MANY PEAKS

22 September 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Broad High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Extended Beyond 900m Vertical Depth at Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensional Diamond Core (**DC**) drilling identifies a **70% increase to vertical extent of gold mineralisation** hosted in the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion, with deeper drilling extending high-grade gold intercepts from approximately 540m depth to more than 900m vertical depth
- **Assay results received from 9 DC holes totalling 6,036m** from the ongoing Ouarigue prospect extension drilling at the Ferké Gold project (**Ferké**), with multiple broad intercepts returning:
  - **116.0m @ 2.78g/t gold** (est. **63.5m true width**) from 524m downhole depth, including **13.8m @ 3.44g/t gold** from 542.2m and **42.0m @ 5.01g/t gold** from 598m – FNDC162
  - **116.5m @ 1.76g/t gold** (est. 110m true width) from 969.5m depth, including **40.3m @ 3.89g/t gold** from 999.6m depth (incl. **7.25m @ 20.0g/t gold**) – FNDC161
  - **37.2m @ 3.29g/t gold** from 589.85m, including **9.35m @ 10.9g/t gold** – FNDC159
  - **89.0m @ 1.58g/t gold** from 828m, including **58.95m @ 2.23g/t gold** – FNDC158
- Gold mineralisation **remains unconstrained at depth**, with additional strike extent to be drilled and gold mineralisation open below the deepest hole FNDC161 returning 40.3m @ 3.89g/t gold
- Assays remain pending for **23 DC holes totalling 6,657m** and **65 RC holes totalling 7,979m**
- Following completion of the **Ouarigue MRE update, planned for next quarter**, Many Peaks intends to undertake an integrated economic assessment incorporating pre-feasibility level open-pit study work and a Scoping Study level evaluation of underground development options

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to report partial assay results received from prioritised intervals in nine DC holes totalling 6,036m drilled at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire.

The reported drilling forms part of the ongoing Ferké DC drilling programme focused on testing down-dip and plunge extensions beneath the existing Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate (**Ouarigue MRE**), currently reported at **26.7Mt @ 1.54g/t gold for 1,323,000 ounces**[1]. The new results are reported as Exploration Results and are not included in the current Ouarigue MRE.

Extensional drilling includes the deepest intercept into the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion to date. Hole FNDC161 returned **40.3m @ 3.89g/t gold** (estimated 38.2m true width) from 999.6m downhole, within a broader estimated **110m true width of mineralised intrusion reporting 116.5m @ 1.76g/t gold**. FNDC161 is approximately 450m down-plunge and more than 300m vertically below the recently reported FNDC135, which returned **36m @ 2.64g/t gold** approximately 30m below the current Ouarigue MRE (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026).

[1] As reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 in the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 April 2026 - 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.

Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated: *"These results extend the tested depth of the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion by over 450m down-plunge, and demonstrate that broad, higher-grade zones continue well below the current Mineral Resource envelope, underpinning a decision to progress a scoping level study to assess the viability of underground mining methods at Ferké."*

The high-grade interval in FNDC161, supported by strong intercepts in several down-dip drill tests, expand the area available for geological modelling below the current Mineral Resource and reinforce the potential scale and continuity of the Ouarigue mineralised system. These results will be incorporated with pending assays into the planned Mineral Resource update and will inform our assessment of potential open-pit and underground development pathways"

The results provide further information on the geological and grade continuity of gold mineralisation extending below the current Ouarigue MRE. The scale and tenor of gold grades of the reported intercepts support further evaluation of underground mining potential.

Following completion of the updated Ouarigue MRE planned for the next quarter, Many Peaks plans to undertake an integrated technical and economic assessment of potential open-pit development and underground development pathways for Ouarigue. The open-pit scenario will incorporate pre-feasibility-level technical work, while potential underground development options will initially be evaluated at a Scoping Study level.

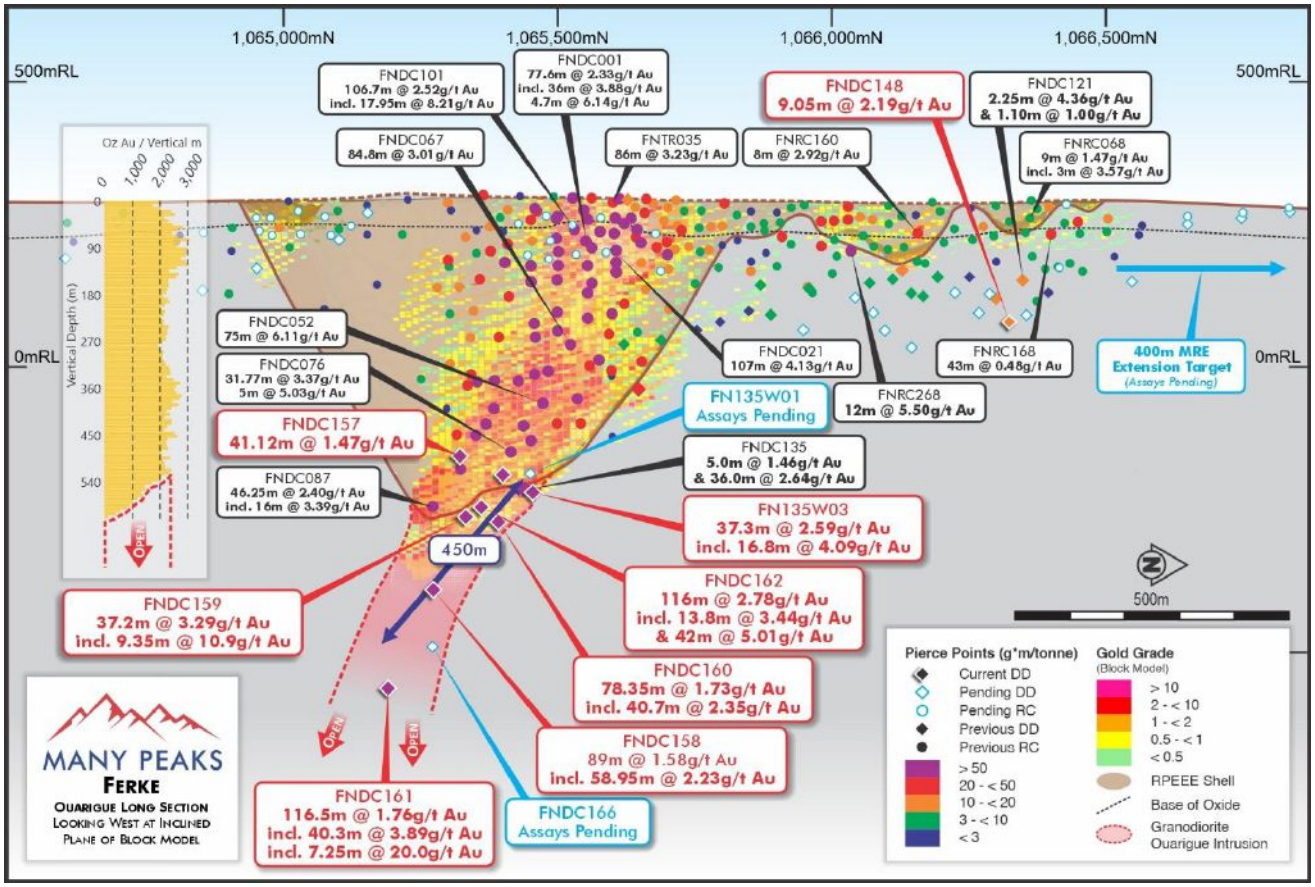

Figure 1 | Reported DC drill results in context of previously reported RC and DC drilling on an inclined projection of the Ouarigue MRE and the Ouarigue intrusion domain, looking due west (mid-point of significant drill intercepts represented by the grade x thickness value at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off)

The Company cautions that the planned studies have not been completed and there is currently no certainty that the outcomes will support an economically viable mining operation, and any increase in

Mineral Resources remains subject to outstanding assays, geological interpretation and estimation by a Competent Person.

Reported DC Drill Results

The reported programme focused on down-dip extensional drilling at Ouarigue, with six of the nine holes intersecting the targeted Ouarigue mineralised intrusion beneath the current MRE limit. The deepest hole, FNDC161 (1,153.4m final depth), intersected an estimated 110m true width of mineralised intrusion below 900m vertical depth. This extends the tested vertical extent of the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion by approximately 70%, from about 540m to more than 900m below surface.

At approximately 600m vertical depth (Figure 1), results define the mineralised intrusion over more than 200m of strike, with interpreted true widths at the reported pierce points averaging approximately 40m. These dimensions indicate potential for a meaningful increase in the volume of the modelled mineralised intrusion beyond the current MRE limits; however, the effect on the tonnage, grade or classification of any updated Mineral Resource cannot be determined until the outstanding results are received and the geological model and MRE are updated.

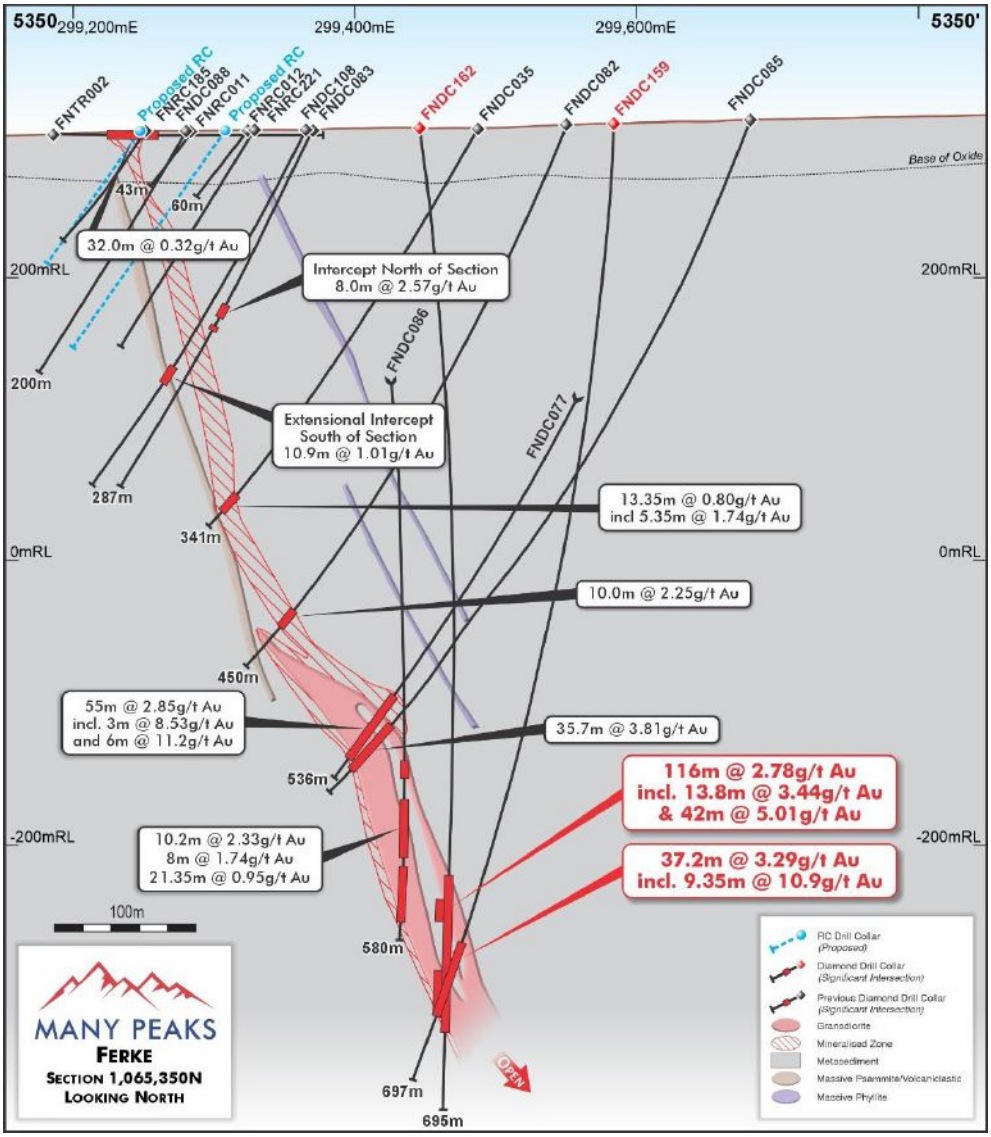

Figure 2 | Cross Section 1,065,350N (refer to Figure 4 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (current results annotated in red)

The results demonstrate broad mineralised widths across several positions below the current MRE. FNDC162 returned 116m @ 2.78g/t gold from 524m downhole (estimated true width of 63.5m), including 42m @ 5.01g/t gold from 598m to the end of the hole (Figure 2). The interval terminates at the 640m final hole depth, leaving the continuation of the mineralised zone beyond the end of the hole untested.

Approximately 40m south of FNDC162, FNDC159 (Figure 2) returned **37.2m @ 3.29g/t gold** from 589.85m (estimated true width of 32.6m), including **18.45m @ 4.90g/t gold and 9.35m @ 10.9g/t gold**.

FNDC160, drilled on the adjacent section, returned **78.35m @ 1.73g/t gold** from 585.65m (estimated true width of 56.0m), including **40.7m @ 2.35g/t gold**. Together with FNDC156 and FNDC157, these holes support the interpreted strike continuity of the mineralised intrusion around the 600m vertical level (Figure 1).

At greater depth, FNDC158 returned **89.0m @ 1.58g/t gold** from 828m (estimated true width of 79.3m), including **58.95m @ 2.23g/t gold** (Figure 3). FNDC161 then intersected the intrusion below 900m vertical depth, demonstrating that broad mineralisation persists at the deepest level tested. The down-plunge and vertical separation between these intercepts and the current MRE provides a substantial area for further geological modelling and follow-up drilling.

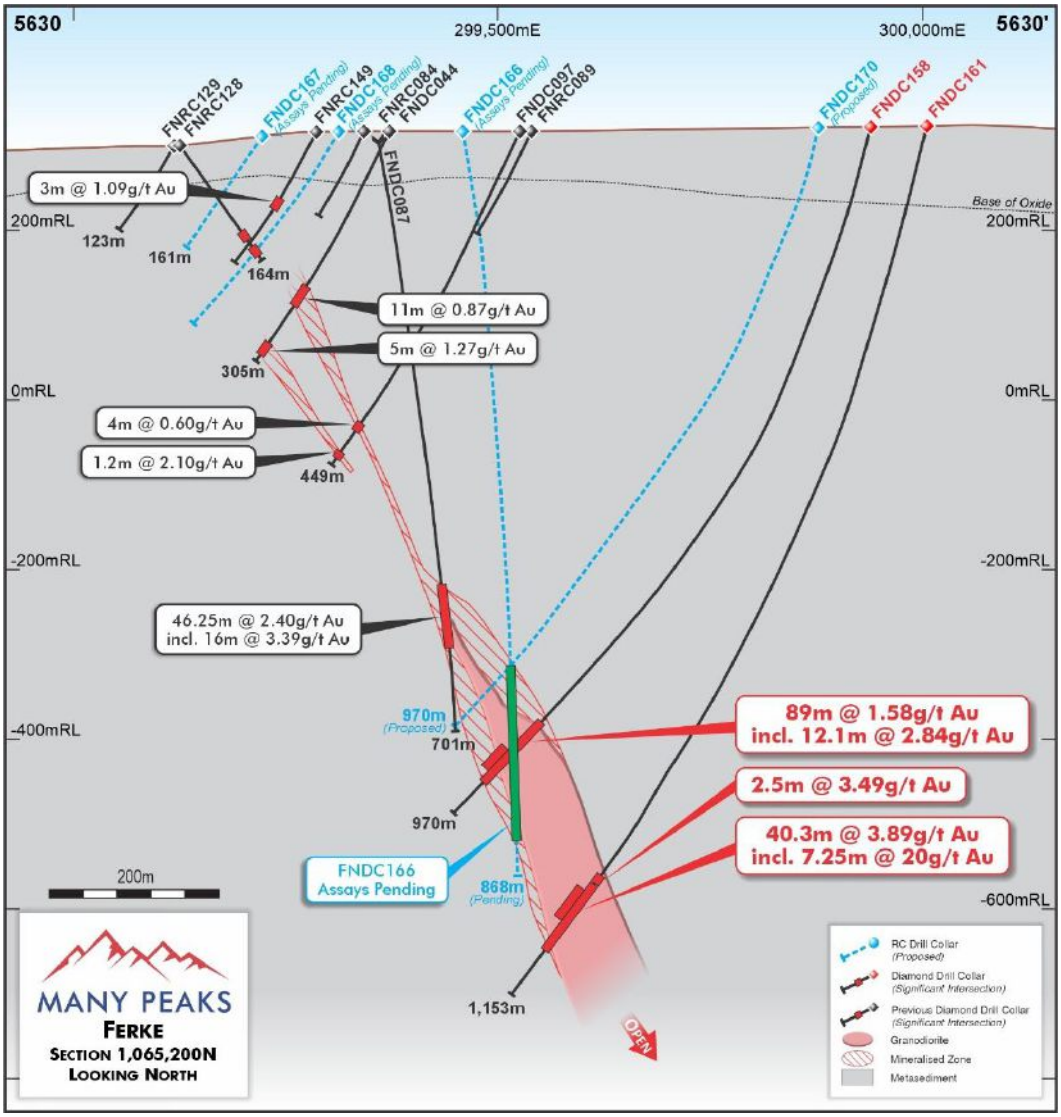

Figure 3 | | Cross Section 1,065,230N (refer to Figure 4 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (current results annotated in red)

Wedge Hole Drilling – FNDC135

To better assess continuity and geometry of deeper, high-grade gold mineralisation, two wedge holes were completed by setting steel wedges downhole in FNDC135, providing proximal up-dip and northern offset daughter holes to the FNDC135 parent hole. FN135W01 deviated up-dip (as described in ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026) and are pending assay.

Wedge hole FN135W03 deviated from FNDC135 at 318m downhole and tested the mineralised intrusion approximately 12m to 15m north of FNDC135. FN135W03 returned 37.3m @ 2.59g/t gold from 599.7m downhole (estimated true width of 33.0m), including 16.8m @ 4.09g/t gold from 603.3m (estimated true width of 14.9m). Together, FNDC135 and FN135W03 provide additional information on the continuity and geometry of the Ouarigue intrusion towards its northern extent, where it narrows into metasedimentary-hosted shear mineralisation.

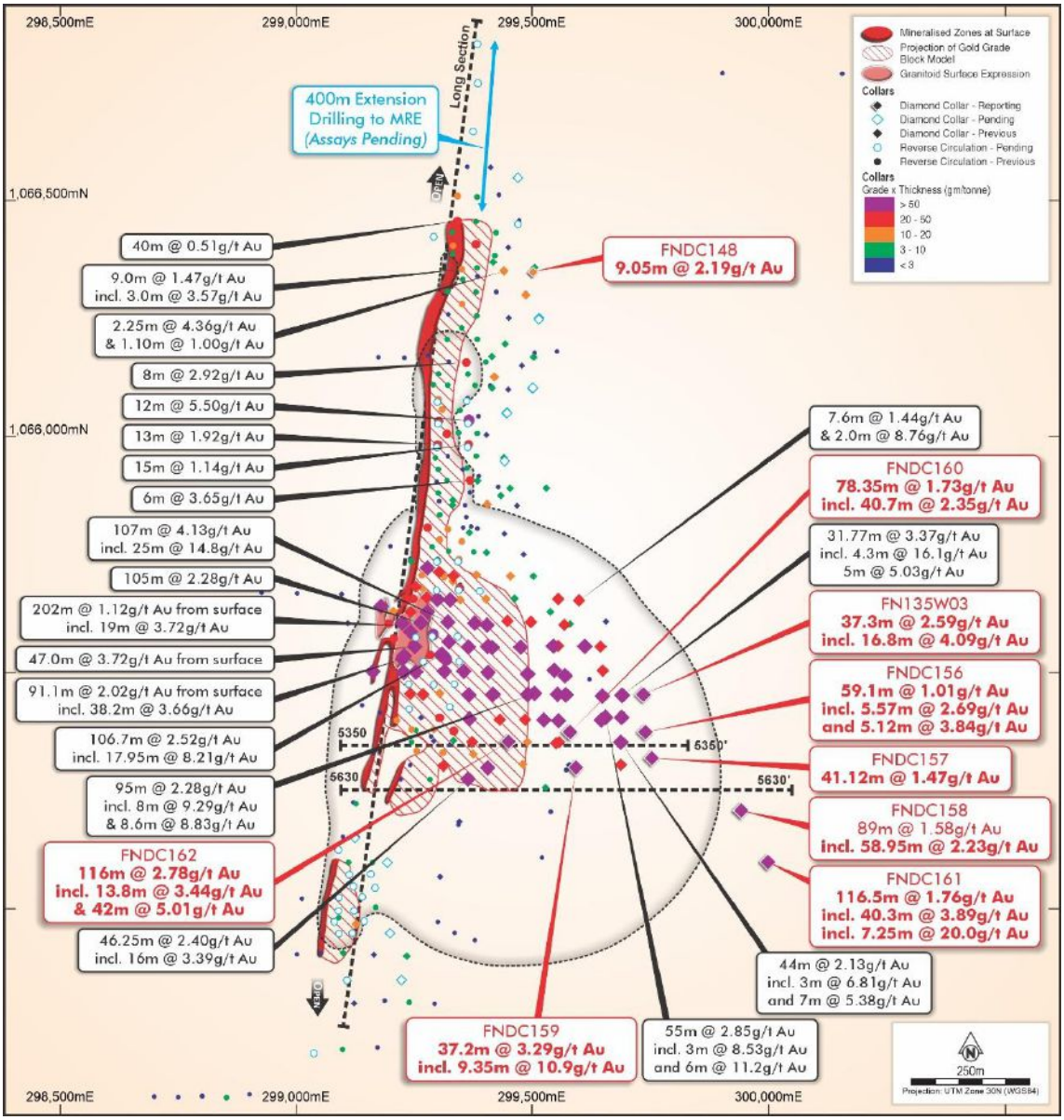

Figure 4 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of the projection to surface of the Ouarigue MRE outline

Economic Study Update

Following completion of the Ouarigue MRE update, planned for next quarter, Many Peaks intends to undertake an integrated technical and economic assessment of potential open-pit scenario and underground development pathways. The open-pit development study will continue as **pre-feasibility level work, already well underway** and will be assessed at a more advanced level of technical detail, including consideration of potential mining rates, geotechnical parameters, metallurgical assumptions, infrastructure requirements, and capital and operating costs. This work will be complemented by a Scoping Study-level assessment of underground mining options. The two components will be assessed at different levels of technical confidence, with intentions to integrate into a single economic assessment.

Exploration Plans - Ferké

Since announcing the inaugural Ouarigue MRE on 20 April 2026, the Company has continued drilling focused on testing extensions to mineralisation at Ouarigue and regional targets elsewhere within the Ferké Gold Project targeting additional discovery along the extensive Leraba gold corridor.

The current drilling programme is also intended to increase confidence in the MRE by providing additional geological and grade continuity data for the planned Ouarigue MRE update. Subject to the completion and interpretation of drilling, receipt of assays and the outcomes of the updated MRE, the Company expects this work to inform pre-feasibility-level technical studies planned for the December quarter of 2026.

The Company has also completed a targeting review for the Ferké South permit. Subject to the formal grant of the permit by presidential decree, the Company plans to commence RC drilling of priority targets, including areas of historical high-grade rock-chip results and open-ended mineralisation identified in historical shallow RC drilling.

These activities form part of the Company's planned 60,000 metres program for 2026 across its Côte d'Ivoire portfolio. As at the time of reporting, 51,340m of air core, RC and DC drilling of the 60,000m proposed this year is completed, with 43% of the metres drilled to date still pending assay comprising a further 23 DC holes totalling 6,657m drilled and 65 RC holes totalling 7,979m drilled.

The timing of reporting is subject to assay turnaround times. The extent/scope of planned drilling remains subject to operational conditions and ongoing technical review of results.

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

For further information, please contact:

Travis Schwertfeger
Managing Director
T: +61 (8) 9480 0429
E: info@manypeaks.com.au

Alex Cowie
Investor Relations/Media
NWR Communications
E: alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

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.

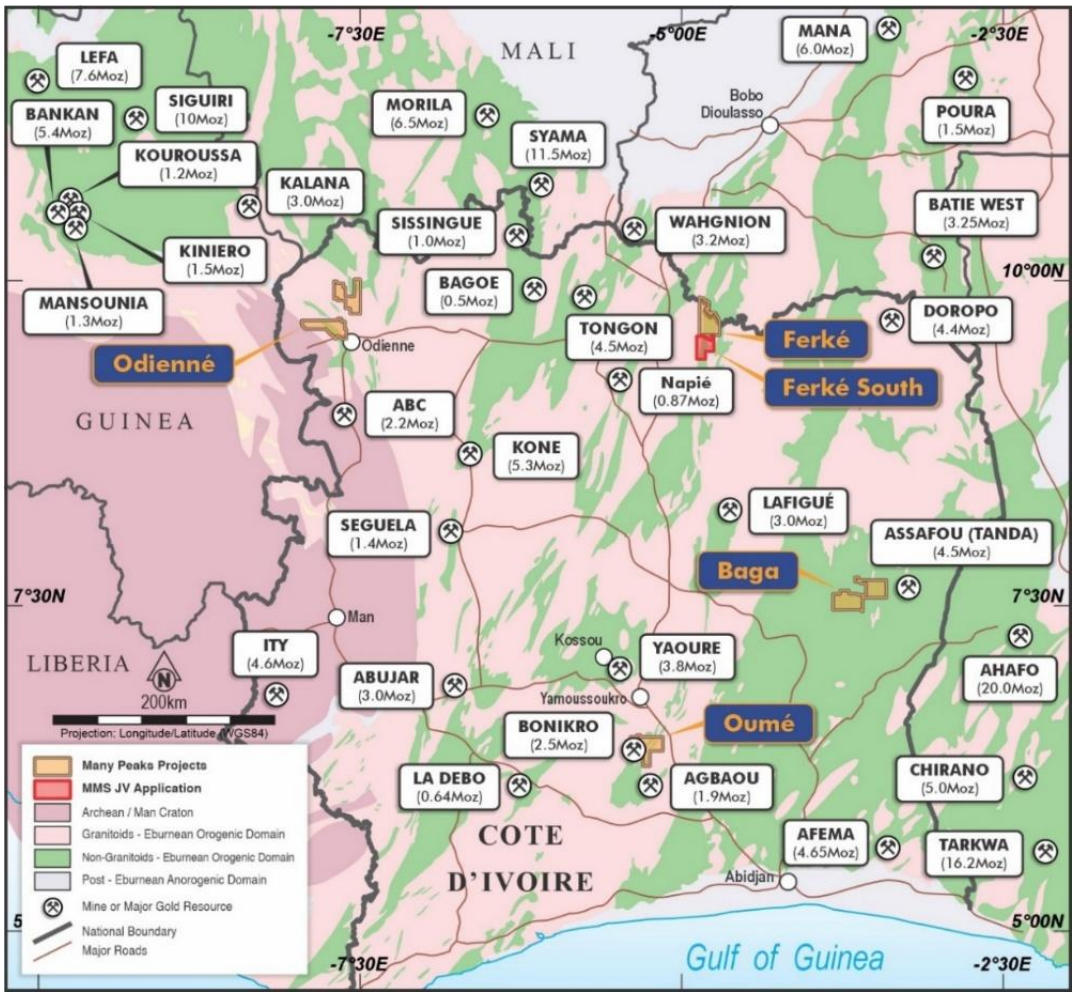

Figure 5 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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, holding shares, options and performance rights in 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 the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate 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 was a Principal Resource Geologist and full-time employee at Mining One Consultants at the time of reporting 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 (Original Market Announcement) and is available to view on https://api.investi.com.au/api/announcements/mpk/ca300a11-1a2.pdf. 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 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 and Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) reported in the ASX release dated 20 April 2026 (Original Market Announcement) in this 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. In regard to the MRE, 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 assays are calculated for samples returning 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. No upper grade cut-off has been applied.

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)
FNDC148	255	-60	301.80	299502	1066350	293		273.10	282.15	9.05	***8.5***	2.19
							including	281.15	282.15	1.00	***0.9***	10.6
FNDC156	254	-68	680.58	299740	1065375	313		591.00	650.10	59.10	***54.5***	1.01
							including	596.00	601.40	5.40	***5.0***	2.28
							and incl.	631.75	639.60	7.85	***7.2***	2.56
FNDC157	260	-64	651.00	299754	1065320	316		572.00	613.12	41.12	***34.8***	1.47
							including	584.60	590.17	5.57	***4.7***	2.69
							and incl.	606.00	611.12	5.12	***4.3***	3.84
FNDC158	260	-70	969.80	299943	1065209	323		828.00	917.00	89.00	***79.3***	1.58
							including	847.00	905.95	58.95	***52.5***	2.23
							including	873.55	885.65	12.10	***10.8***	2.84
FNDC159	260	-85	697.35	299593	1065300	311		589.85	627.05	37.20	***32.6***	3.29
							including	608.10	626.55	18.45	***16.1***	4.90
							including	608.10	617.45	9.35	***8.2***	10.9
FNDC160	260	-85	700.25	299580	1065375	308		585.65	664.00	78.35	***56.0***	1.73
							including	598.30	639.00	40.70	***29.1***	2.35
							including	598.30	613.20	14.90	***10.6***	2.96
FNDC161	270	-75	1153.40	300000	1065100	322		969.50	1086.00	116.50	***110***	1.76
							including	969.50	972.00	2.50	***2.4***	3.49
							and incl.	999.60	1039.90	40.30	***38.2***	3.89
							including	1017.00	1024.25	7.25	***6.9***	20.0
FNDC162	70	-85	640.00	299450	1065355	306		524.00	640.00	116.00	***63.5***	2.78
							including	542.20	556.00	13.80	***7.6***	3.44
							and incl.	598.00	640.00	42.00	***23.0***	5.01
FN135W03	268	-64	[1]241.80	299604	1065435	21.2		599.70	637.00	37.30	***33.0***	2.59
							including	603.30	620.10	16.80	***14.9***	4.09

1. Actual depth of hole from surface for FN135W03 is 666.10m. The collar point in Appendix A is in reference to the location the wedge hole (daughter hole) deviates from the FNDC135 parent hole, for consistency of reporting total meters drilled.

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 sulfide 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.*	○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ No 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	*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 a non-destructive bulk analysis technique considered appropriate for the sample type. The utilisation of a large (approximately 350 to 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by PA technique means 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.*	○ No independent audit or formal verification study has been completed for the reported results. However, third-party check-assay programs using alternative analytical methods have been undertaken to assess repeatability, with sample selection undertaken by Company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned in the reported results ○ 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. ○ Regarding adjustments to data, for diamond core, the field "duplicate" samples (¼ core method described above) results are averaged together for reporting purposes to support a representative volume of sample material. ○ No other adjustments are made to the assay data in the reported results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ Collar locations for the current drill holes were initially recorded using handheld GPS. Final collar positions will be surveyed using differential GPS before the data are used in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate. ○ Diamond drill holes for the reported results were surveyed in their entirety downhole with a REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 UTM Zone 30N, EGM2008
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	○ The Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate was reported on 20 April 2026. The spacing of the current drilling varies according to target depth and geological position. The suitability of the new drilling for inclusion in any updated MRE, and its effect on Mineral Resource classification will be assessed by the Competent Person responsible for the updated estimate. No representation is made in this announcement that the reported results will necessarily increase or upgrade the existing MRE. ○ Data spacing targets a nominal 25m to 50m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend across the wider Ouarigue prospect area, and drilling targets nominal 40 to 100m spacing down-dip along the mineralised body in vertical east-west cross sections. The suitability of the current drill spacing for Mineral Resource estimation and classification in reported results will be assessed by the Competent Person responsible for the updated MRE. ○ No sample compositing has been applied to the reported results
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 third 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 Côte 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 Côte 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 impediment to continued exploration, subject to compliance with applicable permitting requirements and the regulatory framework governing classified forest areas. ○ 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 classified forest areas. The Republic of Côte 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 Côte 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on gold production as follows: <table><tr><th>Gold Price (USD/oz)</th><th>Ad Valorem Royalty Rate</th></tr><tr><td>< $1,000</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>$1,000 – $1,500</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>$1,500 – $2,000</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>> $2,000</td><td>**6%**</td></tr></table> ○ 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% 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 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 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. ○ Reported wedge holes are given collar locations associated with the location they deviate from their parent hole, for consistent reporting of total meters drilled. However, any downhole data is reported in context of the downhole depth relative to the collar at ground level to represent data in context of its depth below surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	○ 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 grade cut-off has been applied to the reported results. ○ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher-grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A ○ No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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.*	○ Appendix A identifies all nine drill holes included in this announcement and reports intercepts from prioritised intervals shipped for urgent assay that satisfy the stated reporting criteria. (additional intervals of drill holes reported may generate additional significant intercepts for reporting in accordance with continuous disclosure policies). Lower-grade and narrower intercepts are included to provide balanced reporting. Holes or intervals not satisfying the stated criteria are not presented as significant intercepts. ○ All current DC collar locations are presented in diagrams in context of all previous drill collar locations and outlines of the outline of mineralisation projected vertically to surface. Where grade x thickness values are used to represent drilling results the downhole width reported is consistently used. ○ 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 prior to involvement in the project. ○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results are 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.