MANY PEAKS

4 September 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Increasing Grades with Depth in Extension Drilling at Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from 11 diamond drill core holes received from extensional and infill drilling at the Company's flagship Ferké Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, delivering volume increases to the mineral resource potential
- All reported drill holes return significant gold intercepts and additional down-dip extensions received demonstrate increasing gold grades with depth along an ~65m to 92m true width zone of gold mineralisation from surface to >300m vertical depth
- Assays received include:
  - **84.8m @ 3.01g/t gold** from 295.8m, including **7.5m @ 9.27g/t gold** – FNDC067
  - **103.0m @ 1.24g/t gold** from 103.0m, including **7.6m @ 4.81g/t gold** – FNDC055
  - **36.6m @ 1.88g/t gold** from 418.3m, including **6.6m @ 4.02g/t gold** – FNDC069
  - **17.15m @ 2.72g/t gold** from 142.0m including **1m @ 23.6g/t gold** – FNDC053
- Diamond core drilling continues with 2 drill rigs active on site, and the planned programme since commencement in April (proposed 6,000m) is now increased to a >18,500m campaign
- Since April this year, a total of 55 diamond core holes totalling over 16,500m have been drilled, including 21 diamond drill holes currently pending assay
- Reconnaissance RC Drilling samples from 58 RC holes totalling 6,673m drilled are currently pending analysis, with results anticipated to be received over the coming weeks

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from the ongoing diamond drilling (DD) program at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. Results are for an additional 9 DD holes totalling 2,545m drilled, along with additional sample results that extend mineralisation for 2 previously reported DD holes.

Ongoing and repeated success at Ferké has continually expanded the lateral and down-dip extent of the Ouarigue gold prospect mineralised intrusion, justifying the increase in the diamond core drilling campaign to more than 18,500m (with 16,500m completed to date), compared with the 6,000m originally planned when initiated in April this year.

Diamond Core Drill Results

Assay results have been received for 11 DD holes drilled across 450m of strike extent at the Ouarigue prospect, with significant gold intercepts received in all holes. 3 of the 11 holes are located on the 550 Section (Figure 1) comprising 2 holes drilled targeting down-dip extensions and 1 infill hole.

Historical hole FNDC011 returned **66m @ 1.1g/t gold** from 154m depth (ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024) and initial extension drilling by Many Peaks intersected **87m @ 1.67g/t gold** 80m down-dip in DD hole FNDC038 (ASX announcement dated 15 July). The newly reported result of **84.8m @ 3.01g/t gold**, including **7.5m @ 9.27g/t gold** in FNDC067 is located approximately 140m down-dip of FNDC011 demonstrating a further increase in gold grades on substantial widths to over 300m vertical depth.

The panel of drilling at the 550 Section down to the FNCD067 drill result outlines a 65m to 92m true width zone of mineralisation extending from surface to approximately 300m vertical depth.

FNDC069, located approximately 100m further down dip from FNDC067, returns **36.6m @ 1.88g/t gold** from 418m drill depth, including **6.6m @ 4.02g/t gold**. The mineralised intrusion narrows to approximately 30m width within an estimated 34m true width of mineralised zone from approximately 350m vertical depth.

The intrusion thickens to the south with along strike and with depth of the previously reported FNDC052 returning **75m @ 6.11g/t gold** (estimated 65m true width) at a similar vertical depth, 100m south of FNDC069. The continuation of the mineralised intrusion to the south and down dip of FNDC052 remains open and is a key target in ongoing drilling at Ferké.

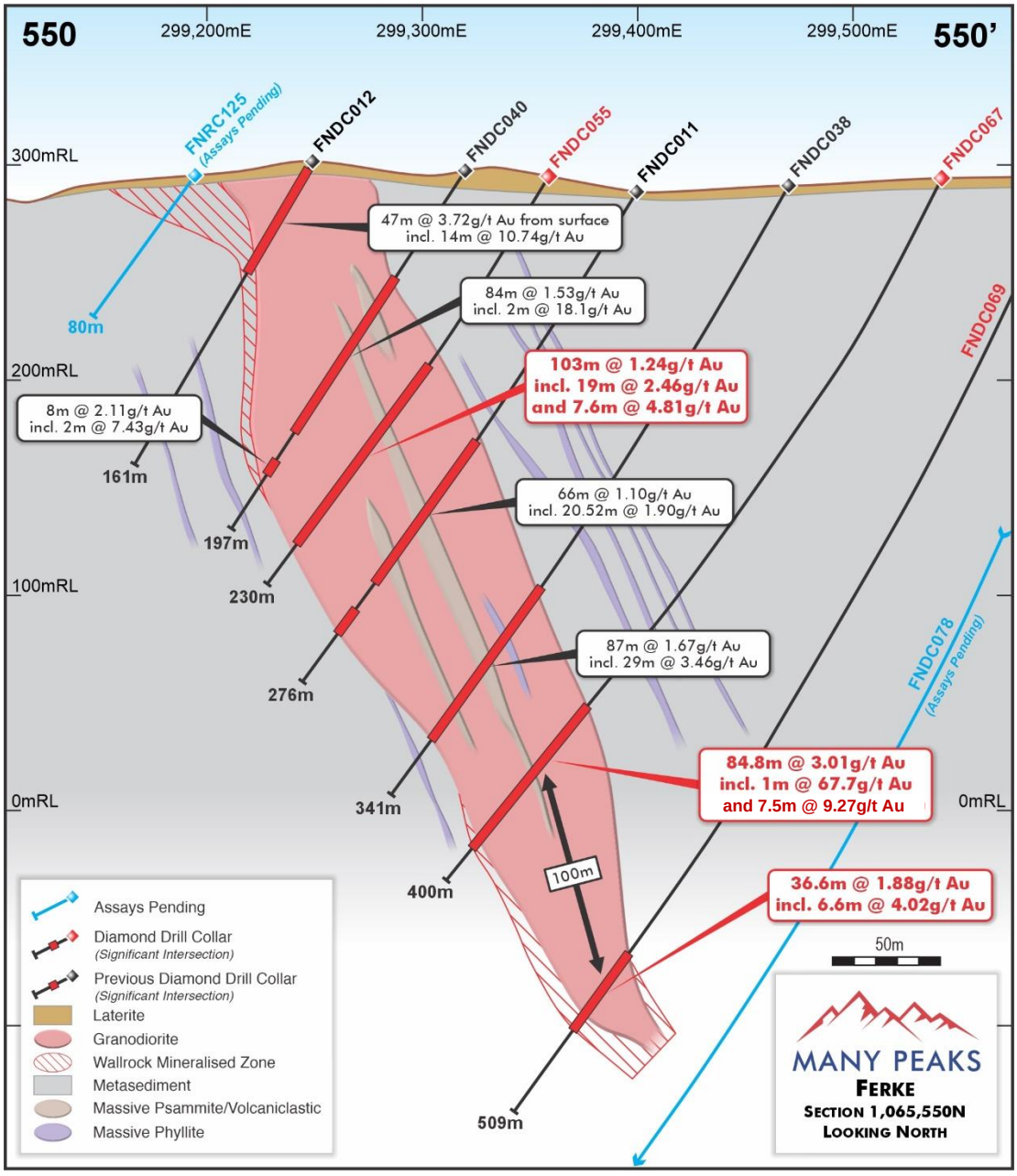

Figure 1 | Cross Section 1,065,550N (refer to Figure 3 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

The higher-grade gold results associated with broader zones of mineralisation to the south of reported intervals such as **7.5m @ 9.27g/t gold** (Figure 2) in the 550 Section potentially demonstrate continuity of higher grade zones within the bulk tonnage target.

FNDC052 intersected **7m @ 52.9g/t gold** approximately 100m south of 550 Section. The high-grade mineralisation intersected with deeper drilling supports extending the depth target for open pit potential and provides merit for deeper drilling to assess the conceptual underground potential of an expanding exploration target at Ouarigue (ASX announcement dated 11 August 2025).

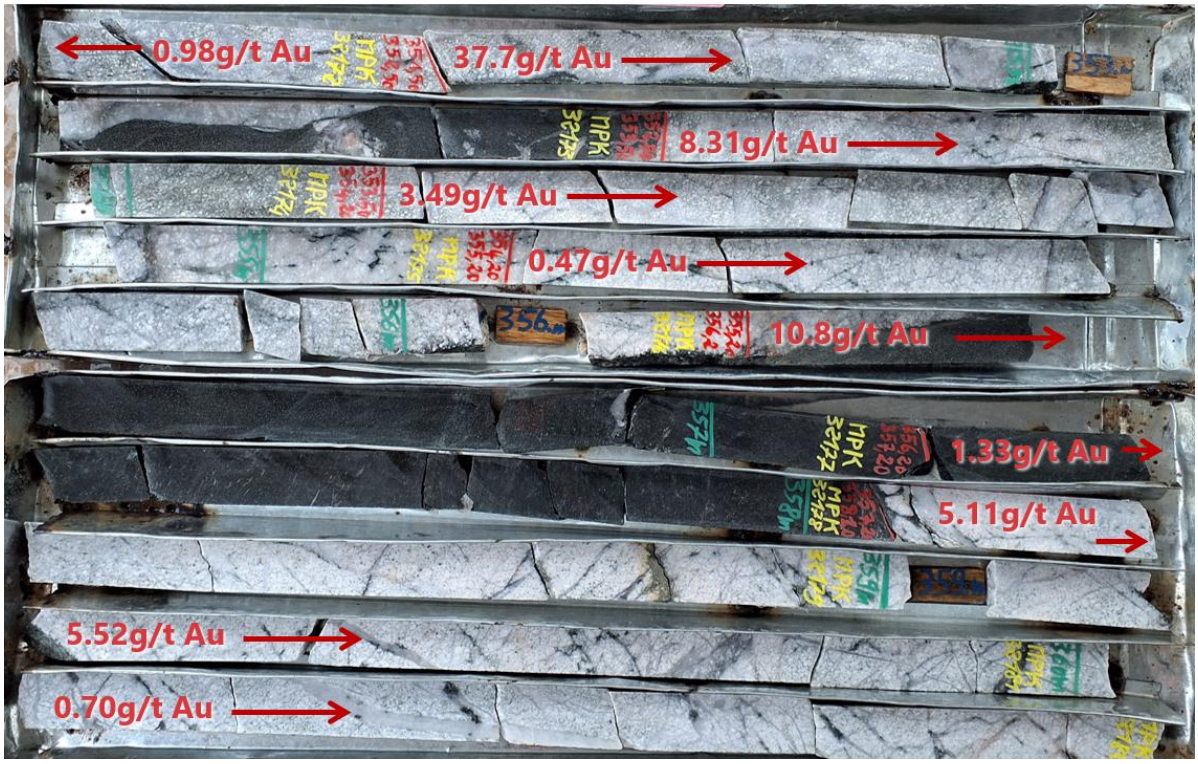

Figure 2 | FNDC067 – 352.15m to 360.97m photo interval of a portion of the significant intercept zone to illustrate an example of the mineralisation style within the broader reported intercept located on Figures 1. Assay Result of the interval shown above from 351.5m to 361m averages 9.5m @ 7.50g/t gold within the reported 84.2m @ 3.01g/t gold

Extensional Results to the North

Reported DD holes FNDC066 and FNDC068 are located 50m north of the 550 Section and returned **37.5m 0.63g/t gold, including 14.3m @ 1.22g/t gold** from 275.3m depth, and **17m @ 2.09g/t gold** from 372m depth. The results successfully deliver northern extensions of gold mineralisation outside the mineralised intrusion, where the mineralised shear is targeted within a conceptual pit outline that would be underpinned by the high-grade gold intersected in the south plunging mineralised intrusion.

Additionally, reported intercepts include extensions of gold mineralisation to previously reported DD holes FNDC031 and FNDC046. Follow-up sampling in FNDC031 has returned an additional 5.85m @ 0.34g/t gold in the oxide profile above the previously reported downhole interval in fresh rock that returned 137m @ 1.25g/t gold (refer to ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025). Extended sampling in FNDC046, has returned a 2nd mineralised interval in the metasediment hosted shear zone on a 300m step-out to the north of the 550 Section, returning 10.6m (9m estimated true width) @ 0.49g/t gold from 58.2m drill depth.

These shear hosted intercepts demonstrate the continuity of the through going mineralised shear, supporting regional targeting of the extensive mineralised corridor at Ferké, and also adding to the mineral resource potential in proximity to a conceptual bulk tonnage target at the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion.

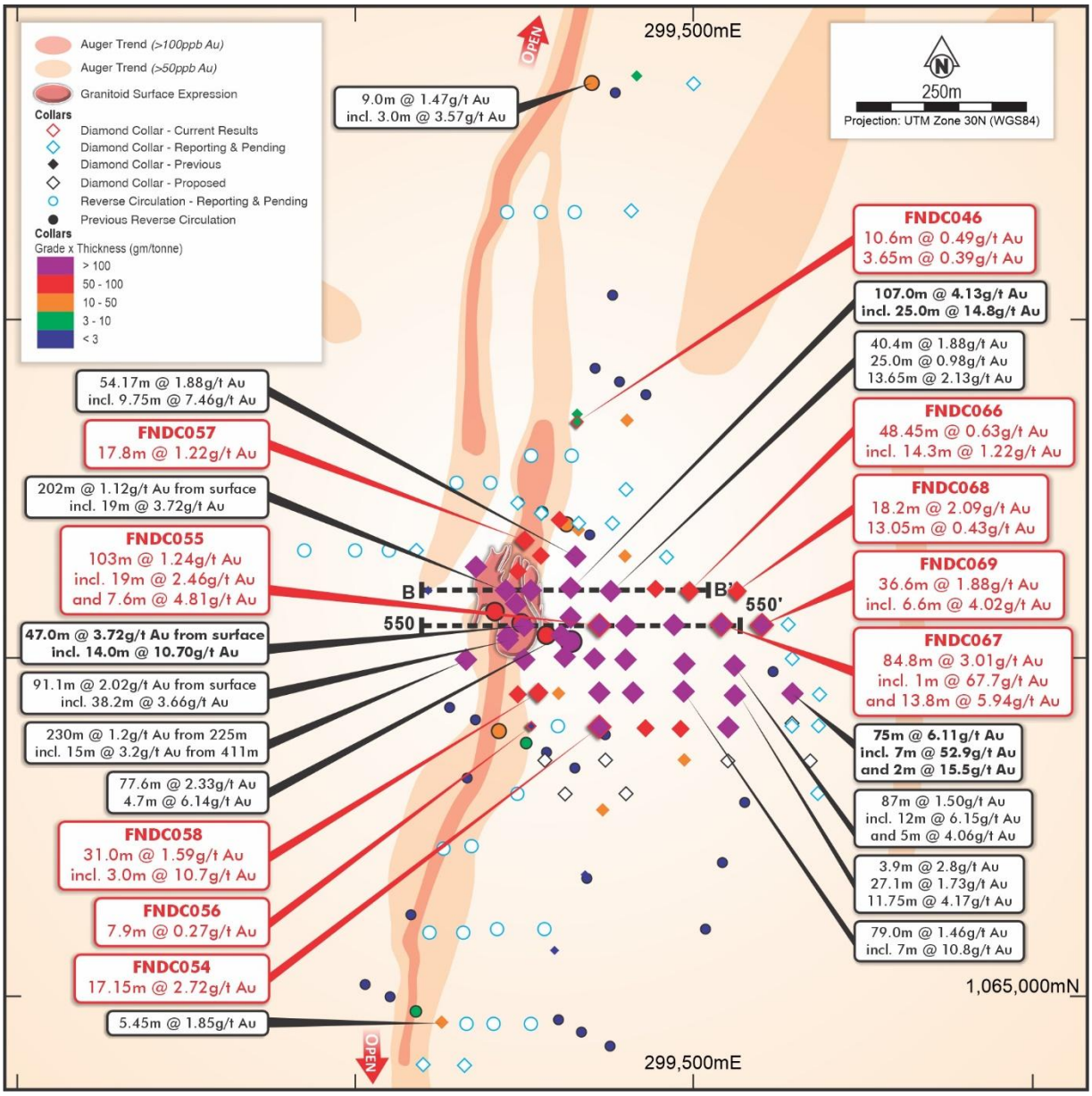

Figure 3 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Diamond Drill Program - Summary

Two diamond core rigs are currently operating at Ferké. Drilling is targeting a mineralised intrusion at the Ouarigue prospect, with systematic drilling on 50m drill spacing along strike, and targeting approximate 60 to 80m spaced drilling down-dip (with localised 30 to 40m spaced in-fill to assess continuity of mineralisation). Planned meters for diamond core drilling are regularly revised as extension targets are tested, and the proposed DD activity has been progressively increased in order to define the expanding limits of mineralisation, presently completing an 18,500m campaign of drilling (increased from a 6,000m campaign at commencement in April).

Since drilling commenced in April 2025, 55 diamond core holes have been completed for a total of over 16,500m in the Company's Phase 2 and Phase 3 drilling campaigns. Results from 21 of these holes, representing more than 5,000 m of drilling, are currently pending analysis.

Reconnaissance Drill Program

12,120m of reconnaissance AC and RC drilling campaigns have been completed this year, with RC assays pending. The RC campaign comprised 58 holes totalling 6,673m within the larger Ferké project, hosting a >37km corridor of gold anomalism with limited drill testing to date (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 July 205).

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

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNDC031	90	-55	260	299224	1065497	297		21.15	27	5.85		0.34
								29	198.83	169.83	*56 to 60*	1.25
							including	89.75	93.75	4.0		7.17
							and	102.75	137.85	35.1		2.22
FNDC046	270	-55	160	299326	1065851	296		58.2	68.80	10.60	9	0.49
								115.0	118.65	3.65	3.1	0.39
FNDC054	269	-55	224	299363.5	1065401.7	303		**142.00**	**159.2**	**17.15**	**15.8**	**2.72**
							including	**142.0**	**143.0**	**1.0**		**23.6**
								169.3	176.4	7.1		0.43
								192.9	195.50	2.65		1.73
FNDC055	270	-57	230	299361.7	1065552.6	299		**103.0**	**206.00**	**103.0**	**95**	**1.24**
							including	106.0	125.00	19.0	17.5	2.46
							and	**175.0**	**182.60**	**7.6**	**7.0**	**4.81**
FNDC056	270	-55	152	299263	1065402	302		85.0	92.9	7.9	6.9	0.27
FNDC057	210	-60	150	299250.9	1065679.2	294		76.7	94.5	17.8	15.0	1.22
								116.7	119.0	2.3		0.37
FNDC058	269	-56	110	299266.4	1065451.7	301		43.0	74.0	31.0	25.9	1.59
							including	55.0	58.0	3.0	2.5	10.7
FNDC066	265	-61	350	299494	1065600	292		274.3	322.75	48.45	37.5	0.63
							including	275.3	289.6	14.3	11.1	1.22
FNDC067	265	-61	400.2	299542.5	1065503.8	303		**295.8**	**380.6**	**84.8**	**72**	**3.01**
							including	298.8	299.8	1.0		67.7
							and	**352.5**	**360.0**	**7.5**	**6.4**	9.27
FNDC068	263	-61	420	299565	1065599	302		372.0	390.2	18.2	17	2.09
								395.8	408.8	13.05		0.43
FNDC069	260	-65	509	299607.4	1065553.8	304		380.3	382.5	2.2		0.44
								398.9	400.9	2.0		0.53
								418.3	**454.9**	**36.6**	**34**	**1.88**
							including	**422.9**	**429.5**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**4.02**
							and	442.4	453.9	11.5	10.7	2.55
								461.7	462.7	1.0		1.94
								499.0	502.7	3.7		0.51
FNDC078				299640	1065550	304	Assays Pending					
FNRC125	270	-55	80	299195	1065559	302	Assays Pending					

'Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 4m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted.

Drill holes FNDC031 and FNDC046 are previously reported drill holes, with supplemental assays results received and results are restated in their entirety.

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	○ Diamond drill core samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ Samples were consistently cut on a nominal 10-degree rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a consistent cut-line is established) and the non-orientation/cut-line marked side of the core is submitted for assay. ○ 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 15ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	○ Diamond drill core material is collected from a combination of HQ and NQ diameter diamond drilling (collaring in HQ and change over to NQ diameter in fresh rock) obtained by wireline drilling with standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	○ Recovery estimated by measurement of recovered core lengths in diamond drilling, ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ There is minor core loss occurring in the weathered/oxidised profile however reported significant intercepts predominantly occur in zones of good recovery and no material bias is anticipated in diamond core sample material in the fresh rock horizon
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	○ Diamond samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. ○ At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been finalised and additional geotechnical drilling will be required to underpin more detailed mining studies. ○ Diamond core material is photographed in its entirety as both whole core (For archive of geotechnical use) and re-photographed as ½ core for lithology and alteration review. ○ Diamond drilling is logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. ○ All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of*	○ Diamond drill core assayed is split core in clay weathered material and sawn core in more competent oxide, transition and fresh rock material with one half submitted for laboratory analyses and the second half held for reference and audit purposes. ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 500g Photon assay for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The Photon assay technique is considered a near total recovery technique and the utilisation of a large (approximately 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by Photon Analysis technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. ○ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. ○ Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (1/4 core material), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 6% QaQc sampling, supplemented with an additional 4 to 5% check analysis work. Where ½ core samples are split to ¼ core for field duplicate sampling purposes (targeting 2% of sampled material), to support a representative volume of sample material reported the original and duplicate values are reviewed for sample heterogeneity and averaged together for reporting purposes. ○ The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	○ For the reconnaissance stage exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned ○ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating data entry software package. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's Sequel hosted database and archived on a cloud-based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	○ Drill results for diamond drill holes through FNDC073 are reported from DGPS survey work with subcentimeter accuracy in the horizontal and 0.011m accuracy in the vertical, a level of detail sufficient to underpin mineral resource estimation work. ○ Drill Results for FNDC074 and incrementing upwards are reported using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 3m in the horizontal plane. Handheld 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 to follow-up post completion of current drill campaign. ○ Diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system for the reported results, subsequent to FNDC044, the Company has switch from single shot to the REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 30N, EGM008
Data spacing	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is*	○ Data spacing targets a nominal 50m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend and targets nominal 50 to 100m spacing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	*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.*	down-dip along trend of the mineralised body, advancing towards <50m spacing in the vertical which is anticipated to be sufficient for mineral resource estimation procedures. Classifications to be applied remain subject to variography studies and financial considerations not yet completed, and input of an independent competent person not yet appointed for the purposed of a maiden mineral resource estimation. However, data spacing and distribution is anticipated to provide at least an inferred classification and localised zones of measured and indicated category remains subject to planned variography. ○ No mineral resource estimation is completed and no classification applied to reported drilling ○ 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.*	○ Drill Orientations for reported diamond drilling program are oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation at the time. Optimal drill orientation(s) of sampling and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project, with indications in reported drilling that an additional drill orientation will likely be required to resolve geometry and orientation of gold mineralisation. ○ Estimated true widths of mineralised zones are provided where sufficient data for geometry of lithologic and structural controls on mineralisation can underpin interpretation and modelling efforts
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	○ Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area by Many Peaks staff, and under supervision of Many Peaks geologist during the logging, cutting, and sampling process. Chain of custody is passed directly to lab following transport with Many Peaks at time of delivery to the laboratory with Many Peaks contract staff facilitating sample transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CDI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding any one project to a definitive feasibility study. ○ Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG") for an additional three-year term, remaining subject to DGMG review and ministerial approval. ○ At completion of a definitive feasibility study and completing an earn-in to an 85% interest in any one Permit, GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership in GIV Joint Venture, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity. ○ Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture. ○ The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ferké Project ○ Previously referred to as Ferkessédougou North project, in the 2016 to 2019 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) and Toro Gold Limited initially completed several phases of surface geochemistry comprised of soils, rock chips, termite sampling and auger drilling, and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. Early geochemistry and geophysical surveys were followed by channel sampling, RC, and Diamond core drill tests. ○ 2017 to 2019 exploration activity included trench and reconnaissance RC drilling completed and reported to a JORC compliant standard ○ 2019 to 2020 two campaigns of diamond drilling were completed by listed company ASX:PDI totalling 2,718m of drilling in 18 holes acquired and analysed in accordance with best practices reported to a JORC compliant standard, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024.
Geology	○ Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	○ The Ferke Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones. Geology within the permit consist of granitoid intrusions, metasediments typical of granite -greenstone belt Birimian Terrane in West Africa hosting orogenic lode gold style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short*	○ Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 5m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	○ 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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	○ Downhole lengths for the drilling are reported. Style of mineralisation is associated with both shear zones and contiguous mineralised envelopes formed by networks of narrow quartz veining associated with brittle deformation of mineralised intrusion and other host rocks hosting mineralised shearing/faulting, for which defining the extent and geometry is an ongoing process. ○ An estimation of true width for the mineralised corridor is provided in the Appendix A based on cross section interpretation of results.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	○ Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	○ Diamond assay results are reported in their entirety and drill locations are presented in diagrams in context of all previous drill collar locations and outlines of previous geochemical activities and/or results. ○ Visual results from diamond drill holes are not systematically reported. Visual results are reported only for drill holes associated with relevant diagrams (cross sections) reporting assays results where completed drillholes are presented and the visual results from drilling can be presented in a geological context with proximal assay results relevant to the lithological and mineralogical intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	○ Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and historical reports include various airborne geophysical results and will be included where deemed pertinent by the competent person. ○ The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any tests completed on areas related to the reported exploration results.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ Proposed work outlined in this report, to be comprised of RC and diamond core drilling. Additionally assay results of reconnaissance air core drilling is pending analysis and integration of additional datasets is anticipated to have an impact on planned work. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Further work plans are subject to revision base on reported results and pending results to be announced as they become available and results are integrated and reviewed in context of existing geophysical, geochemistry, modelling and mapping datasets.