NEW HIGH GRADE GOLD SHOOT AND SUBSTANTIAL EXTENSION TO MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT FERKE

Highlights:

- **Previously undetected high-grade gold shoot intersected in Many Peaks' initial diamond core drilling at the Ferké Gold Project:**
  - **11m @ 2.16g/t gold** from 53m and
    45m @ 8.58g/t gold from 104m
    including **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** from 116m and
    7m @ 1.58g/t gold from 153m – FNDC021
  - **26.95m @ 1.95g/t** gold from 181.5m
    including **10m @ 3.38g/t gold** from 196.5m – FNDC023
  - **5.45m @ 1.84g/t** gold from 70.9m – FNDC024
  - **6m @ 2.31g/t gold** from 224m – FNDC025
- **FNDC021 indicates continuity of >10g/t gold values for >120m long extent at Ouarigue, providing an additional data point between previously reported drillholes intersecting:**
  - **47m @ 3.72g/t gold** from surface
    including **14m @ 10.7g/t gold** from 33m – FNDC012
  - **54.17m @ 1.88g/t gold** from 59.58m
    including **6.75m @ 10.4g/t gold** from 107m – FNDC019
- **Mineralised corridor extended by 440 metres to the south at Ouarigue South prospect yielding a 1.4km long mineralised corridor that is less than 25% drilled (~320m extent tested with systematic and effective drilling) and remaining open in all directions**
- **Extensive air core drilling in progress on extension targets, that include potential repetitions of Ouarigue South, across more than 9km of gold anomalism along trend from Ouarigue**
- **Diamond core drilling program to commence in April 2025 to test extensions to the high grade shoots concurrent with the recently announced RC drilling program**

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results for the Company's initial diamond core drilling campaign at the Ferké Gold Project (**Ferké**) in Côte d'Ivoire. The program comprised 1,285m of drilling in 6 drill holes, covering ~760m of strike along Ferké's Ouarigue South Prospect (Ouarigue), host to high-grade gold mineralisation from surface confirmed in previous drilling (Figure 1).

Results confirm Ferké's potential for significant growth in scale from substantial extensions to gold mineralisation, as well as from increasing gold grades intersected at Ouarigue. Drill hole FNDC021 returned **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** from a previously undetected structural zone that has the potential to represent a high-grade shoot, and which was located within a broader zone of gold mineralisation that averaged **45m @ 8.58g/t gold** in the felsic intrusion that is seen as a key mineralised lithology.

Many Peaks' Managing Director, Travis Schwertfeger commented:

*"Our exploration team is delighted with the early success in our Company's maiden diamond campaign at Ferké, where **45m @ 8.58g/t gold** has been intersected within the targeted mineralised felsic intrusion at the Project's Ouarigue South prospect. The high-grade intercept is underpinned with an interval of **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** in a previously unidentified structural zone, with potential to represent a high-grade shoot within the already high-grade mineralised intrusion at Ouarigue.*

Further to the high-grade shoot identified at Ferké, these drill results also achieved our objective to extend gold mineralisation at Ouarigue, both along strike and down plunge of previous high-grade gold intersections. We are encouraged by the plethora of targets this round of drilling has generated, leading management to rapidly accelerate further diamond drilling at the new discovery."

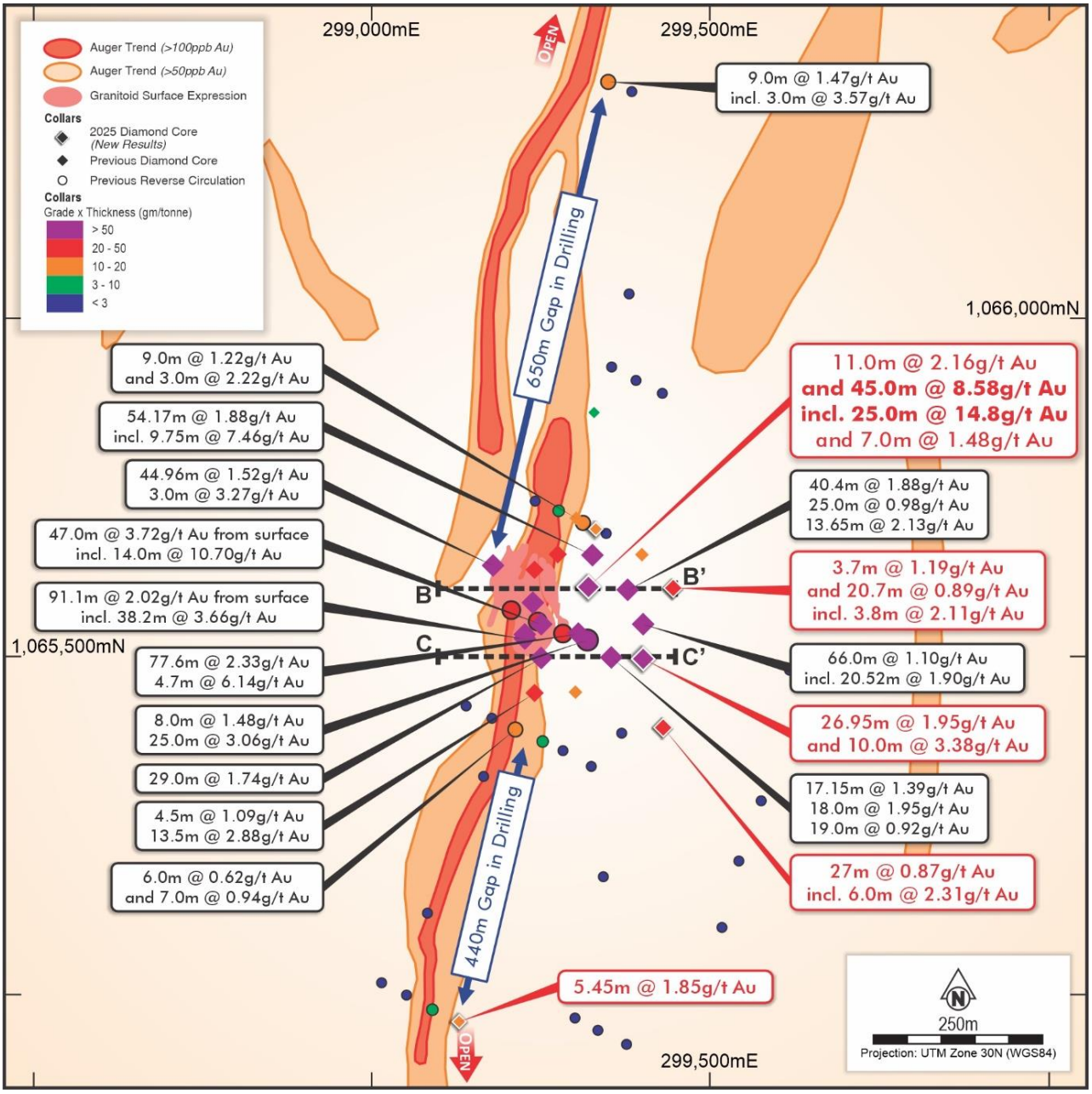

Figure 1 | Zoom-in Map of Ouarigue South prospect mineralised corridor with location of previously reported drilling and current drilling reported, in context of near surface anomalism trends identified in recent auger sampling results.

Diamond Drill Results – Ouarigue South

The six-hole diamond core drill programme at Ferké covered approximately 740m of extent at the project's Ouarigue South prospect, and comprised five holes on four, 100m-spaced lines, with a sixth hole drilled on a 440m step-out to the south (Figure 1). The drilling results returned 6 from 6 diamond holes intersecting mineralisation while delineating potential high-grade zone widening with depth. Key outcomes of the initial diamond campaign by Many Peaks include:

1) Discovery of a high-grade shoot located within the 320m extent of previously drilled mineralisation at Ouarigue, hosting >250m of broad, high-grade gold intercepts associated with a felsic intrusion, with FNDC021 returning:
   - **11m @ 2.16g/t gold** from 53m and
     45m @ 8.58g/t gold from 104m
     including **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** from 116m and
     7m @ 1.58g/t gold from 153m – FNDC021

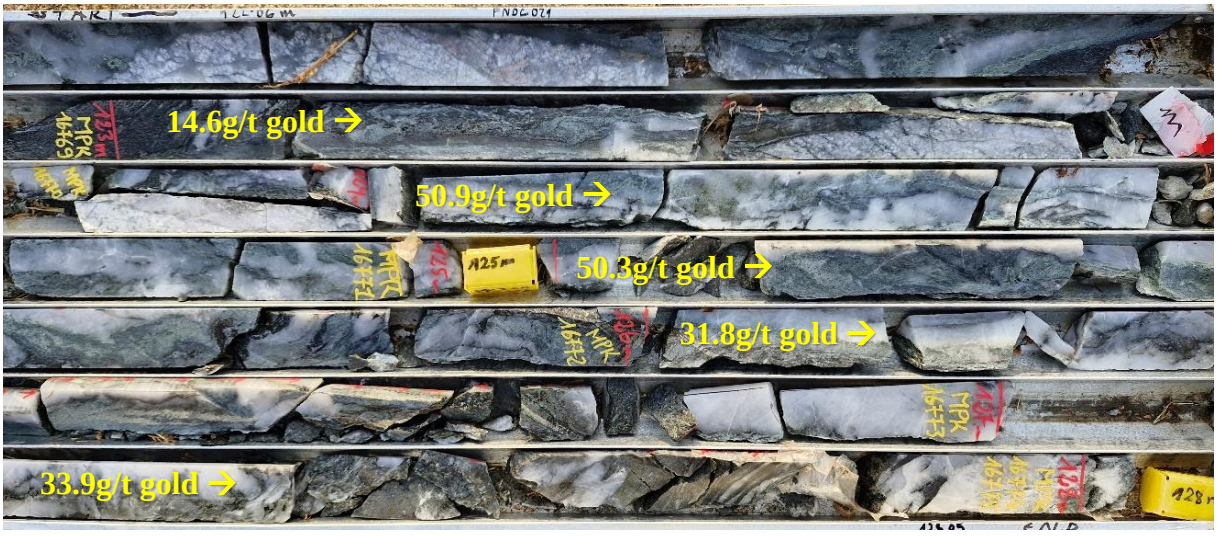

Figure 2| FNDC021 Interval from 122.06m to 128.05m drill depth in felsic intrusion with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation, with sample interval from 122m to 128m averaging 41.2g/t gold

2) Indications of a southerly plunge to gold mineralisation, evidenced by increasing width of alteration, mineralisation, and increasing tenor (grade) of gold with depth on the southern two 100m-spaced fences of drilling with holes FNDC023 and FNDC025 intersecting:
   - **26.95m @ 1.95g/t** gold from 181.5m
     including **10m @ 3.38g/t gold** from 196.5m - FNDC023
   - **6m @ 2.31g/t gold** from 224m - FNDC025

3) Substantial extension to the Ouarigue mineralised corridor, with FNDC024 returning **5.45m @ 1.84g/t** gold from 70.9m. Notably this was a 440m step-out south from the 320m extent of previously drilled mineralisation that remains open for follow-up in all directions. The step out yields a gap in drilling ready for in-fill that is 140% longer than previously drilled mineralisation and remains open to the south and down-dip.

Next steps

The highly successful diamond core campaign has provided multiple key targets and justifies the early commencement of existing plans for further diamond core drilling at Ferké. Diamond core drilling is now being planned to drill for extensions to the newly intersected high-grade shoots and commence delineation drilling work.

The follow-up diamond drilling is anticipated to be completed concurrent with RC drilling plans in the coming month, which will include shallow, systematic drilling of the Ouarigue extension targets concurrent with deeper diamond test of high-grade shoots focused on establishing bulk tonnage potential at Ferké.

Ouarigue South High-Grade Shoot

FNDC021 (returning **45m @ 8.58g/t gold**) targeted a 120m gap between fences of drilling at Ouarigue and tests the mineralised intrusion close to the midpoint between the previous high-grade holes: FNDC019 (50m north, assaying **9.75m at 7.46g/t gold** from 104.00m), and FNDC001 (70m south, assaying **77.6m @ 2.33g/t gold** from 45.9m, **including 35.95m @ 3.88g/t gold** from 52.25m).

Measurements from oriented core within the structural zone associated with the **25m @ 14.8g/t gold** in FNDC021 indicates a steep westerly dipping mineralised structure (Figures 2 & 3). Previous and current drilling has been focused on the geometry of the mineralised intrusion, with a west dipping high-grade structure not previously identified from the sub-optimal drill orientations. The structure appears to cross-cut the moderately east dipping felsic intrusion body, and is interpreted to be an enriched feeder zone (primary structural control) to the mineralising system.

The dimensions and extent of the high-grade shoots will require carefully targeted diamond drilling in coming weeks and months although it appears likely the broader high-grade mineralisation surrounding the shoot is plunging to the south along the intersection of the intrusions and mineralised shear zone.

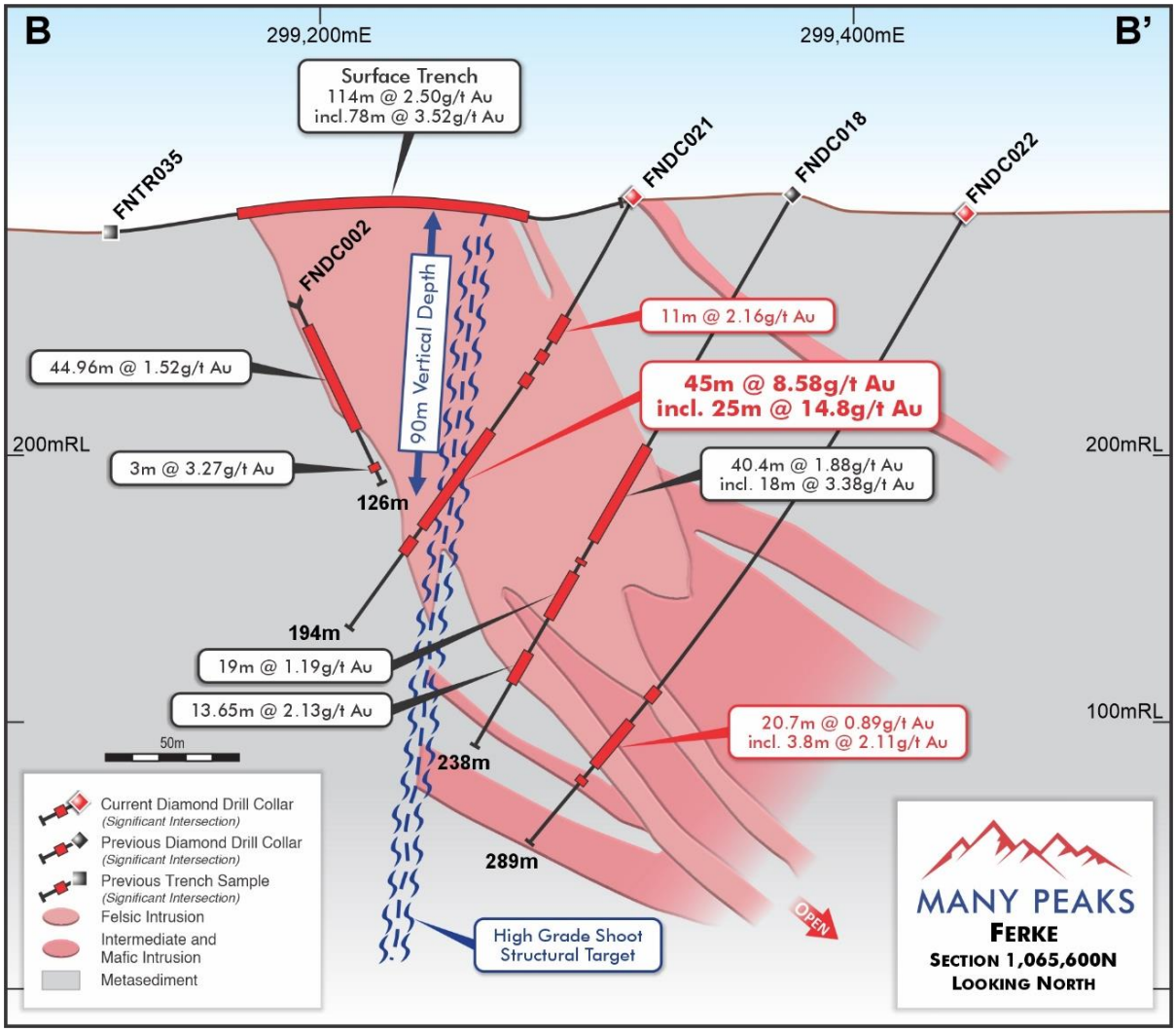

Figure 3 | Cross Section 1,065,600N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of mineralised intrusion phase, and potential feeder structure target for follow-up drilling

Ouarigue South Down Plunge Extensions

Significant extensions to alteration and sulphide mineralisation were intersected in down dip tests in drill holes FNDC023 (Figures 1 & 4) and FNDC025 (Figure 1). The holes are located on the southern two lines of the 400m extent of drilling completed on approximate 100m spacing. Each hole intersected extensive intercepts of intrusion material and increasing alteration and sulphide mineralisation than observed on up-dip holes previously drilled in their east-west section lines.

The increasing continuity and volume in both felsic and intermediate intrusions and associated mineralisation with depth is encouraging, and further drilling will test continuation of the trend and the potential for increasing gold grades with depth as drilling increases in depth to the south of the high grade zone highlighted in the holes FNDC012, FNDC021 and FNDC019. (Figure 6)

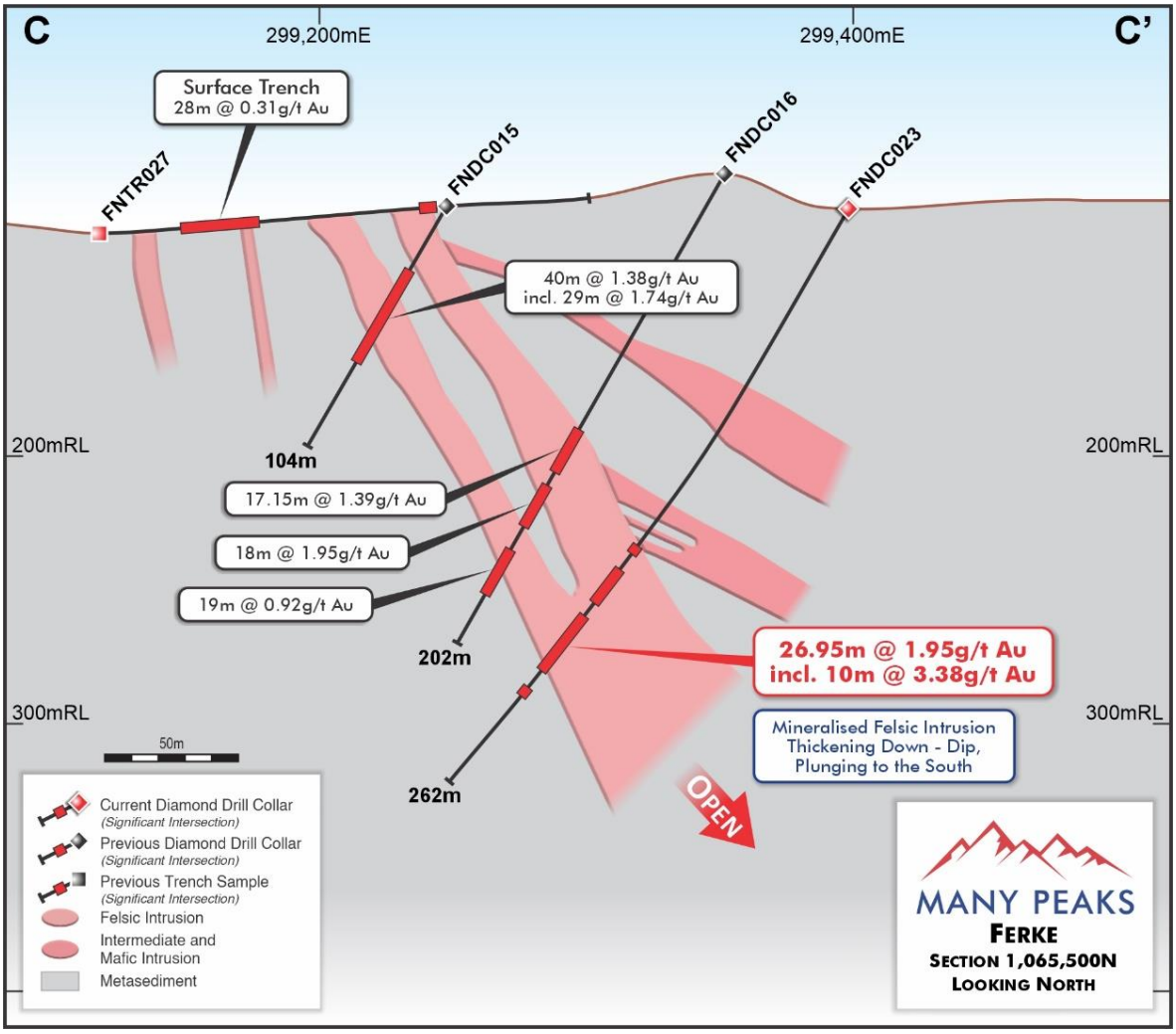

Figure 4 | Cross Section 1,065,500N (refer to Figure 1 for location on plan map) with interpreted geometry of intrusions and location of significant intercepts in drilling

Ouarigue Extension Targets

As mentioned above, drill hole FNDC024 returning **5.45m @ 1.84g/t** gold from 70.9m represents a significant step out from previously drilled gold mineralisation at Ouarigue South, extending the Ouarigue South prospect by 440m to the south (Figure 6). FNDC024 is the extension of a line of RC drilling that was observed to end in anomalism and interpreted to not fully extend across the mineralised structural corridor.

The diamond hole interestingly intersected a broad zone of fracturing and shearing associated with quartz-carbonate veining, silica alteration and disseminated sulphides across mafic intrusion and metasedimentary units, with favourable gold assay results haloing a 1.2m interval of felsic intrusion (Figure 5).

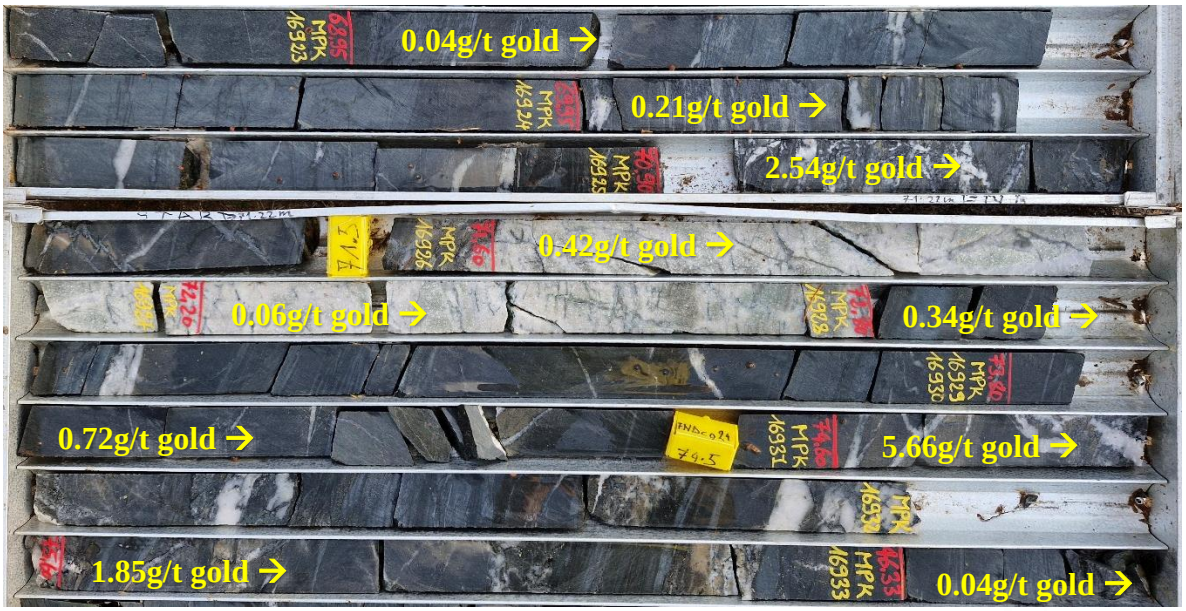

Figure 5 | FNDC024 Interval from 68.7m to 76.45m drill depth in foliated mafic intrusion and felsic intrusion with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation, with sample interval 70.9m to 76.35m averaging 1.84g/t gold

This new intercept to the south (FNDC024), in combination with previously drilled RC hole FNRC068 (assaying **9.0m at 1.47g/t gold** from 39.0m, including **3m @ 3.57g/t gold**), a mineralised pierce point located 650m north of Ouarigue South (Figure 1), which has had no follow-up work completed to date now represents a 1.4km extent of mineralised structure, that is only 25% drilled on the central 320m with outcropping felsic intrusion.

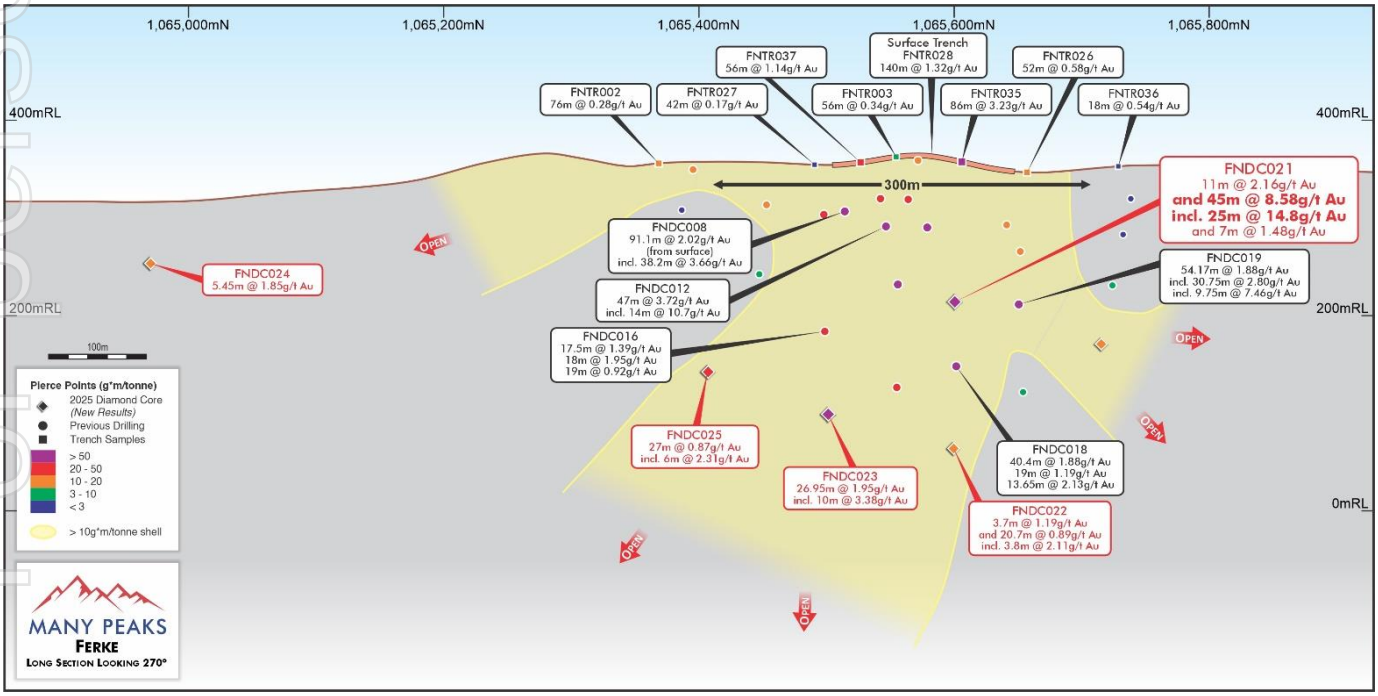

Figure 6 | Long Section looking west, diagramtic summary of significant intercepts at Ouarigue South prospect

Ferké Air Core Drilling – In Progress

The air core (AC) drilling campaign commenced last week (refer to ASX announcement dated 12 March 2025) is advancing on schedule and remains focused on identifying sub-surface mineralisation associated with the auger drill near-surface anomalism, to refine and rank targets for continuation of planned RC and diamond core drilling over the coming quarter.

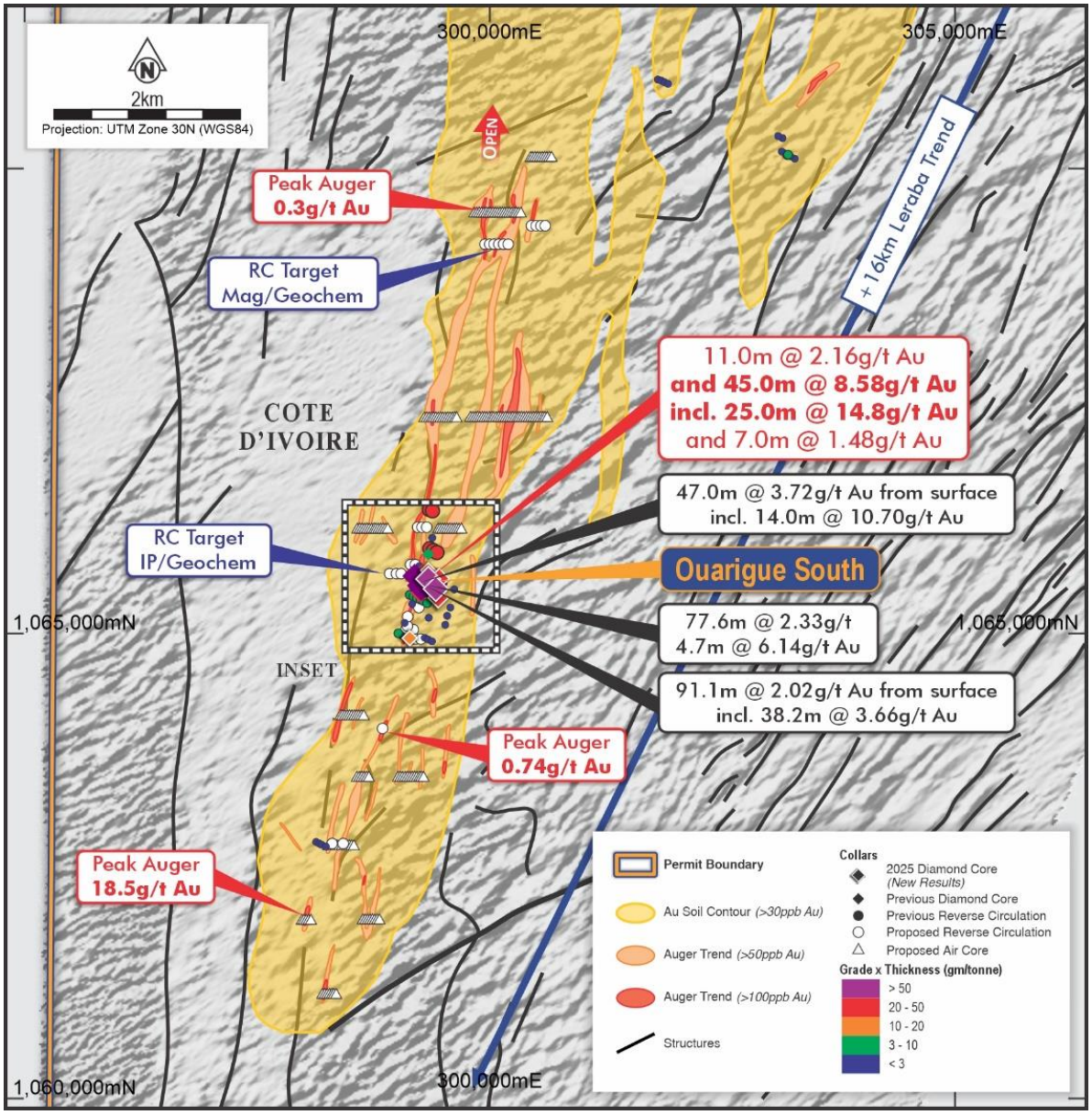

Figure 7 | Ferké Gold Project location map with reported diamond drill hole locations in context of previously reported drilling and proposed AC and RC drilling locations, with outlines of anomalism from previous soil and auger sampling work (and location of Figure 1 inset map)

About Ferké

Located in northern Cote d'Ivoire, Ferké is a 300km^2 exploration permit located approximately 40km east of the city of Ferkessédougou, and 90km east of Korhogo (Figure 8), which is serviced by daily flights from Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire's largest city.

Ferké is situated on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones and is host to the >16km Leraba gold trend (Figure 7) identified in previous systematic geochemistry and high-resolution geophysical work completed on the project by previous operators (Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024). Many Peaks is leveraging data gained from more than US$4 million of previous successful exploration expenditure, with follow-up activity focused on extending confirmed gold mineralisation at Ferké.

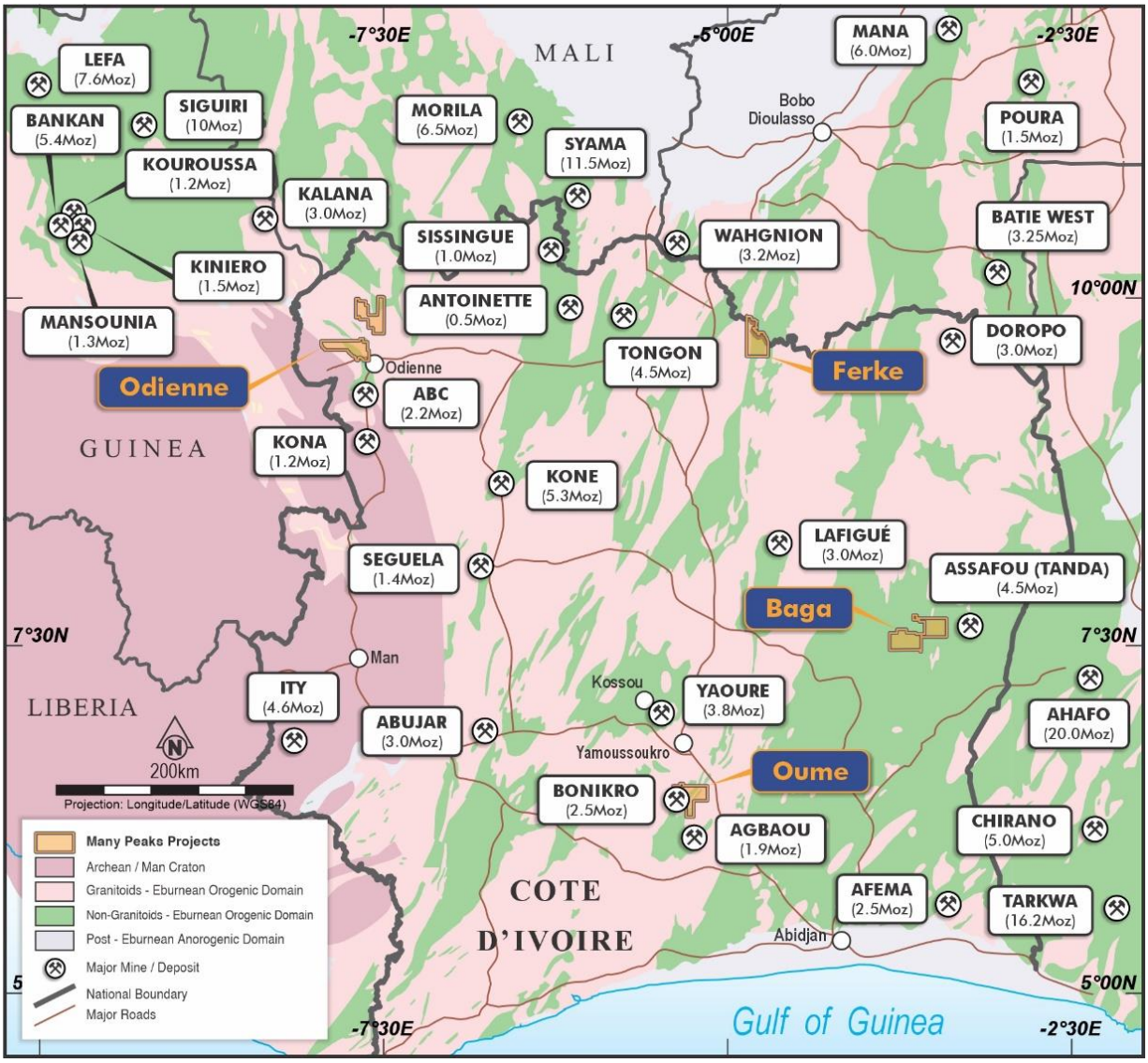

Figure 8 | Many Peaks Project Locations - Côte d'Ivoire

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Many Peaks Minerals Limited

- Ends -

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schwertfeger is the Executive Chairman for the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schwertfeger consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

APPENDIX A - Significant Drill Intercepts

HoleID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth of Hole (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)
FNDC020	295	-60	162	299330	1065690	304		48	55	7.0	0.80
								106.75	113.1	6.35	0.99
FNDC021	270	-60	194	299318	1065605	298		**53**	**64**	**11.0**	**2.16**
							including	**54**	**57**	**3.0**	**6.38**
								69	72	3.0	1.02
								79	85	6.0	0.41
								104	**149**	**45.0**	**8.58**
							including	**116**	**141**	**25.0**	**14.8**
								153	160	7.0	1.48
FNDC022	270	-60	289	299444	1065603	299		215.9	219.6	3.7	1.19
							including	215.9	216.45	0.55	6.17
								231.3	**252**	**20.7**	**0.89**
							including	**239.0**	**242.8**	**3.8**	**2.11**
								259	260	1.0	1.00
FNDC023	270	-60	262	299399	1065499	302		147.15	152.5	5.35	0.58
								160.5	176.5	16.0	0.85
							including	160.5	162.5	2.0	4.33
								181.5	**208.45**	**26.95**	**1.95**
							including	**196.5**	**206.5**	**10.0**	**3.38**
								215.45	219.45	4.0	0.74
FNDC024	295	-60	100	299128	1064962	290		53	54	1	0.65
								70.9	**76.35**	**5.45**	**1.84**
FNDC025	270	-60	278	299429	1065397	306		164	167	3	0.36
								217	244	27	0.87
							including	**224**	**227**	**6**	**2.31**
								250	252	2	0.56

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.*	○ Diamond drill core samples were submitted for analysis as ½ core material. ○ Samples were consistently cut on a nominal 10 to 15% rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a best estimate of orientation based on structure and fabric used to establish a consistent cut-line) and the non-orientation marked side of the core submitted for assay. ○ Samples were submitted to MSA labs in Yamousoukro for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 500g split assayed by gamma ray analysis for gold by photon assay instrument to a 15ppb Au detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	○ 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.*	○ 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 medium 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.*	○ Diamond samples are systematically logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations. However at the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken. ○ Diamond core material is photographed in its entirety as both whole core (For archive of geotechnical use) and re-photographed as ½ core for lithology and alteration review. ○ Diamond drilling is logged qualitatively with respect to alteration intensity and logged quantitatively with respect to sulphide and veining content. ○ 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*	○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 Yamousoukro, Côte d'Ivoire using 500g Photon assay for 3m composite AC drill samples reported. ○ The Photon assay technique is considered a near total recovery technique and the utilisation of a large (approximately 500g) sample weight used by for gold assay by Photon Analysis technique mean bigger sample representation and reduces potential for sampling error in heterogenous sample mediums. ○ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. ○ Field quality control procedures included the insertion of duplicates (lab prepped), blanks and commercial certified reference material for standards. The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	○ For the reconnaissance stage exploration activity, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned ○ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating Microsoft Excel file. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's cloud based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	○ Drill results are reported using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 3m in the horizontal plane. Reported data does not have adequate vertical or horizontal control for mineral resource estimation, however data will be up-cycled with planned Differential GPS survey work planned for later in the season. ○ All diamond drill holes were surveyed downhole on nominal 30m downhole spacing using the Reflex system. ○ Data is stored and reported in WGS84 Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	○ Data spacing, in context of previous work provides anticipated data density for Inferred category mineral resource estimation for a portion of the reported results, with localise zones of measured and indicated category remains subject to planned variography work assessed in context of geological modelling and the assessment by a competent person (in regard to mineral resource estimation work) to assess geological continuity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	and variography in a drill hole spacing study. ○ No mineral resource estimation is completed and hence no classification applied to reported drilling ○ No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	○ Drill Orientations for reported diamond drilling programme are oriented perpendicular to overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation at the time. Optimal drill orientation(s) of sampling and structural controls are part of an ongoing assessment of the project, with indications in reported drilling that an additional drill orientation will likely be required to resolve geometry and orientation of gold mineralisation. ○ No assumption of true widths of mineralised zones made in reported results.
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 at time of shipment, with laboratory facilitating sample pick-up and transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a $US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding projects to a definitive feasibility study ("DFS"). ○ Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), 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") for an additional three-year term, remaining subject to DGMG review and ministerial approval. ○ At completion of a bankable 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. ○ The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		working in the Permits. ○ Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas. ○ In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10%, of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in the GIV Joint Venture.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ferké Project ○ Previously referred to as Ferkessédougou North project, in the 2016 to 2019 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) and Toro Gold Limited initially completed several phases of surface geochemistry comprised of soils, rock chips, termite sampling and auger drilling, and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. Early geochem and geophysical surveys were followed by channel sampling, RC, and Diamond core drill tests. ○ 2017 to 2019 exploration activity included trench and reconnaissance RC drilling completed and reported to a JORC compliant standard ○ 2019 to 2020 two campaigns of diamond drilling were completed by listed company ASX:PDI totalling 2,718m of drilling in 18 holes acquired and analysed in accordance with best practices reported to a JORC compliant standard, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024.
Geology	○ Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	○ The Ferke Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones. Geology within the permit consist of granitoid intrusions, metasediments typical of granite -greenstone belt Birimian Terrane in West Africa hostin 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*	○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	why this is the case.	
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 2m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported. ○ 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').*	○ Downhole lengths for the drilling are reported. Style of mineralisation is associated with both shear zones and contiguous mineralised envelopes formed by networks of narrow quartz veining associated with brittle deformation of felsic intrusion host rocks hosting mineralised shearing/faulting, for which defining the extent and geometry of is an ongoing process. ○ No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	○ Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	○ Diamond results are reported in their entirety and drill locations are presented in diagrams in context of all previous drill collar locations and outlines of previous geochemical activities and/or results.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	○ Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and historical reports include various airborne geophysical results and will be included where deemed pertinent by the competent person. ○ The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any tests completed on areas related to the reported exploration results.
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 air core drilling to base of oxidation beneath reported auger results, and follow-on RC drilling planned. Additionally diamond drilling being accelerated to inform on high-grade mineralisation associated with structural complexities intersected in reported results. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Additional drilling included in diagrams, with further work plans based on the reported results to announced in due course subject to review of results received in context of integrating with existing geophysical, geochemistry, modelling and mapping datasets.