



Talamore Reports Additional High-Grade Assays from Supremo Extension

Results include 9.72 g/t Au over 7.2 m in hole 26-SPX-RC135 and 9.68 g/t Au over 3.9 m in hole 26-SPX-RC111, supporting resource upgrade and conversion within the pit limits

Vancouver, British Columbia - October 7, 2026 - Talamore Mining Corporation (TSX: TALA, OTCQB: TALMF) ("Talamore" or the "Company") is pleased to report results from 40 holes of an ongoing 40,000-metre infill and exploration drilling program at its wholly-owned Coffee Gold project in Canada's Yukon Territory. Drilling is currently targeting the higher-grade Supremo Extension zone (Figures 1 & 2), which currently hosts an Indicated Resource of 2,437 kt at a grade of 1.18 grams per tonne (g/t) gold for a contained 92,000 ounces of gold, and an Inferred Resource of 6,059 kt at a grade of 1.72 g/t gold for a contained 335,000 ounces of gold. The Inferred grade at Supremo Extension is significantly higher than the 1.15 g/t Au grade of the overall Coffee Gold project resource estimate and thus provides a compelling target for converting high-grade ounces to the Indicated category for inclusion in the Feasibility Study currently underway.

Today's release includes assay results from 38 reverse circulation and 2 diamond drill holes totalling 5,250 metres of a planned 25,000 metres of infill drilling at Supremo Extension. The infill drilling program is intended to upgrade resources for the upcoming Feasibility Study and represents only a portion of the broader 40,000-metre program for the property. In total 298 drill holes have been completed for approximately 46,172 metres through September of this year, with results for 140 holes totaling 19,014 metres released to date.

Drilling Highlights

Highlights of the holes reported here from the Supremo Extension structural system include:

- **9.72 g/t Au over 7.2 m** estimated true width (ETW) in hole **26-SPX-RC135**
- **9.68 g/t Au over 3.9 m** ETW in hole **26-SPX-RC111**
- **6.26 g/t Au over 5.8 m** ETW in hole **26-SPX-RC127**
- **4.04 g/t Au over 15.2 m** ETW in hole **26-SPX-RC123**
- **2.41 g/t Au over 20.0 m** ETW in hole **26-SPX-RC122**
- **1.53 g/t Au over 23.0 m** ETW in hole **26-SPX-RC057**

Tim Warman, President and CEO of Talamore Mining, commented, "These latest results were received just prior to the cut-off date for the updated resource estimate that will underpin the feasibility study currently underway. The results provide confirmation of the grade, continuity and resource growth potential we see at Supremo Extension, with results materially above current resource grades, in some cases extending beyond the limits of the existing resource pit. As we advance Coffee toward a construction decision, results like these reinforce our view that Supremo Extension will be an important part of the Coffee gold project."

Geology and Context of Results

The Coffee Gold project consists of multiple mineralized structural zones forming the equivalent of a large vein swarm with individual structural zones from one to over thirty metres in width and extending up to four-kilometres in strike length (Figure 1). The Supremo Extension portion of the Coffee deposit is at the intersection of a steeply dipping northeasterly trending high-grade structure and a shallower east-dipping structural zone. The shallow dipping structure is unique relative to the other structural zones in the Coffee deposit because of the much thicker mineralization, lower trace metal concentrations and higher silver content. The intersection of these two structural trends creates wide zones of much higher-than-average grade that become ideal for open pit mining.

- Hole **26-SPX-RC135** (Figures 2 & 3) encountered much better than expected grade on the steeply dipping structure in Supremo Extension. This hole is the most southwestern hole reported from the 2026 program and will likely add mineralization within the current resource pit, with mineralization remaining open at depth. Assays are pending on three drill holes on this section, which should add continuity to the main mineralized structures and define the bottom of the pit.
- Holes **26-SPX-RC111 and 26-SPX-RC123** (Figure 2 & 4) expand higher grade zones on the shallow dipping structure, both at depth and closer to the surface. These drill holes confirm the resource model interpretation and should increase the grade and ounces on this section and within the current resource pit.
- Hole **26-SPX-RC127** (Figures 2 & 5) helps to confirm the current resource model interpretation and shows good grade at the base of the pit, which may support an expansion of the pit at depth.
- Hole **26-SPX-RC122** (Figures 2 & 6) is a shallow hole that confirms near-surface grade and width on the shallow dipping vein. Assays are pending on one drill hole deeper on this section to confirm the model near the base of the pit. These drill results in the low angle structure should increase the block grades and gold ounces in this part of the vein structure.
- Hole **26-SPX-RC057** (Figures 2 & 7) is another shallow hole that adds better grade and width to the shallow-dipping vein, likely increasing the block grade in this part of the structure.

These 40 drill holes continue the campaign to infill between existing completed cross sections on the Supremo Extension target, to increase drill density and upgrade resources from Inferred to Indicated for inclusion in the Feasibility Study currently underway. Infill and/or expansion drilling has also started on the Supremo and Latte zones, as well as testing of outlying targets including Sugar and Konnexion.

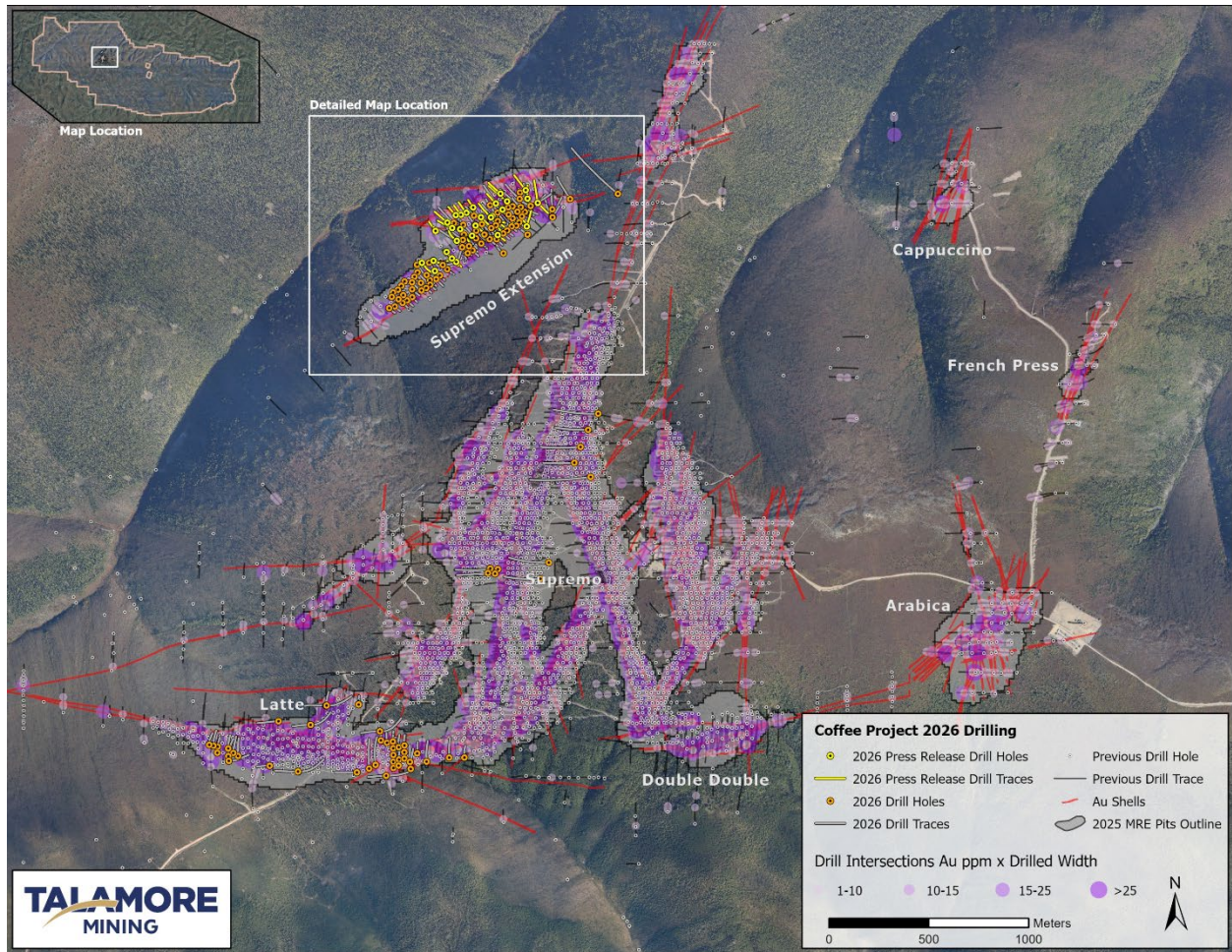


Figure 1. Known mineralized systems and existing drill holes at the Coffee Gold Project. Resource pit outlines in Figures 1 through 7 are based on the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate Update on the Coffee Gold Project, Yukon, Canada" prepared for Fuerte Metals Corporation by Micon International, with an effective date of August 21, 2025, and an issue date of October 6, 2025.

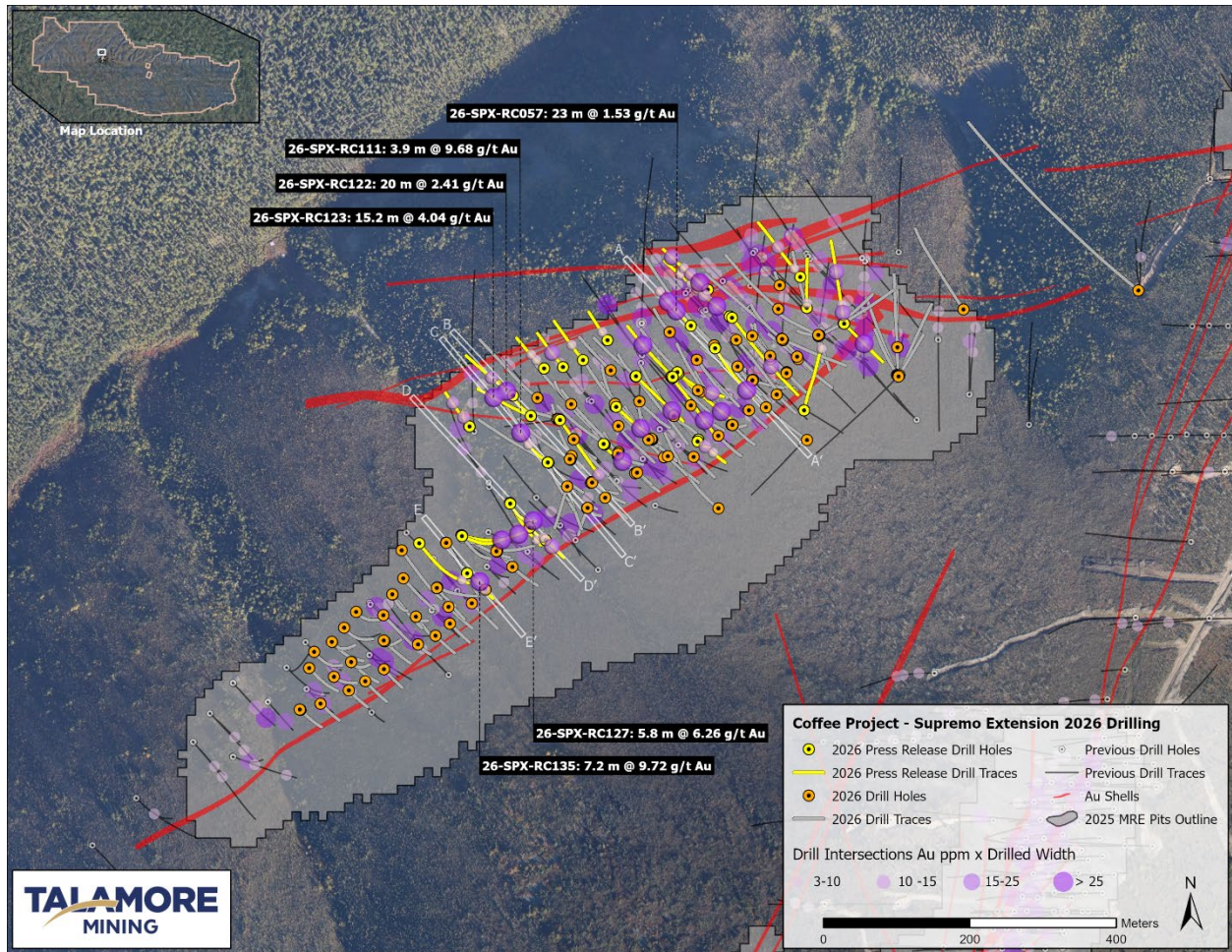


Figure 2. Location of drill holes and cross-sections from the current release, Supremo Extension.

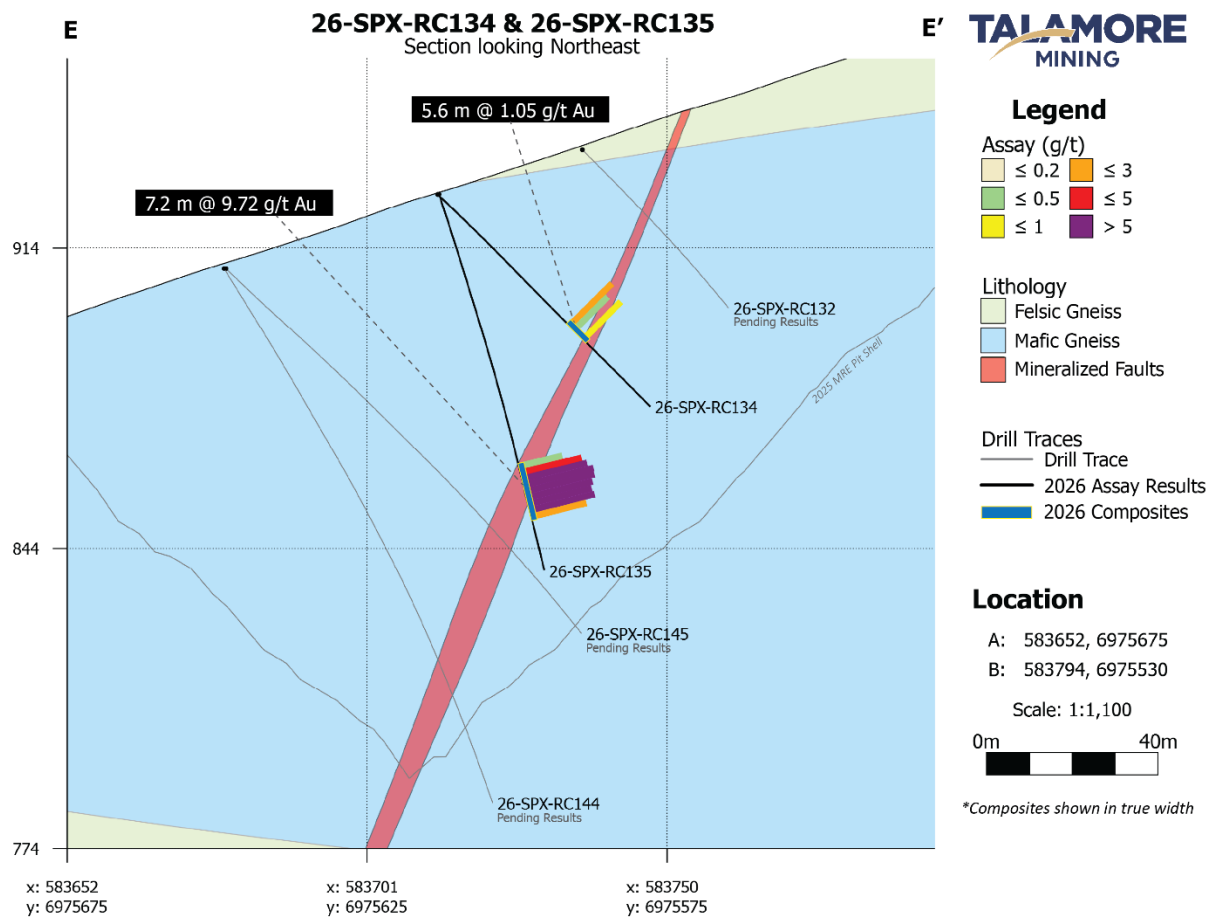


Figure 3. Cross-section E-E' through the Supremo Extension showing high-grade in the deepest drill hole to date on this section of the steeply dipping vein. Results for several additional holes from further down the structure are still pending.

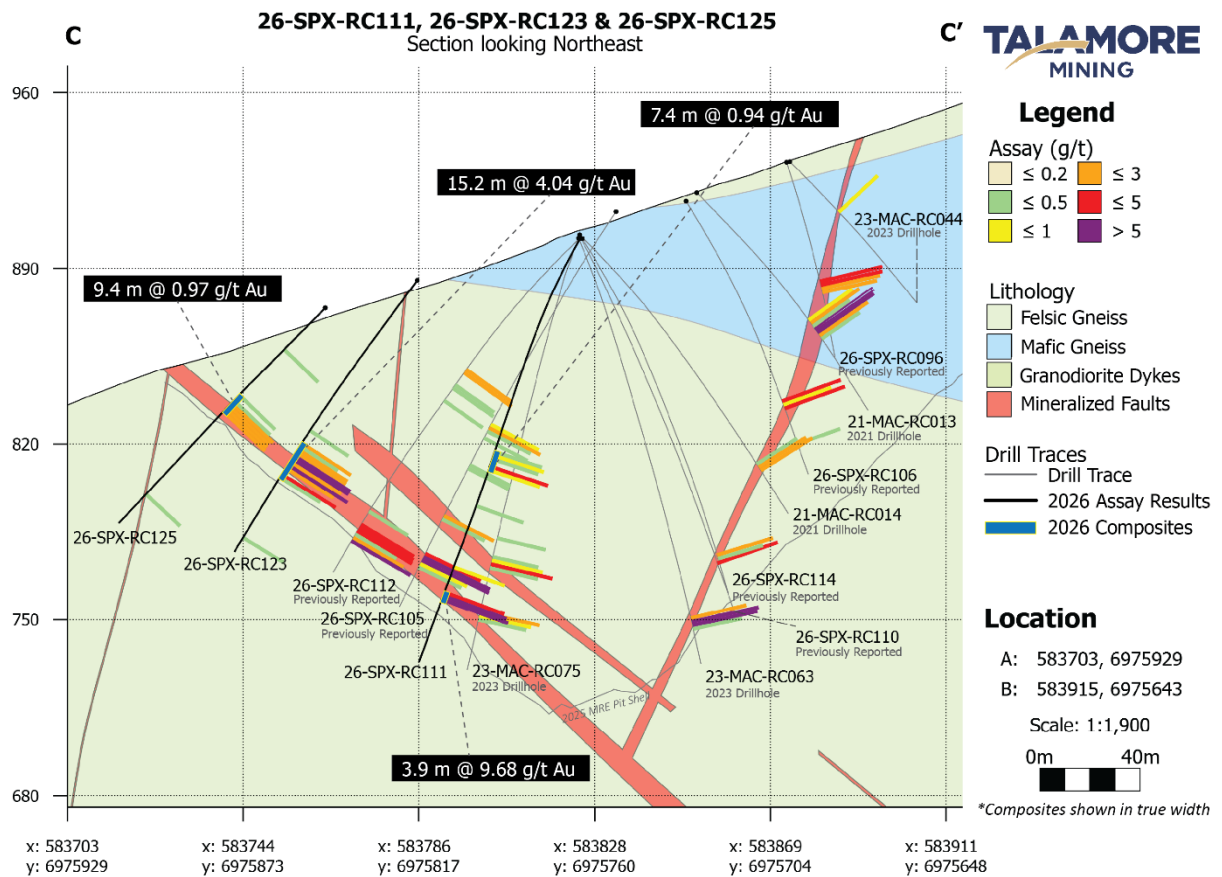


Figure 4. Cross-section C-C' through the Supremo Extension showing high-grade continuity of intercepts within the shallower eastward-dipping mineralized structure, adding confidence to the existing model and opportunity to upgrade the resource classification in this area.

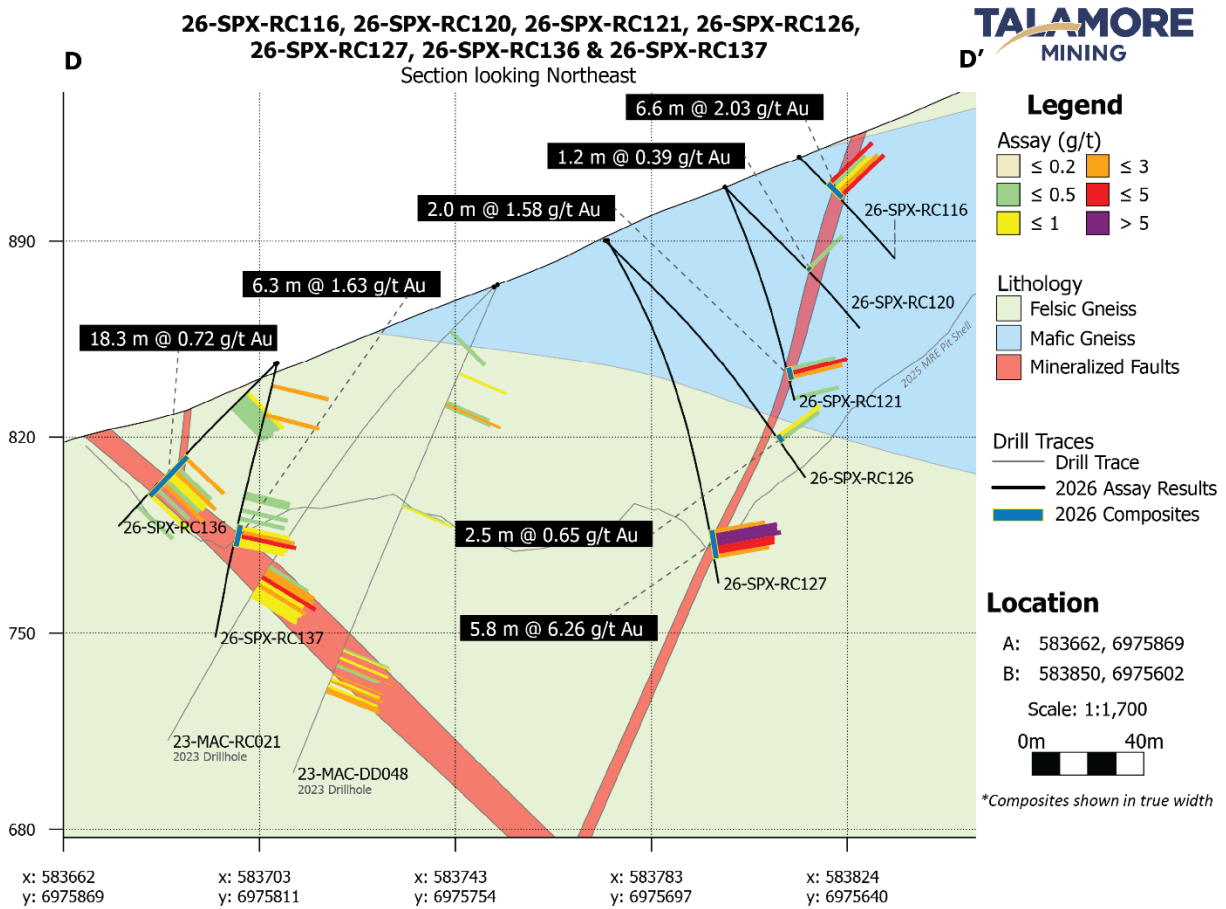


Figure 5. Cross-section D-D' through the Supremo Extension showing high grade at the base of the pit and near surface grade and width on the shallow eastward-dipping structure for increased potential for pit expansion.

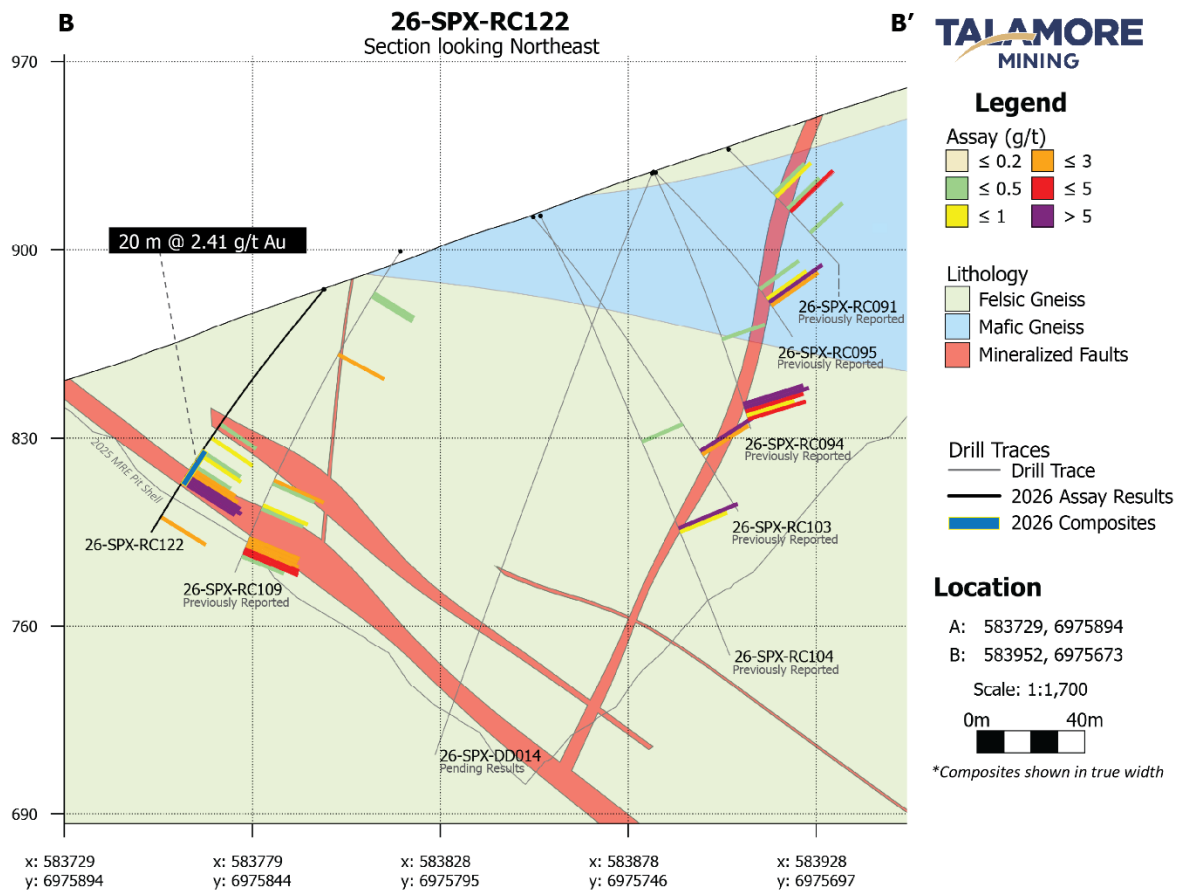


Figure 6. Cross-section B-B' through the Supremo Extension showing increasing near-surface width and grade.

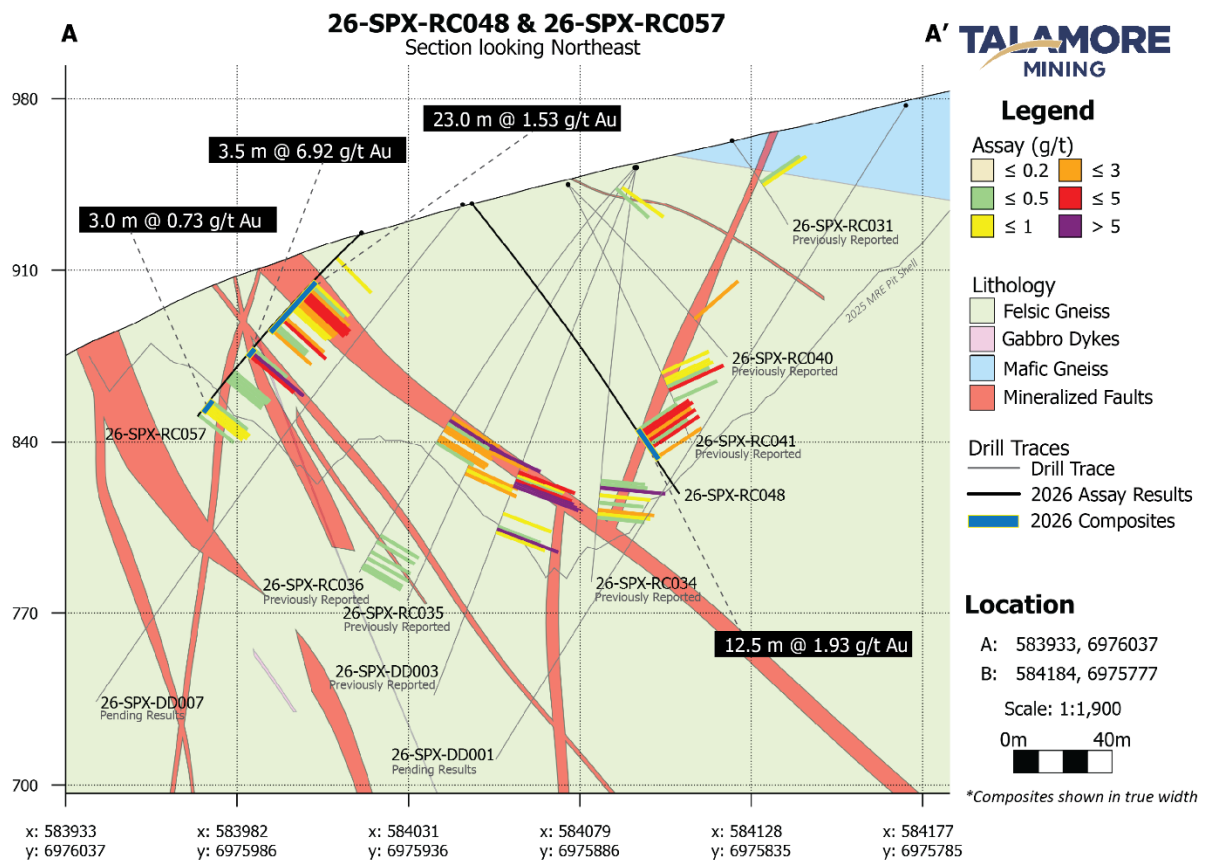


Figure 7. Cross-section A-A' through the Supremo Extension showing increasing near-surface width and grade.

Table 1. Detailed Drill results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Width (m)	True Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone
26-SPX-DD012	160.0	170.8	10.8	7.4	4.38	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-DD013	172.0	179.5	7.5	4.4	4.01	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC005	48.8	59.4	10.7	9.8	3.06	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC006	16.8	25.9	9.2	8.2	1.68	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC006	33.5	39.6	6.1	6.0	1.04	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC006	91.4	117.4	25.9	24.8	0.60	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC014	9.1	18.3	9.2	8.3	0.74	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC016	16.8	22.9	6.1	5.3	0.76	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC016	67.1	77.7	10.7	6.5	1.05	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC043	22.9	41.2	18.3	16.3	1.40	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC043	59.4	71.6	12.2	9.3	1.00	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC043	80.8	89.9	9.2	6.1	1.05	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC043	100.6	108.2	7.6	4.1	0.94	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC043	128.0	146.3	18.3	8.5	0.39	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC044	118.9	131.1	12.2	11.1	1.63	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC048	114.3	129.5	15.2	12.5	1.93	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC049	6.1	35.1	29.0	13.4	1.52	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC049	41.2	47.2	6.1	2.9	2.35	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC049	56.4	68.6	12.2	7.0	0.68	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC049	91.4	100.6	9.1	5.2	1.84	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC052	36.6	39.6	3.0	2.7	0.67	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC053	50.3	54.9	4.6	2.9	3.19	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC057	27.4	54.9	27.4	23.0	1.53	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC057	64.0	68.6	4.6	3.5	6.92	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC057	91.4	97.5	6.1	3.0	0.73	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC059	111.3	117.4	6.1	5.4	5.36	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC060	144.8	160.0	15.2	8.6	1.12	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC065	114.3	123.4	9.1	8.0	4.46	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC066	89.9	97.5	7.6	7.1	4.06	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC090	18.3	21.3	3.1	2.8	0.95	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC093	137.2	144.8	7.6	5.1	5.60	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC098	35.1	36.6	1.5	1.4	6.17	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC108	29.0	39.6	10.7	9.8	2.06	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC111	91.4	100.6	9.1	7.4	0.94	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC111	150.9	155.5	4.6	3.9	9.68	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC116	13.7	21.3	7.6	6.6	2.03	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC117	16.8	27.4	10.7	9.9	0.69	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC117	35.1	38.1	3.1	2.7	1.38	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC120	41.2	42.7	1.5	1.2	0.39	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC121	68.6	73.2	4.6	2.0	1.58	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC122	68.6	89.9	21.3	20.0	2.41	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC123	82.3	100.6	18.3	15.2	4.04	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC125	48.8	59.4	10.7	9.4	0.97	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC126	93.0	96.0	3.1	2.5	0.65	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC127	111.3	121.9	10.7	5.8	6.26	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC131	146.3	157.0	10.7	5.1	3.44	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC134	42.7	48.8	6.1	5.6	1.05	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC135	65.5	79.3	13.7	7.2	9.72	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC136	45.7	65.5	19.8	18.3	0.72	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC137	59.4	67.1	7.6	6.3	1.63	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC138	143.3	158.5	15.2	6.9	4.34	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC153	121.9	123.4	1.5	1.1	0.95	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC194	166.1	170.7	4.6	3.6	3.24	Supremo Extension
26-SPX-RC201	164.6	169.2	4.6	4.0	1.59	Supremo Extension

Table 2. Drill Hole Locations

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (masl)	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)
26-SPX-DD012	583942	6975881	919	135	62	224
26-SPX-DD013	583915	6975839	919	134	73	238
26-SPX-RC005	584226	6975953	931	134	46	102
26-SPX-RC006	584226	6975952	931	352	45	171
26-SPX-RC014	584175	6975974	927	358	63	151
26-SPX-RC016	584166	6976016	914	321	45	139
26-SPX-RC043	584070	6975962	930	308	46	186
26-SPX-RC044	584073	6975960	930	142	50	201
26-SPX-RC048	584050	6975919	937	148	51	146
26-SPX-RC049	584040	6975999	915	310	44	120
26-SPX-RC052	584027	6975794	955	135	44	70
26-SPX-RC053	584026	6975791	955	134	75	82
26-SPX-RC057	584017	6975949	925	315	45	101
26-SPX-RC059	584000	6975884	932	135	46	146
26-SPX-RC060	583998	6975886	932	134	66	201
26-SPX-RC065	583991	6975878	931	142	52	160
26-SPX-RC066	583992	6975880	931	316	51	151
26-SPX-RC090	583903	6975930	899	323	48	70
26-SPX-RC093	583898	6975788	924	148	71	184
26-SPX-RC098	583870	6975903	897	320	45	91
26-SPX-RC108	583842	6975893	889	321	45	81
26-SPX-RC111	583821	6975763	902	308	60	181
26-SPX-RC116	583818	6975657	920	135	45	50
26-SPX-RC117	583816	6975891	882	316	43	81
26-SPX-RC120	583797	6975674	909	135	46	70
26-SPX-RC121	583797	6975674	909	137	67	81
26-SPX-RC122	583798	6975826	885	312	51	111
26-SPX-RC123	583798	6975826	885	292	49	136
26-SPX-RC125	583774	6975854	874	309	45	120
26-SPX-RC126	583770	6975708	890	150	45	111
26-SPX-RC127	583770	6975707	890	150	61	131
26-SPX-RC131	583705	6975663	908	104	54	169
26-SPX-RC134	583711	6975612	926	135	44	70
26-SPX-RC135	583711	6975612	926	134	73	91
26-SPX-RC136	583714	6975812	846	325	46	81
26-SPX-RC137	583715	6975812	846	324	76	101
26-SPX-RC138	583704	6975662	908	116	62	163
26-SPX-RC153	583646	6975653	904	142	45	140
26-SPX-RC194	583838	6975821	899	145	57	171
26-SPX-RC201	584172	6975834	967	13	52	175

Coordinate system NAD83 Zone 7N

The goal of targeting the higher-grade infill portion within the main Supremo Extension is to increase both the size and the grade of the resource for inclusion in the current Feasibility Study work. The current open-pit mineral resource estimate comprises:

Table 3. 2025 Coffee Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource Category	Tonnage (kt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Metal Content (gold koz)
Measured	1,200	1.80	69
Indicated	78,846	1.14	2,888
Measured + Indicated	80,046	1.15	2,957
Inferred	21,200	1.17	800

Notes to Table 3:

1. Economic parameters used in the resource are a gold price of US\$2,500/oz; heap leach average recoveries for the individual metallurgical domains of 86.3% for Oxide, 76.0% for Upper Transition, 54.5% for Middle Transition and 31.4% for Lower Transition; a mining cost of C\$3.27-\$3.50/t, processing costs of C\$6.64/t, and general and administrative costs of C\$6.0/t. A CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.35 was also assumed.
2. The calculated cut-off grades vary between 0.13 g/t Au and 0.48 g/t Au, depending on the metallurgical domain. The global weighted average cut-off grade is 0.18 g/t Au, with domain tonnage contributions comprising 64% Oxide, 18% Upper Transition, 5% Middle Transition, and 13% Lower Transition.
3. Pit slope angles vary between 45.0 and 48.8 degrees depending on the pit area.
4. Pit optimization was done on 12x12x10 m re-block model with a minimum of 4x4x5 m regularized SMU.
5. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand tonnes and ounces. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.
6. The mineral resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards and Practices.
7. Messrs. Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. and Charley Murahwi, P.Geo. from Micon International Limited are the Qualified Person (QP) for this Mineral Resource Estimate.
8. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they have not demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported mineral resources in this news release are uncertain in nature; however, it is reasonably expected that a significant portion of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded into Indicated Mineral Resources with further exploration.
9. Micon's QPs have not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource estimate.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures

Reverse circulation samples are collected at the drill rig by a qualified subcontractor in conjunction with rock chips for logging. Samples are collected every 5 ft (~1.52 m) for the entire hole, with the exception of the first sample of each hole where intervals may be longer depending on recovery while casing is set. Large retention bags (36"x24") are marked with the depth of the interval and small sample bags (12"x 20") are marked with a sample ID corresponding to a sample tag book where depth interval and hole information are recorded. The sample is collected in a clean bucket from under the cyclone. The full sample and bucket are weighed and then the sample is split using a riffle splitter (1/8 split) into a retention bag and a sample bag. The retention and sample bags are weighed on a scale, and the total weight, retention bag weight, and sample bag weight are recorded in the corresponding sample tag book.

A representative spear sample is taken from the waste bucket and is dry and wet sieved on site. Chips from the sieved sample are placed in a chip tray marked with the corresponding depth interval. Retention bags are folded over and are stacked neatly at the drill site; sample bags are closed and arranged into sample shipments at the drill site. A geologist regularly checks in on each drill to ensure sample integrity, quality, and that the site is being maintained in a clean and orderly manner to prevent sampling errors and contamination. When groundwater is encountered, the drillers will attempt to "dry" the interval before it reaches the cyclone. If a sample is wet, the sample will be spear sampled rather than split, and 'wet sample' is noted in the tag book. A geologist will supervise sampling during wet drilling conditions to ensure the sample is representative.

The cyclone is checked regularly for contamination and cleaned as necessary, regardless of drilling conditions. The collected samples are brought to the main core processing area at the end of every shift where they are laid out and the sample count and sequence numbers are checked to verify against the completed tag books.

For diamond drilling, when drilling is underway cores are taken from the core tube and placed into wooden core boxes. No core logging or sampling is completed at the drill rigs. Once the drill core arrives at the core logging facility the geologist and geo-technician inspect every core box to ensure that 3 m interval blocks and box numbering are in the correct order. For oriented core the core is oriented based on the core orientation mark at the end of each 3 m run. The geo-technician then measures each run of core and records the total recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), fracture frequency, number of fractures along foliation, joint roughness, orientation mark quality, and run-on-run consistency (RORC). Using the recovered core length, metre marks are put on the core at 1 m intervals and meterage for each core box are labelled. Drill core losses are assessed and recorded during the logging stage. Once geotechnical and geologic logging have been completed sample intervals are marked and tagged by the logging geologist. Core is then transported to the core cutting facility where it is cut and sampled as per the logging geologists' instructions and procedures.

For both reverse circulation and diamond drilling samples, standards and blanks occur every 10 samples and the standard type is generated randomly in the acQuire database upon entry. Standards and blanks are inserted by the geo-technicians during shipment preparation. Standards and blanks procedures for RC sampling are the same as diamond drill core sampling.

All reverse circulation and diamond drilling samples collected in 2026 were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. for preparation and assaying. Samples were typically received, crushed, and pulverized by the ALS Whitehorse preparation facility, and shipped to ALS North Vancouver for assaying. Prepared samples were assayed for gold using a conventional lead-fire assay procedure (Au-ICP21, ICP-AES) on 30 g sub-samples (50 g samples were used in 2010). Fire-assayed samples with grades in excess of 10 g/t gold were re-assayed from a second 30 g split (50 g split in 2010) using a fire assay procedure and a gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21). All regular drill samples were analyzed for a suite of 48 elements utilizing a four-acid digestion with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS finishes (ME-MS61).

Qualified Person

Mr. Charlie Ronkos, MMSA is Talamore's EVP Exploration and the Qualified Person who has approved the technical information disclosed in this release.

Messrs. Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. and Charley Murahwi, P.Geo. from Micon International Limited are the Qualified Persons (QPs) who prepared the Coffee Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate. Micon International Limited is "Independent" of Talamore as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. The estimate was prepared by Micon International Limited in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 with an effective date of August 21, 2025.

About Talamore Mining

Talamore Mining Corporation is a Canadian exploration and development company advancing the Coffee Gold Project in Yukon, Canada. Coffee is a 100%-owned, open-pit heap leach gold project in the final stages of permitting and engineering, and the Company is working toward a construction decision. The project hosts 3.0 million ounces of Measured and Indicated resources and an additional 0.8 million ounces of Inferred resources. In addition to Coffee, Talamore holds a portfolio of copper and gold assets in Chile and Mexico, providing longer-term growth potential.

Talamore recognizes that protection of the land and water around the Coffee Gold Project is of central importance to the Trondëk Hwëch'in, White River First Nation, Selkirk First Nation, and the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun. The Company is focused on building long-term relationships grounded in transparency, respect, and follow-through. From day one, Talamore's approach is simple: do the work properly, be honest about it, and follow through on what we say.

Additional Information

For more information, please contact:

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Forward-Looking Information

This news release includes certain "forward-looking statements" under applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to future development plans and the business and operations of the Company. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable, are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results and future events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to business integration risks; fluctuations in general macroeconomic conditions; fluctuations in securities markets; fluctuations in spot and forward prices of gold, silver, base metals or certain other commodities; fluctuations in currency markets; results of exploration; the economics of processing methods; change in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments; risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining (including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations pressures, cave-ins and flooding); inability to obtain adequate insurance to cover risks and hazards; the presence of laws and regulations that may impose restrictions on mining; employee relations; relationships with and claims by local communities and indigenous populations; availability of and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development (including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses, permits and approvals from government authorities); and title to properties.

There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Neither the TSX Exchange nor its regulation services provider (as that term is defined in the Policies of the TSX Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.