks geologist supervised drilling and collected representative chips from coarse fraction of a sieved sample collected for reference and stored character reference samples in plastic chip trays in 1m intervals. ○ AC drilling is logged with a lithology type assigned where the level of texturally destructive weathering permits. Logs are qualitative with respect to structure and alteration intensity and logged quantitatively based on visual estimates with respect to veining content. ○ All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drilling samples are collected at 1m intervals in plastic bags and split through a 3 tier splitter to obtain a 500g sample. Samples are composited to 3m samples for submission to lab. 1m intervals retained tained under supervision at the drill stie for sub-sampling. All sampling and sub-sampling was completed by Many Peaks employees. ○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 500g Photon assay for nominal 3m composite samples ○ 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 (generated by repeating the riffle splitting process), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 5% QaQc sampling. ○ 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></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 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
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drill collar locations 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. ○ No downhole survey method is used on shallow air core drilling. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 30N
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reported results are completed on 600m to 2,200m spaced lines of reconnaissance drilling with spacing between drill collars a nominal 25m but may vary between 19m and 35m spacing along lines depending on various factors such as depth of holes, physical terrain or access, and resolution of the target being drilling. ○ 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. ○ Additional data density utilising a combination of RC and diamond drill methods to give confidence and assess reliability of AC drill results ○ No mineral resource estimation is completed and no classification applied to reported drilling ○ No sample compositing has been applied
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<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 following transport with Many Peaks at time of delivery to the laboratory with Many Peaks contract staff facilitating sample transport.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<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><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.th</i>	<p>Ferké Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ferke Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloo 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"> Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results. AC drill 3m composite results are generated for targeting purposes only and reported assay results are not to be relied upon to quantify gold mineralisation or used in a mineral resource estimate. additional data density utilising a combination of RC and diamond drill methods to give confidence and assess reliability of AC drill 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 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"> Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.2g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 3m 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 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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes are drilled on a 270 azimuth, with lines of drilling completed on east-west oriented lines. The orientation of drilling is near perpendicular to the regional trend of structure and stratigraphy. The 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 Aare reported. Style of mineralisation is associated with veining and or foliation/deformation of host rocks in and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	<p>proximal to shear zones for which defining the extent and geometry of is an ongoing process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones are made in reported results and all significant intercepts are reported as drilled lengths.
Diagrams	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
Balanced reporting	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported AC drill collar locations are presented in their entirety in resented diagrams and presented in context of previous geochemistry soil and auger work and in context of all previous drill collar locations, including both completed RC and Diamond pending results and proposed RC and Diamond drill plans.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously reported results are included in this report where deemed pertinent by the competent person. Available historical exploration datasets are summarised in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024 and any relevant exploration results reported subsequent to that date are referenced in the body of the report. The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any such tests 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, to include RC and diamond core drilling as part of systematic drilling to follow-up successful wide spaced reconnaissance results. 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 further exploration plans to be developed and communicated after results are further integrated and reviewed in context of existing geophysical, geochemistry, modelling and mapping datasets.

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