

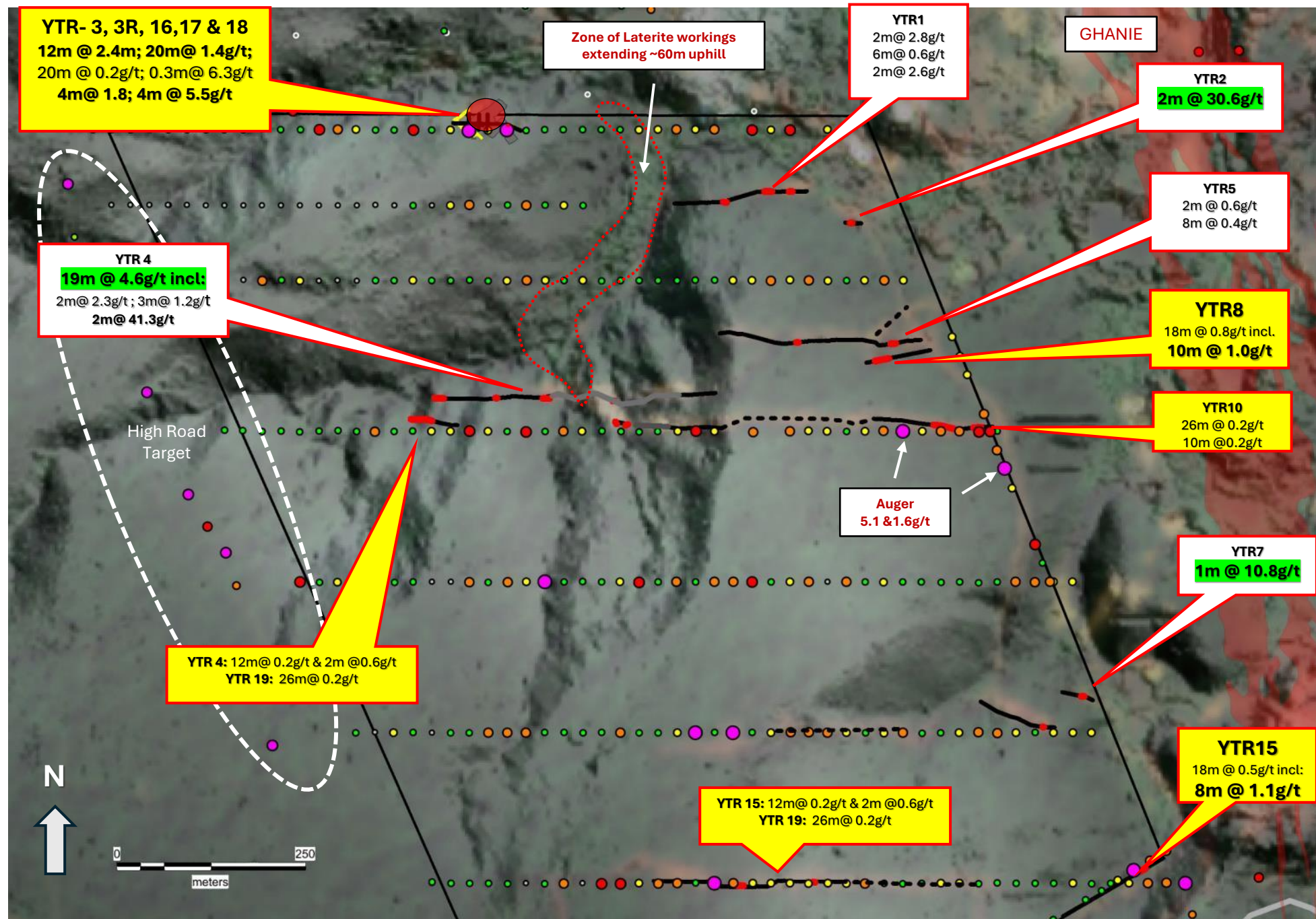
Figures For Tajiri  
Trench Results  
12<sup>th</sup> February 2026

## Figure 1: Yono Trench Results

Showing all results received from the Company's Program of Trenching – New results (highlighted yellow) along with previously reported trench and auger values.

Gold values are overlain on Sentinel L2C satellite imagery and LIDAR topography derived from AI cleaned and enhanced images published in Reunion Gold Corps October 19, 2023, press release.

As exemplified in Figure 6 better results are of similar tenor to the results of trenching that directly overlies adjacent multimillion ounce deposits. Further given the district style of mineralization-where most of the gold is localized in short strike length long plunging shoots, studded along generally low-grade long strike length structures - weaker & anomalous results may indicate of more substantial mineralization only a short distance along strike or dip.



**Figure 2: YTR3, 3R, 16, 17 & 18**

Showing results of trench sampling and mapping,

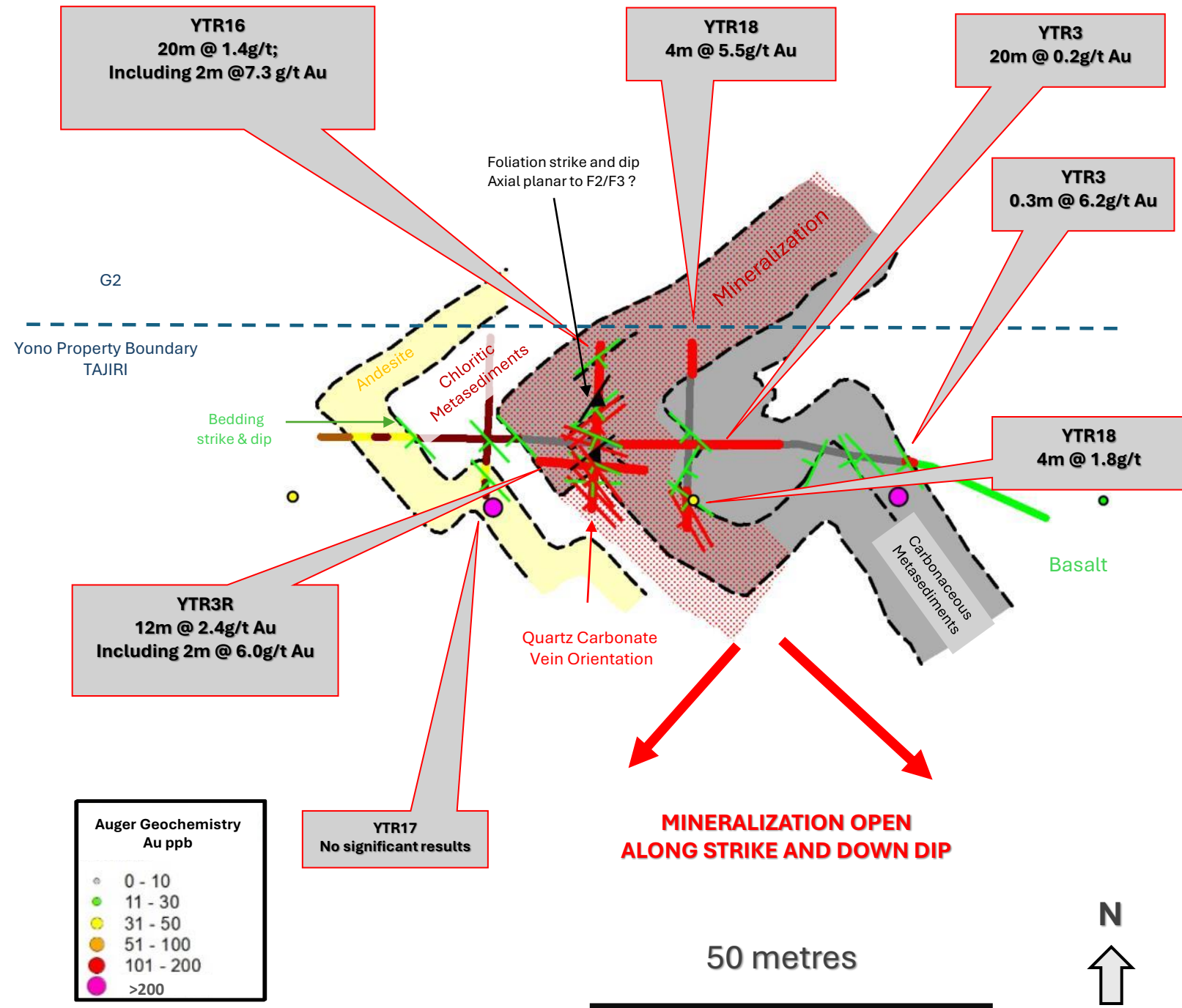
Mineralization follows the folded western contact between carbonaceous metasediments and chloritic metasediments interbedded with andesites.

Measured foliation and bedding shows the geology is generally south dipping and that the axial plane of the fold is also inclined southwards into Yono, fold is recumbent with an axial plane dipping 50° to the south and with the fold axis plunging to the SW into Yono.

True width of mineralization is difficult to estimate as YTR20 ended in mineralization at both ends as did YTR3R and YTR18 but is likely between 10-20m true width.

The low-grade mineralization initially reported in YTR3 20m @ 0.2g/t represents both a low-grade core to the folded mineralization as it passed through a barren section of YTR18 and sampling within the mineralized zone sub parallel to and between quartz-carbonate veins.

Trenching is currently in progress to extend mineralization across and along strike.



**Figure 3: Possible mineralized zone of at least 400m length indicated between YTR4 (19m @ 4.6g/t) and YTR3, 3R, 16 & 18.**

Showing mapped (dark grey) and inferred trace (light grey) of the carbonaceous metasediment which potentially hosts gold mineralization over a considerable strike length.

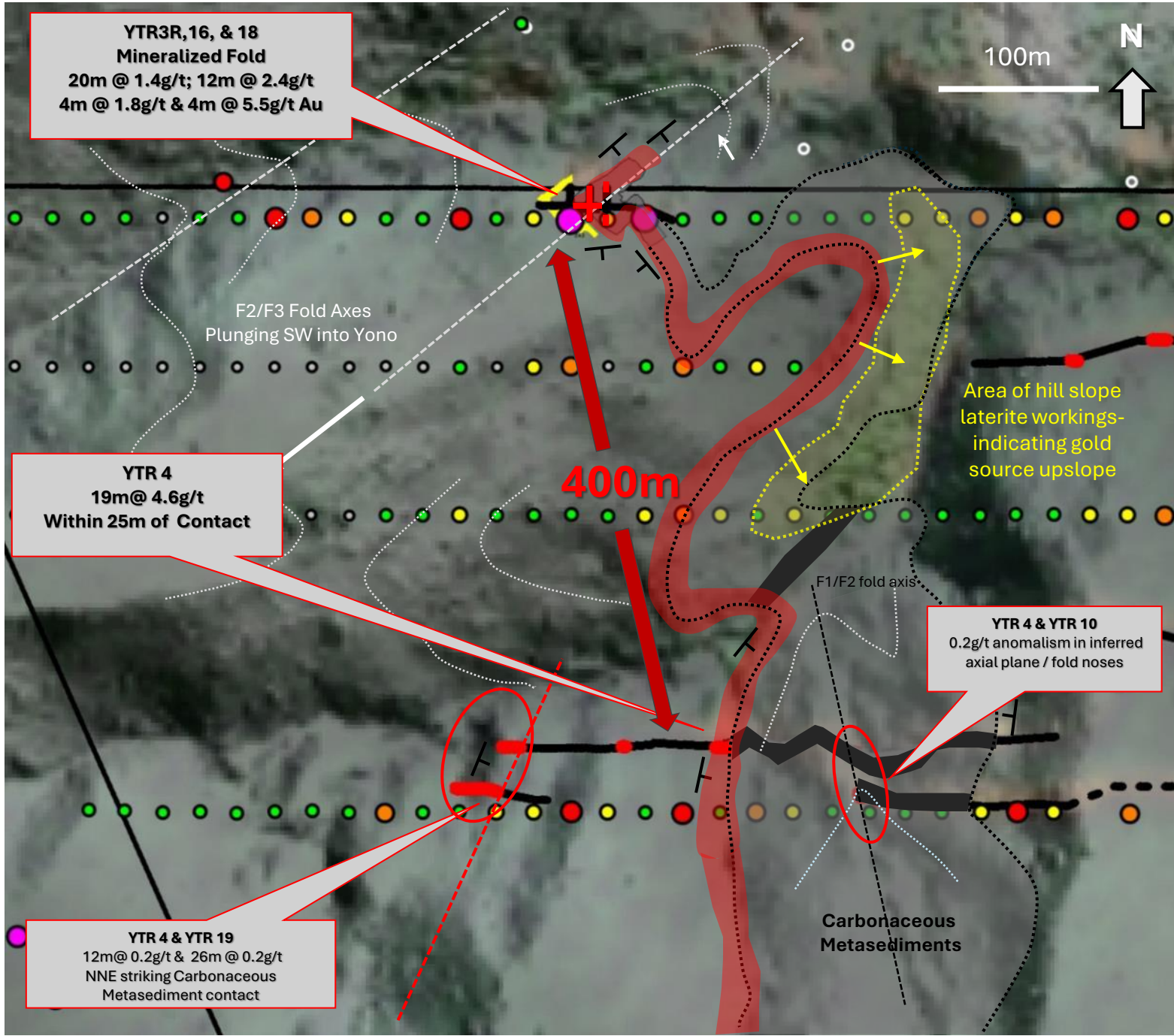
The inferred trace of the carbonaceous metasediment unit is based on mapping and topographic form lines (fine dashes) which strongly supports a component of late F2 or F3 folding around ENE-NE trending fold axes ( straight white dashed lines)

The inferred trace of the carbonaceous metasediments passes upslope of an area of extensive laterite gold workings (yellow shading) which were excavated in the 2010s. These workings extend upslope from worked alluvial material for ~ 60m and further indicate the prospectivity of the zone.

A total linear strike of 400m between the intersections encountered in YTR3, 3R, 16 & 18 and that previously reported in YTR4 is inferred.

This represents a first order exploration target and trenching to extend this exciting gold mineralization is in progress.

Auger Geochemistry	
Au ppb	
○	0 - 10
●	11 - 30
●	31 - 50
●	51 - 100
●	101 - 200
●	>200

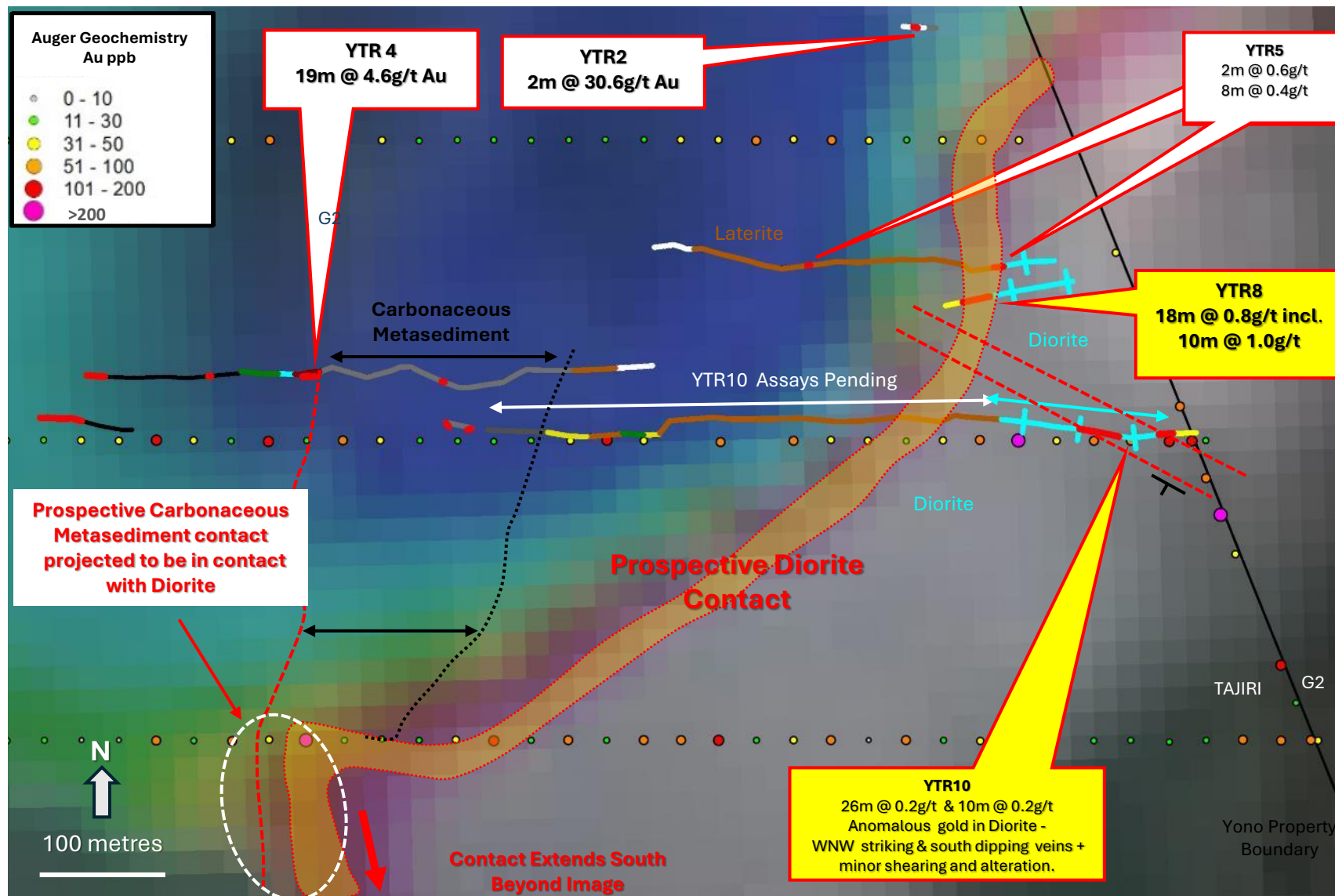


**Figure 4: Mineralization encountered in YTR5 & 8 on diorite contact traceable by magnetic data for ~1,200m of prospective strike**

YTR8 intersected 18m @ 0.8g/t including 10m @ 1.0g/t. on the westerly contact of a diorite body with interbedded andesite and chloritic metasediments. YTR8 is situated 40m south of YTR5 which intersected 8m @ 0.4g/t from the same contact zone.

In YTR10 WNW cross structures, exhibiting considerable widths of gold anomalism have been mapped. These structures are associated with veining, weak shearing and zones of weathered iron carbonate and sulphide alteration. The zone is hosted entirely within diorite- an unfavourable lithology to host gold in the district. However, the structures are projected to intersect the contact of the diorite ~50m south of YTR8. We note that the multimillion-ounce Ghanie and Oko West Deposits are hosted in the contact zone of a diorite and the setting can thus be viewed as favourable for the occurrence of a significant gold shoot.

Where YTR10 intersected the contact ~150m south of YTR8, assays are pending, but in any event the contact is not exposed and is covered by deep ferricrete & laterite and will require scout drilling to test under this typically strongly leached regolith.



## Figure 5. Summary of better Trench Results and Prospective Structures Now Indicated

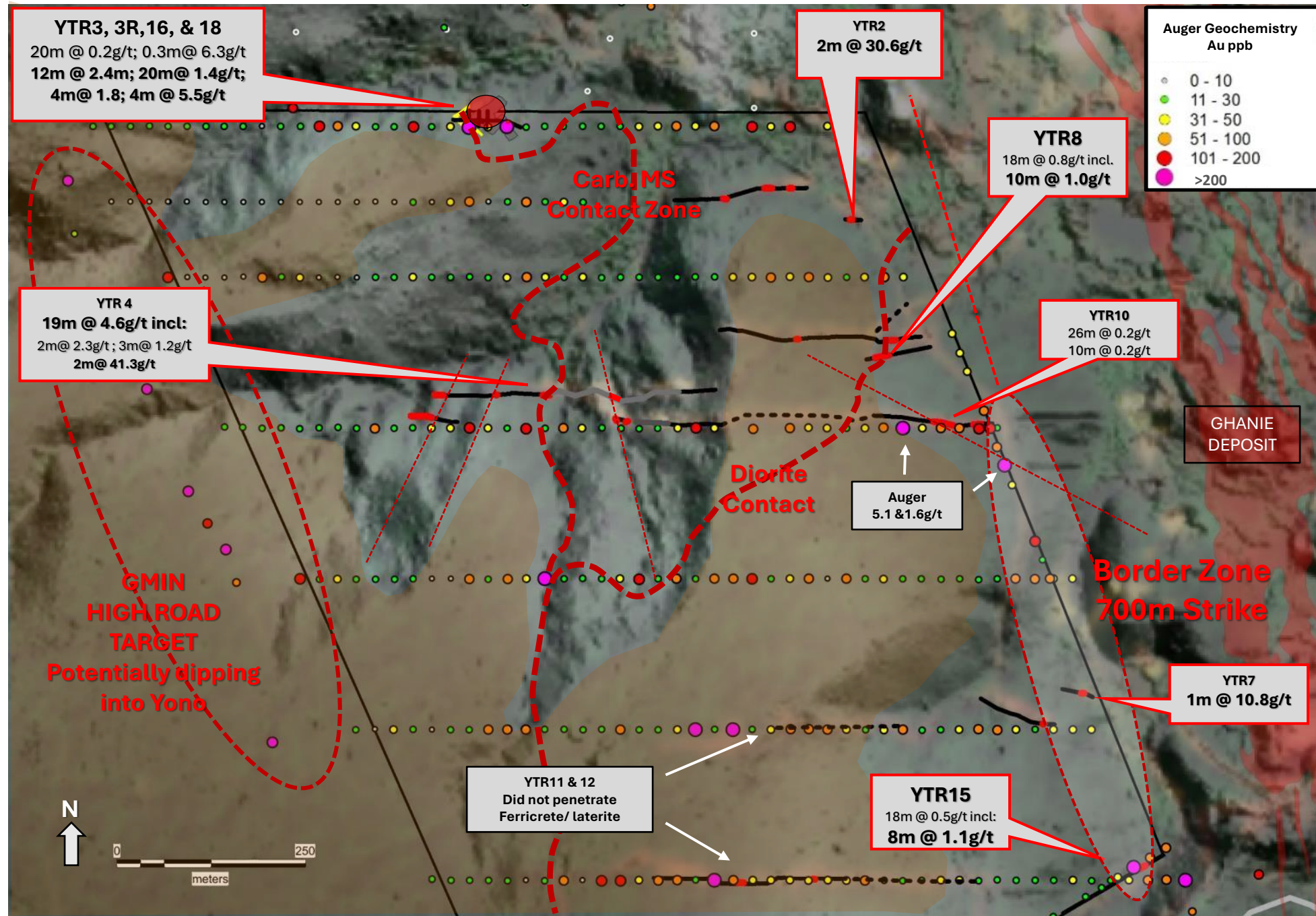
Structures measured in YTR15 in the SE corner of Yono indicate mineralization trends subparallel to the Ghanie Deposit, and likely passes out of Yono around the eastern end of YTR10. It is projected to continue through G2's tenure close to Yono's boundary.

Major interpreted mineralized structures are outline or shown by heavy dashed lines, while minor zones of anomalism are shown in light red dash.

Trenches (black) pending assay are shown dashed.

The area of brown shading represents the current interpreted extent of in situ ferricrete/duricrust, where trenching cannot penetrate or where laterites are >10m thickness. Significant portions of YTR5 & 10 and all of YTR11 and 12 traversed this regolith and therefore did not penetrate to saprolite. Given the typical intense surface leaching of gold in this style of regolith the areas of better anomalism and areas of prospective structures covered will require scout drilling.

Trenching is currently following up the mineralization intersected in YTR 3, 3R, 16 & 18 and will progress southwards towards the contact exposed in YTR4



## Figure 6 Example of short-range grade and width variation in trench mineralization.

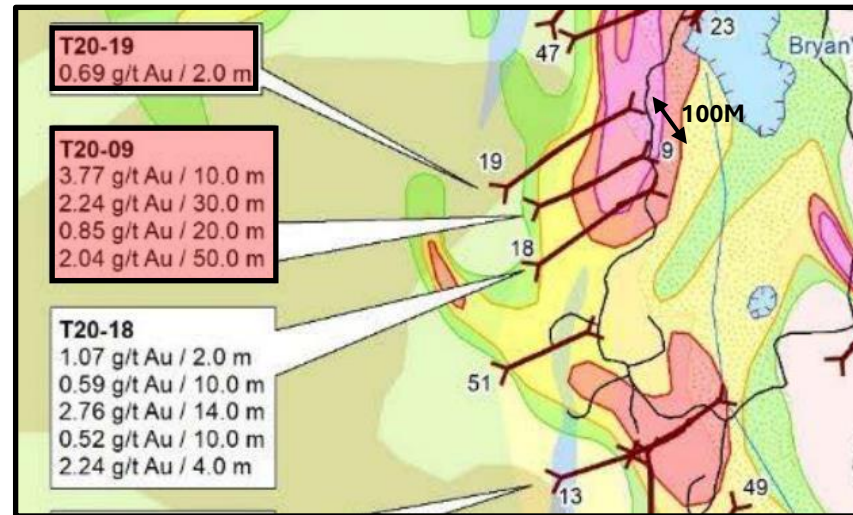
The figure demonstrates the extreme gold grade & mineralized width variations encountered in trenches excavated in the district. This example being from NI 43-101 compliant trench results directly overlying the multimillion-ounce Oko West Deposit (formerly the Kairuni Zone).

A particularly good example is given by the difference in tenor of mineralized intercepts returned from Trenches T20-19 and T20-09 (see enlarged) which are situated just 100m along strike from each other:

- T20-19 intersected 2m @ 0.69g/t Au while
- T20-09 intersected four mineralized zones with a collective width of 110m including 50m @ 2.04g/t.

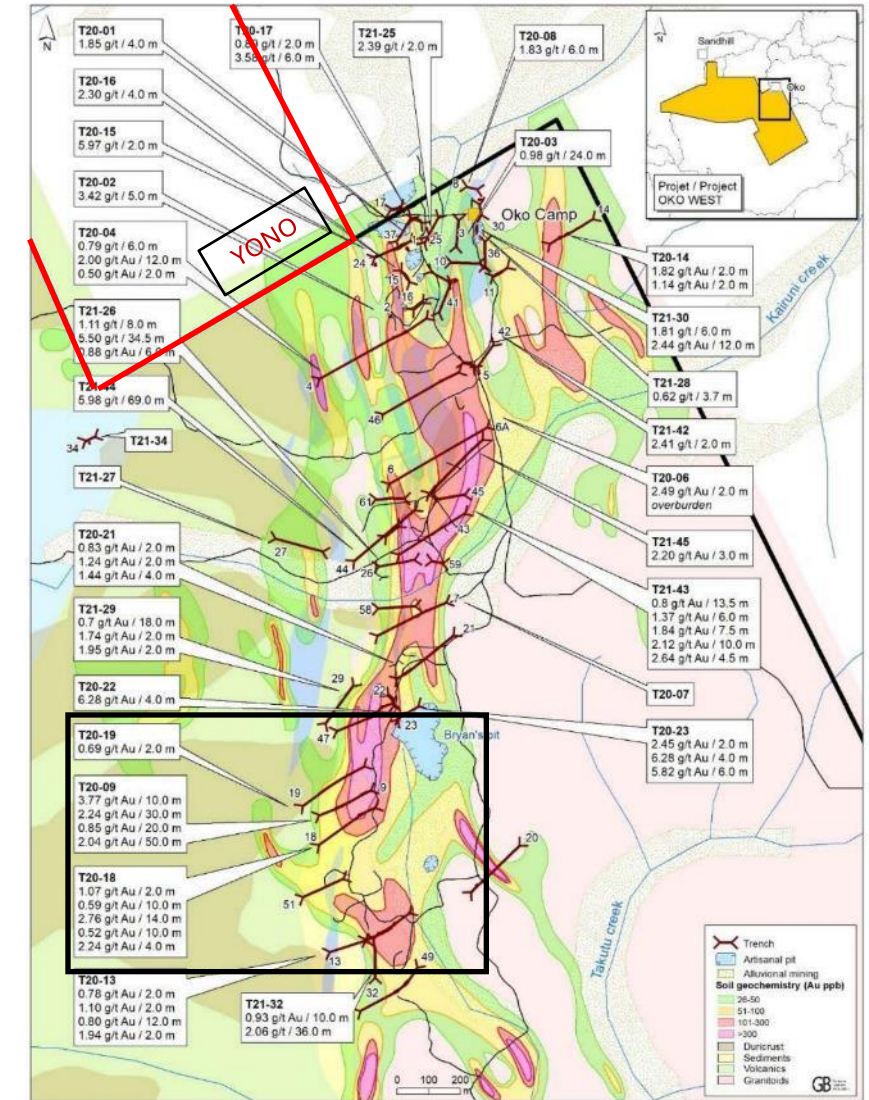
Such marked along strike variation in mineralization is a general feature of the deposits of the district, where most of the gold endowment is concentrated in short strike length long plunging ore shoots. While the host zone of the Oko Main, Ghanie and Oko West Deposits extends for some 5km, individual ore shoots within this zone of mineralization have dimensions of only 100-400m of strike. e.g. Block 4 Oko West ~ 320m strike necking down to 120m strike at depth & Shear Zone 5 at Oko Main which has a strike length of ~ 150m.

Thus, anomalous to weak gold intersections in trenches associated with favourable host structures such as diorite contact zones may be indicative of much better mineralization only a short distance along strike or down dip.



The Figure is a copy of Figure 9.6 from The Preliminary Economic Assessment Ni43-101 Technical report prepared for the Oko West Gold Project and published in October 2024. the report is available online here: [https://downloads.ctfassets.net/m99sz8z0ilaj/2yGkryaQsrBhXi5UC2ppZf/ae65f9356742ac3f1bf4cfc98eb7410c/GYOW-43-101\\_Technical\\_Report-OKO\\_West\\_PEA\\_G\\_Mining\\_Ventures\\_F\\_2\\_.pdf](https://downloads.ctfassets.net/m99sz8z0ilaj/2yGkryaQsrBhXi5UC2ppZf/ae65f9356742ac3f1bf4cfc98eb7410c/GYOW-43-101_Technical_Report-OKO_West_PEA_G_Mining_Ventures_F_2_.pdf)

Figure 9.6: Map of Trenching Results in Kairuni Zone Plotted on Geology and Soil Geochemistry



Source: Reunion, 2022