

Resource Delineation Drilling Expands Ferké Gold Project to >1.1km Strike Extent

HIGHLIGHTS

- Expansion drilling along northern extent of open gold mineralisation at Ferké Gold Project **delivers volume increases in gold mineralisation**, with assay results including:
 - **49.37m @ 1.84g/t gold** from 324m, including **31.17m @ 2.50g/t** – FNDC093
 - **10.1m @ 2.59g/t gold** from 368.2m – FNDC091
 - **8.0m @ 2.92g/t gold** from 74m – FNRC160
 - **6.0m @ 3.65g/t gold** from 93m – FNRC152
 - **20.0m @ 1.19g/t gold** from 33m – FNRC155
- Results provide continuity to an 800m corridor including a >600m extension to gold mineralisation at Ouarigue prospect: all RC results in the extension target returning significant intercepts and the **mineralised body expanded to cover over 1.1km strike extent**
- Mineralisation remains open in all directions and **drilling continues**, targeting both extensions of known gold mineralisation and regional exploration targets
- Ferké North permit grant of renewal received, and Ferké South application progressing towards grant of exploration permit

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from RC and ongoing diamond drilling at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. All results have been received for an RC campaign totalling 71 RC drill holes for 7,861m completed in January. Concurrently, diamond drilling continues with a 2nd drill rig mobilised to site immediately following completion of the RC, and assays received for the initial 8 drill holes from 27 diamond drill holes totalling 5,528m drilled, in the ongoing campaign.

Many Peaks CEO Travis Schwertfeger said *"The RC results **expand the modelled corridor of mineralisation at the Ouarigue prospect to >1.1km extent** and highlight potential for a significant mineralised volume increase outside of the 500m extent of mineralised intrusion body that was the focus of 2025 drilling.*

All of the reported significant diamond intercepts have strong potential to be pit constrained resources in planned modelling and study work, indicating a likely high percentage of resource to reserve conversion and overall yield potential to increase the gold per vertical meter for the bulk-tonnage, open-pit target at Ouarigue."

He also commented on the imminent grant of a contiguous southern licence: *"Drill ready targets are expected to quickly develop at Ferké South, pending final grant of permit. The drill planning will increase incrementally in context of results from extensional and reconnaissance programmes with numerous un-drilled targets across the expanded 37km mineralised trend at Ferké".*

Assay results continue to highlight extensions to the Ouarigue prospect mineralisation at Ferké, in both Diamond and RC drilling. RC results deliver a significant strike extension of shear-hosted style mineralisation associated with metasediments intersected in shallow drilling immediately north of the bulk tonnage, mineralised Ouarigue intrusion. While pit constrained extensional drilling in diamond results also deliver potential for marginal increases of gold per vertical meter for the Ouarigue bulk tonnage target.

RC drilling extends Ouarigue strike extent to 1.1km

Previously reported drilling highlighted the potential for a corridor of shear hosted style mineralisation extending immediately north of the Ouarigue mineralised intrusion. A significant drill gap was defined where FNDC060 returned **13.0m @ 5.94g/t gold** from 57m in sheared metasediments proximal to the northern contact of the mineralised intrusion at Ouarigue (refer to ASX announcement 11 November 2025). The results outlined a target corridor bracketed by a fence of two holes located 600m north of FNDC060 that returned **9m @ 1.47g/t gold** from 39m in FNRC068, and **5m @ 0.62g/t gold** in FNDC026 (refer to ASX announcement 20 May 2025) each intersecting similar shear hosted style mineralisation as FNDC060.

A combination of shallow delineation and extensional drill tests were completed along 800m strike extent on systematic 50m spaced lines of drilling from immediately north of FNDC060 and extending to 150m north beyond FNRC068 (9m @ 1.47g/t Au – Figure 1), comprising an 800m target corridor.

The RC results **expand the modelled corridor of mineralisation at the Ouarigue prospect to >1.1km extent** and highlight potential for a significant volume increase outside of the 500m extent of mineralised intrusion body that was the focus of 2025 drilling. The 800m target corridor overlaps confirmed mineralisation and yields a 600m extension to modelled mineralisation from the shallow drill tests, with **all reported drill holes in the target corridor returning significant gold** intercepts. Better intercepts include **8.0m @ 2.92g/t gold** from 74m in FNRC160, **6.0m @ 3.65g/t gold** from 93m in FNRC152, and **20.0m @ 1.19g/t gold** from 33m in FNRC155 (Refer to Figure & Appendix A)

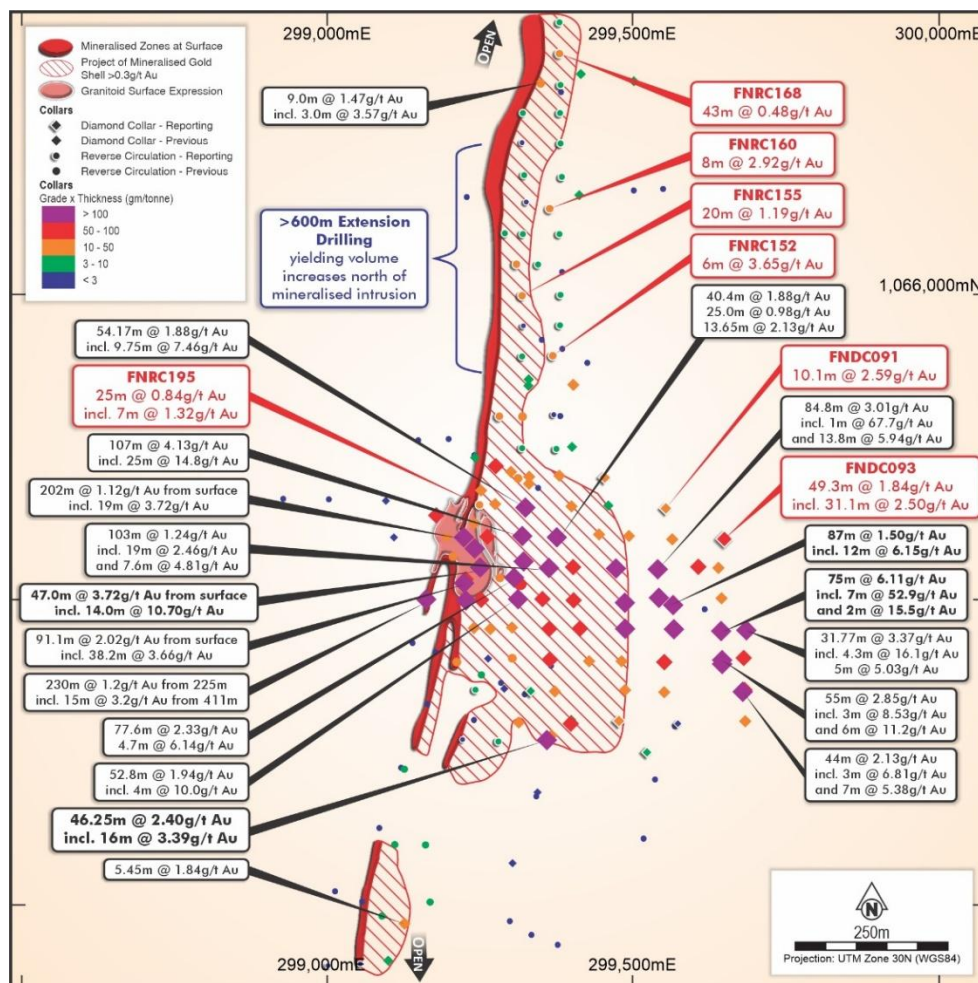


Figure 1 | | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Diamond drilling targets 'pit optimised' extents

Recent diamond drilling included drill tests along the margins of the mineralised Ouarigue intrusion focused on pit constrained strike extents and depths around the mineralised zone to underpin mineral resource estimation work planned for next quarter. Hole FNDC093 delivered an intercept of **49.37m @ 1.84g/t gold** from 324m, including **31.17m @ 2.50g/t** being the only hole to pierce the mineralised intrusion on a significant gap in drilling along the northern margin of the mineralised intrusion body.

Drilling in the other 7 of 8 holes (with assays received) intersected the mineralised sediment hosted shear zone as predicted, and these extension/delineation drill tests successfully provide extensions to modelled mineralisation in several locations. Holes such as FNDC091 returning **10.1m @ 2.59g/t gold** (9.5m estimated true width) from 368.2m drill depth and FNDC094 intersecting **6.23m @ 1.36g/t gold** (5.6m estimated true width) from 344.5m.

All of the reported significant diamond intercepts present potential to be pit constrained resources in the planned modelling and study work; giving a high likelihood for resource to reserve conversion and overall yield potential increasing the gold per vertical meter for the bulk-tonnage, open-pit target at Ouarigue.

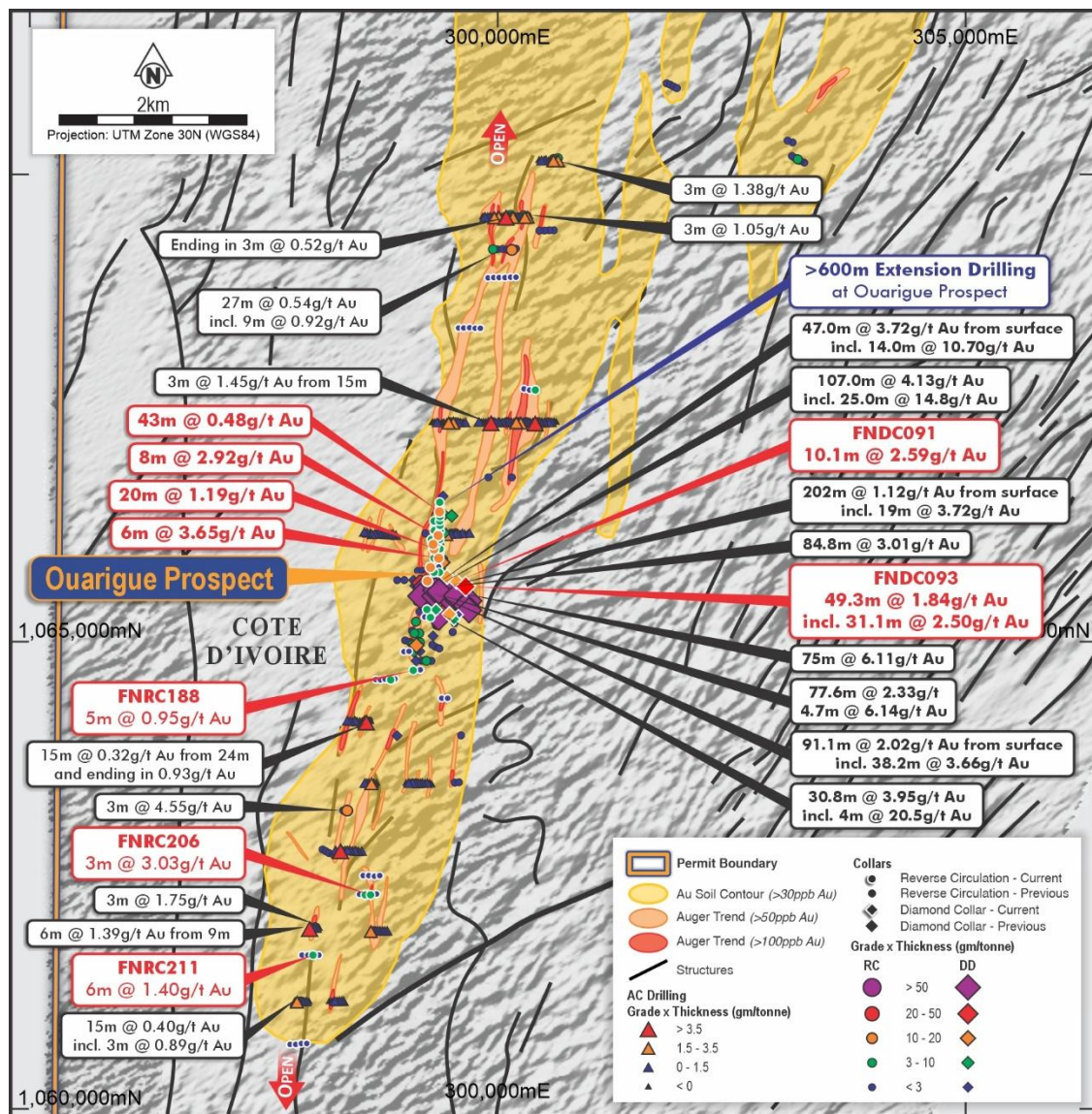


Figure 2 | Ferké North drill collar location map with outlined soil and auger geochemistry anomalism, with key drill intercepts labelled, and significant intercepts for reported RC results (in red)

Planned Work - Ferké

Following completion of this RC campaign in January, the Company mobilised a second diamond drill rig to the Ferké North site to maintain the rapid pace of exploration and project development, and work towards a cut-off date for drilling to underpin a planned mineral resource estimation in the June quarter.

Drilling is expected to continue throughout the year, with a current focus on both extensional and reconnaissance drilling, which will be dove-tailed with delineation drilling, metallurgy and other study work to underpin pre-feasibility study reporting anticipated to be delivered in Q4 this calendar year.

Ferké Tenure updates

The Ferké North exploration permit (PR367) forms part of the GIV Joint Venture (GIV-JV) (refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024) where Many Peaks is earning an 85% interest in the PR367 and PR865 (Odienné South) exploration permits by sole funding exploration at either project through to definitive feasibility study.

An administrative milestone was met this quarter with the GIV-JV receiving confirmation from the Ivorian Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie (DGMG) that PR367 is in good standing with the GIV-JV application for renewal of the permit through 29 September 2027 accepted by the DGMG.

At Ferké South, The Company retains an exclusive option to earn-in to an incorporated joint venture (MMS-JV) that holds an application for a single exploration permit in Côte d'Ivoire subject to grant of the permit, earning up to 80% interest by sole funding to a bankable feasibility study, per the terms of the terms of the Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 July 2025).

In the previous quarter the application over the Ferké South expansion application received approval from the ministerial committee in Côte d'Ivoire, a key step in progressing toward grant of an exploration permit, with commencement of exploration activities on PR0187 (Ferké South) currently pending execution of a presidential decree.

The addition of Ferké South will represent a 125% increase to the extent of the mineralised corridor held at Ferké (additional ~20km extent), and a 74% increase to the Ferké project area, increasing to 521km², subject to grant of tenure.

Odienné Project Update

Early success in maiden RC drilling at Odienné returned **21m @ 1.21g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 5 August 2025) at the margins of previous in-fill soil survey work is now being followed-up to identify further extension to mineralisation within the extensive 30km segment of the mineralised Sassandra shear zone at the Company's Odienné permit located within the emerging Odienné district in northwest Côte d'Ivoire.

Geochemistry and induced polarity (IP) ground geophysical survey campaigns progress towards completion this quarter, with results integrated and both ranking and drill planning of follow-up drill targets anticipated by late March. Drill testing of priority targets is anticipated to commence shortly after completion of IP survey results.

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

*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)
FNDC090	270	-60	299	299454	1065701	305		155.8	156.7	0.9	0.8	0.47
								161.8	162.67	0.87	0.8	14.2
								240.3	253.56	13.26	12.5	0.70
								292.9	294	3.2	3.0	0.46
FNDC091	260	-60	422	299554	1065650	306		254.1	262.34	8.24	7.7	0.50
								273.2	280	6.8	6.4	0.64
								288	289	1	0.9	0.78
								342.5	346.5	4	3.8	0.54
								356.8	357.9	1.1	1.0	1.03
								368.2	378.3	10.1	9.5	2.59
								406	407	1	0.9	1.62
								411.9	413	1.1	1.0	2.97
FNDC093	268	-60	392	299650	1065600	306		300.2	305	4.8	4.5	1.86
								324	373.37	49.37	46.4	1.84
							including	339.75	370.92	31.17	29.3	2.50
FNDC094	268	-65	407	299477	1065301	308		283.65	285.65	2	1.8	0.58
								304.8	306.7	1.9	1.7	0.51
								344.5	350.73	6.23	5.6	1.36
								382	384.77	2.77	2.5	1.09
FNDC095	266	-65	488	299574	1065296	308		454	457.2	3.2	2.9	0.85
FNDC096	270	-60	254.2	299332	1065350	308		133.14	156	22.86	21.5	0.29
							including	135	140	5	4.7	0.69
								253.06	254.18	1.12	1.1	0.69
FNDC097	266	-65	449	299523	1065249	296		395	399	4	3.6	0.60
								441	442.2	1.2	1.1	2.10
FNRC148	270	-55	133	299371	1065804	285		129	130	1	1	0.73
FNRC149	270	-50	180	299375	1065748	294		132	139	7	7	1.20
								143	144	1	1	0.46
FNRC150	270	-50	120	299319	1065749	290		67	76	9	9	0.68
FNRC151	270	-50	99	299319	1065900	294		42	43	1	1	0.44
								46	60	18	18	0.50
FNRC152	270	-50	140	299369	1065901	305		93	99	6	6	3.65
							including	93	94	1	1	20.0
								108	109	1	1	1.16
								112	117	5	5	0.49
FNRC154	270	-50	160	299381	1065951	292		121	137	16	16	0.55

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)
FNRC155	270	-50	124	299319	1066000	289		33	53	20	20	1.19
							including	39	51	12	12	1.74
FNRC156	270	-50	160	299382	1066001	299		128	133	10	10	0.47
								142	143	1	1	1.08
FNRC157	270	-50	150	299345	1066051	285		79	89	10	10	0.70
FNRC158	270	-50	120	299320	1066101	290		51	58	7	7	0.73
								63	64	1	1	0.39
FNRC159	270	-50	160	299380	1066101	295		112	115	3	3	3.16
FNRC160	270	-50	160	299364	1066143	287		74	82	8	8	2.92
							including	74	77	3	3	6.40
								96	99	3	3	2.24
								150	151	1	1	0.68
FNRC161	270	-50	120	299322	1066198	283		21	33	12	12	0.36
FNRC162	270	-50	160	299384	1066195	285		6	9	3	3	0.71
								94	105	11	11	0.33
FNRC164	270	-50	170	299382	1066250	282		3	6	3	3	0.85
								95	105	10	10	0.65
FNRC165	270	-50	120	299320	1066300	286		10	17	7	Not Estimated	0.98
								117	120	3	Not Estimated	0.37
FNRC166	270	-50	160	299381	1066300	288		87	93	6	6	0.57
FNRC167	270	-50	140	299382	1066346	302		76	80	4	4	1.14
								85	86	1	1	0.48
								108	111	3	3	0.76
FNRC168	270	-50	153	299380	1066398	293		72	115	*43	Not Estimated	0.48
							including	83	87	4	Not Estimated	1.13
FNRC169	270	-50	183	299380	1066449	294		33	36	3	3	1.30
								78	89	11	11	0.35
FNRC170	270	-50	180	299381	1066500	294		51	54	3	3	0.33
								72	87	15	15	0.49
FNRC173	270	-50	80	300402	1067700	286		45	48	3	3	0.76
								53	55	2	2	0.89
FNRC175	270	-50	80	299636	1068359	285		34	35	1	1	0.50
								38	39	1	1	0.35
FNRC176	270	-50	114	299700	1068362	293		18	21	3	3	0.37
FNRC178	270	-50	80	299815	1068355	284		42	45	3	3	0.62
FNRC185	0	-90	103	299242	1065352	302		9	12	3	3	1.20
								24	27	3	3	0.61
								48	49	1	1	0.52

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)
FNRC188	270	-50	126	299097	1064702	288		97	102	5	5	0.95
FNRC189	270	-50	141	299172	1064703	299		102	103	1	1	0.53
FNRC193	270	-60	152	299221	1065270	299		68	70	2	2	0.36
FNRC194	265	-62	189	299280	1065267	314		78	81	3	3	1.09
								129	130	1	1	0.88
FNRC195	268	-60	80	299249	1065656	308		2	7	5	4.4	1.07
								23	48	25	22	0.82
							including	23	30	7	6.2	1.32
							and	39	43	4	3.5	1.45
FNRC196	270	-50	80	298698	1064599	280		63	66	3	2.6	0.34
FNRC199	270	-50	83	298856	1064600	289		52	60	8	8.0	0.48
FNRC206	270	-50	80	298581	1062297	300		63	66	3	Not Estimated	3.03
FNRC211	270	-50	120	298024	1061654	285		112	118	6	Not Estimated	1.40
FNRC217	270	-50	80	299282	1065802	290		2	4	2	Not Estimated	0.57
								10	19	9	Not Estimated	2.30
FNRC218	270	-50	82	299310	1066051	290		17	21	4	Not Estimated	0.25
								37	49	12	Not Estimated	0.83
FNRC219	270	-50	60	299291	1066101	281		4	14	10	Not Estimated	0.71
FNRC220	270	-50	80	299326	1066152	280		14	15	1	Not Estimated	1.66

FNRC068 contains up to 7m internal dilution (material <0.3g/t Au cut-off)

APPENDIX B - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	○ Diamond drill core samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ Reverse circulation (RC) method drilling, samples are collected from the centre return on 1m intervals and samples are riffle split at the drill site to generate an approximate 1.5kg subsample on 1m interval sample and a 3m composite sample is collected for selected intervals. ○ Diamond core 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 photon assay instrument to a 15ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	○ 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. ○ Reported results from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	○ 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. ○ For RC method recovery is estimated by weight of recovered 1m intervals ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ There is minor sample loss associated with some wet intervals sampling, with both wet sample intervals and/or poor recovery noted during sampling.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	○ Both Diamond and RC samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. ○ At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been 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. ○ RC character reference chip trays are photographed for lithology and alteration review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- RC chips recovered in drilling are logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. Chips are logged for colour, weathering, lithology and lithologic textures, and mineralisation where possible. - All reported drilling is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- 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. - RC drilling is sampled on 1m intervals with an approximately 1.5kg to 2kg size sample riffle split from the original sample from the drill. In reconnaissance drill holes, a 3m composite sample is also taken for first pass assay analysis and 1m samples retained for follow-up assay work where deemed necessary. - To help ensure representative nature of RC sampling a three-tier sample splitter is utilised for 1m sampling, and splitting material for 3m composites. - No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of exploration activity, however sample size is typical for similar mineralisation styles and considered to be in accordance with best practices.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- 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 1/2 core samples are split to 1/4 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- For the reported exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel, however for the project area a number of check assays have been completed by alternate methods including 50g Fire Assay, metallic screen sampling and bulk leach extraction methods by 3rd party laboratories and reviewed by independent consultants, confirming repeat of assay values within acceptable limits. - No drill holes were twinned - Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Drill results for diamond drill holes FNDC001 through FNDC073 and through FNRC147 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 and FNRC148 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 all locations are scheduled for survey by differential GPS survey, to be completed prior to utilisation to underpin mineral resource estimation work. - 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 switched from single shot to the REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys. - Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 30N, EGM008
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- 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 and are anticipated to be sufficient for mineral resource estimation. - Classifications to be applied remain subject to variography studies and financial considerations yet to be completed, and input of an independent competent person not yet appointed for the purpose 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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Check assay work by a 3rd party laboratory has been completed by Many Peaks to confirm photon assay (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 ("GIV-JV") 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 met expenditure requirements 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) 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 in the GIV-JV, then GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership in the GIV-JV, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity. - Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture. - The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to working in the Permits. - Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas. The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting from exploration 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.

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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	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- 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 (or as otherwise indicated) 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
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i>	- 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	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Diamond and RC drill 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.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or</i>	- 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. Refer to MPK ASX announcement dated 6 Nov 2025 for information regarding

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	preliminary metallurgical test results for the Ouarigue prospect area located within the Ferké Project area.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Proposed work outlined in this report, to be comprised of RC and diamond core drilling. Additionally results from ground geophysical survey work is pending acquisition 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.