6 August 2026

Extensive gold systems discovered on KSA project, Rock samples assay up to 41.5 g/t gold

Highlights:

- **Multiple gold-bearing vein systems delineated in reconnaissance mapping and rock-chip sampling significantly enhance the scale and tenor of known mineralisation and add compelling new drill targets across Peako's KSA project portfolio.**
- **8 km long quartz-carbonate vein corridor identified at Wadi Jarir with rock chip samples ranging up to 41.5 g/t gold, 23.6 g/t gold and 10.6 g/t gold, including visible gold**
    - **Historical drilling largely missed the veins – gold targets now significantly enhanced**
- **New gold-bearing vein systems discovered at the Karak and Matar prospects in the Sukhaybarat project area:**
    - **Karak: rock chip samples up to 9.1 g/t gold from a vein system continuously mapped over an area of 2km x 1.5km**
    - **Matar: rock chip samples up to 22.9 g/t gold from a series of veins mapped over 400m, 2.5 km south of the Sukhaybarat Mine**
- **Gold mineralisation defined over an 800m corridor at the ancient Ad Dirabi Mine, returning grades up to 11.4 g/t gold in rock samples**
- **Mineralisation discovered at conceptual target in the south of Ad Dirabi returning 8.4 g/t gold in a rock sample**

Commenting on the new assays, Chairman Gernot Abl:

"This is an outstanding start to our exploration in Saudi Arabia. In our first mapping and sampling campaign we've discovered two new gold systems at Sukhaybarat South and defined an 8km high-grade vein corridor at Wadi Jarir that was missed by historical exploration drilling. High-grade mineralisation has also been discovered south of the ancient Ad Dirabi Mine.

The discovery of large-scale gold systems from reconnaissance field work underscores the prospectivity of our KSA portfolio and validates our exploration and targeting strategy. We anticipate further strong news flow with assay results pending from sampling programs at our other KSA Project areas as we continue to enhance targets ahead of our maiden KSA drilling program."

Peako Limited (ASX: PKO, Peako) is pleased to announce the identification of new outcropping gold-bearing vein systems at its Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) projects. The discoveries were made during reconnaissance field mapping and sampling programs completed across the Wadi Jarir, Sukhaybarat and Ad Dirabi project areas since acquiring the project interests in June 2026 (**Figure 1**).

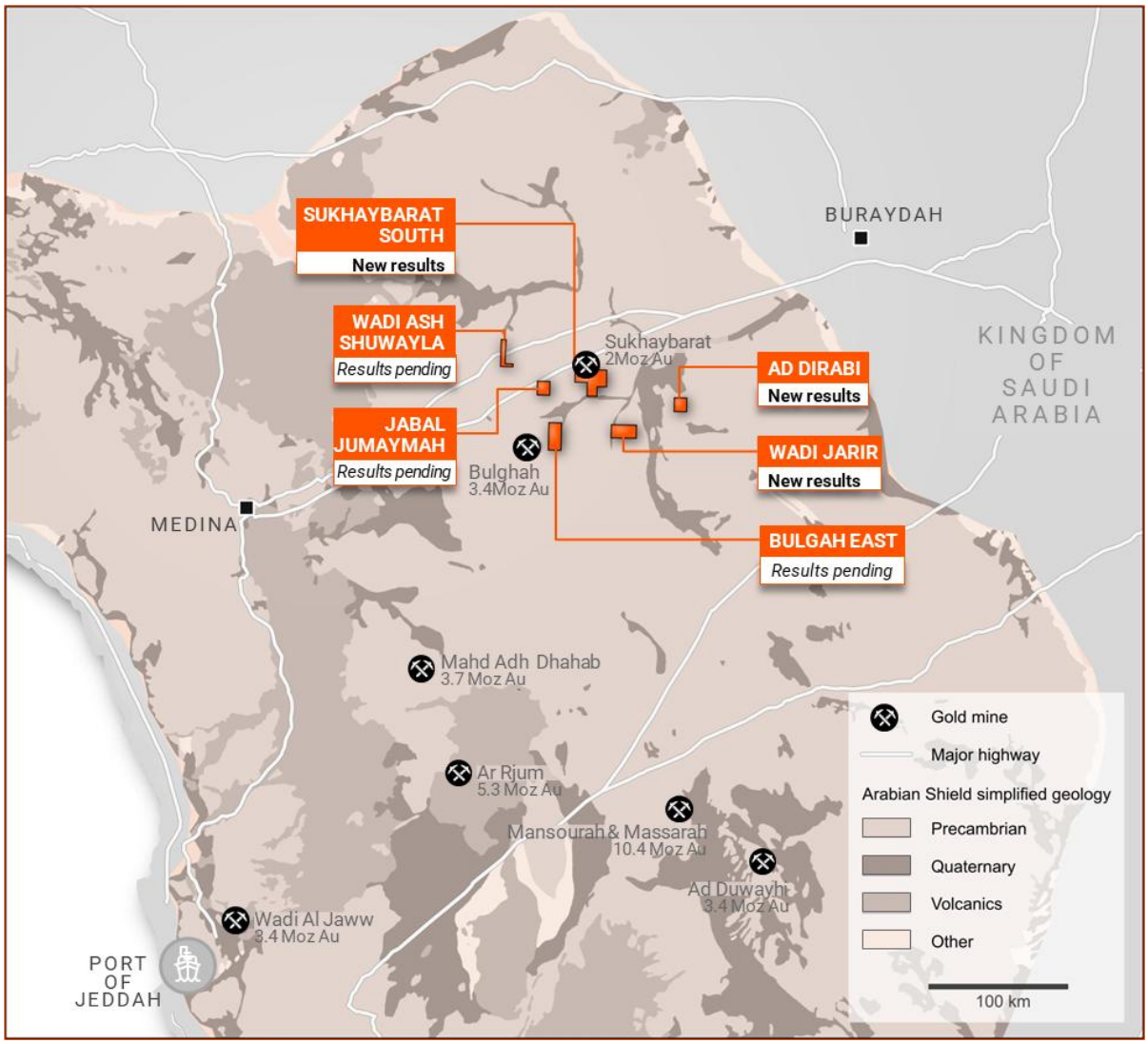

Figure 1: *Location of New Gold Results at Peako's KSA Projects.*

Overview of Exploration Reconnaissance Programs

Mapping at the Wadi Jarir Project area identified a significant gold bearing system over a strike length of 8km. High-grade grab samples up to **41.5g/t gold, 23.6 g/t gold and 10.6 g/t gold** in previously unrecognised vein structures adds a significant new high-grade component to the broader intervals of low-grade mineralisation intersected in historic drilling that largely failed to intersect the veins.

Mapping and rock chip sampling in the Sukhaybarat Project area (**Figure 2**) located two gold-bearing vein systems at the **Karak** and **Matar** prospects**.** At Karak, in the east of the Project area, samples have returned up to **9.1 g/t gold** from a vein system continually mapped over 2km in strike and 1.5km in width, demonstrating significant scale potential. At Matar, a vein system with rock chip samples up to **22.9 g/t gold** has been mapped just 2.5km south of the operating Sukhaybarat Gold Mine. The newly identified targets are placed into the context of a larger intrusion-related gold (IRG) style system by the discovery of an inferred carapace of a highly fractionated, volatile-rich intrusion, which provides strong support for intrusion-related gold (IRG) potential. The nearby Sukhaybarat (2Moz Au) and Bulgah (3.4Moz Au) deposits are type examples of the IRG deposits targeted by Peako.

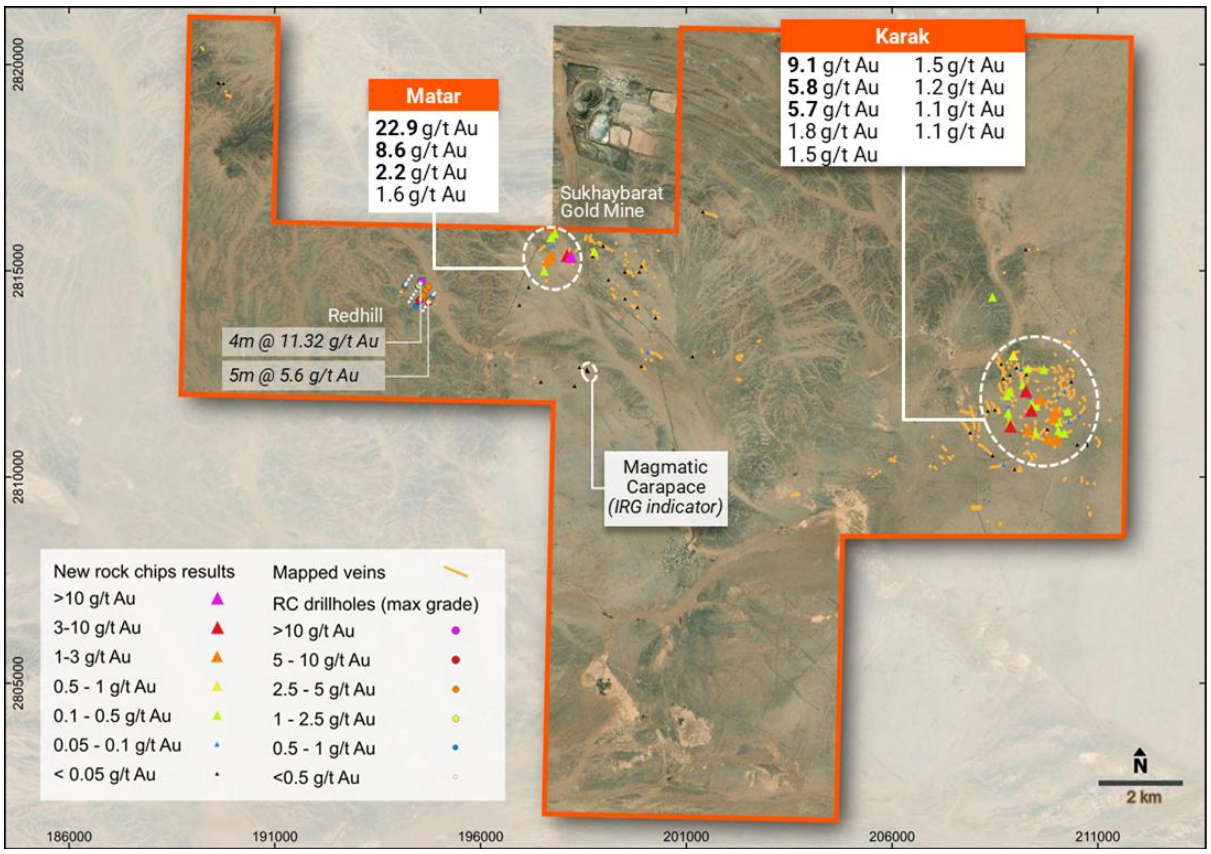

***Figure 2**: Sukhaybarat Project with location of newly discovered gold systems and IRG deposit indicators.*

At the Ad Dirabi Prospect, mapping and rock chip sampling confirmed the location and presence of high-grade mineralisation up to **11.4g/t gold** in ancient mine workings. In addition, new mineralisation has been identified at a conceptual target in the south of the license, where a single grab sample returned a grade of **8.4g/t gold** supporting the Company's exploration and targeting strategy.

Details of Exploration Reconnaissance Programs

Wadi Jarir Prospect

Mapping at the Wadi Jarir Prospect identified an 8 km long by 2 km wide corridor of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (**Figure 3**). Rock-chip sampling returned grades including **41.5 g/t gold**, **23.6 g/t gold** and **10.6 g/t gold** with the 10.6 g/t Au sample hosting visible gold. Historical drilling largely tested the intervening zones between veins, with the primary vein system essentially untested.

Significant rock chip results include:

- Sample L156056: **41.5 g/t gold**
- Sample L156054: **23.6 g/t gold**
- Sample L156090: **10.6 g/t gold**
- Sample L156073: **5.9 g/t gold**
- Sample L156047: **5.2 g/t gold**
- Sample L156037: **4.0 g/t gold**
- Sample L156036: **2.8 g/t gold**
- Sample L156053: **2.8 g/t gold**
- Sample L156050: **2.7 g/t gold**
- Sample L156033: **2.4 g/t gold**
- Sample L156062: **1.8 g/t gold**
- Sample L156031: **1.5 g/t gold**

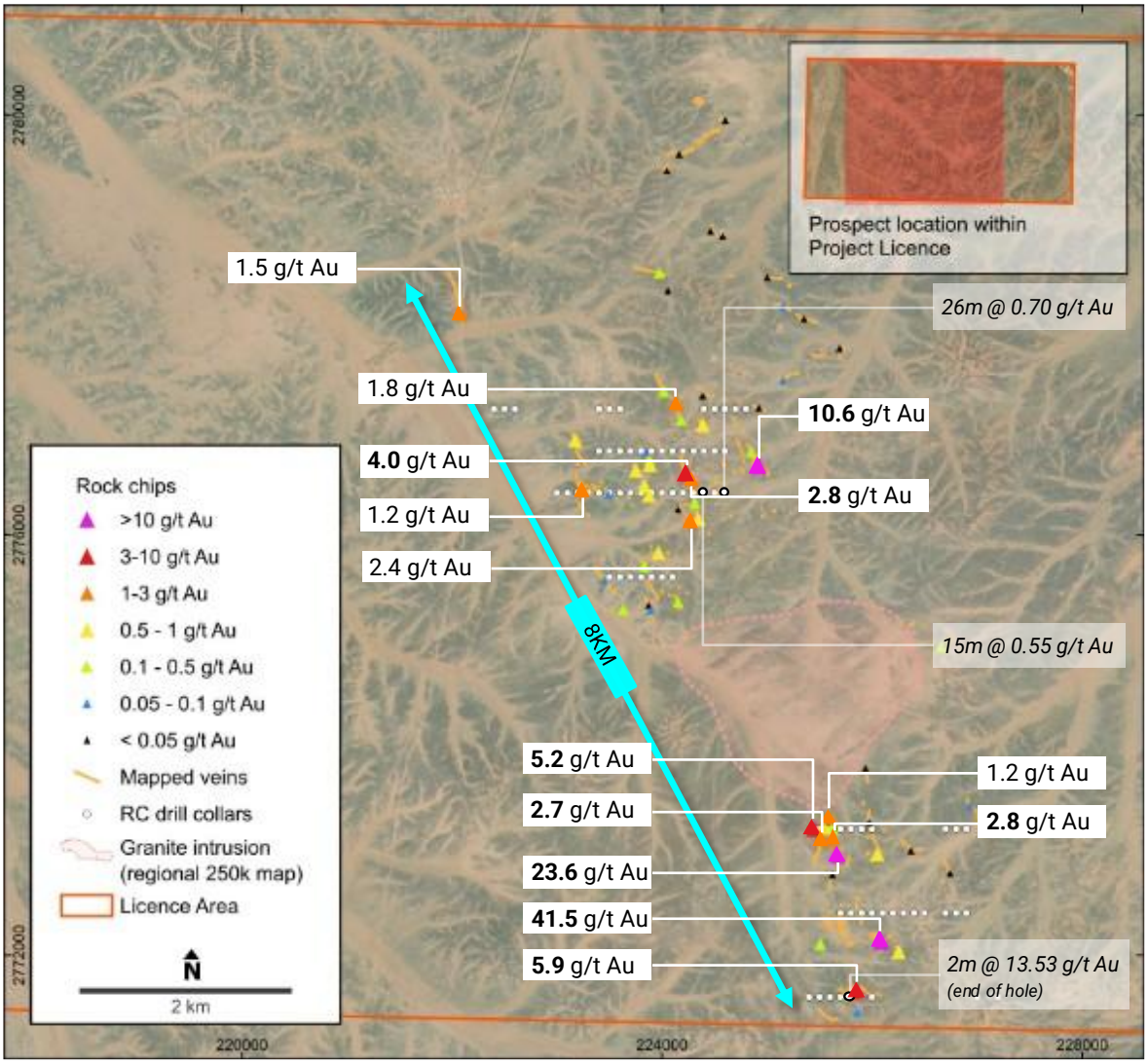

Figure 3 *Rock chip results and newly mapped veins at Wadi Jarir Prospect*

Potential for significant scale and continuity is demonstrated by the multi-kilometre quartz carbonate vein system. The veins are developed to the north and south of a central intruding granite within intermediate volcanics and tuffs. Individual veins are typically 1–4 m wide, in some cases reaching 7m wide, with larger veins outcropping continuously for up to 700 m and smaller veins typically persisting for approximately 200 m. The veins are often brecciated and grade into carbonates. A late set of narrow 2–5 cm wide quartz veins, orthogonal to the main vein set contains visible gold (**Figure 4 and Figure 5**).

***Figure 4**: Visible gold under 10x magnification. Sample assayed 10.6 g/t gold*

***Figure 5**: Location of visible gold highlighted in black circle within narrow vein cross-cutting an earlier brecciated quartz vein. (Sample L156090)*

The mapping and rock chip results significantly enhance the target potential of the Wadi Jarir Prospect, providing a new interpretation of the previous intercepted wide low-grade historical drill results as zones of wallrock alteration within a high grade vein system.

Historical RC drilling collared on the same lines as earlier aircore holes were not optimally oriented or sited to intersect the newly mapped high-grade vein system, largely intersecting the intervening halo of broad lower grade gold mineralisation. Better drill results from this earlier work included:

- 26m @ 0.70 g/t gold from 13m;
- 15m @ 0.55 g/t gold from 5m; and
- 2m @ 13.53 g/t gold from 38m (including 1m @ 25.8 g/t gold in the last metre of hole where a quartz vein is intersected)

Peako now interprets these dominantly wide low-grade historical intercepts as zones of wallrock alteration within a larger higher-grade vein hosted system.

Karak Prospect

Rock chip sampling across the newly identified Karak vein system (**Figure 6**) defined a strike extent of at least 2km and a width of 1.5km with grades up to **9.1g/t gold**. The system shows a similar structural and host rock setting to the 2Moz Sukhaybarat Gold Mine 10 km to the north. The system comprises a swarm of quartz veins with significant iron oxides after pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite.

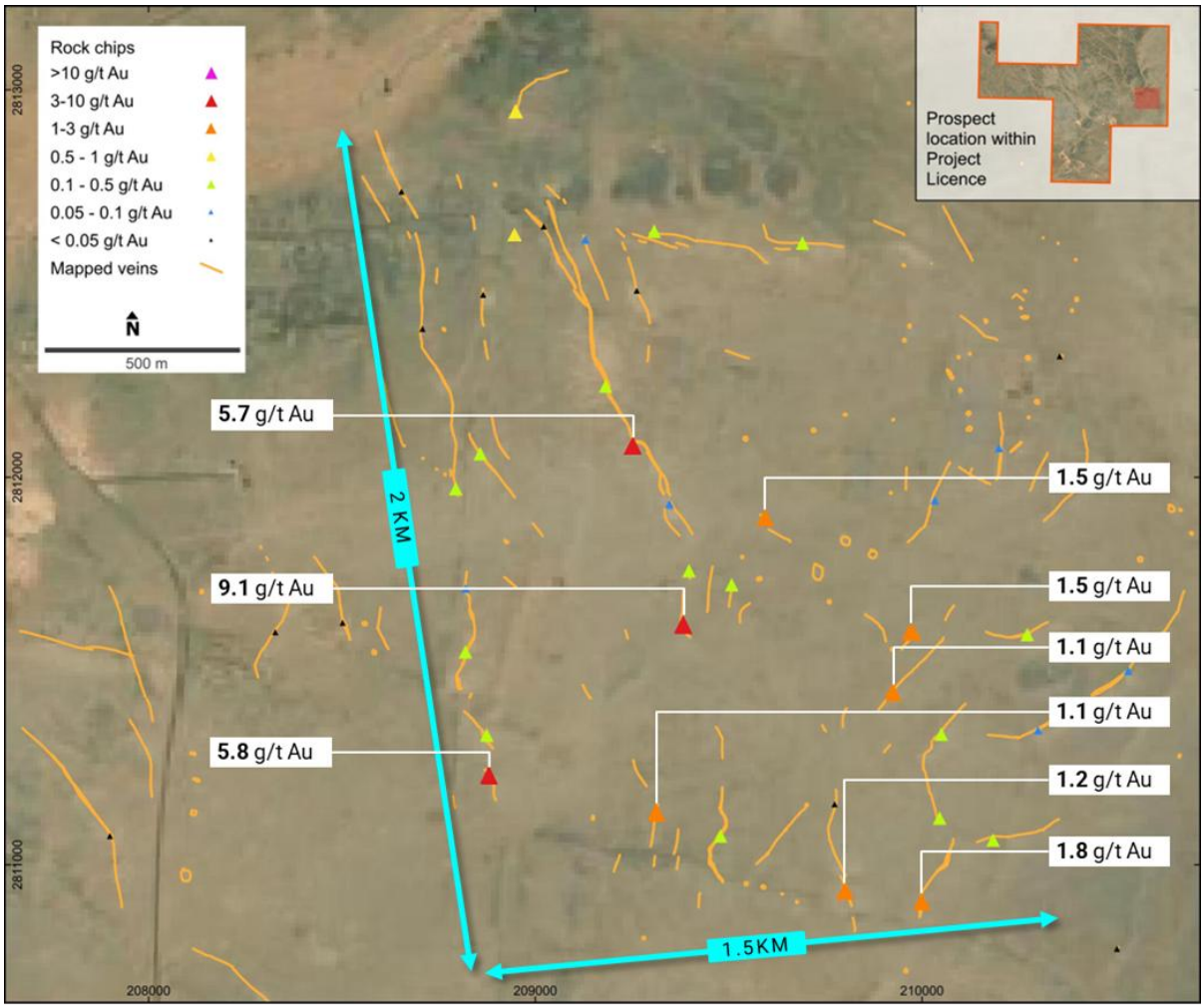

Figure 6: *Rock chip results and newly mapped veins at Karak Prospect.*

Significant rock chip sample results from Karak include:

- Sample L156110: **9.1 g/t Au**
- Sample L156106: **5.8 g/t Au**
- Sample L156129: **5.6 g/t Au**
- Sample L156118: **1.8 g/t Au**
- Sample L156114: **1.5 g/t Au**
- Sample L156113: **1.5 g/t Au**
- Sample L156119: **1.2 g/t Au**
- Sample L156115: **1.1 g/t Au**
- Sample L156127: **1.1 g/t Au**

Potential for a substantial mineralised system is supported by the presence of at least two vein phases. An earlier quartz vein stockwork is associated with wider potassic alteration (K-feldspar) and minor pyrite. A later set of wider, grey translucent veins carries the bulk of the sulphide with individual veins reaching 2–3 m in width, forming prominent topographic highs. The dominant vein set trends northwest and dips 45–60° to the south-west; a subordinate northeast-trending set is also present.

Matar Prospect

Rock chip sampling across the newly identified Matar vein system defined a number of veins with individual continuity up to 400 m, returning grades up to **22.9 g/t gold** (**Figure 7**). The system is located 2.5 km south of the Sukhaybarat Gold Mine and 3km northeast of Company's Redhill Prospect where high-grade intercepts including **4m @ 11.32 g/t gold** and **5m @ 5.6 g/t gold** remain open on historical 200m-spaced lines of drill holes.

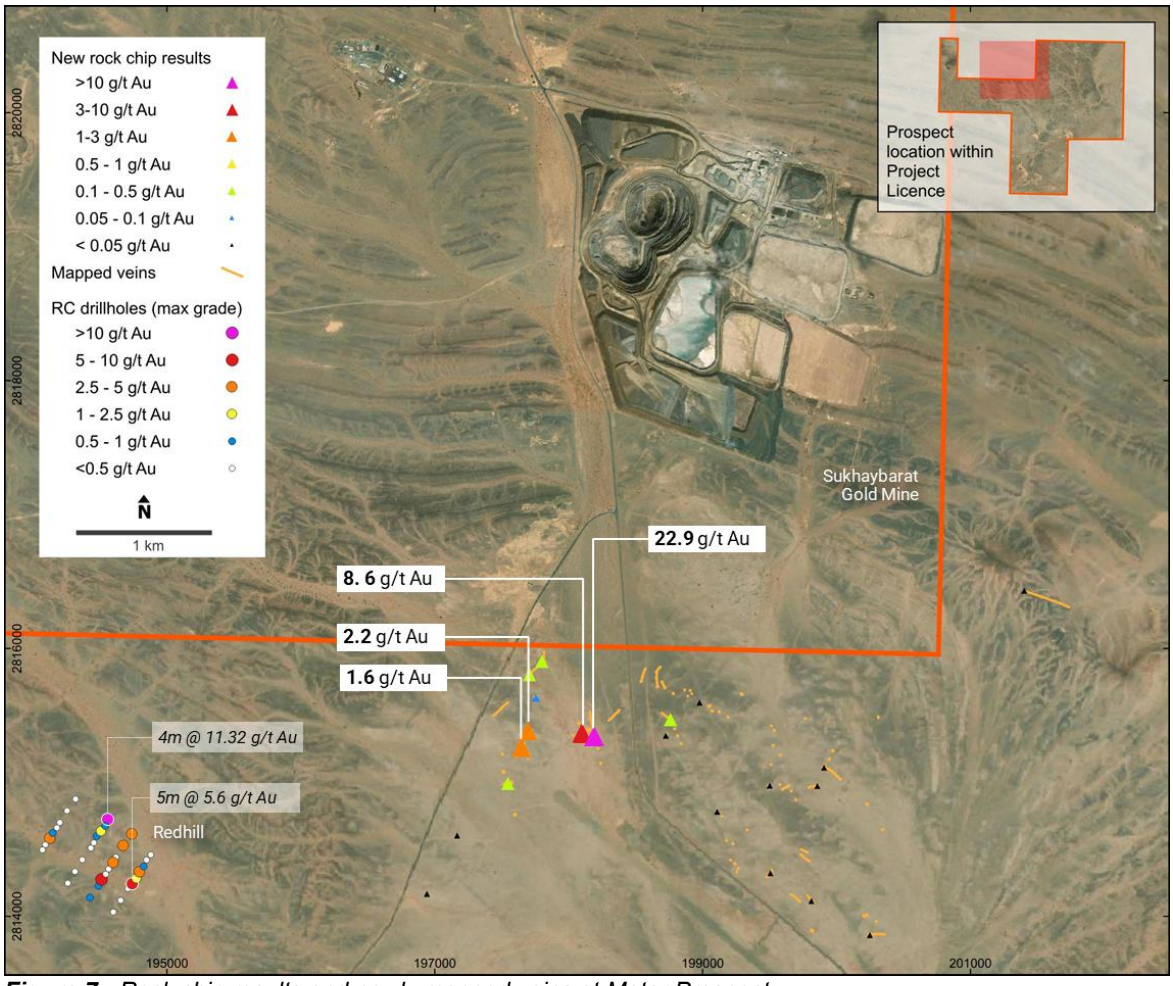

Figure 7: *Rock chip results and newly mapped veins at Matar Prospect.*

Significant rock chip results from the Matar Prospect include:

- Sample L156162: **22.9 g/t gold**
- Sample L156163: **8.6 g/t gold**
- Sample L156157: **2.2 g/t gold**
- Sample L156158: **1.6 g/t gold**

The main quartz veins are located within a wider zone of discontinuous veins that sub-crop along the margins of Idah Suite Tonalite, the same intrusive suite that hosts the Sukhaybarat Mine. The veins contain oxides after pyrite and significant secondary copper.

IRG Potential

The newly identified targets at Karak and Matar are placed into the context of a larger intrusion-related gold (IRG) style system by the discovery of an interpreted highly fractionated fluid/volatile rich intrusive plug discovered in the centre of the Sukhaybarat license area. The intrusion, within an Idah Suite Tonalite intrusion forms a prominent hill capped with an interpreted thick package of well-developed unidirectional solidification textures (UST) (**Figure 8**). This discovery is a key indicator for the prospectivity of the project area with other similarly fractionated fluid/volatile rich magmas being the drivers of significant IRG systems globally.

***Figure 8**: Interpreted highly fractionated magmatic indicators, UST banding from outcrop.*

Ad Dirabi Prospect

Rock chip sampling at the ancient Ad Dirabi Mine has confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation over an 800 m corridor, returning grades up to **11.4 g/t gold**. Further reconnaissance identified a 300 m long comb-textured quartz vein in the south of the license area that returned **8.4 g/t gold**. (**Figure 9**).

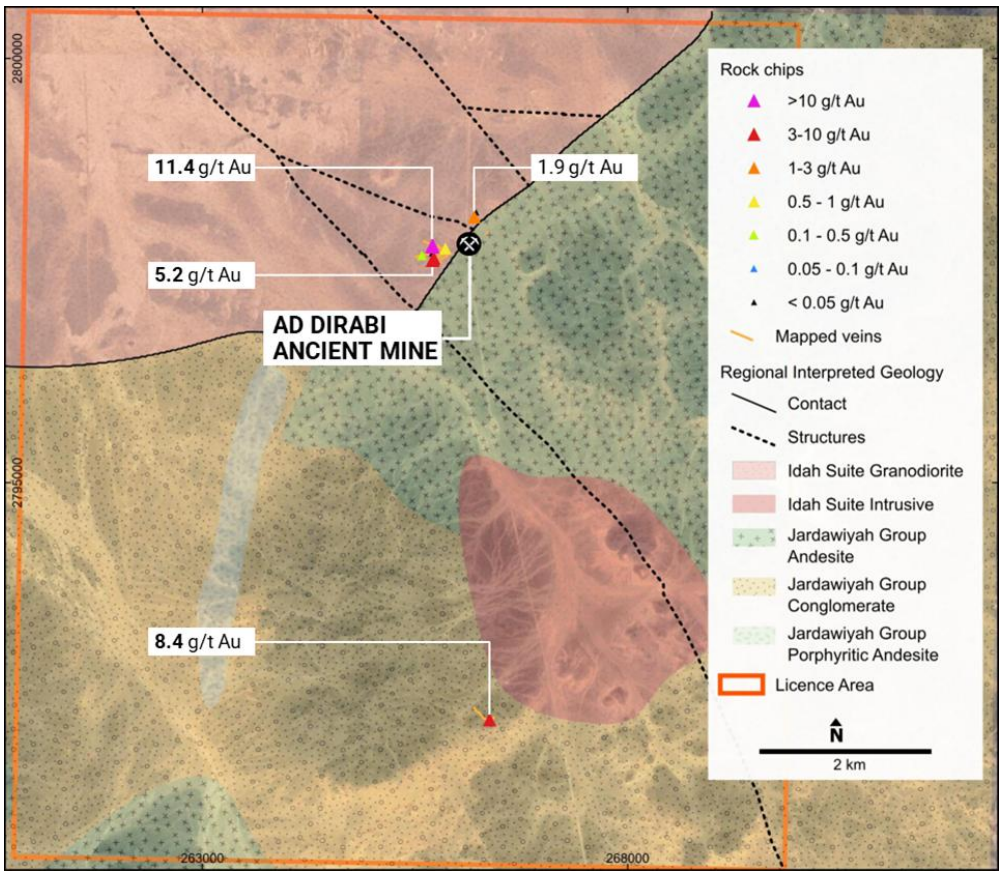

***Figure 9**: Rock chip results and newly mapped veins at Ad Dirabi Prospect.*

Significant rock chip results from Ad Dirabi include:

- Sample L156190: **11.4 g/t gold**
- Sample L156191: **8.4 g/t gold**
- Sample L156187: **5.2 g/t gold**
- Sample L156183: **1.9 g/t gold**

Next steps

The company is immediately following up this successful program of reconnaissance sampling with high resolution magnetic surveys and detailed mapping over the key target areas in preparation for a maiden KSA drilling program in early October. Initial drilling will test targets at Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah Projects.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling has now been completed across Jabal Jumaymah, Wadi Ash Shuwayla and Bulghah East project areas (**Figure 1**). The Company looks forward to releasing these results once pending assay results are received.

KSA Projects

Peako's KSA portfolio comprises six projects covering approximately 862km² in the Central Arabian Gold Region (**Figure 1**). All Projects are located within 65km of operating multi-million-ounce gold mines, including positions neighbouring the Sukhaybarat (~2 Moz) and Bulghah (~3.4 Moz) mine areas.

Acquisition of the project interests is subject to conditions precedent including shareholder approval and a shareholder meeting to consider resolutions relating to the acquisition is scheduled for 17 August 2026. Further details of the acquisition terms are set out in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 June 2026 and in the notice of meeting for shareholder approval dated 15 July 2026.

The portfolio contains a combination of drill-ready targets for immediate testing and earlier-stage prospects offering further discovery potential across a larger footprint. This combination provides Peako with multiple near-term catalysts from a suite of high-quality drill ready targets and a strong pipeline of additional prospects which are being evaluated simultaneously.

Saudi Arabia hosts a Tier-1 gold endowment within the Arabian–Nubian Shield, sharing comparable geology with leading global gold provinces like Western Australia, West Africa, and Canada. Despite already hosting 15 multi-million-ounce deposits, the region remains largely underexplored, having historically been dominated by a single state-affiliated operator. With resource growth accelerating—reaching ~36 million ounces defined, including 20% growth in 2025 alone—Saudi Arabia presents a rare early-stage discovery frontier. Historical regional-scale reconnaissance work and wide-spaced drilling provide a high-quality pipeline of targets and a springboard for systematic discovery.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Peako Limited.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Paul Kitto who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Kitto is a Director of and a consultant to Peako Limited 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 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Kitto consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

References

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results previously reported in ASX announcements are listed below. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in each relevant market announcement.

Further details can be found in the following Peako ASX announcement:

10 June 2026	Peako to Acquire Drill-Ready Gold Exploration Portfolio in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

APPENDIX A - ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Zone	East	North	Au (g/t)
L156156	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-37N	801281	2815611	0.068
L156157	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Matar**	**UTM84-37N**	**801229**	**2815359**	**2.153**
L156158	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-37N	801184	2815232	1.587
L156159	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-37N	801100	2814962	0.176
L156160	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-37N	801224	2815781	0.126
L156161	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-37N	801312	2815885	0.174
L156162	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Matar**	**UTM84-37N**	**801730**	**2815343**	**22.904**
L156163	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Matar**	**UTM84-37N**	**801634**	**2815363**	**8.563**
L156175	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-37N	801136	2812273	0.005
L156176	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-37N	800533	2814110	0.005
L156177	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-37N	800739	2814556	0.005
L156181	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-37N	792985	2819166	0.011
L156182	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-37N	793106	2819159	0.035
L156031	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	222084	2778104	1.500
L156032	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224343	2776154	0.580
L156033	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**224262**	**2776139**	**2.400**
L156034	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224153	2776242	0.020
L156035	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224311	2776309	0.100
L156036	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**224286**	**2776517**	**2.820**
L156037	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**224232**	**2776587**	**3.960**
L156038	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223875	2776378	0.610
L156039	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223835	2776470	0.530
L156040	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223753	2776617	0.850
L156041	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223846	2776785	0.090
L156042	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223880	2776713	0.180
L156043	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223885	2776668	0.750
L156044	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223890	2775283	0.050
L156045	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223874	2775331	0.030
L156046	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223449	2775567	0.050
L156047	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**225443**	**2773203**	**5.200**
L156048	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225445	2773199	0.460
L156049	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225539	2773213	0.590
L156050	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**225515**	**2773111**	**2.680**
L156051	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225598	2773308	1.230
L156052	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225619	2773210	0.390
L156053	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**225632**	**2773092**	**2.750**
L156054	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**225664**	**2772952**	**23.600**
L156055	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226052	2772962	0.570
L156056	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**226088**	**2772132**	**41.500**
L156058	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223973	2778497	0.110
L156059	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224057	2778326	0.020
L156060	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224018	2777368	0.210
L156061	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224182	2777094	0.200
L156062	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224136	2777245	1.780
L156063	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223174	2776902	0.800
L156064	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223248	2776433	1.160
L156065	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223489	2776382	0.070
L156066	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223966	2775833	0.940
L156067	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223832	2775703	0.140
L156068	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224153	2775361	0.180
L156069	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225938	2773777	0.030
L156070	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226928	2773418	0.050
L156071	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226744	2772779	0.030
L156072	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226254	2772032	0.800
L156073	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**225858**	**2771656**	**5.860**
L156074	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225858	2771455	0.090
L156075	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225508	2772107	0.170

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Zone	East	North	Au (g/t)
L156076	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225624	2772763	0.020
L156078	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224047	2779469	0.005
L156079	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224603	2779950	0.005
L156080	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224164	2779625	0.005
L156081	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224462	2778893	0.005
L156082	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224578	2778845	0.005
L156083	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225003	2778455	0.005
L156084	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225351	2778060	0.036
L156085	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225152	2778175	0.064
L156086	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225692	2777779	0.005
L156087	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225152	2777475	0.060
L156088	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224923	2777210	0.005
L156089	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224386	2777326	0.005
L156090	**Wadi Jarir**		**UTM84-38N**	**224918**	**2776663**	**10.594**
L156091	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224851	2776791	0.163
L156092	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	224389	2777046	0.703
L156093	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	223629	2775289	0.310
L156094	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226657	2774942	0.120
L156095	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	226371	2772994	0.036
L156096	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	225973	2773261	0.036
L156097	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	219405	2774806	0.005
L156098	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	219436	2774823	0.005
L156099	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	219130	2774118	0.005
L156100	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	219094	2773941	0.006
L156101	Wadi Jarir		UTM84-38N	218795	2773953	0.010
L156102	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	201403	2816431	0.005
L156103	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208713	2810307	0.071
L156104	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208979	2810189	0.010
L156105	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208443	2810519	0.005
L156106	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Karak**	**UTM84-38N**	**208880**	**2811232**	**5.786**
L156107	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208875	2811335	0.389
L156108	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208820	2811549	0.214
L156109	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208820	2811713	0.052
L156110	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Karak**	**UTM84-38N**	**209384**	**2811618**	**9.119**
L156111	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209398	2811759	0.151
L156112	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209508	2811723	0.446
L156113	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209594	2811895	1.526
L156114	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209978	2811599	1.541
L156115	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209924	2811448	1.117
L156116	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210051	2811337	0.300
L156117	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210046	2811121	0.284
L156118	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210000	2810904	1.805
L156119	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209802	2810936	1.156
L156120	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209775	2811156	0.008
L156121	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210742	2810775	0.008
L156122	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210505	2810783	0.011
L156123	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210534	2811501	0.095
L156124	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210301	2811347	0.064
L156125	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210185	2811064	0.230
L156126	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209479	2811074	0.243
L156127	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209316	2811132	1.113
L156128	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209348	2811931	0.077
L156129	**Sukhaybarat South**	**Karak**	**UTM84-38N**	**209253**	**2812082**	**5.646**
L156130	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209182	2812236	0.129
L156131	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210273	2811594	0.187
L156132	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210200	2812076	0.086
L156133	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210034	2811941	0.082
L156134	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209692	2812605	0.321
L156135	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209308	2812635	0.171

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Zone	East	North	Au (g/t)
L156136	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209022	2812647	0.014
L156137	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208655	2812738	0.008
L156138	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208865	2812471	0.015
L156139	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208709	2812383	0.020
L156140	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208795	2811971	0.119
L156141	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208858	2812061	0.151
L156142	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208502	2811624	0.005
L156143	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208328	2811600	0.015
L156144	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	207900	2811074	0.007
L156145	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209263	2812482	0.012
L156146	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209129	2812614	0.071
L156147	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	210357	2812312	0.017
L156148	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208950	2812945	0.639
L156149	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	208442	2814365	0.139
L156150	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	208676	2818548	0.005
L156151	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	UTM84-38N	209249	2815522	0.007
L156152	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	201153	2812925	0.005
L156153	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	200066	2813033	0.079
L156154	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	199909	2812691	0.005
L156155	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	198590	2812575	0.005
L156164	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	198978	2815596	0.016
L156165	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199502	2814976	0.015
L156166	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199857	2814974	0.021
L156167	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199908	2815111	0.009
L156168	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	200250	2813860	0.005
L156169	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199813	2814115	0.005
L156170	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199506	2814323	0.010
L156171	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	199109	2814781	0.031
L156172	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	198760	2815469	0.313
L156173	Sukhaybarat South	Matar	UTM84-38N	198726	2815349	0.031
L156174	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	198282	2812204	0.005
L156178	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	198401	2812656	0.005
L156179	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	198608	2812561	0.005
L156180	Sukhaybarat South		UTM84-38N	198580	2812614	0.005
L156183	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	266202	2798128	1.878
L156184	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	266220	2798185	0.037
L156185	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	265582	2797680	0.476
L156186	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	265699	2797700	0.021
L156187	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	265722	2797648	**5.233**
L156188	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	265750	2797600	0.067
L156189	Ad Dirabi	Ad Dirabi	UTM84-38N	265858	2797760	0.733
L156190	**Ad Dirabi**	**Ad Dirabi**	**UTM84-38N**	**265706**	**2797804**	**11.415**
L156191	**Ad Dirabi**	**Ad Dirabi South**	**UTM84-38N**	**266377**	**2792207**	**8.419**

APPENDIX B – JORC TABLE 1 HISTORICAL RESULTS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sampling described in this announcement refers to rock sampling. Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples comprised of fragments of rock outcrop (and veins in varying orientations), sampled with a hammer. Rock chip sampling was carried out as part of a geological mapping exercise in areas of geological interest. Sample size is nominally 1 to 2 kilograms. All sampling is guided by Peako's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. A total of 159 rock chip samples were collected. 45 samples were dispatched for analysis to ALS Arabia in Jeddah with analysis for Au using AuAA25, which is a Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. 114 samples were dispatched for analysis to Bureau Veritas in Jeddah with Au analysed using Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish (method FA430).
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	N/A
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.	N/A
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Samples were logged into field notebooks along with sample numbers. Samples were visually logged for rock type/lithology, texture, alteration styles, vein intensity, structural characteristics, and the presence of primary sulphides or secondary oxide/weathering products (such as boxworks and secondary copper). Rock chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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 the material being sampled.	No drill core is described in this report. Rock chip samples were visually logged for rock type/lithology, texture, alteration styles, vein intensity, structural characteristics, and the presence of primary sulphides or secondary oxide/weathering products (such as boxworks and secondary copper). Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS in Jeddah and Bureau Veritas in Jeddah. Both laboratories are ISO9001-certified. No sub-sampling was undertaken. No duplicate sample were taken as these are reconnaissance samples. Each of the rock chip samples weighed approximately 1 to 2kg and are considered to be suitable given the nature of the material being sampled. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sampling is carried out in accordance with Peako's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of blank samples to test laboratory equipment cleaning between samples. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:50. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples were analysed in the certified ALS Arabia Laboratory in Jeddah or in the certified Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Jeddah. 45 samples submitted to ALS Arabia in Jeddah. Au was analysed using method Au-AA25, which is a Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an AAS finish. 114 samples were dispatched for analysis to Bureau Veritas in Jeddah . with Au analysed using Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an AAS finish (method FA430). Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by each laboratory. Review of internal laboratory QAQC suggests each laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Exploration Manager and Competent Person No twinned holes are reported in this release. Primary field data is collected by Peako's geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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	Sample locations were captured by hand-held GPS with a positional accuracy is approximately +/-5 metres. The coordinates of samples are shown in Appendix A. The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 37N or zone 38N and is shown for each result. The RL of the samples is not reported as it is not considered relevant for early reconnaissance work of this nature in a largely flat plain environment.
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	The samples taken were part of a reconnaissance sampling program at the geologist's discretion from available outcrops. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation reported. No sample compositing was 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.	Samples were taken from outcropping quartz veins, stockworks, altered rocks, skarns, and sulphide boxworks to confirm the spatial location of mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored in a secure location at the Company's office prior to road transport by commercial freight handlers to the laboratories, both situated in Jeddah.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews.	There has been no external audit or review of the techniques or data.

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.	Results reported in this announcement are from Sukhaybarat South (Licence Blocks 20260300071, 20260300072and 20260300073), Wadi Jarir (Licence Blocks 20260300074and 20260300094) and Ad Dirabi (Licence Block 20260300093). Peako is acquiring a 100% interest in the tenement pursuant to acquisition agreements with the registered owner Desert Ex LLC. Peako's beneficial ownership is subject to conditions precedent including completion of Placement, shareholder approvals, incorporation of a local subsidiary and a formal royalty deed. Legal transfer of title to follow after 12 months of licence grant (March and April 2026) in accordance with KSA mining legislation requirements. Further details are provided in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 June 2026 and in the notice of meeting for shareholder approval dated 15 July 2026. A 1% NSR royalty applies to all minerals extracted pursuant to a royalty agreement to be entered into with Desert Ex LLC. The Licenses are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration has been almost exclusively completed by Ma'aden, the Saudi Arabian Mining Company which is majority owned by Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund. Work reported in this announcement was carried out sporadically between 2003 and 2020 as part of large exploration programs over wide regional areas. Work included surface sampling (soils, ionic soils, rock chip) as well as some AC, RC or diamond drilling in selected areas. Historical exploration work was carried out in the late 1970s by the US Geological Service and Riofex Saudi Arabia Mission which comprised regional mapping of ancient gold mines and limited rock chip sampling. DesertEx conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling as well as data compilation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Licenses are located within the broad Sukhaybarat gold district within the central Arabian Shield, a region composed predominantly of Neoproterozoic juvenile crust formed during the Pan-African orogeny (c. 870–550 Ma). The geological architecture of this section of the central Arabian Shield reflects multiple stages of arc accretion, basin development, granitoid magmatism and transpressional deformation, which collectively are interpreted to control the regional-scale distribution of currently identified precious (and base) metals mineral systems. Lithostratigraphically, the district is dominated by Neoproterozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary successions intruded by syn- to post-tectonic granitoid plutons. A significant component of the local host sequence includes the Murdama Group, a thick sedimentary package deposited in late-orogenic basins following arc accretion. and interpreted as derived from adjacent volcanic arc terranes and deposited within fault-bounded basins during the late stages of the Pan-African orogeny (~650–620 Ma). Metamorphic grades are typically lower- to mid-greenschist facies, locally displaying weak structural fabrics related to regional deformation. Structurally, the region is dominated by NNW-trending, shear zones and faults associated with the Nabitah Fault System. This system controls the location of many of KSA's major gold deposits. A later major transcurrent structural province developed during late Pan-African tectonic escape (the NW trending Najd Fault system), that extends for hundreds of kilometres. It is interpreted that this system played a fundamental role in controlling both magmatic emplacement and potentially hydrothermal fluid migration, across multiple events. Earliest magmatic activity began with subduction-related arc volcanism, culminating in widespread emplacement of post-tectonic granitic plutons that are commonly calc-alkaline to mildly peraluminous in composition.. Mineralisation is interpreted as structurally controlled and / or associated with intrusion-related hydrothermal systems, mostly developed within Idah Suite tonalites and granodiorites, sometimes

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		extending short distances into adjacent Murdama Group metasediments..
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.	N/A
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	N/A
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Samples were taken from outcropping quartz veins, stockworks, altered rocks, skarns, and sulphide boxworks to confirm the spatial location of mineralisation.
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.	The coordinates of sample locations are presented in Table 1 and shown in diagrams provided with this report.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All rock-chip assay results, regardless of grade, have been reported.
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.	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Planned work programs includes: • Magnetics (Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah); • Soil sampling (Wadi Jarir and Ad Dirabi); • Ground-truthing, mapping and sampling of geophysical and geochemical targets • Drilling of priority targets (Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah).