Route 109 Confirms Prophyry-Style Gold-Copper-Molybdenum Mineralization at Dunlop Bay

Vancouver, British Columbia--(Newsfile Corp. - July 23, 2025) - **Route 109 Resources Inc.** (TSXV: RTE) (OTCQB: MRIRF) (FSE: 8M0) ("**Route109" or the "Company**") announces results from its 2025 winter drilling program on Dunlop Bay property confirming the presence of a Au-Cu-Mo porphyry-style mineralized system related with the Dunlop Bay intrusion. The 2025 winter program included two drillholes designed to test the eastern tip of the Dunlop Bay Intrusion (see drillhole BD-25-31 and BD-25-32 on Figure 1). Those drillholes intersected intrusive rocks that returned anomalous Au-Cu-Mo results. A similar base metals package that was found and assay results were released previously released for Dunlop Bay West (see May 29, 2025 Route109 Press Release). The information obtained from these drill holes (Table 1) coupled with historical information (Table 2, GM 48615 and GM 44938) allow the company to conclude that a part of the mineralization found on the Dunlop Bay property is related to a porphyry-style system which is atypical of the Matagami region.

Figure 1: 2025 Dunlop Bay property drilling program planned collars.

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Results presented in Table 1, compared with previously released information from Dunlop Bay North, Clairet and Dunlop Bay West (see May 29, 2025 Route109 Press Release), show two different styles of mineralization. Dunlop Bay West, located near the intrusion contact and drillholes 31 and 32, located within the Dunlop Bay intrusion, both reveal enrichment in Mo-Cu-Au when compared to the Clairet and Dunlop Bay North areas, located more distally from the intrusion and hosting a much more classical VMS-related base metal enrichment.

Robert Pryde, CEO of the company said: "We are quite excited by the evidence of porphyry-style mineralization within the Dunlop Bay property. Over a three-year period, RTE has been actively exploring for high-grade gold and silver within the Abitibi Greenstone belt complexes in the Matagami region.

These results show the exploration potential of the property which needs to be followed up with additional geophysics and drilling targeting the porphyry system."

DDH	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BD-25-31	18.5	19	0.5	7.05	11.6	569	5	17	88
	34	34.5	0.5	0.024	0.25	157	136	7	80
	50	50.5	0.5	0.291	0.25	136	7	4	96
	52	52.5	0.5	0.048	0.25	206	1620	3	103
	57.5	58	0.5	0.391	0.7	173	9	3	100
	72.9	73.4	0.5	0.152	0.25	1130	6	2	92
	72.9	73.4	0.5	0.152	0.25	1130	6	2	92
	192	192.5	0.5	0.136	0.25	389	23	4	71
BD-25-32	41.8	43	1.2	0.126	0.25	34	1	7	32
	49.2	51.7	2.5	0.427	1.47	95.32	11.12	0	24.6
	58.5	60	1.5	0.219	0.25	55	2	3	27
	63	63.7	0.7	0.344	0.25	12	2	2	25
	73.5	74.1	0.6	0.706	1.3	67	5	10	42
	98.4	99.3	0.9	0.11	0.5	420	3	5	56
	104.6	108.45	3.85	0.242	2.38	1283.97	12.86	0	36.52
	133.5	134.1	0.6	0.205	1.7	11	2	7	39

Table 1: Best results from drillholes BD-25-31 and BD-25-32 located within the Dunlop Bay intrusion.

As displayed in Figure 1 and Table 1, several gold intersections were encountered in the Dunlop Bay Intrusion by historical drilling. This winter program further validates the presence of gold in the intrusion as well as demonstrates the presence of Cu and Mo in association with the gold.

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
925-81-1		16.80	211.10	194.30	0.09
	Incl.	93.00	96.25	3.25	1.17
	Incl.	93.00	93.35	0.35	6.93
	Incl.	210.60	211.10	0.50	3.50

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
60E-1		44.20	48.40	4.20	0.76
	and	47.65	47.90	0.25	3.13
	and	55.93	56.25	0.32	4.15
	and	121.80	122.00	0.20	1.28

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
1300N-1		19.50	174.70	155.20	0.05
	Incl.	22.70	43.20	20.50	0.13
	Incl.	33.00	43.20	10.20	0.19
	Incl.	42.25	42.35	0.10	9.20
	Incl.	69.80	73.30	3.50	0.81
	Incl.	69.80	79.85	10.05	0.29
	Incl.	69.80	70.60	0.80	2.45
	Incl.	73.20	73.30	0.10	7.98
	Incl.	89.20	89.30	0.10	5.58

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
44E-1		50.50	116.75	66.25	0.07
	Incl.	50.50	50.90	0.40	1.07
	Incl.	55.45	55.60	0.15	1.15
	Incl.	60.55	60.65	0.10	7.73
	Incl.	94.20	94.30	0.10	3.49
	Incl.	106.05	108.25	2.20	0.71
	Incl.	107.15	107.30	0.15	4.15

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
1300N-2		18.55	137.40	118.85	0.05
	Incl.	36.20	39.50	3.30	0.36
	Incl.	36.50	36.60	0.10	9.12
	Incl.	76.10	76.20	0.10	2.10
	Incl.	125.80	125.90	0.10	4.41
	Incl.	137.30	137.40	0.10	3.22

DDH ID		From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
52E-2		58.15	302.40	244.25	0.03
	Incl.	122.75	122.90	0.15	7.58
	Incl.	158.90	159.00	0.10	2.78
	Incl.	180.30	180.45	0.15	5.06
	Incl.	276.75	276.85	0.10	1.34
	Incl.	280.70	280.85	0.15	2.51

Table 2: Highlights from historical drilling located within the Dunlop Bay intrusion (source: GM 48615

and GM 44938).

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As shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, both drill holes returned several gold showings (going up to 7.05 ppm Au, 11.60 ppm Ag, 569 ppm Cu over 0.5 meter in drillhole BD-25-31), copper (0.13% Cu over 3.85 meters in drillhole BD-25-32), and molybdenum (going up to 1620 ppm Mo over 0.50 meter in drillhole BD-25-31). Note that drillhole BD-25-31, drilled westward, intersected a diorite intrusive body (low content of potassic felspar, see Figure 3A) while BD-25-32, drilled eastward, intersected a syenite intrusive body (up to 85% feldspar, mostly potassic, see Figure 3B). Due to overburden thickness a 38-meter untested gap, which hosts the contact between the two intrusive units, as of yet remains unexplored.

Figure 2: Cross section looking at N341 showing drill hole BD-25-31 and BD-25-32 geology and assay.

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Core photos presented in Figure 3B, show the syenite as mainly massive, medium to coarse grained and hosts several intervals containing veinlets, sericite-albite-silicification and/or hematisation alterations. The diorite presented in Figure 3A is described as massive, medium to coarse grained and with a weak to moderate epidote, calcite and local potassic alterations. For both drillholes, intervals returning gold, copper, and molybdenum are correlating with observed veinlets and alterations.

This type of mineralization is not common to the immediate Matagami area, the best example in Archean rocks is the Cu-Au-Mo system in the Chibougamau area, in the NZV of the Abitibi belt, Québec (Labbé et al., 2006).

The characteristics of these porphyry deposits include:

1) networks of veinlets and fractures mineralized with pyrite + chalcopyrite + Mo,
2) massive sulfide lodes of kilometric extent bordered by chlorite and sericite alteration,
3) different generations of hydrothermal breccia, and

4) "inter-mineralization" dykes (Pilote et al., 1998).

It is noteworthy that mineralization in the Dunlop block is interpreted to be genetically related to a porphyry system (Dunlop West, Pluton and the NW2 2023 trenches) and shares similar characteristics to the "Chibougamau" type, Porphyry such as: massive sulfide lodes, veins, breccia-hosted sulfides and sulfide disseminations.

Figure 3: A) Dioritic rock from BD-25-31; B) Syenitic rock from BD-25-32.

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It is interpreted that mineralization of the Dunlop West, Pluton and the NW2 2023 trenches are genetically related to the same porphyry system:

1) Porphyry types are commonly huge mineralized systems as exemplified by the Chibougamau area.
2) All the showings are aligned along a >2km long N-S trend, coincident with a N-S high mag trend (Figure 4). This trend is mostly untested by drilling.
3) The Dunlop Bay showing can also be included in the N-S trend (Figure 4), where mineralized loads

are NW trending, whereas the Marcelle vein also curves to an N-S strike westward.
4) Finally, because the pluton is late tectonic, mineralization was fed from below. Consequently, the showings are interpreted to be the upper part exposures of a more developed and continuous mineralization at depth.

This new interpretation of the N-S trending mineralizing system opens up the exploration potential along an N-S trend over a 2km long strike length".

Laurentia Exploration of Saguenay Quebec was responsible for the drilling program, core logging and sample selection for geochemical sampling and assay.

Figure 4 - Dunlop Bay Property 2025 Drilling Results Prospective Porphyry outline in Red

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Qualified Person

Maxime Bouchard, Geo, M.Sc. (OGQ #1752), an independent Qualified Person as defined by Canadian NI 43-101 standards, has reviewed, and approved the geological information reported in this news release. The exploration and soil program were planned and supervised by Maxime Bouchard. The Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to verify the historical information on the Property, particularly regarding historical drill results. However, the Qualified Person believes that drilling and analytical results were completed to industry standard practices. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results.

About Route 109 Resources Inc.

Route 109 Resources Inc. is a junior Canadian mining exploration company with the primary objective to acquire, explore, and develop viable gold and base metal projects in the mining-friendly jurisdiction of Quebec, Canada. Route109 is currently fully focused on its 100% interest in the two projects, both located in the prolific Abitibi greenstone belt:

- King Tut Project consists of 120 contiguous claims on 5,206 hectares

- Dunlop Bay Project consists of 76 mineral claims that cover 4,226 hectares

Route109 common shares trade under the symbol "RTE" on the TSX-V and under the symbol 8M0 on the Frankfurt Exchange.

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