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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: FMN
17 November 2026

Toumodi Soil Sampling Reveals Extensive Gold Anomalies

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Toumodi Permit:**
  - Broad-scale (100m x 100m) soil sampling following up bulk leach extractable gold (**BLEG**) stream sediment results[1] has identified **multiple gold anomalies** across the 28km^2 grid area:
    - Higher grade gold values included: **3.67g/t Au, 2.84g/t Au, 2.26g/t Au, 1.13g/t Au, 1.19g/t Au and 0.88 Aug/t;**
    - One higher priority target area covers **over 5km^2.**
  - Follow-up infill sampling on a 50m x 50m grid is now underway. The new samples are being **assayed in the field using the Portable PPB detectORE™ system**, thereby accelerating drill target definition.
  - Once defined by infill soil sampling, higher grade anomalies will be followed up with trenching and/or power auger drilling.
  - There are **no active artisanal sites** in the permit and little evidence of past activity, indicating that the newly discovered anomalies represent **hitherto-unknown gold mineralisation**.
- **Gogo Permit:**
  - An orientation induced polarisation (**IP**) geophysical survey was completed on the Bonougbara South drill target showing that the known mineralisation **can be mapped effectively with IP**.
  - **A large gradient array IP survey** covering the **full 5km^2** area of the **Bonougbara Trend** will commence in the next week with the aim of identifying broad zones of gold-bearing alteration and pyrite mineralisation for follow-up RC drilling.
- **Tougbo Permit:**
  - Ongoing unseasonal rain events and associated flooding have prevented the RC drill rig from crossing the Bave River to reach Kalama Bave for more than 6 weeks. A longer alternative route has now dried out and has been levelled to enable transport of the rig to site. **We expect drilling to commence in the next 5 days**.

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

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Commenting on this update, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"We are encouraged with our progress on the Toumodi Permit, located **20km along strike to the SSE of Montage's Blaffo Guetto gold deposit**. The new soil results from Toumodi have **validated the BLEG stream sediment gold anomalies** reported in September[2] and have identified **multiple target areas for follow-up exploration**. We are also pleased to have started using the **Portable PPB detectORE™ system** for follow-up infill soil sampling, which will substantially accelerate our work in converting the best of the gold-in-soil anomalies into **drill targets**.

As reported earlier, RC drilling on the Bonougbara Trend confirmed that it covers **a large gold mineralised system, persisting over the 5km length** of the gold geochemical anomalies which define the Trend. The drill results also showed that we need to focus our next RC drill phase on **thicker zones of potential mineralisation** within this large area. An induced polarisation (**IP**) test survey has demonstrated that **the target sericite-silica-pyrite gold mineralisation is detectable by IP**. We will commence a full IP survey of the **Bonougbara Trend** shortly.

We are also pleased to be returning to our promising Kalama Bave Prospect with an RC rig to **test down-dip of the high-grade gold mineralisation discovered earlier in the year**."

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.

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

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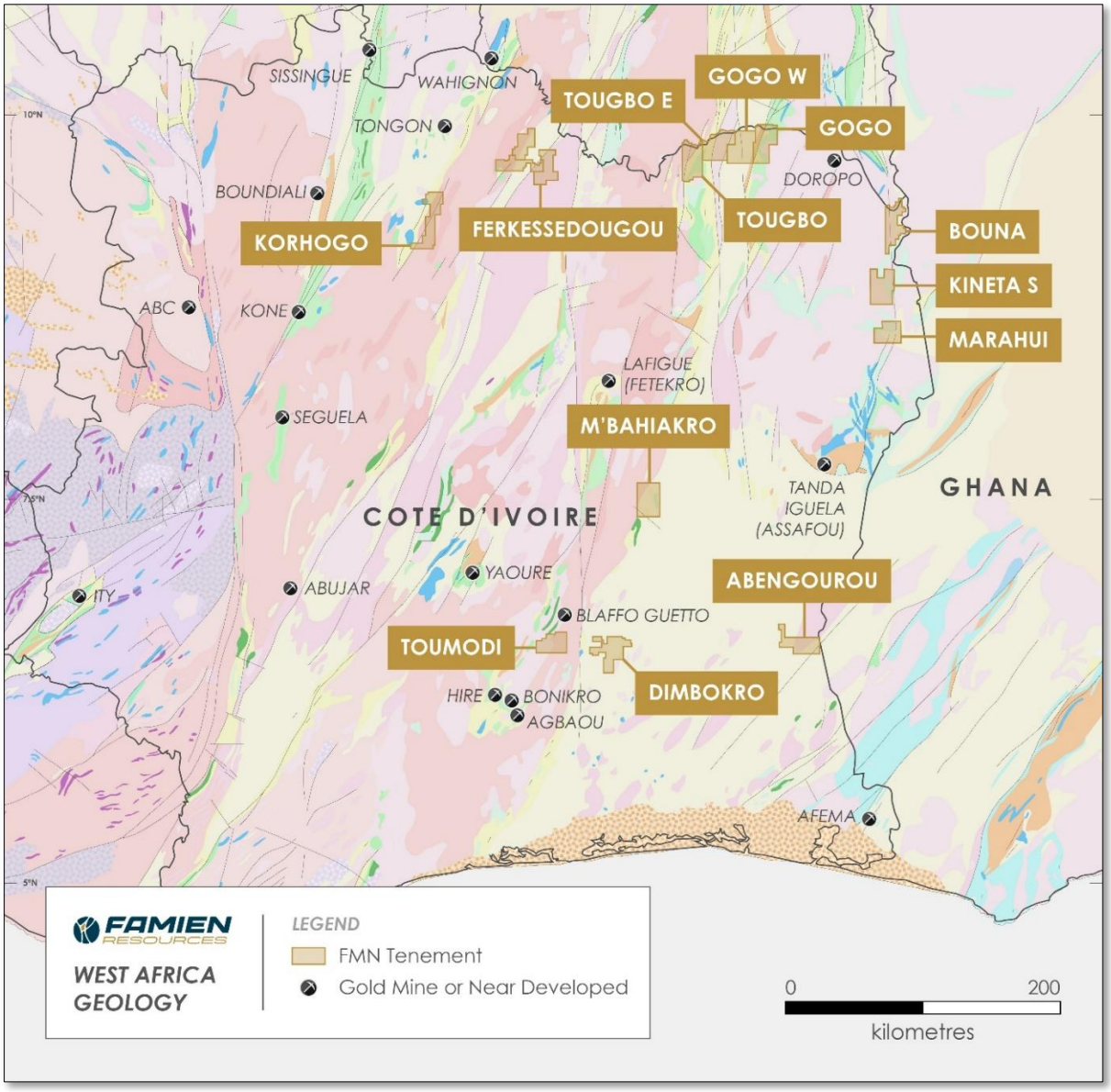


***Figure 1*:** Map of Birimian Belt in Cote d'Ivoire, showing location of the Company's current land position (permits and permit applications). **This release refers to the Toumodi, Gogo and Tougbo Permits.**

COTE D'IVOIRE EXPLORATION

Soil Geochemical Survey – Toumodi

The Toumodi Permit (*Figure 1*) was granted in early 2026[3] and was covered by a bulk leach extractable gold (**BLEG**) stream sediment survey in May-June, 2026. The BLEG results revealed a large area of gold-anomalous stream catchments[4] in the western part of the Toumodi Permit, which covers part of the greenstone belt **which hosts**

[3] ENX ASX release: "Strong Auger Results Define Large Aircore Drill Target at Tougbe" (19 January 2026)
[4] FMN ASX Release: "Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets" (3 September 2026)

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Montage Gold's Blaffo Guetto deposit 20km to the NNE and the **Bonikro-Hire-Agbaou mine complex to the SSW** (*Figure 1*).

Gold results from 100m x 100m reconnaissance soil sampling over the target area have now been received and reveal multiple zones of anomalous gold values over the sampled area (*Figure 2*). Anomalous values are more common in the north-western part of the area (see Priority Target Area below), where follow-up soil sampling is now underway. All gold values greater than 100ppb Au are presented in Table A with full method details in Appendix 1 (JORC Table 1).

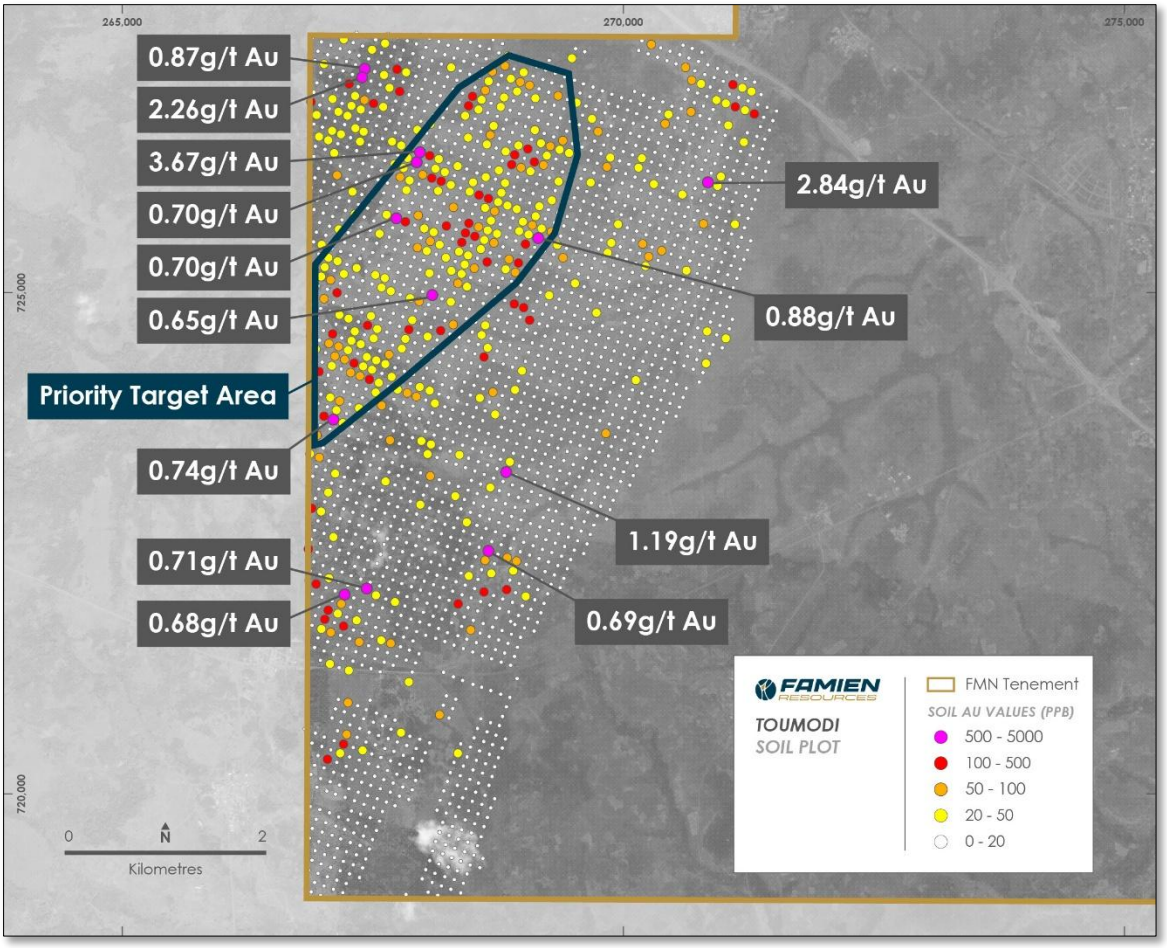


Figure 2: Map of the western portion of the Toumodi Permit, showing soil sampling results over gold-anomalous catchments.

Famien management has recently visited five gold-anomalous locations across the grid and confirmed that there are no former or active artisanal mining sites in those locations. Field staff also report that the local community is opposed to artisanal mining, which suggests that **bedrock gold mineralisation (presumably the source of these gold anomalies) was not known previously.**

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Follow-up infill 50m x 50m soil sampling is being undertaken within the priority area (*Figure 2*) and around all other plus 50ppb soil samples outside that area to define the shape of the anomalies.

The **Portable PPB detectORE™ system**[5]**,** which allows for analysis of geochemical samples for gold in the field, has now been deployed by the Company to enable **fast turnaround of analytical results** (*Figure 3*). This system employs a portable XRF machine equipped with specialised software and using a proprietary processing method to produce results very rapidly to enable quick follow-up sampling decisions.

Over the next month, the Company anticipates completing definition of the more encouraging soil anomalies and moving on to test beneath them with **trenching and/or power auger drilling**.



Figure 3: Portable PPB detectORE™ field setup showing XRF stand (foreground right), Maxi Mixer (left). Pictured at left Mr Benjamin Yao (field technician) and at right Mr Rock Senouvo (Famien's Country Manager).

[5] See https://portableppb.com/our-technology

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Bonougbara Trend Geophysics, Gogo Permit

The Company has undertaken the first phase of a two-phase induced polarisation (**IP**) geophysical survey on the Bonougbara Trend. The first phase, an orientation survey, has now been completed, and was designed to determine if the drilled mineralisation and alteration generates resistivity and chargeability responses. In total, 11 lines, each 500m long and 50m spaced, were surveyed with gradient array IP, of which three lines were also tested with pole-dipole IP. Technical specifications for the two methods are listed in Appendix 2 (JORC Table 2).

The orientation survey was undertaken over the Southern Drill Target at Bonougbara (*Figures 4-5*) and demonstrated that the known mineralisation and alteration (in holes GOERC0001-5)[6] **generates clear resistivity and chargeability responses**. In addition, this work identified two new anomalous trends subparallel to the known mineralisation (*Figures 6-7).*

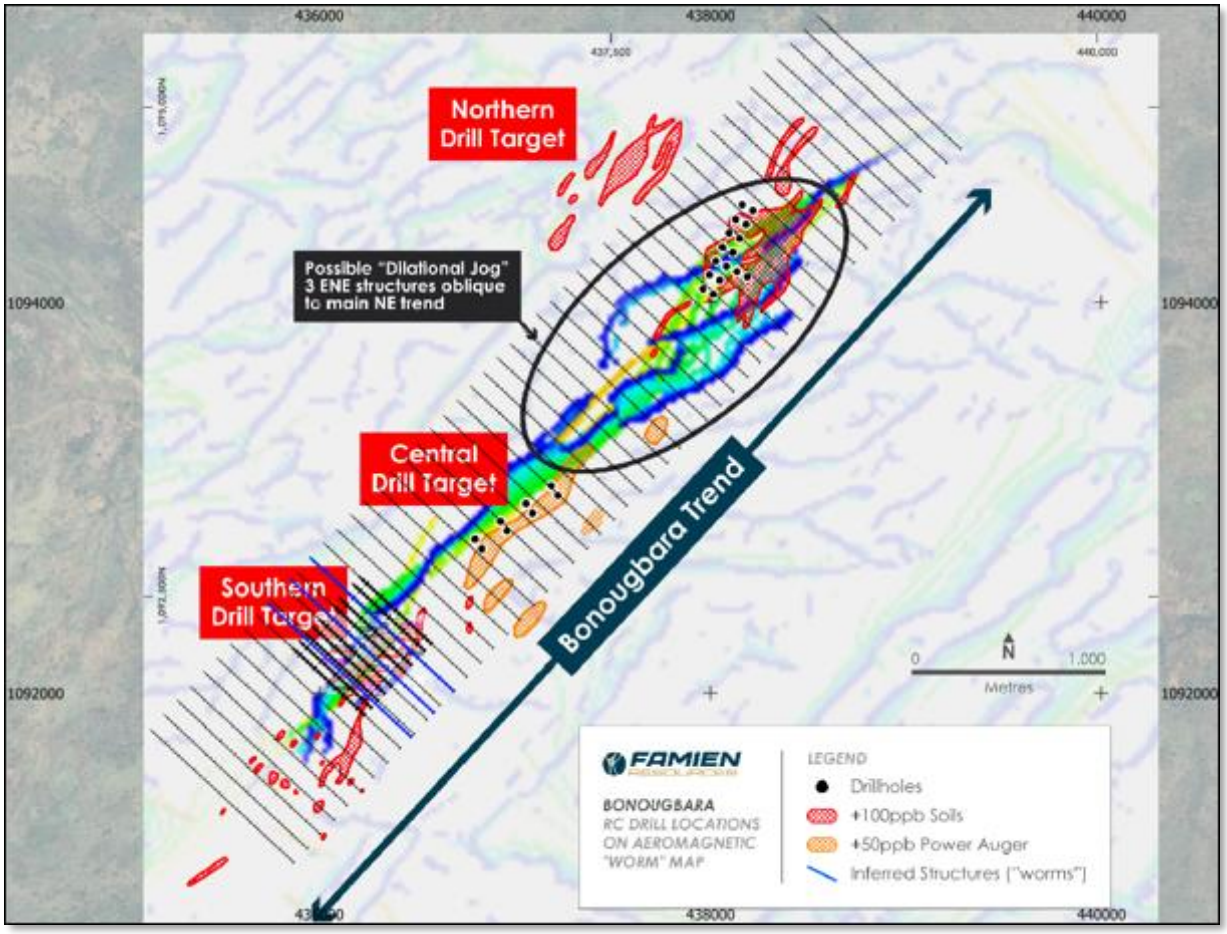


***Figure 4*:** Locality map showing orientation IP lines on the Southern Drill Target (close-spaced black and blue lines) plus 100m spaced lines for full gradient array IP survey over the Bonougbara Trend, plotted on an aeromagnetic, gold geochemistry & drill locality base map.

[6] FMN ASX release: "Exploration Update" (21 July 2026)

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Based on the orientation survey, the Company is now cutting lines to enable a large gradient array IP survey, over a 5 km^2 area covering the full Bonougbara Trend, with lines spaced 100m apart and stations spaced every 25m along the lines. The results of this survey will be used to plan pole-dipole IP over selected lines to enable 2D modelling of the stronger geophysical responses to more accurately target follow-up RC drilling.

The Company's objective is **to outline wider and stronger IP anomalies than the orientation survey responses** which could signify the presence of **broader and more intensely altered and mineralised rock** for targeted drill follow-up in the next few months.

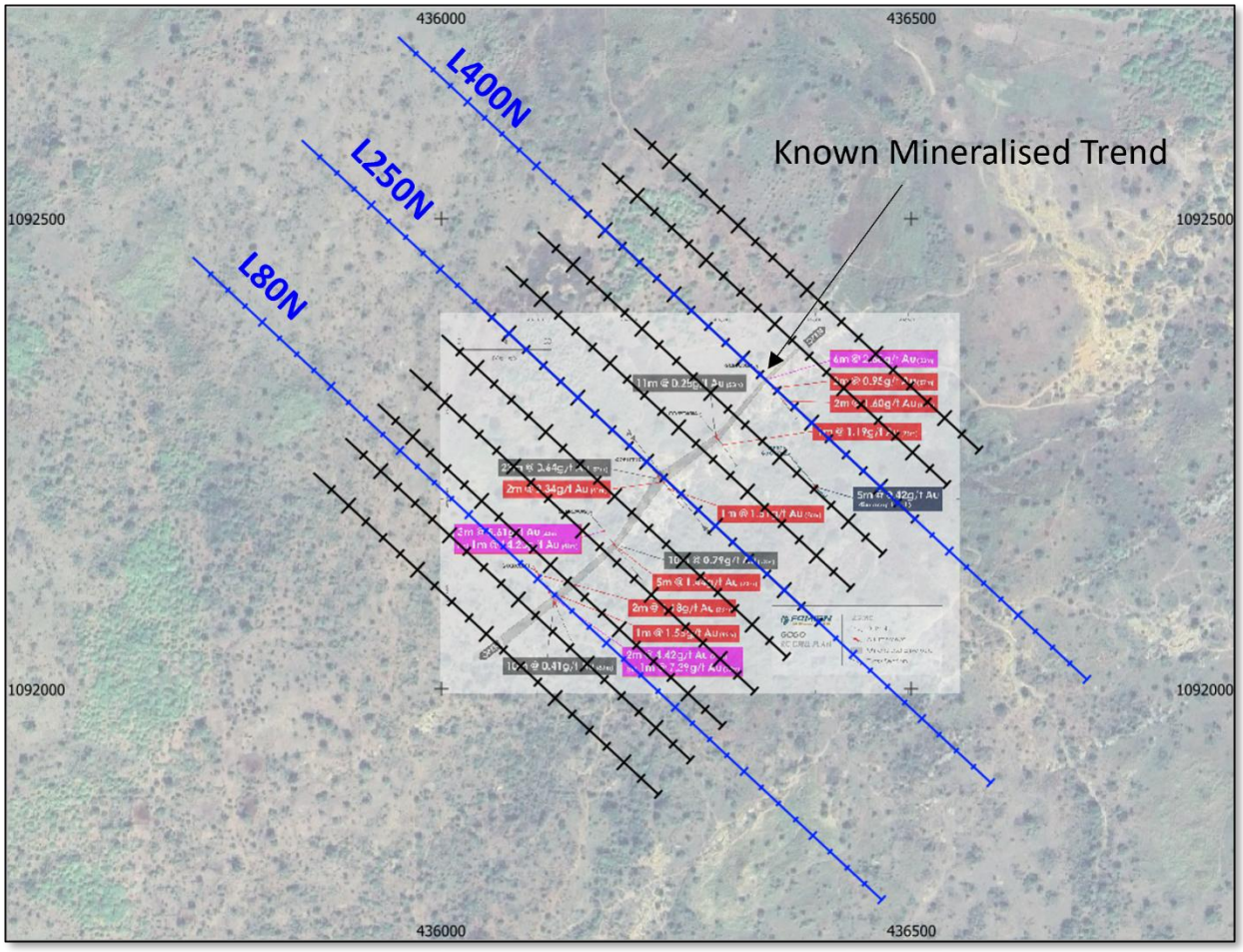


Figure 5: Detailed locality map showing test gradient array (black) and pole-dipole IP lines (blue) on Southern Drill Target. The NE trending thick grey line in the centre of the map is the inferred outcrop position of the thicker zone of drilled sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration

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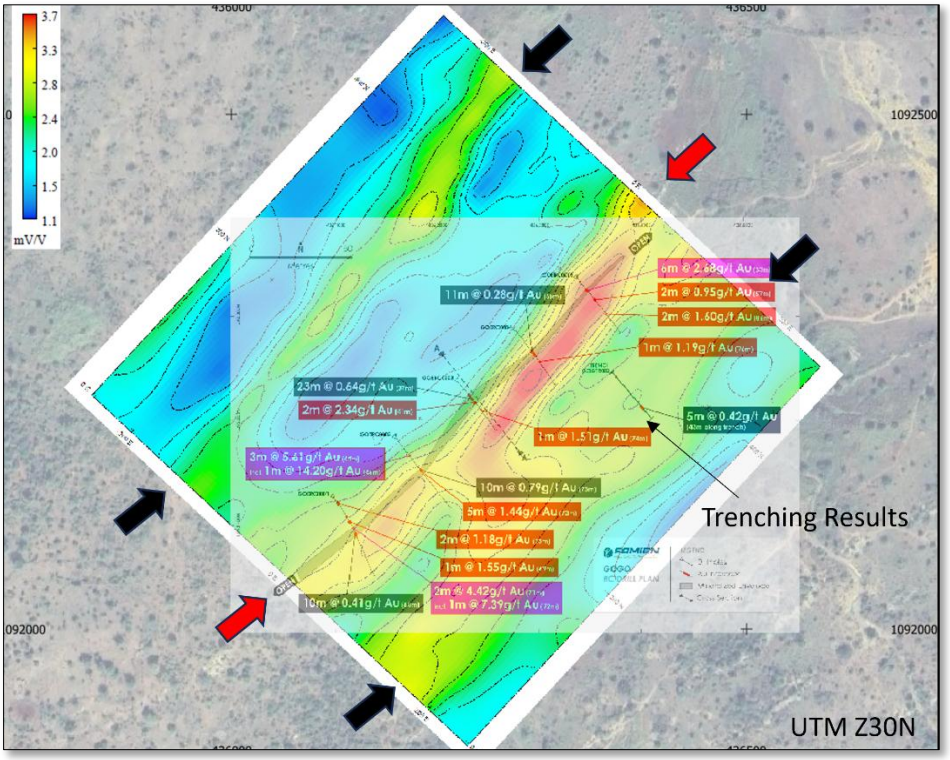


Figure 6: Gradient array IP showing chargeability results. Note strong central anomaly (red arrow) coinciding with drilled mineralisation plus 2 parallel undrilled trends (black arrows). Warmer colours represent higher chargeabilities.

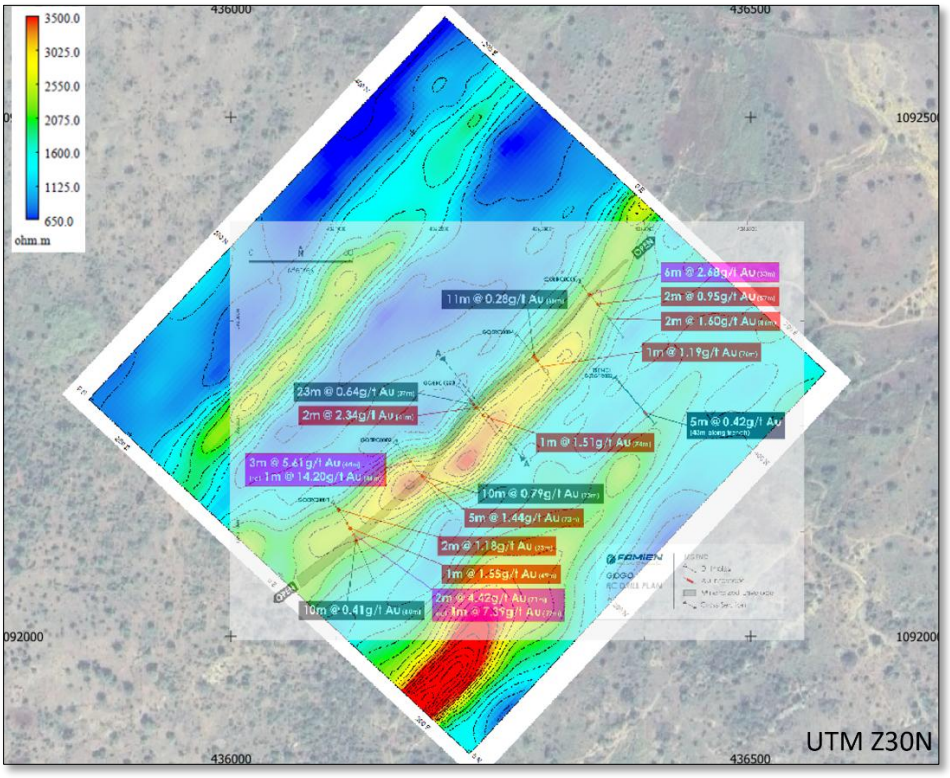


Figure 7: Gradient array IP showing resistivity results, also showing the three anomalous trends (warmer colours map higher resistivities) with the central trend coinciding with the drilled mineralisation.

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Kalama Bave Prospect, Tougbo Permit

The RC drill rig, which has been parked up at Tougbo village for over 6 weeks, is now expected to return to the Kalama Bave prospect in the coming days. The Bave River crossing between Tougbo and Kalama Bave has been impassable over this period due to unseasonal high rainfalls in the Bave catchment, closing off the normal river crossing from the west. The same rain events have also prevented transport of the rig in from the east as the existing rough access track was too wet and boggy to enable the Company to prepare the track to transport the rig to site on a low-loader. The frequent rainfall events have now stopped and a bulldozer has levelled this track for low loader access. **Drilling is expected to commence in the next five days**.

Previous aircore (**AC**) drill results generated high-grade gold intercepts[7] 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**;
- TOAC067: **4m at 6.89g/t Au** from 24m; and
- TOAC030: **8m at 3.36g/t Au** from 0m.

The RC program will 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 8*).

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

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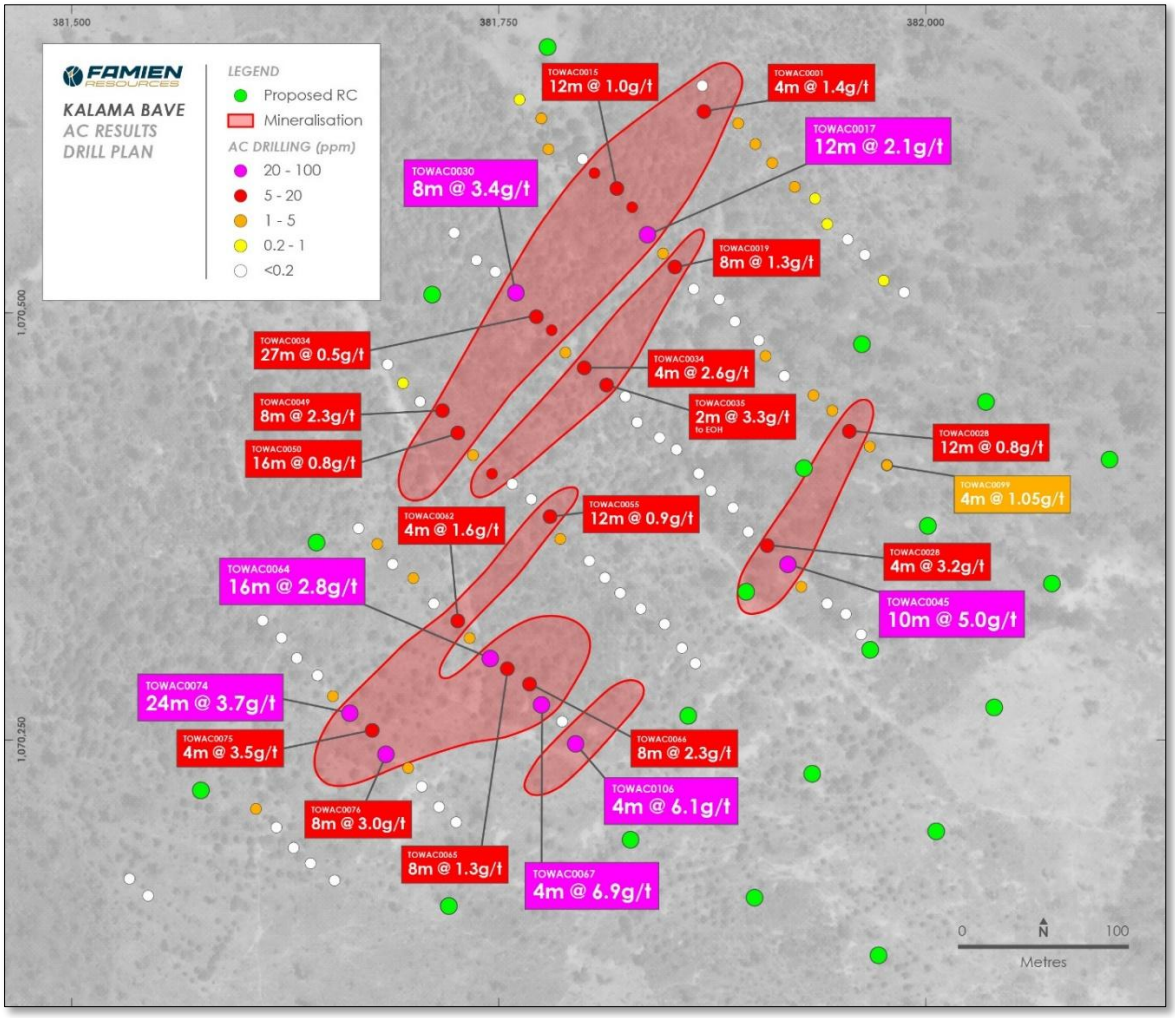


***Figure 8**: Planned RC drilling (green dots), Kalama Bave Prospect, along with a plot of previously drilled AC holes, colour coded by gold grade x metre values.*

Gogo and Tougbo Projects - Background

The Gogo, Gogo West, Tougbo and Tougbo East permit group (*Figure 1*) represents the most advanced exploration projects within the Company's 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

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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 A – Toumodi Soil Sampling Results – Gold >100 ppb

SampleID	North	East	RL	Au ppb
FMN0007782	721743	267022	175	200
FMN0007786	721675	267210	178	140
FMN0007820	722052	267441	184	**714**
FMN0007886	722018	268610	178	114
FMN0007894	722040	268836	175	117
FMN0007917	722095	266938	186	101
FMN0007920	721991	267220	179	**679**
FMN0007955	721898	268354	183	212
FMN0007971	722443	266859	193	217
FMN0007996	722850	266893	218	269
FMN0008143	723212	268831	174	**1,194**
FMN0008251	723734	267109	215	**737**
FMN0008252	723768	267015	226	101
FMN0008254	722426	268655	171	**693**
FMN0008330	724135	267467	205	147
FMN0008336	724341	266903	245	324
FMN0008341	724297	267313	207	316
FMN0008458	724212	266965	251	152
FMN0008518	724589	267101	232	119
FMN0008521	724563	266880	242	137
FMN0008543	724673	267449	211	138
FMN0008628	724725	269064	164	268
FMN0008662	724358	268611	176	127
FMN0008744	724976	268095	198	**647**
FMN0008751	724631	267862	189	151
FMN0008765	724998	267145	257	171
FMN0008776	724621	268178	177	154
FMN0008958	724852	269006	167	163
FMN0008959	724886	268913	169	118
FMN0009059	725561	268519	211	208
FMN0009060	725594	268425	214	204

SampleID	North	East	RL	Au ppb
FMN0009112	725502	268390	199	178
FMN0009123	725690	268460	242	192
FMN0009144	725544	269152	172	**877**
FMN0009166	725306	268643	187	109
FMN0009171	725664	268237	212	139
FMN0009223	725483	269024	182	137
FMN0009249	727146	267394	240	**2,263**
FMN0009250	727231	267422	229	**872**
FMN0009299	726901	266884	216	171
FMN0009344	726301	267938	237	**699**
FMN0009370	726278	268887	201	106
FMN0009459	726141	268090	231	100
FMN0009460	726109	268185	223	143
FMN0009464	725973	268561	203	184
FMN0009465	725938	268655	199	319
FMN0009517	726400	267973	254	**3,665**
FMN0009518	726365	268068	267	268
FMN0009527	726373	268918	213	225
FMN0009529	726303	269112	186	122
FMN0009580	726861	268456	227	147
FMN0009621	726433	269048	185	106
FMN0009747	727006	267770	261	352
FMN0009750	726101	270843	148	**2,838**
FMN0009793	726886	267509	255	119
FMN0009828	726956	268496	217	118
FMN0009836	727227	267745	264	249
FMN0009852	727081	267265	224	266
FMN0009899	721836	267056	185	135
FMN0010009	726782	271306	140	384
FMN0010011	726851	271117	145	211
FMN0010033	727073	271093	144	202

FMN0009085	725741	267735	254	**1,126**
FMN0009086	725707	267827	253	119
FMN0009106	725297	268954	179	275

FMN0010158	720500	267210	177	102
FMN0010205	720349	267048	168	437

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Roberts.

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant prior market announcements.

Mr Roberts is a director of the Company and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Roberts has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve". Mr. Roberts consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLE 1 – TOUMODI SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld	A geochemical sampling program comprising 2,571 soil samples was completed at Toumodi. The samples were collected on a 100m x 100m soil grid covering a 28km^2 gold anomalous stream

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	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.	catchment area identified by BLEG stream sampling. 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 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).	No drilling reported in this release.
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.	No drilling reported in this release.
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.	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.

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	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, passed through a 5mm plastic sieve to remove rock fragments and placed in plastic bags with individual identifier numbers and dispatched to the lab for analysis. 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. Based on MSA Labs QC results, 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.	No verification of significant results by independent persons has been undertaken.

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	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	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 GPS ±1.0m.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	Samples were collected on a 100m x 100m spaced soil grid. No assay sample compositing has been applied. There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Samples were collected on a 100m x 100m square grid with lines oriented on an azimuth of 135°. This orientation is perpendicular to the known greenstone belt strike length. A square grid was employed, however, because of uncertainty about the possible mineralised structures.
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	Samples were collected from the Toumodi PR1030 permit. The permit is owned by Caerus Resources, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of

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	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.	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.	Equigold are known to have worked in the general area over 20 years ago but it is not known whether they worked on the Toumodi permit and the Company has not been able to locate their results.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project permits are situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite. The Birimian aged rocks have been multiply deformed with multiple N-S to NE trending faults/shears and lesser WNW and ENE cross-faults. Orogenic gold mineralisation is typically hosted within these structural corridors. Gold mineralisation is typically hosted in shear-hosted quartz veins or felsic to intermediate intrusives hosted with pyrite, pyrrhotite and hematite and associated sericite and chlorite alteration the main accessory minerals. The Birimian Group rocks in northern Cote D'Ivoire are typically deeply weathered and commonly overlain with a lateritic weathering profile. The Toumodi permit covers the south-western extension of the greenstone belt which hosts Blaffo Guetto, 20km to the NNE.
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	No drilling reported in this release.

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	• 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.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results, and assays should not be interpreted to be representative sampling of the reported interval – true width not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are provided in Figures above.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results are reported in attached tables The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.

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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.	A first pass reconnaissance stream BLEG sampling by the Company identified a large area of gold-anomalous stream catchments in the western part of the Toumodi Permit *(FMN ASX Release: 'Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets" 3 September 2026)*. Peak values of 15.7ppb Au and 19.4ppb Au were obtained, which are considered highly anomalous for a survey of this type, especially as there are limited or no artisanal mine sites within the relevant catchment areas. 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.	Future planned work includes 50m x 50m infill soil sampling in anomalous areas.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC TABLE 2 - BONOUGBARA TREND GEOPHYSICS RESULTS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.	INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during November 2026, by SAGAX AFRIQUE SARLU, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor. The survey employed the following sampling techniques: Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey. The survey used the following sampling equipment: • Method: Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity • Array: Pole-Dipole and Gradient • Geometry: Inline 2D and Gradient • Receiver a spacing (m): 25m and 50m • Transmitter a spacing (m): NA • Station Move Up (m): 25m and 50m • N level: > n = 10

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	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.	• Transmitter Electrode: Metallic stakes and aluminium foil pits • Receiver Electrode: Cu/CuSO4 non-polarising electrodes • Receiver System: Iris Elrec-Pro 10ch • Transmitter System: Iris VIP10000 • Transmitter Waveform: Square, 2 sec on 2 sec off, 50% Duty Cycle • Stacking Time (sec): 120 • Readings: 3 or more Details of soil geochemistry quality control are reported in a separate JORC statement attached to this release.
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).	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

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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.	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during November 2026, by SAGAX AFRIQUE SARLU, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor. The Gradient Array survey consisted of 5.5 line km of data collected along 11 NW-SE (315-135) orientated, 500m long and 50m spaced lines with 25m receiver dipole spacings. The Pole-Dipole Array survey consisted of 3.5 line km of data collected along 3 NW-SE (315-135) orientated profiles (80N, 250N, 400N), each 1km long with 50m receiver dipoles and 50m station move-up. The central part of line 250N was also collected with 25m receiver dipole and 25m station move-up. Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist from Merlin Geophysics using industry standard TQIPdb software. Data QAQC showed that the obtained data is of good quality. Imaging of the gradient array and modelling of the Pole-Dipole data was completed by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Windisp and Zonge2D inversion software. The derived subsurface geo-electric models of Chargeability and Resistivity are interpreted with a high degree of confidence.

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		This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results. Details of soil geochemistry quality control are reported in a separate JORC statement attached to this release.
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	Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results. Details of soil geochemistry quality control are reported in a separate JORC statement attached to this release.
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	km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimeter; mgal = milligal; msec = milliseconds The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 30N. Garmin Etrex 10 hand-held GPS was used to locate IP receiver and transmitter stations.
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	INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY The Gradient Array survey consisted of 5.5 line km of data collected along 11 NW-SE (315-135) orientated, 500m long and 50m spaced lines with 25m receiver dipole spacings. The Pole-Dipole Array survey consisted of 3.5 line km of data collected along 3 NW-SE (315-135) orientated profiles (80N, 250N, 400N),

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	each 1km long with 50m receiver dipoles and 50m station move-up. The central part of line 250N was also collected with 25m receiver dipole and 25m station move-up.
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.	INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY The Gradient Array survey consisted of 5.5 line km of data collected along 11 NW-SE (315-135) orientated, 500m long and 50m spaced lines with 25m receiver dipole spacings. The Pole-Dipole Array survey consisted of 3.5 line km of data collected along 3 NW-SE (315-135) orientated profiles (80N, 250N, 400N), each 1km long with 50m receiver dipoles and 50m station move-up. The central part of line 250N was also collected with 25m receiver dipole and 25m station move-up. This is approximately perpendicular to the known mineralisation along the Bonougbara Trend.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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 Exploration Permit was recently extended by the Cote D'Ivoire Ministry of Mines and Geology, following an earlier period of force majeure, to 24 November 2027. The permit is owned by Sika Mineral Resources, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of 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, as well as ground and airborne geophysics.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The 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.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Exploration permit is situated over rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite. The Birimian aged rocks have been multiply deformed with multiple N-S to NE trending faults/shears and lesser WNW and ENE cross-faults.

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		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.	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

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	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').	This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY Diagrams including …. are provided with this report. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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.	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.	Soil sample results were reported on 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"). Power auger drilling was reported 9 February 2026: "Exploration Update – Tougbe and Gogo Projects"). RC drill results were reported on 21 July 2026: "Exploration Update", 3 September 2026: "Cote d'Ivoire Tenure Expands, Exploration Advances Targets" and 1 October 2026 "Field work expands across growing Cote d'Ivoire tenure".
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.	Planned further work includes RC drill testing of selected target areas. These targets will be selected based on IP, geological mapping and surface geochemical data.

	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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