30 April 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

New High-Grade Diamond Assays to Bolster Maiden MRE – Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Many Peaks expands gold mineralisation and increases confidence in the interim **Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate** (**MRE**) for the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**)
- Assay results received for an additional 8 diamond core (**DC**) drill holes totalling 2,415m drilled, with **all holes intersecting significant intercepts** including:
  - **106.7m @ 2.52g/t gold** from 154.75m, incl. **17.95m @ 8.21g/t gold** – FNDC101
  - **95.0m @ 2.28g/t gold** from 253m including,
    8m @ 9.29g/t gold and 8.6m @ 8.83g/t gold – FNDC102
  - **81.32m @ 2.69g/t gold** from 28.2m including,
    2.8m @ 11.1g/t gold and **18m @ 4.67g/t gold** – FNDC105
  - **70.0m @ 1.54g/t gold** from 349.0m **incl. 10.8m @ 5.85g/t gold** – FNDC104
- Two diamond drill rigs continue at Ferké, and an RC drill mobilised to site to initiate regional exploration drilling in the coming week
- The DC drill results continue to demonstrate **grade continuity along the mineralised shear corridor and high geological confidence within the mineralised Ouarigue intrusion**.

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to report further strong gold assay results from its ongoing extension and delineation drilling program at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. The latest DC drill results follow the recent announcement of the inaugural **Ouarigue MRE of 26.7Mt @ 1.54g/t gold for 1,323,000 ounces** (refer to ASX announcement dated 20 April 2026 and Table 1 below).

Many Peaks' MD, Travis Schwertfeger, commented:

> *"These infill and expansion drilling results validate both the robustness and the potential of the maiden Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate at the Ferké Gold Project. The pervasiveness of impressive gold grades within the mineralised intrusion increases confidence in both geological continuity and future mine planning assumptions. This program supports resource classification upgrades while also highlighting further growth potential beyond the current resource boundaries, anticipated to further add to average ounces of gold per vertical meter with FNDC101 reporting* **106.7m** @ **2.52g/t gold** from 154.75m, incl. **17.95m** @ **8.21g/t gold.** "

Recent Diamond Drill Results

With all reported results returning significant intercepts, several assayed intervals within the Ouarigue intrusion highlight higher than anticipated gold results including FNDC101, which returned **106.7m** @ **2.52g/t gold** from 154.75m, including **17.95m** @ **8.21g/t gold** (Appendix A). This latest drilling result is bracketed above and below by previous DC drill intercepts on cross section '550N' (Figure 3) that returned **66m** @ **1.10g/t gold** located up-dip (refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024), and **87m** @ **1.67g/t gold, including 29m** @ **3.46g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 15 July 2025) located down-dip of FNDC101.

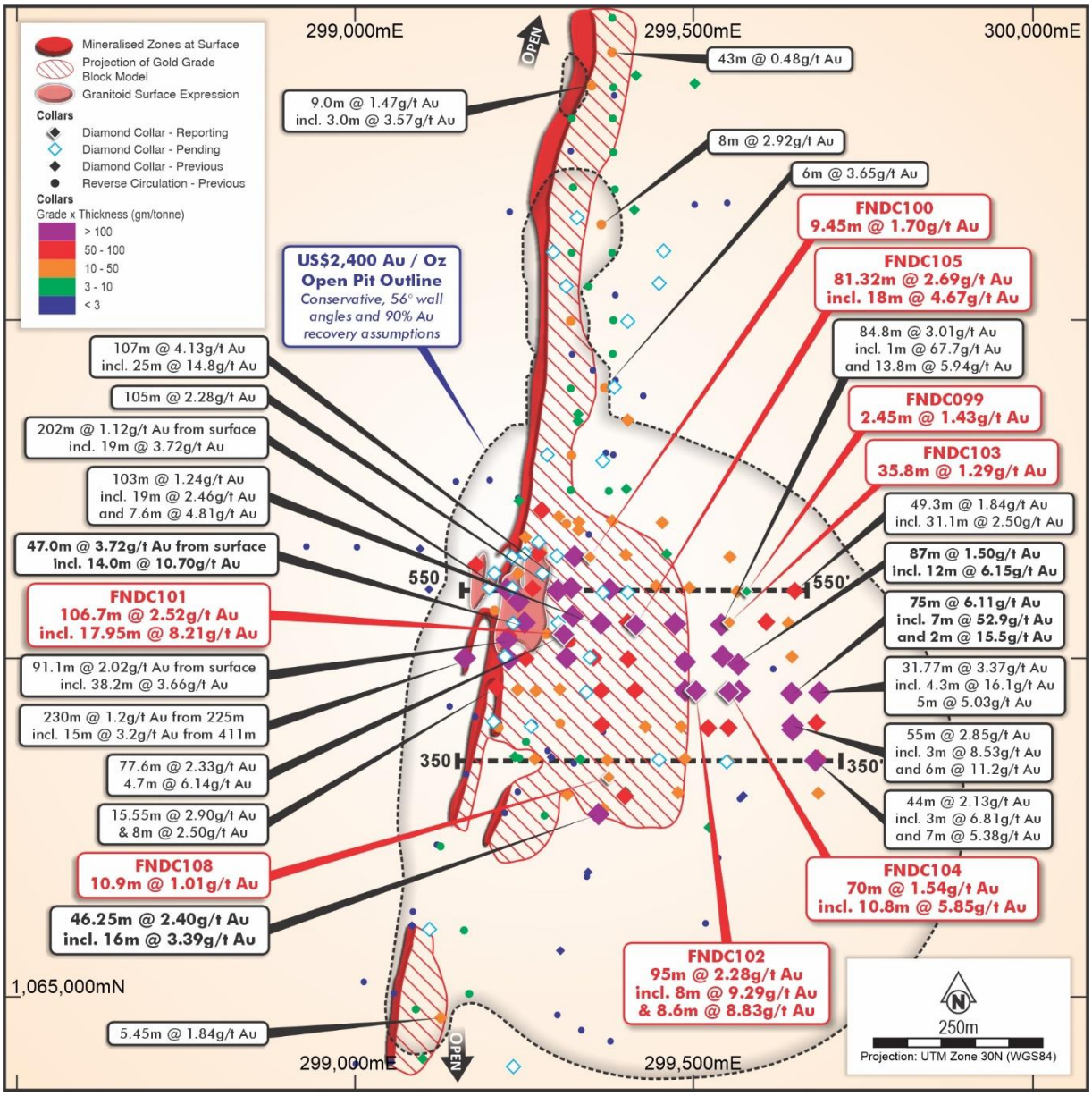

Figure 1 | | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Additional delineation drill results in the mineralised intrusion body (Figures 1 & 2) also expand gold mineralisation and increase confidence in the interim **Ouarigue MRE** for the Ferké, with results including:

- **95.0m @ 2.28g/t gold** from 253m incl., **8m @ 9.29g/t and 8.6m @ 8.83g/t gold** – FNDC102
- **81.32m @ 2.69g/t gold** from 28.2m incl., **2.8m @ 11.1g/t** and **18m @ 4.67g/t gold** – FNDC105
- **70.0m @ 1.54g/t gold** from 349.0m incl. **10.8m @ 5.85g/t gold** – FNDC104
- **35.8m @ 1.29gt gold** from 349.2m – FNDC103

These results further demonstrate the continuity of a substantial bulk-tonnage target with a robust geological model that has emerged from drilling over the past year, more than tripling the vertical and lateral extent of gold mineralisation at Ouarigue and significantly broadening the mineralised intrusion.

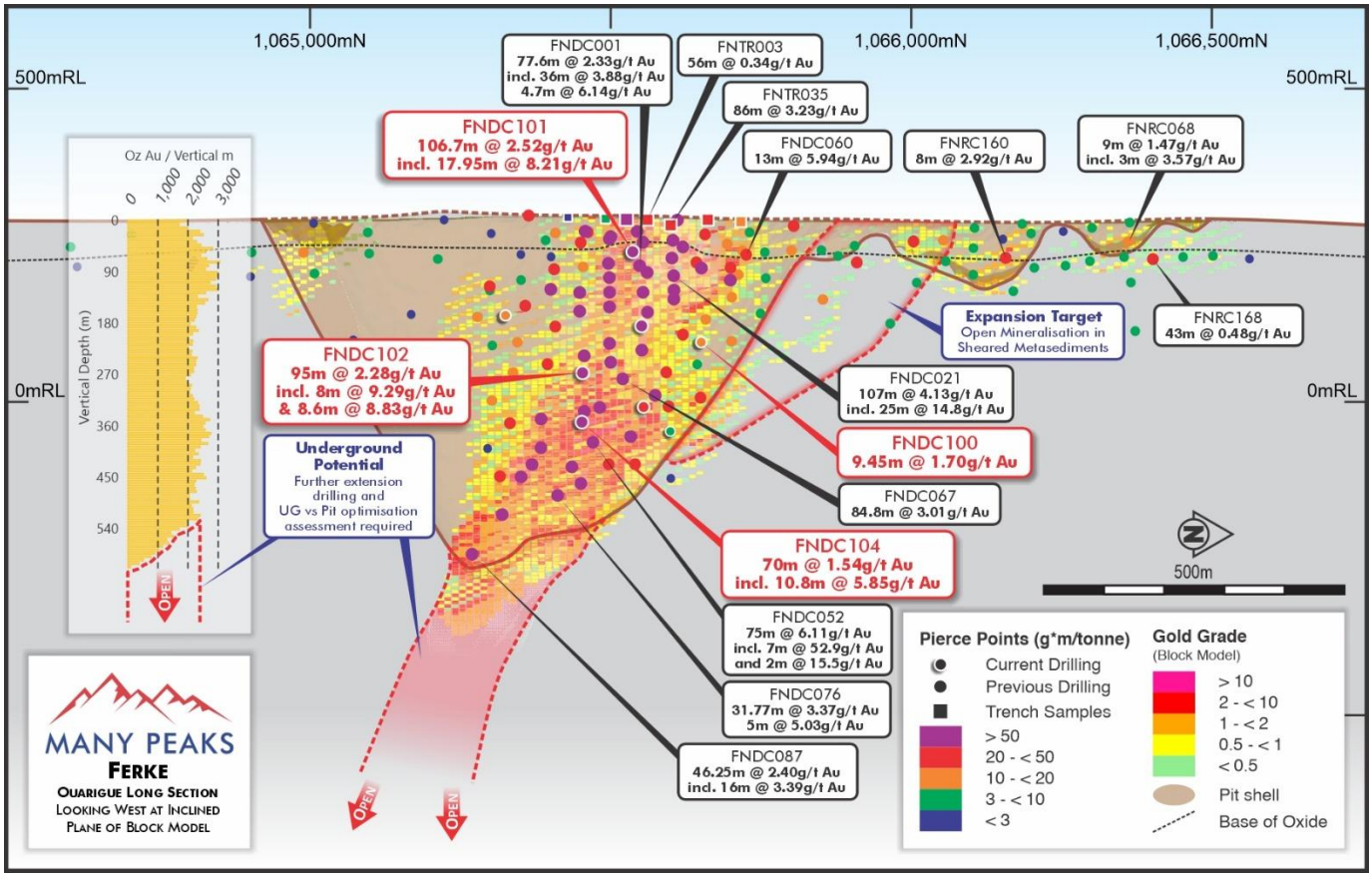

Figure 2 | Reported DC drill results in context of previously reported RC and DC drilling on an inclined projection of the Ouarigue MRE, looking due west (mid-point of significant drill intercepts represented by the grade x thickness value at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off) and the projection of the mineralised intrusion domain.

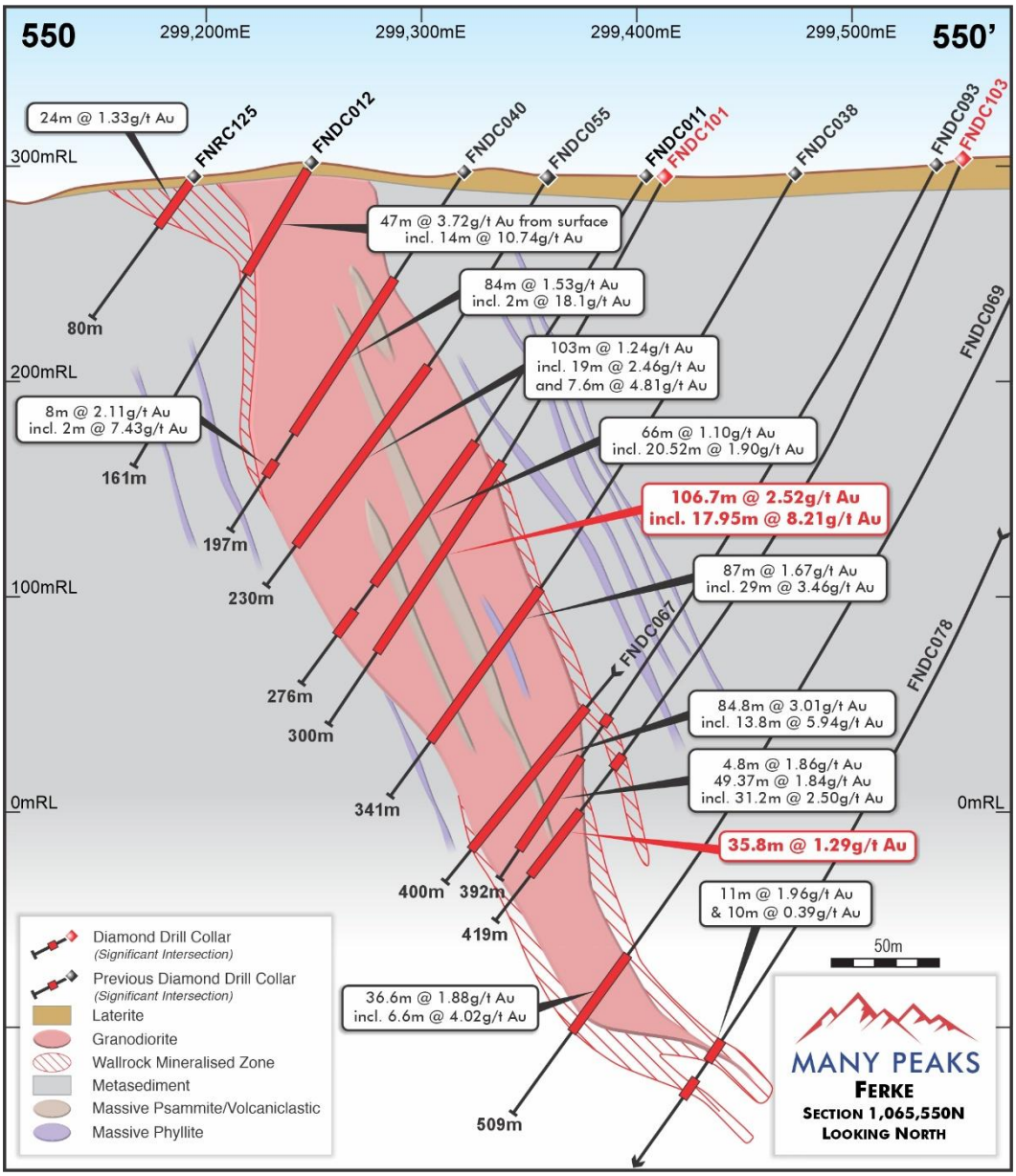

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,550N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results highlighted in red)

These latest results, within the Ouarigue pit-constrained target area, also include 2 DC holes intersecting the mineralised shear zone along strike from the mineralised intrusion domain. North of the mineralised intrusion, FNDC100 returned **9.45m @ 1.7g/t gold** from 142.15m drill depth, and to the south, FNDC108 returned 1**0.9m @ 1.01g/t gold** (Figure 4). Both holes return significant intercepts, supporting the potential for resource growth in the metasediment-hosted structural corridor.

Further drilling is planned from the 350 to 350' section south, including planned RC drilling that is anticipated to increase pit constrained ounces, reduce strip ratios, and increase confidence in inferred category mineralisation located along the margins of the Ouarigue MRE.

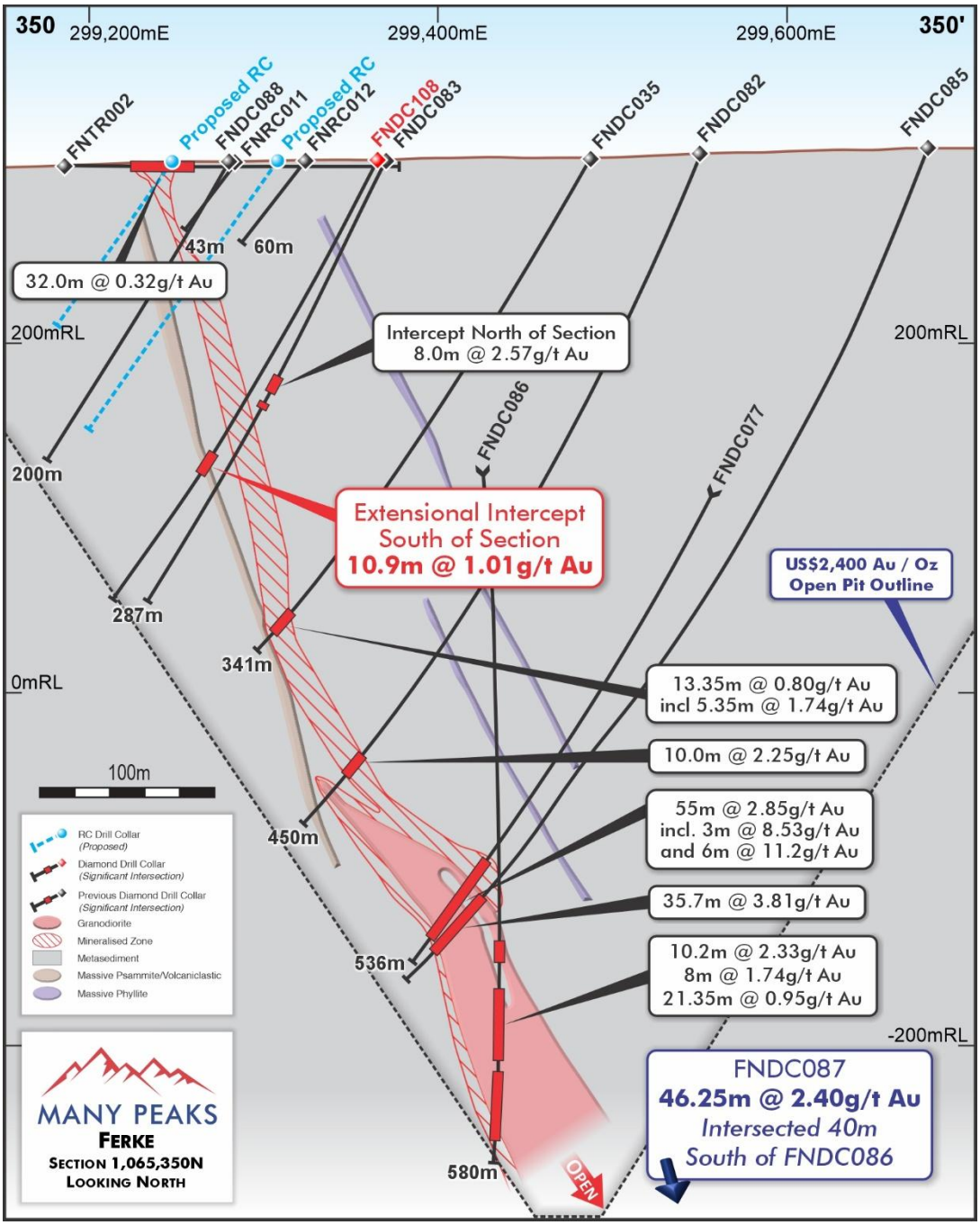

Figure 4 | Cross Section 1,065,350N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results highlighted in red)

Ouarigue MRE Overview

The Company previously reported a maiden MRE for the Ferké Gold Project of **26.7Mt @ 1.54g/t gold for 1,323,000 ounces** (at a lower cut-off of 0.38g/t Au), including 23.1Mt @ 1.47g/t gold Measured and Indicated, and 3.5Mt @ 2.00g/t gold Inferred as reported in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 in the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 April 2026 (Table 1).

Table 1 | Ouarigue MRE

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade	Ounces
Measured	8.2	1.50g/t	398,000
Indicated	14.9	1.46g/t	700,000
Inferred	3.5	2.00g/t	225,000
Total	**26.7 Mt**	**1.54 g/t**	**1,323,000**

Differences may occur in totals due to rounding
Constrained by $2,400 USD optimised pit shell and 0.38 g/t Au lower cut-off

The Company confirms that:

- It is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement of the Mineral Resource; and
- All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed; and
- The form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Exploration Plans - Ferké

At present, Many Peaks continues aggressive exploration drilling at the Ferké North permit with 2 drill rigs on-site, and RC drill mobilisation has commenced. The Company is concurrently advancing both delineation at the Ouarigue prospect area, and extensional drilling on initial drill tests of several geochemistry targets, and follow-up to success in recent RC drilling at Ferké (refer to ASX announcement dated 2 March 2026).

Concurrent with exploration activities, Many Peaks has initiated work on a pre-feasibility study to define the economic potential of the Ferké project. Following the Company's interim MRE update announced 20 April 2026, exploration drilling advances ahead of plans to complete an updated MRE, targeting resource growth and increased resource confidence to underpin a prefeasibility study to be completed in Q4 of this year.

The reported diamond drilling focuses on a 1.5km segment (Ouarigue Prospect) of the more than 37km long Léraba gold trend located within the extents of the Ferké project area. Reconnaissance drilling on the emerging gold corridor along trend from Ouarigue is in its early stages, with further district-scale RC and Diamond core drilling planned to expand on success over the past 12 months at the Ferké North permit.

Subject to grant of permit at Ferké South, Many Peaks also plans to extend the systematic soil sampling grid to the western boundary of the application area, including some infill sampling from 800m to 400m line spacing along the anomalous 37km Leraba gold corridor (refer to ASX release dated 26 March 2026 for summary of historical Ferké South exploration activity).

The Company is also reviewing drill targeting for the Ferké South permit and anticipates RC drill tests following grant of permit on prioritised historical high-grade rock chip areas, along with follow-up RC drilling on open mineralisation in the historical RC results at the Ferké South permit. The Company is well positioned to readily step onto priority targets within Ferké South following final grant of tenure, anticipated later in the quarter.

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

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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.

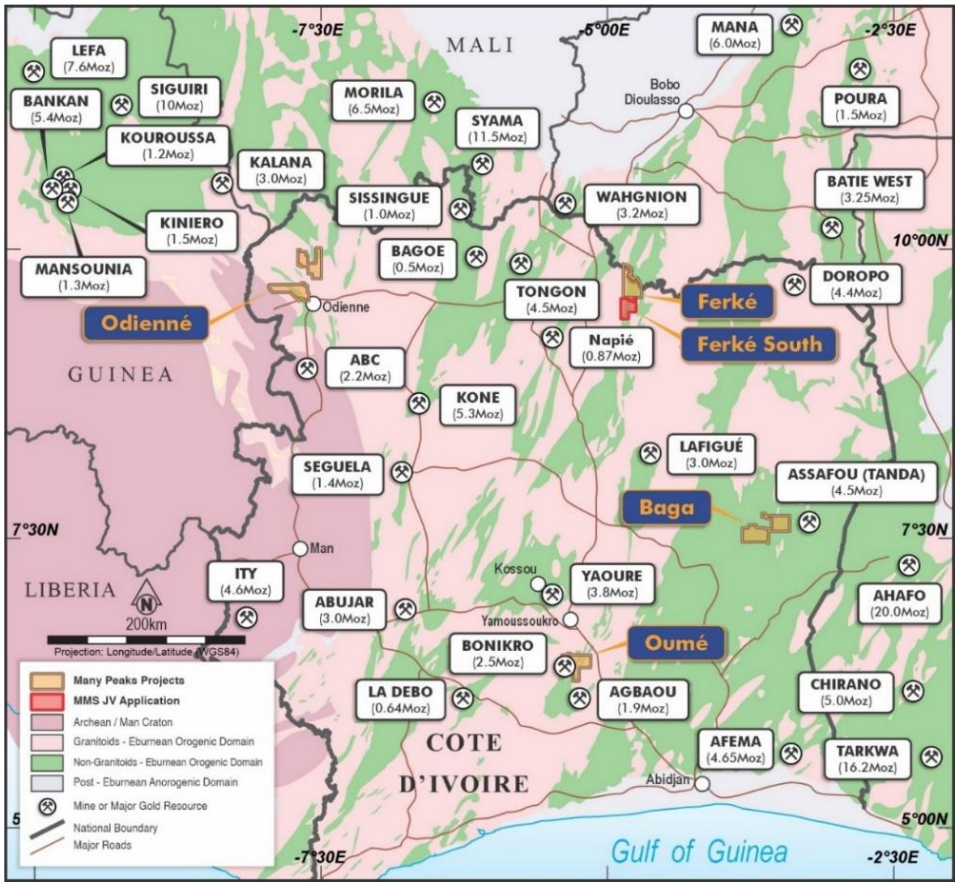

Figure 5 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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 (**AIG**). 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' (**JORC Code**). 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.

The Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimation information in this report is based on and fairly represents information compiled or reviewed by Mr Alex Lukomskyj, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**) and the AIG. Mr Lukomskyj is a Principal Resource Geologist and a full-time employee at Mining One Consultants and confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the JORC Code. The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Maiden MRE of 1.3Moz at 1.54g/t Gold for Ferké' created on 20 April 2026 and is available to view on https://api.investi.com.au/api/announcements/mpk/ca300a11-1a2.pdf (Original Market Announcement). Mr Lukomskyj is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, having sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity for which he has accepted responsibility, and holds no vested interest in Many Peaks Minerals Limited or its related parties, or to any mineral properties included in the Original Market Announcement. 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.'

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

'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 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted.

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)
FNDC099	265	-64	450.5	299576	1065600	303		389.9	392.35	2.45	*1.4*	1.43
FNDC100	270	-65	182.8	299345	1065651	302		66.0	67	1.0	*0.6*	1.06
								102.5	103.5	1	*0.6*	0.59
								107.4	108.5	1.1	*0.6*	0.7
								128	130	2.0	*1.1*	0.9
								142.15	**151.6**	**9.45**	*5.2*	**1.7**
FNDC101	270	-62	300.43	299412	1065552	299		145.6	146.6	1.0	*0.7*	0.41
								154.75	**261.45**	***106.7**	*75.5*	**2.52**
							including	**154.75**	**172.7**	**17.95**	*12.7*	**8.21**
							and	233.4	261.45	28.05	*19.8*	2.89
FNDC102	265	-60	400.3	299501	1065455	303		**253**	**348**	****95.0**	*65.3*	**2.28**
							including	**285**	**293**	**8.0**	*5.5*	**9.29**
							and	**305.4**	**314**	**8.6**	*5.9*	**8.83**
FNDC103	261	-65	418.9	299551	1065554	303		314.8	326	11.2	*7.5*	0.29
								349.2	**385**	**35.8**	*24.0*	**1.29**
FNDC104	254	-65	452.59	299550	1065453	304		313.8	315	1.2	*0.8*	0.47
								349	**419**	**70**	*45.0*	**1.54**
							including	**386.2**	**397**	**10.8**	*6.9*	**5.85**
FNDC105	260	-55	180.3	299306	1065538	299		**28.2**	**109.52**	**81.32**	*56.0*	**2.69**
							including	28.2	31	2.8	*1.9*	17.1
							and	**68**	**86**	**18**	*12.4*	**4.67**
FNDC108	268	-60	298.8	299373	1065326	303		174	178	4	*2.3*	0.63
								198	**208.9**	**10.9**	*6.4*	**1.01**
								283.8	284.8	1	*0.6*	0.69

** Including up to 7.2m interval of internal dilution*

*** including up to 5m interval of internal dilution*

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 cutline is established) and the non-orientation/cutline 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 PhotonAssay™ (**PA**) 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 350 to 500g sample splits for PA method for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The PA technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, analytical method using high-energy X-rays to quantify gold content in significantly larger sample sizes (vs traditional 30g to 50g fire assay methods) and is considered a near total recovery technique. The utilisation of a large (approximately 350 to 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by PA technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). ○ 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 all metallurgical drilling, and diamond drill holes FNDC001 through FNDC098 are reported from DGPS survey work with sub-centimetre 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 FNDC106 and incrementing upwards are recorded 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 UTM Zone 30N, EGM008
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.*	○ Data spacing targets a nominal 50m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend and targets nominal 50 to 100m spacing down-dip along trend of the mineralised body, advancing towards <50m spacing in the vertical which is anticipated to be sufficient for mineral resource estimation procedures. Classifications to be applied 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.*	○ Check assay work by a 3rd party laboratory has been completed by Many Peaks to confirm PA results reported are repeatable. The Check assay methods include repeats utilising the PA method, and also check assays by a combination of 50g fire assay (FA), 1kg metallic screen assays and bulk leach extraction methods for gold. PA and FA check assay results both reported no material variance in results and check assays by screen-fire and bulk leach methods indicate no material assay issue, or sample size issue in relation to coarse gold material.

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. ○ In reference to the GIV-JV • Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865) are both currently in good standing and the Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG").

- 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.

- In reference to the Ferké South permit,
  - Many Peaks holds exclusive rights to earn up to an 80% ownership interest in the privately held Ivorian entity Magic Mineral Structure SARL (MMS) which is the 100% holder of the application for permis de recherche (exploration permit) number PR 1087 (MMS JV) (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 July 2025).
  - PR 1087 has approval from the Ivorian interministerial committee (CIM approval) and final grant of tenure remains subject to signature of a presidential decree, and no field sampling activities can be undertaken prior to the formal decree. From the grant date, the PR 1087 exploration permit will be valid for a four year period of validity, and renewable for two additional 3 year periods of validity, subject to meeting conditions of grant (primarily based on meeting work commitments)
  - Following delivering of a positive BFS and Many Peaks' acquisition of an aggregate 80% interest in MMS (and the Ferké South permit), the Original Shareholders will be required to contribute to additional expenditure in relation to the Ferké South project, or elect within 35 business days to convert their equity holding in MMS to a net smelter return royalty (Royalty) under which each 1% of equity held in the Company will convert to a 0.075% Royalty (meaning that a 20% equity holding in MMS will convert to a 1.5% Royalty).
- The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to working in the Permits.
- Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas. The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas.
- In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10% of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in both the GIVJV and the MMS JV.
- In accordance with the 2014 Mining code is entitled to a royalty on gold production as follows:

Gold Price (USD/oz)	Ad Valorem Royalty Rate
< $1,000	3%
$1,000 – $1,500	4%
$1,500 – $2,000	5%
> $2,000	**6%**

- Under the 2025 Finance Act, the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire has incremented each of the Ad Valorem Royalty Rates under the 2014 Mining Code by 2% (for an effective 8%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		royalty rate above US$2,000/oz) ○ It is anticipated under a mining convention that 0.5% of profit is required to be paid into a community development fund
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ferké North Permit ○ 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 standard in compliance with the principles of the JORC Code. ○ 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 in accordance with principles of the JORC Code, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the Many Peaks ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024. Ferké South ○ Reported exploration activity undertaken by Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited in the 2009 to 2012 period included soil, rock chip sampling and 2,496m of drilling in 38 RC drill holes. For a more detailed summary of previous work refer to the Many Peaks ASX announcement dated 26 March 2026
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 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.*	○ 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 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted with the Appendix A. ○ No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. ○ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher-grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A ○ No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement

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	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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. ○ Refer to MPK ASX announcement dated 6 Nov 2025 for information regarding preliminary metallurgical test results for the Ouarigue prospect area located within the Ferké Project area.
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 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.