24 August 2026

Magnetic surveys to commence on key targets in KSA in preparation for maiden drilling programs

Highlights:

- **High resolution UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) magnetics surveys to commence over five key targets at KSA projects**
- **Surveys cover 54km^2 and ~1,400 line kms at low altitude to provide high resolution magnetic data**
- **High resolution imagery and topographic survey data also to be acquired over the target areas**
- **Data will be used to better define the structures that control gold mineralisation and refine drill targeting ahead of maiden KSA drilling programs planned to commence in October**

Peako Limited (ASX: PKO, Peako) is pleased to announce the commencement this week of UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) magnetics surveys across key targets at its Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) projects (**Figure 1**). Five survey grids cover target areas within the Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah license areas in preparation for maiden KSA drilling programs to commence in October.

Chairman Gernot Abl commented:

> *"We are excited to commence our first geophysical survey program at our KSA Projects. The magnetics data from key targets across the Sukhayabarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jarir licence areas will enhance our geological interpretation, structural understanding, and exploration targeting as we prepare to commence drilling in October."*

The survey grids cover an aggregate area of 54km^2 and 1400 line km, with the majority to be surveyed at a 30m line spacing, at a low altitude (33m), to provide high resolution data. High resolution imagery and topographic survey data will also be acquired over the target areas. The resulting survey data will assist with developing structural and lithological models and aid the company's drill planning and targeting for the upcoming maiden KSA drilling programs.

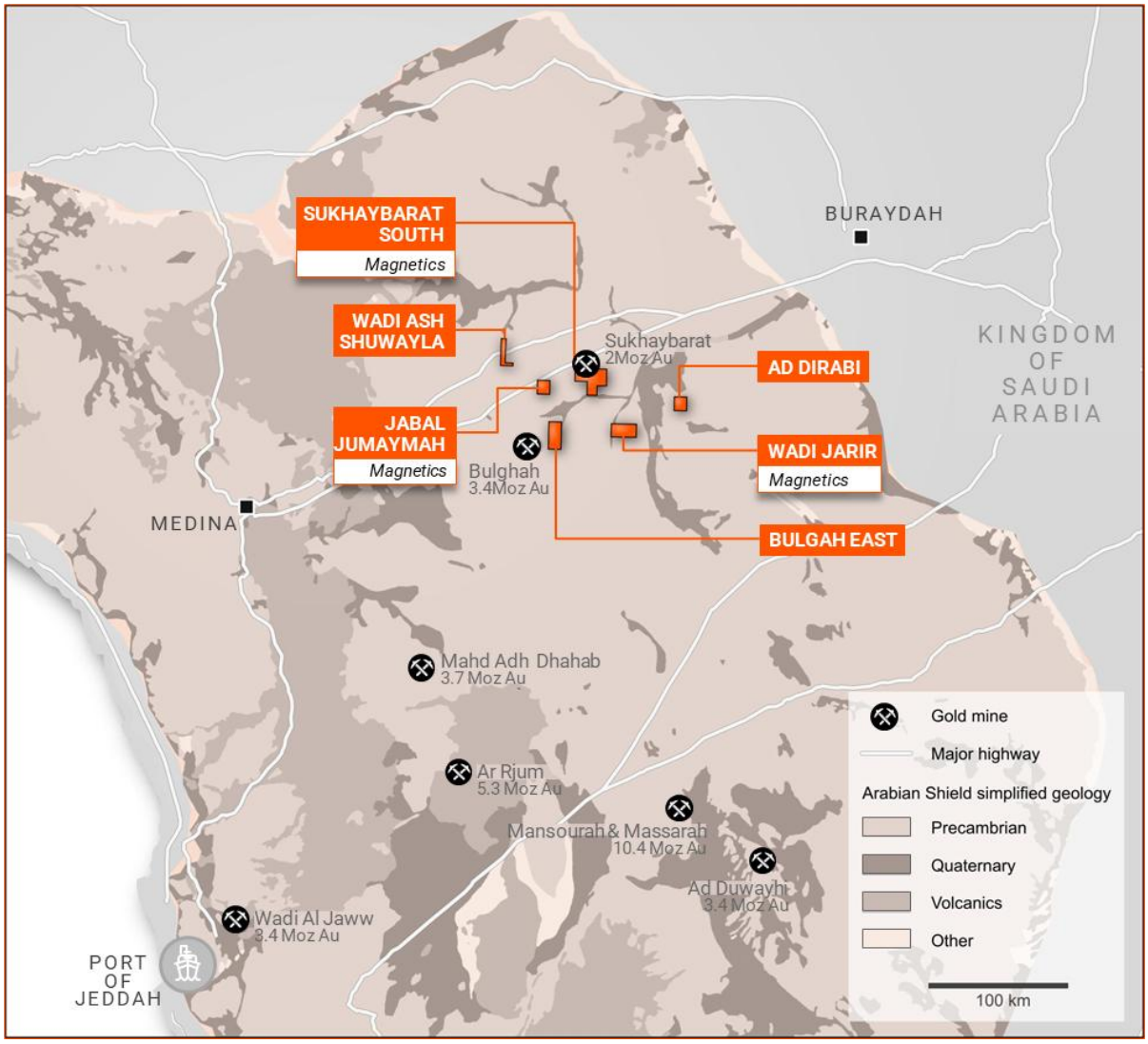

Figure 1: *Location of Peako's KSA Projects.*

Sukhaybarat South license area magnetic survey grids

Three survey grids will be acquired over key targets at the Sukhaybarat South licence area (**Figure 2**). The western grid covers the ***Redhill SE*** target, the central grid covers the ***Matar*** target area as well as an area of outcropping USTs (Unidirectional Solidification Textures) which provide support for intrusion-related gold (IRG) potential, and the eastern grid covers the ***Karak*** target area.

Redhill SE

At Redhill SE (**Figure 2**), historical RC drilling on wide 200m-spaced lines of drill holes returned high-grade intercepts including:

- **4m @ 11.32 g/t** Au; and
- **5m @ 5.6 g/t** Au.

The magnetic survey grid (4km^2) has been designed to assist understanding of the structural architecture of the target, including links to a larger overall system, as well as defining the margins of the underlying intrusive host. High resolution imagery and topographic control will aid detailed mapping of the target area which has seen significant surface disturbance from historic artisanal mining.

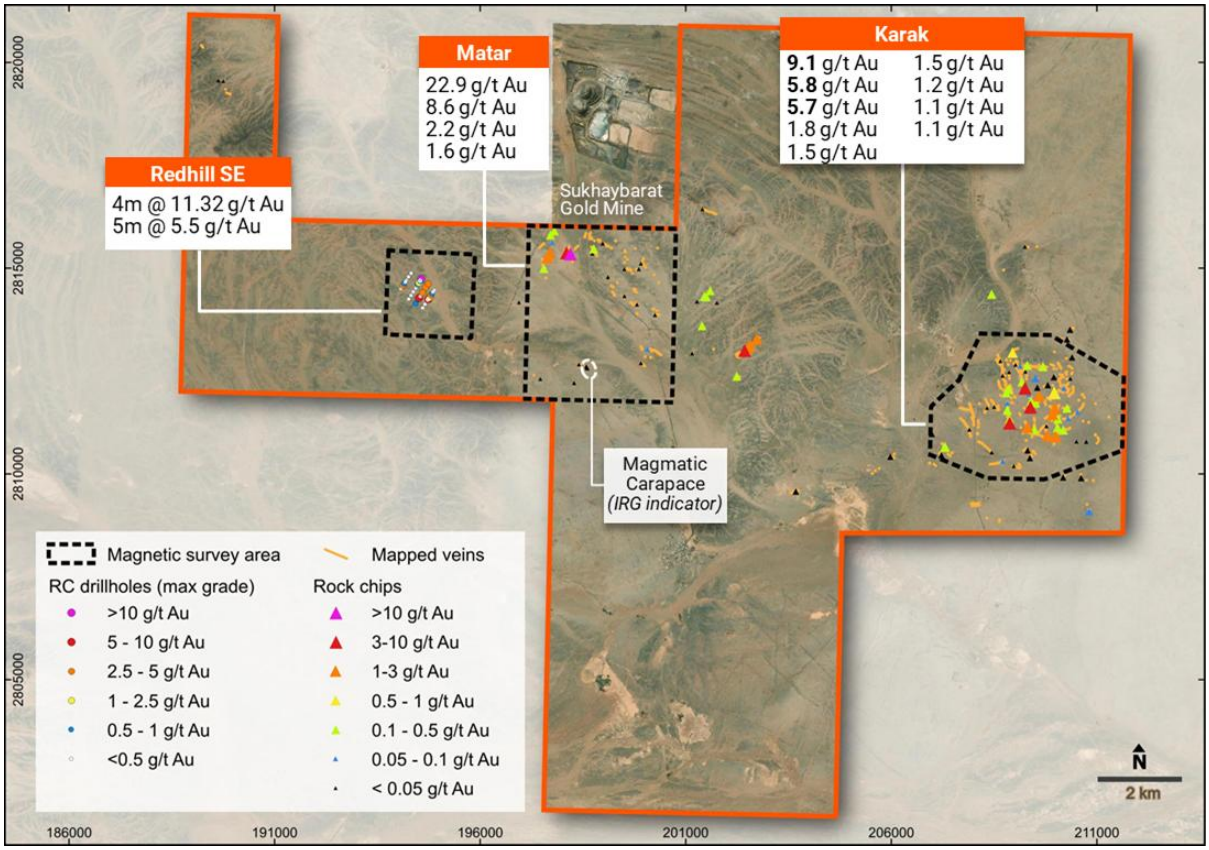

***Figure 2**: Magnetic survey areas at Sukhaybarat South license area (Redhill SE, Matar and Karak target areas)*

Matar

The central magnetic survey grid (15km^2) covers the Matar target area and associated veins where sampling returned values up to **22.9g/t** Au, as well as an area of extensive outcropping USTs (Unidirectional Solidification Textures) which are a key marker in Intrusion Related Gold systems (IRGs) (**Figure 2**). The magnetics will assist understanding of the structural controls on gold mineralisation and potential links between gold mineralisation at surface and an intrusive system at depth thought to be the likely source of gold-rich hydrothermal fluids, potentially allowing new structural targets to be identified.

Karak

Rock chip sampling across the Karak vein system (**Figure 2**), defined a strike extent of at least 2km and a width of 1.5km with grades up to **9.1g/t** Au. The system shows a similar structural and host rock setting to the 2Moz Sukhaybarat Gold Mine 10 km to the north. Mapping has identified a clear structural control on gold mineralisation and the magnetic survey grid (13km^2) has been designed to refine this interpretation and aid targeting. Variations in the magnetic response between the unaltered host rock and zones of potassic alteration associated with mineralised veining may also allow mineralised structures to be distinguished directly.

Wadi Jarir target area magnetic survey grid

The magnetic survey grid across the Wadi Jarir target area (19km^2) has been designed to improve the structural model and aid drill targeting across an 8km long x 2km wide corridor where recent mapping and sampling have significantly enhanced the potential of gold targets. (**Figure 3**).

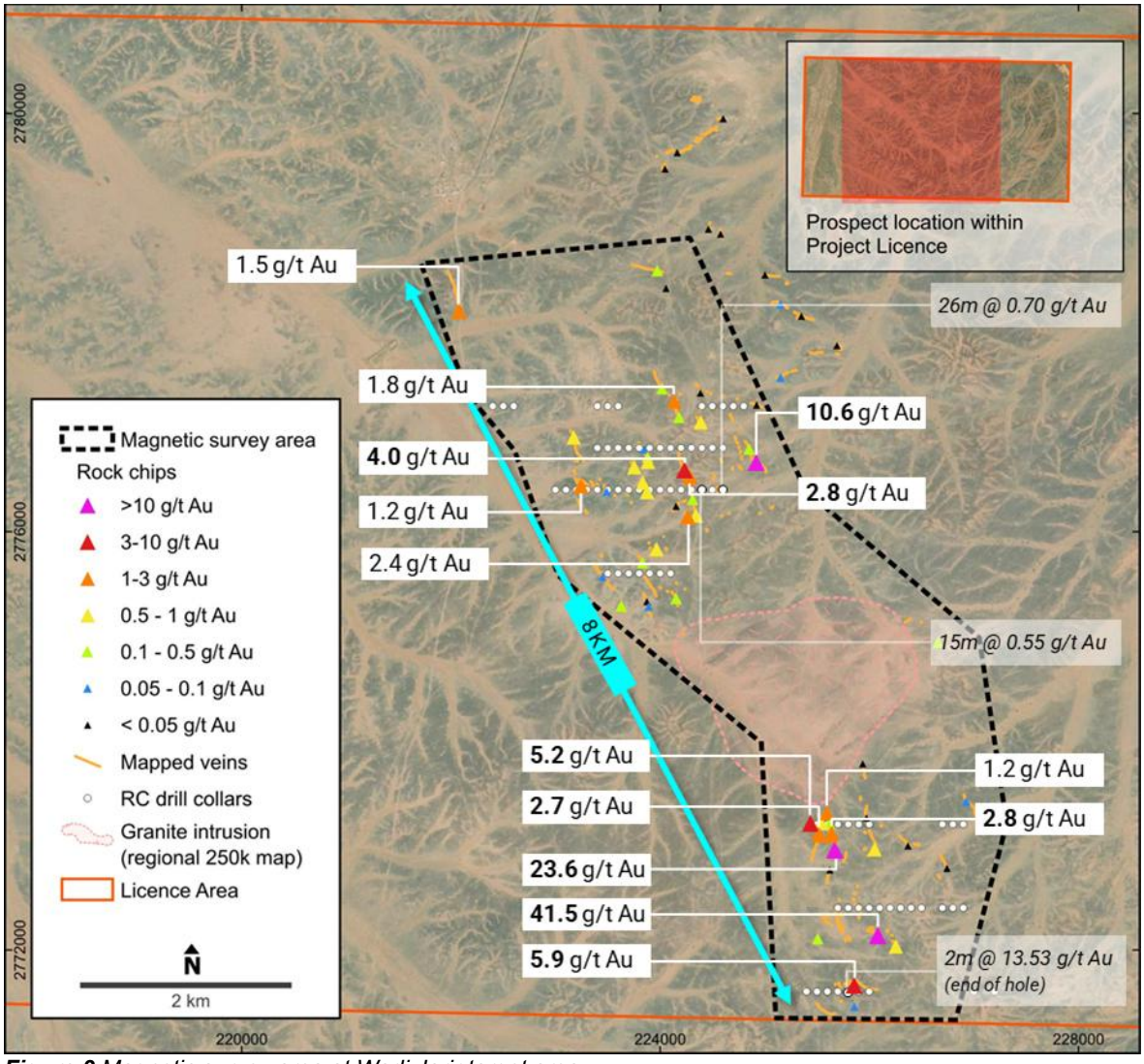

Figure 3 *Magnetic survey area at Wadi Jarir target area*

Peako has identified a high grade multi-kilometre quartz carbonate vein system at Wadi Jarir with grades including **41.5 g/t** Au, **23.6 g/t** Au and **10.6 g/t** Au. Veining is focused in two areas, to the north and south of a roughly circular 2km wide granite intrusion. Historical drilling largely tested the intervening zones between veins, with the primary vein system largely untested.

Better drill results from historical drilling included:

- 26m @ 0.70 g/t gold from 13m;
- 15m @ 0.55 g/t gold from 5m; and
- 2m @ 13.53 g/t gold from 38m (including 1m @ 25.8 g/t gold in the last metre of hole where a quartz vein is intersected)

Jabal Jumaymah target area magnetic survey grid

A 3km^2 magnetic survey grid covers the priority target area at the southern end of the Jabal Jumaymah licence area (**Figure 4**). Historical scout drilling at the Jabal Jumaymah target area intersected wide high-grade gold zones including:

- **7m @ 10.12 g/t** Au from 18m
- **10.9m @ 2.37 g/t** Au from 16.1m
- **7m @ 5.44 g/**t Au from 10m

A vein system with rock chip values up to **41 g/t Au** outcrops over a strike length of 1.1km.

In places, shallow alluvial cover limits outcrop exposure and the magnetic survey grid has been designed to assist structural interpretations for the controls on gold mineralisation.

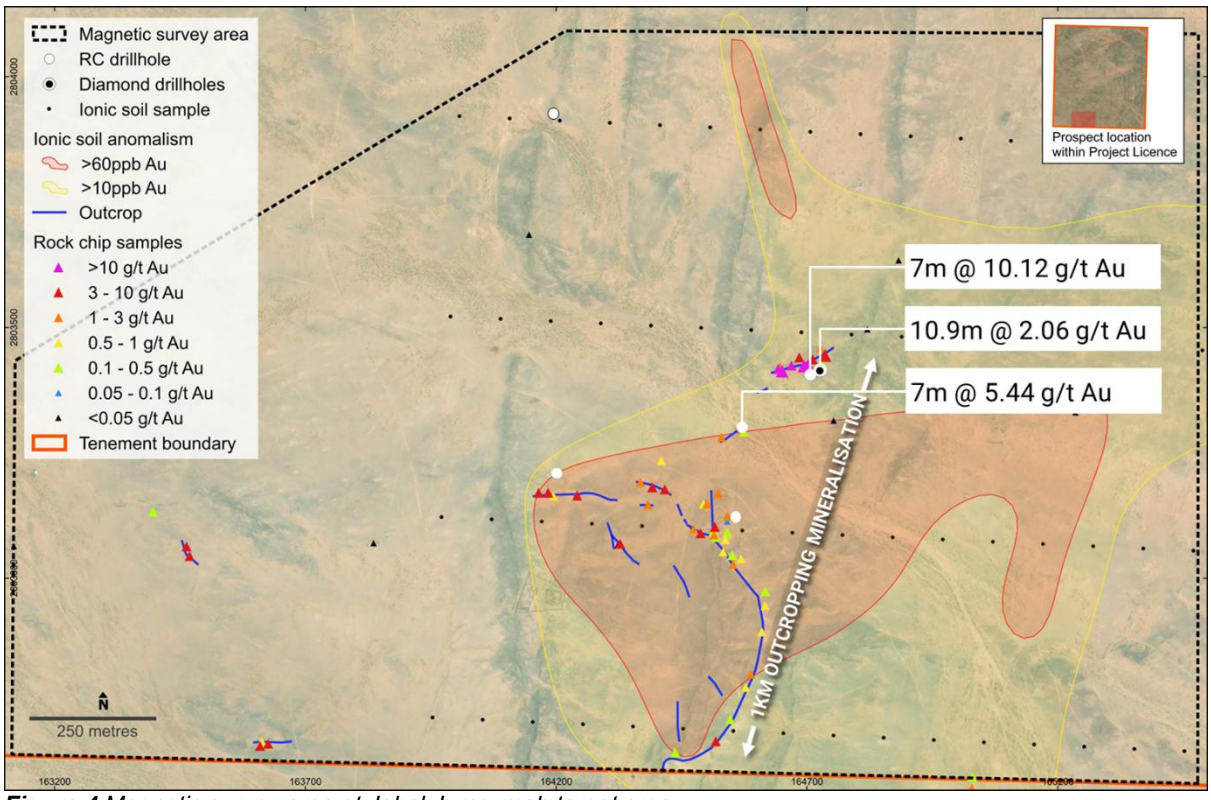

Figure 4 *Magnetic survey area at Jabal Jumaymah target area*

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling has been completed at Bulgah East, Wadi Ash Shuwayla and Jabal Jumaymah licence areas (**Figure 1**) as part of ongoing first-pass exploration programs.

At Bulgah East rock chip sampling returned results up to **5.05 g/t** Au (**Figure 5**)**.** Gold-in-soil anomalism extends over 10km and follows a major regional structure parallel to the one that hosts the 3.4 Moz Bulgah Gold deposit 14km to the west.

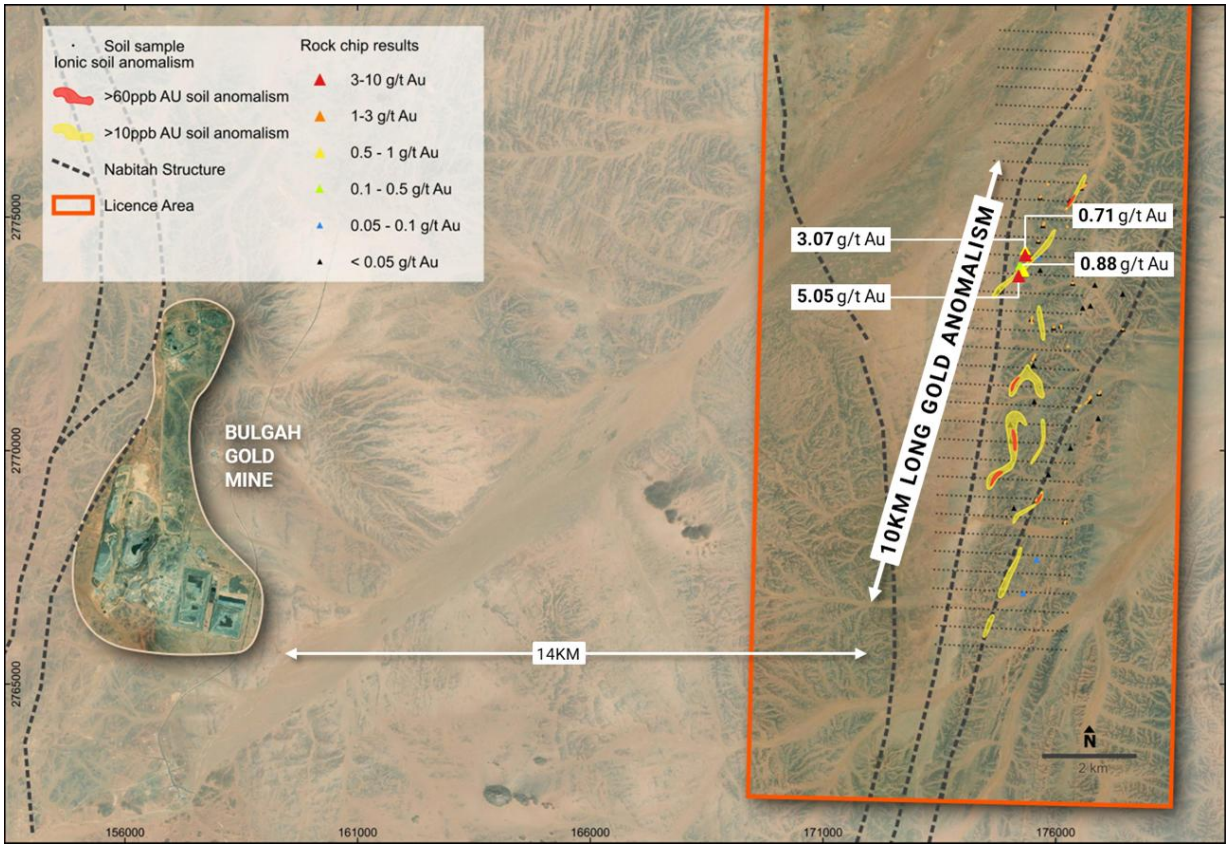

Figure 5 *Rock chip results at Bulgah East license area*

Significant rock chip results from Bulgah East include:

- Sample L156206: **5.05 g/t** Au
- Sample L156201: **3.07 g/t** Au

Reconnaissance mapping at Wadi Ash Shuwayla identified several indicators for epithermal style mineralisation including zones of intense pyrophyllite-dickite-kaolin alteration and a number of continuous zones of quartz brecciation, chalcedonic quartz veining and jasper alteration with individual zones having a continuity up to 1.4km (**Figure 6**). The company is encouraged by vein textures showing multiple generations of colloform-crustiform banding (**Figure 7**) as well as cocade breccias which are typical of low-sulphidation epithermal systems. Rock chip samples of these zones returned values up to 0.74g/t Au (sample L156237). Detailed vein texture, lithology and alteration mapping will be required to build an understanding of the system and target gold mineralisation.

Reconnaissance mapping within the wider Jabal Jumaymah licence area (north of the priority Jabal Jumaymah target area) identified a previously unknown quartz vein system, however sampling of this system did not detect material gold mineralisation.

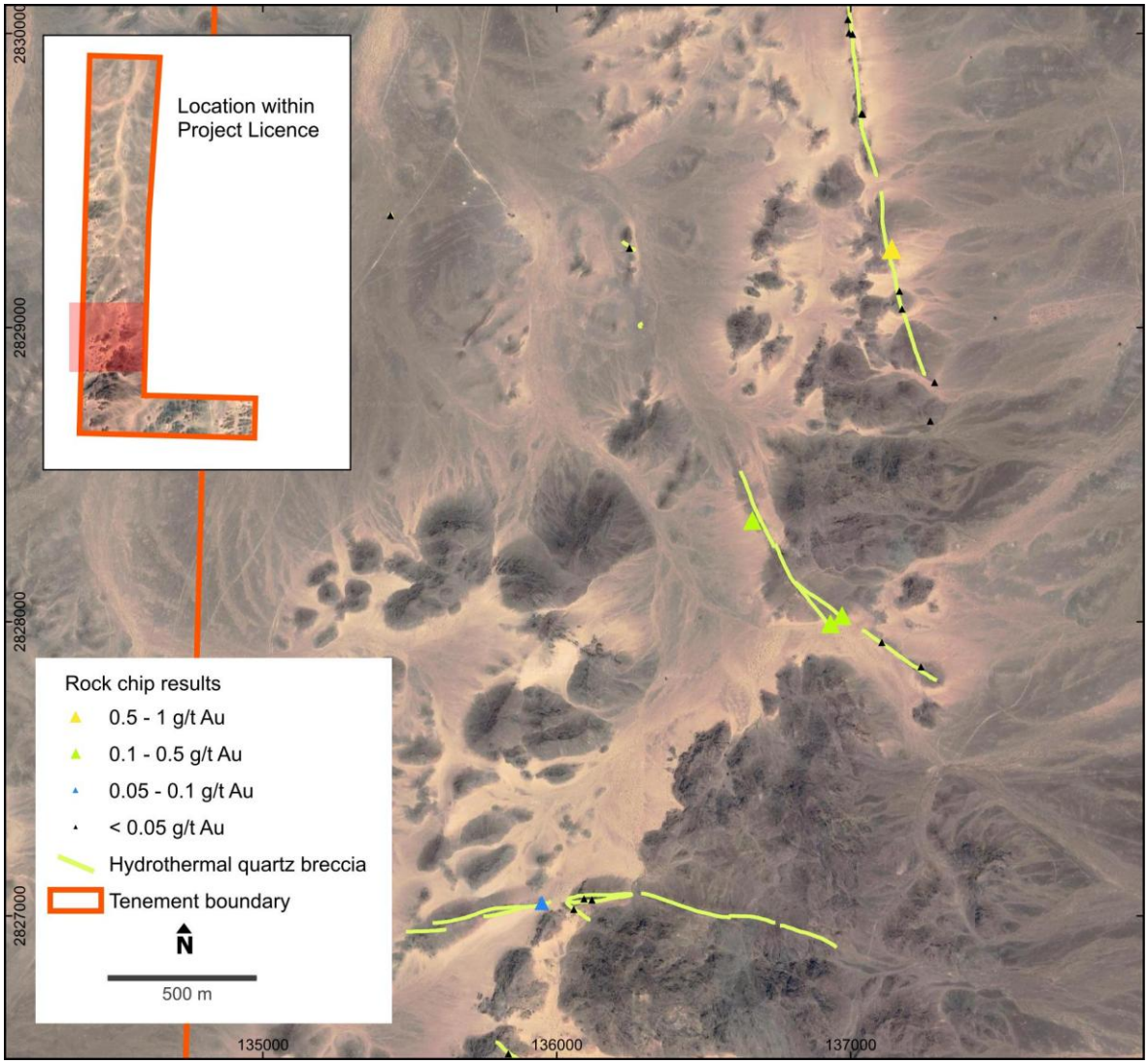

Figure 6 *Mapped veins and rock chip sample locations at Wadi Ash Shuwayla license area*

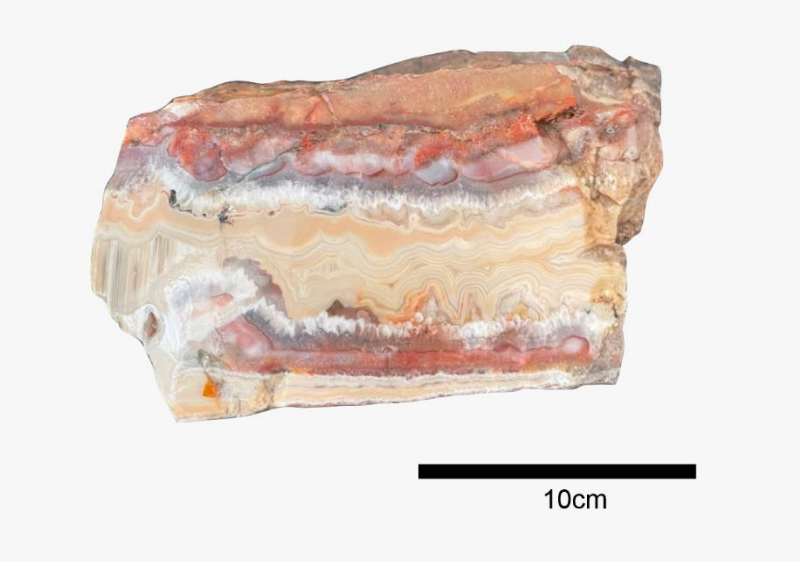

Figure 7 *Epithermal vein textures*

KSA Projects

Peako's KSA portfolio comprises six projects covering approximately 862km² in the Central Arabian Gold Region (**Figure 1**). All Projects are located within 65km of operating multi-million-ounce gold mines, including positions neighbouring the Sukhaybarat (~2 Moz) and Bulghah (~3.4 Moz) mine areas.

Acquisition of the project interests was approved by shareholders on 17 August 2026. Further details of the acquisition terms are set out in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 June 2026 and in the notice of meeting for shareholder approval dated 15 July 2026.

The portfolio contains a combination of drill-ready targets for immediate testing and earlier-stage prospects offering further discovery potential across a larger footprint. This combination provides Peako with multiple near-term catalysts from a suite of high-quality drill ready targets and a strong pipeline of additional prospects which are being evaluated simultaneously.

Saudi Arabia hosts a Tier-1 gold endowment within the Arabian–Nubian Shield, sharing comparable geology with leading global gold provinces like Western Australia, West Africa, and Canada. Despite already hosting 15 multi-million-ounce deposits, the region remains largely underexplored, having historically been dominated by a single state-affiliated operator. With resource growth accelerating, Saudi Arabia presents a rare early-stage discovery frontier. Historical regional-scale reconnaissance work and wide-spaced drilling provide a high-quality pipeline of targets and a springboard for systematic discovery.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Peako Limited.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Paul Kitto who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Kitto is a Director of and a consultant to Peako Limited 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 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Kitto consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

References

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results previously reported in ASX announcements are listed below. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in each relevant market announcement.

Further details can be found in the following Peako ASX announcements:

6 August 2026	Extensive gold systems discovered on KSA project, Rock samples assay up to 41.5 g/t gold
10 June 2026	Peako to Acquire Drill-Ready Gold Exploration Portfolio in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

APPENDIX A - ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Zone	East	North	Au (g/t)
L156192	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782920	2771722	0.005
L156193	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782881	2772471	0.005
L156194	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782276	2772638	0.005
L156195	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782202	2772189	0.005
L156196	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782037	2772135	0.005
L156197	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781800	2772659	0.005
L156198	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781089	2772903	0.005
L156199	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781030	2773181	0.082
L156200	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780803	2773247	0.709
L156201	**Bulgah East**		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780806	2773216	**3.072**
L156202	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780637	2772976	0.287
L156203	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780213	2772402	0.005
L156204	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780682	2772967	0.115
L156205	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780564	2772762	0.057
L156206	**Bulgah East**		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780648	2772767	**5.049**
L156207	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780740	2772883	0.877
L156208	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781021	2773526	0.046
L156209	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781104	2773863	0.009
L156210	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781660	2774417	0.005
L156211	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781892	2774705	0.022
L156212	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781017	2774464	0.005
L156213	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780945	2771848	0.005
L156214	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781430	2771688	0.012
L156215	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781583	2771738	0.005
L156216	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781036	2771022	0.005
L156217	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781032	2770861	0.009
L156218	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781086	2770086	0.014
L156219	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780592	2769567	0.018
L156220	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780612	2769221	0.005
L156221	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781458	2768538	0.005
L156222	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781907	2769130	0.005
L156223	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782476	2769788	0.011
L156224	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782470	2770325	0.005
L156225	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782264	2770152	0.005
L156226	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	782269	2770205	0.005
L156227	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781855	2767553	0.010
L156228	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	780749	2767787	0.010
L156229	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781286	2766713	0.096
L156230	Bulgah East		WGS 84-UTM 37N	781029	2765979	0.089
L156322	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	769631	2801993	0.005
L156323	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771087	2801979	0.005
L156324	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	770951	2802026	0.005
L156325	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	770290	2801633	0.005
L156326	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771203	2804794	0.011
L156327	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771578	2805596	0.005
L156328	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771434	2808531	0.005
L156329	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771464	2808748	0.005
L156330	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771563	2809062	0.005
L156331	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771335	2809431	0.017
L156332	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	771663	2810293	0.005
L156333	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	772137	2810474	0.005
L156334	Jabal Jumaymah		WGS 84-UTM 37N	773000	2809565	0.005
L156304	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210348	2813502	0.005
L156305	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210274	2813267	0.005
L156306	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210399	2812830	0.005
L156307	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	WGS 84-UTM 38N	209955	2812350	0.022
L156308	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	WGS 84-UTM 38N	209965	2811971	0.835

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Zone	East	North	Au (g/t)
L156309	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	WGS 84-UTM 38N	209806	2812156	0.014
L156310	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	WGS 84-UTM 38N	209509	2812320	0.070
L156311	Sukhaybarat South	Karak	WGS 84-UTM 38N	209551	2812094	0.005
L156312	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	209318	2810569	0.005
L156313	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	209370	2810383	0.006
L156314	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210180	2809910	0.009
L156315	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210617	2809896	0.018
L156316	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	210812	2809080	0.070
L156317	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	203677	2809569	0.005
L156318	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	205976	2810417	0.005
L156319	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	207220	2810451	0.012
L156320	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	207306	2810656	0.102
L156321	Sukhaybarat South		WGS 84-UTM 38N	206985	2810969	0.005
L156231	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739973	2827217	0.007
L156232	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739961	2827221	0.005
L156233	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739955	2827267	0.009
L156234	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739942	2827416	0.008
L156235	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740020	2826948	0.009
L156236	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740016	2826949	0.011
L156237	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740139	2826495	0.740
L156238	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740131	2826477	0.005
L156239	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740172	2826353	0.005
L156240	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740183	2826293	0.005
L156241	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740305	2826048	0.014
L156242	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740296	2825917	0.005
L156243	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740302	2825081	0.022
L156244	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740166	2825158	0.010
L156245	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	740027	2825243	0.168
L156246	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739988	2825214	0.124
L156247	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739707	2825553	0.217
L156248	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739249	2826457	0.005
L156249	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738961	2823705	0.023
L156250	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738879	2823572	0.031
L156251	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738879	2823539	0.005
L156252	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738879	2823504	0.007
L156253	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739194	2824242	0.006
L156254	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739221	2824240	0.007
L156255	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739160	2824205	0.005
L156256	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739051	2824222	0.086
L156257	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738101	2822851	0.005
L156258	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738159	2822776	0.020
L156259	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738168	2822775	0.008
L156260	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738271	2822808	0.019
L156261	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	738431	2826531	0.007
L156262	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739802	2828496	0.008
L156263	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739829	2828500	0.008
L156264	Wadi Ash Shuwayla		WGS 84-UTM 37N	739640	2835020	0.006

APPENDIX B – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sampling described in this announcement refers to rock-chip sampling. Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples comprised of fragments of rock outcrop (and veins in varying orientations), sampled with a hammer. Rock chip sampling was carried out as part of a geological mapping exercise in areas of geological interest. Sample size is nominally 1 to 2 kilograms. All sampling is guided by Peako's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. Samples were dispatched for analysis to Bureau Veritas in Jeddah with Au analysed using Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish (method FA430).
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	N/A as no drilling was undertaken.
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.	N/A as no drilling was undertaken.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Samples were logged into field notebooks along with sample numbers. Samples were visually logged for rock type/lithology, texture, alteration styles, vein intensity, structural characteristics, and the presence of primary sulphides or secondary oxide/weathering products (such as boxworks and secondary copper). Rock chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drill core is described in this report. Rock chip samples were visually logged for rock type/lithology, texture, alteration styles, vein intensity, structural characteristics, and the presence of primary sulphides or secondary oxide/weathering products (such as boxworks and secondary copper). Rock chip samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Jeddah which laboratory is ISO9001-certified. No sub-sampling was undertaken. No duplicate sample were taken as these are reconnaissance samples. Each of the rock chip samples weighed approximately 1 to 2kg and are considered to be suitable given the nature of the material being sampled. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sampling is carried out in accordance with Peako's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of blank samples to test laboratory equipment cleaning between samples. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:50. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples were analysed in the certified Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Jeddah. Samples were dispatched for analysis to Bureau Veritas in Jeddah . with Au analysed using Fire Assay on a 30g charge with an AAS finish (method FA430). Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by each laboratory. Review of internal laboratory QAQC suggests each laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Exploration Manager and Competent Person No twinned holes are reported in this release. Primary field data is collected by Peako's geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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	Sample locations were captured by hand-held GPS with a positional accuracy is approximately +/-5 metres. The coordinates of samples are shown in Appendix A. The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM Zone 37N or Zone 38N and is shown for each result. The RL of the samples is not reported as it is not considered relevant for early reconnaissance work of this nature in a largely flat plain environment.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The samples taken were part of a reconnaissance sampling program at the geologist's discretion from available outcrops. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation reported. No sample compositing was 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.	Samples were taken from outcropping quartz veins, stockworks and altered rocks to detect the spatial location of mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored in a secure location at the Company's office prior to road transport by commercial freight handlers to the laboratories, both situated in Jeddah.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews.	There has been no external audit or review of the techniques or data.

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.	Results reported in this announcement are from Bulgah East (Licence Blocks 20260300095 and 20260300092), Wadi Ash Shuwayla (Licence Block 20260300091), Jabal Jumaymah (Licence Block 20260300090) and Sukhaybarat South (Licence Block 20260300073), Peako is acquiring a 100% interest in the tenement pursuant to acquisition agreements with the registered owner Desert Ex LLC. Peako's beneficial ownership is subject to conditions precedent including completion of Placement, shareholder approvals (received 17 August 2026), incorporation of a local subsidiary and a formal royalty deed. Legal transfer of title to follow after 12 months of licence grant (March and April 2026) in accordance with KSA mining legislation requirements. Further details are provided in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 June 2026 and in the notice of meeting for shareholder approval dated 15 July 2026. A 1% NSR royalty applies to all minerals extracted pursuant to a royalty agreement to be entered into with Desert Ex LLC. The Licenses are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration has been almost exclusively completed by Ma'aden, the Saudi Arabian Mining Company which is majority owned by Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund. Their historical work reported in this announcement was carried out sporadically between 2003 and 2020 as part of large exploration programs over wide regional areas. Work included surface sampling (soils, ionic soils, rock chip) as well as some AC, RC or diamond drilling in selected areas. Historical exploration work was also carried out in the late 1970s by the US Geological Service and Riofex Saudi Arabia Mission which comprised regional mapping of ancient gold mines and limited rock chip sampling. DesertEx conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling as well as data compilation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Licenses are located within the broad Sukhaybarat gold district within the central Arabian Shield, a region composed predominantly of Neoproterozoic juvenile crust formed during the Pan-African orogeny (c. 870–550 Ma). The geological architecture of this section of the central Arabian Shield reflects multiple stages of arc accretion, basin development, granitoid magmatism and transpressional deformation, which collectively are interpreted to control the regional-scale distribution of currently identified precious (and base) metals mineral systems. Lithostratigraphically, the district is dominated by Neoproterozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary successions intruded by syn- to post-tectonic granitoid plutons. A significant component of the local host sequence includes the Murdama Group, a thick sedimentary package deposited in late-orogenic basins following arc accretion. and interpreted as derived from adjacent volcanic arc terranes and deposited within fault-bounded basins during the late stages of the Pan-African orogeny (~650–620 Ma). Metamorphic grades are typically lower- to mid-greenschist facies, locally displaying weak structural fabrics related to regional deformation. Structurally, the region is dominated by NNW-trending, shear zones and faults associated with the Nabitah Fault System. This system controls the location of many of KSA's major gold deposits. A later major transcurrent structural province developed during late Pan-African tectonic escape (the NW trending Najd Fault system), that extends for hundreds of kilometres. It is interpreted that this system played a fundamental role in controlling both magmatic emplacement and potentially hydrothermal fluid migration, across multiple events. Earliest magmatic activity began with subduction-related arc volcanism, culminating in widespread emplacement of post-tectonic granitic plutons that are commonly calc-alkaline to mildly peraluminous in composition. Mineralisation is interpreted as structurally controlled and / or associated with intrusion-related hydrothermal systems, mostly

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		developed within Idah Suite tonalites and granodiorites, sometimes extending short distances into adjacent Murdama Group metasediments..
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.	N/A. The relevant locations of the samples are set out in Annexure A.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	N/A as no drilling was undertaken.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Samples were taken from outcropping quartz veins, stockworks, and altered rocks to detect the spatial location of mineralisation.
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.	The coordinates of sample locations are presented in Appendix A and location of significant results are shown in diagrams provided with this report.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All rock-chip assay results, regardless of grade, have been reported.
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.	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Planned work programs includes: • Magnetics (Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah); • Ground-truthing, mapping and sampling of geophysical and geochemical targets • Drilling of priority targets (Sukhaybarat South, Wadi Jarir and Jabal Jumaymah).