Tarato Gold Project Wide Satellite Remote Sensing Study Defines Priority Area for Field Exploration

Multi-sensor assessment completed across both granted permits (154 km²), providing a systematic framework to prioritise on ground mapping and geochemical sampling

Highlights

- Eminence has completed a multi-sensor satellite remote sensing assessment covering both granted Tarato permits, PR1016 and PR1026, through remote sensing specialist Dr Neil Pendock of Dirt Exploration. The study provides a consistent screening dataset for the Company's initial exploration programs.
- Tarato comprises PR1016 (76.66 km²) and PR1026 (77.04 km²), totaling 153.70 km² in northern Côte d'Ivoire's Birimian geological province. Evidence of artisanal workings observed during an initial site visit at PR1016 provides a separate, ground-based focus for verification and sampling.
- Three independently ranked remote sensing layers radar-derived pseudo-resistivity, empirical gas-proxy indices and a multi-parameter classifier each identified 100 highest-scoring locations per permit (600 layer-specific selections in total). These are not 600 independently validated mineralised targets, and selections may overlap.
- At PR1016, the gas-proxy and classifier layers show concentrations in the north, east and south-west. At PR1026, several high-ranked pseudo-resistivity responses occur on or within approximately 400 m of a north-east-trending fault interpreted from regional mapping. These relationships require field testing.
- Multispectral endmembers have best-fit library matches to minerals including white mica, chlorite, adularia, orthoclase and jarosite. Such spectral matches may help guide mapping, but do not establish mineral identification or hydrothermal alteration at Tarato.
- The project is located in the Birimian granite-greenstone terrain between the Boundiali (Bagoué) and Korhogo (Senoufo) branches of the greenstone belt, with north-east trending volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary sequences intruded by felsic to intermediate granitoids. Gold in the district occurs in shear zones, structural jogs and competent intrusions, including at Aurum Resources' Boundiali Gold Project (3.22 Moz Au), approximately 30 to 40 km to the west.[1]
- The anomalies will be tested in the Company's initial field programs at both permits, together with mapping and inspection of the artisanal workings at PR1016.

Cautionary Statement: The remote sensing anomalies are indirect indicators derived from satellite data. They do not demonstrate the presence of gold mineralisation. No quantitative or qualitative assessment of mineralisation is possible at this stage. References to nearby projects are for regional context only.

[1] Aurum Resources Limited, ASX announcement, 14 May 2026.

Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA) ('**Eminence**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce results from a satellite remote sensing study over the Tarato Gold Project, covering exploration permits PR1016 and PR1026 in the Korhogo area of northern Côte d'Ivoire.

Neither permit has project-scale geological mapping, and there is limited previous exploration data. The study provides consistent coverage of the whole project and will be used to plan and prioritise the Company's first systematic field programs. As with all remote sensing in deeply weathered terrain, the anomalies will be validated on the ground before they are used to direct further work.

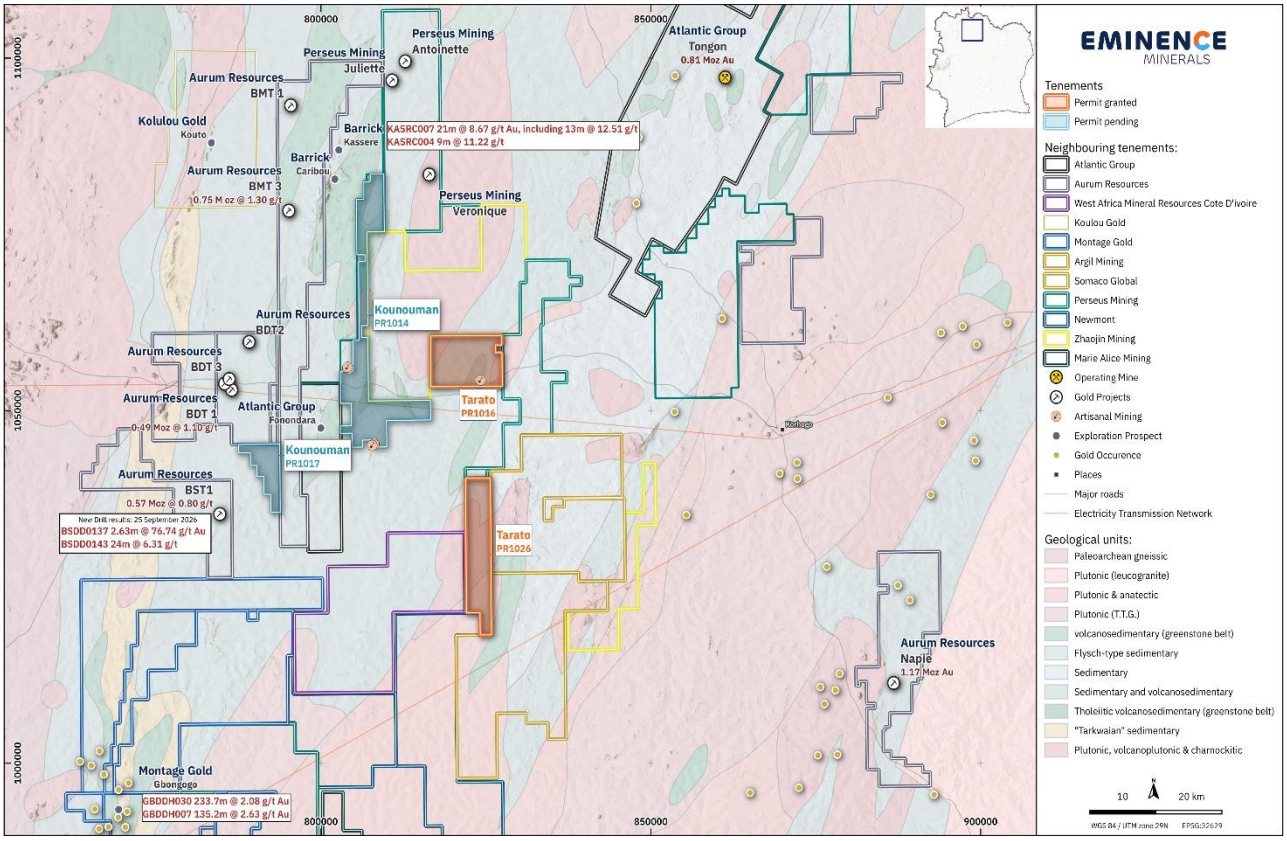


Figure 1: Tarato and Kounouman Geological Map and regional gold exploration activity. Intercepts source: Aurum Resources ASX Announcement, 25 September 2026; Montage Gold TSXV Press Release, 27 March 2023; Barrick Gold Corporation Q2 2021 MD&A, 9 August 2021.

Geological setting

The Tarato Gold Project is located within the Palaeoproterozoic Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton, which underlies most of Côte d'Ivoire. The domain comprises Birimian volcanic, volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary sequences intruded by extensive granitoids, which were deformed and metamorphosed, mostly to greenschist facies, during the Eburnean orogeny. These granite-greenstone terranes host most of West Africa's orogenic gold deposits.

The Tarato Gold Project is located between the north-south Boundiali (Bagoué) branch of the greenstone belt to the west and the north-north-east-trending Korhogo (Senoufo) branch to the east. The project area is characterised by broadly north-east-trending volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary sequences intruded by felsic to intermediate granitoids. The available regional geological maps are too coarse to assist in target definition at permit scale. No project-scale

geological mapping exists, which is why permit-wide data such as satellite study are important for planning the first field program. The weathering profile is deep, with saprolite, lateritic gravel and ferricrete covering most of the area.

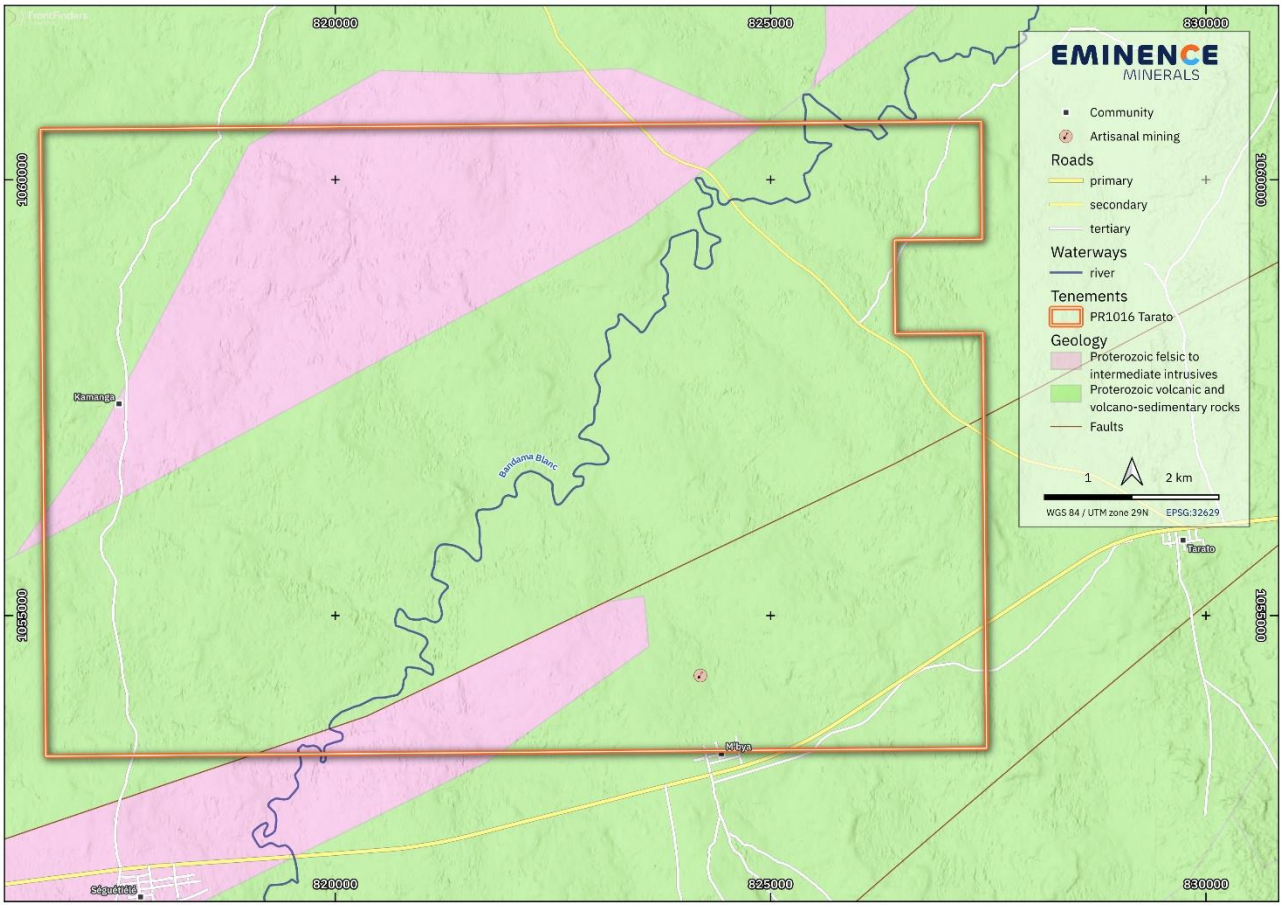


Figure 2: PR1016 Geological Map

At PR1026, regional mapping shows mainly felsic to intermediate granitoids. Volcanic and volcano-sedimentary units occur in the north-east corner of the permit, north-west of a north-east-trending fault that crosses the northern part of the permit (Figure 6). Contacts between intrusions and volcano-sedimentary units, and the faults that cut them, are common settings for orogenic gold in the Birimian of West Africa.

Gold in the district occurs in several styles including shear-hosted quartz vein and stockwork mineralisation in volcano-sedimentary units, replacement mineralisation within an east-north-east-trending fault corridor, and intrusion-hosted mineralisation in competent diorite to granodiorite intrusions. These styles guide the Company's exploration model for Tarato Gold Project.

Project Wide Remote Sensing Study

The study was carried out by spectral imaging specialist Dr Neil Pendock of Dirt Exploration. This announcement reports the study results for both permits of the Tarato Gold Project, PR1016 and PR1026.

Data set	Source and acquisition	Processing	Output used for targeting
Multispectral imagery	Sentinel-2, mosaic of four scenes acquired 20 February 2026. 10 m (visible and near infrared) and 20 m (short-wave infrared) pixels	Unmixed into 16 spectral endmembers, each matched to the closest mineral in the 481-mineral USGS spectral library resampled to Sentinel-2 bands	Endmember abundance maps used as inputs to the classifiers
L-band radar	ALOS-2 PALSAR-2, HH and HV polarisations. Mosaic of multiple scenes acquired in December 2024 (dry season), 25 m pixels	Inverse surface dielectric constant estimated from HH and HV, termed "pseudo-resistivity"	100 highest pseudo-resistivity locations in each permit
Change detection	Sentinel-2 mosaics of 10 February 2025 and 20 February 2026	Iteratively Reweighted Multivariate Alteration Detection (IRMAD)	Change layer used as a classifier input
Gas-proxy indices	Derived from Sentinel-2 bands using an optical model (visible and near infrared for He, H_2 and Rn, short-wave infrared for CO_2 and CH_4)	Multivariate linear classifier trained on the gas-proxy values at 60 drill holes at Aurum's BMT1, BMT2 and BMT3 deposits	100 highest-scoring gas-proxy locations in each permit
Supervised classifier	Endmember abundances, pseudo-resistivity, gas-proxy indices and change layer	Multivariate linear classifier trained on the same 60 drill holes. Responds most strongly to endmembers matched to adularia, orthoclase and jarosite, and to spectral change	100 highest-scoring classifier locations in each permit

Table 1: Data sets and products used in the remote sensing study

Each set of 100 locations was ranked from 1 to 3. The three sets were produced separately and were not combined into a single ranking. The gas-proxy layers are uncalibrated empirical indices. They are not measurements of gas concentration or flux, and the study indicated that they should not be interpreted as evidence of gas seepage without independent soil-gas sampling.

Remote Sensing Results - PR1016

The study produced three separately ranked anomaly layers over each permit. Each layer contains the 100 highest-ranked locations within the permit, classed as rank 1 (highest) to rank 3. Results for PR1016 are shown in Figures 3 to 5 and for PR1026 in Figures 6 and 7. The results for both permits are summarised in Table 2.

Pseudo-resistivity

Elevated pseudo-resistivity, interpreted by the study as a possible response to silicification and quartz veining, covers approximately half of the permit as small, irregular patches, mostly 100 to 500 m across. Approximately 20 of the 100 anomalies are ranked as 1. They are spread across the whole permit, with rank 1 anomalies in the west near Kamanga, in the centre and in the north-east and east. The nearest rank 1 anomalies to the artisanal workings are located approximately 1.5 km to the north and north-east. Several anomalies coincide with non-geological features, including the Bandama Blanc River channel and the main road in the north-east of the permit.

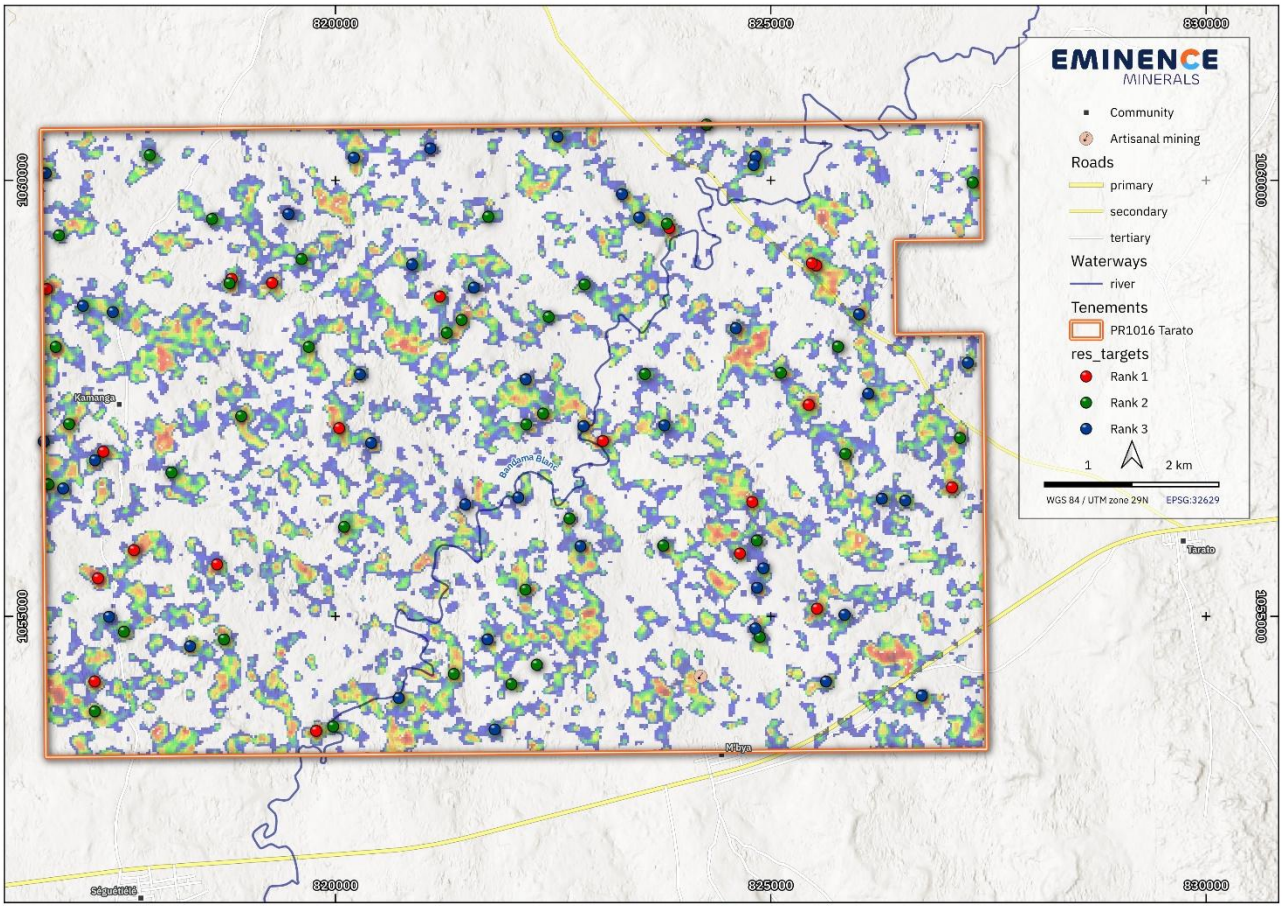


Figure 3: PR1016 PALSAR-2 L-band pseudo-resistivity with rank 1 to 3 anomalies

Gas-proxy indices

This layer has the broadest response, with medium to high values over two-thirds of the permit. The anomalies are clustered rather than evenly spread. The largest clusters follow the main road which crosses the northern permit boundary and along a 2.3 km section in the north-east of the permit, with smaller groups along the minor road through Kamanga. Other clusters are located in the north-centre, on the eastern boundary and in the south-west.

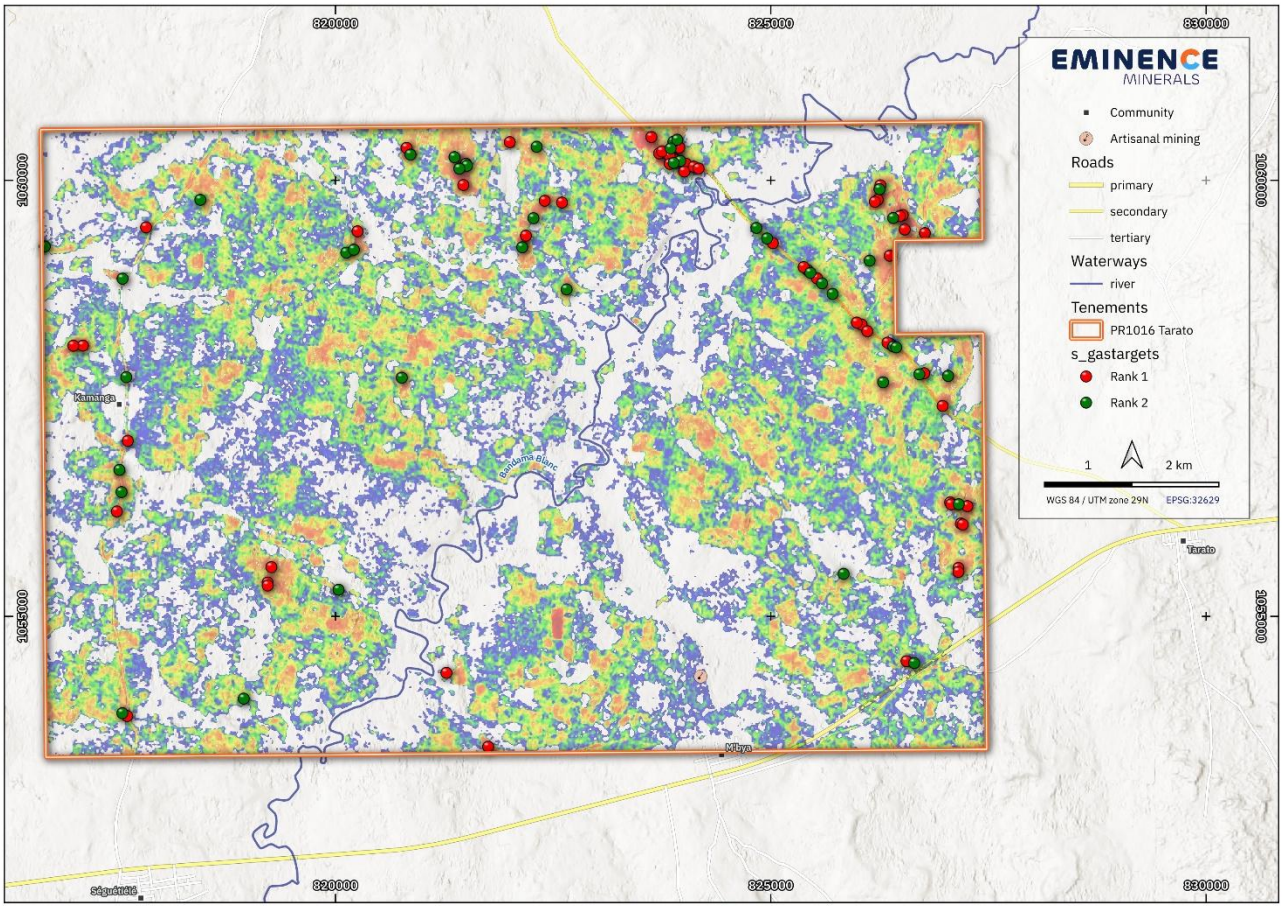


Figure 4: PR1016 gas-proxy classifier (He, H_2, CO_2, CH_4, Rn) with rank 1 and 2 anomalies

Classifier

Anomalous pixels cover approximately one-fifth of the permit and approximately 40 rank 1 anomalies are shown. They are concentrated in the north, the east and a single cluster in the south-west. Approximately half of the rank 1 anomalies are located in a belt along the central part of the northern boundary. Four of these are regularly spaced along a straight line.

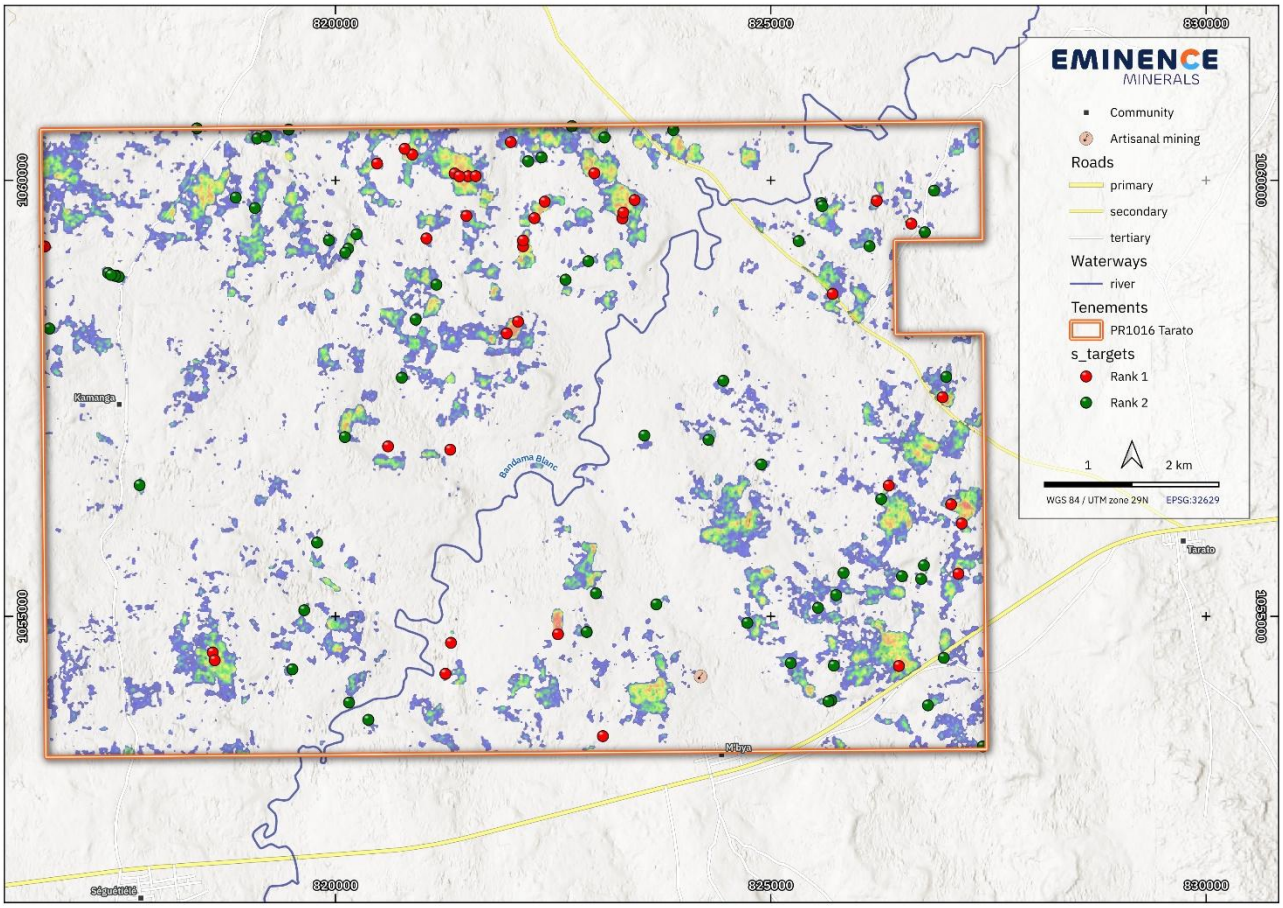


Figure 5: PR1016 supervised classifier with rank 1 and 2 anomalies

Combined response

The three layers were produced independently, and individual rank 1 anomalies rarely coincide. At area scale, gas-proxy and classifier anomalies concentrate together along the central part of the northern boundary, on the eastern boundary and in the south-west. All three layers respond together at only two locations, both on main roads, which will be checked in the field.

Remote Sensing Results - PR1026

PR1026 is located approximately 13 km south of PR1016 and forms a narrow north-south strip about 3.7 km wide and 22 km long. The villages of Nouho, Mbala, Soumou and Doka are located within or close to the permit. The remote sensing layers are shown in Figures 6 and 7, with the regional geology for comparison.

Pseudo-resistivity

Elevated pseudo-resistivity covers approximately half of the permit as irregular patches, similar to PR1016. Approximately 30 rank 1 anomalies are shown along the full length of the permit, with groups in the north and in the south-centre. In the north, three rank 1 anomalies are located on or within

about 400 m of the north-east-trending fault shown on regional geological mapping (Figure 6). In the south-centre, a group of rank 1 anomalies are located along the road south-east of Soumou.

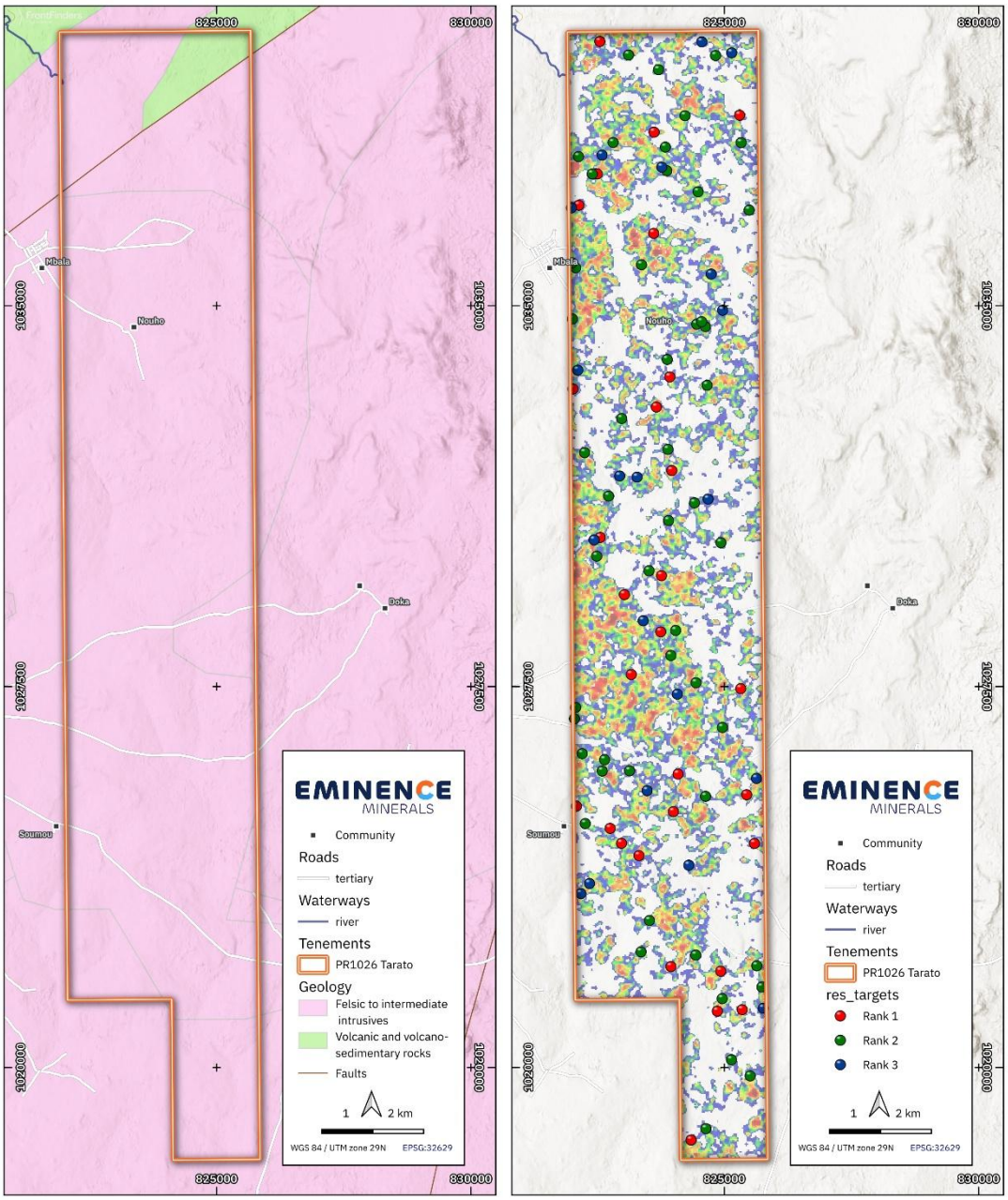


Figure 6: PR1026 Geological Map (left) and PALSAR-2 L-band pseudo-resistivity with rank 1 to 3 anomalies (right)

Gas-proxy indices

The gas-proxy response is much weaker than at PR1016, with anomalous values over approximately one-fifth of the permit, mainly in the north. Eleven rank 1 anomalies are shown. Eight form a tight cluster along the road south-east of Soumou, two are located approximately 2 km further south-east and one is on the north-western boundary. Lower-ranked anomalies also follow the east-west road in the centre of the permit.

Classifier

This is the most selective layer at PR1026, with anomalous pixels over approximately one-tenth of the permit and three rank 1 anomalies. These are on the north-western boundary, on the western boundary near the east-west road, and in the south-centre with the gas-proxy cluster. Lower-ranked anomalies concentrate in the north of the permit, north of Nouho, and in a north-south trend along the eastern side of the central part of the permit. The south of the permit is largely without anomalies.

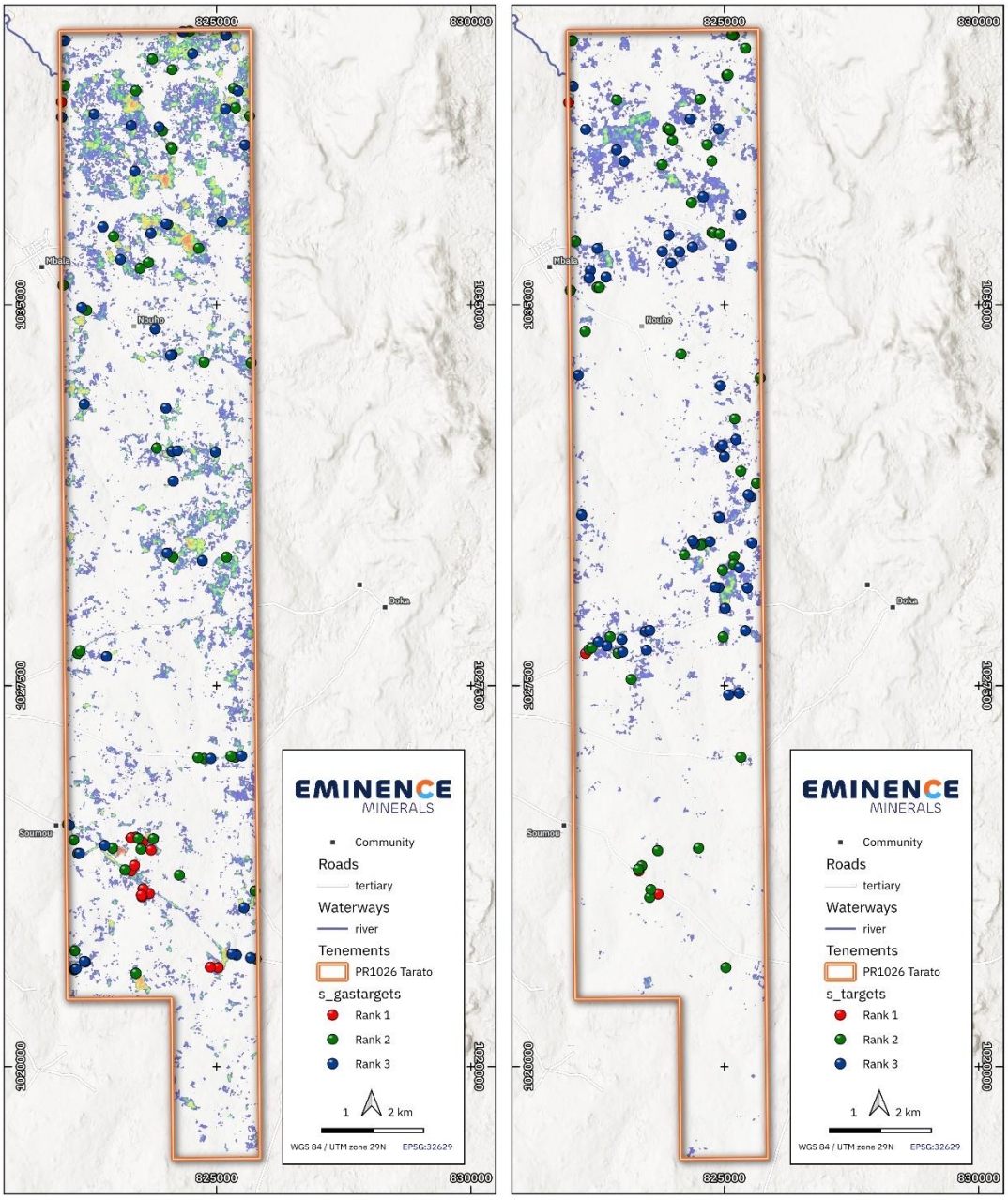


Figure 7: PR1026 gas-proxy classifier (left) and supervised classifier (right) with rank 1 to 3 anomalies

Combined response

All three layers concentrate in the south-centre of the permit, along the road south-east of Soumou. Gas-proxy and classifier rank 1 anomalies also coincide on the north-western boundary, where a mapped drainage reaches the permit. Both locations are associated with roads or drainage and will be checked in the field. The north of the permit, where several pseudo-resistivity anomalies located along the mapped fault and near the contact with volcano-sedimentary units, and where the gas-proxy and classifier responses are strongest, is considered the most geologically relevant area for follow-up.

Layer	Coverage of permit	Rank 1 anomalies (approx.)	Main concentrations
PR1016			
Pseudo-resistivity	Approximately one-half	20	Spread across the permit
Gas proxy	Approximately two-thirds	40	North, north-east, east and south-west
Classifier	Approximately one-fifth	40	Northern boundary, east and south-west
PR1026			
Pseudo-resistivity	Approximately one-half	30	Along the permit, with groups in the north and south-centre
Gas proxy	Approximately one-fifth	11	South-centre cluster along road; north (lower ranks)
Classifier	Approximately one-tenth	3	North and eastern-central belt (lower ranks)

Table 2: Summary of remote sensing anomaly layers over PR1016 and PR1026

Technical Limitations and Required Field Validation

The anomalies were compared with the regional geology, the reported artisanal workings at PR1016, and the roads, villages and drainage on the maps. The review identified the following factors, which mean the anomalies need to be validated in the field before they are used to direct further work.

- No response at the artisanal workings. None of the three layers highlights the reported artisanal workings at PR1016 and the three layers rarely agree with each other.
- Cultural and drainage features. In both permits, anomalies cluster along roads and drainage and follow field boundaries. At PR1016, the only places where all three layers respond together are on main roads. At PR1026, the strongest combined response follows the road south-east of Soumou.

- Regolith cover. Both permits have a deep lateritic weathering profile. Optical sensors measure the top few micrometres of the surface, and L-band radar responds mainly to surface roughness and moisture in the upper soil. Neither can detect silicification or alteration beneath several metres of saprolite.

- Climate and land use. These methods work best in arid terrain with exposed units. In the savanna of northern Côte d'Ivoire, seasonal vegetation, cultivation, burning and soil moisture dominate the surface response.

- Spectral resolution. Sentinel-2 has two short-wave infrared bands. It cannot reliably distinguish minerals such as muscovite, illite, chlorite or dolomite, whose diagnostic absorption features are between 2.1 and 2.4 µm. Mineral names attached to endmembers are therefore best-fit matches, not mineral identifications.

- Model transfer and fixed quotas. The classifiers were trained on drill holes approximately 35 to 50 km from the Tarato permits, on a different branch of the belt and in a different host-rock setting. Selecting a fixed number of 100 anomalies per layer produces anomalies whether or not a genuine geological signal is present.

Anomalies will therefore be treated as leads for field validations, not as targets in their own right. Once field geochemical results are available, the Company intends to test statistically whether rank 1 anomalies coincide with geochemical anomalies more often than would be expected from a random distribution.

Next Steps

The Company intends to test the remote sensing anomalies through its initial field programs at PR1016 and PR1026, which are expected to include geological mapping, inspection of the artisanal workings at PR1016 and geochemical sampling. At PR1026, early work is expected to focus on the northern fault and contact zone and on checking the combined response south-east of Soumou.

Eminence Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Anthony Hills, commented:

"The completion of the satellite remote sensing study marks an important step in advancing our Tarato Gold Project and our broader Côte d'Ivoire exploration strategy. The study has identified several areas of geological interest across both permits, providing a valuable foundation for prioritising our upcoming field programs. Located within a highly prospective gold province, Tarato presents an exciting opportunity for systematic exploration. We look forward to validating these preliminary findings through on-ground exploration and progressing the project towards its next phase."

-END-

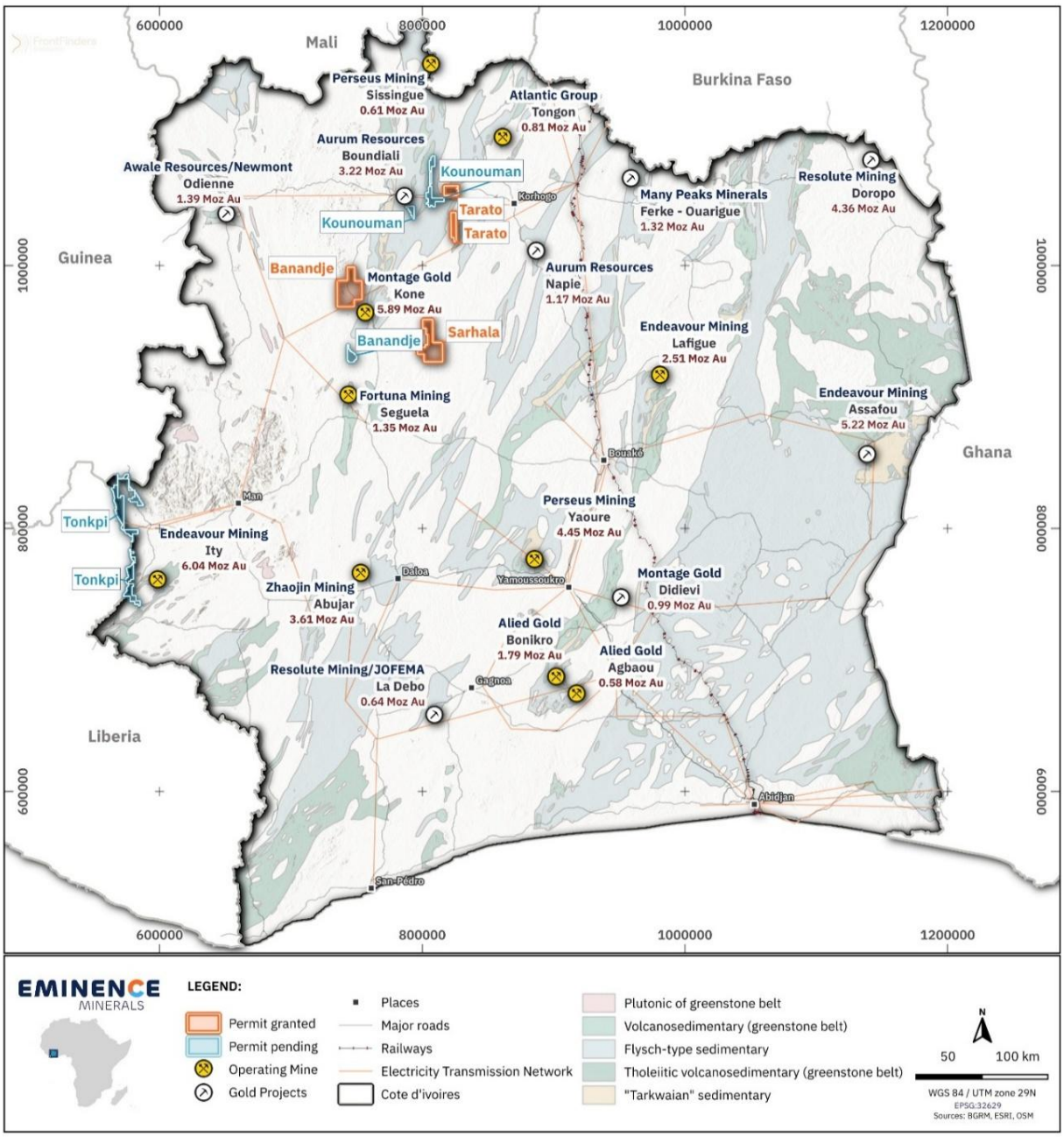


Figure 8: Location of the EMA projects in relation to regional operating gold mines and significant projects. All granted PR areas are from current public cadastre-derived records. Application areas/status remain subject to final government documentation.

Authorised for release by the Board of Eminence Minerals Limited.

Investor and Media:

Anthony Hills, Chief Executive Officer

Eminence Minerals Limited

E: anthony.hills@eminenceminerals.com.au

About the Tarato Gold Project

The Tarato Gold Project comprises two granted exploration permits, PR1016 and PR1026, covering approximately 154 km^2 in the Korhogo Department of the Poro Region, northern Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1).

Table 3: Tarato Gold Project tenure

Permit	Status	Holder	Area	Grant date	Expiry date
PR1016	Granted	Thoth Mining SARL	76.66 km^2	1 October 2025	30 September 2029
PR1026	Granted	Thoth Mining SARL	77.04 km^2	1 October 2025	30 September 2029

Eminence has executed its option for 30% interest in the Tarato project (Refer ASX announcement dated 23 October 2026), and holds an exclusive option to acquire up to 85% of the Tarato permits through staged earn-in payments. On a decision to mine, the vendor may convert its remaining 15% interest into a net smelter return royalty of up to 1.5%.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT – THIRD PARTY PROJECTS

This announcement contains references to mines, development projects, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Exploration Results and other geological information relating to properties owned by third parties.

Such information is included solely to provide investors with regional geological, infrastructure and industry context.

Mineralisation, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Exploration Results or production on neighbouring or regional properties, including the Boundiali Gold Project and the Tongon gold mine, are not evidence of mineralisation within the Tarato Gold Project. They should not be taken to indicate that comparable mineralisation, grades, resources or economic outcomes will be found at PR1016 or PR1026.

Distances referred to in this announcement are approximate and, unless otherwise specified, have been measured using available cadastral and publicly available project-location information.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Dejan Jovanovic, a Competent Person who is a member of the European Federation of Geologists and holds the European Geologist (EurGeol) title. The European Federation of Geologists is a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Jovanovic is an independent consultant and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources

and Ore Reserves. Mr Jovanovic consents to the inclusion of matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Exploration Results comprise the results of a satellite remote sensing study over exploration permits PR1016 and PR1026 at the Tarato Gold Project. The processing and interpretation of the satellite data were carried out by Dr Neil Pendock, a remote sensing specialist. Mr Jovanovic has relied on that work and has not independently reproduced the processing. He has reviewed the outputs and their stated limitations and is satisfied that they are fairly represented in this announcement.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward-looking statements and projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward-looking statements and projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results achieved. Eminence Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or projections based on new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g.'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *The study used a mosaic of four Sentinel-2 multispectral scenes acquired on 20 February 2026, a Sentinel-2 mosaic of 10 February 2025 (for change detection) and ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 L-band radar in HH and HV polarisations (multiple scenes acquired in December 2024, during the dry season). No sampling results are reported in this announcement.*
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).*	• *No drilling results are 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*	• *No drill samples or drill sample recovery data are reported.*

	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *No drilling or sampling is reported.*
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.*	• *No drilling or sampling is reported.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Sentinel-2 and PALSAR-2 are calibrated satellite products. Pseudo-resistivity is an inverse surface dielectric estimate. The gas-proxy layers are uncalibrated empirical indices derived from optical imagery and may reflect surface conditions such as vegetation, moisture, burning and road surfaces rather than gas from depth. Neither layer has been validated against ground measurements at PR1016 or PR1026. Mineral names assigned to the 16 spectral endmembers are best-fit matches to a library resampled to Sentinel-2 bands, not mineral identifications.*

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.*	• *Spectral interpretation was conducted by Dr. Neil Pendock (Dirt Exploration) using published USGS mineral spectral libraries and multivariate classification models.*
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.*	• *Remote sensing products and anomaly locations were supplied georeferenced and are plotted in WGS 84/UTM Zone 29N (EPSG:32629). Sentinel-2 pixel size is 10 m (visible and near infrared) and 20 m (short-wave infrared). PALSAR-2 pixel size is 25 m. Topographic control is not material to this announcement.*
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.*	• *Satellite data provide continuous coverage of both permits at the pixel sizes above. For each of the three layers, the study selected the 100 highest-ranked locations in each permit, which produces anomalies whether or not a genuine geological signal is present. The data are not sufficient for, and are not used for, Mineral Resource estimation. No compositing has been applied.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Not applicable to plan view satellite data. Radar backscatter is influenced by surface roughness, moisture, vegetation and the orientation of cultural features such as roads and field boundaries.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Not applicable. Remote sensing products were delivered digitally by Dirt Exploration to the Company.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The Competent Person has reviewed the remote sensing study and its outputs. No independent audit of the remote*

		sensing processing has been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *PR1016: Gold exploration permit No. PR 1016, granted to Thoth Mining SARL by Decree No. 2025-762 dated 1 October 2025. The permit covers 76.66 km^2 in the Korhogo Department, Côte d'Ivoire.* • *PR1026: Gold exploration permit No. PR 1026, granted to Thoth Mining SARL by Decree No. 2025-763 dated 1 October 2025. The permit covers 77.04 km^2 in the Korhogo Department, Côte d'Ivoire.* • *Both permits are valid for an initial period of four years, from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2029. Each is renewable twice for further periods of three years, subject to meeting the statutory minimum expenditure commitments.* • *Eminence holds an exclusive option to acquire up to 85% of both permits through staged earn-in.* • *On a decision to mine, the vendor may convert its remaining 15% interest into a net smelter return royalty of up to 1.5%.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The Company is not aware of previous systematic exploration within the project area. This does not establish that no historical exploration has occurred.*

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Birimian (Palaeoproterozoic) granite-greenstone terrain between the Boundiali (Bagoué) and Korhogo (Senoufo) branches of the greenstone belt. The target styles are orogenic gold in shear zones, structural jogs and competent intrusions, as in the wider district. Regional mapping shows PR1026 is underlain mainly by felsic to intermediate granitoids with volcano-sedimentary units and a north-east-trending fault in the north. Both permits are covered by a deep 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.*	• *Not applicable. No drillhole results are reported.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• *No assay results or mineralised intercepts are reported in this announcement. Accordingly, aggregation and weighted averaging of assay results or mineralised intercepts, grade truncation and assay cut-off grades are not applicable. No metal-equivalent values are reported.*

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Remote-sensing processing included multivariate linear classifiers trained using satellite-derived responses at 60 reference drill-hole locations at Aurum Resources' BMT1, BMT2 and BMT3 deposits. The study describes calibrated classifier weights; these are model weights, not weights used to aggregate assay results or mineralised intercepts.* • *For each of PR1016 and PR1026, 100 locations were selected separately from each of the pseudo-resistivity, gas-proxy classifier and multi-parameter classifier layers, based on the highest layer values or classifier scores. The selected locations were assigned ranks 1 to 3, with rank 1 the highest. The three sets of locations were not combined into a single overall ranking.*
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').*	• *Not applicable. No mineralised intercepts or mineralisation widths are reported.*
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.*	• *Maps of the three remote sensing layers are included as Figures 3 to 5 (PR1016) and Figures 6 and 7 (PR1026). Regional geological maps are included as Figures 2 (PR1016) and 6 (PR1026),*

		and a location map as Figure 1.
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 three remote sensing layers produced for PR1016 and PR1026 are reported, together with the Competent Person's review of their limitations. The anomalies have not been confirmed by sampling and are not evidence of mineralisation. No quantitative or qualitative assessment of mineralisation is possible at this stage.*
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.*	• *This announcement reports remote sensing results, interpretations of regional geological mapping and the location of artisanal workings. No geophysical survey results, geochemical analyses, metallurgical test results or bulk-sampling results are reported. The relationship between the artisanal workings and bedrock has not been established.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *The anomalies will be tested by the Company's initial field programs at PR1016 and PR1026, which is expected to include geological mapping, inspection of the artisanal workings and geochemical sampling.*