Banyan Gold Intersects High-Grade Mineralization at Newly Identified Roaring Fork Zone, Visible Gold at Seattle Creek Zone, Nitra Project, Yukon

July 28, 2026, **TSX-V: BYN**

VANCOUVER, BC, July 28, 2026 - **Banyan Gold Corp**. (the "**Company**" or "**Banyan**") (**TSX-V: BYN**) (**OTCQB: BYAGF**) - **https://www.commodity-tv.com/ondemand/companies/profil/banyan-gold-corp/ -** is pleased to announce it has intersected visible gold and high-grade mineralization in its first exploration drillholes at the Nitra Gold Project ("**Nitra**"). These intersections have potentially identified new discoveries within the Roaring Fork zone and Seattle Creek zone at Nitra, approximately 25 km west of the AurMac Deposit on claims owned 100% by Banyan with no underlying royalties. These are the first two of eleven exploration targets that Banyan has identified on it's broader 830 sq km AurMac and Nitra land packages in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon.

Highlights from Roaring Fork Zone at Nitra:

- NT-26-001 – 1.62 **g/t Gold ("Au")** over 5.0 metres ("**m**");
    - including high-grade of 17.80 g/t Au over 0.4m *

*Note: This release contains gold fire assays from top of hole to 285m, see text below.

"We are very excited to report The Roaring Fork Discovery at Nitra, indicating a new mineralized system 25 km west of the AurMac footprint (Figure 1)," stated Tara Christie, President and CEO. "Diamond drillhole NT-26-001 intersected visible gold, high densities of mineralized extensional veining and high-grade gold mineralization associated with quartz veins and bismuth-sulphosalts similar to what we see at AurMac and within the top 80 metres from surface. We are also pleased to announce a second target zone approximately 5 km north at Seattle Creek, with large extensional quartz veins with multiple visible gold instances, bisthmuth sulphosalts, and sulphide replacement style mineralization of calcareous metasedimentary rocks. While it is early days in understanding the scope of these discoveries, we are seeing similar vein hosted mineralization in adjacent drillholes."

In June 2026, Banyan announced the commencement of its greenfields exploration diamond drilling program at Nitra. The Nitra project benefits from a network of extensive roads established by previous and ongoing placer mining activities near the targets. The diamond drill program is utilizing two helicopter supported drills to minimize initial footprint and expedite testing of the targets. Over 7,500 metres of drilling will be completed to test 11 regional targets identified through new geophysical surveys, soil geochemical anomalies, knowledge of placer-mining locations, and prospecting. The objective of the program is to identify potential satellite deposits by discovering additional expressions of Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Systems ("**RIRGs**") in the highly prospective greenfields zones surrounding the AurMac deposit, where over 95% of the district-scale AurMac and

Nitra land package remains untested by drilling. A third drill is being mobilized to site to accelerate the greenfields exploration program.

“The rocks at the Roaring Fork Zone and Seattle Creek have all the geologic ingredients we are looking for in our targeting,” stated Duncan Mackay, Vice President Exploration. “A difference from AurMac is the presence of highly altered and strained volcanic rocks (Figure 3), amongst the typical metasedimentary rocks of the Yusezyu Formation which are a prime host for brittle strain and quartz vein emplacement. We are seeing abundant mineralized shear veins with secondary extensional veins overprinting, and local high-grade gold with anomalous gold throughout the portion of the hole for which we have received assays (Figures 5 and 6). Numerous instances of visible gold, high-grade gold intervals, a late lamprophyre dyke (indicative of a long-lived structural corridor), and notable shear and extensional veins hosting bismuth-sulphosalts on our first, second, and sixth drillholes of the regional exploration program is very encouraging for the success of our additional 9 targets (Figures 1 and 2) generated by our team and supplemented with machine learning (AI).”

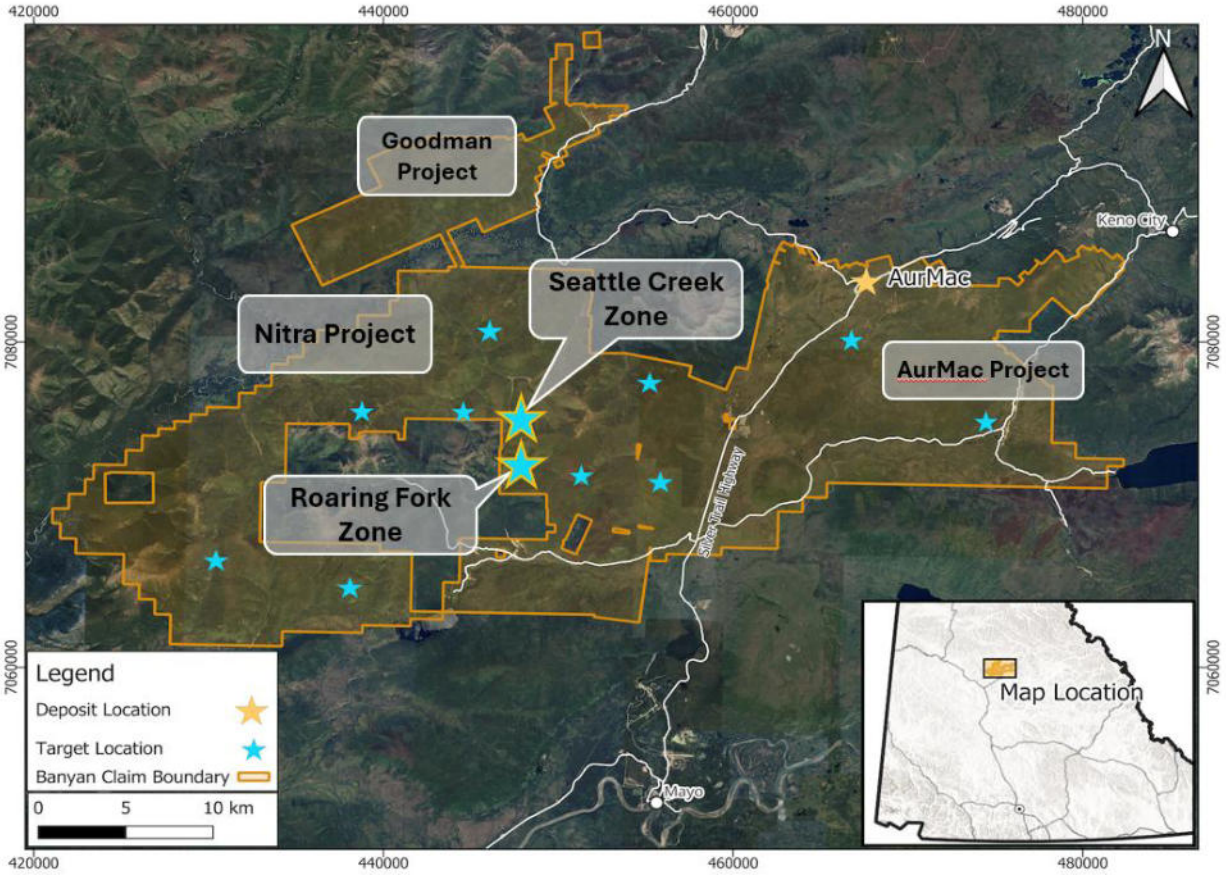

Figure 1: Location of the Roaring Fork Zone (Figure 2) and Seattle Creek Zone (Figure 7) in Nitra, approximately 25km west of AurMac.

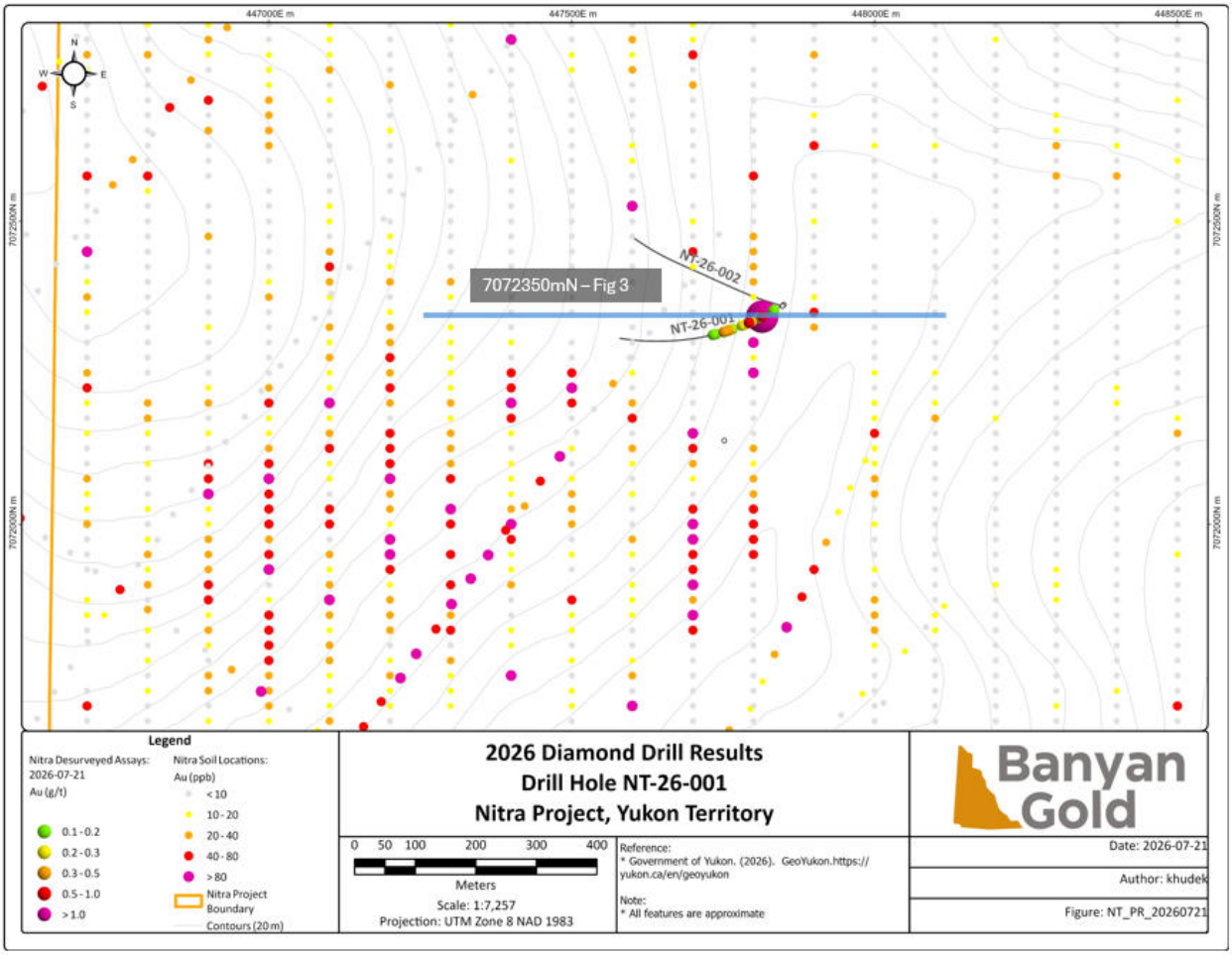

Figure 2: Plan map of Roaring Fork Zone in Nitra. Drill hole traces for NT-26-001 and -002. De-surveyed partial assay values for NT-26-001 shown with surface soil sample anomalies highlighted. Cross section denoted by blue line (Figure 3).

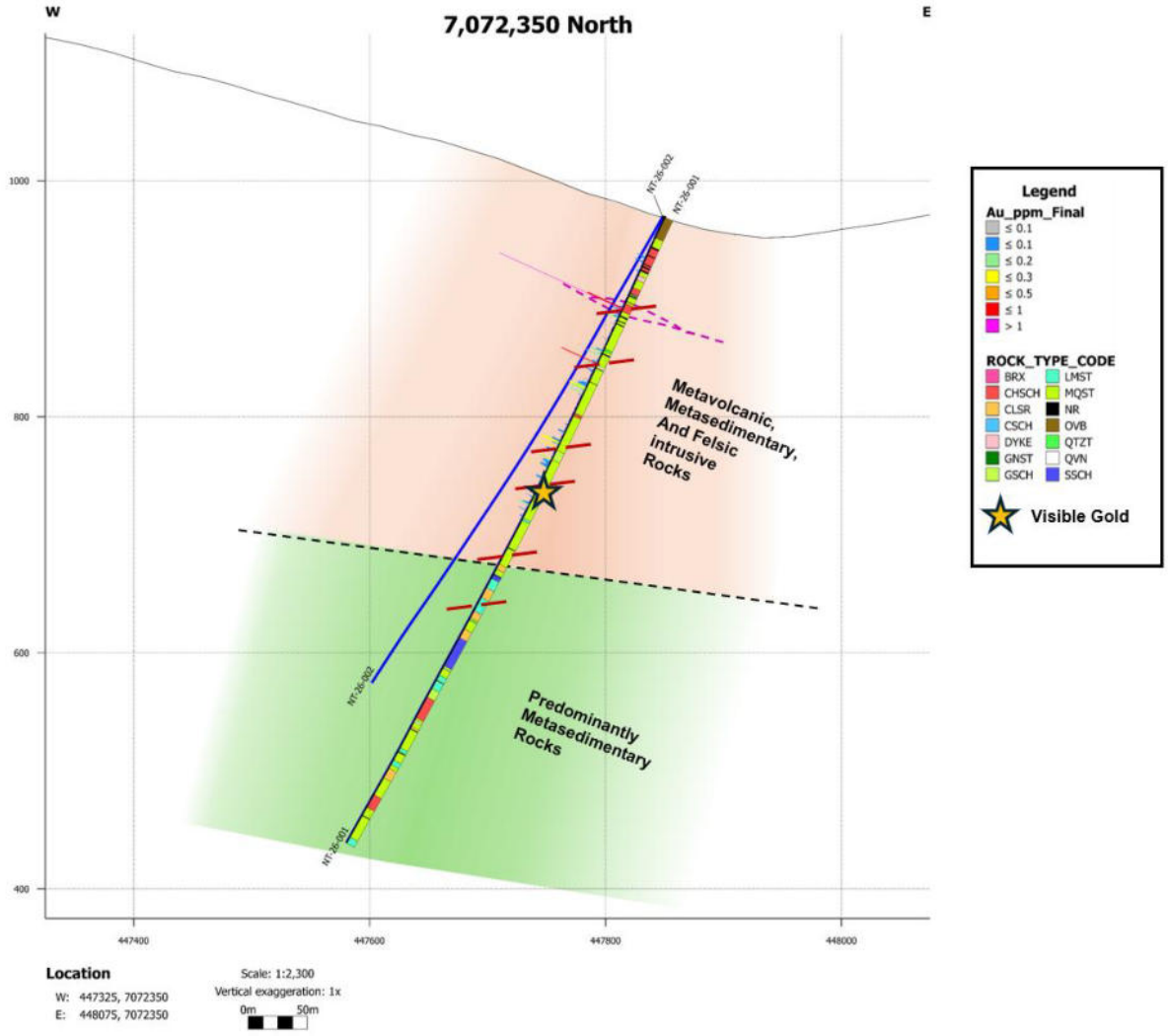

Figure 3: Cross sections 7072350N – Drillholes NT-26-001 and -002(results pending) are shown. There is a change in rock-type approximately mid-way downhole with folded and highly-strained mixed metavolcanic, metasedimentary, felsic dyke rocks giving way to predominantly metasedimentary rocks dominated by chlorite and moderate grade metamorphic minerals (sillimanite, andalusite, possible retrograde cordierite). Stratigraphy is dipping moderately (~40-45 deg) slightly east of south (approx. 160-170 deg). Extensional veins are dipping moderately (20-35 deg) slightly west of north (340-360). Extensional veins and mineralized shear veins are concentrated in the top 300m of the drill holes (note red traces for extensional veins).

A combination of soil geochemical anomalies (Gold, Bismuth, Arsenic) and geophysical signatures (resistive anomaly) were used to identify the target at Roaring Fork Zone. These targeting indicators were combined with proximal placer mining in the creek drainage to locate and prioritize the targets. Mineralization at Roaring Fork Zone is predominantly hosted in two styles of quartz vein; cross-cutting extensional veins hosting bismuth sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and locally sphalerite (Figure 5), and foliation sub-parallel shear veins hosting bismuth-sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, pyrite. Quartz veins

are most concentrated near the margins of deformed and altered volcanic units, which may act as rigid buttresses to concentrate mineralizing fluids and favourable local strain regimes allowing for vein emplacement. The top 300m of drillhole NT-26-001 exhibited the favourable mineralization; the lower 300m of the drillhole was extended to test additional shear veins identified during daily quick-logging and to provide greater geologic context for the area and for future drilling. Outcrop exposure is very limited across Nitra, with no outcrop within 200m of the drill collar.

Figure 4: Mineralized shear and extensional quartz veins in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks in drill hole NT-26-001 from Nitra. Numerous quartz veins in the top 300m of the drill hole host bismuth-sulphosalts, arsenopyrite and locally visible gold (Figure 5).

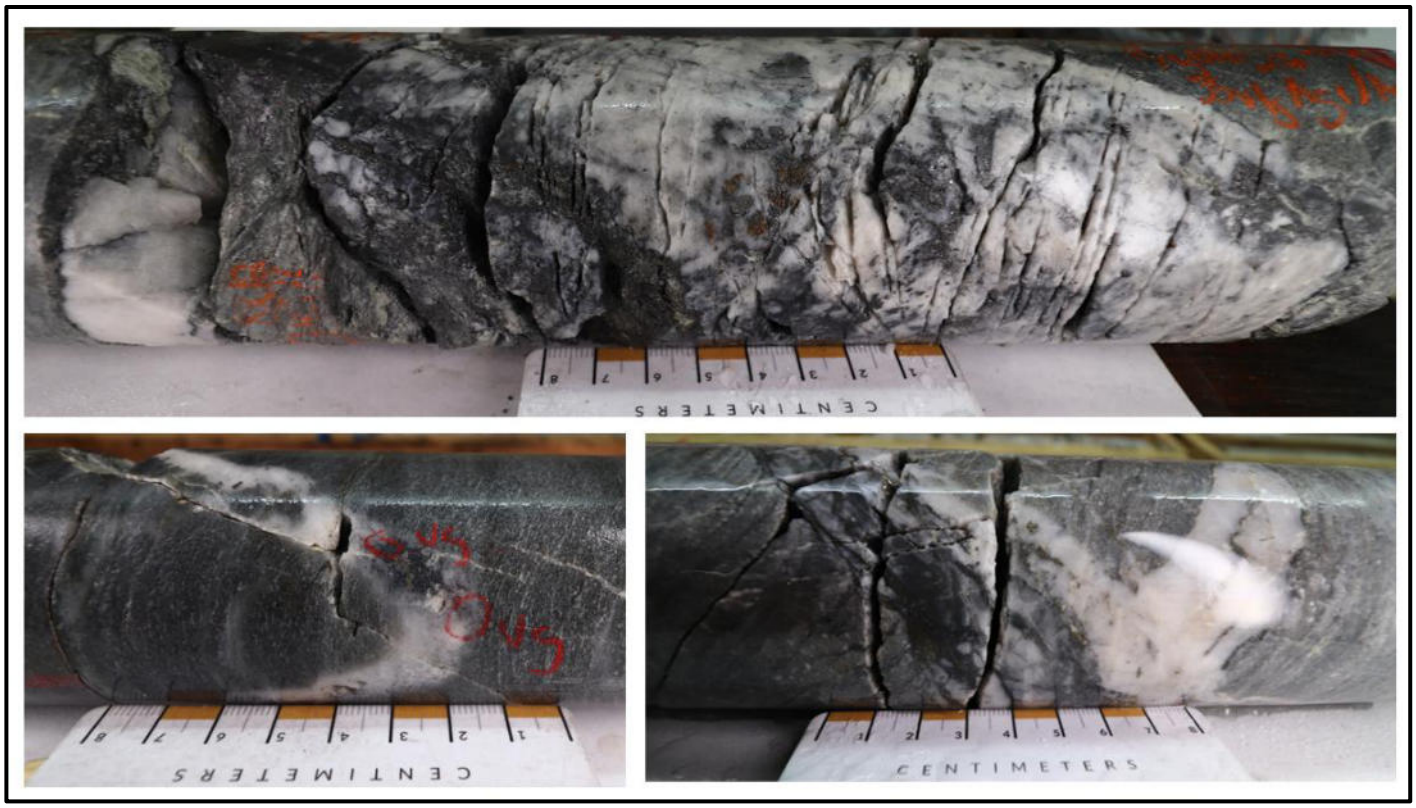

Figure 5: Examples of veining intersection in drillhole NT-26-001: Top – 88.0m – large extensional quartz vein with abundant bismuth-sulphosalts, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite. Initial assays returned values of 17.8 g/t Au for 87.9-88.3m. Bottom Left 266.7m - centimetre-scale extensional quartz vein hosting bismuth-sulphosalts with intergrown visible gold (Figure 6), arsenopyrite, and pyrite. Initial assays returned values of 0.13 g/t Au from 266.4-266.7m. Bottom right – 162.9m – centimetre-scale extensional quartz vein with sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, and associated foliation sub-parallel quartz shear vein. 0.28 g/t Au from 162.9-163.3m.

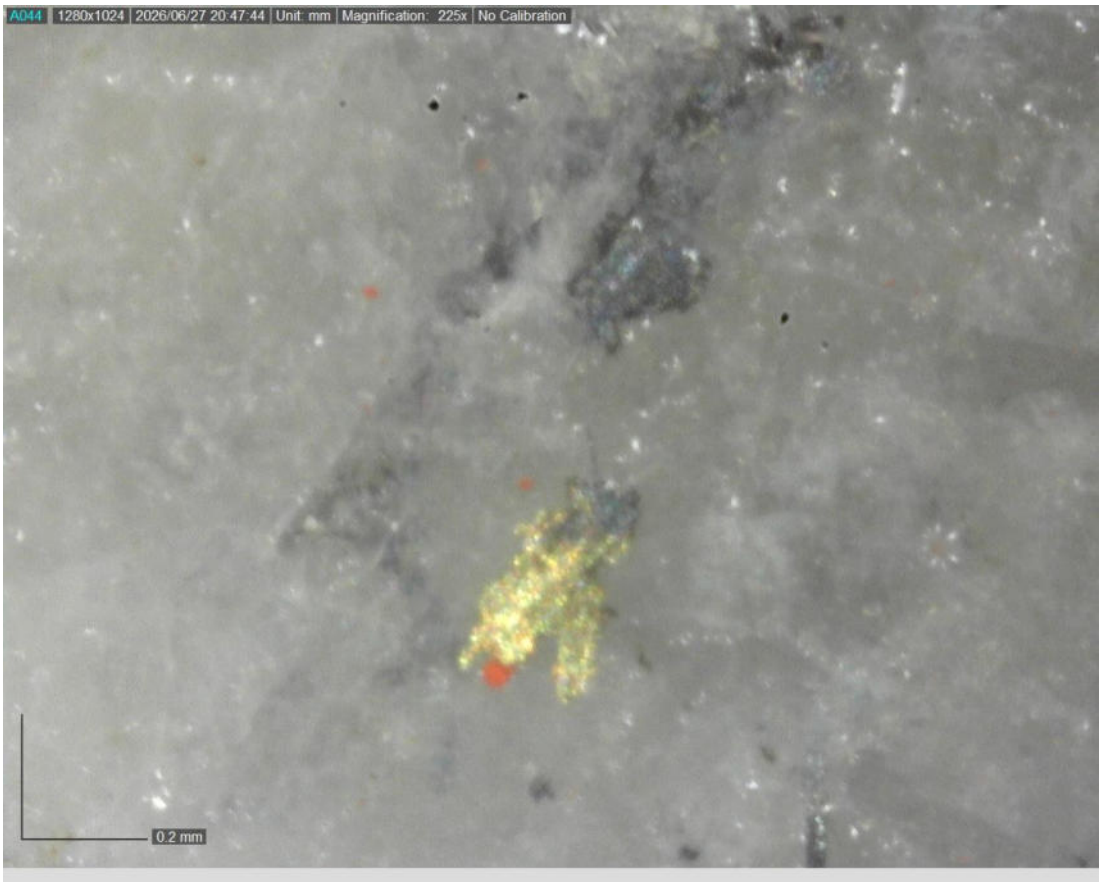

Figure 6: Visible Gold from NT-26-001 266.6m within extensional quartz vein. Gold grain is intergrown with bismuth-sulphosalts.

Seattle Creek Zone

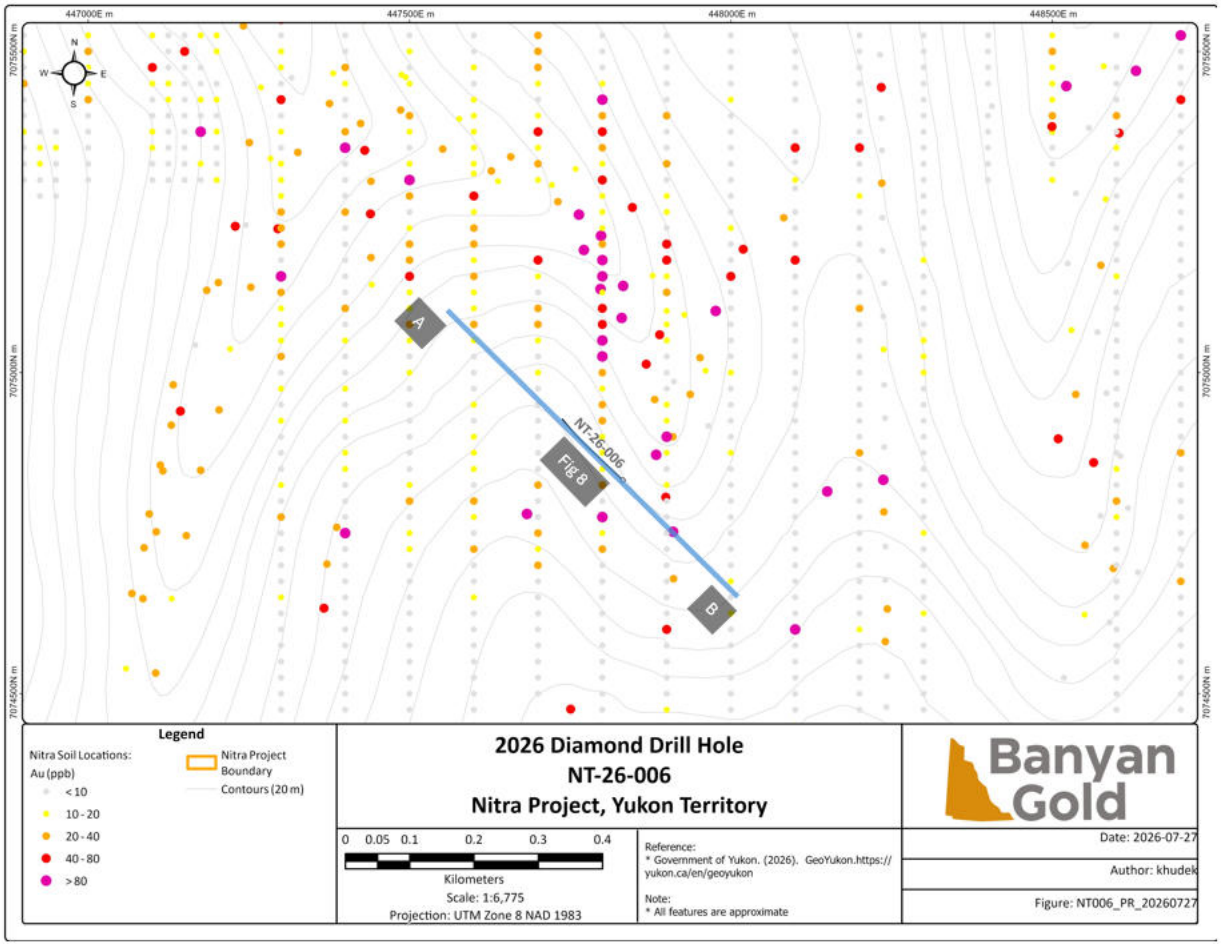

Figure 7: Plan map of Seattle Creek Zone in Nitra. Drill hole traces for NT-26-006 shown. Blue line denotes cross section (Figure 8).

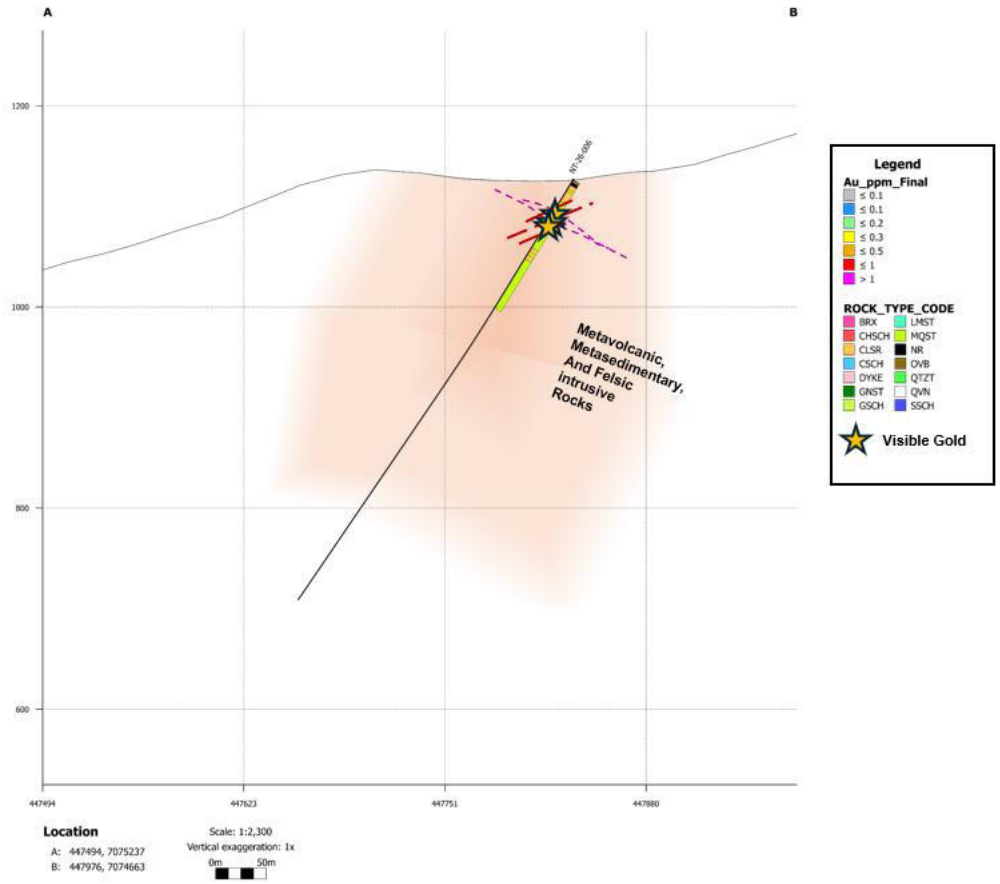

Figure 8: Cross Section A-B in Figure 7 – Seattle Creek Zone – Nitra. Numerous visible gold occurrences in potential mineralized zone between 40m and 60m primarily hosted in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Stratigraphy is dipping moderately (~35-45 deg) to slightly east of south (approx. 165-170 deg). Extensional veins are dipping moderately (30-50 deg) slightly west of north.

Figure 9: Mineralized extensional quartz veins in predominantly metasedimentary rocks in drill hole NT-26-006 from Nitra. Quartz veins in the host visible gold, bismuth-sulphosalts, arsenopyrite and locally visible gold (Figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10: 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.

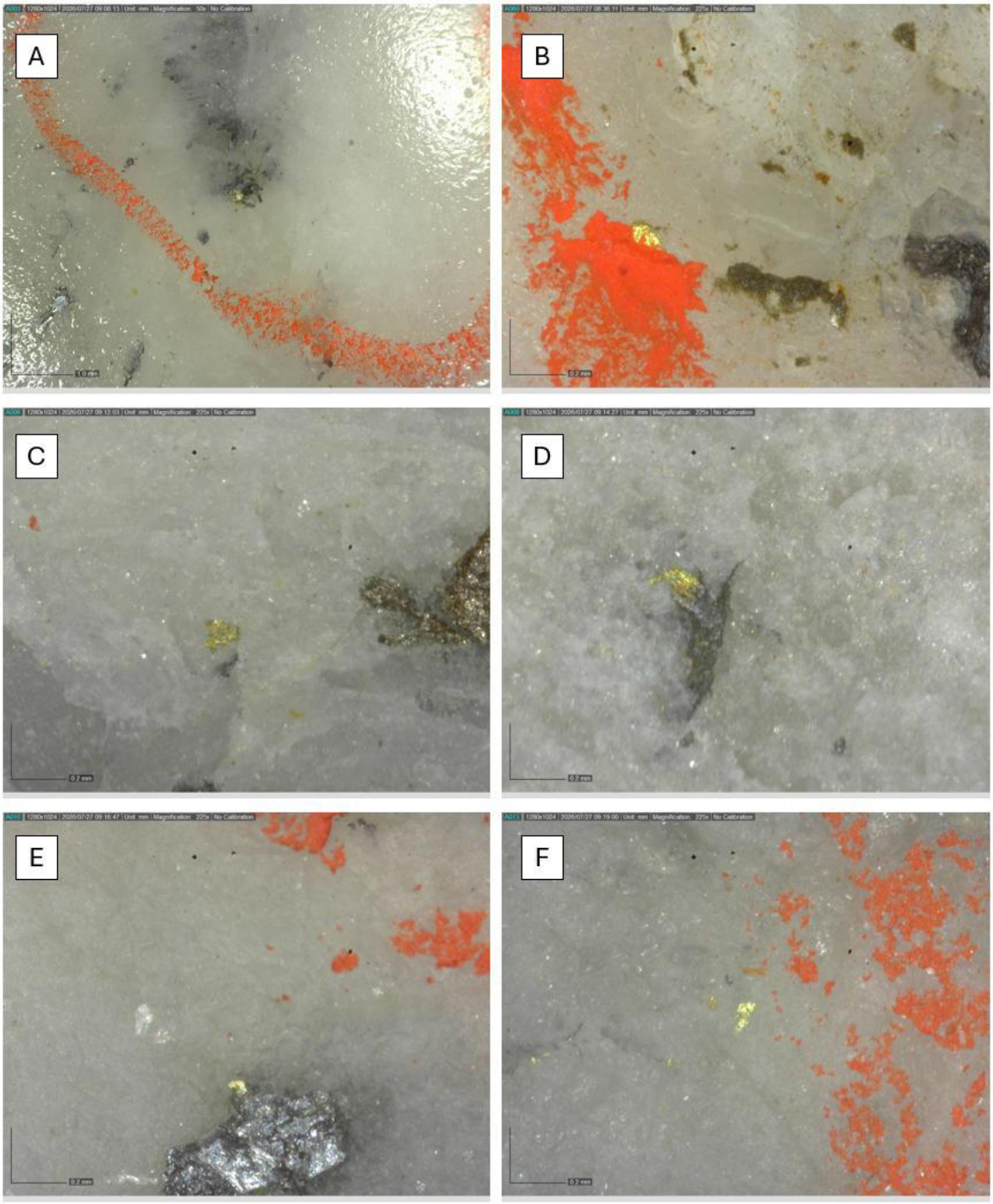

Figure 11: Visible gold occurrences from diamond drillhole NT-26-006 at Nitra. A) 40.4m visible gold intergrown with acicular bismuth sulphosalts. B) 40.9m visible gold spatially associated with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and bismuth sulphosalts. C) and D) 41.0m visible gold spatially associated with 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.

Table 1: Intervals from Nitra – Roaring Fork Zone

HOLE NUMBER	depth from	depth to	Au Interval (m)	Au Interval (g/t)
NT-26-001	84.9	89.9	5.0	1.62
including	86.9	88.3	1.4	5.36
including	87.9	88.3	0.4	17.80
and	127.4	147.4	20.0	0.10
and	159.7	169.0	9.3	0.15
and	212.8	224.0	11.2	0.13
and	230.2	239.3	9.1	0.11

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 285m of the drillhole have been received to this time; assay for the lower half of diamond drill hole NT-26-001 and all of NT-26-002 and NT-26-006 are pending.

Table 2: 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	500*	310	-60

*note: drillhole 26-006 is currently drilling with expected shutdown target of 500m.

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 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 expediter to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory where samples are prepared and then shipped to

Bureau Veritas's Analytical laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. for pulverization and final chemical analysis.

Core splits reported in this news release were analysed by Bureau Veritas of Vancouver, B.C., utilizing 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 are 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.

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 530 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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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT: Neither the TSX Venture Exchange, its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) nor OTCQB Venture Market accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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, 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.