News Release

CSE: **REDC** | OTCQB: **REDRF**

Red Canyon Drilling Intercepts Copper-Gold Mineralization at its 100% Owned Camp Target

Vancouver, British Columbia, November 18, 2026: Red Canyon Resources Ltd. ("Red Canyon" or the "Company") (CSE: REDC | OTCQB: REDRF | Frankfurt: 191) is pleased to announce drill results of its initial 2,079 metre diamond drill program at its 100% owned[1] Camp copper–gold target, part of the Osiris project in central British Columbia.

Company Highlights:

- **Four diamond drill holes at Camp Main intersected significant copper-gold mineralization** featuring strong geological similarities to other alkalic copper-gold mines in British Columbia. The Camp Main zone is a 300 m by 300 m area within the larger Camp system, which is interpreted to span 2.5 km from north to south.

- **Highlights from this initial drill program include:** RCOS-26-03 (DH03) intersected 232 m grading 0.21% CuEq[2], including 77 m grading 0.27% CuEq, and RCOS-26-01 (DH01) intersected 212 m grading 0.17% CuEq, including 58 m grading 0.23% CuEq and 8 m grading 0.62% CuEq.

- The Company models the Camp target as a structurally controlled, alkalic copper-gold mineral system. Calc-potassic alteration accompanied by elevated copper, gold, palladium, and platinum indicates that **recent drilling intersected the inner mineralized halo directly associated to the porphyry core**, closely mirroring established alkalic systems in British Columbia and globally.

- **A truck-mounted auger drill hole program comprising of 31 holes and 313 new on-trend soil samples was completed.** Preliminary field-portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analyses of the soil samples outline a north-northwest-trending zone of anomalous copper and other porphyry-indicator elements that extends more than 1.5 km from the recently drilled Camp Main zone. Laboratory assays are pending.

Wendell Zerb, the Chairman and CEO of the Company, commented: *"Red Canyon's initial drilling at the Camp Main zone has identified copper-gold mineralization closely associated with the core of an alkalic copper-gold porphyry system. The combination of host geology, alteration style and mineralization observed at Camp closely mirrors that of other alkalic copper-gold deposits and mines found worldwide.*

We have only begun to test the Camp system, yet our confidence in its potential is very high. Based on the characteristics of other alkalic copper-gold mineral systems, we believe the mineralization encountered at Camp is indicative of a larger mineralized system with significant exploration potential. The alteration assemblage and tenor of mineralization encountered at Camp are encouraging indicators of proximity to potentially higher-grade zones, as observed in other alkalic copper-gold systems."

Summary of 2026 Camp Diamond Drill Results

The Company completed eight initial diamond drill holes totalling 2,079 metres at its 100% owned[1] Camp copper–gold target, part of the Osiris project in central British Columbia. Reported intervals are downhole lengths.

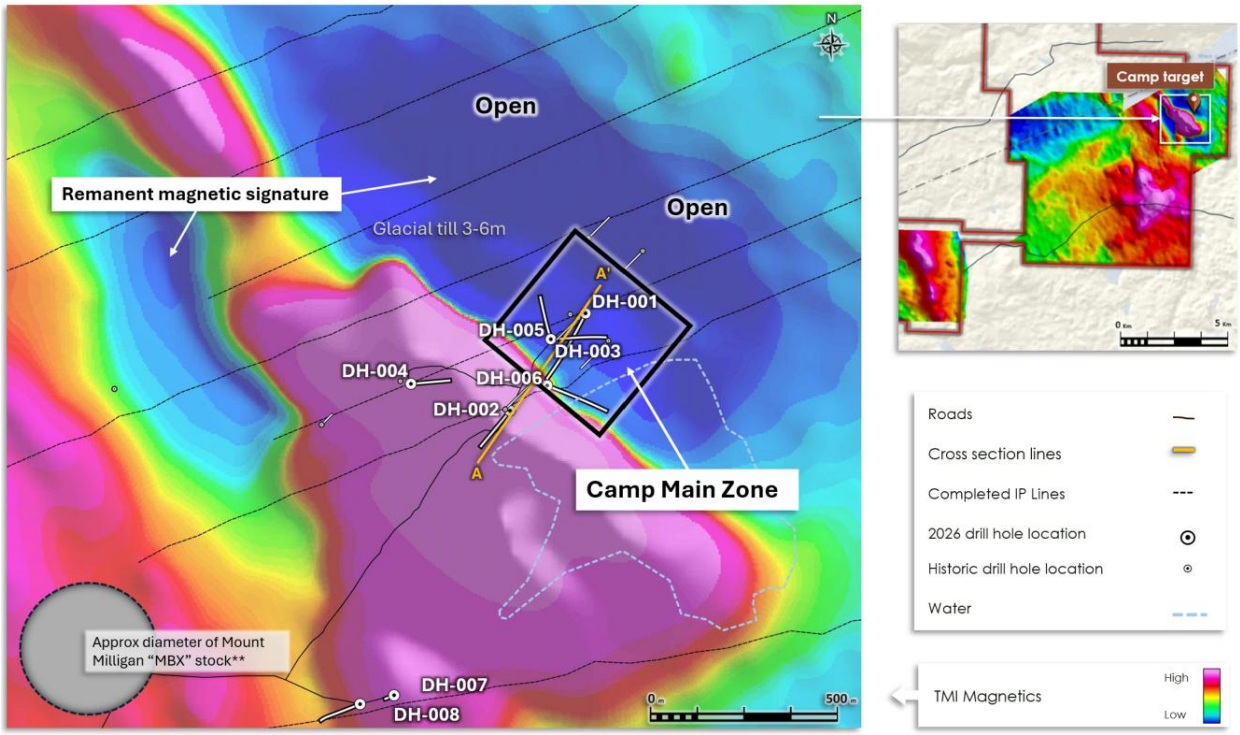


*Figure 1: The Camp target highlighted by airborne TMI magnetics, historic rock and soil geochemistry, drill hole locations and for scale the approximate comparative size footprint of the Mount Milligan Mine MBX Stock**.*

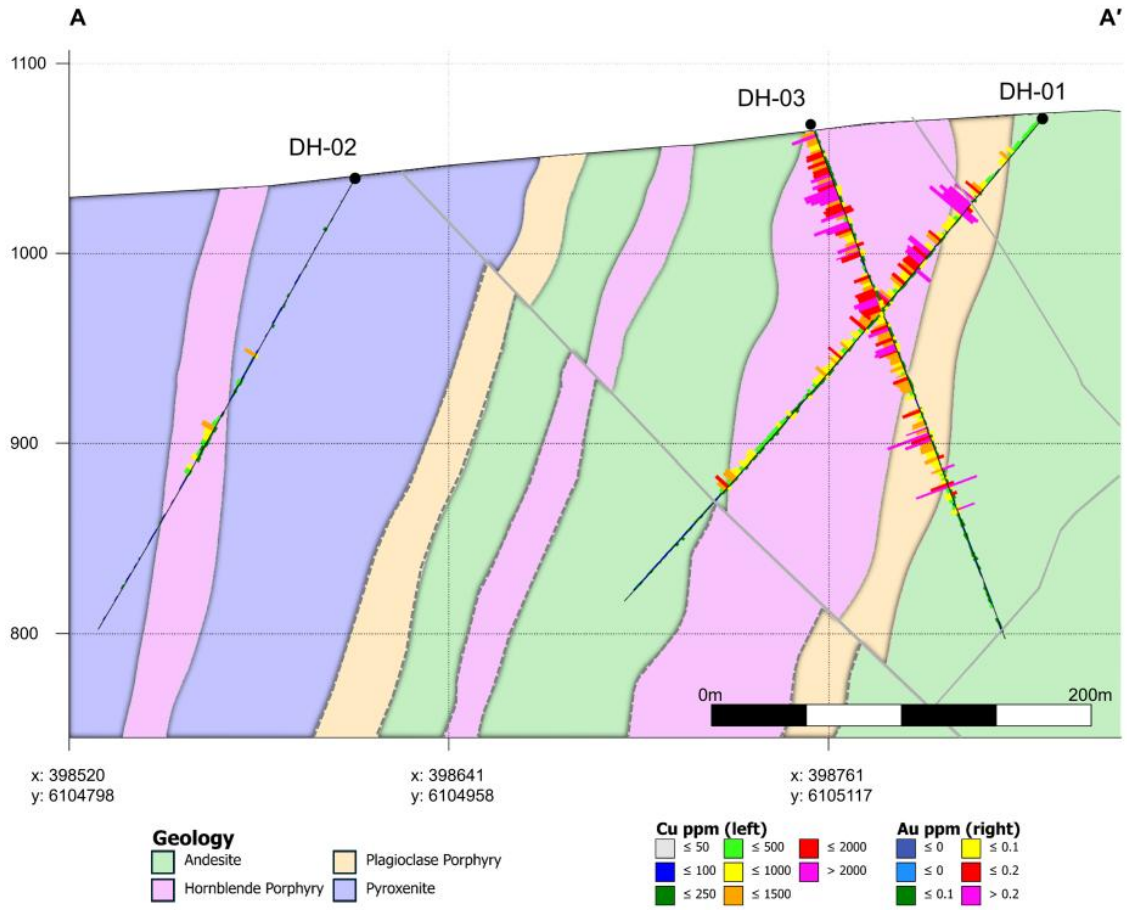


Figure 2: Geological Interpretation - Cross Section A – A' (Figure 1) Drill holes RCOS-26-01, 03, 02.

Table 1: Summary Drill Results from Camp

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade ppm	Ag Grade ppm	Pd Grade ppm	Pt Grade ppm	CuEq* Grade (%)	Az	Inc	TD (m)
RCOS-26-01	**49.0**	**260.6**	**211.6**	**0.10%**	**0.037**	**0.77**	**0.030**	**0.010**	**0.17%**			
including	**89.2**	**147.0**	**57.8**	**0.14%**	**0.051**	**0.49**	**0.046**	**0.016**	**0.23%**	**205**	**-50**	**337.4**
including	**58.5**	**67.0**	**8.5**	**0.33%**	**0.171**	**5.43**	**0.007**	**0.003**	**0.62%**			
RCOS-26-03	**4.9**	**237.2**	**232.3**	**0.13%**	**0.046**	**0.63**	**0.028**	**0.008**	**0.21%**			
including	**4.9**	**81.7**	**76.8**	**0.18%**	**0.052**	**0.96**	**0.029**	**0.009**	**0.26%**	**87**	**-60**	**312.7**
including	**39.0**	**56.0**	**17.0**	**0.23%**	**0.086**	**1.12**	**0.046**	**0.011**	**0.37%**			
including	**189.2**	**223.0**	**33.8**	**0.14%**	**0.072**	**0.78**	**0.011**	**0.004**	**0.24%**			
RCOS-26-05	**6.7**	**243.1**	**236.4**	**0.03%**	**0.021**	**0.37**	**0.016**	**0.007**	**0.07%**			
including	**6.7**	**36.0**	**29.3**	**0.07%**	**0.018**	**0.51**	**0.016**	**0.007**	**0.11%**	**343**	**-61**	**261.2**
including	**93.0**	**125.0**	**32.0**	**0.04%**	**0.039**	**0.42**	**0.006**	**0.006**	**0.10%**			
RCOS-26-06	**5.0**	**275.0**	**270.0**	**0.05%**	**0.042**	**0.39**	**0.011**	**0.008**	**0.11%**			
including	**5.0**	**17.8**	**12.8**	**0.10%**	**0.070**	**0.33**	**0.030**	**0.013**	**0.20%**	**111**	**-52**	**300.8**
including	**26.8**	**34.0**	**7.3**	**0.14%**	**0.059**	**0.35**	**0.043**	**0.009**	**0.23%**			
including	**219.5**	**243.0**	**23.5**	**0.08%**	**0.180**	**0.63**	**0.013**	**0.008**	**0.31%**			
RCOS-26-02	**106.0**	**179.0**	**73.0**	**0.03%**	**0.018**	**0.23**	**0.055**	**0.011**	**0.08%**	**218**	**-60**	**273.4**
including	**150.0**	**170.8**	**20.8**	**0.06%**	**0.034**	**0.40**	**0.111**	**0.021**	**0.14%**			

Copper Equivalent (CuEq) shown in the Table above are calculated on a basis of US$ 4.80/lb for Cu, US$ 3950/oz for Au, US$ 50/oz for Ag, US$ 1000/oz Pd, and US$1500/oz Pt, with 80% metallurgical recoveries assumed for Cu, Au, Ag and 65% recovery for Pd and Pt. The formula is: CuEq. = Cu % + (Au grade in g/t x (Au recovery / Cu recovery) x [Au price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6]) + (Ag grade in g/t x (Ag recovery / Cu recovery) x [Ag price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6] + (Pd grade in g/t x (Pd recovery / Cu recovery) x [Pd price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6] + (Pt grade in g/t x (Pt recovery / Cu recovery) x [Pt price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6].

Drill Hole RCOS-26-01 (DH01) Azimuth 205 deg, Dip -50°

DH01 tested the Camp Main zone, a highly resistive, moderately chargeable anomaly beside a regional magnetic high associated with copper mineralization identified on surface and in historic drilling. The hole intersected multiple pyrite > chalcopyrite and chalcopyrite > pyrite sulphide zones in actinolite-dominant, potassium feldspar–biotite-altered sedimentary-volcanic country rock, hornblende porphyry (PPY-H) and plagioclase porphyries (PPY-P). PPY-P and PPY-H intrude the country rock at different angles relative to core axes. All units are mineralized, with intersections including 57.8 m grading 0.23% CuEq from 89.2 – 147.0 m and a broad 211.6 m interval grading 0.17% CuEq from 49.0 – 260.6 m. At 260.6 m, a northwest-trending, east-dipping normal fault cuts 0.05% Cu mineralization and offsets the system. A north–northeast-trending structure dextrally offsets surface chalcopyrite > bornite > pyrite mineralization.



Figure 3: RCOS-26-01 Potassium feldspar altered hornblende porphyry, 105.5 m, within interval of 0.17% Cu and 0.33 g/t Au.

Drill Hole RCOS-26-03 (DH03) Azimuth 87 deg, Dip -60°

DH03 tested the Camp Main zone cutting roughly west to east to test mineralization. The drill hole extended known copper mineralization to the southeast, intersecting multiple pyrite > chalcopyrite and chalcopyrite > pyrite sulphide zones in actinolite-dominant, potassium feldspar–biotite altered sedimentary-volcanic country rock, PPY-H and PPY-P. Intersections included 17 m grading 0.37% CuEq from 39.0 – 56.0 m and 232.3 m grading 0.21% CuEq from 4.90 – 237.2 m. The same northeast-trending, east-dipping dextral fault was intersected at 164.0 m and likely offsets the 0.10% Cu mineralization zone. The northwest-trending fault identified in DH01 was not intersected.



Figure 4: RCOS-26-03 Calc potassic altered tuff with patchy biotite, 189.2 m, within interval of 0.44% Cu and 0.08 g/t Au.

Drill Hole RCOS-26-05 (DH05) Azimuth 343 deg, Dip -61°

DH05 tested the northward extension of mineralization at the Camp Main zone. The drill hole intersected pyrite > chalcopyrite and chalcopyrite > pyrite sulphide zones in the same actinolite-dominant, potassium feldspar–biotite-altered sedimentary-volcanic country rock, PPY-H and PPY-P observed in DH01 and DH03. It also intersected calc-potassic-altered sedimentary-volcanic rocks and narrow hornblende and plagioclase porphyry dikes with actinolite-dominant calc-potassic alteration, offset by a brittle fault. Observations include reduced system thickness, coinciding with narrowing of the porphyry dikes, suggesting that this block originally lay higher in the system and was down-dropped along a north–northeast-striking, south–southwest-dipping dextral normal fault.

Drill Hole RCOS-26-06 (DH06) Azimuth 111 deg, Dip -52°

DH06 tested the southwest extension of mineralization at Camp Main. The drill hole intersected hornblende and plagioclase-dominant porphyry units with actinolite-dominant calc-potassic alteration, together with a northwest-trending, west-dipping brittle normal fault that offsets mineralization, as observed in DH03. No NE trending dextral normal fault was observed in this drill hole. Gold values generally increase with depth along the drill trace including 23.5 m grading 0.31% CuEq including 0.18 g/t gold starting at 219.5 m.

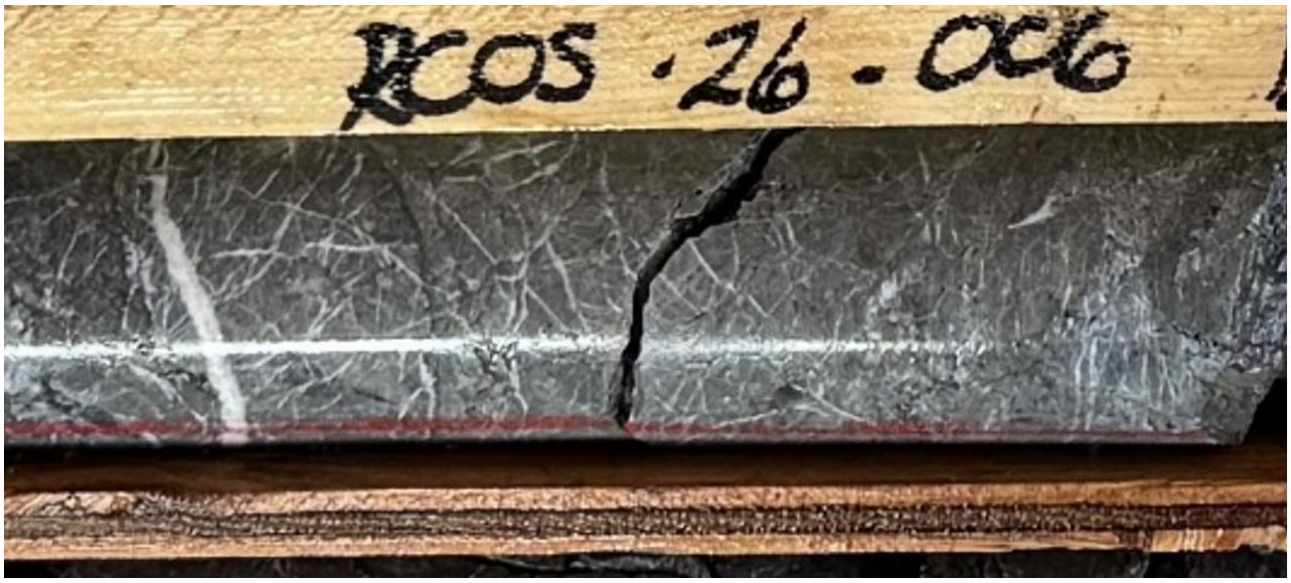


Figure 5: RCOS-26-06 Breccia with quartz- potassium feldspar-chalcopyrite-actinolite, 231.5m, within interval of 0.13% Cu, 0.79 g/t Au.

Drill Holes RCOS-26-02 (DH02), RCOS-26-04 (DH04)

Two drill holes tested the main NW-trending prominent magnetic feature at Camp. Drill holes DH02 and DH04 tested a corresponding high resistivity and moderate chargeability high. Both holes intersected magnetite-rich pyroxenite (Figures 1 and 6), interpreted to be an early phase of the alkalic system. This unit is intruded by later phases of altered hornblende porphyry dykes and is parallel and west of a NW-trending, east-dipping structure that is possibly a long-lived fluid pathway, which potentially influenced the emplacement of the porphyry system at Camp. Importantly, an altered, mineralized zone cuts DH02 including a higher-grade zone with elevated palladium grading up to 0.26 g/t.

Drill Holes RCOS-26-07 (DH07), RCOS-26-08 (DH08)

Drill holes DH07 and DH08 tested a resistivity high, a coincident magnetic high, and a remanent magnetic trend on the interpreted southwest extension of the Camp system (Figure 1) located approximately 1.2 km from the Camp Main zone.

DH07 intersected an altered diorite intrusion tracking a clear, down-hole prograde hydrothermal sequence. Upper zones show patchy to pervasive chlorite-calcite alteration, grading into patchy actinolite and potassium feldspar at depth. The length of the drill hole is weakly anomalous in copper throughout with individual sample intervals up to 960 ppm Cu.

DH08 tested the edge of the Camp magnetic high and its transition to a remanent magnetic high that corresponds with an IP resistivity high and increasing chargeability high to the west. DH08 intersected the same altered diorite intrusion and prograde hydrothermal sequence observed in DH07, while successfully stepping out further into the interpreted system to the southwest. Advancing deeper, DH08 cut a significant series of hornfelsed sediments, quartz-sericite altered porphyries, and an intense epidote-potassium feldspar-biotite hydrothermal breccia. This series of propylitic, phyllic, and calc-potassic altered porphyritic rocks and hornfels sediments are interpreted to be an extension of the Camp porphyry system extending the trend of altered porphyritic rocks approximately 1 km to the southwest and the system to over 2.7 km from north to south. The length of the drill hole is variably anomalous in copper with individual sample intervals up to 649 ppm Cu. Variable elevated values in Mo, Se, Te, W, Sn occur throughout, which could indicate a more distal

relative position within a porphyry model.

Table 2: 2026 Camp Drill Holes – see Figure 1

Hole ID	UTM-Grid	Easting	Northing	Collar elev m	Azimuth	Dip	Length m
RCOS-26-001	NAD83	398837	6105201	1081	205.2	-49.5	337.4
RCOS-26-002	NAD83	398615	6104915	1044	218.2	-60.4	273.4
RCOS-26-003	NAD83	398735	6105125	1080	87.2	-59.8	312.7
RCOS-26-004	NAD83	398324	6104994	1068	90.0	-70.0	319.1
RCOS-26-005	NAD83	398735	6105125	1069	343.0	-61.0	261.2
RCOS-26-006	NAD83	398724	6104989	1050	111.0	-52.0	300.8
RCOS-26-007	NAD83	398274	6104080	1050	250.0	-75.0	82.9
RCOS-26-008	NAD83	398174	6104054	1050	247.9	-49.2	191.1

Camp Copper-Gold Porphyry Target

The Camp target is associated with a 2.75 km by 2.25 km NNW-trending high magnetic feature with a strong central induced core surrounded by a large remanent magnetic halo (Figures 1 and 6). Initial drilling by Red Canyon indicates the predominant magnetic high core is due to a NW-trending magnetite-rich pyroxenite intrusive complex. This pyroxenite body is interpreted to be an early phase of the alkalic system at Camp. The Mount Polley Mine (Imperial Metals Corporation) alkalic copper-gold system hosts a pyroxenite body adjacent to the main zones of mineralization (Figure 6). Additional magnetic features occur on the margins of the Camp pyroxenite body including the remanent magnetic highs associated with altered and mineralized hornblende and plagioclase porphyries.

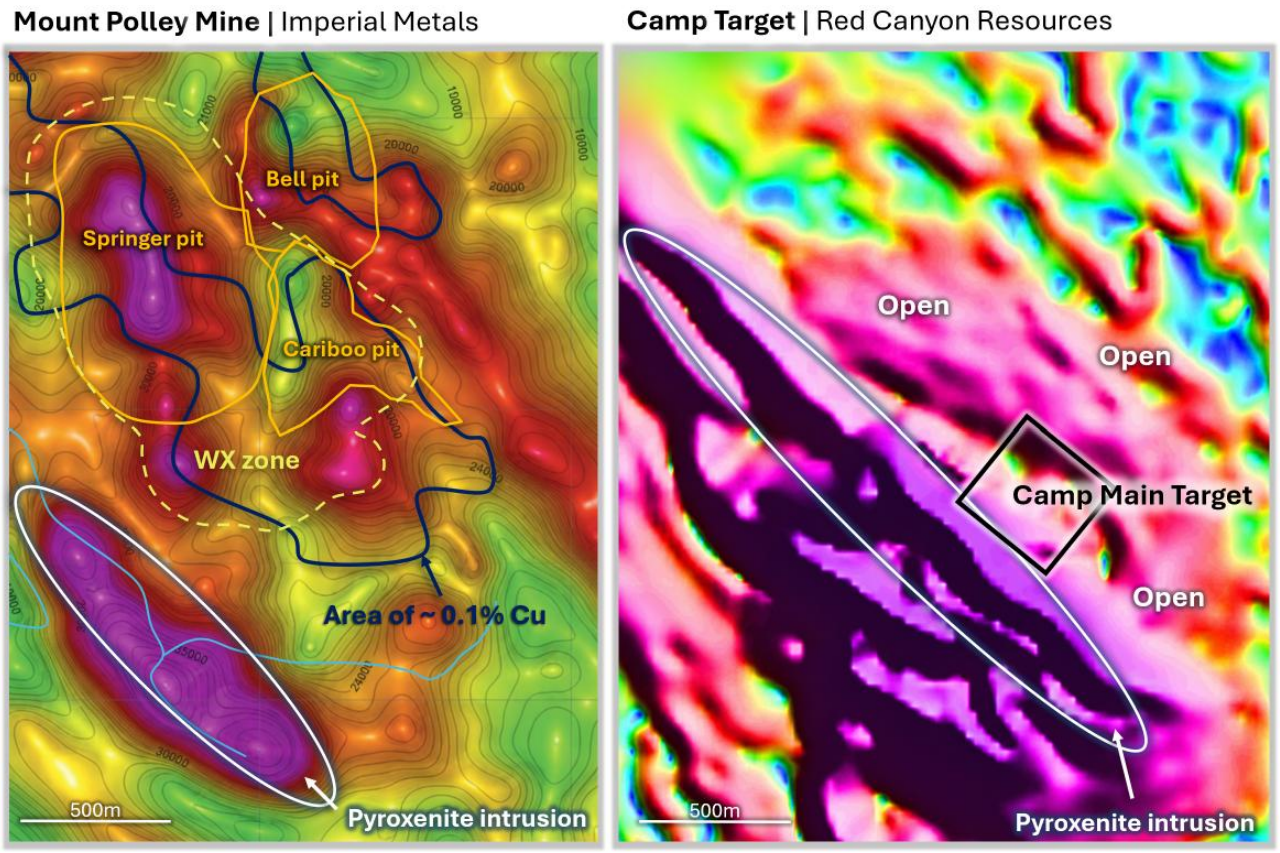


Figure 6: Mount Polley RMI (Residual Magnetic Intensity) with surface outline of open pit zones and relative locations of pyroxenite intrusion (left). Camp target CHG (Calculated Horizontal Gradient) magnetics with location of Camp Main zone and relative location of pyroxenite intrusion (right). Both maps are at the same scale.* ***NOTE: outline of 0.1% Cu contour at Mount Polley that surrounds higher grade zones identified by open pit locations.***

The Camp porphyry units are interpreted to be highly oxidized, variably hydrothermally altered, silica-undersaturated alkalic intrusions and dykes. Four drill holes tested the Camp Main zone, an area covering approximately 300 m by 300 m (Figures 1 and 6). These holes intersected structurally complex zones of variably altered and mineralized copper-gold alkalic porphyry and hornfelsed sedimentary and volcanic rock. Based on local and regional mapping, the Company interprets the mineral system at Camp to be tilted following porphyry emplacement (Figure 2) and later shifted along NW and NE structures. Company geologists observed notable changes in alteration and mineralization across various fault boundaries. The Mount Milligan Mine, 35 km to the east, hosts a series of mineralized alkalic intrusions which have been tilted to the east and subsequently faulted along NW structures.

Drilling at the Camp Main zone intersected classic alteration assemblages characteristic of alkalic copper-gold systems. Alteration mineral assemblages observed in drill core at Camp include chlorite – calcite ± hematite ± epidote ± pyrite interpreted as propylitic (PO), albite – chlorite – actinolite – epidote ± hematite ± quartz interpreted as inner propylitic (PI), calcite – dolomite – sericite - pyrite interpreted as calcic (CA), quartz – sericite – pyrite ± calcite interpreted as phyllic (PH), potassium feldspar – chlorite – biotite – albite – actinolite ± quartz ± chalcopyrite interpreted as outer calc-potassic (CP) (Figure 7).

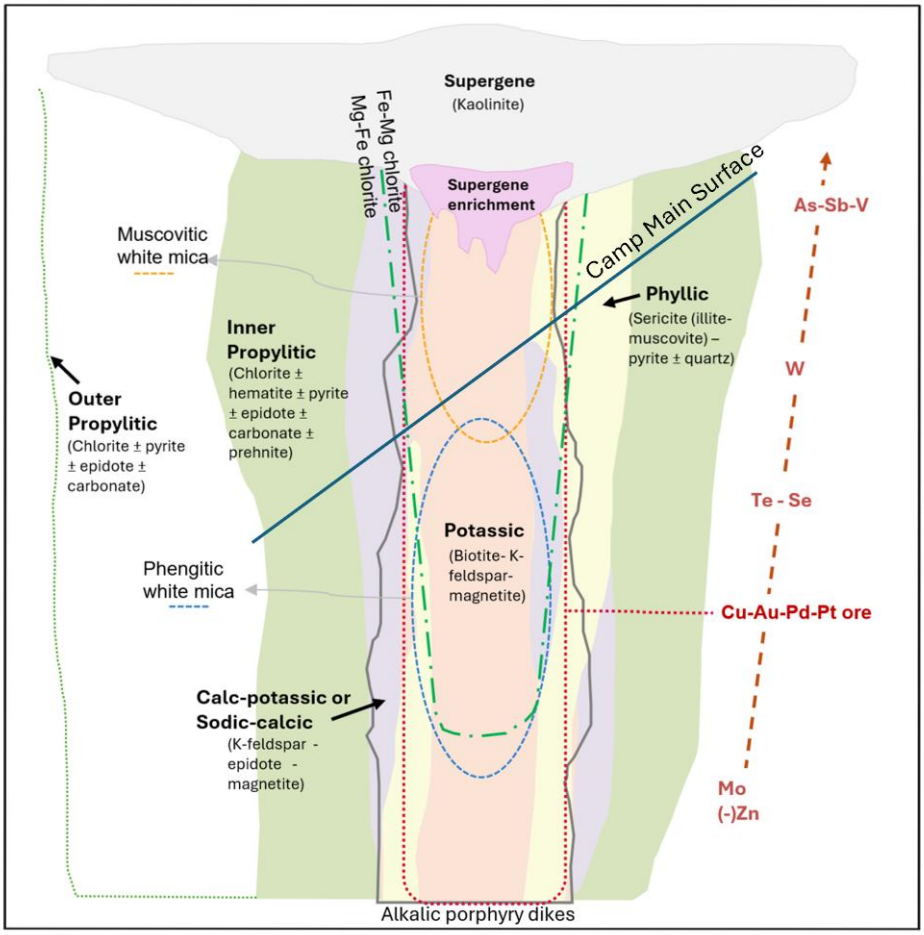


*Figure 7: Schematic depicting alteration, mineral and element zonation in an idealized alkalic porphyry***.* ***Note: The calc potassic zones and Cu-Au-Pd-Pt mineralogy in model and identified at Camp Main.*** *This conceptual model does not establish a higher-grade core, mineralized continuity or economic viability at Camp.*

Sulphide zones observed in drill core include pyrite only with PO and PH alteration, pyrite > chalcopyrite with CP, PH and PI alteration, and chalcopyrite>pyrite with CP alteration. Copper mineralization occurs in micro-veinlets and as disseminations commonly associated with outer CP alteration. Elevated palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt) (>0.02 g/t) occur across all Camp Main drill holes as well as drill hole RCOS-26-02, with highly anomalous Pd values reaching up to 0.26 g/t. Furthermore, elevated copper and gold in drill holes DH01 and DH03 are largely associated with these anomalous Pd and Pt zones, a significant indicator in other known systems such as New Afton Mine*** of proximity to the core of an alkalic system (Figures 7 and 8).

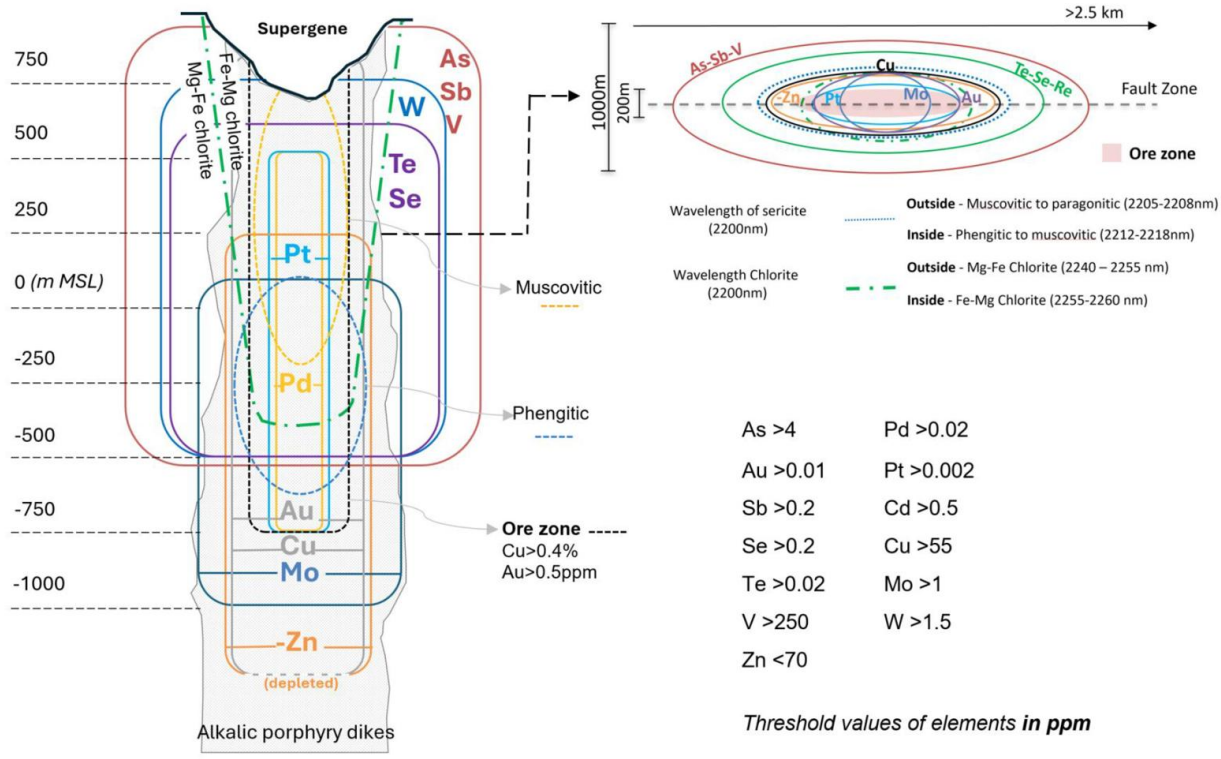


*Figure 8: Schematic showing vertical and horizontal variations in trace element and mineral as detected by SWIR in Alkalic Porphyries***.*

The Camp Main zone mineralization is associated with moderate to high-resistivity and moderate-chargeability IP responses. Expanded IP coverage in 2026 at Camp has outlined a 2.0 km-long, north-northwest (NNW) trend to this resistive feature that occurs east of the pyroxenite intrusion and parallel to a northwest (NW) trending, east-dipping fault. Several similar, subparallel zones of moderate to high resistivity and moderate chargeability occur east of the Camp Main zone and extend for approximately 2.0 km to the north.

The Company interprets the Camp hydrothermal system to be open along the trend of the main magnetic high and within the remanent magnetic high (Figure 6). Outside of the Camp Main target, much of the Camp area is covered by various thicknesses of glacial till. The Company believes this glacial till masks geochemical responses in historical soil surveys completed over the Camp area, which have outlined discontinuous zones of anomalous copper, molybdenum, and gold associated with this NW-trending resistivity and chargeability trend (Figures 1 and 9).

Expanded Soil Geochemistry and Auger Drilling

The Company completed 313 additional soil samples to expand geochemical coverage around Camp and along the interpreted NNW-trending extension of the mineral system. Preliminary field pXRF analyses have outlined a trend of anomalous copper and other porphyry-indicator elements extending to the NNW from the recently drilled Camp area. The geochemical trend corresponds with previously identified geophysical and structural features and provides additional support for the Company's interpretation that the Camp mineral system extends beyond the area tested by the initial drilling (Figure 9). The Company also completed 31 truck-mounted auger drill holes across the Camp, Twin Peaks, Rhino and Nautilus target areas. Laboratory assays remain outstanding from both programs and are expected to be received prior to year end.

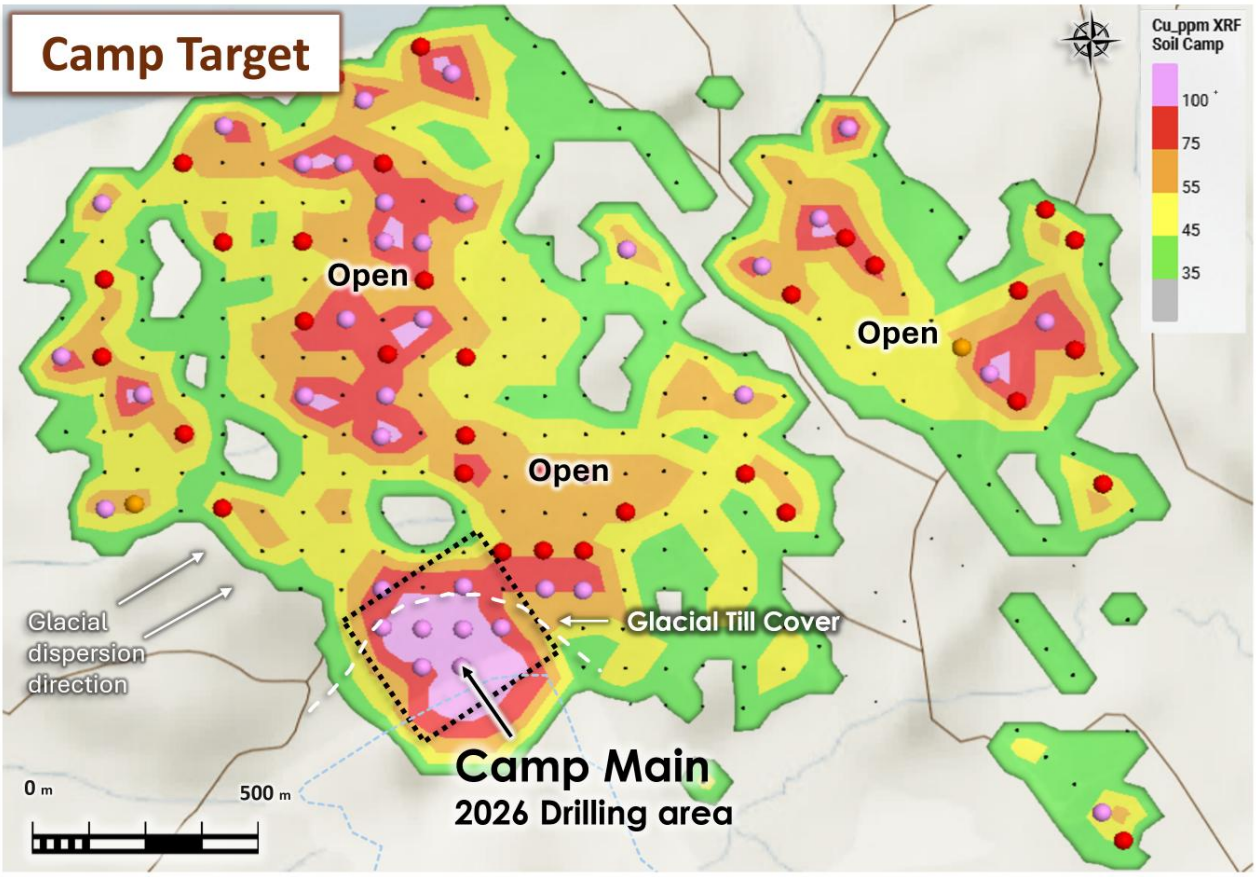


Figure 9: The Camp target highlighting expanded preliminary pXRF copper results from soil sampling.

Osiris Project

The Osiris Project forms the northern part of the Inzana project area. The Inzana project area is in central British Columbia, approximately 60 km northwest of the district municipality of Fort St. James and 35 km west-southwest of Centerra Gold's Mount Milligan copper-gold mine (Figure 10). The area has excellent access, provided by primary and secondary forestry roads.

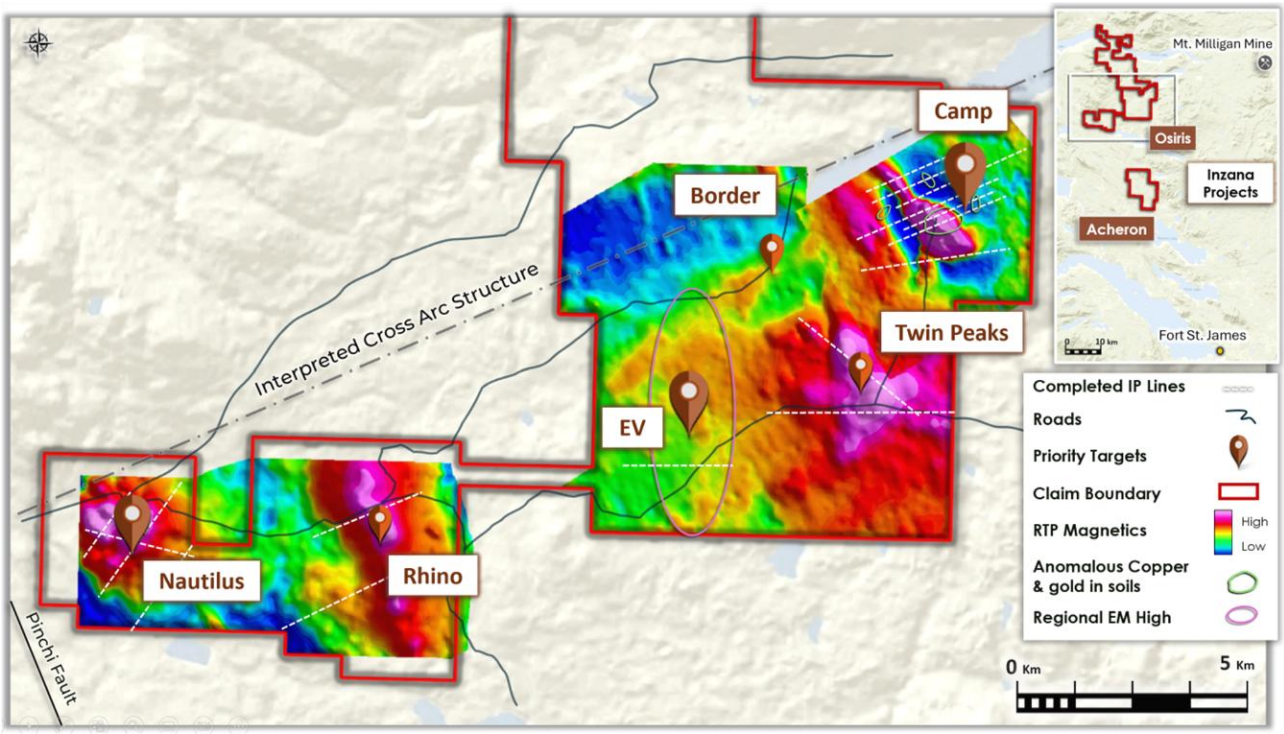


Figure 10: Osiris Project, targets for 2026 fieldwork, completed IP lines and the Camp target location.

Qualified Person and Quality Control:

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Christopher J. Wild, P. Eng, a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Wild is not independent by reason of being the Company's Exploration Manager. Drilling at Camp was conducted by Diamondhead Drilling Inc. using an Atlas Copco CS-1000 core drill rig.

Core was received, geotechnically and geologically logged, photographed and cut by core saw at the Company's leased core facility in Fort St James, British Columbia. All core drilled and recovered was standard NQ-size. Samples were laid out, cut and sampled to the Company's specified sample intervals. Certified reference materials (CRM's) including blanks and standards were inserted every 10 samples. Half core samples were placed in plastic sample bags with the remaining half retained in core boxes at the core facility. Samples were dispatched to AGAT Laboratories Ltd.'s facility in Calgary, Alberta an analytical laboratory meeting ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditations. Samples were dried, crushed to 75% passing 2 mm, split to 250 g, and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Pulps were subjected to 4-acid digestion and analyzed for 48 elements by ICP-OES/MS Finish. Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed at trace levels by fire assay using 30 g sample charge and ICP-OES finish at AGAT's Thunder Bay facility.

In presenting examples in this release for comparison including the Mount Polley Mine, New Afton Mine and Mount Milligan Mine in British Columbia, the Company in no way implies that future exploration will necessarily result in the discovery of similar economic mineral deposits. The

Qualified Person has not verified the information on these deposits and the information disclosed is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on Red Canyon projects.

About Red Canyon Resources

Red Canyon Resources Ltd. (CSE: REDC) is a technically driven, discovery-focused mineral exploration company exploring North America's top copper jurisdictions. The Company's core goal is to make impactful copper discoveries and has a portfolio of 100% owned[1] copper and copper-gold porphyry exploration projects.

The Company's technical team consists of experienced geoscientists with diverse capital market, junior, and major mining company backgrounds and a track record of success.

For more information, please visit the Company's website at www.redcanyonresources.com.

Red Canyon is part of the NewQuest Capital group which is a discovery-driven investment company that builds value through the incubation and financing of mineral projects and companies. Further information about NewQuest can be found on the company website at www.nqcapitalgroup.com.

[1] Red Canyon has two projects subject to option earn in agreements whereby the Company can earn into 100% of the project.

[2] CuEq Copper Equivalent value: *Copper Equivalent (CuEq) shown in the Table above are calculated on a basis of US$ 4.80/lb for Cu, US$ 3950/oz for Au, US$ 50/oz for Ag, US$ 1000/oz Pd, and US$1500/oz Pt, with 80% metallurgical recoveries assumed for Cu, Au, Ag and 65% recovery for Pd and Pt. The formula is: CuEq. = Cu % + (Au grade in g/t x (Au recovery / Cu recovery) x [Au price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6]) + (Ag grade in g/t x (Ag recovery / Cu recovery) x [Ag price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6] + (Pd grade in g/t x (Pd recovery / Cu recovery) x [Pd price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6] + (Pt grade in g/t x (Pt recovery / Cu recovery) x [Pt price ÷ 31] / [Cu price x 2204.6].*

* Source: *Geoscience BC Report 2016-10: A Geo-Exploration Atlas of the Mount Polley Porphyry Copper-Gold District, South-Central British Columbia*

** Source: *Centerra 2020, Fitzgerald et al 2020*

****Source: Geology and Footprints of Porphyry Deposits in the Iron Mask District, British Columbia - Fabrizzio Abello.*

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The Canadian Securities Exchange does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This news release includes certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements regarding future capital expenditures, exploration activities and the specifications, targets, results, analyses, interpretations, benefits, costs and timing of them, and the anticipated business plans and timing of future activities of the Company, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Often, but not always, forward looking information can be identified by words such as "pro forma", "plans", "expects", "may", "should", "budget", "scheduled",

"estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential" or variations of such words including negative variations thereof, and phrases that refer to certain actions, events or results that may, could, would, might or will occur or be taken or achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to the anticipated business plans and timing of future activities of the Company, including the Company's exploration plans and the proposed expenditures for exploration work thereon, the ability of the Company to obtain sufficient financing to fund its business activities and plans, the ability of the Company to obtain the required permits, changes in laws, regulations and policies affecting mining operations, the Company's limited operating history, currency fluctuations, title disputes or claims, environmental issues and liabilities, as well as those factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's prospectus dated October 12, 2023 and other filings of the Company with the Canadian Securities Authorities, copies of which can be found under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements, except as otherwise required by law.