Oreterra Metals' Kevin Keough on the Next Copper-Gold Drill Target at Trek South

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Oreterra Metals Corp. (TSXV: OTMC | OTCQB: OTMCF) is using its first drill program at Trek South in British Columbia's Golden Triangle to plan a deeper search for copper and gold. In a recent InvestorNews interview hosted by Tracy Hughes, CEO and Director Kevin Keough described how the drilling has helped the company narrow its search for the intrusion believed to have produced the extensive alteration and visible copper mineralization encountered on the property. Keough put the completed program at just over 4,600 metres across 13 holes, with laboratory assays pending.

The company is looking for a porphyry system, in which an intrusion formed from magma can carry metals and alter the surrounding rocks. Those changes can leave visible evidence at surface, including differences in colour, veining and mineral content, even where the intrusion itself remains buried. **"We have a huge body of rock that's obviously been changed by one of these porphyry intrusions, but we haven't found the intrusion yet,"** Keough said. The exploration task is to follow those changes toward the body responsible for them and test its metal content.

Keough said the first drilling established the presence of a large porphyry system and that the team had observed copper minerals in all the holes. The program also helped identify where to concentrate further drilling. He compared the system to a mushroom, with the first holes testing the cap and a possible intrusive root somewhere beneath it. "We've been kind of

drilling the top of it," he said. "But somewhere below that cap is an intrusive root or roots." The next phase, planned for 2027, is intended to test the deeper source the company believes may contain stronger mineralization.

That interpretation was developed in Keough's October 5 shareholder letter, which identified central A Zone holes TS26-06, TS26-09 and TS26-10 as particularly significant. Those holes encountered intervals of strong porphyry-style alteration extending hundreds of metres downhole, accompanied by visible copper minerals. Oreterra's interpretation combines those observations with magnetic modelling to identify a possible intrusion beneath and to the southeast of the central drill fence. The company is using that model to position its next holes, while assays will provide measurements of copper and gold grades in the material already drilled.

The timetable for those results depends on laboratory capacity. Keough said he expected assays in December, explaining that the concentration of fieldwork in northern British Columbia's short mountain exploration season creates a seasonal backlog. He described a working window generally running from June into October, with winter avalanche hazards limiting access to the mountainous terrain. "I can't give you a firm date on that. It's all up to the labs," he said. The company had reported that some of its strongest visual observations came from the later holes in the program.

Trek South also contains several targets beyond the main A Zone. East of the main zone, crews identified copper-bearing boulders in an area now called the C Zone. Two short holes tested the Toe Zone to the west, where Oreterra reported visible chalcopyrite mineralization, and Keough said work at the Tundra Zone had also provided encouragement. He described the targets as potentially related expressions of a larger system. Surface observations and

sampling have given the team several areas to investigate as it works to determine where the most substantial mineralization may occur.

For Keough, selecting those follow-up targets is part of a business strategy built around exploration and eventual sale. “We do the finding, the defining and hopefully sell it,” he said. “So, it’s kind of find, define and sell, maybe to a major.” Asked why he chose to lead a small exploration company, he pointed to the variety of the work and the discovery process, while acknowledging the volatility involved. He said the commercial objective depends on delivering discoveries with sufficient merit to attract further development.

Oreterra is pursuing a similar geological question at Kinkaid in western Nevada, where historical mining focused on copper, gold and silver veins near surface. Keough credited President Stephen Burega with identifying the property several years ago and said Vice President, Exploration John Biczok has been advancing the work. Historical miners generally followed veins down to the water table, he explained, leaving the company interested in what may lie beneath those workings. “Our interest is, again, large-tonnage bodies that may be underlying the historical zones of veining and near-surface prospecting,” he said.

Sampling and geophysical work at Kinkaid are intended to help identify potential drill targets, including possible porphyry sources at depth. Keough said the company hopes to undertake additional geophysics and prepare the property for drilling in 2027. At Trek South, the pending assays and interpretation of the first 13 holes will guide the next phase of drilling beneath the A Zone.

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