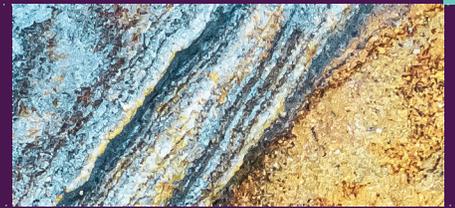


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Abstract Guide

2026

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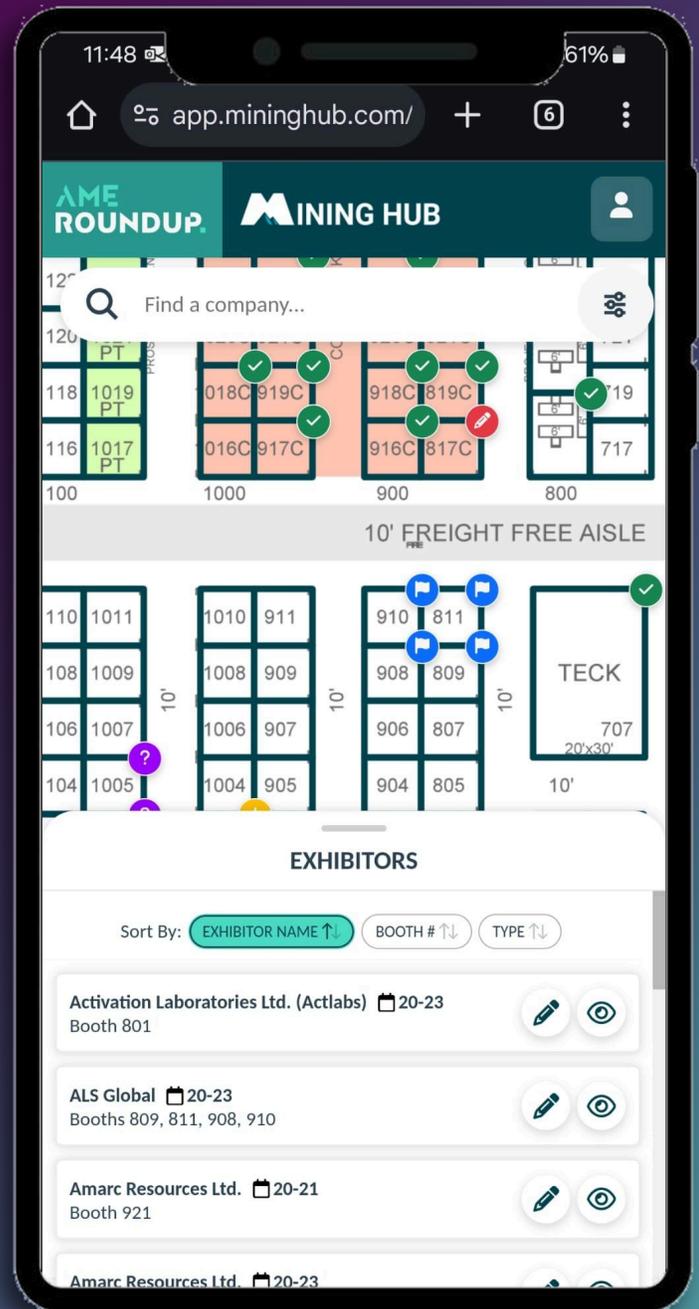
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REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING IN B.C.

Gordon Clarke, Director, Mineral Development Office, British Columbia Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals

Regional Overviews

9:30 AM

Mineral and coal production for 2025 continued to be a major contributor to the provincial economy. Coal typically accounts for approximately 65% of the production value, copper approximately 20%, and gold approximately 10%. Coal production is almost exclusively metallurgical coal.

The British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) tracks the progress of about 400 mineral and coal exploration projects annually. The value of exploration expenditures had been increasing from 2019 to 2022 but declined in 2023 and 2024. Total expenditures in 2023 were \$643.5 million, down from \$740 million in 2022. Total expenditures in 2024 were \$552.1 million. For 2025, expenditures are expected to be higher compared to 2024, driven primarily by increases in gold and silver prices along with interest in critical minerals. The full impact is yet to be tabulated.

In 2025 Artemis Gold Inc. declared official production for their Blackwater Au-Ag mine and Blue Lagoon Resources Inc. was expected to declare official production by year end for their Dome Mountain Au-Ag mine.

The high profile of the provincial mining sector continued to be highlighted in 2025 by acquisitions, and investments. In September, Teck Resources Limited and Anglo American plc announced a proposed merger. Teck's British Columbia assets include the Highland Valley Copper mine, 50% of the Galore Creek project, 75% of the Schaft Creek project and interest in Zn-Pb-Ag projects in the Kechika trough. In November, Coeur Mining Inc. announced a proposed agreement to acquire New Gold Inc. whose assets include the New Afton mine in Kamloops. Highlighting confidence in British Columbia discovery potential, investment by large companies included Freeport-McMoRan Inc., South 32 Limited, Boliden AB, African Rainbow Minerals Limited, and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. The discovery of the Aurora Au-Ag-Cu deposit at Amarc Resources Ltd.'s Joy project, resulting from investment by Freeport, ignited renewed interest in the Toodoggone district. An example of new discoveries driving investment, TDG Gold Corp. raised more than \$40 million to explore in adjacent lands and announced the Aurora West Au-Ag-Cu discovery.

Many companies reported new positive economic studies including Centerra Gold Inc. (Mount Milligan mine), Defense Metals Corp. (Wicheeda project), FPX Nickel Corp. (Baptiste Nickel project), Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. (North Island project), Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd. (Spanish Mountain Gold project), and Westhaven Gold Corp. (Shovelnose project). Permitting for projects was ongoing and progressing. Environmental Assessments were initiated for the Yellowhead Cu-Au-Ag project (Taseko Mines Limited), and the Lawyers-Ranch Au-Ag project (Thesis Gold Inc.).

Some advanced projects are expected to complete more than 50,000 m of exploration drilling in 2025. The largest drill projects target precious metals, but there are also significant porphyry copper exploration projects active from grassroots through near-mine and mine-expansion stages. Projects also targeted nickel, zinc, rare earth elements, tungsten, and metallurgical coal. Significant drill intersections and discoveries were reported at all stages of exploration. Reports of new discoveries and significant results continue for precious metals, base metals, and other commodities, supporting British Columbia's reputation as a premier exploration and mining jurisdiction.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



YUKON EXPLORATION AND MINING OVERVIEW

Tiera Naber, Economic Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey

Regional Overviews

10:00 AM

In 2025, hard rock exploration in the Yukon Territory saw increased activity with the prices of gold and silver at record highs. Much of that exploration was focused on gold targets, particularly those associated with reduced intrusion-related systems. The Yukon Geological Survey's estimates of production values and exploration and development spending in the territory uses personal communications with companies and tracking of publicly reported information. The estimated production value for the year from the one active hard rock mine in the Yukon is \$158 M. Combined exploration and development expenditures are estimated to be \$223 M. Most exploration expenditures in Yukon were on gold targets (50%) followed by copper (21%), lead-zinc (12%), tungsten (10%), and silver (7%). An increase in drilling and expenditures coincident with a decrease in total active projects is due to the maturing of several projects into the advanced exploration stage.

The 2025-26 Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) provided \$1.4 M in funding to 39 early-stage mineral exploration projects, stimulating an estimated additional \$2.4 M in industry spending. An estimated 73% of 2024-25 YMEP funding was spent within the Yukon Territory.

Hecla Mining Corporation's Keno Hill silver mine reports a year-to-date production of 2.4 Moz of silver at an average of 30 oz/ton and has a production guidance of 2.9 to 3.1 Moz of silver for 2025. Selkirk First Nation's new company, Selkirk Copper Mines, completed the purchase of the Minto Mine site in June 2025. Selkirk Copper Mines is conducting 50,000 m of drilling in 2025 and 2026 and aims to make decisions about the potential re-opening of the mine in late 2026. The official report for the June 24, 2024, heap leach failure at the Eagle gold mine was released by the Independent Review Board in July 2025. The court-appointed receiver, PricewaterhouseCoopers Incorporated, has begun the process to find a suitable buyer for the Eagle mine.

In 2025 there were 52 active explorers working across 78 mineral exploration projects. Four projects had drill programs of >25,000 m. Eight mineral resource estimate updates were released, including by Snowline Gold Corporation, Sitka Gold Corporation, Fuerte Metals Corporation, Selkirk Copper Mines, White Gold Corporation, Azarga Metals Corporation, and Banyan Gold Corporation. All updates showed material changes from previous estimates. Two advanced projects in Yukon continued with YESAB permitting in 2025: BMC Minerals Corporation's Kudz Ze Kayah project and Western Copper and Gold Corporation's Casino project.

ALASKA'S MINERAL INDUSTRY

David Szumigala, Senior Minerals Geologist, Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

Regional Overviews

10:25 AM

ADDRESS FROM PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Premier David Eby

Regional Overviews

11 AM

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST'S ROLE IN HELPING SECURE A RELIABLE GLOBAL CRITICAL MINERALS SUPPLY CHAIN

Hon. Jagrup Brar, Minister of Mining and Critical Minerals of British Columbia, Hon. Ted Laking, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, Craig Weichel, Consul General, Consulate General of Canada in Seattle and John Crowther Commissioner, Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Regional Overviews

11:15 AM

EXPANDING THE NEW HIGH GRADE AURORA PORPHYRY DISCOVERY AT AMARC AND FREEPORT'S JOY DISTRICT, TOODOGGONE MINING DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Jim Lang, Consulting Chief Geoscientist, Amarc Resources Ltd

BC, Yukon & Alaska/Core Shack

1:35 PM

New Discoveries

Amarc and Freeport's JOY District is an emerging gold-rich porphyry copper district anchored by the exceptional AuRORA Deposit. The 2024 AuRORA discovery marked a watershed moment for porphyry exploration in north-central British Columbia, establishing the first clear evidence of significant porphyry copper-gold deposit potential within Hazelton stratigraphy and reinvigorating exploration across the Toodoggone Mining District.

AuRORA is a high-grade near surface porphyry copper-gold-silver deposit initially delineated by 20 drillholes in 2024, with 2025 drilling indicating strong potential for expansion. The ~190 Ma Deposit is hosted by intermediate crystal tuffs of the Lower Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group and related sub-volcanic intrusive rocks within the Stikine Terrane. Mineralization is characterized by chalcopyrite associated with: 1) intense potassium-feldspar-magnetite (potassic) alteration related to quartz±magnetite±sulphide veins; and/or 2) overprinting, chalcopyrite-stable, quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. As with many Toodoggone porphyry deposits including the Kemess Mining District deposits, and Amarc/Freeport's PINE, Twins, and Brenda (Canasil option) deposits, AuRORA is a gold- and silver-rich porphyry copper deposit. AuRORA stands out for its high-grade, near surface position, and excellent continuity. Highlighted 2024 drill results include from JP24074: 162 m (from 69 m) at 0.63% copper, 2.19 g/t gold, and 7 g/t silver; and from JP24075: 265.65 m (from 33.5 m) at 0.31% copper, 1.24 g/t gold, and 3.4 g/t silver.

As of September 22, 2025 work included 19 step-out drill holes and one infill hole at AuRORA. Results from hole JP25098 extend AuRORA 350 m southeast of previously known mineralization, returning 223.1 m (from 217 m) at 0.27% copper, 0.41 g/t gold, and 4.6 g/t silver. This significant interval illustrates AuRORA's continuity to non-magnetic host rocks, underscoring its expansion potential within an additional 4 square-kilometres of highly chargeable ground at Northwest Gossan. Amarc continues to lead transformative exploration advancement across AuRORA, JOY, and the Toodoggone in 2025.

DISCOVERY OF THE THIRA PORPHYRY-RELATED COPPER MOLYBDENUM ZONE

Steve Blower, VP, Exploration, Vizsla Copper Corp.

BC, Yukon & Alaska

1:55 PM

Porphyry-related copper/molybdenum mineralization was discovered in the first drill hole at the Thira target on the Poplar project in July, 2025. Poplar is located in central BC, approximately 50 kilometres south of the town of Houston, and is traversed by the Huckleberry mine access road and high-voltage power line.

The Thira target area is characterized by coincident geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies within a till covered portion of a large quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone that covers an approximately 8 kilometre (E-W) by 2 kilometre (N-S) area. Apparent conductivity products from a 2023 Mobile MT airborne geophysical survey were particularly helpful in defining the target. The prospectivity was supported by the presence of one historical (1995) percussion drill hole on the target margin that intersected weakly mineralized intrusive rocks throughout its short 67 metre length.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



Vizsla Copper's first drill hole was mineralized throughout its 500 metre length, with the top 345 metres containing 0.31% Cu, 0.02% Mo, 1.1 g/t Ag, and 0.5 g/t Au (0.43% Cueq) from 11.0 metres. Mineralization consists of multi-phase quartz-sulphide stockwork veining containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite within strongly potassium feldspar and biotite altered monzonites that intrude volcanic rocks. Both the intrusives and volcanics are mineralized. Given the proximity to the Poplar and Huckleberry deposits, the monzonites are likely Cretaceous and related to the Bulkley suite. The volcanic units are likely intermediate to mafic flows and lapilli tuffs belonging to the Hazelton Group. Samples have been submitted for petrography and age-dating.

SEABRIDGE GOLD'S SNIP NORTH DEPOSIT

Marcus Adam, Director, Exploration, Seabridge Gold

**BC, Yukon & Alaska/Core Shack
2:15 PM**

Seabridge Gold's Iskut property is a district scale broad northwest trending hydrothermal alteration zone spatially associated with regional faults and intrusions. The area includes the past producing Snip and Johnny Mountain gold mines, the Bronson Slope gold-copper resource and the recently discovered Snip North deposit. The Property and surrounding areas are underlain by stratified rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group and early Jurassic intrusions. Copper gold deposits are bound by the Bronson structural corridor, a regional fault system controlling porphyry distribution. Geological architecture at Iskut is nearly identical to the KSM property.

Seabridge's 2024 and 2025 drilling has discovered a large porphyry system currently defined over a strike of 2,100 meters, 600 meters of dip projection and up to 700 meters in width. Drill holes included SN-25-30 yielding 820 meters of 0.66 gpt Au and 0.14% Cu. Gold and copper mineralization is largely confined to a broad and intense zone of potassic alteration hosted by Triassic Stuhini sedimentary and volcanic rocks, characterized by hydrothermal biotite and magnetite, with quartz-sulfide-biotite veins. To the west, this potassic domain is overprinted by intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-sulfide-sericite veins. Replacement style mineralization is observed throughout the system, confined to bedded intervals and associated with intense sulfide and magnetite substitution of the rock mass.

Seabridge plan to issue a mineral resource estimate on Snip North in early 2026 and have a program planned to follow up on the 2025 exploration success. The deposit remains open to the west, northwest and at depth.

HALDANE'S MAIN FAULT: LONGITUDINAL OR TRANSVERSE STRUCTURE? DOES IT MATTER?

Jason Weber, President & CEO, Rob Duncan, VP Exploration, Silver North Resources Ltd.

Gabe Sanchez, Project Geologist, Jeremy Hansen, President, Hardline Exploration Ltd.

**BC, Yukon & Alaska
2:35 PM**

The 8,579 Ha Haldane Silver Project covers the western third of the Historic Keno Hill Mining District, approximately 30 km north of Mayo, YT. Silver North benefits from over 100 years of exploration and production in the district including recent work by Hecla Mining, the operator of the Keno District deposits in production. Hecla's recent studies document the evolution of the structural architecture of silver bearing veins in the district, the potential periodicity of productive systems and the mineral zonation within vein systems has helped Silver North in targeting drilling at Haldane.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



Recent drilling by Silver North has led to the discovery of two new productive north-northeast trending silver bearing vein-fault structures at the West Fault and Main Fault. Drilling and past production at both the Johnston and Middlecoff veins indicate similar orientations to these vein structures. Mineralization within veins consists of dominant siderite gangue with galena, sphalerite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, freibergite, other uncharacterized sulphosalts and native silver. Vein textures include open-space filling with banding as well as tectonic brecciation of veins indicating multiple episodes of syn- and post-mineral fault movement. At the broad scale, West Fault, Main Fault and Middlecoff align and, if a single common structure, exhibit over 1.6 km of demonstrated strike length. In detail, the three structures are offset from each other and/or parallel and overlap. Furthermore, detailed mapping and limited trenching have demonstrated anomalous silver bearing structures in a broad E-W orientation. Applying analogous models to structure formation and productive mineralization at Hecla Mining's Keno Hill systems, the question is: are the mineralized veins discovered to date at Haldane longitudinal structures or are they transverse structures that host the largest and most productive mineral deposits in the Keno Hill District?

ML PROJECT, YUKON: UPDATE ON 2025 DRILL PROGRAM

Dr. Robert Carpenter, PhD & P.Geo., President & CEO, Prospector Metals Corp

Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.; & Luke Howitt, P.Geo.

Prospector Metals Corp.

BC, Yukon & Alaska

2:55 PM

The ML Project is an early-stage exploration project located 80 kilometres east-northeast of Dawson City, Yukon, Canada. It lies within the Tombstone Gold Belt, a region which includes a broad range of reduced intrusion related gold deposit types related to Mid – Late Cretaceous granitic intrusions, with notable current and past producers including Fort Knox in Alaska and Eagle (Dublin Gulch) and Brewery Creek in Yukon, as well as advanced exploration projects including Snowline Gold's Rogue, Sitka Gold's RC, and Banyan Gold's Aurmac projects. Utilizing LiDAR and WorldView – 3 remote sensing data, along with prospecting and mapping, and incorporating historical data, Prospector had identified a series of historically overlook NE structural corridors associated with Au – Cu mineralization on the property. Multiple prospects have been identified over a 12km trend on the project and include intrusion hosted sheeted veins and breccias; replacement zones with semi-massive to massive sulfide mineralization and structurally controlled to disseminated mineralization in calc-silicate altered calcareous meta-sediments, clastic units, and gabbroic dikes and sills. Prospector's 2025 maiden drill campaign on ML consisted of 6648.91m of diamond drilling over 39 holes, testing 7 target areas, and returned significant results from the Skarn Ridge and Tess-North Vein targets. Highlights from the 2025 drill program include:

Skarn Ridge:

- ML25-010: 45.65m of 2.11 g/t Au & 0.48% Cu from 44m⁽¹⁾
- ML25-014: 25m of 2.97 g/t Au from 137m⁽³⁾
- ML25-024: 27m of 2.04 g/t Au & 0.42% Cu from 27m, and 19m of 4.33 g/t Au & 0.5% Cu from 57m⁽⁴⁾

TESS – North Vein:

- ML25-031: 44m of 13.76 g/t Au & 1.84% Cu from 62m; incl. 24.65m of 21.93 g/t Au & 1.14% Cu from 81.35m⁽²⁾
- ML25-032: 14m of 7.29 g/t Au & 0.91% Cu from 57.05m⁽⁴⁾

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



The TESS Zone is a new discovery that occurs north of the historic North Vein occurrence and would not have been tested by historic drilling. At surface the TESS Zone is obscured by a thin layer of talus and is a blind discovery. Both zones are pervasively oxidized at surface and appear to have a strong association with jarosite alteration. In ML25-031, the TESS Zone consisted of an upper, sulfide rich, zone with disseminated to massive arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite within calc-silicate to vuggy silicified and clay altered rocks with strongly Au – Cu values (14m of 4.60 g/t Au, 3.76 g/t Cu, & 74.23 g/t Ag from 62m depth) and a lower, pervasively calc-silicate altered zone with black sulfidic fractures, disseminated arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite, coarse Bi-Te minerals, local visible gold, and significantly elevated Au (24.65m of 21.93 g/t Au, 1.14% Cu, and 25.58 g/t Ag from 81.35m depth). Hole ML25-032 was an over-cut of ML25-031 and returned 14m of 7.29 g/t Au, 0.91% Cu, & 24.98 g/t Ag from 57.05m depth and correlates as the projection of the upper sulfide rich zone interested in ML25-031, confirming the mineralized zone is steeply dipping. The mineralization occurs within a broader zone of strong oxidation, fracturing, and localised brecciation with anomalous pathfinder elements (As +/- Bi +/- Cu) but low gold grades and includes the projection of the lower gold rich zone intersected in ML25-031. The current interpretation is that mineralization on the TESS – North Vein is structurally controlled along ENE trending, steeply dipping, zones of fracturing and brecciation. It is also anticipated that the zones of mineralization will have a plunge controlled by the intersection of the structural zones with host lithologies and/or other structures. Evaluation of the alteration, mineralization, and structural controls of the TESS – North Vein is ongoing and includes additional geochemical analysis and petrographic studies.

(1) See the Companies News Release dated September 2, 2025.

(2) See the Companies News Release dated October 1, 2025.

(3) See the Companies News Release dated October 20, 2025.

(4) See the Companies News Release dated November 26, 2025.

20 YEARS OF POGO: GEOLOGICAL INSIGHTS AND EVOLUTION

Rudy Bakker, Geology Superintendent, Northern Star Resources

BC, Yukon & Alaska

3:15 PM

The Pogo gold deposit, situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane along the Tintina Gold Belt in Interior Alaska, celebrates twenty years of continuous production in 2026. Since commissioning, more than 5.5 million ounces of gold have been produced from the structurally controlled Pogo vein system. Over two decades, the integration of updated drilling strategies, modeling techniques, mining methods and targeting systems have progressively refined the geological model, improved extraction efficiency, and expanded the mineralized footprint beyond the originally defined resource.

The deposit occurs along a northwest-trending corridor surrounding the Liese Creek Diorite, with early mining focused on the Liese vein system, shallow to moderately northwest dipping quartz-sulfide shear veins hosted within amphibolite facies paragneiss and orthogneiss. Subsequent work defined additional stacked shear and steep extensional veins with orientations locally influenced by intrusive units. Mineralization formed during mid-Cretaceous extension and was later offset by Late Cretaceous dextral-transpressional faulting.

With the addition of these narrower, more complex vein sets, Pogo transitioned from selective cut and fill to the scalable long hole stoping method. This shift required tighter drill spacing and higher precision geological models, supported by the move from explicit wireframe modeling to implicit modeling. The updated modelling approach has provided clearer definition of lithologic boundaries and their association with mineralization, improving the confidence of drill targeting and subsequent resource definition.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



As the main Liese orebody matures, exploration drilling on the deposit margins continues to test the Pogo structural model, with newly defined mineralized zones contributing to the improved understanding of the Pogo mineralized system. This presentation summarizes decades of geological work, highlighting how an evolving structural and lithologic framework guides drill targeting and how sustained drilling investment supports resource growth and discovery in the district.

PROGRESSION OF THE BLUEBERRY CONTACT ZONE

Thomas Mumford, Geologist, Scottie Resources – AME H.H. “Spud” Huestis 2025 Award Winner

BC, Yukon & Alaska

3:35 PM

Exploration of the Scottie Gold Mine Project since 2019 has resulted in the discovery of high-grade gold in multiple new zones and the expansion of previously drill confirmed targets. The primary control on all the zones is proximity with the Jurassic aged, Texas Creek Plutonic suite intrusion on the property. Multifaceted geological work in the area has established strong connections between the various deposits along a 6 kilometre trend occurring at the margin of the intrusion. The largest zone discovered thus far is the Blueberry Contact Zone, where high-grade mineralization is controlled by the intersection between NE-trending pyrrhotite-pyrite rich veins and the N-S contact between andesite and siltstone units of the Hazelton Group. Starting at surface, this zone has a drilled strike length of 1,600 metres and has been tested to 525 metres depth. The chemical, mineralogical, structural, and age relationships of the Blueberry Contact Zone and host rocks support a genetic model whereby all deposits are linked to the same mineralizing event, and the character of the individual zones appears to be related to localized structural controls.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY FORUM

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 DISCUSSION

Sasa Jarvis, National Co-Leader of Mining and Partner, McMillan LLP; Darcy Vis, President, Tripoint Geological Services Ltd.; and Sharyn Alexander, Principal, Terra Exploration Consulting

Government-Industry Forum
1:30 PM

REMARKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

Brian Jean, Minister of Energy and Minerals, Government of Alberta

Government-Industry Forum
2:30 PM

CONVERSATIONS LIVE - MINERALS FOR TOMORROW

Stuart McNish, Host, Conversations Live, Todd Stone, President & CEO, Association for Mineral Exploration, Cindy Collins, Vice President of Growth, Americas, Capital Limited, Grant Carlson, Director of Mining, Fuse Advisors, Lana Eagle, Director, CIM and Joe Mazumdar, Editor/Analyst, Exploration Insights

Government-Industry Forum
2:50 PM

PORPHYRY FORMATION BY FLAT-SLAB SUBDUCTION

Dr. Thomas Lamont, Assistant Professor, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Advances in Geoscience

9:00 AM

The prevailing view of the formation of porphyry copper deposits along convergent plate boundaries involves deep crustal differentiation of metal-bearing juvenile magmas derived from the mantle wedge above a subduction zone. However, many major porphyry districts formed during periods of flat-slab subduction when the mantle wedge would have been reduced or absent, leaving the source of the ore-forming magmas unclear. Here we use geochronology and thermobarometry to investigate deep crustal processes during the genesis of the Late Cretaceous–Palaeocene Laramide Porphyry Province in Arizona, which formed during flat-slab subduction of the Farallon Plate beneath North America. We show that the isotopic signatures of Laramide granitic rocks are consistent with a Proterozoic crustal source that was potentially pre-enriched in copper. This source underwent water-fluxed melting between 73 and 60 Ma, coincident with the peak of granitic magmatism (78–50 Ma), porphyry genesis (73–56 Ma) and flat-slab subduction (70–40 Ma). To explain the formation of the Laramide Porphyry Province, we propose that volatiles derived from the leading edge of the Farallon flat-slab promoted melting of both mafic and felsic pre-enriched lower crust, without requiring extensive magmatic or metallogenic input from the mantle wedge. This occurred in a geodynamic 'sweetspot' where crustal temperatures remained hot enough, and water was added from below to cause water-fluxed crustal melting. This corresponds to the location directly above the leading edge of a flat-slab as ore formation and crustal derived magmatism locally post-dated arc volcanism and ore-barren magmatism associated with pre-cursor steep subduction, whilst it was followed by magmatic quiescence and cooling due to continued flat-slab subduction. This geodynamic 'sweetspot' was a diachronous feature and migrated towards the SE across Arizona between 73–56 Ma, possibly due to oblique subduction of an anomalous linear feature on the Farallon plate (Hess Oceanic Plateau or a chain of seamounts). This petrogenetic model is further supported by low Ti concentrations in zircon (>6 ppm Ti) from syn-mineral granites which requires magmas to be 'super wet' (>6 wt% H₂O), whereas pre-mineral intrusions and volcanics have much higher Ti concentrations in zircon. We therefore propose that other convergent plate boundaries that underwent flat-slab regimes may have experienced a similar mechanism of volatile-mediated lower-crustal melting.

COBALT-BEARING IRON SKARNS OF THE WRANGEL TERRANE: GEOLOGY, SETTING, AND CRITICAL MINERALS

Wyatt Bain, Assistant Professor; Robert W. Hodder Chair in Economic Geology, Western University, Dept of Earth Sciences

Advances in Geoscience

9:20 AM

Cobalt-Bearing Iron Skarns of the Wrangel Terrane: Geology, Setting, and Critical Minerals

Iron skarns are an unusual skarn subtype, distinguished by their magnetite-rich mineralogy, association with Na-Ca alteration, and common spatial relationship with mafic intrusions and volcanic host rocks. These skarns are typically developed for Fe, Cu, and Au-Ag, but may also contain variable concentrations of Co and other critical metals (Ni, Te, Bi, In) that can be produced as byproducts of primary base- and precious-metal refining. As a result, iron skarns have received renewed attention as potential exploration targets for conventional and critical mineral resources.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



The Wrangel terrane of western British Columbia contains a unique abundance of iron skarns. These iron skarns range in size from small showings to large deposits composed of multiple ore bodies. This mineralization is predominantly formed along the contacts between upper Kamutsen Formation basalts, lower Bonanza Group volcanic rocks, and massive Quatsino Formation limestones. In most cases, iron skarn mineralization is spatially associated with Island Plutonic suite intrusions, but this is variable, with some occurrences more closely associated with mafic dikes and others lacking a clear association with coeval intrusive igneous rocks. Mineralization in Wrangel terrane iron skarns is predominantly massive to disseminated, magnetite-calcite orebodies and minor massive sulphide. Both host variable amounts of Co-bearing sulphide and arsenide minerals with minor Bi-Ag-Hg tellurides, native bismuth, and electrum. These minerals are typically intergrown with a sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate-hornblende assemblage that crosscuts massive magnetite-calcite ores.

This talk will provide a general overview of the geology of Co-bearing iron skarns throughout the Wrangel terrane and present new geochemical, isotopic, and geochronological data from past-producing deposits and developed prospects. This presentation will also discuss the occurrence of Co mineralization in Wrangel terrane iron skarns and how these skarns compare to Co-rich skarn deposits elsewhere in the world.

Bio: Wyatt Bain is the Robert W. Hodder Chair in Economic Geology at Western University. He specializes in mineral deposit research with an emphasis on critical minerals and field-based geoscience. His current work focuses on critical mineral deposits in northern Ontario, coastal and central British Columbia, and the southwest US.

STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL SETTING OF VMS, EPITHERMAL AND PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION IN THE KITSALT RIVER AREA, NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

Emily Miller, Minerals Specialist, British Columbia Geological Survey

Advances in Geoscience

9:40 AM

The Stikine terrane of northwest British Columbia hosts significant porphyry, epithermal, and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. New mapping in the Kitsault River area, at the southern end of the Golden Triangle, provides an updated framework for the latest Triassic to Eocene mineral deposits in the area. At the base of the Hazelton Group, coarse sedimentary rocks of the Kinskuch unit (latest Triassic, regional correlate of the Jack Formation), are bound by faults of the Kitsault River fault system - a long-lived structural corridor interpreted as a control on the distribution of Triassic to Jurassic mineral deposits and their host rocks. The lower Hazelton Group (Betty Creek Formation, ca. ≤ 206 -190 Ma) records a period of prolific volcanism coeval with Texas Creek plutonic suite stocks (ca. 204.6-191.7 Ma), which host porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au mineralization. Throughout much of the map area, a hiatus of as much as 20 m.y. separates the lower and upper Hazelton Group. However, in an area defined by the branching termination of the Kitsault River fault, this hiatus is relatively brief (≥ 2 m.y.). Here, a belt of volcanic rocks of the Kitsault unit (ca. 178.1 Ma) - broadly coeval with the Iskut River and Horn Mountain Formations - hosts coeval VMS to epithermal Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization at Dolly Varden. Structurally controlled Eocene gold veins at Surebet are hosted predominantly in uppermost Hazelton Group - Smithers Formation (ca. ≤ 169 Ma) and an unnamed volcano-sedimentary unit (ca. 159 to ≤ 155 Ma) - and overlying Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks. Mineralization at Surebet is coeval with the Alice Arm (ca. 62.6 to 55.1 Ma), and Hyder (ca. 61-51.9 Ma) plutonic suites, the former of which hosts the Ajax porphyry Mo deposit (ca. 55.5 Ma).

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



TERRANE TO GRAIN: DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL COMPANION METALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Audrey Graham, Mineral Deposit Geologist, British Columbia Geological Survey

Advances in Geoscience

10:00 AM

The British Columbia Geological Survey continues to evaluate the critical companion metal content (e.g., Te, Bi, In) of current and past-producing mines and mineral deposits in the province. We are focused on three key mineral systems: 1) those related to intrusions such as porphyry, skarn, and epithermal; 2) volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS); and 3) those hosted by sedimentary rocks. The first phase of our evaluation consisted of detailed deposit-scale studies. In the second phase, we take a province-wide view using mineralized samples from the provincial rock archive supplemented with samples contributed by industry. Data acquisition includes lithogeochemical analysis, whole-rock petrophysical properties measurements, whole-rock radiogenic isotopic measurements (Nd, Sr, Pb, Hf), quantitative mineralogy (SEM-MLA), and elemental distribution mapping (μ XRF and LA-ICP-MS). The final lithogeochemical results will be catalogued in a publicly available database including samples of exemplary mineralization from a wide range of mineral deposits in the province. Here, we present the project results to date and compare them with available data from external sources. Our preliminary analysis of the data allows for the identification of terrane- to grain-scale trends in metal signatures across mineral systems.

GEOCHEMICAL AND ISOTOPIC FINGERPRINTS OF PORPHYRY DEPOSITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Matthew Manor, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Mineral Deposit Research Unit - University of British Columbia

Advances in Geoscience

10:20 AM

Porphyry Cu-Au and Cu-Mo deposits are upper crustal expressions of complex transcrustal processes that occur in arc settings. Previous research suggests that common petrologic processes in the melt source regions may control both the fertility and metal variety of a given system. In British Columbia, mineralized systems have historically been categorized into two groups: “alkalic” and “calc-alkalic”; these groups have largely guided exploration efforts for porphyry systems since the mid-1990s. In MDRU’s BC Porphyry Project (2022-2025), we aimed to determine whether melt source composition could explain the diversity of porphyry deposits across British Columbia, considering both host rock composition and metal signature. We generated new whole-rock lithogeochemical and radiogenic (Hf-Nd-Pb-Sr) isotopic data for 15 mineralized systems, ranging from greenfield targets to deposits with operating mines and spanning pre-, syn-, and post-mineralization stages. Our preliminary findings reveal three key holistic aspects of these mineralizing systems: 1) isotopic compositions and depleted mantle model ages are distinct to each geographic region within the Quesnel and Stikine terranes; 2) more enriched trace element profiles generally correlate with higher radiogenic isotopic compositions – specifically, the degree of Th and U enrichment – of the source region at the time of formation, which interestingly applies to both Si-saturated and Si-undersaturated magmatic systems; and 3) there is no clear link between the radiogenic isotopic composition of the source region and metallogenic signature (e.g., Cu-Au or Cu-Mo-dominant systems). This study underscores the complexity of arc-related metallogenic systems and suggests that genetic conditions may depend more on petrologic processes (e.g., transport and fractionation) that coincide with favourable structural and tectonic pathways, rather than on pre-enrichment of earlier mantle or crust.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



ADVANCES IN GEOCHRONOLOGY APPLIED TO STRUCTURALLY-CONTROLLED ORE SYSTEMS

Dawn Kellett, Research Scientist, Geological Survey of Canada, Natural Resources Canada

Advances in Geoscience

10:40AM

Geochronology uses the natural radioactive decay of elements like uranium, potassium, and rubidium as clocks, providing essential information on the timing, tempo and duration of diverse geological processes. In the context of ore systems, this data is especially relied upon to determine the timing of magmatism and metamorphism, ages of dateable ore minerals, and constraints on sedimentary deposition. However, determining fault histories, fluid histories, and their relationships to ore systems, especially in the upper crust, continue to present a challenge because these processes are often not recorded by conventional geochronometers. Through the Geological Survey of Canada's Targeted Geoscience Initiative and GEM-GeoNorth programs, we have spent the last several years exploring geo- and thermochronometers that show great potential for constraining the timing and character of upper crustal processes relevant to ore system formation and preservation, including fault gouge K-Ar dating, in situ Rb-Sr and Ar-Ar dating of micas, U-Pb dating of carbonate, apatite and titanite, and thermal history modeling of the low temperature thermochronometers methods (U-Th)/He and fission track dating.

In this talk, I will highlight some new geochronological and thermochronological datasets from our research on the orogen interior of the northern Canadian Cordillera that demonstrate the value of these dating approaches. We have focused on the Cretaceous to Paleogene, during which orogen segments experienced significant dextral translation along structures that are thought to have channeled magmas and fluids, and associated porphyry and epithermal mineralization. Our data demonstrates that this stage in the orogen's development was characterized by a transient, orogen-scale heating event, that the structures were long-lived but episodic, and that their formation locally within inherited structural corridors compound the potential for overprinting mineralization events

LARGE QUATERNARY EARTHQUAKES ON THE TINTINA FAULT, YUKON

Dr. Theron Finley, Surficial Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey

Advances in Geoscience

11:00 AM

The Tintina fault, a ~1,000-km-long strike-slip fault in the Yukon Territory of northwestern Canada, was previously believed to have last been active in the Eocene. Using new high-resolution topographic data, we map a 130-km-long segment of the fault where 2.6-million-year-old, and 132-thousand-year-old glacial landforms are laterally shifted across the fault by 1,000 and 75 m, respectively, indicating a modern dextral slip rate of 0.2 to 0.8 mm/yr. However, early Holocene terraces are undeformed across the fault, implying that the elapsed time since the most recent earthquake is greater than 12 kyr and that the fault may be nearing the end of a long interseismic cycle. A minimum slip deficit of approximately 6 m has likely accrued since the last major surface rupture, and future earthquakes could exceed magnitude 7.5. The Tintina fault therefore represents an important and previously unrecognized seismic hazard to the region.

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CO-OPERATIVE GEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN CANADIAN CORDILLERA

Dr. Martyn Golding, Research Scientist, Geological Survey of Canada

J.W. Haggart, R. McMillan, M. Ritchie, J. Ritchie, Z. Boileau Morrison, R. Bartlett, N. Cleven, R. Cocking, M. Kang, M. Côté, M. Ellerbeck, J. Ryan and D. Gibson

Advances in Geoscience

11:20 AM

The First Nation community of Sts'ailes has long expressed a strong interest in how local geology influences the distribution of stone tools recovered from archaeological sites within and beyond their territorial lands in the watershed of Harrison Lake and the lower Lillooet River in southwestern British Columbia. In particular, they have requested more information about the formation and geographic distribution of volcanogenic strata which were the likely sources of toolstone used to produce these artifacts. The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) is also interested in studying the volcanic and sedimentary succession preserved at Harrison Lake, as well as its deformation history, as it is a key to understanding the Mesozoic geological history of the southern Cordillera. Therefore, beginning in 2021, the GSC and Sts'ailes initiated a joint research project to address these lines of inquiry. Field and analytical work has subsequently been conducted, focused on detailed mapping and sampling of the Mesozoic units of the area. Preliminary results indicate that the age of several units can be refined; that new source areas for some sedimentary rocks can be identified; and that the distribution of toolstone sources can be tied to changes in volcanoclastic facies. This presentation will highlight the innovative integration of geology, archaeology and indigenous knowledge in this project, summarize new geological findings and their implications for regional tectonics, and provide an example for successful research partnerships between the federal government and First Nations going forwards.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



CRITICAL AND BASE METALS

AN EXPLORATION RENAISSANCE AT THE CAMPO MORADO VMS DISTRICT, GUERRERO GOLD BELT, MEXICO

Paul D. Gray, Vice President, Exploration, Luca Mining Corp.

Critical and Base Metals

1:30 PM

The State of Guerrero Mexico is well endowed with a mineral wealth hosted primarily within two adjacent and geographically extensive VMS and Skarn-Porphyry mining districts and in two tectonic sub-terrane, indicative of multiple mineralizing events over a protracted and complex tectonic history. Within this geologic setting VMS deposits are the first known mineralizing event and interpreted to have formed in an intra-oceanic setting +/-157 to 137MY ago (Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous), eventually forming a part of the Guerrero Composite Basement Terrane; a disputed terrane that is generally considered formed by a complex history of accretion of several distinct sub-terrane comprising submarine volcanics, volcanoclastic and sedimentary stratigraphy; an interpretation adopted in this presentation.

The precious metal rich polymetallic (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) VMS deposits of the Campo Morado mining district are hosted in the sedimentary stratigraphy of the Teloloapan sub-terrane of the Guerrero Composite Terrane and are associated with the emplacement of rhyolite domes with minor mafic volcanic flows and dikes. The deposits are described as bimodal – siliciclastic. U-Pb zircon ages for host rocks range from 137.4 to 145.9 Ma.

Despite the long and prolific mining history of the area, systematic exploration across the Campo Morado Property is still nascent. Multiple new academic works are publicly available, but much remains to be done to unravel the regions complex tectonostratigraphic history. Early in 2025 Luca Mining corporation launched an exploration and drilling campaign at their flagship Campo Morado VMS Mine in Guerrero State, Mexico. This represents the first meaningful exploration in over 15 years at Campo Morado that will pursue and expand on the high quality of the historic data base and previous exploration results.

Phase one exploration was focused on an updated compilation and analysis of the extensive historic database, and on new surface and underground drilling targets generated from that exercise. The exploration programs embrace both near term and long term objectives, intending to confirm and expand existing mineral resources, to explore the potential for new high-grade gold discoveries and to evaluate the potential for new types of VMS related mineralization. Phase one exploration at Campo Morado has produced multiple new targets for follow up. This talk will focus on a discussion of the results to received date and next steps on the Campo Morado camp.

SOO COPPER DISCOVERY: THE MISSING MIDCONTINENT RIFT HIGH-GRADE COPPER PORPHYRY

Jeremy Niemi, Senior Vice President, Exploration and Evaluation, Sterling Metals

Critical and Base Metals

1:55 PM

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NEW DISCOVERIES AT THE LUNAHUASI DEPOSIT, SAN JUAN, ARGENTINA

Bob Carmichael, Vice President, Exploration, NEX Minerals Ltd.

Critical and Base Metals

2:20 PM

TASMANIAN IOCG SYSTEMS

Dr. Rohan Wolfe, Consultant, CopperCorp

Critical and Base Metals

2:45 PM

ADVANCING THE HIGH-GRADE WHITEHORSE COPPER PROJECT IN YUKON, CANADA

Ryan Burke, Senior Geo, Gladiator Metals

Critical and Base Metals

3:10 PM

The Whitehorse Copper Project, advanced by Gladiator Metals, is a large-scale, high-grade copper exploration initiative located on the traditional lands of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and Ta'an Kwäch'än Council near Whitehorse, Yukon. The project covers a 35-km-long, past-producing skarn belt formed within the Intermontane Belt, where Triassic volcanic and sedimentary units were intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite to quartz diorite bodies of the Coast Plutonic Complex. This geologic setting produced extensive copper-molybdenum and copper-gold skarn systems that remain underexplored.

Cowley Park, the project's cornerstone prospect, hosts shallow, high-grade Cu-Mo mineralization along ~1200m of strike, with historical and recent drilling consistently returning broad intervals averaging 1.0–1.5%+ CuEq and locally exceeding 3–7% Cu over tens of metres. New deep drilling below 200 m has discovered a previously unrecognized zone of disseminated bornite-chalcopyrite within altered granodiorite, returning intervals such as 55 m at 0.70% Cu including 21.9 m at 1.27% Cu, highlighting potential for a larger intrusive-related copper system at depth. Geophysics has identified additional gravity and IP anomalies proximal to known mineralized zones, representing significant exploration upside.

Beyond Cowley Park, the ~2 km-long Chiefs Trend (Middle Chief and Little Chief) contains shallow, high-grade Cu-Au skarns and newly defined intrusive-related mineralization. The adjacent 2.5 km Arctic Chief Trend hosts multiple copper-gold targets, including Best Chance and Arctic Chief prospects, where drilling has returned long mineralized intervals such as 77 m at 0.70% Cu and high-grade Au-rich Cu zones at depth.

With a Class 3 permit approval, two active drill rigs, and a fully funded budget (~\$27M), Gladiator plans ~50,000 m of drilling in 2026 focused on resource definition at Cowley Park and expansion across the Chiefs and Arctic Chief trends. The Company aims to advance multiple resource-ready prospects throughout the belt in the coming year.

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UNLOCKING GREENLAND'S MINERAL FUTURE: HIGH-GRADE SYSTEMS & HARSH ENVIRONMENTS BUT SIGNIFICANT STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY

James Gilbertson, VP Exploration, Amaroq

Critical and Base Metals

3:35 PM

Greenland is emerging as one of the most strategically important frontiers for critical and base-metal supply, yet remains technically complex, logistically demanding, and geopolitically significant. Amaroq is advancing two cornerstone assets that highlight both the scale of opportunity and the realities of operating in this environment.

In South Greenland, the Ilua rare earth element discovery represents a newly recognised high-grade REE system with strong heavy-REE potential in 'conventional' mineralisation, with proven processing capabilities. Surface sampling in 2024–25 has defined coherent zones enriched in magnet-critical elements and has opened a new exploration district adjacent to established infrastructure corridors.

In West Greenland, the acquisition of the Black Angel mine, positions Amaroq to revitalise one of the world's most iconic high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag districts. Recent verification assaying has confirmed exceptionally high zinc and lead tenor, significant silver, and importantly has highlighted the potential for germanium and gallium as valuable by-products, an increasingly important consideration in the global critical-metal supply chain.

This presentation will discuss the geological frameworks that underpin both discoveries, the technical steps being taken to de-risk exploration and redevelopment, and the operational challenges inherent to Greenland, from steep fjord terrain to extreme climate and limited access windows. It will also outline the practical strategies Amaroq is implementing to mitigate these constraints through integrated hubs, shared logistics, and adaptive fieldwork models.

Finally, it will examine Greenland's growing geopolitical role, the alignment of its mineral endowment with EU/US critical-metal policy, and how responsible development can position the territory as a secure and sustainable contributor to global supply chains.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



COMMODITIES AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

COPPER: THE CRITICAL METAL FOR ENERGY EXPANSION, AI

Mark Ferguson, Director, Global Head of Metals Markets, S&P Global Energy

Commodities and Financial Markets

9:00 AM

Demand vectors for copper continue to shift rapidly, reflecting how quickly technological, geopolitical, macroeconomic and environmental factors can influence the manufacturing and electrification ecosystems. Regardless of which vector dominates, the demand outcome is robust — significantly more copper will be needed to meet expected energy consumption levels. And with only modest substitution possibilities, a lack of copper supply represents a material risk to the economic well-being of many countries and regions.

Recent history suggests Western economies have significantly fallen behind in the race to control the supply chains of not only copper, but also several other important critical minerals. Yet new opportunities are rising as governments, faced with the threat of supply chain disruptions or restrictions, have reinvigorated efforts to create secure and reliable sources. Seeking to capitalize on these efforts, exploration and development companies, particularly those in like-minded countries, should fare well in the coming years as resource development efforts increasingly take center stage. Nevertheless, new and expanded supply remains the biggest challenge facing the copper sector.

FLYING INTO HEADWINDS

Avery Shenfeld, Avery Shenfeld, Flying into Headwinds

Commodities and Financial Markets

9:25 AM

Dr. Shenfeld will focus on the economic outlook for the US and Canada, and the implications for financial markets and commodities demand in 2026. Issues addressed will include the impacts of slowing population growth in both countries, the lift from monetary and fiscal policy, capital spending on AI as a driver of US economic growth and electric power demand, government borrowing requirements and their implications for bond yields, and the direction of US tariff policies.

STANDING OUT IN A SATURATED INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR MARKETPLACE

Laurenn Russell, Institutional Equity Sales, Raymond James

Commodities and Financial Markets

9:50 AM

Best practices for effectively pitching your story to sophisticated institutional clients.

ABSTRACT GUIDE 2026



A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO INVESTING IN THE JUNIOR RESOURCE SECTOR

Michael Gentile, Strategic Investor in the Junior Mining Sector and Co-Founder, Bastion Asset Management

Commodities and Financial Markets

10:15 AM

Michael will cover his venture capital based approach to investing in the junior mining market, what the hallmarks are of successful junior mining investments and how he systematically allocates capital to individual investments.

WHY GOLD COMPANIES SHOULD HOLD GOLD

Robert Cohen, VP & Sr. Portfolio Manager, Scotia Global Asset Management

Commodities and Financial Markets

10:40 AM

Gold miners have traditionally immediately liquidated their gold upon production rather than holding onto a true monetary asset on the balance sheet. Holding gold has enhanced benefit over cash giving gold companies purchasing power protection as well as enhanced leverage to gold for the shareholders. After all, gold company shareholders are seeking specific leverage to gold and trying to escape the ravages of purchasing power erosion of cash.

HOW TO GET A CHECK OUT OF RICK RULE: CRITERION FOR JUNIOR RESOURCE INVESTMENTS IN 2026

Rick Rule, President & CEO, Rule Investment Media

Commodities and Financial Markets

11:05 AM

A discussion of capital allocation in the sector, and how perspectives and investment responses change.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE

REBALANCING THE FRAMEWORKS: CENTERING INDIGENOUS GOVERNANCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING

AME Robert R. Hedley Award Winner: Christy Smith, Senior Vice President, Indigenous Interests and Community Wellbeing, Falkirk Environmental Consultants

ESG

1:35 PM

For decades, government-led environmental and regulatory processes have attempted to incorporate Indigenous knowledge and participation, yet they continue to fall back to a single dominant framework. Indigenous Nations bring their own legal orders, governance structures, stewardship systems, and relational responsibilities frameworks that have guided land and resource decision-making since time immemorial. These Indigenous systems deserve equal recognition and space.

This presentation explores how Indigenous Nations across Canada are creating systems that challenge and complement provincial and federal processes. Through examples we will examine where existing government frameworks fall short, how inequities manifest in practice, and what equitable shared decision-making truly requires.

CRITICAL MINERALS, CONSENT, AND COLLABORATION: THE ESKAY CREEK EXPERIENCE

Genevieve Pelletier, Environmental Regulatory Manager, Skeena Gold + Silver

ESG

1:55 PM

The global mining community is in the midst of a critical minerals race, and government and industry are gearing up to meet the minerals demand that will continue to grow in the coming years. Canadian federal and provincial governments have answered the call to find efficiencies in the associated regulatory processes with the unveiling of critical minerals strategies that call for responsibly sourced critical minerals, economic growth and global partnerships, climate action progress, and advancement of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. Here in BC, last February we saw David Eby's government announce the expedition of approvals on four mining projects, one of which was the Eskay Creek Mine Revitalization Project.

Eskay Creek Mine historically operated as an underground gold mine between 1995 and 2008. Skeena Gold + Silver is now proposing to re-open the mine, with an open pit and conventional shovel and haul truck system. The company has spent the last several years working closely with the Tahltan Central Government, and updating feasibility studies and the mine plan, environmental baseline and assessment documents, and working to support the first Indigenous consent-based decision-making agreement in Canadian history. The Project is anticipated to receive all major project authorizations by January 2026.

Looking back, how did Skeena Gold + Silver collaborate from different sides of the table to implement the required processes? How were schedule efficiencies realized alongside support for the Tahltan Risk Assessment? How was meaningful community engagement carefully balanced with parallel permit review processes? Considering these factors, can so called "fast-tracking" really exist? This session will discuss how Skeena Gold + Silver met and exceeded regulatory requirements while meeting an aggressive schedule and contributing to groundbreaking change for Indigenous decision making.

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INDIGENOUS ESG SCREENING CONSIDERATIONS AND STRATEGIES FROM CANADA TO THE WORLD

Gwen Bridge, Director, Responsible Alpha

ESG

2:10 PM

EMISSIONS ESTIMATION OF UPSTREAM MINERAL EXPLORATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Alex Zagorevski, Research Scientist, Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada

ESG

2:25 PM

Reaching global climate targets and the energy transition will require new sources of critical minerals. Exploration and mining activities generate green house gas (GHG) emissions, but the relative contribution of emissions from all portions of the mining value chain remains poorly understood. Here, we divide the upstream portion of the mining value chain (i.e., mineral exploration) into six activities, representative of most Scope 1 emissions. We present spatial methods to estimate GHG emissions for ground and air transport and apply these methods to constrain emissions of three of the six exploration activities. A ground-transport model is informed by a spatial network analysis finding least-cost paths and fuel economy; whereas the air-transport model is informed by straight-line proximity to start locations and aircraft burn rate. These models have many uses for both mineral exploration companies, as well as government bodies. First, simplified carbon audits can be calculated from assessment report data. Secondly, the emissions reduction of new infrastructure can easily be estimated. Lastly, the emissions of the BC exploration sector can be estimated and compared with downstream sources (mining, smelting). The methods and example data products presented here demonstrate that even simplistic tools can be used to strengthen our understanding of emissions in such a diverse sector.

TRAINING FOR TRANSFORMATION: SYSTEMATIZING SOCIAL PERFORMANCE TO MANAGE RISK

Marlena Anderson, VP, Manager, Social Performance, Teck Resources Limited and Tania Barron, Founder, Social Performance & Sustainability, Earth and Equity

ESG

2:40 PM

Mining companies increasingly recognize that managing social risk is not optional—it is fundamental to long-term success. Yet while commitments are easy to state, social performance remains one of the hardest areas to systematize and integrate across global teams, especially during times of organizational change or integration. True transformation requires change management: creating procedures and training that move from paper policies to everyday practice, with a focus on what matters most. This session explores how systems-focused procedures provide the foundation for training that “sticks.” Drawing on Teck’s three-year journey rolling out systematic social performance upskilling, developed and implemented in partnership with Earth & Equity, we share lessons not only from delivering large-scale programs, but also from developing training grounded in a clear-eyed understanding of how sites are actually performing and where the biggest gaps and challenges lie. Participants will walk away with lessons for strengthening social performance within and across teams, including examples on: 1. Diagnosing an organization’s unique social performance challenges. 2. Defining and operationalizing policy, standards, and procedures. 3. Engaging site teams to co-design equity-focused training accessible to diverse audiences. 4. Using participatory approaches to translate theory into site-level practice. By connecting design,

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delivery, and lived realities, this session offers a roadmap for transformation—achieving effective risk management by integrating social performance across teams and disciplines.

THE VALUE OF A GBA+ APPROACH FOR MINING PROJECTS

Zoe Mullard, Partner, ERM and Sophie Wirzba, Managing Technical Consultant, ERM Canada

ESG

3:05 PM

Increasingly, Canada and provinces are looking to streamline capital project permitting, including through the implementation of Bill C-5. At the same time, regulators in Canada are requiring major project developers, such as mines and LNG facilities, to undertake a Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) approach to impact assessment and permitting. GBA+ is an analytical framework developed by the Government of Canada to support the development of responsive and inclusive policies, programs, and other initiatives to address differentiated effects to underrepresented groups. As GBA+ is a relatively new regulatory requirement, the methods, outcomes, and benefits of this approach are still emerging alongside the evolving regulatory landscape. There are opportunities to effectively integrate GBA+ through engagement planning and implementation, environmental assessments, management plans, and other elements of the regulatory and permitting process to reduce risk and build local trust. In the context of increased streamlining of capital project permitting, attendees will gain insight into various GBA+ methods and how using a GBA+ approach throughout the regulatory and permitting process can:

- Position projects for sustainable finance, such as through being proactively aligned with international standards that are used by lenders (e.g., Equator Principles);
- Build trust through providing opportunities for communities and groups to share their unique views, and have these perspectives reflected throughout project planning;
- Provide reputational support by distinguishing a project as “neighbour of choice” due to the localized focus, which is particularly important in concentrated areas of development;
- Identify local barriers to workforce participation and support workforce health and safety through a greater understanding of local populations; and
- Contribute to meeting and exceeding compliance obligations.

NAVIGATING INVESTOR ESG DEMANDS: A GUIDE FOR JUNIOR MINING COMPANIES

Sabrina Dias, CEO, SOOP Strategies Inc.; Rachel Dekker, Managing Partner, Sympact Advisory | Responsible Mining Academy; Dani Bryant, Partner, Fasken and Andrea De Paoli, Director, Sustainability, Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.

ESG

3:20 PM

In today’s mining landscape, junior companies often face a misalignment between their ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) initiatives and the expectations of investors, whose profiles can vary significantly—from specialist investors to retail stakeholders across different geographies. This talk aims to clarify these discrepancies by exploring key concerns for both juniors and investors, and by providing strategies for aligning corporate ESG efforts with diverse investor demands.

We will discuss how junior mining companies can effectively prioritize their ESG efforts, emphasizing the importance of knowing your investor, benchmarking against evolving frameworks, and staying ahead of changing regulations. With limited budgets, juniors must integrate ESG into their core business operations rather than treating it as a standalone initiative. By establishing a robust system that includes clear strategies, programs, goals, and reporting processes, juniors can position ESG as a value-generating asset rather than a cost burden.

Our session will present our latest research on ESG reporting trends among junior mining companies from the most recent reporting periods (2022, 2023, 2024), offering real-world examples and actionable insights for benchmarking to understand

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where you stand against your peers. We will also introduce common ESG frameworks, disclosure requirements, and materiality topics, with a particular focus on their relevance to junior miners.

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD DEPOSITS OF THE WORLD-CLASS PORCUPINE DISTRICT, ONTARIO: A BASE FOR UNDERSTANDING CLASSIC OROGENIC GOLD

David Rhys, Consulting Structural Geologist, Panterra Geoservices Inc.

Precious Metals

9:10 AM

The Porcupine Mining District with ~90 Moz Au in production and resources lies in the Archean age western Abitibi Greenstone Belt adjacent to the Destor-Porcupine Fault system. Principal host rocks are mafic volcanic units of the Tisdale Assemblage which are affected by pre-metamorphic folds, and locally, are structurally interleaved with turbidites of the Porcupine Assemblage. These units are unconformably overlain by a belt of clastic, syn-tectonic Timiskaming Assemblage metasedimentary rocks that occur along the north side of the Destor-Porcupine Fault.

Gold deposits comprise quartz-carbonate vein arrays in areas of carbonate alteration that have been superimposed on already deformed host rocks. The vein arrays have been interpreted to have formed during D3 post-Timiskaming greenschist facies, syn-metamorphic, NE-SW directed, sinistral transpression. Vein style and orientation evolved in each deposit as deformation proceeded and are kinematically and temporally linked to the metamorphic fabrics. These include the moderate to steep D3 east-plunging stretching lineation, which coincides with the principal oroshoot plunge in most deposits.

Mineralization in the giant Hollinger-McIntyre (>34 Moz Au) and Dome-Preston-Paymaster (>30 Moz) deposits occur over plunge lengths of >2.5 km in arrays of oblique, reverse-sigmoidal, extension and shear veins. Both deposits occur within areas of early structural complexity where pre-metamorphic faults and folds focus shear strain and vein sets in areas of high, rheological contrast and complexity. The Pamour deposit (~12 Moz) comprises conjugate shear and extension veins that straddle the Timiskaming unconformity. The Hoyle Pond, Bell Creek and Aunor-Delnite deposits comprise early stage, grey-quartz shear veins hosted by thin, mafic belts between reactivated, early, pre-metamorphic thrust faults.

The deposits of the Porcupine District show comparable setting and style to other orogenic gold deposits globally and provide predictive understanding for this classic style of mineralization. New discoveries in the Matheson area and along the Pipestone Fault corridor illustrate the potential for further deposit styles east and north of the core of the main district.

THE RIFTED ABITIBI IN WYOMING, THINK ABOUT THAT

Dr. Dean M. Peterson, Chief Geologist, Big Rock Exploration

Precious Metals

9:40 AM

The presentation will focus on recent exploration results for orogenic gold deposits in the South Pass and Bradley Peak greenstone belts of Wyoming. Observations and scientific aspects of paleogeography interpretations support a proposed thesis that these belts may be rifted equivalents of the Abitibi-Wawa Subprovince of the southern Superior Province.

Orogenic gold and other deposit types are outcomes of regional geologic processes that occurred in specific space and time. Utilizing paleogeographic reconstructions of the Earth's crust to discover rifted extensions of economically significant, metalliferous geologic terranes is a powerful tool for generative, exploration geologists. Such paleogeographic-

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geologic thoughts by the principals at Big Rock Exploration (BRE) brought about the 'thesis' that the southern Wyoming Province may be the rifted extension of the Abitibi-Wawa Subprovince. Relevant Gold Corp (RGC) was then created leveraging these ideas to obtain extensive land positions in the ~2.7 Ga Archean, South Pass and Bradley Peak greenstone belts.

RGC's proposed thesis includes the following temporal sequence which is conceptual in nature: 1) Craton-craton collision and Algonian mountain-building events forming Kenorland along the Great Lakes Tectonic Zone of the gneissic Minnesota River Valley Subprovince, and the southern margin of the Superior Province around 2.7 Ga; 2) For tens of millions of years, the collision induced dextral transpression and orogenic gold mineralization (~2.65 Ga) inboard within the Superior Province focused along major crustal faults; 3) Paleoproterozoic fragmentation and rifting of the Kenorland supercontinent began ~2.48 Ga with mafic magmatism (Matachewan dike swarm, East Bull Lake intrusive suite, basal Huronian volcanics), and then failed; 4) Rift-fill quartzofeldspathic clastic sedimentation and glacial tillites forming the Huronian Supergroup were deposited from 2.48 – 2.22 Ga; and 5) Final rifting and rapid separation of the Wyoming and Superior cratons occurred from 2.2 – 2.15 Ga.

THE SUNDAY CREEK HIGH-GRADE GOLD-ANTIMONY DISCOVERY IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Kenneth Bush, Exploration Manager, Southern Cross Gold

Michael Hudson, CEO, Southern Cross Gold Consolidated

Precious Metals

10:05 AM

Located in Central Victoria, Australia, the Sunday Creek project is one of the most exciting pre-resource Au-Sb exploration projects in Australia. Sunday Creek is within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralization is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones, mudstones, and minor sandstones, metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open north-west trending folds. Intruded into this sedimentary sequence is a series of intermediate monzodiorite – diorite dykes and breccias on an east-west trend.

Mineralization is structurally controlled, with increased mineralization associated with brittle-semi-brittle zones, that show quartz-stibnite extension veining, stibnite-gold-matrix breccias, multiphase complex shear veins and disseminated mineralization in the form of pyrite and arsenopyrite. The main host for mineralization is an east to north-east trending zone of intensely altered 'bleached' silica-sericite-carbonate altered turbidites and a silica-sericite-carbonate-fuchsite altered mafic-intermediate dyke that ranges from 20 to 110 m wide. The alteration footprint is further highlighted by a large arsenic and antimony anomaly associated with gold mineralization, mostly represented by disseminated pyrite encapsulating arsenopyrite bearing zones proximal to veining.

Sub-vertical mineralized vein arrays cross the host structure on a predominate north-west orientation. These veins have been defined over a 1.5 km east-west strike and down to depths of 1.1 km below surface. High-grade "cores" are observed within vein arrays and are characterized by complex multi-phase textures, high antimony grades (+5% Sb), typical visible gold with gold grades varying from 20+ g/t Au up to 1000+ g/t Au and often have a variety of fibrous antimony-arsenic-lead-copper-silver associated sulphosalts.

The project has been delivering a global leading hit rate with 70 individual intersections exceeding 100 AuEq g/t x m from 95 km of drilling undertaken predominantly over the last three years.

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STRUCTURAL ARCHITECTURE OF A HIGH-GRADE BIF-HOSTED GOLD SYSTEM: BACK RIVER GOLD DISTRICT, NUNAVUT

Cam Bartsch, Structural Geologist, B2 Gold Corp.

Precious Metals/Core Shack

10:30 AM

The Umwelt Deposit is the largest of five deposits comprising B2Gold's Goose Project, part of the Back River Gold District (BRGD) in the Slave Geological Province. The BRGD is underlain by the Beechey Lake Group, a thick turbidite succession within the Archean Burwash Basin. Banded Iron Formation (BIF), including both oxide and silicate facies, occurs as thin but laterally continuous horizons interleaved in the sedimentary sequence.

Between ca. 2.64–2.58 Ga, the Slave Province experienced multiple contractional events attributed to collisions along the eastern margin of the Slave protocontinent. The most significant was a protracted D_2 shortening event (ca. 2.61–2.59 Ga), which produced tight to isoclinal northwest-trending folds, axial planar foliation (S_2), and localized high-strain zones. Syn-tectonic gold mineralization is concentrated in structural traps within the F_2 fold architecture and in veins and vein arrays genetically linked to the S_2 fabric. Umwelt hosts combined open-pit and underground reserves exceeding 6.4 million tonnes at >8 g/t Au, preferentially located in the hinge zone and short limb of a moderately southeast-plunging F_2 fold.

As the Goose mine advanced to commercial production in 2025, infill drilling and underground development have clarified several controls on mineralization that were not fully recognized during early exploration. Key observations include cryptic high-strain zones, the role of re-folding and overprinting deformation in localizing gold, and the influence of syn-kinematic QFP dykes on vein emplacement. Together, these insights underpin an exploration model that B2Gold is successfully applying to other BIF-hosted gold targets across the BRGD.

AGNICO EAGLE'S DETOUR LAKE MINE: EXPLORATION STRATEGIES, INNOVATIONS & SUCCESS

Steven Gray, Exploration Manager, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Precious Metals

10:55 AM

GEOSCIENCE INNOVATION

THE PESKY LAWS OF PHYSICS, WILL SOMEONE PAY & ARE WE THE RIGHT OWNER?

Keynote

David Lawie, Chief Geoscientist, IMDEX

Geoscience Innovation

1:35 PM

Every genuine innovation in geoscience must pass three unforgiving tests: it cannot break the laws of physics, someone must be willing to pay for it, and the innovator must be the right owner to build and deliver it.

This keynote explores how these “three requirements” serve as a hard-edged filter for meaningful progress in the mining sector — an industry forever constrained by energy, entropy, and the economics of uncertainty. The first test, physics, reminds us that no amount of code or hype can overcome thermodynamic or geological reality. The second, payment, exposes the gulf between technical capability and market adoption: even brilliant ideas fail when their value of information is not understood or monetised. The third, ownership, demands strategic honesty — asking whether the right individual, company, or system is positioned to turn innovation into impact.

By linking these principles to current trends in automation, real-time orebody knowledge, and the emerging limitations of generative AI, this talk reframes “innovation” as a discipline grounded in physics, economics, and stewardship. The aim is not to slow innovation, but to sharpen it — to distinguish the physically possible, the economically valuable, and the organisationally achievable from the seductive but illusory.

INTEGRATION IS THE INNOVATION: ROCK CHARACTERIZATION AND CURATION FROM PROSPECTS TO WORLD-CLASS MINES

Brigette A. Martini, Global Principal, Spectral Geoscience, Anglo American and Michael Treloar, Specialist Product Manager - Assisted Core Logging, Anglo American

Geoscience Innovation

2:15 PM

Our capacity to gather geological data from boreholes has never been greater – and yet our ability to precisely integrate, process and ultimately leverage the resultant data and interpretations has lagged. This work dives into the challenges, lessons and successes of global Anglo American teams in their efforts to bring semi-automated, data-driven borehole curation and interpretation to exploration projects through to world class mine sites. The internally developed, machine learning driven, Assisted Core Logging (ACL) tool provides a mutual rock language and data visualization platform that breaks down silos across the mining chain.

Multi-armed, but single-rooted future-looking digital strategy provided a clear set of guidelines for transformation in the parts of our business touched by geoscience. The ACL (and supporting technology and services including image servers, LLM bots, bespoke databases and 3D modelling architectures and connections) is a nexus of this transformation and seeks to address several significant technological challenges on the road to the connected ternary of workflow, technology and human. We discuss three major challenges including 1) general lack of sanitized data with robust QA/QC, 2) lack of suitable,

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agnostic tooling and code optimized for the unique visualization needs of borehole data (including heavier, more advanced data such as hyperspectral imaging) and 3) lack of contemporary software that can meet the demand of large-volume, multi-variate, multi-modal data (imagery, point, etc.) at scales from small exploration projects up to operational mine-scales.

We ultimately describe the successful roadmap and discuss key agents of said success including dedicated change management, stakeholder engagement from the beginning, internal digital and IM support, strong relationships with data vendors and external expertise when needed and a willingness to be wrong, re-direct and re-invent.

NOVEL U-PB GEOCHRONOLOGY TOOLS FOR DATING FLUID-FLOW IN MINERAL-SYSTEMS

Dr. Catherine Mottram, Associate Professor in Geology, University of Portsmouth

Geoscience Innovation

2:35 PM

Metals critical for green technologies concentrate during pulsed fluid flow events in porphyry deposits and associated skarn and epithermal systems. In these hydrothermal-magmatic ore deposits, the solubility and deposition of metals are controlled by many interrelated fluid processes where redox state is central to when, where, and how metals precipitate. The timing and duration of fluid flow events, and redox state of fluids remain key data gaps in many deposit models, but are essential for understanding metal (re)mobilization and concentration processes.

This talk introduces how novel geochronological tools including in-situ U-Pb carbonate, garnet, titanite and apatite dating can be combined with traditional U-Pb zircon and Re-Os molybdenite dating to elucidate the timing and duration of a range of igneous, metasomatic and hydrothermal processes in magmatic-hydrothermal ore systems.

This talk focusing on two case study mineral systems: (1) The Revenue-Nucleus system in central Yukon, and (2) the Blue property in the Atlin mining district of northern British Columbia. In the Yukon, carbonate from within the Revenue porphyry-epithermal system provides a powerful tool to track the timing (through U-Pb isotope dating), redox state (through speciation of redox sensitive element such as U), and temperature (through C and O isotopes) of fluid flow. Results document the temporal evolution of fluid redox state and boiling events in this long-lived and multistage hydrothermal-magmatic ore deposit setting. In the Atlin mining district, multi-phase in-situ petrochronology tools (combining U-Pb geochronology and trace element analysis) are used to record the stages of skarn development associated with porphyritic intrusions.

SURGICAL MINING™ - ADVANCING TARGETED EXTRACTION

Allan Cramm, Sr. Technical Advisor, Novamera Inc

Geoscience Innovation

2:55 PM

Novamera's suite of Surgical Mining Technologies was born in Newfoundland at Anaconda Mining Inc. (now Nexgold) through a partnership with mine operations and academic institutions in the province.

The solution includes three key innovations - (1) the Guidance Tool (2) Smart Drilling System and (3) the Surgical Mining Software suite. The three innovations together make up the package required to perform Surgical Mining, which entails using conventional drilling equipment integrated with Novamera's technology to precisely excavate a series of large holes

into the targeted zone and bring ore to the surface. Novamera's Surgical Mining Technologies are designed to integrate seamlessly with conventional drilling equipment in a vertical mining application

Surgical Mining is an economic option for bringing steeply dipping narrow vein deposits into production. The innovative solution is a lower capex and faster path to production, while also radically reducing environmental and social impact. Given the minimal upfront development costs, Surgical Mining enables mining companies to get into production and generate cash flow, offering a second source of cash and relying less on the capital markets to fund strategic plans. In addition, the time to permit can be reduced because of the small footprint and scale of the operation.

ENHANCING GOLD MINE EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONSITE PHOTONASSAY™ TECHNOLOGY

Andrea McLaren, Regional Sales Manager – Americas, Chrysos Corporation Limited

Geoscience Innovation

3:10 PM

This presentation highlights the successful shift of a gold mine from traditional analytical methods, such as fire assay and Pulverise and Leach (PAL), to the innovative onsite PhotonAssay™ technology. The implementation of PhotonAssay™ has significantly reduced the turnaround time for grade control samples while enhancing data accuracy. By deploying this technology onsite, the mine has minimized sample preparation needs, streamlined the measurement process and data QA/QC protocols, and eliminated the use of hazardous chemicals. These improvements have optimized operational performance and enhanced overall safety at the mine site.

DATA PROCESSING AND STRUCTURING; A CRITICAL STEP TO LEVERAGE AI.

Mason Dykstra, Chief Science and Technology Officer, MinersAI

Thomas-Louis de Lophem

Geoscience Innovation

3:30 PM

Even experienced data scientists and geoscientists face major bottlenecks due to the **lack of standardized geoscience data models and exchange formats**. Data rooms remain siloed, and collaboration across companies, agencies, and projects is slow. This is particularly an issue when trying to leverage rapidly evolving analytical techniques such as AI. We address this challenge by creating a **common, machine-readable layer** that bridges datasets from multiple domains — geology, geophysics, geochemistry, satellite imagery, and infrastructure.

We've built an **AI-powered pipeline** that can ingest, interpret, and structure any type of geoscience data — from historical reports and assay tables to satellite imagery and drillhole datasets. Our technology stack combines deterministic data processing (for reliability and traceability) with adaptive machine learning models (for pattern recognition and entity extraction).

The pipeline:

1. **Ingests and validates** heterogeneous data formats (e.g., shapefiles, PDFs, spreadsheets, ASCII logs).
2. **Extracts entities and relationships** such as lithologies, coordinates, geochemical signatures, and stratigraphic sequences using NLP and structured parsing.

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3. **Maps and aligns** all data to a standardized and extensible geoscience data model.
4. **Feeds structured datasets** into analytical and predictive models for prospectivity mapping, anomaly detection, or decision support.

This automation enables exploration teams to convert days or weeks of manual work into a few hours of processing time — with higher consistency and reproducibility. The structured data can then be explored manually through our visualization tools or directly fed into ML models to accelerate discovery.

In this presentation we'll show examples of our data processing pipeline with a real-world example of data processed, the results thereof, and key criteria to think about when building one.

APPLICATION OF AI FOR PORPHYRY COPPER–GOLD TARGETING IN THE WOODJAM DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kevin Byrne, Chief Geoscientist, VRIFY Technology Inc

Steve Blower², Christopher Leslie², Kevin Pinkerton², Martin Bradshaw¹, and Frances Jones¹
1VRIFY Technology Inc., 2Vizsla Copper Corp.

Geoscience Innovation
3:45 PM

Vizsla Copper Corp's Woodjam district in central British Columbia hosts porphyry copper–gold mineralization spatially associated with calc-alkalic and alkalic intrusions within the Nicola Group volcanics of the Quesnel terrane. This setting provides an effective test case for the application of advanced machine-learning (ML) approaches to mineral exploration.

A pretrained vision transformer (ViT) architecture, tailored to porphyry systems, was implemented within VRIFY's AI targeting software to integrate heterogeneous datasets. Data layers were formatted as image-like inputs, enabling simultaneous fusion of geophysical, structural, and geochemical information. Iterative modeling began with geophysical and structural layers and was later extended to incorporate regional till geochemistry.

Feature importance plots highlighted gravity anomalies, magnetic responses, and lineaments derived from first-vertical-derivative aeromagnetic data as the principal predictors of known deposits. Incorporation of geochemical data, and locally induced polarization survey, enhanced model performance, with chargeability and till sediment anomalies in Sn, Al, and Eu emerging as significant contributors. These elements likely capture subtle geochemical footprints of mineralizing systems and improve discrimination between mineralized and barren intrusions. Beyond reproducing the spatial distribution of established deposits, the models identified two new high-probability target areas (Beta and Theta). Both are characterized by the intersection of magnetic lineaments with localized magnetic anomalies, suggesting concealed intrusive centers and a previously unrecognized mineralized trend within the district.

This study demonstrates the potential of ViT architectures to integrate large and heterogeneous geoscience datasets for mineral exploration. A total of 34 public and proprietary datasets were fused, with a human-in-the-loop component ensuring that geoscientists guided feature selection and interpretation. Feature importance plots provided transparency, making outputs interpretable to geologists without specialized ML expertise. The results show that the targeting workflow not only recovers the signatures of known mineralization but also highlights new prospective zones, offering a reproducible and explainable exploration framework.

THE GATHERING PLACE 1/1

THE BRIDGE WITHIN: HOW INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS, PROJECTS, AND RECONCILIATION

Lisa Moses, Lead, Social Performance, North America Business Unit, Teck Resources Limited, Janis Brooks, Founder and Principal Consultant, Salishan Solutions Inc., and Lisa Grisenthwaite, Project Engagement Coordinator, Teck Resources Limited

**The Gathering Place 1/1
9:40 AM**

Behind every strong partnership and successful project are the relationships that sustain them. In this fireside dialogue, Janis Brooks will be joined by an Indigenous employee from Teck Resources Limited to explore how Indigenous employees act as essential bridges — linking corporate goals with community values, strategy with story, and reconciliation with results. Together, they will share real-world examples and lived experiences of how inclusion, cultural safety, and belonging within organizations directly shape the success of external partnerships and community relationships. This conversation will invite leaders to reimagine reconciliation not as an external commitment, but as an internal practice — one that begins by creating the conditions for Indigenous employees to lead, influence, and thrive.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN REGULATORY APPLICATIONS?

Calvin Carlick, Vice President, Partnerships, Tahltan Nation Development Corporation; Jason Gravelle, CAO, YQT; Amit Sharma, Partner, ERM Consultants Ltd.; Ocean Van Mierlo, Field Technician, Tahltan ERM; Wade Greene Brunham, Partner (ERM)/Director (Tahltan ERM), ERM Consultants Canada Ltd/Tahltan ERM; Kyle Shottanana, YQT Councillor, Kakin Group Board Chair, Cultural Leader of Ktunaxa

**The Gathering Place 1/1
10:25 AM**

WHAT IT TAKES TO MOVE YOUR PROJECT FORWARD - TSAY KEH DENE NATION LANDS, CHU CHO ENVIRONMENTAL, CENTERRA AND THESIS

Travis Desormeaux, Director, Environment and Social Performance, Centerra Gold Inc.; Eric Pierce, Environment Manager, Thesis Gold Inc.; Sean Rapai, General Manager, Chu Cho Environmental; Bradley Barnes, Lands and Resources Manager, Tsay Keh Dene Nation and Vesta Rose Filipchuk, President and Founder, Liard Consulting Ltd.

Moving your project forward in today's social and economic environment requires some key elements and commitments on the part of Nations and companies. In this panel discussion the Tsay Keh Dene Nation Lands, Chu Cho Environmental, Centerra and Thesis share their experiences and perspectives on what it takes to bring your project from exploration to development. What are some of the tools that have been successful to create transparency and trust and what does it take to build a relationship that can stand the test of time and lead to true partnerships. Join us for this candid conversation and dialogue.

**The Gathering Place 1/1
11:15 AM**

THE GATHERING PLACE 2/2

NORTHERN VOICES IN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING PATHWAYS TO ECONOMIC RECONCILIATION

Sabrina Lakhani, Superintendent Social Performance, Brucejack Mine, Newmont Corporation; Andrew Robinson, Chief Executive Officer, Nisga'a Lisims Government; Chief Bertha Rabesca-Zoe, Chief, Chief of Behchokò; Colin Joudries, President & CEO, Selkirk Copper Mine and Harry Flaherty, CEO & President, Qikiqtaaluk Corporation

The Gathering Place 2/2

1:35 PM

This session brings together voices from Northern British Columbia and across Canada's Arctic- Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut to share lived experiences and lessons learned from their engagement with the mining sector and the journey of Indigenous participation.

Panelists will explore how their relationships with industry have shaped and influenced decision-making and guided approaches to shared infrastructure development and long-term economic resilience for Indigenous organizations. Through stories of innovative partnerships, discussions will highlight the tangible benefits to local communities, tools for capacity building, and efforts in advancing economic reconciliation. By centering northern perspectives, this fireside chat aims to foster mutual understanding and inspire new pathways for inclusive and sustainable resource development that support shared prosperity for Canadians.

THE ARCTIC ECONOMIC AND SECURITY CORRIDOR — ADVANCING A SHARED VISION FOR CANADA'S NORTH

Hillary Thatcher, Managing Director, Investments, Canada Infrastructure Bank; Minister Caroline Wawzonek, Minister Responsible for Strategic Infrastructure, Energy and Supply Chains, Government of the Northwest Territories; Chief, Ernest Betsina, Ndilo, Yellowknives Dene First Nation; Chief Bertha Rabesca-Zoe, Chief, Chief of Behchokò and Brendan Bell, CEO, West Kitikmeot Resources Corp.

The Gathering Place 2/2

2:05 PM

The Arctic Economic and Security Corridor — Advancing a Shared Vision for Canada's North

This session will highlight the collaborative work underway by the Tłı̨ch̨ Government, the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) to advance the Arctic Economic and Security Corridor (AESC). The Corridor spans a Nunavut section led by the West Kitikmeot, and an NWT section led by the Tłı̨ch̨ Government, and the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. Envisioned as an integrated transportation and energy network linking the Northwest Territories to Nunavut and a future Arctic port, the Corridor it will transform northern connectivity and capacity. By aligning development with community priorities, environmental stewardship, and national strategic interests, the Corridor offers a new model for partnership in the North—one that places Indigenous governments at the centre of planning, decision making, and implementation.

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KICIWAPA CREE NATION – COMING TOGETHER WITH INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA

Janessa Kosar North, CEO, Kiciwapa Cree Nation and Mark Saxon, CEO, T2 Metals Corp

The Gathering Place 2/2

2:45 PM

Our Land, Our Future is a new documentary series created by Kiciwapa Cree Nation (KCN) in partnership with T2 Metals and produced through Mamawewin Productions Corp. The series shares KCN's journey towards self-determination, highlighting how community vision, respect for the land, and transparent partnerships can guide meaningful collaboration in mineral exploration. This presentation will introduce the first episode of the series and explore how KCN is shaping a new path forward in Indigenous-industry relations. Through stories of land stewardship, community leadership, and shared purpose, the film and discussion invite reflection on what reconciliation looks like in action.

GEOPHYSICS

UTILIZATION OF AN EXISTING GEOAI PLATFORM FOR DIGITIZATION OF EXPLORATION DATA

Matthew Penney, President & Consulting Geophysicist, Hardrock Geophysics

Geophysics
9:05 AM

A substantial volume of historical geoscientific data remains locked in raster image formats such as scanned paper maps and legacy documents limiting its use in modern exploration. Kazakhstan, with its extensive Soviet-era exploration records, exemplifies the scale of this challenge. Traditional digitization methods using standard GIS tools are often slow, costly, and labor-intensive. In response, an initiative was launched in early 2024 to evaluate AI/ML solutions for accelerating data extraction. The search led to the identification of Picterra, offering a fully developed GeoAI system (Picterra Forge) that enables users to configure and run machine learning models through a no-code interface to detect objects, patterns, and changes in geospatial imagery. Although primarily marketed for satellite and aerial imagery, Picterra demonstrated promising capabilities for digitizing geological, geophysical, geochemical, and drillhole data.

A proof-of-concept (POC) conducted over 2.5 months successfully validated the platform's effectiveness in extracting exploration relevant features from maps. Advanced tools developed during the POC significantly enhanced speed and efficiency, requiring only modest effort and funding. The platform's versatility also shows potential for broader applications across the mining industry, including environmental monitoring, compliance, and permitting. This study highlights how accessible AI/ML technologies can unlock legacy data, streamline exploration workflows, and provide scalable solutions to support modern resource development.

ACCELERATING EXPLORATION THROUGH GEOPHYSICAL WORKFLOWS: THE ANGELICA PROJECT

Geraldine Estay, Senior Geophysicist, Lundin Mining

Geophysics
9:25 AM

It is widely recognized that the hydrothermal alteration processes involved in the formation of porphyry deposits modify the physical properties of the host rocks, significantly influencing electrical conductivity, chargeability and magnetic susceptibility.

Geophysical datasets are the primary tools for visualizing and understanding the 3D subsurface, providing a numerical representation of the geology prior to drilling. The way we plan, design, and acquire geophysical datasets not only determines the efficiency of our campaigns but also influences the consistency of the interpretation of drilling results. When integrated with geological and geochemical data, these efforts collectively strengthen and accelerate targeting.

Exploration has been a core value driver for Lundin Mining. In July 2023, the company announced the acquisition of the majority (51%) of the Caserones Mine, located within the Vicuña District in Chile. After the acquisition, the largest exploration program started since the mine began operations in 2013.

We describe the role that geophysical surveys play in our exploration programs, highlighting the economic benefits of developing robust and optimized surveys, as illustrated by geophysical datasets at the district, camp, and deposit scales.

Moreover, the Angelica Project was selected to present camp- and deposit-scale datasets collected in the area, including magnetotellurics (MT), resistivity (RES), induced polarization (IP) and audio-frequency magnetics (AFMAG). The

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comparison of exploration depths, including the advantages and limitations of each method, will be reviewed, along with the use of combined ground and airborne surveys to improve the delineation of targets.

DRONE-ENABLED GEOPHYSICS: SMARTER EXPLORATION, FASTER DECISIONS

Alex Coutu, General Manager, Rosor Corp

Geophysics

9:45 AM

Heavy-lift, long-endurance UAV platforms are rapidly expanding the airborne toolkit available to geoscientists. What was once limited to small-area magnetic or photogrammetric surveys can now include radiometrics, hyperspectral imaging, high-density LiDAR, and emerging semi-airborne EM systems, all flown from a single, stable multirotor platform designed around geophysical payloads. This presentation explores what this broader toolkit means for geologists and geophysicists in terms of resolution, footprint, and practical interpretation.

The key driver behind this evolution is aircraft performance. Greater payload capacity permits the use of heavier, lower-noise sensors; longer endurance supports continuous, uniform line acquisition; and stable low-altitude flight improves data repeatability across rugged terrain. These improvements directly affect the quality and integration of the resulting datasets. Higher line density, consistent flight geometry, and reduced platform noise enable more confident coregistration and multi-sensor coupling.

For geologists, this enables a more complete surface and subsurface view: magnetic and electromagnetic structure, radiometric alteration patterns, topographic detail, and spectral mineral indicators can now be collected at matched resolutions. For geophysicists, improved signal-to-noise ratios and tighter sampling unlock inversion strategies and modelling approaches previously impractical at UAV scale. Another major shift is in operational scale. Modern UAVs can now cover hundreds of square kilometres per deployment while still delivering the resolution associated with traditional small UAV flights.

This bridges the gap between reconnaissance airborne surveys and detailed ground work, enabling earlier high-resolution mapping, sharper target refinement, and fewer misdirected field campaigns.

To illustrate these factors, the talk includes a case study demonstrating how a modern UAV program at production scale improved structural interpretation, clarified alteration footprints, and reduced uncertainty in target ranking.

This presentation highlights how a more capable UAV platform changes the practical toolkit and the types of geological and geophysical questions that can now be answered from the air

PRECOMPETITIVE AEROMAGNETIC DATA ANALYSIS IN ALBERTA: IMPLICATIONS FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION

Gloria Lopez, Senior Geologist, Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience

Geophysics

10:05 AM

The Alberta Geological Survey (AGS) acquired - between 2021 and 2024 - modern high-quality airborne magnetic data over Alberta as part of its program to enhance public geoscience for emerging resources in the province as one of the key pillars of the Government of Alberta's mineral strategy and action plan.

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Following completion of the surveys acquisition for the main survey blocks and the subsequent merge of all data, we conducted a province-wide geological interpretation of the data to improve the understanding of the architecture of the Precambrian basement and its overlying thick sedimentary sequences. This presentation highlights selected results with direct implications for mineral exploration.

The interpretation combined manual and automated methods applied to a suite of derivative and filtered geophysical products. Manual work emphasized the interpretation of basement domain boundaries and major structural lineaments, while automated algorithms supported structure detection at various scales, radial symmetry analysis, fabric orientation mapping, and depth-to-basement estimates. Results were integrated with and calibrated against existing information from legacy geophysical and geological studies.

The new interpretation modifies existing lithotectonic boundaries, and new basement domains and subdomains were identified based on their distinctive magnetic character.

The location of known structures was refined, new fault zones were recognized, and rounded magnetic anomalies—likely reflecting intrusive bodies—were identified. Collectively, these results provide an updated tectonic framework for Alberta's basement and highlights previously unrecognized favorable settings for future mineral exploration.

This work demonstrates the value of systematic geoscience programs and precompetitive data collection in supporting resource development. Tailored, purpose-driven processing of precompetitive data further enhances its impact on mineral exploration by reducing risk, driving smarter decisions and increasing discovery.

THE DYNAMIC AND EVOLUTIVE NATURE OF AMBIENT NOISE TOMOGRAPHY IN MINERAL EXPLORATION.

Daniel Campos Halas, Founding Partner - Operations, Caur Technologies

Geophysics

10:25 AM

On our timescale, ore deposits are, for the most part, static, while our understanding of them evolves as knowledge and context deepen. Ambient Noise Tomography (ANT) provides a foundation for building and continuously refining models of the Earth that mature as exploration progresses. The rich nature of ANT data can be exploited effectively as new geological and geophysical information becomes available. This presentation explores the evolutive nature of ANT data and how its interpretation and value appreciate through time, much like compounding interest, as knowledge accumulates.

As exploration advances and additional data, information, and knowledge about a mineral deposit are acquired, ANT results can be refined and expanded. Integrating ANT with complementary sources such as drillhole logs, reflection seismics, magnetics, gravity, and structural mapping allows explorers to enhance both ANT models and the broader geological understanding iteratively. This bidirectional relationship, in which refined ANT results inform other data and are in turn refined by them, illustrates the evolutive nature of geophysical data — an increasingly coherent representation of the subsurface whose interpretive value compounds through time.

We illustrate these ideas through practical examples and case studies. The first is a survey of Canadian Royalties Nunavik mine, where abundant geological, drillhole and geophysical data were used to refine the original unconstrained ANT model to a constrained model that faithfully imaged an ultramafic intrusion to a depth of 800m. The second is a survey of a property in the Athabasca Basin where exploitation of drillhole, gravity and magnetic data improved an initial ANT model to the extent that it mapped the unconformity and imaged a possible feeder to uranium mineralisation.

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THE THIRA DISCOVERY: A GOLD STANDARD OF GEOSCIENTIFIC DATA INTEGRATION

Kyle Patterson, President and Geophysical Consultant, Convolutions Geoscience Corporation

Steve Blower; Chris Leslie; Chukwuma Iluyemi; and Mehek Mathur

Geophysics

10:45 AM

In 2025, Vizsla Copper implemented a fully integrated, discovery-focused exploration program at the Thira target within the Poplar Project in central British Columbia. The eight-by-two km alteration corridor is mainly concealed beneath glacial cover, requiring a multi-dataset targeting approach to investigate its mineralizing architecture. This systematic process demonstrates how integrated geoscientific methods can effectively guide exploration in covered terranes, leading to successful discoveries.

By systematically combining airborne magnetics and MobileMT natural-source electromagnetics, ground-based direct current induced polarization, constrained and unconstrained 3D inversions, along with multi-element soil geochemistry and geological mapping, the Vizsla Copper team identified a coherent anomaly cluster interpreted to represent a potential concealed porphyry centre. This approach led to the first modern drill test, where drill hole TH25-138 intersected continuous, near-surface copper-molybdenum-silver-gold mineralization over 500 m, confirming the effectiveness of the integrated methods. The discovery confirmed a complex porphyry system extending at least 800 m east-west and 500 m north-south, with every drill hole in the 10-hole, 4,500-m Phase 1 program intersecting mineralization from the top of bedrock, consisting of chalcopyrite-molybdenite stockwork veining within and around multiple intrusive phases exhibiting intense porphyry-related alteration.

The Thira discovery demonstrates that exploration success in till-covered terranes benefits from collaborative and disciplined geoscience. The discovery highlights that the integration of modern geophysical and geochemical datasets — when guided by geological reasoning — can rapidly advance a greenfield porphyry target to discovery and delineate its scale potential. The Thira discovery workflow offers a systematic approach for exploring concealed porphyry systems across British Columbia and similar terrains globally.

IMPROVING EXPLORATION OUTCOMES WITH ACCELERATED GEOPHYSICS ON GPUS

Paul Köttering, Project Lead, Vorticity Inc.

Geophysics

11:05 AM

Exploration programs are generating larger and higher-resolution geophysical datasets, creating a growing need for modelling and inversion methods that can keep pace with modern acquisition. Advances in accelerated computing techniques now make it possible to run geophysical workflows within timelines that support active exploration. This presentation describes how GPU-enabled acceleration, combined with updated numerical techniques, is enabling faster and more informative analysis across potential fields, electromagnetics, DCIP, and magnetotelluric (MT) surveys. The talk introduces the key concepts behind massively parallel computing and outlines the algorithmic choices that allow geophysical software to take full advantage of GPU hardware. Examples from real exploration settings illustrate the impact of these methods in practice. Rapid 3D airborne EM inversions allow teams to iterate on targets more quickly. Higher-throughput DCIP modelling improves uncertainty resolution in complex areas. Continental-scale magnetic datasets can be inverted at sizes previously restricted by memory and runtime limitations. MT workflows that once required multiple days can now be executed on even the largest models in under an hour. In each case, increased computational efficiency

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supports clearer subsurface models and more confident geological interpretation. The focus throughout is on tools and workflows that are practical to adopt today. By reducing turnaround time, supporting iterative interpretation, and enabling larger and more detailed models, GPU-accelerated geophysics provides a direct path to extracting more value from existing surveys and strengthening the role of geophysical data in both early and advanced exploration programs.

CORE SHACK

1911 GOLD CORPORATION

NEW DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN A PAST PRODUCING COMPLEX

Gary O'Connor, 1911 Gold Corporation; Suzette Ramcharan, 1911 Gold Corporation

Resource Development Transitions

The True North Gold mine complex is located approximately 250 km north-east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The gold mine is located within a continuous claim block covering 62,000 hectares of the Rice Lake Greenstone Belt. Historically the True North gold deposit has produced over 2.0 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 7.4 g/t Au. A new geological model and understanding of the setting of mineralization has resulted in a new resource estimate, published in late 2024. Exploration of new targets generated from the re-interpretation has resulted in 3 major new gold discoveries which have been the focus of successful exploration drilling over the past year. A plan to develop and re-open the mine is currently underway in addition to drill testing for new additional resource ounces.

The Rice Lake greenstone belt is situated in the western Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. From north to south three geological domains are defined, the North Caribou, Uchi and English River domains, with the Rice Lake belt defining the Uchi domain. The belt is located approximately 90 km long and located 100 km west of the prolific Red Lake gold camp that has produced over 30 million ounces gold historically.

The most important host for gold mineralization at True North is the layered San Antonio gabbro sill the host for the 3 new discoveries, but significant mineralization is also hosted by overlying basalt flows and dacitic volcanoclastic rocks, belonging to the 2.73–2.72 Ga Gem assemblage. The deposit consists of quartz-carbonate vein systems hosted by brittle-ductile shear zones and faults in volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Over the past year approximately 20,000 m of surface exploration drilling has defined new gold mineralization over a strike length of up 1,200 m and down to depths of over 700 m.

Other Project Information

The re-interpretation and remodelling of the geological setting of gold mineralization within a brownfields exploration site, hosting a fully operational and permitted processing facility and infrastructure, has resulted in the discovery of a number of new targets. Successful exploration over the last year of 3 new target areas has returned results of up to:

TN-25-057: Intersected 58.66 g/t Au over 1.40 m, including 63.20 g/t Au over 0.90 m

TN-25-033: Intersected 5.52 g/t Au over 6.50 m, including 34.20 g/t Au over 0.50 m, and 54.00 g/t Au over 0.50m

TN-25-056: Intersected 9.59 g/t Au over 2.30 m, including 21.30 g/t Au over 0.50 m

TN-25-065: Intersected 12.69 g/t Au over 2.40 m, including 15.20 g/t Au over 0.70 m, and 24.90 g/t Au over 0.70 m

The current plans to redevelop the operation combined with the potential new additional resources to an already strong resource base highlight the upside and growth potential at True North. They highlight the importance of brown fields exploration where significant data exists and the upside of approaching historically explored and mined areas with new ideas and concepts.

NAK PROJECT SUMMARY

Neil D. Prowse, Project Geologist, American Eagle Gold

The Nak Project is located in the Babine porphyry Cu belt, part of a broader area of Cretaceous to Paleogene age porphyry Cu occurrences located in central BC. The belt is hosted largely in Mesozoic volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane, an oceanic arc sequence accreted to western North America, although the Nak deposit itself is hosted in rocks that are as young as Eocene. The host rocks were faulted, tilted, and intruded by roughly coeval intrusions of the Eocene Babine suite that are closely associated with the porphyry mineralization.

Drilling shows a gently east- to northeast-dipping sequence of Paleocene to Eocene(?) sedimentary rocks at least 700 m thick that are intruded by numerous igneous units which include, in order of decreasing relative age, fine-grained mafic (dioritic) dikes, inter-mineral melanocratic biotite-feldspar porphyry dikes, leucocratic biotite-hornblende-feldspar porphyry dikes and related equigranular intrusions of the “Babine Porphyry Stock”, acicular hornblende±K-feldspar porphyry dikes which contain Cu-sulfides in miarolitic cavities, and youngest, post-mineral felsic biotite-feldspar porphyry dikes. Seriate textured feldspar porphyry intrusions containing abundant disseminations and seams of bornite, chalcocopyrite and chalcocite may be coeval with the later phases.

Drilling from 2022-2024 has focused on delineating a broad zone of mineralization over 1 km in length, and 500 m in width, that extends from surface to a depth of over 900 m, flanking the southwestern margin of the aforementioned Babine Porphyry Stock. In 2025, 30,000 m of drilling has allowed the team to significantly expand this main zone, and discover new, as yet unconnected zones within the historically defined footprint of the porphyry stock, over 1.1 km from the center of the main area. Drilling is projected to extend into December, with additional focus on linking these zones, as well as testing other outlying targets within the broader geophysical expression of the NAK system.

ANTIMONY PROJECTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Jean-Marc Lulin, President and CEO, Azimut Exploration Inc.

Antimony (**Sb** is the chemical symbol) is a critical metal in the areas of fire retardance, steel and other metal alloys, semiconductors and batteries. It is very important in the in military applications and the US Department of Defense is very interested in procuring a north American source. Recently the two largest producers – China and Russia have stopped their export of this critical metal, and the price has skyrocketed. There is currently only very minor production of antimony in North America mainly as a secondary product from base metal smelting, and there no primary producers.

- In response to the massive price rise and demand for the critical metal antimony the company Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY.CSE) has acquired two antimony (Sb) projects in New Brunswick Canada - Bald Hill and Antimony 2.0.
- The First Priority Project for ATMY will be **Bald Hill**.
- The project is located in southern NB approximately 40 km from Sussex and 45 km from St John.
- Access is great with roads, power and shipping easily available.
- New Brunswick is a very mining supportive province and permitting is very simple in this area as all the surface rights on the property are privately owned.
- Bald Hill has a known antimony deposit that has been drilled in the past with approximately 25 drillholes which have returned results up to 11.7% Sb over 4.51 meters.
- Past estimates have indicated that up to 45,000 metric tonnes of antimony may be present on the property at approximately 3% antimony content.
- The antimony-bearing stibnite veins are exposed on the surface and have been traced to a depth of approximately 200 meters by past drilling. The Main Zone is over 500 m long and averages 3 to 3.5 meters thick. There are at least two more areas of antimony mineralization known on the property parallel to and along strike from the Main Zone.
- Approximately 450 meters to the south of the Main Zone, sampling in trenches returned values 2.90% Sb over 8.18meters, which included 5.79% Sb over 1.75 meter and 8.47% over 1.53 meter.
- The Long Section included below shows the present knowledge of the deposit and the potential for expansion.
- Drilling has been commenced on the Main Zone and should be completed in mid to Late June. We are planning 2,500 meters of drilling in Phase 1. We anticipate this will allow us to calculate a Maiden Resource by year-end 2025.
- We have raised \$750K flowthrough to initiate the exploration program at Bald Hill.
- We currently are raising an additional \$700K for further exploration, marketing and potential property expansion.
- Antimony Resources Corp. has a strategic advantage as our CEO was chief geologist at the Lake George Antimony Mine, a past producer in New Brunswick that was the only primary source of antimony in North America in the 1970s and 1980s.

WABAMISK PROPERTY: GOLD AND ANTIMONY DISCOVERIES IN QUEBEC'S JAMES BAY REGION

Jean-Marc Lulin, President and CEO, Azimut Exploration Inc.

Azimut's wholly owned Wabamisk property in the James Bay region provides a controlling position over 51 kilometres of highly prospective Archean greenstone belt, located 70 kilometres south of Dihlmar's Eleonore gold mine. The project benefits from excellent infrastructure, with proximal powerlines and road access.

Initially staked in 2004 to cover a strong regional antimony-arsenic lake sediment anomaly, Azimut regained full control of the project in 2022 after a joint venture period. Since then, the Company has discovered three substantial mineralized zones: Rosa (gold), Fortin (antimony-gold), and Lithos (lithium).

Rosa Zone: This 2025 gold discovery returned multiple high-grade surface results (up to 30.17 g/t Au over 4.0m in channel, including 111.5 g/t Au over 1.0m) with impressive visible gold occurrences. A recently completed drill program (26 holes, 3,633m) intersected visible gold in 11 holes. These observations correlate well with a string of mineralized outcrops over a 700-metre east-west strike and concordant induced polarization anomalies over a minimum 1.4-kilometre strike. Gold mineralization occurs in a sheared-hosted quartz vein system within metasedimentary rocks with disseminated sulphides and a tourmaline-chlorite alteration.

Fortin Zone: This 2024 antimony-gold discovery yielded outcrop grades up to 24.8% Sb and 1.34 g/t Au. Subsequent drilling (86 holes, 12,286 m) further defined the zone with up to 1.10% Sb, 0.38 g/t Au over 51.5m (including 3.43% Sb, 2.37 g/t Au over 6.50m). Mineralization is associated with a massive albitic stratiform hydrothermal alteration zone and its sheared contacts, recognized over a length of 1.8 kilometres and to a vertical depth of 250 metres. The Fortin Zone remains open in all directions. Drilling will resume early next year for infill delineation and to test the zone's potential gold enrichment at depth.

The Wabamisk property straddles the tectono-metamorphic boundary between the volcano-plutonic La Grande Subprovince and the metasedimentary Opinaca Subprovince.

BANYAN GOLD

RECENT HIGH-GRADE NEAR-SURFACE INTERSECTIONS AND REFINED GEOLOGICALLY SUPPORTED MINERALIZATION MODEL: AURMAC GOLD DEPOSIT, YUKON, CANADA

Duncan Mackay, Banyan Gold Corp.

Display Focus: New Geologic Insights and Ore Body Insights

Located in Central Yukon Territory, Canada, the Aurmac Gold Project is found within the prolific Tombstone Belt, and is a potential Tier 1 asset and one of the largest undeveloped open-pit gold projects in North America.

Recent drilling from 2024 and 2025 at Aurmac (comprised of the Airstrip and Powerline Deposits) has intersected very high-grade mineralization near surface in the Airstrip Deposit as well as continued refinement and confirmation of continuity supported by the new geologically supported mineralization model in the Powerline Deposit. It has been a transformative year for Banyan Gold's 100% owned Aurmac Project. The intersection of very-high grade skarn replacement style mineralization at the Airstrip Deposit has highlighted the potential for near-surface high-grade starter-pit mineralization. Following new metallurgical testing which drastically improved recovery at Airstrip, the potential of this portion of the Aurmac Project was brought to the forefront.

A re-interpreted geologically supported mineralized model in the Powerline Deposit has identified better constrained and more contiguous mineralized domains. New geological insights have identified new targeting areas, potential waste block conversion, mineralized envelope expansion, and expansion of high-grade domains.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS FOR AN INTRUSION RELATED GOLD SYSTEM NEAR AGASSIZ IN THE FRASER VALLEY

Carl von Einsiedel (P.Geo.), CEO Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd.

Bear Mountain Gold Mines controls the Harrison Gold Project located on the east side of Harrison Lake near the communities of Agassiz, Harrison Hot Springs, Ste Sailles and Seabird Island. The project straddles a major NNW trending structural corridor (now called the Bear Mountain Gold Belt) which extends through Bear Mountain for over six kilometers. According to Minfile 092HSW092, during the 1980's, mining companies identified gold mineralization in nine zones in just the northern part of Bear Mountain. Mineralization occurs primarily as free visible flakes (generally 0.2 to 0.6 millimetres) within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system) confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks). The style of mineralization is similar to intrusion related gold deposits recently identified in the Yukon and widespread "gold in soil" anomalies indicate potential for additional discoveries.

Although the proximity of the project to local communities and Harrison Lake pose significant challenges, management has identified several promising low impact development and processing options. The results of this work suggest potential for both a near term, pilot scale option and longer term, larger scale options that would involve constructing new access from the No.7 highway to the east side of Bear Mountain.

The pilot scale option would focus on advancing the Jenner and Portal Zones (historic resource of 220,000 ounces at a grade of 2.8 g/t, Price, 2010). Preliminary studies suggest these deposits could potentially be mined by sub level stoping with underground sorting used to produce a high grade concentrate for offsite processing and waste used for backfill. If constructed, an access road from the No.7 highway would provide additional options for underground access with minimal impacts on local communities.

The proximity to Vancouver also gives geoscience educators a chance to provide hands on learning opportunities for BC's exploration and mining students.

THORN PROJECT: ADVANCING COPPER AND GOLD DISCOVERIES ACROSS A DISTRICT SCALE SYSTEM IN NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fabrizio Abello, Senior Geologist, Brixton Metals

Display Focus: New discoveries

The Thorn Project is Brixton Metals' wholly owned flagship asset, located northwest of British Columbia's Golden Triangle. Covering 2,945 square kilometers, it is one of the largest contiguous claim blocks in the province. In 2025, Brixton completed 12,590 metres of drilling across three priority targets: Trapper, Camp Creek, and the newly identified porphyry systems at Catalyst and Tempest. These porphyry systems form part of a broader cluster within the Camp Creek Corridor, a prolific northeast-southwest trending zone hosting multiple porphyry deposits.

At the Trapper Gold Target, drilling focused on a four-kilometre gold-in-soil anomaly. Mineralization is associated with base metal veins and spatially linked to diorite and feldspar porphyry intrusions. High-grade gold intercepts and visible gold occurrences confirm the presence of a robust mineralized system.

At Camp Creek, drilling in 2025 targeted shallow high sulfidation styles of mineralization above the porphyry. The porphyry system is characterized as calc alkalic copper molybdenum gold silver, emplaced around 86 million years ago. Porphyry mineralization begins at depths of 300 to 400 metres and has been drilled beyond 1,600 metres. In the near surface high sulfidation zones, new veins such as the Northside and Glenfiddich structures returned strong polymetallic grades, including gold, copper, silver, lead, antimony and tellurium.

Catalyst and Tempest represent newly discovered porphyry systems identified in 2024 and rapidly advanced in 2025. Both targets exhibit mineralization from surface, contrasting with the deeper Camp Creek system. Drilling confirmed copper gold porphyry mineralization and associated alteration assemblages, including potassic and phyllic zones, with overprinting observed at Catalyst and interestingly with Maricunga style veins.

These results highlight the district scale potential of the Thorn Project and reinforce its position as one of British Columbia's premier copper gold exploration assets.

CARMACKS PROJECT: UPDATED INSIGHTS INTO A UNIQUE MIGMATISED ALKALIC PORPHYRY COPPER SYSTEM IN THE STIKINE TERRANE, YUKON, CANADA.

Thomas Hawkins, VP Exploration, Cascadia Minerals Ltd, Austin Schneebeil, Senior Geologist

Cascadia's 177 km² Carmacks Project covers a large portion of the Minto Copper Belt, a 180 km x 60 km belt of copper-gold-silver deposits, located in the Yukon, Canada. This belt is found at the northern extent of Stikine Terrane, and is thought to have formed along the same Late Triassic to early Jurassic volcanic-plutonic arcs that host the giant copper-gold deposits of the Golden Triangle in British Columbia. Carmacks has become the type deposit for a unique style of migmatized-alkalic-porphyry-copper deposit found in the Minto Copper belt.

The Carmacks Main Deposit has a Measured and Indicated Resource containing 651 Mlbs of copper and 302 koz of gold (36.3 million tonnes grading 0.81% copper, 0.26 g/t gold, and 3.23 g/t silver and 0.01% molybdenum) or 1.07% copper equivalent.

Mineralization occurs within 'rafts' of partially migmatized metamorphosed volcanic rocks, copper sulphides occur as foliation-parallel chalcopyrite>bornite stringers and as net-textured bornite-chalcopyrite, interpreted by some workers as evidence for later sulphide melts. The deposit was engulfed within the coarse grained Granite Mountain Batholith, with a sharp, non-reactive intrusive contact showing no associated alteration or mineralization across the margin.

In 2025, Cascadia drilled 11 holes totaling 3,847.95 m across all the zones, with mineralization being observed in 10 of 11 drill holes. Results from the first three drill holes have shown that sulphide mineralisation is deeper and wider than previously modeled. Highlights from the November 4, 2025 press release include: 83.52 m of 0.89% copper with 0.26 g/t gold and 3.5 g/t silver, including 26.33m of 1.52% copper, 0.42 g/t gold and 5.6 g/t silver in hole CD-25-033; and 70.84 m of 0.95% copper with 0.23 g/t gold and 3.1 g/t silver, including 24.88 m of 1.53% Copper, 0.35 g/t gold and 4.6 g/t silver, in hole CD-25-031.

EXPLORATION ADVANCES AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE CASSIAR GOLD DISTRICT

Jill Maxwell, VP Exploration, Cassiar Gold Corp.; Tyler Vig, Project Geologist, Cassiar Gold Corp.

The Cassiar gold district in northern British Columbia lies along a belt of orogenic gold deposits that includes the Cariboo, Barkerville, and Sheep Creek districts. The camp is hosted by the Sylvester Allochthon, composed of stacked, shallowly-dipping panels of Paleozoic to early Mesozoic mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic sills, and siliciclastic sediments. Regional Jurassic to Mesozoic deformation is associated with auriferous gold veins in the district.

Gold-bearing quartz veins occur in stacked mafic volcanic panels along a 15 km corridor, controlled by low-angle thrust faults localized along weaker listwanite and sedimentary horizons. This corridor is concordant with the dominant lineation trend representative of the transportation direction of thrust faults. Auriferous veins form perpendicular to this trend.

The Cassiar Gold Property hosts the bulk-tonnage Taurus deposit with a recently updated foundational pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate of 410k oz of Indicated resources at 1.43 g/t gold with an additional 1.93Moz of Inferred resources at 0.95 g/t gold with potential for ongoing expansion. Several outlying prospects and exploration targets occur in the valley peripheral to the Taurus deposit. The Newcoast prospect in particular lies roughly 2.5 km southeast of the Taurus resource. The Taurus deposit and outlying prospects are characterized by narrow sheeted quartz-carbonate vein sets hosted in gently-dipping mafic volcanic rocks, with disseminated pyrite-carbonate alteration halos forming bulk mineralized zones and higher-grade corridors proximal to veins. Recent exploration efforts at Newcoast have identified an extensive network of veining and alteration – similar in character as seen at the Taurus deposit – at greater depths than previously tested and immediately overlying sediments. These observations provide support for the interpretation of stratigraphic repetition due to thrust stacking. This newly confirmed potential at lower elevations in the valley at Newcoast holds notable exploration implications for future targeting at the Cassiar Gold Project.

THE LAVERDIERE COPPER PROJECT: AN EMERGING CU-MO-AG PORPHYRY-SKARN SYSTEM IN NW BC

M. Barrington, Vice President of Exploration, Core Silver Corp. and N. Rodway, President, CEO & Founder, Core Silver Corp.

The Laverdiere Copper Project hosts a large, multi-phase Cu-Mo-Ag±Au porphyry system related to the Valley Fault, a major east-west splay off the prolific Llewellyn Fault Zone (LFZ) in northwestern British Columbia. The Project is situated at the tip of the Stikine Terrane in the Atlin Mining District, within an underexplored regional structural corridor bridging the gap between the Golden Triangle and the Yukon's Tintina Gold Belt.

The porphyry system is hosted within phases of the Cretaceous Laverdiere Porphyry and shows extensive vertical and lateral metal zonation from epithermally overprinted mineralization at shallow levels to increasingly Cu-Mo-Ag dominant assemblages at depth. This zonation was first recognized during the 2022 drilling program which identified vein-hosted molybdenum-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization along the margins of a high-grade Fe-Cu-Ag-Au massive sulphide skarn showing, located approximately 1.8 kilometres northeast of the high-grade surficial mineralization at the Valley Zone. Drilling the Main Skarn Zone in 2022 returned 48.5m of 0.90% Cu, 5.80g/t Ag and 0.11g/t Au within 95.05m of 0.47% Cu, 3.24g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au from surface in hole LAV22-001, confirming the presence of a significant high-grade copper skarn system.

Exploration work in 2025 focused on extending Cu-Mo-Ag porphyry mineralization to depth along the Valley Fault. Four deep drillholes confirmed over 600 metres of new strike extent and expanded the mineralized footprint to approximately 2.3 kilometres between the Valley Fault and the Main Skarn Zone. All holes intersected localized zones of significant visual Cu-Mo-Ag sulphide mineralization from surface, with chalcopyrite-molybdenite±bornite vein density and thickness increasing below 350–400 metres depth in all holes.

Currently, surficial porphyry copper mineralization at Laverdiere has been mapped over 4.5 kilometres following the LFZ. Collectively, these observations prove that the Laverdiere Copper Project hosts a large, fertile porphyry system that is open for exploration.

DOLLY VARDEN SILVER CORPORATION

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE KITSULT VALLEY, A SUB-BASIN OF THE ESKAY RIFT PERIOD, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Rob van Egmond, VP Exploration; Dolly Varden Silver Corporation; Chris Sebert, Consulting Geologist; and Amanda Bennett, Exploration Manager, Dolly Varden Silver

There are several styles of mineralization found in the Kitsault Valley all associated with the Jurassic Age Hazelton Formation formed during the Eskay Rift period. The Kitsault Valley is part of a sub-basin of the Eskay Rift period located at the southern end of the Golden Triangle in Northwest British Columbia and is host to every style of mineralization seen in the main part of the Hazelton Formation.

The last 5 years have seen the consolidation of over 100,000Ha covering the southern Hazelton sub-basin, over 190,000 meters of diamond drilling focused on expanding the known silver and gold-silver deposits as well as new target testing. Results have led to a regional geological model that indicates the various styles of mineralization in the Kitsault Valley are part of a complete epithermal intrusive system. From the “heat source” Texas Creek Intrusive Suite hosting Cu-Au porphyry mineralization (Big Bulk), higher level and temperature structurally controlled Au-Ag (Cu-Pb-Zn) epithermal systems at Homestake Ridge to lower temperature, distal Ag (Pb+Zn) in both layered volcanogenic deposits (Torbrit deposit) and epithermal structurally hosted veins and breccias (Wolf Vein).

Structural work has identified dilatational zones where the veins and vein breccia become wider and higher grade due to the multi pulse system in both the Homestake Ridge and Dolly Varden epithermal systems.

Drilling in 2025 has expanded on the higher-grade and wider plunge (-45) zones with results from the Wolf Vein in drill hole DV25-446 of 1,422 g/t Ag, 0.51 g/t Au, 3.05% Pb and 1.42% Zn over 21.70 meters, including 10,700 g/t Ag, 2.54 g/t Au, 4.33% Pb and 1.68% Zn over 1.00 meter.

Homestake Ridge Au-Ag plunge zone is shallower at -15 degrees to the north where drilling intercepted HR25-469 26.74 g/t Au over 14.76 meters, including 122 g/t Au over 2.85 meters within a broader mineralized zone grading 12.13 g/t Au over 33.80 meters.

Structurally, the deposits are hosted in Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanoclastics in a northward-plunging synform. Homestake Ridge deposits are aligned north-northwest along basin bounding graben structures, perpendicular to tectonic stress vectors and Dolly Varden Veins are aligned northeast along basin cross-cutting structures, parallel expansional tectonic stresses. Locally there are steeply dipping pre-, syn- and post-mineral faults, which offset the horizon.

DRYDEN GOLD CORP.

HIGH GRADE GOLD EXPLORATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Maura J. Kolb, President, Dryden Gold Corp., Ryan Humphries, Exploration Manager, Dryden Gold Corp.

Display Focus: High-grade Exploration, Structurally Controlled Gold

Dryden Gold Corp. is a junior explorer targeting high-grade gold with district scale potential in Northwestern Ontario within the Wabigoon Greenstone belt. The Company has a large 70,000-hectare property with a full pipeline of exploration targets. Dryden Gold Corp has partnered with Ben Frieman Ph.D. of the Colorado School of Mines who lead the Metal Earth research initiative in the area. Although Dryden hosts a favourable geological setting for Archean lode gold, similar to neighboring Red Lake Camp, very little exploration and research has been conducted here.

Dryden Gold has been expanding its flagship target, Gold Rock throughout the 2025 drill campaign and continues to expand its exploration campaign in 2026. The Company is testing mineralization parallel to a major northeast trending, D2 structure the Manitou Dinorwic Deformation Zone (MDdz). The high-grade zones within this area appear to be controlled by the intersection of differing structural domains. The team has been improving the understanding of the tectonic evolution in the regional through its exploration work.

Drill highlights from the Company's 2025 drill program include 301.67 g/t gold over 3.90 meters including 1930.00 g/t gold over 0.60 meters in hole KW-25-003, which first discovered a hanging wall structure on the Elora Gold System. The Elora Gold system a shear zone gold hosting zone has results like 12.45 g/t gold over 8.93 meter including 32.96 g/t gold over 2.73 meters in hole KW-24-025 at the Jubilee Zone. Dryden Gold has made new discoveries along strike at the Elora Gold system like 2.26 g/t gold over 8.80 meters, including 7.12 g/t gold over

2.60 meters and including 25.80 g/t gold over 0.60 meters at the new Pearl zone. Dryden Gold also has large-scale district potential with a robust project pipeline for further exploration growth which it has been testing through early-stage exploration.

ELIDA PORPHYRY CU-MO-AG DEPOSIT

Richard Osmond (P.Geol.), President and CEO, Manuel Montoya, Juan Huamán, Elmer Quivio

The Elida porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit occurs along the east side of a large block of 29 contiguous concessions totaling 19,749 hectares that are 100% owned by Element 29 Resources Inc. The project is in west-central Perú roughly 200 km north of the capital city, Lima. The project is situated at a moderate elevation roughly 1,600 m with access to transportation routes to coastal shipping ports and power infrastructure.

The Elida porphyry complex is a Cu-Mo-Ag mineralized multiphase porphyry system with a 2.5 x 2.5 km hydrothermal alteration footprint at surface, associated with Eocene-aged quartz monzonite stocks, emplaced into the Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary sequence and a granodiorite member of the Peruvian Coastal Batholith. Elida is one of the first Eocene-age mineralized porphyry systems discovered in Peru.

Previous drilling by Element 29 intersected multiple, long intervals of porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization which has been traced to a depth of greater than 1000 m where it remains open. Most of the Cu-Mo mineralization is carried in A-veins, B-veins, C-veins that were formed during the waning stages of potassic alteration, with a significant secondary amount of Cu mineralization carried in later E-veins (chlorite-epidote-pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite).

Based on 14,361.4 meters of diamond drilling, Element 29 completed an independent pit-constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate which outlined 321.7 million tonnes of 0.32% Cu, 0.029% Mo and 2.61 g/t Ag at a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade and a 0.74:1 strip ratio. The Mineral Resource Estimate information is available in "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Elida Porphyry Copper Project in Perú" dated September 20, 2022, and prepared in accordance with Form 43-101F1 by Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Ginto Consulting Inc.

The 2025 drilling program is ongoing and designed to potentially expand the existing pit-constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate and increase overall Cu-Mo-Ag grades.

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

RELIANCE GOLD PROJECT

Robert T. Boyd, CEO, Endurance Gold Corporation

The Reliance Gold Project is an expanding high grade “Epizonal” Orogenic gold-antimony discovery at the drill delineation and inaugural resource stage. The new discovery is located 4 km east of Gold Bridge, British Columbia, 10 km north of the Bralorne-Pioneer Gold Mining Camp which has historically produced over 4 million ounces of gold. The Reliance Project can be accessed year-round by all-weather road about a 4-hour drive north of Vancouver.

After completion of a total of 127 diamond drill holes through 2025, the inaugural near-surface gold resource is expected to be publicly disclosed by January 2026. Drilling has defined mineralization over 1,500 m of strike and over 1,100 m vertically within the regional-scale Royal Shear structural complex which is about 5km east of the regional scale structural complex that hosts the Bralorne-Pioneer mine complex. Through 2024, average width of 199 intersections is 10.1 m grading 4.55 gpt gold and 0.20% antimony. Analysts see potential for Reliance to initially exceed one million ounce resource potential with excellent growth potential.

Diamond drill core intersections are unusual for an orogenic gold system and will show high level (low p-t) style of mineralization hosted in a brittle deformational environment in the form of laterally continuous and extensive polymictic and polyphase cataclastite breccia consisting of quartz vein fragments, intensely iron-carbonate sericite altered mafic volcanic fragments and a cockade epizonal-type quartz and silicification. All gold mineralized zones are hosted within much wider deformed and intense iron carbonate altered mafic volcanics with some 2025 intersections associated with carbonate altered ultramafic. Gold is associated with stibnite and arsenopyrite and some VG in both breccia fragments and matrix.

All diamond drilling activity has been restricted to NW-SE trending Royal Shear structural complex. The Company controls at least five other parallel structures with associated gold-antimony prospects which remain to be systematically explored and drilled. Values up to 9.8 gpt gold and 25 gpt gold have been identified in grab samples at these relatively unexplored subparallel structures.

ERRINGTON METALS INC.

THE ERRINGTON-VERMILLION-DEPOSITS: THE GOLD AND SILVER VMS INNER RING WITHIN THE SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT, CANADA

Frank Santaguida, Vice President Exploration Errington Metals Inc.

Display Focus: New Discoveries

The regional geological setting for the Errington-Vermillion deposits is uniquely associated with the meteorite impact event at 1.85Ga that triggered emplacement of the Sudbury Igneous Complex and magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits; nevertheless, the zinc-copper-gold-silver-lead mineralization is characterized by most features common to VMS hydrothermal systems.

Two discrete massive sulphide deposits have been currently delineated; however additional zones of mineralization have been identified across a 12 kilometre stratigraphic strike extent. Mineralization is stratabound; hosted by chert and carbonate rocks interpreted to have accumulated at the paleoseafloor akin to sinter deposits. The immediate footwall is a thick, 1400m accumulation of andesite tuff and volcanoclastics as well as airborne fragments of the country rock generated by the meteorite impact. Massive sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and fine-grained galena. Chalcopyrite stringers are well developed below the massive sulphides and footwall rocks, but also cross cut into the hangingwall.

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sedimentary rocks. Gold and silver are associated with both Zn-rich and Cu-rich mineralization and are comparable in content to many other VMS deposits worldwide. Gold locally occurs as electrum, but a systematic mineralogical study of the precious metals has not been completed.

Drilling in 2025 has focussed on a new zone of mineralization, Balfour, approximately 3 kilometres east of the Errington deposit. The host rock sequence is similar to Errington and Vermillion, but mineralization is dominated by breccia-style textures. Further work continues in 2026 to expand the Balfour zone across the sequence over a 1.2 kilometre strike extent toward defining a new zinc-copper-gold-silver-lead resource estimate for the entire project.

Assay results from the 2025 program continue to be returned: 12.1m from 315m @8.25% Zn, 0.66% Cu, 2.34% Pb, 0.26 gpt Au, 62.0 gpt Ag.

FARADAY COPPER

COPPER CREEK, ARIZONA – DISCOVERY OF NEW NEAR-SURFACE BRECCIA AND VEIN-HOSTED COPPER MINERALIZATION

Thomas Bissig; Dante Padilla; Benedek Gal and Paul Harbidge, Faraday Copper Corp.

Copper Creek, SW Arizona, one of the largest undeveloped porphyry deposits in the U.S. with 4,204 million pounds of copper M&I mineral resource (2023). Mineralization is dated at ~61.6 – 62 Ma, hosted within the Glory Hole volcanics (63 Ma) and the Copper Creek batholith (62 Ma). The intrusion of the host batholith, followed by subsequent porphyry and breccia emplacement, is structurally controlled by a northwest-trending Laramide thrust fault system and a northeast-trending basement-involved normal fault set forming a cross graben. Post-mineral deformation consists mainly as fault reactivations associated with Basin and Range extension. Unlike other porphyry copper deposits in the region Copper Creek has experienced only minor tilting and supergene weathering and oxidation.

Early mineralization was emplaced in magmatic cupola zones with chalcopyrite and bornite in miarolitic cavities and veins. Early Halo veins occur laterally and above cupola zones and are interpreted as reopened fractures and veins with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite in halos and massive sulphide filled centrelines associated with phyllosilicate alteration. Mineralization in hydrothermal breccias occurs as sulphide cement associated with phyllosilicates, tourmaline and quartz.

Taking advantage of recently approved drill permits on federal land and successful financing, the company has, initiated the largest drill program (estimated 40,000 m) to date which is targeting additional near-surface mineralization and seeks to increase resource confidence for future study work and eventual application for permits to develop the asset into a significant US copper producer.

Core on display will include samples from the recently discovered blind Winchester Breccia, the Banjo breccia (1.12% Cu over 117.8 m) and from other mineralization styles including early halo style veins and magmatic cupola features.

FIREWEED METALS

FIREWEED METALS INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE STEP-OUTS AT THE TOM DEPOSIT, ADVANCES THE MACTUNG PROJECT, AND DRILL TESTS TARGETS AT THE GAYNA PROJECT DURING 2025 DRILL CAMPAIGN

Kaitie Purdue, Project Geologist (GIT), Fireweed Metals

At Macpass, more than 9,000 m were drilled in 2025, testing targets developed using emerging muon tomography technology at Boundary Zone and evaluating the potential for down-dip massive sulphide extensions in large step-out holes at Tom. Intrusion-related Au and Zn-Pb-Ag targets were also drilled as Fireweed continues to assess the broader mineral potential of the district. The world's northernmost muon tomography survey was conducted at Boundary Zone during the winter of 2024-2025, informing density models that successfully identified sulphide mineralization that was confirmed by 2025 drilling.

At Mactung, more than 11,000 m of drilling was completed, to confirm the extents of tungsten mineralization and reduce uncertainty in key areas of the deposit, expand Au and Cu assay coverage, and collect data for geotechnical and geometallurgical studies in support of a planned feasibility study.

At Gayna, Fireweed completed the first drill program on the property since the 1970s, drilling approximately 3,800 meters. The 2025 program tested a new exploration model targeting steeply dipping Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization hosted by Neoproterozoic reef margins.

RECENT EXPLORATION AND GEOSCIENCE ADVANCEMENTS AT THE SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT IN THE RED LAKE MINING DISTRICT, ONTARIO

James Maxwell, Caroline Pienaar, Hazel Mullin, Cole Stocki - First Mining Gold Corp.

The Springpole Gold Project is a multi-million-ounce, exploration and development asset located in the prolific Red Lake Mining District of Ontario, Canada. It is one of the most advanced gold development projects currently in the federal permitting process in Canada, with a final Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Assessment submitted in November 2024. A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) was published on the Project in 2021 and First Mining is advancing Feasibility Study activities.

The Project lies in the Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt within First Mining's 75,000 ha of mineral tenure. The Springpole deposit is an Archean, intrusion-related gold and silver deposit associated with the emplacement of an alkali trachyte intrusive complex, comprising a highly continuous mineralization system over a strike length of approximately 1.6km that remains open along strike. First Mining's ongoing exploration is focused on extended mine life opportunities and satellite resources, as well as developing new insights and interpretations regarding the foundational geoscience. The East Extension target was identified through the integration of multiple datasets and advanced 3D target modelling, which highlighted a theorized easterly fold at the southern end of the main Portage Zone. Initial drilling of this target in 2024 intersected significant mineralization (0.75g/t Au over 134m) within the PFS pit that represents the opportunity for reclassification of mineable material from waste to ore. Mineralization remains open south and southeast along strike of the Portage Zone and presents an excellent project growth opportunity.

Advanced modelling by First Mining has identified key stratigraphical features at the Springpole deposit including megacrystic trachyte units striking parallel to proximal along the mineralization. Over the last two years, a newly-defined stratigraphic column and fresh insights into favourable stratigraphy, plus increased structural data resolution from surface mapping and drilling have enabled advancement of geoscientific understanding to support target definition and potential resource expansion.

FORTE MINERALS CORP.

A HISTORICALLY DISCOVERED HIGH-SULFIDATION GOLD SYSTEM NEXT DOOR TO BARRICK'S PIERINA MINE, CENTRAL PERU

Patrick Elliott, President and Chief Executive Officer, Forte Minerals Corp.

The Alto Ruri Gold Project is a high-sulfidation epithermal system located in the Cordillera Negra of central northern Peru, approximately 15 kilometres south of Barrick's Pierina gold mine. The project comprises 4,700 hectares of concessions, wholly owned by Forte Minerals.

As with Pierina, these prospects are situated along the Cordillera Negra and associated with Miocene aged volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks forming part of the Tertiary Volcanic Arc which is known to host several large Miocene aged epithermal Au deposits including Yanacocha, Minas Congas, Alto Chicama-Lagunas Norte deposits as well as several large Miocene aged porphyry Cu-Mo-(+Au) deposits including Toromocho, Antamina, Michiquillay and La Granja deposits.

Discovery Drilling by Buenaventura in 1997 intersected broad intervals of near-surface gold mineralization associated with vuggy silica and advanced argillic alteration. The program consisted of 12 shallow drill holes (8 Diamond) totalling 2,254.5 metres. The most significant intercept from hole 001-97 returned 131 m grading 2.55 g/t Au from surface, including 54 m grading 5.39 g/t Au. These results were re-assayed in 2011, consistent with historical gold and silver values, reaffirming a well-developed high sulphidation epithermal system exists. True widths remain undetermined, and confirmation drilling is required.

A dedicated and thoughtful community engagement program to build trust within the local community will allow for long-term access to unlock the value tied up in this project; a comprehensive systematic surface exploration program including geophysics, geological mapping, geochemical trench sampling, and drill permitting. Forte Minerals plans a modern diamond-drill program to test the entire Alto Ruri system, which has been preserved by the community and has never been systematically explored over the past 29 years.

GOLIATH RESOURCES LIMITED

GOLDDIGGER PROPERTY – THE SUREBET, IS A LARGE WORLD-CLASS GRASSROOTS GOLD DISCOVERY WITH THREE DISTINCT ROCK PACKAGES CARRYING THE GOLD SUGGESTING TIER 1 POTENTIAL

Manuele Lazzarotto

New discoveries and geological insights from the Golden Triangle, B.C.

The Golddigger property is situated in northwest B.C. and lies at the southern extremity of the Golden Triangle. The property features sulphide mineralization associated with visible gold occurrences in 12 stacked shear zones over 1.2 km, newly discovered calc-silicate altered breccia zones, and newly discovered near vertical gold-rich Eocene-aged reduced intrusion related gold (RIRG) feeder dykes. These are all hosted within Hazelton Group rocks of the Stikine terrane covering an area of 1.8 km². Over 94 % of drill holes have intersected gold visible to the naked eye and 100% of the drill holes have intersected mineralization. The structural geometry of the mineralized horizons was delineated by modelling over 90,000 meters of diamond drilling from over 300 holes (>400 pierce points due to nature of the layered system).

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Mineralization predominantly resides within quartz breccia veins, developed along pre-existing planes of weakness forming 12 stacked shear zones. The two principal mineralized horizons are the Surebet and Bonanza Zones. The Surebet Zone consists of shear zones with sulphide-rich quartz breccia and stockwork formed within the upper Hazelton Group sedimentary units characterized by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The Bonanza Zone is composed of a series of quartz-sulphide breccias and stockworks located at the contact between the upper Hazelton sedimentary unit and massive andesitic to dacitic flows of the lower Hazelton volcanic unit.

The gold mineralized Eocene-aged RIRG feeder dykes with similar mineralogy to what is observed elsewhere on Surebet suggest an intrusion-related genesis for gold-sulphide mineralization at the property. Comprehensive surface and drilling programs are continuing to refine the overall geologic framework ultimately aiding in the identification of the mineralizing fluid source. Multiple geochemical and structural studies on core samples are currently being conducted in order to shed light on the fluid-rock interaction patterns associated with precious and base metal mineralization.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD CORP

3TS

Independence Gold Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on advancing high-quality gold and silver assets in British Columbia and the Yukon. The Company's flagship asset, the 100%-owned 3Ts Project in the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia, spans approximately 35,486 hectares and is located just 16 km southwest of B.C.'s newest gold mine, Artemis Gold's Blackwater Mine.

At the 3Ts Project, Independence Gold has defined a robust epithermal quartz-carbonate vein system with multiple mineralized structures — including the Tommy, Ted-Mint, Johnny, Larry and Ian vein systems — which have returned impressive drill intercepts, including 8.30 g/t Au + 73.23 g/t Ag over 7.47 m, 4.04 g/t Au + 40.9 g/t Ag over 77 m, and 5.59 g/t Au + 86.17 g/t Ag over 29.5 m. Importantly, the project currently hosts a recently updated NI 43-101-compliant inferred resource estimated at 2.79 million tonnes at an average grade of 4.22 g/t AuEq, representing approximately **378,000 gold-equivalent ounces**, and an indicated resource estimated at 2.96 million tonnes at an average grade of 4.06 g/t AuEq, representing approximately **387,000 gold-equivalent ounces**.

The core shack presentation offers investors and geologists a rare opportunity to examine representative drill core from the newest vein discoveries and expansion zones — including Johnny, Larry and Ian — which were incorporated into the resource update completed in Q4 2025. By viewing the core, participants will gain first-hand insight into the high-grade vein textures, veining density, alteration halos and structural continuity that support the Company's compelling growth story. We invite you to review our drill core, ask questions of our technical team and explore the upside potential of this rapidly evolving project.

INZINC MINING LTD.

INDY: RETHINKING THE SELWYN BASIN'S PALEO GEOGRAPHY IN CENTRAL BC

Brian McGrath, B.Sc. Project Manager, InZinc Mining Ltd., Vancouver British Columbia, Canada

The 100% owned Indy Zn-Pb-Ag-Ga-Ba Project is well located 110km SE by road from the City of Prince George (pop. >70,000). The project (200km²) includes rapidly expanding discoveries of shallow, drill-defined mineralization and large untested targets developed over a 30km NW-SE strike. Strata includes platformal to basinal sedimentary rocks in a CD-type Sediment Hosted (Sedex) setting and age analogous to the second major Cordilleran ore forming period (late Cambrian to Mississippian) known to produce the world-class deposits found in the Selwyn Basin, Kechika Trough and Red Dog districts of the Yukon, NE BC and Alaska, respectively.

Initial exploration by InZinc in 2018, intersected massive sulphides averaging 8.0% Zn, 2.0% Pb, and 16.2g/t Ag over 9.9m and located 60m below surface. In 2025, a step-out drill hole located 300m directly along strike of the expanded (700m long) B-9 Zone, resulted in the highest-grade drill intersection to date returning 20.1% Zn, 1.7% Pb and 9.5g/t Ag over 3.20m and extending the strike to over 1,000m. Massive sulphide samples have returned gallium content as high as 4.46 ppm. All intersections are within 180m of surface and the B-9 Zone is open for expansion.

Historic work includes GSC regional mapping (Struik, 1988) and regional exploration by Kennecott, Cominco and Noranda ending in the early 1990's. The property covers sedimentary rocks of the late Cambrian Cariboo Group and the Ordovician to Lower Mississippian Black Stuart Group. The stratigraphic package hosting mineralization includes: footwall sequences of commonly altered (ankerite-sericite-pyrite) grey shales, mudstones and siltstones overlain by siliceous and calcareous polymictic debris flow breccias which are, in part, contemporaneous with overlying black, cherty, variably graphitic/pyritic and sometimes baritic shale. Mineralization (sphalerite, galena, pyrite, barite) varies from disseminated to massive and may form as a distinctive replacement style, also in fracture fills or associated with extensional veins. Sulphide mineralization, which is not exposed at surface, is principally hosted at the footwall sequence contact and within the polymictic breccias.

KINGFISHER METALS CORP.

NEW DISCOVERY UNDERCOVER- HANK PORPHYRY, HWY-37 PROJECT, GOLDEN TRIANGLE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Tyler Caswell, VP Exploration, Gayle Febbo, Chief Geologist, and Dustin Perry, CEO, President, Founder, & Director; Kingfisher Metals Corp.

Display Focus: New Discoveries

The HWY-37 Project, wholly owned by Kingfisher Metals, comprises 933 km² of contiguous mineral tenure in the Stikine Terrane of British Columbia's Golden Triangle. The property is underlain by Stuhini and Hazleton volcanic-sedimentary sequences intruded by Early Jurassic Texas Creek plutons, which are associated with world-class Porphyry Cu-Au deposits in the region.

The Hank porphyry discovery drill hole HW-25-011 targeted a coincident geological target and IP chargeability anomaly. The hole intercepted ~429 m of porphyry-style alteration of quartz-chlorite-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite±molybdenite from ~530 m to end-of-hole at 959 m. This alteration is consistent with a flanking assemblage of typical porphyry copper-gold systems. Widespread multigenerational sheeted and stockwork porphyry-style veins and disseminated sulfide with pyrite greater than chalcopyrite ± molybdenite are present throughout the intercept. Prior drilling at Hank had not identified porphyry style copper mineralization.

At the Williams copper-gold porphyry deposit, Hole HW-25-004 intersected 557.8 m of 0.29% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, 1.6 g/t Ag (0.64% CuEq) from 328.10 m to 885.90 m. The intercept includes 234.35 m of 0.44% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 2.3 g/t Ag (1.00% CuEq). Disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite-bornite characterize the intercept within a quartz-magnetite altered intrusive phase, with secondary biotite and K-feldspar alteration. This hole extended the depth of exploration and known mineralization ~140 m deeper than historical drilling, confirming the fertility and vertical continuity of the porphyry system.

These results highlight HWY-37 as an emerging porphyry Cu-Au district with significant exploration potential at both the deposit and regional scale.

COLUMBA SILVER PROJECT: HIGH-GRADE EPITHERMAL VEINS IN THE SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTA

D.Brittcliffe P.Geo., R Jordan, L. Moya, L. Hernandez, H. Garcia T Richards PhD.

The Columba Silver Project in Chihuahua, Mexico is an emerging potentially district scale silver discovery centered on a well-preserved epithermal vein system. In 2025 the project advanced from early stage to an established deposit with the release of its maiden mineral resource estimate. totalling 54.1 million ounces contained silver at a grade of 284 gpt. All major vein structures remain open to expansion with ongoing drilling.

Drill core selected for display features quartz and carbonate veining with barite, visible silver minerals, and associated sphalerite and galena. Many intervals show crustiform and colloform banding, hydrothermal breccias, and late silica flooding typical of intermediate to low sulfidation systems. Veining is hosted in volcanic and intrusive rocks within a volcanic collapse caldera environment. Mineralized veins cut all major host rock types, indicating the silver was introduced by a late-stage hydrothermal system.

Recent drilling has returned multi-metre intervals containing several hundred grams per tonne silver with localized high-grade zones reaching several thousand grams per tonne silver. These results demonstrate strong structural control along northwest and northeast trending veins and emphasize the development of high-grade shoots at vein intersections. Historic workings were largely restricted to the veins where the upper portions of the precious metal zone was exposed at surface. Kootenay's work has successfully intersected the deeper precious-metal-rich horizon on additional veins, barren at surface but mineralized at depth as predicted by vertical zonation models.

Columba is located within the Sierra Madre Occidental, one of the world's premier silver provinces and represents the rediscovery of an overlooked historical mining district. Continued drilling, mapping, sampling and metallurgical studies aim to expand the resource and advance the project toward future economic evaluations.

NEW CRAIGMONT: NEWLY DISCOVERED PORPHYRY POTENTIAL AT A HISTORIC MINE

Will Whitty, VP, Exploration, Nicola Mining Inc., Vicente García

The New Craigmont property, located in south-central BC, near Merritt, hosts the past-producing Craigmont mine, which produced 34M tons of ore grading 1.28% copper between 1961 and 1982 from a skarn deposit. The majority of the 10,000+ hectare property is unexplored and in the right geological setting for a porphyry copper system, which is believed to be the source of the mineralizing fluids for the skarn. The exploration objective is to find a porphyry copper system. Three seasons of drilling observations, combined with geophysical surveys, support the copper porphyry hypothesis, and multiple targets across the property have been identified.

New Craigmont is located in a prolific copper metallogenic province extending from Lake Chelan in Washington State through Copper Mountain, Princeton, Aspen Grove, Highland Valley to Kamloops Lake. Throughout the belt, Jurassic intrusions of granodiorite, quartz diorite, and diorite intrude the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. New Craigmont's local geology consists primarily of two units: the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith, which is one of the largest intrusions, is composed of cogenetic calc-alkaline intrusions, extending from the New Craigmont Property to Cache Creek which includes the Highland Valley. The Upper Triassic Nicola Group is mainly composed of coarse volcanic and clastic rocks with interbedded flows. The Nicola Group is interpreted as part of a Triassic-Jurassic island arc, which has been subdivided into a series of three north-south-trending fault-bounded belts. The western belt contains mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and reefoid carbonates that host the old Craigmont mine.

Porphyry-style mineralization consists of both disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite +/- bornite +/- molybdenite in diorite. Skarn mineralization mainly occurs as stratigraphically controlled chalcopyrite hosted within the Nicola Group.

THE WEST GOODSPEED CU-AU PORPHYRY SYSTEM: A POTENTIAL ANALOG TO THE ISLAND COPPER DEPOSIT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chase Turner, Jaelei Meyer, Pat Hamilton and Pablo Mejia Herrera, Northisle Copper and Gold Inc.

Display Focus: New geological insights

The West Goodspeed porphyry mineralization, discovered in 2023, has now been drilled over more than one kilometre of strike, with holes extending from near surface to depths of approximately 500 metres. It represents a deeper-level expression of porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralization within North Island's forty-kilometre-long porphyry belt west of Port Hardy, British Columbia. This belt, which includes the Hushamu, Red Dog, and Northwest Expo deposits, forms part of a Jurassic Island Arc system that hosts multiple Cu-Au ± Mo porphyry centers, including the past-producing Island Copper mine.

Drilling at West Goodspeed has outlined a deep porphyry environment characterized by early biotite-magnetite alteration and quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veining, overprinted by sericite-pyrite assemblages. Alteration patterns parallel those at Island Copper, although telescoping and late structural offsets have produced complex overprinting that obscures typical porphyry zonation. At depth, a barren scapolite-pyrite ± albite core was intersected, while adjacent mineralized intervals preserve relic biotite domains overprinted by magnetite-destructive quartz-sericite-pyrite and retrograde chlorite-magnetite. Distal magnetite-epidote alteration defines the periphery of deeper intact zones, whereas late pyrophyllite alteration overprints structurally offset higher-level settings.

Lithochemical analyses confirm that mineralization is linked to oxidized magmas, providing a rapid means to delineate mineralized zones. Ongoing work integrates detailed soil and stream sediment geochemistry with reprocessed airborne electromagnetic, magnetic, and ground surveys to define district-scale geochemical and geophysical fingerprints that guide generative targeting across the belt.

The geometry, alteration zonation, and lithological relationships at West Goodspeed, including marginal breccias analogous to those at Island Copper, support interpretation of a tilted and eroded porphyry system. The West Goodspeed Cu-Au system highlights the potential for discovering additional shallow Cu-Au systems within the belt, underscoring the significant exploration potential of the district.

ONYX GOLD CORP.

ARGUS NORTH ZONE - MUNRO-CROESUS PROPERTY, TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Nick Woolrych, Managing Director, Patrick Siglin, Exploration Manager, and Tracy Roach, Project Manager, New World Resources

Onyx Gold's Munro-Croesus Property, located in Ontario's prolific Timmins Gold Camp, continues to yield strong results from the emerging Argus North Zone, one of the most significant discoveries in the district in recent years.

Discovery drill hole MC24-163 intersected 69.6 m grading 3.4 g/t Au, including 34.5 m grading 5.4 g/t Au, including 9.5 m grading 13.9 g/t Au, confirming strong, continuous gold mineralization at approximately 200 m vertical depth. Subsequent drilling and surface stripping have extended the zone right to surface, defining a broad mineralized body exceeding 350 m vertical, >50 m true width, and >150 m strike length, with the zone remaining open for expansion.

Gold is hosted within variolitic and massive basalt, cut by early feldspar-porphyritic intrusions and prominent polyolithic volcanic breccias. Alteration consists of intense grey-purple albite and silica bleaching through the mineralized zones. Mineralization includes 3–10% fine pyrite disseminated and in stringers, locally associated with sparse quartz ± calcite ± ankerite veins, some containing visible gold.

Additional notable drill results include:

- MC25-168 (50m vertical above hole MC24-163) – 91.0 m @ 1.8 g/t Au, incl. 17.0 m @ 5.3 g/t Au and 32.0 m @ 4.0 g/t Au
- MC25-180 (170m vertical above and 50m east of hole MC24-163) – 50.4 m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 6.1 m downhole, incl. 24.5 m @ 3.4 g/t Au including 4.0 m @ 5.9 g/t Au

The Argus North Zone lies along the Pipestone Fault corridor, the same regional structure hosting Mayfair Gold's 4.4 Moz Fenn-Gib deposit, located only 6 km to the southeast. The discovery and subsequent expansion highlight the potential for broad, bulk-tonnage mineralization styles within the same volcanic and intrusive stratigraphy that hosts multiple major deposits across the Timmins camp.

PERSEVERANCE METALS

LA GAYOT

Michael Tucker, CEO, Perseverance Metals

The Lac Gayot Project is exploration stage project in the Nunavik region of Quebec, primarily for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralization. The project encompasses the majority of the ~2.88 GA Venus greenstone belt, a ~20km long sequence of Komatiitic intrusives and volcanics within sequence of dominantly felsic volcanics & volcanoclastics, basinal sediments and iron formations with lesser mafic volcanics. The ultramafic stratigraphy can be broken into three main stratigraphic zones in ascending order:

- 1) **Footwall sequence** where intrusions cut the footwall granitoids and paragneisses;
- 2) **Lower Komatiite sequence** consisting of subvolcanic dykes and sills intruding dominantly felsic and sedimentary host rocks. and;
- 3) **Upper Komatiite sequence** where extensive komatiitic volcanics are extruded with coeval sulphide dominant exhalative horizons and iron formations

Nickel sulphide mineralization is found across all three sequences within the Venus Greenstone Belt (VGB). The belt has widely distributed surface and sub-surface high grade (>3%) Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. Originally discovered by Virginia Gold mines in 1998, the Gayot project was optioned by BHP, Breakwater Resources and KGHM international (up until 2012). In 2025, Perseverance metals completed the first drill program on the project since 2012, largely focussed on the upper komatiite sequence and new areas of mineralization identified by prospecting in 2024 and 2025. Initial drill testing by Perseverance returned massive magmatic sulphides in hole BAS-25-002 with an intersection that yielded 4.13% nickel, 0.33% copper, 0.14% cobalt, 1.53 g/t palladium and 0.19 g/t platinum over 30 cm. Follow up hole BAS-25-004 was drilled 25 metres along-strike from BAS-25-002 and returned a significantly thicker massive sulphide intersection of 2.10 metres. Assays from this and other sulphide drill intersections are pending.

THE NISK POLYMETALLIC PROJECT, A HIGH-GRADE NI-CU-PGES-AG-AU MINERALIZED SYSTEM

Eric Hébert, P.Geo, Ph.D. Geovector Management for Power Metallic

Resource Development Transitions

Located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec, the Power Metallic Nisk Project lies within the Bande du Lac des Montagnes volcano-sedimentary formation (“BLM”) of the Nemiscau subprovince, between the Champion Lake granitoids and orthogneiss and the Opatica NE, which is made of orthogneiss and undifferentiated granitoids.

The Nisk Project consists of a series of ultramafic intrusive layered sills forming lenses as a result of deformation and metamorphism to amphibolite facies. The main layers include pyroxenite at the top (clinopyroxenite, websterite, orthopyroxenite), a grey colour peridotite and a black serpentized dunite at the bottom. Two deposits occur, the Nisk Main deposit and the Lion Zone. The Nisk deposit consists of massive and semi-massive sulfide cumulates hosted in the dunite, essentially pyrrhotite ($Fe_{1-x}S$), chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), pentlandite [$(Fe, Ni)_9S_8$] and pyrite (FeS_2) forming a classic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit (total resource estimate of 7.2Mt grading 0.82% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.05% Co, and 0.86 g/t Pd in 2023). About 5.5 km to the northeast, the Lion Zone consists of a tonalite-hosted breccia filled with massive chalcopyrite forming the main mineralized zone, with disseminated chalcopyrite in the structural hanging wall. The Lion Zone consists of a polymetallic system, Cu-PGE-Ni-Ag-Au.

Although the Nisk Main deposit and Lion Zone differ greatly in term of mineralization style and geochemistry, the two deposits are actually part of a larger system that is consistent with the fractionation of nickel sulfides. The original sulfide liquid usually formed a mono sulfide solution (MSS), rich in Ni-Co-PGEs, while the residual liquid ended up highly concentrated in elements such as Cu, PGE, Ag, Au and Zn. The Power Metallic Nisk property includes both end members of such a system, thus suggesting a mineralized system at larger scale. An aggressive 30,000m drill program is ongoing.

PRODIGY: DISCOVERY OF A NEW PORPHYRY-EPITHERMAL GOLD-SILVER SYSTEM IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Robert Dickinson, Chairman, Farshad Shirmohammad, Senior Advisor-Geology, Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd.

The Maestro Property lies adjacent to Highway 16, approximately 15 km north of Houston and 50 km south of Smithers, BC. Quartz Mountain has completed its Phase 2 and Phase 3 drill programs during 2025 at its 100% owned Prodigy target, following the earlier successful Phase 1 scout discovery drilling. These sequential drill programs totaled 8,346 metres of diamond drilling across 13 drill holes (PR23-01 through PR25-13).

Initial Phase 1 scout drilling (PR23-01 and PR23-02) confirmed the presence of overlapping precious and base metal mineralization in both bulk tonnage and high-grade styles. Notably, hole PR23-02 intersected 36 metres grading 5.73 g/t gold and 86 g/t silver from 603 metres depth. The Phase 2 drill program successfully expanded the footprint of a substantial porphyry-epithermal Au-Ag mineralized system at the Prodigy target. Core samples from Phase 3 are currently undergoing analysis at ALS Laboratory.

Drilling results to date indicate multiple mineralizing events involving gold, silver, and base metals, altering extensive volumes of brecciated and intrusive host rocks. All Phase 2 drill holes intersected broad zones of mineralization beginning at relatively shallow depths, highlighting the robust nature of the system. For example, drill hole PR25-03 intersected 603.4 metres of dominantly mineralized brecciated rocks from a depth of 87.5 metres, returning 0.25 g/t gold, 12 g/t silver, 0.020% molybdenum and 0.03% copper. This long intercept emphasizes the potential scale, continuity, and bulk-tonnage character of the Prodigy mineralized system.

In parallel, a detailed review and geological study of Prodigy's Phases 2 and 3 drill core is underway, led by Dr. Farhad Bouzari from Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) at UBC. This research includes new geochronological analysis of both host rocks and mineralizing events, which aims to refine geological models of the Prodigy and identify potential analogues across BC.

ARCHEAN GOLD SYSTEMS IN WYOMING: CORE FROM BRADLEY PEAK AND SOUTH PASS

Dean Peterson, Chief Geologist, Big Rock Exploration; Tech. Advisor, Relevant Gold Corp Brian Lentz, Chief Exploration Officer, Relevant Gold Corp

Relevant Gold is exploring two greenstone belts in central Wyoming. The South Pass and Bradley Peak camps display strong structural and geochemical similarities to the prolific Archean gold systems of the Abitibi region. Paleogeographic reconstructions strongly suggest these terranes may represent rifted extensions of the Abitibi subprovince. Core on display highlights the mineralization, veining, structure, and alteration associated with these shear-hosted systems.

At Bradley Peak, the first ever drilling was completed at the Apex target in 2025 (assays pending), intersecting a 70- to 150-metre-wide composite shear corridor with multiple subparallel deformation zones. Drilling confirms continuity of surface-mapped shears to 400 metres vertical depth along 600 metres of strike. Core shows pervasive hydrothermal alteration including quartz-sericite-pyrite, chlorite-actinolite, fuchsite, and albitization, with multiple generations of complex quartz vein arrays developed within a broad ductile-brittle envelope. Wallrocks include mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics intruded by swarms of felsic, mafic, ultramafic, and lamprophyric dikes, consistent with a deep-seated, structurally focused orogenic gold system.

At South Pass first ever drill programs have been completed at three projects since 2022. Drilling has intersected metagreywacke-hosted shear corridors up to several hundred metres wide with anastomosing quartz-carbonate vein networks, arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization, and intense hematite-chlorite-sericite alteration. These features are observed from surface to depths exceeding 300 metres and across multiple kilometres of strike, indicating a large and fertile orogenic footprint. Highlight gold grades from South Pass include: 83.8 g/t Au over 1 m at Golden Buffalo (2022); 10 m averaging 0.35 g/t Au at Heavy Hand (2023); and 2.4 m averaging 1.4 g/t Au at Burr (2024).

These drill programs provide compelling geological evidence that the Wyoming Province may preserve a rifted segment of an Abitibi-type metallogenic system. The core presented at the booth demonstrates mineralization, structural, lithologic, and alteration textures that support this emerging paleogeographic and exploration model.

SELKIRK COPPER MINES INC.

MINTO MINE, YUKON – GROWING A UNIQUE HIGH-GRADE COPPER/GOLD/SILVER DEPOSIT IN AN UNDEREXPLORED DISTRICT

Justin Stevens, VP Corporate Development, Selkirk Copper, Stacie Jones, Riyan Abraham, Selkirk Copper

Selkirk Copper recently acquired a 100% interest in the former Minto Cu/Au/Ag mine and the broader Minto Project—encompassing seven properties over 26,000 hectares—through a commercial and operating partnership with the Selkirk First Nation, resulting in the Nation holding a controlling 22.3% equity stake in Selkirk Copper. Drill core on display is from the 2025 program at the Minto North target, representing the first drilling completed on the project since 2022. At Minto North, sulphide mineralization—primarily chalcopyrite and bornite—evolves from disseminations into foliaform (foliation-parallel blebs or stringers) and, locally, into net-textured to semi-massive sulphides as percentages increase within more strongly deformed rocks.

The current model of deposition suggests previously mineralized volcanic-sedimentary rafts of the Lewes River Group were entrained in coarse grained granite-granodiorite rock of the Minto Pluton. The increase in temperature causing partial melting or migmatization creating unique textures and structural fabrics. These deformed, sulphide-bearing migmatized rafts are entrained within the Late Triassic–Early Jurassic Minto pluton, the dominant intrusive phase on the property, which is contemporaneous with the major calc-alkaline intrusions responsible for many of the prolific porphyry Cu-Au systems of the Golden Triangle, underscoring the broader regional fertility of this belt.

A recent MRE released in August 2025 outlined Indicated resources of 12.6 Mt at 1.20% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, and 4.27 g/t Ag, and Inferred resources of 23.7 Mt at 1.05% Cu, 0.39 g/t Au, and 3.90 g/t Ag—representing the largest contained-metal inventory at Minto since 2016. As a past-producing mine, Selkirk Copper is evaluating a potential restart of operations, supported by a 50,000 m drill campaign designed to expand and infill known resources and advance several targets not currently captured in the resource model. Engineering trade-off studies are underway with key focuses on mine planning and long-term waste management options.

SILVER47 EXPLORATION

SILVER47 EXPLORATION – CREATING A PREMIER US FOCUSED HIGH-GRADE SILVER EXPLORER AND DEVELOPER

Chris York, Galen McNamara, Daniel Verrell, Christopher Leslie, Evan Gearity, Ginny Gay and Giordy Belfiore, Summa Silver Corp; Ben Hinkle, Rangefront Mining Services

Silver47 Exploration Corp is a mineral exploration company focused on exploring and developing silver-rich mineral deposits in North America, primarily in Alaska, Nevada, New Mexico and British Columbia. The project portfolio consists of the Red Mountain project in south-central Alaska, the Mogollon project in southwest New Mexico, and the Hughes and Kennedy projects in central Nevada. Mineral resources (inferred) across the portfolio total 236 million silver equivalent ounces at 334 g/t AgEq.

The flagship Red Mountain project, part of the Bonnifield mining district, consists of two advanced volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) mineral deposits (Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats) and over 20 early-stage exploration prospects dispersed across ~50 kilometers of prospective Devonian to Mississippian-aged stratigraphy (Totatlanika Schist). Massive to semi-massive sulfide (chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite) mineralization at the Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats deposits account for an inferred resource of 15.6 Mt at 336 g/t AgEq for 168.6 million silver equivalent ounces.

Recent infill and step-out drilling by the company at the Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats deposits returned multiple high-grade intercepts including, 15.24 m at 546 g/t AgEq (106 g/t Ag, 0.45 g/t Au, 6.4% Zn, 2.23% Pb and 0.19% Cu in DC24-104 at Dry Creek), 22.32 m at 601 g/t AgEq (150.6 g/t Ag, 0.82 g/t Au, 5.9% Z, 2.6% Pb and 0.13% Cu in DC24-105 at Dry Creek) and 2.90 m at 1,079 g/t AgEq (418 g/t Ag, 0.74 g/t Au, 9.1% Zn, 4.7% Pb and 0.11% Cu in WT24-33 at West Tundra Flats). Mineralization at both deposits remain open in multiple directions. Drilling in 2026 will investigate the extent and controls on the higher-grade massive sulfide domains as well as test many of the higher-priority exploration targets defined across the project.

SITKA GOLD CORP.

FROM CONCEPT TO CONFIRMATION: RHOSGOBEL'S EMERGENCE AS A SIGNIFICANT NEW REDUCED INTRUSION-RELATED GOLD DISCOVERY AT THE RC GOLD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY

Gilles Dessureau, V.P. Exploration, Sitka Gold Corp.

Sitka Gold's RC Gold Project covers multiple Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Systems (RIRGS) associated with a suite of mid-Cretaceous, quartz monzonite intrusions located within the western portion of the prolific Tombstone Gold Belt. It is easily accessed via a two-hour drive on paved and gravel roads from Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

The Blackjack and Eiger Intrusions host the most advanced deposits, and both intrusions have defined mineral resource estimations: Indicated resource of 39,962,000 tonnes at 1.01 g/t gold containing 1,291,000 ounces and an inferred resource of 34,603,000 tonnes at 0.94 g/t gold containing 1,044,000 ounces at Blackjack and inferred resource of 27,362,000 tonnes at 0.50 g/t gold containing 440,000 ounces at Eiger.

The Rhosgobel intrusion, approximately 5 km south of Blackjack and Eiger, hosts the newest discovery of significant gold mineralization on the RC project with the best drill intersection to date in drill hole DDRCRG-25-010, which returned 235.9 m of 1.11 g/t gold, including 40.0 m of 2.01 g/t gold and 10.0 m of 5.29 g/t gold, from surface. The first 10 drill holes released to date have all returned gold intervals greater than 100 g/t*m, and all 43 drillholes drilled over the 1.1 km strike length at Rhosgobel intersected significant zones of Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold style mineralization.

Abundant visible gold was observed in most of the 43 holes drilled in 2025, and was often associated with bismuthinite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite within abundant cm-scale quartz veins cutting the feldspar megacrystic, quartz monzonite intrusions typical of RIRGS.

In 2025, Sitka Gold successfully completed its largest drill program to date at RC, completing close to 32,000 m focusing on expanding the known gold mineralization at Blackjack and Eiger, defining the extent of the newly discovered Rhosgobel gold mineralization, and exploring for new mineralization within multiple targets across the property.

SNOWLINE GOLD CORP

ADVANCING THE VALLEY GOLD DEPOSIT, A WORLD CLASS ASSET IN THE YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Andrew Turner, Director of Exploration & Development, Thomas Branson, Scott Berdahl; Snowline Gold Corp.

Display Focus: Resource Development Transitions

Snowline Gold Corp's Valley Deposit continues to rapidly evolve and impress with favorable preliminary economics, as the Company moves the project towards development. In July 2025, Snowline filed its Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Valley Gold Deposit, alongside an updated Resource Estimate (MRE). The PEA envisions a conventional open pit mining and milling operation for Valley with a projected 20-year life of mine, producing 6.8 Moz of payable gold. Valley demonstrates a C\$3.37 billion post-tax net present value (NPV5%) at a modest gold study price of US\$2,150/oz, and sustains an impressive 341 koz/year annual average gold production at an ASIC of US\$844/oz for the life of mine.

Valley's updated MRE stands at 7.94 Moz at 1.21 g/t Au Measured and Indicated Resources, plus an additional 0.89 Moz Au at 0.62 g/t Au Inferred Resources. Drilling at Valley during 2025 resulted in the discovery of a new zone of gold mineralization in a 500 m x 100 m open area along the eastern edge of the Valley intrusion, several hundred meters east of the limit of the current MRE. This zone displays a high density of sheeted quartz veins and trace amounts of visible gold along a wide corridor, well outside the limit of Snowline's previous drilling.

Beyond Valley, 2025 exploration drilling at the Rogue Project included drill testing at Ramsey, Aurelius, Charlotte, Cujo, Duke, Gracie and JP, and trace instances of visible gold were encountered in multiple holes. This year, Snowline drill tested 10 targets on the company's Rogue and Einarson projects whilst carrying out development activities to inform a forthcoming Pre-Feasibility study for Valley.

Snowline will be showcasing drill core from the newly discovered mineralization in the east of the Valley Deposit and from newly discovered Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems within the Rogue Plutonic Complex.

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD CONSOLIDATED

SUNDAY CREEK: AN EXPANDING AND SIGNIFICANT GLOBAL GOLD AND ANTIMONY DISCOVERY

Kenneth Bush, Exploration Manager, Southern Cross Gold; Michael Hudson, CEO, Southern Cross Gold Consolidated

Located in Central Victoria, Australia, the Sunday Creek project is one of the most exciting pre-resource Au-Sb exploration projects in Australia. Sunday Creek is within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralisation is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones, mudstones, and minor sandstones, metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open north-west trending folds. Intruded into this sedimentary sequence is a series of intermediate monzodiorite – diorite dykes and breccias on an east-west trend.

Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with increased mineralisation associated with brittle-semi-brittle zones, that show quartz-stibnite extension veining, stibnite-gold-matrix breccias, multiphase complex shear veins and disseminated mineralisation in the form of pyrite and arsenopyrite. The main host for mineralisation is an east to north-east trending zone of intensely altered 'bleached' silica-sericite-carbonate altered turbidites and a silica-sericite-carbonate-fuchsite altered mafic-intermediate dyke that range from 20 - 110 m wide. A large arsenic and antimony anomaly is associated with gold mineralisation, mostly represented by disseminated pyrite with proximal arsenopyrite bearing zones in close proximity to veining highlighting the larger visible alteration footprint.

Sub-vertical mineralised vein arrays cross the host structure on a predominate north-west orientation, these veins have been defined over a 1.5km E-W strike and down to depths of 1.1km below surface. High-grade "cores" are observed within vein arrays and have much more complex multi-phase textures and high antimony grades (+5% Sb) and typically have visible gold or +20g/t Au up to 1000+ g/t Au values, and often have a variety of fibrous antimony-arsenic-lead-copper-silver associated sulphosalts.

The project has been delivering a globally leading hit rate with 70 individual intersections exceeding 100 AuEq g/t x m from 95km of drilling undertaken predominantly over the last two-three years.

SPANISH MOUNTAIN GOLD PROPERTY: GOLD POTENTIAL IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Peter Mah, Jason Dunning, Julian Manco, and Kimberly Guttormson, Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.

The Spanish Mountain Gold (“SMG”) Property comprises 54 mineral claims that cover 10,388 hectares in central-eastern British Columbia (BC), Canada, within 5 km of the unincorporated community of Likely and 70 km from the City of Williams Lake. All claims are 100% owned and are in good standing until 2035.

The SMG Property occurs in the Cariboo Gold District (CGD) of south-central BC and is a 25 x 150 km region of orogenic gold (and related placer) mineralization that formed on a crustal-scale structure that joined the Kootenay and Quesnel terranes. CGD deposits are developed on both sides of this suture zone and typically formed through at least two mineralizing events; an earlier event that occurred during regional regional-scale D1-D2 deformation and a second event during late-D2 or D3.

The SMG deposit comprises a bulk tonnage, sedimentary-hosted vein (SHV), orogenic system. Mineralization in the Main deposit is hosted in at least 11 lens- to pipe-like bodies that collectively form a gently north dipping volume that is up to 1,700 m long, 800 m wide, and 300 m thick. Mineralized bodies in the centre of the deposit are controlled by a N-S striking D3 fault system and the down-dip stratigraphic direction, whereas those in the North and South blocks are elongate parallel to the D2 North and South faults. The smaller Phoenix deposit is formed by three stacked, sub-horizontal, lens-like bodies within a volume that is 1,500 m long, 300 to 400 m wide, and covers 100 to 200 m of stratigraphic thickness. All three lenses are centred on a N-S striking D3 brittle fault.

Gold mineralization is hosted by the Nicola Group, with the SMG deposit occurring in an unnamed formation of “transitional mixed volcanic and sedimentary rock” (TMVSR) that consists mostly of volcanoclastic, siltstone, argillite, and greywacke. Gold mineralization is associated with permissive stratigraphic units as well as northwest-striking ductile to brittle D1-D2 structures and northerly striking, late-D2 (or D3), brittle fault systems.

STAR COPPER CORP

ADVANCING THE STAR COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY: RESULTS FROM THE 2025 EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN

Hanson, J., Sr. Geologist, Hardline Exploration; Lisson, B., Sr. Geologist, Hardline Exploration

The Star Project, owned by Star Copper Corp., is a promising early stage Cu-Au porphyry in northwestern British Columbia. Exploration in 2025 has significantly advanced the project, with emphasis on expanding the Star Main zone and evaluating satellite targets including Star North and Copper Creek.

The first three holes of 2025 all intersected significant supergene enriched mineralization in the first 100m, with a transition to hypogene mineralization below the fault structures showing vertical and lateral continuity at depth. Highlights of this include S-051 with intersected 226.54 metres of 0.70 percent copper equivalent from 14 metres, including 90 meters of 1.13 percent copper equivalent. Phase 1 of the 2025 program drilled six holes totaling more than 2,200 metres. Results confirmed a broad near-surface copper oxide footprint measuring roughly 250 by 300 metres, hosted within a multiphase porphyry system. Numerous holes intersected visible malachite and azurite in oxide to transitional zones from surface, extending the mineralized profile in multiple directions. Drilling also improved geological models, highlighting potassic alteration zones and refining structural controls including the Star Fault.

Phase 2, completed in Fall 2025, comprised approximately 4,000 metres of drilling designed to extend mineralization at depth and along strike, and test peripheral targets Star North and Copper Creek.

Mapping and sampling at Star North, Star East, and Copper Creek have identified additional chalcopyrite-bearing outcrops, breccia zones, and disseminated mineralization. These satellite zones show potential to host extensions of the Star system and broaden the project's mineralization footprint.

The 2025 campaign has established continuity of both oxide and hypogene copper-gold mineralization, refined structural and alteration models, and delivered new high-priority drill targets. Integration of Phase 1 and ongoing Phase 2 results will guide step-outs, deeper drilling, and geophysical modelling, advancing Star Copper's objective of outlining a large, well-mineralized porphyry system in the Golden Triangle.

STERLING METALS

THE MISSING COPPER PORPHYRY OF THE MID-CONTINENT RIFT: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE SOO COPPER PROJECT, ONTARIO

Jeremy Niemi, SVP Exploration, Sterling Metals Corp.

The eastern margin of the Mid-Continent Rift (MCR) hosts several historically recognized porphyry-style, breccia-hosted and vein-manto type copper systems, including the Jogran, Tribag, and Copper Corp deposits respectively, discovered during the 1960s–1970s and, in the cases of Tribag and Copper Corp, were subsequently mined. These deposits help define a 30 km long, broad corridor of rift-related magmatic hydrothermal activity that has long been characterized by relatively low-grade chalcopyrite-dominant mineralization of different styles. Despite the established rift architecture and copper endowment elsewhere around Lake Superior, including world-class deposits of magmatic copper-nickel at Duluth and Eagle, and hydrothermal copper at White Pine and Keeweenawan, a world-class magmatic hydrothermal (“porphyry”) centre has remained elusive until Sterling Metals’ recent discovery at the Soo Copper Project on the Ontario side of the lake.

Recent drilling by Sterling Metals at the Soo Copper Project provides new evidence for such a significant porphyry copper centre. Work completed in 2025 has identified a polyphase porphyry intrusive complex emplaced at high level into Archean greenstone sequences and spatially associated with rift-related structures. Hole MEPS-25-02 intersected 262.5 m of 1.05 % CuEq, including 68.3 m of 3.25 % CuEq and a particularly bornite-rich interval of 9.3 m of 19.98 % CuEq. Enhanced mineralization and alteration characteristics—including extensive, strong potassic alteration hosting multiphase quartz–sulphide veining, including common bornite-chalcopyrite—distinguish this zone from the lower-temperature, lower-grade pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization documented at Jogran and Tribag.

The identification of a discrete bornite-bearing domain in association with quartz-magnetite veining, potassic alteration, felsic porphyry dykes and significant associated gold and molybdenite contents, marks a significant advancement in understanding this magmatic hydrothermal system, suggesting proximity to a hotter, higher-grade porphyry cupola zone previously unrecognized in the district. The robust, copper-rich nature of the mineralization associated with these integral porphyry features provides strong evidence that Sterling Metals’ discovery has tagged into a large, well-mineralized porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system.

Located near Sault Ste. Marie, the project benefits from excellent road, rail, and hydropower access, enabling cost-effective, systematic year-round investigation.

Collectively, results from the Soo Copper Project expand the metallogenic framework of the MCR by establishing the presence of an enriched porphyry Cu-Au-Mo centre that has been hiding in plain sight for over a century.

SUN SUMMIT MINERALS CORP.

SUN SUMMIT MINERALS: FOCUSED ON DISCOVERY AND ADVANCEMENT OF DISTRICT-SCALE GOLD AND COPPER ASSETS IN BRITISH

Ken MacDonald, Vice President of Exploration, Sun Summit Minerals Corp.

Sun Summit Minerals is focused on discovery and advancement of district scale gold and copper assets in British Columbia. The diverse project portfolio includes the JD Project in the Toadoggone region of north-central BC, and the Buck Project in central BC approximately 10 km south of the town of Houston. The JD Project is located in the Toadoggone gold-copper mining district, a highly prospective, deposit-rich metallogenic belt with a favourable geological environment characterized by both high-grade epithermal gold and silver mineralization, as well as porphyry-related copper and gold mineralization.

The JD Project covers an area of over 15,000 hectares and is in close proximity to active exploration and development projects, such as Thesis Gold's Lawyers/Ranch projects, TDG Gold's Baker/Shasta projects, Amarc Resource's AuRORA project, Centerra's Gold's Kemess East and Underground projects, as well as the past-producing Kemess open pit copper-gold mine.

The Company has now completed ~9500m of diamond drilling in 33 holes focused mainly at the Au-Ag Creek Zone, with preliminary test drilling in 2025 on the Au-Ag Finn zone and the Cu-Au Belle South zone.

Highlights from the 2024 exploration program include: 122.5 meters of 2.11 g/t Au including 1.5 m of 121.0 g/t Au (CZ-24-004) at the Creek Zone. Hole CZ-25-007 from 2025 drilling at the Creek Zone intersected significant, near-surface, continuous gold mineralization punctuated with high-grade veins: 78.0 meters of 3.72 g/t Au from 30.0 meters down hole, including 12.0 meters of 8.55 g/t Au, and including 19.1 meters of 7.50 g/t Au. Results are pending for an additional 20 drill holes.

The Buck Project is located in a historic gold-silver mining district with excellent infrastructure that allows for year-round, road-accessible exploration. The Company has focused on the lateral and vertical extent of epithermal-related gold-silver-zinc mineralization at the Buck Main system where over 34,500 metres of diamond drilling in 98 diamond drill holes have been completed. The Company released an inaugural Mineral Resource Estimate in early 2025. The Inferred Mineral Resource at Buck Main is estimated to include 775,500 oz Au and 8,435,000 oz Ag at a grade of 0.462 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Ag, contained within 52.2 Mt. The Indicated Mineral Resource at Buck Main is estimated to include 18,300 oz Au and 158,000 oz Ag at a grade of 0.496 g/t Au and 4.3 g/t Ag, contained within 1.15 million tonnes (Mt). The Buck Main deposit remains open for expansion in most directions and at depth.

BRALORNE GOLD PROJECT – OVERVIEW

Lindsay Dunlop, Vice President, Investor Relations, Talisker Resources Ltd.

The Bralorne deposit is a structurally controlled, orogenic mesothermal quartz-gold vein system located within a competent lens-shaped block of host rocks bounded by the regional Cadwallader and Ferguson Faults.

Between 1929 and 1971, the Bralorne camp produced approximately 4.2 million ounces of gold at an average head grade of 17.7 g/t, making it one of British Columbia's most prolific historic gold producers.

A network of en-echelon, interconnected fault structures with moderate to steep dips defines the primary fluid pathways. These structures extend more than 2,000 meters vertically and over 5 kilometers in strike, supporting a long-lived, vertically extensive mineralizing system.

This conduit network formed pre- and syn-mineralization, enhancing rock permeability and focusing hydrothermal fluid flow. Repeated seismogenic fracturing generated localized dilation zones along these faults, allowing for the emplacement of fault-hosted quartz-gold veins.

Gold mineralization is concentrated along second- and third-order structures between the bounding faults. Veins are preferentially hosted in more competent lithologies and sharply terminate against less competent ultramafic rocks along the Cadwallader Fault (southwest) and sedimentary units juxtaposed by the Ferguson Fault (northeast).

The Bralorne system presents a well-preserved, structurally complex orogenic gold environment with significant vertical continuity and clear controls on high-grade mineralization — offering strong potential for ongoing exploration and resource development.

COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY STYLE DISCOVERY AT GREATER SHASTA, TOODOGGONE, BC

Steven Kramar, P.Geo., VP Exploration, TDG Gold

Display Focus: New Discoveries

The Toodoggone District of northcentral BC is part of the Stikine Terrane and host to a well-documented continuum of porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver systems (e.g. Baker, Shasta, Kemess, Lawyers). The region has long suffered from underfunding and under exploration when compared to the Golden Triangle to the west despite the similar ages and styles of mineralization. Nevertheless, the District has potential for new discoveries within this metallogenic framework.

The recently discovered AuWEST mineralization is located only ~1 kilometre from the epithermal Shasta Deposit. The first hole drilled (TDG25-001) into this mineralization intercepted 240.5 metres grading 1.23 grams per tonne gold and 0.23 weight percent copper (including 100.0 meters interval with 2.24 grams per tonne gold and 0.38 weight percent copper). This recent discovery occurs along the same broader structural/stratigraphic architecture as the adjacent AuRORA discovery - hosted at or near the regional unconformity between the overlying Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton) and the underlying Takla Group (Stuhini). Early geological observations suggest that epithermal and porphyry style mineralization may not be mutually exclusive and overprinting likely occurred, reflecting increased metal concentrations from multiple events.

Kinematics locally and regionally may factor into the emplacement of these porphyry-style magmatic centers with regional scale northwest trending structural corridors crosscut by local northeast structural domains, a favourable environment for hydrothermal fluid concentration.

The Shasta low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit and the AuWEST/AuRORA porphyry-style mineralization reinforces a camp-scale model that plausibly links epithermal centres in the district to porphyry-style magmatic drivers at modest depths.

THE FLAT GOLD PROJECT: BULK TONNAGE AND REDUCED INTRUSION-RELATED GOLD SYSTEM

Peter Kleespies, Vice President of Exploration, Tectonic Metals; Jesse Manna, Investor Relations, Tectonic Metals

Display Focus: New Discoveries and Resource Development Transitions

2025 has been a transformational year for Tectonic and our flagship Flat Gold Project in Alaska. Drilling the Alpha Bowl target, interpreted as the bedrock source of 650,000oz of historic placer gold production, and interpreted as the northern extension of our primary intrusion target, Chicken Mountain, delivered a high-grade discovery along 3km of drilled mineralized strike.

Highlights include 65.53m @ 1.22g/t, including 6.1m @ 6.0g/t and 1.52m @ 21.72g/t Au. This 65m hole encountered continuous oxide gold mineralization from surface to end-of-hole.

On the heels of this discovery, Tectonic launched its largest multi-phase drill campaign in the Project's history. 2025 drilling will exceed 16,000m, with 48 holes (7,700m) completed across multiple intrusions during Phase-1. Initial results include 41.15m @ 2.23g/t, with 21m @ 4.00g/t and 4.57m @ 13.25g/t Au. Assays are pending for 47 holes, and > 9,000m of Phase-2 drilling is underway.

The Project hosts a bulk-tonnage, Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold System comparable to Fort Knox, with intrusions credited as the source of 1.4Moz of historical placer production. Gold has been recognized in two settings:

- i. Bulk-tonnage, intrusion-related, hosted in fractured and veined phases of the Chicken Mountain stock, including Alpha Bowl, interpreted as its northern, coarser-grained biotite-pyroxene extension. The adjacent Black Creek stock represents a separate intrusive phase that also hosts intrusion-related mineralization.
- ii. Contact-related vein and disseminated bulk-tonnage mineralization hosted within sedimentary and volcanic rocks. This is best developed at the Golden Apex target between the Chicken Mountain and Black Creek stocks and the Golden Hornfels zone along the eastern contact of Black Creek. It is also observed farther north at the Jam target.

Building on the recent discovery and >16,000m of 2025 drilling that will inform a resource estimate, Flat, spanning 99,840ac. of Native-owned land (Doyon Ltd.; 2nd largest shareholder) is emerging as a potential tier-one, run-of-mine, open-pit, heap-leach gold mining opportunity.

ADVANCING THE SUPERCCELL ONE (SC-1) HIGH-GRADE GOLD SYSTEM WITHIN THE TREATY CREEK PROJECT: AN EPITHERMAL OVERPRINT OF AN AU-CU-AG PORPHYRY SYSTEM

Spencer Kerkhoff, Exploration Manager, Tudor Gold Corp.

Tudor Gold's flagship Goldstorm Deposit is a large copper-gold-silver porphyry exploration project located in the Golden Triangle region of northwestern British Columbia, Canada. An updated mineral resource estimate released on February 20, 2024 resulted in 27.9 million ounces of indicated gold equivalent (AuEQ), with an additional 6.0 million ounces of inferred AuEQ. The project is located immediately northeast of Seabridge Gold's KSM Project, and immediately north of Newmont's Brucejack Deposit. The project is currently advancing towards a Resource Update and Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

During the 2023 exploration season, while expanding known mineralization within the Goldstorm Deposit, several high-grade intercepts aligned indicating the possibility of a high-grade, oblique, late-stage quartz-carbonate-sulfide breccia structure emanating from the main porphyry intrusive body of the Goldstorm Deposit. The new high-grade structure was discovered and subsequently termed Supercell One (SC-1). The 2024 exploration season achieved the goal of expanding the porphyry style mineralization, while also attempting to solidify the presence of, and expand upon the newly discovered SC-1 target. The 2024 exploration season was extremely successful in that three additional sub-parallel SC-1 structures were discovered bringing the total to four structures that now make-up the SC-1 System. Upon reviewing all technical data from the SC-1 intercepts, the leading candidate for mineralization style is a late stage intermediate sulfidation epithermal overprint to the underlying Goldstorm Porphyry Deposit.

The 2025 exploration program was designed to expand the SC-1 system and attempt to find a connection between the four SC-1 structures and previously drilled, Supercell-like, high-grade zones within the Goldstorm Porphyry deposit. Upon further structural and geochemical analysis, and the insights of the successful 2025 exploration program, it is now thought that the potential exists for numerous high-grade SC-1 structures occurring throughout the Goldstorm Porphyry deposit as an epithermal overprint with serious economic potential.

POPLAR

Steve Blower, VP, Exploration, Vizsla Copper Corp.

Porphyry-related copper/molybdenum mineralization was discovered in the first drill hole at the Thira target on the Poplar project in July, 2025. Poplar is located in central BC, approximately 50 kilometres south of the town of Houston, and is traversed by the Huckleberry mine access road and high-voltage power line.

The Thira target area is characterized by coincident geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies within a till covered portion of a large quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone that covers an approximately 8 kilometre (E-W) by 2 kilometre (N-S) area. Apparent conductivity products from a 2023 Mobile MT airborne geophysical survey were particularly helpful in defining the target. The prospectivity was supported by the presence of one historical (1995) percussion drill hole on the target margin that intersected weakly mineralized intrusive rocks throughout its short 67 metre length.

Vizsla Copper's first drill hole was mineralized throughout its 500 metre length, with the top 345 metres containing 0.31% Cu, 0.02% Mo, 1.1 g/t Ag, and 0.5 g/t Au (0.43% Cueq) from 11.0 metres. Mineralization consists of multi-phase quartz-sulphide stockwork veining containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite within strongly potassium feldspar and biotite altered monzonites that intrude volcanic rocks. Both the intrusives and volcanics are mineralized. Given the proximity to the Poplar and Huckleberry deposits, the monzonites are likely Cretaceous and related to the Bulkley suite. The volcanic units are likely intermediate to mafic flows and lapilli tuffs belonging to the Hazelton Group. Samples have been submitted for petrography and age-dating.

VECTERING INTO A COPPER-GOLD SYSTEM AT YUKON METALS' BIRCH PROJECT

John Prince, Senior Geologist, Yukon Metals

Display Focus: New Discoveries

Yukon Metals is pleased to present preliminary results from reconnaissance drilling at the Birch Project, located in southwestern Yukon, approximately 65 km northeast of Burwash Landing. The project is underlain by Devonian rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Paleocene Ruby Range intrusive complex, a setting prospective for intrusion-related Cu-Au systems.

Highly anomalous Cu-Au soil geochemistry and encouraging results from historical exploration work were followed up in 2024 with systematic prospecting and geological mapping. This work delineated a target area along the intrusive contact between Ruby Range granodiorite and metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Early-stage diamond drilling has now demonstrated strong continuity of reduced skarn-style mineralization along this contact zone.

Mineralization and calc-silicate skarn are best developed at stratiform contacts and adjacent to cross-cutting porphyritic intrusions. A prograde skarn assemblage of garnet–pyroxene–quartz is variably overprinted by a retrograde assemblage of amphibole–chlorite–albite–calcite. Sulphide phases dominated by pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite ± pyrite are closely associated with the retrograde overprint. Importantly, sulphide mineralization extends beyond marble horizons into intrusive and schistose hosts, indicating a robust mineralizing system with potential for scale.

Drilling to date has confirmed both lateral and vertical continuity of sulphide-bearing skarn over several hundreds of metres, with individual intervals showing strong sulphide development. The early evidence for systematic zonation, multiple intrusive phases, and a well-developed retrograde alteration overprint highlight a dynamic and prolonged hydrothermal-magmatic system capable of producing significant Cu-Au grades.

Assays highlights from the first drill hole, BR25-001 comprise a 21.2m interval of 0.3% Cu, 0.08g/t Au and 3.81g/t Ag including 0.6m of 2.5% Cu 0.55g/t Au and 18.5g/t Ag and 10m of 0.39% Cu, 0.1g/t Au and 5.76g/t Ag.

These results establish Birch as an emerging skarn-related Cu-Au prospect in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, with considerable upside for additional discovery of intrusion-related mineralization.

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PROJECT GENERATORS' HUB

AZIMUT EXPLORATION INC.

Azimut Exploration is a leading multicommodity exploration company with a solid track record for target generation and partnership development. The Company holds a significant mineral exploration portfolio in Quebec, Canada, with a focus on large-scale gold, copper, nickel and lithium targets.

Azimut developed its strategic land position using a pioneering approach to big data analytics (the AZtechMine™ system) and the team's extensive exploration know-how in the province. The Company's targeting expertise is demonstrated by multiple recent discoveries, including:

- Elmer, Patwon Gold Zone – Maiden resource estimate published in 2024 – 100% owned
- Wabamisk, Fortin Antimony-Gold Zone – Drilling discovery in 2024/2025 – 100% owned
- Wabamisk, Rosa Gold Zone – Surface and drilling discovery in 2025 – 100% owned
- Wabamisk East, Lithos Lithium Zone – Surface discovery in 2024/2025 – 100% owned
- Galinée Lithium – Drilling discovery in 2023/2024 – 50/50 JV
- Kukamas, Perseus Nickel-PGE Zone – Drilling discovery in 2024/2025 – under option agreement

Since 2004, Azimut has signed 39 strategic alliances and partnership agreements with 20 companies. The Company is actively exploring multiple projects with its current partners (SOQUEM, KGHM, Ophir Metals) and several solely funded projects. The Company also holds a pipeline of other exploration opportunities and is seeking new partners. Projects highlighted at Roundup include:

- JBN: This project covers a portfolio of nickel targets in the James Bay region, which Azimut considers highly prospective but underexplored, with potential for high-grade nickel deposits similar to Eagle's Nest (Ontario) and Eagle (Michigan). The Company generated targets using a regional data processing methodology that combines geochemical (multi-element lake-bottom sediment) and geophysical (magnetics, gravity) data.
- Wapatik: This project, also in the James Bay region, covers part of the same greenstone belt hosting Azimut's wholly owned Elmer gold discovery. The Company's maiden diamond drilling program in 2022 revealed high-grade nickel-copper massive sulphide mineralization on Wapatik (up to 2.68% Ni, 1.30% Cu over 3.3m). The zone remains open for follow-up drilling. Other nickel-bearing ultramafic targets remain undrilled.
- REX Trend: Located in Northern Quebec in the Nunavik region, this project covers a vast underexplored area characterized by a strong 300-km-long copper anomaly in lake-bottom sediments, coupled with a rare earth anomaly. The Company's significant activities since 2010 have led to the discovery of numerous high-grade copper-gold prospects and the identification of iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) mineralization in drill holes.

Visit us at the Prospect Generator Hub to discuss and review potential exploration partnerships in Quebec.

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES

Eagle Plains Resources (EPL:TSX-V) is a British Columbia based mineral exploration project generator operating since 1992. Managed by geologists and technical staff, Eagle Plains operates over 50 exploration projects in western Canada with a focus in northern Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Project locations within these jurisdictions include the porphyry fertile Quesnellia Terrane, the uranium rich Athabasca Basin and the SEDEX potential of the Aldridge Basin in

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southeastern BC. Eagle Plains' project portfolio is heavily weighted toward gold mineralization including high-grade prospects in the golden triangle, southern BC and Saskatchewan.

Our clientele has included senior producers to start-ups seeking a listing property. Through research, strategic acquisition and quality geoscience application, we have assembled quality precious, critical and energy-metal projects ranging from grass roots to drill ready stage with a diverse commodity profile. As part of our project generator model, we have a number of projects with requisite expenditures to qualify for listing transaction status on the CSE and TSX-V.

Deposit types include: Porphyry, unconformity and basement-hosted uranium, VMS, Orogenic gold, SEDEX, Rare Earth Elements associated with alkalic igneous intrusions, syenite and uranium, vein-hosted precious- and base-metals.

Commodities include: Gold, Uranium, Copper, Zinc, Molybdenum, Nickel, Light and Heavy Rare Earth Elements, Large Flake Graphite, Tungsten, Tantalum, Lithium and industrial minerals including gypsum.

In addition, Eagle Plains' wholly owned subsidiary, Terralogic Exploration Inc. provides geological consulting and technical expertise for a full spectrum of exploration projects, including preparation of NI 43-101 compliant technical reports.

Please come by our booth to see if we have the right project for you.

MIDLAND EXPLORATION INC.

Midland Exploration is a dynamic mineral exploration company that targets the excellent mineral potential of Quebec, Canada to make the discovery of new world-class deposits of gold and critical metals. Midland prefers to work in partnership and is proud to count major companies as such as Rio Tinto, BHP Canada Inc., Barrick Gold, Probe Gold., Wallbridge, Agnico Eagle Mines, Electric Elements Mining Corp., SOQUEM Inc., Nunavik Mineral Exploration Fund, and Abcourt Mines Inc., as partners. The Company is led by a highly respected management and technical team with a proven mine-finding track record.

Midland is currently looking for partners for its [Kan-Willbob Au project](#) located in Nunavik, Quebec, Canada about 65 kilometers west of the town of Kuujuaq. This high potential gold project is in a new emerging gold belt in the Labrador Trough and is covering more than 100 km of favorable stratigraphy and containing many gold showings (new and historical). Here are the main highlights of the project:

- Very favorable setting for orogenic Au deposits.
- Greenschist-facies rocks.
- Favorable iron-rich lithologies to precipitate gold – abundant iron-rich gabbro's, diorites, iron formations, black shales.
- Polyphase deformation, abundant thrusting and folding.
- Major first-order crustal-scale structure separating older, lower grade VSED metamorphic rocks, from younger, high grade (amphibolite) metaseds rocks – Similar setting as the prolific Cadillac-Larder Lake fault in the Abitibi belt.
- Major second-order gold-bearing fault zones within the Labrador Trough.
- Syn-orogenic, polymictic conglomerates newly recognized – possibly marking major reactivated normal faults within the orogeny (similar to Timiskaming-type conglols in the Abitibi belt);
- Little previous exploration for gold – Lots of old exploration for base metals, gold was seldom analyzed.
- Many/most Au showings were found by Midland last 5 years – No IP geophysics ever done.
- Here is some of the best Channels and drill holes intercepts:
 - Ferricrete showing: **9.8 g/t Au over 13.2 metres; 8.9 g/t Au over 8.45 metres** (channel samples); **5.07 g/t Au over 6.0 metres; 6.29 g/t Au over 3.0 metres; 4.14 g/t Au over 3.8 metres; 3.64 g/t Au over 4.0 metres** (drill holes)
 - Winchester showing: **5.24 g/t Au over 11.0 metres; 2.02 g/t Au over 10.0 metres;**

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8.33 g/t Au over 4.0 metres (channel samples); **1.99 g/t Au over 21.1 metres**; **1.22 g/t Au over 16.0 metres** (drill holes)

- Pump Pad Ridge showing: **8.71 g/t Au over 7.0 metres**; **11.6 g/t Au over 3.0 metres**;

1.22 g/t Au over 8.5 metres; **2.64 g/t Au over 15.0 metres** (channel samples); **2.3 g/t Au over 3.0 metres** (drill hole)

- SP showing: **up to 419 g/t Au** in quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite veins;
- Wayne showing: **up to 250.1 g/t Au** in quartz-galena veins, **40.1 g/t Au**, **32.7 g/t Au**, and

24.8 g/t Au in quartz-pyrrhotite veins;

- Ants showing: **1.78 g/t Au / 23.3 m**, including **3.19 g/t Au / 10.0 m** (channel ANTS-18-03);
- Ants showing: **1.81 g/t Au on 12.06 m**, including **2.99 g/t Au on 4.56 m** (drill hole WB-19-33);
- Dessureault: **4.1 g/t Au / 7.6 m** (historical drilling)

Midland is also looking for partners on other projects, including [the recent discovery of a major gold-zinc-silver mineralized system on its Caniapisc Au project.](#)

Located in the James-Bay region in Quebec, the 10 days 2025 summer prospecting program successfully identified boulder fields (with subangular to angular boulders) and outcrops showing anomalous values for Au and various other metals (Zn, Mn, Pb, Cu, Mo, Ag). Out of a total of 159 isolated samples (grab samples) collected during this campaign, **8 yielded gold values above 1.00 g/t Au**, including a maximum value of **14.3 g/t Au**, and 34 samples yielded gold values between 0.10 and 1.00 g/t Au. Five (5) grab samples (rocks) also yielded zinc (Zn) values above 1% (**max 4.5% Zn**). The same five (5) samples also exhibited high manganese (MnO) values reaching up to **7.67% MnO**.

Gold results for the 318 soil samples (B horizon) collected on the property include [6 values greater than 100 ppb Au \(max = 423 ppb Au\)](#), 1 value between 50 and 100 ppb, and 20 values between 10 and 50 ppb. An extensive anomaly (around a lake in the south part of the project) is characterized by an Au-Zn-Mn signature. Four (4) other strong anomalies in soils (Au-only) are also present within the survey area.

Sampling conducted in 2024-2025 in this area led to the identification of several distinct metal assemblages in boulders and outcrops (Table 2). Many boulders exhibit gold-zinc-silver-lead (Au-Zn-Ag-Pb), gold-zinc-manganese-silver (Au-Zn-Mn-Ag), or copper-molybdenum-gold-silver (Cu-Mo-Au-Ag; boulders and outcrops) assemblages. Au-Zn-Ag-Pb and Au-Zn-Mn-Ag boulders are, for the most part, located near a lake in the south part of the project area (Figure 4), and their origin is deemed local, within the immediate vicinity, based on the distribution of boulders and coinciding soil anomalies. The five (5) samples grading above 1% Zn are located in this area (**max 4.5% Zn**). Au-Zn-Mn mineralization (which yielded the highest Zn grades) is associated with very strong calc-silicate alteration (+Ca-Fe-Mg-Si, amphibole-garnet-calcite in descriptions) accompanied by nearly complete Na-K leaching.

The very strongly similar alteration assemblages associated with Au-Zn-Mn and Cu-Mo signatures suggest they may represent the same mineralization system. The Cu-Mo signature is most certainly magmatic-hydrothermal (associated with felsic intrusions), indicating the Au-Zn-Mn mineralization is likely related to this system as a more distal facies. The remarkable intensity of the calc-silicate alteration suggests skarn-type mineralization, as well as the possibility that extreme calcium enrichment may be explained by calcium-rich protoliths. Zn-Mn mineralization is fairly typical in zinc-rich skarn settings.

For more information come to see us at the project generator hub on Wednesday and Thursday or at midlandexploration.com.

MUNDORO CAPITAL INC.

Mundoro Capital Inc. (TSXV:MUN | OTCQB: MUNMF) is a royalty generator focused on creating value through exploration of copper and gold systems across prospective metallogenic belts. Employing a project generation strategy, Mundoro methodically acquires mineral projects in highly promising mineral districts, advances them through early-stage

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exploration, and structures joint ventures with global mining companies to fund drilling, earn option payments, operating fees, and ultimately generate long-term royalty exposure.

Portfolio Overview

BHP-MUN Central Timok JV (Serbia)

The Central Timok JV covers 418km² in the heart of Serbia's Timok Magmatic Complex ("TMC"), a world-class copper-gold district hosting multiple porphyry and epithermal deposits. The licenses span key structural corridors prospective for blind porphyry systems and high-sulfidation epithermal mineralization. BHP can earn 100% over 10 years by:

- Funding US\$ 35,000,000 in exploration expenditures
- Mundoro retains a 2% NSR royalty upon exercise
- Mundoro receives annual option payments: US\$ 323,000
- Mundoro will operate the project and earn annual operator fees

BHP-Mundoro Borsko-South Timok-Trstenik JV (Serbia)

This 398km² land package sits within and adjacent to the TMC with the Borsko license directly adjacent to the Bor and Majdanpek copper-gold systems. The area hosts large lithocaps, skarn/CRD systems, and vectors consistent with preserved porphyry roots beneath post-mineral cover. BHP can earn 100% over 3 years by:

- Funding US\$ 7,500,000 in exploration expenditures
- Mundoro retains a 2% NSR royalty upon exercise
- Mundoro receives annual option payments: US\$ 360,000
- Mundoro will operate the project and earn annual operator fees

JOGMEC-Mundoro Iskar (EE1) JV (Bulgaria)

The 167km² km EE1 Project in northwest Bulgaria targets a large sediment-hosted stratiform copper system analogous to Kupferschiefer and Central African Copperbelt deposits. AMT and magnetic surveys outline conductive redox contacts and basin-scale structural controls indicative of stratiform copper horizons. Earn-in structure with JOGMEC:

- JOGMEC can earn 75% by funding and delivering a Feasibility Study
- JOGMEC may acquire an additional % at fair market value
- Mundoro retains 20% carried interest through commercial production
- Mundoro earns operator fees during work programs.

Available Projects

Mundoro's available projects consist of three district-scale copper exploration opportunities within the Laramide Belt in Arizona - Dos Cabezas (61km²), Picacho (105km²), and Copperopolis (39km²). These projects have been advanced through modern mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, and geochronology conforming the Laramide-aged intrusive systems and defining multiple porphyry focussed targets.

OROGEN ROYALTIES INC.

Orogen Royalties is focused on organic royalty creation via project generation and royalty acquisitions on precious and base metal discoveries in western North America. The company has exploration teams operating in British Columbia, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Mexico with a portfolio of 100% owned drill ready copper and gold

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targets available for option or sale. The Company's royalty portfolio includes the Ermitaño gold and silver Mine in Sonora, Mexico (2.0% NSR royalty) operated by First Majestic Silver Corp. The Company is well financed with several projects actively being developed by joint venture partners.

RIVERSIDE RESOURCES

Riverside Resources has a portfolio of gold, silver, copper and REE projects in British Columbia and Mexico that it is presenting at the Round Up. Riverside is an established prospect generator with drill permitted properties, extensive proprietary databases, high quality base metal, precious metal, and REE projects looking to partner them. Riverside brings the technical operating capacity for projects in British Columbia and northern Mexico. High grade gold is one focused project type that are available for rapid exploration, discovery and financing. Written reports, developed targeting plans and exploration programs ready to go with strong potential for large scale value creation.

Riverside's business has always focused on partner programs with currently drilling with programs in Mexico and recently added new growth in British Columbia that will be presented for the very first time projects with new data. Riverside welcomes exploring partnering with a range of companies and having full portfolios of copper and gold projects that could be combined into an integrated new and growing company or as single asset deals. Please contact us at info@rivres.com.

SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

Silver Range Resources Ltd. is a precious metal prospect generator working in Nevada, Arizona and Utah. Silver Range has a portfolio of 33 projects, 12 of which are currently under option to partners. The East Goldfield Project is approximately 8 km east of Goldfield, Nevada. The property is underlain by the same host rocks (Milltown Andesite) hosting mineralization in the Goldfield Main district, 8 km to the west. The rocks are cut by a wide, intensely altered hydrothermal breccia with strong alunite alteration. There are numerous gold occurrences on the property, the most developed of which are at the Tom Keane Mine. Here, an inclined shaft extends to 450 feet on four levels and produced briefly by leasers in the 1930's. Nineteen historic drill holes surrounding the mine define a clear target for exploration consisting of 2.25 to 6.60 Mt grading between 0.32 to 0.69 g/t Au potentially hosting 55,000 to 72,500 ounces gold. Four other zones on the property are being explored by Silver Range. East Goldfield adjoins Centerra Gold's Goldfield Project and is 10 km by road from the mine complex. It affords an opportunity to readily define and monetize gold resources. The Alamo Property is located 15 km north of Wenden, Arizona. The property is underlain by lower plate Proterozoic metasediments and Cretaceous intrusive rocks cut by numerous vein-faults and breccias hosting high grade copper and gold mineralization associated with hematite. The former producing Wenden Mine in the northeast corner of the property was one of the two largest producers in the Cunningham Pass district with development workings down to 1000 feet. Recent work by Silver Range defined EM and soil geochemical anomalies coincident with high grade surface mineralization assaying up to 37.8 g/t Au and 19.15% Cu. Gold grades in 48 surface grab samples collected to date average 4.39 g/t Au with 27% returning more than 5 g/t Au. Copper grades in the same set average 2.47% Cu with 33% returning greater than 2% Cu. Silver Range currently has 17 projects available for option in the Southwest U.S. including low and high sulphidation epithermal, mesothermal, carbonate replacement style and Carlin style targets.

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

Strategic Metals is a Yukon focused, TSX-V-listed project generator with 16 royalty interests, 12 projects under option to others, and a portfolio of more than 80 wholly owned projects that are the product of over 50 years of focussed exploration and research by a team with a track record of major discoveries. Projects available for option, joint venture or sale include drill-confirmed prospects and drill-ready targets with high-grade surface showings and/or geochemical anomalies and geophysical features that resemble those at nearby deposits. Through project farm-outs, investments, and royalty sales, the company has grown its cash and shareholdings to more than \$40 million.

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The company conducts ongoing research and exploration in order to maintain a portfolio of high-quality exploration projects that span a wide range of commodities and deposit types. Its portfolio covers a broad suite of metals - including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, tin, tungsten, vanadium and lithium. It also includes various deposit types - such as porphyry, skarn, epithermal vein, orogenic gold, sedex, carbonate replacement etc. The company actively seeks partners to advance its projects, a number of which are permitted for large-scale drilling and meet the requirements of a qualifying listing property.

Strategic's management have been involved in discovery and/or advancement of several major deposits including: Casino, Wolverine, Wellgreen, Division Mountain, Klaza, Tiger, Osiris, Golden Revenue, Blende, Carmacks Copper, Logtung, Marg, Ice, Keg etc.

Strategic's large portfolio of marketable securities provides upside exposure to several large exploration projects. Major shareholdings include 31.9% of Broden Mining Ltd., 32% of GGL Resources Corp., 28% of Rockhaven Resources Ltd., and 15.6% of Silver Range Resources Ltd. All these companies are well funded and are engaged in promising exploration projects. Strategic also owns 15 million shares of Terra CO2 Technologies Holdings Inc., a private Delaware corporation which recently completed a US\$124 million financing to advance its environmentally friendly, cost-effective alternative to Portland cement towards commercial production.

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

14 Golden Triangle Properties

Forty years ago, in 1985, Teuton Resources Corp initiated a strategy now known as the *'Project Generator'* model and proceeded to build a portfolio of 30+ properties making Teuton the leading Project Generator in the Golden Triangle (GT) of northwest British Columbia. During those early years there was little competition and Teuton had the pick-of-the-litter, one of which includes a 20% stake in the Treaty Creek deposit - widely recognized as one of the largest global gold discoveries in the past three decades.

At present, Teuton has approximately 14 highly prospective properties available with our standard *'Option Agreement Contract'*. These 14 properties vary in stages of readiness, from greenfield projects to properties that are virtually drill ready.

The journey from exploration to discovery is challenging based on industry studies that show only *'1 in 1,000'* grassroots projects lead to a major mineral discovery. However, the Golden Triangle exploration history manifests *'one of the highest rates of discovery per exploration program found anywhere on the globe'*. Putting the odds solidly in your favour.

Through 2025 large multi-drill campaigns on new discoveries and established deposits continue to produce amazing results in the GT. Programs carried out by companies like Tudor Gold, Skeena Resources, Dolly Varden Silver, Goliath Resources, Scottie Resources, and more. These major drill programs are *'adjacent to - or close to'* Teuton's available properties.

A *'Junior Explorer'* making a new discovery and the ultimate *'Creation of Wealth'* is an accomplishment that has occurred many times in the Golden Triangle. An area known as one of the most prolific, mineralized zones on the globe.

We invite you to meet with us at the *'Project Generator Hub'* at RoundUp and discuss how *'you and your associates'* can access an opportunity to enter the Golden Triangle and showcase your collective experience, knowledge, and skills to make a major new Golden Triangle discovery. With the continuing rise in precious metal prices... your timing couldn't be better. We have multiple properties available to meet your exploration objectives: Gold - Copper - or - SILVER.

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Feel free to phone us in advance. See you at Roundup. *Dino Cremonese*, Pres/CEO; and *Barry Holmes*, Corporate Development. Phone 778-430-5680.

TRANSITION METALS CORP.

Transition Metals Corp. (Transition) is a multi-commodity explorer with a diversified portfolio of exploration projects, royalty interests, and strategic investments focused in Canada.

Transition is an innovator, operating a hybrid exploration business model that combines technical excellence with strategic partnerships to de-risk exploration. The company invests selectively to advance key projects, seeking to maximize value while minimizing risk.

The Company is currently focused on advancement at two key projects: 1) the Pike Warden Porphyry Cu – Epithermal Au/Ag project in Yukon and 2) the Saturday Night PGM project near Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The company maintains a portfolio of over 20 high-quality exploration projects spanning early to advanced stages, with strong potential for new discoveries of precious metals (gold, silver, PGEs), base metals (copper, nickel, zinc), and uranium across districts ranging from the Cordilleran to the Canadian Shield and Atlantic provinces. Many of our projects are being advanced through partnerships with companies such as Impala Canada, US Antimony, Class 1 Energy, McFarlane Lake Mining, Geiger Metals, and Aurum Lake Mining.

Opportunities range from resource-stage assets and district-scale gold projects in established camps to emerging magmatic Ni-Cu-PGM systems and properties with potential to attract new capital—ideal for companies seeking diversification or restructuring.

We welcome discussions with groups interested in creative strategies to unlock value from our exceptional portfolio of mineral projects and look forward to meeting you at AME Roundup.

