ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ENX
31 March 2026

Strong Gold Intercepts From Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple gold-mineralised zones** intersected in maiden, shallow aircore (AC) drill program at the **Kalama Bave** prospect, following up encouraging auger results[1] reported in January 2026.
- **Better intercepts included**:
  - TOAC074: **24m @ 3.72 g/t Au** from 0m, including **4m at 20.40 g/t Au**
  - TOAC045: **10m at 4.98g/t Au** from 20m to end-of-hole (EOH), including **4m at 10.80g/t Au**
  - TOAC064: **16m at 2.84g/t Au** from 8m, including **4m at 10.30g/t Au**
  - TOAC067: **4m at 6.89g/t Au** from 24m
  - TOAC030: **8m at 3.36g/t Au** from 0m
  - TOAC017: **12m at 2.06g/t Au** from 12m
- Multiple intercepts of gold mineralisation confirm the broad width of the mineralised system indicated by earlier auger drilling.
- Gold mineralisation extends in places to the limit of the drilled area; additional AC drilling will be undertaken in the next 1-2 weeks to extend the drill coverage further.
- AC was drilled at -60 degrees to the SE, "heel-to-toe", typically to 30m downhole (25m vertical depth) and largely confined to saprolite. Deeper reverse circulation (RC) drilling is planned to test the mineralised zones in the underlying fresh rock.

Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"*These results at Kalama Bave have given us an excellent start to our drilling programs in the Tougbe-Gogo permit group. In the few months since we started in Cote D'Ivoire, we have already confirmed a new mineralised system with some very encouraging gold grades in a location with no previous history of gold mining.*

[1] See ENX ASX release: Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Drill Target at Tougbe (19th January 2026)

Thus far, we have only tested the mineralised system to a vertical depth of 25m. Deeper RC drilling into the fresh rock below is required and will be carried out following completion of our upcoming RC drill program on Bonoubana Trend in the Gogo permit in April-May."

Enegex Limited ("Enegex" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that results of aircore (AC) drilling on the **Kalama Bave** prospect in the Tougbe exploration permit have now been received.

KALAMA BAVE AIRCORE DRILLING RESULTS

Program Details

The AC drill program was designed to follow up the power auger results reported from this prospect in January 2026[2].

94 shallow AC drill holes, totalling 2,972m, were completed in February-March, 2026 (*Figure 1*). These holes were all drilled at an angle of 60 degrees towards the SE to an average depth of 30m downhole, the drill-refusal depth for the AC rig employed in this drill program.

The drilling was undertaken on SE-orientated lines, 80m apart. Hole collars were placed 15m apart along the lines ensuring full "heel to toe" coverage of the target area.

4m composite samples were collected down-hole, the results of which are reported here. 1m samples from the mineralised intervals will be submitted to the laboratory in the next 10 days to obtain a clearer idea of gold distribution downhole in the gold-mineralised zones.

Coordinates and assay results of the AC drilling are provided in Table 1.

Analysis of Drill Results

This AC drill program provided the first clear confirmation that a gold mineralised system extends over a significant part of the target area, with 50% of the holes drilled containing reportable intercepts (i.e. at least 4m downhole with values greater than 0.2g/t Au).

The underlying host rock is logged as a weathered chlorite schist.

[2] See ENX ASX release: Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Drill Target at Tougbe (19th January 2026)

Better gold intercepts included:

- TOAC074: **24m @ 3.72 g/t Au** from 0m, including **4m at 20.40 g/t Au**;
- TOAC045: **10m at 4.98g/t Au** from 20m to end-of-hole (EOH), including **4m at 10.80g/t Au**;
- TOAC064: **16m at 2.84g/t Au** from 8m, including **4m at 10.30g/t Au**;
- TOAC067: **4m at 6.89g/t Au** from 24m;
- TOAC030: **8m at 3.36g/t Au** from 0m;
- TOAC017: **12m at 2.06g/t Au** from 12m;
- TOAC076: **8m at 3.04g/t Au** from 0m; and
- TOAC049: **8m at 2.29g/t Au** from 0m; and
- TOAC066: **8m at 2.26g/t Au** from 20m.

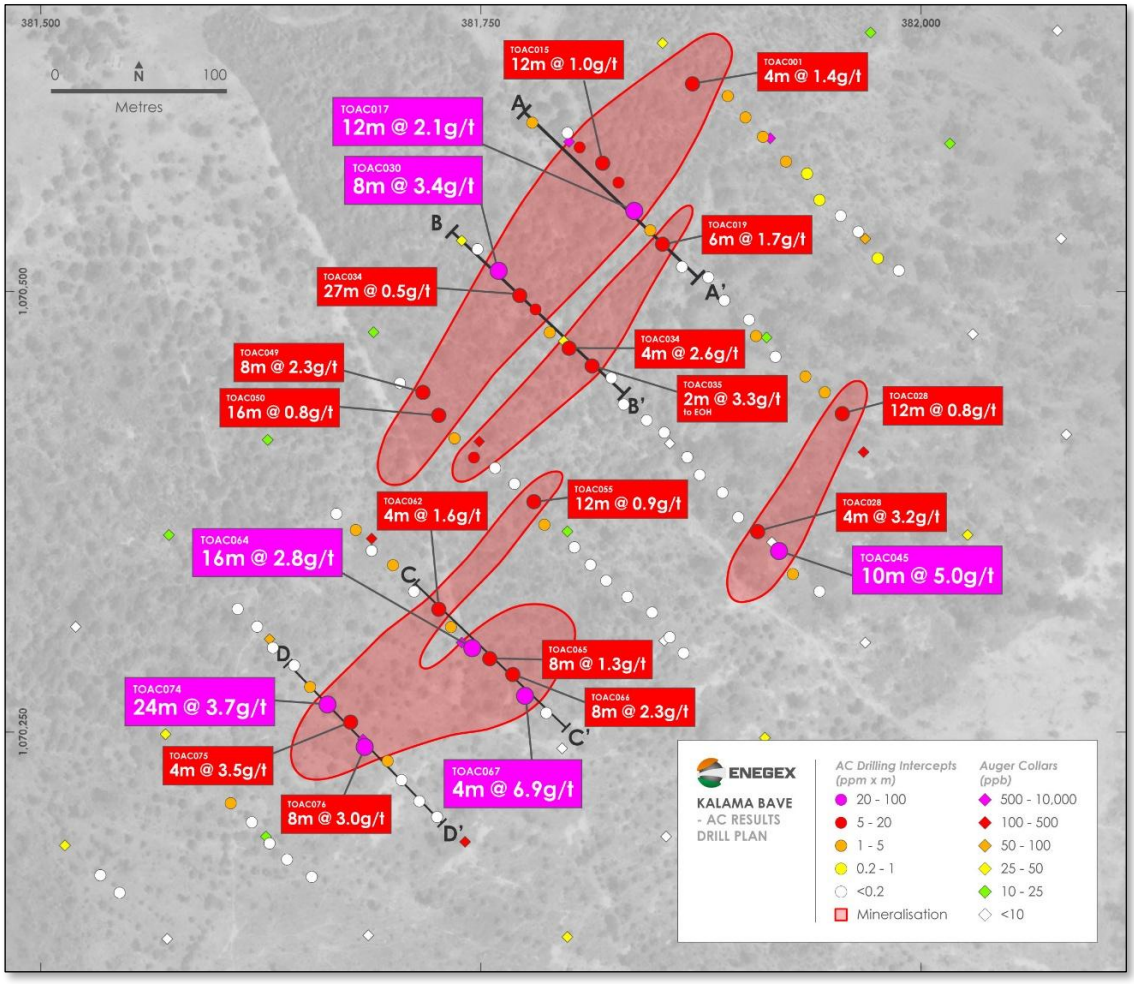

***Figure 1**: Plan view of new AC collar locations and Enegex's power auger drillholes, Kalama Bave Prospect, Tougbe Permit. Both data sets are colour coded by grade – the new AC results by g/t*m values of reportable intercepts (>0.2g/t Au) and the Enegex power auger by all-of-hole average values in ppb Au.*

Prior to AC drilling, in the absence of any outcrop nearby, the orientation of the gold mineralised system was assumed to be steeply dipping, however results received from this program are suggestive of relatively shallow dips (see cross sections – *Figures 2 to 5*). This may reflect supergene enrichment of gold values in the weathering profile or shallow-dipping primary mineralisation.

The presence of higher-grade values and gold anomalism to EOH in weathered bedrock suggests a primary source and introduces the potential for multiple stacked lodes at the prospect. RC drilling into fresh rock is planned to investigate this potential.

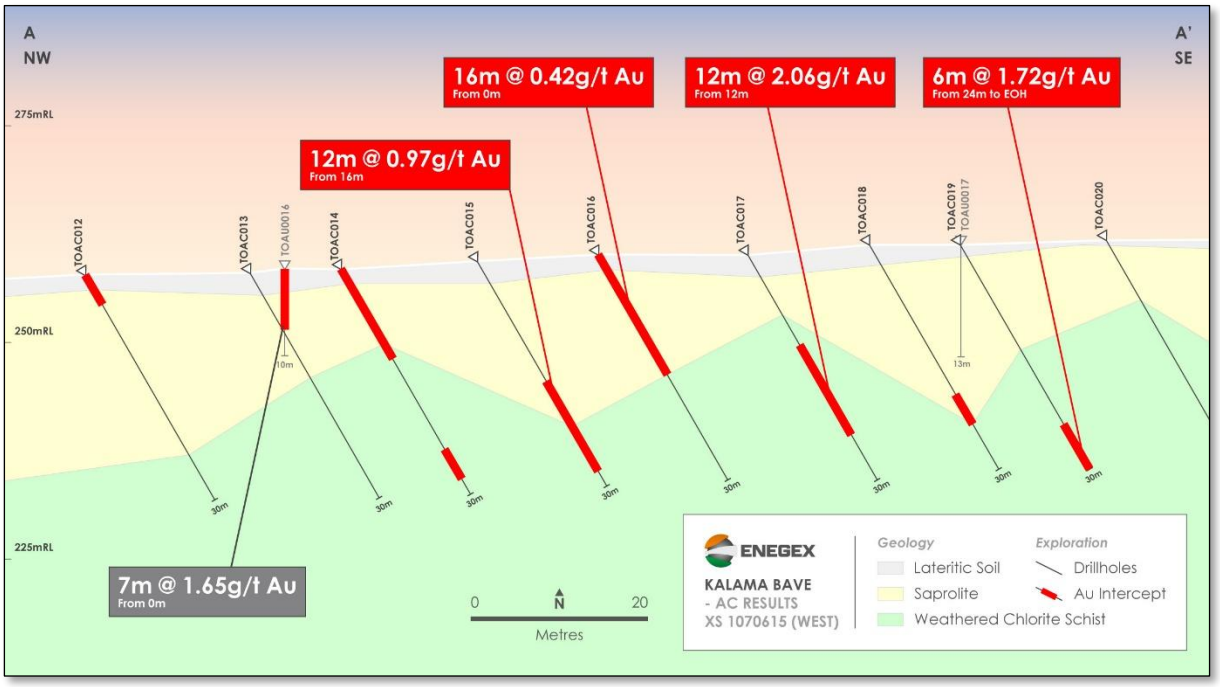

Figure 2: *Cross-section A-A' (see Figure 1 for location)*

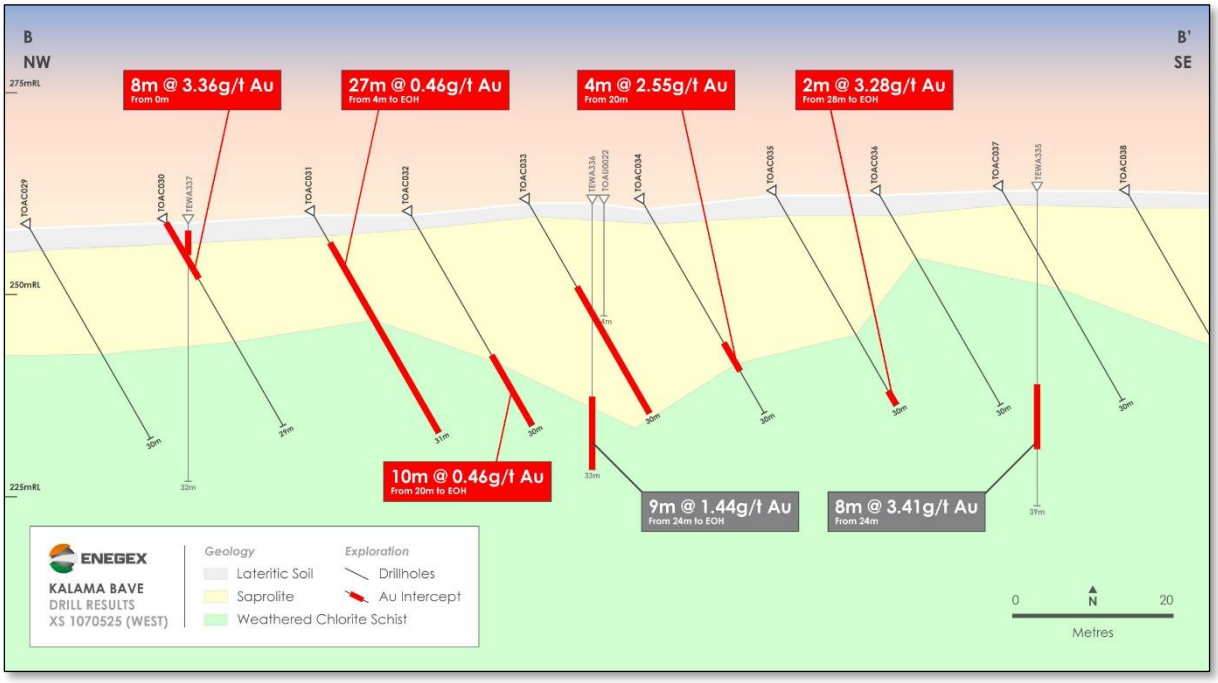

Figure 3: *Cross-section B-B' (see Figure 1 for location)*

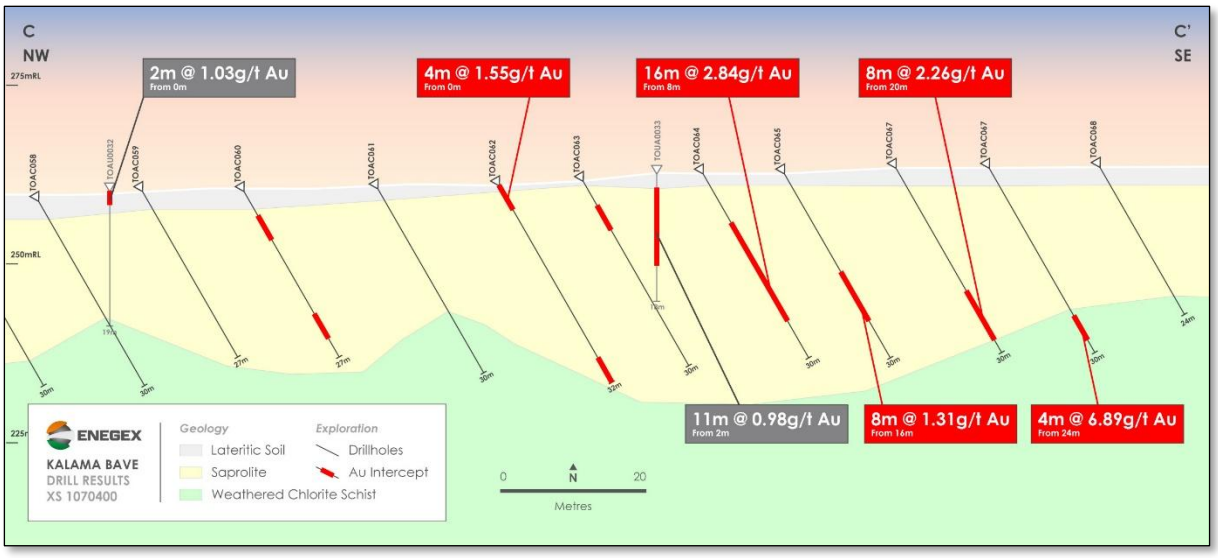

Figure 4: *Cross-section C-C' (see Figure 1 for location)*

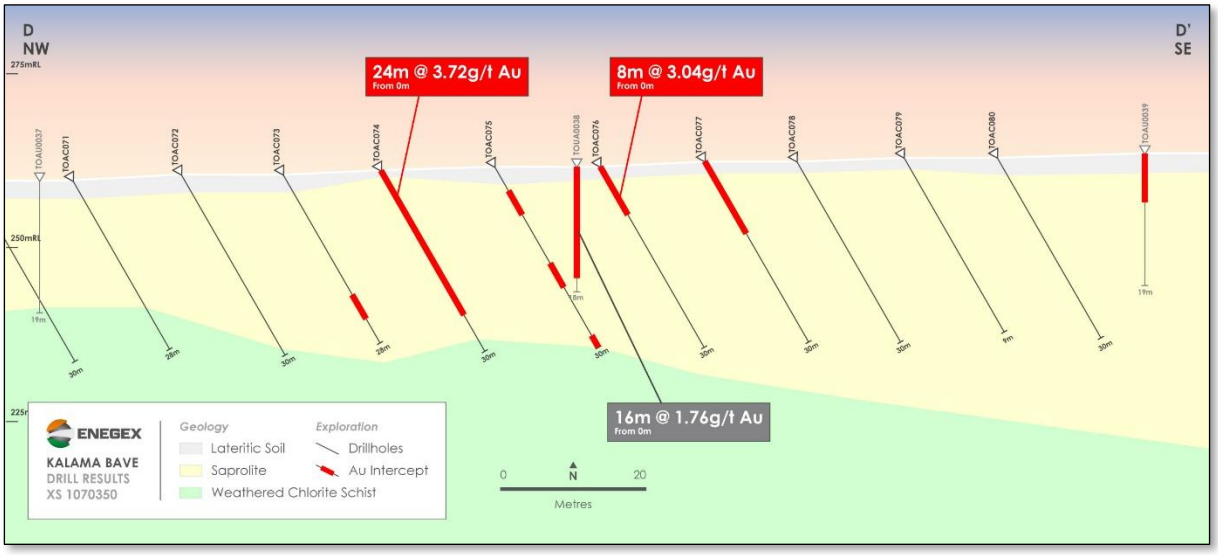

Figure 5: *Cross-section D-D' (see Figure 1 for location)*

AUGER DRILLING

Results from the power auger program completed in January 2026[3], consisting of 160 auger holes, totalling 1,845m, were received. The program was testing a conceptual structural target north-west of Kalama Bave under alluvial cover.

NEXT STEPS – TOUGBE-GOGO PERMIT GROUP

The Company is now preparing to undertake its maiden RC drill program on three targets in the Bonoubana Trend in the Gogo permit. At least 3,000m of RC drilling is planned, commencing in the next fortnight.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Company notes that it is currently undertaking a modest AC drilling program on the Rocky Ridge Project, near Perjenjori, Western Australia[4]. Results are expected in the next 4-6 weeks.

[3] See ENX ASX release: Exploration Update – Tougbe and Gogo Projects (9th February 2026)
[4] See ENX ASX Quarterly Activities Report for the period ended December 31, 2025 (28th January 2026)

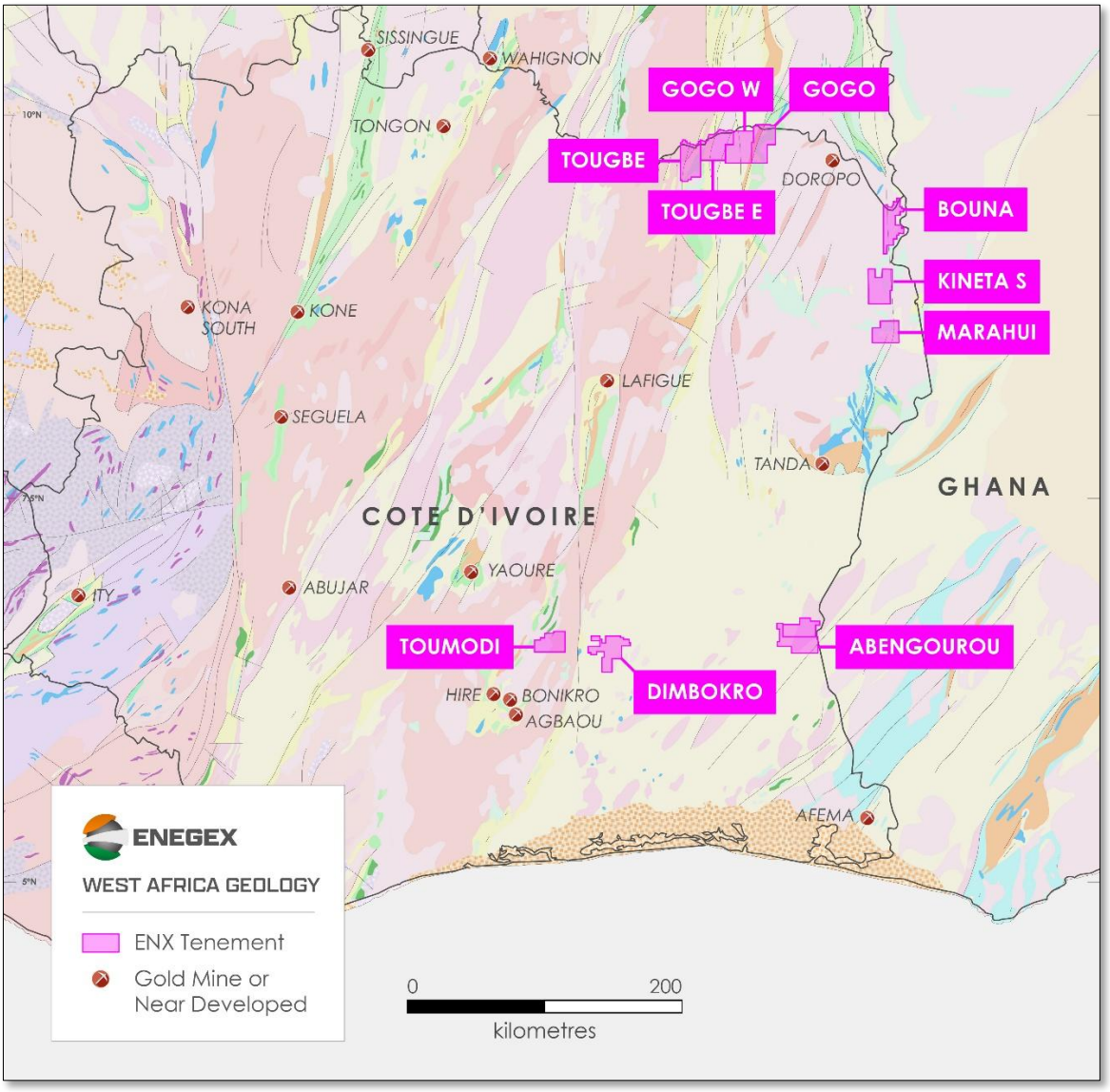

Figure 6: *Birimian Belts in West Africa, showing Enegex's ground position in Cote D'Ivoire including 4 new permits for which decree documents have now been received – Tougbe E, Gogo W, Toumodi and Dimbokro.*

GOGO AND TOUGBE PROJECTS - BACKGROUND

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbe and Tougbe East permits (*Figure 6*) represent the most advanced exploration projects within the Company's Cote D'Ivoire portfolio. They are the focus of initial exploration efforts, with drill programs now progressing.

These four contiguous permits cover a combined 1,534km² over a width of approximately 65km in northeast Côte d'Ivoire. The ground lies on the southern extension of the Hounde Belt in Burkina Faso, which hosts major gold deposits including Mana, Hounde and Yaramoko.

The geology of the project area consists of a mix of metavolcanics, metasediments, and intrusive bodies, all of which are prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation. These projects are strategically situated along regionally significant structural corridors known to host gold deposits elsewhere in West Africa, and it contains extensive artisanal mining activity, especially on the Gogo permit, confirming the presence of near-surface gold mineralisation.

The combination of coherent high-grade soil anomalies, high-grade rock chip values, and significant historical drill intercepts positions the Gogo-Tougbe permit group as the Company's near-term drill testing priority in Cote D'Ivoire.

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This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Enegex Limited.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared Mr Paul Roberts.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Roberts.

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant prior market announcements.

Mr Roberts is a director of the Company and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Roberts has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral

Resources and Ore Reserve". Mr. Roberts consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

TABLE 1 – KALAMA BAVE ANGLED AIRCORE RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM E 30N	UTM N 30N	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Depth From	Inter-val	Av Au g/t (0.2g/t cutoff)	Comments
TOAC001	**381870**	**1070618**	**260**	**135**	**-60**	**29**	**4**	**4**	**1.41**	
TOAC002	381890	1070611	262	135	-60	34	12	4	0.29	
TOAC003	381900	1070599	262	135	-60	33	8	8	0.41	
TOAC004	381910	1070588	262	135	-60	25	16	4	0.26	
TOAC005	381923	1070574	262	135	-60	25	8	12	0.32	
TOAC006	381935	1070567	262	135	-60	28	4	4	0.25	
TOAC007	381942	1070552	263	135	-60	27	0	4	0.24	
TOAC008	381954	1070543	263	135	-60	30	*No significant result (NSR)*			
TOAC009	381964	1070534	264	135	-60	27	*NSR*			
TOAC010	381975	1070519	264	135	-60	30	12	4	0.22	
TOAC011	381987	1070512	264	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC012	381779	1070596	258	135	-60	30	0	4	0.30	
TOAC013	381799	1070590	258	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC014	381806	1070582	259	135	-60	30	0	12	0.34	
TOAC014	381806	1070582	259	135			24	4	0.26	
TOAC015	381819	1070573	259	135	-60	30	16	12	0.97	
TOAC016	381828	1070562	260	135	-60	30	0	16	0.42	
TOAC017	**381837**	**1070546**	**260**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**12**	**12**	**2.06**	
TOAC018	381846	1070535	261	135	-60	30	20	4	0.66	
TOAC019	**381853**	**1070527**	**261**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**24**	**6**	**1.72**	**Ends in mineralisation**
TOAC020	381864	1070514	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC021	381879	1070508	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC022	381888	1070495	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC023	381902	1070484	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC024	381906	1070475	262	135	-60	30	20	4	1.01	
TOAC025	381917	1070463	263	135	-60	28	*NSR*			
TOAC026	381934	1070452	263	135	-60	30	24	4	0.48	
TOAC027	381945	1070443	264	135	-60	30	4	4	0.33	
TOAC027	381945	1070443	264	135	-60	30	20	8	0.26	
TOAC028	381955	1070431	265	135	-60	30	0	12	0.80	
TOAC029	381748	1070524	258	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC030	**381760**	**1070512**	**259**	**135**	**-60**	**29**	**0**	**8**	**3.36**	

TOAC031	381772	1070498	260	135	-60	31	4	27	0.46	**Ends in mineralisation**
TOAC032	381781	1070490	260	135	-60	30	0	4	0.23	
TOAC032	381781	1070490	260	135	-60	30	20	10	0.46	**Ends in mineralisation**
TOAC033	381789	1070477	261	135	-60	30	12	18	0.27	**Ends in mineralisation**
TOAC034	**381800**	**1070468**	**261**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**20**	**4**	**2.55**	
TOAC035	**381813**	**1070458**	**262**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**28**	**2**	**3.28**	**Ends in mineralisation**
TOAC036	381824	1070451	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC037	381831	1070436	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC038	381844	1070427	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC039	381854	1070420	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC040	381867	1070406	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC041	381874	1070396	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC042	381887	1070386	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC043	381896	1070372	264	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC044	**381907**	**1070364**	**264**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**20**	**4**	**3.17**	
TOAC045	**381919**	**1070353**	**265**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**4.98**	**Includes 4m at 10.20g/t Au. Ends in mineralisation.**
TOAC046	381927	1070340	265	135	-60	30	16	8	0.40	
TOAC047	381942	1070330	266	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC048	381704	1070448	258	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC049	**381717**	**1070443**	**259**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**0**	**8**	**2.29**	
TOAC050	381726	1070430	260	135	-60	30	0	16	0.81	
TOAC051	381735	1070417	260	135	-60	30	8	8	0.25	
TOAC052	381746	1070406	261	135	-60	30	0	28	0.26	
TOAC053	381758	1070400	261	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC054	381769	1070391	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC055	381780	1070381	262	135	-60	30	16	12	0.90	
TOAC056	381786	1070368	262	135	-60	30	24	4	1.16	
TOAC057	381668	1070374	259	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC058	381679	1070365	259	135	-60	30	0	4	0.25	
TOAC058	381679	1070365	259	135	-60	30	28	2	0.23	
TOAC059	381688	1070353	260	135	-60	27	*NSR*			
TOAC060	381700	1070345	260	135	-60	27	4	4	0.46	
TOAC060	381700	1070345	260	135	-60	27	20	4	0.32	
TOAC061	381712	1070330	261	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC062	381726	1070320	261	135	-60	32	0	4	1.55	
TOAC062	381726	1070320	261	135	-60	32	28	4	0.41	**Ends in mineralisation**

TOAC063	381733	1070310	262	135	-60	30	4	4	0.27	
TOAC064	**381745**	**1070298**	**263**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**8**	**16**	**2.84**	**Includes 4m at 10.3g/t Au**
TOAC065	**381755**	**1070292**	**263**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**16**	**8**	**1.31**	
TOAC066	**381768**	**1070283**	**263**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**20**	**8**	**2.26**	
TOAC067	**381775**	**1070271**	**263**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**24**	**4**	**6.89**	
TOAC068	381787	1070261	264	135	-60	24	*NSR*			
TOAC069	381612	1070320	259	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC070	381623	1070310	260	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC071	381632	1070298	260	135	-60	28	*NSR*			
TOAC072	381644	1070288	261	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC073	381653	1070276	261	135	-60	28	20	4	0.29	
TOAC074	**381663**	**1070266**	**261**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**0**	**24**	**3.72**	**Includes 4m at 20.4g/t Au**
TOAC075	381676	1070256	262	135	-60	30	4	4	3.51	
TOAC075	381676	1070256	262	135	-60	30	16	4	0.26	
TOAC075	381676	1070256	262	135	-60	30	28	2	0.24	
TOAC076	**381684**	**1070242**	**262**	**135**	**-60**	**30**	**0**	**8**	**3.04**	
TOAC077	381697	1070234	262	135	-60	30	0	12	0.28	
TOAC078	381705	1070223	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC079	381715	1070211	263	135	-60	29	*NSR*			
TOAC080	381725	1070202	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC081	381608	1070210	261	135	-60	30	12	4	0.30	
TOAC082	381620	1070199	262	135	-60	27	*NSR*			
TOAC083	381630	1070187	262	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC084	381640	1070178	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC085	381654	1070168	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC086	381534	1070169	260	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC087	381545	1070159	261	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC088	381803	1070355	263	135	-60	30	*NSR*			
TOAC089	381812	1070345	263	135	-60	25	*NSR*			
TOAC090	381821	1070336	263	135	-60	24	*NSR*			
TOAC091	381833	1070327	263	135	-60	26	*NSR*			
TOAC092	381847	1070318	263	135	-60	24	*NSR*			
TOAC093	381857	1070304	264	135	-60	29	*NSR*			
TOAC094	381865	1070295	264	135	-60	27	*NSR*			

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
	JORC Code	
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sampling described in this report refers to Aircore (AC) drill samples. One metre chip samples were collected directly from the AC rig cyclone and laid out in rows. The metre samples were used to create 4m composite scoop samples weighing approximately 2kg. The holes were sampled from surface to an average downhole depth of 30m. All samples were submitted for fire assay gold (FAX-21L) analysis at MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire. The 2kg samples were dried, crushed to 2mm to produce 1kg, split to 500g and pulverised to 85% passing 75micron, to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The aircore drilling was carried out by Abidjan based FORAVIE drilling company with a track mounted Multi-Power "Prospector II" aircore rig with a 398 CFM/232PSI compressor on board. Drill rods were 3m and AC bits 3 blades 3-5/8".

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.	Sample recovery is visually assessed for aircore drilling as it is considered a geochemical method. In general, recoveries were good, with only two holes recording no recovery (NR) intervals, TOAC004 0-3m, and TOAC059 6-9m.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all AC holes were geologically logged on 1m intervals. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	One metre samples were collected directly from the rig cyclone and laid out in rows. Each metre sample was subsampled using a scoop to collect approximately 0.5 kg of material to create a combined 2.0 kg, 4m composite sample. The sample is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical drilling program.

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire. All samples were dried, crushed to 2mm, split 500g and pulverised to 85% passing 75micron (PRP-915). All samples were analysed by trace level gold method FAX-121L which is a 50g fire assay using Di-isobutyl Ketone (DIBK) with an AAS finish and 2ppb detection limit. Over range samples (> 10,000ppb) were re-analysed by gravimetric 50g fusion fire assay method FAS-425 with a 0.9g/t detection limit. All methods are appropriate for a gold geochemical drilling program. Company standards or field duplicates were added to the sample batch at the approximate rate of 1 sample for every 50 collected. Photographs of the CRM's and sample numbers were taken before submission. Based on MSA Labs own QC results and Enegex's standards and duplicates, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program.
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	No verification of significant intersections by independent persons has been undertaken. There are no twin holes. All assay results in the database have been checked against the original laboratory assay certificates (PDF's) There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 30N. A handheld GPS unit was used to record drill collar co-ordinates with an accuracy of ±5.0m.

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Heights (RL's) for each hole were assigned from the digital terrain model (DTM) generated from the Tehini West aeromagnetic survey ±1.0m.
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	AC holes were drilled on eight, 80m spaced lines of 100-300m length with holes spaced ~15m apart and ~30m deep to provide heel to toe coverage. There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here. All assay results in this release have been composited for reporting purposes using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. A 4m internal waste allowance is included based on the original 4m composite sampling intervals.
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.	All AC holes were -60° angle drilled on 80m spaced lines at an azimuth of 135° and are considered to achieve unbiased sampling of possible structures. The AC drilling was designed to be approximately perpendicular to inferred potential mineralised structures as defined by previous vertical power auger results that helped identify a NE orientation. There is no rock outcrop in the area to guide sample line orientations
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	All samples taken were hand delivered to the laboratory in Yamoussoukro. The laboratory checked the samples delivered against the sample dispatch sheet and verified this was correct before commencing analysis.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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	The term of the Tougbe Exploration Permit, PR874, was recently extended by the Cote D'Ivoire Ministry of Mines and Geology, following an earlier period of force majeure, to 24 November 2027. The permit is owned by Sika Mineral Resources, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Enegex Limited (via an Australian subsidiary company).

	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as aircore and power auger drilling.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Tougbe Exploration permit was previously explored by Equigold, Lihir Gold and Newcrest Mining. These companies carried out soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, an aeromagnetic survey and aircore drilling. Newcrest undertook a wide-spaced aircore drill program in 2013. Details of that drilling program are recorded in Appendix 7 of the Enegex release of 23 September 2025: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Projects in Côte D'Ivoire". Based on the data that the Company has received and discussions with ex-Newcrest employees, the Company believes that the aircore drilling program on Tougbe was carried out competently.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Tougbe Exploration permits is situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite. The Birimian aged rocks have been multiply deformed with multiple N-S to NE trending faults/shears and lesser WNW and ENE cross-faults. Orogenic gold mineralisation is typically hosted within these structural corridors. Gold mineralisation is typically hosted in shear-hosted quartz veins or felsic to intermediate intrusives hosted with pyrite, pyrrhotite and hematite and associated sericite and chlorite alteration the main accessory minerals. The Birimian Group rocks in northern Cote D'Ivoire are typically deeply weathered and commonly overlain with a lateritic weathering profile.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following	The required information is as follows (see Table 1):

	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.	• easting and northing of the drill hole collars (WGS84, 30 N) • RL of the drill hole collars • holes are angled at -60 and drilled at 135 azimuth • downhole lengths are recorded • hole depths are recorded
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is. All assay results in this release have been composited for reporting purposes using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. A 4m internal waste allowance is included based on the original 4m composite sampling intervals.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths cannot be estimated for the drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of	Appropriate maps are provided in Figures above.

	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.	
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results are reported in Table 1.
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.	Apart from the previously reported historical aircore drill results (see Appendix 7 of Enegex release of 23 September 2025: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Projects in Côte D'Ivoire"), and the 19 January 2026 release : Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Target at Tougbe", there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results reported in this release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Resampling of anomalous 4m composite samples is in progress, and a follow-up RC drill program is being planned.