



**GOLD RUNNER**  
EXPLORATION INC.

**CSE: GRUN**

Nevada **Gold** Opportunities

**ROCK CREEK**

**2025-2026 Highlights and Exploration Plans**

[www.goldrunnerexploration.com](http://www.goldrunnerexploration.com)





# ROCK CREEK PROPERTY

Rock Creek is our Flagship property at our Tuscarora Complex.

Located in the Tuscarora Volcanic Field above the historic Tuscarora mining camp, North West of Elko Nevada.

Rock Creek comprises 72 contiguous mining claims.

Rock Creek is a highly prospective and prolific setting and presents the possibility of world-class discovery potential.

Property wide sampling and mapping completed at Rock Creek.

Measurable gold and or silver found in virtually every sample collected by Gold Runner.

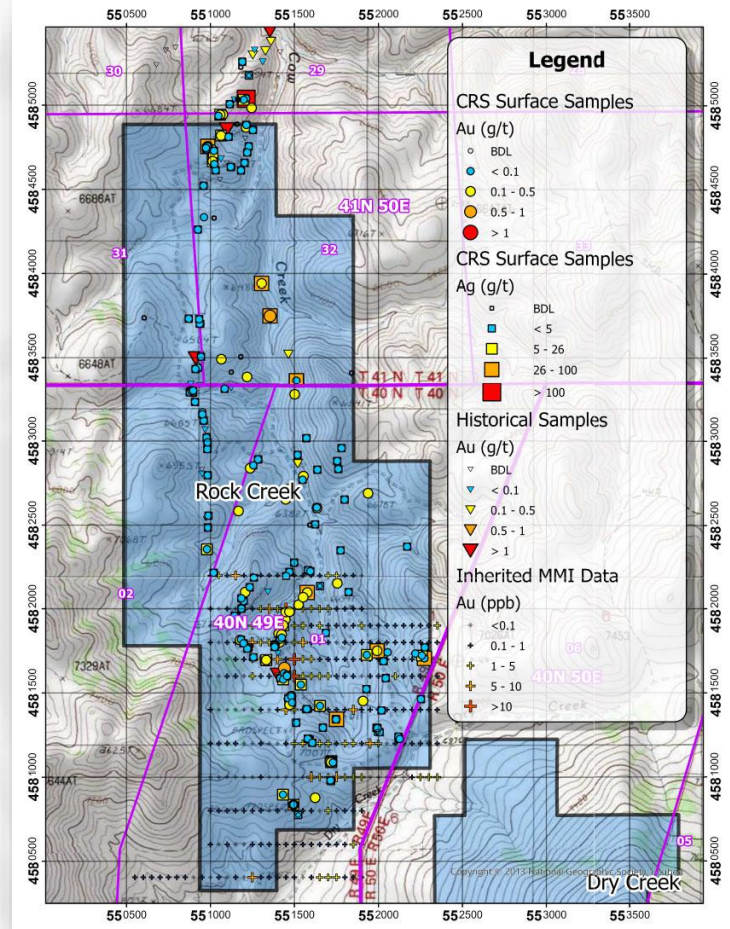
Gold Runner sampling has outlined over 5 kilometers of continuous strike length so far.

Evident that the property is dominated by a large, near surface, hydrothermal gold/silver bearing system associated with epithermal quartz veins. (likely Eocene aged).

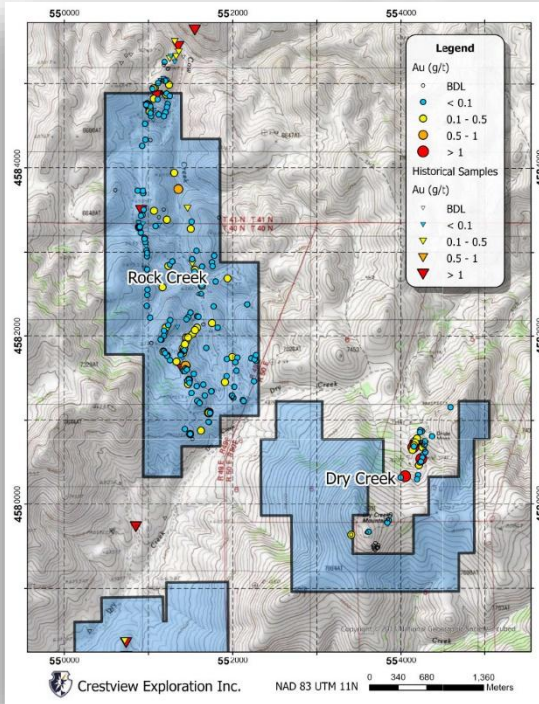
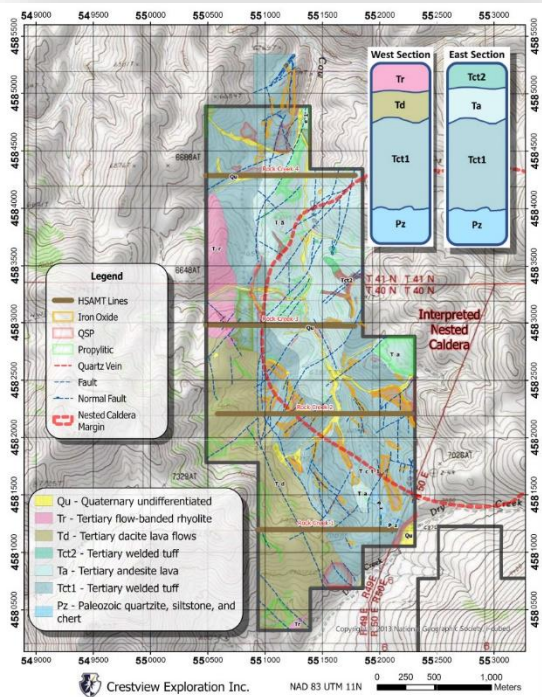
Nearby historic high-grade production (Divide and Falcon).

Historic production at Falcon averaged 100 oz Ag per ton with high grade silver left in place.

Vein system at Falcon connected to Rock Creek.



# ROCK CREEK PROPERTY



Gold Runner initial sampling of nearly one kilometer of outcrop and float at Falcon found gold and/or silver in all but one sample, several with high grades up to 720 grams per ton Ag and 1.13 gpt Au.

Inherited data from Falcon acquisition included several assay certificates dated from 1961 to 1963 reporting 6,395.1 opt Ag, 757.4 opt Ag, 101.72 opt Ag and 0.11opt Au, and 241.2 opt Ag.

# ROCK CREEK PROPERTY

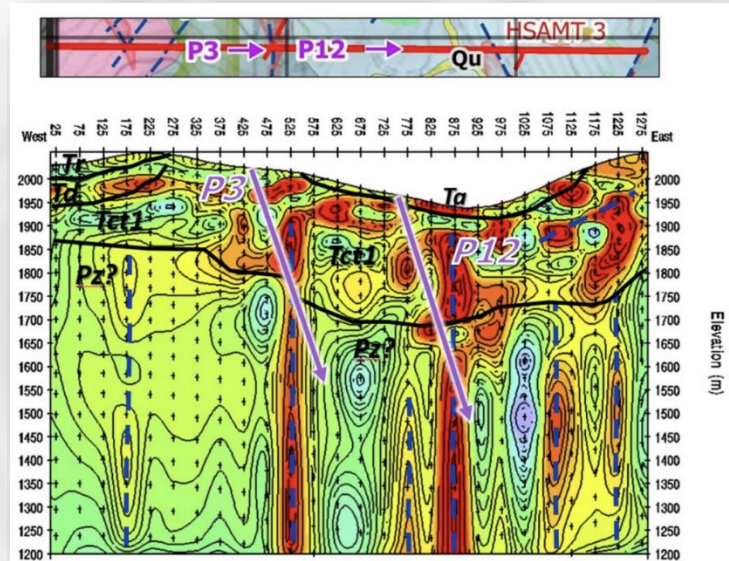
## HSAMT and DRILLING PLAN

Gold Runner completed an initial HSAMT geophysical survey over Rock Creek in the fall of 2022 revealing numerous drill targets.

Drill targets are plainly evident and prioritized for a summer, 2025 drill program.

Major host rock (Pz) for Carlin-type mineralization, such as at the nearby Carlin Trend, has been interpreted at a reasonable depth for exploration at Rock Creek (< 2000 feet).

A first phase, 5,000 meter drilling plan at Rock Creek is corroborated and supported by multiple layers of analysis and geophysics such as: property wide mineralization (Au and Ag) in soil and rock samples; extensive arsenic/gold anomaly evident in MMI soils and SGH gas surveys; HSAMT; and historic drilling intercepts.





## Nevada Properties

Rock Creek	72 Claims (~599 ha; 1,480 acres)
Falcon	124 Claims (~883 ha; 2,183 acres)
Dry Creek	43 Claims (~353 ha; 873 acres)
Cimarron	31 Claims (~198 ha; 489 acres)

## Capital Structure

(as of Dec 1, 2025)

Common Shares	9,205,175
Total Warrants	5,668,680
Stock Options	175,000
Fully Diluted	15,048,855

## The Geology Team

Chris Wensley **CEO** – Over 40 years experience in business and management, including roles as CEO, President, and Chairman.

Dr. Craig J Mach **VP Exploration** – 35 years of relevant Carlin and Epithermal hands on exploration experience in Nevada.

Justin Lowe **Consultant/Advisor** – Strong background in Nevada gold and silver exploration; MS in Geology from Colorado School of Mines.

Alan Morris **QP** – Over 40 years experience in exploration for precious and base metals; Certified Professional Geologist, AIPG (10550) and Qualified Person (QP) as defined by NI 43-101.

Juan Ruiz **Senior Geology Consultant** – 20 years experience in Nevada Au-Ag exploration; MS in Geology from University of Nevada-Reno.

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# ROCK CREEK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction:

The Rock Creek property is located in the Tuscarora Volcanic Field, a complex of Eocene calderas and stratovolcanoes with associated intrusions and coeval low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits. Precious metal targets at the Rock Creek property are surface and underground-mineable deposits including:

- Volcanic-hosted, high grade epithermal gold-silver veins (bonanza veins) and stockworks, and
- Sediment-hosted Carlin-type gold deposits in Paleozoic rocks under the volcanic cover.

The Rock Creek property lies within a region of Nevada possessing strong gold endowment, where the potential of finding large, high-grade gold deposits is favorable. This region includes the giant Eocene Carlin-type deposits on the Carlin trend to the south (e.g. Gold Quarry, Goldstrike, and Miele, now being mined by Nevada Gold Mines, the Newmont and Barrick JV) and the Jerritt Canyon Carlin-type deposit to the east (mined by First Majestic Silver), and the Miocene Midas low-sulfidation epithermal deposit (mined by Hecla) to the west.

## According to the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Mineral Industry Report for 2020:

- There were 32 Active Metal mines in Nevada in 2020
- In 2020, Nevada produced 4,632,690 troy ounces (144,093 kg) of gold, 6,127,438 troy ounces (190,585 kg) of silver, 154,264,931 pounds (69,973 metric tons) of copper, and 426,538 pounds (193.5 metric tons) of molybdenum.

- By the end of 2020, cumulative production from the Carlin trend was 94.2 million ounces (9.113 metric tons) of gold since the original Carlin Mine went into production in 1965.
- Nevada Gold Mines' Carlin trend operations produced 1,665,040 ounces (51,787 kg) of gold, which accounted for 36% of Nevada's gold production.

The Jerritt Canyon mine lies less than 30 km east of the Rock Creek property. Boasting 9.7 Moz of gold production between 1980 and 2020, proven and probable reserves of more than 700,000 oz of Au as of 2020, and continued exploration and expansion year to year, Jerritt Canyon is the prime example of a Carlin-type giant exploited east of the prolific Carlin Trend (Jerritt Canyon NI 43-101, 2021).

Approximately 35 km to the WSW of the Rock Creek property, the Midas mine, a low-sulfidation epithermal deposit, has produced more than 2.2 Moz of Au and 26.9 Moz of Ag between 1998 and 2021, with 2.73 Moz of Au and 199.92 Moz of Ag in proven and probable reserves as of 2021 (Hecla Mining Company Website – 2022).

## Historical Mine Production in the Tuscarora Volcanic Field:

Epithermal gold and silver deposits historically mined in the Tuscarora Volcanic Field occur in coeval Eocene (36-40 Ma) felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The Rock Creek mining district produced silver (32,000 ounces), gold (55 ounces), mercury (26 flasks) and antimony, mainly from the old Falcon mine (1887 to early 1900s) and Teapot mercury prospect located immediately south of the Rock Creek property (the Falcon mine and Teapot prospect are not included in the Rock Creek property).

The Tuscarora district, located 16 km southeast of the Rock Creek property, produced 204,000 oz of gold and 7,600,000 oz of silver from epithermal deposits between 1867 and 1990.

#### **Rock Creek Property:**

The Rock Creek property consists of 72 unpatented lode mining claims (Cow claims) situated in the western part of the Tuscarora Volcanic Field. The claims lie along the western margin of an Eocene caldera complex and are underlain by a thick section of altered rhyolitic ash flow tuffs and andesite flows. A system of dominantly north striking faults runs the length of the claims and is interpreted as part of the ring fracture system at the caldera margin. Altered exposures of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks crop out in the southern part of the claim block. The sedimentary rocks may be correlative with the Devonian Rodeo Creek Formation, the uppermost unit of the sedimentary sequence (the “lower plate” sequence) that hosts giant gold deposits in the Carlin Trend. The contact between the Paleozoic sediments and altered tuffs on the Rock Creek property may be the main fault in the ring fracture system at the caldera margin.

Targets in the Rock Creek property include two deposit types both of Eocene age: 1) high-grade epithermal gold-silver veins hosted by the ring-fracture system and other structures and structural intersections, and 2) high-grade Carlin-type deposits within favorable lower plate stratigraphy at depth. Eocene hydrothermal systems that created the shallow epithermal deposits in the Tuscarora region also potentially formed deeper Carlin-type deposits in the receptive lower plate rocks. The potential for Carlin-type deposits below the volcanic rocks in the Tuscarora area was recognized by Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology geologists mapping at Tuscarora in the 1990s (Henry and others, 1998).

It is believed the exploration program proposed by Gold Runner Exploration offers an excellent opportunity to discover new epithermal deposits in the volcanic rocks, and Carlin-type deposits in lower plate stratigraphy at a reasonable depth. Detailed geological, structural, geochemical and geophysical studies will be used to target drilling.

Past work in the tuffs at Rock Creek has defined large (>1000 x 5000 ft) areas of strongly argillized volcanic rocks which host numerous N, NNW, and NNE-trending quartz veins and silicified breccia zones. Epithermal features noted at Rock Creek by Gold Runner and previous explorers include a thick silica cap, veins containing platy silica after calcite (indicator of shallow-level boiling of hydrothermal fluids and ore deposition), and small, banded silica sinter deposits. These features indicate possible shallow level in the epithermal system, and limited erosion. Precious metal-bearing epithermal veins may be preserved.

With well over 200 rock samples collected at Rock Creek to date, the sampling has demonstrated wide- spread anomalous gold and silver, including numerous samples with greater than 30 g/t Ag (including a sample of 121 g/t Ag), and samples with greater than 0.1 g/t Au (including four samples with greater than 0.5 g/t Au). Most of the sampling focused on epithermal quartz veins, stockworks and silicified breccias exposed in outcrop and historic prospect pits. The Rock Creek data also includes inherited gold assay results from historic sampling which included several samples greater than 1 g/t Au. The rock samples are strongly anomalous in As and Sb, and Hg is anomalous in places.



### Summary of Exploration Results in the Rock Creek Property:

Gold mineralization was discovered at the Rock Creek property in 1982 by Cruson and Pansze during a reconnaissance exploration program funded by Shell Oil Company (Cruson and Limbach, 1985). Shell Oil took over the "Cow Creek" prospect, interpreted to be "...a bulk-tonnage gold and silver target hosted by Tertiary rhyolite tuffs and Paleozoic carbonaceous sediments." Shell carried out surface and subsurface exploration in the 1983 and 1984 field seasons. Eighty-one rock-chip samples and 405 soil samples were taken; 23 vertical drill holes, the "CC" drill holes, were completed to depths of 400-500 ft. Five of these holes are in Gold Runner's Rock Creek property, including CC-10 and CC-11 that each intersected 100 ft of 0.02 opt gold mineralization in the tuffs, according to Cruson and Limbach. In addition, hole CC-2 bottomed in 135 ft of Paleozoic basement rocks comprised of pyritized, carbonaceous siltstone, with numerous gold intercepts in the overlying altered tuff. The lower 180 ft of this hole contained 0.1 opt Ag and silver was increasing notably in the bottom 50 ft. Cruson and Limbach (1985) concluded that the sparse, vertical grid drilling at Rock Creek was not adequate to test the targets, and better targeting needs to be done to effectively test veins.

Western States Minerals Corporation explored an area mainly east of Shell's area for volcanic-hosted disseminated gold deposits in the 1990s, with geologic mapping, extensive geochemical sampling, an IP survey, and 13 reverse circulation drill holes (Long, 2000). Five of the RC holes were drilled in Gold Runner's current Rock Creek property. The results of the drilling are unknown, but Long (2000) noted that two of the holes bottomed in mineralized Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.

In 2010, Ironwood Gold Corp completed a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) sampling program over the southern part of the claim block (previously the Bluto claims). MMI analysis is a partial metal extraction that measures the loosely bonded fraction and not the total metal content found in a soil sample. This type of soil sample analysis has been shown to detect gold and other types of mineralization at depths of up to several hundred meters. The MMI results outlined a strong 1.6 km-long by 400 m-wide gold-arsenic anomaly that extends in an approximately NNW-SSE direction (mimicking the fault-fracture zone) in the southern part of the claim block (Ironwood Gold, 2010). The MMI anomaly suggests the possibility of multiple mineralized quartz veins and/or breccia zones or substantial gold mineralization at depth, possibly in the Paleozoic lower plate rocks where Carlin-type mineralization is found.

Gold Runner Exploration acquired the Rock Creek property in 2017. Gold Runner completed detailed geologic and structural mapping and additional rock chip sampling in 2022, along with a Hybrid-Source Audiomagnetotelluric (HSAMT) survey consisting of four east-west lines totaling 5,600 m. The survey shows fairly low apparent resistivity overall due to the rhyolite tuff bedrock. Apparent resistivity pseudo-sections reveal gently-dipping near-surface resistive features that are interpreted as andesite lava flows and silicified rhyolite tuff. The sections also show vertical, relatively high resistivity structures that extend from the surface down to depths of over 800 meters. These structures are interpreted as silicified ring fractures of the caldera, and they correspond to steeply-dipping quartz veins mapped on the surface. They have yet to be tested with the drill.

### **Proposed 2025 Exploration at Rock Creek:**

Proposed 2025 exploration plans include further MMI sampling and two additional HSAMT lines to aid in targeting, and drill testing 12 high priority targets. The MMI sampling will infill the northern part of the Rock Creek claim block. MMI sampling will consist of approximately 400 samples at 200 m line spacing and 50 m sample spacing. HSAMT lines will be completed to improve structural interpretations in the northern part of the claim block.

High-priority drill targets will be tested with 12 proposed Phase 1 angle drill holes for an approximate total footage of 16,500 ft (5,030 m). The drill targets were chosen to test for:

- Bonanza epithermal precious metal mineralization in quartz veins/silicified faults interpreted from the 2022 HSAMT survey.
- Mapped structural intersections and possible raking ore shoots.
- Areas of anomalous and economic gold and silver grades in surface samples and historic drill intercepts.
- Depth to permissive Paleozoic lower plate stratigraphy, and disseminated Carlin-type mineralization.

**Qualified Person:** Alan Morris, M.Sc., CPG #10550, is the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical data in this presentation.