

Inflection Resources Provides Update on Trangie Project Drilling in New South Wales, Australia

Vancouver, British Columbia, August 18, 2025: Inflection Resources Ltd. (CSE: AUCU / OTCQB: AUCUF / FSE: 5VJ) (the "Company" or "Inflection") is pleased to provide an update on drilling completed on the Trangie project in New South Wales, Australia conducted under an Exploration Agreement with AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited ("AngloGold Ashanti") announced on [June 14, 2023](#).

Summary Highlights:

- **Eight additional drill holes totalling 4,052m have been completed on the Trangie project** in-part following up on porphyry mineralization intercepted in earlier drilling;
- **Systematic footprint expansion in multiple directions.** The new drill holes into the Trangie project demonstrate that mineralization and alteration extend >100m westward (TRNDH028), >200m north (TRND031) and >200m southwest (TRNDH027) from the previously announced intercept reported in hole TRNDH023 (54.37m grading 0.37 g/t Au), which has systematically expanded the known mineralized footprint;
- **Extensive mineralization and alteration footprint identified** is suggestive of a large-scale porphyry system. These results validate the presence of an alkaline porphyry-copper-gold system across a >500m x 500m footprint, defined by porphyry related alteration with localised areas of veining and related gold mineralization;
- Drill hole **TRNDH028 intersected the most significant gold mineralization**, returning 42.15m grading 0.33 g/t Au from 263.33m from a scissor-type hole drilling westwards towards previously reported drill hole TRNDH023, which returned 54.37m grading 0.37 g/t Au from porphyry-style chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite bearing quartz veins in biotite-altered (potassic altered) andesitic volcanic rocks;
- Holes TRNDH26, 27, 28, and 31 were drilled on east-west cross sections to better understand the geology of the Trangie target in the vicinity of TRNDH023. Holes TRNDH29 and 30 were drilled to test separate targets in the Trangie district; and,
- The Company is currently drilling targets on the Crooked Creek and Nyngan projects while awaiting the remaining Trangie drill hole geochemistry which will assist in determining additional drill hole locations to search for the source of the porphyry veining.

Alistair Waddell, Inflection's President and CEO, states: *"We are happy to announce these additional drill results which continue to validate the potential of our Trangie project in New South Wales. The mineralized intervals intercepted at Trangie exhibit classic gold and copper grades consistent with the margins of other significant alkalic porphyry systems in the Macquarie Arc, strengthening our conviction in the project's potential. Once all remaining assays have been received and fully interpreted, we will plan the next steps for additional drilling at Trangie with AngloGold Ashanti. While awaiting the remaining Trangie assays, the drill has relocated to test several standalone targets on the Crooked Creek and Nyngan projects".*

Trangie Phase II Drilling Update

Eight drill holes (TRNDH024 to 031) totalling 4,052m were completed at Trangie to follow-up on hole TRNDH023 which intercepted porphyry mineralization and to test two other district targets.

TRNDH024, situated 214m south-east of TRNDH023, was drilled in a westerly direction (270°) at -75° and intercepted interfingering andesites and basalts intruded by several monzodiorite dykes which dominantly display propylitic alteration and locally exhibit biotite/K-feldspar alteration (typical of porphyry-proximal potassic alteration) and disseminated pyrite within the intrusions. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite occurs throughout the hole (Figures 2 and 3). No significant copper-gold assays were returned for this hole.

TRNDH025, situated 215m northwest of TRNDH023, was drilled in a westerly direction at -70° to follow-up anomalous Au-Cu-Mo in TRNDH023 and intersected pyritic bedded siltstone intruded by porphyritic andesites commonly cut by epidote/pyrite veins. The sequence is frequently cut by late, unaltered and unmineralized basaltic dykes. The rocks are dominantly altered with epidote ± pyrite veins and patches of more pervasive epidote. A zone of sheeted B-style vein quartz-pyrite occurs from 558.0m to 566.9m in a sericite altered porphyritic andesite in which individual 2m intervals returned maximum values of Cu (max 0.09%), Au (max 0.13g/t) and elevated Mo-S-Te-Ag-Se (Figures 2 and 4).

TRNDH026, drilled east of TRNDH023 to the west (270°) at -70°, intersected propylitic altered volcanogenic sandstones and conglomerates. A generation of younger, post-mineral basaltic dykes have cut the older volcanic sequence in several places. Chalcopyrite was noted in occasional "B" style porphyry veins. No significant copper-gold assays were returned.

TRNDH027, drilled in a westerly direction (270°) at -70° on a 200m section south of TRNDH023, intersected biotite-albite altered (potassic alteration) siltstone and sandstone units and a monzodiorite intrusion, which exhibit minor veins of magnetite. The sequence is cut by basaltic dykes as well as a felsic intrusive unit near the top of the hole. Several "B" style veins have been noted in the hole which returned anomalous gold anomalous values including 4m grading 1.24 g/t Au from between 225 and 229m (Figures 2 and 3).

TRNDH028, which was designed to intersect the mineralized zone in TRNDH023 and drilled in an easterly (090°) direction at -70° to better define the geometry of the mineralization, intersected a broad volcanoclastic sedimentary sequence, which exhibits biotite, magnetite ± K-feldspar alteration, typically of potassic alteration with lesser chlorite/epidote (propylitic alteration). These units exhibit significant "B" style veins commonly containing pyrite and chalcopyrite. A late-stage dolerite dyke was encountered at low angles to the drill trace, likely resulting in stopping out the mineralization therein, which indicates potential for additional mineralization to the west, given the hole drilled down the dyke which has an orientation of approximately 70°. Assay results reported 42.67m grading 0.33 g/t Au + 0.05% Cu from 263.33m to 306.00m, 10m grading 0.12 g/t Au + 0.04% Cu from 355m to 365m and 2m grading 0.28 g/t Au + 0.07% Cu from 373m to 375m (Figures 1, 2 and 5).

TRNDH031 was drilled in an easterly (083°) direction at -60° to test elevated Cu-Au-Mo-S-Te-Ag and depletion in Mn-Zn at the bottom of drill hole TRNDH025 (located 220m northeast of hole TRNDH023) and a zone of biotite alteration (potassic) that appears to plunge to the northwest of TRNDH023. TRNDH031 intersected multiple volcanic and sedimentary lithologies including several feldspar phyric andesites and minor hornblende-biotite monzodiorite porphyry. These rocks exhibit pervasive biotite ± magnetite or K-feldspar, typical of potassic alteration and lesser silica-sericite-albite alteration. Sporadic porphyry style quartz-pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins were observed down the hole (Figures 2 and 4). Assay results are pending.

Overall, these follow-up holes around TRNDH023 have returned positive results with the intersection of several zones of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing B-style porphyry veins associated with monzodiorite intrusions. The occurrence of biotite-actinolite (calc-potassic) alteration appears to plunge to the west-northwest and remains untested in these directions. The occurrence of B-style porphyry veins within potassic altered volcanic rocks suggests a porphyry-proximal, high temperature environment which is open to the west, southwest and at depth. Assays are pending for holes TRNDH029 and 031.

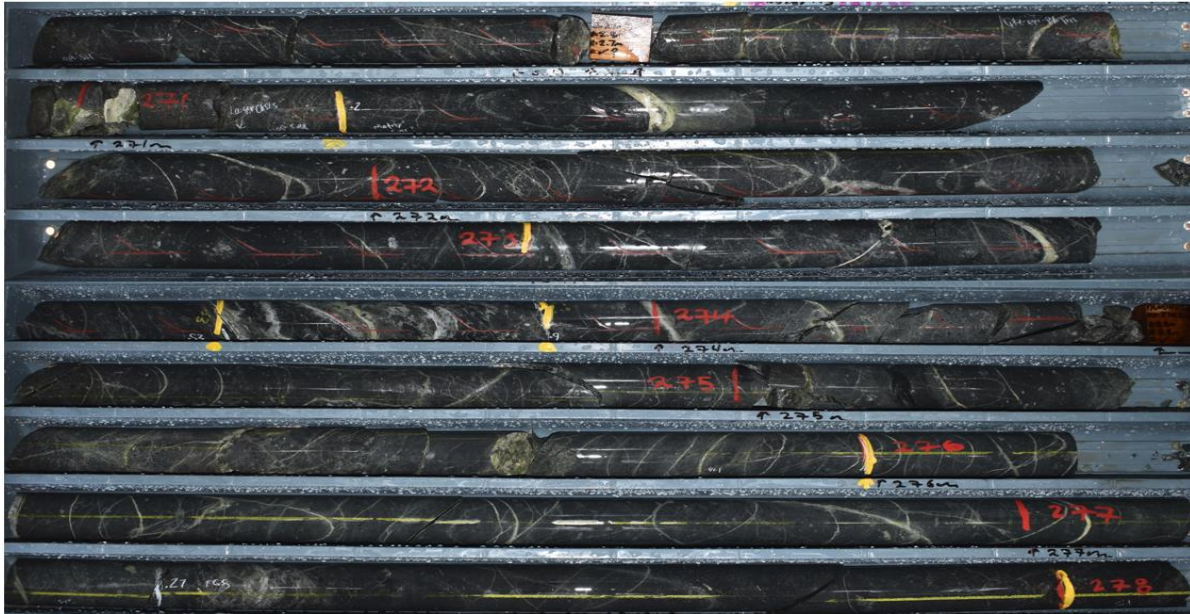


Figure 1: Hole TRNDH028 (270.15 - 278.20m) – Porphyry style veining hosted in a volcaniclastic sedimentary sequence which exhibits biotite, magnetite $\pm$ K-feldspar alteration.

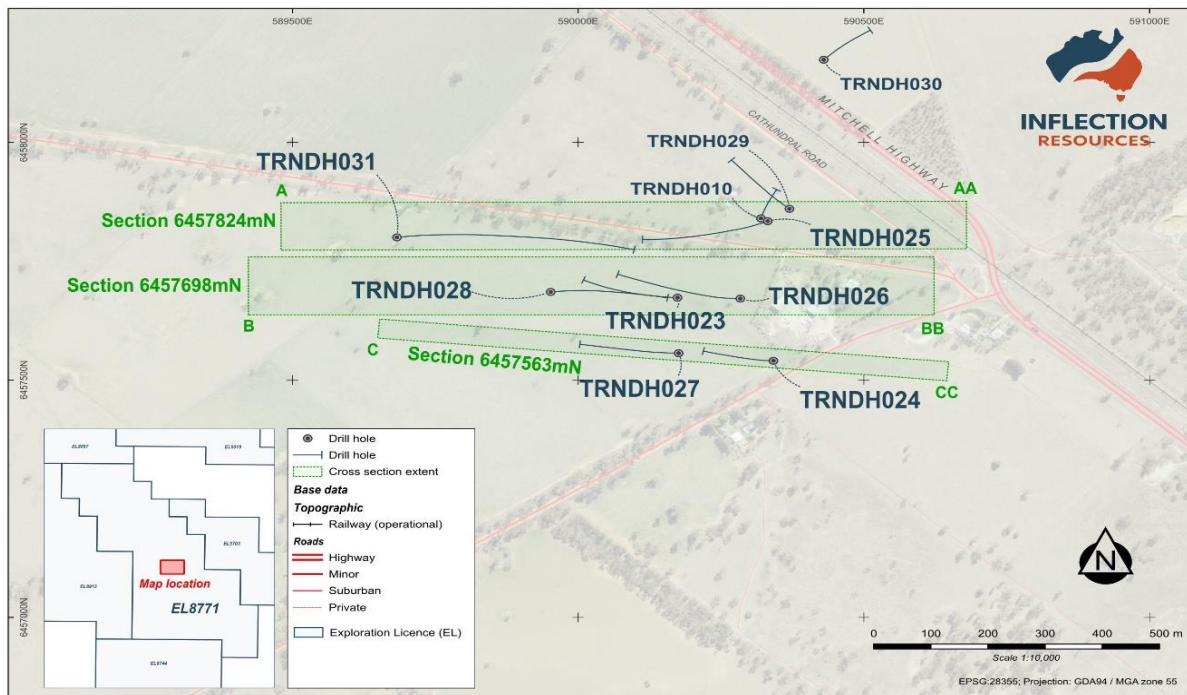


Figure 2: Trangie project drill hole map with location of geological cross sections.

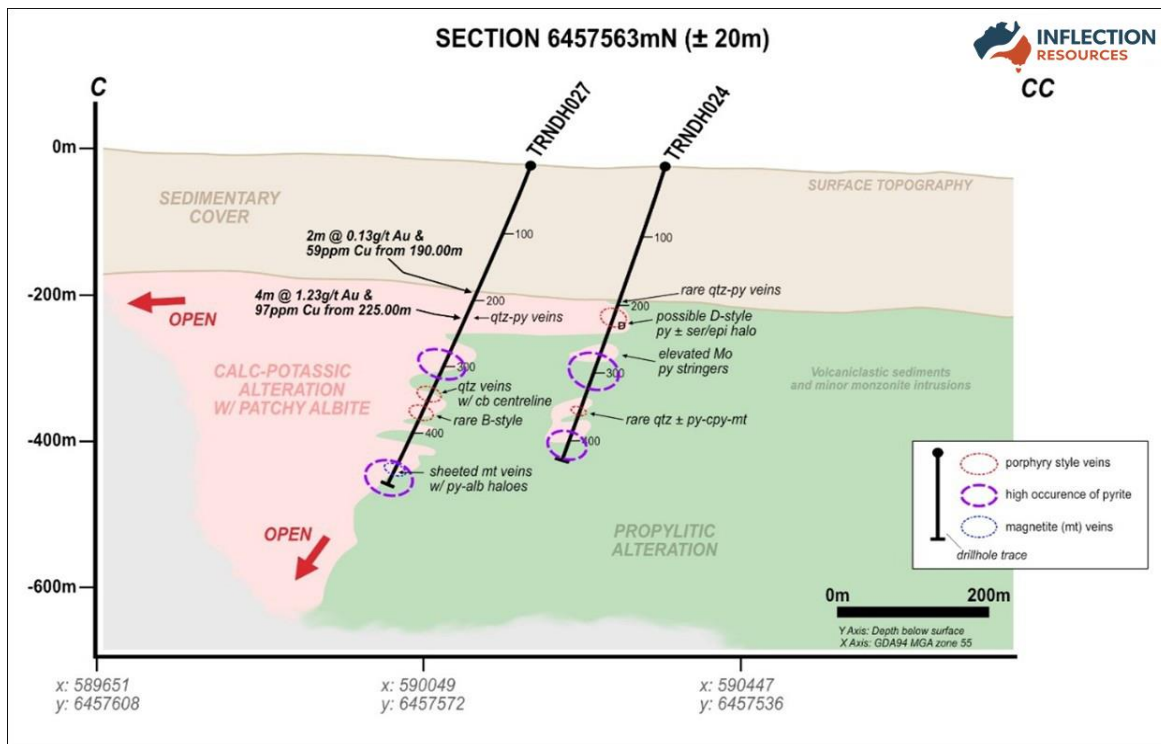


Figure 3: Trangie project interpretive geological E-W cross section 6457563mN (looking N ± 100m) which displays gold and copper geochemical values, porphyry-related alteration zones and porphyry style veins.

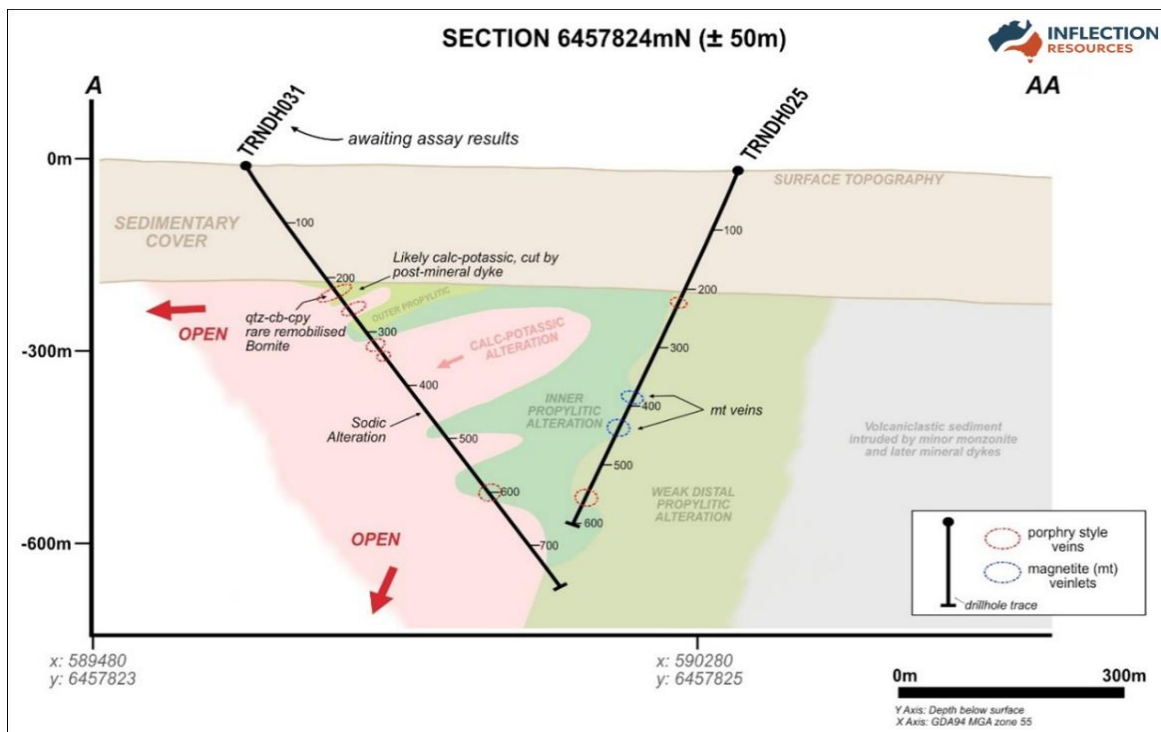


Figure 4: Trangie project interpretive geological E-W cross section 6457824mN (looking N ± 100m) which displays porphyry-related alteration zones and porphyry style veins (assays pending for hole TRNDH031).

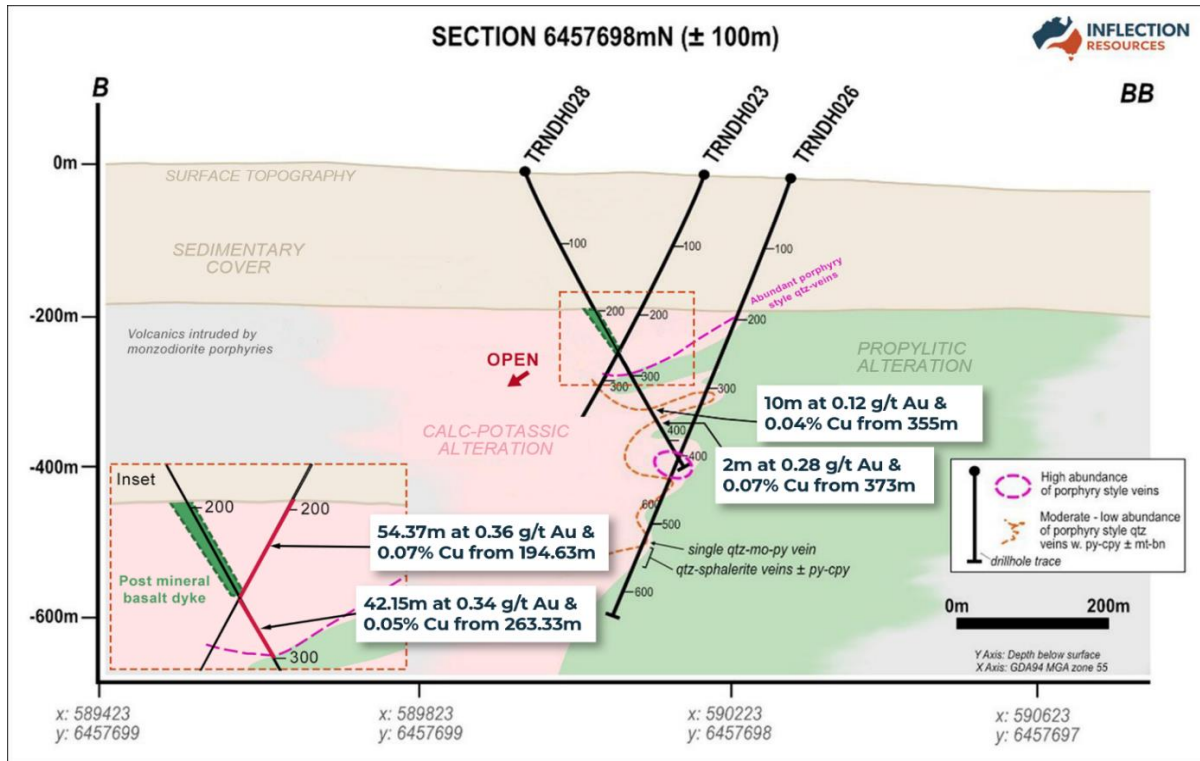


Figure 5: Trangie project interpretive geological E-W cross section 6457698mN (looking N $\pm$ 100m) which displays gold and copper geochemical values, porphyry-related alteration zones and porphyry style veins. Note: Composites calculated using a 0.1 g/t Au cut off with max 4m internal dilution.

Other Trangie targets:

Hole TRNDH029 was drilled 270m northwest of hole TRNDH023 in a northwesterly direction (310°) at -70° to follow up on anomalous mineralization encountered in TRNDH010 which returned 10m grading 0.12 g/t Au from 221m to 231m. The hole intersected an interfingering sequence of andesites and sedimentary units which display epidote and localized magnetite/albite alteration. Minor disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite also occurs in quartz-carbonate + chlorite veins along with minor disseminated molybdenite. Assay results are pending.

Hole TRNDH030 was drilled in a northeasterly direction (045°) at -70° to test a central area between holes TRNDH010 and TRNDH017 that reported biotite (potassic) alteration and intersected a chlorite to silica-sericite altered bedded sandstone unit with patchy magnetite and lesser feldspar phryic andesite. This hole downgraded the potential of this area as it did not intersect significant quartz veins or potassic alteration. Assay results were not significant for copper and gold; however the hole returned 1.25m at 69ppm Mo from 274.75 to 276m.

Importantly, the intercepts show a strong correlation between Au, Cu and Ag with a negative or low correlation between Au, Te and Sb, which strongly imply a relationship to porphyry copper-gold style mineralization rather than higher crustal-level epithermal style gold.

Trangie Project:

The Trangie project exhibits a complex arcuate zone of magnetite enrichment evident in aeromagnetic data. Inflection drill hole TRNDH023 drilled into an aeromagnetic high which intersected a significant zone of pyrite chalcopyrite bearing quartz veinlets and wispy magnetite veins in biotite-actinolite altered andesites and volcaniclastic sediments, typical of a calc-potassic

porphyry-proximal alteration zone. This hole reported the following assays: 54.37m grading 0.37 g/t Au and 0.07% Cu from 194.63m; 35.47m grading 0.40 g/t Au and 0.06% Cu from 259.53m; and 21.45m grading 0.22 g/t Au and 0.04% Cu from 346.00m.

Details of the AngloGold Ashanti Earn-in Agreement:

Phase II:

AngloGold Ashanti has elected to potentially earn an initial 51% interest in four Designated Projects (Trangie, Nyngan, Crooked Creek and Duck Creek) individually by sole funding expenditures of AUD\$7,000,000 on each project within 36 months (Table 1). If AngloGold Ashanti elects not to complete the Phase II earn-in expenditure for a given Designated Project, Inflection will retain 100% ownership of the project with no interest earned by AngloGold Ashanti.

Phase III:

Upon completion of Phase II, AngloGold Ashanti may elect to earn an additional 14% interest in each Designated Project individually, for a total 65% interest, by sole funding additional expenditures of AUD\$20,000,000 on each Designated Project within 24 months. If AngloGold Ashanti initiates but does not complete Phase III, then its ownership interest in the Designated Project will revert to 49%, which Inflection retains the right to purchase at a mutually agreed price or for fair value if a price cannot be mutually agreed within a specified period.

Phase IV:

Upon completion of Phase III, AngloGold Ashanti retains an additional right to earn a further 10% interest in each Designated Project, bringing its potential ownership interest to 75%, by completing the following:

- Delivering to Inflection a Pre-Feasibility Study (“PFS”) in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves based on a minimum 2,000,000 ounces of gold or gold-copper equivalent Measured and Indicated resources within 36 months after AngloGold Ashanti provides notice to move to Phase IV; and,
- Granting to Inflection a 2% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the applicable Designated Project; provided, however, that if the Designated Project has any existing underlying royalties, Inflection will be granted a 1% NSR. AngloGold Ashanti will have the right to buy back 0.5% of any 2% NSR and 0.25% of any 1% NSR in respect of all or a portion of the respective Designated Project for fair value at any time.

Phase #	Project Specific Expenditures (AUD\$)				AngloGold Interest (%)	Maximum time for each Stage
Phase I	\$10,000,000 (Completed)				0%	36 Months from Execution Date
Phase II	Duck Creek Project	Trangie Project	Crooked Creek Project	Nyngan Project	51%	36 Months from commencement of Phase II
	\$7,000,000 (underway)	\$7,000,000 (underway)	\$7,000,000 (underway)	\$7,000,000 (underway)		
Phase III	+\$20,000,000	+\$20,000,000	+\$20,000,000	+\$20,000,000	65%	24 Months from commencement of Phase III
Phase IV	Completion of PFS & Royalty Issuance	Completion of PFS & Royalty Issuance	Completion of PFS & Royalty Issuance	Completion of PFS & Royalty Issuance	75%	36 Months from commencement of Phase IV

Table 1: Summary structure of the AngloGold Ashanti Earn-in Agreement

Notes:

- *Completion of PFS to include a minimum resource of two million ounces of gold or gold-copper equivalent Measured and Indicated resources per project.*
- *All expenditure timelines can be accelerated.*

About Inflection's NSW Projects:

The Company is systematically exploring for large copper-gold and gold deposits in the northern interpreted extension of the Macquarie Arc, part of the Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales. The Macquarie Arc is Australia's premier porphyry copper-gold province being host to Newmont Mining's Cadia deposits, Evolution Mining's Northparkes and Cowal deposits plus numerous exploration prospects including Boda, a discovery made by Alkane Resources.

The Company uses cost-effective mud-rotary drilling to cut through unmineralized post-mineral sedimentary cover before transitioning to diamond core drilling once basement is reached. It is well documented that mineralized bodies elsewhere in the belt, in particular porphyry and intrusive related systems, have relatively large district-scale alteration and geochemical halos or footprints surrounding them.

Qualified Person and Sampling Quality Control:

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Carl Swensson (FAusIMM), a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Swensson is not independent by reason he is a director of the Company's subsidiary and a shareholder of the Company.

Drilling is conducted using a truck-mounted multi-purpose drill rig. Mud rotary drilling is utilised to drill through the cover sequence before transitioning to diamond drilling using NQ sized core at the unconformity. Core is logged at the Company's field office, photographed and marked before being cut to the Company's specified sample intervals. Half core samples are placed in bags with internationally certified blanks and standards inserted. Samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Orange, an accredited analytical laboratory meeting ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015. ALS prepare samples by crushing and grinding via methods CRU-31 and PUL-32a respectively. The pulps are then assayed for 64 elements via method ME-MS61r using a 25g sample after a four acid near total digest with an ICP-MS finish. Gold, platinum and palladium will be assayed by fire assay using method PGM-ICP23 using a 30g sample charge and ICP-MS finish. Laboratory standards and QA-QC are monitored by the Company using Oreas Certified Reference Materials. Coarse rejects will be subjected to short-wave-near infrared spectral analysis which provides detailed confirmation of the hydrothermal alteration present which are imperative to vector closer to a mineralized porphyry system.

About Inflection Resources Ltd. Inflection is a copper-gold focused mineral exploration company listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "AUCU", on the OTCQB under the symbol "AUCUF" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "5FJ", with projects in New South Wales and the Northern Territory, Australia. For more information, please visit the Company website at www.inflectionresources.com.

About AngloGold Ashanti Plc. AngloGold Ashanti Plc is a global gold mining company with a diverse, high-quality portfolio of operations, projects and exploration activities across ten countries on four continents. Headquartered in Denver, in the United States, AngloGold Ashanti has its primary listing on the New York Stock Exchange and secondary listings in South Africa and Ghana. For more information, please visit the company website at www.anglogoldashanti.com.

NewQuest Capital Group. Inflection is part of the NewQuest Capital Group which is an entrepreneurial, discovery-driven investment group that builds value through the incubation and financing of early-stage mineral exploration projects globally. Further information about NewQuest can be found at www.nqcapitalgroup.com.

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Forward-Looking Statements: This news release includes certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements regarding future exploration expenditures by AngloGold Ashanti, amount of drilling, commencement and cost of exploration programs in respect of the Company's projects and mineral properties, AngloGold Ashanti's anticipated funding of the Phase II Exploration Expenditures and timing thereof, and the anticipated business plans and timing of future activities of the Company, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Often, but not always, forward looking information can be identified by words such as "pro forma", "plans", "expects", "may", "should", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential" or variations of such words including negative variations thereof, and phrases that refer to certain actions, events or results that may, could, would, might or will occur or be taken or achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, statements as to the anticipated business plans and timing of future activities of the Company, including the Company's exploration plans, the proposed expenditures for exploration work thereon, the ability of the Company to obtain sufficient financing to fund its business activities and plans, delays in obtaining governmental and regulatory approvals (including of the Canadian Securities Exchange), permits or financing, changes in laws, regulations and policies affecting mining operations, the Company's limited operating history, currency fluctuations, title disputes or claims, environmental issues and liabilities, as well as those factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's prospectus dated June 12, 2020 and other filings of the Company with the Canadian Securities Authorities, copies of which can be found under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements, except as otherwise required by law.