RELEVANT GOLD

FIELD COMPANION / BRADLEY PEAK & SOUTH PASS

Wyoming gold: from historic workings to modern exploration

A field companion to Relevant Gold's October 13–16, 2026 Wyoming site tour, exploring the rocks, mining history and geological questions behind the Company's exploration programs.



Prepared as a reading companion to Dean Peterson’s July 2026 technical field guide and the September 2026 corporate presentation. This booklet is organized for the drive between sites and for reference while standing at an outcrop, historic mine or drill location.

> **THE CENTRAL QUESTION** Where do gold-bearing structures extend beneath the surface, and can drilling demonstrate a consistent distribution of gold grade and geometry? The presence of gold is established at several prospects; economically significant continuity is the next step to define a new scalable discovery opportunity.

Site tour route at a glance

DATE / PLACE	WHAT YOU WILL EXPLORE
Tue 13 Oct · Casper	Arrivals and regional context.
Wed 14 Oct · Bradley Peak, 10:00–13:30	Archean host rocks, deformation, veins, Apex/BPEX targets and the drilling question.
Wed 14 Oct · Riverton, ~17:00	Drill core: the bridge between surface observations and three-dimensional geology.
Thu 15 Oct · South Pass, 09:00–14:30	Roundtop roadcut, Carissa mine, Windy Flats overlook and Lewiston drilling.
Fri 16 Oct · Casper	Departures.

The numbered geological stations follow the July 2026 Field Guide. The daily itinerary is selective: not every numbered station is scheduled to be visited. Windy Flats is a planned itinerary stop but is not one of the Field Guide's numbered stops.

How to read this booklet

"In front of you" describes visible rocks, structures or workings. **"Why it matters"** explains the geological significance. **"What remains to be tested"** identifies the uncertainty that surface mapping, geophysics and drilling must address. Figure captions distinguish mapped features from interpreted targets. Field stops reference specific figures from the July 2026 technical field guide for convenient access to the appropriate figures for each field stop.



WYOMING | A Legacy of Mining and the American West

Wyoming's history is inseparable from the development of the American West. Long before it became a state in 1890, the region was a crossroads of Indigenous trade routes, fur-trading expeditions, westward migration and mineral exploration. Its mountains, high plains and river valleys would eventually become home to some of America's most important transportation corridors, mining districts and energy-producing regions.

Today, Wyoming remains one of North America's most established natural-resource jurisdictions. Coal, uranium, trona, bentonite, oil and natural gas have helped shape the state's economy, infrastructure and workforce for generations. Mining and energy production are embedded in Wyoming's economic identity, supporting employment, public revenues and communities throughout the state.

Wyoming's attractiveness to the mining industry has also earned international recognition. In the Fraser Institute's Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2024, Wyoming ranked fourth out of 82 jurisdictions worldwide on the Investment Attractiveness Index, behind Finland, Nevada and Alaska. The index combines industry perceptions of mineral potential and government policy, including regulatory considerations, taxation and infrastructure. Wyoming also ranked fifth globally on the survey's Policy Perception Index. These results reflect the state's favourable standing among participating mining executives, although rankings vary between surveys.

For mineral exploration companies, Wyoming offers an established mining and energy sector, access to geological information, a workforce familiar with resource development, and regulatory agencies experienced in overseeing mineral operations. These advantages provide a strong foundation for exploration and potential mine development, while individual projects remain subject to permitting, environmental requirements, land access and economic evaluation.

Where the Oregon Trail Met the Gold Rush

Few places capture Wyoming's Western heritage better than South Pass.

For centuries, Indigenous peoples travelled through this broad opening in the Continental Divide. During the nineteenth century, South Pass became one of the most important gateways to the American West. Hundreds of thousands of emigrants passed through the region along the Oregon, California and Mormon Pioneer trails. The Pony Express followed the same general corridor in 1860–1861, carrying mail across the continent before the completion of the transcontinental telegraph.

These transportation routes brought prospectors, traders and settlers through a landscape that also contained gold. In 1867, the discovery of the Carissa gold lode near South Pass triggered one of Wyoming's earliest major gold rushes. Prospectors arrived from across the West, and mining communities including South Pass City, Atlantic City and Miners Delight developed around the new discoveries.

South Pass City rapidly became one of the territory's most important settlements, with stores, hotels, saloons, stamp mills and other businesses serving the mining district. Although the initial boom was relatively short-lived, gold mining continued intermittently in the region for generations. Today, South Pass City and the historic Carissa Mine preserve a remarkable record of Wyoming's early mining industry.

The district also played an important role in American political history. South Pass City residents helped advance women's suffrage in Wyoming Territory in 1869, and the town became home to Esther Hobart Morris, widely recognized as the first woman to serve as a justice of the peace in the United States.

A Modern Chapter in Wyoming's Gold History

More than 150 years after the South Pass gold rush, Wyoming's historic gold districts remain areas of geological interest. Relevant Gold is exploring the Archean greenstone belts of South Pass and Bradley Peak, where historic gold occurrences are associated with ancient deformation zones, altered rocks and quartz-vein systems.

The company's approach brings modern geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne geophysics and diamond drilling together to investigate these mineralized systems at a district scale. The opportunity is not simply that gold was discovered here historically. It is that modern exploration can test geological questions that earlier generations of prospectors and miners could not fully resolve. Wyoming provides the mining heritage and established resource-sector setting. The geological evidence will determine what these historic districts may ultimately contain.

The principal references are the Fraser Institute's 2024 Annual Survey of Mining Companies, the Bureau of Land Management's South Pass Historic Mining Area, and Wyoming History's account of the South Pass Gold Rush.



Figure A. Photo looking down the hoist shaft at the Shield-Carrissa Mine.

ON THE ROAD | Casper → Bradley Peak

1 | Why this part of Wyoming?

Wyoming is better known for younger sedimentary basins and energy resources, but parts of the state expose much older Archean crystalline rocks. The Bradley Peak and South Pass greenstone belts preserve volcanic and sedimentary successions that have been folded, metamorphosed, intruded and cut by major shear zones. In places, gold-bearing quartz veins and sulfide-bearing alteration occur within these deformed rocks.

An orogenic gold system is one in which gold-bearing fluids move through rocks during tectonic deformation, commonly concentrating in fractures, shear zones and vein networks. Such systems are not defined by a single rock type or a single geophysical signature. Geologists look for an integrated pattern: appropriate rocks, connected structures, alteration minerals, geochemical indicators and, ultimately, drill-confirmed gold.

A geological analogy, not an economic forecast

The Wyoming Province and the Superior Province of Canada, which includes the Abitibi greenstone belt, share important Archean geological characteristics. Published reconstructions have explored ancient relationships between these cratonic blocks. Relevant Gold uses those similarities to guide exploration for structurally controlled gold systems.

The differences are equally important. The Wyoming belts have different exposure, tectonic histories and exploration coverage; their gold endowment and deposit-scale continuity are not established by analogy. The Abitibi comparison provides a geological model to test—not a basis for predicting the size, grade or value of a Wyoming discovery.

> **READING THE REGIONAL MAPS** Magnetic surveys help trace changes in rock properties and interpreted structural patterns beneath limited exposure. Magnetic highs and lows are not measurements of gold. Their value is greatest when compared with mapped geology, rock samples and drill results.

2 | What came before modern drilling?

Historical reports place gold discoveries in the South Pass area in the nineteenth century, including the Carissa discovery in 1867. Prospectors and miners concentrated on visible quartz veins, placer occurrences and workings that could be followed with the tools and economics of their day. Near Bradley Peak, historical accounts describe gold-quartz vein discoveries around 1871 and later intermittent work at several prospects.

The area did not remain scientifically untouched. Government geologists and previous operators mapped the belts; Bradley Peak saw mid-twentieth-century geophysical work, and later campaigns examined iron formation and other mineral occurrences. Relevant Gold's contribution is therefore not "the first modern exploration." It is a renewed, integrated, multi-project approach that connects regional data with detailed structural mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and oriented diamond drilling.

Historical mine reports and assays provide useful clues about where mineralization occurred, but some historical information has not necessarily been independently verified. Historical grades or production estimates are not current mineral resources.

3 | What Relevant Gold has done differently

Since developing its regional thesis, the company has assembled geological compilations and a portfolio of projects, mapped prospective shear corridors, collected rock and soil samples, interpreted airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and drilled several separate targets. The September 2026 presentation reports 11,166 metres in four completed programs during 2022–2025, with gold mineralization intersected in 42 of 55 holes across those programs.

That portfolio-wide total describes exploration coverage, not a "discovery success rate." Different programs tested different geological questions and returned different grades. The 2026 Bradley Peak and Lewiston programs are

intended to test structural geometry and mineralization continuity more directly. Plans are forward-looking; the results must come from assays and geological interpretation of completed holes.

AT THE OUTCROP | Wednesday, October 14

BRADLEY PEAK · 10:00–13:30 · Field Guide stations 1–8 are reference points, not a guarantee that all will be visited.

4 | The Bradley Peak geological story

The Seminoe Mountains expose Archean volcanic rocks, ultramafic units, iron formation, intrusive rocks and metamorphic fabrics. The geological sequence matters because different rock types respond differently to stress and fluid flow. More competent rocks may fracture while weaker rocks accommodate ductile shearing; contacts between them can become important pathways for alteration and veins.

The Apex area is not a single quartz vein. It is a mapped network of deformed and altered rocks, including the main Apex corridor and parallel structures such as BPEX and CPEX. Exploration must determine whether those structures connect at depth, how they were reactivated and where gold is concentrated within them.

01 Iron formation and metagabbro

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Banded magnetite–chert–grunerite iron formation and adjacent metagabbro; deformation has tilted and folded originally layered rocks.

Why it matters. This is a useful starting point for separating the original volcanic–sedimentary succession from the much later structural overprint. Magnetic responses may trace iron-rich units, but cannot establish gold content.

What remains to be tested. Which contacts or fold limbs localize the strongest later deformation?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 32–33; regional compilation Figs. 2–3.

02 Kortes ultramafic rocks

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Komatiitic ultramafic rocks, including reported spinifex textures, schistose intervals and nearby granitoid contacts.

Why it matters. Primary volcanic textures help identify the original rocks even after metamorphism. Contrasting rock strengths may influence where subsequent shears form.

What remains to be tested. How do the observed textures and contacts relate to the nearby historical Au–Cu prospects?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 34–35.

03 Kortes East vein system

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Quartz veins striking northeast through mafic and ultramafic rocks, with reported copper-bearing mineralization.

Why it matters. Different vein orientations and metal associations may record different fluid events or later remobilization. The presence of copper does not prove that every vein belongs to the Apex gold event.

What remains to be tested. What cross-cutting relationships or dating would establish the sequence of vein formation?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 36; Table 3.

04 Lineated quartz-rod shear

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Stretched quartz rods in sericite–ankerite–chlorite schist. The Field Guide records a steeply plunging northeast-trending lineation at this locality.

Why it matters. A lineation is a measurable three-dimensional fabric produced during deformation. It can inform structural models and possible plunge directions, but does not directly reveal the direction of a high-grade gold shoot.

What remains to be tested. Do repeated measurements and oriented drill core show a consistent fabric across the corridor?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 37.

AT THE OUTCROP | Bradley Peak, continued

05 CPEX shear corridor

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. A mapped area of rusty, strongly altered schist, ultramafic rocks and quartz veins described in the Field Guide as approximately 500 × 150 metres.

Why it matters. The alteration and deformation show that the Apex area contains more than one significant structural strand. CPEX is an exploration target, not an established deposit.

What remains to be tested. Is CPEX connected to Apex/BPEX, and does it contain persistent gold and copper mineralization?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 38–39.

06 BPEX shear

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Chlorite-rich, sericite–fuchsite–ankerite alteration and quartz veins in a structure parallel to Apex.

Why it matters. Parallel shears can distribute strain and fluids across a broad corridor. Surface exposures and the 2025 drill interpretation support further investigation of BPEX.

What remains to be tested. How far does the structure continue, and how does its gold distribution compare with Apex?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 38, 40–42.

07 Apex central shear

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. Sheared amphibolite, pillow basalt, ultramafic schist, deformed intrusive rocks and quartz veining.

Why it matters. The juxtaposition of several host rocks and multiple fabrics illustrates why the target must be understood as a structural system rather than one vein.

What remains to be tested. Can drilling connect individual surface exposures into a coherent subsurface model?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 38, 41–43.

08 Apex quartz vein

WHERE THIS FITS | Bradley Peak reference station

In front of you. A quartz vein described as approximately three metres across at surface; the Field Guide reports a selective rock-chip result of 46.8 g/t Au.

Why it matters. This is evidence of localized high-grade gold at a sampled point. A rock-chip result is not the average grade of the vein and cannot be projected along strike or down dip.

What remains to be tested. Where, if anywhere, does comparable gold mineralization recur in the subsurface?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 44.

5 | From the surface to the 2025 Apex drill results

Relevant Gold's 2025 Apex program comprised 12 oriented HQ diamond holes totalling 5,102 metres. The January 21, 2026 release reports anomalous gold in all 12 holes and interprets a gold-bearing shear corridor approximately 70–100 metres across, together with a parallel BPEX structure. The published assay intervals are

modest: the September deck highlights, for example, 0.42 g/t Au over 1.35 metres and 0.40 g/t Au over 0.91 metres, each measured as core length.

These observations support a deformed, altered, gold-bearing system. They do not establish a continuous higher-grade zone, true widths, or an economic deposit. The next geological task is to test how individual gold-bearing intervals, alteration patterns and structural measurements relate in three dimensions.

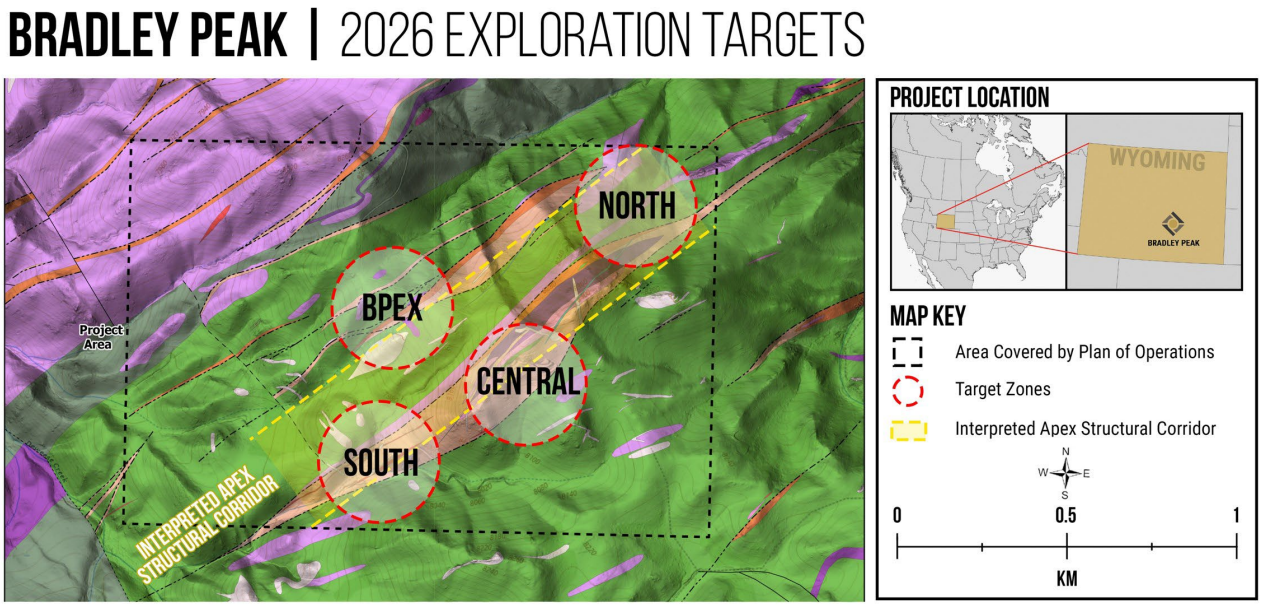


Figure A. Bradley Peak exploration target map from the September 2026 corporate deck (slide 38). The Apex corridor and Northern, Central, Southern and BPEX targets are interpretations used to plan tests; they are not defined deposits.

FIELD FIGURE | Apex long section

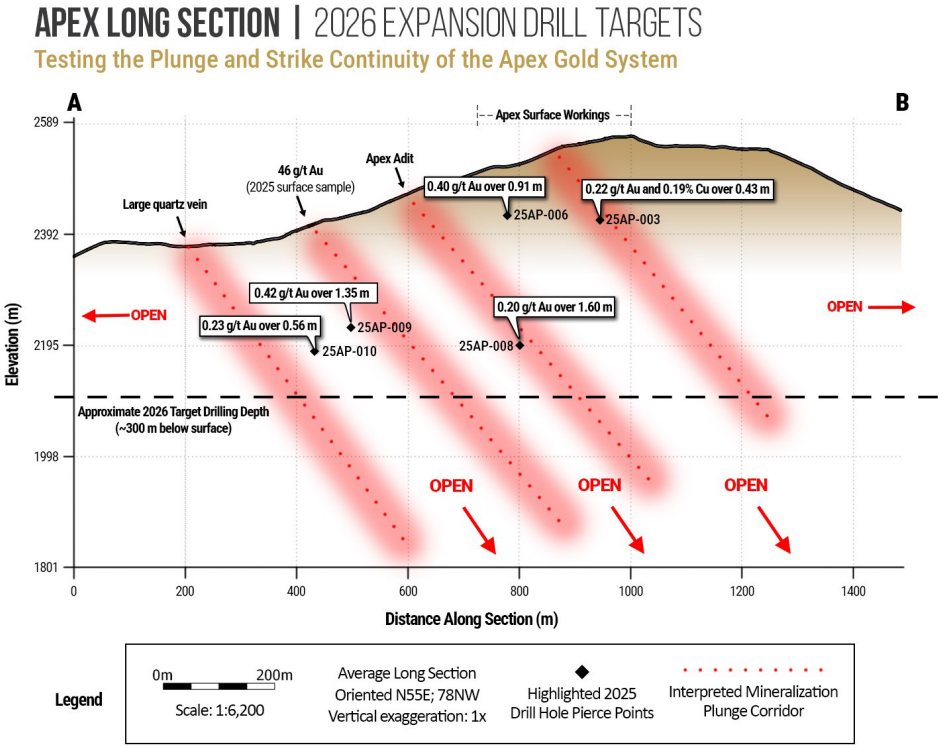


Figure B. Apex long section from the September 2026 deck (slide 37). Black diamond symbols locate selected 2025 drill pierce points and their reported assays; red, dotted plunge corridors and "OPEN" arrows are interpreted exploration hypotheses, not demonstrated grade continuity. Assay intervals shown are core lengths.

What the section actually tells us

A long section projects observations onto a plane so geologists can compare drilling positions and the possible plunge of mineralized structures. Here, the strongest visible feature is the gap between sparse gold-bearing drill pierce points and the larger areas where the company interprets prospective structural corridors. That gap is precisely what the next drilling is designed to test.

The company announced an expanded five-year BLM Plan of Operations in July 2026 and a planned 2026 Bradley Peak drill program of approximately 5,000–7,000 metres; the September presentation describes approximately 5,000 metres. These are dated program descriptions, not a statement of completed drilling or assay results.

AT THE CORE SHACK | Wednesday, Riverton ~17:00

6 | What a drill core can—and cannot—answer

A core tray contains a physical record of the rocks encountered along a drill hole. Rock type, grain size, foliation, vein orientation, fractures, sulfides and alteration can be described directly. When the core is oriented, geologists can also measure the attitude of structures relative to the hole and improve three-dimensional interpretations.

Core makes it possible to compare the surface story with subsurface evidence. Does the mapped shear persist at depth? Is alteration concentrated near a contact? Are there several vein generations? Does the gold assay correlate with a particular mineral assemblage, structure or host rock? These are different questions, and they are not all answered by the same observation.

Reading the core

- Host rocks: identify volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive units before interpreting alteration.
- Deformation: look for foliation, stretched minerals, breccia and changes in fabric intensity.
- Veins and alteration: distinguish quartz–carbonate veining and sericite, chlorite, carbonate or sulfide-rich zones.
- Sulfides: record modal abundances of sulfide minerals when present.
- Gold: laboratory assays measure gold content. Visible pyrite or arsenopyrite does not by itself establish a gold grade.
- Geometry: a reported interval is a core length measured along the hole unless true width is explicitly disclosed.

> **A USEFUL DISTINCTION** A drill hole can confirm that gold occurs at a specific location. Multiple appropriately spaced holes are needed to determine whether gold grade and geological geometry are continuous between those locations.

What the completed programs establish

The September deck summarizes four RGC drill campaigns through 2025: Golden Buffalo (2022), Lewiston–Heavy Hand (2023), Lewiston–Burr (2024) and Bradley Peak–Apex (2025). Each returned gold-bearing intervals, but the distribution of grades and the maturity of geological models differ. The tour is therefore an opportunity to examine the evidence, not to assume that a high-grade surface sample represents a continuous subsurface zone.

The core display should be understood as a selection of publicly disclosable examples, rather than a complete representation of every metre drilled or any undisclosed assay information.

ON THE ROAD | Lander → South Pass

7 | The gold rush and the geological record

The South Pass region combines a nineteenth-century gold-mining landscape with a much older Archean geological story. Historical accounts describe placer discoveries in the Sweetwater area and the Carissa lode

discovery in 1867, followed by activity around South Pass City, Atlantic City and Lewiston. Historic miners followed accessible quartz veins and placer gold, while later work developed shafts, mills and local underground workings.

Those workings are valuable geological evidence: they locate mineralized structures and reveal what could be mined historically. They are not, by themselves, proof of a modern resource. Historical reports may include production estimates and high-grade samples that have not necessarily been independently verified; these should not be converted into present-day mineral inventories.

The Roundtop Fault and the competing structural models

Dean Peterson's Field Guide describes the South Pass belt as a complicated assembly of older basement, metavolcanic rocks, iron formation and the metasedimentary Miners Delight Formation. A central interpretive issue is how the Roundtop Fault and subsidiary shear zones formed and were reactivated. The Field Guide discusses evidence, including opposing stratigraphic facing directions, that challenges a simple folded-basin interpretation and supports an accretionary tectonic model.

Some elements are directly observable—rock contacts, foliations, fold geometries, mineral assemblages and fault rocks. The proposed regional tectonic reconstruction and the precise timing of gold-bearing deformation remain interpretations. Field mapping, structural analysis, geochronology and drilling can help distinguish competing models.

What to notice from the road

At South Pass, individual mines and prospects are pieces of a broader structural picture. The exploration question is not merely whether gold occurred in one historic vein, but whether related structures continue beneath cover and contain repeatable gold-bearing zones. The scheduled overlook, roadcut, Carissa visit, Windy Flats stop and Lewiston rig provide different views of that question.

AT THE STOPS | Thursday, October 15

SOUTH PASS · 09:00–14:30 · The itinerary specifically includes the overlook/roadcut, Carissa Mine, Windy Flats and Lewiston drill area. Other Field Guide stations below are reference locations and may not be visited.

09 Roundtop Fault roadcut

WHERE THIS FITS | Scheduled roadcut geology session

In front of you. Steeply deformed contacts between Roundtop metavolcanic rocks and Miners Delight metagreywacke, with strong foliations, lineations and local sulfide-bearing shear fabrics.

Why it matters. The roadcut provides a direct look at a major structural boundary that may have influenced the location of smaller gold-bearing shears.

What remains to be tested. How do the mapped fault strands connect at depth, and which deformation episodes relate to gold?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 9, 11–13, 22–26, 46.

10 Historic Carissa Mine

WHERE THIS FITS | Scheduled historic mine visit, ~10:00

In front of you. Historic mining infrastructure and workings associated with a gold-bearing quartz shear.

Why it matters. Carissa makes the regional gold history tangible. It demonstrates historical exploitation of a mineralized structure, not a current Relevant Gold mineral resource.

What remains to be tested. How do the historical workings relate to nearby structures and the wider Carissa–Miners Delight trend?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 30–31, 47.

11 Railroad cut shear

WHERE THIS FITS | Additional Field Guide reference station

In front of you. Contrasting metagreywacke and strongly deformed mafic/ultramafic rocks along a mapped structural boundary.

Why it matters. This contact helps illustrate strain partitioning—why deformation and fluid pathways may localize in some rock packages more than others.

What remains to be tested. Which structures were active during gold mineralization, and how far do they continue?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 48.

12 Shield–Carissa overview

WHERE THIS FITS | Additional Field Guide reference station

In front of you. A broad view across historical workings and the company's Shield–Carissa project area.

Why it matters. The landscape links individual historical occurrences to a larger geological framework and mapped shear trends.

What remains to be tested. Which parts of the corridor warrant more detailed mapping, sampling and drilling?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 49.

AT THE STOPS | South Pass, continued

13 Hidden Hand–Burr

WHERE THIS FITS | Lewiston district reference station / drill-area context

In front of you. Historic shafts and mapped shears near the 2024 Burr drilling area. The company completed six HQ holes totalling 1,026 metres in 2024.

Why it matters. All six 2024 holes intersected reported gold mineralization. The holes add subsurface constraints to a structure previously known in part from surface exposure and historical activity.

What remains to be tested. Does gold grade persist in a predictable geometry along strike and down plunge?

FIELD GUIDE Fig. 51; September deck slides 62 and 93.

14 Heavy Hand

WHERE THIS FITS | Additional Field Guide reference station

In front of you. Multiple shears within a broader corridor investigated by 11 holes totalling approximately 1,560 metres in 2023.

Why it matters. Gold was reported in 10 of the 11 holes, indicating multiple gold-bearing positions rather than one isolated surface showing.

What remains to be tested. What is the relationship between parallel shears, and where are higher-grade intervals continuous?

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 52–53.

15 Golden Buffalo

WHERE THIS FITS | Additional Field Guide reference station

In front of you. A trenched, branching shear zone with quartz veins and deformation fabrics; RGC drilled 26 holes totalling 3,478 metres in 2022.

Why it matters. The trench and core work illustrate how veins and shears can branch and change orientation. The 2022 program reported a narrow high-grade interval of 83.8 g/t Au over 1.0 metre core length within 28.0 g/t Au over 3.0 metres core length.

What remains to be tested. How extensive are higher-grade zones away from individual intersections? Selective trench samples and historical reports cannot establish continuity.

FIELD GUIDE Figs. 54–58.

Windy Flats | Exploring where bedrock is covered

SCHEDULED OVERLOOK | Windy Flats is an itinerary location, not a numbered Field Guide station.

Much of the geological story is concealed by younger cover. At Windy Flats, the company has used reconnaissance mapping and regional datasets to evaluate structures that may not be continuously exposed at surface. Soil geochemistry, airborne magnetics and electromagnetic responses can help prioritize where to investigate further.

A geophysical anomaly is a contrast in measured physical properties, not a gold assay. Windy Flats remains an exploration setting; no mineral resource or gold deposit is established by these indirect surveys.

FIELD FIGURE | Lewiston / South Pass

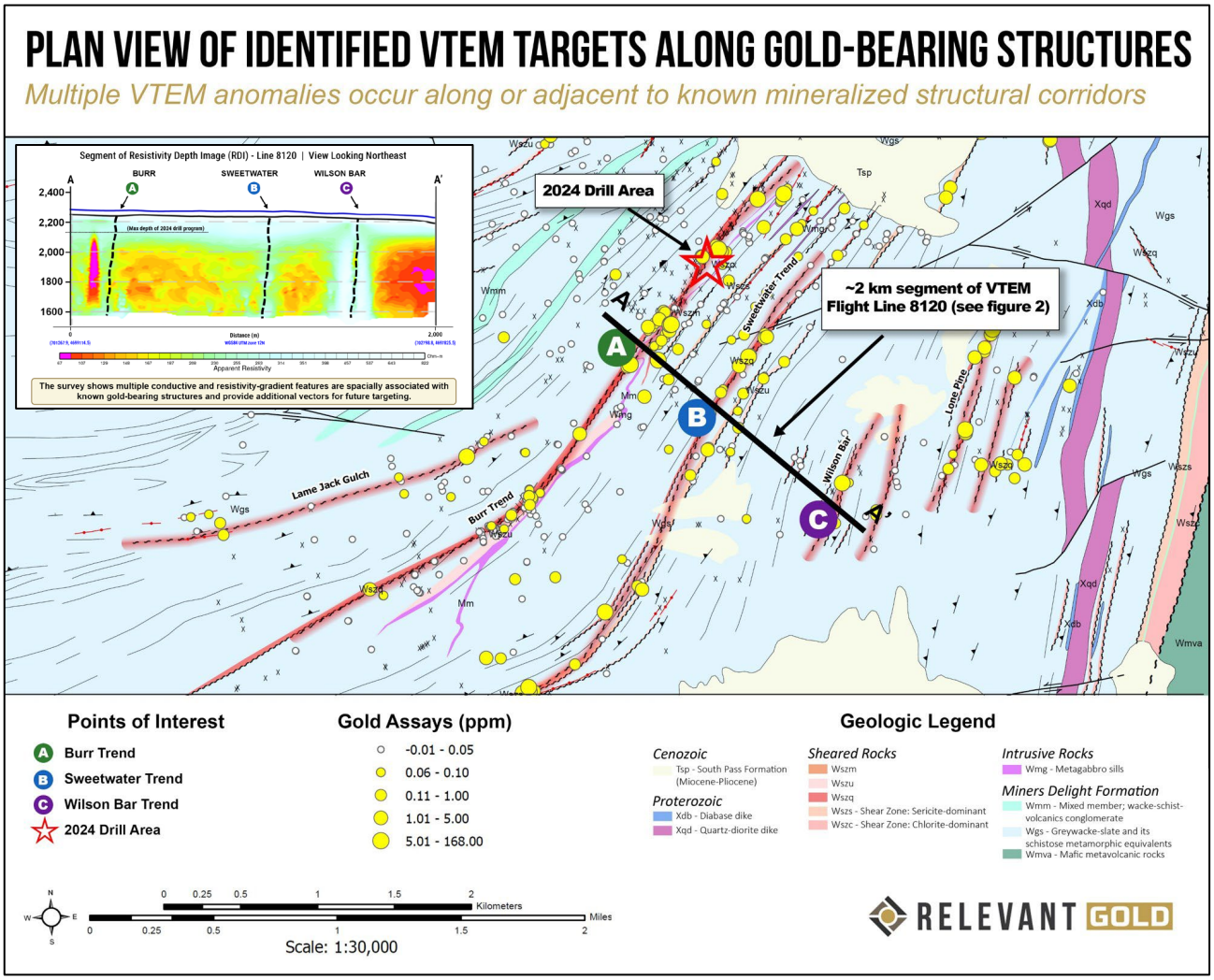


Figure C. Lewiston VTEM target plan from the September 2026 deck (slide 53). The figure overlays interpreted geophysical responses, mapped geology and surface assays along the Burr, Sweetwater and Wilson Bar trends. Yellow circles show gold sample results; electromagnetic responses require geological validation and do not establish gold content.

8 | How a modern target is assembled

The 2025 Lewiston field program extended the mapped Burr mineralized trend by more than 2.5 kilometres and documented additional parallel mineralized shears, according to the January 23, 2026 release. A separate airborne VTEM survey, reported June 18, 2026, identified 44 electromagnetic anomalies across the South Pass work area, including 15 designated high priority by the company.

These are complementary lines of evidence. Surface rock samples can demonstrate localized gold or associated elements. Geological mapping traces rock units and shear zones. Magnetics and VTEM can help follow

geological contrasts where outcrop is sparse. Drilling then tests whether the interpreted structures exist where predicted and whether they contain gold in coherent zones.

> **A CRITICAL CAUTION** Conductive rock may reflect graphite, sulfides, clay-rich zones or other geological causes. Electromagnetic anomalies are not direct detections of gold, and "high priority" refers to the company's exploration ranking—not a demonstrated deposit.

FIELD FIGURE | Burr drill geometry

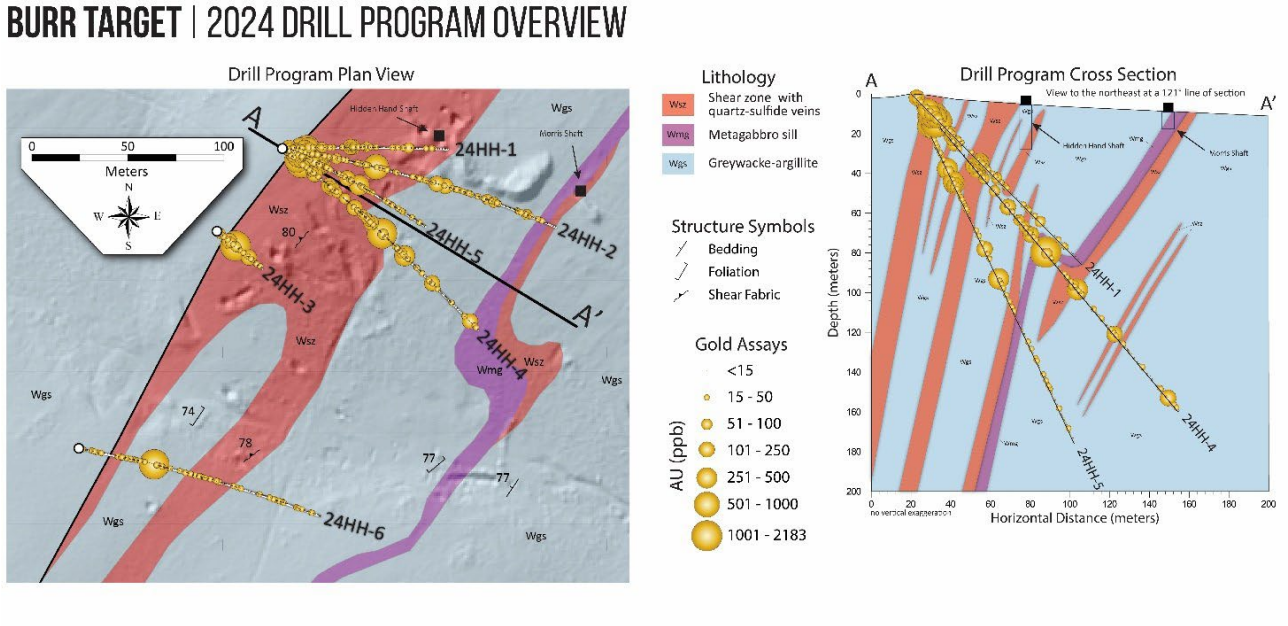
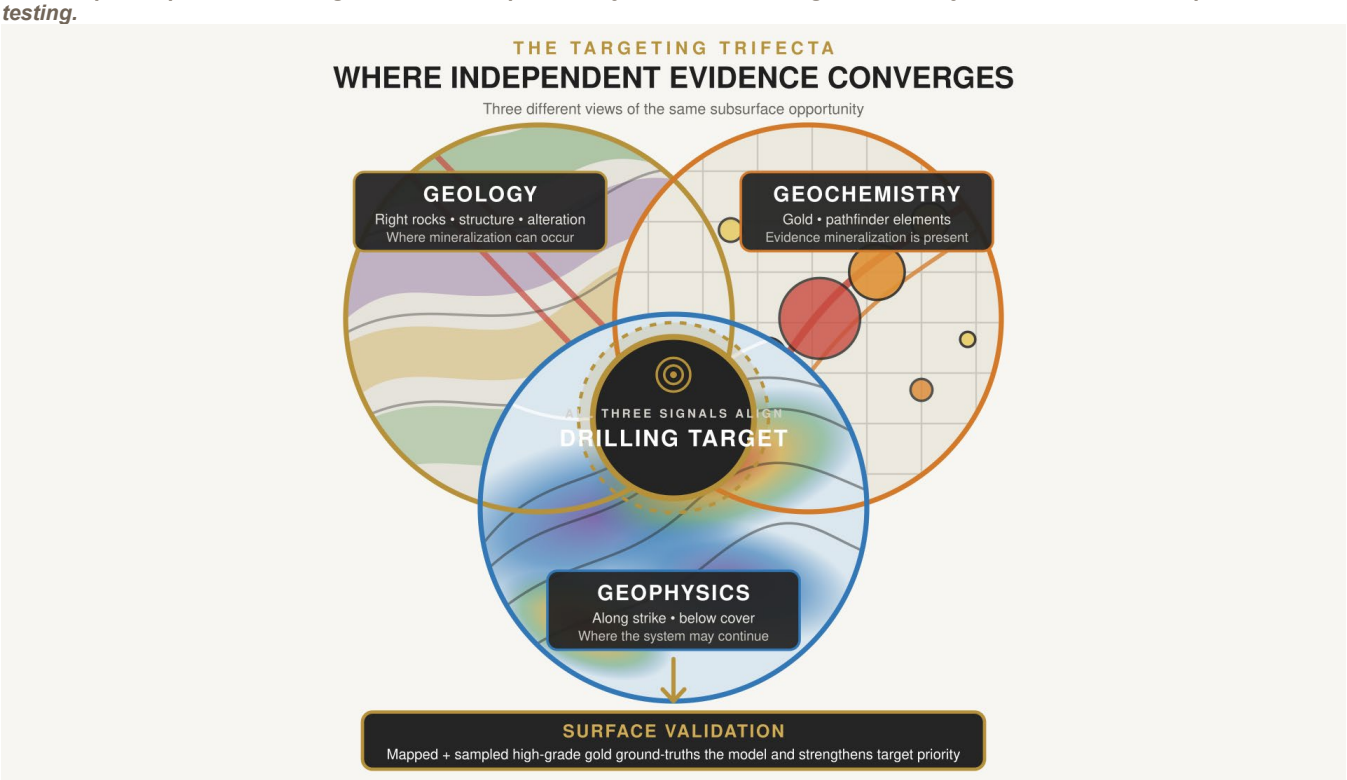


Figure D. Burr 2024 drilling plan and section from the September 2026 deck (slide 93). Hole traces intersect interpreted sheared rock units at specific positions. The figure illustrates a preliminary structural model; gold continuity between drill holes requires further testing.



9 | What the Lewiston drilling is trying to resolve

At Burr, 2024 drilling tested mineralized shears near historic workings and returned gold-bearing intervals, including 1.5 metres at 2.2 g/t Au and 23 metres at 0.13 g/t Au, reported as core lengths. Those contrasting results illustrate a central exploration problem: an alteration corridor can be extensive while gold grade varies substantially within it.

Relevant Gold's August 12, 2026 announcement described a fully funded, approximately 5,000-metre oriented diamond-drilling program at Lewiston. The proposed work included tests along strike and down plunge of the 2024 footprint, as well as parallel shear structures. An application to expand the permitted drill area had been submitted; the announcement did not establish that the expansion was approved.

A successful geological test would clarify where the shears lie, which alteration and vein features correlate with gold, and whether repeatable mineralized panels can be traced from hole to hole. The published program announcement is not evidence that these objectives have already been achieved.

ON THE ROAD | South Pass → Casper

10 | What the tour establishes—and what it does not

The trip moves through a sequence of increasingly direct evidence. Regional geology explains why the rocks are prospective for an orogenic-gold model. Historical workings show where gold was encountered and mined in the past. Modern mapping, sampling and airborne surveys help rank structural targets. Diamond drilling is the direct test of those targets in the subsurface.

The company's publicly reported work supports the presence of several gold-bearing systems in Archean rocks. It also demonstrates why more drilling is necessary. Individual high-grade rock samples are selective; early drill intersections can be narrow or modest grade; interpreted plunge corridors are hypotheses; and geophysical anomalies can have non-gold explanations.

The unanswered questions are practical and measurable: How continuous are the structures? Where are higher-grade intervals concentrated? How does grade vary across each shear? Are true widths and orientations understood? Can a sufficient body of drilling eventually support a mineral resource estimate? None of these questions can be answered by analogy or by extrapolating between isolated assays.

A few terms used in the field

Archean. An interval of Earth history from about 4.0 to 2.5 billion years ago.

Greenstone belt. A metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rock assemblage commonly preserved in ancient cratons.

Shear zone. A zone where rocks have been deformed by differential movement; it may channel fluids.

Alteration. Changes in mineralogy caused by fluids reacting with rocks, often associated with mineral systems.

Pathfinder elements. Elements that may accompany gold and help identify a mineralizing environment; not proof of gold.

VTEM. A helicopter-borne electromagnetic method that measures contrasts in electrical conductivity.

Oriented core. Drill core marked to preserve the orientation of geological structures.

Core length. The measured length of an assay interval along the drill hole, not necessarily its true width.

Further reading and source notes

The principal geological source is Dean Peterson, Field Guide to the Geology and Orogenic Gold Mineralization in the Archean Bradley Peak & South Pass Greenstone Belts (July 10, 2026), including its numbered stops, regional figures and historical citations. It provides the detailed geological interpretations that this visitor companion summarizes.

Exploration figures and portfolio statistics are drawn from Relevant Gold's September 2026 corporate presentation, especially slides 19, 37–38, 53, 57 and 93. Current program descriptions and technical results are cross-referenced to Relevant Gold news releases dated January 21 and 23, June 18, July 9 and 15, and August 12, 2026. Travel sequence is from the October 13–16, 2026 site-tour itinerary.

All planned work and interpretations are subject to change as new information becomes available. Geological analogies, target rankings and forward-looking exploration programs are not statements of mineral resources or economic viability. Historical information may not have been independently verified.

Publication context: This field companion reflects geological interpretations, exploration information and publicly disclosed results available during the October 2026 site-tour period. Subsequent exploration, drilling, permitting and corporate developments may not be reflected. For current information, readers should consult Relevant Gold's latest news releases and technical disclosures at relevantgoldcorp.com.