

1 October 2026

ASX RELEASE

Junction Project, Yukon: Work commenced new data strengthens large-scale gold target

Highlights

- Historical mapping and rock-chip data strengthen Renegade's interpretation of Junction as a large-scale Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold System (RIRGS) within Yukon's Tintina Gold Province.
- The mapping of the reduced intrusive footprint has expanded it from approximately 0.74km² to 2.0km², with sheeted quartz veining, pyrrhotite-altered hornfels and additional monzonite intrusions identified over an area of 5km²
- Previously reported soil geochemistry defines an approximately 5km gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper anomaly associated with the intrusive system, together with a separate more than 6km silver-zinc-antimony anomaly returning soil silver values up to 11.25g/t Ag¹.
- Junction has never been drilled, with a helicopter-borne magnetic survey now commencing to define the RIRGS architecture and refine targets for the next phase of exploration.

Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX) has further strengthened the exploration case for its 100%-owned Junction Project in Yukon following the recovery and review of historical geological mapping and rock-chip data that materially expand the known footprint of the intrusive system and support the Company's Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold System exploration model.

Renegade Exploration Chairman, Mr Robert Kirtlan said:

"Junction is becoming a much more compelling exploration target as we bring together the historical geology, geochemistry and our understanding of the intrusive system."

"The important development is that the mapped intrusive footprint is now substantially larger than previously recognised and sits within an extensive gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper anomaly. Combined with sheeted quartz veining and pyrrhotite alteration, that gives us increasing confidence in the RIRGS model we are pursuing."

"Junction has never been drilled. The upcoming magnetic survey is designed to help us better understand the scale and architecture of the system and identify the areas that warrant priority follow-up."

"With Myschka already drill-ready approximately 35km away, we continue to build a broader pipeline of RIRGS exploration targets within our Yukon portfolio."

¹ ASX Release dated 10 February 2026; Yukon: New gold-silver-antimony mineralised system identified

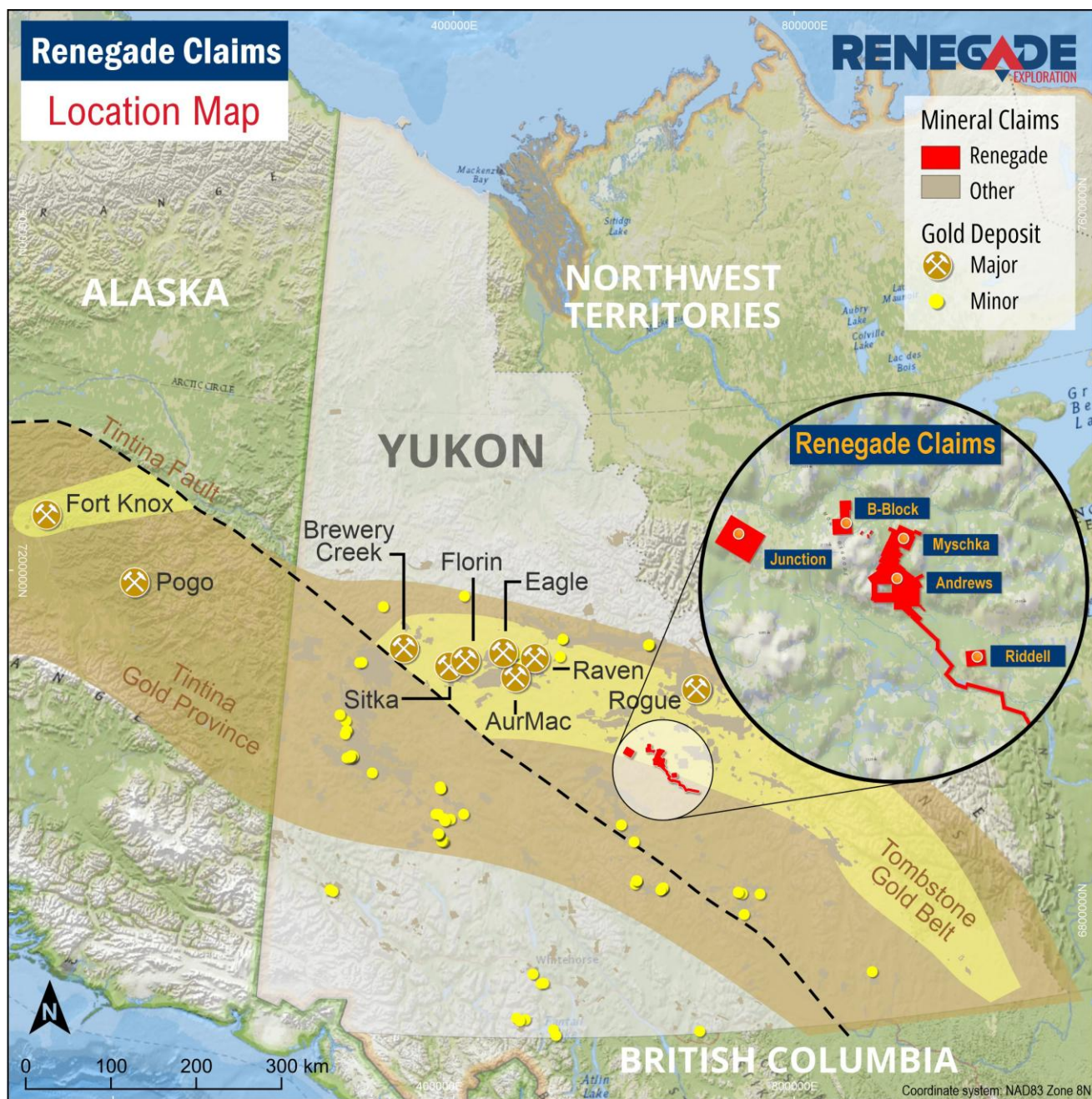


Figure 1: Location of Junction permits in Tintina Gold Belt.

Junction emerging as a large-scale intrusive-related target

Junction is located within Yukon's Tintina Gold Province, approximately 100km southwest of Snowline Gold Corp's (TSXV: SGD) Rogue Project². It is also approximately 30km west of the Andrew Zn-Pb-Ag-Ge-Ga deposit³ and 35km west of Renegade's Myschka prospect, where the Company has previously reported high-grade rock chips of up to 1,975g/t silver⁴.

² Independent Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Rogue Project Yukon. 27 August 2025

³ ASX release dated 5 February 2025; High-grade critical defence metals identified at Yukon Andrew Deposit

⁴ ASX release dated 21 November 2025; Yukon Project: Myschka Au-Ag-Sb prospect emerges as compelling Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold System drill target



The recovered historical data adds important geological context to the extensive gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper soil anomaly already identified at Junction and suggests the reduced intrusive system associated with the mineralisation may be substantially larger and more complex than previously recognised.

Junction has progressed from a broad-scale geochemical anomaly towards a more clearly defined intrusive-related exploration target. The objective is now to better understand the architecture of the mineralised system and identify priority areas for follow-up and potential first-pass drilling.

A review announced in February 2026⁵ identified two extensive and geochemically distinct mineralised trends from historical soil sampling:

- **Zone A:** an approximately 5km-plus gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper anomaly associated with a Cretaceous-aged reduced intrusive system; and
- **Zone B:** an approximately 6km silver-zinc-mercury-antimony anomaly hosted within southeast-striking phyllites.

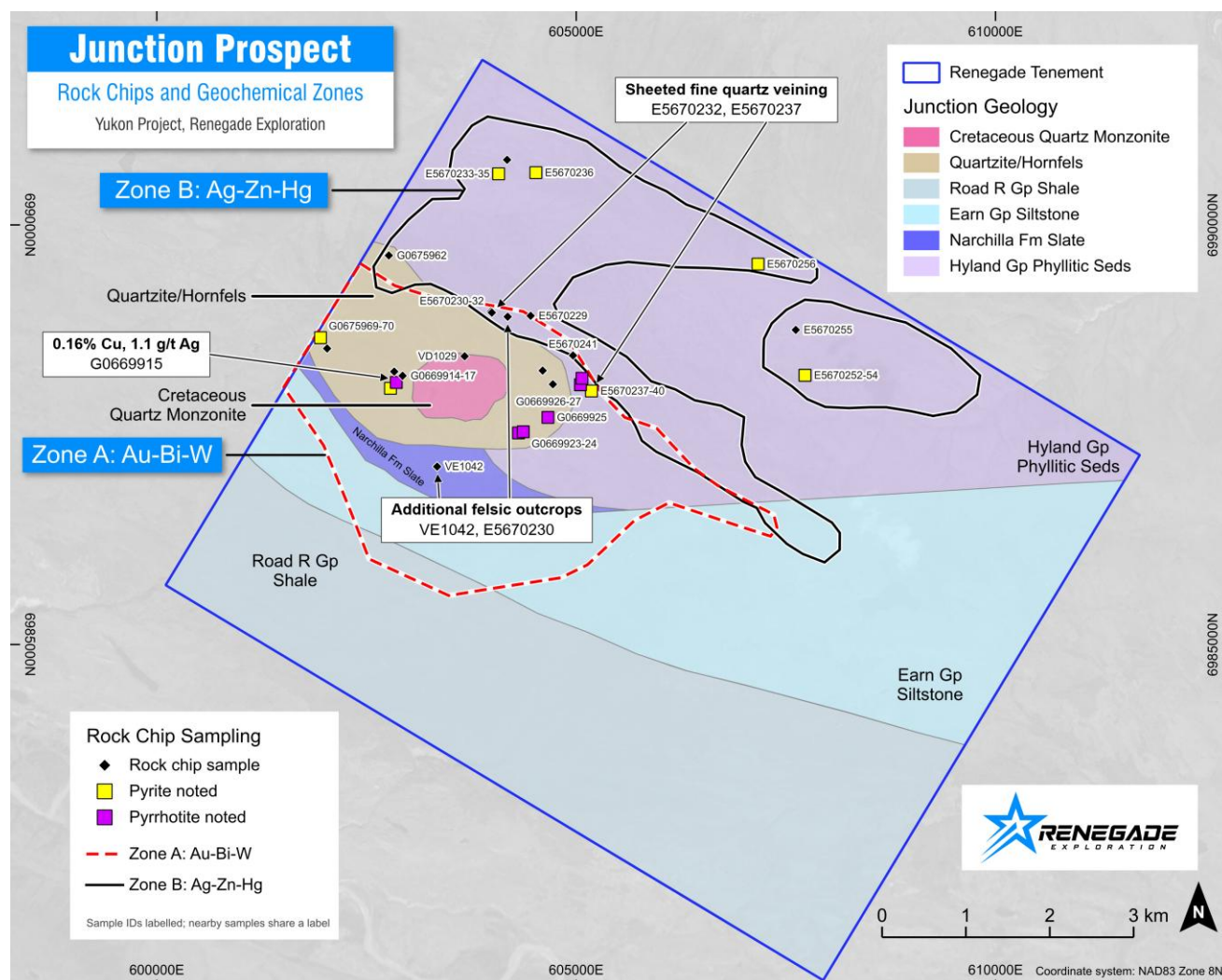


Figure 2: Location and extent of gold-bismuth zone at Junction.

⁵ ASX Release dated 10 February 2026; Yukon: New gold-silver-antimony mineralised system identified



Principal Component Analysis of the soil geochemistry confirmed the distinction between the two mineral populations and helped establish Zone A as Renegade's priority intrusive-related gold target.

The newly recovered 2011 geological mapping and rock-chip dataset now provides further geological support for that interpretation.

Historical work expands the intrusive footprint

The recovered dataset includes 12 rock-chip samples collected during field work in 2011, together with geological observations from a further 20 mapped locations.

The significance of the work is not the individual assay grades alone, but the geological context they provide across the broader Zone A anomaly.

Historical mapping identified:

- pyrrhotite within Zone A, contrasting with pyrite recorded within the separate Zone B mineral system;
- sheeted fine quartz veining within Zone A;
- a zone of quartzite and hornfels developed around the reduced intrusive, with pyrrhotite alteration hosted within the hornfels;
- a bismuth-copper-tungsten metal association within rock-chip samples from Zone A, although the historical samples were not analysed for gold; and
- two additional areas of mapped monzonite, increasing the interpreted surface footprint of the reduced intrusive complex from approximately 0.74km² to approximately 2.0km².

Historical rock-chip samples returned assays of up to **0.16% copper and 1.1g/t silver⁶**. Gold was not assayed.

The additional mapping is significant because it suggests the intrusive system responsible for the surface geochemical response may be substantially larger and more complex than previously recognised.

This geological evidence occurs within a broader gold-bismuth-copper soil anomalous corridor measuring approximately 5km by 2.5km, reinforcing the scale of the area Renegade is now seeking to evaluate.

Why the RIRGS model matters

Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Systems are an established deposit style within Yukon's Tintina Gold Province and can form substantial mineralised systems associated with Cretaceous intrusive complexes.

⁶ ASX Release dated 10 February 2026; Yukon: New gold-silver-antimony mineralised system identified



At Junction, Renegade has now identified several geological and geochemical characteristics supporting this exploration model, including:

- a Cretaceous Tombstone Suite intrusive;
- extensive gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper soil anomalism;
- pyrrhotite alteration within the intrusive contact aureole;
- sheeted quartz veining;
- hornfels development around the intrusive system; and
- a materially larger intrusive footprint than previously recognised.

These characteristics provide Renegade with a coherent geological model that can now be tested using modern geophysics, field mapping and ultimately drilling.

While exploration remains at an early stage and no drilling has yet been undertaken at Junction, the combination of scale, geochemical anomalism and supportive geology provides a clear rationale for advancing the prospect.

Airborne magnetics to refine priority targets

Renegade has contracted Precision Geosurveys of Langley, British Columbia to undertake a helicopter-borne magnetic survey across the Junction property.

Precision Geosurveys also completed the airborne magnetic survey over Renegade's Myschka RIRGS prospect in 2025.

The Junction survey is designed to:

- define the extent and geometry of the reduced intrusive complex;
- map the associated magnetic pyrrhotite alteration halo;
- identify potential intrusive apophyses and structural features beneath surface cover;
- integrate those features with the existing gold-bismuth-tungsten-copper soil anomaly; and
- provide a stronger targeting framework for follow-up mapping, sampling and potential drilling.

The survey represents an important next step in determining whether the extensive surface geochemical and geological footprint at Junction can be resolved into discrete high-priority exploration targets.

Subject to results and seasonal conditions, Renegade intends to use the magnetic data to plan the next phase of field mapping and sampling.



Building a broader Yukon exploration pipeline

Junction forms part of Renegade's expanding Yukon portfolio, which provides exposure to a number of different precious, base and critical mineral opportunities.

Renegade acquired a 90% interest in the Yukon Base Metals Project in 2007. The original project comprised 493 mineral claims covering approximately 95km² around the Andrew zinc deposit. The Company's broader Yukon landholding has subsequently expanded to approximately 1,554 mineral claims covering around 305km².

The portfolio includes:

- **Myschka**, a gold-silver-bismuth RIRGS prospect approximately 35km west of Junction that Renegade has advanced to drill-ready status;
- **Andrew**, a zinc-lead deposit⁷ being reassessed in light of its germanium content and renewed strategic interest in zinc and critical metals; and
- **Junction**, where Renegade is now advancing an undrilled intrusive-related gold target supported by extensive geochemical anomalism and an emerging geological model.

The Junction mineral claims are 100% owned by Renegade, are in good standing and currently extend to approximately 2030.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Renegade Exploration Limited.

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⁷ Refer Competent Person Statement and Geological Information for Andrew Group Zinc-Lead Disclosure



Company Profile

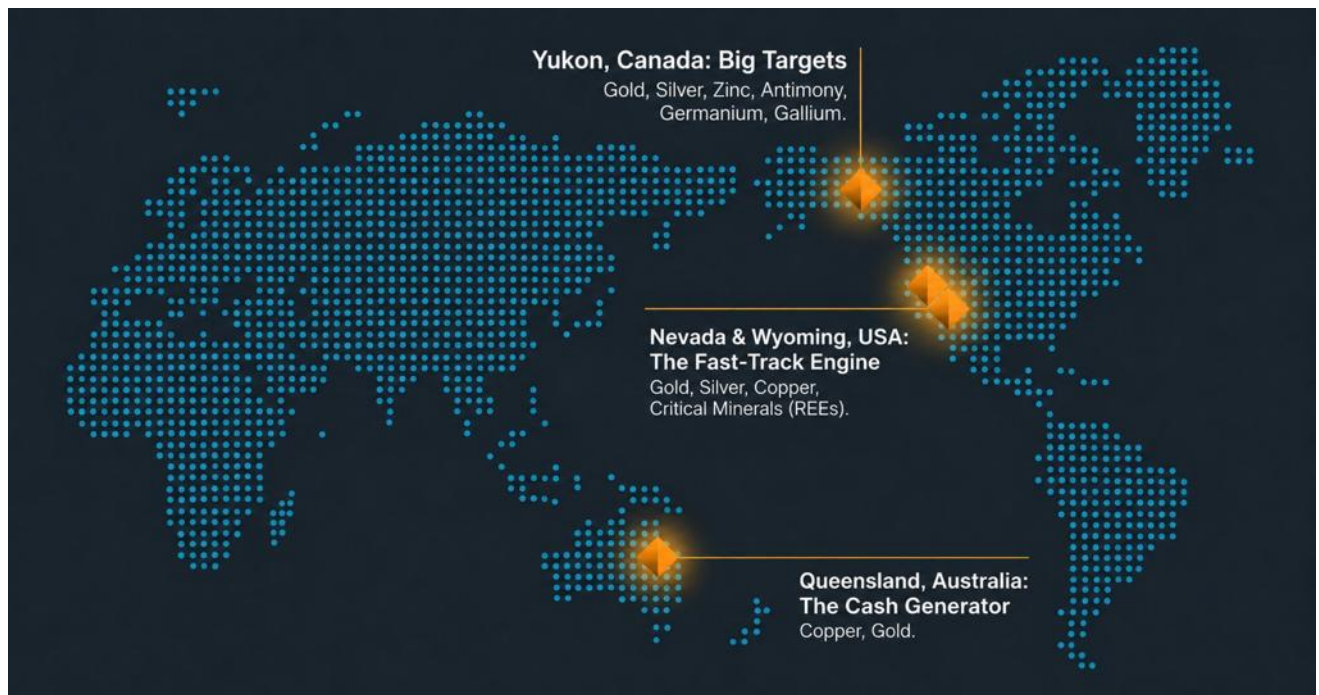
Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX) is an Australian based minerals exploration and development company with assets in North America and Australia.

Renegade owns 100% of five projects across Nevada in the USA which occupy a sizeable land holding footprint in the Walker Lane Gold Belt, a world class minerals province for gold-silver and for copper-gold and has numerous operating gold, silver and copper mines. Renegade also holds a rare-earth project in Wyoming.

In Canada, Renegade's Yukon Project hosts the Andrews Group of Zinc - Lead Deposits within the Selwyn Basin. A 2025 historical data review across the project uncovered significant concentrations of the critical defence metals germanium and gallium within the Andrews Group Deposits. The review also uncovered high-grade gold plus silver and antimony mineralisation at the Myschka Prospect within the Tintina Gold Belt which, following a field program and geophysics in late 2025 is a drill ready Reduced Intrusive Related Gold System. The Yukon Project also hosts the Junction Prospect which is a large gold-bismuth-tungsten system associated with a felsic intrusion also within the Tintina Gold Belt.

In Australia, the Company is a significant shareholder of True North Copper to which it sold its Carpentaria Joint Venture interest in June 2026. True North is working on various copper deposits and discoveries in the Queensland's prolific Northwest Minerals Province, one of the world's richest mineral-producing regions. Renegade retains several permits in the region prospective for copper and gold.

For further information please visit is at www.renegadeexploration.com





Competent Person Statement and Geological Information Sources

The information in this presentation that relates to exploration results for the Junction Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared compiled by Mr Peter Rolley, who is a consultant to the Company. Mr Rolley is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rolley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Rolley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

ASX Release Title	Date
Yukon: New gold-silver-antimony mineralised system identified	10 February 2026
Myschka Au-Ag-Sb prospect emerges as compelling Reduced Intrusion Related gold system drill target	21 November 2025
High-grade antimony-gold-silver prospect identified at Yukon Project, Canada.	11 February 2025
Strong coherent zinc anomalies delineated through infill soil sampling	27 August 2015
New anomalous zinc zone identified by soil geochemistry at the Yukon Base Metal project, Canada	20 November 2014

The company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

Andrew Group Zinc Lead Deposit

(lower cutoff of 2% zinc and above 1000 mRL applied based on pit optimisations)

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
Andrew	1,730,000	5.3	1.7	4,730,000	6.0	1.6	190,000	4.9	1.6	6,650,000	5.8	1.6
Darcy				1,670,000	4.8	0.0	3,880,000	4.7	0.0	5,550,000	4.7	0.0
Darin							360,000	4.0	0.2	360,000	4.0	0.2
Total	1,730,000	5.3	1.7	6,400,000	5.8	1.1	4,430,000	4.6	0.1	12,560,000	5.3	0.9

Yukon Resource

ASX Release - Quarterly activities report
ASX Release - Yukon Base Metal Project – Resource Estimation

Date

21 March 2014
2 March 2018

The references to Mineral Resource estimates were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcements above. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the previous market announcement continue to apply.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Yukon Base Metal Project is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Ball who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ball is the Manager of Data Geo. Mr Ball has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Ball consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Table 1. Mapped Geology Sites

SampleId	East NAD83_Z8	North NAD83_Z8	Year	Geology	Sulphides
VE1042	603342	6987120	2015_07	Felsic	
VD1029	603670	6988435	2015_07	Phyllite	Sulphides
E5670229	604457	6988917	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670230	604183	6988906	2015_09	Felsic	
E5670231	603983	6988967	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670232	603994	6988955	2015_09	Qtz veinlet swarms	
E5670233	604176	6990776	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670234	604075	6990609	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670235	604075	6990609	2015_09	Qtz vein	Py
E5670236	604519	6990623	2015_09	Phyllite	Py
E5670237	605182	6988021	2015_09	Phyllite; fine veins	Py
E5670238	605051	6988094	2015_09	Phyllite	Py_Po
E5670239	605051	6988096	2015_09	Phyllite	Py_Po_Cpy
E5670240	605069	6988172	2015_09	Phyllite	Py_Po_Cpy
E5670241	604962	6988444	2015_09	Flt Breccia	
E5670252	607728	6988208	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670253	607728	6988208	2015_09	Phyllite	Py_Ga
E5670254	607728	6988208	2015_09	Greywacke	Py
E5670255	607618	6988749	2015_09	Phyllite	
E5670256	607168	6989533	2015_09	Phyllite	Py
G0669914	602834	6988150	2011_07	Seds	Py
G0669915	602855	6988122	2011_07	Sstone&Vein	Py_Po_Bo_Cpy
G0669916	602830	6988252	2011_07	Sstone	
G0669917	602930	6988202	2011_07	Sstone	
G0669923	604312	6987521	2011_07	Seds	Po
G0669924	604369	6987535	2011_07	Quartzite	Po
G0669925	604663	6987706	2011_07	Quartzite	Po
G0669926	604722	6988101	2011_07	Quartzite	
G0669927	604600	6988264	2011_07	Quartzite	
G0675962	602766	6989636	2011_07	Quartzite	
G0675969	601967	6988600	2011_07	Mudstone Hornfels	
G0675970	601951	6988656	2011_07	Sstone	Py



Table 2. Rock Chip Assays

SampleId	Zn	Pb	Cu	Ag	Al_pct	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca_pct	Co	Cr	Fe_pct	Ga
G0669914	41.00	5.00	339.00	0.70	5.83	2.00	360.00	1.60	10.00	3.42	10.00	55.00	2.97	20.00
G0669915	20.00	4.00	1660.00	1.10	3.57	-2.00	50.00	1.10	144.00	2.51	23.00	30.00	8.37	10.00
G0669916	65.00	7.00	190.00	0.40	5.85	-2.00	310.00	1.90	13.00	2.69	8.00	62.00	3.27	20.00
G0669917	41.00	4.00	95.00	0.40	5.79	14.00	680.00	1.70	-2.00	2.65	9.00	64.00	2.70	20.00
G0669923	73.00	4.00	23.00	0.20	3.18	8.00	220.00	0.60	-2.00	0.75	12.00	30.00	3.67	10.00
G0669924	24.00	4.00	32.00	0.70	1.62	4.00	90.00	-0.50	-2.00	1.31	9.00	36.00	4.00	-10.00
G0669925	12.00	5.00	25.00	0.20	2.39	-2.00	140.00	1.30	-2.00	1.77	6.00	13.00	1.17	10.00
G0669926	39.00	3.00	46.00	0.20	2.91	-2.00	140.00	1.20	-2.00	1.24	6.00	39.00	2.30	10.00
G0669927	32.00	12.00	35.00	0.50	1.86	24.00	170.00	0.70	-2.00	0.87	3.00	36.00	1.69	10.00
G0675962	37.00	3.00	17.00	-0.20	0.98	-2.00	290.00	0.50	-2.00	3.54	4.00	18.00	1.50	-10.00
G0675969	26.00	50.00	48.00	0.60	1.49	2.00	980.00	-0.50	3.00	0.17	3.00	36.00	3.62	-10.00
G0675970	13.00	33.00	283.00	1.30	1.31	128.00	490.00	-0.50	3.00	0.43	4.00	50.00	2.66	-10.00
SampleId	K_pct	La	Mg_pct	Mn	Mo	Na_pct	Ni	P_pct	S_pct	Sc	Sr	Ti_pct	V	W
G0669914	0.80	20.00	1.19	195.00	1.00	0.46	18.00	0.05	1.05	7.00	284.00	0.19	60.00	-10.00
G0669915	0.33	10.00	0.51	115.00	3.00	0.20	22.00	0.13	4.94	3.00	162.00	0.13	37.00	120.00
G0669916	1.43	10.00	1.89	274.00	-1.00	0.62	18.00	0.07	0.76	8.00	257.00	0.22	50.00	-10.00
G0669917	1.20	20.00	1.58	194.00	-1.00	0.45	19.00	0.06	0.39	8.00	244.00	0.19	48.00	-10.00
G0669923	0.97	30.00	1.38	209.00	-1.00	0.09	31.00	0.10	0.79	4.00	29.00	0.14	50.00	-10.00
G0669924	0.22	20.00	0.55	139.00	-1.00	0.04	24.00	0.11	2.32	3.00	61.00	0.21	39.00	-10.00
G0669925	0.11	10.00	0.20	42.00	-1.00	0.33	26.00	0.03	0.56	-1.00	110.00	0.12	6.00	-10.00
G0669926	0.71	10.00	1.29	185.00	-1.00	0.24	19.00	0.02	0.65	7.00	45.00	0.13	45.00	-10.00
G0669927	0.36	10.00	0.81	111.00	-1.00	0.17	13.00	0.03	0.36	4.00	47.00	0.09	42.00	-10.00
G0675962	0.28	20.00	2.49	236.00	-1.00	0.02	16.00	0.03	0.07	4.00	106.00	-0.01	11.00	-10.00
G0675969	0.43	20.00	1.04	108.00	1.00	0.02	7.00	0.07	0.31	2.00	25.00	0.03	44.00	-10.00
G0675970	0.44	-10.00	0.74	74.00	1.00	0.06	11.00	0.05	0.44	3.00	33.00	0.08	52.00	-10.00



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Rock sampling was completed by collecting samples of in situ rocks. No specific standard sample size, material type or orientation was preferred. The sample location was determined by using hand-held GPS systems. On average 1kg samples were collected or observed. No duplicate samples were collected. Sample series G* were described and assayed, all other samples were described only and not assayed. Field note books recorded geology which was then entered into the company’s database. The exploration activities were completed by experienced geologists in the Yukon gold belt from Overland Resources who worked in exploration at the nearby Andrews zinc deposit.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	No drilling results are being reported as rock chip observations were collected using hand held tools.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	No drilling results are being reported as rock samples were collected using hand held tools.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All rock samples were logged host rock, alteration and sulphides. No drilling results are being reported as rock samples were collected using hand held tools. Logging as qualitative only – not quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	All samples are selective rock chips from available rock outcrop. All samples were then submitted to the assay laboratory for assay. No sub-sampling occurs. This is appropriate for rock chip sampling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The rock samples were sent to ALS-Chemex in Whitehorse with the entire rock sample undergoing sample preparation of crushing down to 70% to <2mm. A 250 gm split taken and the sub-sample pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. For all soil samples, the gold analysis method used was a 30g fire assay. The pulps then despatched to ALS Chemex – Vancouver for analysis. All samples dissolved in Aqua Regia, which is a near-complete digest method, and analysed by ICP-AES. No geophysical or pXRF tools were used. The laboratory had internal blanks and standards as per their protocol.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There are no duplicate samples or twinned samples. The Company had field note books for clarification of any field queries. There was no adjustment to the data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The Grid system used in this announcement is UTM NAD83 zone 8. In the field a handheld GPS was used to ascertain the sample site. State topographic grids were used for elevation data if needed.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The rock samples and mapping points are not collected on any pre-determined grid but collected as the mapping traverses encountered. All results are reported herein. The data spacing is considered adequate for initial exploration activity. No data compositing is being applied.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The rock sampling is not oriented but are point samples. No drilling is being reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were logged, tagged, and the zip-locked into large rice bags. These were despatched by courier to the ALS assay lab by the field geologists.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling or assay audits undertaken. The sampling collection and assaying method is considered appropriate for the terrain and geology and is used by the Company across all its Yukon exploration claims.



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	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	100% of the Junction exploration project is held by Overland Resources through a 100% subsidiary. The Company is unaware of any risk to title or impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area at this time.
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There is no other exploration on the Junction property recorded MINFILE history or on the DATA Claims. Overland (wholly subsidiary of Renegade) has undertaken two soil sample programs 2015, for which results for all sample sites were reported in February 2026.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit type is a Reduced Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS). The main intrusion body has been mapped as a Mid-Cretaceous Qtz Monzonite-Quartz Diorite, part of the Tombstone intrusive suite. The country rock as clastic to calcareous sediments/metasediments. The exploration activity is assessing whether there is any mineralisation associated with the mid-Cretaceous intrusive.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	See Table 1 attached to this release for all grid co-ordinates of all 12 rock chip sites and mapped geology sites. These are surficial point data. There is no drilling.
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.	100% of the Junction exploration project is held by Overland Resources through a 100% subsidiary. The Company is unaware of any risk to title or impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area at this time.
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	See Table 1 attached to this release for all grid co-ordinates of all 12 rock chip sites and mapped geology sites. These are surficial point data. There is no drilling.
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.	There is no cutting, averaging, of the rock chip sample results. There are no aggregates reported There are no metal equivalents reported There is no drilling
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,	No drilling results are being reported. There are no widths reported – rock chip samples are point data. There are no downhole lengths, no downhole samples, there is no drill hole.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>there should be a clear statement</i> <i>to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>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</i> <i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Plan view of all sample sites is shown in Figure 2 The distribution of the key elements of RIRGS type exploration targets are shown in Figure 2 There are no sections as there is no drilling
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Assays of all rock chip and geologic mapped sites are reported
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	There is no other exploration data collected and obtained since the soil sampling activity of the Company in 2014 and 2015. Public Government mapping data is freely available at the relevant government portal
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	The data review at Junction prospect has identified the need for further infill soil sites, mapping and rock chip sampling over the hornfels zone and the Earn Group sediments to define the extent of the gold zone which is currently open to the south and east. A heli-magnetics survey over the tenement area is currently being contracted to be undertaken in 2026, weather permitting.