

Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Expansion of net ground position by 871 km² in Cote d'Ivoire through:**
 - Grant of Korhogo Exploration Permit, **covering 376 km²**;
 - Acquisition of three exploration permit applications in the Ferkessedougou area, **covering 757 km²**; and
 - Surrender of one lower priority permit covering **262km²**.
- RC drill testing of the **North Target** of the **Bonougbara¹ Trend** in the **Gogo Permit** confirms the presence of gold mineralisation down-dip of artisanal workings over a strike length of 400m.
 - Better intercepts included:
 - **GOERC0006: 8m at 0.94g/t Au from 94m including 4m at 1.69g/t Au plus 6m at 1.29g/t Au from 108m including 2m at 2.81g/t Au;**
 - **GOERC0007: 6m at 1.13g/t Au from 52m**
 - **GOERC0008: 8m at 1.27g/t Au from 52m, including 1m at 3.84g/t Au plus**
 - **GOERC0010: 2m at 3.82g/t Au from 64m**
 - **GOERC0016: 4m at 2.44g/t Au from 54m, including 2m at 4.02g/t Au**
 - **GOERC0017: 4m at 1.76g/t Au from 64m**
 - Best cumulative mineralised widths intersected to date were at **northern limit of current drill coverage** and require follow-up to the north, and at depth.
 - To date, **only 720m of the 5km long Bonougbara Trend** has been tested with **gold mineralisation (or artisanal mining voids)** intersected on all drilled cross sections.
 - Following receipt of the Central Target RC drill results, **follow-up RC drilling** will be planned to be done after the Tougbo permit RC programs (including **Kalama Bave**) are completed.

¹ FMN ASX release: Exploration Update Côte D'Ivoire (21 July 2026).

- At Toumodi Permit, approximately **20km along strike from Montage's Blaffo Guetto gold deposit**, reconnaissance BLEG stream sediment sampling has generated a series of strong gold anomalies, identifying **28km² in prospective catchment areas** for follow-up soil sampling.

Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"Our ongoing RC drilling on the Bonougbara Trend has obtained **encouraging gold intercepts on less than 20% of the known gold-anomalous trend**, which has the hallmarks of **a large gold mineralised system**. Plainly, there is a lot more work to be done here and we look forward to undertaking a larger RC program when we return to Gogo in a few months' time after following up on our **highly encouraging AC drill results at Kalama Bave** in the Tougbo permit.

In keeping with our strategy, we continue to expand our ground position into **large, lightly explored prospective project areas prioritised by our country-scale targeting system**. We look forward to starting work on the new Korhogo permit in the coming months with a BLEG stream sediment survey and commencing work on the Ferkessedougou ground package later in the year as soon as the permits are granted.

We are also pleased to have generated **a large new target from initial sampling on our new Toumodi permit**, just **20km along strike from Montage Gold's Blaffo Guetto gold deposit**. A low-cost BLEG stream sediment survey has generated a very large gold-anomalous target area for follow-up soil sampling – to commence in the coming weeks.

Famien's exploration philosophy is to acquire large prospective and underexplored project areas, screen them with the most cost-effective methods, advance to drilling as quickly as possible and discard or farm out projects that don't meet our discovery criteria. All of these elements are on display in this release with encouraging new drill results, expanding ground and a new target now emerging on the Toumodi permit."

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

COTE D'IVOIRE EXPLORATION

Expanded Ground Position, Cote d'Ivoire

Korhogo Permit

The Company has now received the grant document for the Korhogo Permit (*Figure 1*), which covers an area of 376km².

The Company's selection of this permit area was guided by the Tier 1 Targeting System². The permit straddles a major NNE structure that separates the large greenstone belt which hosts the Tongon Mine in Cote d'Ivoire and the Wahgnion gold deposit in Burkina Faso (*Figure 1*) from granitic rocks to the east.

As far as the Company is aware, this area has seen little or no modern exploration.

A BLEG stream sediment sampling survey has been planned and is expected to commence in the coming months.

Ferkessedougou Permit Application Group

This permit application group covers a total area of 757km² and is now 100% owned by Famien subsidiaries. It is located on the next greenstone belt to the east of the Tongon belt on a major structural trend and greenstone belt which extends down to the Abujar gold deposit in southern Cote d'Ivoire (*Figure 1*). As far as the Company is aware, this area has only seen very limited modern exploration.

This ground package is subject to a Withdrawal Agreement with the previous holders, whereby the Company will pay up to US\$300,000 in staged payments over the next 12 to 20 months³, of which US\$100,000 will be paid shortly. Under this agreement, the previous holders are also entitled to a 2%NSR from mined gold production, half of which may be purchased by Famien for the sum of US\$5m.

Separately, the northern Abengourou Permit, covering 262km² was surrendered, following an assessment of exploration results recorded in 2024-25 before the property was acquired by Enege Limited. The southern Abengourou Permit (*Figure 1*) was retained.

² The Tier 1 Targeting system was developed by Dr Barry Murphy and Paul Roberts and involves the use of advanced geophysical interpretation techniques such as wavelet ("worm") analysis of regional gravity and aeromagnetic datasets to map deep crustal structures and structural intersections that offer an increased probability of hosting large orogenic gold deposits.

³ Timing of the later payments are dependent on the dates when permits are granted and renewed.

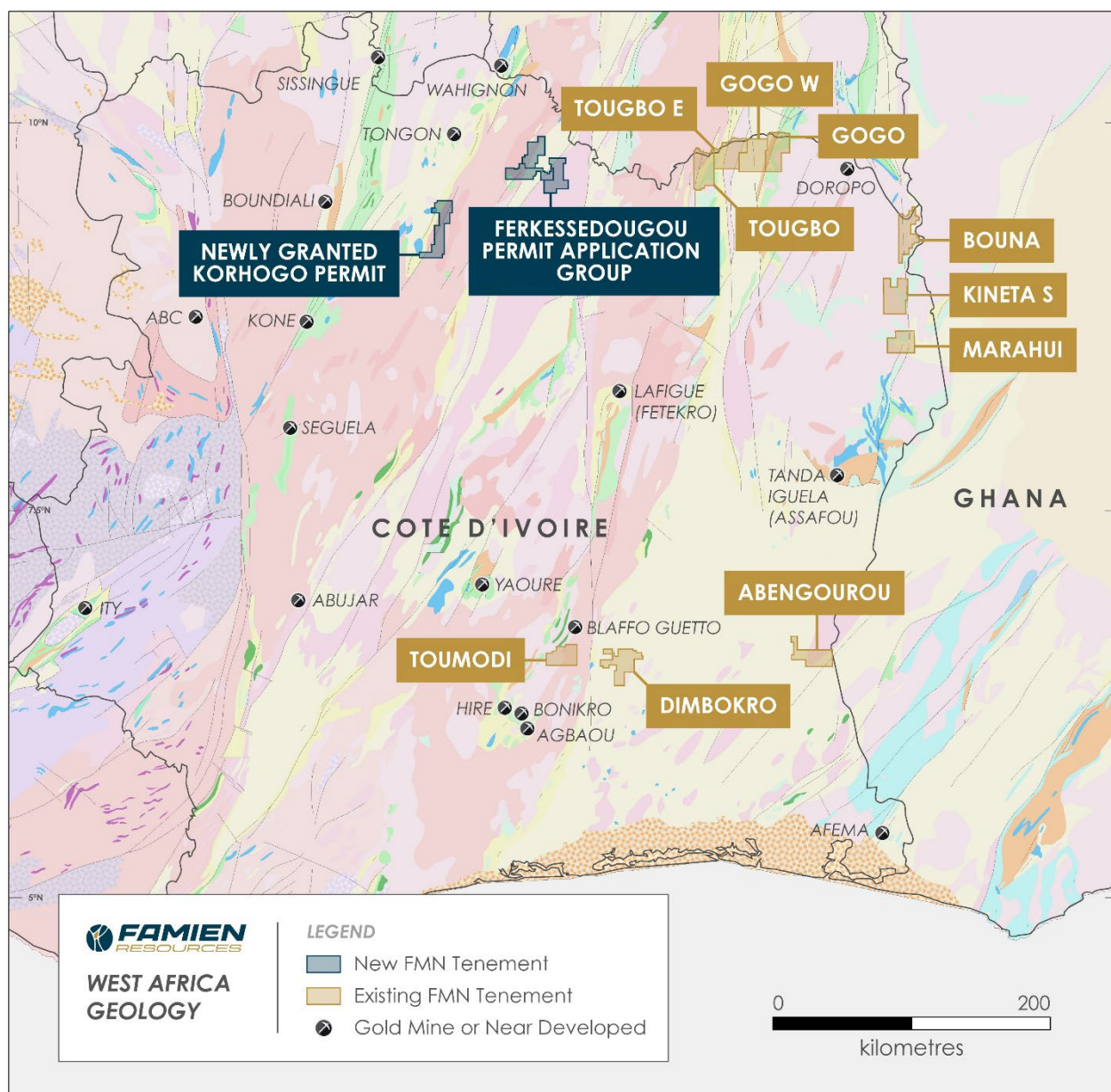


Figure 1: Map of Birimian Belt in Cote d'Ivoire, showing the location of the Company's current land position (permits and permit applications) including the new Korhogo permit and Ferkessedougou group of permit applications.

Bonougbara Trend, Gogo Permit

Results have now been received from 13 RC of the 16 holes planned on the **Northern Drill Target** on the Bonougbara Trend (*Figure 2*), with better intercepts including:

- GOERC0006: **8m at 0.94g/t Au** from 94m including **4m at 1.69g/t Au** plus **6m at 1.29g/t Au** from 108m including **2m at 2.81g/t Au**;
- GOERC0007: **6m at 1.13g/t Au** from 52m;

- GOERC0008: **8m at 1.27g/t Au** from 52m, including **1m at 3.84g/t Au**, and 1m of mined void, which is assumed to contain no gold;
- GOERC0010: **2m at 3.82g/t Au** from 64m;
- GOERC0016: **4m at 2.44g/t Au** from 54m, including **2m at 4.02g/t Au**; and
- GOERC0017: **4m at 1.76g/t Au** from 64m

Details of the 13 drill-holes reported here are as follows:

- The holes tested beneath a line of artisanal mine shafts which have been used to mine north-west dipping gold-bearing quartz veins. At least two angled holes per drill section were drilled towards the south-east on lines 80m apart.
- Encouraging gold values (and/or artisanal mining voids) were intersected on all five section lines drilled so far (*Figure 3*).
- The gold mineralisation is hosted by foliated (sheared) sericite-altered mafic volcanics with minor pyrite and quartz veining and dips parallel to the foliation/shear fabric at about 45 degrees towards the north-west (*Figure 4*).
- Four of the shallower holes intersected artisanal mining voids at vertical depths of 41m to 56m (*Figure 3*), **suggesting that a lower average grade was recorded than would have been obtained had the mineralised vein material still been in place**. Historical rock chip sampling of mined quartz vein material at surface in this area has recorded values of up to 92.6g/t Au⁴.
- The mineralisation positions correlate well from hole to hole and line to line which bodes well for future infill and extension drilling.
- To date, only 400m strike of the mineralised trend has been drill tested. Interestingly, the **thickest cumulative mineralised interval** intersected so far was in the **deeper hole on the northernmost section** (hole GOERC0006 – see *Figure 4*), indicating that follow-up drilling to the north and at depth is required.

⁴ ENX ASX release: Acquisition of highly prospective gold projects In Côte D'Ivoire (23rd September 2025).

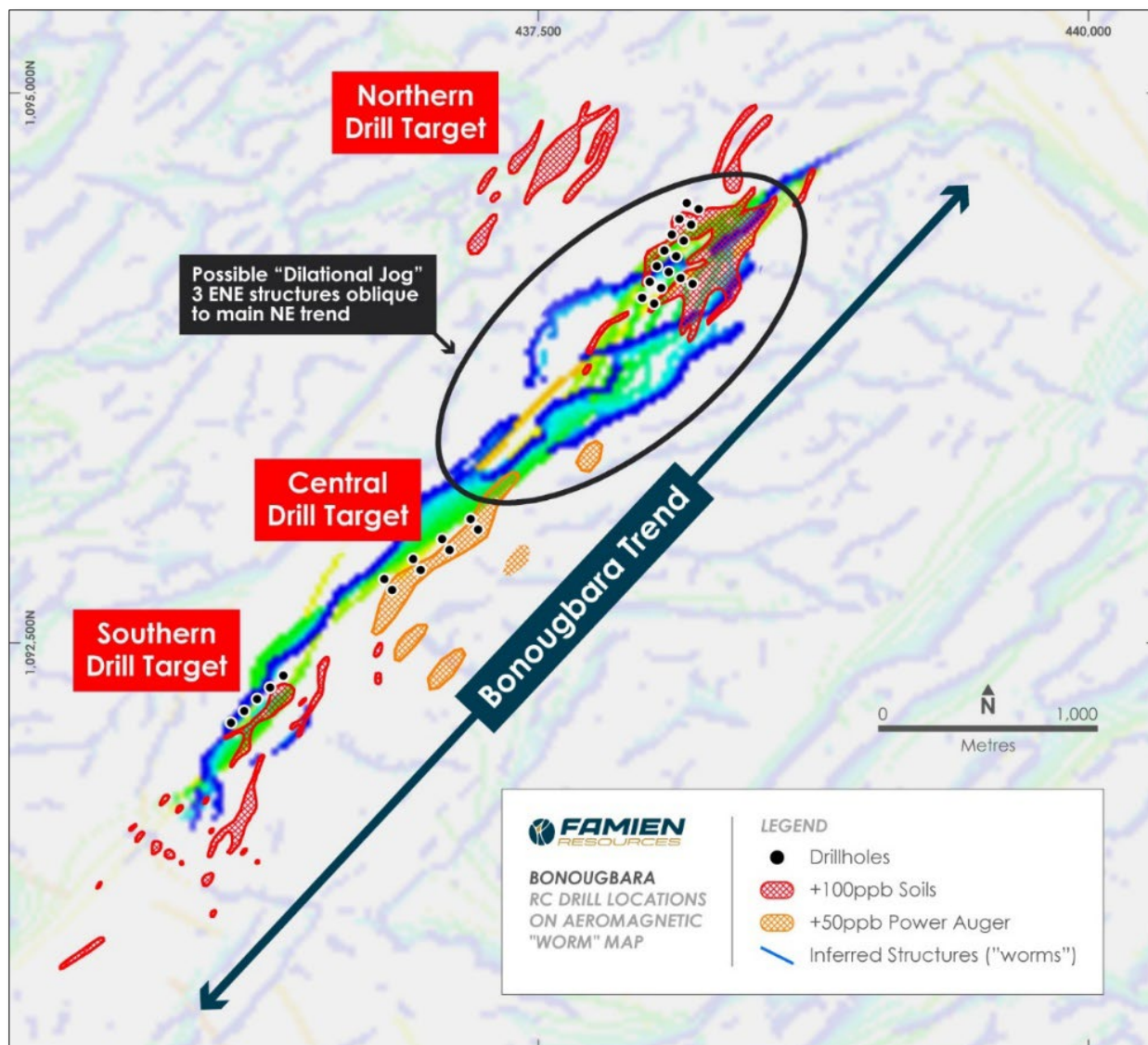


Figure 2: Location of planned RC drill holes on the 5km long Bonougbara Trend, along with gold-in-soil and gold-in-auger anomalies over a wavelet analysis derived ("worm") aeromagnetic map, which highlights inferred structures within the Bonougbara Trend. 13 of the planned 16 holes into the Northern Target shown on this map are reported in this release.

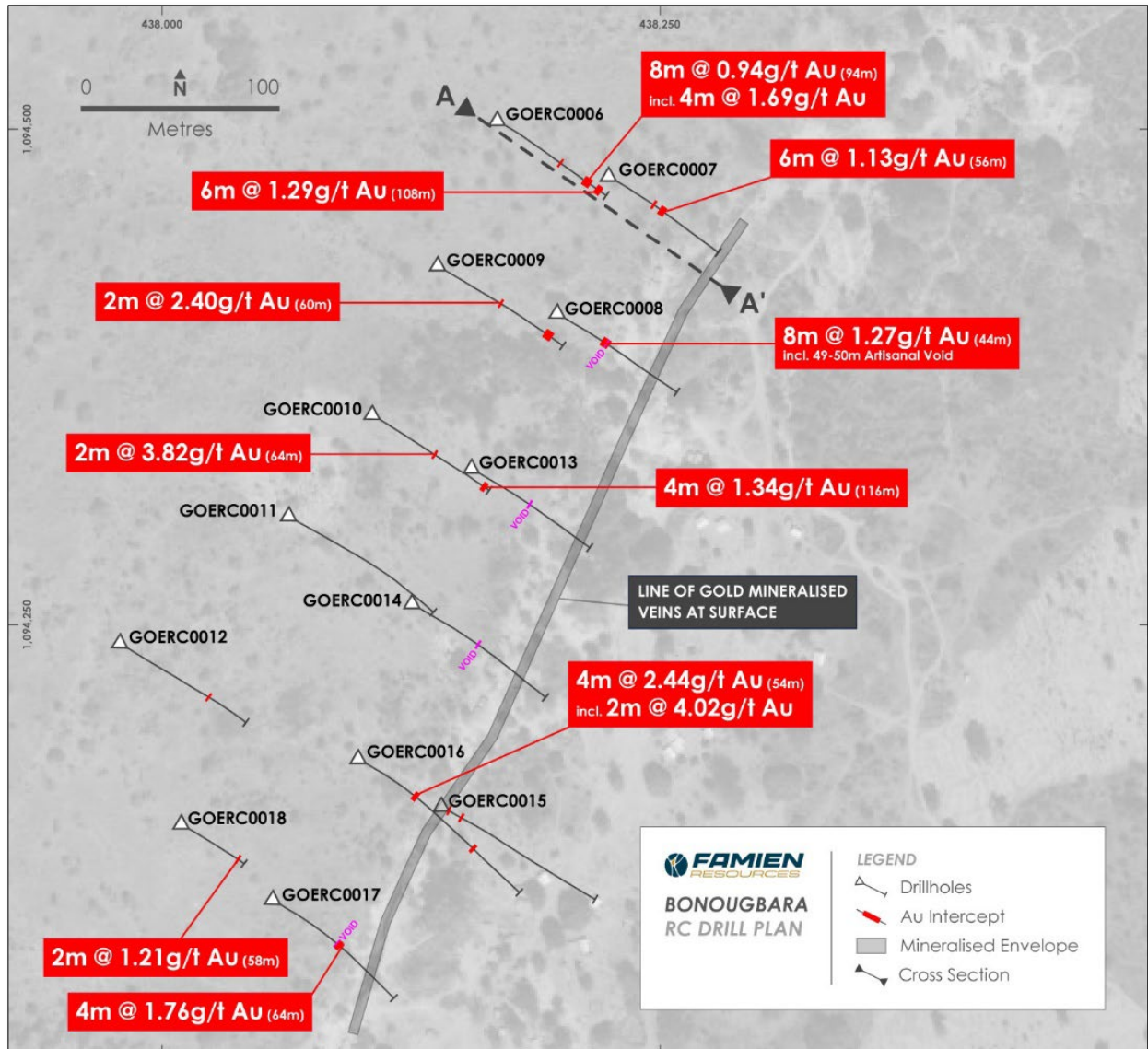


Figure 3: Plan view of reported drillholes. Note that results for hole GOERC0018 are reported here to 66m downhole, but the hole continued on subsequently to 123m depth, results for which will be reported in the next Gogo drill results release.

The drilling program on the remainder of the Northern Drill Target and the Central Drill Target at Bonougbara are now complete. Mobilisation of the drill rig to Kalama Bave on the Tougbo Permit is expected in the next week

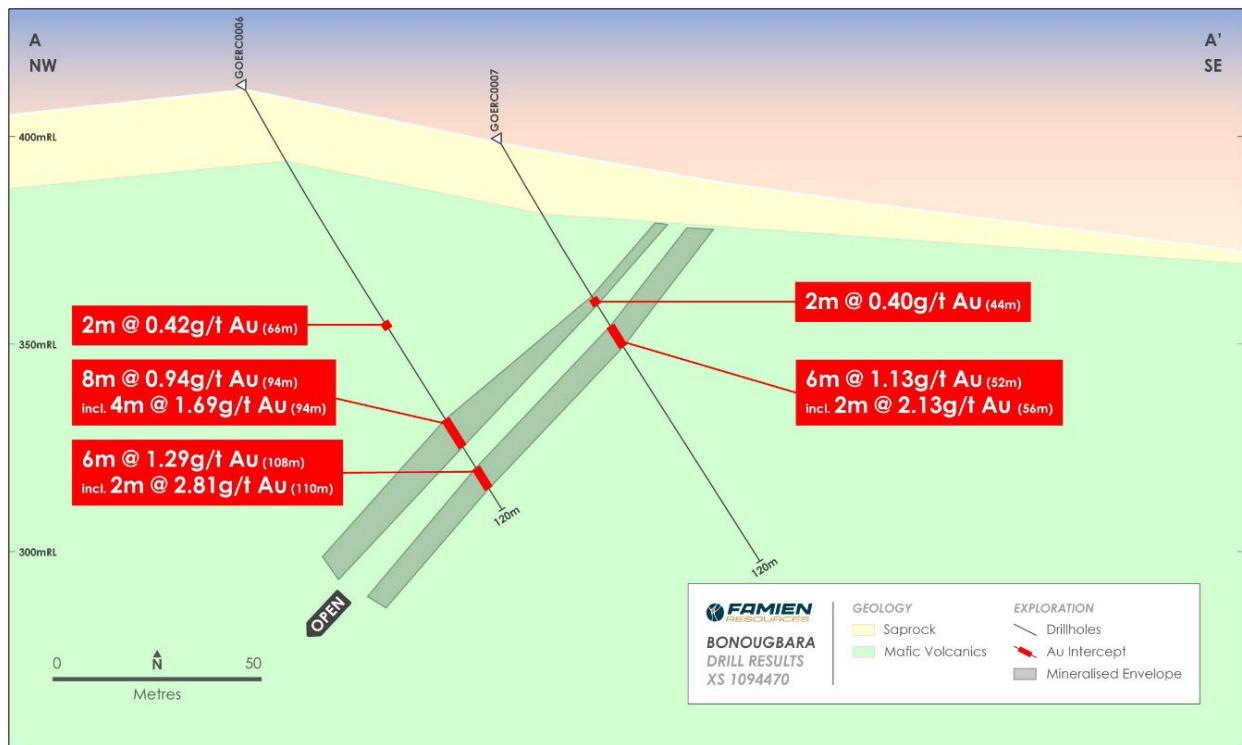


Figure 4: Cross-section A-A' (see Figure 2) through the northernmost drill section reported in this release. Note the improvement in cumulative mineralised widths at depth.

BLEG Stream Sediment Geochemical Surveys – Toumodi and Dimbokro

The Toumodi and Dimbokro Permits were granted in early 2026⁵ and were covered by BLEG stream sediment surveys in May-June, 2026.

The BLEG assay results have now been received and have revealed **a large area of gold-anomalous stream catchments** (Figure 5) in the western part of the Toumodi Permit, which covers part of the southern extension of the greenstone belt which hosts Blaffo Guetto, 20km to the NNE (Figure 1). **Peak values of 15.7ppb Au and 19.4ppb Au** were obtained, **which are considered highly anomalous for a survey of this type**, especially when there are limited or no artisanal mine sites within the relevant catchment areas. All BLEG results are listed in Table 2 (below). No significant results were obtained from the Dimbokro BLEG stream sediment survey.

A follow-up reconnaissance soil sampling program covering a 28km² area (Figure 5) will commence in the next fortnight.

⁵ ENX ASX release: "Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Drill Target at Tougbe" (19 January 2026).

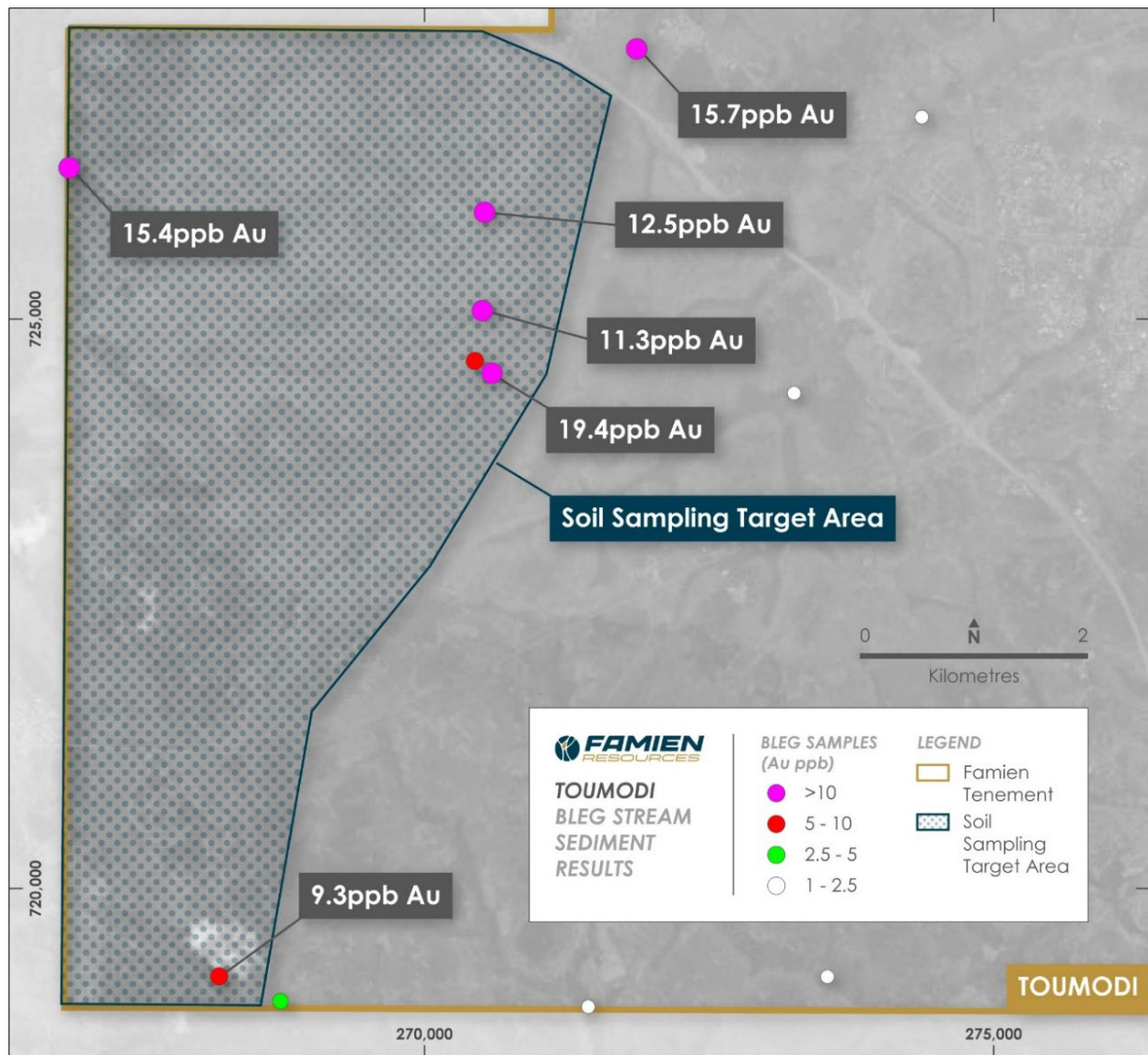


Figure 5: Map of the western portion of the Toumodi Permit, showing gold-anomalous BLEG stream sediment results and the planned area for follow-up soil sampling.

Gogo and Tougbo Projects - Background

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbo and Tougbo East permit group (*Figure 1*) represents the most advanced exploration projects within the Company's Côte D'Ivoire portfolio. They have been 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-Tougbo permit group as the Company's near-term drill testing priority in Cote D'Ivoire.

TABLE 1 – BONOUGBARA TREND – NORTH DRILL TARGET – RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM E 30N	UTM N 30N	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Av Au g/t (0.2g/t cutoff)	Comments
GOERC0006	438172	1094502	400	121	-60	121	66	2	0.42	
							94	8	0.94	Incl. 4m @ 1.69g/t Au from 94m
							108	6	1.29	Incl. 2m @ 2.81g/t Au from 110m
GOERC0007	438228	1094474	400	121	-60	120	44	2	0.40	
							52	6	1.13	Incl. 2m @ 2.13g/t Au from 56m
GOERC0008	438202	1094405	397	121	-60	120	44	8	1.27	Incl. 1m @ 3.84g/t Au from 48m. Note 49-50m is a void from underground artisanal workings and would probably have been gold bearing.
GOERC0009	438142	1094429	408	121	-60	120	60	2	2.40	
							104	6	0.26	
GOERC0010	438109	1094354	409	121	-60	123	64	2	3.82	
							116	4	1.34	
GOERC0011	438067	1094303	414	121	-60	150			NSR	
GOERC0012	437982	1094239	421	121	-60	134	92	2	0.29	
GOERC0013	438159	1094327	396	121	-60	120	58	2	Nil	Note 58-60m is a void from underground artisanal workings and would probably have been gold bearing
GOERC0014	438129	1094259	408	121	-60	126	65	2	Nil	Note 65-67m is a void from underground artisanal workings and would probably have been gold bearing
GOERC0015	438144	1094157	387	121	-60	150	0	2	0.42	
							14	2	0.31	
							58	2	0.23	
GOERC0016	438102	1094181	398	121	-60	150	54	4	2.44	Incl. 2m @ 4.02 g/t Au from 54m
							110	2	0.36	
GOERC0017	438059	1094110	389	121	-60	120	64	4	1.76	Note 63-64m is a void from underground artisanal workings and would probably have been gold bearing
GOERC0018	438013	1094148	395	121	-60	123	58	2	1.21	Assay results only reported to 66m depth; results for 66-123m awaited.

For further information, please contact:

Paul Roberts

Managing Director

Email: paul.roberts@famienresources.com

Ph: +61 402 857 249

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Famien Resources 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 by 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.

JORC Table 1 – Bonougbara Trend – Northern Target RC Drilling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code	Commentary
	Explanation	
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to	The sampling described in this report refers to Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples.

	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.	One metre chip samples were collected directly from the RC rig cyclone and laid out in rows. The metre samples were used to create 2m composite spear samples weighing approximately 2kg. Where re-sampling was conducted the 1m split samples were submitted to the lab. 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 reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out by Abidjan based FORAVIE drilling company using a Thor AC-RC3000 track mounted rig with heavy duty steel chassis 20t, including a compressor Doosan 14bar/675CFM and a TEWATT-TWT1180D-35F auxiliary compressor, 2 stages, 507.5 PSI/1180 CFM. Drill rods are 3m long and 4" diameter. RC drill bits are Remet 4.5"
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 RC drilling and was considered good. Where underground artisanal workings were intersected, sample recovery was recorded as zero and intervals were logged as VOIDS.

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.	All RC holes were geologically logged on 1m intervals using chip samples for the entire hole. Where underground artisanal workings were intersected, intervals were logged as VOIDS. Logging detail is considered appropriate for future studies as required. 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 riffle split to make 1m samples. The remaining sample was placed in a row of bags on the ground. Each metre sample was subsampled using a spear to collect approximately 1.0 kg of material to create a combined 2.0 kg, 2m composite sample. Where VOIDS were intersected and composites were not possible, the 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory and the VOIDS recorded as no sample. The sampling is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in an RC 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	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.

	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 Famien's standards and duplicates, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a reconnaissance RC 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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 30N. A handheld GPS unit was used to record drill collar co-ordinates and heights with an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$.
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	Two-three RC holes were drilled on six, 80m spaced lines in a disturbed artisanal working area. 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 2m internal waste allowance is included based on the original 2m composite sampling intervals. Broader mineralised envelope results may be selectively shown with a cutoff grade of 0.2g/t Au and up to 4m of internal waste.
Orientation of Data in	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of	All RC holes were -60° angle drilled on 100m spaced lines at an azimuth of 121°

Relation to Geological Structure	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.	and are considered to achieve unbiased sampling of possible structures. The RC drilling was designed to be approximately perpendicular to potential mineralised structures as defined by regional structural trends that helped identify a NE orientation. There surface area is disturbed with artisanal 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 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.	The term of the Gogo PR0873 and Tougbo PR0874 Exploration Permits 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 permits are owned by Sika Mineral Resources, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Famien Resources Limited (formerly EnegeX Limited) via an Australian subsidiary company. Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as RC, aircore and power auger drilling.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Tougbo and Gogo 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 Tougbo was carried out competently.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Exploration permits are situated over rocks of the Birimian Supergroup 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.	The required information is as follows (see Table 1): • 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 121° azimuth. Downhole azimuths are recorded using north seeking gyroscope. • 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.	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. Where artisanal

	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.	VOIDs are part of a mineralised intersection, the missing sample was left as 0g/t Au. A 2m internal waste allowance is included based on the original 2m composite sampling intervals. For mineralised envelope intersection calculations, up to 4m internal waste has been included.
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 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 attached tables.
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 soil samples (see Enegex releases of 23 September 2025: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Projects in Côte D'Ivoire" and 24 November 2025: "Extensive high-grade gold soil anomalies in Cote D'Ivoire"), and power auger drilling (see Enegex release of 9 February 2026: "Exploration Update – Touge and Gogo Projects"), 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).	RC drilling is ongoing on the Bonougbara Trend. Follow-up RC drilling will be planned after all RC drill results are received.

Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

TABLE 2 – GEOCHEMICAL BLEG STREAM RESULTS – TOUMODI & DIMBOKRO

Permit	SampleID	North	East	RL	Au ppb
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001354	713588	317377	83	2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001355	711004	316255	72	1.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001356	710709	316725	67	1.1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001357	708628	315953	71	1.2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001358	706082	316192	71	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001360	704830	316230	68	1.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001361	716258	318598	76	1.6
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001362	710385	319867	85	1.3
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001363	711552	320209	72	1.3
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001364	711260	322333	71	0.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001367	711759	322155	82	0.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001368	710526	321703	77	0.9
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001369	707910	320678	95	1.2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001370	707422	320642	89	1.2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001371	717815	321382	84	2.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001373	717784	320911	90	6.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001374	717101	319860	81	2.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001375	716266	320712	76	1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001376	719645	321065	89	2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001377	720331	320401	86	2.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001380	719576	320120	87	1.1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001381	721698	326867	100	1.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001382	721609	327376	102	0.9
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001383	721035	327643	94	1.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001384	719877	327191	88	0.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001386	718448	323899	84	0.7
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001387	719208	325165	81	1.1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001388	723351	330663	105	1.1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001389	723291	333216	106	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001390	723465	334980	112	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001393	727051	333424	112	1.9
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001394	729645	318745	81	1.2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001395	728060	320375	82	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001396	726196	323061	93	1.6
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001397	728175	325728	96	1.7
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001399	720680	311764	79	3.7
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001400	720496	312094	81	1.2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001401	718155	307163	73	2.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001402	716943	310318	63	1.4
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001403	720090	305831	81	2.8
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001406	726905	308212	80	2.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001407	727792	308127	85	1.7
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001408	729421	308054	78	3
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001409	730207	309719	78	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001410	730191	313746	88	1.5
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001412	727782	315056	83	2
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001413	724654	316045	86	1.1
DIMBOKRO	FMN0001414	730292	322076	88	2.3

Permit	SampleID	North	East	RL	Au ppb
TOUMODI	FMN0001311	726779	274368	150	1
TOUMODI	FMN0001312	727377	271866	141	15.7
TOUMODI	FMN0001313	719233	268200	168	9.3
TOUMODI	FMN0001314	719018	268741	161	3.3
TOUMODI	FMN0001315	718968	271439	154	1.6
TOUMODI	FMN0001317	719230	273540	134	1.2
TOUMODI	FMN0001318	724354	273246	157	1.8
TOUMODI	FMN0001319	720709	276474	137	1.7
TOUMODI	FMN0001320	720277	276464	137	1.4
TOUMODI	FMN0001321	721706	278231	129	1.5
TOUMODI	FMN0001324	725187	287955	109	0.6
TOUMODI	FMN0001325	725946	270531	149	12.5
TOUMODI	FMN0001326	725079	270511	154	11.3
TOUMODI	FMN0001327	724637	270447	155	5.4
TOUMODI	FMN0001328	724531	270595	159	19.4
TOUMODI	FMN0001330	726333	266885	194	15.4
TOUMODI	FMN0001331	724332	287528	98	0.9
TOUMODI	FMN0001332	724611	287056	101	0.7
TOUMODI	FMN0001333	721078	285283	129	0.7
TOUMODI	FMN0001334	720880	285728	124	0.7
TOUMODI	FMN0001337	720791	286178	120	0.5
TOUMODI	FMN0001338	722011	281495	121	2.5
TOUMODI	FMN0001339	721255	281082	116	1.1
TOUMODI	FMN0001340	730992	277231	129	3.4
TOUMODI	FMN0001341	731132	275315	134	6.6
TOUMODI	FMN0001343	731637	275216	123	4.1
TOUMODI	FMN0001344	725232	286856	91	2.1
TOUMODI	FMN0001345	726918	280225	131	1.3
TOUMODI	FMN0001346	727237	280267	117	3.2
TOUMODI	FMN0001347	726845	288240	111	0.8
TOUMODI	FMN0001350	731090	285296	101	2.5
TOUMODI	FMN0001351	731990	285503	103	2.3
TOUMODI	FMN0001352	730386	285862	102	1.6
TOUMODI	FMN0001353	730098	288840	121	5.3

JORC Table 2 – Geochemical Stream Sampling

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. 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.	Reconnaissance BLEG stream samples were collected from various 5km² spaced stream catchments at Dimbokro and Toumodi permits. Planned sample sites are selected a short distance upstream from a junction between two streams/rivers. Each sample is collected from at least 15 locations along the sample site. Sampling will be carried out over 10's of metres to 100 metres (or even more if necessary) in order to get enough suitable fine material collected per sample site. To obtain each 1kg of dry mud (clay and silt) material, it is necessary to collect from 4 to 8 kg of wet material (or 2 to 4 kg of dry material). This is then taken to a central camp location for processing by a trained technician using MAGNAFLOC solution to obtain the fines and dry the sample.
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).	See RC drilling table
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	See RC drilling table

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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. 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 from multiple sites on each 5km² spaced catchment and placed in plastic bags or buckets depending on how wet the sample was. To obtain each 1kg of dry mud (clay and silt) material, between 4 to 8 kg of wet material (or 2 to 4 kg of dry material) is collected. This is then taken to a central camp location for processing by a trained technician using MAGNAFLOC solution to obtain the fines using buckets and sieves. The flocculant fines are poured into a calico bag and weighed both wet and dry until minimum 1kg sample has been obtained. Sample no's are tied to the buckets and bags to ensure samples are not mixed up. Field and camp duplicates were collected as a rate of 1 every 10th sample catchment area.
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	All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas (BV) Labs in Abidjan. Samples were then forwarded to Perth Australia for Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) 50g and multi-element analysis by peroxide fusion (PF101 & PF102 as required) 1g.

	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.	<table><tr><th colspan="12">PF101 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-AES (Al crucibles)</th></tr><tr><td>Ag (50)</td><td>As (100)</td><td>B (20)</td><td>Ba (20)</td><td>Ca (1000)</td><td>Co (20)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cr (50)</td><td>Cu (50)</td><td>Fe (100)</td><td>K (1000)</td><td>Li (20)</td><td>Mg (100)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mn (10)</td><td>Mo (50)</td><td>Ni (50)</td><td>P (100)</td><td>Pb (50)</td><td>S (100)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sc (10)</td><td>Si (100)</td><td>Sr (20)</td><td>Ti (100)</td><td>V (50)</td><td>Zn (50)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Zr (10)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="12">PF102 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-MS (Al crucibles)</th></tr><tr><td>Ag (5)</td><td>As (10)</td><td>Ba (10)</td><td>Be (0.5)</td><td>Bi (1)</td><td>Cd (10)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ce (0.5)</td><td>Co (5)</td><td>Cs (1)</td><td>Cu (10)</td><td>Dy (0.5)</td><td>Er (0.5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Eu (0.2)</td><td>Ga (5)</td><td>Gd (2)</td><td>Ge (10)</td><td>Hf (2)</td><td>Ho (0.2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>In (0.2)</td><td>La (0.5)</td><td>Li (1)</td><td>Lu (0.2)</td><td>Mo (5)</td><td>Nb (5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Nd (0.5)</td><td>Ni (20)</td><td>Pb (10)</td><td>Pr (0.2)</td><td>Rb (1)</td><td>Re (1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sb (2)</td><td>Sc (10)</td><td>Sm (0.5)</td><td>Sn (10)</td><td>Sr (1)</td><td>Ta (0.5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tb (0.2)</td><td>Th (0.5)</td><td>Ti (2)</td><td>Tm (0.2)</td><td>U (0.5)</td><td>W (5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Y (5)</td><td>Yb (0.5)</td><td>Zr (10)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> All methods are appropriate for a gold reconnaissance 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 BV Lab's own QC results and Famien's standards, field duplicates and camp duplicates, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical program.	PF101 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-AES (Al crucibles)												Ag (50)	As (100)	B (20)	Ba (20)	Ca (1000)	Co (20)							Cr (50)	Cu (50)	Fe (100)	K (1000)	Li (20)	Mg (100)							Mn (10)	Mo (50)	Ni (50)	P (100)	Pb (50)	S (100)							Sc (10)	Si (100)	Sr (20)	Ti (100)	V (50)	Zn (50)							Zr (10)												PF102 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-MS (Al crucibles)												Ag (5)	As (10)	Ba (10)	Be (0.5)	Bi (1)	Cd (10)							Ce (0.5)	Co (5)	Cs (1)	Cu (10)	Dy (0.5)	Er (0.5)							Eu (0.2)	Ga (5)	Gd (2)	Ge (10)	Hf (2)	Ho (0.2)							In (0.2)	La (0.5)	Li (1)	Lu (0.2)	Mo (5)	Nb (5)							Nd (0.5)	Ni (20)	Pb (10)	Pr (0.2)	Rb (1)	Re (1)							Sb (2)	Sc (10)	Sm (0.5)	Sn (10)	Sr (1)	Ta (0.5)							Tb (0.2)	Th (0.5)	Ti (2)	Tm (0.2)	U (0.5)	W (5)							Y (5)	Yb (0.5)	Zr (10)									
PF101 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-AES (Al crucibles)																																																																																																																																																																																						
Ag (50)	As (100)	B (20)	Ba (20)	Ca (1000)	Co (20)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Cr (50)	Cu (50)	Fe (100)	K (1000)	Li (20)	Mg (100)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Mn (10)	Mo (50)	Ni (50)	P (100)	Pb (50)	S (100)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Sc (10)	Si (100)	Sr (20)	Ti (100)	V (50)	Zn (50)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Zr (10)																																																																																																																																																																																						
PF102 Peroxide Fusion - Elements determined by ICP-MS (Al crucibles)																																																																																																																																																																																						
Ag (5)	As (10)	Ba (10)	Be (0.5)	Bi (1)	Cd (10)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ce (0.5)	Co (5)	Cs (1)	Cu (10)	Dy (0.5)	Er (0.5)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Eu (0.2)	Ga (5)	Gd (2)	Ge (10)	Hf (2)	Ho (0.2)																																																																																																																																																																																	
In (0.2)	La (0.5)	Li (1)	Lu (0.2)	Mo (5)	Nb (5)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Nd (0.5)	Ni (20)	Pb (10)	Pr (0.2)	Rb (1)	Re (1)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Sb (2)	Sc (10)	Sm (0.5)	Sn (10)	Sr (1)	Ta (0.5)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Tb (0.2)	Th (0.5)	Ti (2)	Tm (0.2)	U (0.5)	W (5)																																																																																																																																																																																	
Y (5)	Yb (0.5)	Zr (10)																																																																																																																																																																																				
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 adequacy of topographic control	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 including for height.																																																																																																																																																																																				
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	Samples were collected from multiple catchment sites with each one composited from up 15 locations along the sample catchment. Sampling is carried out over 10's of metres to 100 metres (or even more if necessary) in																																																																																																																																																																																				

	continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	order to get enough suitable fine material collected per sample site. 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.	Planned sample catchment sites are selected a short distance upstream from a junction between two streams/rivers and are not based on possible structures. The orientation is considered to achieve unbiased sampling of stream catchments and is reconnaissance in nature.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	All samples were hand delivered to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. The laboratory checked the samples delivered against the sample dispatch sheet and verified this was correct before preparing export samples and permits to send to BV Perth, Australia for 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 obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Samples were collected from licence numbers Dimbokro PR1029, and Toumodi PR1030. The permits are owned by Caerus Resources, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Famien Resources Limited (formerly known as Energex) via an Australian subsidiary company. Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as surface samples, aircore and power auger drilling.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration activity has not been identified to date. There are limited or no artisanal mine sites within the relevant catchment areas.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project permits are situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergroup 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.	See RC table for drillhole information.
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.

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 attached tables 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; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Previous exploration activity has not been identified to date. There are limited or no artisanal mine sites within the relevant catchment areas.
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.	A follow-up reconnaissance soil sampling program covering a 28km² area with elevated BLEG results is planned for Toumodi.