



Banyan Announces Updated Pit-Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate for Hyland Gold Project, Yukon, Canada

October 27, 2025,

TSX-V: BYN

VANCOUVER, BC, October 27, 2025 - **Banyan Gold Corp.** (the "**Company**" or "**Banyan**") (**TSX-V: BYN**) (**OTCQB: BYAGF**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (the "**MRE**" or the "**Mineral Resource**") prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, *Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**") for the Hyland Project ("**Hyland**" or the "**Project**"), Yukon, Canada, an additional property to Banyan's flagship Aurmac Property as defined below in "about Banyan". The updated MRE incorporates all drilling completed through 2018 and reflects the most current information available, as no further drilling has been completed since then.

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 of ore at 0.93 g/t Au and 7.27 g/t Ag), and an Inferred Mineral Resource of **118k oz** of Au and **0.86M oz Ag** (3.9 M tonnes of ore at 0.95 g/t Au and 6.94 g/t Ag) (as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves incorporated by reference into NI 43-101). The updated MRE is summarized below in **Table 1**; cut-off grade sensitivities for the Hyland deposit are presented in **Table 2**. The Hyland Project pit-constrained MRE is contained in a single near/on-surface deposit. The deposit is accessible by float plane and by ground via a winter road from Watson Lake with substantial drill and heavy equipment on site (Figure 1).

"The updated, pit-constrained Mineral Resource demonstrates the potential of the Hyland Project as a gold and silver project. Mineralization is still open along strike to the north and south as well as at depth. With additional work, there is potential to delineate additional mineral resources in the main zone, as well as define new resources in other portions of the property," stated Tara Christie, President and CEO. "Work will continue in the off-season to update the geologic model and refine targeting at the highly prospective Cuz and Montrose zones."

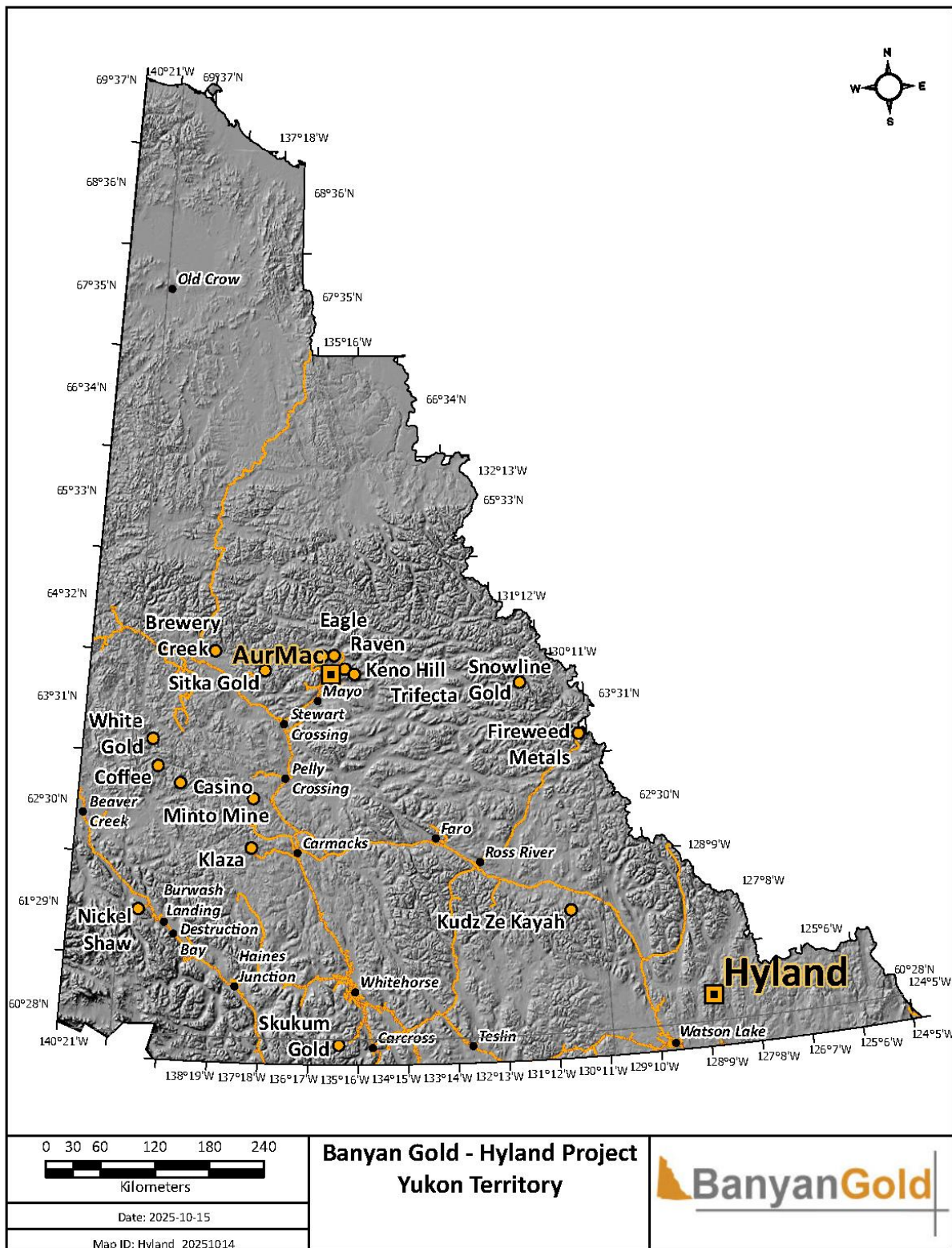


Figure 1. Plan Map Showing the location of the Hyland Project, Yukon, Canada.

Table 1: Pit-Constrained Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources – Hyland Project

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
Indicated							
0.5	11,272,000	0.93	337,000	7.27	2,634,000	1.02	368,000
Inferred							
0.5	3,865,000	0.95	118,000	6.94	863,000	1.03	128,000

Hyland Gold Project Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

- (1) The effective date of the Hyland Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2025.
- (2) The mineral resource was estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geo. of SGS Geological Services who is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
- (3) The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
- (4) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.
- (5) The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by a continuous 3D wireframe model, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- (6) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve.
- (7) The Hyland mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from surface trenching, and surface diamond and RC drilling completed between 1987 and 2018.
- (8) The MRE for Hyland is based on one three-dimensional ("3D") resource model representing the deposit.
- (9) Grades for Au and Ag were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre drill core and 2.0 metre channel composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance cubed (ID^2) interpolation method was used. An average SG value of 3.04 was used for tonnage calculation.
- (10) Based on the location, surface exposure, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that Hyland may be mined using open-pit mining methods. In-pit mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq. The in-pit resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domain (the constraining volume).
- (11) The pit optimization and base-case cut-off grade consider a gold price of \$2,400/oz and a silver price of \$28/oz and considers a gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 70%. The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade also considers a mining cost of US\$2.40/t mined, pit slope of 55° degrees, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD\$19.50/t of mineralized material.
- (12) The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 2022, are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Project. The results are used simply as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A Whittle pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of the current MRE.
- (13) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

A NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting the updated Mineral Resource has been filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca on the same day as this release. The pit outlines used to constrain the MRE are shown in Figure 2.

Hyland Deposit

The drill data for Hyland is comprised of 86 drill holes (18,505.40 m) and 39 trenches (7,598.7 m). Completion of the current MRE also included an updated three-dimensional (3D) mineral resource model (resource domain; Figure 2).

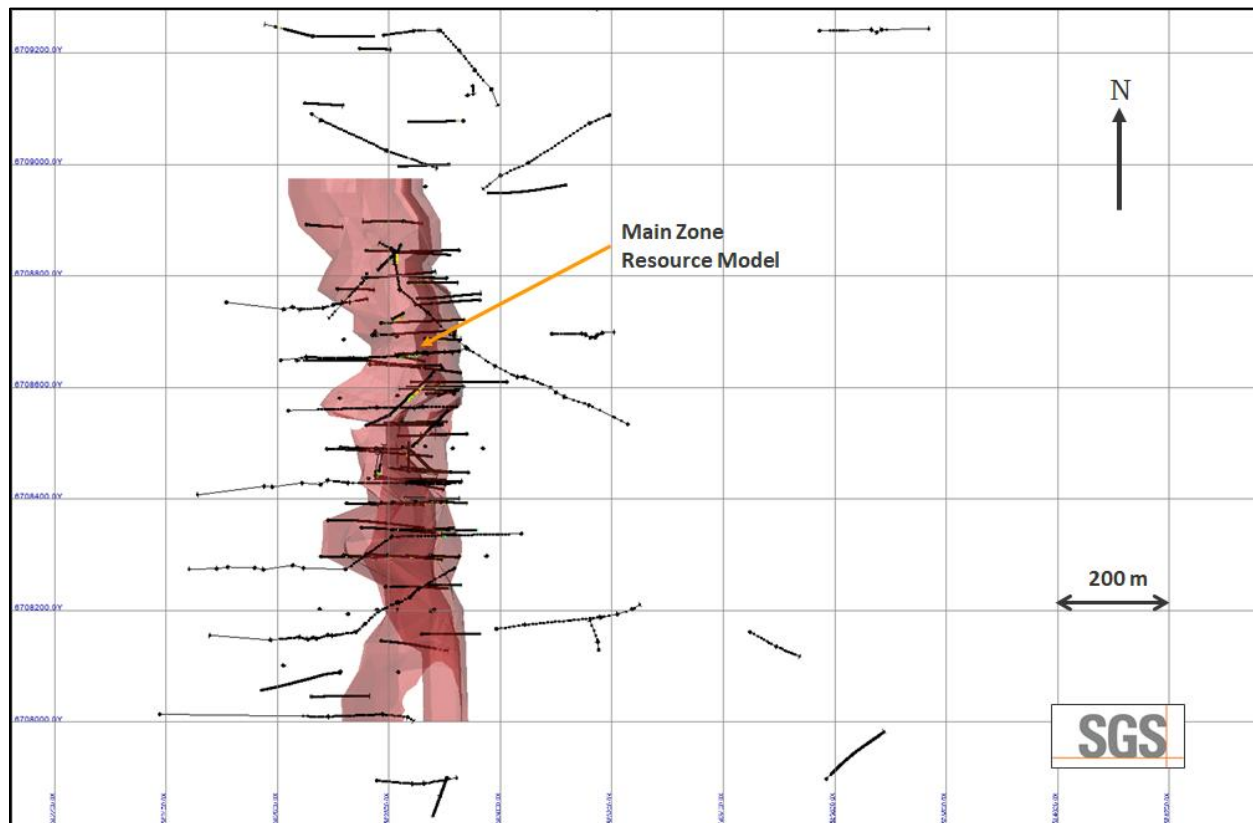


Figure 2: Plan View distribution of surface drill holes and channels/trenches at the Main Zone of Hyland in relation to the mineralized model shape (pink). Mineralization is open along strike both North and South and at depth.

Mineralization at Hyland occurs in a slightly recumbent anticline developed along a regional structural corridor known as the Quartz Lake Lineament which is cut by southeast-trending faults. Gold and silver occur in quartz veins and breccias in quartzite, silicified zones in phyllite, and iron sulphide and/or iron carbonate replacements zones in limestone.

Table 2. Pit-Constrained Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at Various AuEq g/t Cut-off Grades – Hyland Deposit

Grades – Hyland Deposit							
Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
Indicated							
0.2	16,840,000	0.73	395,000	5.89	3,188,000	0.80	432,000
0.3	15,397,000	0.78	385,000	6.22	3,081,000	0.85	420,000
0.4	13,321,000	0.85	364,000	6.74	2,885,000	0.93	397,000
0.5	11,272,000	0.93	337,000	7.27	2,634,000	1.02	368,000
0.6	9,234,000	1.03	305,000	7.92	2,352,000	1.12	333,000
0.7	7,411,000	1.13	270,000	8.69	2,072,000	1.24	294,000
1.0	4,254,000	1.41	192,000	10.88	1,488,000	1.53	210,000
Inferred							
0.2	4,866,000	0.82	128,000	6.29	985,000	0.89	139,000
0.3	4,488,000	0.87	125,000	6.55	944,000	0.94	136,000
0.4	4,166,000	0.91	122,000	6.72	900,000	0.99	133,000
0.5	3,865,000	0.95	118,000	6.94	863,000	1.03	128,000
0.6	3,159,000	1.05	107,000	7.73	786,000	1.14	116,000
0.7	2,594,000	1.15	96,000	8.57	715,000	1.25	104,000
1.0	1,565,000	1.39	70,000	11.00	554,000	1.52	77,000

Notes to Table 2:

1. The effective date of the Hyland Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2025.
2. The mineral resource was estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
3. The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
4. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.
5. The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by a continuous 3D wireframe model, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
6. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve.
7. The Hyland mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from surface trenching, and surface diamond and RC drilling completed between 1987 and 2018.
8. The MRE for Hyland is based on one three-dimensional ("3D") resource model representing the deposit.
9. Grades for Au and Ag were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre drill core and 2.0 metre channel composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance cubed (ID^2) interpolation method was used. An average SG value of 3.04 was used for tonnage calculation.
10. Based on the location, surface exposure, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that Hyland may be mined using open-pit mining methods. In-pit mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq. The in-pit resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-

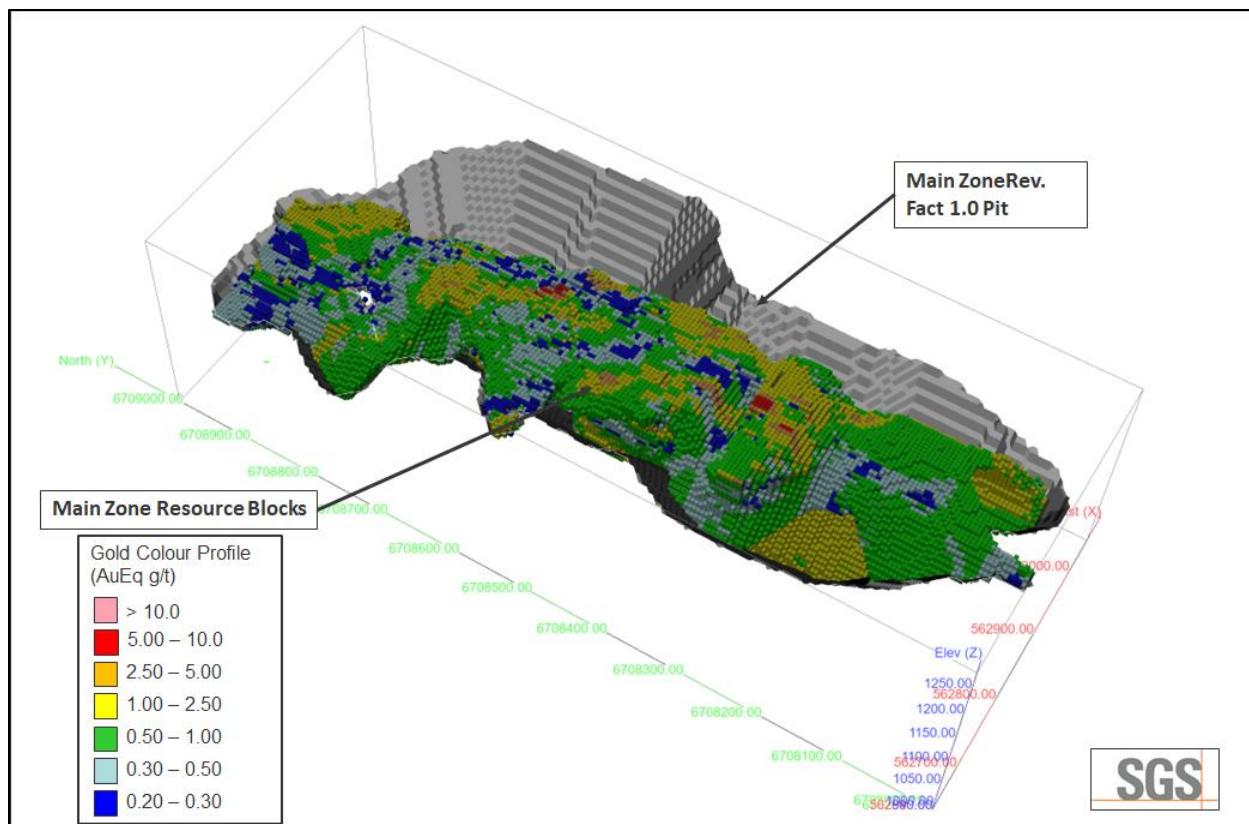
off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domain (the constraining volume).

- 11. The pit optimization and base-case cut-off grade consider a gold price of \$2,400/oz and a silver price of \$28 /oz and considers a gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 70%. The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade also considers a mining cost of US\$2.40/t mined, pit slope of 55° degrees, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD\$19.50/t of mineralized material.*
- 12. The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 2022, are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Project. The results are used simply as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A Whittle pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of the current MRE.*
- 13. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

Average width of the drill core sample intervals is 1.51m; the average width of the channel assay samples is 3.10m. A composite length of 1.50m and 2.00 metres was chosen for the drill core assay data and channel sample data, respectively.

No capping of high-grade composites was used in this MRE. Analysis of the composite data indicates very few outliers within the database. Analysis of the spatial location of these samples and the sample values proximal to them led the independent QP to believe that the high values were legitimate parts of the population and that the impact of including these high composite values uncapped would be negligible to the overall resource estimate.

The estimation of gold grades into a block model was carried out with the inverse distance squared (ID²) interpolation method on uncapped composites with the resultant block model comprised of a block size of 5m (easting) x 5m (northing) x 5m (elevation). Specific gravity was estimated was based on 76 mineralized samples and 67 waste rock samples.



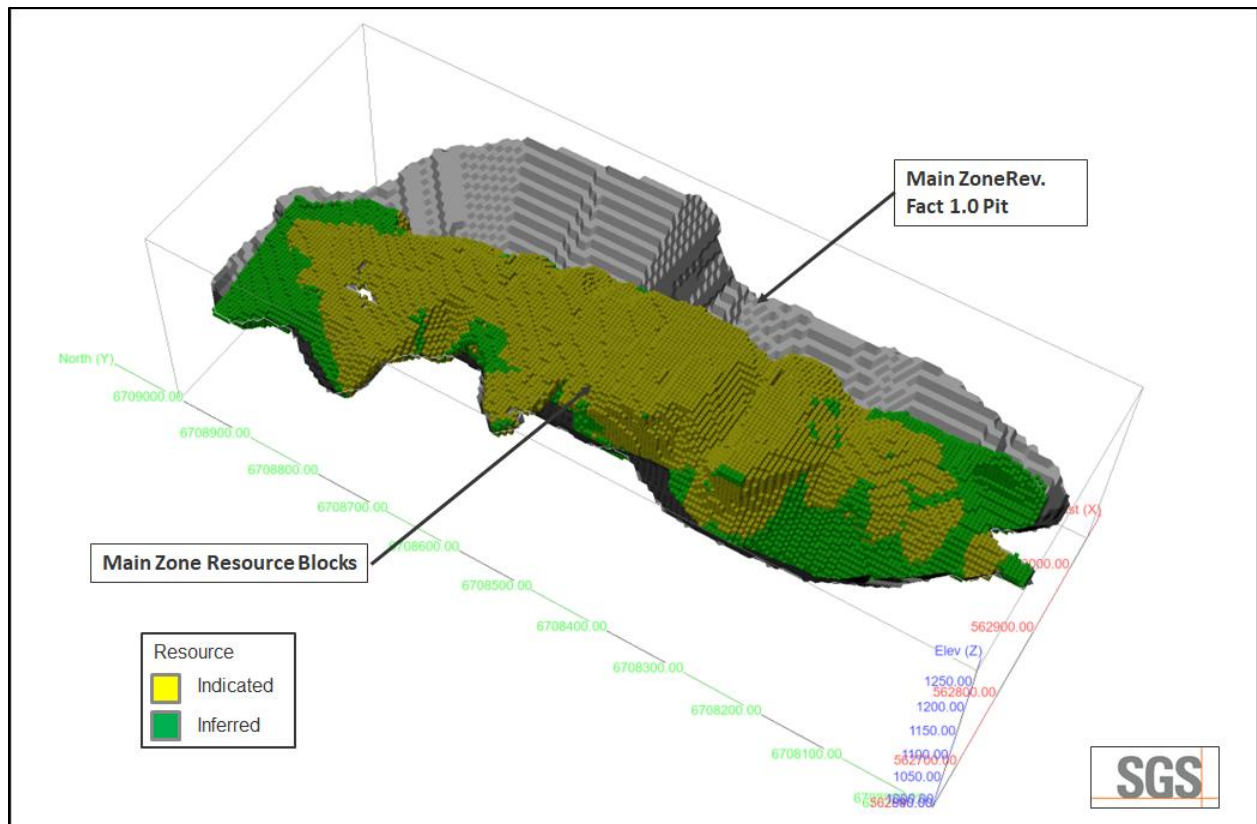


Figure 1: Isometric view looking East Northeast: Mineral Resource Block Grades (upper) and Block Class (lower) for the Main Zone at Hyland.

Upcoming Events

- New Orleans Investment Conference – November 2 to 5, 2025
 - Corporate Update and Breakfast – November 5, 7:15 AM CST
- Deutsche Goldmesse Fall, Frankfurt – November 14 to 15, 2025
- Yukon Geoscience Forum, Whitehorse – November 16 to 19, 2025

Quality Assurance, Quality Control Measures and Data Verification

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 Hyland Project were reviewed and are summarized in the NI 43-101 Technical Report. Based on a review of all possible information, the author of the Technical Report is of the opinion that the database is of sufficient quality to be used for the current Indicated and Inferred MRE.

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 geological data in the MRE was reviewed and verified by SGS Canada Inc. – Geological Services (“**SGS**”) as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geological information was reviewed and confirmed. SGS made site visits to the Hyland Project on October 12, 2011, September 19-20 2017 and August 25-26, 2025 and observed Banyan’s drilling and sampling techniques, as well as viewed Hyland drill core. SGS confirms that the assay sampling QA/QC protocols undertaken by Banyan provide adequate and good verification of the data and believes the work to have been done within the CIM guidelines.

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Additional discussion and disclosure on the updated MRE, Hyland Mineral Resource Model Data Verification, as well as on Project earn-in status, underlying royalties and metallurgical test work completed by Banyan is included in the NI 43-101 Technical Report which was filed on SEDAR+ with this release.

Qualified Persons

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyland Project was prepared by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geo., Technical Manager and Senior Resource Geologist, SGS Canada Inc. – Geological Services, an independent “**Qualified Person**” as required by **NI 43-101**, who has reviewed and approved the contents of this release and has verified the data disclosed as it relates to the MRE.

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.

Analytical Method

All drill core and trench samples collected from the Hyland Gold program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals of Burnaby, B.C., utilizing the four-acid digestion ICP-MS 35-element MA300 analytical package with FA450 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. All core samples were split on-site at Banyan’s core processing facilities at the Hyland Gold Project. 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. All these samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expeditor to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory where samples are prepared and then shipped to Bureau Veritas’s Analytical laboratory in Burnaby, B.C., for pulverization and final chemical analysis. A

robust system of standards was implemented in the 2017 exploration drilling program and was monitored as chemical assay data become available. A more robust description of historic analytical procedures will be included in the forthcoming Hyland NI 43-101 report to be filed on SEDAR+.

About Banyan

Banyan's primary asset, the AurMac Project is located in the Traditional Territory of First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, in Canada's Yukon Territory. The current Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the AurMac Project has an effective date of June 28, 2025 and comprises an Indicated Mineral Resource of 2.274 million ounces of gold ("Au") (112.5 M tonnes at 0.63 g/t) and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.453 M oz of Au (280.6 M tonnes at 0.60 g/t) (Table 3: as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves incorporated by reference into NI 43-101). The 303 square kilometres ("sq km") AurMac Project lies 40 km from Mayo, Yukon. The AurMac Project is transected by the main Yukon highway and benefits from a 3-phase powerline, existing power station and cell phone coverage.

Table 3: Pit-Constrained Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources – AurMac Project

Deposit	Gold (g/t)	Cut-Off	Tonnage (M Tonnes)	Average Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Indicated MRE					
Airstrip	0.30		27.7	0.69	0.611
Powerline	0.30		84.8	0.61	1.663
Total Combined Indicated MRE	0.30		112.5	0.63	2.274
Inferred MRE					
Airstrip	0.30		10.1	0.75	0.245
Powerline	0.30		270.4	0.60	5.208
Total Combined Inferred MRE	0.30		280.6	0.60	5.453

Notes to Table 3:

1. The effective date for the MRE is June 28, 2025 and was prepared by Marc Jutras, P.Eng., [M.A.Sc.](#), Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc., an independent "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101.
2. 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.
3. The 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.

4. 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\$2,050/ounce, US\$2.50/t mining cost, US\$10.00/t processing cost, US\$2.00/t G+A, 90% gold recoveries, and 45° pit slopes.^[1]
5. The number of tonnes and ounces was 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.

Banyan also holds the Nitra Gold Project, a grassroots exploration project located in the Mayo Mining district, approximately 10 km west of the AurMac Gold property. The Nitra Property lies in the northern part of the Selwyn basin and is 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 property including the Morrison Creek and Minto Creek stocks. The property is 100% owned and operated by Banyan Gold Corporation (“Banyan”) and covers approximately 313.9 sq km. The property is accessible by road along the Silver Trail Highway, South McQuesten Road and 4x4 roads.

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 or contact the Company.

ON BEHALF OF BANYAN GOLD CORPORATION

(signed) “Tara Christie”

Tara Christie
President & CEO

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No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION: *This news 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 forwarding-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, the Company’s MRE in respect of the Project, plans for exploration; and statements regarding exploration expectations, prospectivity of the Company’s property interests, potential mining processes, pricing assumptions and costs ease and confidence in increasing ounces, exploration or development plans and timelines; mineral resource estimates; 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, timing 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.