



JUGGERNAUT DRILLS 3.08 G/T AU OVER 5.03 METERS FROM WHOPPER ZONE ON NEW DISTRICT SCALE GOLD SILVER COPPER DISCOVERY ON 100% CONTROLLED BIG ONE PROPERTY, GOLDEN TRIANGLE, B.C.

Vancouver, British Columbia – September 10, 2026 – Juggernaut Exploration Ltd (JUGR.V) (OTCPK: JUGRF) (FSE: 4JE) (the “Company” or “Juggernaut”) is pleased to report initial assay results from the Whopper Zone where drill hole BO-26-11 intersected 3.08 g/t Au over 5.03 m including 6.97 g/t Au over 2.00 m on newly discovered gold, silver, copper system on the 100% controlled Big One property (the “Property”), Golden Triangle, British Columbia. This hole was designed to test the Whopper Zone which is exposed on surface for 600 m with a down-dip extent confirmed in drill core of 580 m and remains open both laterally and at depth. Multiple additional drill holes with pending assays from within the Eldorado System intersected intervals of quartz-sulphide veins and shears containing chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The Company is on track to complete the expanded 2026 drill program over the next few weeks.

Big One – Eldorado System drilling highlights (gold assays only):

- Hole BO-26-11 from the Whopper Zone intersected 3.08 g/t Au over 5.03 m, including 6.97 g/t Au over 2.00 m; the zone is exposed on surface for 600 m, extends 580 m down-dip and remains open.
[LINK TO BO-26-11 FIGURE](#)
- Hole BO-26-4 from the Big Mac Zone intercepted 3.20 g/t Au over 4.02 m, including 10.76 g/t Au over 1.09 m; the zone has a 450 m surface strike, extends 500 m down-dip and remains open.
[LINK TO BO-26-04 FIGURE](#)
- Drilling at the Motherlode Zone encountered broad intervals along entire hole lengths containing closely spaced quartz-sulphide veins up to 1 m wide hosted in sericite-chlorite altered granodiorite, with alteration intensity increasing at depth.
[LINK TO MOTHERLODE CORE FIGURE](#)
- Pervasive propylitic alteration outside the veins and shear zones has been confirmed in all drill holes that intercepted the Whopper, Big Mac and Motherlode zones to date, strongly indicating proximity to a buried porphyry core.
[LINK TO FIGURE FOR PROPYLITIC ALTERATION](#)
- The reported assay results reflect gold only. A total of 30 drill holes totaling >13,000 m has been completed to date on the Big One property. Gold assays are pending on 17 drill holes and multi-element assays, which include silver, copper, lead and zinc, are pending on 30 drill holes, including additional holes from the Whopper, Big Mac and Motherlode Zones.

Manuele (Lele) Lazzarotto, President and COO of Juggernaut Exploration states: *“Initial drilling suggests that gold within the Big Mac and Whopper zones is coarse-grained and variable, even though the underlying vein structures, shearing, and alteration are highly consistent. The presence of coarse-grained gold in surface samples on Big Mac further corroborates this variable distribution. Advancements in the geologic and*

structural understanding resulting from the inaugural drill program point to a highly promising geologic footprint across the Big One property, including the presence of pervasive propylitic alteration and mineralization observed throughout the 22 km² Eldorado System which strongly suggests proximity to a buried porphyry source. Drilling at the Motherlode Zone also intersected broad, altered intervals featuring dense quartz-sulphide veining where alteration increases with depth, consistent with what is seen in a porphyry system. Future drilling on the Motherlode Zone, as well as the structurally displaced high-grade Gold Swarm Discovery containing >100 veins within an area of 3 Km² located 4 km to the northwest of the Eldorado system, will help vector in on the potential core of this porphyry system. Drilling on Big One is ongoing as we are on track to complete our expanded 2026 drill program, and we look forward to reporting additional assays results as they are received, compiled and interpreted.”

Highlights from the Big Mac Zone include drill hole BO-26-4 which intercepted 3.20 g/t Au over 4.02 m, including 10.76 g/t Au over 1.09 m. The Big Mac Zone has a surface strike of 450 m with a down-dip extent confirmed in drill core of 500 m and remains wide open for expansion both laterally and at depth. Multiple additional drill holes that intersected intervals of quartz-sulphide veins and shears containing chalcopryrite, galena and sphalerite, are currently being processed at the lab. From initial drill results, it appears that gold in the Big Mac Zone is coarse grained and sporadic, although the veins, shear and associated alteration are more consistent. Multiple occurrences of visible gold alongside coarse-grained, free-milling gold up to 150 microns in size, have been identified in surface samples, further corroborating variable distribution of the gold within the Big Mac Zone.

Pervasive propylitic alteration outside the veins and shear zones has been confirmed in all drill holes that intercepted the Whopper, Big Mac and Motherlode zones to date, strongly indicating proximity to a buried porphyry source. Drilling from the Motherlode Zone resulted in broad intervals spanning the entire drill hole length containing numerous, closely spaced quartz-sulphide veins up to 1 m wide with variable amounts of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, hosted in strongly sericite-chlorite altered granodiorite rock where the intensity of alteration appears to increase with depth (assays pending).

The reported assay results only reflect gold. Complete assay results will be reported once multi-element analyses, which include silver, copper, lead and zinc, are completed in the near future. A total of 30 drill holes totaling 13,015 m has been completed to date on the Big One property. Gold assays are pending on 17 drill holes and multi-element assays are pending on 30 drill holes, including additional holes from the Whopper Zone, Big Mac Zone and Motherlode Zone.

Table 1: Gold assay results for first batch of 2026 drill holes.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
BO-26-11	Interval	232.03	241.00	8.97	1.77	Whopper
	Including	234.22	239.25	5.03	3.08	
	Including	236.00	238.00	2.00	6.97	
	Including	236.00	237.00	1.00	9.22	
BO-26-4	Interval	124.00	128.06	4.06	3.20	Big Mac
	Including	124.68	125.77	1.09	10.76	
BO-26-13	Interval	121.85	130.00	8.15	0.97	Big Mac
	Including	124.00	128.00	4.00	1.92	
	Including	127.00	128.00	1.00	6.03	
BO-26-12	Interval	154.00	160.00	6.00	1.26	Big Mac
	Including	156.00	158.00	2.00	3.62	
	Including	157.00	158.00	1.00	6.98	
BO-26-7	Interval	153.00	158.00	5.00	0.72	Big Mac

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
	<i>Including</i>	157.00	158.00	1.00	1.14	
BO-26-8	Interval	19.00	20.00	1.00	2.69	XXXL
	Interval	58.36	59.51	1.15	1.90	
BO-26-6	Interval	13.00	14.00	1.00	2.09	XXXL
BO-26-5	Interval	130.00	135.00	5.00	0.37	Big Mac
BO-26-1	Interval	114.87	116.00	1.13	1.17	XXXL
	Interval	331.00	332.00	1.00	1.36	
BO-26-2	Interval	120.88	121.97	1.09	0.71	Big Mac
BO-26-17	<i>Including</i>	244.00	245.16	1.16	0.47	Whopper
BO-26-9	Interval	13.00	14.00	1.00	0.34	XXXL
BO-26-3	Interval	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.30	XXXL

The fully funded 2026 inaugural drill program has been expanded from 10,000 m to 13,000 m of drilling designed to test the largest and most extensive veins hosted within the 22 km² Eldorado zone, where surface samples assayed up to 263.70 g/t AuEq or 8.48 oz/t AuEq and channel cuts assayed up to 4.89 g/t AuEq over 5.21 m from >400 mineralized veins that are up to 10 m wide hosted in shear zones up to 50 m wide, and are exposed on surface for >1 km with >1 km of vertical relief and remain open. The planned drill holes are designed to intersect areas where multiple occurrences of gold visible to the naked eye have been identified in surface channel and grab samples from the Whopper Zone, the Big Mac Zone, and the Gold Dome Zone.

Drilling, sampling and detailed mapping have confirmed that gold mineralization on Big One is linked to a Jurassic to Cretaceous transpressional system and associated intrusive sources, coeval with the magmatic events that formed the nearby multi-million-ounce Galore Creek copper, gold, silver porphyry deposit. Mineralized veins and shear zones were emplaced through brittle-ductile deformation during and after the Jurassic period, forming a major structural corridor at Big One. This newly discovered district-scale system shows widespread porphyry-style propylitic alteration, which will help vector in on the source of the extensive mineralization confirmed in multiple recently exposed gold-rich shear zones and veins.

Big One Gold-Rich District-Scale System Highlights:

[Link to map with samples > 1 g/t AuEq](#)

- The district-scale Eldorado System covers an area of 22 km² that remains wide open where grab samples assayed up to 263.70 g/t AuEq or 8.48 oz/t AuEq (256.60 g/t Au, 546.00 g/t Ag, 0.43 % Cu, 0.41 % Pb and 0.01 % Zn) from >400 mineralized veins that remain open and are up to 10 m wide, hosted in shear zones up to 50 m wide, and are exposed on surface for >500 m with >1 km of vertical relief.

[Link to Gold Dome Figure](#)

[Link to Whopper Zone Figure](#)

- The Gold Swarm Discovery is a 3 km² area of strong gold potential with >100 gold-rich polymetallic veins exposed on surface for >200 m and up to 4.5 m wide with up to 700 m of vertical relief, where grab samples assayed up to 231.81 g/t AuEq or 7.45 oz/t AuEq (226.94 g/t Au, 335.00 g/t Ag, 0.00 % Cu, 4.99 % Pb and 0.01 % Zn) that remains open.

[Link to Goldswarm Figure](#)

- 41% (219 samples out of 527) collected within the Eldorado System in 2024 and 2025 assayed >1 g/t AuEq; 65% (28 samples out of 43) collected within the Gold Swarm Zone in 2024 and 2025 assayed >1 g/t AuEq.
- Gold samples up to 256.60 g/t or 8.25 oz/t, silver samples up to 2810 g/t or 90.34 oz/t, and copper samples up to 14.40 % were collected on Big One.
- Results from a petrographic study prepared by the Colorado School of Mines confirmed that gold occurs as relatively pure, free milling gold up to 150 microns in size. Additionally, fluid inclusions with both liquid and gaseous CO₂ bubbles have been observed within the gold-mineralized quartz veins indicating that fluids are generated at high-pressures confirming a magmatic origin, potentially a porphyry.
- The polymetallic veins, alteration signature, geochemical path finder element signature, and geophysical anomalies strongly indicate the presence of a large common buried gold, silver, copper rich porphyry feeder source or similar magmatic source or sources at depth responsible for the extensive district scale high-grade gold, silver, copper veining confirmed on surface.
- Detailed mapping has confirmed that mineralization at Eldorado and Gold Swarm is linked to a Jurassic to Cretaceous transpressional system and intrusive sources, coeval with the magmatic events that formed the nearby multi-million-ounce Galore Creek copper, gold, silver porphyry deposit.
- The district scale system shows widespread porphyry-style propylitic alteration, with the final phase of alteration occurring simultaneously with mineralization, which will help vector towards the potential source of the mineralization seen in the gold-rich shear zones and veins on surface that remain open.
- Mineralized veins and shear zones were emplaced through brittle-ductile deformation during and after the Jurassic period, forming a major structural corridor at Big One defined by northeast, east, and northwest trends, confirming common orientations as well as similar geochemical signatures and textures of the gold-mineralized veins along the 15 km Highway of Gold corridor surrounding the snowcap of Decker Glacier strongly indicating that the gold-rich mineralization found throughout is all part of one district-scale gold system that remains open.
- The overall geochemistry of the gold-rich mineralized veins is clean with no occurrence of deleterious elements such as mercury or arsenic.
- The 5-year drill permit valid until March 31, 2031, will allow the Company to define the extent of the mineralization at depth as well as fully understand the geometry of the system and related drivers of the mineralization in preparation for a future resource.

The Big One property is situated in a region that is well known for hosting precious metal and porphyry deposits, several of which occur near the property including the multiple porphyry systems at Galore Creek, the world's largest known gold reserve at KSM and the polymetallic copper project at Shaft Creek, as well as the Brucejack high-grade epithermal gold deposit, and the structurally controlled high-grade hydrothermal gold-silver zones at Trophy and Sphal Creek. The property geology is favorable to host these types of deposits as confirmed by the presence of extensive areas of propylitic alteration, untested geophysical anomalies, strong silt, soil and rock geochemistry including path finder elements directly related to porphyry systems, key structures and textures, porphyry-style mineralization, and high-grade polymetallic veins, that have been discovered on the Big One property.

The Big One property can be accessed year-round via helicopter from the Glenora/Telegraph Creek Road at the Barrington Mine (33 km to the north-northeast) as well as the Galore Creek Road (15 km to the southeast). The Canadian government committed \$20 M to extend/improve the Galore Creek Road to within 15 km of the Big One property. The property is 2 km west of the Scud River airstrip used in the early days of Galore Creek.

The Big One property exploration qualifies for the Critical Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC).

Table 2: Collar information for reported holes.

Hole ID	CRS	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Length (m)
BO-26-1	NAD83/UTM Z9N	318002	6366686	305	45	401
BO-26-2	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	342	55	453
BO-26-3	NAD83/UTM Z9N	318002	6366686	305	87	493
BO-26-4	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	342	65	315
BO-26-5	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	342	75	192
BO-26-6	NAD83/UTM Z9N	318002	6366686	280	45	126
BO-26-7	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	342	87	612
BO-26-8	NAD83/UTM Z9N	318002	6366686	265	45	268
BO-26-9	NAD83/UTM Z9N	318002	6366686	120	65	406
BO-26-11	NAD83/UTM Z9N	319664	6364096	300	50	549
BO-26-12	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	270	65	315
BO-26-13	NAD83/UTM Z9N	317652	6365014	325	65	174
BO-26-17	NAD83/UTM Z9N	319664	6364096	280	55	351

Qualified Person

Rein Turna, P. Geo is the qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, for Juggernaut Exploration projects, and supervised the preparation of, and has reviewed and approved, the technical information in this release.

Disclaimer

The reader is cautioned that grab samples are spot samples which are typically, but not exclusively, constrained to mineralization. Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled.

QA/QC Protocol

Oriented NQ-diameter diamond drill core from the drill program is placed in core boxes by the drill crew contracted by the Company. Core boxes are transported by helicopter to the staging area and then transported by truck to the core shack. The core is then re-orientated, meterage blocks are checked, meter marks are labelled, Recovery and RQD measurements taken, and primary bedding and secondary structural features including veins, dykes, cleavage, and shears are noted and measured. The core is then described and transcribed in MX Deposit data management software. Drill core containing quartz breccia, stockwork, veining and/or sulphide(s), or notable alteration is selectively sampled in lengths of 0.5 to 1.5 meters. Samples are selected from continuous intervals of mineralization and/or other relevant geological features, including shoulder samples that extend for 3 meters into adjacent unmineralized and/or unaltered country rock. Along barren core intervals devoid of mineralization or significant geological features, one 1 meter sample is collected every ten meters. Core samples are cut lengthwise in half: one-half remains in the box and the other half is inserted in a clean plastic bag with a sample tag. The bagged samples are then weighed

and secured with a zip tie. Certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates are added in the sample stream at a rate of 10%. To ensure analytical anonymity, CRM identification labels are removed prior to submission to the laboratory. Additional out-of-sequence blanks are introduced immediately following core samples that contain visible gold to the naked eye (VG-NE) or visibly high-grade sulphide mineralization.

Grab, channels, chip and talus samples were collected by foot with helicopter assistance. Prospective areas included, but were not limited to, proximity to MINFile locations, placer creek occurrences, regional soil anomalies, and potential gossans based on high-resolution satellite imagery. The rock grab and chip samples were extracted using a rock hammer, or hammer and chisel to expose fresh surfaces and to liberate a sample of anywhere between 0.5 to 5.0 kilograms. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. All sample sites were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy 3-10 meters) and sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, type of sample (outcrop, subcrop, float, talus, chip, grab, etc.) and a description of the rock were recorded on all-weather paper. Samples are then inserted in a clean plastic bag with a sample tag for transport and shipping to the geochemistry lab. QA/QC samples including blanks, certified reference materials, and duplicate samples are inserted regularly into the sample sequence at a rate of 10%.

All samples are transported in rice bags sealed with numbered security tags. The rice bags are transported from the core shacks to the MSALABS facilities in Terrace, BC. MSALABS is certified with both AC89-IAS and ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. The core samples undergo preparation via drying, crushing to ~70% of the material passing a 2 mm sieve and riffle splitting. The sample splits are weighed and transferred into three plastic jars, each containing between 300 g and 500 g of crushed sample material. A 250 g split is pulverized to ensure at least 85% of the material passes through a 75 µm sieve. The crushed samples are transported to the MSALABS PhotonAssay™ facility in Prince George, where gold concentrations are quantified via photon assay analysis (method CPA-Au1). Samples that result in gold concentrations ≥5 ppm are analyzed to extinction. Photon assay uses high-energy X-rays (photons) to excite atomic nuclei within the jarred samples, inducing the emission of secondary gamma rays, which are measured to quantify gold concentrations. The assays from all jars are combined on a weight-averaged basis. Multielement analyses are carried at the MSALABS facilities in Surrey, BC, where 250 g of pulverized splits are analyzed via ICF6xx and IMS-230 methods. The IMS-230 method uses 4-acid digestion (a combination of hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids) followed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry to quantify concentrations of 48 elements. Samples with over-limit results for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn undergo ore-grade analysis via the ICF-6xx method (where 'xx' denotes the target metal). This method employs 4-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry.

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) metal values are calculated using: Au 4004.43 USD/oz, Ag 48.80 USD/oz, Cu 5.09 USD/lbs, Pb 2026.43 USD/ton and Zn 3054.88 USD/ton on October 31, 2025. There is potential for economic recovery of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc from these occurrences based on other mining and exploration projects in the same Golden Triangle Mining Camp with similar style of high-grade gold mineralization where Juggernaut's project is located such as the Brucejack Mine and the Homestake Ridge Gold Project. Here, AuEq values were calculated using multi-year running averages for metal price, and included provisions for metallurgical recoveries, treatment charges, refining costs, and transportation. Recoveries for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn on Big One are not known but are assumed to be similar with 85 % gold recovery, 75 % silver recovery, 75 % copper recovery, 75 % zinc recovery and 50 % Pb recovery. The quoted reference of metallurgical recoveries is not from Juggernaut's Big One project and there is no guarantee that such recoveries will ever be achieved, unless detailed metallurgical work such as in a Feasibility Study will be completed on the Big One project.

Drill core intervals are reported as drill lengths, where the true width is estimated to be 80-90% of the length. The widths of the mineralized intervals were defined to reflect both the assay results and the mineralized veining observed in drill core. Veining constrains the local width of the mineralized zone, while assay results define the grade distribution within that zone. Reported intervals are therefore intended to represent geologically meaningful zone widths at the point of intersection.

The reported assays of drill intervals were calculated as length-weighted average grades using the individual sample assay results and their corresponding sample lengths. The average grade for each interval was determined by dividing the sum of the products of each sample grade and sample length by the total sampled interval length ($\Sigma[\text{grade} \times \text{sample length}] / \Sigma[\text{sample length}]$). This method accounts for variations in sample length and provides a representative average grade over the reported interval.

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