



Banyan Gold Confirms New Gold-Silver Discovery at Seattle Creek with 5.70 g/t Au and 544 g/t Ag over 0.5m, Nitra Project, Yukon

August 25, 2026,

TSX-V: BYN

VANCOUVER, BC, August 25, 2026 - **Banyan Gold Corp.** (the "**Company**" or "**Banyan**") (TSXV: **BYN**) (OTCQB: **BYAGF**) - <https://www.commodity-tv.com/play/banyan-gold-strong-drilling-results-at-powerline-and-good-progress-on-the-pea/> - is pleased to announce that the first drillhole at the Seattle Creek zone on the greenfields Nitra Project ("**Nitra**"), has confirmed a new high-grade gold and silver mineralized system 25 km west of the AurMac Deposit. Only the top 95 metres of the 600-metre hole have been assayed to date. Seattle Creek is located on claims 100% owned by Banyan with no underlying royalties and is the second of eleven exploration targets being drill tested in 2026 on Banyan's broader 830 sq km AurMac and Nitra land packages in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon (The discovery at the first greenfield target, Roaring Fork and the discovery at Seattle Creek was announced on July 28, 2026, with visible gold and photos of drill core at Seattle Creek.)

Highlights from Seattle Creek Zone at Nitra:

- NT-26-006 – **0.91 g/t Gold** and **27.01 g/t Silver** over **12.1 m** from **41.7 m**;
 - including 4.04 g/t Au over 1.4 m and 3.32 g/t Au over 1.4 m; and within the 4.04 g/t Au interval, 0.5 m returned **5.70 g/t Au** and **544 g/t Ag**.

*Note: Only assays from the top 95 m of the 600 m NT-26-006 drillhole have been received to date; assays for the lower portion of the hole are pending.

"Initial assays from the Seattle Creek zone have returned high-grade gold and silver mineralization, adding another mineralized zone to our greenfields Nitra project," stated Tara Christie, President and CEO. "Diamond drillhole NT-26-006 intersected multiple occurrences of visible gold hosted in extensional quartz veins with associated bismuth sulphosalts and arsenopyrite. Together with the other geologic indicators, Seattle Creek has the potential to expand with follow-up drilling. The discovery of additional visible gold identified in drillhole NT-26-002, with assays pending, also supports the potential to extend the Roaring Fork Zone."

In June 2026, Banyan commenced its greenfields exploration diamond drilling program at Nitra. The program is designed to test 11 regional targets identified through new geophysical surveys, soil geochemical anomalies, placer-mining history and prospecting. More than 7,500 m of drilling is planned to use three helicopter-supported drills to minimize the initial footprint and accelerate target testing. Nitra benefits from an extensive road network established by previous placer mining activities. The objective of the

program is to identify potential satellite deposits and additional expressions of Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Systems ("**RIRGs**") west of AurMac, where more than 95% of Banyan's district-scale land package remains untested by drilling.

"The large, annealed shear zone, brecciated quartz veins, and multiphase sulphide mineralization, all spatially associated with high-grade gold mineralization in extensional quartz veins, are encouraging indicators of a potential larger mineralizing system at the Seattle Creek and Roaring Fork zones," stated Duncan Mackay, Vice President Exploration. "While visible gold can be an encouraging indicator, it does not always correlate with assay grade. We are encouraged that the visible gold at Seattle Creek is associated with high-grade assays and are planning follow-up drilling to test the extent and geometry of the system."

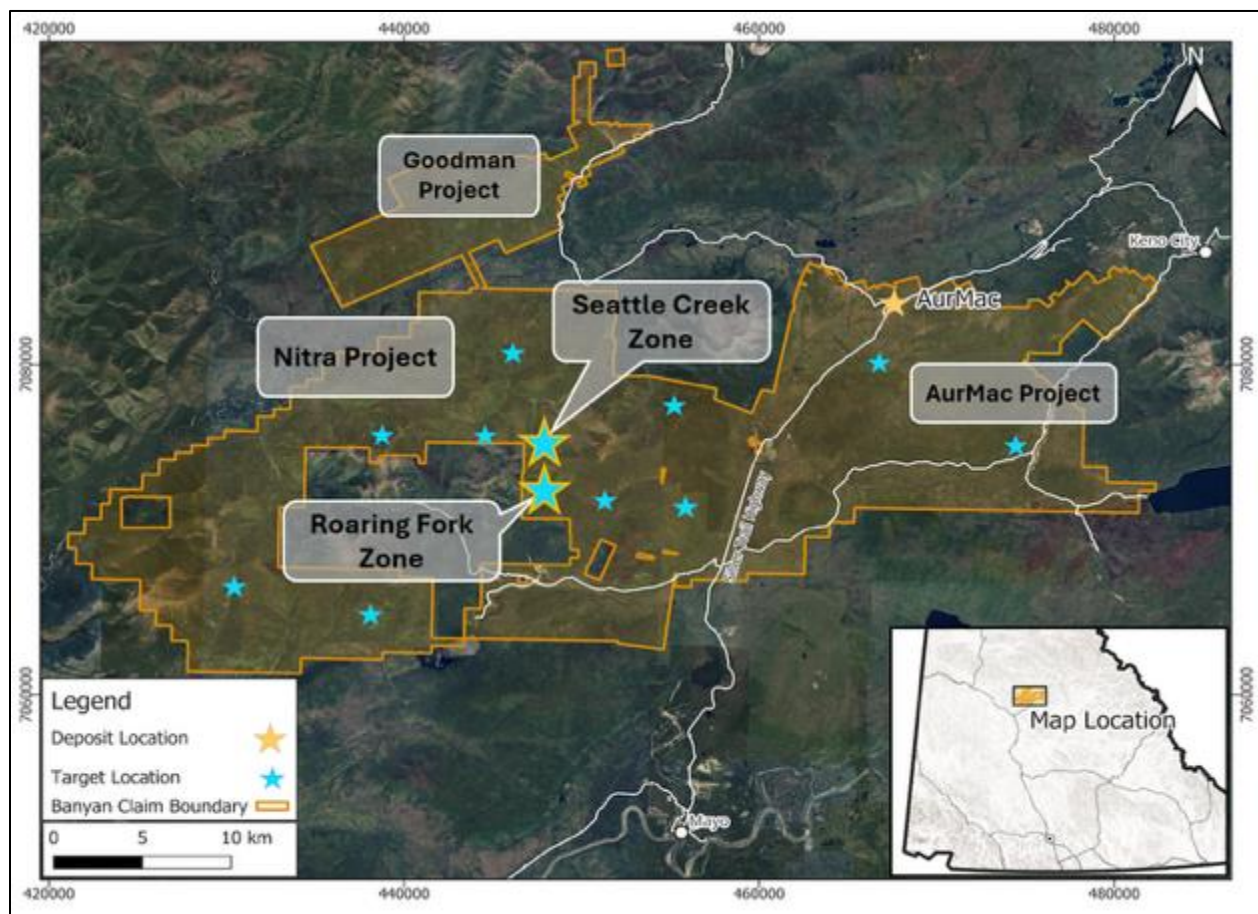


Figure 1: Location of the Seattle Creek Zone (Figure 2) in Nitra, approximately 25km west of AurMac and 2.5km north of Roaring Fork Zone.

At Seattle Creek, a combination of soil geochemical anomalies (Gold, Bismuth, Arsenic) and geophysical signatures (resistive anomaly) were used to identify the target. These targeting indicators were combined with proximal placer mining in the creek drainage to locate and prioritize the targets. Mineralization at Seattle Creek is predominantly hosted

in large extensional quartz vein hosting bismuth sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and locally sphalerite (Figure 5), and foliation sub-parallel shear veins hosting bismuth-sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, pyrite. Mineralization at Seattle Creek is spatially associated with annealed (cemented) faults with brecciated quartz vein material and wall rock entrained in a pyrite rich ground mass (Figures 7-9). Long lived/reactivated structures are strong indicators for mineralization potential with complex structural regimes and fluid pathways providing opportunities for mineralizing fluids to permeate the country rock and precipitate gold.

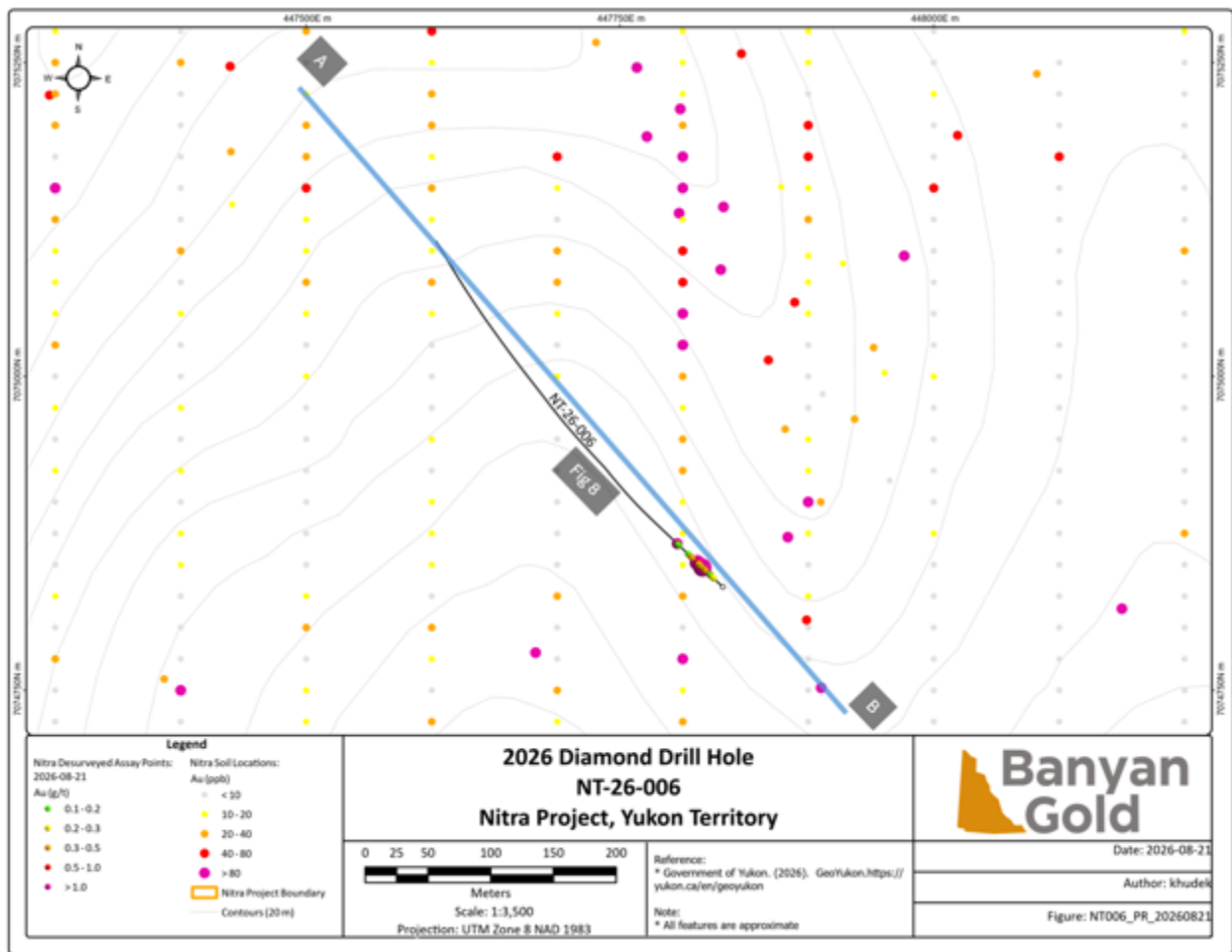


Figure 2: Plan map of Seattle Creek Zone in Nitra. Drill hole traces for NT-26-006 shown. Blue line denotes cross section (Figure 3).

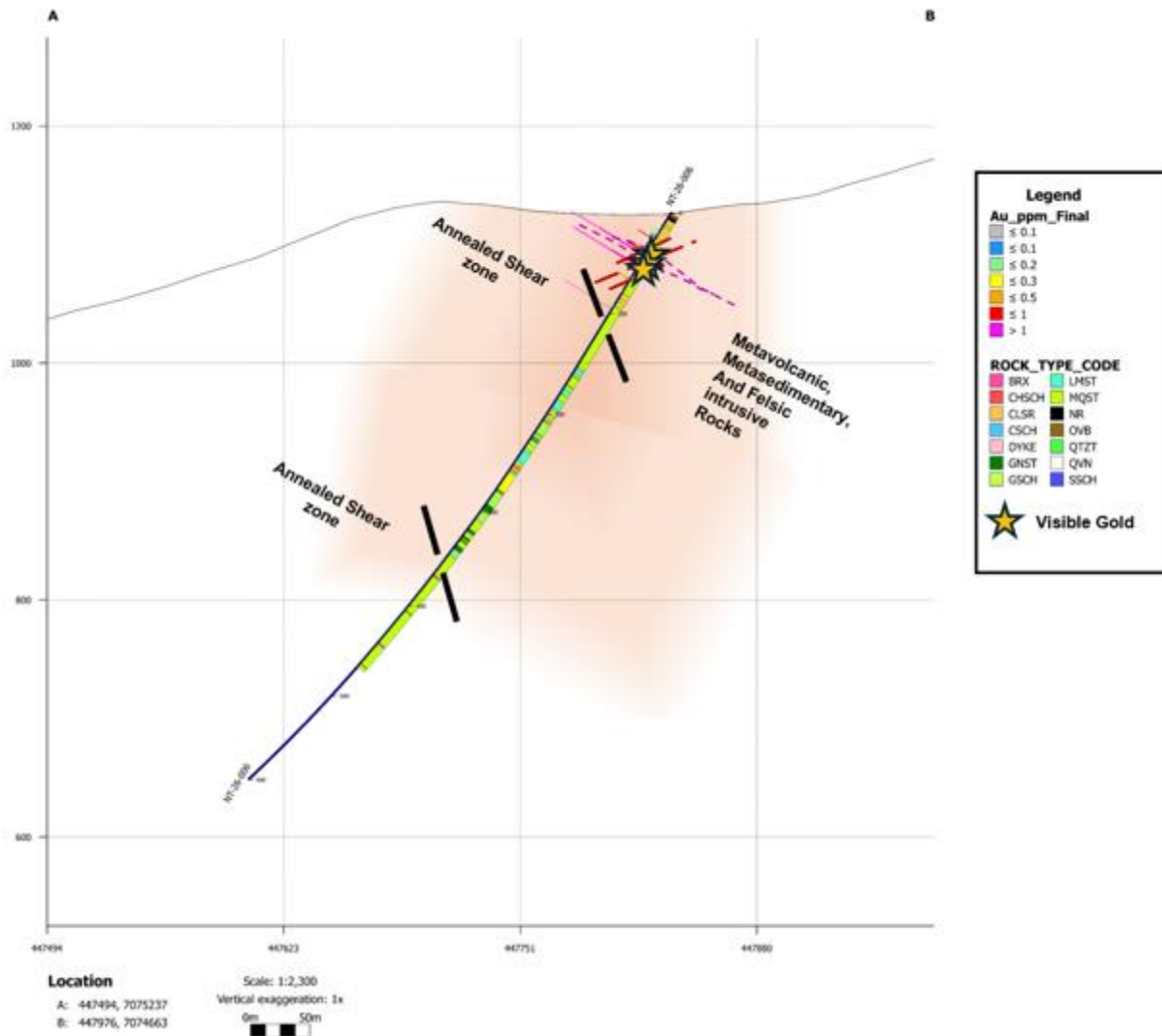


Figure 3: Cross Section A-B in Figure 2 – Seattle Creek Zone – Nitra. Numerous visible gold occurrences in potential mineralized zone between 36m and 53m primarily hosted in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Stratigraphy is dipping moderately (~35-45 degrees) slightly east of south (approx. 165-170 degrees). Extensional veins are dipping moderately (30-50 deg) slightly west of north. Major annealed shear zones at 110-115m (Figure 7 and 8) and 364-367m (Figure 9). The orientation of annealed shear zones is yet to be confirmed and will require additional drilling.



Figure 4: Mineralized extensional quartz veins in predominantly metasedimentary rocks in drillhole NT-26-006 from Nitra. The Quartz veins host visible gold, bismuth-sulphosalts, and arsenopyrite (Figures 5 and 6).



Figure 5: Potential mineralized intervals from drillhole NT-26-006: **Top** - 36.2-36.7m – extensional quartz vein bearing visible gold, bismuth sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, and pyrite. **Middle** – 40.9-41.2m – extensional quartz vein bearing visible gold, bismuth sulphosalts, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. **Bottom** – 41.9-42.2m – local quartz shear veins and extensional quartz-carbonate veins associated with calc-silicate alteration and pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite sulphide replacement of calcareous metasedimentary rocks.

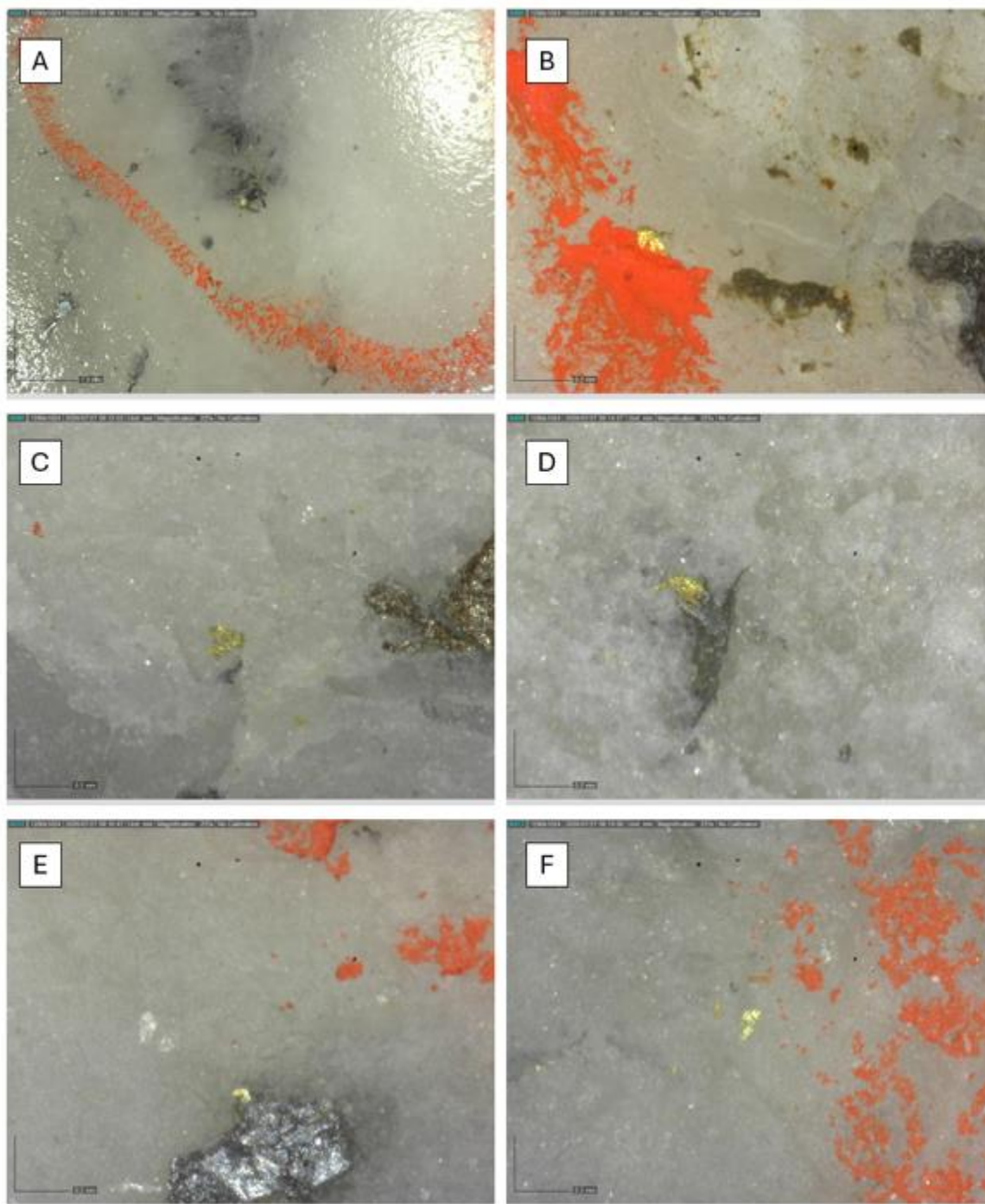


Figure 6: Visible gold occurrences from diamond drillhole NT-26-006 at Seattle Creek, Nitra. A) 40.4m visible gold intergrown with acicular bismuth sulphosalts. B) 40.9m visible gold spatially associated with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and bismuth sulphosalts. C) and D) 41.0m visible gold spatially associated with pyrrhotite and intergrown with bismuth sulphosalts grains. E) 52.7m visible gold intergrown with arsenopyrite grain. F) 52.7m visible gold in extensional quartz vein.



Figure 7: Zone of intensely sheared/deformed rock in drillhole NT-26-006 (Figure 3). Spatial association with visible gold mineralization from 36-53m in NT-26-006 is a strong indicator of potential for a more widespread mineralizing system at Seattle Creek.

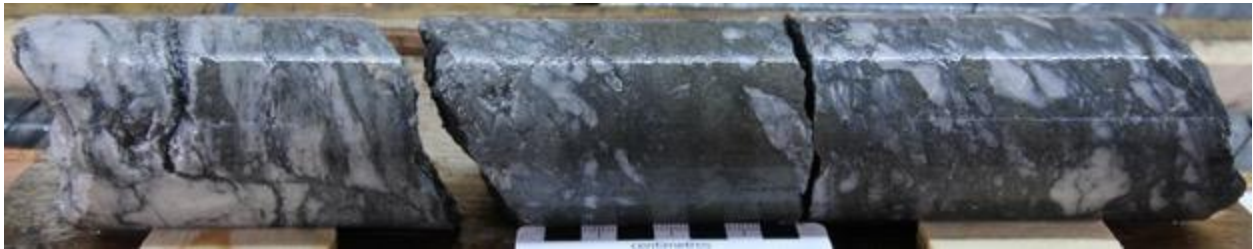


Figure 8: Brecciated quartz shear vein hosting bismuth sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite. Late brecciation and mineralization of existing shear veins indicate a long-lived structure which underwent reactivation. Brecciation and mineralized ground mass may indicate high fluid flux through the system; reactivated structures may act as major fluid pathways for concentrating regionally pervasive mineralizing fluids.



Figure 9: Zones of brecciated and annealed rock in drillhole NT-26-006. Healed breccias and associated shear zones may be indicative of long-lived, large structures, which can act as fluid pathways for regional mineralizing systems.

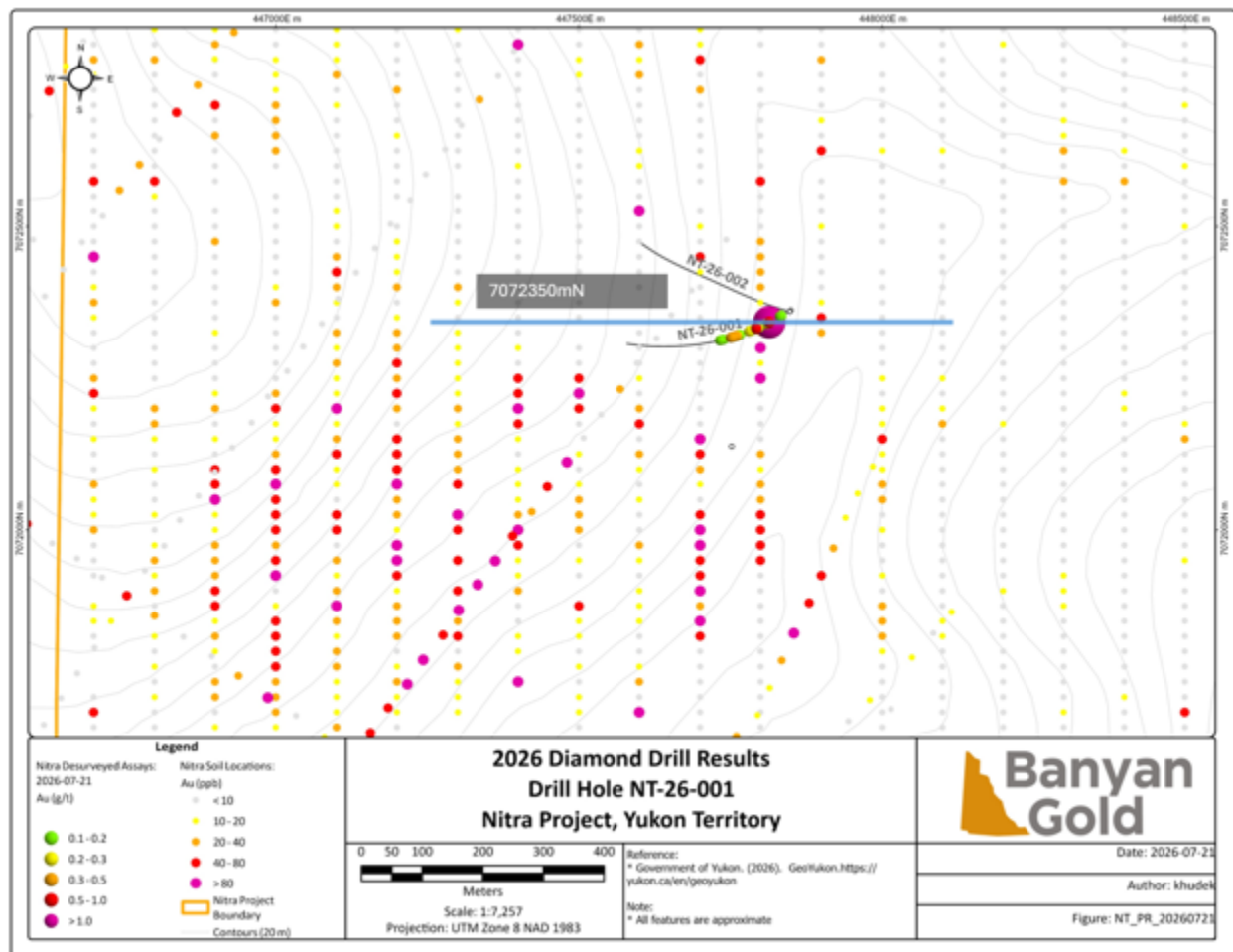


Figure 10: Plan map of Roaring Fork Zone in Nitra. Drillhole traces for NT-26-001 and -002. De-surveyed partial assay values for NT-26-001 and trace of NT-26-002 shown with surface soil sample anomalies highlighted. Cross section denoted by blue line (Figure 11).

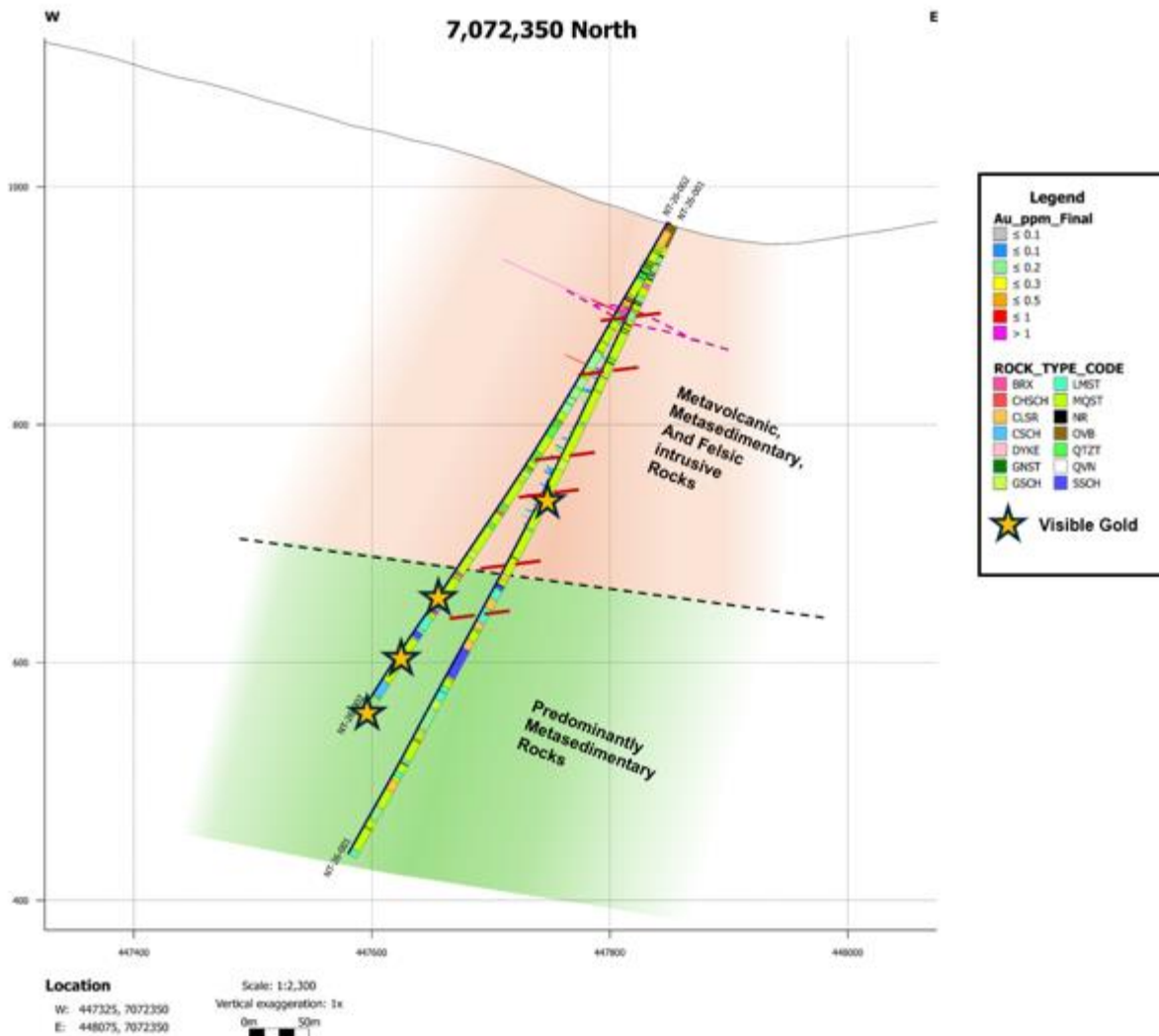


Figure 11: Cross section 7072350N – Drillholes NT-26-001 and -002 (results pending) are shown. Multiple instances of visible gold, including recently identified intervals in NT-26-002 (Figures 12 and 13), are promising indicators of a larger mineralizing system in the Roaring Fork zone. There is a change in rock-type approximately mid-way downhole with folded and highly-strained mixed metavolcanic, metasedimentary, felsic dyke rocks giving way to predominantly metasedimentary rocks dominated by chlorite and moderate grade metamorphic minerals (sillimanite, andalusite, possible retrograde cordierite). Stratigraphy is dipping moderately (~40–45 degrees) slightly east of south (approx. 160–170 degrees). Extensional veins are dipping moderately (20–35 degrees) slightly west of north (340–360). Extensional veins and mineralized shear veins are concentrated in the top 300m of the drillholes (note red traces for extensional veins).



Figure 12: Quartz extensional vein in NT-26-002, hosting visible gold (Figure 13), pyrite, and bismuth sulphosalts. While visible gold can be an indicator of grade for an interval, due to the variable nature of nuggety gold, presence of visible gold may not always indicate high-grade assay results.

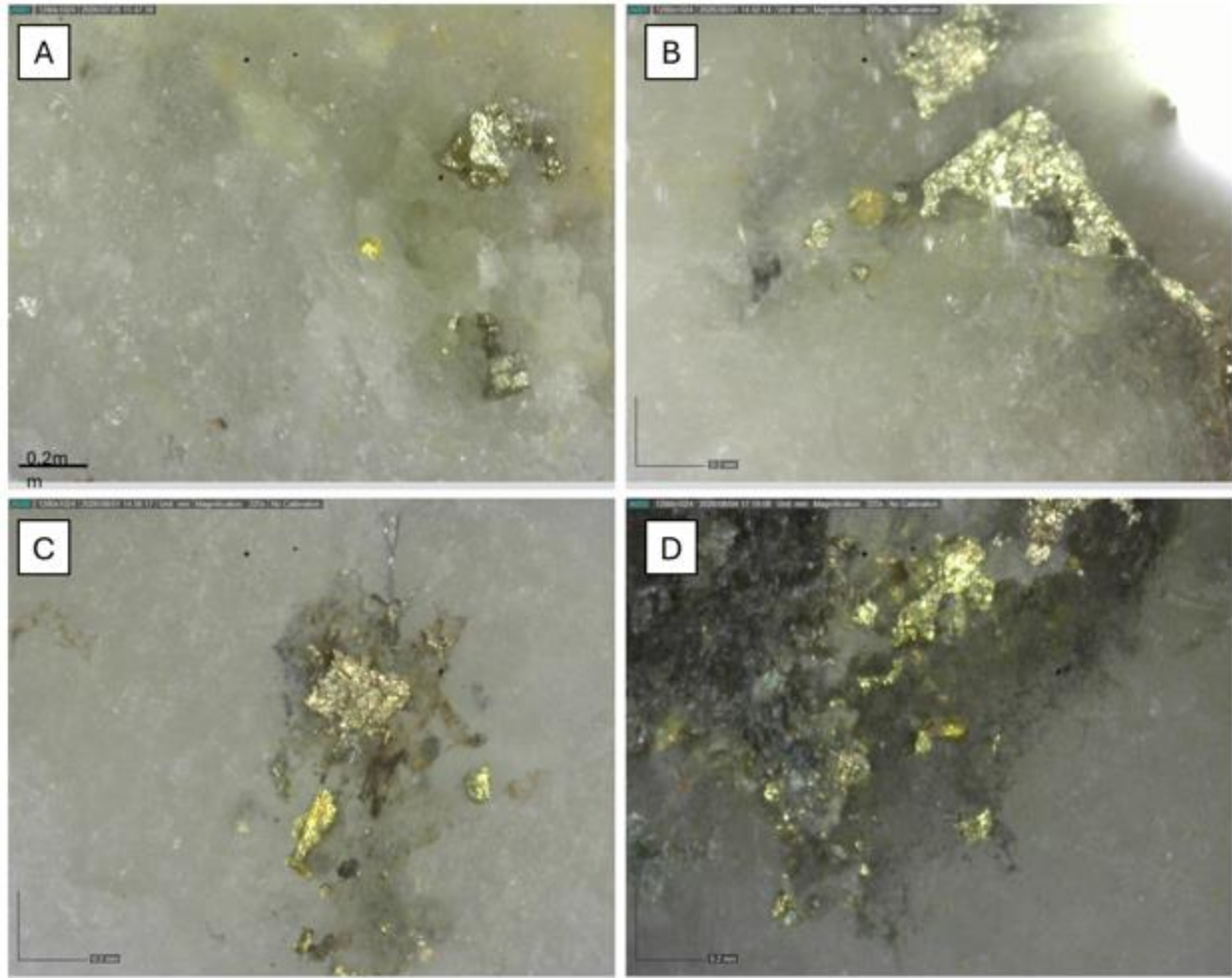


Figure 13: Visible gold occurrences from diamond drillhole NT-26-002 at Roaring Fork Zone: A) 307.5m visible gold spatially associated with pyrite in quartz shear vein. B) 430.8m visible gold spatially associated with pyrite. C) 432.6m visible gold grain intergrown with pyrite grain, and D) 496.7m visible gold intergrown with pyrite.

Table 1: Gold Intervals from Nitra – Seattle Creek

HOLE NUMBER	depth from	depth to	Au Interval (m)	Au Interval (g/t)
NT-26-006	26.1	53.8	27.7	0.49
including	41.7	53.8	12.1	0.91
including	41.7	43.1	1.4	4.04
including	42.6	43.1	0.5	5.70
and including	52.4	53.8	1.4	3.32
and	95.1	95.5	0.4	2.34

Note: Calculated true widths are approx. 80% of drill intervals. Further drill intersections and modelling will confirm orientation of mineralized domains.

Only assay for top 95m of the drillhole have been received to date.

Table 2: Silver Intervals from Nitra – Seattle Creek

HOLE NUMBER	depth from	depth to	Ag Interval (m)	Ag Interval (g/t)
NT-26-006	41.7	53.8	12.1	27.01
including	42.6	43.1	0.5	544.00

Note: Calculated true widths are approx. 80% of drill intervals. Further drill intersections and modelling will confirm orientation of mineralized domains.

Table 3: Collars for diamond drillholes in this release

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Length	Azimuth	Dip
NT-26-001	447850	7072362	984	600.5	240	-60
NT-26-002	447850	7072362	984	495	285	-60
NT-26-006	447831	7074832	1127	600	300	-60

*Note: Assays for top of hole to 95m have been returned for drillhole NT-26-006; other assays pending.

Analytical Method and Quality Assurance/Quality Control Measures

The reported work was completed using industry standard procedures, including a quality assurance/quality control (“QA/QC”) program consisting of the insertion of certified reference materials, field duplicates and coarse blanks into the sample stream and utilizing certified independent analytical laboratories for all assays. Additionally, historic QA/QC data and methodology on the AurMac Project were reviewed and will be summarized in the Technical Report. The Qualified Persons detected no significant QA/QC issues during review of the data.

A robust system of standards, core duplicates and coarse blanks was implemented in all Banyan’s 2026 drilling programs and was monitored as chemical assay data became available. All control samples were within accuracy and precision thresholds required to meet data quality standards. These control samples amounted to approximately 10% of all samples submitted to analytical laboratories.

All diamond drill core was systematically logged and photographed by Banyan geology personnel. All core samples (HTW and NTW diameter) were split on-site at Banyan’s core processing facilities. Once split, half samples were placed back in the core boxes with the other half of split samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. Samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expeditor to either the Bureau Veritas (“BV”), Whitehorse preparatory laboratory or to AGAT Laboratories Geochemical Mining Division in Calgary (“AGAT”). Samples delivered to BV were prepared and then shipped to Bureau Veritas’s Analytical laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. for pulverization and final chemical analysis. Samples delivered to AGAT were prepared, pulverized and undergo final chemical analysis in either Calgary or Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Core splits reported in this news release were analysed by either Bureau Veritas of Vancouver, B.C., or AGAT Laboratories in Calgary, Alberta. BV utilized the four-acid digestion ICP-ES 45-

element MA-200 or ICP-ES/MS 59-element MA-250 analytical package with FA-450 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. Samples returning >10 g/t Au were reanalysed by fire assay with gravimetric finish on a 50g sample (FA-550). High-grade samples with documented visible gold were also analysed using metallic screen fire assay (FS-652). Samples returning >200 g/t Ag (MA250 or MA300) were analysed by multi-acid digestion ICP-ES MA370. If samples returned > 1,500 g/t Ag, they were analysed by fire assay with gravimetric finish on a 50g sample (FA550). If samples returned > 10,000 g/t Ag, they were analysed by fire assay 2g sample (FA501). Bureau Veritas is an accredited lab following ISO/IEC 17025:2017 SCC File Number 15895. A robust system of standards, ¼ core duplicates and blanks has been implemented in the 2026 exploration drilling program and is monitored as chemical assay data becomes available.

Core splits reported in this news release analysed by AGAT Laboratories of Calgary, Alberta or Thunder Bay, Ontario, utilized the four-acid digestion ICP-OES/ICP-MS 48-element 201-071 analytical package with 201-551 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. Samples returning >10 g/t Au were reanalysed by fire assay with gravimetric finish on a 50-gram sample (202-551). High-grade samples with documented visible gold are also analysed using metallic screen fire assay (202-131). Samples returning >100 g/t Ag (201-071) were analysed by multi-acid digestion ICP-OES/ICP-MS 201-470. AGAT is an accredited lab following ISO/IEC 17025:2017 SCC File Number 151266 and 151083. A robust system of standards, ¼ core duplicates and blanks has been implemented in the 2026 exploration drilling program and is monitored as chemical assay data becomes available.

Qualified Persons

Duncan Mackay, M.Sc., P.Geo., is a “**Qualified Person**” as defined under National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“**NI 43-101**”), and has reviewed and approved the content of this news release in respect of all disclosure other than the MRE. Mr. Mackay is Vice President Exploration for Banyan and has verified the data disclosed in this news release, including the sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information.

Upcoming Events

- GCFF Conference, Vancouver, BC, September 19
- Precious Metals Summit, Beaver Creek, CO, September 22-25
 - Corporate Presentation: September 23, 1:30 PM MDT
- Denver Gold Forum Americas, Colorado Springs, CO, September 27-30
- The MoneyShow Orlando, FL, October 5-7

About Banyan

Banyan’s primary asset, the AurMac Project, is located in the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, in Canada’s Yukon Territory. The AurMac Project comprises two main deposits, the Airstrip and Powerline Deposits. Mineralization is characteristic of a Reduced Intrusion Related Gold system, hosted in auriferous cross-cutting sheeted quartz veins and replacement style mineralization hosted in skarn horizons. The current Mineral Resource Estimate (“**MRE**”) for the AurMac Project has an effective date of May 15, 2026 and comprises an Indicated Mineral Resource of 3.639 million ounces of gold (“**Au**”) (167.3 M tonnes at 0.68 g/t)

and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 4.985 Moz of Au (267.2 M tonnes at 0.58 g/t) (See MRE Table below; as defined in the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves incorporated by reference into NI 43-101). The 303 square kilometres (“sq km”) AurMac Project lies 40 kilometres from Mayo, Yukon. The AurMac Project is transected by the main Yukon highway and benefits from a 69 kVA 3-phase powerline, existing power substation and cell phone coverage.

MRE Table: Pit-constrained Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources – AurMac Project

	Cut-off Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (M Tonnes)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (M Oz)
Indicated MRE				
Airstrip	0.30	37.7	0.69	0.840
Powerline	0.30	129.5	0.67	2.799
Combined	0.30	167.3	0.68	3.639
Inferred MRE				
Airstrip	0.30	15.1	0.84	0.405
Powerline	0.30	252.1	0.57	4.580
Combined	0.30	267.2	0.58	4.985

Notes to MRE Table:

1. The effective date for the MRE is May 15, 2026, the technical report is available for review on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.
2. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined by **NI 43-101**.
3. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues.
4. The 2014 CIM Definition Standards were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated Mineral Resource. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
5. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold for all deposits, using a US\$/CAN\$ exchange rate of 0.73 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US\$3,500/ounce, US\$2.75/t mining cost, US\$11.50/t processing cost, US\$2.00/t G+A, 90% gold recoveries, and 45° pit slopes.
6. The number of tonnes was rounded to the nearest hundred thousand and ounces rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects.

In addition to the AurMac Project, the Company holds the Hyland Gold Project, located 70 km northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon, along the southeast end of the Tintina Gold Belt (the “**Hyland Project**”) in the Traditional Territory of the Kaska Nations, closest to the Liard First Nation and Daylu Dena Council. The Hyland Project represents a sediment hosted, structurally controlled, intrusion-related gold deposit, within a large land package (over 125 sq km), accessible by a network of existing gravel access roads. The updated MRE comprises an Indicated Mineral Resource of **337 thousand (“K”) ounces (“oz”) of gold (“Au”) and 2.63 million (“M”) oz of silver (“Ag”)** (11.3 M tonnes at 0.93 g/t Au and 7.27 g/t Ag), and an Inferred Mineral Resource of **118 Koz of Au and 0.86 Moz Ag** (3.9 M tonnes at 0.95 g/t Au and 6.94 g/t Ag) (as defined in the 2014

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves incorporated by reference into NI 43-101) effective September 1, 2025 and with technical report filed on Sedar on October 27, 2025.

Banyan also holds the Nitra Gold Project and Seattle-Goodman Creek Project which are grassroots exploration projects located in the Mayo Mining district, adjacent to the AurMac Gold Project. These properties lie in the northern part of the Selwyn Basin and are underlain by metaclastic rocks of the Late Proterozoic Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group, similar to lithologies hosting portions of the AurMac Project. Middle Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic suite intrusions occur along the properties including the Morrison Creek and Minto Creek stocks. The properties are 100% owned by Banyan and cover over 227 sq km. The properties are accessible by road along the Silver Trail Highway, South McQuesten Road and a network of other smaller roads across the properties.

Banyan trades on the TSX-Venture Exchange under the symbol “**BYN**” and is quoted on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol “**BYAGF**”. For more information, please visit the corporate website at www.banyangold.com or contact the Company.

ON BEHALF OF BANYAN GOLD CORPORATION

(signed) "Tara Christie"
Tara Christie
President & CEO

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No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION: This release contains forward-looking information, which is not comprised of historical facts and is based upon the Company's current internal expectations, estimates, projections, assumptions and beliefs. Such information can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking wording such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “intend(s)”, “believe”, “potential” and “continue” or the negative thereof or similar variations. Forward-looking information involves risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events, results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward looking information in this news release includes, but is not limited to, the potential for resource and zone expansion; mineral recoveries and anticipated mining costs. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include uncertainties inherent in resource estimates, continuity and extent of mineralization, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, the preliminary nature of

metallurgical test results, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, political risks, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, changes in equity markets, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, and the other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry, enhanced risks inherent to conducting business in any jurisdiction, and those risks set out in Banyan's public documents filed on SEDAR+. Although Banyan believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this news release are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information, which only applies as of the date of this news release, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. Banyan disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by law.