

Red Canyon Completes Kendal Ridge Targeted Drill Program and Expands Soil Geochemistry Survey

Vancouver, British Columbia, November 13, 2025: Red Canyon Resources Ltd. (“Red Canyon” or the “Company”) (CSE: REDC | OTCQB: REDRF) is pleased to announce it has completed a Phase 2 targeted diamond drill program and an expanded soil geochemistry sampling program on its 100% owned Kendal copper project in west-central British Columbia. The Company controls a portfolio of seven 100%-owned¹, internally generated copper and copper – gold projects in British Columbia and the Western United States.

Company Highlights:

- The Company completed five diamond drill holes totalling 2,548 m, targeting a 500 by 500 m area at the Kendal Ridge zone within the interpreted 4 by 3 km Kendal hydrothermal system. Kendal Ridge is the Company’s most advanced target area hosting elevated copper and molybdenum (moly) in altered porphyritic and volcanic rocks with high porphyry-style vein densities.
- All diamond drill holes intersected porphyry-style B veins with variable pyrite, chalcopyrite, and moly within propylitic and sericite-chlorite (SC) altered porphyry intrusions and volcanic rocks. Alteration, vein densities, and increasing copper/moly mineralization are interpreted to be strongest along the eastern flanks of Kendal Ridge and to the east.
- Importantly, drill hole RCKD-25-006 drilled easterly from Kendal Ridge transected a major north/south structure beneath the Moly Fork drainage before entering an eastern continuation of the mineralized porphyry system. The Moly Fork structure is interpreted to be a significant, long-lived fluid pathway, potentially important in the genesis of the Kendal system.
- The strongest portion of the resistivity high geophysical feature identified on the Moly Fork trend remains untested. Furthermore, the area immediately east of Kendal Ridge hosts breccias with copper/moly mineralization and high-grade hypogene chalcocite veining with select grades of up to 27.5% copper.
- In H2 2025, to further unveil the expanded potential of the Kendal system, the Company completed a large-scale soil sample geochemistry program consisting of 252 samples to target areas with limited or variable rock exposure. Assay results from all Kendal programs are expected in late 2025 or early 2026.

Wendell Zerb, the Chairman and CEO of the Company, states: *“We’ve successfully completed the 2025 targeted Kendal Ridge drill program, which intersected copper and moly mineralized porphyry veins throughout all drill holes. This small program was an important test of the Kendal Ridge zone and dramatically improved our understanding of mineralizing and structural features driving the large hydrothermal system at Kendal. The Kendal Ridge zone hosts some of the highest vein densities we’ve encountered to-date at Kendal and our early interpretations suggest the strongest vector to a possible porphyry centre is east of recent drilling. Importantly, this vector direction is associated with complex magnetic, conductive and resistive signatures, mapped copper-bearing breccias and high-grade hypogene chalcocite veining. We recently completed an expanded soil geochemistry program to improve our vectoring within this large-scale hydrothermal system that could host multiple copper porphyry centres.”*

Kendal Project

Kendal comprises five 100%-owned mineral claims totalling 2,738 hectares located in west-central British Columbia approximately 25 km northeast of the city of Terrace, a regional infrastructure hub with a well-served airport. Infrastructure is excellent with four intersecting highways, hydroelectric power, rail corridors and port facilities approximately 120 km to the west at Prince Rupert. The main project area has direct logging road access, 8 km east from Highway 16. The project area lies within the traditional territory of the Kitselas First Nation.

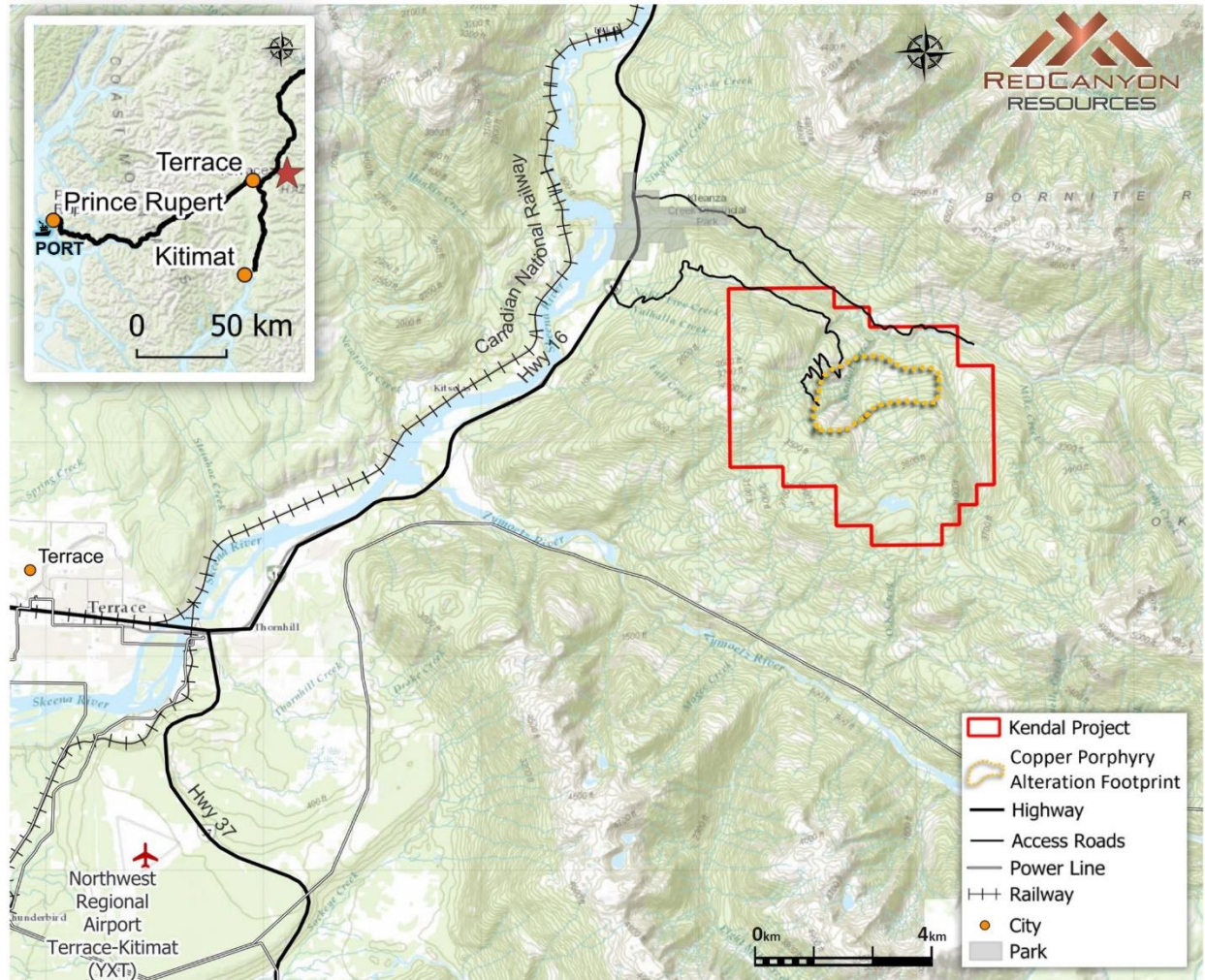


Figure 1: Kendal project location and infrastructure map with Red Canyon claims.

Kendal Ridge Targeted Drill Program

Red Canyon recently completed five diamond drill holes totalling 2,548 m testing a portion of the road-accessible Kendal Ridge zone, located within the southwestern portion of the 4 by 3 km interpreted hydrothermal system at Kendal. Kendal Ridge drilling targeted areas combining anomalous copper and moly surface lithogeochemistry, high porphyry-style vein densities, thorium/potassium (Th/K) ratio lows, complex magnetic signatures, and conductive and resistive zones identified by the recent Mobile MT survey conducted at Kendal (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5).

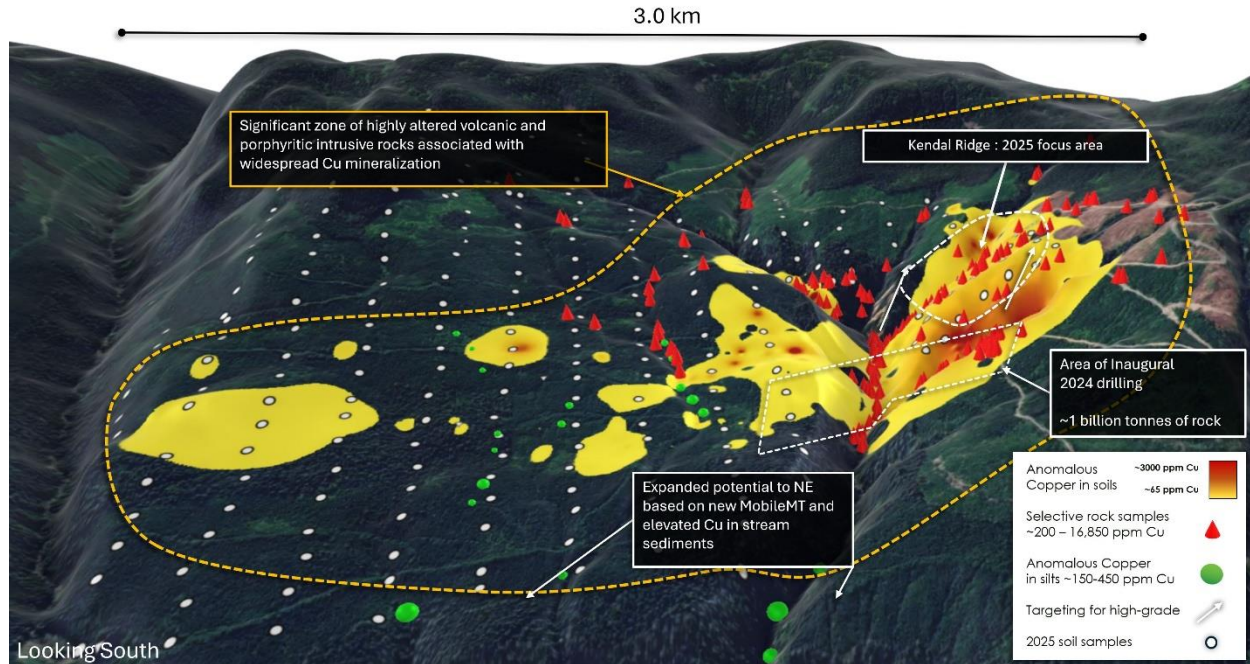


Figure 2: Kendal Project topographic orthophoto looking south, with outline of interpreted alteration and anomalous geochemical footprint (yellow line).

The drill program tested an area of Kendal Ridge spanning approximately 500 by 500 m, from three drill locations - all were road/trail accessible from the west and south side of Kendal Creek (Figures 2, and 3).

Drilling predominantly tested the eastern margins of Kendal Ridge (Figure 4), highlighted by high vein densities, stronger overall alteration, and increasing copper and moly vein abundance. Drill holes tested along the eastern margin of Kendal Ridge to identify vectoring trends to a possible porphyry centre.

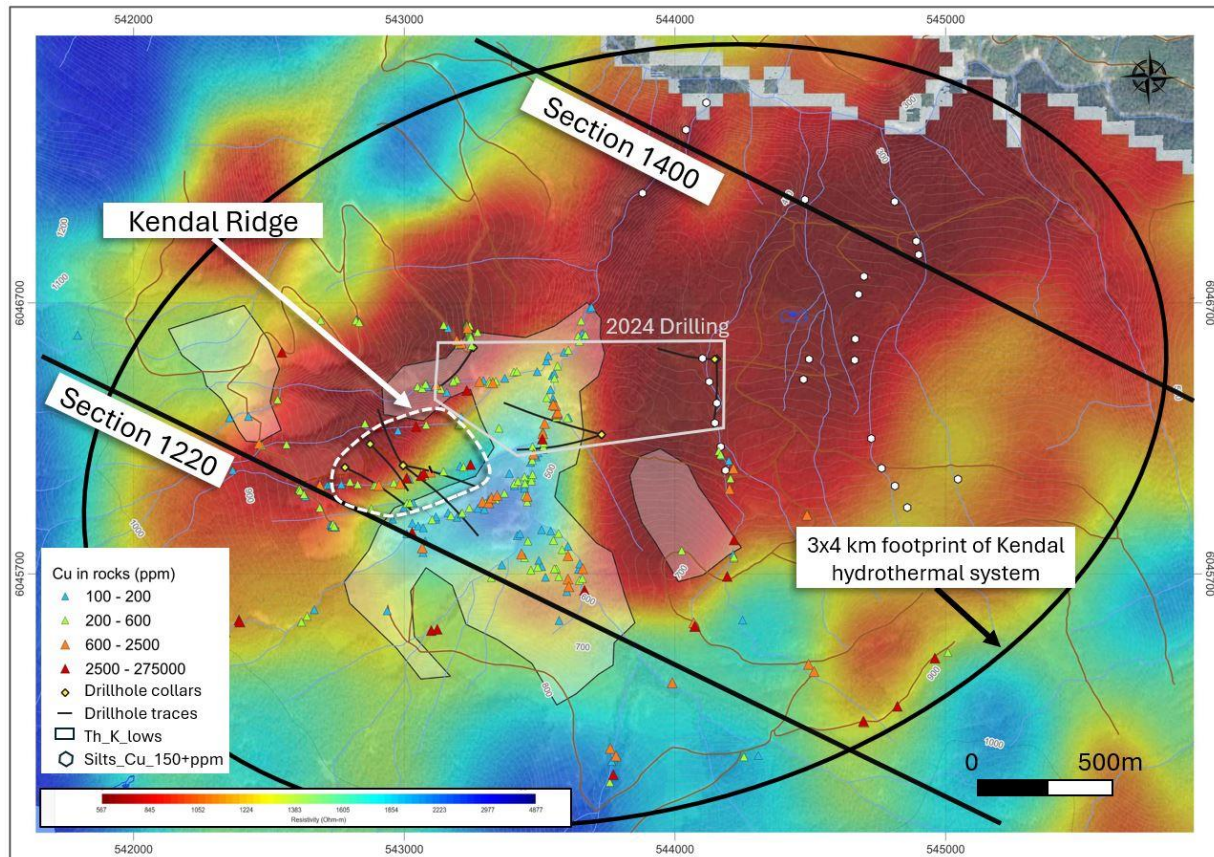


Figure 3: Mobile MT resistivity model slice at 300 masl. Kendal project interpreted footprint of hydrothermal system is defined by an extensive zone of relative high conductivity (resistivity low).

Based on core logging, stronger mineralization appears to be vectoring to the east (Figures 3, 4). Importantly, drill hole RCKD-25-006, drilled easterly from Kendal Ridge, transected a major north-south structure at Moly Fork before entering the eastern continuation of the mineralized porphyry system. The Moly Fork structure is interpreted to be a significant, long-lived fluid pathway, potentially important in the genesis of the Kendal system. The strongest portion of the resistivity high identified on the Moly Fork trend remains untested (Figure 4). Furthermore, the area immediately east of Kendal Ridge hosts known copper-bearing breccias and high-grade hypogene chalcocite veining grading up to 27.5% copper (Figures 3, and 7).

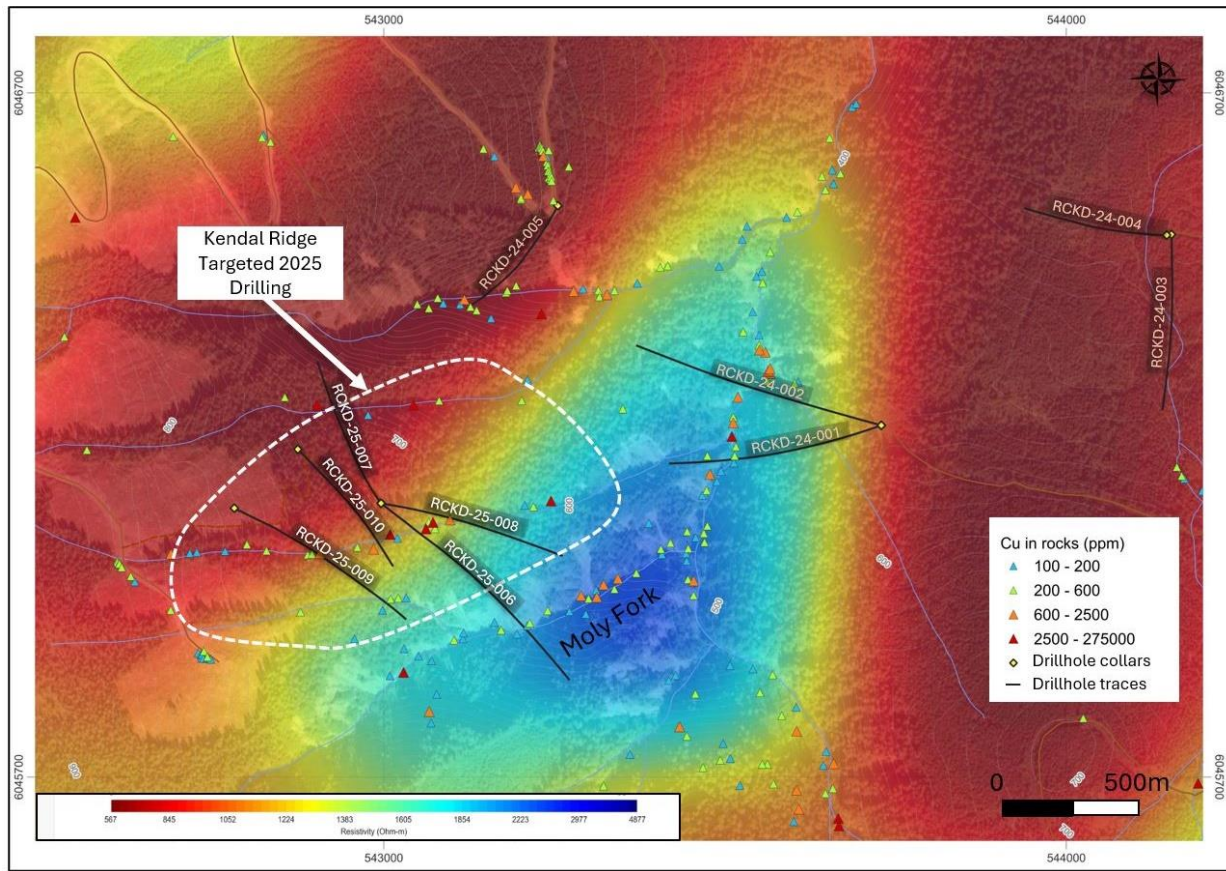


Figure 4: Kendal Ridge Targeted Drill Plan, map background is Mobile MT resistivity model slice at 300 masl.

RCKD-25-007, drilled west across Kendal Ridge (Figure 4), tested a more conductive zone with a higher overall magnetic response, possibly linked to increased sulphide mineral content in altered volcanic rocks intruded by porphyry dykes. Overall, alteration is weaker and vein densities are less robust.

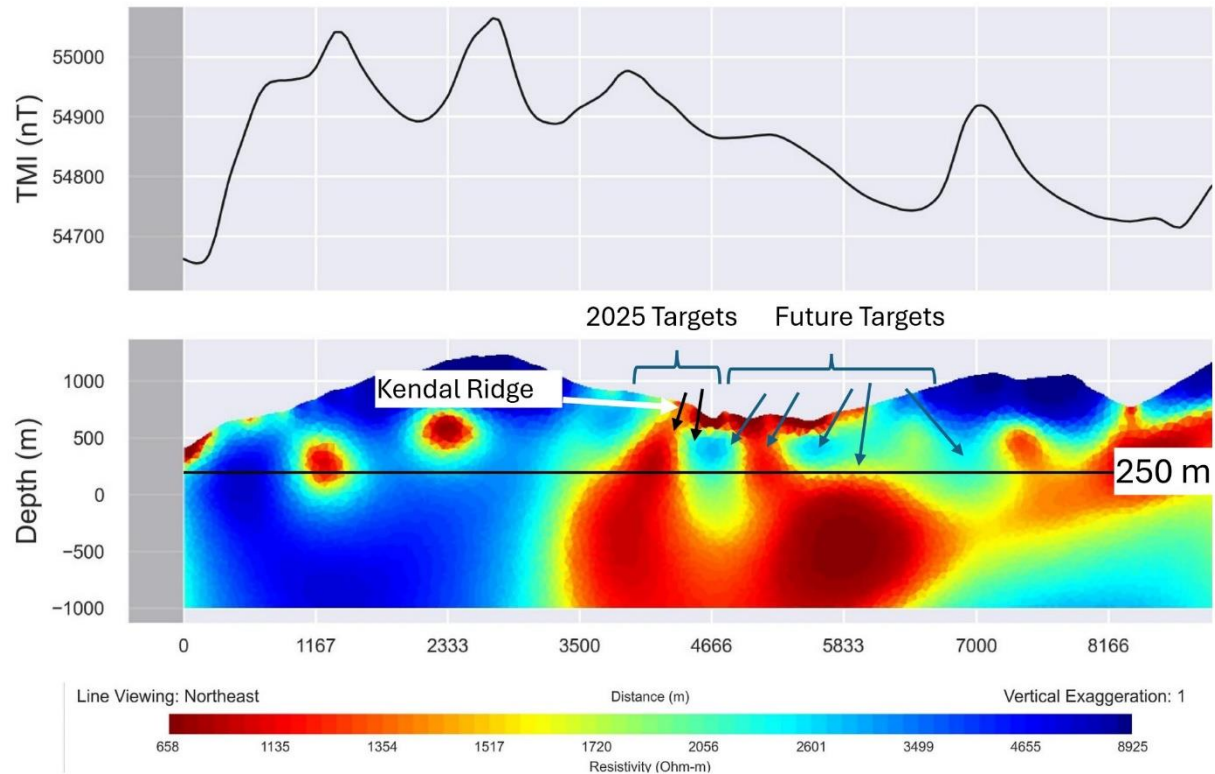


Figure 5: Mobile MT Inversion modeled resistivity cross section 1220 looking northeast.

Areas with high resistivity and subdued magnetic responses within the Kendal Ridge zone appear closely associated with altered porphyry intrusions, hosting multiple generations of complex porphyry-style veins and variable alteration. These porphyry intrusions are important mineralized hosts based on significant alteration and multiple generations of B-style veining throughout. Importantly, the porphyry intrusions identified to-date are not interpreted to be the causative intrusion at Kendal, which has not yet been identified.



Figure 6: RCKD-25-006 NQ drill hole showing an altered porphyry intrusion and associated B-style veins.

Much of the observed alteration at Kendal is dominantly sericite-chlorite (SC); however, the presence of mineralized B-style veins, which are known to form in association with potassic altered fluids, suggests that SC alteration is overprinting earlier potassic alteration. Field work and recent drilling identified B-style veins continuing into the Kendal Ridge area, extending the known area of potassic-related fluids west-southwest over a minimum strike length of 1.5 km. The Kendal system can be considered characterized by a large zone of potassic-related porphyry style mineralized veining with SC overprinting. Drilling has tested only a small portion of this footprint.

Expanded Soil Geochemistry Program

In H2 2025, the Company completed a large-scale soil sample geochemistry program consisting of 252 samples to target areas with limited or variable rock exposure at Kendal (Figures 2, 7).

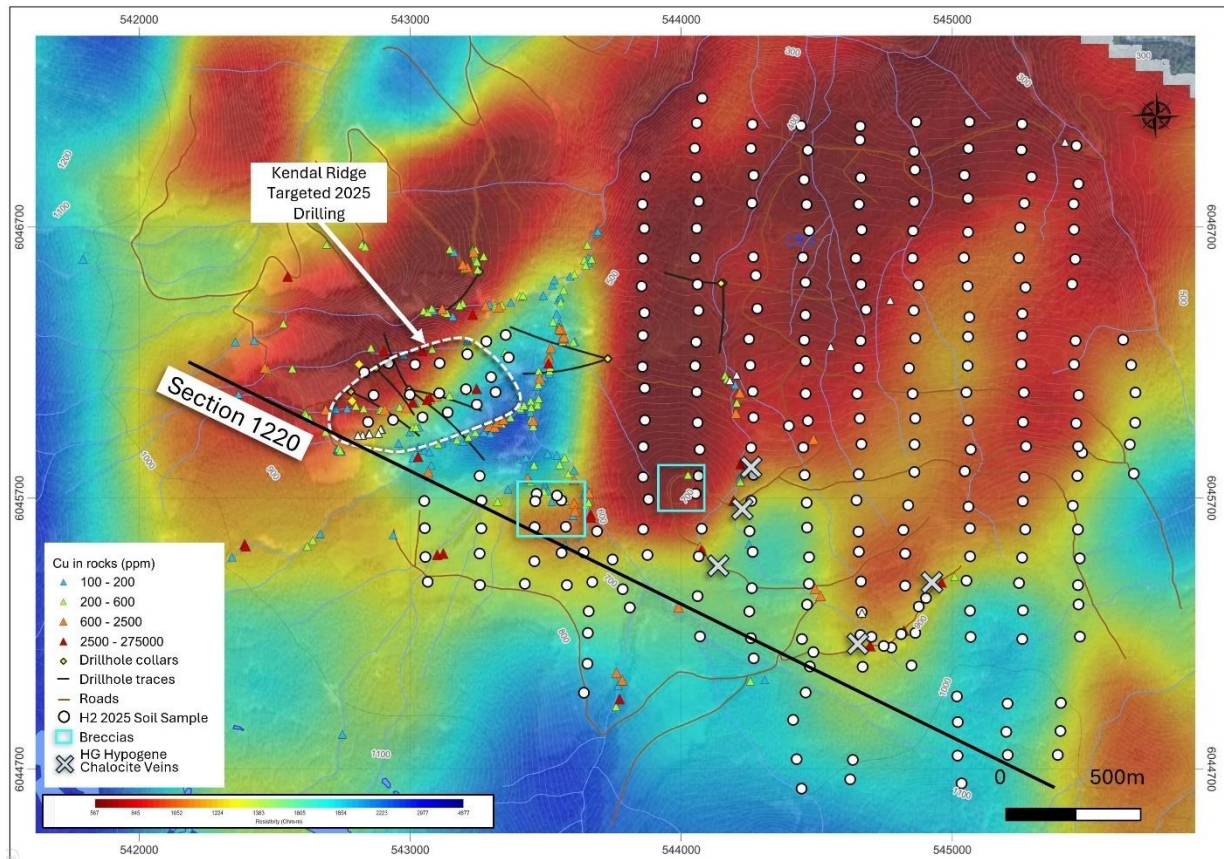


Figure 7: 2025 Expanded soil sample locations underlain by Mobile MT resistivity raster at 300 masl.

Soil samples were preferentially collected from lowermost B-horizon soils using a soil auger to penetrate through the organic rich upper layers. Red Canyon's program is designed to produce a project scale overview using a consistent sampling approach and robust modern multi-element ICP analyses.

Assay results from all Kendal programs are expected in late 2025 or early 2026.

About Red Canyon Resources

Red Canyon Resources Ltd. (CSE: REDC | OTCQB: REDRF) is a geoscience-driven, discovery-focused mineral exploration company exploring North America's top copper jurisdictions. Red Canyon has a portfolio of 100% owned¹ copper and copper-gold porphyry exploration projects. The Company's technical team consists of experienced geoscientists with diverse capital market, small cap 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 group 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.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Qualified Person:

The technical information contained in this update has been reviewed and approved by Wendell Zerb, P. Geol, a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Zerb is not independent by reason of being the Chairman, President and CEO of the Company.

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.