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High Impact Discoveries – Analogues to Giants – Centrally Located

TSX-V: IZN | EXPLORATION UPDATE | AUGUST 2026

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All dollar amounts in this presentation are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Indy Project QP: Patrick McLaughlin, P.Geo., is an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and a registered professional geoscientist in British Columbia.

Leadership Team

Wayne Hubert, B.Sc. (Eng), MBA

Chief Executive Officer and Director

20+ years experience mining corporate development. Initially with Meridian Gold and then as CEO with Andean Resources (5M oz Au), which was acquired by Goldcorp for US\$3.5B.

Kerry M. Curtis, B.Sc., P.Geo

Independent Chairman and Director

35+ years experience base and precious metals, exploration, discovery, bankable feasibility, mine development financing and initial construction. Former CEO of Cumberland Resources (Meadowbank Gold - 4M oz Au), acquired by Agnico Eagle for \$730M.

Louis Montpellier, L.L.B.

Director

30 years specializing in international mining law and finance. Former VP – Corporate Development and director of Exorre Gold Mines, which was acquired by Yamana for ~\$395M.

Michael Westcott, M.Sc. (Geology)

Director

30+ years experience in equity capital markets and mining. After 25 years in various roles at Raymond James, he retired as Head of Equities. Prior to joining Raymond James, he was an exploration geologist at Cominco.

Lesia Burianyk, CPA, CA

Chief Financial Officer

15+ years industry experience with TSX-V and CSE listed companies. Former audit manager at a Canadian accounting firm specializing in the mining industry.

Joyce Musial, B.Sc. (Hons) in Geology

Vice President, Corporate Affairs

35+ years experience in resource sector with focus on investor relations, communication, corporate development, and community, governmental & aboriginal relations.

Brian McGrath, B.Sc.

Project Manager

Over 30+ years experience in the Americas exploring for gold and base metals. Recent geological positions held with the Manex Resource Group and Cumberland Resources Ltd. (the team successfully built a multi-million ounce reserve).

Indy Project – The Right Address



The **first Sedex* discovery** in Central BC, Canada.

Critical Minerals – Zinc, Silver and Gallium.

District scale potential – age, strata, mineralization equivalent to the **giant Sedex** districts in Northern Canada.

Over 1 km drill-defined mineralization discovered – **new results** demonstrating rapid growth and open pit potential.

Centrally located.



Team **experienced** in **discovering, advancing** and **de-risking** projects and taking ownership (~28% fully diluted).



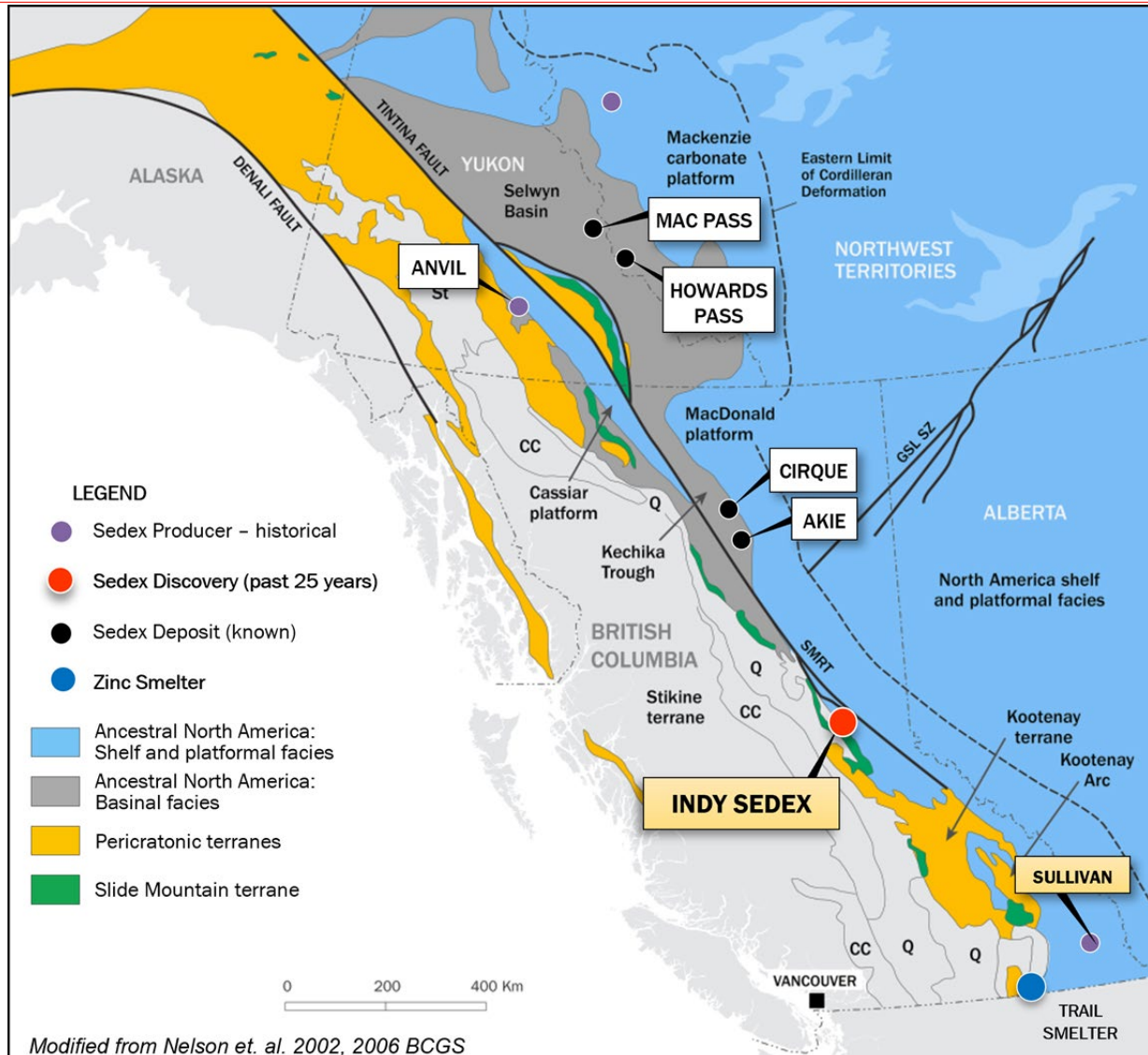
Company will receive **50% of the revenue** from the sale of **indium** mined from West Desert, Utah determined on a **(NSR)** basis – North America's only indium resource.

*See Appendix - Sedex Deposits - for description.



STRATEGY
**Discover and define near surface
Critical Mineral resources
close to transportation and power**

Discovered in Central BC – District Scale Endowment of the North



Indy – Exploring for New Giants*

Northern Canada's Selwyn Basin hosts the world's second largest concentration of Sedex type districts (critical minerals: zinc, silver, gallium and germanium) – numerous giant-class districts and deposits.

Discovered at Indy – Selwyn Basin Equivalents

The first Sedex discovery (> 1 km long drill-defined) in Central BC with age, strata and mineralization equivalent to the Sedex districts of the Selwyn Basin to the north.

Central Location – 500 km South

of previously discovered Sedex deposits.

Existing Infrastructure

Roads, highways, railway and power in central BC support low-cost exploration and potential development/mining costs. Blackwater, Gibraltar, Mt. Milligan mines and the advancing Cariboo Gold are within 250 km radius.

*See Appendix – Exploring for Sedex Giants - for description.

Indy Project (100%)

Easy Access and Existing Infrastructure

90 km

1.5-hour drive southeast of Prince George, the major hub for transport and industry in central BC

85 km

from intercontinental (CNR) railhead connecting to ports at Prince Rupert and Vancouver

70 km

from Yellowhead highway (Hwy 16) connected by active forestry road

~35 km

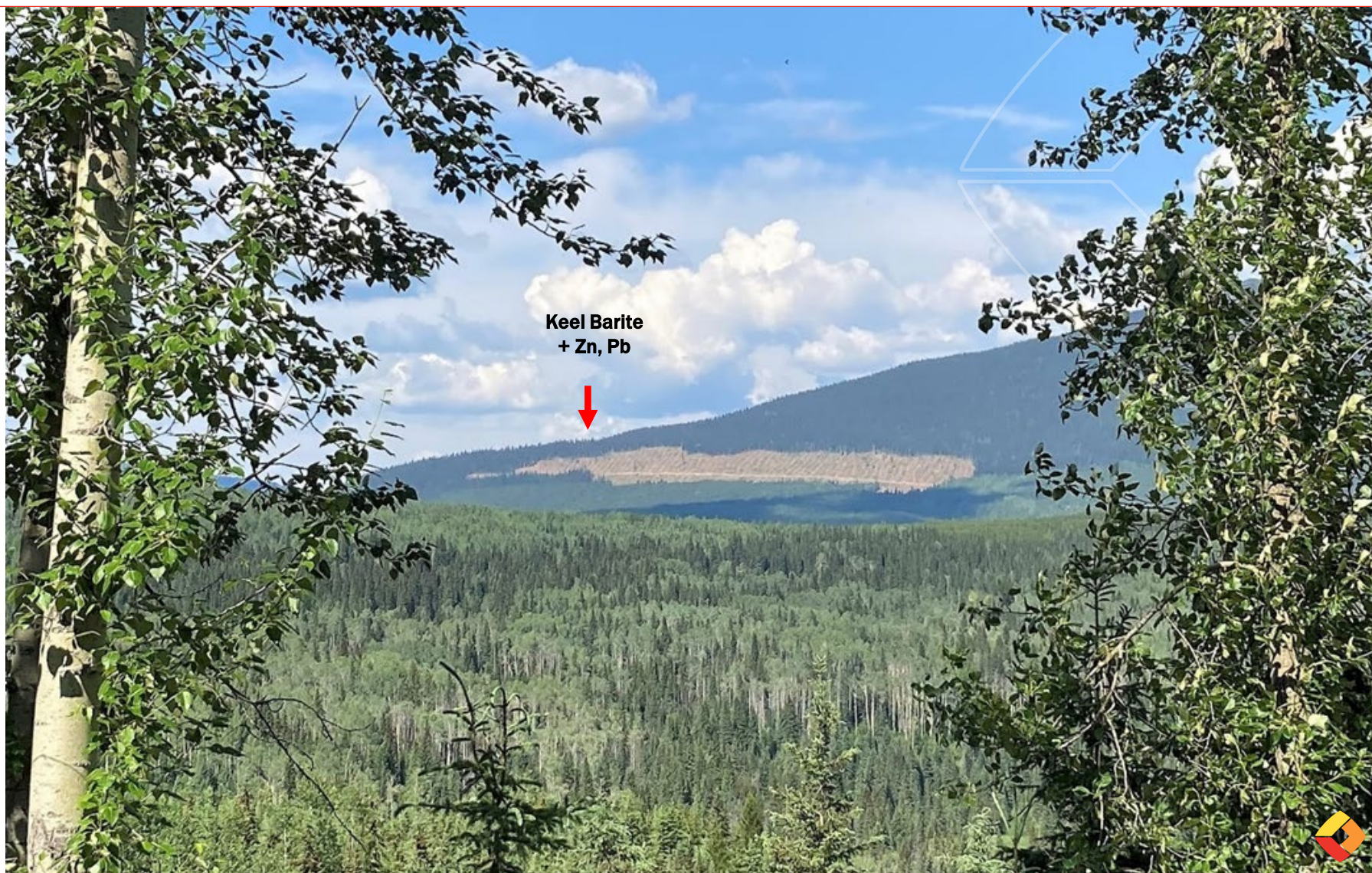
from renewable, hydro-electric power

~500 km

from Trail, BC zinc metallurgical complex

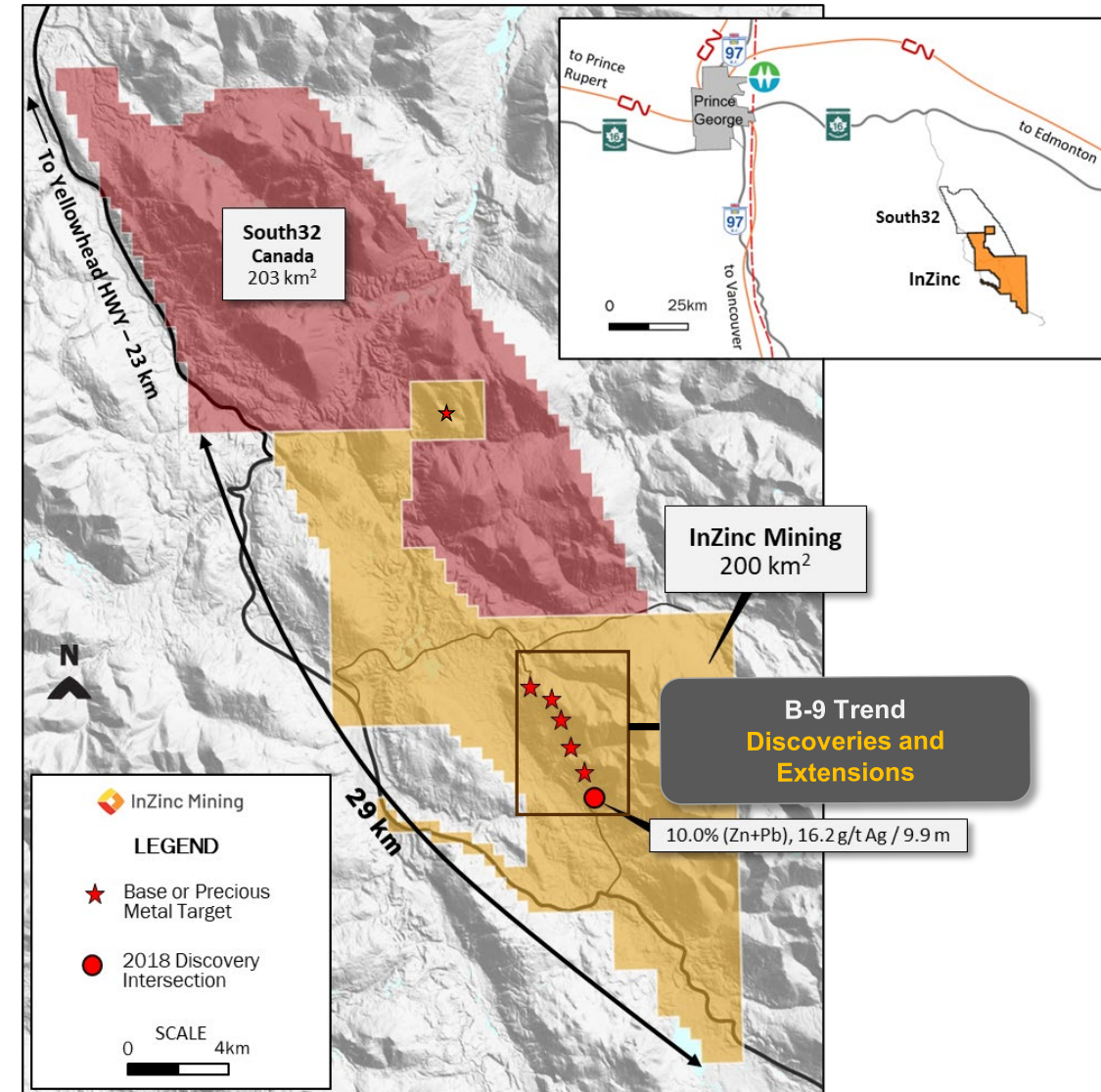


Indy Project (100%) Low Relief, Forested Slopes and New Access



Claims

- InZinc claims extend over a continuous 30 km trend and an area of 200 km²
- South32 staked 200 km² of mineral claims northwest of Indy in late 2021. In 2024, conducted 600-line km VTEM airborne geophysics, geochemical sampling and geological mapping



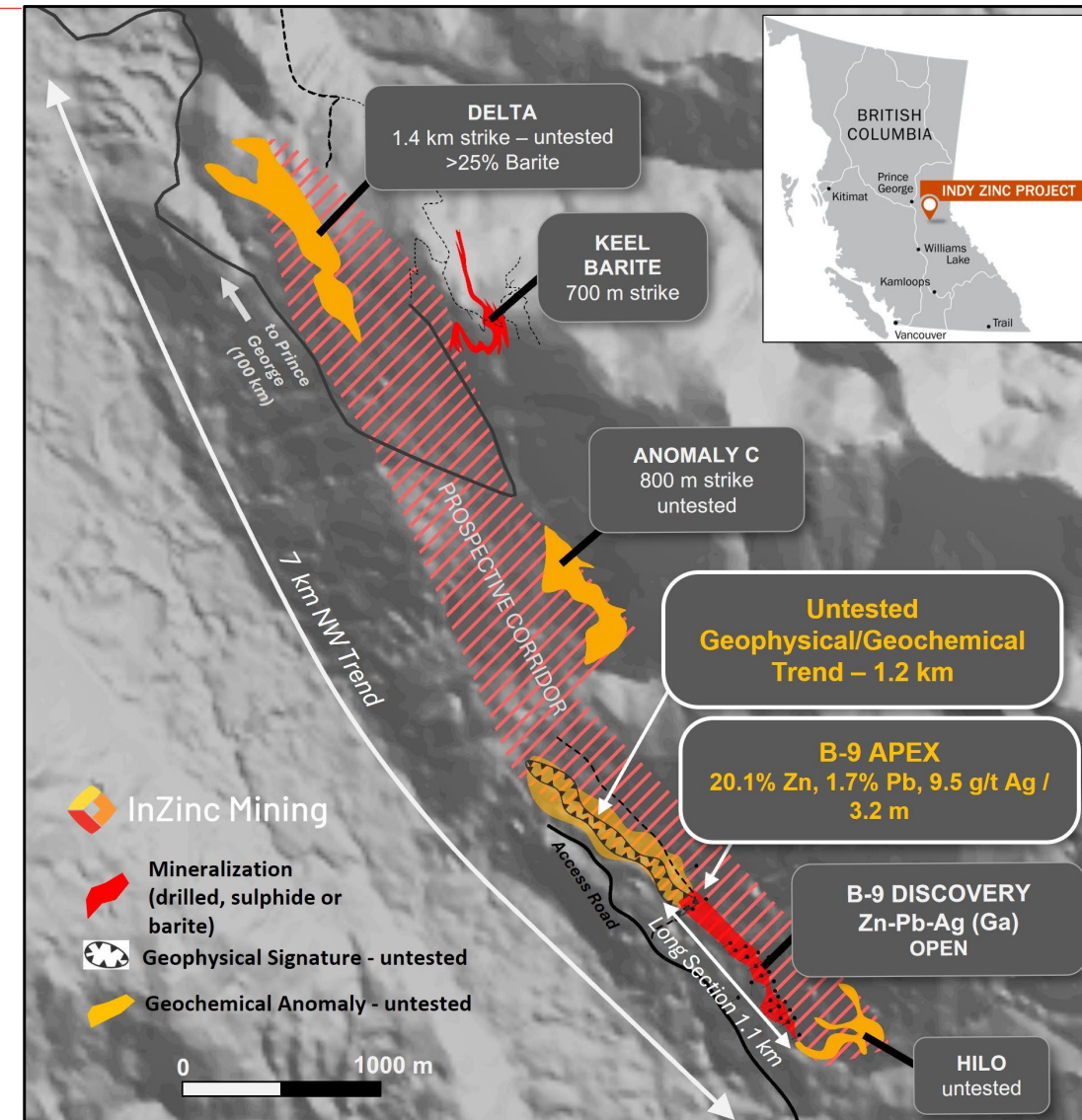
Indy Project (100%) – 2025 Exploration Summary

Discoveries and Extensions

- B-9 Discovery Zone – expanded by drilling to 700 m length – all intersections within 120 m of surface
- **B-9 Apex discovered** in step out drill hole – **high-grade replacement style Sedex** – drill-defined strike length increases to **>1000 m** (125% extension)
- Drilled strike length comparable to major western Canadian Sedex deposits
- Age, strata and mineralization equivalent to major North American Sedex districts

High-Potential Corridor of Untested, Coincident Anomalies

- **1200 m** of untested, coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies continue along strike to the northwest of the B-9 Apex Zone



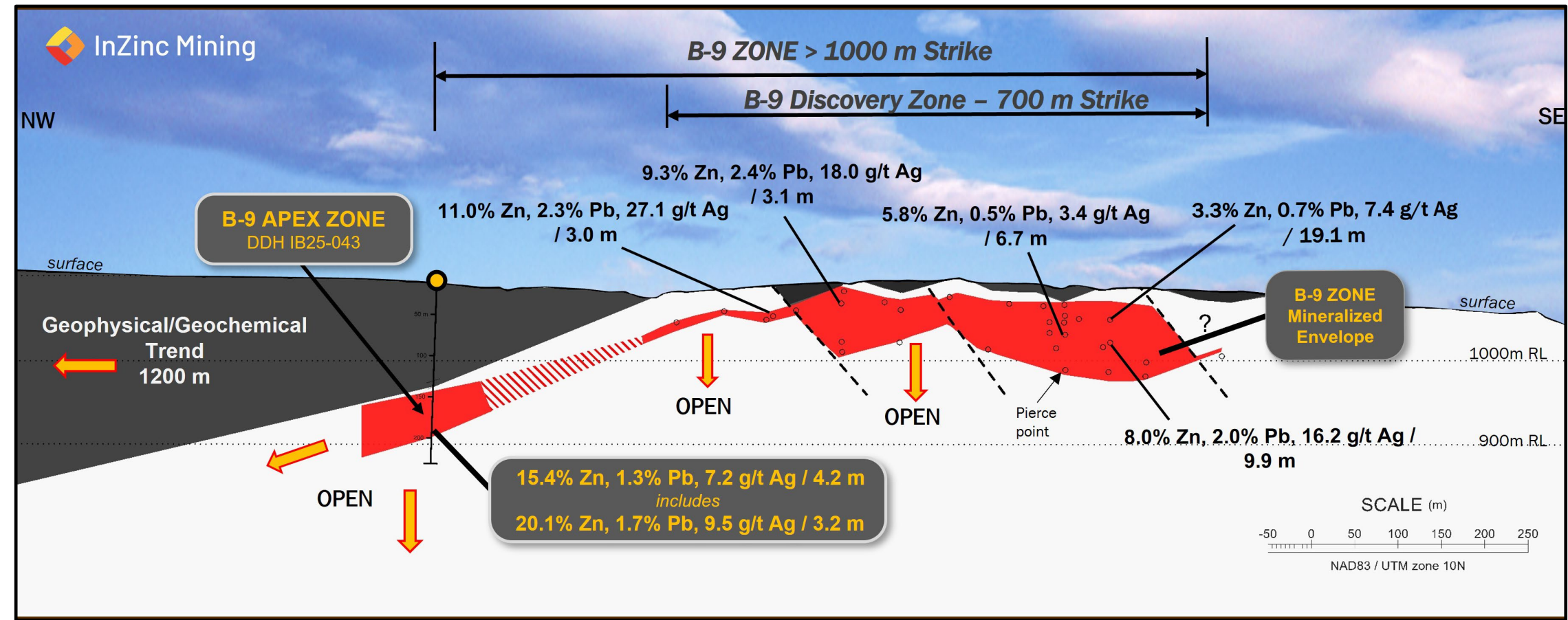
Indy Project (100%) – 2025 B-9 Long Section

2025 Extensions and Discovery of the Apex High-Grade Zone



Extension of Discovery Zone – Drilling extends to 700 m strike length, all intersections within 120 m of surface

Discovery of B-9 Apex – High-grade replacement style, 300 m north of the Discovery Zone, extension to >1000 m strike

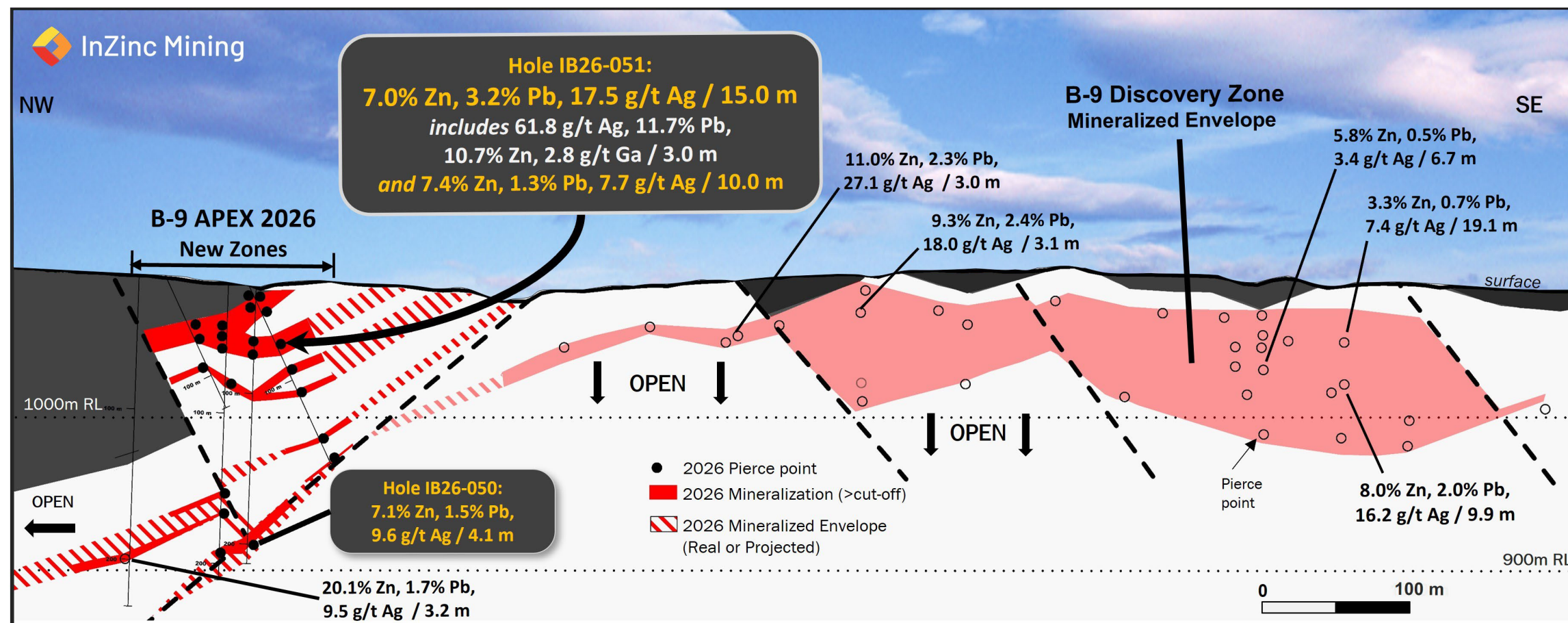


Indy Project (100%) – 2026 B-9 Long Section

2026 Discovery of Shallow, Stacked Replacement Zones at Apex

Strongly Mineralized Near Surface Zones – With silver grades increasing in stacked replacement zones – open for expansion

Growing Potential for Open Pit Resources – Combining new Apex discoveries and Discovery zone for 1000 m – open



Two Distinct Types of Sedex Mineralization Discovered

B-9 Apex – Replacement Style

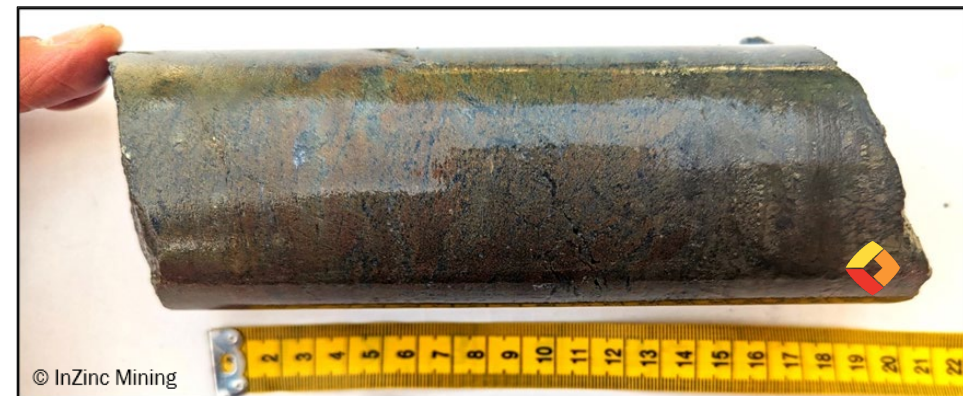
High-Grade Sphalerite



Replacement style mineralization - dominantly sphalerite (light brown-tan) and minor pyrite from Hole IB25-043 (HQ core size, marker crayon for scale at base). This core section is included in a sample totalling 0.7 m in length (from 200.00 m to 200.70 m downhole) grading 27.4% Zn, 1.8% Pb and 10.2 g/t Ag with **5.63 ppm gallium** (sample 376827).

B-9 Discovery - Exhalative Style

Massive Sulphides – Gallium Identified

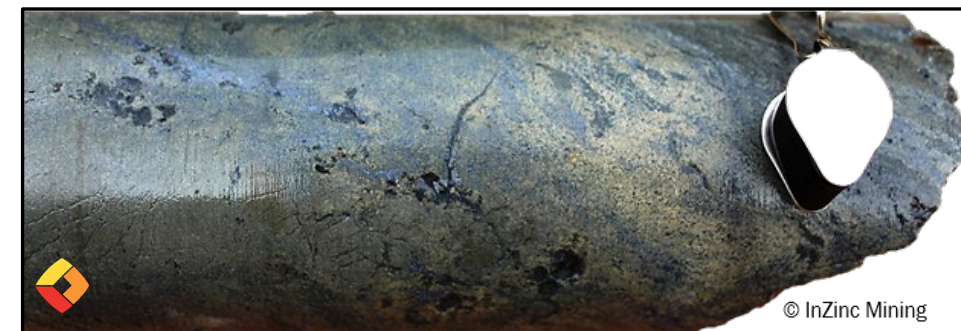


Massive sulphides (sphalerite, galena, pyrite) from Hole IB25-029 (HQ core size, cm scale at base). This 22 cm section is included in a sample totalling 0.6 m in length (from 63.4 m to 64.0 m) grading 34.8% Zn, 7.0% Pb and 76.7 g/t Ag and **4.46 ppm gallium** (sample 178716).

Coarse Crystalline Sphalerite

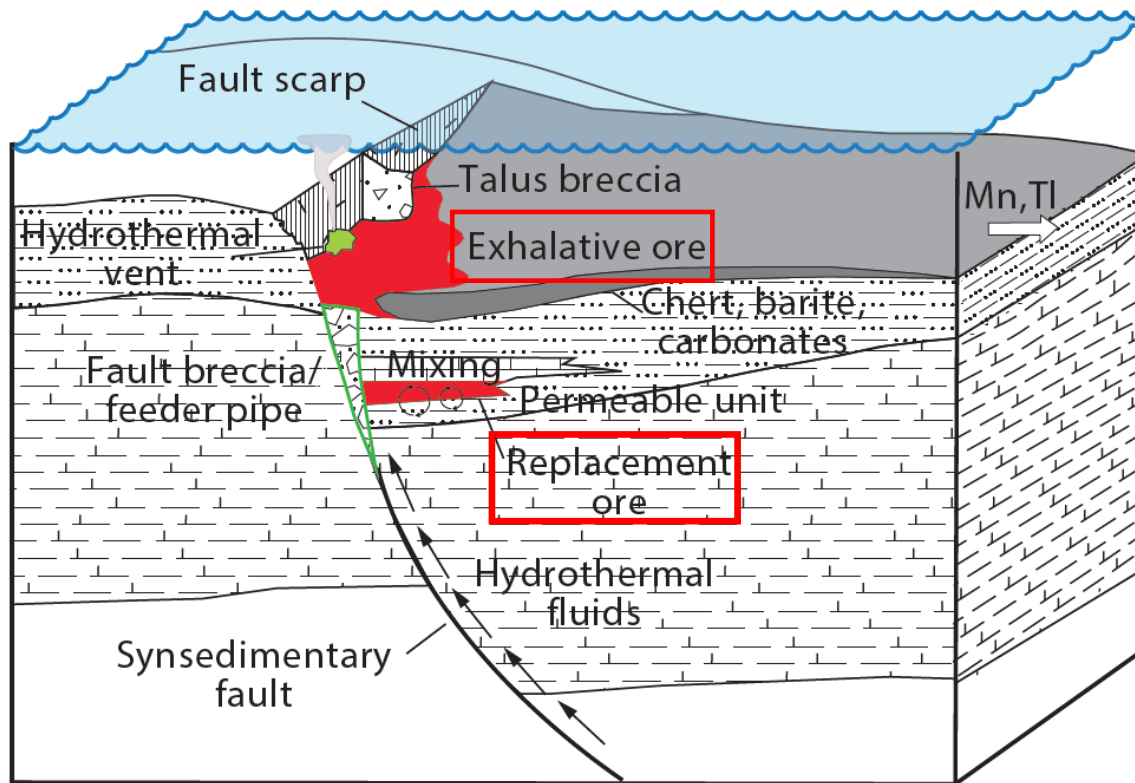


Hole IB26-051 HQ core at 77.6m: Coarse crystals of sphalerite (brown - up to 1 cm) in a quartz-carbonate-barite stockwork. Representative photo of interval from 72.1 to 82.1 m (10.0 m grading 7.4% Zn, 1.3% Pb and 7.7 g/t Ag).



Discovery Zone HQ core - 8.0% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 24.5 g/t Ag over 9.9m at 60m below surface in Hole IB18-009. This banded section grades 40.9% zinc over 0.5m

Two Distinct Styles of Mineralization – Now Including Replacement



2025 Model of a typical Sedex Deposit*

Showing replacement mineralization in addition to exhalative mineralization.

Replacement mineralization is central to the world's largest and highest-grade Sedex districts, including:

- Red Dog Mine, Alaska
- Mac Pass District, Yukon

Impacts at Indy

- Two styles of mineralization are now known
- **B-9 Discovery** is exhalative-style
- New **B-9 Apex** discoveries are **replacement**
- Exploration now includes new, large target areas recognizing **both types** of mineralization
- Substantial increase in exploration potential

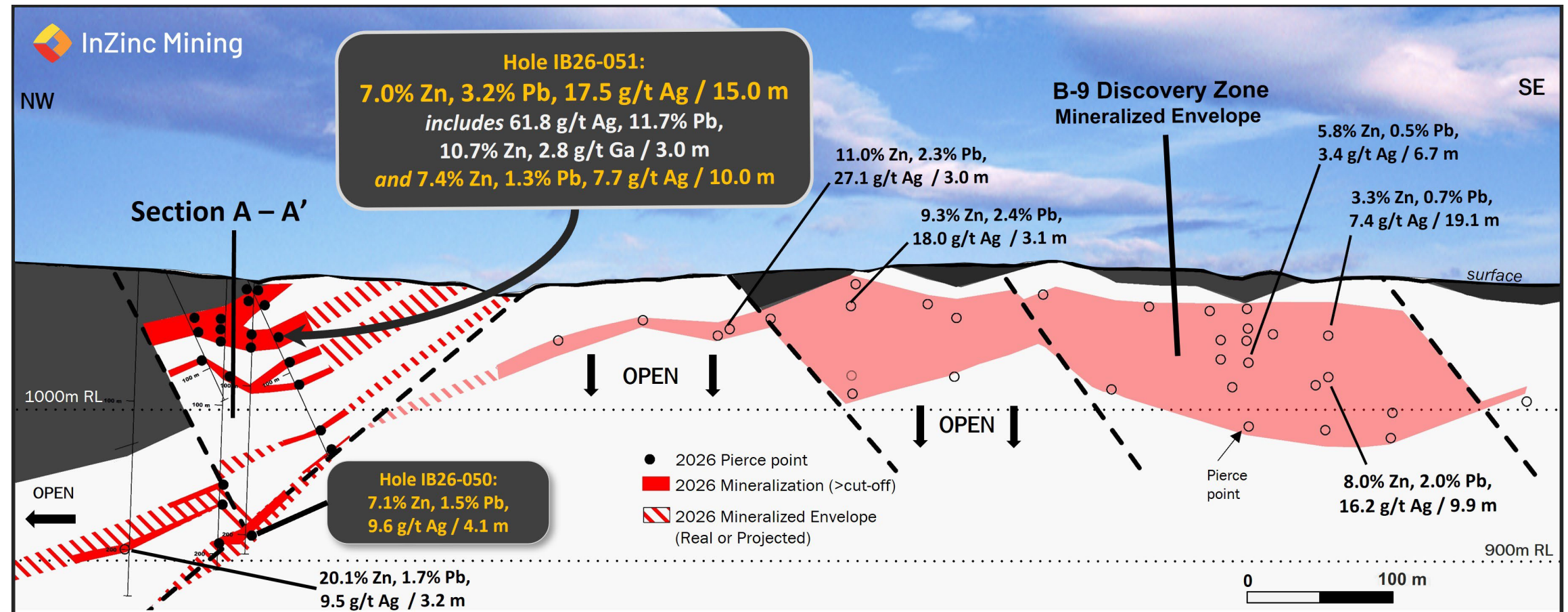
*Northcote, B.K., British Columbia Geological Survey, BCGS GEO File 2025-19. Sedimentary Hosted Lead-Zinc Deposits in British Columbia. Section 2.1. Sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX).

Indy Project (100%) – 2026 B-9 Long Section

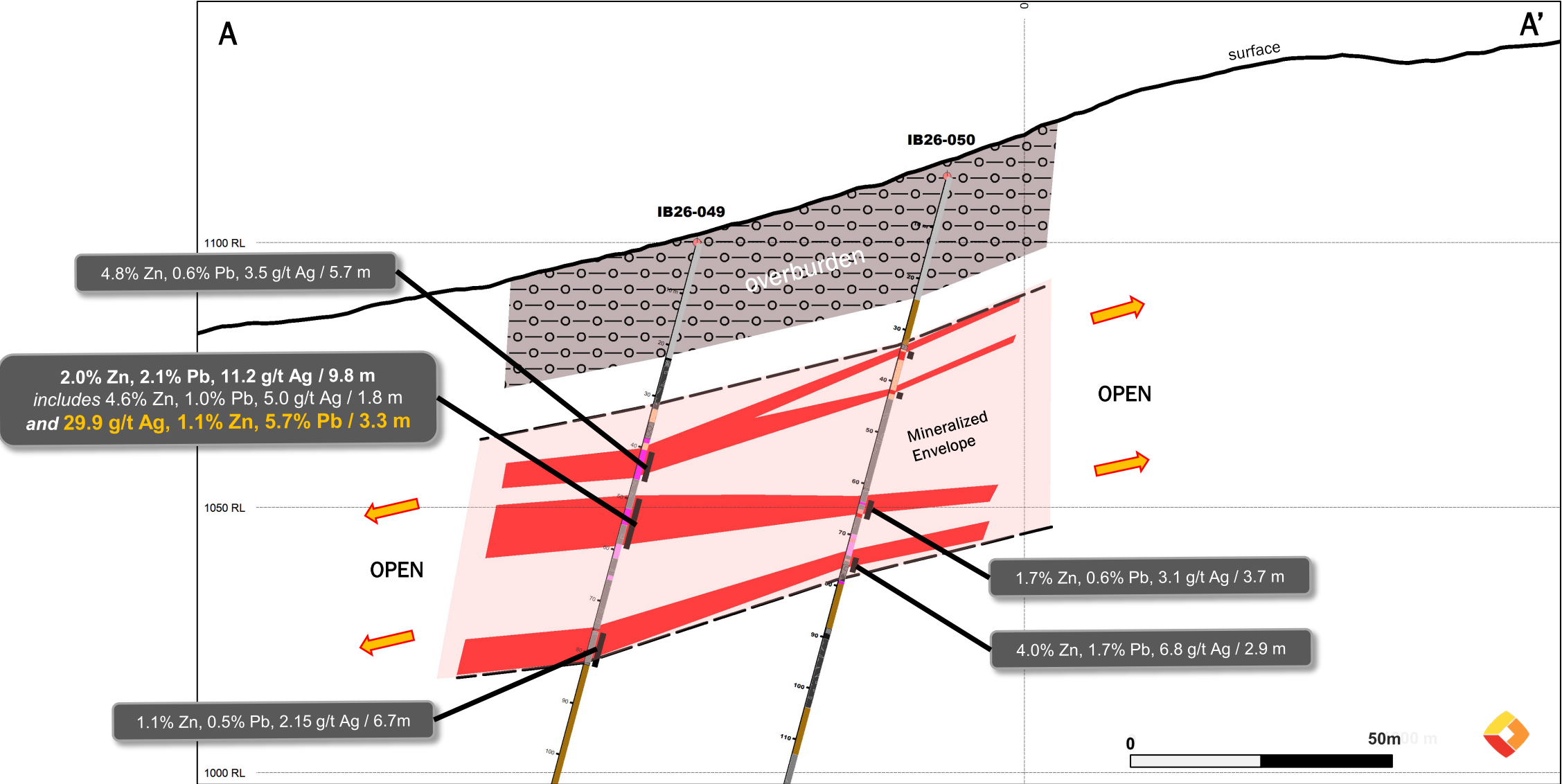
2026 Discovery of Shallow, Stacked Replacement Zones at Apex

Strongly Mineralized Near Surface Zones – With silver grades increasing in stacked replacement zones – open for expansion

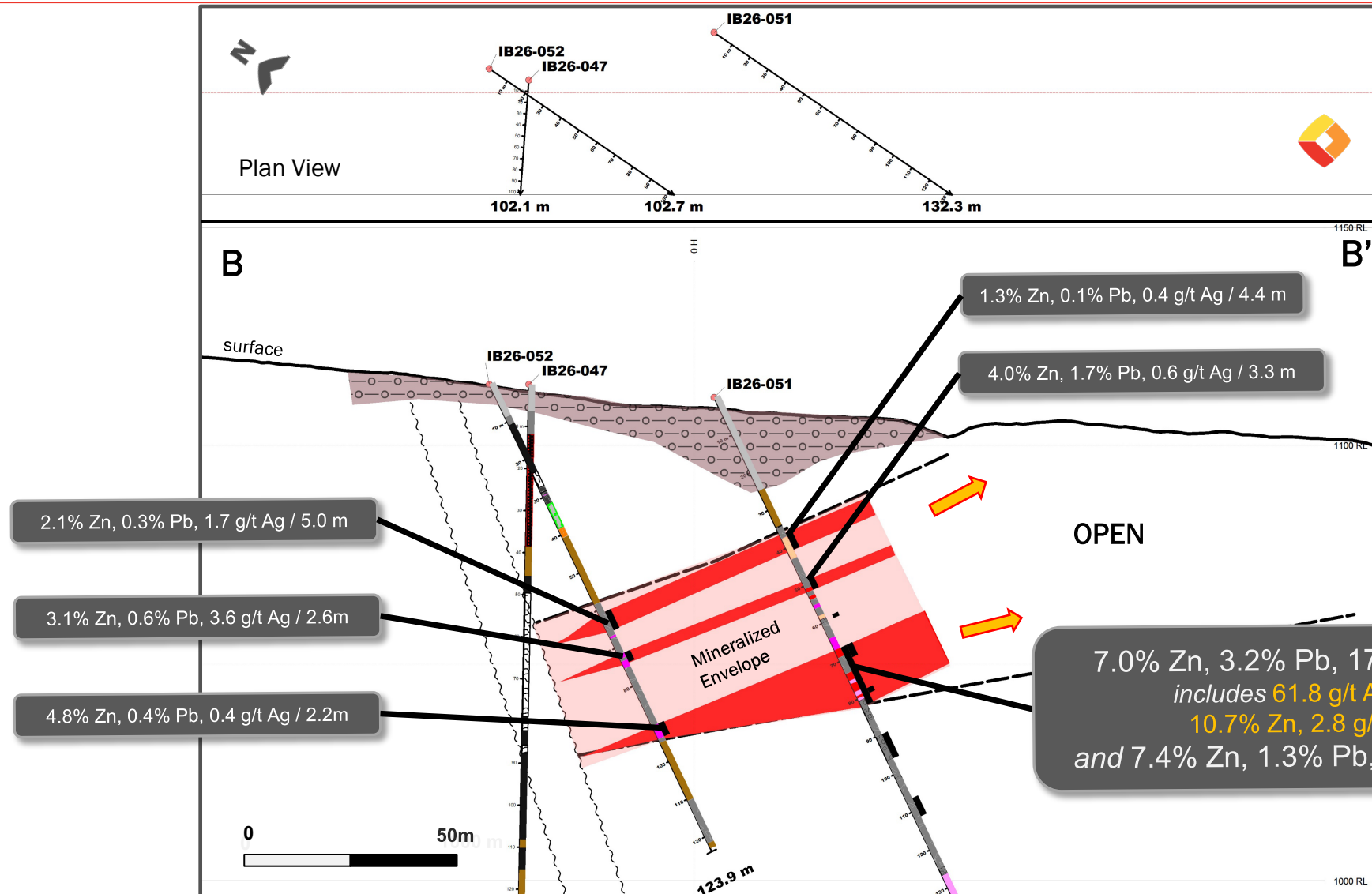
Growing Potential for Open Pit Resources – Combining new Apex discoveries and Discovery zone for 1000 m – open



Indy Project (100%) – 2026 Exploration Drilling
B-9 Apex Shallow – Preliminary Cross Section (view to NW)



Indy Project (100%) – 2026 Exploration Drilling B-9 Apex Shallow – Preliminary Cross Section (view to NE)



Summary

- New very shallow zones
- Stacked, replacement
- Wide and high-grade
- High silver grades
- Gallium is present
- Good continuity of zones
- Open for expansion

Indy Project (100%) – New Opportunities

One Trend – Two Parallel Targets

Apex – High-Grades, Widths and Silver

- Located next to Discovery Zone
- Shallow, stacked zones – replacement-style
- Highest silver grades
- Strongest intersections to date at Indy
- New open pit potential

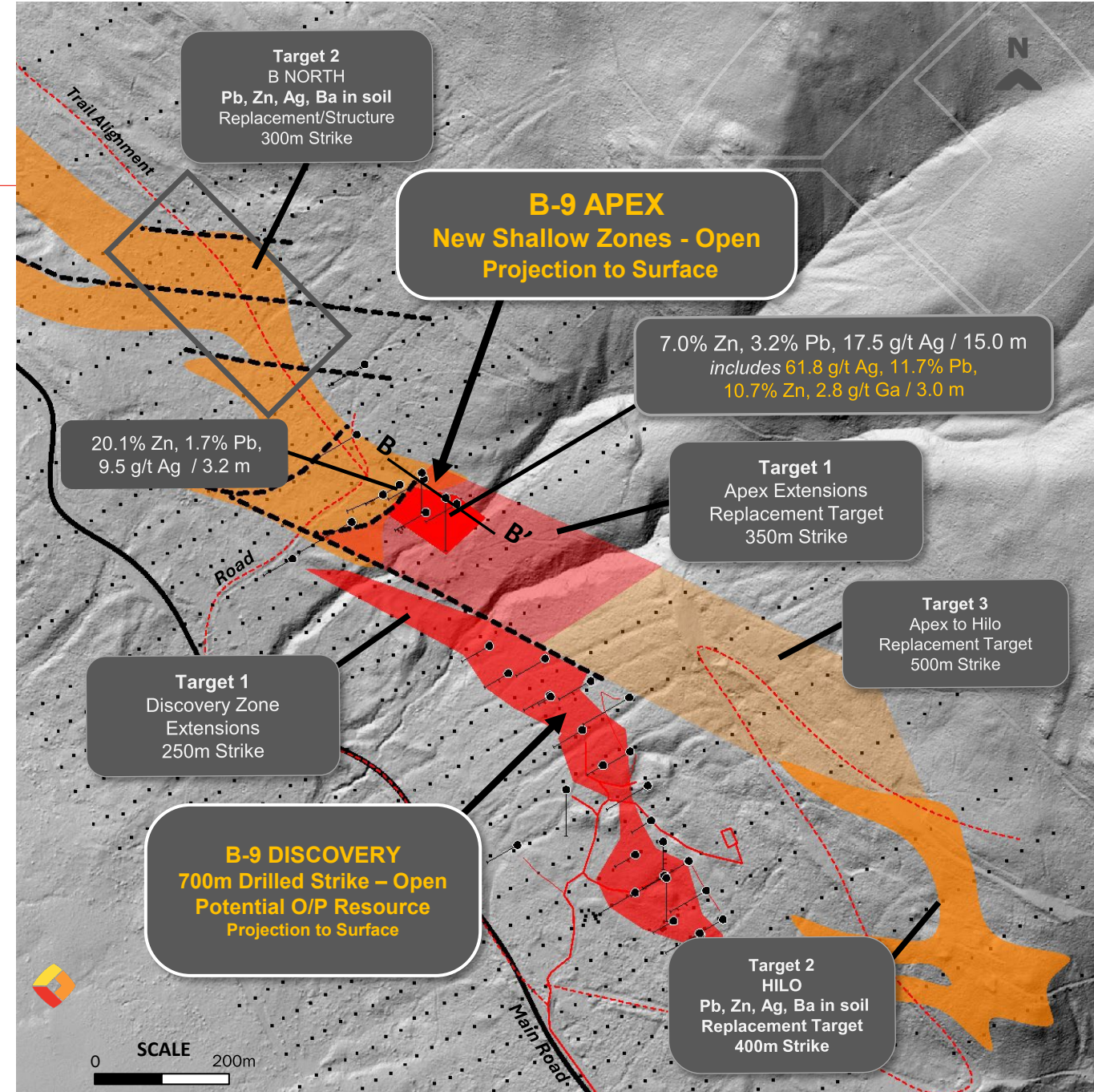
Parallel Targets Emerging

- Apex and Discovery Zones – both shallow and open for expansion
- Apex – discovery adds large, new parallel target areas

Growing Open Pit Resource Potential

- Prioritizing targets for open pit potential
- 2 km of untested strike at B-9 Trend

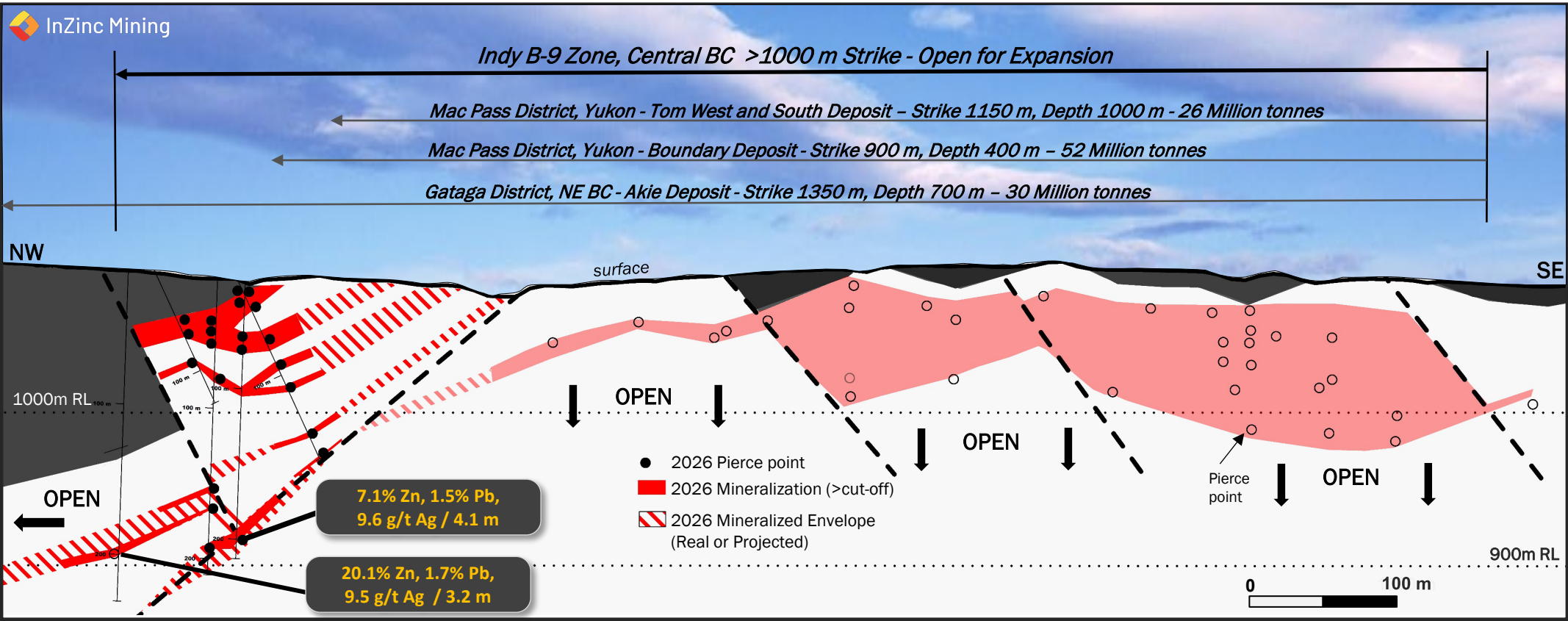
One Trend – Two Opportunities



Indy Project (100%) – 2026 Exploration Drilling

B-9 Zone – Comparisons To Western Canadian Sedex Deposits

B-9 Zone – remains open for expansion, on strike and at depth



Longitudinal projection to vertical plane at 143 deg Az. No vertical exaggeration.

Indy Project (100%) – 2026 Exploration Summary

Exploration for Giant Deposits – District Scale Potential

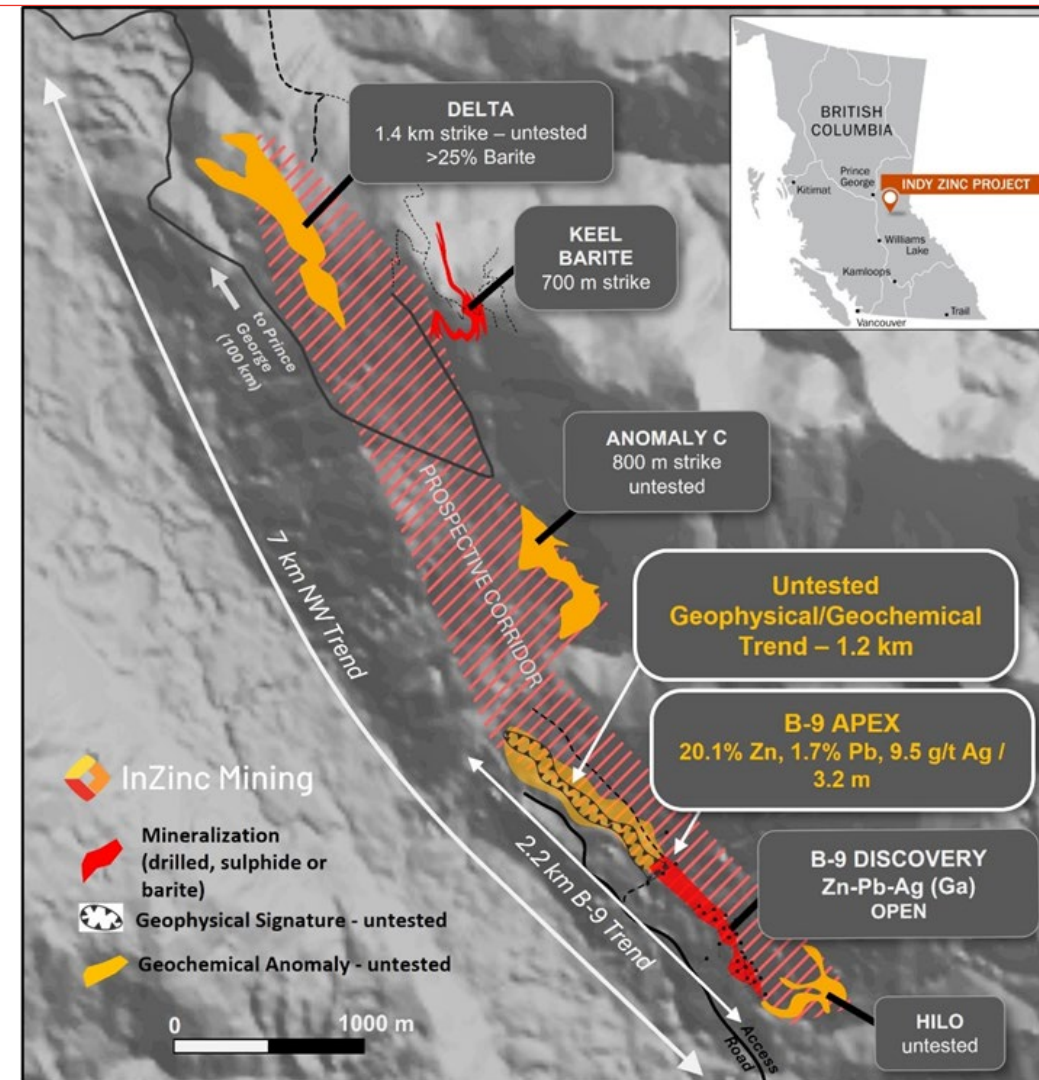
B-9 Trend – Discovery and new Apex Zones

- **Two Parallel Zones** – new large targets, open for expansion, increasing open pit potential
- >1000 m drilled strike length is comparable to giant-scale Canadian Sedex deposits (Mac Pass and Akie)
- New Apex mineralization is comparable to giant-scale North American Sedex districts (Mac Pass and Red Dog mine)

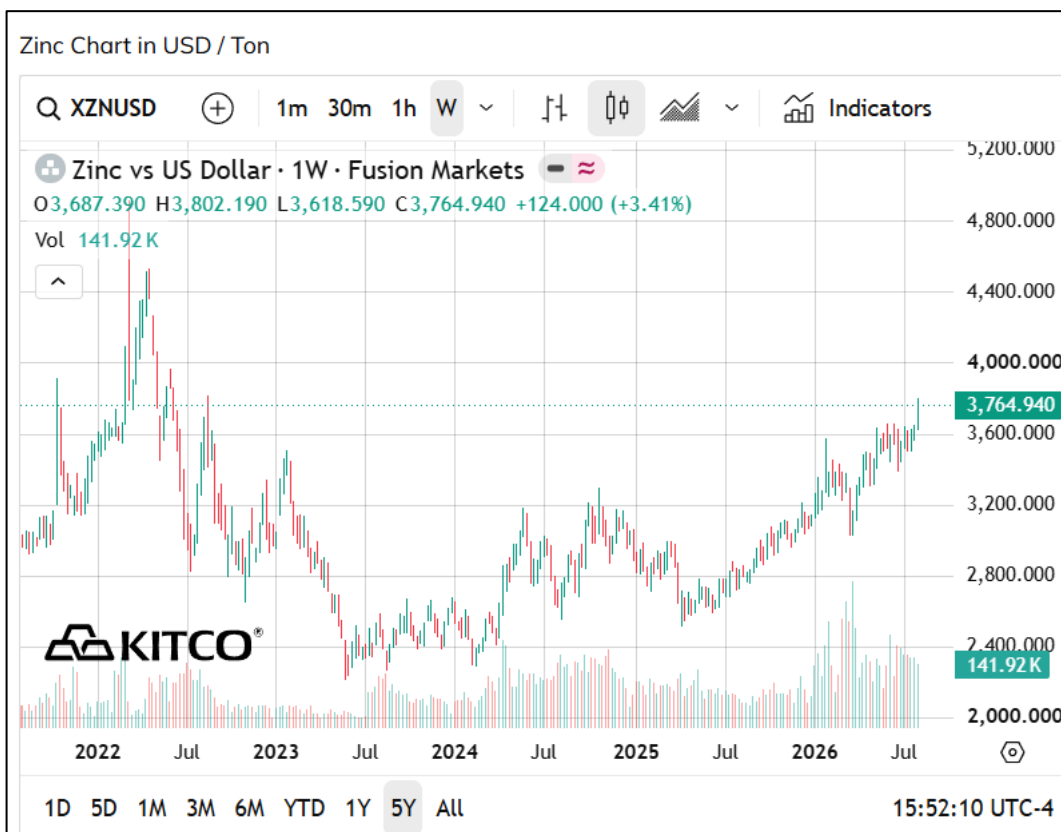
Untested Targets – Trend Continues

- **1.2 km** of untested, coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies extend along strike to the northwest of the B-9 Trend
- **Additional 2.6 km** of high-priority, untested targets (Hilo, Delta, Anomaly C) so far defined along 30 km length of project

Centrally Located – road accessible and cost effective



Zinc and Silver – 5-Year Prices





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Appendix

Indy Project (100%)

Sedex Deposits 2.0 – Tremendous Metal Endowment*

What are Sedex Deposits?

The term Sedex, derived from sedimentary-exhalative, emerged in the 1980s to describe a global series of unusually large, zinc-rich deposits with similar characteristics. Sedex described both the genesis (exhalative or forming around ancient sea-floor hot springs called hydrothermal vents) and the host rocks (buried and preserved by fine sediments like shales and siltstones). Aside from abundant critical metals like zinc and silver, Sedex deposits are now recognized as one of only several conventional sources of the critical metals gallium and germanium.

According to the USGS (2010), Sedex deposits globally average 6 times larger and are much scarcer (~129 deposits) than their zinc bearing cousins, the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposits (~3,500 deposits). Terms such as “giant” and “super-giant” are often cited by economic geologists to describe the tremendous metal endowment of Sedex districts and deposits:

Giants: 10s to 100 million tonnes
Super-Giants: 100s of million tonnes

While scarcer, Sedex deposits account for more than 50% of global zinc reserves and more than 25% of the world’s production (USGS,2010). Silver is an important and increasingly valued constituent. The super-giant Sullivan deposit in BC, Canada produced 285 million ounces of silver and 8 million tonnes of zinc over its 100-year production life (Horswill, 2010).

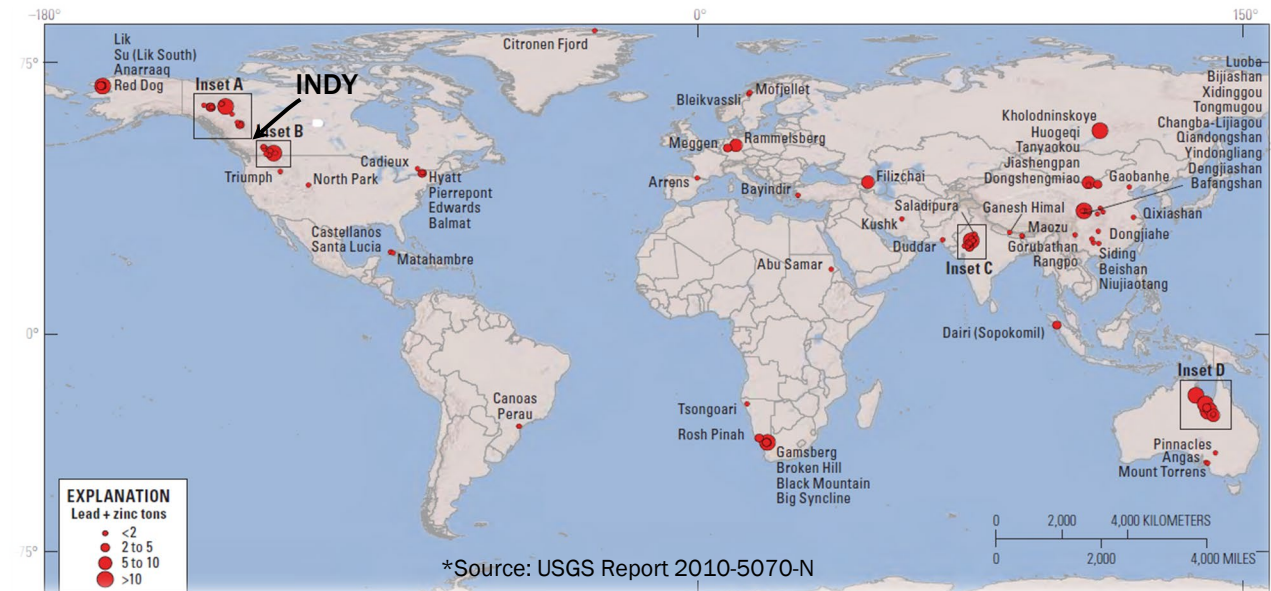
Where are Sedex Deposits Found?

Globally, only 25 known “fertile” sedimentary basins host Sedex deposits (USGS,2010). Many of these fertile basins are in remote, challenging jurisdictions and difficult to explore or develop. As with all mineral deposits, proximity to infrastructure has a net positive effect on economics.

Western Canada’s Selwyn Basin (Yukon, Northeast BC) hosts the world’s second largest concentration of Sedex deposits – typically occurring as individual giant class deposits or in districts as clusters.

Sedex – An Evolving Term

With more recent giant-scale discoveries displaying different styles of mineralization (but still related to the same hydrothermal vents), the definition of Sedex is now evolving to include broader mineralization styles – including replacement – a style which better characterizes features of the richest Sedex deposits in the world (Red Dog mine, Alaska) and giants in the Yukon (Mac Pass district).



Global distribution of Sedex deposits with proportional symbols showing relative size

 Indy is the first significant (> 1 km long drill-defined) Sedex discovery in Central BC with age, strata and mineralization equivalent to the giant Sedex deposits and districts of the Selwyn Basin to the north.

*Source: USGS Report 2010-5070-N

Indy Project (100%)

Exploring for Sedex Giants in Central BC

Giant and Super-Giant Sedex Districts of the Selwyn Basin, Yukon and Northern BC

Sedex District	Historical and Current Estimates*	
Location	Tonnage (Millions)	Grade
Anvil District (Faro), Yukon (7 deposits over 35 km strike, O/P mined until 1990's)	120	5.6% Zn, 3.7% Pb and 45 to 50 g/t Ag
Howard's Pass District, Yukon (14 deposits over 60 km strike)	400	5% Zn and 2% Pb
Mac Pass District, Yukon (3 deposits over 30 km strike, current advanced stage exploration)	55.98 Indicated 48.46 Inferred	5.50% Zn, 1.58% Pb and 24.2 g/t Ag 5.15% Zn, 2.08% Pb and 25.3 g/t Ag
Gataga District, Northeast BC		
Cirque Deposit	40	7.8% Zn, 2.2% Pb and 48 g/t Ag
Akie Deposit	22.7 Indicated	8.32% Zn, 1.61% Pb and 14.1 g/t Ag
(2 major deposits over 40 km strike)	7.5 Inferred	7.04% Zn, 1.24% Pb and 12.0 g/t Ag

***Source:**

Anvil District, Yukon – Emsbo, P., U.S. Geological Survey, in SEG Reviews, Vol. 13, 2000, p. 427-437.

Howard's Pass District, Yukon – Goodfellow, W.D., Lydon J.W., and Turner R.J.W., 1993. Geology and genesis of stratiform sediment-hosted (SEDEX) zinc-lead-silver sulphide deposits; in Mineral Deposit Modeling, (ed.) R.V. Kirkham, W.D. Sinclair, R.I. Thorpe, and J.M. Duke; Geological Association of Canada: Special Paper 40, p. 201-251.

Mac Pass District, Yukon – Fireweed Metals, website.

Cirque, Northeast BC – Don G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng, BCGS 1998. Geology, Geochemistry and Mineral Deposits of the Akie River Area, Northeast British Columbia.

Akie, Northeast BC – ZincX Resources, website.