MANY PEAKS



26 November 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

For personal use only

Drilling indicates gold resource expansion at Ouarigue 2.1Moz MRE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for 28 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totalling 3,687m and three diamond core (DC) holes drilled at the Ferké Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire
- RC drilling returns significant gold intercepts on step-out targets near the Ouarigue MRE including:
  - **15m @ 1.22g/t gold from 12m drill depth** – FNRC326, on a 100m step-out north, and
  - **14m @ 1.13g/t gold from 69m** - FNRC312, at the southern extent of the Ouarigue optimised pit outline
- Results also include nine holes for 1,300m of infill drilling on shallow mineralisation within the Ouarigue MRE (FNRC315 to FNRC323), with results including:
  - **36m @ 1.94g/t gold** (estimated true width of 34m) from 79m
    including **17m @ 3.01g/t gold** from 83m and followed by
    49m @ 1.20g/t gold (est. true width of 46.3m) from 141m - FNRC323
  - **125m @ 1.05g/t gold** (est. true width of 114m) from 73m drill depth
    including **7m @ 5.16g/t gold** from 190m - FNRC316
  - **41m @ 1.94g/t gold** (est. true width 38m) from 113m drill depth
    including **3m @ 7.35g/t gold** from 147m – FNRC319
  - **55m @ 1.45g/t gold** (est. true width 46.8m) from 10m drill depth – FNRC315
- Three diamond core holes totalling 517m drilled, target north extensions of the Ouarigue MRE, with results including **4.1m @ 1.23g/t gold from 67.9m depth** on a 200m north step-out from previously drilled mineralisation - **mineralisation remains open** with a further 24 DC holes totalling more than 8,300m currently pending assay
- **Follow-up RC drilling recommenced** earlier this month targeting gold mineralisation extending south from the Ouarigue MRE, with an initial 10 RC holes completed
- Ouarigue has a MRE of **34.6Mt @ 1.87g/t gold for 2.1Moz**[1] with **70% of tonnage in the Measured & Indicated** categories.
- Many Peaks' recent $70M Share Placement[2] and $20M existing cash[3] funds exploration and mining studies at Ferké Gold Project through to a final investment decision

[1] As reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 in the Company's ASX announcement dated 5 November 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.

[2] Refer to ASX announcements dated 16 November 2026 (Tranche 2 of Share Placement remains subject to shareholder approval in January 2027)

[3] Cash as at 30 September 2026, refer to ASX announcement dated 28 October 2026

For personal use only

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to report RC and DC assay results from Ouarigue prospect at its Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire with gold intercepts on **proximal extension targets** to the Ouarigue MRE, as well as high-grade gold up to **7.35g/t gold** intercepted in infill RC drilling.

Results from a combination of extensional and delineation drilling from 28 RC holes (Figure 1) comprise the final 3,687m of the 10,287m RC campaign completed earlier this year. Results also included partial assays for three DC holes from ongoing diamond drilling at Ferké, with a further 24 DC holes totalling more than 8,300m currently pending assay.

The results include further information on the geological and grade continuity of gold mineralisation extending beyond the current Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) reported as **34.6Mt @ 1.87g/t gold for 2,077,000 ounces**.

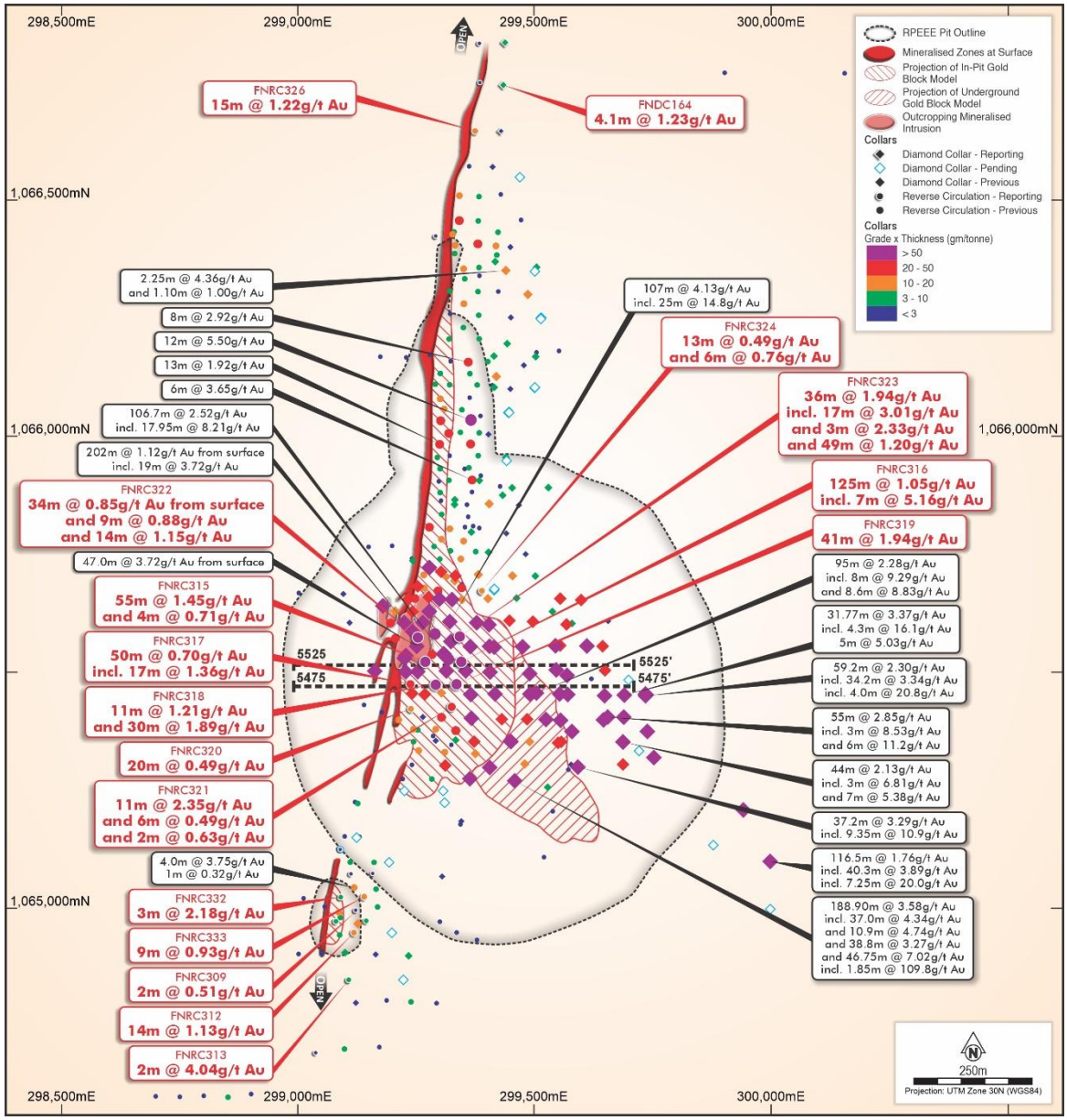


Figure 1 | Map of Ouarigue prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported in context of the projection to surface of the Ouarigue MRE outline

For personal use only

Drill Results

Many Peaks assay results from RC drilling have been received for 28 RC drill holes at Ferké completed in the September quarter. The results comprise three regional reconnaissance holes, located 4.5km south of the Ouarigue intrusion, sixteen extensional drill tests at the Ouarigue MRE, and nine RC holes for 1,300m infill drilling on shallow mineralisation within the Ouarigue MRE (FNRC315 to FNRC323) which include:

- **36m @ 1.94g/t gold** from 79m (estimated true width of 34m)
  Including **17m @ 3.01g/t gold** and
  49m @ 1.20g/t gold from 141m (estimated true width of 46.3m) from 83m - FNRC323
- **125m @ 1.05g/t gold** from 73m (estimated true width of 114m) including,
  7m @ 5.16g/t gold from 190m - FNRC316 *(Figure 2)*
- **41m @ 1.94g/t gold** (estimated true width 38m) from 113m – FNRC319 *(Figure 3)*
- **55m @ 1.45g/t gold from 10m** (estimated. true width 46.8m) – FNRC315 *(Figure 2)*

The extensional targets in the RC drilling at Ouarigue predominantly focus on shear-hosted mineralisation in metasediments located both north and south of the high-grade, mineralised Ouarigue intrusion (Figure 1)

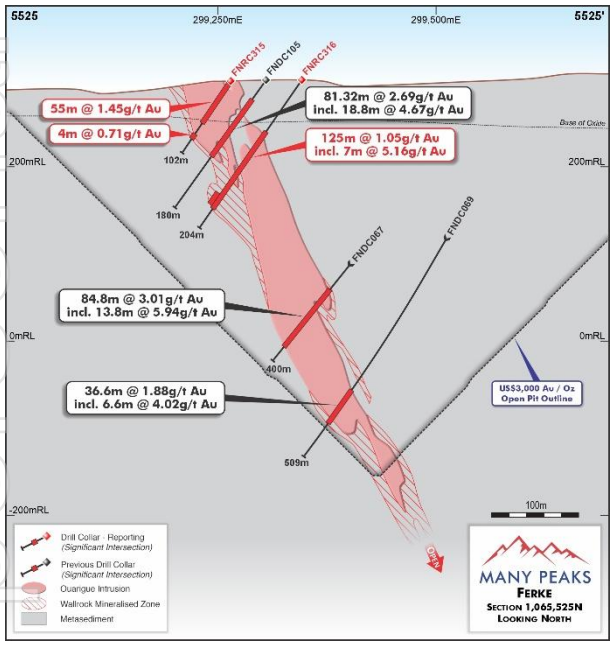


Figure 2 | Cross Section 1,065,525N (refer to Figure 1 for location in plan view) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results annotated in red)

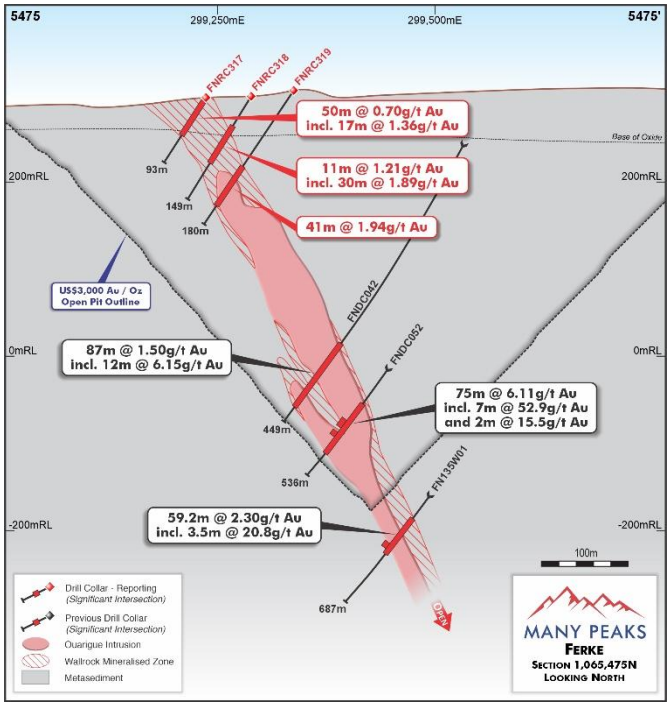


Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,475N (refer to Figure 1 for location in plan view) with interpreted geometry of mineralised zone and location of significant intercepts in drilling (reported results annotated in red)

Drill tests on drill lines spaced 100 m apart across 300m extent to the north of the Ouarigue MRE returned a **15m @ 1.22g/t gold from 12m depth** significant intercept on a 100m extension in RC drill results (FNRC326) and significant intercepts reported in fresh rock intercepts in DC drilling on the 200m and 300m fences of drilling stepping north include a **4.1m @ 1.23g/t gold** intercept in FNDC164.

Drill results confirm the metasediment hosted, mineralised corridor continues north and remains open for additional step-out drilling to the north, to assess potential of the mineralisation style that interpreted to vary in width along strike along strike.

To the south, several holes were drilled in proximity to shallow gold mineralisation that remains open along the southern extent of the Ouarigue optimised pit outline. Several narrow intercepts of the favourable leucocratic, Ouarigue intrusion body have been intersected within the shear corridor, and results include **14m @ 1.13g/t gold from 69m** depth (FNRC312), highlighting potential for resource growth, and open mineralisation remaining un-tested to the south of Ouarigue.

Any change to the MRE or its classification will be subject to the completion of a subsequent Mineral Resource Estimate by a Competent Person.

Regional Reconnaissance RC Results

Previously reported drilling, completed on 200m spaced RC, returned **9m @ 4.33g/t gold from 30m** in FNRC285 and **3m @ 3.78g/t gold** from 33m and **2m @ 12.6g/t gold** from 146m in FNRC286[4]. Three reconnaissance RC holes (FNRC336 to FNRC338) totalling 452 m returned no significant intercepts on a drill line approximately 300 m south of FNRC285. Further drilling is required to assess the continuity and geometry of mineralisation in this area.

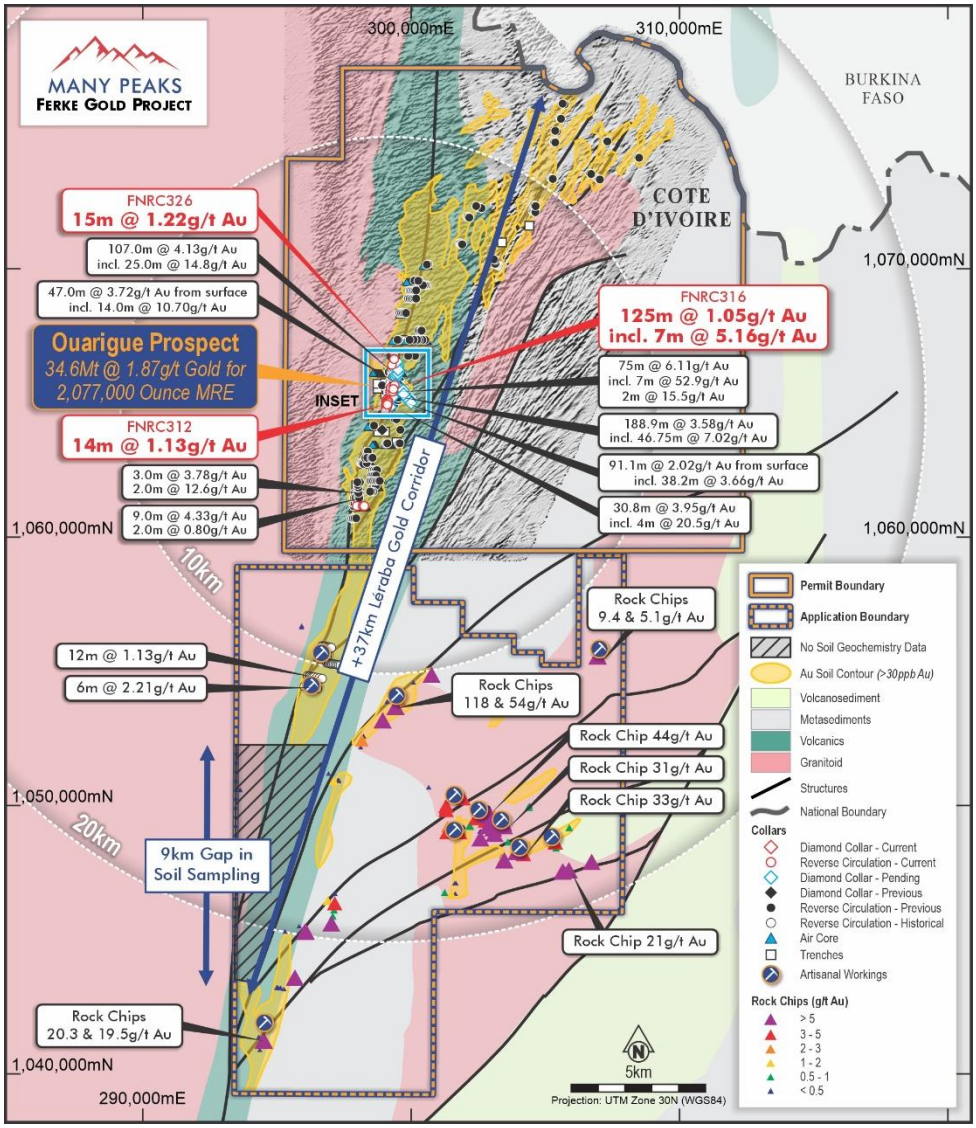


Figure 4 | Ferké Gold Project drill collar location map with outlined soil anomalism on regional scale geology interpretation, with key drill intercepts labelled (Refer to Figure 1 for Inset Map)

[4] Refer to MPK ASX announcement dated 13 October 2026

For personal use only

Next Steps - Ferké

Following the Company's interim Ouarigue MRE announced 5 November 2026, drilling at the Ferké Gold Project continues with a focus on resource growth.

Diamond drilling has progressed continuously through the year and current drilling targets a combination of resource growth and increased confidence in the Ouarigue MRE. Diamond drilling to underpin conversion of Inferred category underground MRE material to Indicated category **aims to improve resource confidence**, while step-out drilling **tests for extensions** of high-grade gold mineralisation associated with the mineralised intrusion body at Ouarigue.

Many Peaks recommenced RC drilling earlier this month, with a first 10 holes totalling more than 1,200m completed to date and first sample shipments anticipated in December.

The RC drilling program is predominantly focused on targeting new discoveries at Ferké with planned drilling to the south, and north of Ouarigue along the extensive >37km Leraba gold trend.

The Company has also completed a drill targeting review for the Ferké South permit application (PR1087) 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[5]. The Company is well positioned to step onto priority targets within Ferké South following final grant of tenure.

The Company is also currently advancing an integrated economic assessment incorporating a Scoping Study-level evaluation of underground development options, with open-pit mining studies on the Ouarigue MRE, with additional metallurgical studies ongoing.

In addition to the aggressive exploration campaign at Ferké, the Company is also awaiting results from more than 11,000m of air core drilling at its Odienné Gold Project, and more than 12,000m of auger sampling at the Baga Gold Project, with follow-up programmes at each project anticipated to commence this quarter.

Relinquishment of Exploration Tenure

The Company's wholly-owned Ivorian subsidiary Predictive Discovery CI SARL (PCI), is party to a joint venture with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL (GIV JV) in respect to the Ferké North (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), and Oumé (PR464) granted exploration permits in Côte d'Ivoire. PCI has earned a 65% interest in the GIV JV, and the Company now retains an exclusive right to earn into an 85% interest for the group of projects by sole funding any one project within the joint venture to feasibility study[6].

The PR464 permit, pending renewal since 30 September 2019, is a non-core landholding within the GIV JV, with no material exploration or valuation placed on the Permit. Gold Ivoire Minerals has confirmed that termination of the permit has been recorded by the relevant authorities in Côte d'Ivoire. The termination of PR464 does not have any effect on PCI's remaining interest and earn-in rights under the GIV JV, which remain in full force and effect.

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

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2026
[6] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 8 May 2024

For personal use only

For personal use only

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 Limited (ASX: MPK) is an Australian-listed gold exploration and development company focused on Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. The Company's priority is to advance its flagship Ferké Gold Project towards development. The project hosts the Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate of 34.6 Mt at 1.87 g/t Au for 2.1 Moz of gold on a 100% project basis.

The Company pursues cost-effective exploration and discovery across its Ferké Gold Project, and its portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire's Birimian gold terrane and evaluates potential joint ventures and acquisitions to build a pipeline of gold exploration and development projects.

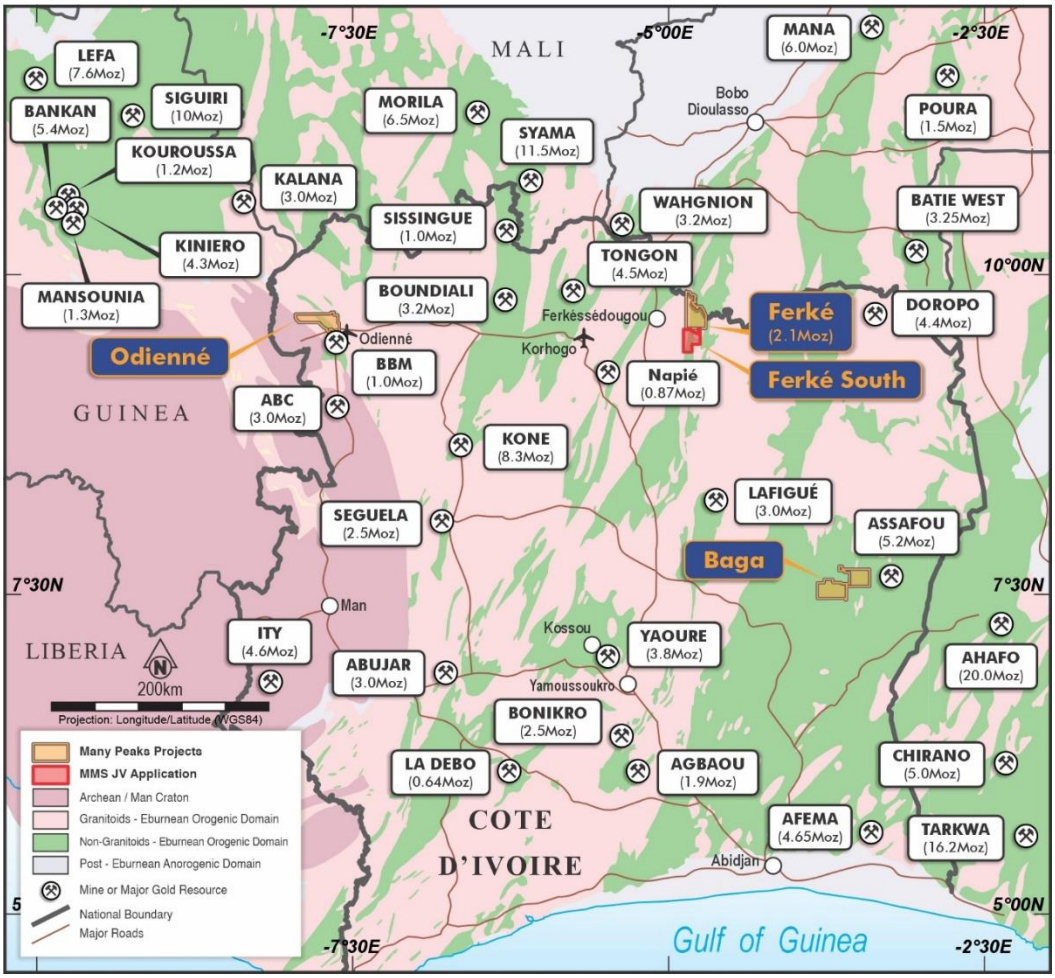


Figure 5 | Many Peaks Project Location map

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

Compliance Statement - Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement "2,077,000 Ounces at 1.87g/t Gold in Interim MRE at Ferké Gold Project" dated 5 November 2026 (Original Announcement), available at https://manypeaks.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 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.

The performance and operations of the Company may be influenced by a number of factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company or any of its directors, officers, employees, advisers or agents that any intentions, expectations or plans will be achieved either totally or partially or that any particular rate of return will be achieved. Statements regarding the Company's plans with respect to its mineral properties are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development or proposed exploration activity will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that the Company will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of the Company's mineral properties.

For personal use only

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)
FNDC163	270	-55	160.8	299430	1066647	289		No Significant Intercepts				
FNDC164	270	-55	175.8	299434	1066745	289		67.9	72.0	4.1	*3.6*	1.23
FNDC165	270	-55	180.8	299438	1066835	286		47.3	53.7	6.4	*5.6*	0.67
FNRC309	270	-55	106.0	299123	1064997	295		5.0	7	2.0	*1.8*	0.51
								67.0	68	1.0	*0.9*	0.43
								71.0	73	2.0	*1.8*	0.47
FNRC312	270	-55	113.0	299119	1064950	295		61.0	62	1.0	*0.8*	0.51
								69.0	**83**	**14.0**	*11.5*	**1.13**
FNRC313	270	-55	130.0	299108	1064850	292		78.0	80	2.0	*1.6*	4.04
FNRC314	270	-55	99.0	299038	1064695	288		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC315	270	-55	102.0	299270	1065525	299		**10.0**	**65**	**55.0**	*46.8*	**1.45**
								74.0	78	4.0	*3.4*	0.71
								86.0	87	1.0	*0.9*	0.46
FNRC316	270	-55	204.0	299346	1065525	300		**73.0**	**198**	**125.0** Note 1	*114.0*	**1.05**
							including	**190.0**	**197**	**7.0**	*6.4*	**5.16**
FNRC317	270	-55	93.0	299239	1065477	300		6.0	56	50.0 Note 2	*46.3*	0.70
							including	6.0	25	17.0	*15.8*	1.36
							and	52.0	56	4.0	*3.7*	1.61
FNRC318	270	-55	149.0	299292	1065476	301		**43.0**	**54**	**11.0**	*9.5*	**1.21**
								62.0	**92**	**30.0**	*25.9*	**1.89**
							including	78.0	91	13.0	*11.2*	3.60
FNRC319	270	-55	180.0	299336	1065477	301		100.0	104	4.0	*3.7*	1.90

For personal use only

For personal use only

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)
								113.0	**154**	**41.0**	*38.0*	**1.94**
							including	147.0	150	3.0	*2.8*	7.35
FNRC320	270	-55	90.0	299240	1065424	302		24.0	25	1.0	*0.9*	1.58
								27.0	28	1.0	*0.9*	0.52
								44.0	66	22.0	*18.7*	0.47
FNRC321	270	-55	180.0	299326	1065429	303		108.0	119	11.0	*9.5*	2.35
								129.0	135	6.0	*5.2*	0.49
								141.0	143	2.0	*1.7*	0.63
FNRC322	270	-55	102	299254	1065576	298		0.0	34	34.0	*29.6*	0.85
								44.0	53	9.0	*7.8*	0.88
								65.0	67	3.0	*2.6*	1.02
								76.0	90	14.0	*12.2*	1.15
FNRC323	270	-55	204	299343	1065578	299		**79.0**	**115**	**36.0**	*34.0*	**1.94**
							including	**83.0**	**100**	**17.0**	*16.1*	**3.01**
								126.0	129	3.0	*2.8*	2.33
								135.0	136	1.0	*0.9*	0.68
								141.0	**190**	**49.0**	*46.3*	**1.20**
							including	**143.0**	**148**	**5.0**	*4.7*	**3.84**
FNRC324	270	-55	204	299390	1065674	298		34.0	38	4.0	*3.4*	0.55
								114.0	115	1.0	*0.9*	0.94
								133.0	146	13.0	*11.1*	0.49
								166.0	172	6.0	*5.1*	0.76
FNRC325	270	-55	50.0	299292	1066425	292		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC326	270	-55	120.0	299376	1066648	290		**12.0**	**27**	**15.0**	*12.0*	**1.22**
FNRC327	270	-55	120.0	299386	1066750	288		11.0	12	1.0	*0.8*	0.67
FNRC328	270	-55	130.0	299385	1066833	286		No Significant Intercepts				

personal use only

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)
FNRC329 Note 3	270	-55	100.0	299090	1065126	295		46.0	47	1.0	*0.9*	1.24
FNRC330	270	-55	184.0	299113	1065074	295		83.0	84	1.0	*0.8*	0.40
								89.0	91	2.0	*1.6*	0.46
FNRC331	270	-55	150.0	299159	1065075	297		41.0	42	1.0	*0.9*	0.65
								78.0	79	1.0	*0.9*	0.31
FNRC332	270	-55	78.0	299091	1065025	294		24.0	27	3.0	*2.5*	2.18
								65.0	66	1.0	*0.8*	0.38
FNRC333	270	-55	134	299141	1065026	296		18.0	19	1.0	*0.8*	0.38
								37.0	38	1.0	*0.8*	0.63
								63.0	65	2.0	*1.7*	0.55
								76.0	85	9.0	*7.5*	0.93
FNRC334	270	-55	87	299081	1064974	293		18.0	20	2.0	*1.7*	0.60
								23.0	24	1.0	*0.9*	0.39
								30.0	31	1.0	*0.9*	0.64
								50.0	51	1.0	*0.9*	0.85
FNRC335	270	-55	126	299145	1064975	295		6.0	7	1.0	*0.9*	0.54
								70.0	71	1.0	*0.9*	1.16
								86.0	88	2.0	*1.8*	0.94
								91.0	99	8.0	*7.0*	0.57
FNRC336	270	-55	198.0	297982	1061162	304		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC337	270	-55	104.0	298207	1061165	292		No Significant Intercepts				
FNRC338	270	-55	150.0	298260	1061166	267		No Significant Intercepts				

1	FNRC316 significant intercept Interval includes up to 9m interval of internal dilution averaging 0.05g/t gold from 138m depth
2	FNRC317 significant intercept Interval includes up to 6m interval of internal dilution averaging 0.11g/t gold from 25m depth
3	Note - Partial results, with 18m interval pending from 19m drill depth

For personal use only

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 3.8 percent of reported 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.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ 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. 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, however economic parameters to any future resource assessment at depth have not yet been reported. ○ 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. ○ 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 up 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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 associated with previously reported results, 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, ○ 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.*	○ An interim Ouarigue Mineral Resource Estimate was reported on 5 November 2026. The spacing of the current drilling varies according to target depth and geological constraints. ○ The reported results are on 100m spaced lines of drilling extending north of the Ouarigue MRE, and target 50m spacing, with localised 25m spaced infill on extensions to the south. RC holes (FNRC315 to FNRC323) are 25m infill on previously reported 50m spaced drilling within the existing MRE ○ 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 use 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 is likely be required to

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resolve geometry and orientation of extensive vein arrays associated with 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. 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 (PCI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367) and Odienné South (PR865) granted exploration permits in Côte d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PCI 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) and Odienné South (PR865) are both currently in good standing 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). • PR 1087 has approval from the Ivorian interministerial committee (CIM approval) and final grant of tenure remains

For personal use only

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). o 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. o 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. o 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. o In accordance with the 2014 Mining code, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is entitled to a royalty on gold production as follows: Gold Price (USD/oz) / Ad Valorem Royalty Rate < $1,000 / 3% $1,000 – $1,500 / 4% $1,500 – $2,000 / 5% > $2,000 / **6%** o 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) o It is anticipated under a mining convention that 0.5% of profit is required to be paid into a community development fund
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ferké North Permit o 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. o 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. o 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Ferké Gold 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 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').*	○ 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. ○ 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*	○ Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. MPK has completed preliminary bottle roll tests (refer to ASX announcement dated 6 November 2025) , followed by initial leach tests, the latter of which are summarised in the ASX announcement dated 5 November 2026. ○ Further metallurgical study work is currently in progress, and no further metallurgical updates are provided in this announcement.
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.

For personal use only