

Exploration Update – Cote D'Ivoire

HIGHLIGHTS

- After unexpected delays, the **Gogo** RC program is now progressing well and expected to finish by end July. The drill rig then moves back to **Tougbo**¹ to test **Kalama Bave** gold mineralised system at greater depths.
- Results of first five RC drill holes into the **Southern Target** of the **Bonougbara**¹ Trend in the Gogo Permit confirm the presence of a gold mineralised system with broad widths of strong alteration open along strike in both directions. Better intercepts included:
 - **GOERC0005: 6m at 2.68g/t Au from 33m**
 - **GOERC0002: 3m at 5.61 g/t Au from 44m**
 - **GOERC0002: 5m at 1.44g/t Au from 73m**
 - **GOERC0003: 23m at 0.64g/t Au from 37m, incl. 2m at 2.34g/t Au**
 - **GOERC0001: 2m at 4.43g/t Au from 71m**
- Dump sampling at **Koroba West** target on Tougbo¹ East Permit has confirmed anomalous gold values in altered granite
- BLEG stream sediment exploration program on regional permits is progressing well.

Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"The Bonougbara¹ RC program is the first drill test of any kind on our two Gogo permits, other than our own auger drilling. We are very pleased to have started at Gogo in much the same way as we did at Tougbo¹, drilling into a strong gold mineralised system from the get-go.

The 5 holes reported here tested less than 400m of strike within the 5km long Bonougbara¹ Trend. Clearly, we have a lot of work ahead of us but the start we have made, drilling into a broad zone of intense alteration, shearing and sulphides, with multiple reportable intercepts in each hole and encouraging grades over narrower widths is an excellent start.

We look forward to both (1) releasing results from the remaining 3,000m of RC drilling as soon as they come to hand and (2) returning to Kalama Bave with the RC rig in August."

¹ These place names have been changed slightly to reflect local spelling; the previous labels were mis-spelled based on historical technical reports.

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

Bonougbara Trend², Gogo Permit

Progress on the maiden 3,500m RC drill program on the Bonougbara² Trend was significantly delayed by maintenance-related problems and delays in obtaining replacement parts. These issues have now been addressed, and the program is proceeding normally on double shift and expected to finish by month’s end.

Pleasingly results from the first five RC holes of the planned 3,500m Bonougbara² Trend (**Southern Target**) demonstrated the presence of a robust mineralised structure (*Figures 1-4*):

- **GOERC0005: 6m at 2.68g/t Au from 33m**
- **GOERC0002: 3m at 5.61 g/t Au from 44m**
- **GOERC0002: 10m at 0.79g/t Au including 5m at 1.44g/t Au from 73m**
- **GOERC0003: 23m at 0.64g/t Au from 37m, including 2m at 2.34g/t Au**
- **GOERC0001: 2m at 4.43g/t Au from 71m**

Table 1 (below) shows all reportable results at a 0.2g/t Au cutoff grade.

The Southern Target was drilled first for access reasons when the rig arrived. The **Northern Target** is the highest priority target in the Bonougbara drill program.

The five drillholes reported here were designed to test beneath a new and growing artisanal site (*Figure 3*) and intersected broad zones of sheared sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration. Higher assays are associated with fine-grained pyrite and quartz veining within the shear zone, which clearly reflects a strong fault zone through mafic volcanics, extending along the entire Bonougbara Trend².

² These place names have been changed slightly to reflect local spelling; the previous labels were mis-spelled based on historical technical reports.

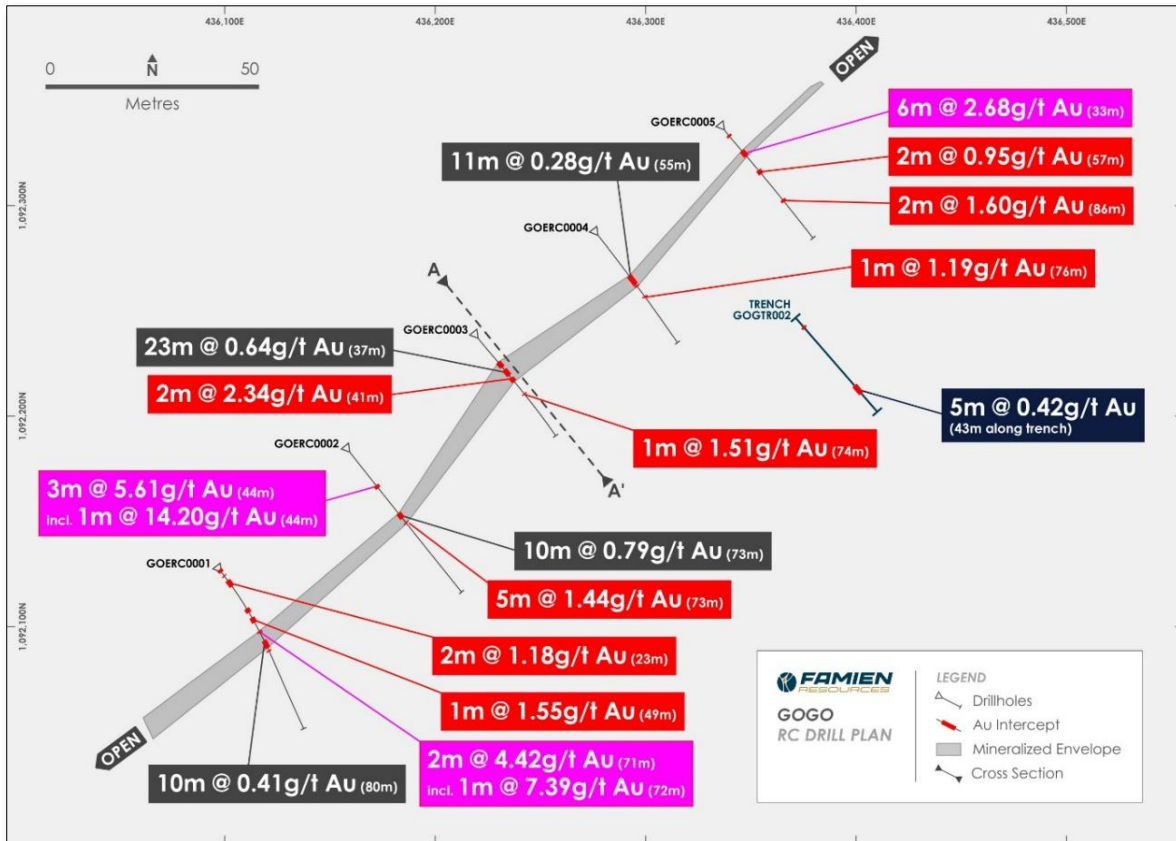


Figure 1: Bonougbara South Target Drilling – plan view showing drill traces.

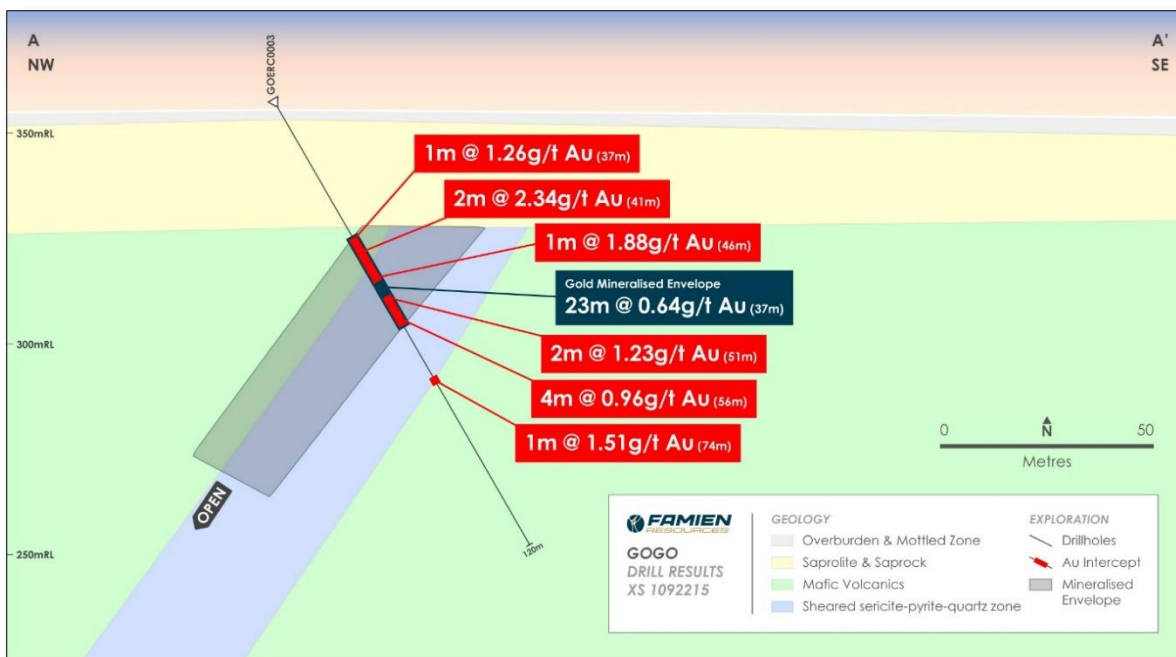


Figure 2: Bonougbara South Target Drilling – cross section A-A' (see Figure 1 for location)

Figure 4 shows the location of planned RC holes relative to underlying structure and previously reported soil geochemical and power auger data. The map base is a wavelet analysis ("worming") data treatment of historical (Newcrest) aeromagnetic data³ and shows that the Bonougbara Trend runs along an inferred NE trending structure, which is linear in the vicinity of the South Target and breaks into 3 parallel ENE features beneath the North Target; the latter appear to take the form of a "dilational jog" suggesting greater hydrothermal fluid flow and potentially greater intensity of gold mineralisation in that area.



Figure 3: Bonougbara South Target artisanal site – open pit workings

³ ENX ASX release: Acquisition of highly prospective gold projects In Côte D'Ivoire (23rd September 2025).

Context for the remainder of the drilling program (Figure 4) is as follows:

- **North Target** (drilling nearing completion) - historical rock chip sampling obtained a series of high-grade gold values along the 600m long main zone of those workings with **peak values of 92.6g/t Au, 6.0g/t Au and 5.8g/t Au**⁴. This site has been actively mined for over 20 years, and the artisanal shafts are as deep as 80m in places.
- **Central Target** (planned drilling) - a 900m long under-cover target defined by seven gold-anomalous power auger holes⁵. The target's NE trend is consistent with the overall structural trend in the area.

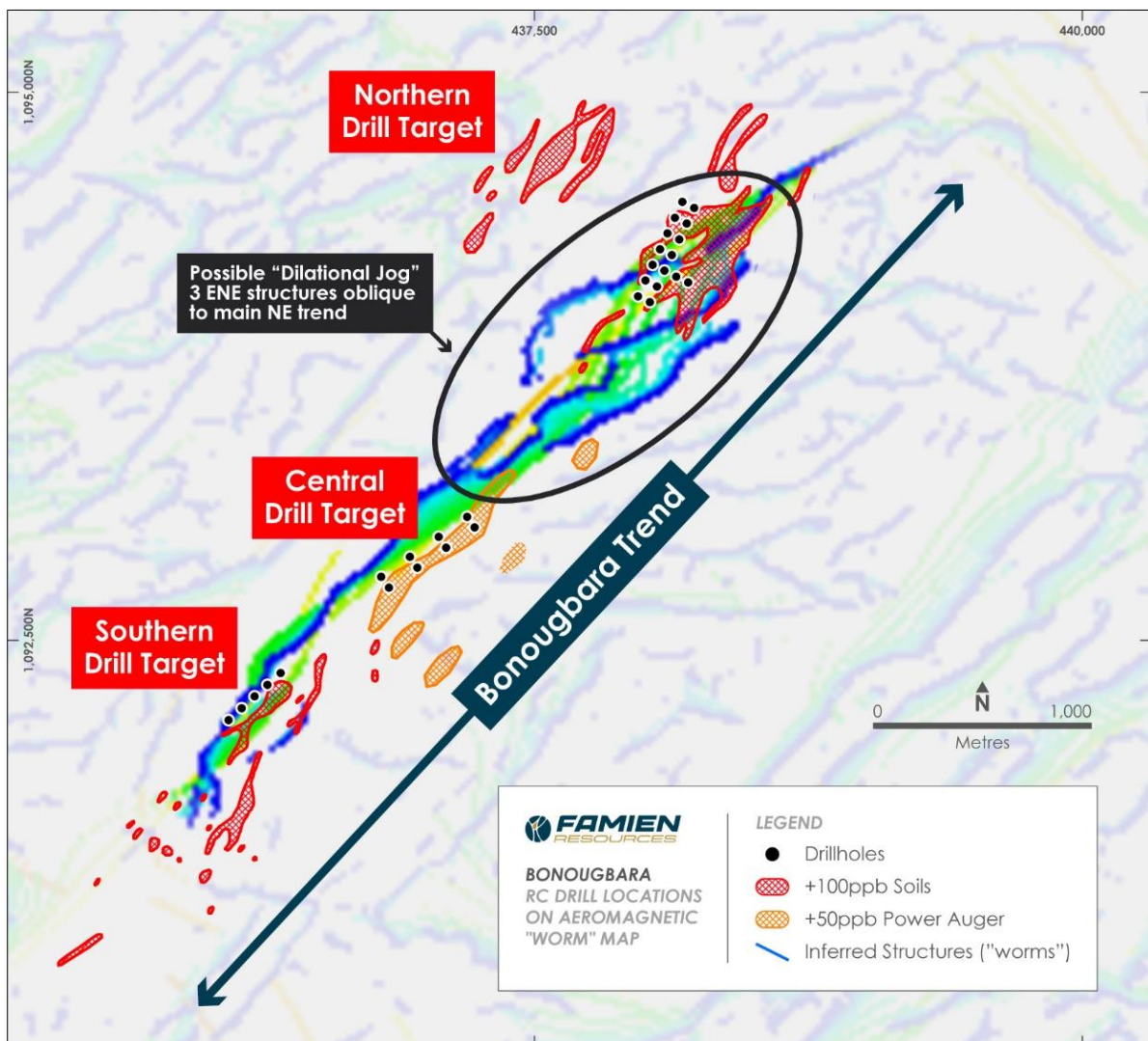


Figure 4: Location of planned/completed RC drill holes on the 5km long Bonougbara Trend, along with gold-in-soil and gold-in-auger anomalies over a wavelet analysis derived ('worm') aeromagnetic map, which highlights inferred structures within the Bonougbara Trend.

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

⁵ ENX ASX Release: "Exploration Update – Tougebe and Gogo Projects" (9 February 2026)

Tougbo East - Regional Prospectivity and Koroba West Sampling

Figure 5 shows the mapped geology of both Tougbo permits. Gold mineralisation recognised to date is located on or close to two major inferred structures (Figure 5). Both are located either on the margin of or within a mapped schist belt, which is a zone of higher deformation within the regional geology. The location of **AW1** and **Koroba West** on the eastern structure suggests that there may be more gold mineralisation along its length.

Of specific interest is that the Koroba West gold anomalism is contained within a deeply weathered (and presumably altered) granitic intrusive. Such deposits are a key target of the Company because they generally contain disseminated mineralisation which is particularly suited to bulk mining methods. Examples include the Bankan deposit in Guinea (Predictive Discovery Limited ASX:PDI) and Ouarigue South in Cote D'Ivoire (Many Peaks Minerals Limited ASX:MPK). The presence of gold-anomalous altered granite at Koroba West suggests potential for more such mineralised intrusives along that structure. In fact one small granite intrusive is mapped adjacent to that structure approximately halfway between Koroba West and AW1.

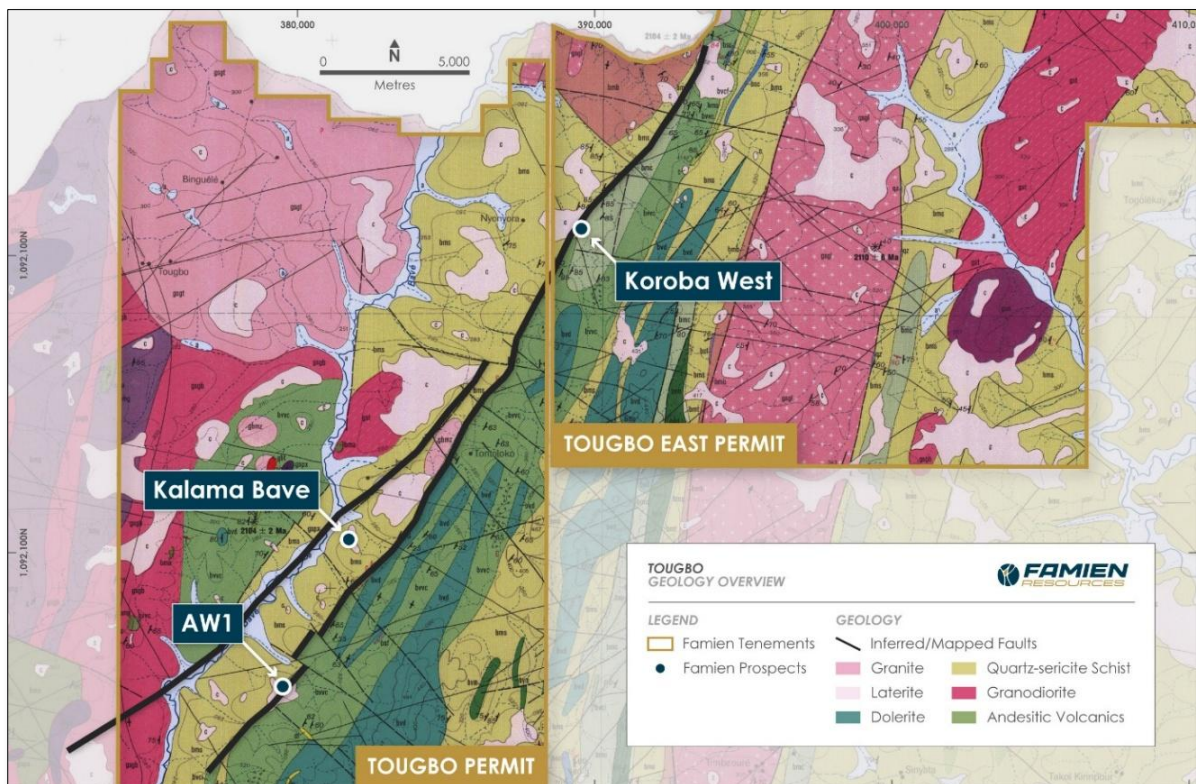


Figure 5 Tougbo West – government-issued 1:100,000 geological map, highlighting two inferred major structures. Kalama Bave is located close to the western structure, and Koroba West and AW1 lie on the eastern structure.

The Company completed a limited program of grid dump sampling on the Koroba West Prospect (Figures 5-6), following up historical Newcrest dump sampling⁶. 53 dump samples were collected with a peak value of 0.66g/t Au. While the sample results were lower in grade than the Newcrest values, they confirmed gold anomalism in the dump material. A limited RC drilling program will be carried out in August-September to test beneath these workings after the Kalama Bave RC program has been completed.

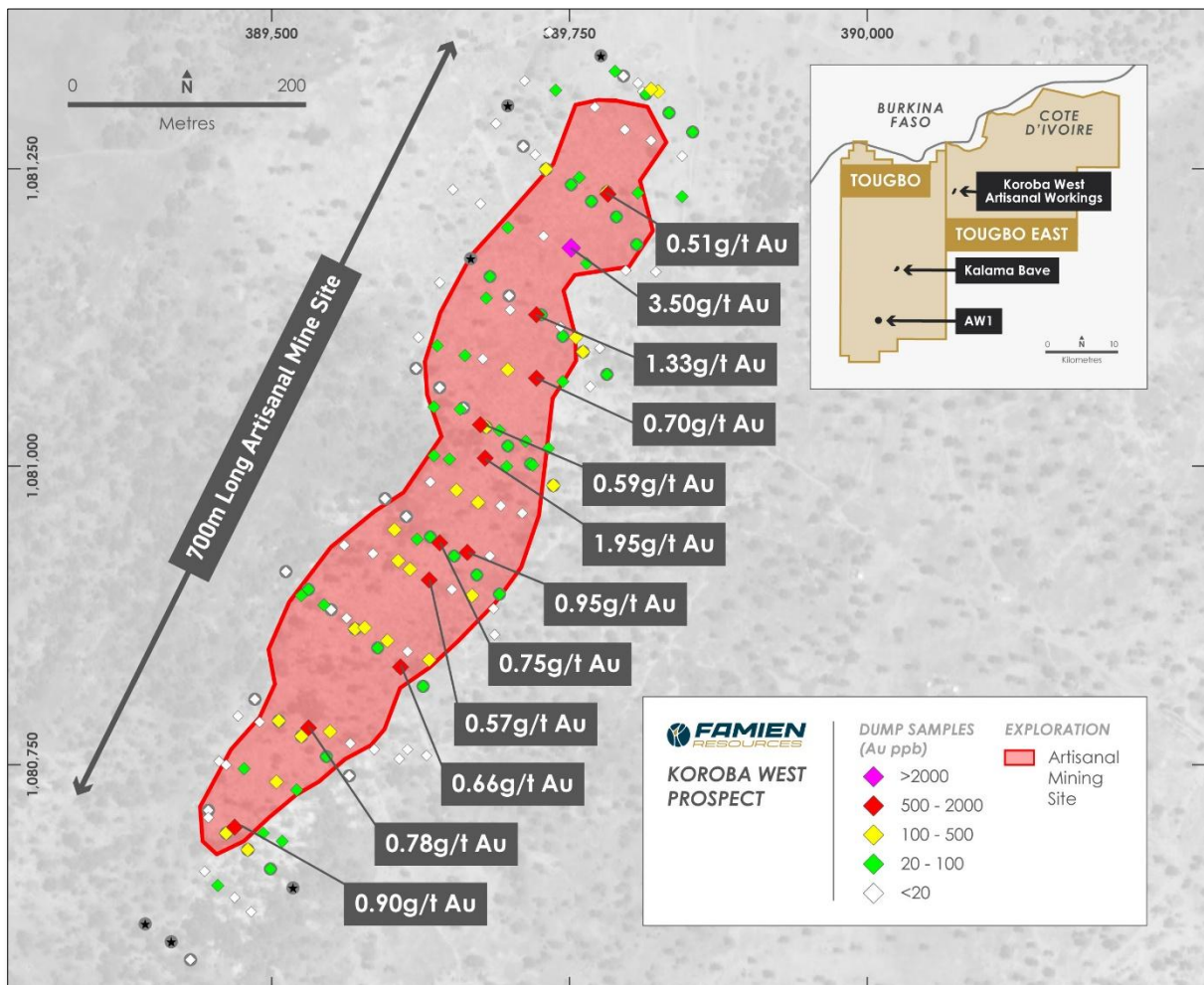


Figure 6 – Koroba West – combined Newcrest historical and recent Famien dump sampling results, showing anomalous Koroba West values coincident with a large abandoned artisanal mine site.

Regional BLEG Stream Sediment Sampling Programs

BLEG stream sediment samples from the **Toumodi** and **Dimbokro** Permits (Figure 7) are with Bureau Veritas in Perth. Results are expected in the coming weeks.

⁶ ENX ASX Release: "Exploration Update – Tougbe and Gogo Projects" (9 February 2026)

A BLEG stream sediment program has been completed on the **Gogo West** Permit (Figure 7). The samples will be submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth once sample processing is complete.

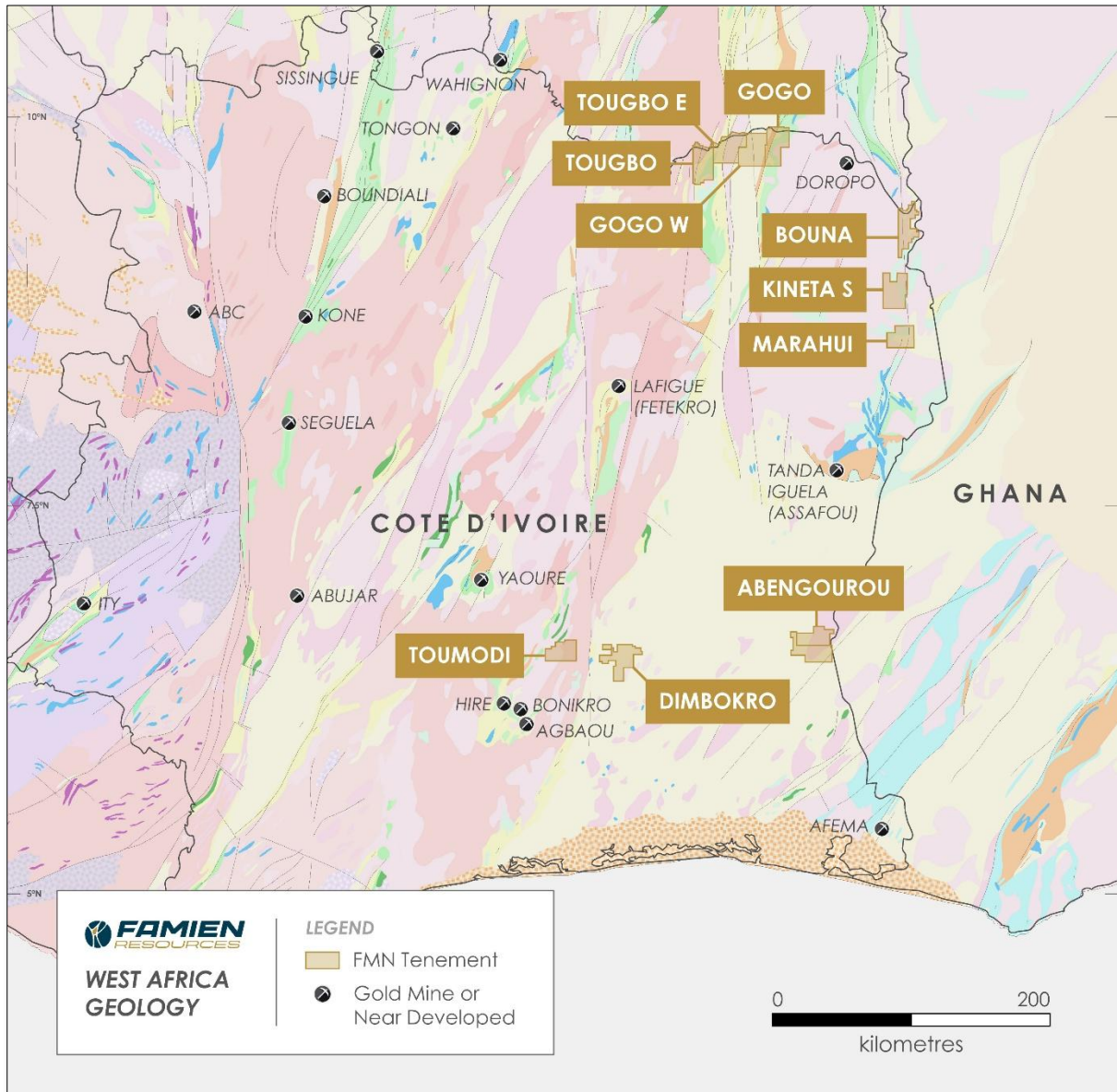


Figure 7: Birimian Belts in West Africa, showing Famien's ground position in Cote D'Ivoire.

Gogo and Tougbo Projects - Background

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbo and Tougbo East permit group (Figure 7) represents the most advanced exploration projects within the Company's Cote 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 – SOUTH DRILL TARGET – RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM E 30N	UTM N 30N	RL	Azim- uth	Dip	Length	Depth From	Interval	Av Au g/t (0.2g/t cutoff)	Comments	Mineralised "envelope" allowing up to 4m of internal waste
GOERC0001	436096	1092129	360	142	-60	153	5	3	0.33		
							18	1	1.89		7m @ 0.62g/t Au from 18m
							23	2	1.18		
							49	1	1.55		4m @ 0.70g/t Au from 49m
							52	1	1.23		
							58	2	0.48		
							71	2	4.43		4m @ 2.29g/t Au from 70m
							79	2	0.85		10m @ 0.41g/t Au from 80m
							84	2	0.80		
GOERC0002	436157	1092186	359	142	-60	152	44	3	5.61	Incl. 1m @ 14.2g/t Au from 44m	
							73	5	1.44		10m @ 0.79g/t Au from 73m
GOERC0003	436218	1092240	358	142	-60	120	37	1	1.26		23m @ 0.64g/t Au from 37m
							41	2	2.34		
							46	1	1.88		
							51	2	1.23		
							56	4	0.98		

							74	1	1.51		
GOERC0004	436275	1092289	357	142	-60	120	55	1	0.61		11m @ 0.28g/t Au from 55m
							58	3	0.33		
							63	3	0.45		
							76	1	1.19		
GOERC0005	436335	1092339	351	142	-60	120	33	6	2.68		
							57	2	0.95		
							85	2	1.60		

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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 – South Target RC Drilling

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.	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.
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.
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. 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 elevated gold values were obtained, the 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory The sample 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.	All samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the MSA Labs in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire.

	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 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. 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 ±5m.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results	Single individual RC holes were drilled on five, 100m spaced lines.

	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	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 are 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 142° 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 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 Enege release of 23 September 2025: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Projects in Côte D'Ivoire". Based on the data that the Company has received and discussions with ex-Newcrest employees, the Company believes that the aircore drilling program on Tougbe was carried out competently.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The 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:	The required information is as follows (see Table 1): • easting and northing of the drill hole collars (WGS84, 30 N)

	• 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.	• RL of the drill hole collars • holes are angled at -60° and drilled at 142° 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. 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 – Tougbe 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.

JORC Table 2 – Koroba West Dump Samples

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	At Koroba West, a detailed 100m x 20m dump sample grid was sampled as shown in the plan (Figure 6). Each in-situ sample consists of approximately 2 kg of material that was collected per sample site. 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

	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.	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).	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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	See RC drilling table
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	Samples were geologically logged by lithology type, and any other relevant details were also recorded including regolith. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

	costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Samples were hand dug in-situ and placed in plastic bags with individual identifier numbers and dispatched to the lab for analysis. All samples were dry. The 2kg samples were dried, crushed to 2mm to produce 1kg, split to 500g and pulverised to 85% passing 75micron, to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. No field duplicates were collected.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether 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. Samples were dried, crushed to 2mm, split 500g and pulverised to 85% passing 75micron (PRP-915). All samples were analysed by trace level gold method FAX-121L which is a 50g fire assay using Di-isobutyl Ketone (DIBK) with an AAS finish and 2ppb detection limit. All methods are appropriate for a gold geochemical program. Company standards were added to the sample batch at the approximate rate of 1 sample for every 50 collected. Photographs

		of the CRM's and sample numbers were taken before submission. Based on MSA Labs own QC results and Famiens' standards, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical program.														
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No verification of significant results by independent persons has been undertaken. There are no twin holes. All assay results in the database have been checked against the original laboratory assay certificates (PDF's) There has been no adjustment to assay data.														
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and 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. Heights (RL's) sample were assigned from the digital terrain model (DTM) generated from the Tehini West aeromagnetic survey ±1.0m or from GPS. Details of the sample result quoted in the report text are as follows: <table><tr><th>Sample ID</th><th>Type</th><th>North</th><th>East</th><th>RL</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Comment</th></tr><tr><td>FMN0003840</td><td>DUMP</td><td>1080832</td><td>389609</td><td>319</td><td>0.66</td><td>Lateritic gravels</td></tr></table>	Sample ID	Type	North	East	RL	Au g/t	Comment	FMN0003840	DUMP	1080832	389609	319	0.66	Lateritic gravels
Sample ID	Type	North	East	RL	Au g/t	Comment										
FMN0003840	DUMP	1080832	389609	319	0.66	Lateritic gravels										
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	Samples were collected on an 100m x 20m spaced soil grid at Koroba West. No assay sample compositing has been applied. There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here.														
Orientation of Data in Relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures	Samples were collected on 100m spaced lines at an azimuth of 135° depending on the prospect. The orientation is considered														

Geological Structure	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.	to achieve unbiased sampling perpendicular to possible structures as indicated by historical workings.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	All samples taken were hand delivered to the laboratory in Yamoussoukro. The laboratory checked the samples delivered against the sample dispatch sheet and verified this was correct before commencing analysis.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or 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 number PR1021 Tougbo East. The permit is owned by Sika Mineral 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.	The 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 Enege 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 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	No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is.

	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.	
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 Figure 6 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.	Apart from the previously reported rock chip/dump samples at Koroba West (ASX Release: "Exploration Update – Tougebe and Gogo Projects" (9 February 2026), there are no other relevant results to report.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral	Future planned work mapping and RC drilling.

	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.	
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