13 October 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

46.75m @ 7.02g/t Gold Drilled Beneath the Ouarigue Resource at Ferké Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Broad gold mineralisation, including higher-grade intervals, intersected beneath the existing Ouarigue Mineral Resource, adding volume to potential resource extensions, additional diamond core (DC) holes returned:
  - **188.9m @ 3.58g/t gold** from 633.0m (estimated true width of 95.3m) – FNDC166
    - including **37.0m @ 4.34g/t gold** from 633.0m
    - and **10.9m @ 4.74g/t gold** from 690.5m
    - and **38.8m @ 3.27g/t gold** from 717.4m
    - and **46.75m @ 7.02g/t gold** from 775.2m including **1.85m @ 109.8g/t gold** from 815m
  - **59.2m @ 2.30g/t gold** from 556.8m (estimated 52.4m true width) – FN135W01
    - including **34.2m @ 3.34g/t gold** from 579.8m, including **4m @ 20.8g/t gold**

(Intercept lengths are downhole lengths. Estimated true widths (where determined) provided in Appendix A)

- Reconnaissance reverse circulation **(RC) drill assay results** from 31 holes totalling 3,350m drilled on regional targets at the Ferké Gold project (**Ferké**) **show increasing mineralised width 3km south of Ouarigue**, with results including:
  - **9m @ 4.33g/t** gold from 30m – FNRC285
  - **3m @ 3.78g/t gold** from 33m and **2m @ 12.6g/t gold** from 146m – FNRC286
- Further **RC assay results received from extensional drilling for the Ouarigue MRE** where drilling on shallow extensions both north and south of the Ouarigue mineralisation were intersected in assays of all seven drill holes totalling 1,017m, with assays including:
  - **4m @ 3.75g/t gold** from 55m – FNRC307
  - **6m @ 2.22g/t gold** from 28m – FNRC310
  - **30m @ 0.52g/t gold** from 18m – FNRC273
- Post these results, the **data cut-off for a planned MRE update has now been reached**, with geological modelling and resource estimation underway for completion in the current quarter
- **Pre-feasibility level open-pit study work advancing** and an integrated economic assessment including **scoping study evaluation of underground development** options under review

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to report additional gold assay results from its ongoing diamond core (**DC**) drilling programme, along with partial results from both the Ouarigue extensional drilling, and regional reconnaissance RC drilling campaigns completed in late July at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 5).

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The results include further information on the geological and grade continuity of gold mineralisation extending beyond the current MRE limits. The reported results represent the planned data cut-off for a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) update to the current MRE reported as **26.7Mt @ 1.54g/t gold for 1,323,000 ounces**[1].

Mr Travis Schwertfeger, Managing Director stated: *"These strong extension drill results again demonstrate the strong continuity of high-grade gold beneath the existing Ouarigue resource and suggest increasing ounces per vertical metre at depth. The results will inform the planned resource update and evaluation of underground development options alongside the ongoing open-pit study work.*

Regional RC results have also delivered several intercepts highlighting targets for follow-up resource delineation drilling approximately 3km south of Ouarigue, with additional RC drilling to follow-up on success in these results and additional targeting for discovery and resource growth along the >37km Leraba trend is expected to commence in the coming month."

Diamond Drill Results

Partial assay results have been received for three DC holes including additional up-hole assays of the previously reported FN135W03, now returning **4.8m @ 1.83g/t gold** from 585.8m, extending gold mineralisation above the previously reported **37.3m @ 2.59g/t gold** from 599.7m depth (refer to ASX announcement dated 22 September 2026). Results also include prioritised intervals in DC holes FNDC166 and FN135W01 comprising 1,223m of drilling in the ongoing core drilling.

The standout result is **188.9m @ 3.58g/t gold** from 633m down hole in FNDC166 (Appendix A).

This broad intercept is composited for reference to bulk tonnage development options, but includes lower grade material separating four higher-grade zones of mineralisation (Figure 1) including:

- **37m @ 4.34g/t gold**
- **10.9m @ 4.74g/t gold**
- **38.8m @ 3.27g/t gold**
- **46.75m @ 7.02g/t gold**
- including **1.85m @ 109.8g/t gold**

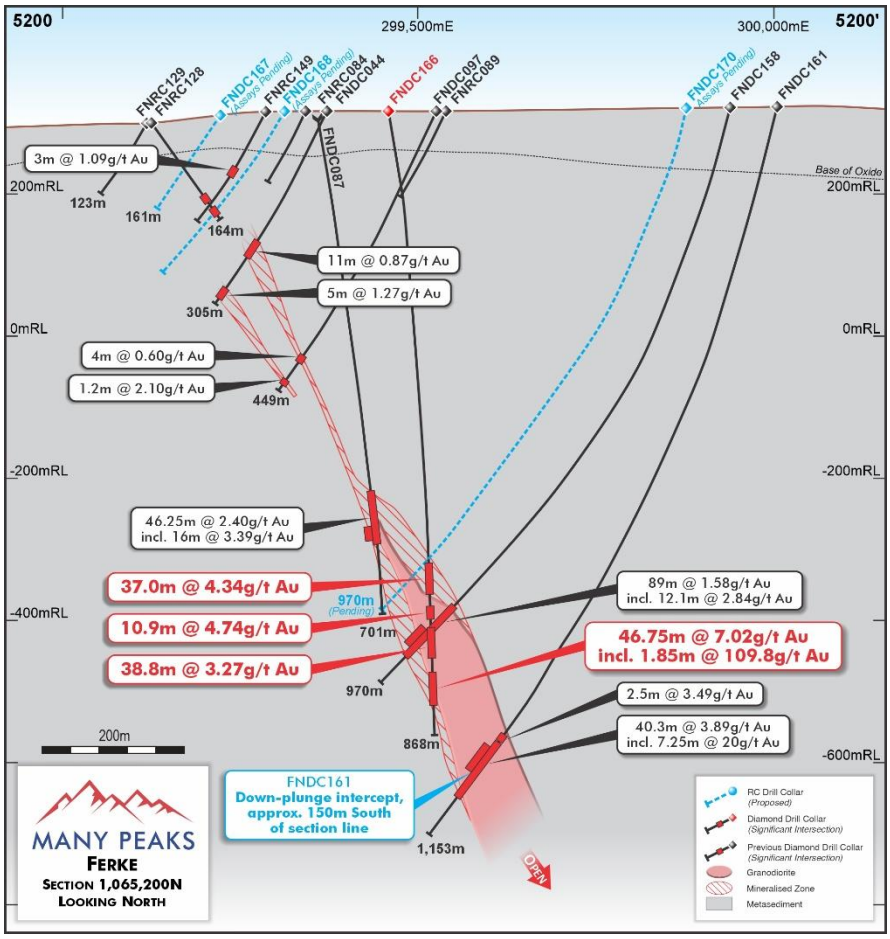

Figure 1 | Cross Section 1,065,200N (refer to Figure 4 for location in plan view) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results annotated in red)

[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.

FNDC166 drills the mineralised Ouarigue intrusion at an oblique angle across a modelled 95m true width zone of mineralised intrusion (Figure 1). The alternate drill orientation is a targeted approach to support modelling the grade distribution of the veined Ouarigue intrusion, which is interpreted to host a conjugate vein set of both east and west dipping mineralised veins, hosted within the east dipping (and SE plunging) mineralised intrusion body.

FN135W01 and FN135W03 are both wedge holes collared from within the FNDC135 drill hole (refer to ASX announcements dated 3 September and 22 September 2026). FN135W01 deviating upward from 333m downhole depth in FNDC135, and intersected the mineralised Ouarigue intrusion approximately 24m up-dip of FNDC135 returning 59.2m @ 2.30g/t gold from 556.8m drill depth , including 34.2m @ 3.34g/t gold (Figure 2).

FN135W01 provides additional geological and grade-continuity data relevant to assessing the extent and geometry of mineralisation beneath the current MRE. The drilling is designed to assess the potential for resource expansion with underground mining methods, noting economic parameters for any future resource assessment at depth have not yet been determined.

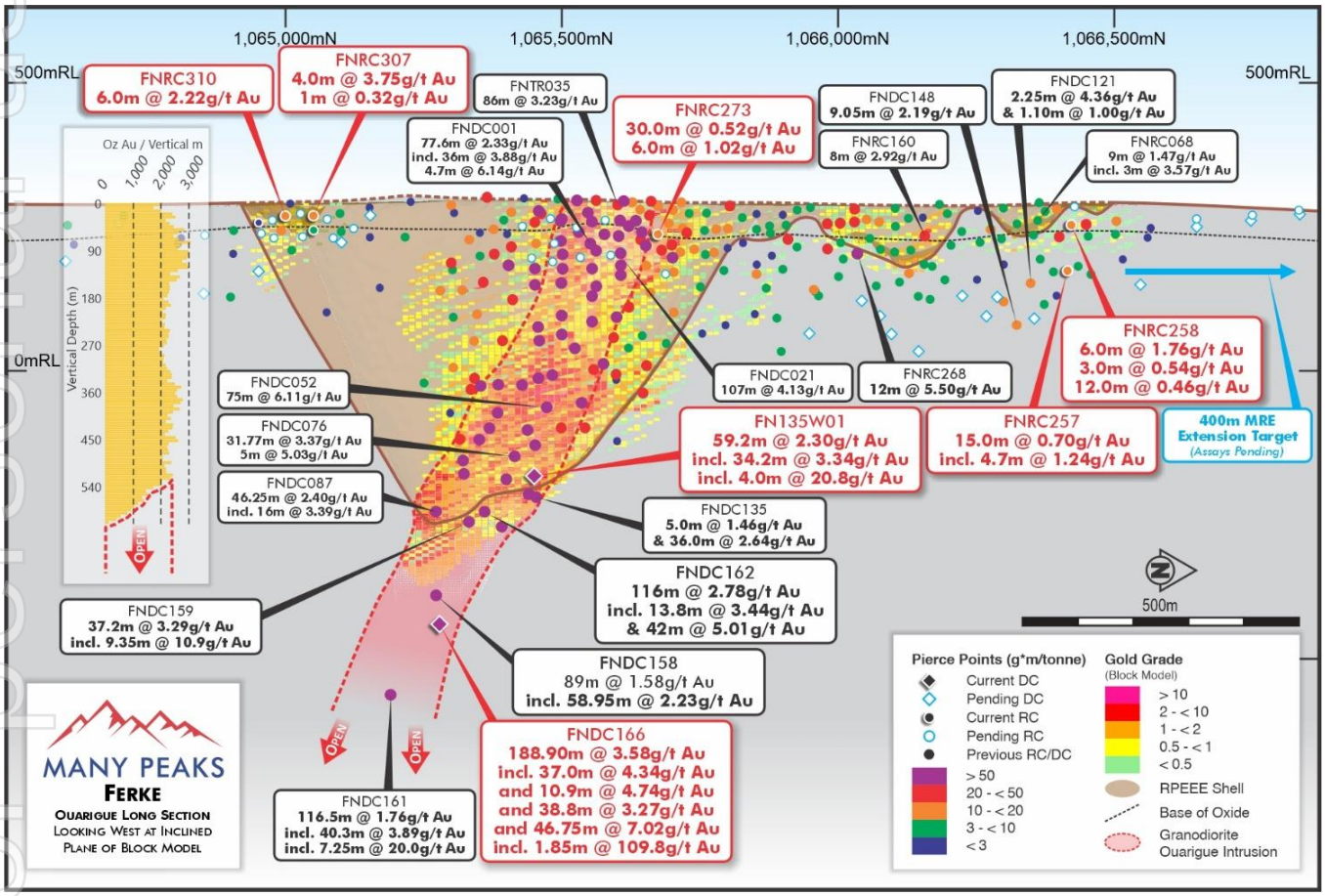

Figure 2 | Reported DC drill results in context of previously reported RC and DC drilling on an inclined projection of the Ouarigue MRE and the Ouarigue intrusion domain, looking due west (mid-point of significant drill intercepts represented by the grade x thickness value at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off)

RC Drill Results

Assay results from RC drilling have been received for a further 39 holes at Ferké, comprising 31 holes totalling 3,350m drilled on regional reconnaissance targets and 7 RC holes totalling 1,017m drilled at the Ouarigue prospect. There remains a further 3 holes totalling 452m drilled of reconnaissance holes, and

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25 holes totalling 3,235m drilled at the Ouarigue prospect with assay results anticipated within the coming month.

Regional Reconnaissance RC Results

Reconnaissance RC drilling results return additional shallow gold intersections from 200m spaced lines, completed as follow-up to previous wide spaced (approximate 800m spaced drill lines) located 3km south of Ouarigue (Figure 3), where FNRC285 returned 9m @ 4.33g/t gold from 30m drill depth, and 200m north of FNRC285, RC hole FNRC286 returned **3m @ 3.78g/t gold** from 33m and **2m @ 12.6g/t gold** from 146m.

Previous results included FNRC217 which included **9m @ 2.3g/t gold from 10m** drill depth (refer to ASX announcement dated 2 March 2026), located 1km south of FNRC286. Gold intersections on widely spaced drill lines define a prospective trend extending approximately 1km, located 3–4km south of Ouarigue. Further drilling is required to establish continuity, geometry and the extent of mineralisation between these intersections.

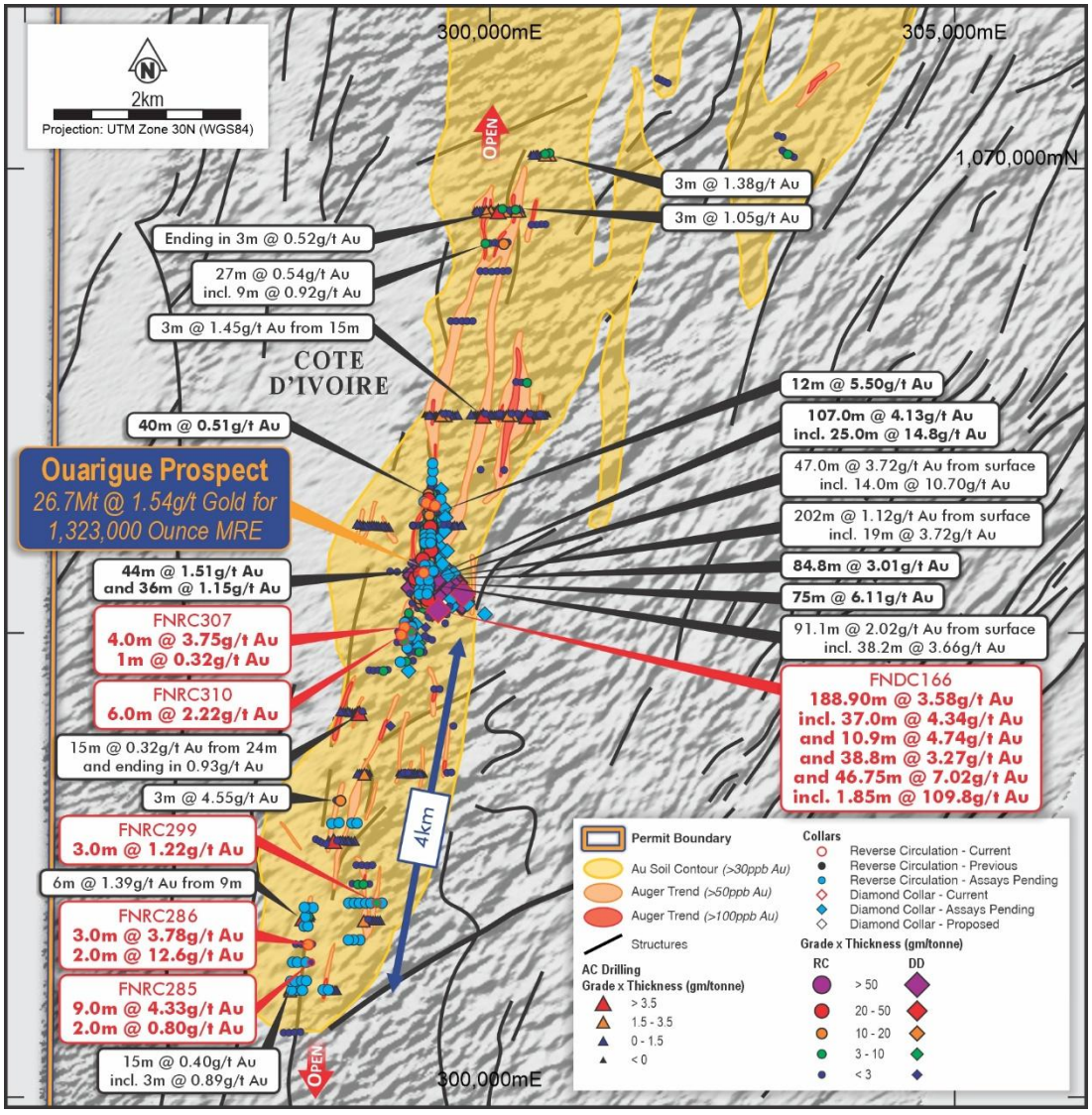

Figure 3 | Ferké North drill collar location map with outlined soil and auger geochemistry anomalism, with key drill intercepts labelled, Collar locations for pending RC and DC drilling, and significant intercepts for select reported RC results (in red)

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On a sub-parallel trend 700m east of FNRC286, RC hole FNRC299 returned **3m @ 1.22g/t gold** from an initial 400m spaced drill test of the anomalous trend identified in earlier auger drilling (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 January 2025).

Ouarigue Prospect RC Results

Reported RC drilling at Ouarigue predominantly targets shear-hosted mineralisation in metasediments north and south of the high-grade, mineralised Ouarigue intrusion (Figures 2 & 4).

Drilling intersected gold mineralisation in shallow extensions both north and south of the Ouarigue mineralisation in seven drill holes totalling 1,017m drilled with assays including:

- **4m @ 3.75g/t gold** from 55m – FNRC307
- **6m @ 2.22g/t gold** from 28m – FNRC310
- **30m @ 0.52g/t gold** from 18m – FNRC273

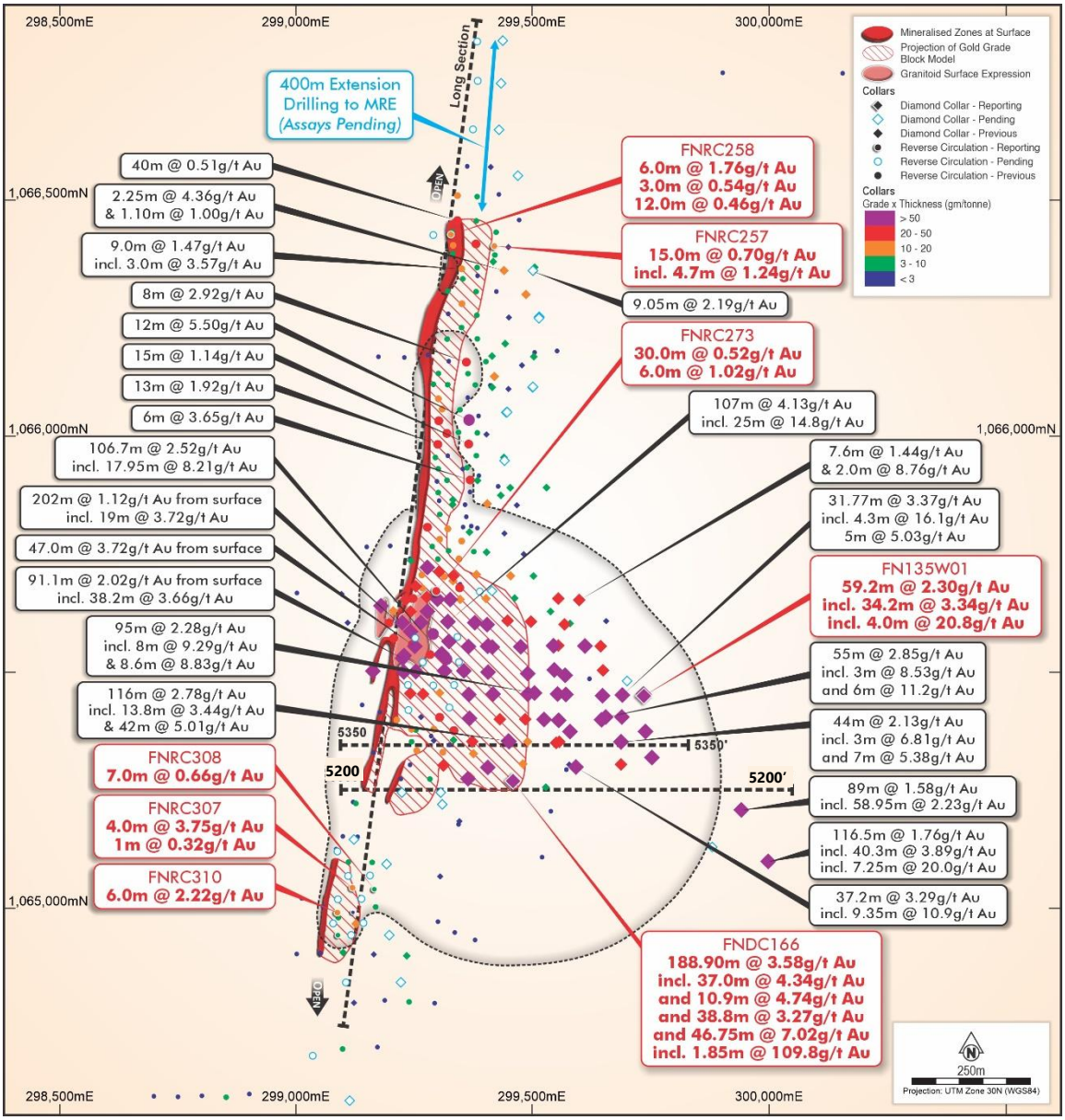

Figure 4 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of the projection to surface of the Ouarigue MRE outline

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RC drilling along the northern and southern 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.

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 >37km Leraba gold corridor at Ferké.

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.

The Company is advancing pre-feasibility-level assessment of open-pit development and considering an integrated economic assessment incorporating a Scoping Study-level evaluation of underground development options

Drilling is also targeting increased resource confidence in an MRE update, to underpin pre-feasibility study level work on open pit potential of the project by the end of the December 2026 quarter, positioning the Company to rapidly advance a definitive feasibility study in 2027 and support a future development decision by early 2028.

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.

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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.

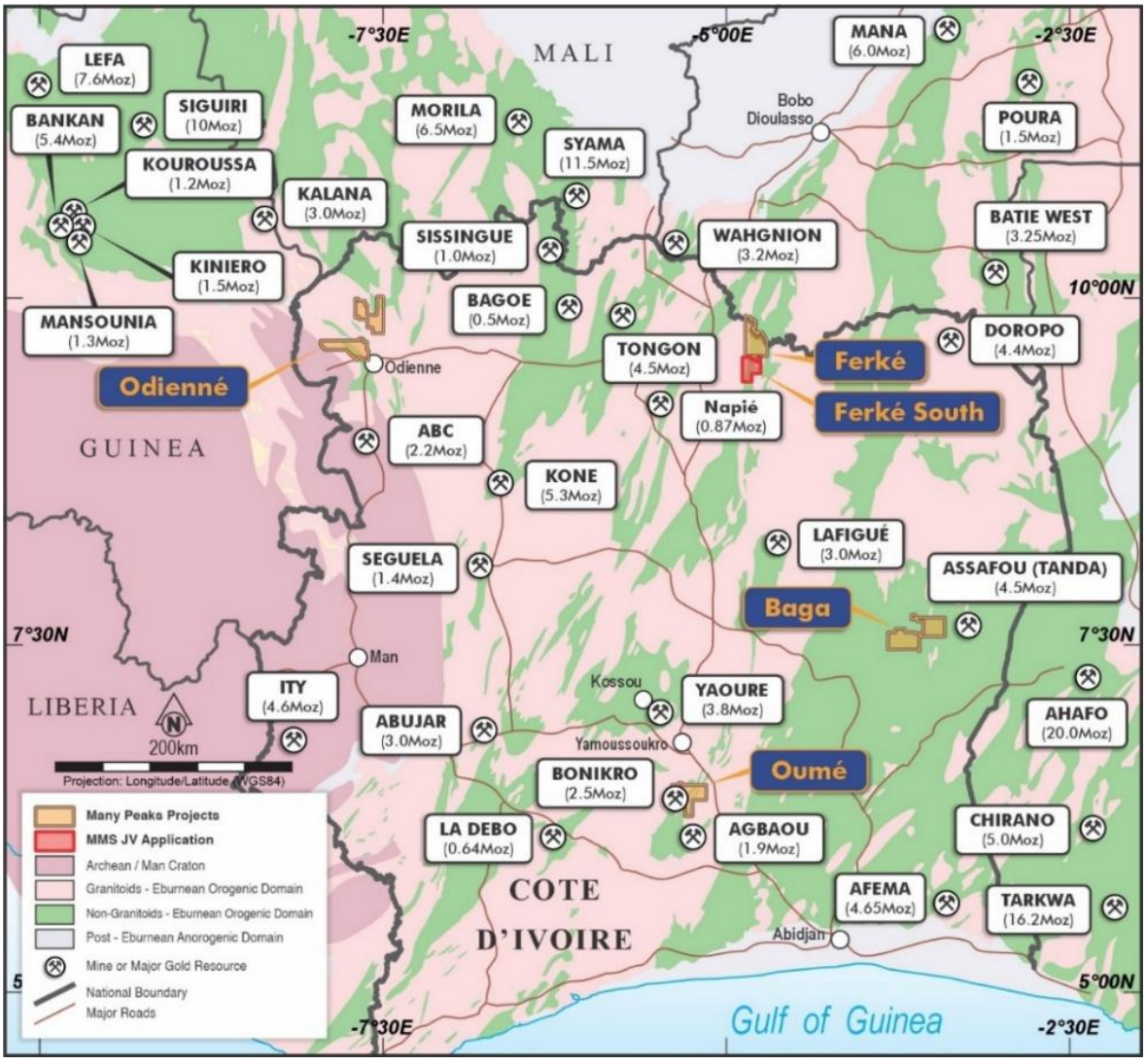

Figure 5 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**AIG**). Mr Schwertfeger is the Managing Director for the Company, holding shares, options and performance rights in the Company, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (**JORC Code**). Mr Schwertfeger consents to the inclusion in 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, 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.

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APPENDIX A - Significant Drill Intercepts

Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.3g/t Au 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)	NOTE
FNDC166	085	-80	868.4	299460	1065275	308		633.0	821.9	188.9	***95.3***	3.58	1
							including	633.0	670	37.0	***18.6***	4.34	
							and	690.50	701.35	10.9	***5.5***	4.74	
							and	717.40	756.20	38.8	***19.5***	3.27	
							and	775.15	821.90	46.75	***23.5***	7.02	
							including	815.0	816.85	1.85	***0.9***	109.8	
FN135W01	269	-63.4	354.3	299598	1065435	11		556.8	616	59.2	***52.4***	2.30	2
							including	579.8	614	34.2	***30.3***	3.34	
							including	589.0	592.95	4.0	***3.5***	20.8	
FN135W03	268	-64	241.8	299604	1065435	21		585.8	590.6	4.8	***4.2***	1.83	3
								599.70	637.00	37.3	***33.0***	2.59	
							including	603.30	620.10	16.8	***14.9***	4.09	
FNRC257	270	-55	170.0	299421	1066401	294		147.0	162	15.0	***12.3***	0.70	
							including	147.0	152	5.0	***4.7***	1.24	
FNRC258	270	-55	80.0	299329	1066426	293		18	24	6.0	***4.3***	1.72	4
								30.0	33	3.0	***2.8***	0.54	
								46.0	58	12.0	***9.8***	0.46	
FNRC273	270	-55	110.0	299299	1065675	296		18.0	48	30.0	***28.2***	0.52	
								68.0	74	6.0	***5.6***	1.02	
FNRC276	270	-55	140.0	297929	1061164	284		128.0	129	1.0	not determined	0.43	
FNRC277	270	-55	72.0	297864	1061161	282		24.0	27	3.0	not determined	0.35	

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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)	NOTE
FNRC278	270	-55	78.0	297857	1061260	283		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC279	270	-55	114.0	297900	1061261	284		96.0	97.0	1.0	not determined	1.62	
FNRC280	270	-55	110.0	297976	1061263	286		51.0	52.0	1.0	not determined	0.79	
								105.0	108.0	3.0	not determined	0.38	
FNRC281	270	-55	132.0	298024	1061263	286		66.0	67.0	1.0	not determined	0.53	
FNRC282	270	-55	84.0	297878	1061463	285		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC283	270	-55	153.0	297926	1061461	287		77.0	78.0	1.0	not determined	0.37	
								88.0	89.0	1.0	not determined	1.09	
								97.0	98.0	1.0	not determined	0.45	
FNRC284	270	-55	114.0	298022	1061464	290		42.0	45.0	3.0	not determined	0.35	
FNRC285	270	-55	132.0	298077	1061462	290		30.0	39.0	9.0	not determined	4.33	
								86.0	88.0	2.0		0.80	
FNRC286	270	-60	175.0	298044	1061652	288		33.0	36.0	3.0	not determined	3.78	
								146.0	148.0	2.0	not determined	12.60	
FNRC287	270	-55	105.0	298599	1061703	303		74.0	75.0	1.0	not determined	0.24	
FNRC288	270	-55	102.0	298534	1061705	302		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC289	270	-55	102.0	298476	1061702	301		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC290	270	-55	90.0	297999	1061851	286		80.0	81.0	1.0	not determined	1.84	
FNRC291	270	-55	121.0	298043	1061850	287		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC292	270	-55	96.0	298016	1061952	288		55.0	56.0	1.0	not determined	1.54	
								65.0	66.0	1.0	not determined	0.47	
								69.0	70.0	1.0	not determined	0.33	
FNRC293	270	-55	124.0	298046	1062052	289		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC294	270	-55	90.0	298480	1062100	301		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC295	270	-55	90.0	298540	1062100	302		No Significant Intercept					

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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)	NOTE
FNRC296	270	-55	92.0	298595	1062102	302		21.0	24.0	3.0	not determined	0.58	
FNRC297	270	-55	93.0	298665	1062101	303		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC298	270	-55	92.0	298719	1062100	305		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC299	270	-55	98.0	298781	1062102	305		42.0	45.0	3.0	not determined	1.22	
FNRC300	270	-55	90.0	298838	1062102	305		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC301	270	-55	108.0	298301	1062956	294		85.0	86.0	1.0	not determined	0.43	
FNRC302	270	-55	192.0	298377	1062964	296		54.0	57.0	3.0	not determined	0.35	
FNRC303	270	-55	75.0	298517	1062961	297		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC304	270	-55	140.0	298572	1062962	297		45.0	48.0	3.0	not determined	0.6	
FNRC305	270	-55	70.0	298097	1062052	290		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC306	270	-55	80.0	298002	1062054	289		No Significant Intercept					
FNRC307	270	-55	169.0	299122	1065049	295		55.0	59.0	4.0	***3.4***	3.75	
								109.0	110.0	1.0	***0.9***	0.32	
FNRC308	270	-55	140.0	299168	1065046	296		50.0	57.0	7.0	***6.0***	0.66	
FNRC309	270	-55	106.0	299123	1064997	295		Assays Pending					
FNRC310	270	-55	180.0	299090	1064997	294		27.0	33.0	6.0	***5.1***	2.22	
FNRC311	270	-55	168.0	299091	1064949	293		34.0	35.0	1.0	***0.9***	0.64	
								41.0	45.0	4.0	***3.4***	0.88	
								50.0	51.0	1.0	***0.9***	0.67	

1	Interval includes up to 8m and 14m interval of internal dilution
2	Actual depth of hole from surface for FN135W01 is 687.25m, the collar point is Appendix A is in reference to the location the wedge hole (daughter hole) deviates from the FNDC135 parent hole, for consistency in total meters drilled.
3	FN135W03, Partial Results announced 22 September 2026, Re-stated with additional up-hole drill results returned.
4	Note - Partial results reported 20 August 2026

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. ○ Diamond core (DC) method drilling, samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ DC 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. ○ Both RC and DC 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. ○ For <2 percent of samples, the PA analytical method detects an Interference Element (IE) in which case a 50g Fire Assay method with ICP finish is triggered for check analysis work.
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. ○ Diamond drill core material is collected from a combination of HQ and NQ diameter diamond drilling (collaring in HQ and change over to NQ diameter in fresh rock) obtained by wireline drilling with standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	○ 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. ○ Recovery estimated by measurement of recovered core lengths in diamond drilling, ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ There is minor core loss occurring in the weathered/oxidised profile however reported significant intercepts predominantly occur in zones of good recovery and no material bias is anticipated in diamond core sample material in the fresh rock horizon
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	○ 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. ○ Diamond samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. ○ 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.

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		○ Diamond drilling is logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulfide and veining content. ○ At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been finalised and geotechnical drilling for initial open-pit development slope stability completed and geotechnical logging and follow-up analysis completed to assess reasonable prospects for underground extraction to underpin more detailed mining studies however economic parameters to any future resource assessment at depth have not yet been determined. ○ 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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ 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. ○ Diamond drill core assayed is split core in clay weathered material and sawn core in more competent oxide, transition and fresh rock material with one half submitted for laboratory analyses and the second half held for reference and audit purposes. ○ To help ensure representative nature of core sampling, a cut line is marked on whole core material and same side of core is sampled for consistency. ○ No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of exploration activity, however sample size is typical for similar mineralisation styles and considered to be in accordance with best practices.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	○ Assaying and Laboratory procedures completed by MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 350 to 500g sample splits for PA method for nominal 1m sampling, with localised variations to sample interval widths to adjust for geological breaks in the core material. ○ The PA technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, analytical method using high-energy X-rays to quantify gold content in significantly larger sample sizes (vs traditional 30g to 50g fire assay methods) and is 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. ○ RC Drilling Quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (riffle split samples in the field), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards targeting a nominal 6% Qa/Qc sampling. ○ 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% Qa/Qc sampling, supplemented with an additional 4 to 5% check analysis work. Where ½ core samples are split to ¼ core for field duplicate sampling purposes (targeting 2% of sampled material), to support a representative volume of sample material reported the original and duplicate values are reviewed for sample heterogeneity and averaged together for reporting purposes. ○ The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	○ Several rounds of check assays have been completed by alternate analytical 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 in the reported result, however reported DC drillhole FNDC166 passes within a few meters north of FNDC158, and the two holes will be integrated into assessment of continuity and variography in pending upgrade of the existing MRE.Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating data entry software package. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's Sequel hosted database and archived on a cloud-based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ Regarding adjustments to data, for diamond core, the field "duplicate" samples (¼ core method described above) results are averaged together for reporting purposes to support a representative volume of sample material. ○ No other 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. Diamond drill holes for the reported results were surveyed in their entirety downhole with a REFLEX OMNIX42 gyro for down-hole surveys. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 UTM Zone 30N, 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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	○ The Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate was reported on 20 April 2026. The spacing of the current drilling varies according to target depth and geological position. The suitability of the new drilling for inclusion in any updated MRE, and its effect on Mineral Resource classification will be assessed by the Competent Person responsible for the updated estimate. No representation is made in this announcement that the reported results will necessarily increase or upgrade the existing MRE. ○ Data spacing targets a nominal 25m to 50m line spacing along strike of the mineralised trend across the wider Ouarigue prospect area, and drilling targets nominal 40 to 100m spacing down-dip along the mineralised body in vertical east-west cross sections. The suitability of the current drill spacing for Mineral Resource estimation and classification in reported results will be assessed by the Competent Person responsible for the updated MRE. ○ No sample compositing has been applied to assay datasets, but in regard to field composite sampling methods for RC sampling, refer to section on Sampling Techniques
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 predominantly oriented perpendicular to the overall mineralised trend based on geologic modelling. ○ Drill Orientations for reported diamond drilling program are predominantly oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic Modelling, However, structural interpretations underpins the us of varied drill orientations to assess the variable vein orientations (interpreted orthogonal vein sets) within the mineralised intrusion body targeted at Ouarigue. 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 islikely be required to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resolve geometry and orientation of extensive vein arrays associated withgold 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. Areas of reconnaissance drilling, with limited modelling and structural data acquired, true thickness estimates are not determined.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	○ Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area by Many Peaks staff, and under supervision of Many Peaks geologist during the logging, cutting, and sampling process. Chain of custody is passed directly to lab following transport with Many Peaks at time of delivery to the laboratory with Many Peaks contract staff facilitating sample transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ Check assay work by a third party laboratory has been completed by Many Peaks 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 Côte d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CDI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Côte d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding any one project to a definitive feasibility study. ○ In reference to the GIV-JV • Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865) are both currently in good standing and the Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG"). • at completion of a definitive feasibility study and completing an earn-in to an 85% interest in any one Permit, GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership in GIV Joint Venture, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity. • Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture. ○ In reference to the Ferké South permit, • Many Peaks holds exclusive rights to earn up to an 80% ownership interest in the privately held Ivorian entity Magic Mineral Structure SARL (MMS) which is the 100% holder of the application for permis de recherche (exploration permit) number PR 1087 (MMS JV) (refer to ASX announcement dated 3 July 2025).

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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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PR 1087 has approval from the Ivorian interministerial committee (CIM approval) and final grant of tenure remains subject to signature of a presidential decree, and no field sampling activities can be undertaken prior to the formal decree. From the grant date, the PR 1087 exploration permit will be valid for a four year period of validity, and renewable for two additional 3 year periods of validity, subject to meeting conditions of grant (primarily based on meeting work commitments)
Following delivering of a positive BFS and Many Peaks' acquisition of an aggregate 80% interest in MMS (and the Ferké South permit), the Original Shareholders will be required to contribute to additional expenditure in relation to the Ferké South project, or elect within 35 business days to convert their equity holding in MMS to a net smelter return royalty (Royalty) under which each 1% of equity held in the Company will convert to a 0.075% Royalty (meaning that a 20% equity holding in MMS will convert to a 1.5% Royalty).

The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental impediment to continued exploration, subject to compliance with applicable permitting requirements and the regulatory framework governing classified forest areas.
Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas. The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas.
In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10% of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Côte d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in both the GIVJV and the MMS JV.
In accordance with the 2014 Mining code, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. o Previous work summarised in further detail in the Many Peaks ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024. Ferké South o 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	o Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	o 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.*	o Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results. o Reported wedge holes are given collar locations associated with the location they deviate from their parent hole, for consistent reporting of total meters drilled. However, any down hole data is reported in context of the down hole depth relative to the collar at ground level to represent data in context of its depth below surface.
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.*	o 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. o No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. o Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher-grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A o No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	o Down hole 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. o 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*	o Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	○ For the reported RC and DC drilling, all assay results available for assay intervals addressed by this announcement have been reported subject to the stated lower cut-off and internal-dilution criteria. Results not yet received are identified as pending. ○ The reported, and pending drill hole collar locations are presented in their entirety in diagrams in context of all previous drill collar locations and outlines of previous geochemical activities and/or results deemed relevant by the competent person at the current stage of exploration advancement.
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, and MPK has completed only preliminary bottle roll tests, giving a high level indication of potential for recovery from standard cyanide leach methods. ○ Preliminary metallurgical test results for the Ouarigue prospect were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 November 2025. No additional metallurgical results material to the exploration results reported in this announcement are being reported here.
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 DC drilling. Additional results of reconnaissance RC 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.

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