MANY PEAKS

20 August 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Outstanding RC Results Advance Ouarigue Resource Upgrade and Expansion, Cote d'Ivoire

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further reverse circulation **(RC) assay results received for 54 shallow drill holes totalling 5,988m drilled** at the Ferké Gold project (**Ferké**), delivering incremental down-dip and strike extensions in resource drilling at Ouarigue, including:
  - **44m @ 1.51g/t gold** from 22m and **36m @ 1.15g/t gold** from 86m – FNRC275
  - **12m @ 5.50g/t gold** from 109m, including **2m @ 26.9g/t gold** – FNRC268
  - **13m @ 1.92g/t gold** from 11m, including **4m @ 4.20g/t gold** – FNRC269
  - **18m @ 1.06g/t gold** from 69m and **3m @ 1.81g/t gold** from 119m – FNRC274
  - **10m @ 1.23g/t gold** from 123m and **3m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 144m – FNRC224
  - **9m @ 1.79g/t gold** from 105m – FNRC238
  - **5m @ 2.36g/t gold** from 16m – FNRC226
- Results extend and confirm continuity of gold mineralisation over more than **800m of strike** within the Inferred portion of the Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), supporting future assessment of a potential upgrade to Indicated and possible strike and down-dip extensions to the MRE.
- Step-out drilling has tested approximately **400m of strike north of the current MRE boundary** with results pending on the northernmost 300m of extent
- An additional **65 RC holes completed, totalling 7,979m with assays pending** from drilling ranging from the 400m of extension targeted north of Ouarigue, to multiple targets located up to 4km south of Ouarigue
- Assays are also pending from 4**3 diamond core (DC) holes totalling more than 12,000m drilled,** with results anticipated from late August through early October, where drilling has accelerated on down-dip extensional targets at Ouarigue with **a third DC drill rig mobilised late July to underpin resource growth** ahead of planned MRE updates in CYQ4

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to report additional gold assay results from its ongoing extension and delineation drilling program at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire.

Assay results for an additional 54 RC holes, comprising 5,988m of drilling, further demonstrate continuity of gold mineralisation at the Ouarigue prospect. Combined RC and DC drilling at Ouarigue support two objectives: increasing confidence with the existing mineral resource estimate (**MRE**) currently reported as **26.7Mt @ 1.54g/t gold for 1,323,000 ounces**[1], and testing potential extensions beyond the current MRE limits.

[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.

RC drilling completed through late July totalled 13,966m from 119 RC holes completed this year. A remaining 7,979m from 65 RC holes are pending assay, comprising an additional 26 holes drilled at the Ouarigue prospect (Figure 1), and 39 RC holes (for 4,459m) of regional reconnaissance focused on new discoveries drilled on multiple targets covering more than 4km of strike extent to the south of Ouarigue (Figure 4). For DC drilling, 43 holes totalling over 12,000m of core are completed and pending assay results.

Drilling is ongoing at Ferké, with a third DC drill rig mobilised late July as drilling at Ouarigue continues on down-dip targets, with a focus on resource growth from depth extensions. The Ouarigue mineralised intrusion has demonstrated increasing gold grades with depth, including **75m at 6.11g/t Au from 427m downhole (estimated true width of 64.5m)** (refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 11 August 2025), and continuing DC drilling is designed to assess the potential for resource expansion with underground mining methods.

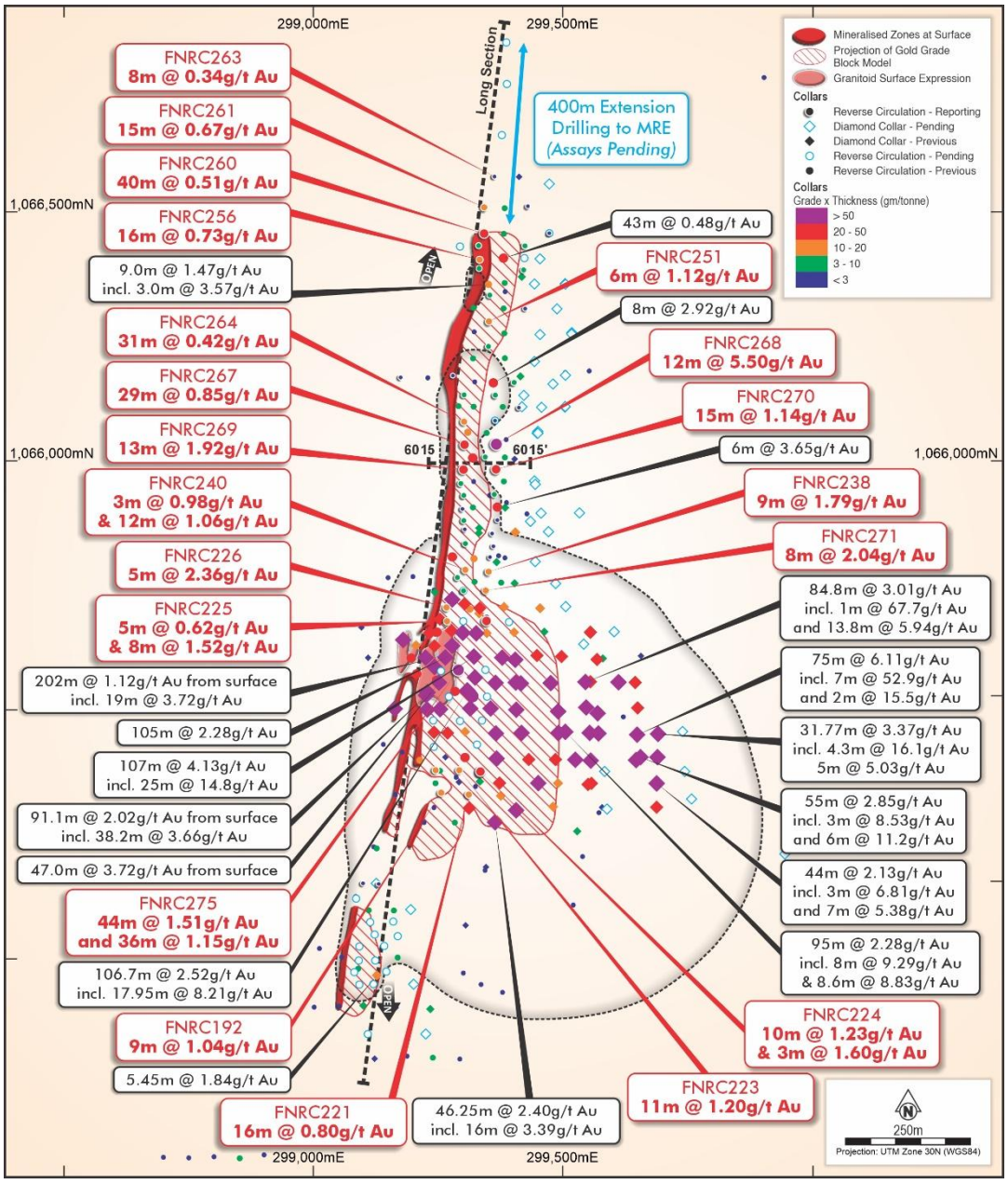

Figure 1 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of the projection to surface of the Ouarigue MRE outline

RC Drill Results

Reported RC drilling predominantly targets shear-hosted mineralisation hosted in metasediments north and south of the high-grade, mineralised Ouarigue intrusion (Figures 1 & 2) supporting (i) delineation drilling designed to provide additional geological and grade-continuity data for a future assessment of upgrading currently classified Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated, and (ii). Step-out drilling beyond the northern MRE boundary, and down-dip of shallow drilling tests to extend mineralisation and support future resource growth.

In-fill drilling across the northern extent of the existing MRE was completed on nominal 25m line spacing along strike. The closer-spaced drilling is intended to improve confidence in the interpreted continuity of the anastomosing mineralised shear corridor and provide data to support assessment of a potential upgrade of this part of the MRE from Inferred to Indicated classification. Any change to the MRE or its classification will be subject to the completion of a subsequent Mineral Resource estimate by a Competent Person.

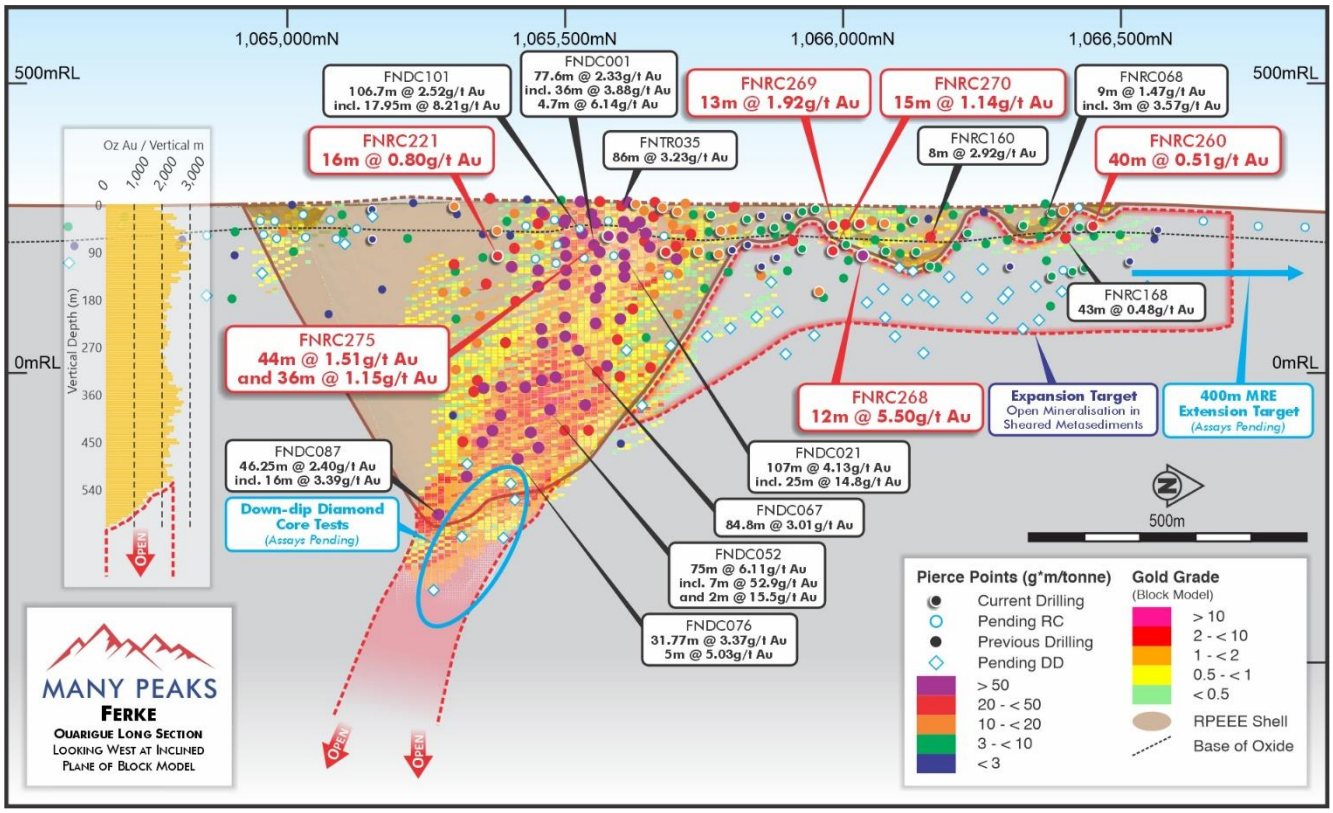

Figure 2 | Reported DC drill results in context of previously reported RC and DC drilling on an inclined projection of the Ouarigue MRE and the Ouarigue intrusion domain, looking due west (mid-point of significant drill intercepts represented by the grade x thickness value at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off)

Separate step-out RC drilling tested approximately 400m of strike extent north of the current MRE boundary. The results reported in this announcement include the southernmost ~100m of that step-out area, including holes FNRC256, FNRC260 and FNRC261, returning:

- **16m @ 0.73g/t gold** from 6m depth – FNRC256
- **40m @ 0.51g/t gold** from 18m depth, including **4m @ 1.93g/t gold** from 45m – FNRC260
- **15m @ 0.67g/t gold** from 21m depth – FNRC261

Assays remain pending for drilling across the remaining approximately 300m of the tested strike extension (Figure 1). Results received to date indicate that gold mineralisation remains open with depth, and to the

north; however, further drilling and geological interpretation will be required to determine whether the mineralisation can be included in a future MRE.

Additional delineation drilling completed on currently classified Inferred Mineral Resources on the northern arm of the mineralised shear corridor comprise the remainder of the reported results, with further in-fill delineation, and down-dip drill tests in both RC and DC drilling completed to assess the potential for higher gold grades being established in plunging shoots along the corridor. Significant results include:

- **44m @ 1.51g/t gold** from 22m and **36m @ 1.15g/t gold** from 86m – FNRC275
- **12m @ 5.50g/t gold** from 109m, including **2m @ 26.9g/t gold** – FNRC268 (*Figure 3*)
- **13m @ 1.92g/t gold** from 11m, including **4m @ 4.20g/t gold** – FNRC269
- **9m @ 1.79g/t gold** from 105m – FNRC238
- **12m @ 1.06g/t gold** from 39m & **3m @ 0.98g/t gold** from 27m – FNRC240
- **5m @ 2.36g/t gold** from 16m – FNRC226

Importantly, the location of these shallow mineralised extensions within and adjacent to the conceptual open-pit area may provide potential development benefits, including opportunities to reduce waste movement and improve mine-scheduling flexibility within the broader bulk tonnage development scenario being assessed. These potential benefits will be assessed through future mining and economic studies.

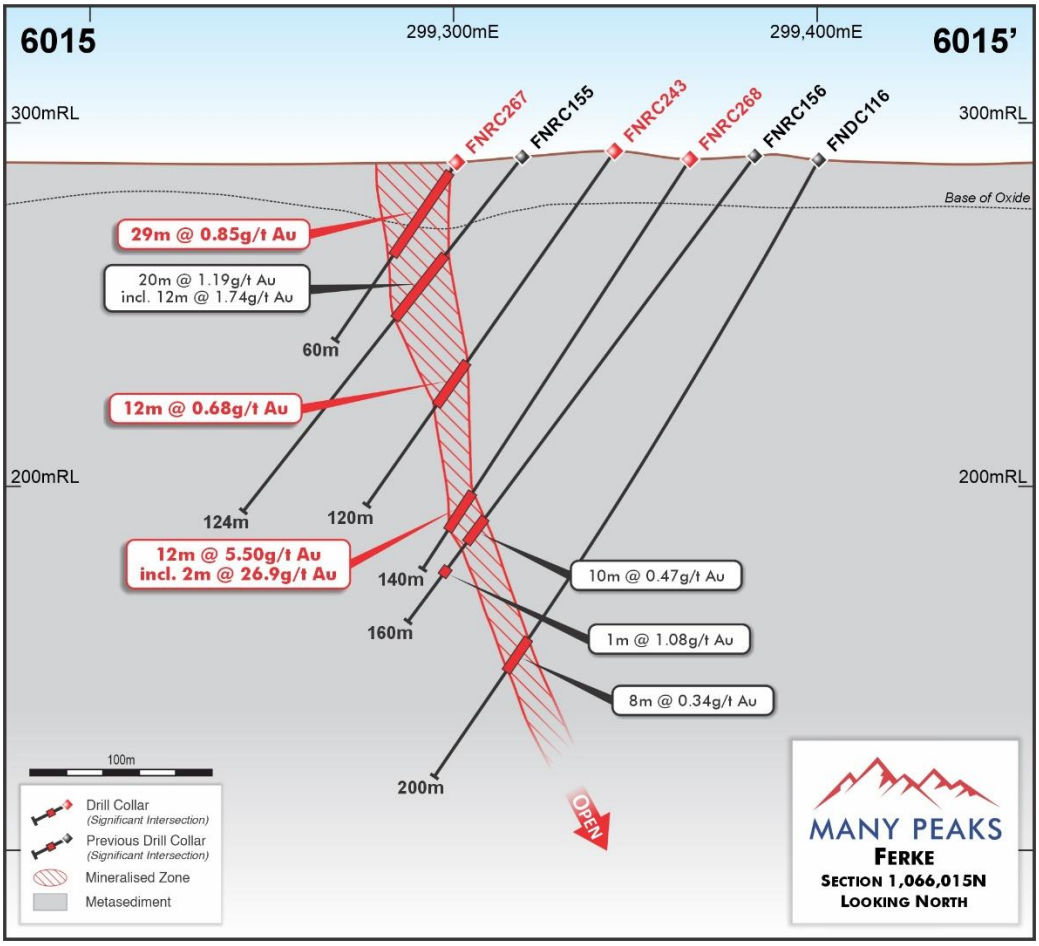

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,066,015N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results annotated in red) with holes FNRC267 and FNRC268 confirming continuity of mineralisation on a 25m step north of previously drilling FNRC155 and FNRC156 (refer to ASX announcement dated 2 March 2026)

Delineation drilling was also completed along the southern margin of the mineralised intrusion to increase confidence in Inferred Mineral Resources located within the current Ouarigue MRE. Five holes were drilled (Figure 1), and each confirmed continuity of the mineralised shear system and returned significant intercepts:

- **9m** @ **1.04g/t gold** from 24m – FNRC192
- **16m** @ **0.76g/t gold** from 92m – FNRC221
- **2m** @ **0.84g/t gold** from 11m & **8m** @ **0.66g/t gold** from 69m – FNRC222
- **11m** @ **1.20g/t gold** from 66m – FNRC223
- **10m** @ **1.23g/t gold** from 123m & **3m** @ **1.60g/t Au** from 144m – FNRC224

Additional RC and DC holes pending assay at Ouarigue include additional delineation drilling, intended to provide data for a future assessment of the potential conversion of currently classified Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated. Pending results also include several extensional targets comprising;

1) Down-dip drilling over approximately 800m extent of the shallow shear-hosted mineralised trend extending north from the mineralised Ouarigue intrusion body (Figure 3).
2) Step-out drilling has also tested approximately 400m of strike extent north of the current MRE boundary, with results reported for the southernmost 100m tested and assays pending for the remaining approximately 300m of targeted extensions (Figures 1 & 2). Final RC assay results are anticipated in September.
3) Depth extensions of the high-grade Ouarigue mineralised intrusion have been targeted from 500m to over 700m vertical depth, to assess underground potential of Ouarigue prospect (Figure 2). With deeper diamond results anticipated from late August through early October.
4) Regional reconnaissance focused on new discoveries drilled on multiple targets covering more than 4km of strike extent to the south of Ouarigue (Figure 4)

Gold mineralisation remains open along the broader Ferké shear corridor to both the north and south, with RC drill results pending on regional targets extending 4km south of Ouarigue. Follow-up work is required across the broader >30km Leraba gold corridor at Ferké.

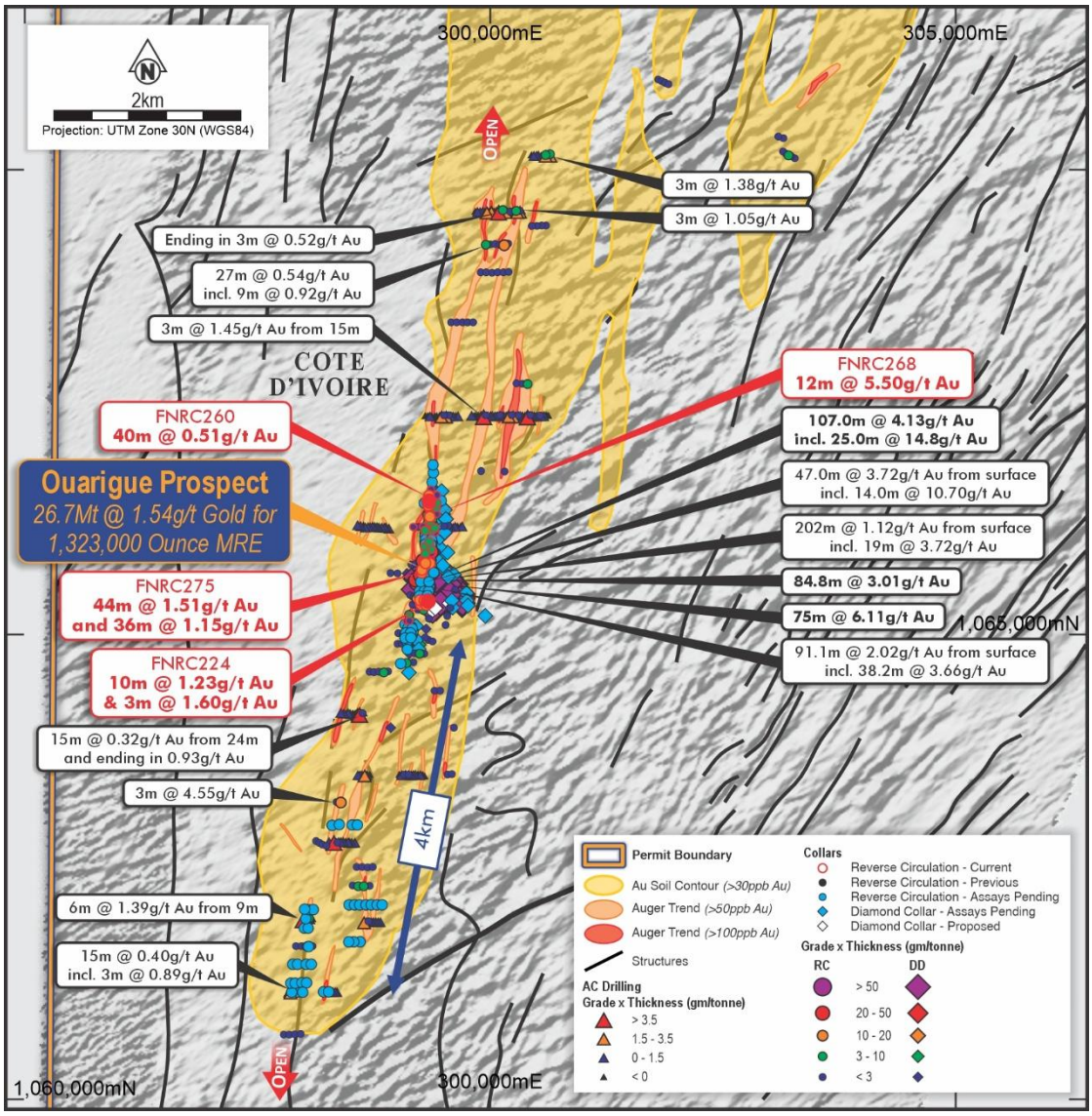

Figure 4 | Ferké North drill collar location map with outlined soil and auger geochemistry anomalism, with key drill intercepts labelled, Collar locations for pending RC and DC drilling, and significant intercepts for select reported RC results (in red)

Exploration Plans - Ferké

Following the Company's inaugural MRE announced 20 April 2026, Drilling at the Ferké project has advanced at an aggressive pace, focused on resource growth through expansion at Ouarigue, and targeting new discoveries at Ferké.

Drilling is also targeting increased resource confidence in an MRE update, to underpin prefeasibility study level work on open pit potential of the project by December quarter, positioning the Company to rapidly advance a definitive feasibility study and support a future development decision.

The Company has also completed a drill targeting review for the Ferké South permit and anticipates RC drill tests to commence following grant of permit (pending Ivorian presidential decree), targeting prioritised historical high-grade rock chip areas and open-ended mineralisation in historical, shallow RC results at Ferké South (refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2026). The Company is well positioned to step onto priority targets within Ferké South following final grant of tenure.

These combined exploration activities form part of the Company's **planned 60,000m of DC, RC and AC drilling** across Côte d'Ivoire expected to be completed by year-end.

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.

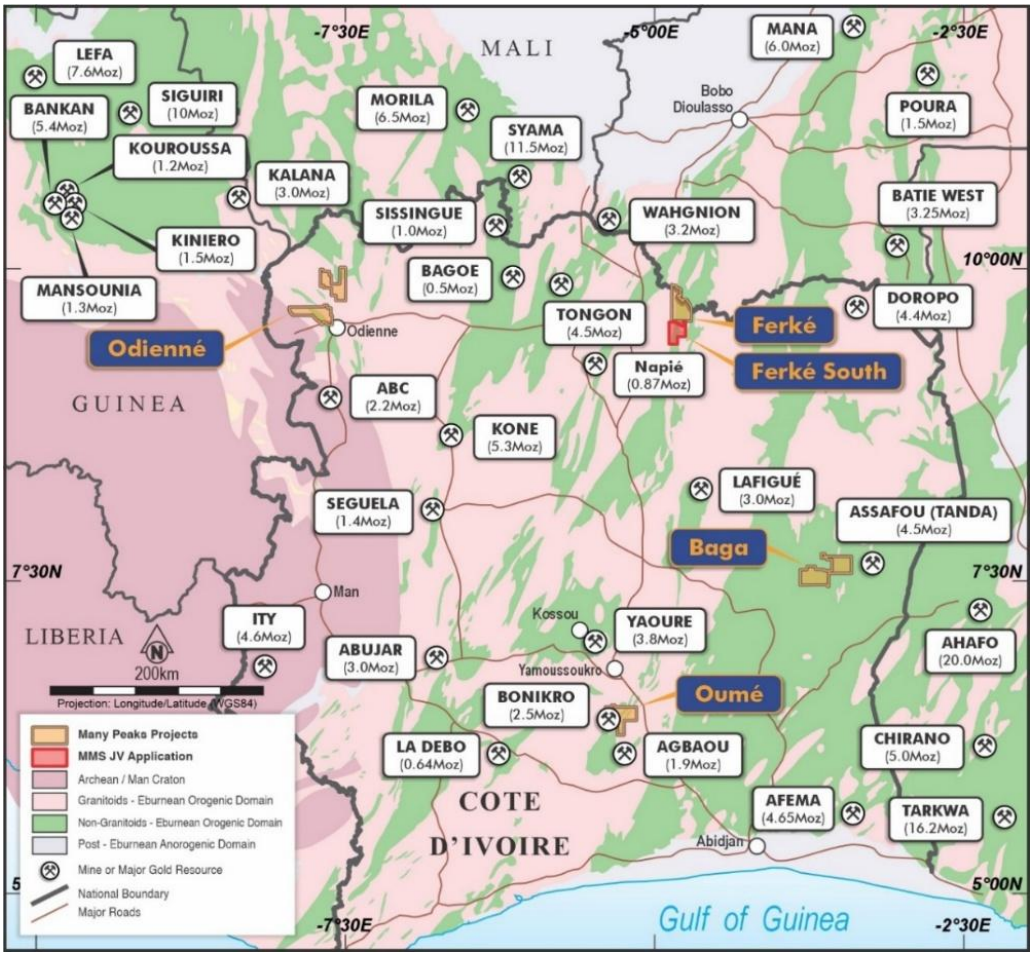

Figure 5 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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 their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimation information in this report is based on and fairly represents information compiled or reviewed by Mr Alex Lukomskyj, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**) and the AIG. Mr Lukomskyj is a Principal Resource Geologist and at the time of reporting, a full-time employee at Mining One Consultants and confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the JORC Code. The information is extracted from the report entitled 'Maiden MRE of 1.3Moz at 1.54g/t Gold for Ferké' created on 20 April 2026 (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 it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Market Announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Market Announcement.'

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimation (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 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted. No upper cut-off 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)
FNRC192	270	-55	100	299255	1065333	304		**24.00**	**33.00**	**9.0**	*7.4*	**1.04**
								75.00	77.00	2.0	*1.9*	0.48
								98.00	99.00	1.0	*0.9*	0.77
FNRC221	270	-55	170	299310	1065329	305		**92.00**	**108.00**	**16.00**	*13.1*	**0.76**
								150.00	153.00	3.00	*2.8*	0.36
								159.00	162.00	3.00	*2.8*	0.32
FNRC222	270	-55	90	299243	1065378	303		1.00	4.00	3.00	*2.5*	0.35
								11.00	13.00	2.00	*1.9*	0.84
								23.00	24.00	1.00	*0.9*	1.55
								36.00	37.00	1.00	*0.9*	0.47
								49.00	50.00	1.00	*0.9*	0.68
								69.00	77.00	8.00	*7.5*	0.66
FNRC223	270	-55	140	299291	1065378	303		**66.00**	**77.00**	**11.00**	*9.0*	**1.20**
								91.00	97.00	6.00	*5.6*	0.38
FNRC224	270	-55	180	299333	1065375	304		**123.00**	**133.00**	**10.00**	*8.2*	**1.23**
								144.00	**147.00**	**3.00**	*2.8*	**1.60**
								170.00	174.00	4.00	*3.8*	0.72
FNRC225	270	-50	100	299266	1065676	295		1.00	6.00	5.00	*4.3*	0.62
								25.00	**33.00**	**8.00**	*7.5*	**1.52**
FNRC226	270	-50	80	299265	1065703	295		**16.00**	**21.00**	**5.00**	*4.3*	**2.36**
FNRC227	270	-50	70	299287	1065763	294		28.00	29.00	1.00	*0.9*	1.51
								32.00	33.00	1.00	*0.9*	1.59
FNRC228	270	-55	130	299352	1065803	294		101.00	102.00	1.00	*0.8*	1.53
								105.00	106.00	1.00	*0.9*	1.32
FNRC229	270	-50	110	299302	1065858	293		30.00	31.00	1.00	*0.9*	1.23
FNRC230	270	-58	180	299356	1065850	294		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC231	270	-55	60	299300	1065927	292		16.00	17.00	1.00	*0.8*	0.37
								21.00	30.00	9.00	*8.5*	0.46
FNRC232	270	-55	140	299360	1065929	292		83.00	89.00	6.0	*4.9*	0.33
								113.00	118.00	5.0	*4.7*	0.53
FNRC233	270	-50	40	299294	1065951	291		6.0	17	11.00	*9.5*	0.80
							including	6.0	9	3.00	*2.8*	2.11
FNRC234	270	-50	50	299297	1065900	292		19.0	20	1.00	*0.9*	0.35
FNRC235	270	-55	80	299303	1065831	293		33.0	36	3.00	*2.5*	0.37
								39.0	44	5.00	*4.7*	0.91
FNRC236	270	-55	40	299099	1065151	296		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC237	270	-55	93	299130	1065150	297		43.0	44	1.00	*0.8*	0.37

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)
								79.0	83	4.00	*3.8*	0.32
FNRC238	270	-55	135	299349	1065775	295		**105.0**	**114.00**	**9.00**	*7.4*	**1.79**
								129.0	132.00	3.00	*2.8*	0.53
FNRC239	270	-60	150	299359	1065825	294		129.0	132	3.00	*2.3*	0.53
FNRC240	270	-55	80	299303	1065778	294		**27.0**	**30**	**3.00**	*2.5*	**0.98**
								39.0	**51**	**12.00**	*11.3*	**1.06**
FNRC241	270	-55	90	299300	1065877	293		22.0	24	2.00	*1.6*	0.69
								45.0	48	3.00	*2.8*	0.31
								72.0	75	3.00	*2.8*	0.39
FNRC242	270	-55	159	299367	1065877	293		114.0	117	3.00	*2.5*	0.59
FNRC243	270	-55	120	299343	1066004	290		66.0	67	1.00	*0.8*	0.44
								74.0	86	12.00	*11.3*	0.68
FNRC244	270	-55	152	299410	1066102	288		145.0	149	4.00	*3.3*	0.54
FNRC245	270	-55	130	299363	1066127	287		86.0	95	9.00	*7.4*	0.49
FNRC246	270	-55	160	299400	1066153	288		115.0	135	20.00	*16.4*	0.40
							including	128.0	135	7.00	*6.6*	0.75
FNRC247	270	-55	60	299300	1066128	287		17.0	29	12.00	*9.8*	0.68
							including	17.0	21	4.00	*3.8*	0.97
FNRC248	270	-50	100	299174	1066162	286		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC249	270	-50	80	299278	1066166	287		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC250	270	-55	91	299349	1066225	289		60.0	71.0	11.00	*9.0*	0.41
FNRC251	270	-55	80	299350	1066275	290		**24.0**	**30**	**6.00**	*4.9*	**1.12**
								56.0	65	9.00	*8.5*	0.39
FNRC252	270	-55	170	299423	1066300	291		142.0	146	4.00	*3.3*	0.38
FNRC253	270	-55	80	299352	1066327	290		45.0	54	9.00	*7.4*	0.60
FNRC254	270	-55	70	299330	1066381	292		3.0	23	20.00	*16.4*	0.39
FNRC255	270	-55	170	299419	1066378	294		150.0	159	9.00	*7.4*	0.53
FNRC256	270	-55	100	299331	1066398	292		6.0	22	16.00	*13.1*	0.73
FNRC257	270	-55	170	299421	1066402	294		Assays Pending				
FNRC258	270	-55	80	299329	1066426	293		46.0	58	12.00	*9.8*	0.46
FNRC259	270	-55	170	299422	1066426	295		140.0	150	10.00	*8.2*	0.79
FNRC260	270	-50	70	299340	1066452	293		**18.0**	**58**	**40.00**	*34.6*	**0.51**
							including	**45.0**	**49**	**4.00**	*3.8*	**1.93**
FNRC261	270	-50	70	299340	1066503	292		21.0	36	15.00	*13.0*	0.67
FNRC262	270	-50	150	299428	1066505	293		120.0	123	3.00	*2.6*	0.63
FNRC263	0	-90	99	299361	1066564	291		37.0	45	8.00	*4.5*	0.34
FNRC264	270	-55	60	299300.4	1066074.51	288.38		12.0	43	31.00	*25.4*	0.42
							including	20.0	30	10.00	*9.4*	0.66
FNRC265	270	-55	130	299362	1066077	288		101.0	113	12.00	*9.8*	0.35
FNRC266	275	-45	202	299471	1066451	296		175.0	178	3.00	*2.7*	1.20
FNRC267	270	-55	60	299301	1066028	290		4.0	33	29.00	*23.8*	0.85
FNRC268	270	-55	140	299365	1066029	289		70.0	71	1.00	*0.82*	0.84

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)
								109.0	**121**	**12.00**	*11.28*	**5.50**
							including	114.0	116	2.00	*1.88*	26.9
FNRC269	270	-55	60	299299.3	1065978.854	290.726		11.0	24	13.00	*10.65*	1.92
							including	15.0	19	4.00	*3.76*	4.20
FNRC270	270	-55	143	299364.2	1065979.224	290.459		74.0	78	4.00	*3.3*	0.80
								96.0	111.0	15.00	*14.1*	1.14
FNRC271	270	-55	150	299344	1065737	295		99.0	107	8.00	*6.6*	2.04
FNRC272	270	-55	80	299299	1065736	295		0.0	3	3.00	--	0.33
								41.0	42	1.00	*0.9*	0.34
								44.0	54	10.00	*9.4*	0.68
FNRC273	270	-55	110	299299	1065675	296		Assays Pending				
FNRC274	270	-55	150	299345	1065676	297		**69.0**	**87**	**18.00**	*14.7*	**1.06**
								119.0	122	3.00	*2.8*	1.81
								127.0	128	1.00	*0.9*	0.33
FNRC275	270	-55	144	299289	1065578.304	297.845		**22.0**	**66**	**44.00**	*36.0*	**1.51**
								86.0	**122**	**36.00**	*33.8*	**1.15**

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.*	○ 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. ○ 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).*	○ Reported results from reverse circulation (RC) method drilling with a face return 5½ inch hammer bit.
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.*	○ For RC method recovery is estimated by weight of recovered 1m intervals ○ There is minor sample loss associated with some wet intervals sampling, with both wet sample intervals and/or poor recovery noted during sampling.
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.*	○ RC samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. ○ 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. ○ RC character reference chip trays are photographed for lithology and alteration review. ○ 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 samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected,*	○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 350 to 500g sample splits for PA method for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The PA technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, analytical method using high-energy X-rays to quantify gold content in significantly larger sample sizes (vs traditional 30g to 50g fire assay methods) and is considered a near total recovery technique. The utilisation of a large (approximately 350 to 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by PA technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). ○ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. ○ Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (riffle splt samples in the field), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 6% QaQc sampling, ○ 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 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 sheets, and entry into a self-validating data entry software package. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's Sequel hosted database and archived on a cloud-based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	○ Drill results for all reported drilling is located by 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 and mine study work. ○ RC drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system for the reported results. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 UTM Zone 30N, EGM008
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	○ Data spacing targets a nominal 25m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend and targets nominal 50 to 80m 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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 RC drilling program are oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation at the time. Optimal drill orientation(s) of sampling and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project, with indications in reported drilling that an additional drill orientation will likely be required to resolve geometry and orientation of gold mineralisation. ○ Estimated true widths of mineralised zones are provided where sufficient data for geometry of lithologic and structural controls on mineralisation can underpin interpretation and modelling efforts
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	○ Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area by Many Peaks staff, and under supervision of Many Peaks geologist during the logging, cutting, and sampling process. Chain of custody is passed directly to lab following transport with Many Peaks at time of delivery to the laboratory with Many Peaks contract staff facilitating sample transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ Check assay work by a 3rd party laboratory has been completed by Many Peaks on previous diamond core drilling to confirm PA results reported are repeatable. The Check assay methods include repeats utilising the PA method, and also check assays by a combination of 50g fire assay (FA), 1kg metallic screen assays and bulk leach extraction methods for gold. PA and FA check assay results both reported no material variance in results and check assays by screen-fire and bulk leach methods indicate no material assay issue, or sample size issue in relation to coarse gold material.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CDI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding any one project to a definitive feasibility study. ○ In reference to the GIV-JV • Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865) are both currently in good standing and the Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) (“Resolute”) holds a 1% net smelter royalty (“NSR”) on Many Peaks’ share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture.

In reference to the Ferké South permit,

Many Peaks holds exclusive rights to earn up to an 80% ownership interest in the privately held Ivorian entity Magic Mineral Structure SARL (MMS) which is the 100% holder of the application for permis de recherche (exploration permit) number PR 1087 (MMS JV) (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 July 2025).
PR 1087 has approval from the Ivorian interministerial committee (CIM approval) and final grant of tenure remains subject to signature of a presidential decree, and no field sampling activities can be undertaken prior to the formal decree. From the grant date, the PR 1087 exploration permit will be valid for a four year period of validity, and renewable for two additional 3 year periods of validity, subject to meeting conditions of grant (primarily based on meeting work commitments)
Following delivering of a positive BFS and Many Peaks’ acquisition of an aggregate 80% interest in MMS (and the Ferké South permit), the Original Shareholders will be required to contribute to additional expenditure in relation to the Ferké South project, or elect within 35 business days to convert their equity holding in MMS to a net smelter return royalty (Royalty) under which each 1% of equity held in the Company will convert to a 0.075% Royalty (meaning that a 20% equity holding in MMS will convert to a 1.5% Royalty).

The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to working in the Permits.

Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas. The Republic of Cote d’Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas.

In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10% of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d’Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in both the GIVJV and the MMS JV.

In accordance with the 2014 Mining code is entitled to a royalty on gold production as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Gold Price (USD/oz)</td><td>Ad Valorem Royalty Rate</td></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

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed several phases of surface geochemistry comprised of soils, rock chips, termite sampling and auger drilling, and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. Early geochemistry and geophysical surveys were followed by channel sampling, RC, and Diamond core drill tests. ○ 2017 to 2019 exploration activity included trench and reconnaissance RC drilling completed and reported to a standard in compliance with the principles of the JORC Code. ○ 2019 to 2020 two campaigns of diamond drilling were completed by listed company ASX:PDI totalling 2,718m of drilling in 18 holes acquired and analysed in accordance with best practices reported to in accordance with principles of the JORC Code, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the Many Peaks ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024. Ferké South ○ Reported exploration activity undertaken by Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited in the 2009 to 2012 period included soil, rock chip sampling and 2,496m of drilling in 38 RC drill holes. For a more detailed summary of previous work refer to the Many Peaks ASX announcement dated 26 March 2026
Geology	○ Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	○ The Ferke Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones. Geology within the permit consist of granitoid intrusions, metasediments typical of granite -greenstone belt Birimian Terrane in West Africa hosting orogenic lode gold style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *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 3m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported, or as otherwise noted with the Appendix A. ○ No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. ○ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher-grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A ○ No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*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*	○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	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.*	○ RC 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	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	○ Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and historical reports include various airborne geophysical results and will be included where deemed pertinent by the competent person. ○ The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any tests completed on areas related to the reported exploration results. ○ Refer to MPK ASX announcement dated 6 Nov 2025 for information regarding preliminary metallurgical test results for the Ouarigue prospect area located within the Ferké Project area.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ Proposed work outlined in this report, to be comprised of RC and diamond core drilling. Additionally assay results of reconnaissance air core drilling is pending analysis and integration of additional datasets is anticipated to have an impact on planned work. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Further work plans are subject to revision based on reported results and pending results to be announced as they become available and results are integrated and reviewed in context of existing geophysical, geochemistry, modelling and mapping datasets.