

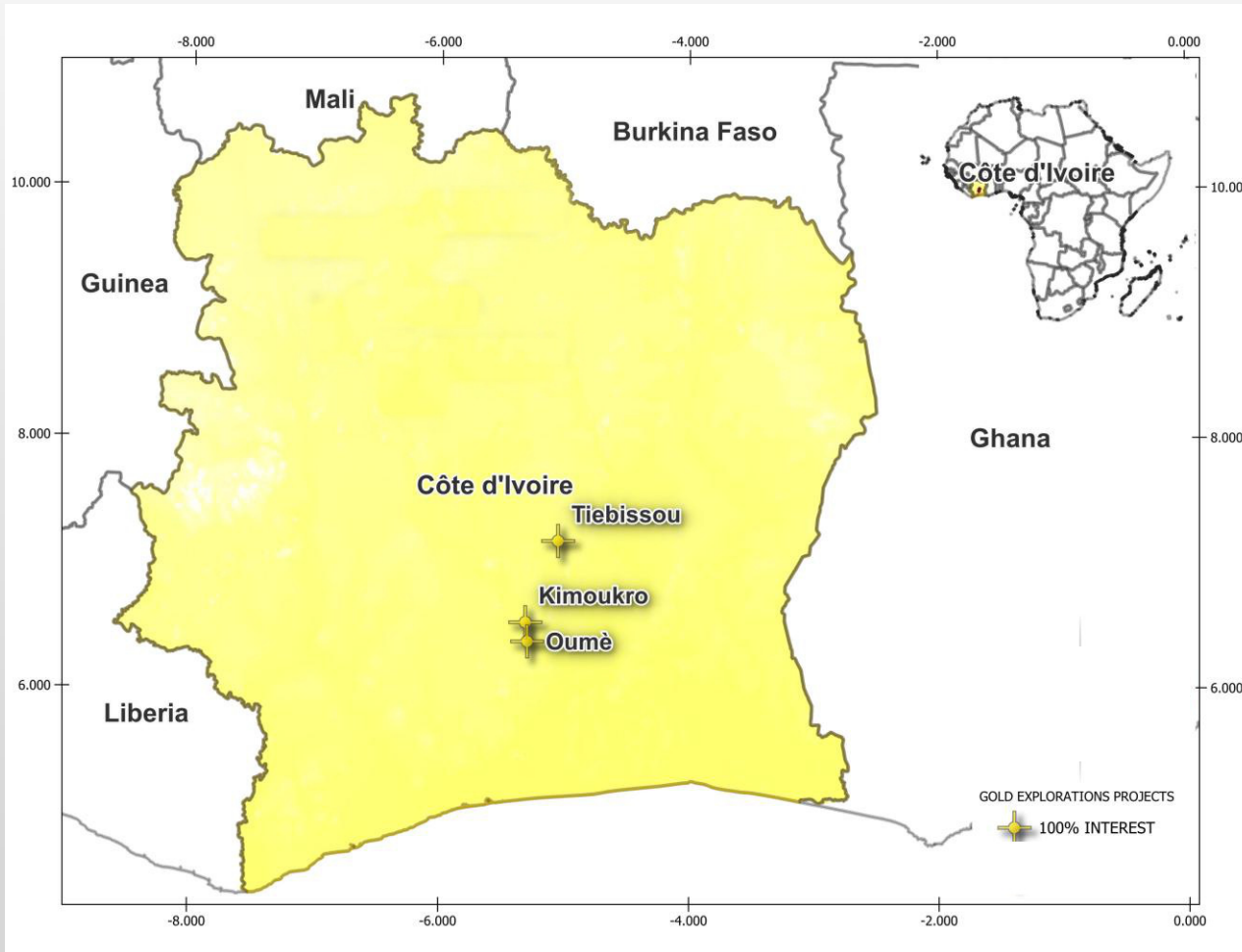
The background of the slide features a silhouette of an adult miner wearing a hard hat and holding the hand of a small child, also wearing a hard hat. They are standing on a hill, looking out over a vast landscape at sunset or sunrise. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with a bright sun low on the horizon. The company logo, consisting of a stylized 'EU' monogram, is positioned to the left of the company name.

EU GOLD MINING INC.

LEADING THE CHARGE IN GOLD EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE, WEST AFRICA

April 2026

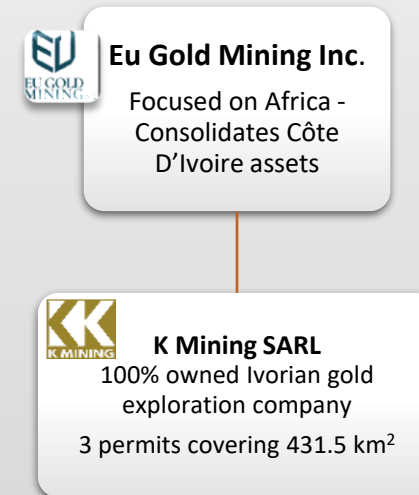
EU GOLD'S ASSETS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE



EU Gold has established a diversified gold exploration portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire

Corporate Strategy

- Consolidation of Côte d'Ivoire assets under EU Gold Mining Inc.
- Maintain focus on producing assets while advancing high-impact exploration in West Africa.





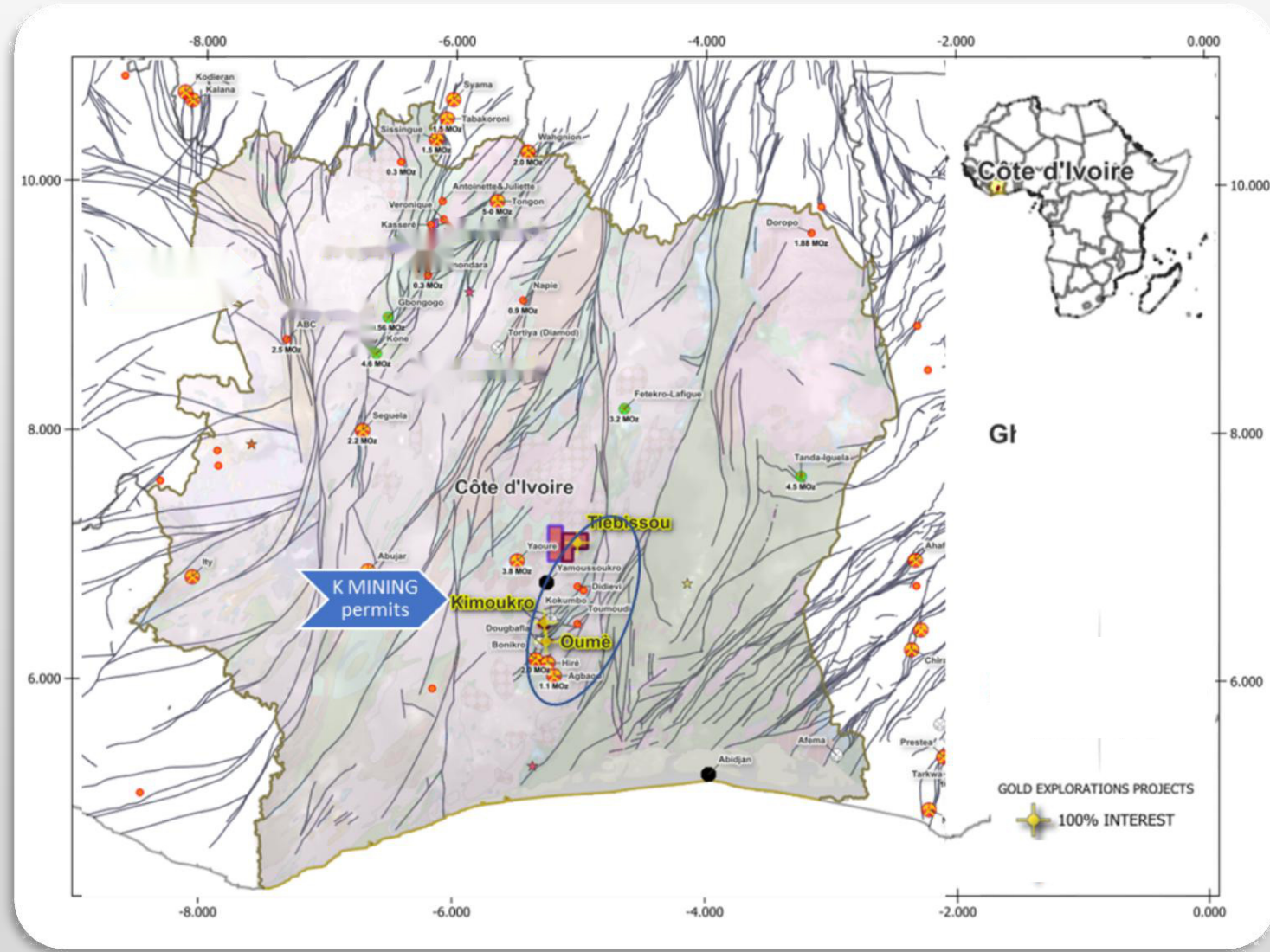
An African-focused company responsible for the management of Côte d'Ivoire assets.

K Mining Projects – 100% interest

-  Kimoukro (PR0948 – ~14.5 km²): Fully permitted gold exploration project with active geochemistry, auger drilling and geophysics; advanced early-stage asset.
-  Oumé (PR0994): Central Côte d'Ivoire exploration permit within the Fetekro–Oumé belt; structurally favourable Birimian setting with multiple target zones.
-  Tiebissou (PR0978 – ~399 km²): Large regional permit on the western margin of the Fetekro–Oumé belt; granite-dominated terrain and limbs of greenstones.

EU GOLD's ASSETS IN COTE D'IVOIRE

- EU Gold's Cote d'Ivoire exploration portfolios consist of 3 permits including 1 application and 2 granted exploration permits totalising 431.5 km²
- Strategic positions within Birimian greenstone belts and in prolific structural corridors, adjacent to major deposits including Montage's Koné (5.2 Moz Au) and Aurum's Boundiali (2.4 Moz Au), Bonikro mines of Allied gold (~3 Moz Au)
- Operating through local subsidiary K Mining and maintaining strong relationships in the country with the central and local government, and local communities
- ✓ **Strong potential for significant gold discovery**
- ✓ **Tailored exploration in prolific areas**
- ✓ **Solid scientific and technical background**
- ✓ **Experienced management**



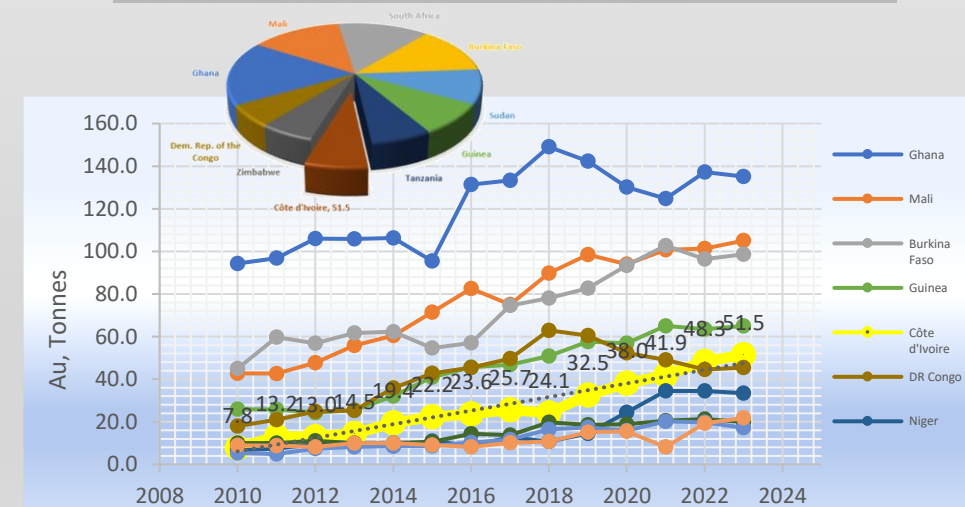
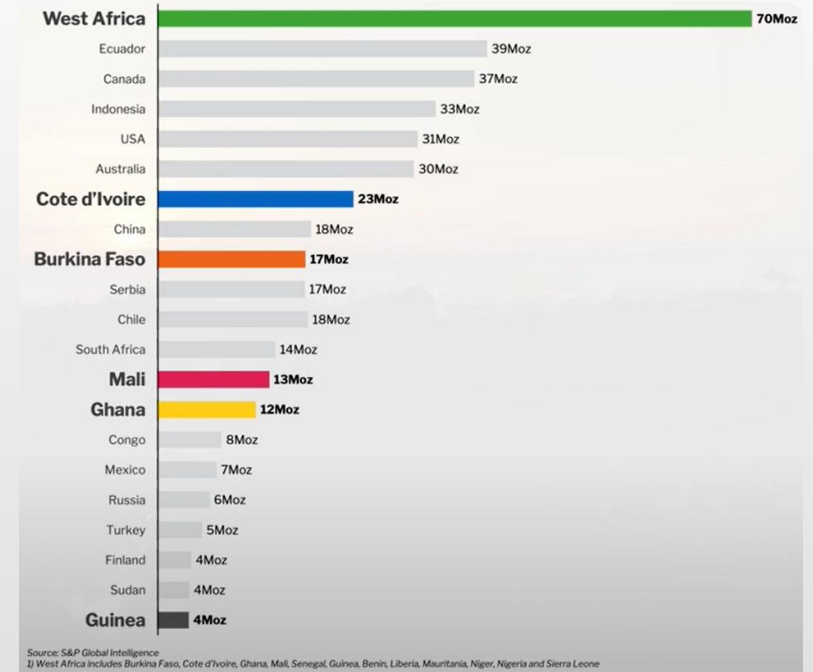
WHY CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Early mover advantage in a Tier-1 Emerging Gold Jurisdiction, characterised by underexplored Birimian Terranes, improving regulatory frameworks, and increasing international momentum.

Côte d'Ivoire is experiencing a strong discovery momentum, underpinned by validated geological potential, improving datasets, and growing international investor confidence, positioning the country as a leading destination for new gold discoveries.

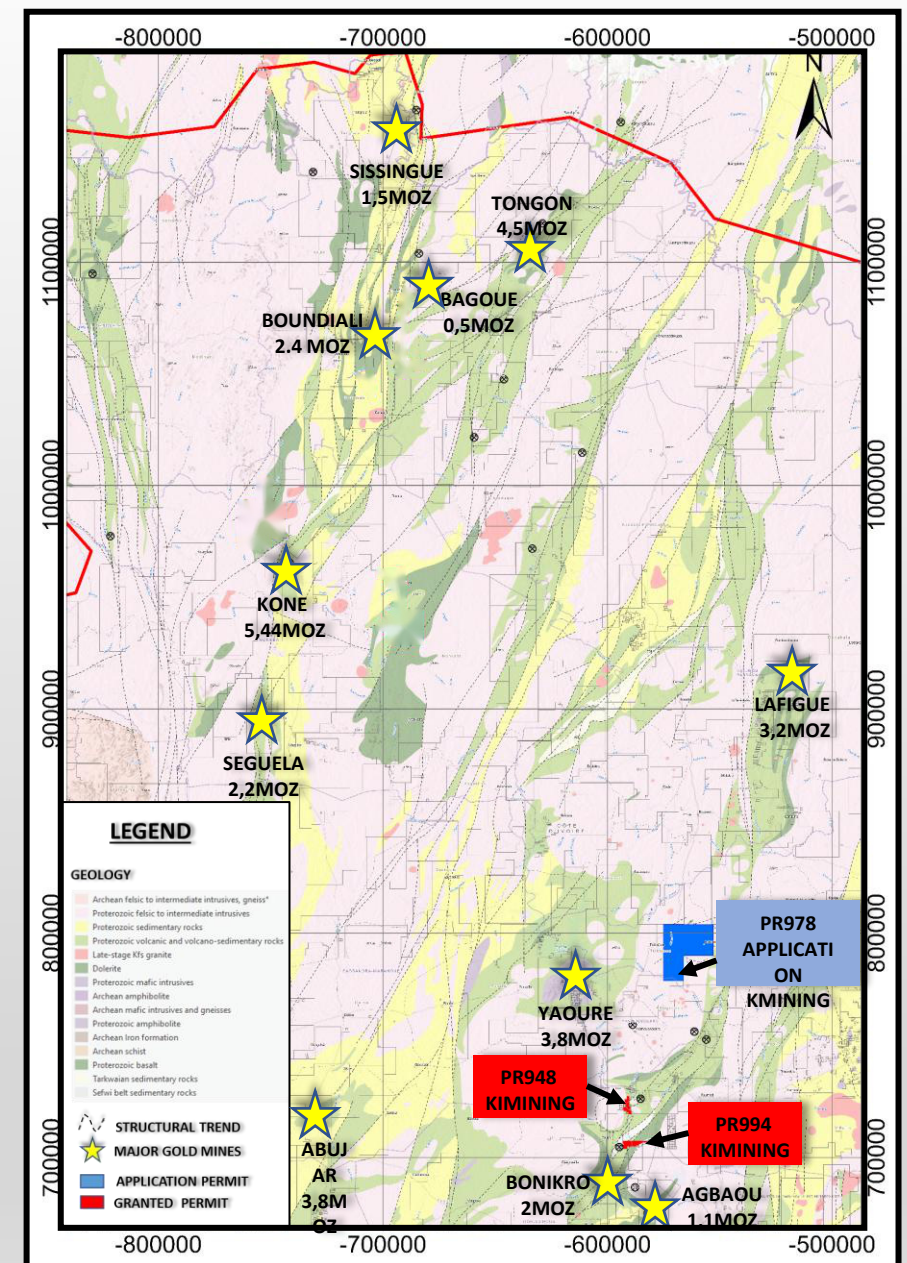
- **Stable, high-growth economy:** ~8.5% 10-year GDP CAGR (World Economics; Grade C data), with >6% real GDP growth sustained over the past five years.
- **Outstanding yet underexplored geology:** ~35% of West Africa's Birimian Greenstone Belt within one of the least explored gold districts in the region.
- **Rapidly expanding gold sector:** ~58 Moz cumulative production (WGC, Dec 2024) and three new large-scale mines scheduled for start-up in 2026; Government targeting to hit 100 Moz yearly production by 2030.
- **Proven development velocity:** Five >1 Moz gold mines advanced over the past decade, among the fastest global timelines from discovery to production.
- **Robust operating infrastructure:** HV power, hydroelectric generation, paved road access, gentle terrain, and reliable GSM coverage.
- **Competitive mining regime:** Modern mining code (2014, under update) with price-linked royalties, 10% state free-carried interest post-capital recovery, VAT/import exemptions, and 25% corporate tax.
- **Safety and jurisdictional risk:** Côte d'Ivoire ranks in the mid-tier of the Global Peace Index (Institute for Economics & Peace), indicating moderate, manageable security risk and an operating environment suitable for mining with standard risk mitigation measures.

Discoveries by Area
For the period 2010-2024

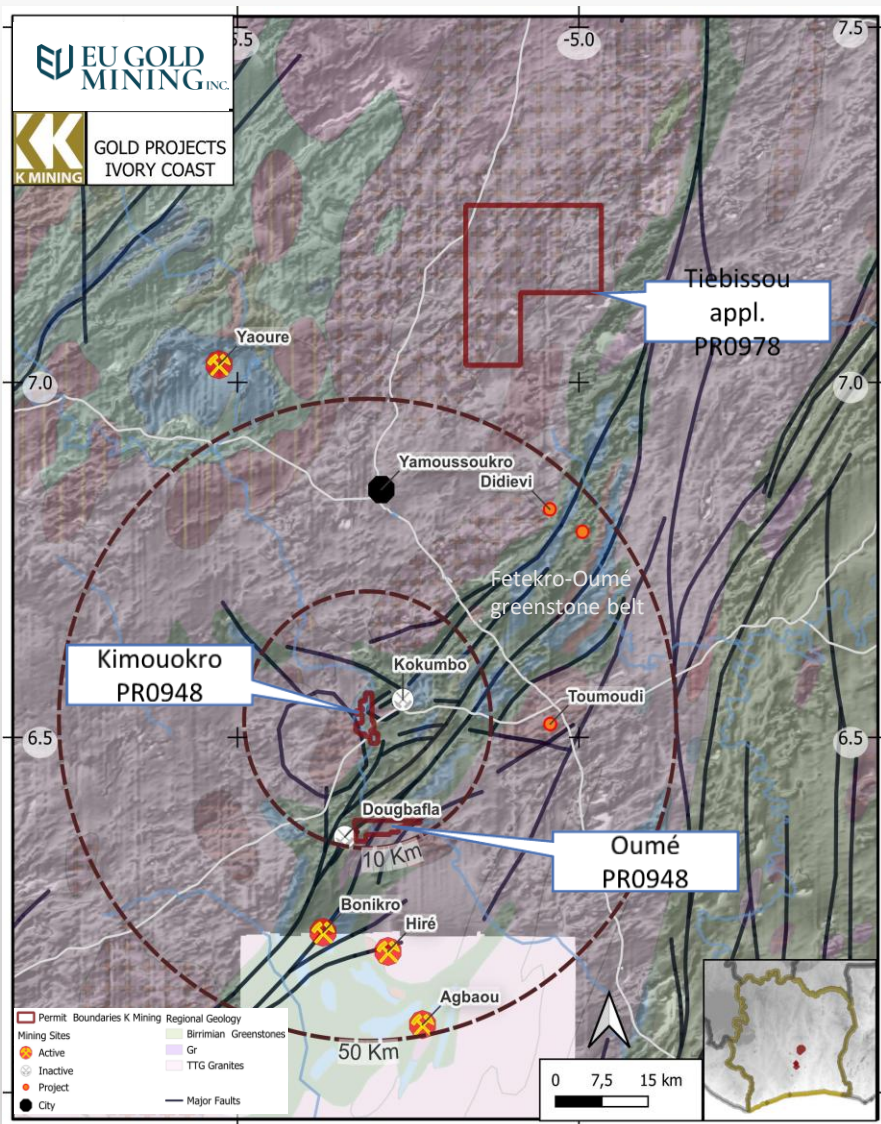


EU GOLD's ASSETS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

- The Ivory Coast exploration portfolio comprises three permits, including two granted licences and one application, strategically positioned in one of West Africa's most prospective gold belts.
- The portfolio lies along major regional structural corridors that host multiple Tier 1 gold deposits, each with resources exceeding 3 Moz Au, underscoring the district-scale discovery potential.
- The geological setting is characteristic of productive greenstone belt margins, comprising volcanic, volcanosedimentary, and metasedimentary sequences intruded by granitoids and locally cut by dyke swarms.
- Gold mineralization is structurally controlled within NNE–NE-trending shear zones and is associated with robust hydrothermal alteration systems, typical of large orogenic gold deposits.
- Near-term exploration is focused on two granted K Mining permits, where early-stage work is advancing toward the definition of priority targets for an initial reconnaissance drilling program.



EU GOLD's ASSETS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE



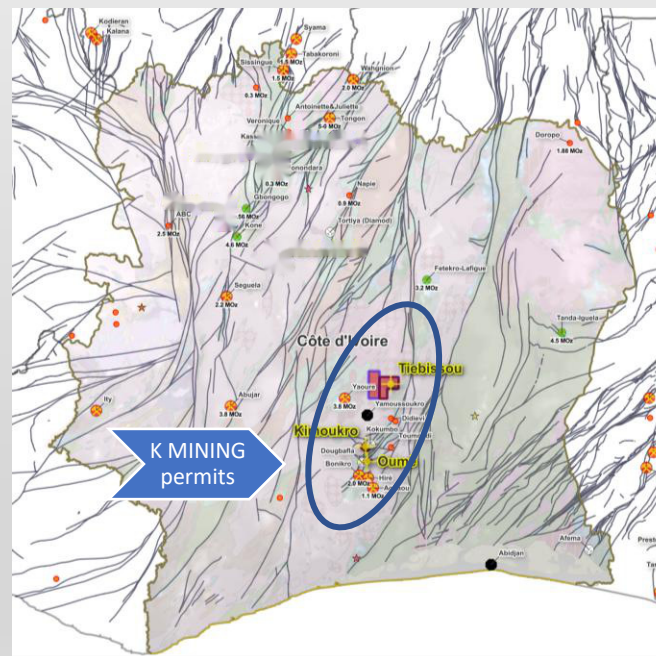
The K Mining Permits

The **Kimoukro (PR0948: 14.5 km²)** and **Oumé (PR994: 18 km²)** permits are located within the Fetekro–Oumé Greenstone Belt in central Côte d'Ivoire.

The permits are situated on separate splays of the regional N'Zi–Brabo shear zone and within the Kokumbo–Bonikro–Hiré gold district.

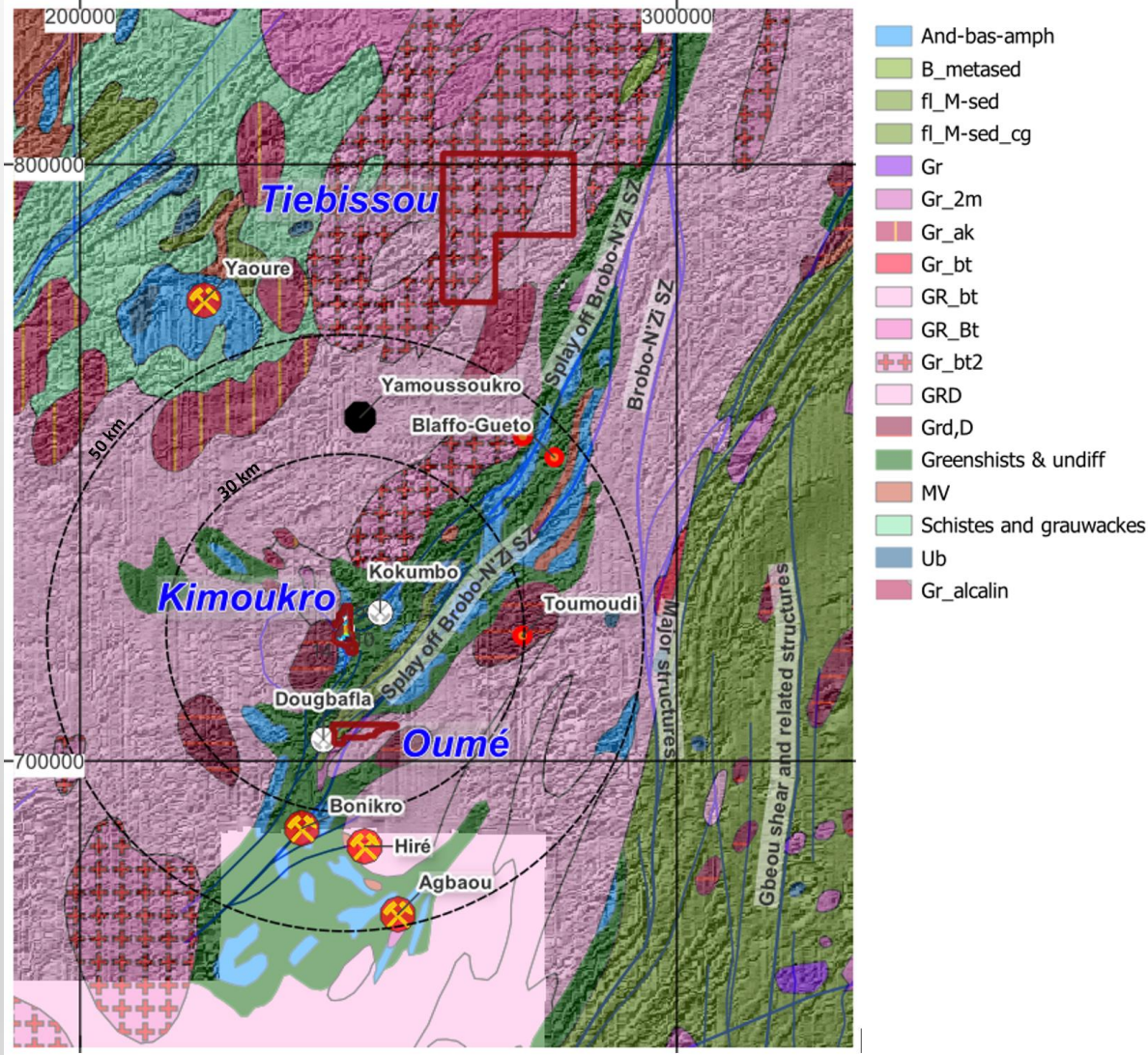
Gold mineralization in the district is structurally controlled by splays of the N'Zi–Brabo shear system and local interference of felsic intrusives.

The Kimoukro and Oumé permits cover distinct structural corridors within this regional framework.



The **Tiebissou permit (399 km²)** is located within a granitic domain situated between two productive greenstone belts. The licence is transected by multiple, largely unexplored shear zones associated with intrusive bodies of varying sizes.

This greenfield project offers strong potential for new gold discoveries, with additional upside for other commodities that may be associated with the broader intrusive–structural system.



REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

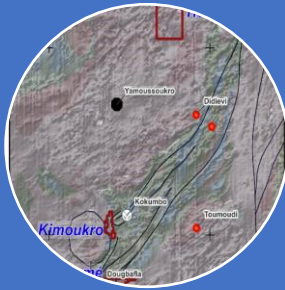
- The Fetékro–Oumé Greenstone Belt extends for over 600 km across central Côte d'Ivoire and comprises Paleoproterozoic Birimian volcano-sedimentary sequences bounded by granitoid and gneissic terranes.
- The belt was affected by the Eburnean orogeny, during which the volcano-sedimentary sequences were deformed and subsequently intruded by felsic bodies during the later stages of tectonic activity.
- The regional structural framework is dominated by the Brobo–N'Zi shear zone and its associated splays, which define the architecture of the greenstone belt and locally transect the Kimoukro and Oumé permit areas.
- The southern portion of the Fetékro–Oumé shear system hosts several operating and historical gold mines, including Bonikro, Hiré, and Agbaou, with reported cumulative production and resources in excess of 3.5 Moz Au. This information is provided as regional context only and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's properties.

The project is the most advanced asset in the portfolio, with defined drill targets and the required exploration permits in place to support an initial drilling program.



Eccellent infrastructures

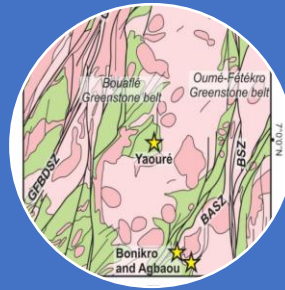
Mid-tension power grid, Bandama river and A4 paved road crossing the permit



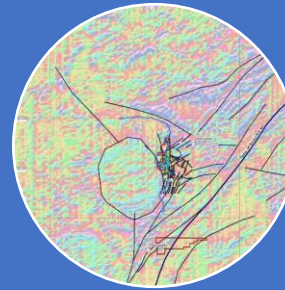
Located on a mineralised splay of the N'Zi-Brobo Shear Zone with enhanced mineralisation at intrusive contacts



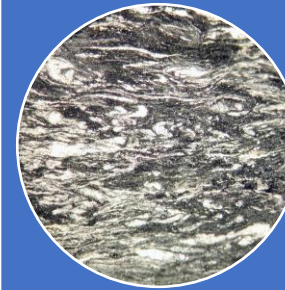
Historic artisanal mining district



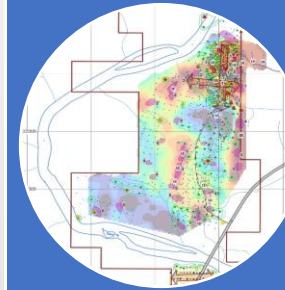
Within 30 km from Multi-million ounces deposits including Bonikro-Hire and Yaouré mine and advanced prospects such as Didievi



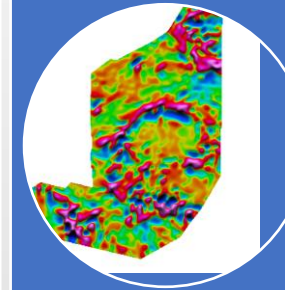
Structurally complex as shown in regional remote-sensing and magnetic survey



Multiple deformation events
Evidences of multiple veining events



High chargeable and moderate to high resistive targets from IP/Rho survey



Ground mag structural framework suggesting shear zones, dykes, and contact structures

HIGHLIGHTS – BUILDING BLOCKS FOR HIGH QUALITY GOLD DEPOSIT DISCOVERY

Cautionary Statement: the geological setting is considered prospective for structurally controlled gold mineralization; consolidated artisanal mining in the area demonstrates occurrence of gold. However, no mineral resources or mineral reserves, as defined under NI 43-101, have been delineated, and further exploration is required.

The K Mining Permits

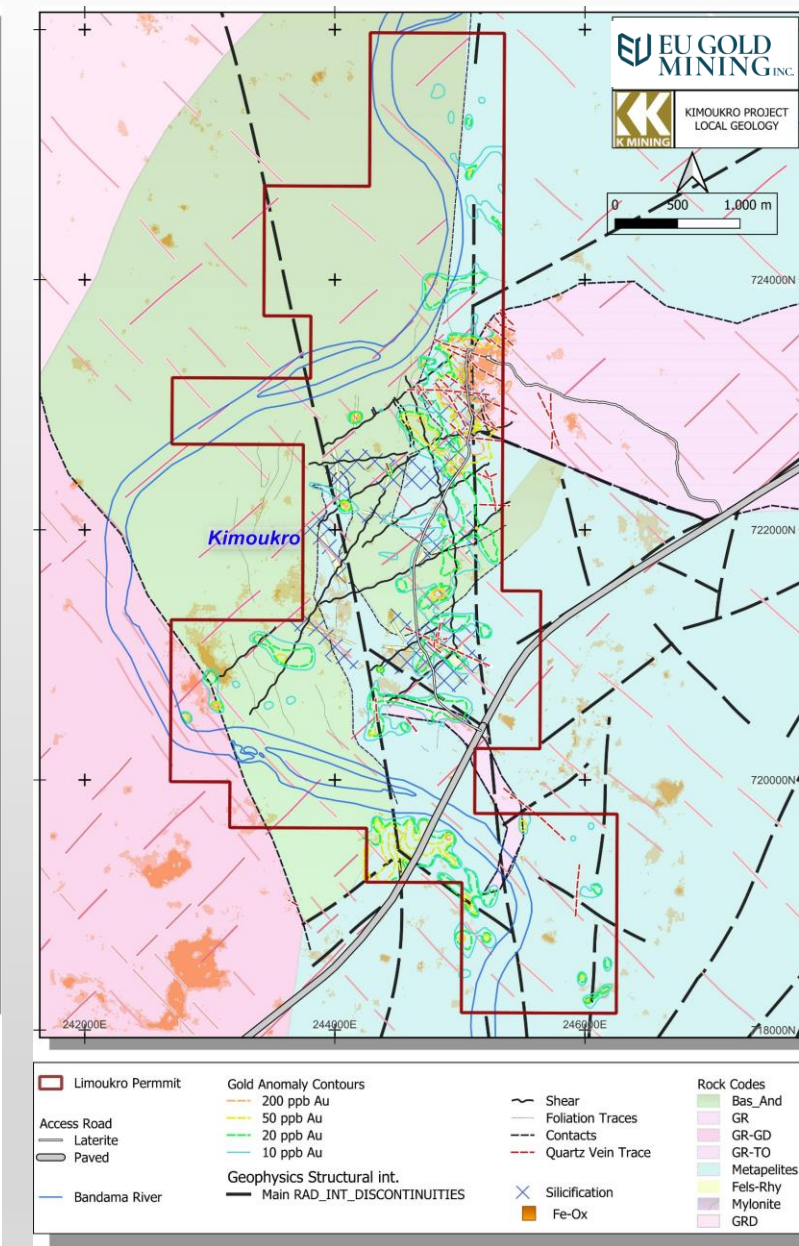
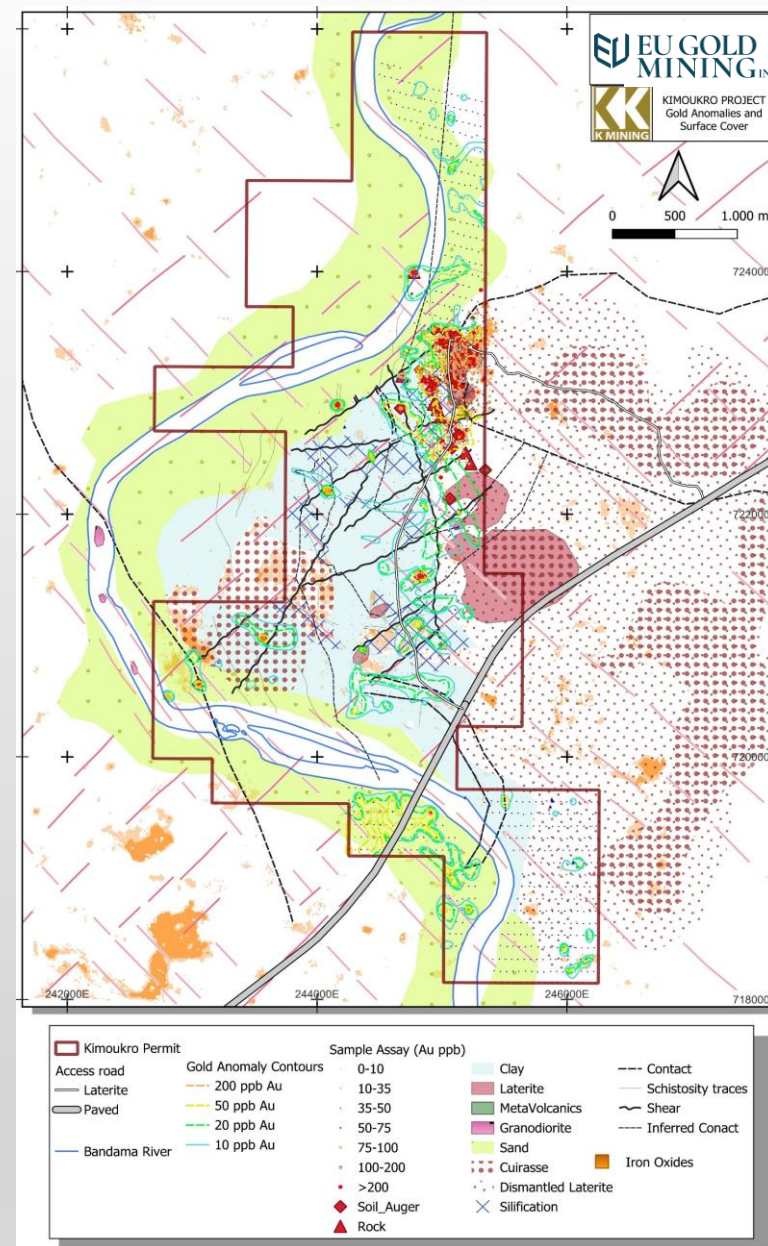
LOCAL GEOLOGY

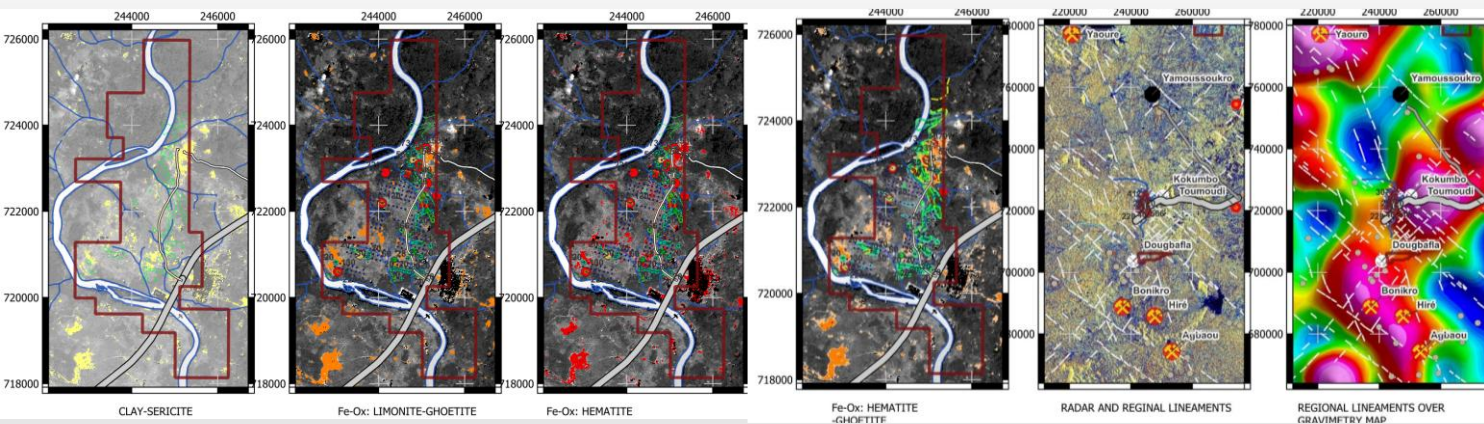
The project area is largely covered by alluvial clay and sand deposits related to the Bandama River system, with cover thickness ranging from up to approximately 16 m to locally thin or absent in the central part of the permit. Lateritic soils with well-developed ferricrete are prevalent in the eastern portion of the licence area.

Bedrock geology at Kimoukro belongs to the Paleoproterozoic Lower Toumodi Sequence and comprises basaltic to andesitic volcanic rocks, mafic and felsic metasediments, tuffaceous units, and dyke intrusions.

A granite-tonalite intrusion occurs along the northeastern margin of the permit, while a granite-granodiorite body is present to the southwest. These intrusive units are interpreted to be late- to post-deformational and are affected by brittle deformation.

The geological setting is considered prospective for structurally controlled gold mineralization.





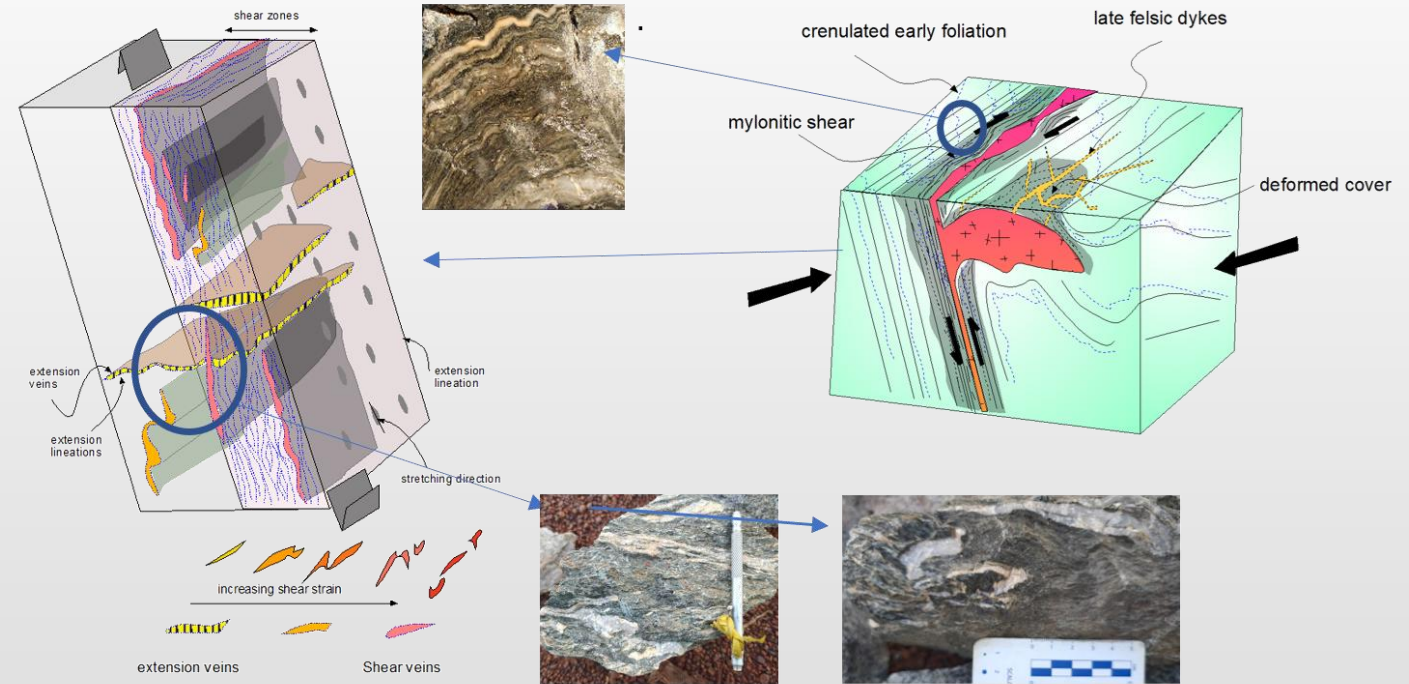
STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY

The project area is located within a structurally complex domain that includes major regional shear zones, interpreted intrusive contacts, and multiple lineaments. These features are defined through the integration of optical remote sensing, radiometric and radar datasets, and district-to regional-scale magnetic data, and are further supported by ground geophysical surveys (magnetics and IP) and observations from bedrock outcrops completed over the project area.



STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Progressive deformation is observed along the mylonitic contact of the granite–tonalite intrusion. Veining occurs within shear zones and records at least two recognized deformation stages, with vein style and geometry varying as a function of deformation intensity.



A marked rheological contrast is observed, with coeval ductile deformation affecting the metasedimentary units and brittle deformation developed within the felsic intrusive rocks.

Artisanal mining and findings confirm the occurrence of primary and secondary gold mineralisation.



KIMOUKRO PERMIT - PR-0948 (Status: fully permitted)

SAMPLING

2021 - Early surface soil sampling: 700 samples, 100x100 m grid, and 25x25 m grid infill in anomalous zone;

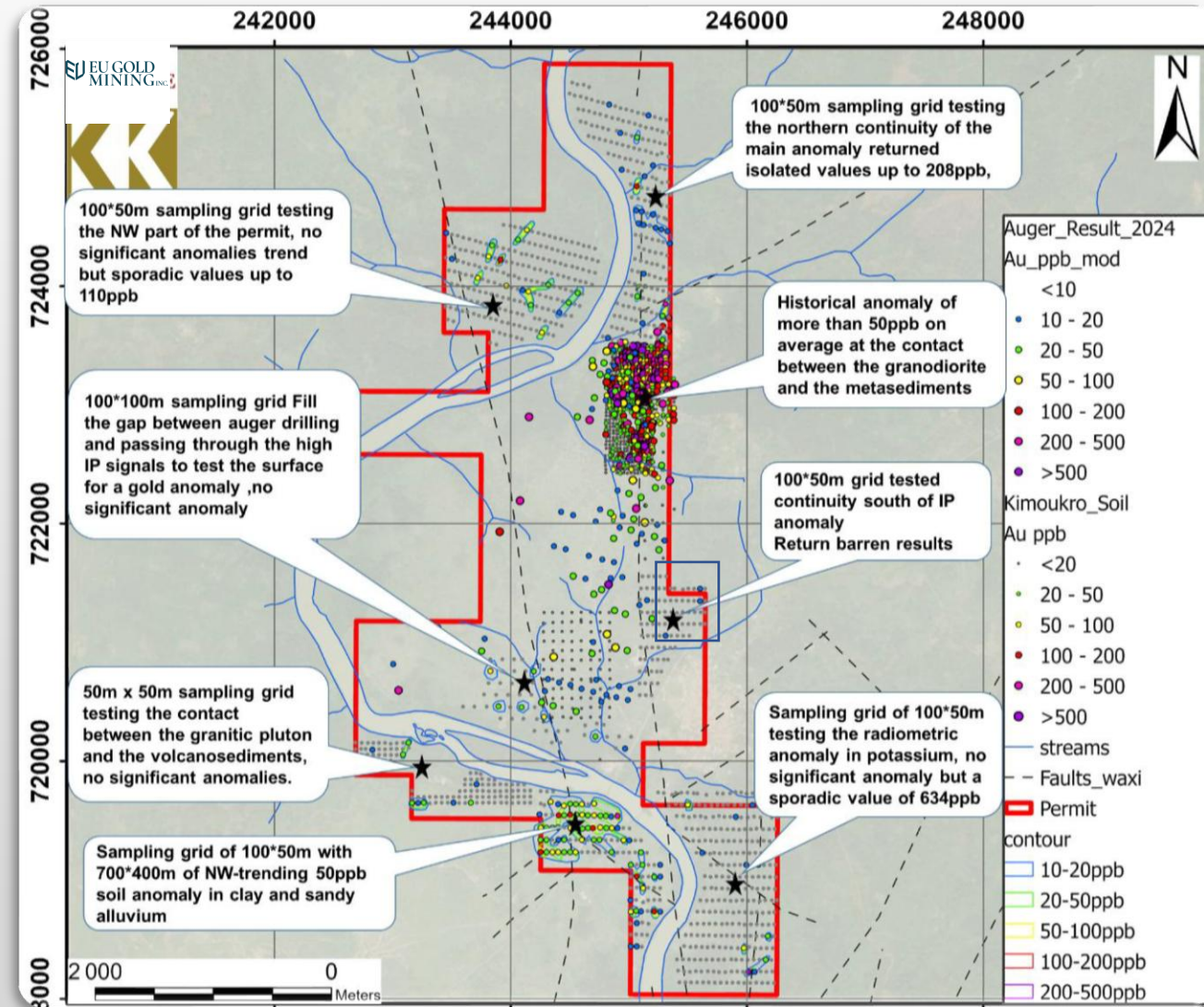
2024 - Auger drilling: 1388 samples over a 100x100 m grid over 5 km² (same lines used for the geophysical surveys)

2025; Subsequent soil and trench sampling: 1756 samples collected year to date.

MINERALISATION

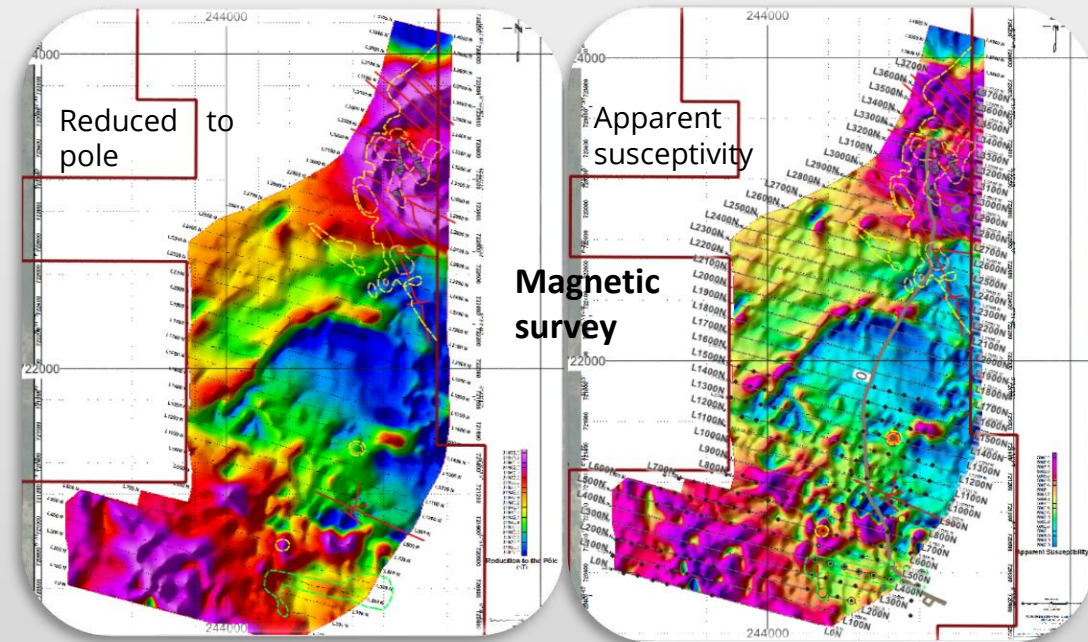
- A broad and laterally continuous in-soil gold anomaly has been delineated and locally verified in situ by auger drilling, with assay values exceeding 0.1 g/t Au, which are considered anomalous for auger sampling.
- The northern anomaly extends over approximately 1.2 km by 700 m at >50 ppb Au and remains open to the east and south, with discontinuous continuation to the west.
- Gold anomalism occurs within intrusive rocks and along their altered outer contact zones. Anomalies in the central part of the permit are discontinuous but spatially associated with dyke swarms within mafic metasedimentary and volcanic units, accompanied by silica and sericite alteration.
- The southwestern anomaly remains open to the west and south and appears to reflect regional structural trends and zones of alteration proximal to a granite intrusion; localized gold anomalism is also observed within alluvial sediments.

The K Mining Permits



Geophysics

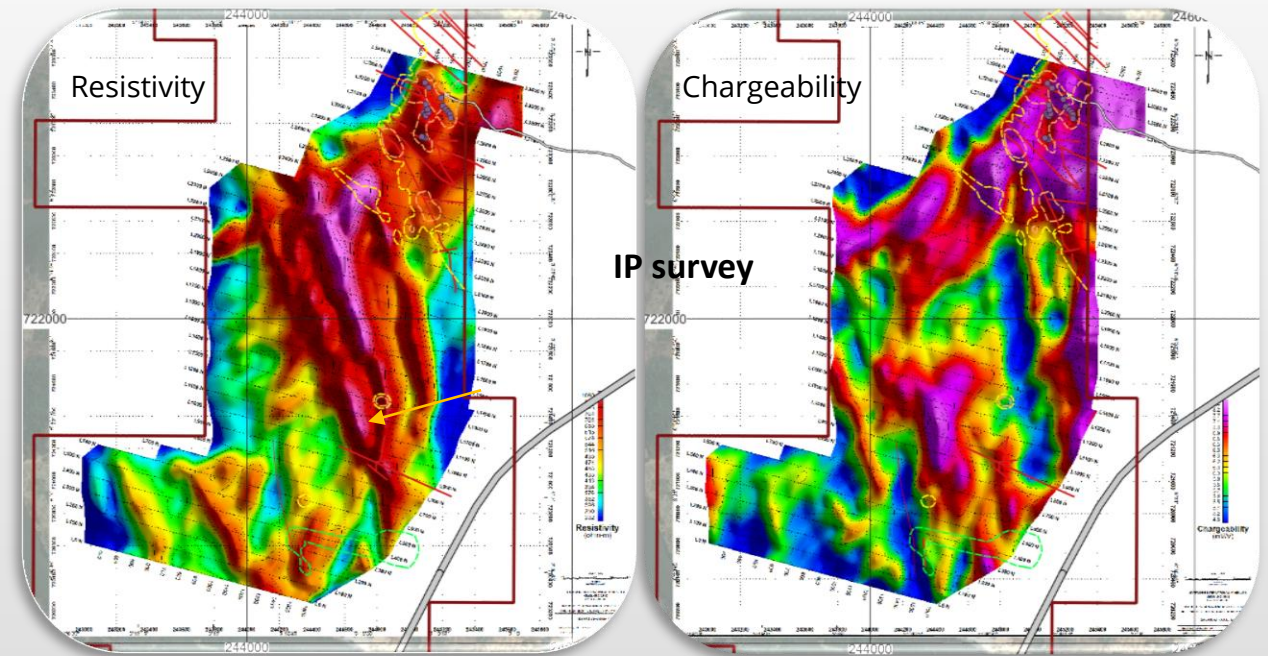
Pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveys, together with a ground magnetic survey, were acquired by **Sagax Afrique** and subsequently reprocessed and reinterpreted by **ArsTerra** in 2024



Magnetic survey

Magnetic data define domains with strong susceptibility contrasts and sharp NE-, NW-, and subordinate WNW-trending structural features, which delineate the principal geological units, major structural controls, and associated dyke swarms.

The K Mining Permits



IP survey

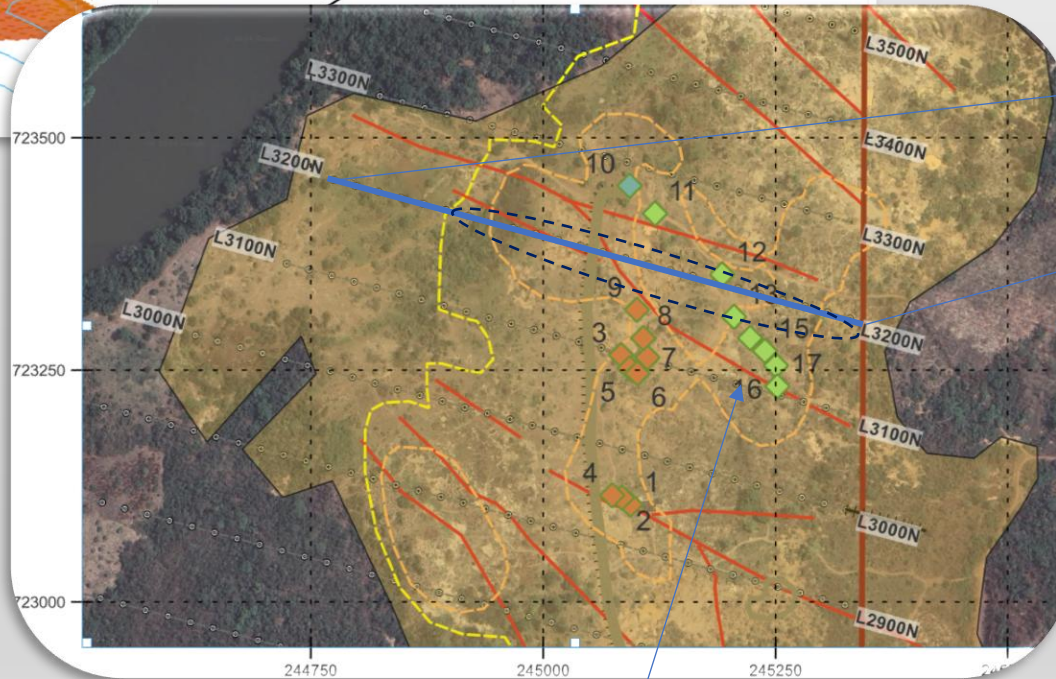
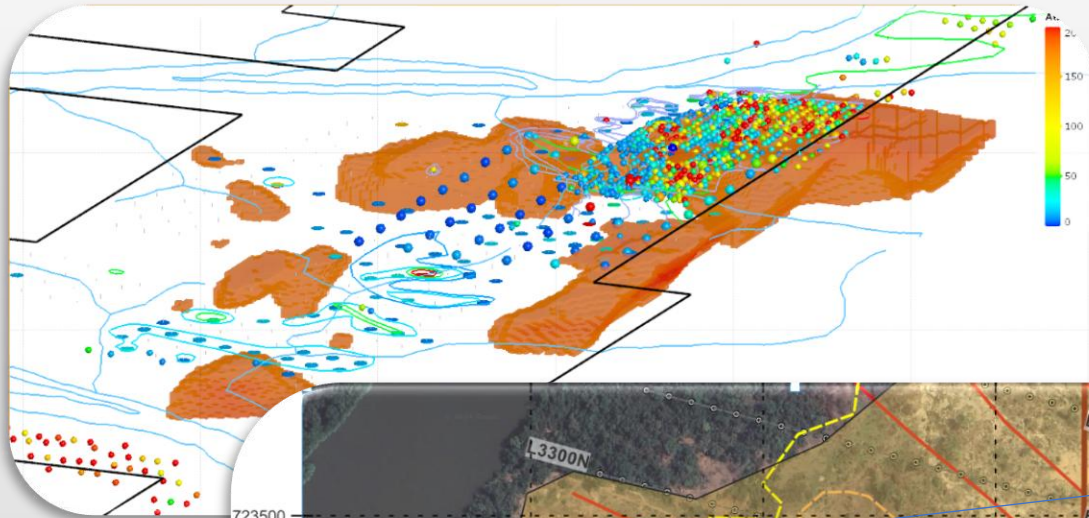
A NNW-trending, high-resistivity corridor delineates a major shear zone.

Zones of elevated chargeability, interpreted to be associated with mineralization, show their highest responses in the NE, N, E, and central portions of the survey grid.

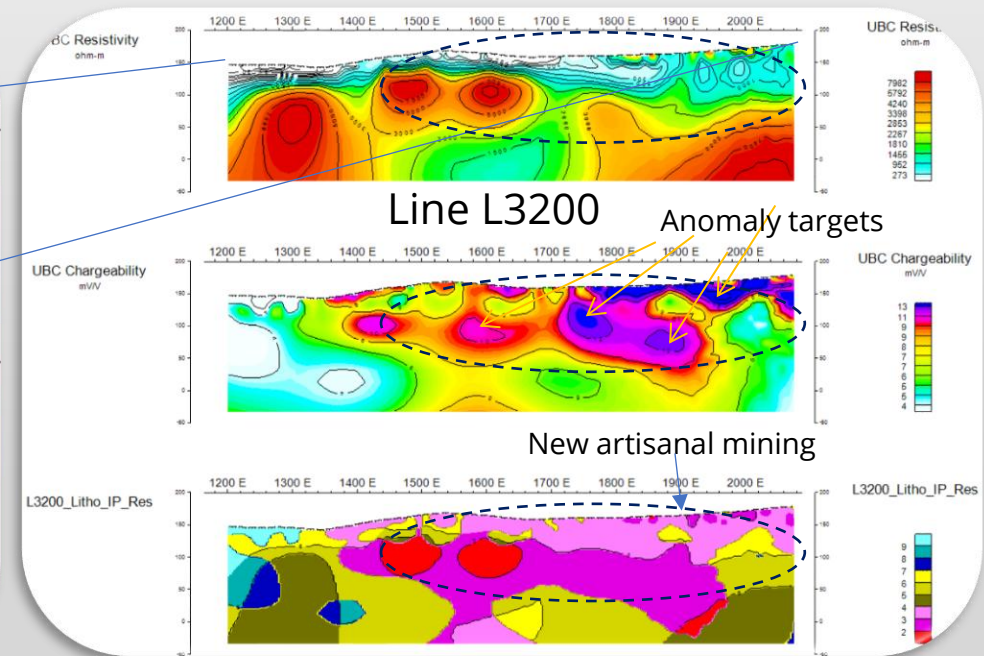
The northeastern anomalies occur along the contact with a granitic intrusive, eastern anomalies are aligned with vein corridors, and central anomalies are developed along the margin of the principal NNW-trending shear zone.

All identified anomalies exhibit strong lateral and vertical continuity to depth.

There is a strong and systematic correlation between gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies and artisanal vein mine workings, which spatially coincide with zones of high chargeability associated with moderate to high resistivity. These targets extend from surface to the base of the interpreted geophysical models, indicating vertically continuous exploration potential.



New artisanal mining

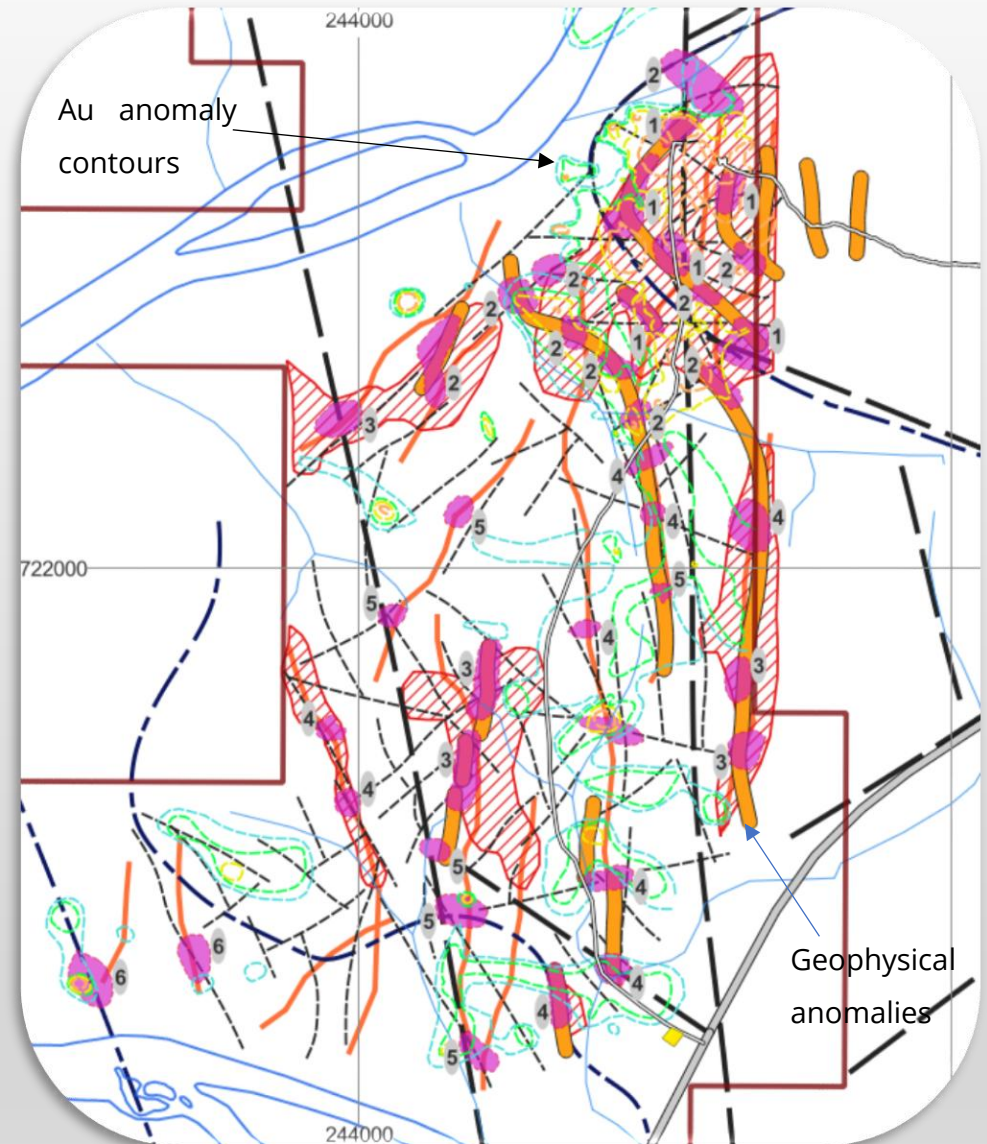


The K Mining Permits

Multiple exploration targets have been identified for drilling, including:

- Zones characterized by high chargeability associated with moderate to strong resistivity.
- Structural intersection areas coincident with chargeable and resistive geophysical trends.
- Known mineralized vein systems, particularly in areas of intense historical artisanal mining activity.
- Chargeability anomalies occurring from surface to depths of approximately 30–50 m in the northeastern portion of the survey grid. In addition, several high-amplitude anomalies (“bright spots”) initiate at surface and persist to depths exceeding 150 m, indicating strong potential for vertically continuous mineralization.

 **Exploration Targets**



Exploration drilling is designed to test multiple IP anomalies that are spatially coincident with gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies and anomalous rock sample results.

The presence of extensive artisanal mine workings provides additional confirmation of high-grade vein mineralization within the target areas.

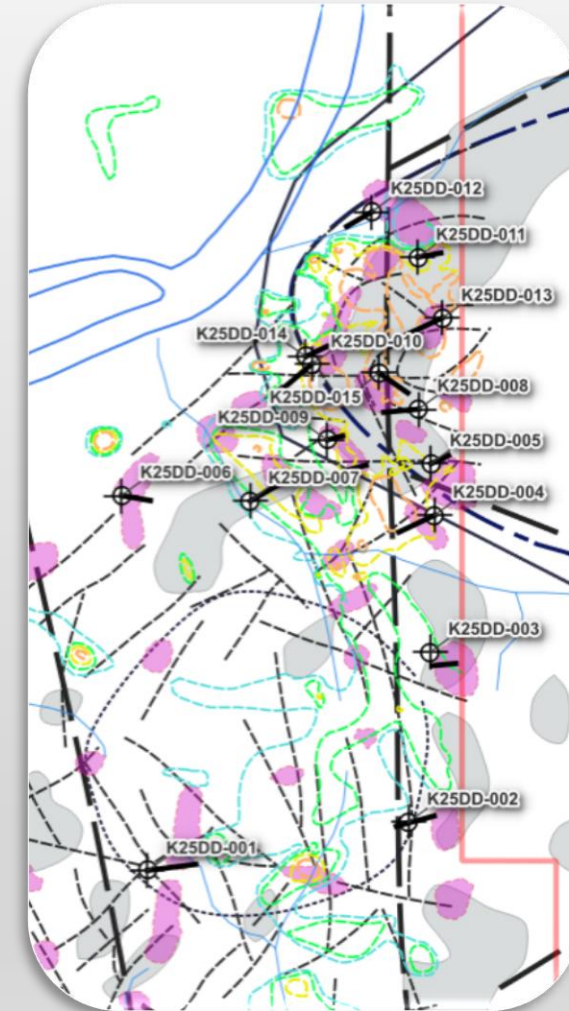
Favourable outcomes are anticipated across all identified targets.

Following the receipt and evaluation of initial results, the drilling program will be refined to optimize sampling of the interpreted structures and associated mineralization.

Q1 2026 Proposed Initial Drilling Campaign

- 15 oriented diamond drill holes
- Total planned drilling: approximately 2,500 m

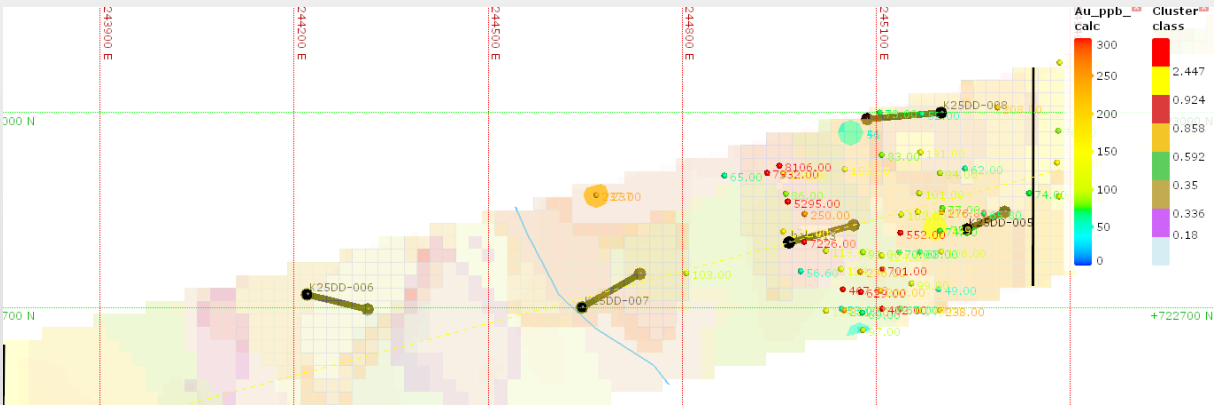
Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	Depth	Target
K25DD-001	244323	721449	169	-50	83	250	explore central IP anomaly
K25DD-002	245121	721627	157	-50	75	200	Test Eastern IP anomaly
K25DD-003	245242	722156	164	-50	85	120	Test Eastern IP anomaly
K25DD-004	245250	722650	178	-50	245	200	Test Est IP anomaly around granite contact, Au anomaly zone
K25DD-005	245240	722820	188	-50	65	100	test mineralised veins over IP anomaly
K25DD-006	244220	722720	171	-50	100	150	Test the IP anomaly in western corridor
K25DD-007	244645	722700	170	-55	60	180	test 2nd IP anomaly on western corridor
K25DD-008	245200	723000	183	-55	265	200	test veining and IP anomalies, S Granite contact zone
K25DD-009	244900	722900	171	-50	75	150	test veining and IP anomalies, S Granite contact zone
K25DD-010	244850	723150	180	-55	230	200	Test veining and IP anomaly, near contact of granite
K25DD-011	245200	723500	188	-50	80	120	Test veining and IP anomaly, near W contact of granite
K25DD-012	245050	723650	189	-50	240	150	Test 2 veins and IP anomaly
K25DD-013	245280	723300	189	-50	245	200	Test veins in artisanal area
K25DD-014	244830	723175	171	-50	65	120	Test veins and IP in artisanal area
K25DD-015	245070	723120	177	-50	125	180	Test mineralised contact and veins S ctc of granite
K25DD-016	244965	722800	174	-50	75	100	Test veining and IP anomalies, S Granite contact zone



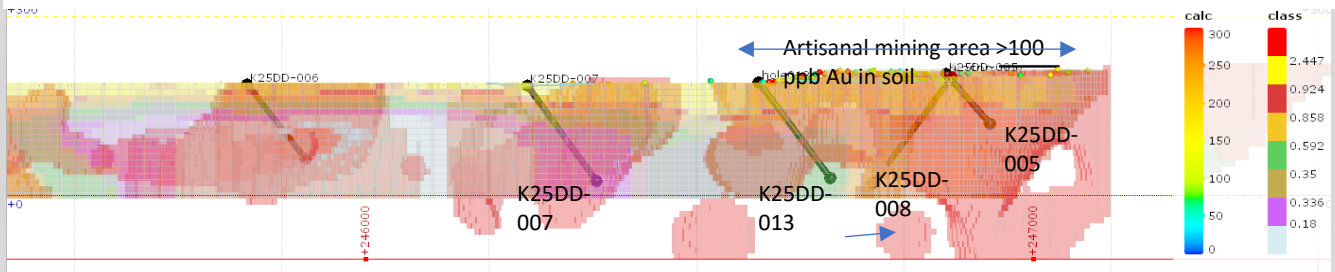
DRILLING CAMPAIGN PROPOSAL

2500 m orientd DD program

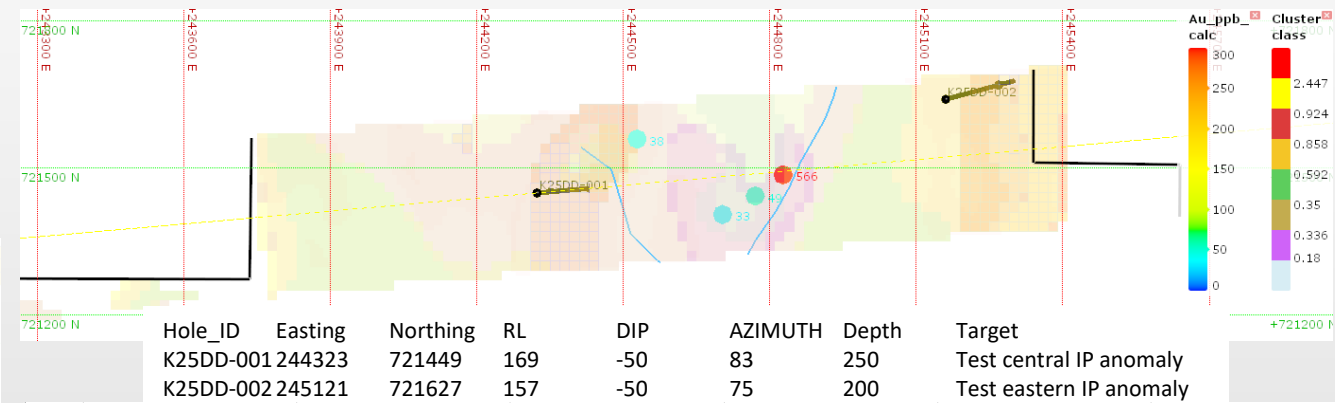
testing IP anomalies & known mineralised veins



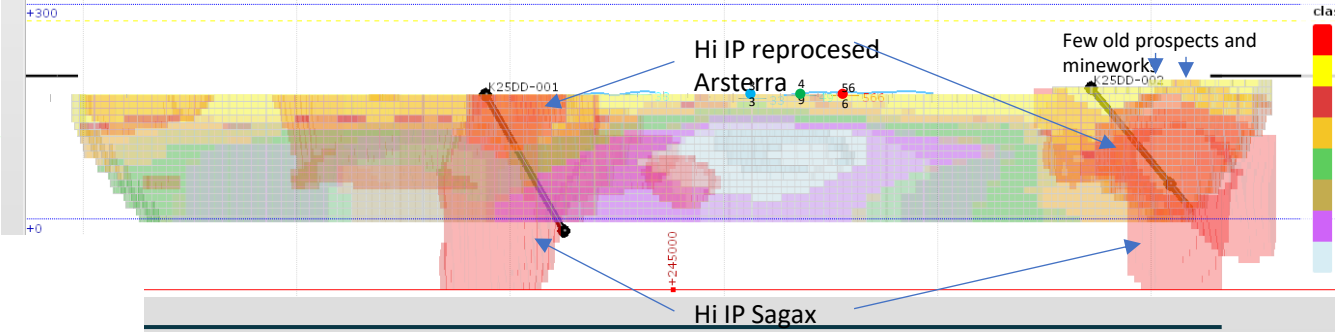
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K25DD-007	244645	722700	170	-55	60	180	test 2nd IP anomaly on western corridor
K25DD-008	245200	723000	183	-55	265	200	test veining and IP anomalies, S Granite contact zone
K25DD-016	244965	722800	174	-50	75	100	Test veining and IP anomalies, S Granite contact zone



The K Mining Permits

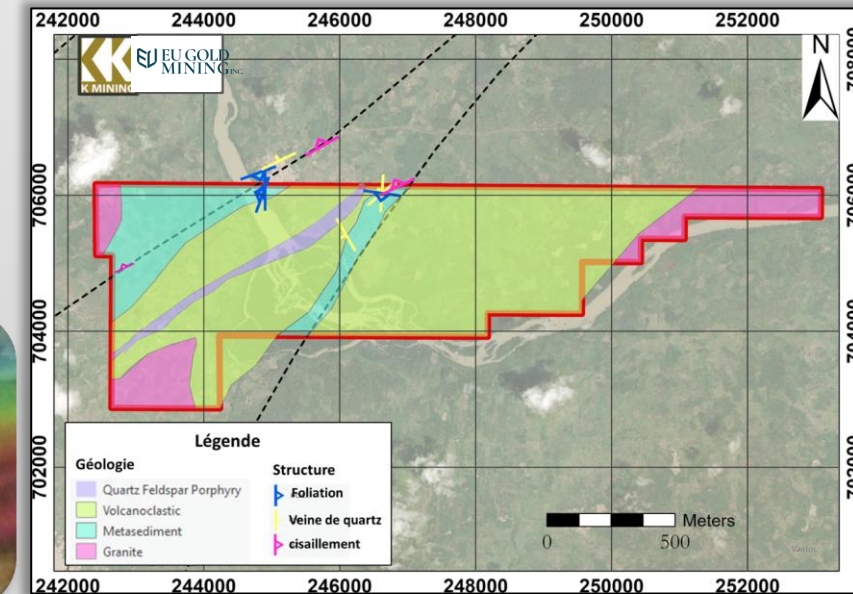
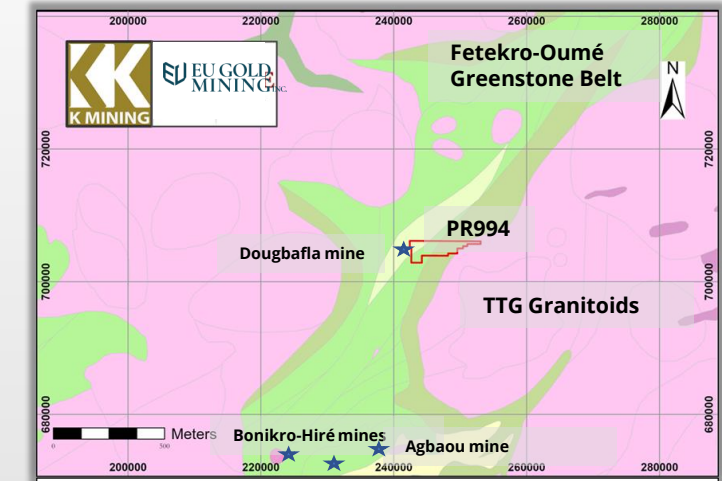
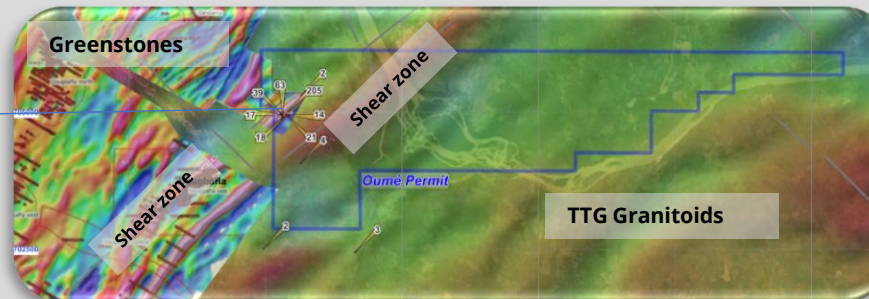


Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	Depth	Target
K25DD-001	244323	721449	169	-50	83	250	Test central IP anomaly
K25DD-002	245121	721627	157	-50	75	200	Test eastern IP anomaly



Geology & Exploration Summary – Oumé Permit

- Western permit area transected by **volcano-sedimentary units of the Fetekro–Oumé Greenstone Belt**.
- **Granitoid contact inferred** in the eastern portion of the permit.
- Multiple **shear zones** dissect the project area, separating tectonic slices of greenstones.
- Northwestern shear zone expressed at surface by a steeply-dipping **siliceous hydrothermal breccia** with ~250 m strike length and projection stretching for some 2 km, with sporadic outcrops within the permit.
- Breccia is **structurally aligned with the Dougbafla semi-industrial mine**, located ~2 km to the southwest.
- Only **early reconnaissance** completed to date. Project area is generally flat; most prospective zone located between the Bandama and Tene rivers, within the western half of the permit.
- **12 rock-chip samples** from the breccia returned weak gold anomalies, up to **205 ppb Au**.
- Breccia interpreted as an **erosion-resistant expression of a regionally significant mineralized structure**.
- Structural interpretation supported by **district-scale magnetic and IP datasets**; no detailed geophysics yet completed on the permit.
- **Follow-up work justified**, including systematic sampling, geophysics, and drill testing.



The K Mining Permits

OUMÉ PERMIT - PR-0994 – 18.8 km² (Status: fully permitted)

Exploration program proposed - 2026

The hydrothermal breccia is already an obvious drilling target: it represents an erosion-resistant portion of a mineralised structure of regional importance, coincident with district scale and published magnetic and IP surveys.

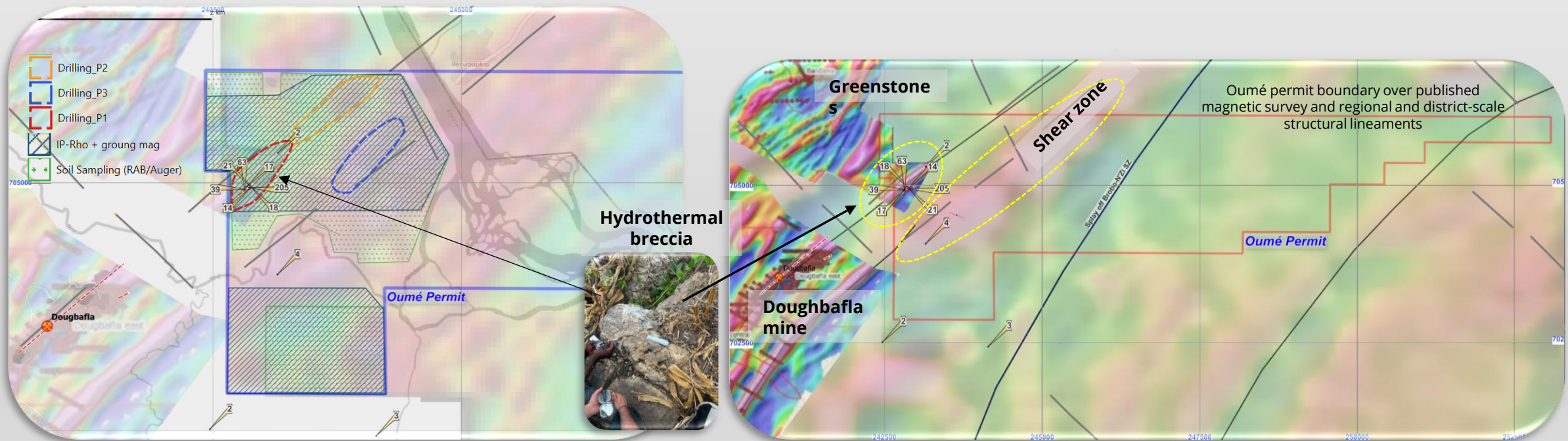
Additional targeting features are projection of parallel strong geophysical anomalies, to be further refined with ground geophysical survey.

IP & Mag survey aims to provide resolution to the regional and district anomalies and refine drilling targets.

Rab / Auger drilling below the alluvial cover to test hidden anomalies. Recent alluvial cover is barren in historic data.

Priority 1 Drilling sufficiently clear; optimal depth intercepts to be refined upon geophysics.

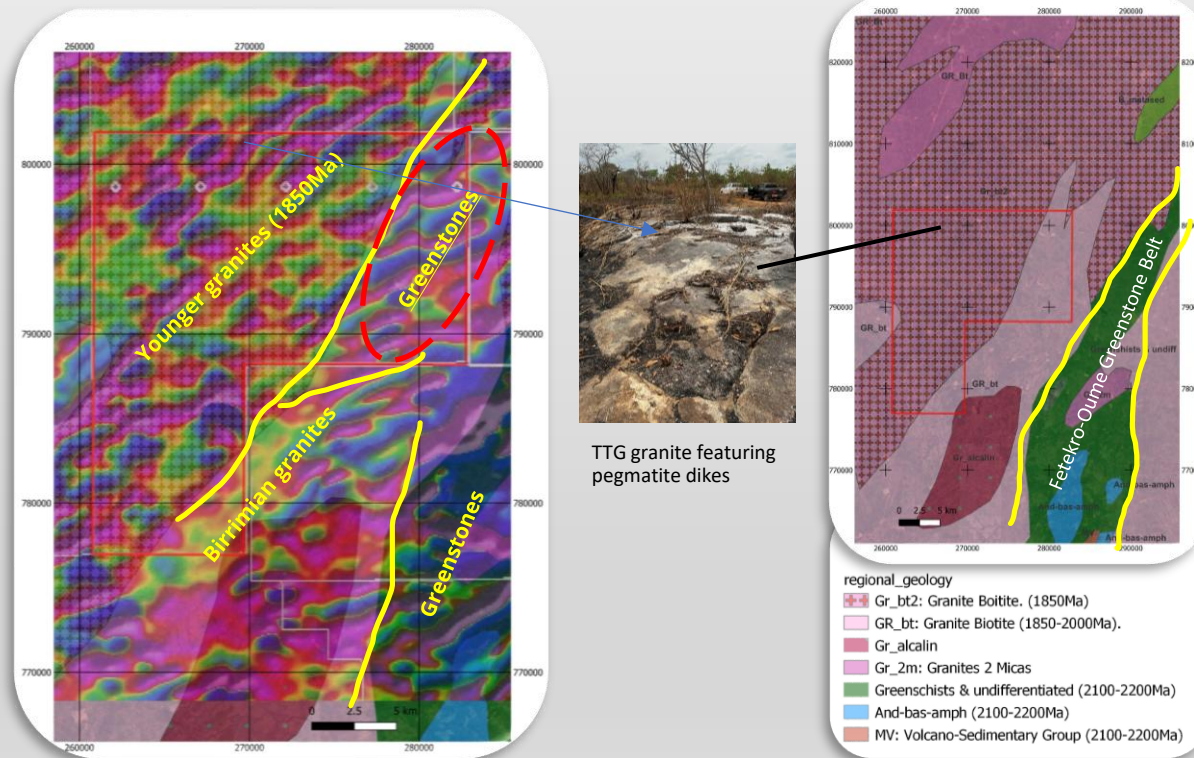
Further drilling (Priority 2 and Priority 3) to be refined on the base of exploration progress results.



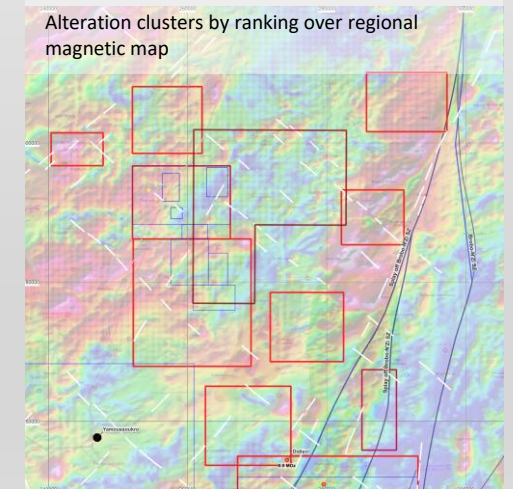
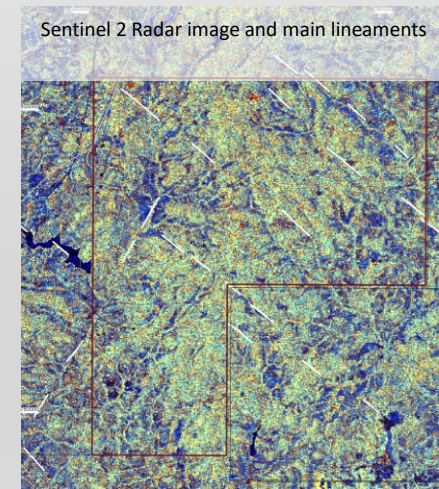
Regional context

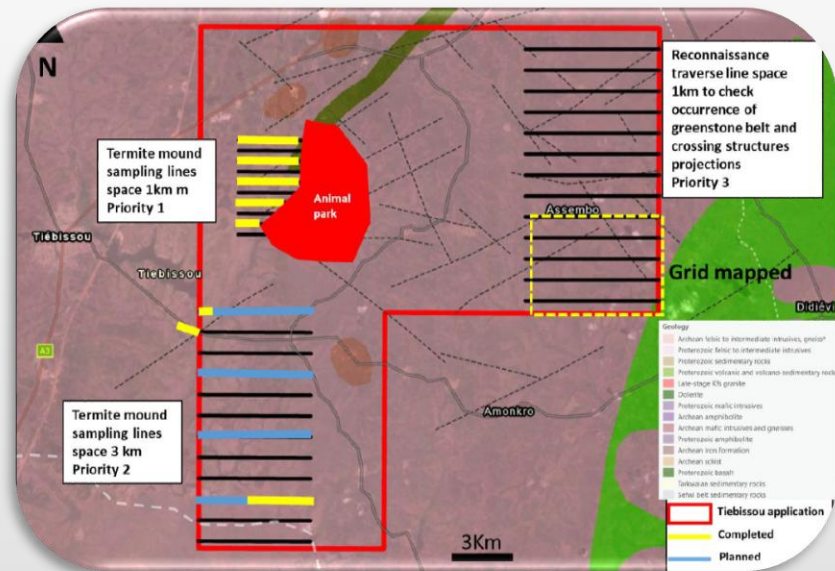
Interpretation of the regional magnetic data and remote-sensing indicates a more complex geological framework than that portrayed on existing regional maps. In particular, the data suggest the presence of younger granitoid intrusions and dyke swarms, as well as possible structural or lithological contacts interpreted as the margins of greenstone limbs of the Fetekro Greenstone Belt that may be present within, or immediately adjacent to, the permit area, where in fact metasediments have been sampled. The potential juxtaposition of granitoids and greenstone sequences provides a more classical and favourable geological and structural setting for orogenic gold mineralization, thereby materially enhancing the perspective of the permit and strengthening the potential for new discoveries.

Granite domains are not necessarily barren: in Côte d'Ivoire, districts such as Awalé Resources's Odienné Project (NW edge of the country), while primarily a likely IOCG Cu–Au system, demonstrate that gold can be structurally remobilised and locally concentrated along shear zones and intrusive contacts during later Birimian deformation, highlighting the importance of structures rather than lithology alone as mineralising pathways.



Located on the western margin of the Fetekro–Oumé Greenstone Belt, the Tiebissou Permit is underlain by D3-deformed Lower Proterozoic granites, characterized by major thrusting, shearing, and dextral strike-slip structures favourable for gold mineralisation. While exploration is primarily focused on gold, the geological setting may also support additional metallic mineralisation





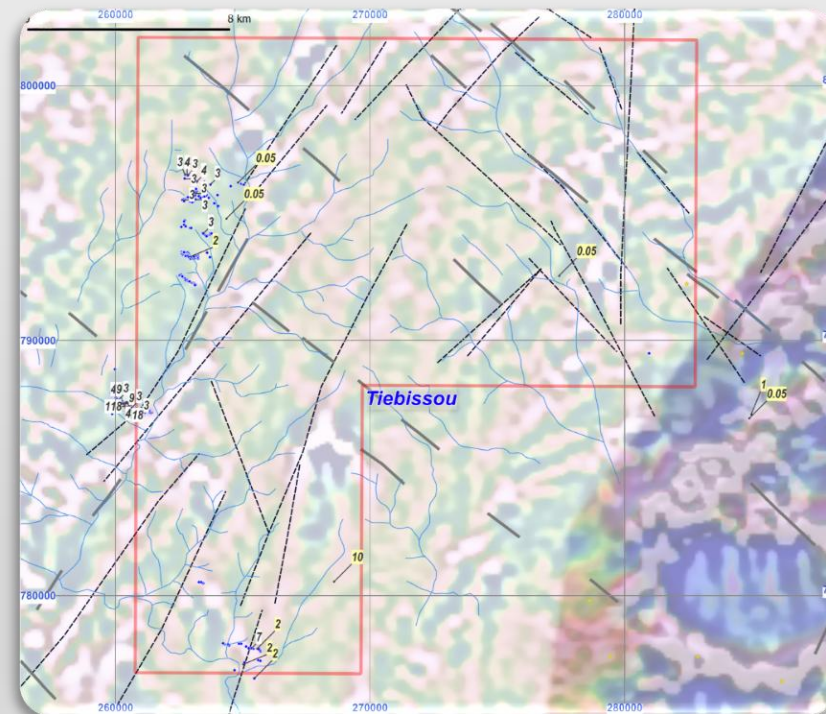
Tiebissou Prospect – Reconnaissance Results

Initial reconnaissance work at Tiebissou comprised limited sampling conducted over a broad 100 m × 1 km grid.

A total of 242 termite-mound samples were collected in 2025, returning weak gold anomalies with a peak value of 118 ppb Au located just outside the project boundary.

Rock-chip sampling included 11 samples, which returned barren results for gold within granitic lithologies and weakly anomalous values of up to 10 ppb Au within shale units.

The southeastern corner of the permit, situated along the margin of the greenstone sequence, remains untested and represents a priority target for follow-up exploration.



Exploration follow-up

Complete reconnaissance geological mapping and systematic sampling to delineate priority Areas of Interest (AOIs).

Advance detailed work on high-priority targets, with a focus on southern and western sectors where metasedimentary units are exposed.

Design and implement the next exploration phase, including targeted geophysical surveys and first-pass RAB/AC drilling.

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