



Reconnaissance RC Drilling Defines Multiple Extension Targets at Ferké

HIGHLIGHTS

Ferké Gold Project RC Assay results

- Significant gold intercepts returned at the Ferké Gold Project on multiple lines of reconnaissance and follow-up RC drilling focused on a 9.5km segment of the >37km Leraba gold trend
- Wide-spaced RC drilling combined with previously reported air core results confirm several key targets for planned follow-up to test open-ended gold mineralisation
- RC drill results return include:
 - **24m @ 1.33g/t gold**, from surface – FNRC125
 - **7m @ 3.16g/t gold**, from 77m depth – FNRC126
 - **8m @ 1.80g/t gold**, from 61m – FNRC123
 - **27m @ 0.54g/t gold**, from 51m including **9m @ 0.92g/t gold** – FNRC108
 - **3m @ 4.55g/t gold**, from 114m – FNRC143
 - **7m @ 0.96g/t gold**, from 27m – FNRC131
- Key targets identified are located 2 to 4km south, and approximately 3.5km north of the Ouarigue prospect, where exploration results from recent diamond drilling included **75.0m @ 6.11g/t gold** and **84.8m @ 3.01g/t gold**
- Follow-up RC drilling anticipated to commence in December quarter, with drilling initially focused on priority targets identified, and progressing into additional extensional reconnaissance drill tests of the open-ended mineralised corridor

Ferké Diamond Campaign Updates

- 2 Diamond drill rigs continue at Ferké with >18,500m of core drilling completed since April, and the ongoing core drilling now increased to an anticipated 22,000m campaign remains focused on defining the extent of gold mineralisation at Ouarigue prospect
- Further diamond core results anticipated in the coming week from 11 diamond holes comprising 4,450m drilled, and a further 14 holes completed currently being processed for assay shipment

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce gold assay results from reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling on its Ferké Gold project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. The drilling returned significant intercepts from in-fill and reconnaissance targets located north and south of the Ouarigue prospect, where two diamond drill rigs continue delineation drilling of a significant bulk tonnage gold target in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

The RC results are part of a systematic reconnaissance program at Ferké, initiated with wide space auger sampling earlier this year (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 January 2025) and followed by of air core (**AC**) drilling (refer to ASX announcement dated 28 July 2025). The combined AC and RC campaigns confirmed continuity of a mineralised structural corridor for over 9km extent (Figure 1) and prioritised several new targets ready for follow-up drilling.

The Ferké RC campaign comprised 6,673m of drilling in 58 RC holes covering a 9.5km segment of the 37km extent of the mineralised Leraba shear corridor situated within the Ferké Gold Project in the emerging Daloa greenstone belt (Figure 2).

Ferké RC Drill Results

At the Ouarigue prospect, RC drilling successfully targeted incremental volume increases and extensions of the mineralised shear zone. The RC drilling proximal to the Ouarigue focused on zones where the narrower mineralisation style occurs within a conceptual open pit outline assuming development of the bulk tonnage mineralised intrusion that is the focus of ongoing diamond drilling, and recent results have returned **75.0m @ 6.11g/t gold** and **84.8m @ 3.01g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcements dated 4 September and 11 August 2025).

On the southern margin of the mineralised intrusion, RC results return **7m @ 3.16g/t gold** from 97m hosted in metasediments in hole FNRC126, drilled approximately 40m down-dip of **7.9m @ 0.27g/t gold** intersected in the previously reported FNDC056 (refer to ASX announcement dated 4 September 2025).

On the northern margin of the mineralised intrusion, FNRC125 yields additional width to the mineralised zone, returning **24m @ 1.33g/t gold** from surface. 200m further north FNRC123 demonstrates continuity of the mineralised shear in-filling a 140m gap in drilling, returning **8m @ 1.80g/t gold** from 61m, between **6m @ 1.43g/t gold** in FNRC070 to the south, and **6m @ 1.23g/t gold** in FNDC027 50m to the north.

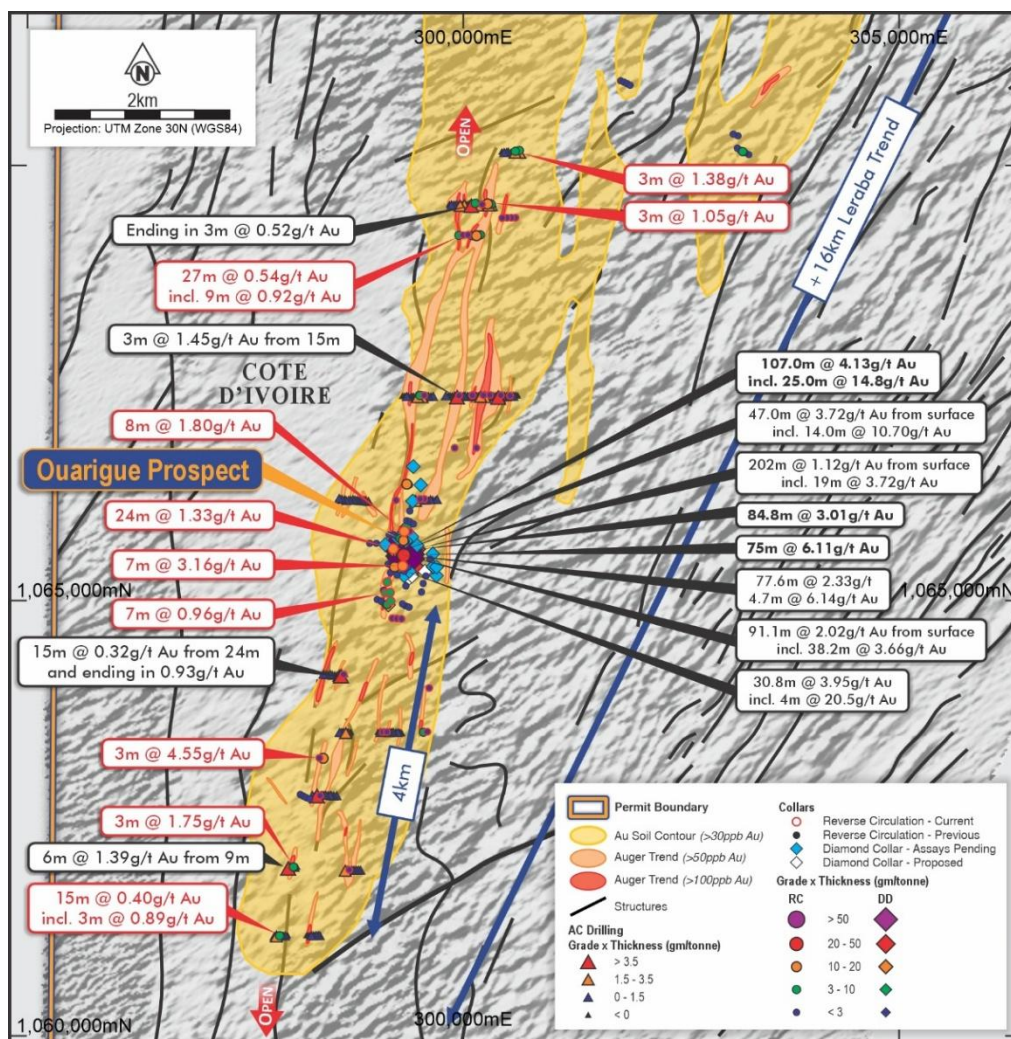


Figure 1 | Ferké North drill collar location map with outlined soil and auger geochemistry anomalism, with key drill intercepts labelled, and significant intercepts for reported RC results (in red)

South of Ouarigue RC Reconnaissance

South of Ouarigue prospect, the mineralised corridor was targeted with relatively shallow, first pass drilling on 400m to 800m spaced lines of AC and RC drilling. RC results confirm shear hosted mineralisation in fresh rock on multiple lines of drilling, including RC hole FNRC146 which returned **3m @ 1.75g/t gold** from 87m depth approximately 3.5km south of the Ouarigue prospect. FNRC146 was a down-dip test, below gold in oxide previously intersected in AC drilling that returned **6m @ 1.39g/t gold** in oxide material from 9m depth in FNAC158.

The gold target south of Ouarigue is extensive with RC results intersecting **3m @ 4.55g/t gold** from 114m drill depth (FNRC143) 2km south of Ouarigue, and **15m @ 0.4g/t gold**, including **3m @ 0.89g/t gold**, from 66m depth (FNRC147) drilled on the southernmost line of drilling at Ferké, more than 4km south of Ouarigue.

Significant gold mineralisation was intersected on each line of drilling in the combined AC and RC programmes, and importantly, the results demonstrate continuity of the structural corridor of gold mineralisation, with **room to fit several Ouarigue-scale targets** between drill spacing achieved to date. The mineralised gold corridor remains open more than 4km south of the Ouarigue gold mineralised prospect, with both extensional drilling and in-fill RC drilling campaign on priority target zones planned to commence in the current quarter.

North of Ouarigue RC Reconnaissance

From 3.5km north of the Ouarigue prospect, every line of RC drilling extending to more than 4.5km north returned significant intercepts and define open-ended mineralisation at the northernmost extent of drilling.

The RC results extend gold mineralisation at the northern target, with a 400m extension to the south of previous AC results, returning **27m @ 0.54g/t gold** from 51m depth, including **9m @ 0.92g/t gold** in RC hole FNRC108. South of FNRC108 is an open 2.5km gap in drilling and to the north is a correlating broad zone of anomalism drilled in shallow air core with hole FNAC020 ending in **3m @ 0.52g/t gold** from 27m depth. The broad zone of mineralisation on the northern target is further enhanced with **3m @ 1.05g/t gold** from 30m in FNRC103 drilled on the same line.

A further 700m north-northeast, mineralisation is intersected again with RC hole FNRC095 intersecting **3m @ 1.38g/t gold** from 96m in the northernmost line of drilling in the campaign but potentially intersected off-trend on may represent a sub-parallel zone of mineralisation that requires further targeting to confirm geometry and extent.

These intercepts form a 1.1km trend of open-ended mineralisation, defining a discrete drill-ready target in an area with favourable intrusion lithologies identified proximal to mineralisation and ready for follow-up work.

Ferké Exploration Update

The current campaign of diamond drilling that commenced in April with a planned 6,000m has been incrementally increased with success as the mineralisation at the Ouarigue' prospect is extended. Completed drilling since April now exceeds 18,500m of core drilling and the current campaign increased to over 22,000m drilling planned at the Ouarigue prospect. Diamond drilling continued at the Ferké project through August and September, with two rigs drilling continuously.

The Company has recently shipped core from 11 diamond holes comprising 4,450m drilled for analysis and results are anticipated in the coming week. A further 14 holes totalling 4,900m completed are currently being processed for shipment, with results anticipated within the next 4 weeks.

With completion of the reconnaissance RC drill campaign and integration of the regional AC and RC results, the company is now progressing plans for follow-up drilling and has confirmed a drill to commence in the coming months with the end of the current wet season in the region.

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

About Many Peaks Minerals Limited

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

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

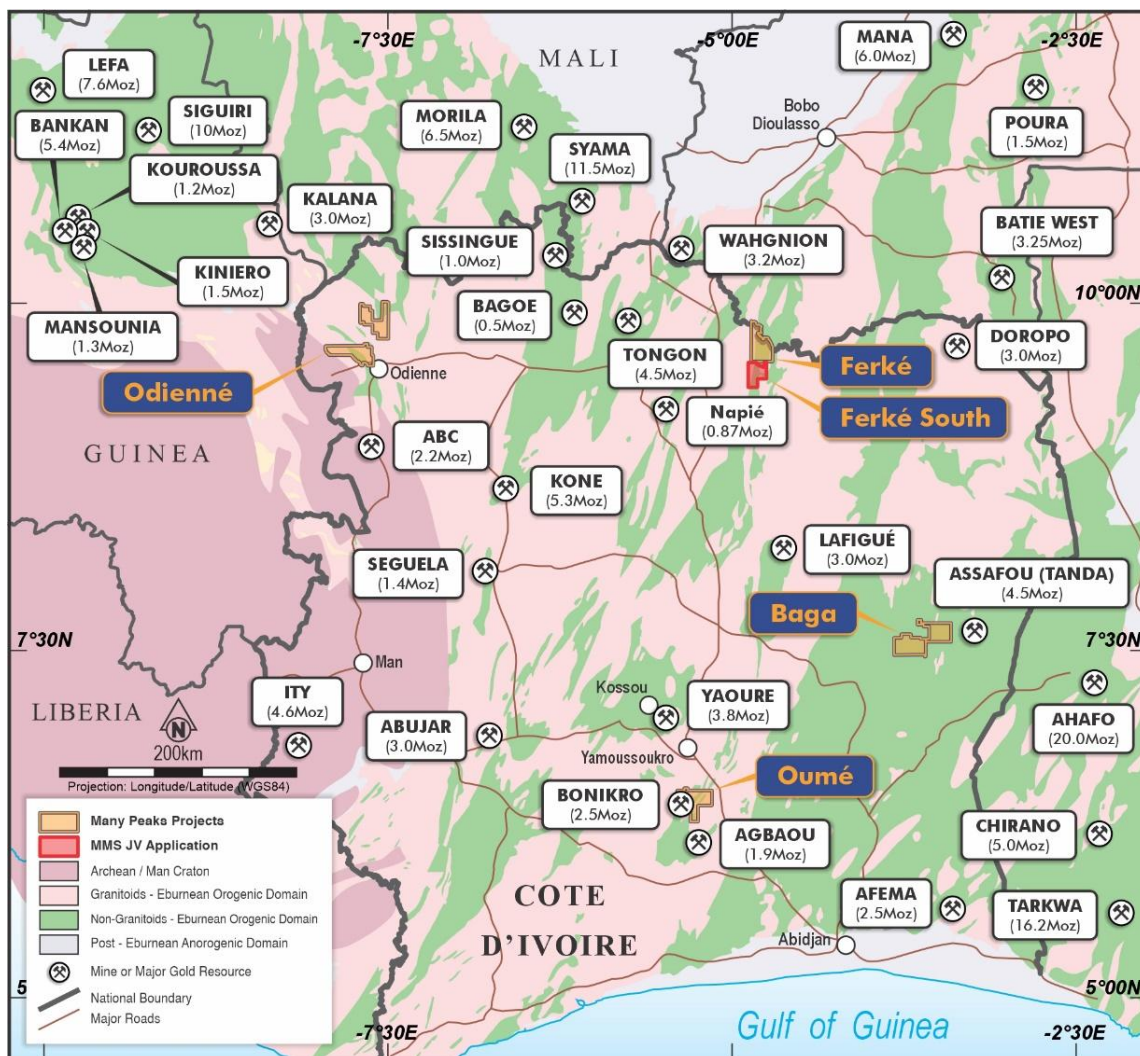


Figure 2 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schwertfeger is the Managing Director for the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schwertfeger consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

APPENDIX A - Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNRC091	270	-55	102	299199	1065763	292		15	18	3	0.65
FNRC094	270	-55	132	300642	1070177	297		63	66	3	0.70
								72	75	3	0.33
FNRC095	270	-55	122	300596	1070169	297		96	99	3	1.38
FNRC097	270	-55	110	300597	1069403	287		24	27	3	0.48
FNRC102	270	-55	120	300135	1069572	281		45	48	3	0.56
								84	87	3	0.51
FNRC103	270	-55	120	300277	1069565	282.34		6	9	3	0.35
								30	33	3	1.05
								87	90	3	0.48
FNRC104	270	-55	102	299949	1069204	281		3	6	3	0.58
								63	69	6	0.22
FNRC106	15	18	108	300051	1069202	289		15	18	3	0.27
FNRC107	270	-55	102	300099	1069199	279		6	12	6	0.34
FNRC108	270	-55	102	300150	1069199	279		51	78	27	0.54
							including	69	78	9	0.92
FNRC109	270	-55	150	300194	1069208	278		90	96	6	0.26
FNRC111	270	-55	99	300429	1067363	298		45	54	9	0.20
FNRC122	270	-55	123	299382	1065801	295		3	4	1	1.46
								52	53	1	0.80
								60	61	1	0.30
FNRC123	270	-55	123	299320	1065801	294		10	11	1	0.40
								61	69	8	1.80
FNRC125	270	-55	80	299195	1065602	296		0	24	24	1.33
FNRC126	270	-55	171	299303	1065404	302		47	48	1	0.69
								58	59	1	0.43
								77	84	7	3.16
								86	87	1	0.60
								97	99	2	1.77
								111	114	3	0.90
								127	128	1	0.39
								129	130	1	0.33
								135	137	2	1.26
FNRC127	270	-55	154	299240	1065301	304		42	43	1	0.57
FNRC129	100	-50	164	299126	1065221	299		59	60	1	0.71
								82	83	1	0.34
								96	97	1	0.61
								118	121	3	0.51
								138	139	1	0.40
								142	145	3	0.42

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNRC130	270	-55	120	299160	1065097	297		31	32	1	0.39
								37	39	2	1.55
FNRC131	270	-55	120	299110	1065097	295		27	34	7	0.96
								37	38	1	0.54
FNRC132	270	-55	111	299187	1064804	293		83	87	3	0.69
FNRC133	270	-55	102	299238	1064802	292		52	54	2	2.47
FNRC135	270	-55	169	299168	1065003	295		48	49	1	0.44
								93	95	2	0.36
								109	115	6	0.67
								133	134	1	0.63
FNRC136	270	-55	100	298624	1064158	303		66	69	3	0.26
FNRC139	270	-55	111	299540	1063499	307		93	102	9	0.29
							including	93	96	3	0.59
FNRC142	270	-55	120	298346	1063198	298		54	57	3	0.28
FNRC143	270	-55	120	298392	1063201	300		114	117	3	4.55
FNRC145	270	-55	102	298688	1061917	300		78	81	3	0.28
FNRC146	270	-55	120	298050	1061953	288		87	90	3	1.75
FNRC147	270	-55	104	297891	1061163	283		66	81	15	0.40
							including	66	69	3	0.89

Significant Intercepts calculated on a weight average basis for sample length, for sample intervals returning above a 0.25g/t gold lower cut-off, with no upper cut-off applied.

Reported intervals include up to 3m of internal dilution (< 0.25g/t Au results) unless otherwise indicated.

- FNRC147 significant intercept includes a 9m interval averaging 0.14g/t gold, bracketed by >0.25g/t Au intervals

Significant intercepts for HoleID's ranging from FNRC122 through FNRC135 are reported with 1m samples submitted for gold-only analysis, the balance of the reported significant intercepts are reconnaissance staged drilling and 3m composite samples submitted for gold-only analysis work.

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Reported drill results are from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit. - Samples are collected on 1m intervals and samples are riffle split at the drill site to generate a 1m interval sample and a 3m composite sample. - Samples were submitted to MSA labs in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 500g split assayed by gamma ray analysis for gold by photon assay instrument to a 20ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	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).	Reported drill results are from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit.
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 weight of recovered 1m intervals - To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. - There is minor sample loss associated with several wet intervals sampling, representing less than 3% of drilled intervals, however wet sampling determined to more likely be associated with shearing or faulting, which may also be associated with targeted zones. Wet chips and estimated recovery loss are recorded, and samples analysed to identify mineralisation. Only one RC hole (ODRC023) returned a significant gold intercept associated with wet sampling, and is flagged for review in relation to mineral resource estimation work.
Logging	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.	- RC samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. - At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken. - Representative RC chips are collected for geology reference material from a coarse fraction of a sieved sample for each 1m interval, and the character reference samples are stored in plastic chip trays in 1m intervals. - RC character reference chip trays are photographed for lithology and alteration review. - RC chips recovered in drilling are logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. Chips are logged for colour, weathering, lithology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and lithologic textures, and mineralisation where possible. o All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- o RC drilling is sampled on 1m intervals with an approximately 1.5kg to 2kg size sample riffle split from the original sample from the drill. In reconnaissance drill holes, a 3m composite sample is also taken for first pass assay analysis and 1m samples retained for follow-up assay work where deemed necessary. - o To help ensure representative nature of core sampling a three-tier sample splitter is utilised for 1m sampling, and splitting material for 3m composites. - o No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of exploration activity, however sample size is typical for similar mineralisation styles and considered to be in accordance with best practices.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <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>	- o Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by Intertek laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana using 500g Photon assay for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material.. - o 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. - o 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. - o Field quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. The laboratory inserted commercial standards and also completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established. - o 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- o For the reconnaissance stage exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. - o No drill holes were twinned - o Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating Microsoft Excel file. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's cloud based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. - o No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	<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> <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- o 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. - o All RC drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system. - o Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 29N
Data spacing	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	o Reported results are completed on 400m to 1,000m spaced lines of reconnaissance drilling on individual prospect areas, with spacing between drill collars varying between 40m and 60m spacing along

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	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.	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. ○ 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.	○ Reported RC drilling is oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation and regional scale geochemical datasets as at the time of drilling. Optimal drill orientation(s) and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project. ○ No assumption of true widths of mineralised zones made in reported results due to the reconnaissance stage of the reported exploration activity, lack of understanding about the geometry of mineralisation targeted, and the absence of any 3D geological modelling completed at the time of reporting.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	○ Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area by Many Peaks staff, and under supervision of Many Peaks geologist during the logging, cutting, and sampling process. Chain of custody is passed directly to lab at time of shipment, with laboratory facilitating sample pick-up and transport.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	○ No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a \$US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding projects to a definitive feasibility study ("DFS"). ○ 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. Ferké (PR367) is pending application for an extension renewal for an additional two-year term for the completion of economic study and feasibility work. ○ At completion of a bankable feasibility study on any one permit, the Company will earn-in to an 85% interest on all permits, and 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. o In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10%, of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in the GIV Joint Venture.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Odienné Project - o In the 2018 to 2020 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) and Toro Gold Limited completed systematic surface geochemistry and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. - o 2022-23 Turaco Gold Limited (ASX:TCG) completed high resolution geophysics, follow-up infill soil geochemistry, a 2,137m auger sampling campaign, and a maiden air core drilling programme totalling 5,149 in 160 drill holes. - o Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024. - o Previous exploration activity by other parties relied on for exploration and targeting purposes was acquired and reported in accordance with the principles of the JORC Code, 2012. No exploration results by other parties is of an exploration stage to be included in mineral resource estimations.
Geology	o Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- o The Odienné Project is located in the north-west part of Cote d'Ivoire close to the margin of the Leo-Man Archean craton and Birimian volcanics and sediments belonging to the Siguiri basin. To the south these tectonic units are bounded by the Sassandra shear zone, host to Orogenic style gold and shear related gold mineralisation along the structural corridor to the northeast and southwest, with potential for iron oxide copper gold style mineralisation indicated in adjoining project areas to the southeast of Odienné South permit - o The Ferké 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	<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <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>	o Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
Data aggregation methods	<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> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation</i>	- o Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.25g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported. - o No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. - o Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher grade results, such intervals are included (refer to Appendix A) - o No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	○ Drilling is oriented near perpendicular to overall trend of mineralisation and regional geochemical trends. Downhole lengths for drilling with significant intercepts are reported in Appendix A. Style of mineralisation is associated with veining and or foliation/deformation of host rocks in and proximal to shear zones and brittle fracture zones hosted in intrusive rocks. ○ No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results, and all significant intercepts are reported as drilled lengths. Results are predominantly associated with reconnaissance stage drilling and no interpretive model to define geometry of mineralisation is completed at this stage of exploration to underpin the estimation of true widths.
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>	○ 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>	○ RC results with significant intercepts are included in the Appendix A and RC results are presented in their entirety, and in context of all previous AC and Diamond core drill locations in the diagram provided in the body of the report.
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>	○ Previous surface geochemistry survey work from Soil, Termite and auger drilling and airborne geophysical results included in previous disclosure by the Company and included in current diagrams where deemed pertinent by the competent person. ○ The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has completed any tests on areas related to the reported exploration results.
Further work	<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> <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>	○ Proposed work is outlined in this report. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Further work plans are subject to revision based 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.