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TECTONIC METALS INC.

2025 INAUGURAL VIRTUAL DRILL CORE SHACK

THE FLAT GOLD PROJECT, ALASKA

September 2025

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOK STATEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

All statements in this presentation, other than statements of historical fact, are "forward-looking statements" or "forward looking information" with respect to Tectonic Metals Inc. (the "Company") within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including statements that address pro forma capitalization tables, the size and use of proceeds of any proposed financings, the discovery and development of gold deposits, potential size of a mineralized zone, potential expansion of mineralization and timing of exploration and development plans. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "planned", "expect", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intends", "believe", and similar expressions, or describes a "goal", or variation of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "should", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and is based upon a number of estimates and assumptions of management at the date the statements are made including, among others, assumptions regarding timing of exploration and development plans at the Company's mineral projects; timing and completion of proposed financings; timing and likelihood of deployment of additional drill rigs; successful delivery of results of metallurgical testing; the release of an initial resource report on any of our properties; assumptions about future prices of gold, copper, silver, and other metal prices; currency exchange rates and interest rates; metallurgical recoveries; favourable operating conditions; political stability; obtaining governmental approvals and financing on time; obtaining renewals for existing licences and permits and obtaining required licences and permits; labour stability; stability in market conditions; availability of equipment; accuracy of historical information; successful resolution of disputes and anticipated costs and expenditures. Many assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of the Company and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct.

Such forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, which may cause the actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including, but not limited to, the cost, timing and success of exploration activities generally, including the development of new deposits; possible variations in grade or recovery rates; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; the failure of contracted parties to perform; uses of funds in general including future capital expenditures, exploration expenditures and other expenses for specific operations; the timing, timeline and possible outcome of permitting or license renewal applications; government regulation of exploration and mining operations; environmental risks; the uncertainty of negotiating with foreign governments; expropriation or nationalization of property without fair compensation; adverse determination or rulings by governmental authorities; delays in obtaining governmental approvals; possible claims against the Company; the impact of archaeological, cultural or environmental studies within property areas; title disputes or claims; limitations on insurance coverage; the interpretation and actual results of historical operators at certain of our exploration properties; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; current economic conditions; future prices of commodities; and delays in obtaining financing. The Company's forward-looking information reflect the beliefs, opinions, and projections on the date the statements are made. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking information or beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by law.

In addition, this release contains core photographs, detailed geological notes, and descriptive observations such as alteration styles, mineralogy and visible gold. These observations are preliminary in nature, may not be representative of the entire interval or system, and should not be relied upon as a guarantee of mineralized assay results or as the basis for any investment decision. Investors and readers are cautioned that visual estimates, core photographs, and geological descriptions are not substitutes for accredited laboratory assay results and do not demonstrate the economic viability of any mineral deposit.

The Company makes no representation or warranty regarding the accuracy or completeness of any historical data from prior exploration undertaken by others other than the company and has not taken any steps to verify, the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the information provided herein and, under no circumstances, will be liable for any inaccuracies or omissions in any such information or data, any delays or errors in the transmission thereof, or any loss or direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages caused by reliance on this information or the risks arising from the stock market.

Prospective investors should not construe the contents of this presentation as legal, tax, investment, accounting or other advice. Prospective investors are urged to consult with their own advisors with respect to legal, tax, regulatory, financial, accounting and other such matters relating to their investment in the Company.

The Company securities have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state, provincial or other securities regulatory authority, nor has the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any state, provincial or other securities regulatory authority passed on the accuracy or adequacy of this presentation. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Many of the Company's assets are located outside the United States and most or all of its directors and officers are residents of countries other than the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors in the United States to effect service of process within the United States upon the Company or such directors and officers, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liability of the Company and its directors and officers under the United States federal securities laws.

COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

Peter Kleespies, M.Sc., P.Geo, Vice President for Tectonic Metals Inc, is the Qualified Person for the Company a defined by National Instrument 43-101 and is responsible for reviewing and approving the scientific and technical content of all materials publicly disclosed by Tectonic, including the contents of this presentation.

“IN GOD WE TRUST; ALL OTHERS MUST BRING DATA”

PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF SUCCESS IN ALL ASPECTS OF THE EXPLORATION AND MINING BUSINESS

- **Discovery** = +30 million oz Au
- **Development** = 18 Feasibility Studies
- **Permitting** = 20 projects
- **Production** = 16 mines
- **M&A** = $3.7 billion in transactions
- **Capital Raising** = +$2 billion

	Team Member	Role
	Allison Rippin Armstrong	*Chair*
	Tony Reda	*Founder, CEO & President*
	Eira Thomas	*Founder & Advisor*
	Dr. John P. Armstrong Ph.D., P. Geo.	*Director*
	Joseph J. Perkins Jr. B.S.E. (Geo. Eng.), J.D.	*Director*
	Michael W. (Mick) Roper M.Sc., P. Geo.	*Director*
	Peter Kleespies M.Sc., P. Geo.	*VP Exploration*

A COMMITTED, PROVEN AND SUCCESSFUL TEAM

INSIDE OWNERS REPRESENT THE THIRD LARGEST OWNERSHIP BLOCK

	Team Member	Role	Necessary Skill Sets for Successful Exploration/Mining Companies: ESG	Mine Finder	Mining	M&A	Capital Markets	Notes
	Allison Rippin Armstrong	*Chair*	●	●	●	●		Environmental Biologist, UN consultant, 25 years experience in ESG and mine permitting.
	Tony Reda	*Founder, CEO & President*	●	●		●	●	Raised >$200 million, $520 million sale of Kaminak's Coffee Gold Project.
	Eira Thomas	*Founder & Advisor*	●	●	●	●	●	Discovery of Diavik diamond mine, CEO of Kaminak Gold, Formerly longest serving director of Suncor Energy & CEO of Lucara Diamond
	Dr. John P. Armstrong Ph.D., P Geo.	*Director*	●	●	●	●		30+ years of mining, mineral exploration, and government experience including gold projects in Yellowknife, Red Lake, and the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt
	Joseph J. Perkins Jr. B.S.E. (Geo. Eng.), J.D.	*Director*	●		●	●	●	40+ year legal career, involved with every major resource project in Alaska including Greens Creek, Fort Knox, and Pogo mines
	Michael W. (Mick) Roper M.Sc., P.Geo	*Director*		●	●	●		40+ years' international geological experience spanning the mineral resource development cycle. Past 16 years exploration and M&A for Agnico Eagle.
	Peter Kleespies M.Sc., P.Geo.	*VP Exploration*	●	●		●		30+ years of geological and management experience in mineral exploration globally; Hope Bay Gold discovery sold for $1.5 billion;

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INDUSTRY LEADING EXPLORATION GEOLOGISTS AND MINING ENGINEERS

	Name	Designations	Areas of Strength: Economic & Structural Geology	Areas of Strength: Heap Leach Mining – Design	Areas of Strength: Heap Leach Mining – Construct	Areas of Strength: Heap Leach Mining – Operate	Notes
	Mark Smith	P.E., G.E., D.GE, S.E.		●	●	●	Mr. Smith has been involved in the design, construction, operations and closure of heap leach mine and tailings management facilities for 35 years.
	Dr. Corné Koegelenberg	Pr. Sci. Nat., MGSSA, MSEG	●				Dr. Koegelenberg has been responsible for over 44 projects and specializes in license- to deposit-scale exploration targeting and 3D Geomodelling.
	Dr. Ian Basson	Pr. Sci. Nat., FGSSA, MSEG, AMSAIEG	●				Dr. Basson holds a Ph.D. in Structural-Economic Geology and is an industry expert in structural interpretation of geophysical data, forward structural modelling, and targeting for exploration.
	Michael McCall	Pr. Sci. Nat., FGSSA, MSEG	●				Mr. McCall is a Principal Structural-Economic Geologist that has spent the last decade consulting for a broad range of exploration, mining and investment clients (30+ projects).
	Dr. Richard Goldfarb	Ph.D.	●				Dr. Richard Goldfarb is a world-leading expert on Alaskan geology and orogenic gold systems, with 40+ years of academic and industry experience, has authored 250+ publications, the 2023 SEG Penrose Medal recipient, and helped shape modern gold exploration across Alaska and beyond.

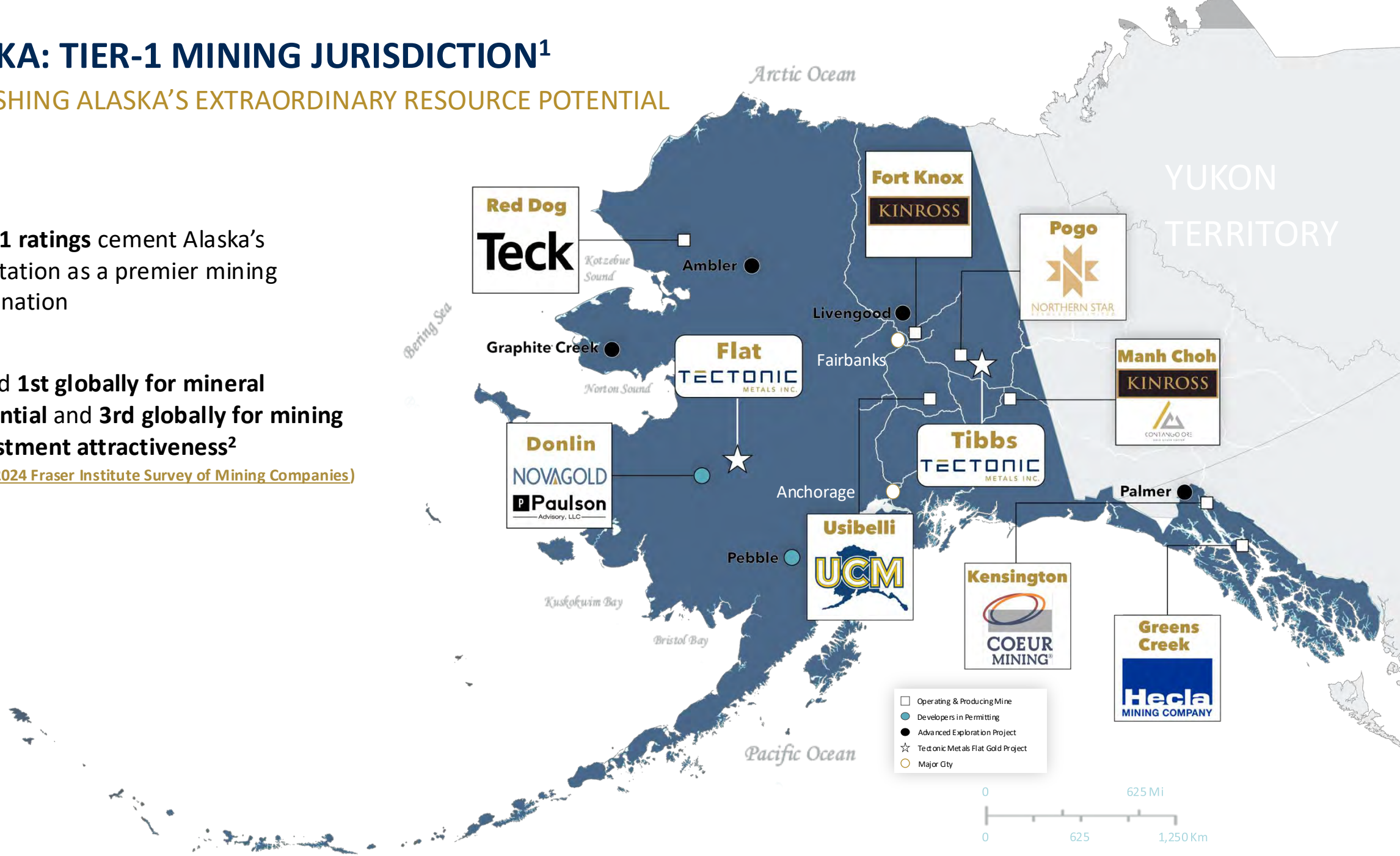
ALASKA: TIER-1 MINING JURISDICTION[1]

UNLEASHING ALASKA'S EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCE POTENTIAL

- **Tier-1 ratings** cement Alaska's reputation as a premier mining destination

- Rated **1st globally for mineral potential** and **3rd globally for mining investment attractiveness[2]**

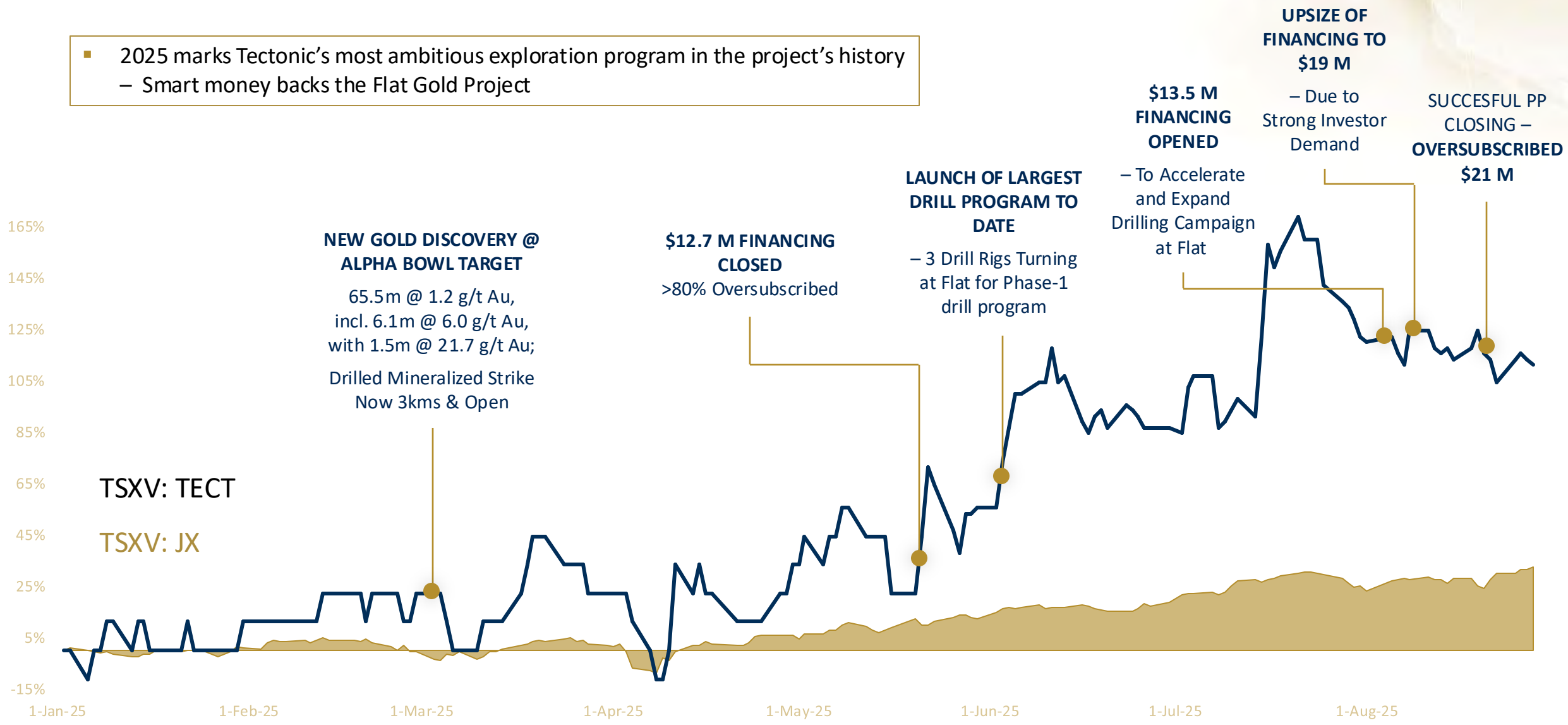
  (2024 Fraser Institute Survey of Mining Companies)



*See appendix for references

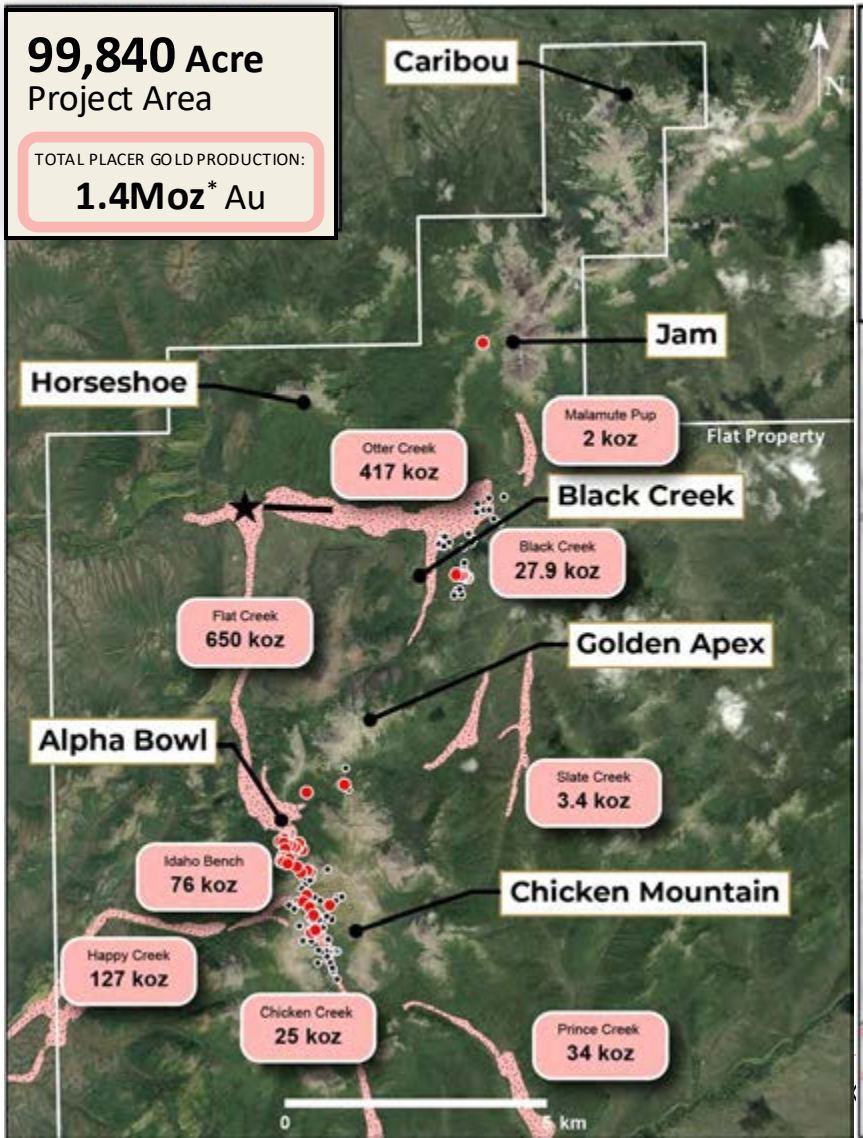
A TRANSFORMATIONAL YEAR IN THE MAKING: FROM DISCOVERY TO DELIVERY

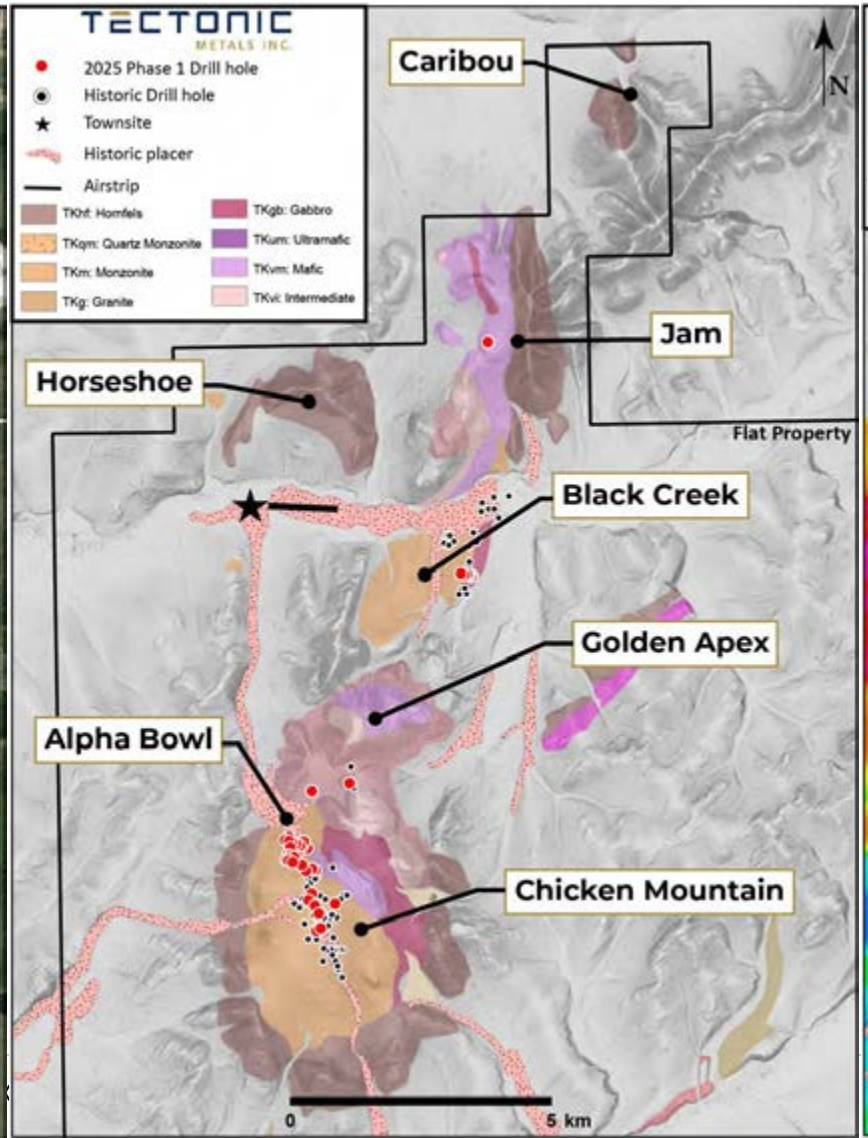
- 2025 marks Tectonic's most ambitious exploration program in the project's history
  – Smart money backs the Flat Gold Project

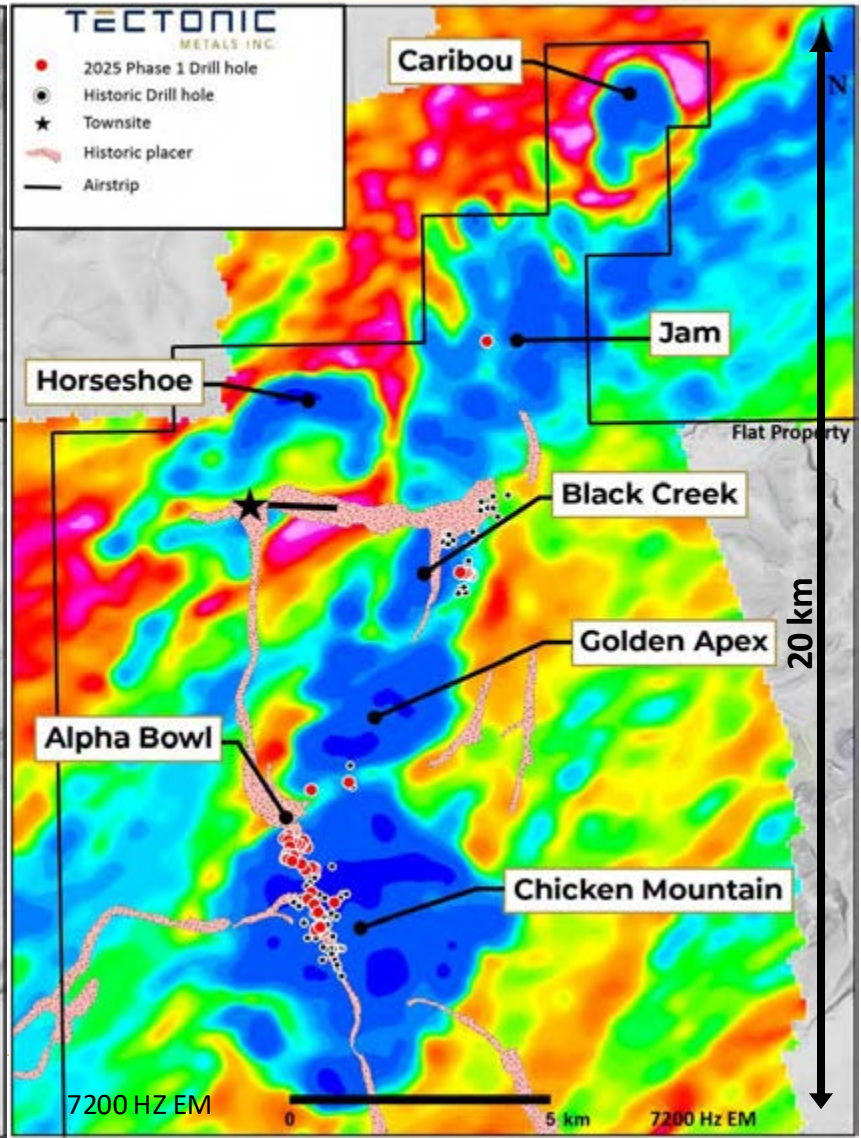


THE FLAT GOLD SYSTEM: POTENTIAL SIX DISTRICT SCALE DEPOSITS

"EVIDENCE IS THE CORNERSTONE OF TRUTH": UNVEILING A 20 KM "STRING-OF-PEARLS" GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY



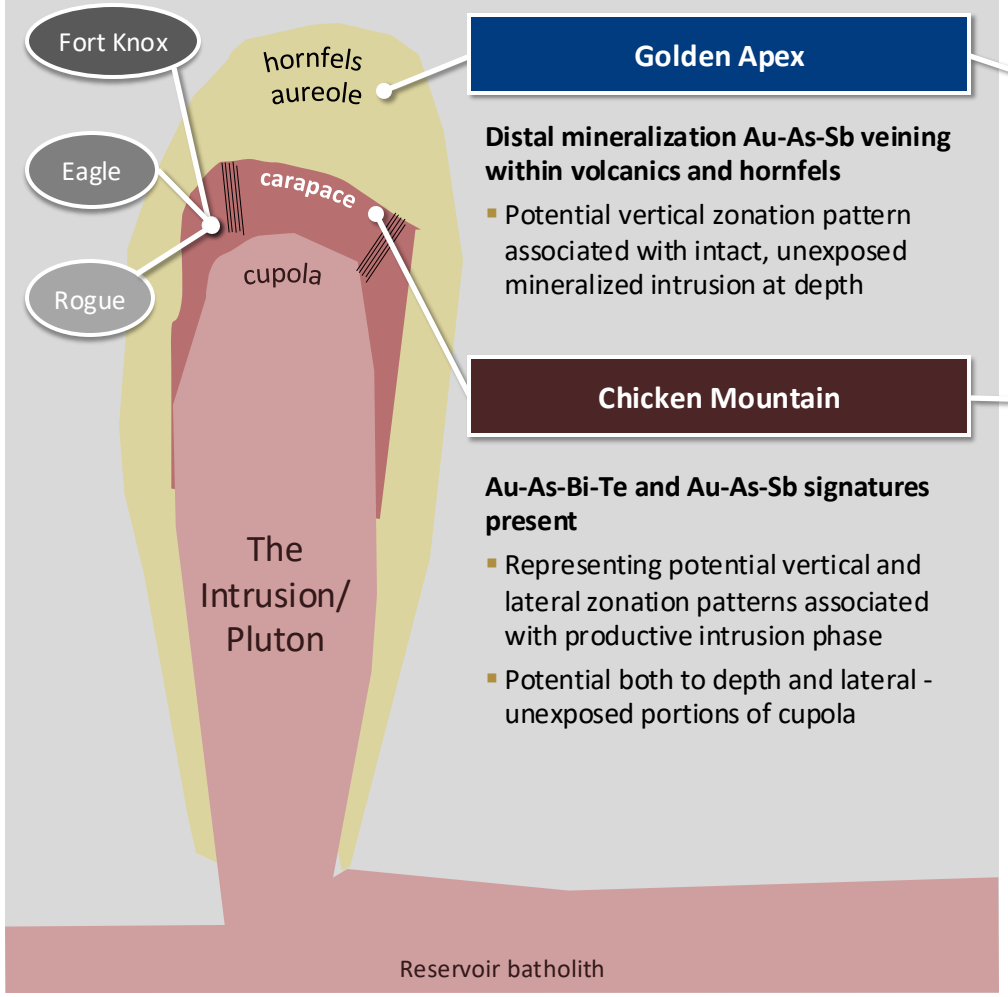




REDUCED INTRUSION-RELATED GOLD SYSTEMS

GEOCHEMISTRY, VEINING AND HOST ROCK ARE KEY INDICATORS OF PROXIMITY TO CUPOLA

Cross Section



Golden Apex

Distal mineralization Au-As-Sb veining within volcanics and hornfels

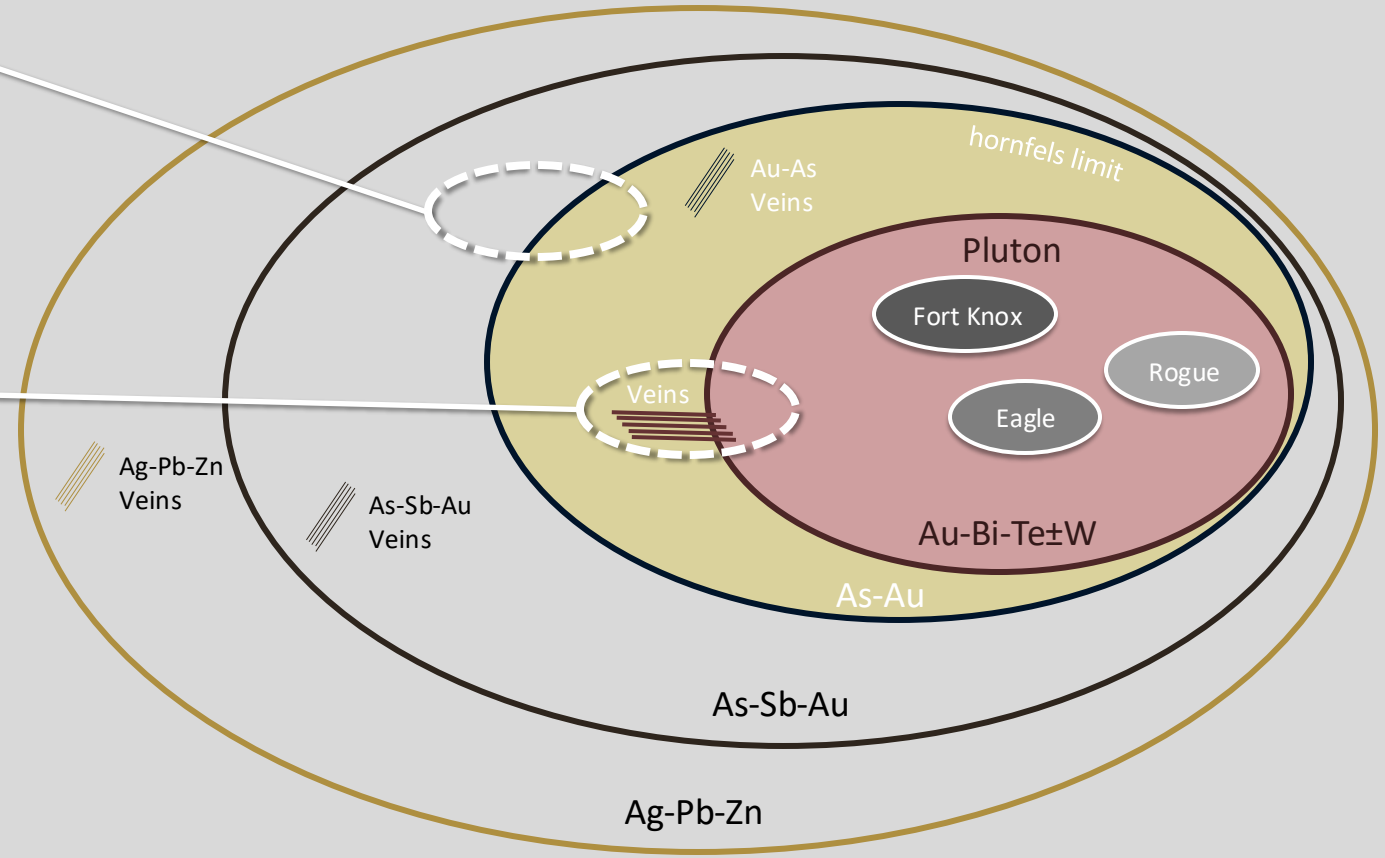
- Potential vertical zonation pattern associated with intact, unexposed mineralized intrusion at depth

Chicken Mountain

Au-As-Bi-Te and Au-As-Sb signatures present

- Representing potential vertical and lateral zonation patterns associated with productive intrusion phase
- Potential both to depth and lateral - unexposed portions of cupola

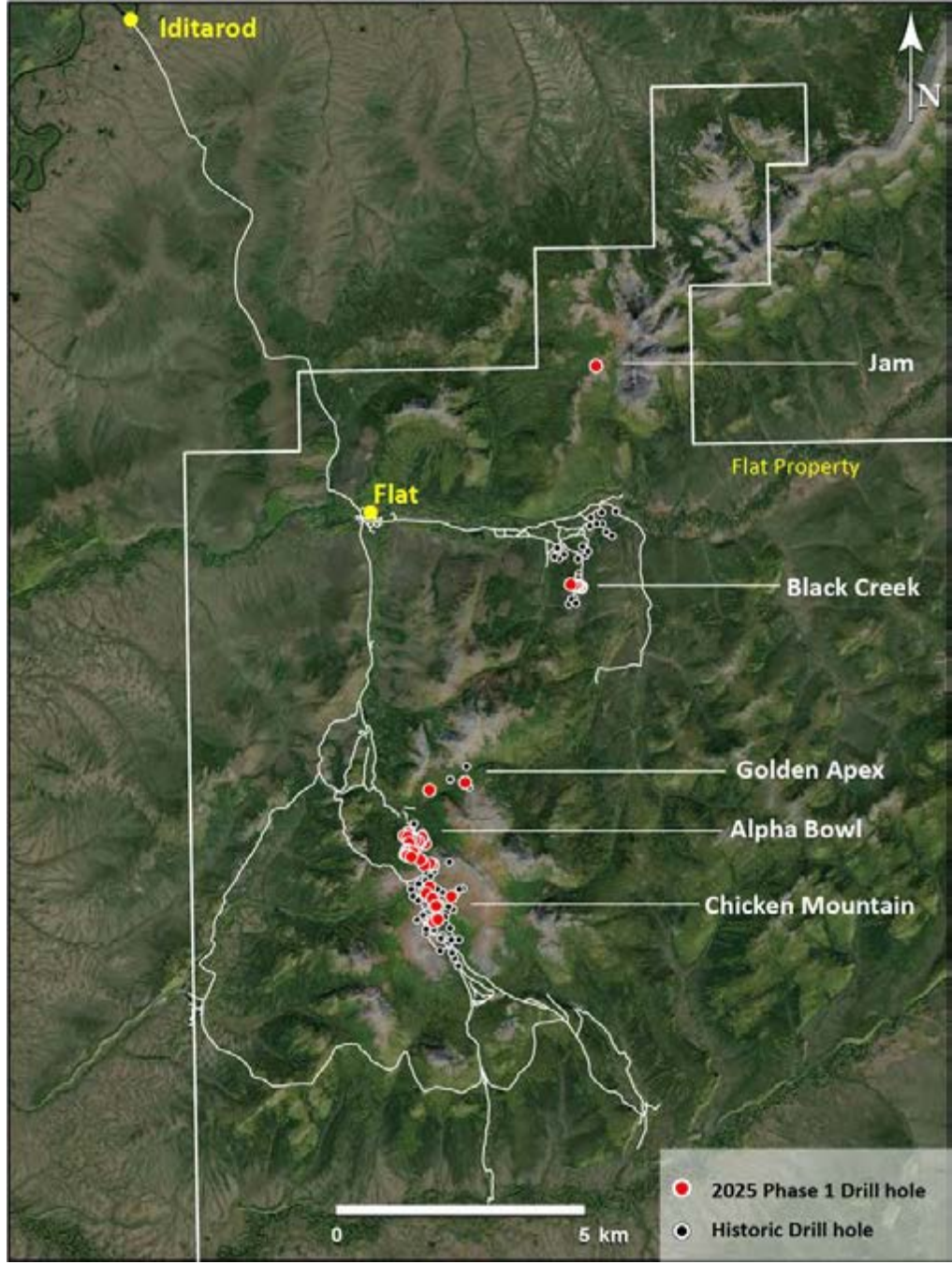
Looking Down - Plan View of Plutonic Structure – Hart et. al. 2007[1]



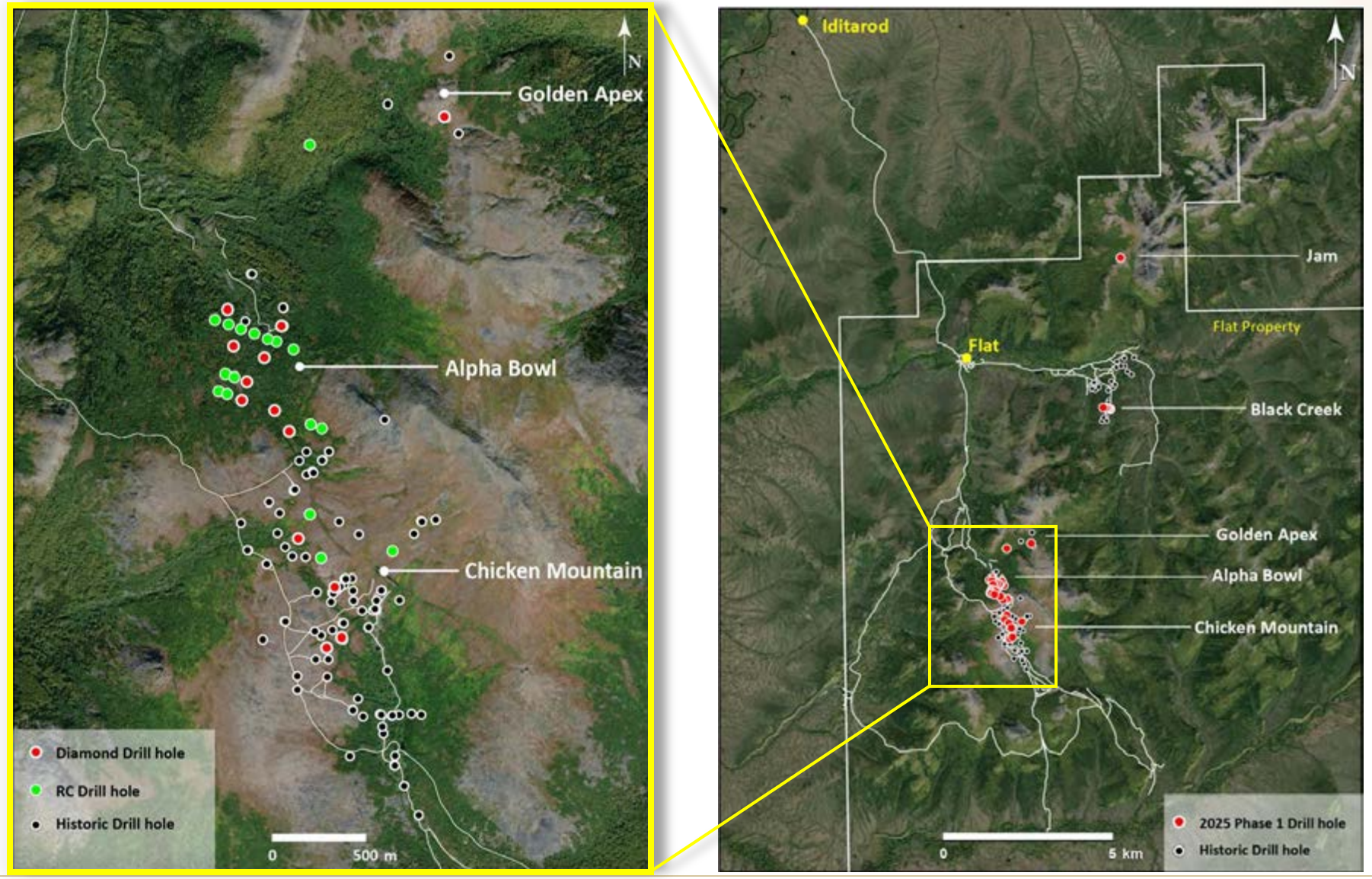
Generalized plan-view model for reduced intrusion-related gold systems from the Tintina Gold Province. Note the wide range of mineralization styles and geochemical variations that vary predictably outward from a central pluton (modified from Hart et. al. 2007)

2025 PHASE 1 – DRILL PLAN MAP

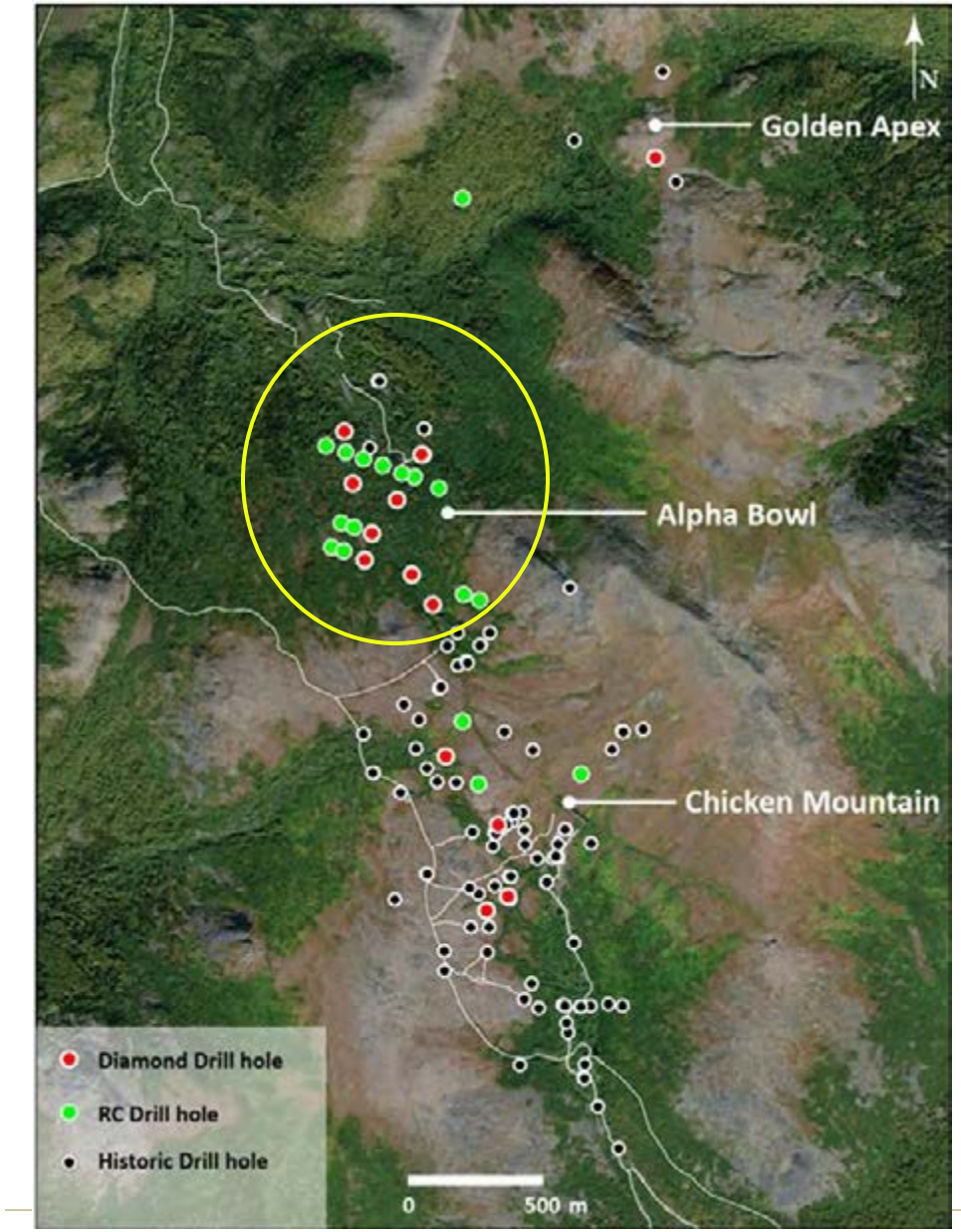
Intrusion Target	Drill Type	# Holes	Metres
Alpha Bowl	Diamond	8	2,873
	RC	16	1,749
Chicken Mountain	Diamond	5	1,013
	RC	5	798
Golden Apex	Diamond	1	265
	RC	2	201
Black Creek	RC	9	616
Jam	RC	2	203
Total Drill Holes & Metres		**48**	**7,718**



2025 PHASE 1 – DRILL PLAN MAP REFERENCE



ALPHA BOWL 2025 PHASE 1 - HIGHLIGHTS



- Drilling tested for scale, grade and continuity
- Oriented drill core collected; structural and alteration controls defined
- Key drill core observations:
  - Visible gold observed in select quartz veins
  - Multiple generations of veining, including sheeted, brecciated and late-stage carbonate veins
  - Clear structural overprinting (cross-cutting veins, brecciation, faulting)
  - Strong sericite and potassic alteration halos associated with mineralized veins

ALPHA BOWL

Rock Types

The rocks at Alpha Bowl are mainly coarse-grained intrusions called monzonite to syeno-monzonite, which sometimes contain xenoliths of dark fragments of other rock types. Narrower dikes of varying composition cut through the main body. Tectonic observed multiple generations of mineralized quartz and carbonate veins in all logged rock types, indicating the system was long-lived and repeatedly active.

Vein Types and Potential Mineralization Indicators

Drilling has revealed three main types of potentially gold-related veins:

i. Sheeted quartz-sulfide veins – closely spaced, consistently oriented veins of quartz with sulfide minerals (chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite). These carry a mix of elements like copper, bismuth, silver, molybdenum, tellurium, and occasionally visible coarse gold.

ii. Quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite veins – larger veins with alteration selvages (sericite, carbonate, arsenopyrite) that can appear brecciated (broken and resealed). These veins are chemically distinct, marked by arsenic, antimony, mercury, tungsten and molybdenum. They often align with the finer-grained dikes, suggesting repeated pulses of mineralizing fluids.

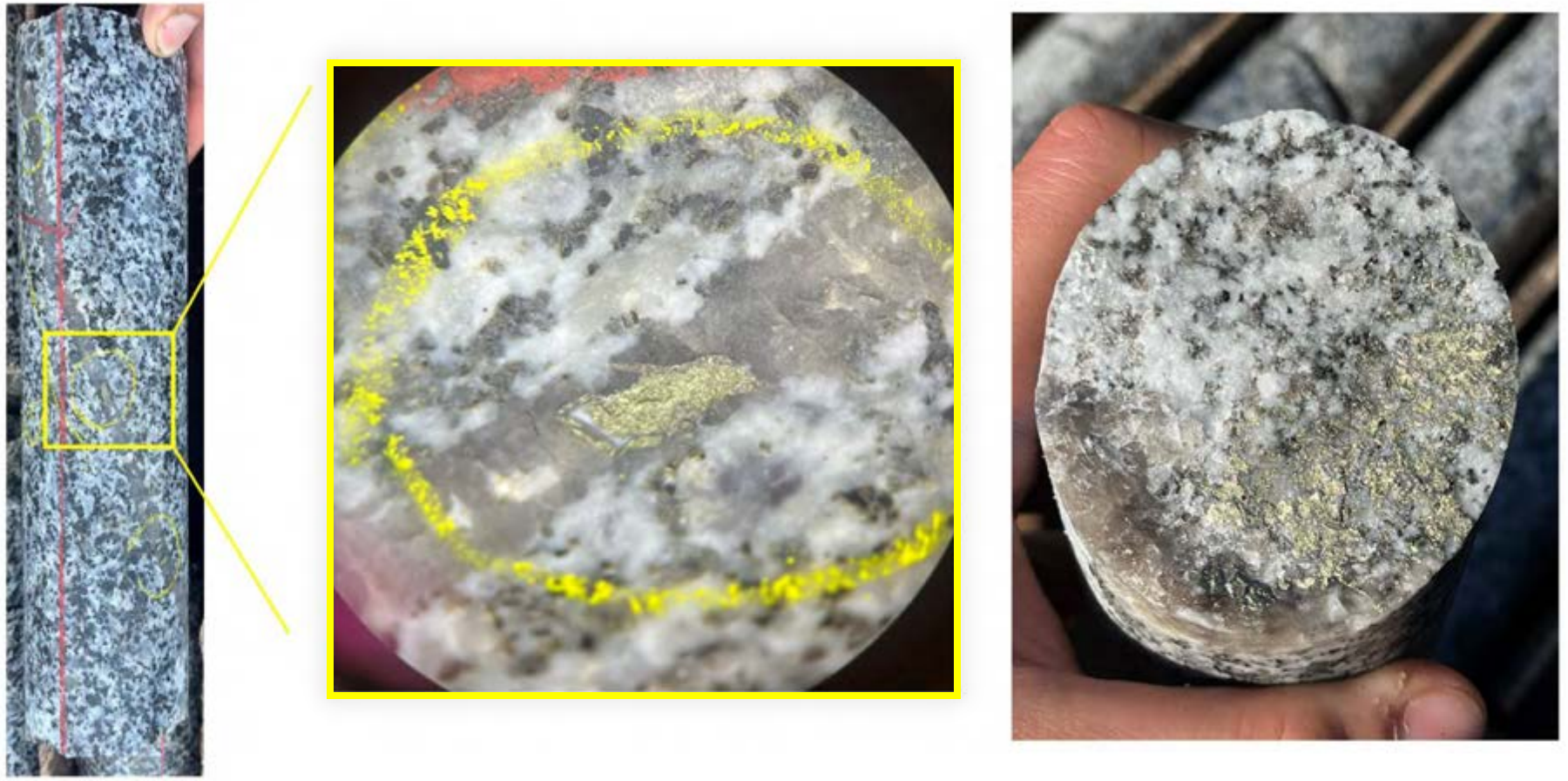
iii. Arsenopyrite stringers – zones dominated by arsenopyrite occurring as dense networks of fine- to coarse-grained veins.

Later generations of calcite-rich veins cut across all three of these earlier vein types, sometimes showing oxidation and secondary copper minerals (like chalcocite and copper oxides).

Geological Significance

The presence of multiple cross-cutting vein types in drill core indicates that the Alpha Bowl system included multiple fluid phases and was active over an extended period, with early high-temperature mineral assemblages subsequently overprinted by later, lower-temperature mineralization. This telescoping of mineralizing events is a recognized feature of intrusion-related gold systems and highlights that Alpha Bowl possesses key attributes of a large, long-lived mineralizing environment. In addition, the observation of repeated “crack-and-seal” textures within quartz–carbonate veins confirms that mineralizing fluids circulated through the system in multiple pulses as it evolved and cooled.

ALPHA BOWL - VEINS



Quartz – Sulfide Veins, Alpha Bowl

- Left: ~5 mm wide quartz–sulfide vein hosting chalcopyrite with subordinate pyrrhotite. Close-up view under binocular microscope highlights chalcopyrite (brassy yellow) intergrown with and partly rimmed by pyrrhotite (silvery grey) within quartz. From hole CMD25-007. Right: Fractured plane sub-parallel to a quartz–sulfide veinlet containing modest chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Smoky, translucent-grey quartz is visible in the lower left. From hole CMD25-010.

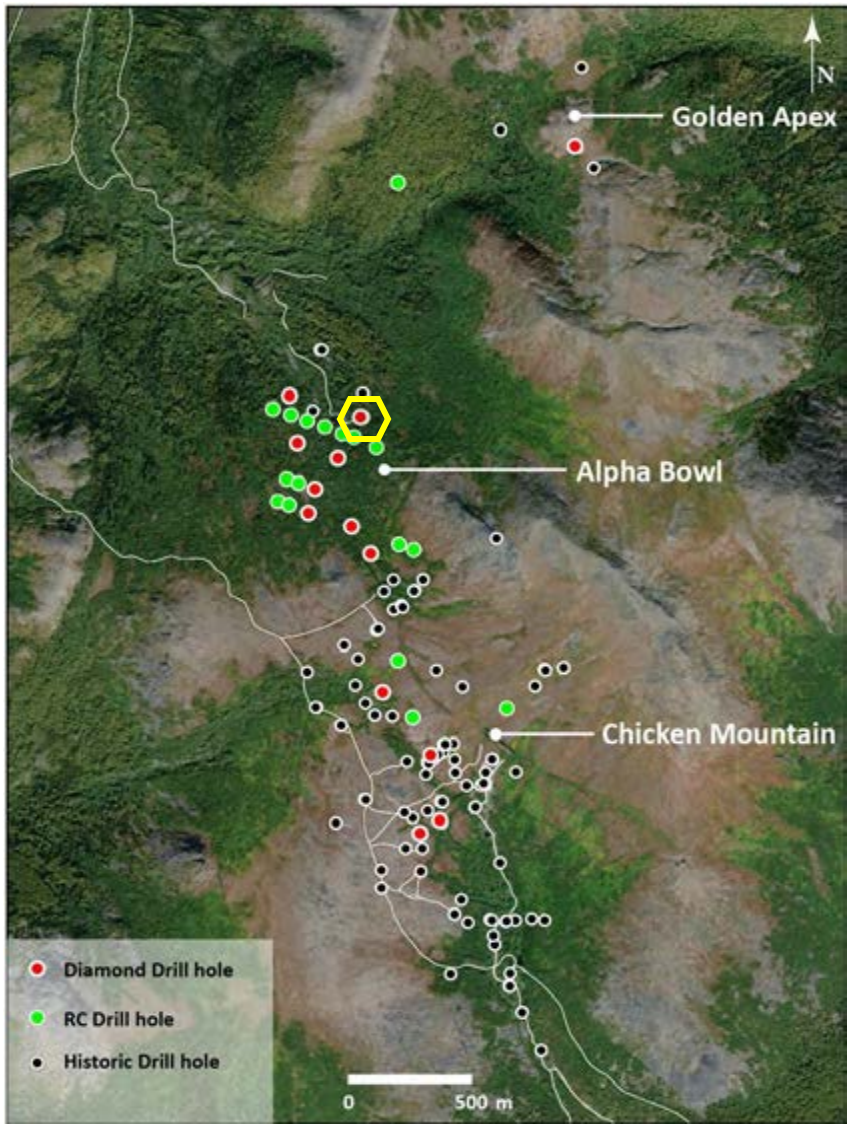
ALPHA BOWL - VEINS

Late-Stage Carbonate Veinlet with Potassic Alteration – Alpha Bowl

- A late-stage carbonate-dominant veinlet, variably composed of calcite ± quartz ± chlorite, is shown cross-cutting earlier sulfide-bearing vein generations (quartz–sulfide and quartz–carbonate–sulfide). The vein is enveloped by a strong salmon-orange to pink alteration, interpreted as potassic alteration of adjacent plagioclase feldspar crystals.

  These carbonate veinlets are commonly offset along minor faults, displaying slickensides and small-scale displacement where they intersect other structures. Locally, they carry traces of secondary copper oxides, iron oxide staining, and occasional chalcocite, reflecting late-stage hydrothermal overprinting and fluid interaction.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-004



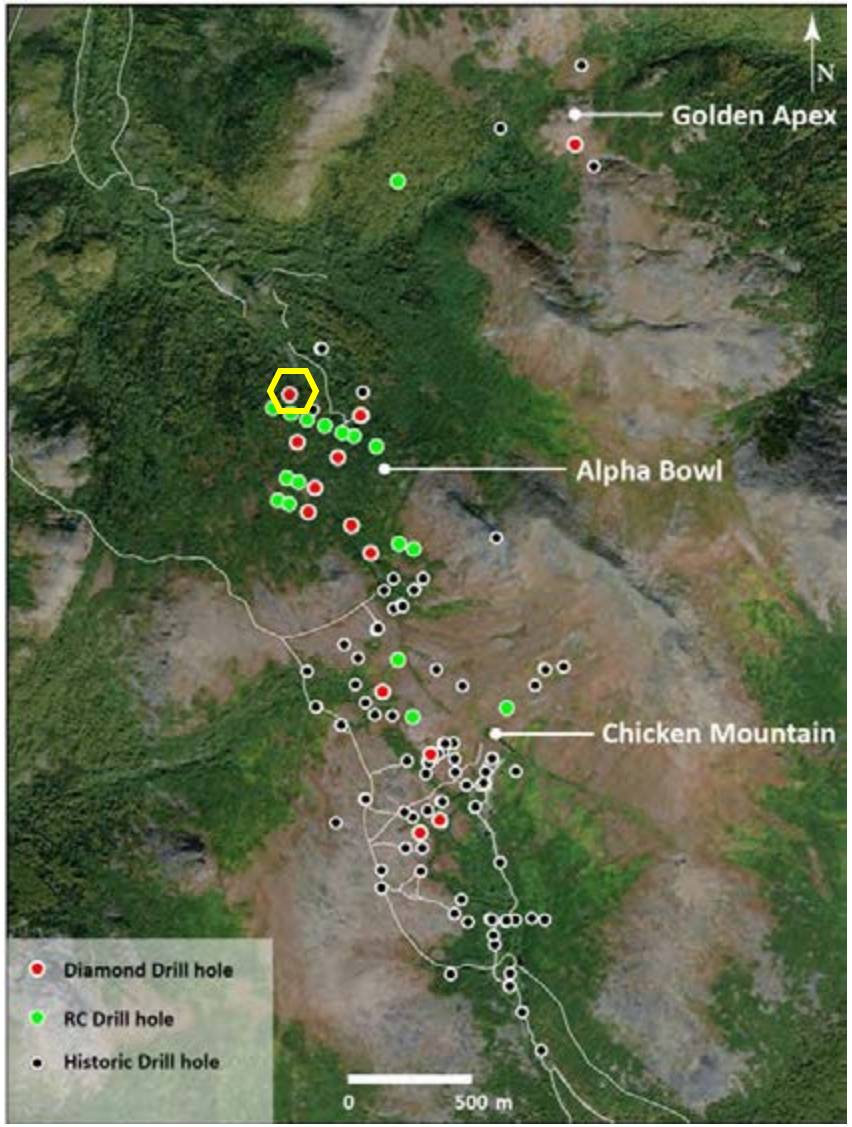
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-004 218.08-223 .57M

- Coarse grained biotite monzonite with interval of strong sericite alteration and quartz-carbonate veining. Sericite-altered section with distinct greenish hue. Close up of Quartz-Carbonate vein with brecciated margins at 223.5m

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-004 BOX 82-83 223.57-228.75M

- Core interval of coarse-grained biotite monzonite with sheeted quartz veining. At 227.1 m, a ~10 cm wide white quartz vein hosts massive arsenopyrite. Close-up highlights coarse, massive arsenopyrite within the quartz vein, demonstrating a strong sulfide phase within the veining event.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005



ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005 BOX 70–71, 189.59–195.35 M

- Core interval of biotite monzonite, strongly sericitized and bleached in proximity to quartz–carbonate–arsenopyrite veining. At 191.11m, a quartz–arsenopyrite vein is crosscut by a late clay-bearing fracture, highlighting multiple vein generations and structural overprinting.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005 BOX 80-81 217.02 – 222.81M

- Intensely sericitized and bleached biotite monzonite centered around quartz-carbonate-veining reflecting strong hydrothermal fluid overprint. The alteration is centered on quartz–carbonate–arsenopyrite veining, which marks a key structural and mineralizing event within the intrusion host rock.

  Toward the top of the interval, strong late-stage faulting disrupts earlier alteration and veining, highlighting the multi-phase deformational and hydrothermal history preserved in the core.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005 BOXES 104-109 282.4 – 299.47M

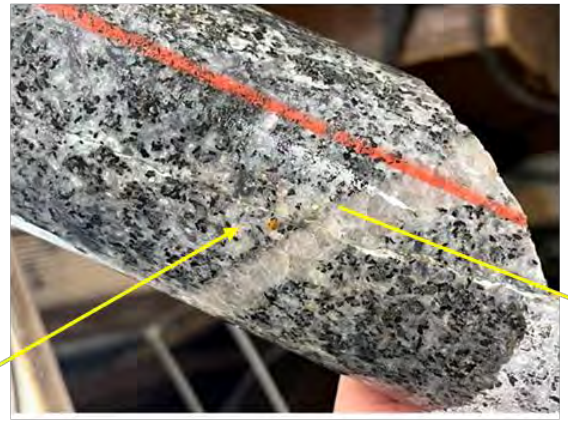
- Coarse-grained biotite monzonite hosting abundant sheeted quartz and quartz–carbonate–sulfide veins and veinlets. Veining is spatially centered on a prominent ~0.50 m quartz–carbonate–sulfide vein, with an average density of approximately three veins per meter across the interval.

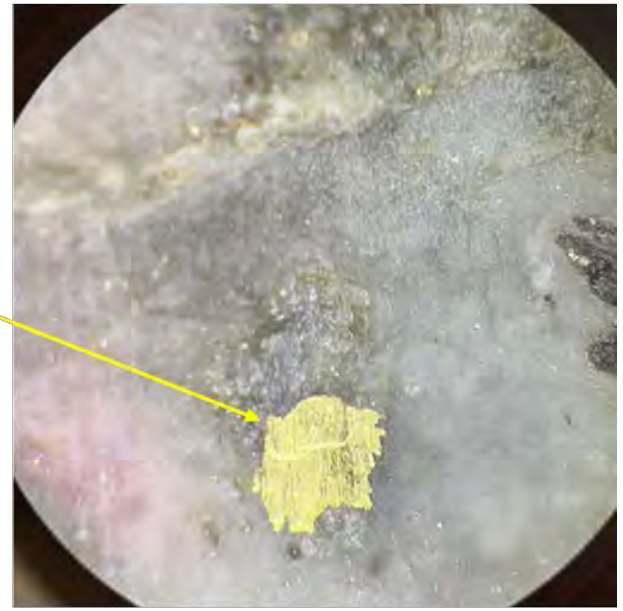
  Cross-cutting relationships are evident, as later quartz–carbonate–sulfide veins are observed transecting earlier sheeted quartz ± sulfide veins, highlighting the multi-phase nature of veining within this portion of the system.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005 BOX 104-105: 282.4 – 288.04M

- Coarse-grained, variably sericite-altered biotite pyroxene monzonite with sheeted quartz and quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and veinlets. Pinkish, carbonate-dominant, quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins with intense sericite alteration. Note majority of sulfide (arsenopyrite-dominant) occurs as 'disseminated', replacement-style clots adjacent to the veins and as mm-scale veinlets of texturally massive arsenopyrite. Close up of quartz-carbonate breccia vein containing coarse-grained, bladed carbonate with dark grey, siliceous vein selvages. Vein selvages are grey due to inclusions of microscopic sulfides. Note near-complete replacement of biotite and pyroxenes in host rock with arsenopyrite, locally making up to 20-25% of the rock.

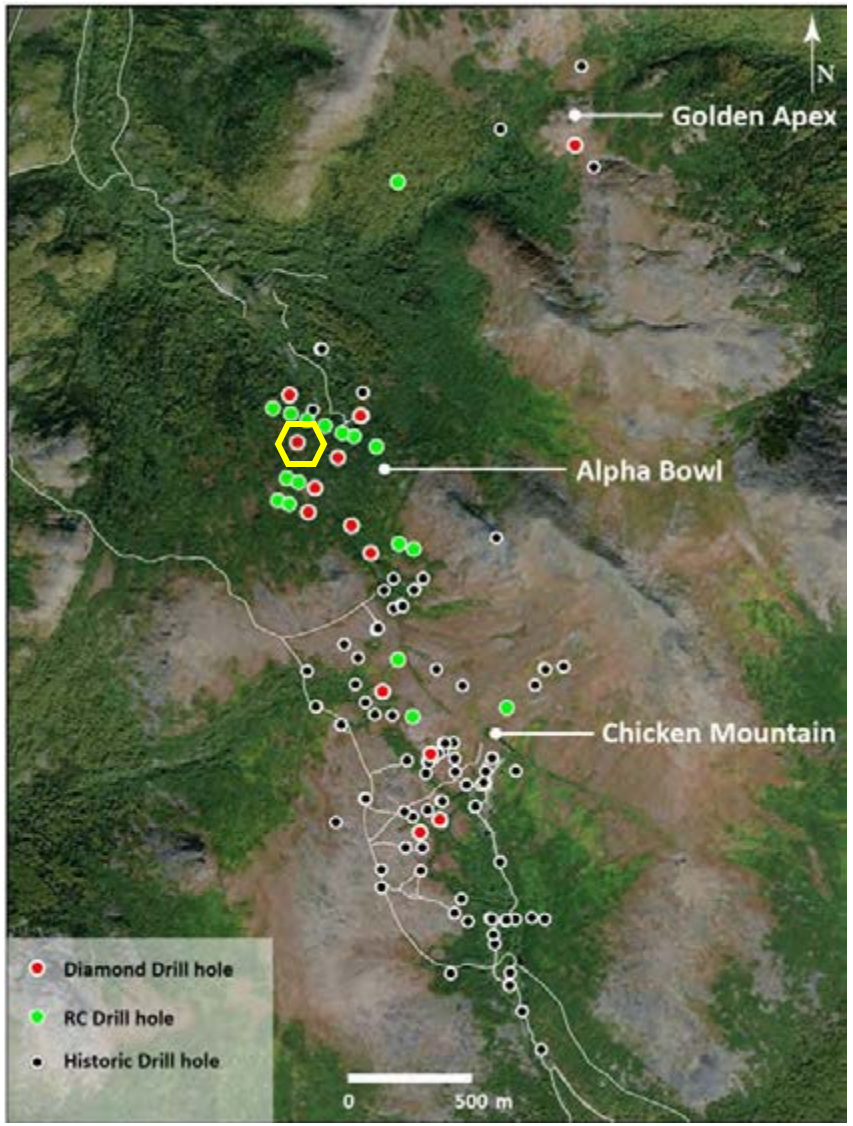
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-005 BOX 124-125 338.94– 344.98M





- Coarse-grained biotite monzonite containing widely spaced sheeted quartz veins. At 342.9 m, a quartz vein with a sericite-altered selvage hosts visible gold grains. Under binocular microscope, a distinct visible gold grain is observed within the altered selvage, associated with fine quartz vein material.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-007



ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-007 BOX 56-59: 338.94– 344.98M

- Coarse-grained biotite monzonite cut by oxidized sheeted quartz–carbonate veins, with well-developed alteration zones. These zones are texturally and mineralogically similar to those observed around unoxidized quartz–carbonate–arsenopyrite veins elsewhere in the system. Black tourmaline (annotated as “Tm”) occurs throughout the interval as discrete patches, representing a key accessory mineral phase commonly associated with intrusion-related hydrothermal systems.

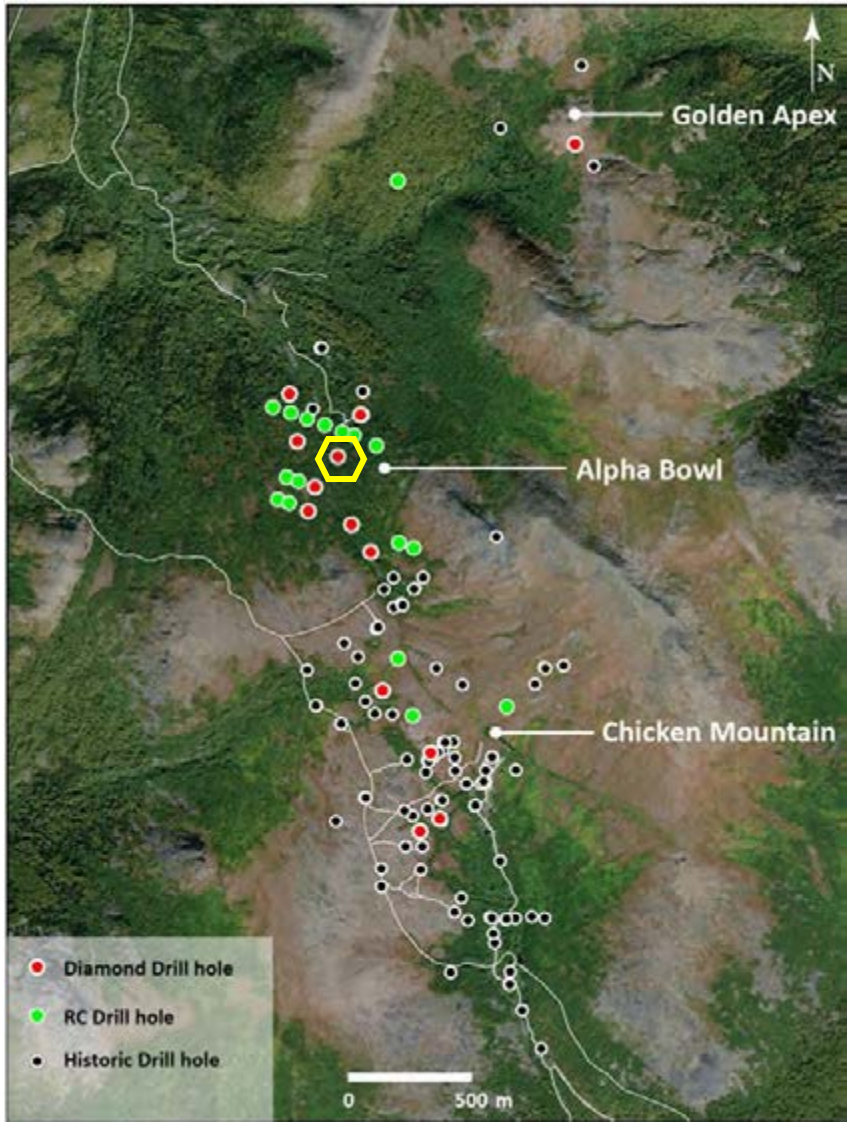
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-007 BOXES 67-68
181.66 – 187.15M

- Intense sericite alteration surrounding quartz-carbonate breccia (hydrothermal) veins. Late oxidation overprinting veins and associated alteration. Clasts of siliceous, arsenopyrite-bearing veins occur within the quartz-carbonate breccia veins. Multiple generations of faulting: Annealed fault breccias cut veins and are overprinted by late, uncemented, gouge-dominant faults.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-007 BOXES 75-80: 204.18 – 221.28M

- Coarse-grained, variably sericite-altered biotite-pyroxene monzonite with sheeted quartz and quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and veinlets. Note sheeted veins in boxes 76 and 79 bordering the larger, veined and brecciated zone in boxes 77 & 78.

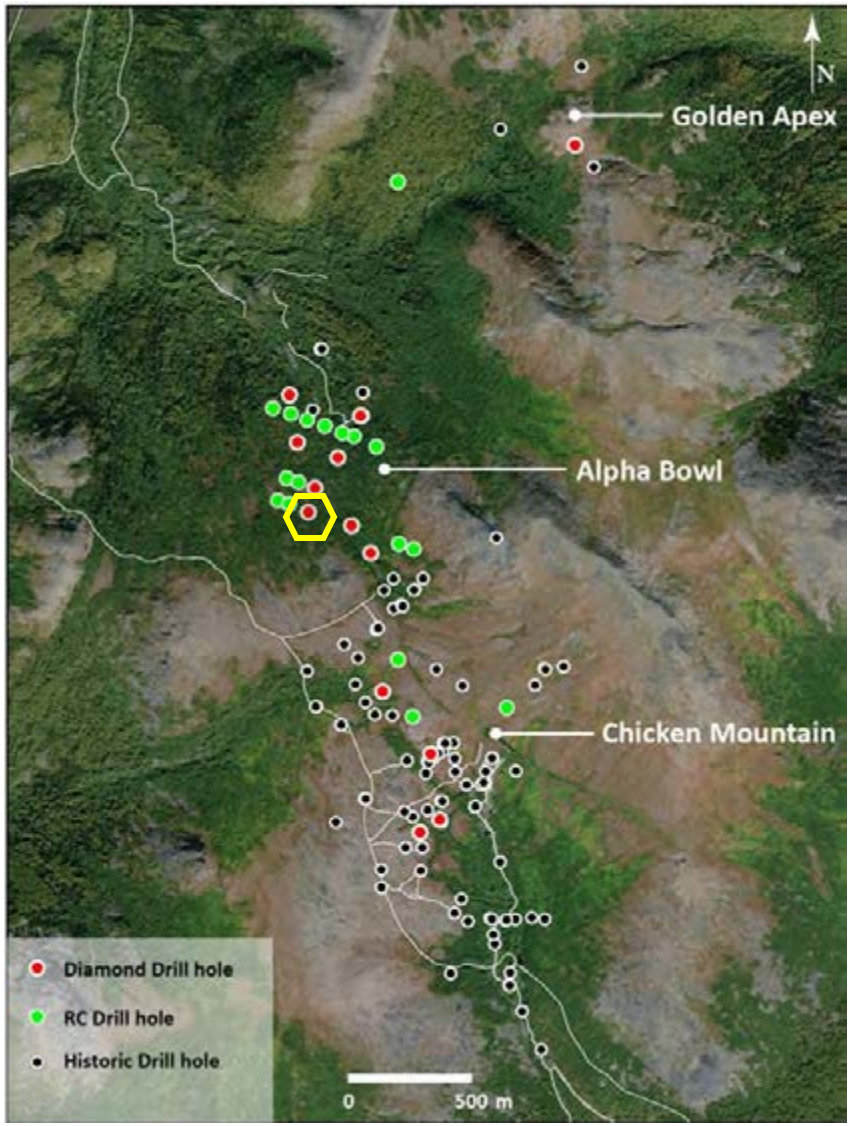
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-009



ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-009: 179 – 184.85M

- Zone of elevated quartz-sulfide sheeted veining manifested as mostly hairline veinlets and veinlets up to several mm thick (all highlighted in yellow) cutting coarse-grained biotite-pyroxene monzonite and a later, darker and finer-grained dike cutting the coarse-grained monzonite. Highlighted, sulfide-mineralized veinlets cutting dark grey dike between 179.27 and 180.53m. Note consistent orientation of veins. Close-up of quartz-carbonate-tourmaline vein with large bleb of partially oxidized chalcopyrite with minor pyrrhotite.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-013



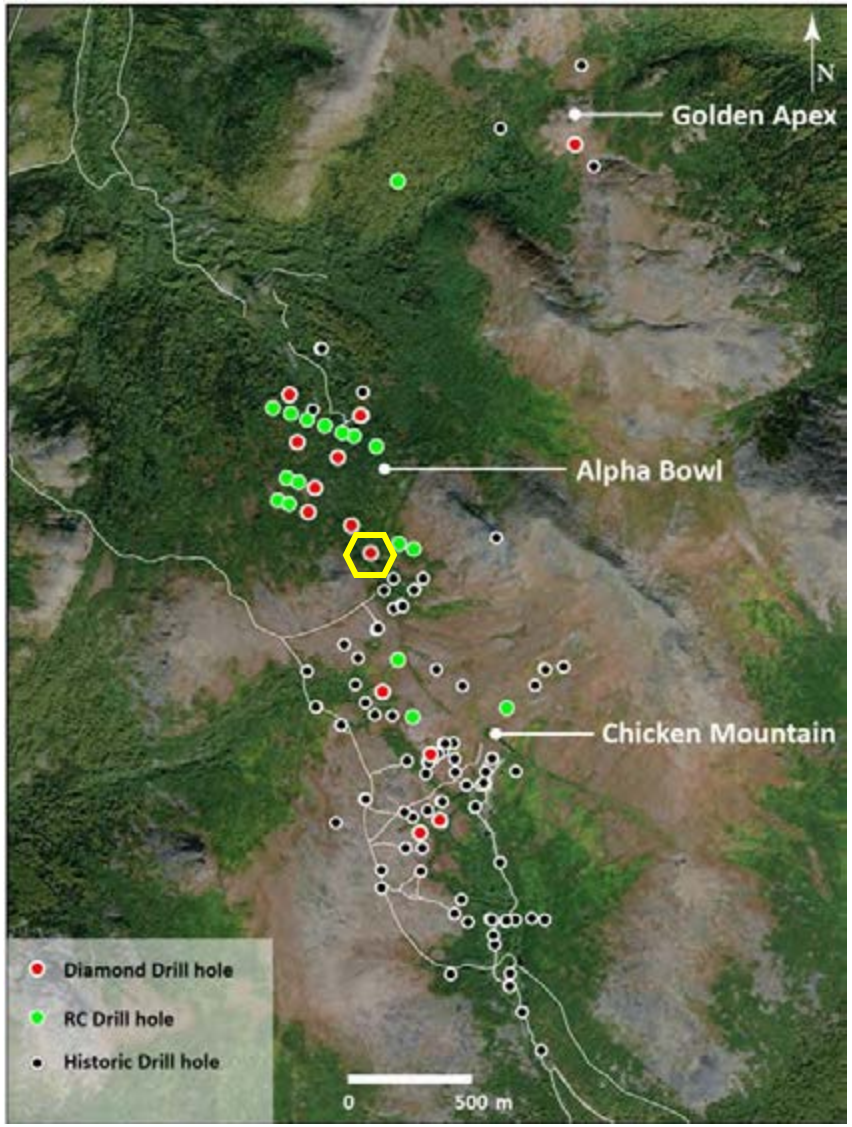
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-013: BOXES 35-37: 85.04 – 93.27M

- Zones of intense, sericite-silica alteration controlled by quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins which have been overprinted by later oxidation and faulting. Blocks in feet.

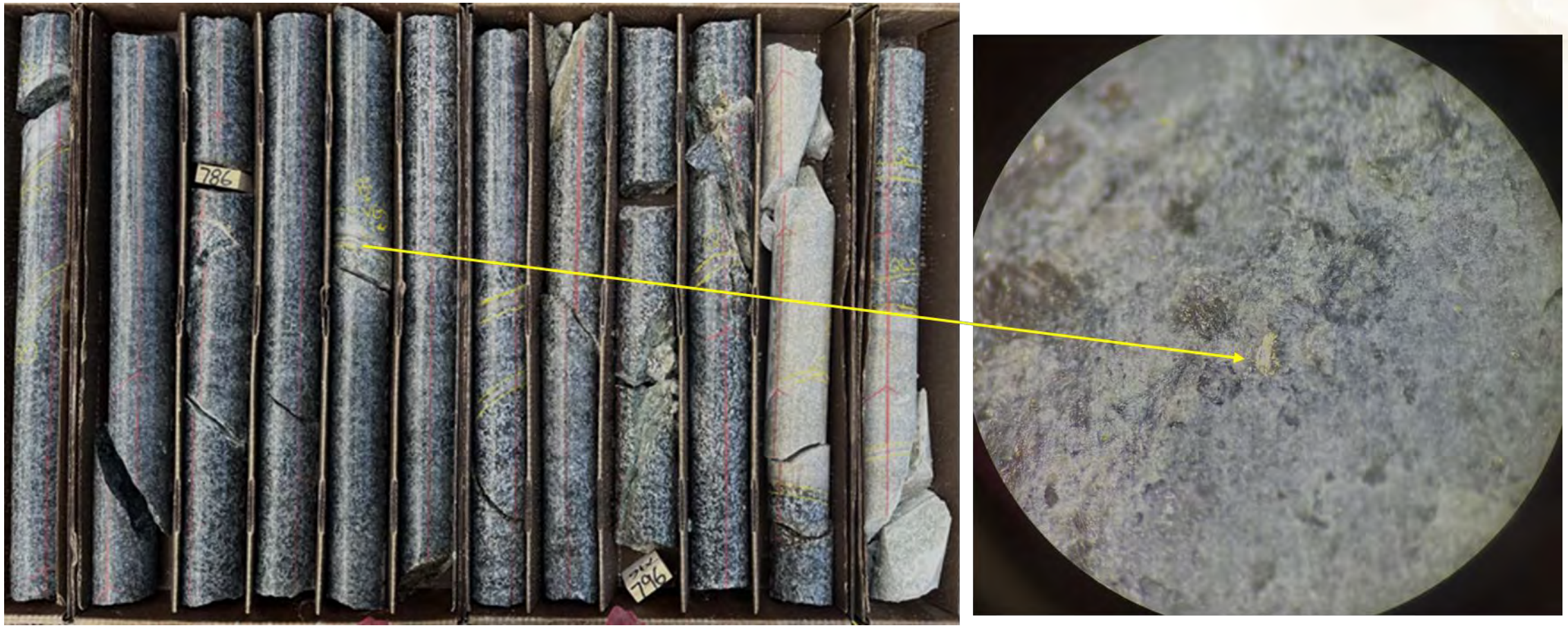
ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-013: BOXES 48-50: 121.31 – 131.06M

- Zones of intense, sericite-silica alteration controlled by quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins which have been overprinted by later oxidation and faulting. Blocks in feet.

ALPHA BOWL - CMD25-017

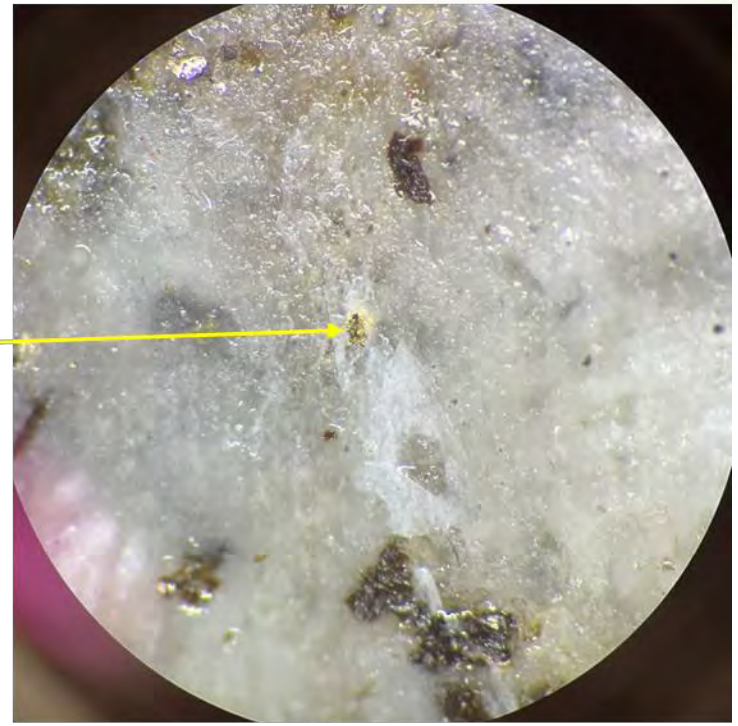


ALPHA BOWL CMD25-017: BOXES 93-94: 238.51 – 244.14M



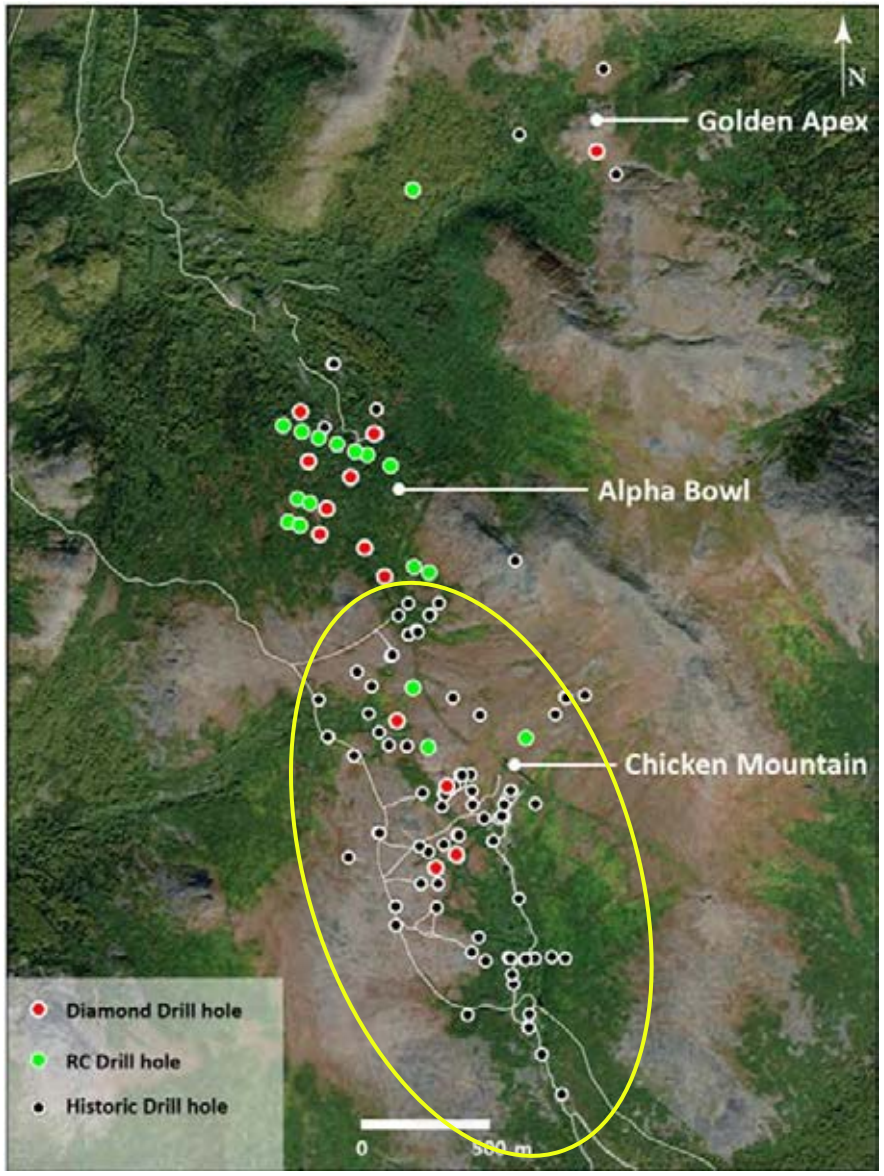
- Moderately-well veined zone with Quartz ± Sulfide veins and Quartz-Carbonate-Sulfide veins. Note relatively thick nature of quartz veins. Also note VG at ~240.65m (789.5ft). Blocks are in feet. Close-up of VG in quartz vein at 240.64m depth on right

ALPHA BOWL CMD25-017: BOXES 115: 299.92 – 302.82M



- Intense sericite alteration within biotite-pyroxene monzonite, alteration associated with veining. Note polyphase breccia vein around 301.60m (989.50ft). Mixed in with the arsenopyrite in the breccia vein is a dark silvery-grey, very soft, smeary, metallic, high luster mineral comprised largely out of lead, antimony and silver (lead-dominant sulfosalt?) along with some minor base metal sulfides. Close-up of fine grain visible gold in quartz vein at 301.60m.

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN PHASE 1 - HIGHLIGHTS



- Metallurgy: PQ core drilled for additional heap leach column tests, including 2” crushed material; complements prior heap leach recoveries of 96% and 91% on 3/4“ crushed material.
- Structural work: Oriented drill core collected to refine model
- Potential starter pits: near surface, higher-grade mineralized corridors drill tested
- Key drill core observations:
  - Widespread sheeted quartz and quartz-carbonate-sulfide veining
  - Strong pervasive sericite alteration overprinting the quartz monzonite host
  - Observed structural complexity with multiple vein generations and late-stage faulting
  - Intervals of oxidation with iron-oxide staining

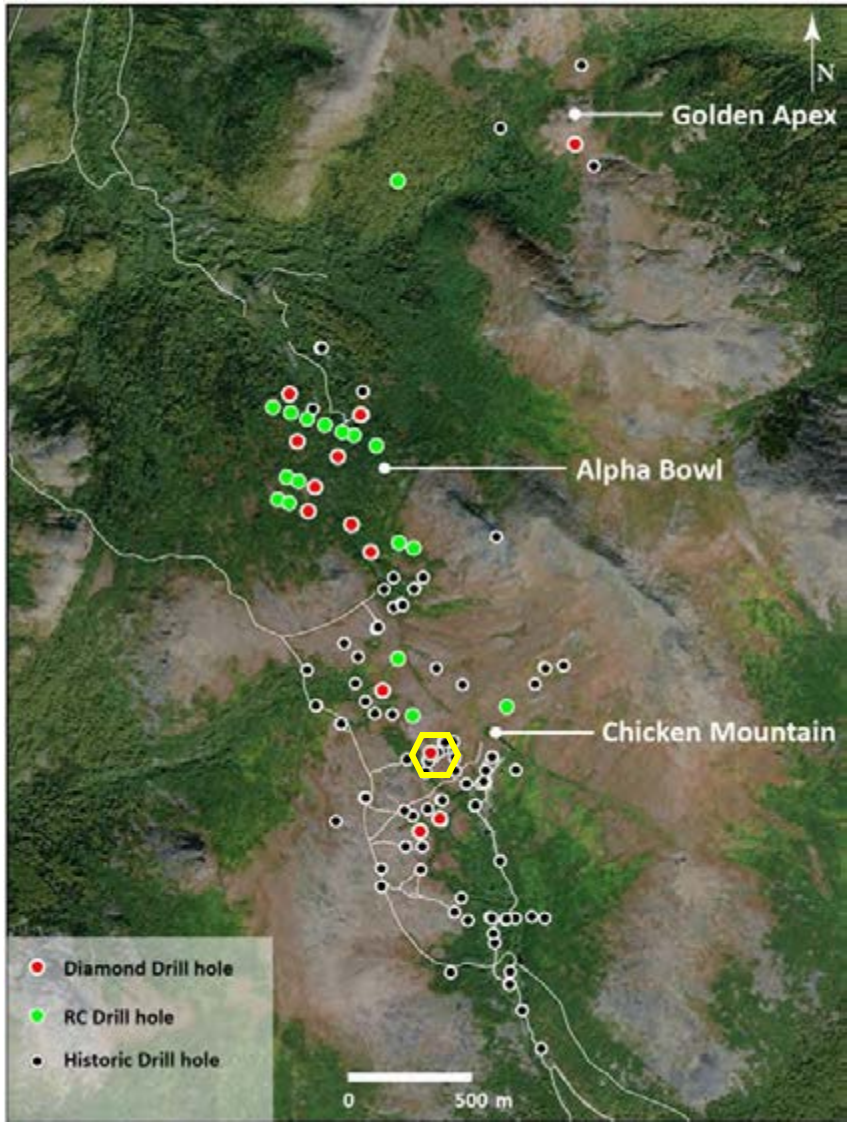
CHICKEN MOUNTAIN

The Chicken Mountain intrusion is interpreted to be roughly 6.5 km x 6.0 km in size and the most advanced target at Flat. Chicken Mountain has historically received the majority of past drilling on the property. During Phase One 2025, Tectonic completed 1,013 m of core drilling in five holes and 798 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in five holes.

The program was designed to test for potential extensions of known mineralization in the underexplored northern and eastern portions of the target. In addition, 660 m of core drilling in four holes was completed as infill within areas of established quartz monzonite–hosted mineralization. Objectives included the collection of oriented PQ core for structural analysis and metallurgical sampling. Of this, 450 m was drilled as PQ-sized core, providing 2-inch diameter material for coarser crush column testing to advance heap leach metallurgical studies.

Drilling intersected variably altered and oxidized quartz monzonite hosting varying densities of planar sheeted quartz, quartz–carbonate, and quartz–carbonate–sulfide veins (arsenopyrite + pyrite, locally with stibnite), together with oxidized vein assemblages. These features are consistent with the multi-phase intrusion-related gold system documented at Chicken Mountain.

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN- CMD25-008

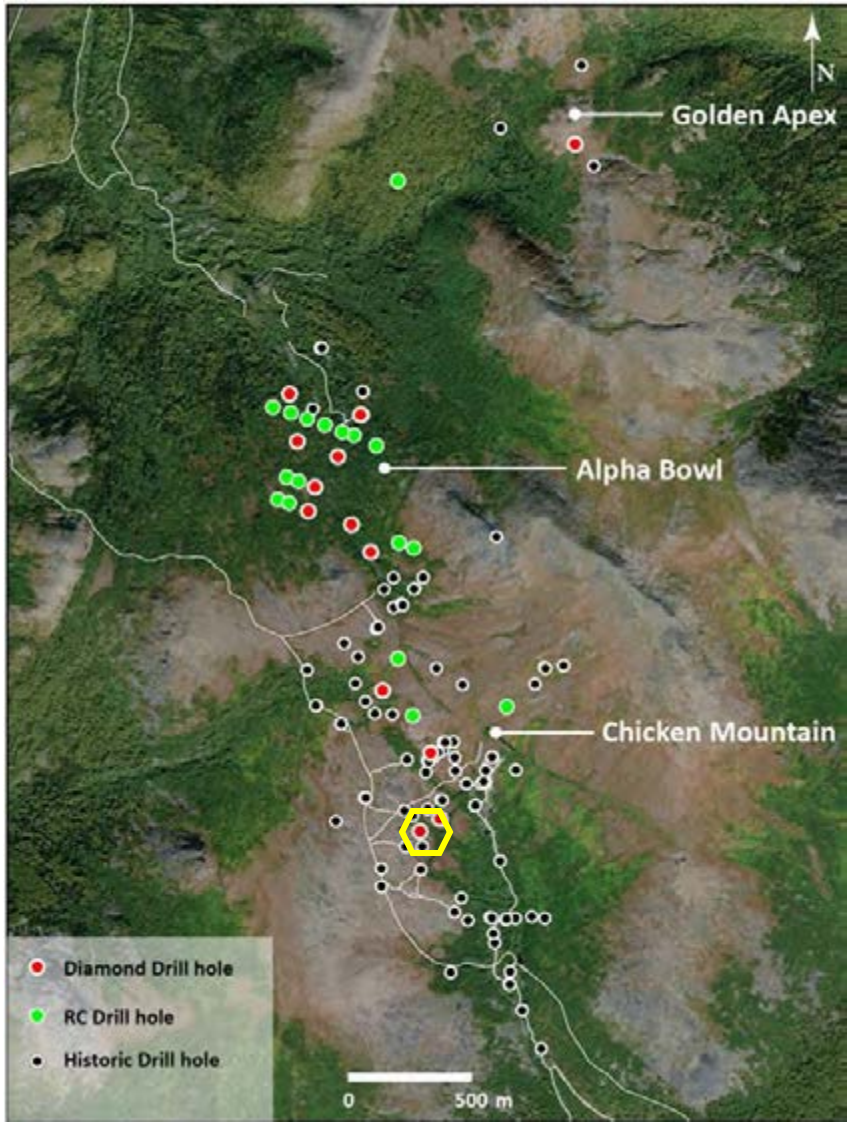


CHICKEN MOUNTAIN CMD25-008 BOX 63-64 88.48M TO 91.15M

– PQ Metallurgical Drilling

- Fresh to weakly oxidized Chicken Mountain quartz monzonite, with sheeted quartz sulphide veining

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN- CMD25-012

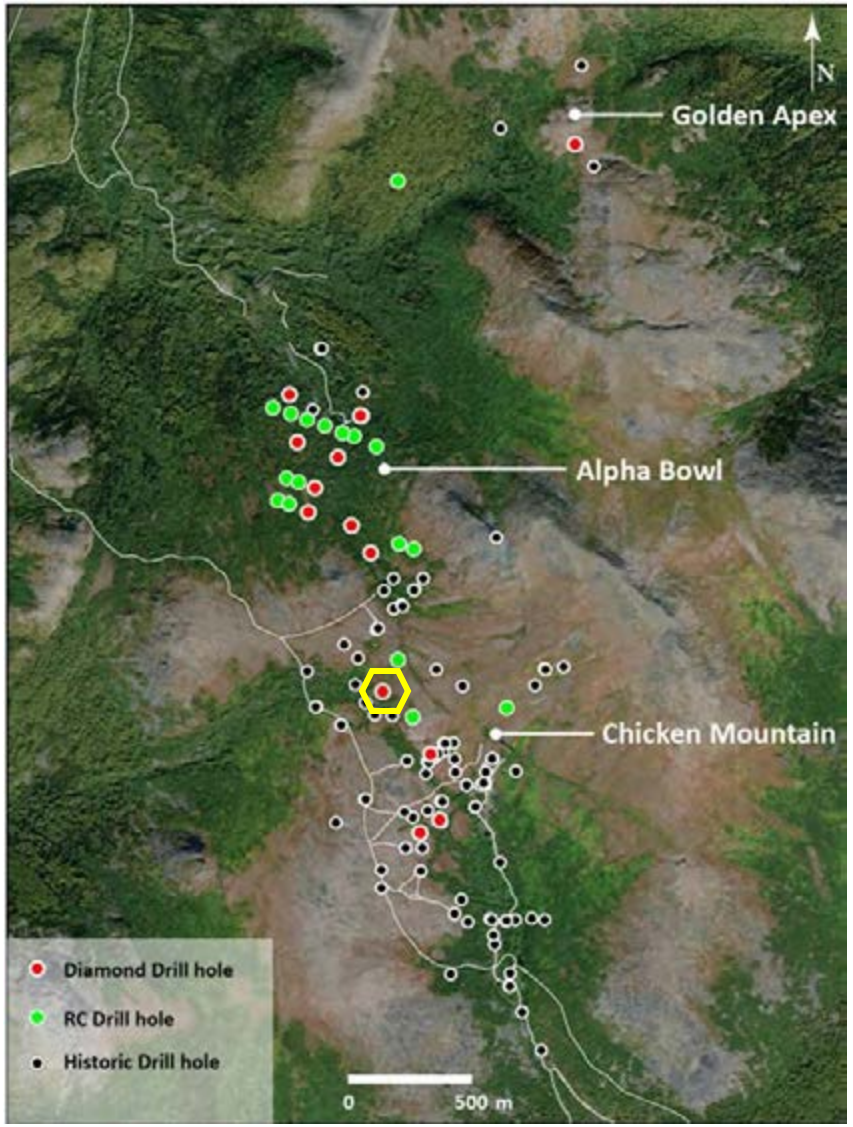


CHICKEN MOUNTAIN CMD25-012 BOX 36 51.36-53.19M

– PQ Metallurgical Drilling

- Strongly sericite altered and bleached, partially oxidized quartz monzonite with sheeted quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining. Note extensive disseminated sulphide selvages adjacent to veining within un-oxidized interval

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN- CMD25-016



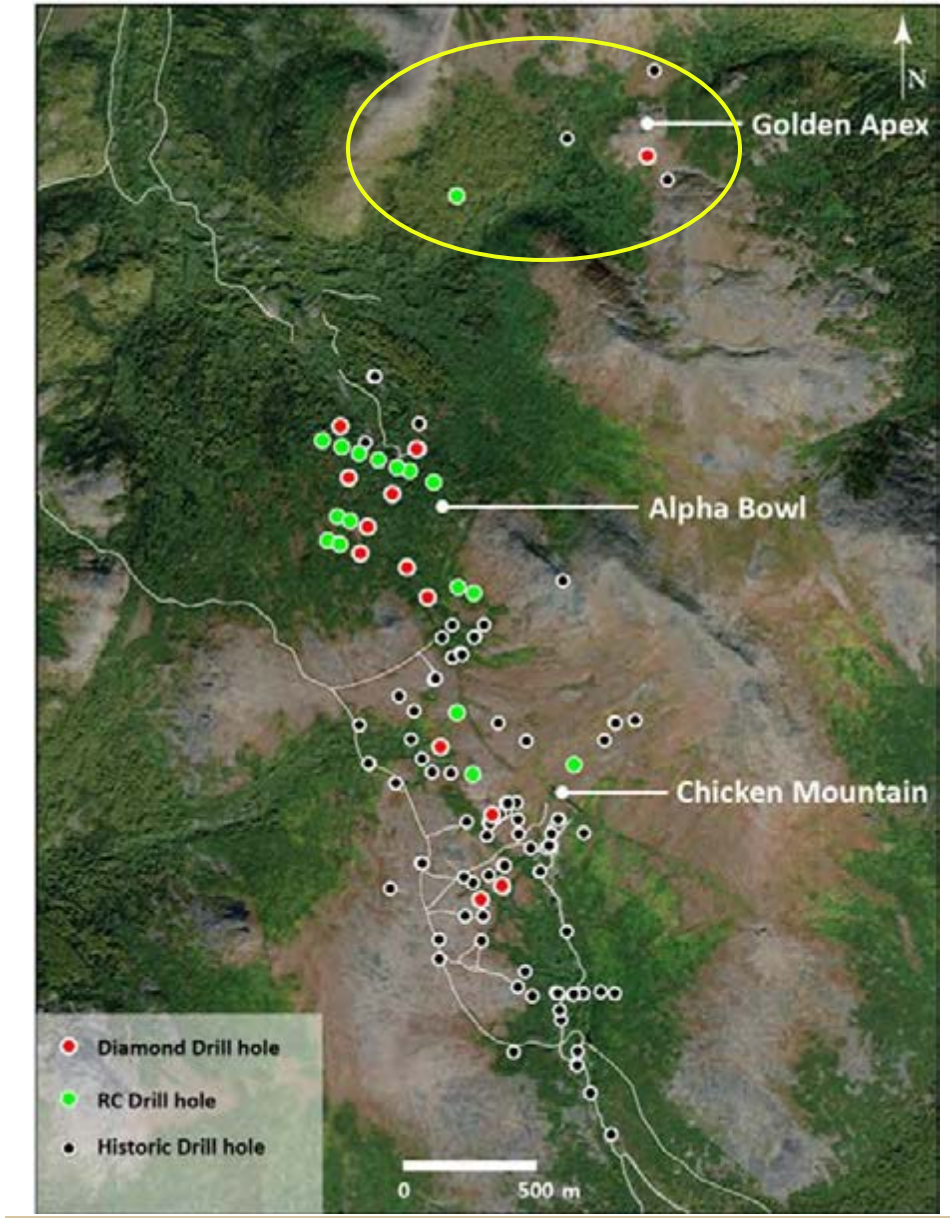
CHICKEN MOUNTAIN CMD25-016 BOX 12-19 17.68-40.37M

- Interval of strong quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining within altered biotite-quartz monzonite from the No-Mans Land section of Chicken Mountain. This hole was drilled central to a 300m Gap between known Chicken Mountain mineralization and Adit, within an area that has seen no previous drilling. Rock type, alteration and quartz-sulphide vein orientations display very strong similarities to the main Chicken Mountain zone.

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN CMD25-016 BOX 48-53 117.55-134.34M

- Well-developed sheeted quartz sulphide veining within sericite altered, mostly unoxidized biotite quartz monzonite seen throughout 49m to 175.6m

GOLDEN APEX PHASE 1 – HIGHLIGHTS



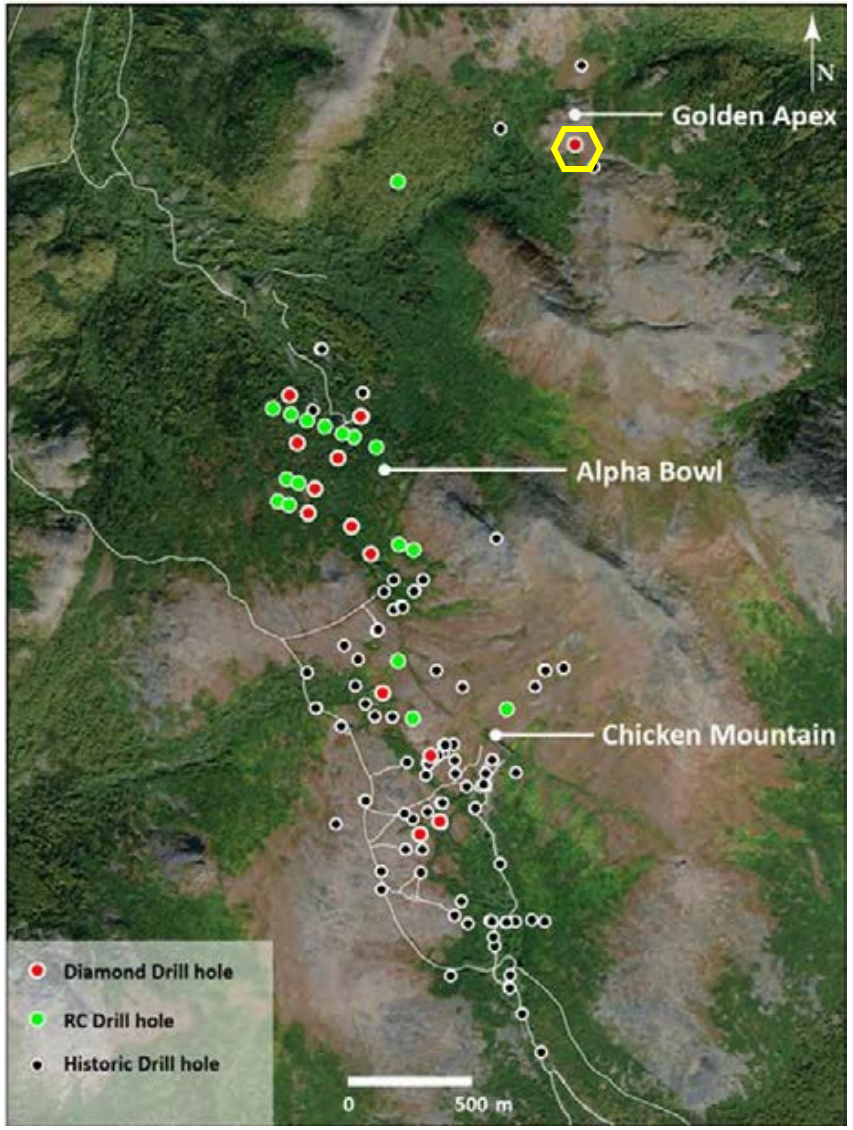
- Step-out core drilling completed near historic 2003 drill hole GA03-02
- Stratigraphy logged; oriented core collected for structural analysis
- Portable XRF analysis confirms bi-modal pathfinder associations (Cu+Bi and As+W)
- Key drill core observations:
  - Alteration associated with intense fracturing and abundant veining
  - Documented sulfide mineral assemblages include chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite.

GOLDEN APEX

The Golden Apex target is interpreted to be a ~2.5 km x 2.5 km blind reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS) situated northeast of Chicken Mountain, offset between the Alpha Bowl target to the south and the exposed Black Creek stock to the north. Drilling completed at Golden Apex in 2025 totals 470 m, comprising 269 m from one core hole and 201 m from two RC holes. The RC holes were drilled northeast of Alpha Bowl to evaluate a possible eastward offset of the Alpha Bowl intrusion along the right-lateral Golden Apex Fault.

Core hole CMD25-006 was drilled as a 65 m eastward offset from historic hole GA03-02, which intersected multiple gold-bearing intervals within intermediate volcanic rocks (see Tectonic News Release, September 5, 2024). The objectives of CMD25-006 were to refine the geometry of the host volcanic stratigraphy, assess strike and depth extent of mineralization, and collect structural data from oriented core to guide future drilling. The hole intersected predominantly fine-grained, dark massive volcanic rocks characterized by fine plagioclase and altered pyroxene phenocrysts.

CHICKEN MOUNTAIN- CMD25-006



GOLDEN APEX CMD25-006 BOX 41-42 104.84M TO 110.02M

- Fine grained intermediate volcanics with quartz and quartz carbonate veining. Note quartz sulphide vein at low angle to core axis in second row of core in box 41.

GOLDEN APEX CMD25-006 BOX 41-42
104.84M TO 110.02M

- Fine grained intermediate volcanics with quartz and quartz carbonate veining and localized alteration associated with strongly veined intervals.

REFERENCE LIST

SLIDE 6: Alaska A Tier-1 Mining Jurisdiction

1. As defined by Newmont Corporation & Per the State of Alaska Credit Ratings Reports
2. Julio Mejía and Elmira Aliakbari (2025). Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2024. Fraser Institute.

SLIDE 8: The Flat Gold System: Potential Six District Scale Deposits

1. Placer production figures from "Mineral Occurrence and Development Potential Report, Locatable and Salable Minerals, Bering Sea-Western Interior Resource Management Plan, BLM-Alaska Technical Report 60", prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, November 2010

Slide 9: Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems

1. Hart, C. J. R. (2007). Reduced intrusion-related gold systems. *Yukon Geological Survey* and *Centre for Exploration Targeting*, The University of Western Australia.