7 October 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Emerging High-Grade Zones at Ferké

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond core results strengthen emerging high-grade zones at Ferke and continue delivering solid volume increases to broader bulk tonnage target with mineral resource potential at the Company's flagship Ferké Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire
- Extensional and infill drilling focused on defining the extent of gold mineralisation at the Ouarigue prospect, with assays including:
  - **55.0m @ 2.85g/t gold** from 463m, including **6.0m @ 11.2g/t gold** – FNDC077
  - **31.77m @ 3.37g/t gold** from 485m, including **4.25m @ 16.1g/t gold** – FNDC076
  - **44.0m @ 2.13g/t gold** from 476m, including **7.0m @ 5.38g/t gold** – FNDC073
  - **75m @ 1.14g/t gold** from 513m, including **2m @ 11.3g/t gold** – FNDC079
  - **7.0m @ 4.81g/t gold** from 98m – FNDC061
- Diamond core drilling continues and the planned programme since commencement in April (initially a 6,000m campaign) is now increased to >22,000m of drilling following success in extension drilling
- Diamond drilling anticipated to complete in October, followed by an additional 6,000m of RC drilling planned to commence in November to follow-up success in recent reconnaissance drill programs

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from diamond drilling at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. The current drill campaign is ongoing and remains focused on defining the extent of gold mineralisation at the Ouarigue prospect, which covers an approximately 1.5km segment of the more than 37km long Leraba gold trend at Ferké.

Highlights of the current results include extensions of high-grade gold zones within the bulk tonnage target at Ferké, along with confirmation of extensions of gold mineralisation up to 140m down-dip (figure 2) of previous drilling. All three sections of drilling targeting the mineralised intrusion in the current results have returned significant gold intercepts at depth.

These intercepts include a further 50m extension of drilling to the south, returning **55m @ 2.85g/t gold**, including **6m @ 11.2g/t gold** (FNDC077) in the 350N panel of drilling (Figure 3), representing the southernmost intercept to date on the mineralised intrusion body.

Continuity of high-grade zones is interpreted in several holes, including FNDC076 which returned **31.37m @ 3.37g/t gold**, including **4.3m @ 16.1g/t gold** and followed by an additional **5m @ 5.03g/t gold** intersected further downhole. These intercepts are located on the same 450N panel of drilling in a 60m down-dip offset of the previously reported hole FNDC052, where assays returned **75m @ 6.11g/t gold,** including **7m @ 52.9g/t gold**, that highlighted **increasing widths and grades of mineralisation down-dip** at Ferké (refer to ASX announcement dated 11 August 2025).

Having successfully extended diamond drilling through the wet season and significantly expanding the volume potential of the Ouarigue prospect, the Company is now turning its focus towards the coming 2025-26 field season with ground geophysics and RC drilling planned to follow-up on success in regional exploration. This is anticipated to commence as weather permits through the month of November.

The Ouarigue prospect centres on a porphyritic intrusion that is granodiorite (approaching tonalite) in composition, and the intrusion body has been found to predominantly be pervasively mineralised with a high-density of narrow mineralised quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets. The intrusion has been drilled for just over 300m of extent, returning gold mineralisation (Figure 4). 2025 drilling has more than tripled the vertical extent of gold mineralisation at Ouarigue and demonstrated strike extensions of gold mineralisation outlining a substantial bulk tonnage target returning increasing gold grades with depth.

Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated: *"Our latest results from Ferké continue to highlight the strong resource growth potential at Ferké, where drilling is successfully extending gold mineralisation both along strike and at depth. The consistency of mineralisation and continuity of grade we are observing supports our confidence in the scale and bulk tonnage extraction potential of this system. Ongoing drilling is designed to further test the down-dip and lateral extensions as we work towards defining a maiden resource."*

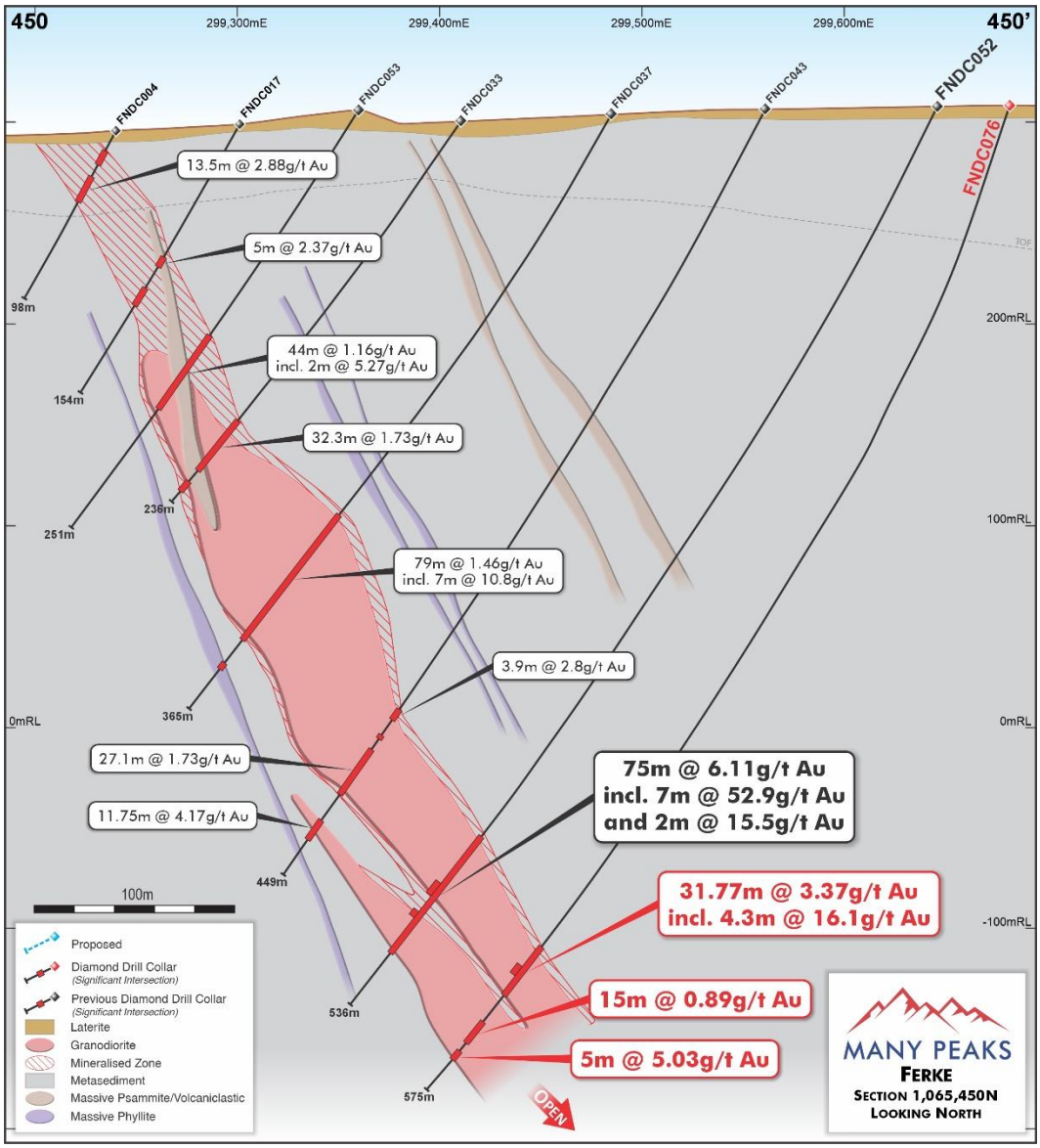

Figure 1 | Cross Section 1,065,450N (refer to Figure 4 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Down-dip extensions at Ouarigue

The 400N section drill results (Figure 2, below) demonstrate continuity of the mineralised intrusion as it extends down-dip and to the south of high-grade gold mineralisation observed in section 450N (Figure 1). The 2 new drill results outline increasing width and the open-ended potential of the gold mineralisation across a 140m, down-dip extension of the previously reported hole FNDC051 returning **35.85m @ 1.77g/t gold**, including **10m @ 4.13g/t gold**, that identified the extension of the intrusion body to the south (refer to ASX release dated 11 August 2025).

Drillhole FNDC073 intersects **44m @ 2.13g/t gold** from 476m drill depth (~380m vertical depth), and included higher-grade gold intercepts at the margins of the mineralised intrusion, returning **3m @ 6.81g/t gold** at the upper contact and **7m @ 5.38g/t gold** at the lower contact. On a 140m down-dip step-out from FNDC051, diamond hole FNDC079 returned **75m @ 1.14g/t gold**.

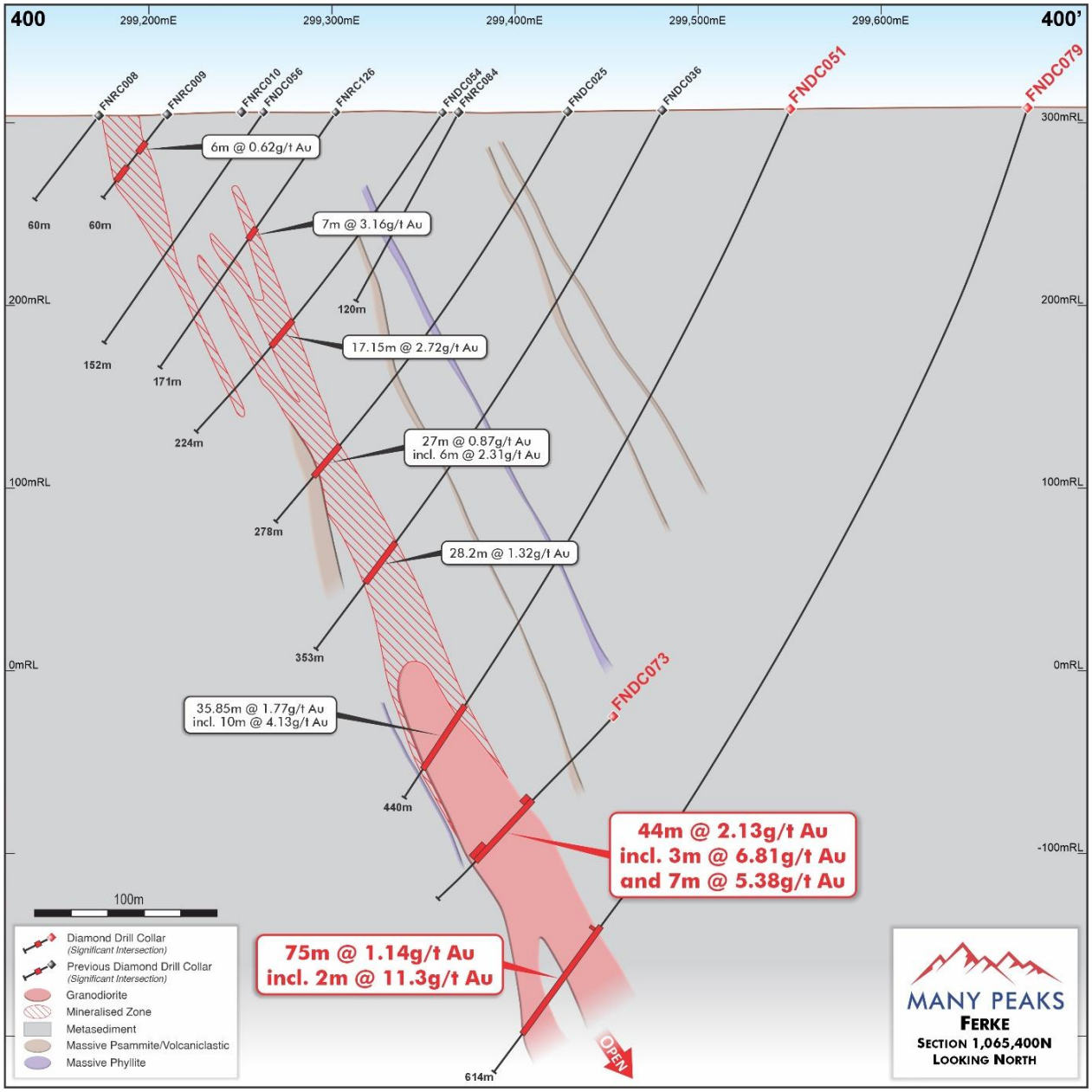

Figure 2 | Cross Section 1,065,400N (refer to Figure 4 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Higher-grade gold intervals within the significant bulk tonnage target at Ferké continue to support the potential of an increasing exploration target for the Ouarigue prospect. Several zones of high-grade gold are demonstrating continuity with increased drilling density and the potential for underground extraction methods or increasing open pit depths are improved with additional drilling. Such zones include the recently reported **7m @ 52.9g/t gold** returned in hole FNDC052, offset 60m down-dip with **4.3m @ 16.1g/t gold** within an intercept of **31.77m @ 3.67g/t gold** (figure 1).

These intercepts are bracketed by **10.3m @ 6.15g/t gold** within 74.8m @ 1.5g/t gold in hole FNDC042 (refer to ASX announcement dated 11 August 2025) and **6m @ 11.2g/t gold** within 55m @ 2.85g/t gold in FNDC077 (Figure 3) to the north and south. Further drilling is needed to better assess the down-dip potential of an expanding exploration target at Ouarigue.

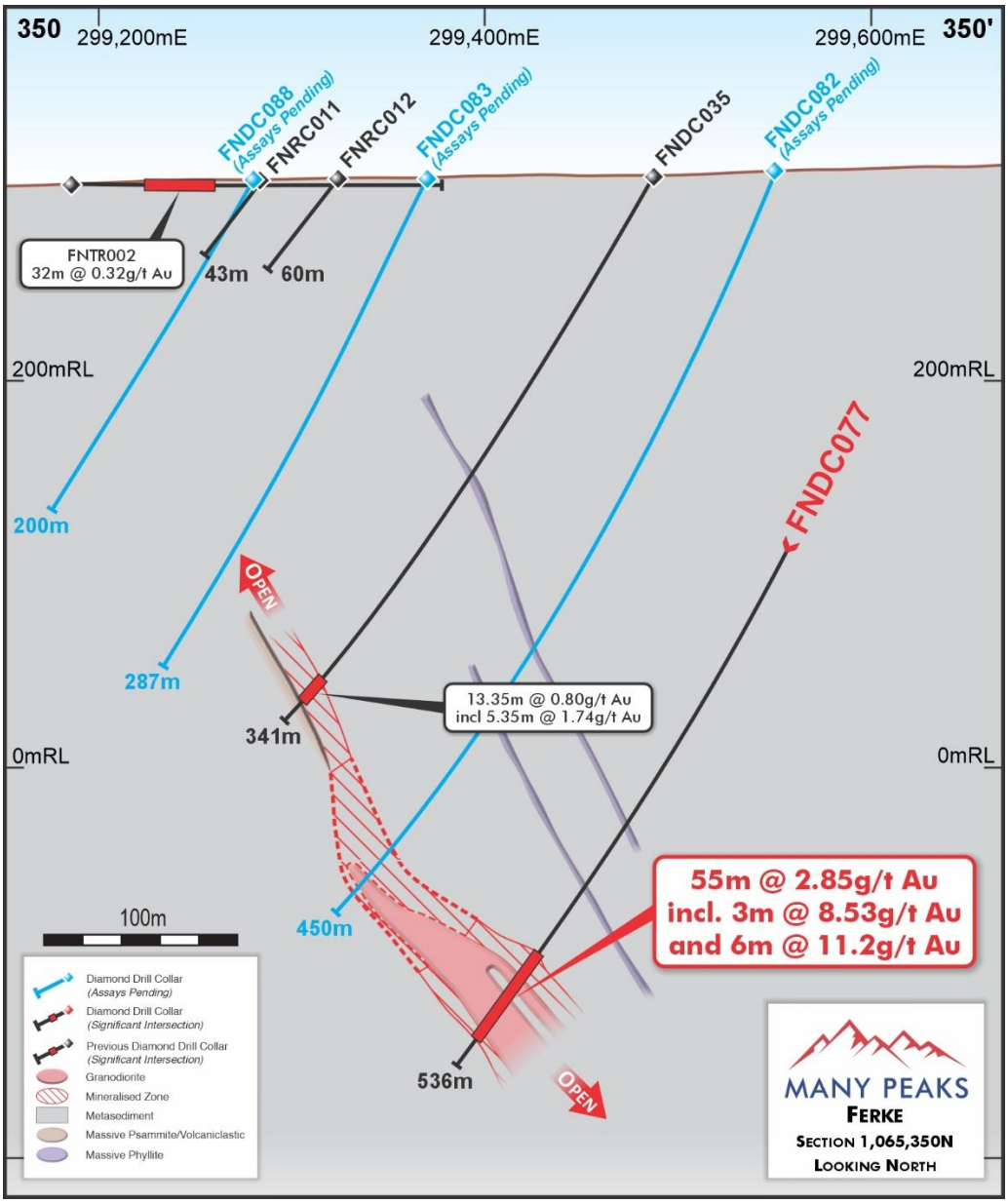

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,350N (refer to Figure 4 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Extensional Results to the North

Reported DD holes FNDC059, FNDC061 and FNDC078 target the mineralised shear zone extending north beyond the mineralised intrusion body at Ouarigue (Figure 4) and located within a conceptual pit outline that would be underpinned by the high-grade gold intersected in the south-plunging mineralised intrusion. The intercepts return potentially economically viable intercepts in a conceptual open-pit extraction scenario, including **7m @ 4.81g/t gold** intersected in FNDC061.

The **7m @ 4.81g/t gold** from 98m depth is located over 100m north of previously reported **37.5m @ 0.63g/t gold, including 14.3m @ 1.22g/t gold** from 275.3m depth, and **17m @ 2.09g/t gold** from 372m depth (Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 September 2025). These intercepts demonstrate the continuity of the mineralised shear that extends north and south beyond the mineralised intrusion at Ouarigue, adding to the mineral resource potential in proximity to a conceptual bulk tonnage target, and also support regional targeting of the extensive mineralised corridor at Ferké.

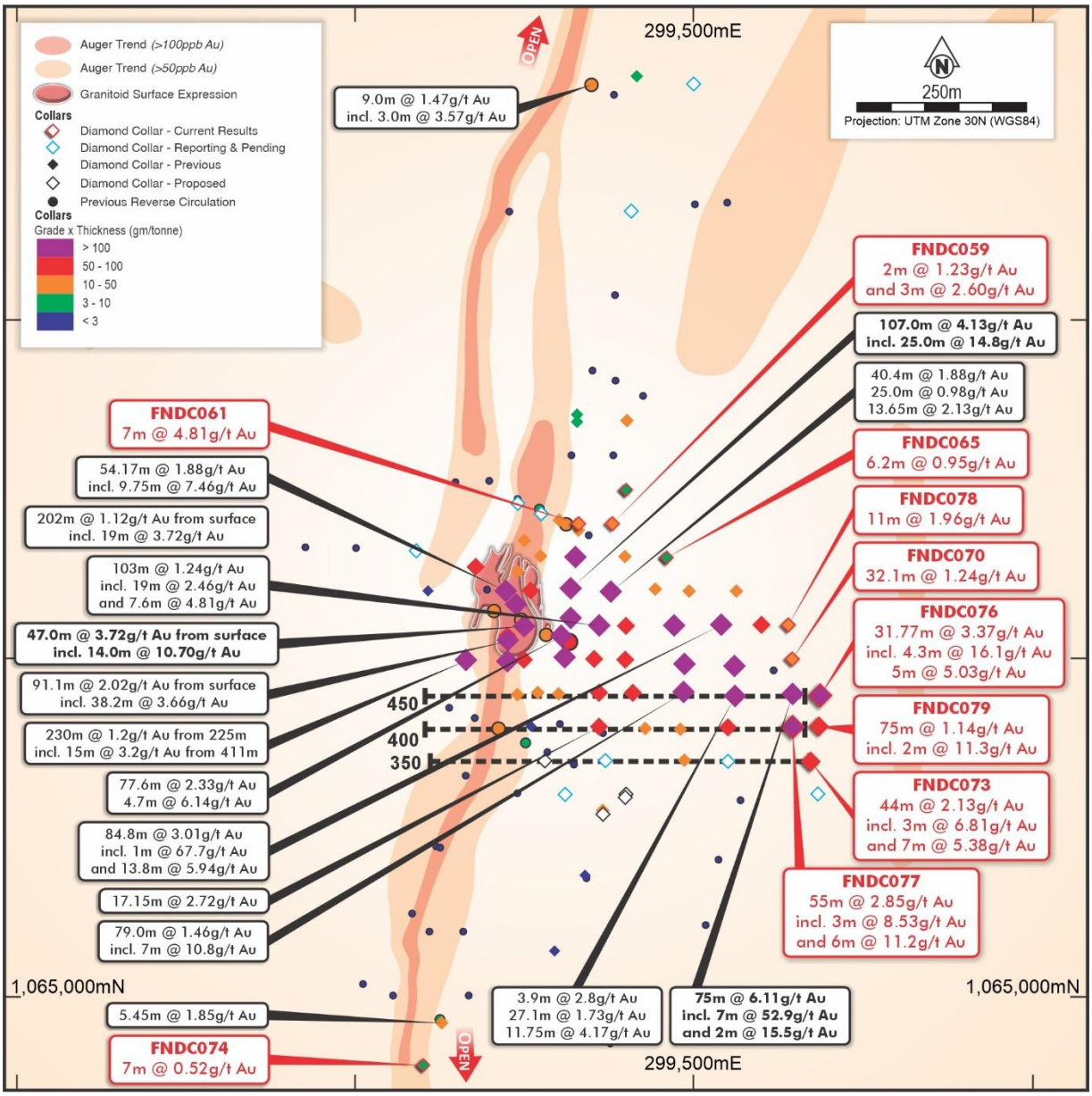

Figure 4 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Exploration Plans - Ferké

Diamond core drilling continues at Ferké targeting the mineralised intrusion and shear-hosted gold mineralisation extending to the north and south at the Ouarigue prospect. Systematic drilling is targeting 50m drill spacing along strike and targeting approximate 60-80m spaced drilling down-dip (with localised 30 to 40m spaced in-fill to assess continuity of mineralisation).

The ongoing and repeated success at Ferké has continually expanded the lateral and down-dip extent of the Ouarigue gold prospect mineralised intrusion. Planned meters for diamond core drilling have been regularly revised upwards as extension targets are tested, to define the expanding limits of mineralisation. The current campaign is expected to complete in October with over 22,000m of diamond core drilled since commencement in April (increased from an original 6,000m campaign).

Exploration at Ferké will continue, with logging and processing of core anticipated to extend into November. Many Peaks is currently advancing plans on a work initiative, and plans are in progress to recommence RC drilling in November, targeting follow-up on regional targets.

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

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Competent Person Statement

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

Compliance Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX A - Significant Drill Intercepts

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNDC059	270	-55	250	299380	1065703	296.2		98.0	99.0	1.0		1.40
								146.6	148.6	2.0		1.23
								156.5	159.5	3.0		2.60
FNDC061	270	-55	131	299330	1065702	295.43		64.0	65.0	1.0		0.59
								84.0	86.0	2.0		0.45
								98.0	**105.0**	**7.0**		**4.81**
								119.0	120.0	1.0		0.89
FNDC064	270	-60	196	299400	1065751	296.05		138.0	140.0	2.0		0.78
								183.0	186.0	3.0		1.04
FNDC065	267	-60	350	299460	1065654	298.67		282.2	288.4	6.2		0.95
								300.0	301.0	1.0		1.21
FNDC070	265	-65	522.5	299646	1065502	306.28		445.0	449.0	4.0		0.30
								459.3	461.3	2.0		0.59
								473.0	505.1	32.1		1.24
FNDC073	264	-65	551	299683	1065352	311.44		**476.0**	**520.0**	**44.0**		**2.13**
							including	477.0	480.0	3.0		6.81
							and	513.0	520.0	7.0		5.38
FNDC074	270	-55	100	299098	1064906	292.18		60.0	67.0	7.0		0.52
FNDC075	270	-55	170	299163	1064902	292.92		117.2	117.9	0.7		1.62
FNDC076	264	-65	575.15	299686	1065450	308.46		451.0	452.0	1.0		1.67
								485.23	**517.0**	**31.77**		**3.37**
							including	**498.75**	**503.0**	**4.25**		**16.1**
								531.0	546.0	15.0		0.89
								551.0	556.0	5.0		5.03
FNDC077	255	-65	536	299646	1065395	309.98		**463.0**	**518.0**	**55.0**		**2.85**
							including	484.0	487.0	3.0		8.53
							and	**512.0**	**518.0**	**6.0**		**11.2**
FNDC078	266	-65	550	299641	1065552	306.24		459.0	470.0	11.0		1.96
								479.0	489.0	10.0		0.39
								539.0	540.0	1.0		0.99
FNDC079	263	-67	614	299682	1065404	310.93		**513.0**	**588.0**	**75.0**		**1.14**
							including	517.0	519.0	2.0		11.3
FNDC082	260	-65	450.6	299552	1065348	307		Assays Pending				
FNDC083	270	-60	287	299313	1065298	306		Assays Pending				
FNDC088	270	-60	200	299289	1065353	304		Assays Pending				

'Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off and may be inclusive of up to 5m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted.

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	○ Diamond drill core samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ Samples were consistently cut on a nominal 10-degree rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a consistent cut-line is established) and the non-orientation/cut-line marked side of the core is submitted for assay. ○ Samples were submitted to MSA labs in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 500g split assayed by gamma ray analysis for gold by photon assay instrument to a 15ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	○ Diamond drill core material is collected from a combination of HQ and NQ diameter diamond drilling (collaring in HQ and change over to NQ diameter in fresh rock) obtained by wireline drilling with standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	○ Recovery estimated by measurement of recovered core lengths in diamond drilling, ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ There is minor core loss occurring in the weathered/oxidised profile however reported significant intercepts predominantly occur in zones of good recovery and no material bias is anticipated in diamond core sample material in the fresh rock horizon
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	○ Diamond samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. ○ At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been finalised and additional geotechnical drilling will be required to underpin more detailed mining studies. ○ Diamond core material is photographed in its entirety as both whole core (For archive of geotechnical use) and re-photographed as ½ core for lithology and alteration review. ○ Diamond drilling is logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. ○ All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of*	○ Diamond drill core assayed is split core in clay weathered material and sawn core in more competent oxide, transition and fresh rock material with one half submitted for laboratory analyses and the second half held for reference and audit purposes. ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples. *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	exploration activity; however sample size is typical for similar mineralisation styles and considered to be in accordance with best practices.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 500g Photon assay for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The Photon assay technique is considered a near total recovery technique and the utilisation of a large (approximately 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by Photon Analysis technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. ○ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. ○ Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (1/4 core material), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 6% QaQc sampling, supplemented with an additional 4 to 5% check analysis work. Where ½ core samples are split to ¼ core for field duplicate sampling purposes (targeting 2% of sampled material), to support a representative volume of sample material reported the original and duplicate values are reviewed for sample heterogeneity and averaged together for reporting purposes. ○ The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	○ For the reconnaissance stage exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned ○ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating data entry software package. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's Sequel hosted database and archived on a cloud-based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	○ Drill results for diamond drill holes FNDC001 through FNDC073 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 FNDC074 and incrementing upwards are reported using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 3m in the horizontal plane. Handheld data does not have adequate vertical or horizontal control for mineral resource estimation, however data will be up cycled with planned Differential GPS survey work to follow-up post completion of current drill campaign. ○ Diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system for the reported results, subsequent to FNDC044, the Company has switch from single shot to the REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 30N, EGM008

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CDI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding any one project to a definitive feasibility study. ○ Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG") for an additional three-year term, remaining subject to DGMG review and ministerial approval. ○ At completion of a definitive feasibility study and completing an earn-in to an 85% interest in any one Permit, GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership in GIV Joint Venture, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity. ○ Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture.

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

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