ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ENX
20 April 2026

New Gold Prospective Zone Identified at Tougbe, Cote D'Ivoire

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New Prospect (AW1), Tougbe Permit**
  - Located on a **major gold-prospective NE trending structure**.
  - **500m long zone of artisanal workings** mapped and sampled.
  - Of 36 pit samples collected, **13 were** >**0.1g/t Au**, with **an average value of 1.26g/t Au**. Best values were **7.83g/t Au, 3.00g/t Au 1.75g/t Au**.
  - Most gold-anomalous samples were composed of saprolite (deeply weathered metasediments) without quartz veining, suggesting a **disseminated style of gold mineralisation.**
  - Using the aircore (AC) drill rig already on site, **a 19-hole, 661m angled AC drilling program** was completed to follow up the better gold-anomalous results.
- **Kalama Bave AC, Tougbe Permit**:
  - The Kalama Bave AC drilling included[1]:
    - 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**
  - 12 more AC holes, **totalling 369m**, completed at the limits of the previous drill coverage testing for extensions to the known mineralisation.
  - 501 one metre samples were taken from 4m composite mineralised intercepts reported previously[1] - now submitted for gold analysis.
- Planned 3,000m RC drill program on the Gogo permit to test three targets on the Bonoubana Trend will commence in early May.
- A BLEG stream sediment sampling program is nearing completion at the Toumodi permit in central Cote D'Ivoire.

[1] See ENX ASX release: Strong Gold Intercepts from Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program (31st March 2026)

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ENX
20 April 2026

Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"Exploration of the Tougbe-Gogo permit group continues to identify new, untested drill targets. Identification of apparently disseminated gold mineralisation in weathered metasedimentary rocks at the AW1 Prospect on a major structure, just 4.5km from the Kalama Bave Prospect, is a promising new development. Taking advantage of the AC drill rig already on site, we have completed a small AC drill program and expect results in the next 3 weeks

Elsewhere, we look forward to the commencement of a 3,000m RC drilling program on the Bonoubana Trend in the Gogo Permit in early May."

Enegex Limited ("Enegex" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration progress across the Company's portfolio in Cote D'Ivoire and Western Australia.

COTE D'IVOIRE EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

AW1 Prospect, Tougbe Permit

Pit Sampling Details

AW1 is located approximately 4.5km SSW of the Kalama Bave prospect (*Figure 1)*, where multiple gold mineralised zones were drilled including best AC drill results of **24m at 3.72g/t Au** from surface (TOAC074) and **10m at 4.98g/t Au from 20m** (TOAC045)[2].

36 pit samples were collected from the AW1 artisanal workings which extend over 500m of strike and approximately 80m of width. Seven 125m long NW-SE oriented traverses were completed with samples collected on an 80m by 25m grid. All 1m samples were collected in-situ by vertical channel sampling in miners' pits at depths of 1 to 2 metres, with only residual lateritic fragments collected from surface.

Analytical results have been received with best results of **7.83g/t Au, 3.00g/t Au and 1.75g/t Au.** Of the 36 pit samples collected, **13 samples contained more than 0.1g/t Au**, with an **average value of 1.26g/t Au**.

Most of the gold-anomalous samples are logged as saprolite (derived from metasedimentary rocks) without recorded quartz veining, suggesting a disseminated style of gold mineralisation.

[2] See ENX ASX release: Strong Gold Intercepts from Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program (31st March 2026)

The AW1 prospect is located on the eastern margin of a mapped schist belt and appears to be on a major NE-trending structure parallel to and east of the large structure adjacent to Kalama Bave. The Company believes that this structure is prospective for more gold mineralisation along its length, and it will be a new focus of exploration activity in 2026.

Coordinates, assay results and descriptions of the samples are provided in Table 1.

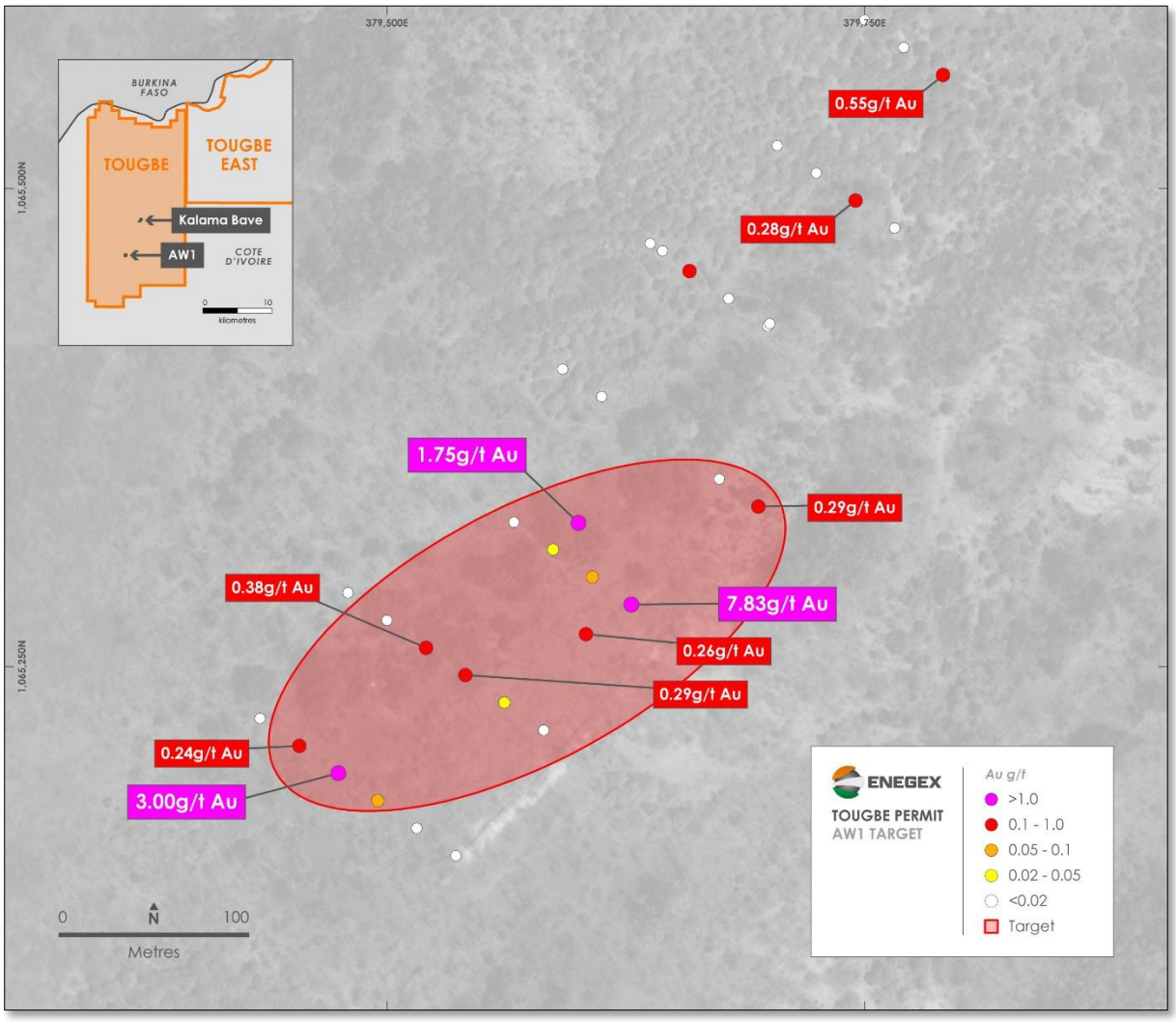

Figure 1: *Gold results from artisanal pit sampling, AW1 Prospect, Tougbe Project. The red ellipse identifies the area explored by the modest AC drill program described herein. Note that the target mineralisation remains open to the south-west.*

TABLE 1 – Pit Sampling Results, AW1 Prospect

SampleID	UTM E 30N	UTM N 30N	RL DTM	Au ppb	Comment
FMN0002205	379495	1065180	290	59	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002206	379515	1065166	290	<2	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002207	379536	1065151	290	<2	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002208	379475	1065194	290	**3002**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002209	379454	1065209	290	**240**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002210	379434	1065223	290	5	Fragments of lateritic boulder
FMN0002211	379479	1065289	290	11	Fragments of lateritic boulder
FMN0002212	379500	1065274	289	<2	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002213	379520	1065260	290	**377**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002214	379541	1065246	290	**290**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002215	379561	1065231	289	32	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002216	379582	1065217	288	<2	White sugary quartz vein
FMN0002217	379628	1065282	286	**7833**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002218	379607	1065297	289	92	Ferricrete; top of large artisanal pit
FMN0002219	379587	1065311	290	35	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002220	379566	1065325	290	<2	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002221	379592	1065405	286	<2	Ferricrete; top artisanal pit
FMN0002222	379612	1065391	286	12	Laterite; scraping surface
FMN0002223	379674	1065348	286	16	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002224	379694	1065334	283	**291**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002226	379699	1065428	284	<2	Fragments of lateritic boulder
FMN0002227	379700	1065429	284	<2	White quartz fragment
FMN0002228	379679	1065442	282	<2	Ferricrete at shallow depth
FMN0002229	379658	1065456	281	**118**	Ferricrete at shallow depth
FMN0002230	379638	1065471	279	<2	Ferricrete + quartz fragments at shallow depth
FMN0002231	379644	1065467	279	<2	Banded quartz vein with iron oxides
FMN0002232	379724	1065508	278	15	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002233	379745	1065493	278	**282**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002234	379765	1065479	278	<2	Foliated metasediment/schist?
FMN0002235	379704	1065522	276	<2	Nodules + clay at shallow depth
FMN0002236	379683	1065536	276	**183**	Nodules + clay at shallow depth

FMN0002237	379750	1065588	275	<2	Strongly foliated metasediment
FMN0002238	379770	1065573	275	<2	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002239	379791	1065559	275	**547**	Saprolite after metasediment
FMN0002240	379600	1065325	290	**1750**	Smoky quartz vein with iron oxides/goethite
FMN0002241	379604	1065267	287	**259**	Smoky quartz vein with iron oxides/goethite

AC Drill Program

Taking advantage of the AC drill rig onsite at Kalama Bave, a modest AC drill program was conducted at AW1, testing the southern part of the grid including the most of the better gold results (See *Figure 1*). A total of 19 short, heel-to toe angled holes were drilled on 4 lines, 80m apart, for 661m. Samples will be submitted to MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro shortly.

Bonoubana Trend, Gogo Permit

The Company is preparing to undertake its maiden RC drill program on three targets in the Bonoubana Trend in the Gogo permit[3]. Drilling will start a little later than expected owing to contractor-related delays. At least 3,000m of RC drilling is planned, commencing in early May.

Toumodi BLEG Stream Sediment Sampling Program

The recently granted Toumodi Permit is in southern Cote D'Ivoire (*Figure 2*) and covers 277km^2. It is located along a highly prospective structural position, approximately 20km along strike to the SSW of African Gold's (ASX: A1G) **1 million oz Blaffo Guetto Gold Deposit[4]** (Didievi Project). African Gold is currently being acquired by Montage Gold Corporation[5].

Following the Company's standard initial procedure for exploring new areas, a BLEG stream sediment program is now in progress over the permit area.

[3] See ENX ASX release: Strong Gold Intercepts from Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program (31st March 2026)

[4] See A1G ASX release: Blaffo Guetto's Inferred Resource Surges 119% to 989,000oz within 12.4 million tonnes at 2.5g/t Au (23 June 2025)

[5] See A1G ASX release: Court Approval of Schemes (17th April 2026)

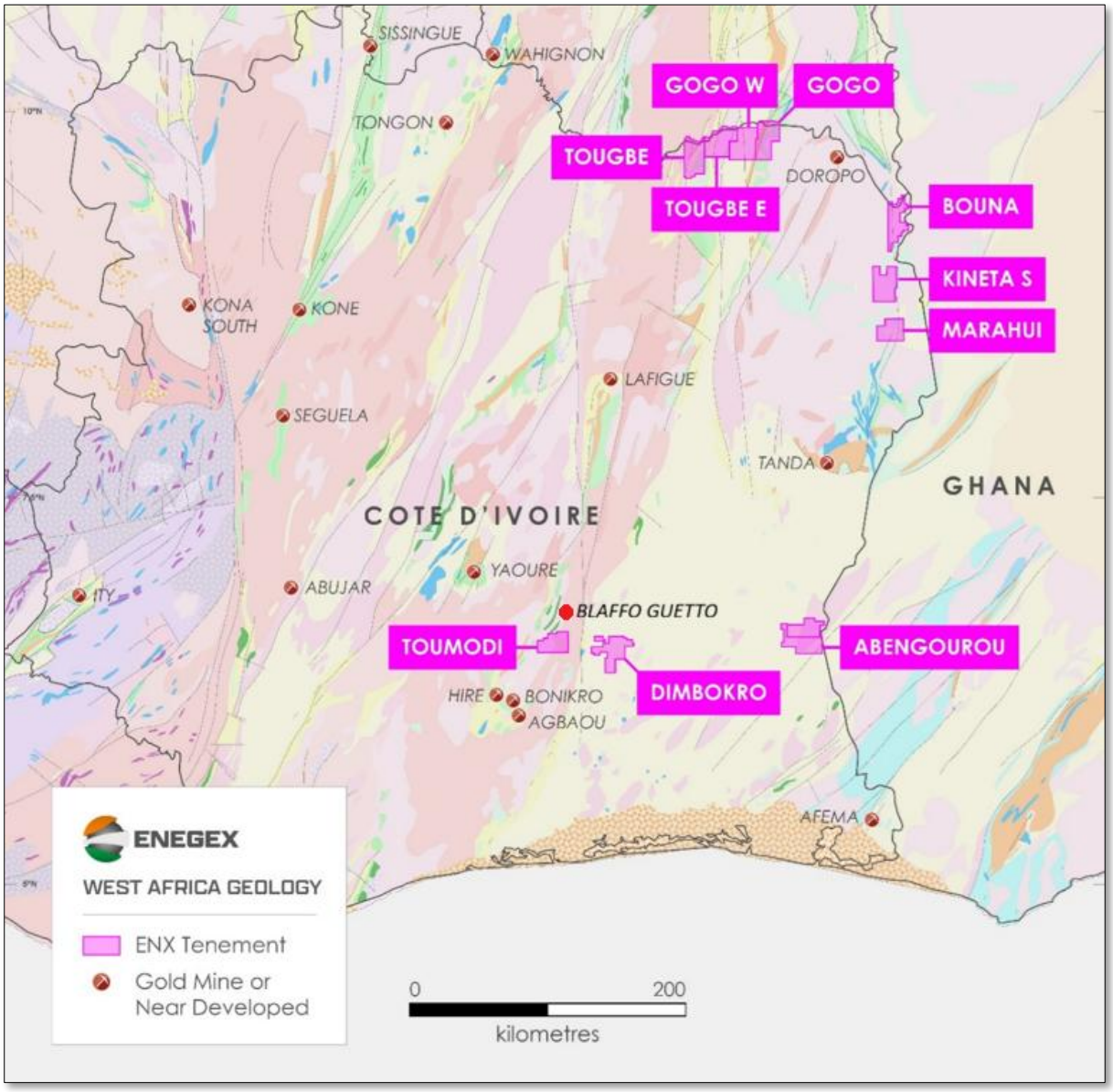

Figure 2: *Birimian Belts in West Africa, showing Enegex's ground position in Cote D'Ivoire including Toumodi Permit and location of Blaffo Guetto.*

Gogo and Tougbe Projects - Background

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbe and Tougbe East permits (*Figure 2*) 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 1,534km^2 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.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA EXPLORATION

Rocky Ridge Drilling, Perenjori Project

As foreshadowed previously[6], the Company has completed a 49-hole, 1,582m AC drilling program comprising five drill lines with holes spaced at 25m intervals. The program area is located approximately 1–2 km southwest of the main Rocky Ridge drilled area (*Figure 3*). The program targeted aeromagnetic anomalies and interpreted structures beneath transported cover, identified from the Company's high-resolution UAV magnetic survey[7]. Targeting incorporated wavelet analysis ("worming") of the magnetic data undertaken by Dr Barry Murphy.

Several drill target areas were not drilled due to land access constraints.

Anomalous gold was intersected in several holes, including:

- RRAC020: 3m at 0.12g/t Au from 24m to end of hole
- RRAC023: 4m at 0.17g/t Au from 0m
- RRAC033: 4m at 0.35g/t Au from 4m
- RRAC037: 4m at 0.11g/t Au from 0m

The drilling intersected prospective geology dominated by mafic lithologies.

Selected higher grade assay results and collar coordinates for the AC drilling are provided in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 4.

[6] *See ENX ASX release: Strong Gold Intercepts from Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program (31st March 2026)*

[7] *See ENX ASX release: New Gold Targets Identified in Magnetic Survey at Rocky Ridge Prospect 11th September 2024)*

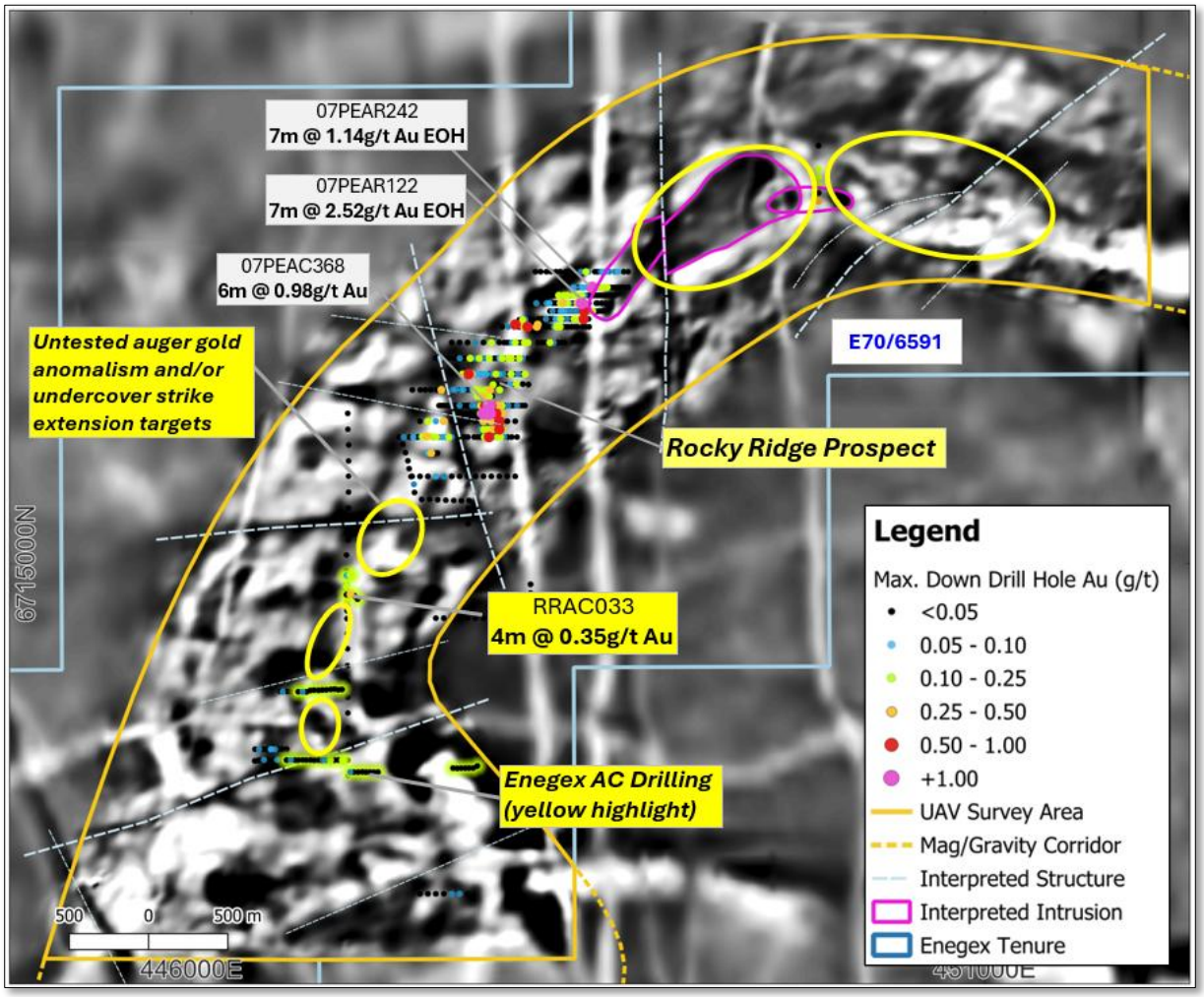

Figure 3: *Drill collars showing maximum down hole gold values over Enegex's high-resolution magnetic imagery at the Rocky Ridge Prospect, Perenjori Project. Drill collars from Enegex's AC program are highlighted with a yellow glow. Untested target areas are highlighted in yellow ellipses and are typically associated with untested bedrock beneath deeper cover; note that several of these areas could not be drilled in this AC program because of land access restrictions.*

TABLE 2: Rocky Ridge Prospect – AC drilling - Au intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
RRAC020	24	27	3	0.12	Mineralised to EOH
RRAC023	0	4	4	0.17	
RRAC033	4	8	4	0.35	
RRAC037	0	4	4	0.11	

TABLE 3: Rocky Ridge Prospect AC collar details.

Hole ID	East (GDA2020)	North (GDA2020)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)
RRAC001	447648	6713700	-60	270	32
RRAC002	447674	6713699	-60	270	30
RRAC003	447699	6713700	-60	270	21
RRAC004	447725	6713700	-60	270	26
RRAC005	447748	6713701	-60	270	34
RRAC006	447774	6713701	-60	270	41
RRAC007	447801	6713714	-60	270	44
RRAC008	446599	6713751	-60	270	33
RRAC009	446625	6713752	-60	270	32
RRAC010	446652	6713751	-60	270	29
RRAC011	446674	6713751	-60	270	29
RRAC012	446701	6713752	-60	270	24
RRAC013	446724	6713751	-60	270	20
RRAC014	446750	6713752	-60	270	14
RRAC015	446773	6713750	-60	270	9
RRAC016	446800	6713751	-60	270	11
RRAC017	446822	6713750	-60	270	26
RRAC018	446843	6713751	-60	270	26
RRAC019	446828	6713752	-60	270	26
RRAC020	446875	6713752	-60	270	27
RRAC021	446900	6713751	-60	270	26
RRAC022	446924	6713752	-60	270	29
RRAC023	446951	6713751	-60	270	28
RRAC024	447000	6713675	-60	270	38
RRAC025	447022	6713675	-60	270	42
RRAC026	447049	6713675	-60	270	41
RRAC027	447076	6713676	-60	270	41
RRAC028	447099	6713675	-60	270	42
RRAC029	447124	6713675	-60	270	44
RRAC030	447149	6713674	-60	270	42
RRAC031	447174	6713675	-60	270	43
RRAC032	446977	6714801	-60	270	39
RRAC033	447001	6714803	-60	270	34
RRAC034	447026	6714794	-60	270	39
RRAC035	447046	6714773	-60	270	26
RRAC036	446977	6714923	-60	270	35
RRAC037	446999	6714925	-60	270	33

RRAC038	446672	6714185	-60	270	40
RRAC039	446700	6714184	-60	270	37
RRAC040	446724	6714184	-60	270	39
RRAC041	446749	6714193	-60	270	38
RRAC042	446772	6714195	-60	270	32
RRAC043	446800	6714194	-60	270	31
RRAC044	446824	6714196	-60	270	29
RRAC045	446849	6714197	-60	270	34
RRAC046	446878	6714200	-60	270	36
RRAC047	446901	6714202	-60	270	35
RRAC048	446924	6714198	-60	270	37
RRAC049	446948	6714200	-60	270	38

Perenjori Project Background

The Rocky Ridge Prospect is in the WA wheatbelt 250km north-east of Perth and is defined by a broad gold anomaly (>100 ppb Au) identified by detailed historical auger sampling (*Figure 4*). The anomalism extends over 6.5km along a northeast-trending arcuate aeromagnetic and gravity corridor, which is considered prospective for orogenic-style gold mineralisation. In situ anomalous zones are locally discontinuous and are often separated by barren sand or clay-filled drainage channels.

Historical drilling, comprising over 400 RAB/AC holes and eight RC holes, has returned shallow gold intercepts within the regolith. The best bedrock gold intercepts in past RAB, AC and limited RC drilling include 7m at 2.52g/t Au EOH, 7m at 1.14g/t Au EOH and 6m at 0.98g/t Au[8], indicating potential for commercial grades along the broader system.

Enegex completed a high-resolution magnetic survey over the Rocky Ridge prospect in 2024[9] that identified a series of prospective untested structures adjacent to multi-phase intrusives that were targeted in the AC drill program reported here.

[8] *ENX ASX release: Significant New Gold Prospects – West Yilgarn (12 March 2024)*
[9] *See ENX ASX release: New Gold Targets Identified in Magnetic Survey at Rocky Ridge Prospect (11th September 2024)*

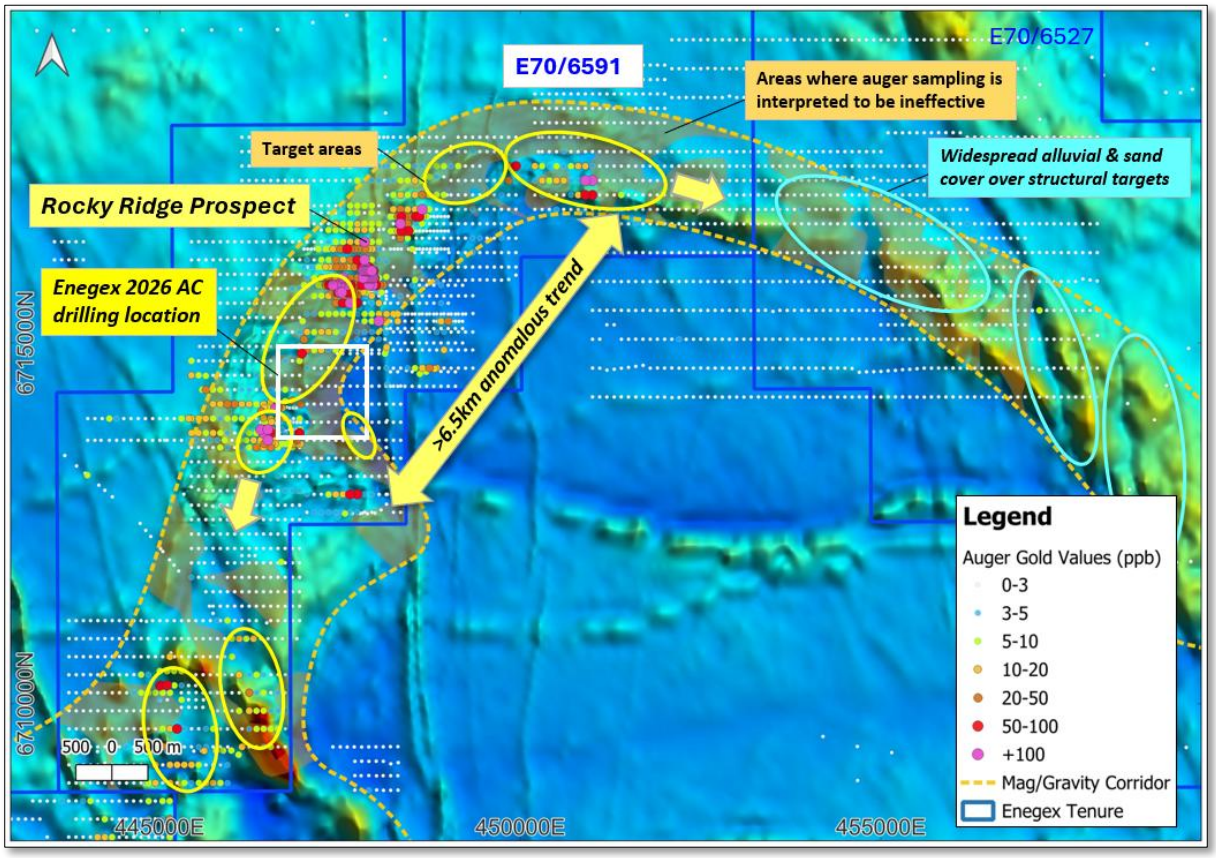

Figure 4: *Historical auger sampling and gold anomalism[10] shown over aeromagnetic imagery at the Rocky Ridge prospect. The orange shading indicates areas of deeper cover where surface sampling may have been less effective.*

For further information, please contact:

Paul Roberts

Managing Director

Email: paulrobertsperth@gmail.com

Ph: +61 402 857 249

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 (Cote D'Ivoire) and Mr Adrian Woolford (Western Australia).

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.

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) – AW1 Pit Sample Results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	A total of 36 pit samples were collected on an 80m x 25m grid from the historical AW1 artisanal gold mining. Each in-situ sample consists of 1m of vertically cut channel sample material from depths of 1-2m. Approximately 2 kg of material was collected per sample. 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.

	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.	
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).	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.
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.	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Samples were geologically logged by lithology type, and any other relevant details were also recorded including regolith. 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.	Samples were hand dug in-situ channel samples from vertical miners pits that were collected from 1-2m and placed in plastic bags with individual identifier numbers and dispatched to the lab for analysis. All samples were dry. 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. No field duplicates were collected.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether	All samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire.

	the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples were 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. All methods are appropriate for a gold geochemical program. Company standards 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, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical 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 results 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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and	The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 30N. A handheld Garmin GPS unit was used to record sample co-ordinates with an accuracy of ±5m. Heights (RL's) sample were assigned from the digital terrain model (DTM)

	adequacy of topographic control	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	Samples were collected on an 80m x 25m spaced grid, no assay sample compositing has been applied. There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Samples were collected on 80m spaced lines at an azimuth of 135° and are considered to achieve unbiased sampling perpendicular to possible structures as indicated by historical workings.
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	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).

	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.	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 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.	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.
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	No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is.

	such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results, and assays should not be interpreted to be representative sampling of the reported interval – true width not known.
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.	Appropriate maps are provided in Figures above.
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. The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;	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"), the 19 January 2026 release : Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Target at Tougbe", and 31 March 2026 "Strong Gold Intercepts From Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program" there are no other exploration data which are

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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.	Future planned work includes further AC or RC drilling, depending on AC drill results received.

Appendix 2: JORC Code (2012 Edition) – Rocky Ridge AC Drilling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Explanation**
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels,ii 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a	• All drilling and sampling was completed in accordance with industry standards. • Samples were collected using a PVC spear from 1m sample piles placed on the ground and composited over 4m intervals. A 1m to 4m composite sample was collected as the final sample of each hole. • Composite samples returning >0.1 g/t Au will be re-sampled at 1m intervals. This work has not yet been completed. • Commercially prepared Certified Reference Material (CRM), field duplicates, and blanks were inserted at a combined minimum rate of 4%. • Sample preparation was undertaken at Intertek Genalysis, Maddington, WA. The independent laboratory dried, split, crushed and pulverised samples prior to assay. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate for the material

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Explanation**
	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.	sampled. Sample weights ranged from 1kg to 2.5kg.
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.).	• Aircore holes were drilled by drill contractor Gyro Drilling with a 90mm blade bit.
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.	• Samples were visually assessed for recovery and documented. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. A small number of samples were affected by water, potentially causing minor contamination. These samples were documented. • No sampling bias was observed.
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	• All drill chips were qualitatively logged for lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and colour by an Enegex employee. • Aircore drill results provide an indication of mineralisation but are not appropriate for resource estimation at this early stage.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Explanation**
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques 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.	• Samples were collected at 1m intervals into buckets from a cyclone mounted on the side of the drill rig and placed onto the ground by the drill contractor. • Samples were collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles and composited over 4m intervals by an Enegex employee. A 1m to 4m composite sample was collected as the final sample of each hole. • Composite samples returning >0.1 g/t Au will be re-sampled at 1m intervals. This work has not yet been completed. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • Samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends.
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.	• Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Maddington, WA, for analysis, an independent commercial laboratory. • The samples were analysed for Au by 50g charge fire assay digest with an ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS02). • The analysis technique is considered quantitative. • A standard QAQC protocol including the use of CRMs, blanks, and field duplicates has confirmed the reliability of the assay methods.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Explanation**
	• 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.	
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.	• Sample results were entered into a drill hole database by the Exploration Manager. • Significant drill intersections are cross checked with the logged geology. • All results in the Enegex database have been checked and verified. • No adjustments were made to the assay data. • Holes were not twinned.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Sample point location was measured using a Garmin handheld GPS (±5m accuracy). • Location was recorded in GDA2020/MGA Zone 50. • Downhole surveys were not completed. Drill hole azimuths were determined at surface using a compass.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drill holes were spaced at approximately 25m along lines, with no set line spacing. • Samples were collected using a PVC spear from 1m sample piles placed on the ground and composited over 4m intervals. A 1m to 4m composite sample was collected as the final sample of each hole. • The data collected is insufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation or classification.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Explanation**
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.	• The orientation of mineralised structures has not been established with a high degree of certainty. • Most of the drill samples have been collected from weathered rock which may be depleted or enriched in mineralisation compared to samples collected in fresh rock. • East west oriented drill lines were designed to intersect the north east trending arcuate aeromagnetic and gravity corridor at a high angle, which is associated with gold anomalism.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill samples were grouped into green plastic bags, secured with cable ties, and transported directly to the analytical laboratory by Enegex personnel upon completion of the drilling program.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Enegex has not completed any external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Results reported in this announcement are from granted exploration license E70/6591 to which Enegex's wholly owned subsidiary Diamandia Pty Ltd has a 100% interest. • The tenement is situated within the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement area. • The exploration was carried out over privately held freehold land. • The tenement is current and in good standing with all

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Explanation**
		• statutory commitments being met as and when required. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate pending the normal approvals process.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Quadiro completed roadside sampling within the project area and a more detailed soil auger grid within E70/6526 between 2003 and 2006. The data has not been released to the public. • Quadiro completed soil auger drill programs over the Rocky Ridge Prospect in 2006/2007 within E70/6591 and another program in 2007 over E70/6591 and E70/6527. A small auger grid extending coverage to the south within E70/6591 was completed in 2010. The details of the work completed can be found within DMIRS WAMEX reports A099006 and A078444 respectively. • Quadiro completed a series of 329 RAB holes and 98 AC holes between 2006 and 2007 and 8 RC holes in 2010 over the Rocky Ridge Prospect. The details of the work completed can be found within WAMEX reports A075819 and A078444.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project is in the Eastern Lake Grace Terrane of the southwest Yilgarn Province. • The tenement covers an interpreted extension of the Koolanooka Hills/Bowgarder Hills succession/greenstone belt defined by regional magnetic highs. The project lies to the south of the main mapped greenstone outcrops.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Explanation**
		• Drilling at the Rocky Ridge Au Prospect has intersected a series of felsic to mafic rocks interpreted to be granulite facies within an arcuate aeromagnetic and gravity anomaly. • The mineralisation is interpreted as orogenic in style, though details remain poorly understood. • The mineralisation is covered by transported material, with most drill hole intercepts occurring within the regolith. Only eight RC holes have been drilled at the prospect, none of which intersected significant mineralisation in fresh rock.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Drill hole location and orientation for all material intercepts are provided in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or	• Initial aircore samples were collected as 4m composites down hole and a final 1m to

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Explanation**
	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.	4m composite sample was collected at the end of each hole. • All intersections are calculated by a weighted average technique according to the sample lengths. Higher grades have not been cut. • Aggregate intercepts have not been used.
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').	• All intersections are reported as down hole lengths. True widths are not known with certainty. • The orientation of mineralisation has not been established with a high degree of certainty. • Preliminary interpretations of historical drilling suggest the primary mineralisation dips steeply to the east. Weak, flat-lying supergene mineralisation within pisolitic gravels and shallow saprolite may also be present.
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.	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
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	• All drill collar locations are shown in figures and are tabulated in the report. • All significant results are reported and displayed in figures.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Explanation**
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• The report is considered balanced with relevant context provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this document.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• Future exploration programs are being considered and will be developed following completion of geological interpretations from the AC drilling program.