Stakeholder Confirms Broad Copper-Nickel-Cobalt-PGE Mineralization Through the Full 498-Metre BA2601 Discovery Hole as 3D Inversions Define a Major New Drill Target at Loki

written by Raj Shah | September 1, 2026

Final Assays Extend Copper-Nickel-Cobalt and Platinum-Palladium Mineralization Through the Upper Hole to Complete a Fully Mineralized 498-Metre Discovery Hole; 3D VTEM and Magnetic Inversions Define Loki as a Robust, Discrete Intrusive System With a Second, Untested Conductive Target to the South.

September 1, 2026 (Source) – Stakeholder Gold Corp. (TSXV: SRC) (OTCQX: SKHRF) (WKN: A2QEP1) ("Stakeholder" or the "Company") is pleased to report the final diamond drill assay results for hole BA2601, completing a fully mineralized 498-metre discovery hole at the Loki Critical Mineral Zone on its 100%-owned Ballarat Gold-Copper Project ("Ballarat") in the prolific White Gold District of the Yukon Territory. Stakeholder also reports significant results from the three-dimensional (3D) inversion modelling of the Company's VTEM (electromagnetic) and magnetic geophysical data over the Loki area (Figures 1–4).

The newly received assays cover the upper (1–226 m) and lower (451–498 m) portions of hole BA2601, completing the full 498-metre hole and confirming mineralization throughout. The

additional data show that copper-nickel-cobalt and platinum-group-element (PGE) mineralization extends through much of the upper hole, hosted in the same mineralized pyroxenite intrusion reported in the central interval on August 18, 2026. New and previously released intervals are summarized in Table 1; the property and the location of hole BA2601 are shown in Figure 1, and the completed hole in cross-section in Figure 2.

Highlights

- **Full hole completed – mineralized top to bottom:** Final assays complete the 498-metre hole (BA2601), confirming broad mineralization through the upper hole and materially extending the copper-nickel-cobalt-PGE system defined in the initial (226–451 m) release.
- **Standout upper-hole copper-nickel-cobalt grades:** New intervals underscore the strength of the system, including 3 m at 110–113 m of 1,650 ppm Cu, 266 ppm Ni and 127 ppm Co (including 1 m at 111–112 m of 2,390 ppm Cu), 13 m at 91–104 m of 670 ppm Cu, 2 m at 133–135 m of 1,020 ppm Cu, and 1 m at 141–142 m of 1,180 ppm Cu.
- **Compelling platinum-palladium credits:** The upper hole delivered 2 m at 98–100 m of 316 ppb Pt+Pd and 3 m at 141–144 m of 191 ppb Pt+Pd (including 2 m of 252 ppb Pt+Pd), directly associated with the copper-nickel-cobalt mineralization.
- **3D inversions define a major new target:** Independent 3D inversions of the VTEM and magnetic data confirm BA2601 was collared in a large, coincident magnetic and resistive body – interpreted as the mineralized ultramafic intrusion – while a separate, ~1.45 km² conductive zone lies just ~1.4 km to the south, representing a compelling, entirely untested geophysical target for follow-up.

Full-Hole Results Confirm Broad Mineralization – BA2601 (Loki Critical Mineral Zone)

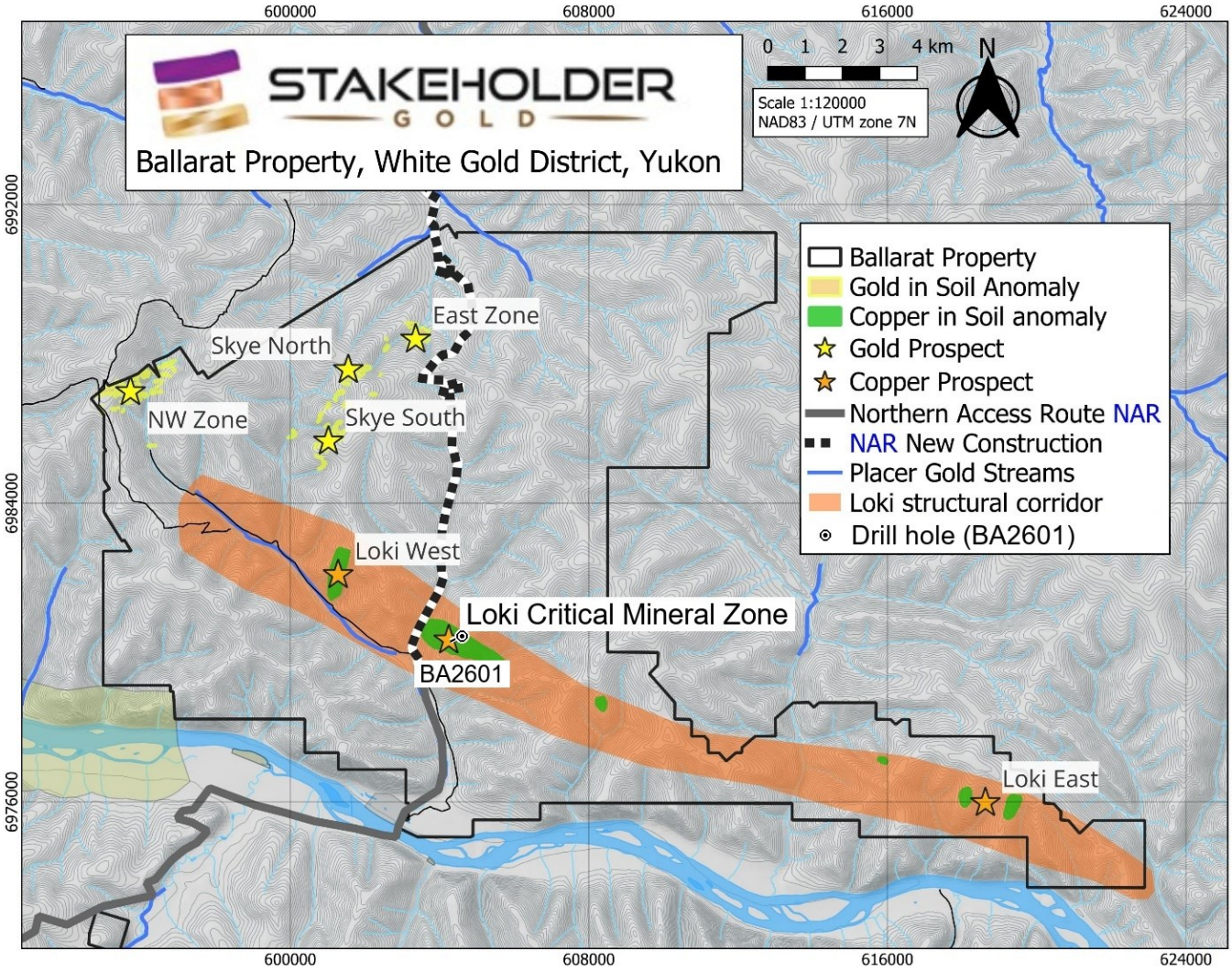


Figure 1. Plan-view property map showing the location of hole BA2601, Loki Critical Mineral Zone

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit: https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3082/312258_6bd12804c4ad7ba5_001full.jpg

Hole BA2601 was drilled to 498 metres to test the Loki Critical Mineral Zone, and with the newly received upper- and lower-hole assays, the hole is now complete and confirms mineralization from end to end. Mineralization occurs as disseminated, blebby and locally net-textured to massive magmatic sulphides

(pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite) within a broad pyroxenite intrusion, and the additional assays demonstrate that anomalous copper, nickel and cobalt, together with platinum and palladium, continue through much of the upper hole. Selected newly reported intervals are summarized in Table 1; the previously released central interval (226–451 m, reported August 18, 2026) is indicated on the cross-section in Figure 2.

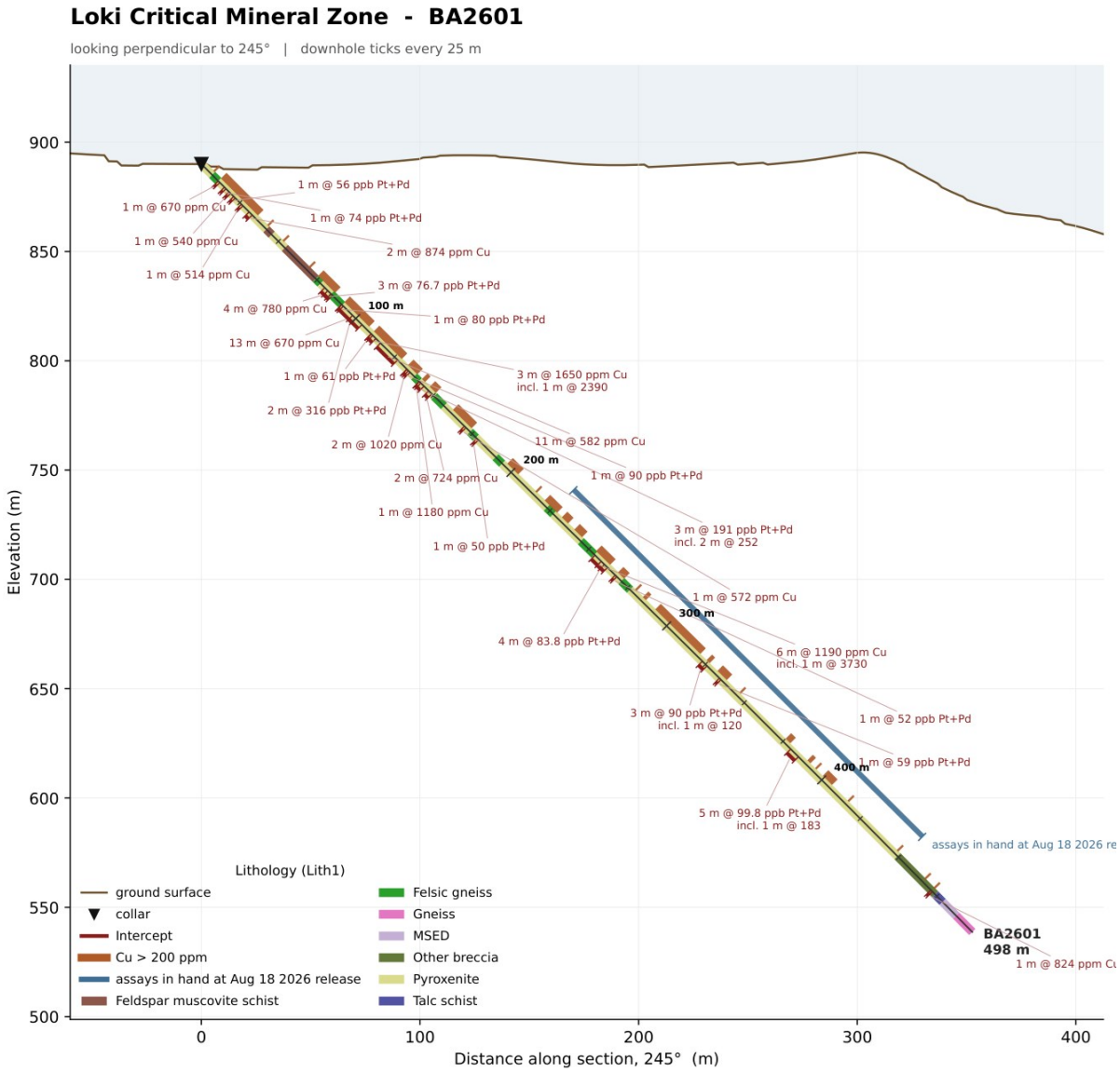


Figure 2. Cross-section of completed hole BA2601, Loki Critical Mineral Zone – previously released interval indicated

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit: https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3082/312258_6bd12804c4ad7b

a5_002full.jpg

Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Pt+Pd (ppb)
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	31	33	2	874	103	68	12	16	28
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	80	84	4	780	143	96	23	15	37
PGE zone	82	85	3	634	182	34	38	38	77
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	91	104	13	670	176	45	39	28	66
PGE zone	98	100	2	652	265	40	182	134	316
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	110	113	3	1,650	266	127	23	20	43
including	111	112	1	2,390	412	158	26	23	49
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	116	127	11	582	24	74	2	1	3
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	133	135	2	1,020	161	72	27	28	55
PGE zone	133	134	1	802	164	63	43	47	90
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	141	142	1	1,180	176	60	200	176	376
PGE zone	141	144	3	587	122	44	102	89	191
including	141	143	2	810	149	51	134	118	252

* Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	254	260	6	1,190	159	123	16	19	34
* *including*	258	259	1	3,730	641	514	44	56	100
* PGE zone	323	326	3	194	94	26	47	43	90
* *including*	324	325	1	229	88	23	62	58	120
* PGE zone	380	385	5	46	33	11	58	42	100
* *including*	380	381	1	100	18	20	118	65	183
Cu-Ni-Co sulphide zone	471	472	1	824	16	25	2	1	3

Table 1: BA2601 intercepts at cut-offs of 500 ppm Cu (copper zones) and 50 ppb Pt+Pd (PGE zones); "including" sub-intervals at 2,000 ppm Cu / 100 ppb Pt+Pd. An asterisk (*) marks intervals between 226 and 451 m that were previously released on August 18, 2026; all other intervals are newly reported. Grades are length-weighted averages; copper, nickel and cobalt in ppm and platinum and palladium in ppb. Reported intervals are drill-core lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

3D Geophysical Inversion Results Define a Major New Target

The Company has received preliminary results from independent three-dimensional inversions of its airborne VTEM (versatile time-domain electromagnetic) and airborne magnetic datasets over the Loki area. The magnetic susceptibility inversion resolves a large, coherent magnetic body at Loki, into which hole BA2601 was collared, and the VTEM resistivity inversion shows this same body is relatively resistive – a signature consistent with a sulphide-bearing ultramafic intrusion. The preliminary 3D models are shown in Figure 3.

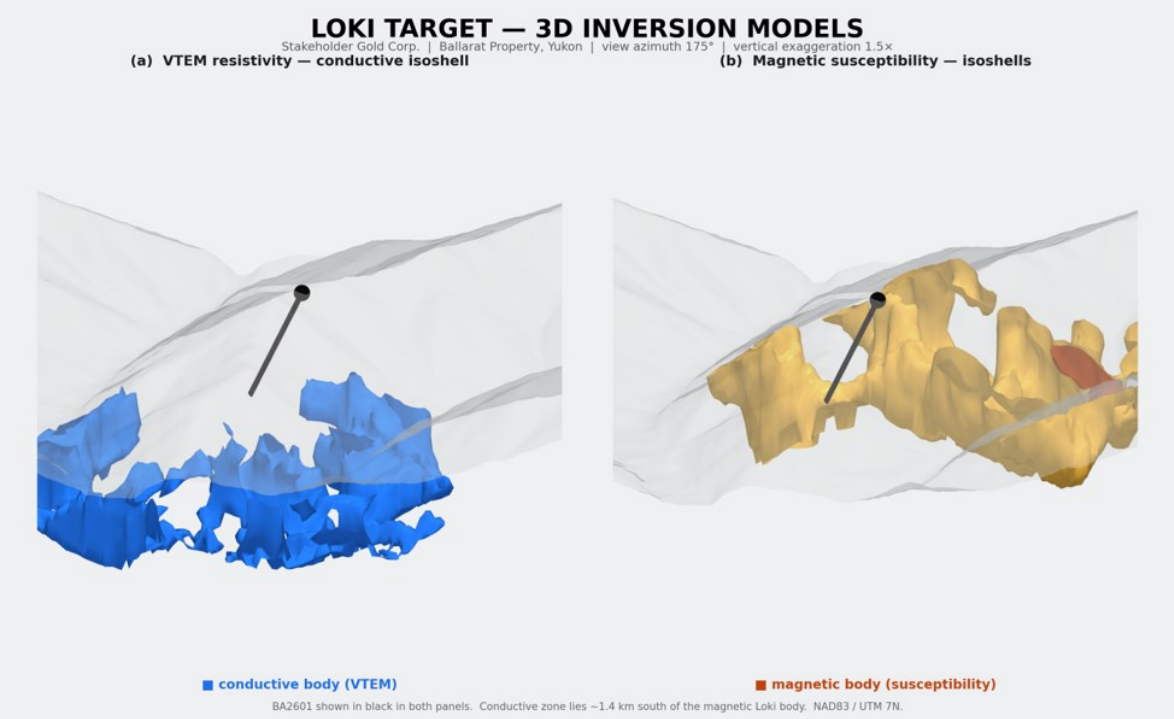
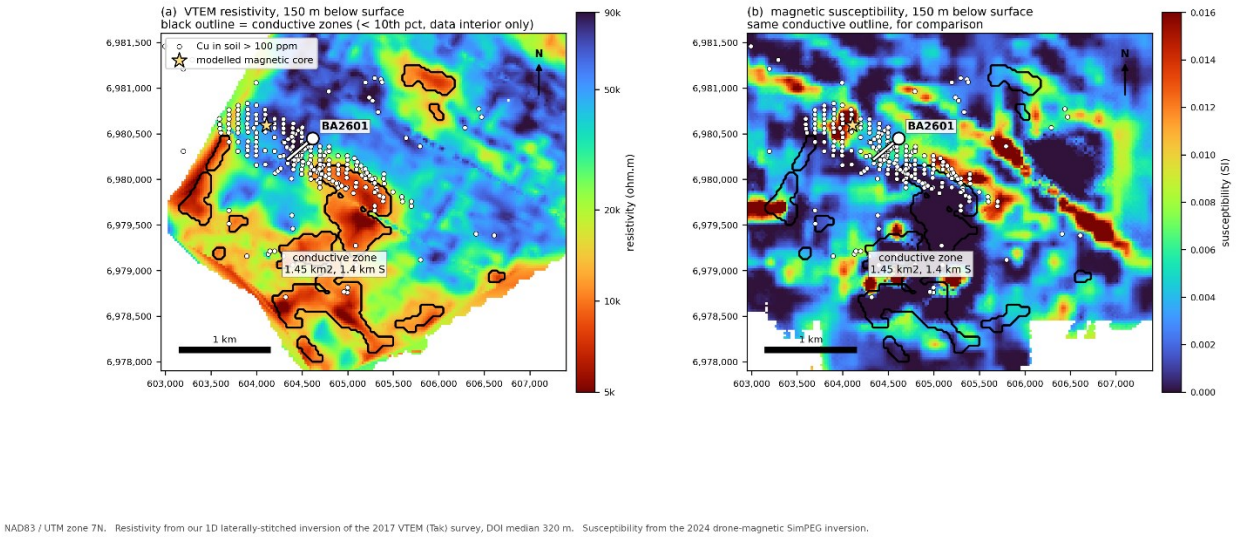


Figure 3. 3D inversion models of the Loki Critical Mineral Zone: (a) VTEM resistivity and (b) magnetic susceptibility, with hole BA2601 in both

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit: https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3082/312258_6bd12804c4ad7ba5_003full.jpg

In plan view, the magnetic and resistive Loki body is spatially distinct from a ~1.45 km² conductive zone that the VTEM inversion places approximately 1.4 kilometres to the south (Figure 4) – opening up a second, entirely untested target within the system. The coincident magnetic-resistive signature at Loki is consistent with a sulphide-bearing ultramafic intrusion, while the separate southern conductor represents a discrete, untested geophysical target for future drill testing.

Loki is magnetic and resistive; the conductive zone is a separate feature 1.4 km to the south



NAD83 / UTM zone 7N. Resistivity from our 1D laterally-stitched inversion of the 2017 VTEM (Tak) survey, DOI median 320 m. Susceptibility from the 2024 drone-magnetic SimPEG inversion.

Figure 4. Plan-view depth slices from the 3D inversions: (a) VTEM resistivity at 150 m and (b) magnetic susceptibility at 200 m below surface

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit: https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3082/312258_6bd12804c4ad7ba5_004full.jpg

“Our first drill hole into Loki confirms a large ultramafic intrusion carrying copper, nickel, cobalt and platinum and palladium – a critical mineral suite found on almost all the world’s critical mineral lists,” stated Christopher Berlet CEO and Director of Stakeholder.

“Geophysics has now also confirmed that large, untested conductive anomalies are located nearby and within the intrusive structure itself. Our next steps are to: refine the geophysical targets that have already been identified, drill test the conductive anomalies found near to our first metal discovery hole and continue the work required to identify similar structures along the full 35-km trend of the Loki ultramafic intrusion which is found on the southern section of

Stakeholder’s 100% titled land position in the center of the rapidly evolving White Gold District.”

Sampling and Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Drill core from hole BA2601 was logged, photographed and sampled at the core facility in Dawson, Yukon, where the core was sawn in half and one half was submitted for analysis at one-metre sample intervals. Samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas (BV) preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon, where they were crushed, and a split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh.

At the BV laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia, platinum, palladium and gold were determined by 30-gram fire assay with an ICP-ES finish (BV method FA350), and copper, nickel, cobalt and additional elements by 1:1:1 aqua-regia digestion with an ICP-ES/MS finish (BV method AQ201). Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. is an ISO/IEC 17025-accredited laboratory that is independent of the Company. As part of its quality-assurance / quality-control program, the Company inserts certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicate samples into the sample stream and reviews all quality-control results upon receipt of assays.

Adam Fage, M.Sc., P.Geo. states:

“The completed BA2601 assays confirm that copper, nickel and cobalt, together with platinum and palladium, extend through a broad interval of the Loki ultramafic intrusion rather than being confined to a single zone. Coincident 3D magnetic and resistivity models show the intrusion is a large, discrete body, and the separate conductor to the south gives us a second, independent target. Our focus now is to use these results to vector toward higher-tenor sulphide accumulations within the system.”

Adam Fage MSc., P.Geo is an independent geological consultant and the Qualified Person for the Company, as defined by NI 43-101, and has reviewed and approved the contents of this press release.

About Stakeholder Gold Corporation

Stakeholder holds 100% ownership of a substantial 1,140-claim, 22,700-hectare land package spanning 20 km of the Coffee Mine Project's "Northern Access Route (NAR)", positioned through the geographical center of the dynamic White Gold District of the Yukon Territory, Canada. Stakeholder also maintains in good standing 10 claims located inside the adjacent Coffee Mine Project, which is being developed by Talamore Mining Corp. These combined claim holdings are referred to collectively as the Ballarat Gold-Copper Project ("**Ballarat**").

Within its extensive contiguous claim holdings, Stakeholder is advancing exploration on two highly compelling exploration targets – the Skye Gold Zone and the Loki Critical Mineral Zone – two independent exploration targets separated by some 8 km, prospective for new gold and critical mineral discoveries respectively, on either side of the Northern Access Route (NAR), in the heart of the White Gold District.

https://stakeholdergold.com/projects-overview/ballarat-gold-copper-project/

Stakeholder also generates recurring cash flow from the production and sale of exotic stones through its 100%-owned Brazilian subsidiary Mineração VMC Ltda. ("**VMC**"). VMC is currently producing from 4 independent stone quarries and is actively pursuing opportunities to expand the sale and export of exotic stone building materials from Brazil.

https://victoriaminingcorp.ca

Christopher J. Berlet B.A.Sc.(Mining), CFA, CEO & Director of Stakeholder is responsible for the content of this press release.

For further information please contact:

Stakeholder Gold Corporation
cberlet@stakeholdergold.com
416 525 – 6869

Forward-Looking Information

This news release contains forward-looking information. All information, other than information of historical fact, constitute "forward-looking statements" and includes any information that addresses activities, events or developments that the Corporation believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future including the Corporation's strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance.

When used in this news release, the words "estimate", "project", "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "believe", "hope", "may" and similar expressions, as well as "will", "shall" and other indications of future tense, are intended to identify forward-looking information. The forward-looking information is based on current expectations and applies only as of the date on which they were made. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, the ability of the Corporation to fund the exploration expenditures required under the Agreement. Other factors such as uncertainties regarding government regulations could also affect the results. Other risks may be set out in the Corporation's annual financial statements, MD&A and other publicly filed documents.

The Corporation cautions that there can be no assurance that

forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required by law, the Corporation does not assume any obligation to release publicly any revisions to forward-looking information contained in this press release to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Service Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.