

Figures For Tajiri 1st
Auger Announcement
7th October 2025

Figure 1.

Showing Yono property outline and Auger results on 30m resolution SRTM topography. Values above 200ppb Au are given in the call outs (values in ppb).

- Neighboring resource zones in red shading.
- Gold geochemistry shown outside of Yono is from Gmin’s published data.
- The High Road Anomaly, within Gmin’s tenure, 50m from the western boundary of Yono is outlined- white ellipse- and values shown are for both GMin’s soil and shallow (~10m) scout RC.
- The Ridgeline along which the 1.5 km long Ridgeline Anomaly is lies- marked by the red dashed line.
- Samples yet to be received- shown as small white dots (e.g. 3 x E-W lines and gap in line 3).
- **NB Encouragingly low order 11-30ppb Au anomalism is present over almost all of Yono and given the duricrust regolith regime this wide dispersion of low order anomalism is highly encouraging.**

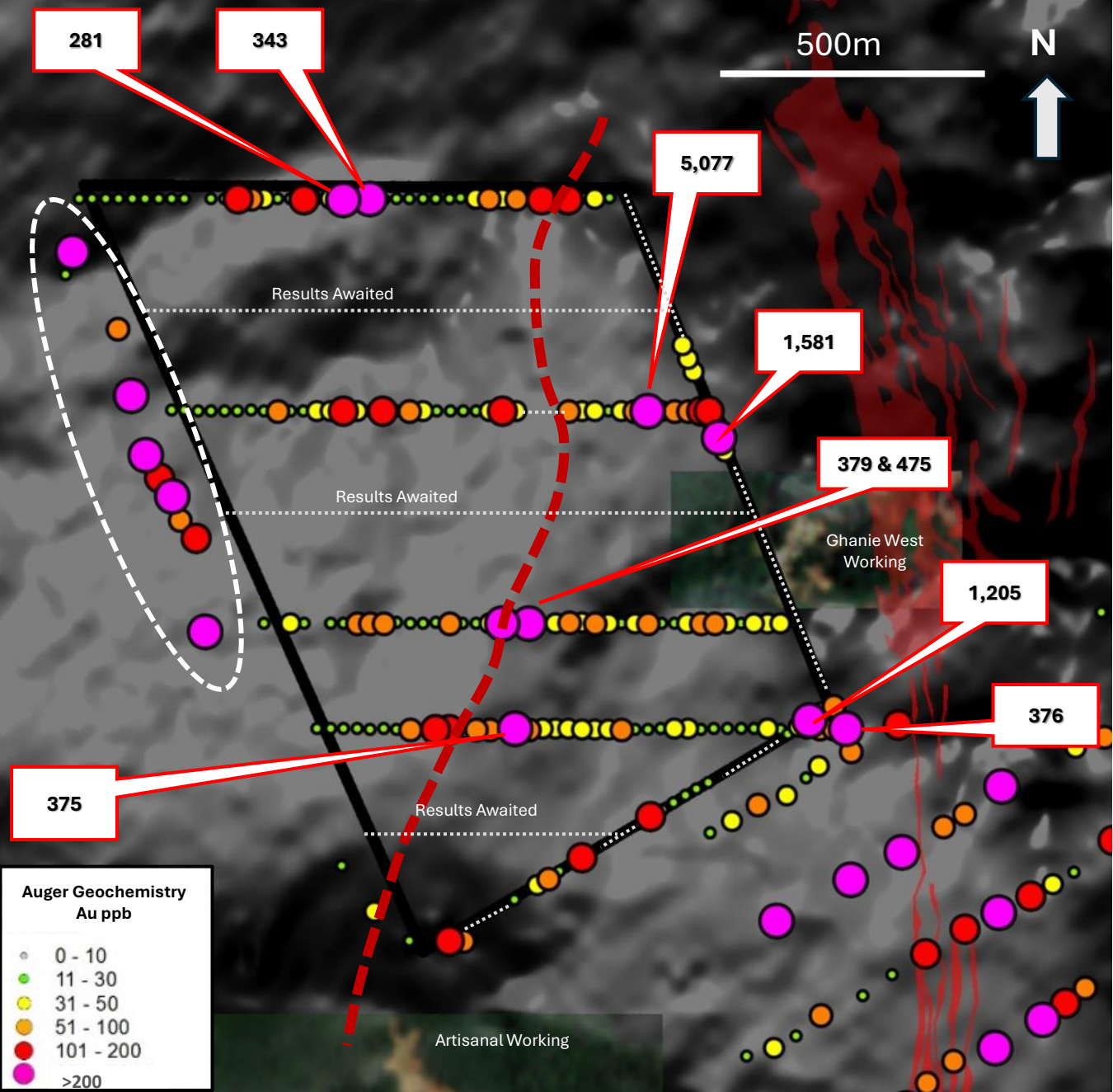


Figure 2: Yono on the right side of a major geochemical domain break

Showing Tajiri's new auger results overlain on a Gmin map of their soil geochemical sampling (NB Gmin's shallow RC results at High Road are NOT shown here).

- Both Tajiri's and Gmin's results have been colour coded to the same threshold values in Au ppb.
- At a district level there is a marked break in gold anomalism. To the east of the heavy dashed line the region is highly anomalous in gold while to the west there is only sparsely scattered weak point anomalism.
- While the cause of the domain break is not known, Yono is clearly within the domain of gold enrichment, which hosts OKWD, Ghanie and OMZ.
- NB highest value at OKWD = 2,841ppb vs Yono=5,077ppb

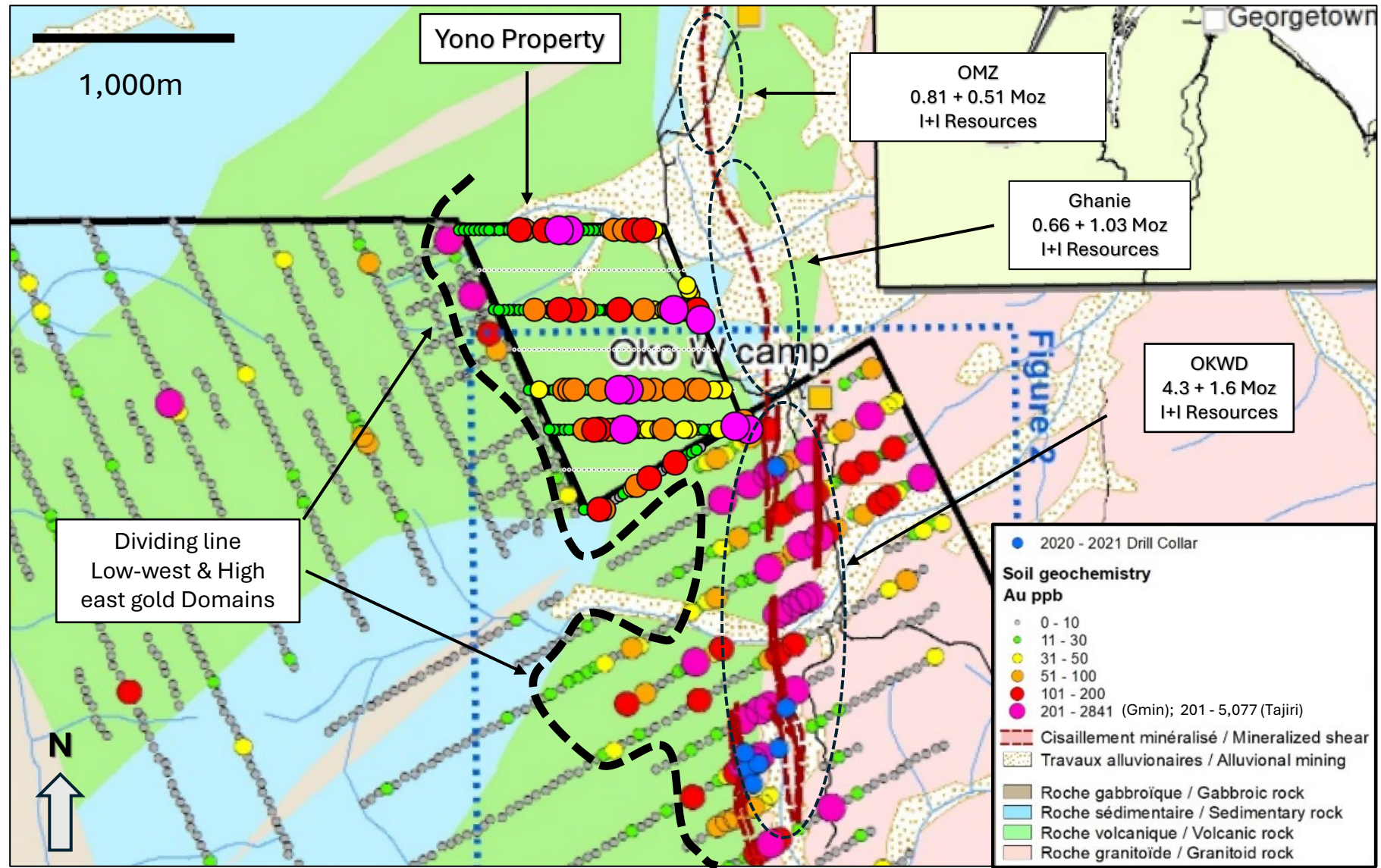


Figure 3:

Showing Yono Auger (& GMin soil results) on Gmin’s Magnetic data.

Interpreted gold anomalies identified.

Strike lengths of the anomalies are:

‘Tweener:	1,000m
Ridgeline:	1,500m
Splay:	580m
Ghanie West:	780m
High Road:	950m

Total: 4,810m

- Neighboring drilled resource outlines in dark shading (GMin –flitch slice @ 10m RL- G2 down dip projected to surface.)
- The major deposits in the district lie along or straddle contacts between regions of high and low magnetic susceptibility.
- Ridgeline, Ghanie West, and High Road are situated on such contacts.
- All known deposits in the Yono-Okro district dip east at between 60-70°. Therefore, any mineralization associated with High Road, located 50m west of Yono, likely dips under Yono, and should be found on the Yono boundary at depths of ~60-120m.
- Note small high-grade anomaly (see Figure 1 - 1,205ppb) in the SE corner of Yono which may be a splay from OKWD as such splays have been indicated by recent GMin drilling.

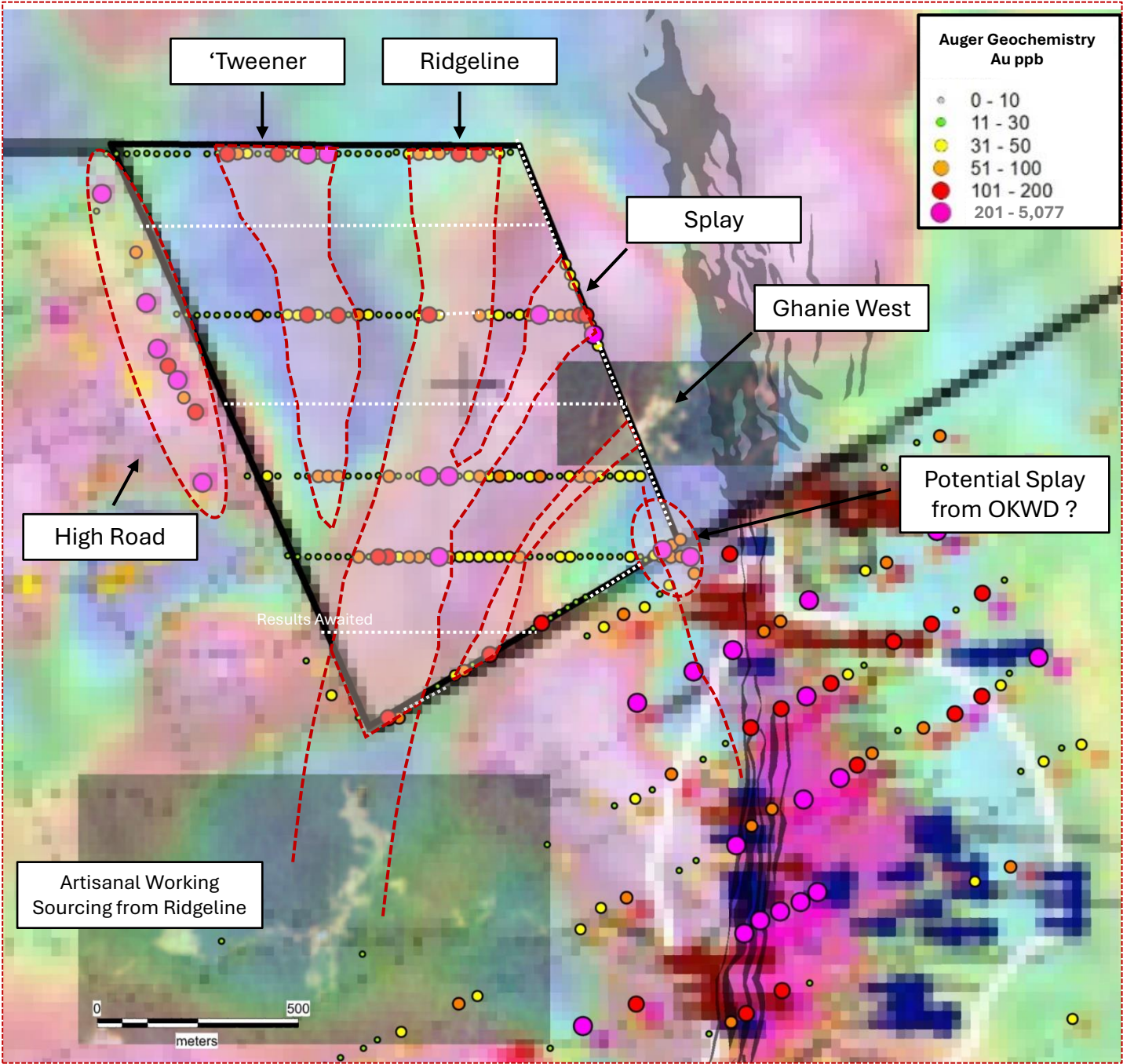


Figure 4:

Showing Yono Auger results on true colour satellite montage. Also showing G2 drill intercepts in plan view, projected to surface and GMin soil samples.

The Ridgeline Anomaly (red dash) appears to align with the orientation of the artisanal open pit at the Oko Main Zone “OMZ” and further it appears to occupy the centerline of both the open pit and the 5 drilled zones of mineralization at OMZ.

Speculative aside:

- The OMZ gold mineralization in plan view appears to be folded / fold controlled (white dash) as opposed to the ~ linear/planar shear hosted resource models of mineralisation of our neighbours.
- The orientation of the Ridgeline trend, is the same as S2 foliation direction- as measured by G2 and reported here: <https://g2goldfields.com/technical/#structural-reports>.
- Given the above and the projection of Ridgeline through the center of a “fold controlled?” OMZ there is a possibility that Ridgeline is an axial planar structure that exerts a major control on gold mineralization at Yono-Oko.
- If the above, then gold anomalism on Yono may also be interpreted as fold controlled as shown here in speculative fashion by the peachy dashed outlines.
- Lithological and structural mapping via trenching through the duricrust will be required to resolve the issue.

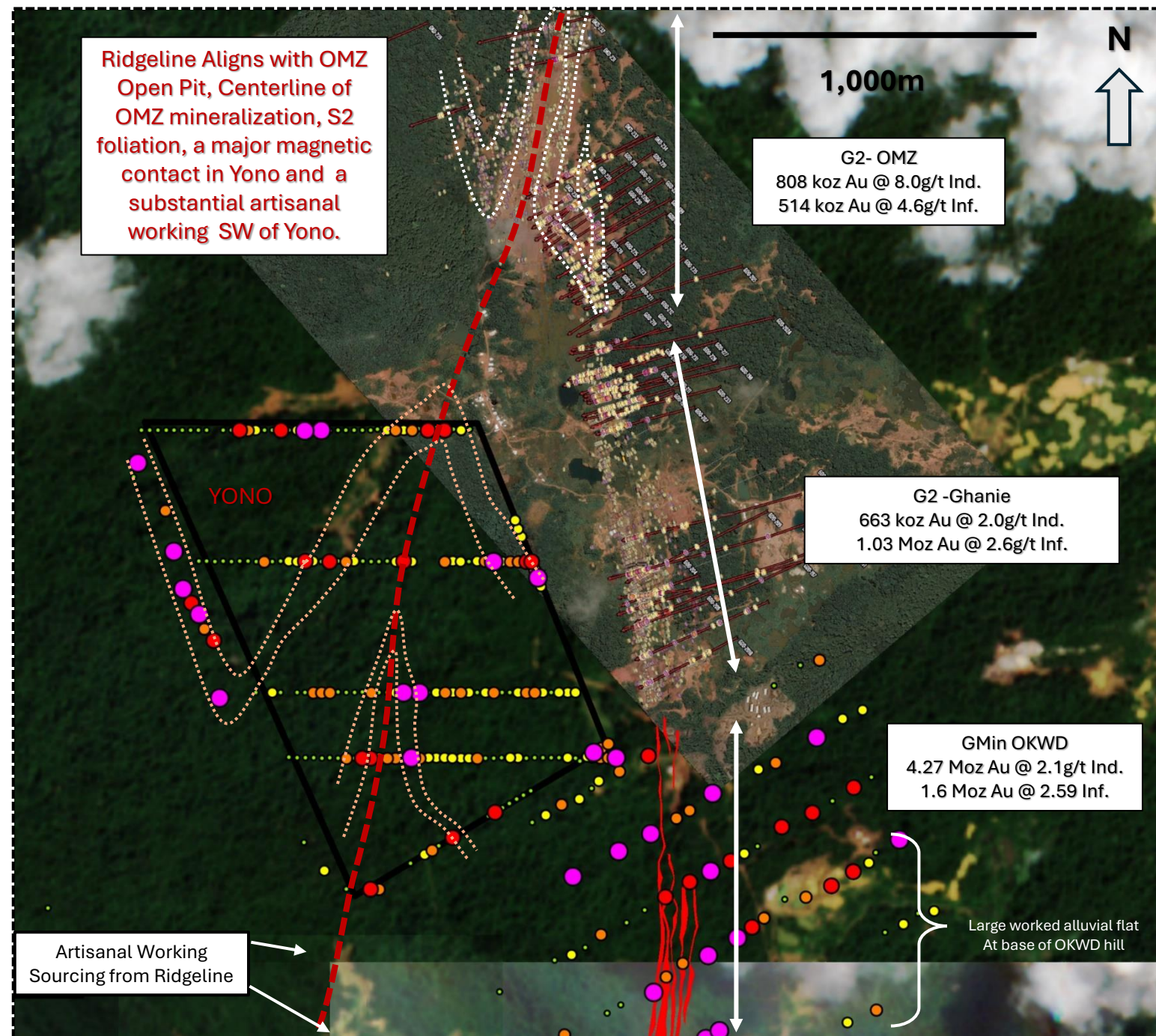
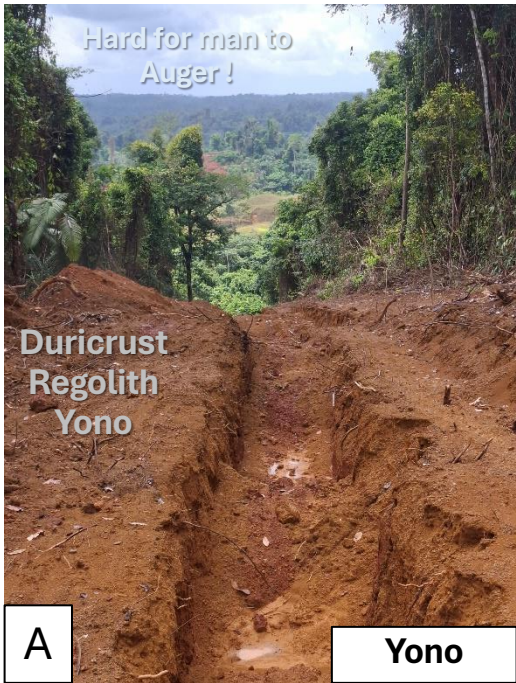


Figure 5:

Illustrating the significantly different regolith domains at Yono and directly overlying OKWD. Given the differing regolith domains, the near surface gold response at Yono is expected to be weaker compared to OKWD irrespective of the grade of underlying mineralization.

- A. Yono Regolith is Duricrust as shown in the example trench where a 25t excavator could not penetrate greater than ~ 60cm. Because of the duricrust, for most part, hand auger only sampled gold depleted shallow gravelly soil or top of the duricrust (see C).
- B. Regolith overlying OKWD deposit is a residual laterite. As shown in D) below this type of profile is expected to give i) much better gold values near surface than duricrust and ii) allow penetration of hand augers to the stone line at the base of the laterite where gold values are typically enriched.
- C. Example gold values in duricrust regolith (Yono situation)- gold is highly depleted at surface in both the overlying gravelly soil and duricrust. As Voormeij's notes, weak values of 20-50ppb Au may indicate significant underlying >1g/t gold mineralization.
- D. Example gold values in residual lateritic regolith (OKWD situation) showing moderate enrichment of gold in both near surface soils and laterites and strong gold enrichment in the stone line overlying low grade mineralisation.

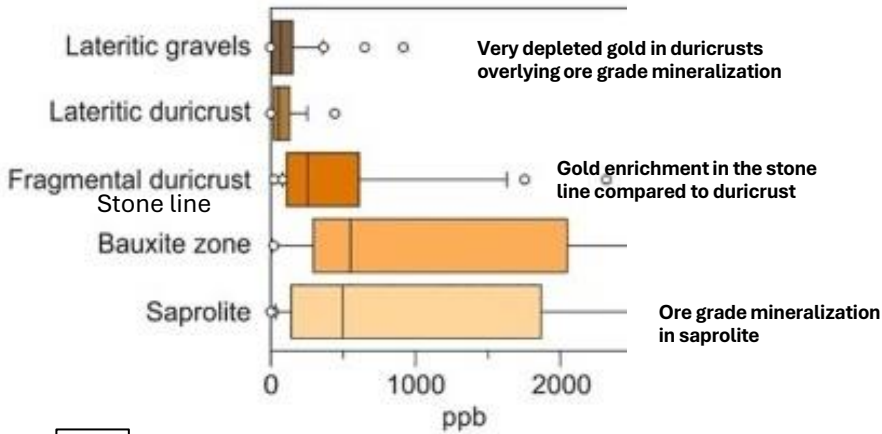


Soil

Soft Residual Laterite

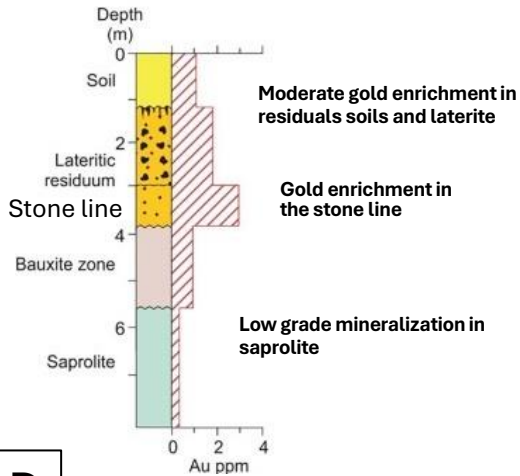
Stone line

Mottled Zone / Bauxite



C

Example From Boddington Western Australia



D

Example From Misseni Mali

Figure 6:

Regolith map of Yono and Gmin’s property proximal to OKWD draped over SRTM 30m resolution topography.

- Showing the OKWD resource (dark grey) sub-crops in a residual lateritic regolith regime, while most of Yono is dominated by duricrust.
- As explained in the previous figure gold anomalism within Yono is expected to be weaker compared to that overlying OKWD due to the strong surface gold depletion in duricrusts compared to residual regimes.
- The width of gold anomalism is largely controlled by downslope (gravity) dispersion of gold from source as indicated by the white arrows. Longer slopes and a substantial worked alluvial flat at the foot of OKWD hill (see Figure 4) results in wide geochemical anomalies sourcing from mineralization up hill of the majority of the anomaly, while at Yono slopes are steeper, mostly shorter and terminate in narrow steep ravines.

