

Field work expands across growing Cote d'Ivoire tenure

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig on site at Tougbo Permit** in readiness for **planned deeper drilling at Kalama Bave**, following earlier aircore (AC) drilling that generated **multiple high-grade intercepts¹**, including:
 - **24m @ 3.72 g/t Au** from 0m, including **4m at 20.40 g/t Au**
 - **10m at 4.98g/t Au** from 20m to end-of-hole (EOH), including **4m at 10.80g/t Au**
 - **16m at 2.84g/t Au** from 8m, including **4m at 10.30g/t Au**
- Drill commencement temporarily delayed by heavy unseasonal rains in northern Cote d'Ivoire.
- **75% of the planned 28km² soil sampling program** on the **Toumodi Permit**, 20km along strike from Montage's **Blaffo Guetto** gold deposit, **now complete**. Soil sampling is following up **significant BLEG stream sediment anomalism** returned in Famien's first-pass sampling.
- Results received from **Central Target of the Bonougbara Trend** in the **Gogo Permit** have confirmed **additional gold mineralisation** under shallow alluvial cover. Better new intercepts included:
 - **GOERC0022: 6m at 1.03g/t Au from 74m and 4m at 2.11g/t Au from 94m;**
 - **GOERC0025: 4m at 1.23g/t Au from 48m; and**
 - **GOERC0026: 4m at 1.66g/t Au from 66m.**
- A geophysical survey **focused on identifying thicker portions of the known >5km long sulphide-bearing gold system** will be carried out prior to planning follow-up drilling on the Bonougbara Trend.
- **Further addition to Cote d'Ivoire ground position** with grant of **355 km² M'Bahiakro** Exploration Permit.

Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"After the 10 months since Famien started work in Cote d'Ivoire, we continue to **expand our ground position, explore large gold mineralised systems and**

¹ ENX ASX Release: "Strong Gold Intercepts From Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program" (31 March 2026)

grow our team to explore the multiple, emerging gold discovery opportunities across our portfolio.

Our attention has now switched back to the Tougbo permit and following up on the **very encouraging initial AC drill results at Kalama Bave**, with RC drilling to start there as soon as the recent, heavy rainfall abates.

In keeping with our strategy, we continue to **grow 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 M'Bahiakro permit** before year-end with a BLEG stream sediment survey.

We are also **advancing rapidly on the new Toumodi permit, just 20km along strike from Montage Gold's Blaffo Guetto gold deposit**. We have now completed 75% of the planned 28km² soil sampling program following-up a large area of gold-anomalous streams, and hope to release first results by early November.

The RC drilling on the Bonougbara Trend has confirmed that it covers **a large gold mineralised system, persisting over the 5km length** of geochemical anomalies which define the Trend. While gold-mineralised intercepts have been modest so far, there is plenty of space here to find a major gold deposit. Our immediate focus is to look for thicker portions of the system with ground geophysics prior to returning to the site for follow-up drilling."

Famien 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

Kalama Bave Prospect, Tougbo Permit

The RC drill rig has now returned to Kalama Bave to undertake a 2,500m RC drill program, testing at depth the shallow dipping gold mineralisation reported in AC drilling earlier this year. At present the rig is on standby because unseasonal late rains in northern Cote d'Ivoire have prevented access to the prepared drill sites.

The previous drilling results generated high-grade gold intercepts² including:

- 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**;

² ENX ASX Release: "Strong Gold Intercepts From Maiden Tougbe AC Drill Program" (31 March 2026)

- TOAC067: **4m at 6.89g/t Au** from 24m; and
- TOAC030: **8m at 3.36g/t Au** from 0m.

The planned RC program is designed to drill the shallow dipping mineralisation down-dip to the south-east, along with a line of scissor holes on the north-west side of the known mineralisation testing for possible north-west dipping mineralisation and/or deeper stacked mineralised lenses (*Figure 1*).

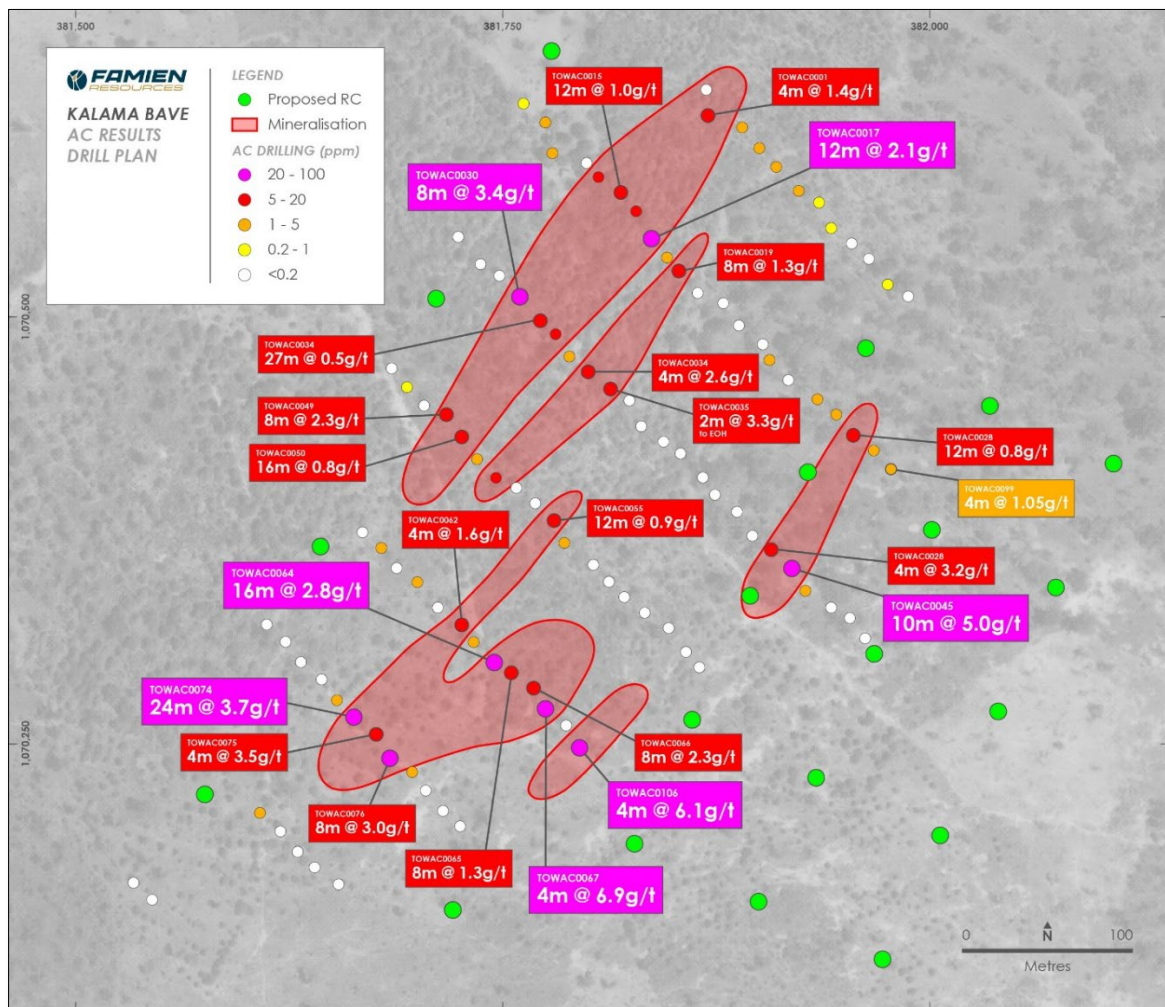


Figure 1: Planned RC drilling (green dots), Kalama Bave Prospect, along with a plot of previously drilled AC holes, colour coded by gold grade x metre values.

Expanded Ground Position, Cote d'Ivoire

M'Bahiakro Permit

The Company has now received the grant document for the M'Bahiakro Permit (*Figure 2*), which covers an area of 355km².

As with the other recent additions to its ground position (*Figure 2*), the Company's selection of this permit area was guided by the Tier 1 Targeting System³. This permit straddles the faulted western contact of a large belt of metasedimentary rocks in south-east Cote d'Ivoire.

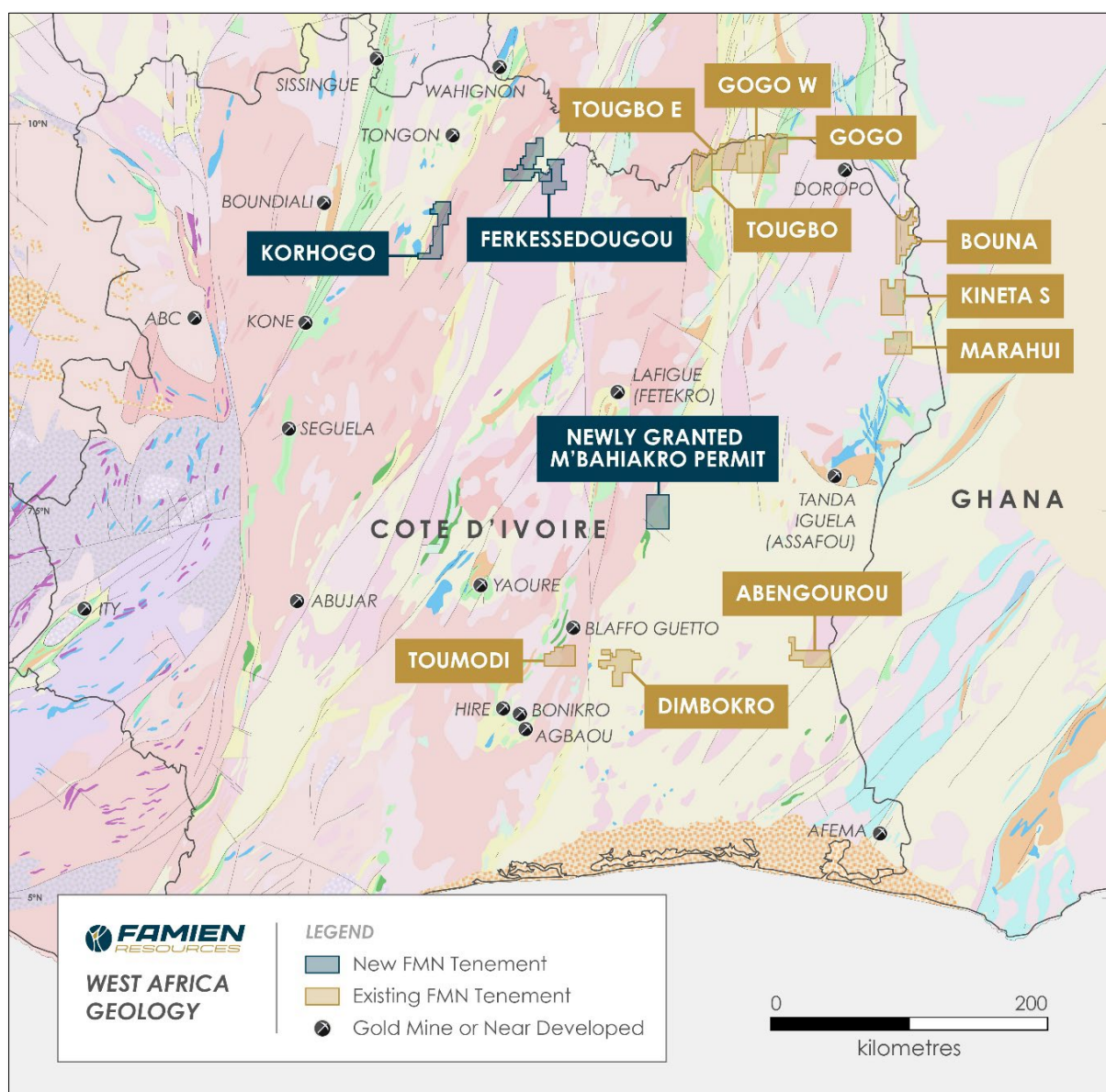


Figure 2: Map of Birimian Belt in Cote d'Ivoire, showing location of the Company's current land position (permits and permit applications) including the new M'Bahiakro permit, and the recently reported new Ferkessedougou permit application group and Korhogo permit.

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

³ 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.

A BLEG stream sediment sampling survey is planned and is expected to commence before year-end following the normal community consultations.

Soil Geochemical Survey – Toumodi

The Toumodi and Dimbokro Permits were granted in early 2026⁴ and were covered by BLEG stream sediment surveys in May-June, 2026. The BLEG assays revealed a large area of gold-anomalous stream catchments⁵ (Figure 3) 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 2).

Follow-up reconnaissance soil sampling over the entire 28km² target area is now 75% complete with assays expected by early November (Figure 3).

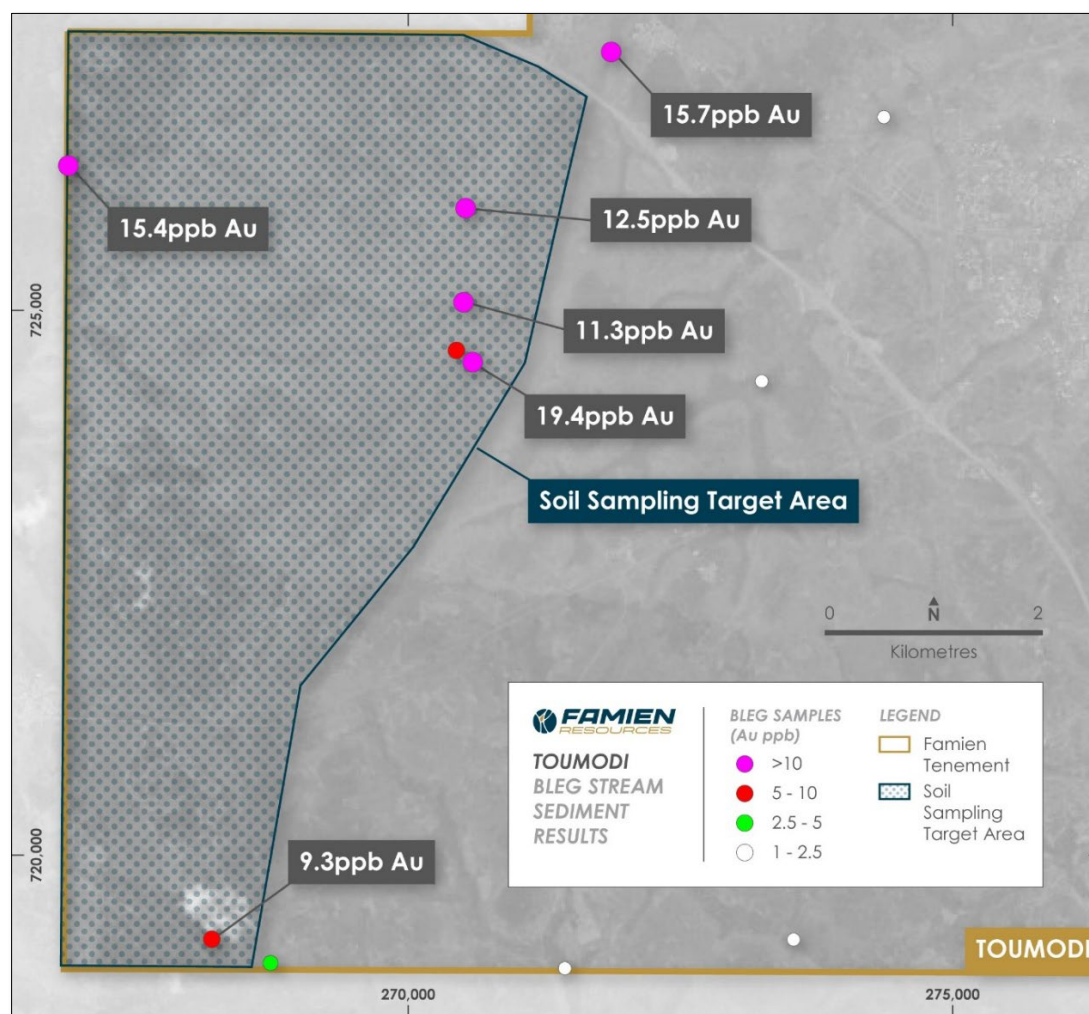


Figure 3: Map of the western portion of the Toumodi Permit, showing gold-anomalous BLEG stream sediment results and the area being covered by the current soil sampling program.

⁴ ENX ASX release: "Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Drill Target at Tougbe" (19 January 2026)

⁵ ENX ASX Release: "Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets" (3 September 2026)

Bonougbara Trend, Gogo Permit

Drill Results

Results have now been received from the 10 remaining RC drill holes in the Bonougbara Trend RC drill program (see Table 1 and *Figures 4-7*), with gold mineralisation intersected on all four section lines drilled. Better intercepts include:

➤ **Central Drill Target:**

- GOERC0020: **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**;
- GOERC0025: **4m at 1.23g/t Au from 48m**;
- GOERC0026: **4m at 1.66g/t Au from 66m**; and

➤ **Northern Drill Target:**

- GOERC0020: **4m at 1.75g/t Au from 132m**.

Details of the 10 drill holes reported here are as follows:

➤ **Central Target:**

- Drilling tested beneath a 480m long section of a 900m long gold-anomalous trend identified by power auger drilling through alluvium. Anomalous gold values were intersected on all four section lines drilled, demonstrating a persistent mineralising system.
- The gold mineralisation here is hosted by foliated (sheared) sericite-altered mafic volcanics with minor pyrite and quartz veining which dips towards the north-west at approximately 70 degrees. At this stage, it is not clear whether the drilling has tested the full width of the gold mineralised system in this under-cover area. More drilling may be planned after a planned geophysical survey is completed.

➤ **Northern Target:**

- As with the other holes reported previously from this area⁶, the two remaining holes tested beneath a line of artisanal mine shafts which have been used to mine north-west dipping gold-bearing quartz veins;
- Gold mineralisation in the Northern Target is hosted by the same type of foliated (sheared) altered mafic volcanics and dips parallel to the mapped foliation/shear fabric at about 45 degrees towards the north-west.

⁶ ENX ASX release: "Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets" (3 September 2026).

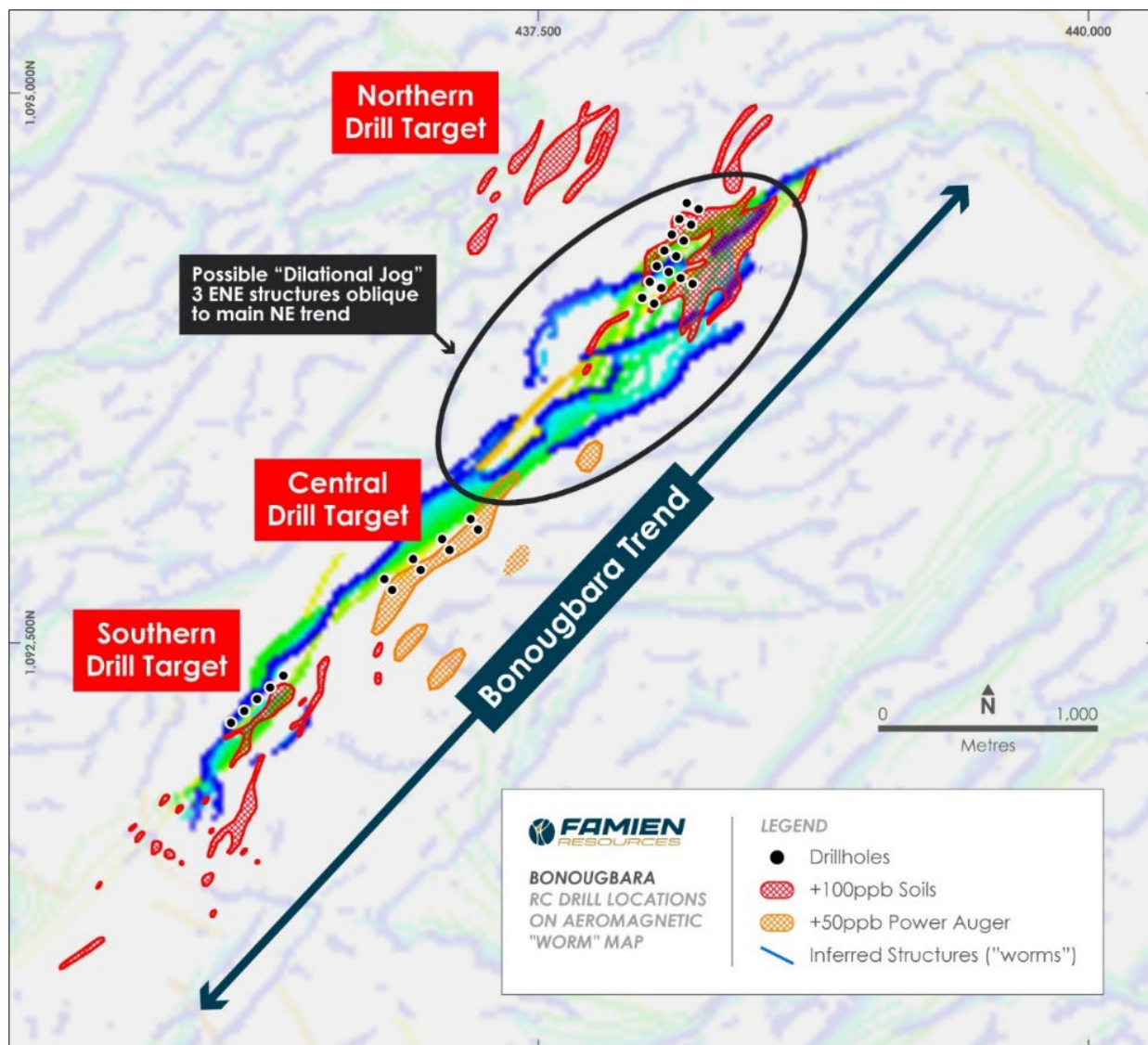


Figure 4: Location of RC drill hole program on the 5km long Bonougbara Trend, along with gold-in-soil and gold-in-auger anomalies over a wavelet analysis derived ("worm") aeromagnetic map, which highlights inferred structures within the Bonougbara Trend.

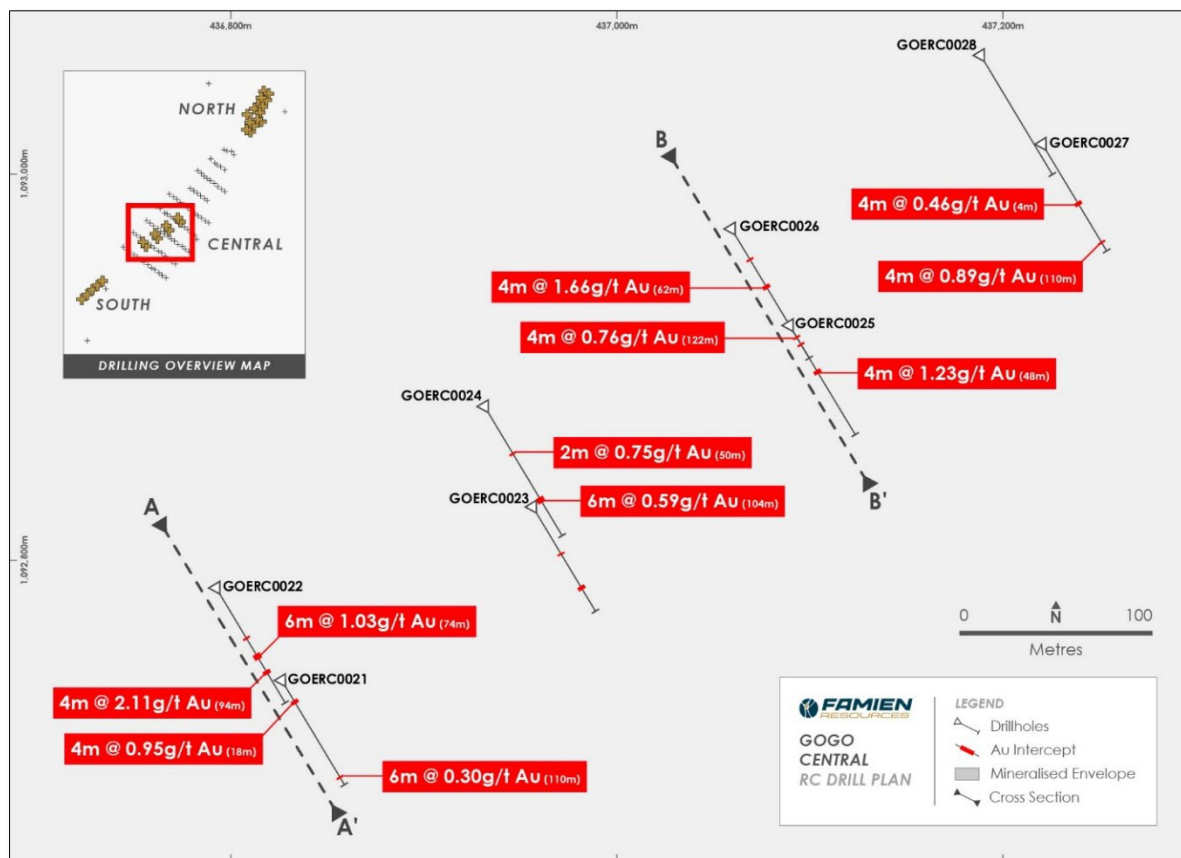


Figure 5: Plan view of Central Target, showing mineralised intercepts and cross-section line positions.

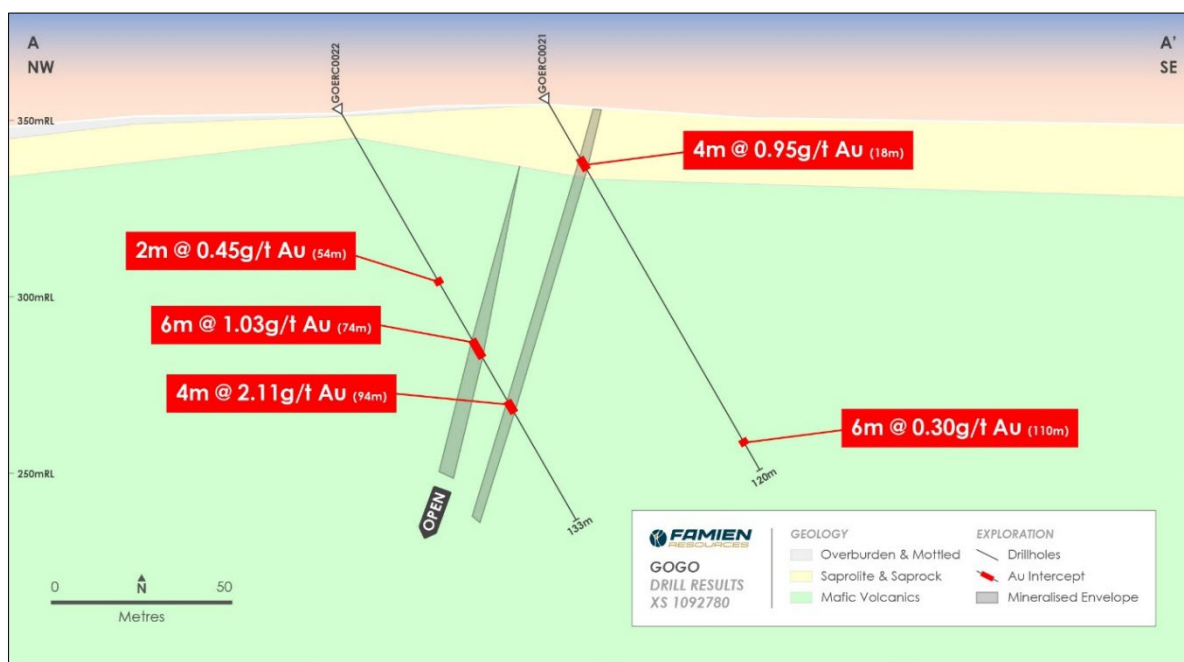


Figure 6: Cross section A-A' through Central Target, showing mineralised intercepts and inferred dip of mineralised zones.

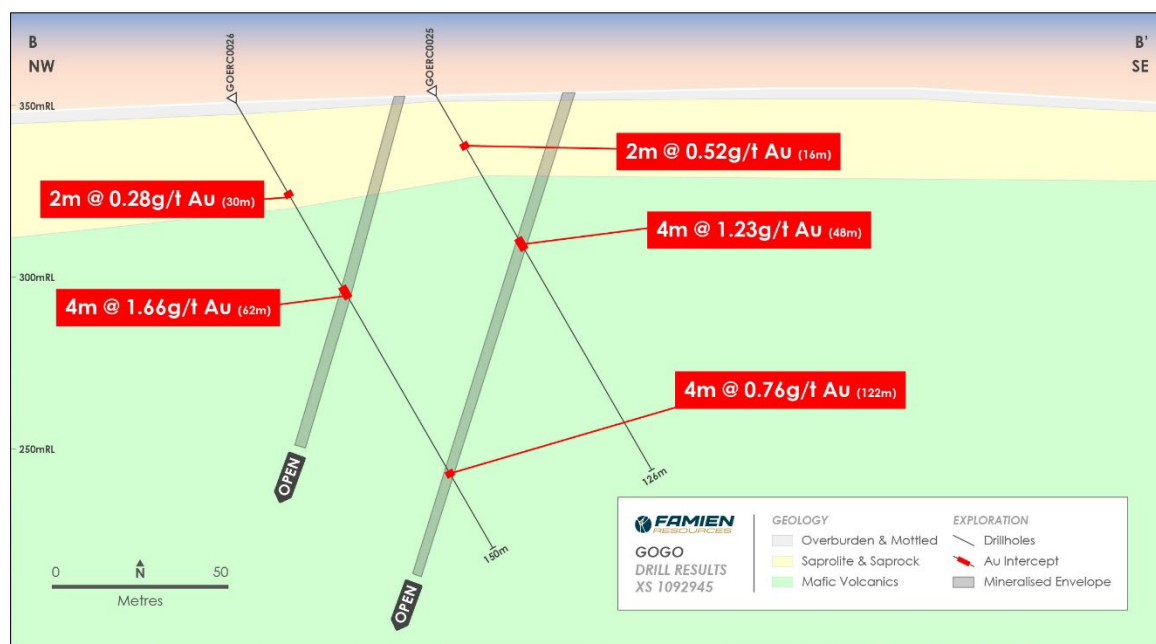


Figure 7: Cross section B-B' through Central Target, showing mineralised intercepts and inferred dip of mineralised zones.

Planned Geophysical Survey

The Bonougbara drilling program has intersected gold mineralisation in all three target areas, demonstrating the very large scale of the gold mineralised system and the mineralogy and orientation of the mineralised and altered material in fresh rock but gold intercept widths to date have been modest.

The Company's immediate objective is to determine whether wider mineralised widths are present in the project area prior to embarking on a follow-up drill program. Based on interpretation of the historical aeromagnetic survey, there is evidence of the kind of structural complexity which is found in large, thick gold mineralised systems.

Based on RC drill chip logging, Famien believes that the known gold mineralisation should yield both an induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity geophysical response. To test for this possibility, the Company will carry out a test IP survey over known mineralisation in the coming 1-2 months. If the expected response is recorded, Famien will then undertake a large IP and resistivity survey over the entire Bonougbara Trend with the aim of defining the thickest zones of low resistivity and high IP responses for follow-up drilling.

Separately, the Company is also undertaking a supplementary soil sampling program around the margins of the current Bonougbara soil grid to assist with future drill planning.

Gogo and Tougbo Projects - Background

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbo and Tougbo East permit group (*Figure 2*) represents the most advanced exploration projects within the Company's Cote D'Ivoire portfolio. They have been the focus of most of the Company's initial exploration efforts.

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 current drill testing priority in Cote d'Ivoire.

**TABLE 1 – BONOUGBARA TREND – CENTRAL AND NORTH DRILL TARGETS
– RC DRILL RESULTS**

Hole No.	UTM E 30N	UTM N 30N	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Depth From	Interval	Av Au g/t (0.2g/t cutoff)
GOERC0019	438020	1094042	377	121	-60	120	72	4	0.88
GOERC0020	437976	1094064	398	121	-60	150	132	4	1.75
GOERC0021	436828	1092735	355	149	-60	120	18	4	0.95
							110	6	0.30
GOERC0022	436794	1092783	352	149	-60	133	54	2	0.45
							74	6	1.03
							94	4	2.11
GOERC0023	436958	1092825	351	149	-60	120	50	2	0.36
							90	6	0.23
							108	4	0.20
GOERC0024	436933	1092877	357	149	-60	150	50	2	0.75
							104	6	0.59
GOERC0025	437091	1092919	353	149	-60	126	16	2	0.52
							48	4	1.23
GOERC0026	437061	1092969	351	149	-60	150	30	2	0.28
							62	4	1.66
							122	4	0.76
GOERC0027	437222	1093013	358	149	-60	123	64	4	0.46
							110	4	0.89
GOERC0028	437190	1093059	358	149	-60	138	No significant result		

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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 –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 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	The sampling described in this report refers to Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples. 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.

	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).	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.	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

	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.	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 levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire. All samples were dried, crushed to 2mm, split 500g and pulverised to 85% passing 75micron (PRP-915). All samples were analysed by trace level gold method FAX-121L which is a 50g fire assay using Di-isobutyl Ketone (DIBK) with an AAS finish and 2ppb detection limit. Over range samples (> 10,000ppb) were re-analysed by gravimetric 50g fusion fire assay method FAS-425 with a 0.9g/t detection limit. All methods are appropriate for a gold geochemical drilling program. Company standards or field duplicates were added to the sample batch at the approximate rate of 1 sample for every 50 collected. Photographs of the CRM's and sample numbers were taken before submission. Based on MSA Labs own QC results and 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.	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)

	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	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 Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	All RC holes were -60° angle drilled on 100m spaced lines at an azimuth of 121° 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,	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

	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.	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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is. All assay results in this release have been composited for reporting purposes using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. Where artisanal 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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RC drilling is ongoing on the Bonougbara Trend. Follow-up RC drilling will be planned after all RC drill results are received.