RIVERSGOLD LTD

ASX: RGL
Announcement
9 June 2026

A.I.S. Resources Announces Preliminary Rock Sample Assay Results Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

Riversgold Limited (**ASX: RGL**, **Riversgold** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that work programs that include rock chip sampling are continuing at the Saint John antimony, gold, copper and silver project (**the Project**), located in New Brunswick, Canada (**Figure 5**). Farm-in partner, AIS Resources (TSXV: AIS, OTC-Pink: AISSF, FRA: 5YH) (**AIS**), is well underway with exploration plans with on ground work continuing towards drilling activities.

AIS submitted 24 grab and chip rock samples from the Project (**Figures 1-4**) to Actlabs for sample preparation and analysis. This sampling was carried out as part of AIS's due diligence to confirm historical results as well as to identify new prospects. Samples returned elevated assay values in copper, gold, silver, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, lead, and antimony. Several samples exceeded the upper detection limits for copper, gold, silver, lead and/or antimony (see Table 1 below). These samples will be re-assayed using an appropriate laboratory method.

Highlights

- Six samples returned copper (Cu) values above the preliminary upper reporting limit of **>10,000 ppm Cu**, equivalent to greater than **1.0% Cu**.
- Two Lepreau Prospects samples returned gold values above the preliminary upper reporting limit of **>5,000 ppb Au**, equivalent to greater than **5.0 g/t Au**.
- Silver (Ag) results are in the range of 0.02 ppm to preliminary upper reporting limit of **>100 ppm Ag,** with four samples over 100 ppm Ag (one sample from the Prince of Wales and three from the Lepreau prospects).
- Antimony (Sb) results are in the range of 2 ppm to preliminary upper reporting limit of **>500 ppm Sb,** with six samples over 500 ppm Sb (one sample from the Prince of Wales and 4 from the Lepreau, and one from Scott Falls Dam prospect).
- Lead (Pb) results are in the range of 2.2 ppm to preliminary upper reporting limit of **>5,000 ppm Pb,** with three samples over 5,000 ppm Pb (two samples from the Prince of Wales and one from the Scott Falls Dam prospect).
- Molybdenum (Mo) results are in the range of 0.91 ppm to 3070 ppm, with three samples from the Lepreau Prospect showing higher Mo concentration.
- Rhenium (Re) results are in the range of less than (<) 0.005 ppm to 5.23 ppm.
- Cobalt (Co) results are in the range of 1.3 ppm to 1180 ppm.

David Lenigas, Chairman of Riversgold, said: *"We are encouraged by these initial assay results at Saint John, New Brunswick from our farm-in partner, AIS. We still retain 100% of the Project, with AIS having the ability to earn up to 75% over a 4-year period by spending C$4.4 million. Riversgold will retain a 25% free-carried interest through to decision to mine.*

"This program was the first on ground work by AIS and has reconfirmed elevated copper, gold, silver, antimony and associated critical-mineral values in selected surface samples across multiple target areas. The results support the need for continued systematic exploration, including mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, geophysical interpretation and target generation. We look forward to receiving the overlimit assay results."

Favourable geology: The current exploration model considers the properties prospective for IOCG-style, intrusive-related, magmatic copper-gold and structurally controlled copper-silver-gold mineralization. Further work is required to confirm the nature, controls, continuity, and economic significance of the mineralization.

Encouraging assays: These preliminary results are considered encouraging as they demonstrate multi-element mineralization across several target areas. The combination of higher surface mineralization with historical exploration data supports the interpretation that the project area contains multiple styles of mineralization that warrant systematic follow-up exploration.

Next steps: The current ground prospecting, geological mapping and sampling program is progressing well, and new batches of samples are being delivered to the laboratories for analysis on regular basis. The results will be announced as available and data processed. The results combined with historical and current geophysical survey data will be used to develop the upcoming drill program for which a local driller has already been contracted.

Geological Setting and History: Southern New Brunswick represents a prospective and underexplored mineral exploration jurisdiction, with a long history of mineral occurrences and past-producing deposits associated with complex Appalachian geology, including volcanic, sedimentary, intrusive and structurally controlled settings. The region hosts favourable geological environments for copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, cobalt, nickel and other critical minerals, with mineralization commonly associated with fault zones, volcanic and sedimentary contacts, intrusive-related systems, skarn-style alteration, and structurally controlled vein and breccia systems. AIS considers southern New Brunswick to offer strong exploration potential due to its combination of historical showings, accessible infrastructure, road access, proximity to tidewater and industrial services, and the opportunity to apply modern exploration methods, including detailed geological mapping, geochemistry, airborne geophysics and targeted follow-up sampling. The New Brunswick Project provides a platform to evaluate multiple mineralized trends and advance high-priority copper-gold and critical-mineral targets in a mining-friendly Canadian jurisdiction.

About the Saint John Project

The Saint John Project is considered prospective for IOCG-style mineralization based on regional geological setting and the current exploration model. The Project remains at an early stage of exploration, and further work is required to determine whether IOCG-style mineralization is present. The IOCG exploration targets provide strategic exposure to gold, silver (precious metals), copper (energy transition metal), antimony, and rhenium (critical minerals) as shown in the historical sampling data.

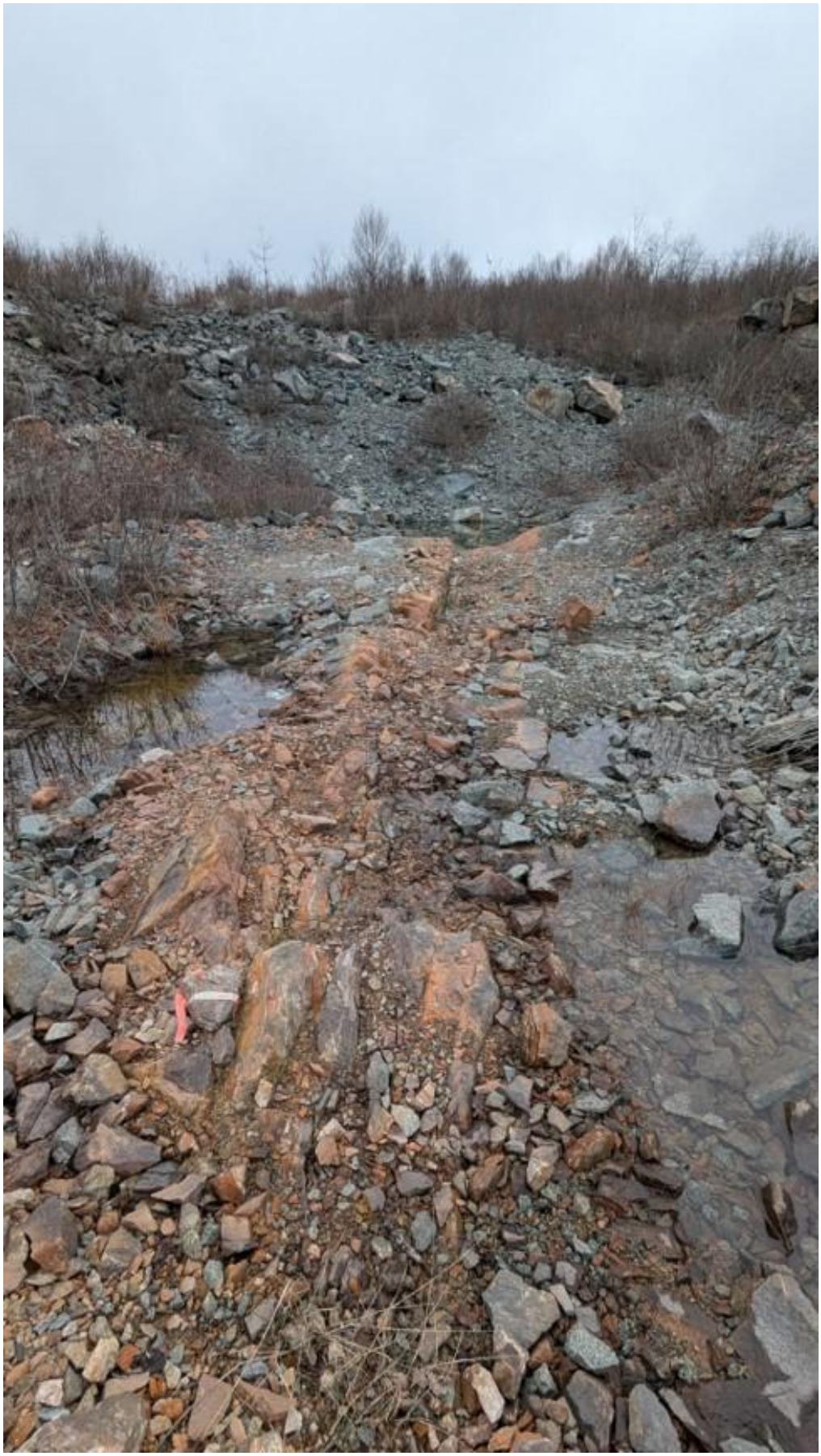

Figure 1 Mineralized vein at the Little Lepreau quarry area Saint John Property

Figure 2 Mineralized quartz carbonate vein Prince of Wales Saint John Property

Figure 3 Mineralized quartz carbonate vein at the Prince of Wales quarry pit Saint John Property

Figure 4 Mineralized quartz carbonate vein at the Prince of Wales quarry pit Saint John Property

Significant assay results (**Appendix 1, Tables 1-3. Figures 1-5**) continue from outcrop samples collected from within the Project area.

Multi-element assay results for a total of 92 samples have now been reported. These results continue to validate and extend previous prospector activity and underpin preliminary mineralisation concepts.

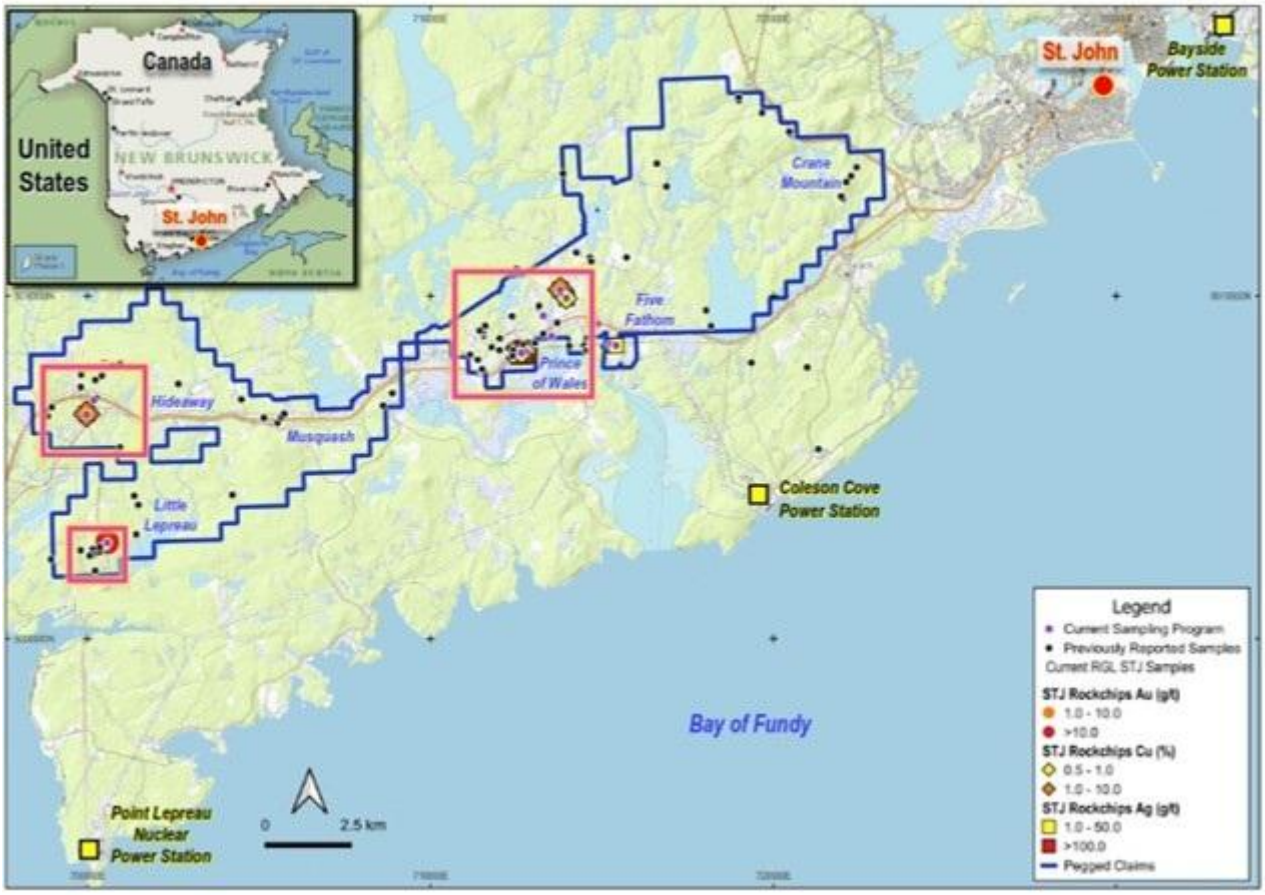

Figure 5: Saint John Project location, illustrating the prospect locations, figure extents and RGL rock chip sample locations from RGL announcement dated 7 January 2025.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Riversgold Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by Mr Edward Mead, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mead is a director of Riversgold Ltd and a consultant to the company through Doraleda Pty Ltd. Mr Mead has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Mead consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Table 1: Assay Highlight

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Re	Sb	Zn	Location NAD 1983 Zone 19 N		Sampling Area / Prospect
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm			
Detection Limit	5	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.4	0.5	0.005	0.1	2			
Analysis Method	FA-AA	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-ICP	Easting	Northing	
664901	< 5	0.02	7.6	9	1.49	645	3.66	8.2	6.2	< 0.005	25.5	41	714886	5009372	Prince of Wales, St. John
664902	< 5	2.98	11.1	1090	2.84	543	2.23	14.6	2760	< 0.005	57.9	91	714886	5009372	Prince of Wales, St. John
664903	63	12.4	15.5	2000	2.79	793	3.76	11.7	208	< 0.005	31	78	712711	5008353	Prince of Wales, St. John
664904	204	2.61	54.3	124	4.43	1470	2.41	6.3	51.5	< 0.005	7.5	64	715381	5008550	Prince of Wales, St. John
664905	8	0.71	17.4	283	4.64	890	3.28	7.2	10.2	< 0.005	2.1	66	715404	5008553	Prince of Wales, St. John
664906	< 5	0.03	2.8	22.8	17.1	377	1.43	2.3	28.2	< 0.005	3	8	714855	5009186	Prince of Wales, St. John
664907	< 5	0.02	3.3	10	11.1	617	2.71	2.7	2.2	< 0.005	2	26	714855	5009186	Prince of Wales, St. John
664908	105	20.4	1180	> 10000	26.1	493	13.3	141	78.1	0.254	1.8	7340	713782	5010177	Prince of Wales (Pit), St. John
664909	139	37.6	1.3	> 10000	1.5	37	6.7	1.3	1290	< 0.005	129	34	713689	5009214	Prince of Wales (Pit), St. John
664910	10	4.71	5.6	2090	1.49	384	5.4	4.1	64.9	< 0.005	11.8	53	713287	5008898	Prince of Wales (Pit), St. John
664911	507	78.4	2.1	> 10000	1.95	121	9.56	3.7	> 5000	< 0.005	121	54	712769	5008380	Prince of Wales, St. John
664912	188	> 100	3	> 10000	2.31	92	13.2	2.1	> 5000	< 0.005	> 500	173	712769	5008380	Prince of Wales, St. John
664913	61	2.71	7.3	7220	2.5	336	2870	12.6	108	3.96	1.8	27	699967	5006559	Lepreau, St. John
664914	51	0.86	12.7	6240	5.11	869	3070	41	187	5.23	2.8	51	699967	5006559	Lepreau, St. John
664915	43	2.08	10.4	8460	6.74	1170	809	47.1	34.1	1.43	2	48	699967	5006559	Lepreau, St. John
664916	30	> 100	12.4	9040	5.8	1230	9.68	9.4	259	< 0.005	> 500	544	700539	5002689	Lepreau, St. John
664917	< 5	7.53	10.7	128	2.7	1670	2.22	18.6	11.5	< 0.005	69.1	51	700539	5002689	Lepreau, St. John
664918	15	21.3	29.4	1710	4.98	1600	3.11	23.4	11.8	< 0.005	> 500	261	700533	5002746	Lepreau, St. John
664919	64	> 100	25.4	> 10000	1.38	325	4.57	5.9	25.1	< 0.005	> 500	2460	700533	5002746	Lepreau, St. John
664920	57	> 100	23.3	> 10000	2.15	634	3.8	7.4	14	< 0.005	> 500	1990	700533	5002746	Lepreau, St. John
664921	> 5000	16.8	188	7200	8.96	616	3.45	34.6	55.2	< 0.005	11.6	74	700567	5002818	Lepreau, St. John
664922	> 5000	9.01	121	4340	7.77	669	3.02	26.6	58.3	< 0.005	6.8	83	700567	5002818	Lepreau, St. John
664923	12	0.26	8.7	40.3	3.23	206	4.77	12.7	8.1	< 0.005	10.7	35	700638	5002756	Lepreau, St. John
664924	11	43.4	8.3	1910	2.33	773	8.19	17.6	> 5000	< 0.005	> 500	526	708101	5006536	Scott Falls Dam deposit area, St. John

Cautionary Statement: The samples reported herein are grab and chip rock samples collected from selected outcrops, mineralized exposures and historical prospect areas. Grab samples are selective in nature and are not necessarily representative of average grade or mineralization across the properties. Chip samples may not represent true widths unless specifically stated, and true widths of mineralization are currently unknown. Sample lengths and true widths for the chip samples have not yet been determined and will be reviewed as part of the Company's ongoing data compilation

APPENDIX 1: JORC INFORMATION

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at Saint Johns, New Brunswick, Canada.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock chip sampling of outcrop or exposures from trenches, road quarry pits and excavations. Rock chip sampling across the lithologies, in a channel fashion, to obtain representative material was completed, with sample size of 1-4 kg.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling not being reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Drilling not being reported.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Rock chip samples were logged, with mineralisation and alteration described. Photos of samples and sample locations were taken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No Sub sampling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Rock chip samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs") for preparation and analysis. Sample preparation was completed at Actlabs' Fredericton, New Brunswick facility. Prepared pulps were forwarded to Actlabs' Ancaster, Ontario laboratory for geochemical analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish and reported in parts per billion. Multi-element analysis was completed using total digestion with ICP-MS and/or ICP-OES finish, as reported by Actlabs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Intercepts were reviewed by 2 company personnel. No drilling being reported. Primary data recorded manually in field notebook, transferred to digital at night and stored in the RGL cloud server.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Data points were located with handheld GPS in Lat Long and converted to Zone19 NAD83. Accuracy of data points +/-5metres Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Random spacing of samples based on exposure of fresh rock for sampling. Data not designed for, and is not suitable for an MRE. No sample compositing has been used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Not known at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken by AIS geologists, photographed and the location recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No data reviews or audits

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Saint John Project is made up of 5 claims in the Saint John area of New Brunswick, Canada. Claims can be renewed every year by meeting expenditure commitments. Claim expenditure is calculated by units. Renew each mineral claim unit costs: • First to Fifth Renewals (per year) $10.00 • Sixth to Tenth Renewals (per year) $20.00 • Eleventh to Fifteenth Renewals (per year) $30.00 • Sixteenth and Successive Renewals (per year) $50.00 The claims: • 11488 Hideaway Lake held by Geoseacher

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		inc. 101 units. Issue date 2024-09-25 $10,100 expenditure to renew. • 11489 Spruce Lake held by Geoseacher inc. 181 units. Issue date 2024-09-25 $18,100 expenditure to renew. • 10729 Little Lepreau held by Geoseacher inc. 57 units. Issue date 2025-03-19 $17,100 expenditure to renew. • 9106 Little Lepreau held by Robert Murray. 84 units. Issue date 2019-03-19 $25,200 expenditure to renew • 10655 Little Lepreau held by Robert Murray. 32 units. Issue date 2019-03-19 $9,600 expenditure to renew. All claims are in good standing. Annual Expenditure $80,100. Mining licences are granted for 20 years, and can be renewed. The Company has signed an option agreement with Geosearcher Inc. and Mr Robert Murray to acquire 100% of the Saint John Project with the following key terms: 1. Payment of C$60,000 on execution of the Agreement, which has been paid. 2. Four annual payments commencing on the first anniversary of the execution of the Agreement comprising C$25,000 in cash plus C$35,000 payable in cash or RGL shares (based on the 10 day VWAP prior to the anniversary date) at the Company's election. 3. Following payment of the C$300,000, the option is considered exercised and a 2% GSR becomes payable. 50% of the GSR (being 1% GSR) can be repurchased by the Company for C$1,000,000 and, provided that the Company purchases the initial 50% of the GSR, the Company will then have the first right of refusal to purchase the remaining 50% of the GSR. 4. The Company has the ability to accelerate the payments in order to exercise the option earlier. Riversgold has signed a Farmin Agreement with AIS Resources Limited. Under the agreement, AIS can earn up to 75% of the Saint John Project over a 4 year period by spending C$4.4 million on the tenements. Riversgold will retain a 25% free-carried interest through to decision to mine.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The majority of previous exploration in the area is rock chip results, which has been verified. There are 12 diamond drill holes at Musqaush, Scott Dam completed int eh 60's which are not verifiable. Some geochemical sampling has been done. The most recent work of Lidar, Magnetics and limited geochemical sampling is all of a good quality. Coppercliff Consolidated Mining Corp 1953, geochemical sampling. Mount Costigan Mines, 1962, Scotts Dam Prospect, Musquash. Report 470024. Geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mapping and geochemical samples. Merrill Island Mining Corp, 1968, Scotts Dam Prospect, Musquash. Report 470022. 12 Diamond drill holes to a maximum depth of 404ft (123.14m). Mineralisation intercepted but assays not able to be verified Crystal Plastics Ltd, 1974 Vinegar Hill Prospect, Musquash, VLF-EM, magnetics and geochemical sampling. Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, 1984. Report 473116. Liberty Hill. Geochemical sampling. Falconcrest Resources Inc, 1986. Scott Falls, Musquash. Report 473366. Geochemical sampling. Geosearcher Inc, 2020. Little Lepreau. Rock chip samples. Brunswick Exploration Inc, 2022. Saint John. Lidar reprocessing, Geophysical reprocessing DIGHEM resistivity 900Hz, Geophysical reprocessing of Regional Airborne Magnetics Residual RTP, Rock chip. The below datasets are available and are being used by Riversgold over the Saint John Project • Geological Survey of Canada VLF and aeromagnetic (1987) • Geological Survey of Canada radiometric (1985/1986) • Government of New Brunswick high sensitivity Aeromagnetic (2001) • Noranda Exploration magnetic, VLF and EM (DIGEM) (1989) • Government of New Brunswick Bouguer Gravity (Hassan compilation - 2000) • Government of New Brunswick Lidar (2015-2018) Exploration Plans
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit is thought to be an IOCG and/or Porphyry. Further exploration is required to validate and advance the geological model to explain the mineralisation observed over such a large area.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drilling not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No relationship between samples and mineralisation width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See body of the announcement for relevant diagrams and photos.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	See body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Continued sampling over the project. • Trenching. • Geochemical sampling. • Geophysical programs. • Maiden drill program approved by DNRED (Mines Department)