

**NEVGOLD INTERCEPTS 12.42 g/t AU<sub>Eq</sub> OVER 3.1 METERS (3.06% ANTIMONY AND 0.53 g/t AU) WITHIN 3.30 g/t AU<sub>Eq</sub> OVER 32.0 METERS (0.63% ANTIMONY AND 0.87 g/t AU); SIGNIFICANT OXIDE GOLD-ANTIMONY MINERALIZATION INTERCEPTED IN ALL STEP-OUT DRILLHOLES AT BULLET ZONE DISCOVERY**

Vancouver, British Columbia – February 10, 2026 – NevGold Corp. (“NevGold” or the “Company”) (TSXV:NAU) (OTCQX:NAUFF) (Frankfurt:5E50) is pleased to announce further positive oxide gold-antimony drill results at its Limousine Butte Project (the “Project”, “Limo Butte”) in Nevada. All drillholes with assays from the “Bullet Zone” discovery have intercepted significant gold-antimony mineralization expanding the mineralization footprint at the Project. The Company continues to focus on dual track project development by advancing the near-term antimony production scenario from the historical gold leach pads at surface, while it drills the advanced targets to advance the Project to an initial gold-antimony Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”).

**Key Highlights**

- More near-surface high-grade oxide gold-antimony intercepted with **12.42 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 3.1 meters (3.06% Sb and 0.53 g/t Au)**, within **3.30 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 32.0 meters (0.63% Sb and 0.87 g/t Au)**:
  - LB25-019 (antimony infill, gap in antimony data): **12.42 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 3.1 meters (3.06% Sb and 0.53 g/t Au)**, within **3.30 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 32.0 meters (0.63% Sb and 0.87 g/t Au)**
  - LB25-013 (step-out over 150 meters east): **1.37 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 21.4 meters (0.31% Sb and 0.16 g/t Au)** within **0.97 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 45.8 meters (0.20% Sb and 0.20 g/t Au)**
  - LB25-014 (step-out over 150 meters east): **1.78 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 10.7 meters (0.42% Sb and 0.15 g/t Au)** within **0.84 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 36.6 meters (0.19% Sb and 0.10 g/t Au)**
  - LB25-015 (step-out over 150 meters east): **1.02 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 9.2 meters (0.78 g/t Au and 0.06% Sb)** within **0.66 g/t Au<sub>Eq</sub>\* over 32.0 meters (0.43 g/t Au and 0.06% Sb)**
  - \*Gold equivalents (“Au<sub>Eq</sub>”) are based on assumed metals prices of US\$3,000/oz of gold and US\$40,000 per tonne of antimony, and assumed metals recoveries of 80% for gold and 75% for antimony.
- **All drillholes** with assays at “Bullet Zone” discovery have **intercepted significant oxide gold-antimony mineralization** (see Figure 1, 2, 3)
  - **New NevGold geological model is confirmed** with 2025 drill program
  - All drillholes with assays have intercepted **significant gold-antimony mineralization below the older thrust upper dolomite unit**; with these positive results, follow-up drilling is planned in this area in 2026
  - Step-out drillholes **expand the mineralized footprint over 150 meters to the east increasing gold-antimony MRE potential**
  - Holes LB25-011 to LB25-015 have defined **over 300 meters** northeast-southwest of mineralization strike length (see Figure 3); **mineralization trends to surface**
- **30 holes completed** in the current 2025-2026 drill program
- Antimony is one of the highest priority Critical Minerals due to its strategic importance and military applications; Limo Butte is a **brownfield mine site located in the State of Nevada with near-surface, high-grade antimony mineralization**

**Limo Butte Planned 2025-2026 Activities / Status Update**

NevGold will continue its active exploration program at Limo Butte including:

- Evaluating the historical geological database with focus on gold and antimony (**completed**);

- Advancing metallurgical testwork (**continuous activity**);
- Continuing to drill test gold-antimony targets (**ongoing, 30 drillholes completed to date**);
- Advancing the Crushed and Run of Mine (“ROM”) leach pads toward near-term antimony production (**Phase I sampling completed, Company has engaged sonic drill contractor to drill leach pads, metallurgical testwork is continuing**);
- Completing initial gold-antimony Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) (**in progress**).

**NevGold CEO, Brandon Bonifacio, comments:** “We continue to intercept **significant oxide gold-antimony mineralization in all of the holes** drilled with assays at the **Bullet Zone discovery**. It is extremely encouraging to see the new NevGold geological model **continue to be validated with each drillhole testing the “under the upper dolomite” target concept**. We are significantly expanding the mineralization footprint, and we remain focused on advancing the Project to an initial gold-antimony MRE. We believe that we are just starting to test the gold-antimony mineralization potential at Limo Butte, and the Project is **already one of the highest quality, highest grade gold-antimony discoveries in the United States.**”

**Bonifacio continues:** “We are also rapidly advancing the project development optionality at Limo Butte after our recent results from the historical gold leach pads. The historical leach pads provide **project development optionality with many viable scenarios to advance the asset to potential near-term production and cash flow**. Our objective is to play a key part in the mandate to create a **vertically integrated, U.S. antimony supply chain**. The recent launch of the “Project Vault” Critical Minerals Reserve is another strong move by the US Government and highlights the importance of critical minerals and the **strategic relevance** of our gold-antimony Limo Butte Project in Nevada.”

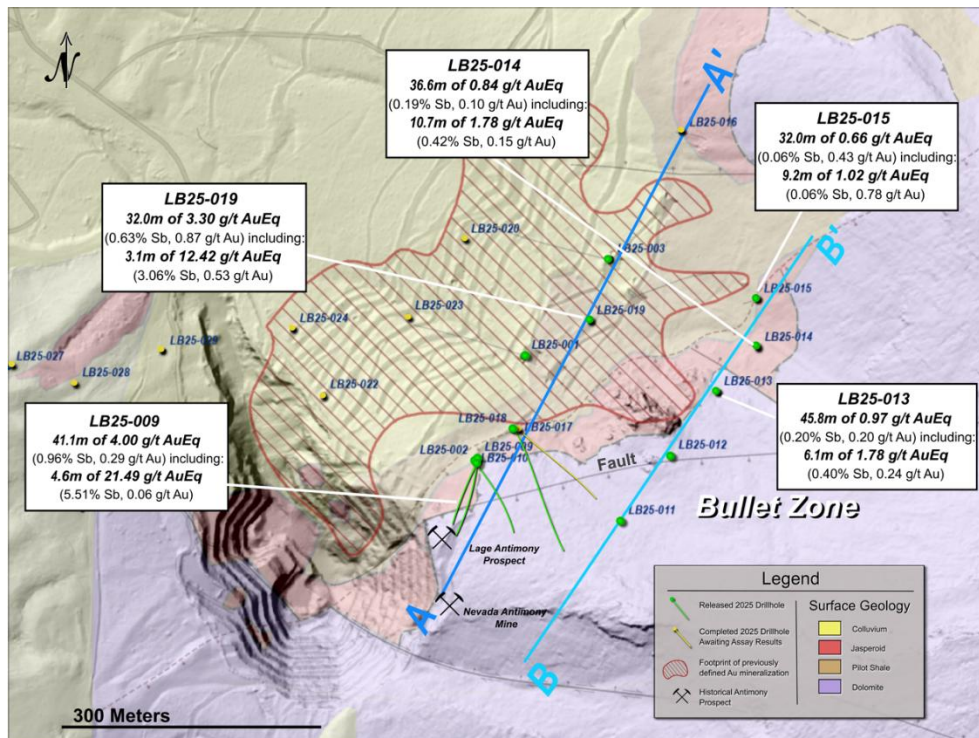


Figure 1 – Resurrection Ridge target area with Bullet Zone discovery. Figure also includes completed drilling and identified expansion areas with the thrust faulted Upper Plate Dolomite. Red outline is previous mineralization footprint at Resurrection Ridge, with 2025 NevGold drillholes expanding mineralization significantly to the east.

[To view image please click here](#)

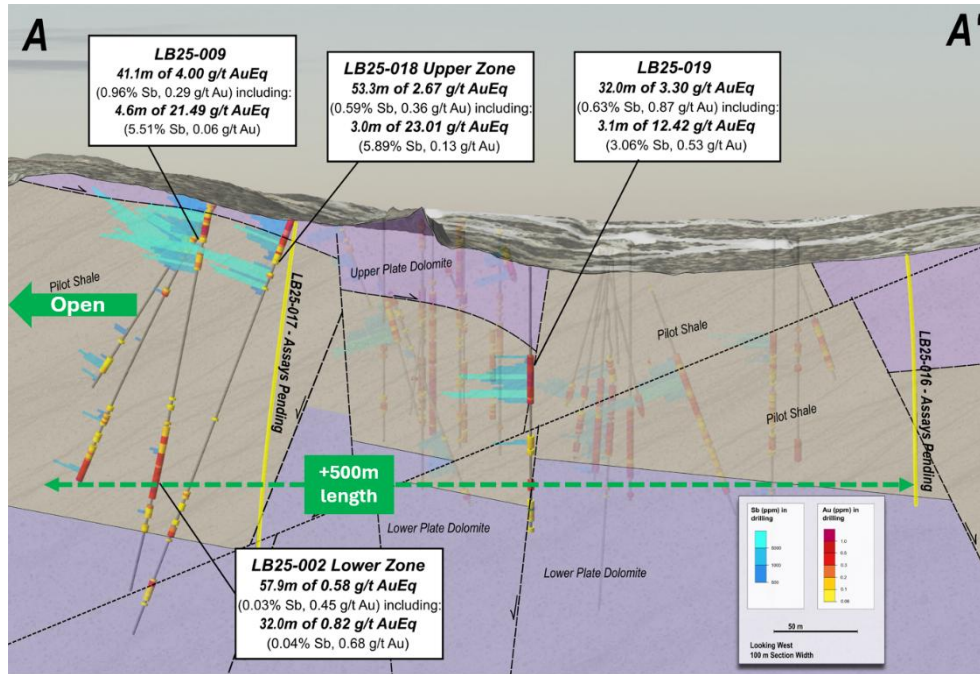


Figure 2 – Long section with results from 2025 drilling and Bullet Zone discovery. Light blue bar graphs (left) show Antimony (Sb ppm) in drilling, and yellow to red discs (right) show Gold (Au ppm) in drilling. Transparent drillholes are from prior to 2025, with many holes not analyzed for antimony. Mineralization remains open in all directions at the Bullet Zone discovery. [To view image please click here](#)

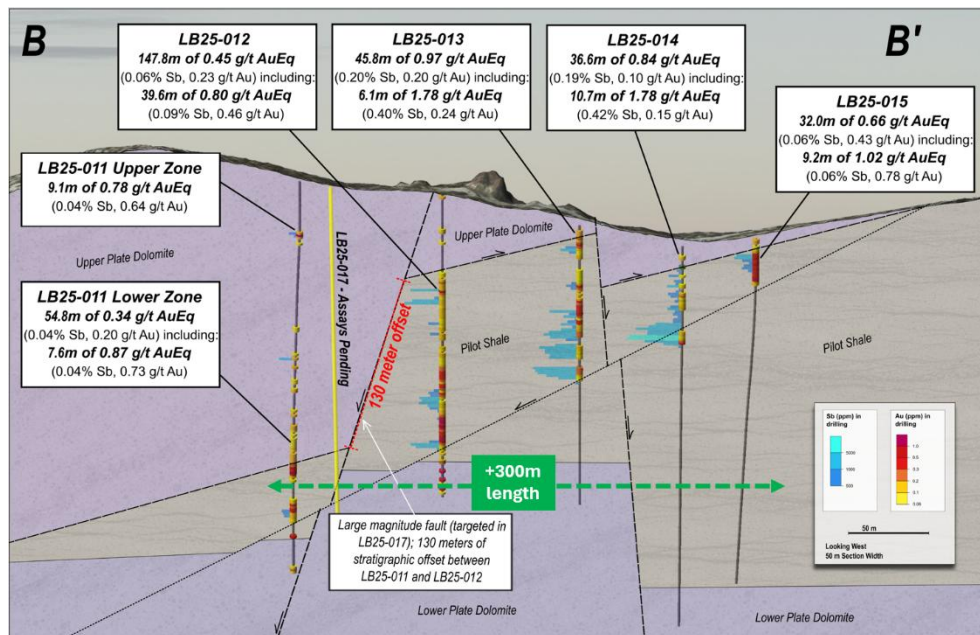


Figure 3 – Long section with results from 2025 drilling and new oxide gold-antimony discovery over 150 meters to the east of drilling at Resurrection Ridge. Light blue bar graphs (left) show Antimony (Sb ppm) in drilling, and yellow to red discs (right) show Gold (Au ppm) in drilling. Updated geologic model shows faults with high magnitude of offset between vertical holes, which are high priority targets for 2026 drilling. All holes drilled into this area intercepted significant oxide gold-antimony mineralization adding significant growth to the mineralized footprint at the Project. Mineralization trends to surface. [To view image please click here](#)

## 2025-2026 Drill Results

Hole ID	Length, m*	g/t Au	% Sb	g/t AuEq**	From, m	To, m
<b><u>Resurrection Ridge &amp; “Bullet Zone” Discovery</u></b>						
LB25-019	32.0	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.63%</b>	<b>3.30</b>	77.7	109.7
including	15.3	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.09%</b>	<b>5.13</b>	89.9	105.2
also including	3.1	<b>0.53</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>12.42</b>	102.1	105.2
LB25-013	45.8	0.20	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>0.97</b>	59.4	105.2
including	21.4	0.16	<b>0.31%</b>	<b>1.37</b>	83.8	105.2
including	6.1	0.24	<b>0.40%</b>	<b>1.78</b>	99.1	105.2
LB25-014	36.6	0.10	0.19%	<b>0.84</b>	32.0	68.6
including	10.7	0.15	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>1.78</b>	57.9	68.6
LB25-015	32.0	<b>0.43</b>	0.06%	<b>0.66</b>	0.0	32.0
including	9.2	<b>0.78</b>	0.06%	<b>1.02</b>	19.8	29.0

\*Downhole thickness reported; true width varies depending on drill hole dip and is approximately 70% to 90% of downhole thickness.

\*\*The gold equivalents (“AuEq”) are based on assumed metals prices of US\$3,000/oz of gold and US\$40,000 per tonne of antimony, and assumed metals recoveries of 80% for gold and 75% for antimony.

### **Limo Butte – Updated Geological Model Summary and Discovery of Bullet Zone**

The **Devonian Pilot Shale** (“Pilot Shale”, “Pilot”) is the principal local host to Carlin-type mineralization at Limousine Butte. At Limousine Butte, positive gold grades commonly coincide with **silicification and jasperoid breccias** within the Pilot Shale, and this alteration style is also host to elevated antimony.

NevGold’s 2021–2025 work included integrating historical drilling, new mapping, and surface sampling which produced an updated district model and refined property-wide controls on mineralization. At **Resurrection Ridge**, Devonian–Silurian **dolomite** is exposed immediately east of known gold-antimony mineralization. Earlier explorers inferred that the overlying Pilot Shale had been eroded in this area, and they did not test eastward, despite shallow high-grade intercepts in the easternmost holes drilled at Resurrection Ridge. The new model indicates the older dolomite was **thrust over the prospective Pilot Shale unit** (see Figure 4), creating structural preparation and a fluid trap that preserves the favorable host at depth, the classic architecture for a Carlin-type system.

The holes drilled by the Company in 2025 with assays received have continued to validate the new NevGold geological model. Holes collared in dolomite, passed through the upper thrust plate, and intersected **gold and antimony** at multiple horizons within the underlying Pilot Shale validating the new geological model and materially expanding the potential mineralization footprint at the Project.

The preserved Pilot Shale extends **more than one kilometer east** of prior drilling at Resurrection Ridge (see Figure 5).

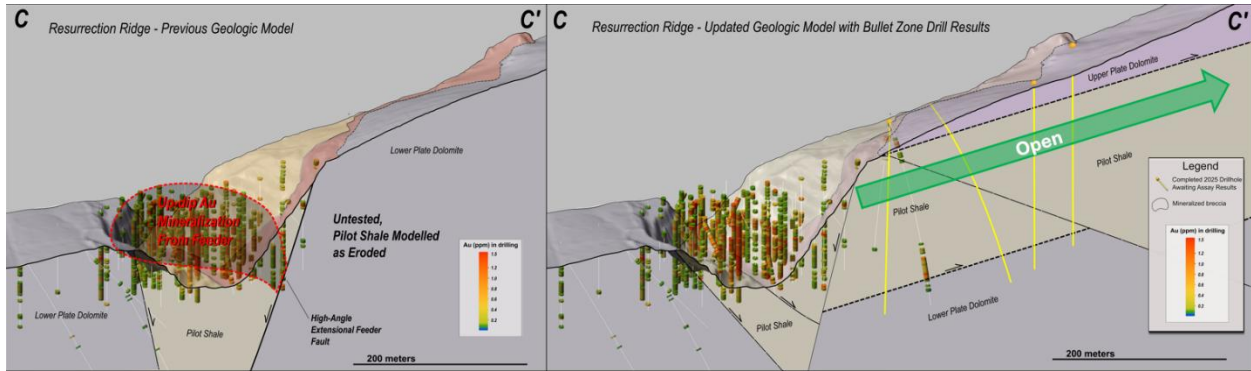


Figure 4 – Comparison of historical geological model (left) and new NevGold geological model (right) outlining the thesis that the older dolomite unit was thrust over the prospective Pilot Shale unit. The preserved Pilot Shale unit extends more than 1 kilometer east of prior drilling at Resurrection Ridge. [To view image please click here](#)

Property-wide, the updated model outlines multiple Au–Sb target corridors that track outcrops and projected subsurface positions of the Pilot Shale, where repeated **faulting and thrusting** provided fluid pathways and focused mineralization. NevGold’s 2025-2026 drill program continues to test these high-priority targets.

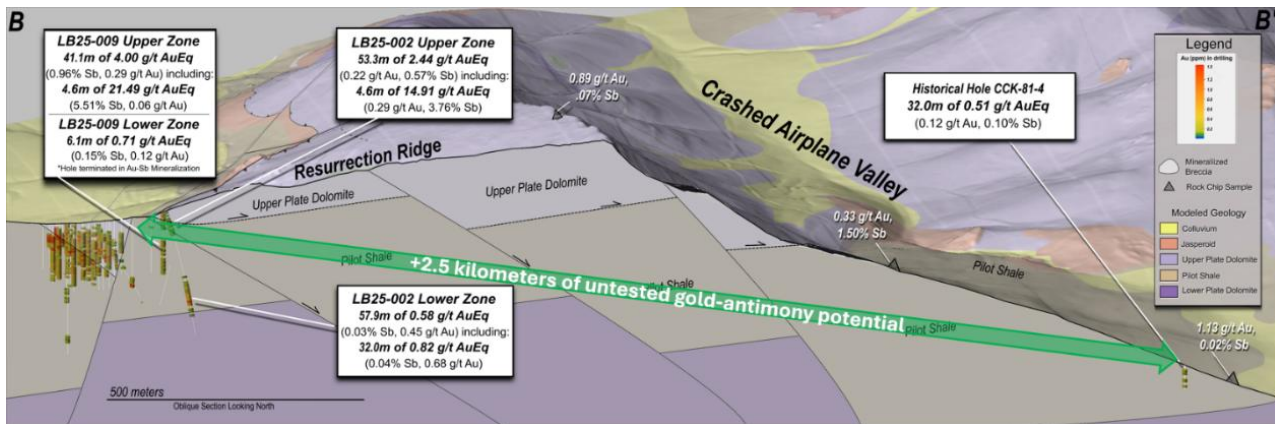


Figure 5 – Large cross section at the Project outlining the strong expansion potential between Resurrection Ridge and Crashed Airplane Valley, which spans +2.5 kilometers. [To view image please click here](#)

Historical records within the project boundary document two small-scale antimony prospects—the **Nevada Antimony Mine** and the **Lage Antimony Prospect** (Figure 1). The Nevada Antimony Mine extracted **stibnite** ( $Sb_2S_3$ ) from a hydrothermal breccia via shallow pits; the Lage prospect similarly reports limited antimony production. Complementing these records, rock-chip sampling from the **Golden Butte** pit (Brigham Young University thesis) returned numerous assays exceeding **1% Sb** in jasperoid breccias, with several over **5% Sb**, including a sample grading **9.6% Sb** with visible stibnite and stibiconite ([BYU Thesis Report](#)).

Together, these datasets support a district-scale interpretation in which **thrust repetition preserves the Pilot Shale at depth east of Resurrection Ridge** and focuses Au–Sb mineralization along structurally prepared horizons, establishing multiple high-priority targets for step-out drilling and follow-up work.

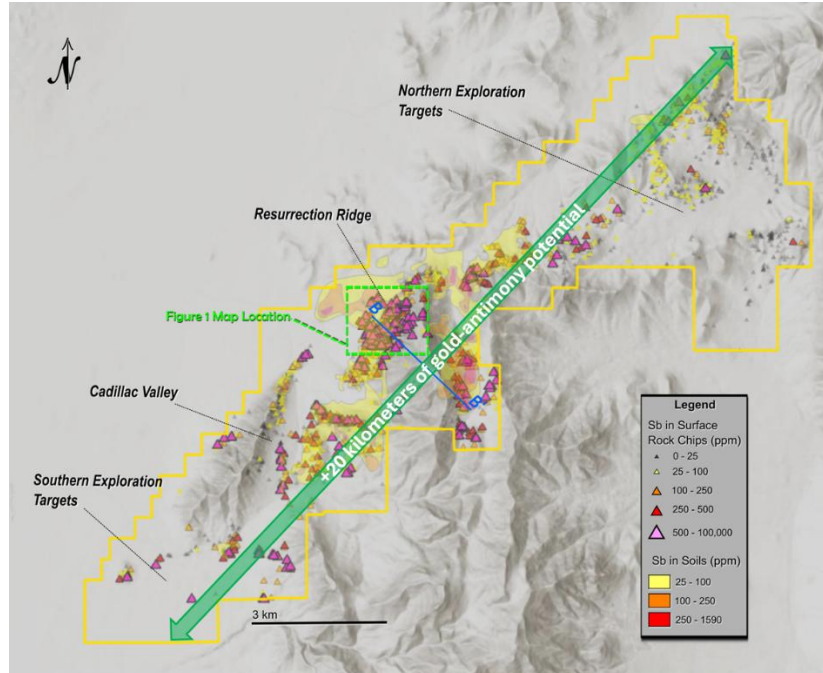


Figure 6 – Limousine Butte Project with historical antimony in rock chips and soils. The total strike length between Resurrection Ridge and Cadillac Valley is +5km, within an overall +20km strike length at the Project.  
[To view image please click here](#)

### Drillhole Orientation Details

Hole ID	Target Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LB25-013	Bullet Zone (RR)	667335	4417288	2234	195.5	0	-90
LB25-014	Bullet Zone (RR)	667379	4417336	2228	271.5	0	-90
LB25-015	Bullet Zone (RR)	667378	4417388	2219	248.4	0	-90
LB25-019	Bullet Zone (RR)	667198	4417364	2164	198.1	0	-90

### Importance of Antimony

Antimony is considered a “Critical Mineral” by the United States based on the U.S. Geological Survey’s 2022 list (U.S.G.S. (2022)). “Critical Minerals” are metals and non-metals essential to the economy and national security. Antimony is utilized in all manners of military applications, including the manufacturing of armor piercing bullets, night vision goggles, infrared sensors, precision optics, laser sighting, explosive formulations, hardened lead for bullets and shrapnel, ammunition primers, tracer ammunition, nuclear weapons and production, tritium production, flares, military clothing, and communication equipment. Other uses include technology (semi-conductors, circuit boards, electric switches, fluorescent lighting, high quality clear glass and lithium-ion batteries) and clean-energy storage.

Globally, approximately 90% of the world’s current antimony supply is produced by China, Russia, and Tajikistan. Beginning on September 15, 2024, China, which is responsible for nearly half of all global mined antimony output and dominates global refinement and processing, announced that it will restrict antimony exports. In December-2024, China explicitly restricted antimony exports to the United States citing its dual military and civilian uses, which further exacerbated global supply chain concerns. (Lv, A. and Munroe, T. (2024)) The U.S. Department of Defense (“DOD”) has designated antimony as a “Critical

Mineral” due to its importance in national security, and governments are now prioritizing domestic production to mitigate supply chain disruptions. Projects exploring antimony sources in North America play a key role in addressing these challenges.

Perpetua Resources Corp. (“Perpetua”, NASDAQ:PPTA, TSX:PPTA) has the most advanced domestic gold-antimony project in the United States. Perpetua’s project, known as Stibnite, is located in Idaho approximately 130 km northeast of NevGold’s Nutmeg Mountain and Zeus projects. Positive advancements at Stibnite including technical development and permitting has led to US\$75 million in Department of Defense (“DOD”) awards, over \$1.8 billion in indicative financing from the Export Import Bank of the United States (“US EXIM”) (*see Perpetua Resources News Release from April 8, 2024*) (Perpetua Resources. (2025)), and recent strategic investments of US\$180 million from Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited (“Agnico”) and US\$75 million from JPMorganChase’s \$1.5 trillion Security and Resiliency Initiative. (*see Perpetua Resources News Release from October 27, 2025*)

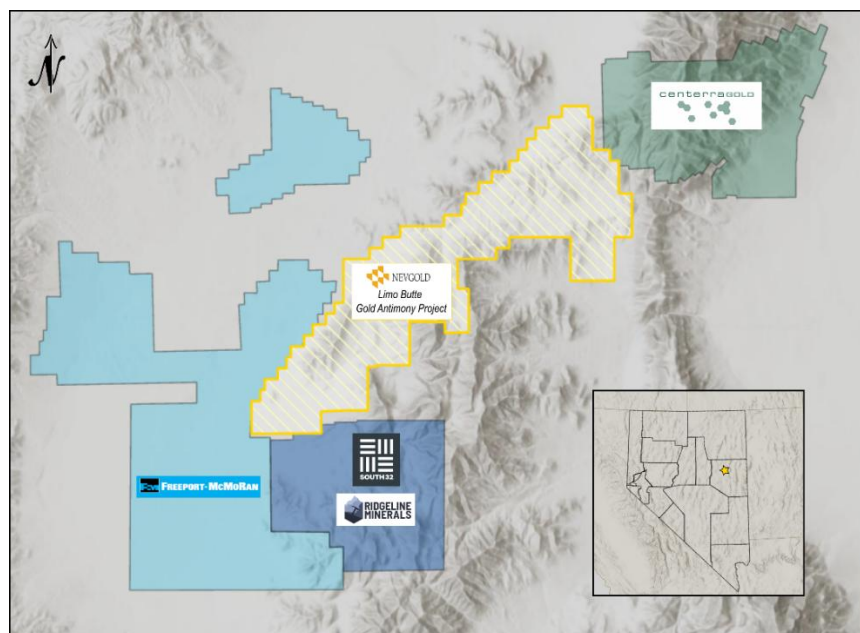


Figure 7 – Limousine Butte Land Holdings and District Exploration Activity [To view image please click here](#)

### **Engagement of Marketing Consultant**

The Company is pleased to announce that it has engaged Creative Direct Marketing Group, Inc. (“CDMG”), an arm’s-length service provider, to provide marketing and advertising services for an aggregate total of US\$200,000 (the “Agreement”), in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) and applicable securities laws. Based in Nashville, Tennessee, CDMG specializes in marketing, advertising, and public awareness across various sectors, including mining and metals. The CDMG Agreement contains no performance-based conditions, and CDMG will not receive any securities of the Company as compensation. The principals of CDMG have confirmed that they have no direct or indirect interest in the Company or its securities and no right or intention to acquire such an interest. The Agreement is subject to the approval of the TSXV.

### **ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

*“Signed”*

**Brandon Bonifacio, President & CEO**



For further information, please contact Brandon Bonifacio at [bbonifacio@nev-gold.com](mailto:bbonifacio@nev-gold.com), call 604-337-4997, or visit our website at [www.nev-gold.com](http://www.nev-gold.com).

***Sampling Methodology, Quality Control and Quality Assurance***

NevGold QA/QC protocols are followed on the Project and include insertion of duplicate, blank and standard samples in all drill holes. A 30g gold fire assay and multi-elemental analysis ICP-OES method was completed by ISO 17025 certified American Assay Labs, Reno.

The historic data collection chain of custody procedures and analytical results by previous operators appear adequate and were completed to industry standard practices. For the Newmont and US Gold data a 30g gold fire assay and multi-elemental analysis ICP-OES method MS-41 was completed by ISO 17025 certified ALS Chemex, Reno or Elko Nevada.

Geochemical ICP (5g) analysis for the Wilson, Christianson and Tingey report was completed by Geochemical Services Inc. and the XRF analyses (glass disk or pellets) by Brigham Young University.

Technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Greg French, CPG, the Company's Vice President, Exploration, who is NevGold's Qualified Person ("QP") under National Instrument 43-101 and responsible for technical matters of this release.

**About the Company**

NevGold is an exploration and development company targeting large-scale mineral systems in the proven districts of Nevada and Idaho. NevGold owns a 100% interest in the Limousine Butte and Cedar Wash gold projects in Nevada, and the Nutmeg Mountain gold project and Zeus copper project in Idaho.

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

***Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements***

*This news release contains forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's current expectations and estimates. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "suggest", "indicate" and other similar words or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the proposed work programs at Limousine Butte, the exploration potential at Limousine Butte, and future potential project milestones such as the potential Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, general economic, market and business conditions, and the ability to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals. There is some risk that the forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate, that the management's assumptions may not be correct or that actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.*

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