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Press Release:

LEOPARD LAKE GOLD CORPORATION (LP) ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION ON THE ST-ROBERT BELLARMIN PROPERTY (QC).

LEOPARD LAKE GOLD CORPORATION is pleased to announce the results of a Soil-Gas geochemical survey carried out in the area of the former St-Robert Metals mine, and more specifically in the South mineralized zone. The survey was realized as part of an FRQNT-MRNF-Leopard Lake Gold Corp partnership to develop and test a geochemical method for detecting hidden sulphide mineralized masses under Quaternary glacial sediments and forest soils covers in Appalachian and Abitibi mineralized zones. Unlike traditional soil-geochemical methods, which are impacted by glacial dispersal processes, among other factors, anomalies detected by the Soil-Gas method are generally apical to the mineralized bodies. In addition to being able to detect mineralized bodies, this method makes it possible to validate and prioritize electrical chargeability (IP) anomalies in order to avoid drilling graphitic barren zones.

The geochemical survey, carried out by the team of Prof. Richer-LaFlèche (INRS) and PhD student Antoine Cukovic (INRS), was initiated in the summer of 2023. The methodological validation section was carried out on either side of the southern mineralized zone, which contains several Pb-Ag-Bi-Zn-Au and W polymetallic quartz veins. The survey consisted of gas sampling in the vadose zone of the soils and analysis using highly sensitive electrochemical detectors.

The data, presented in **Figure 1**, show a strong H₂S, SO₂, CS₂ and H₂ anomaly located in the center of the southern mineralized zone. This anomaly is perfectly centred on the hydrothermal veins intersected by drilling carried out by JAG Mines Ltd. Unlike the orogenic-type gold mineralization studied in Abitibi, the St-Robert South mineralized zone shows no CO₂ enrichment. This is consistent with the absence of carbonation in the vein host sedimentary rocks.

Consequently, LLGC is proud to have contributed to a strategic scientific project for optimizing mining exploration in northern terrains affected by variable thicknesses of

Quaternary overburden. LLGC plans to relaunch the Soil-Gas project, focusing on the central and northern mineralized zones of the former St-Robert-Metals mine.

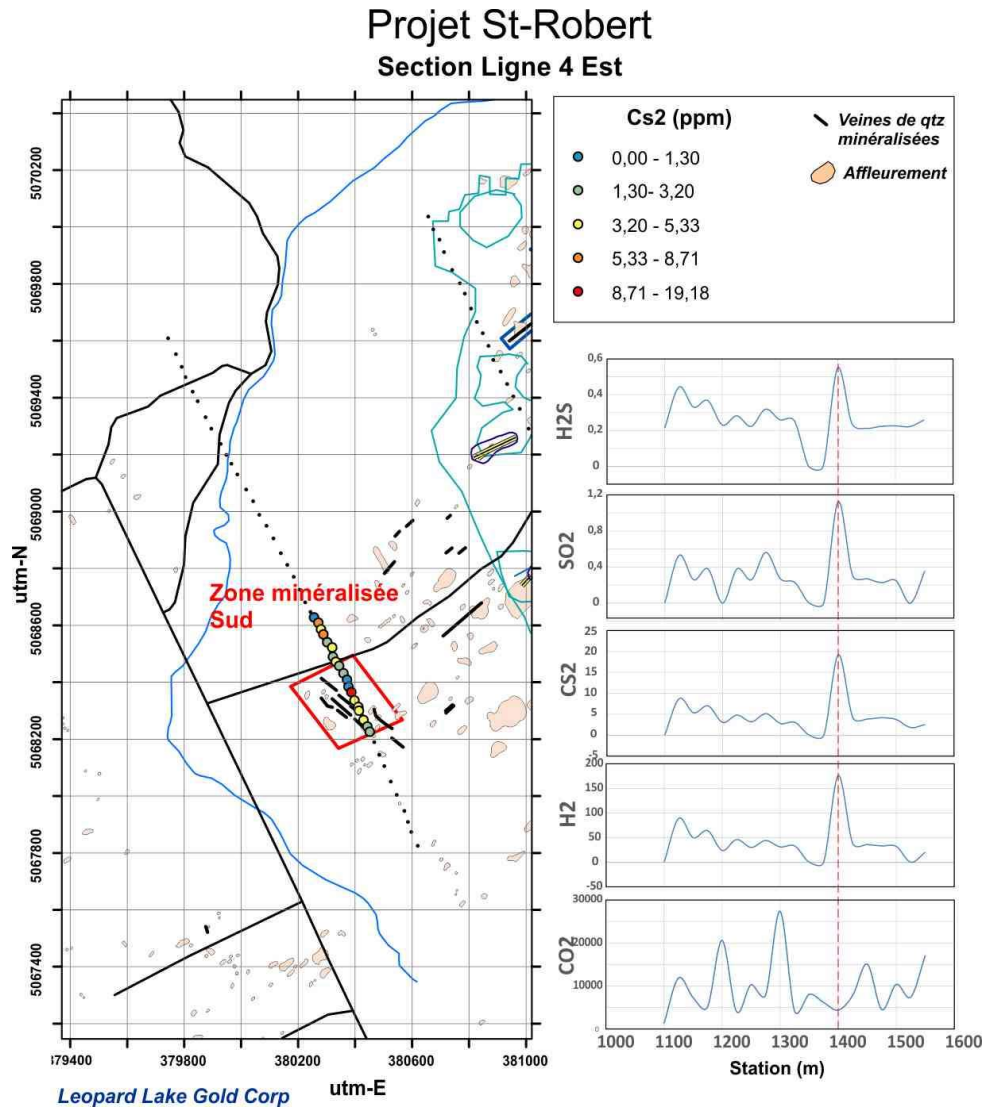


Figure 1. Simplified map of the area of the South mineralized zone of the St-Robert property. The map shows the position of the mineralized zone (veins) as well as the sampling stations for gas sampling. The sections for H₂S, SO₂, CS₂, H₂ and CO₂ concentrations are also presented.

About the St-Robert Property

The St-Robert property contains numerous mineralizations in pyrite-scheelite-molybdenite-stibine-chalcopyrite (tr.) (north zone), pyrite-galena-scheelite (central zone) and sphalerite-silver-rich galena-pyrite-cosalite (south zone) (**Wares, 1985; Cattalani, 1987; Athurion, 2013**). According to **Wares (1985)**, the mineralization of the St-Robert property would be associated with a magmato-hydrothermal type system. The cluster of

polymetallic showings would be centered above a very strong semi-circular, low frequency aeromagnetic anomaly suggesting the presence of an intrusive mass at depth. The latter would be responsible for the injection of numerous granodioritic porphyritic dykes and also mafic dykes (**Fig. 2**). In addition, **Wares (1985)** suggests that at depth, the mineralized system could gradually transform into copper-bearing porphyries and possibly into skarns. Geological contexts, sharing many similarities, are observed in the former Murdochville mining camp (Gaspé area) and also in southern New Brunswick (Mount Pleasant W-Mo-Bi porphyry deposit) (**Kooiman et al., 1986**). This geological setting shares several similarities with vein mineralization settings commonly observed distal to porphyry mineralisations. The following figure shows the metalliferous zoning and the type of mineralization frequently observed in a context of porphyry mineralization (**Sinclair, 2007**) with an indication of the exploration target(s) for St-Robert research program.

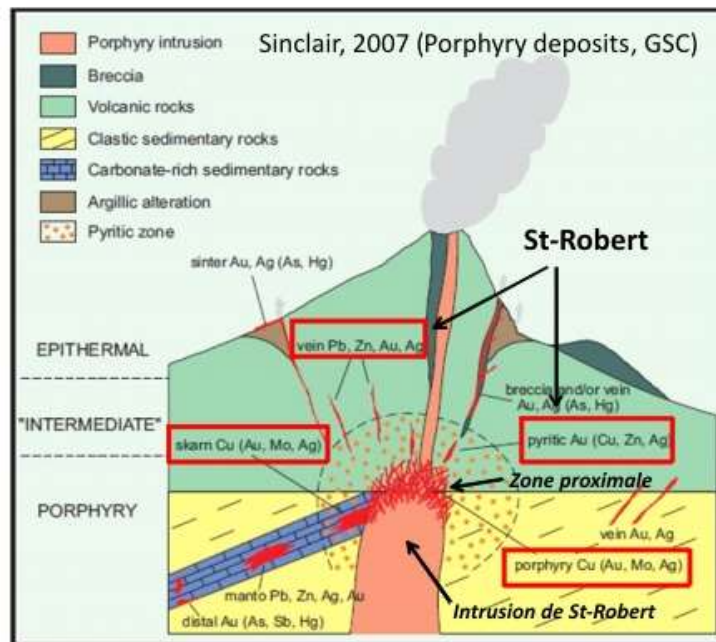


Figure 2. Simplified geological model of a classical porphyry deposit associated with an intrusive mass. Note the presence of proximal mineralizations near the pluton and distal vein mineralizations in the crustal rocks above the intrusive mass. Modified from Sinclair (2007).

About Leopard Lake Gold Corp.

Leopard Lake is engaged in the business of mineral exploration and the acquisition of mineral property assets in Canada, including the St. Robert property, which is comprised of 224 mining claims in the Riseborough and Marlow Townships in St. Robert Bellarmin, Quebec, and the Stella property located in the Abitibi region of Northwestern Quebec, made up of 52 contiguous mining claims for a total of 2,987 hectares, approximately 65 kilometres east of the town of Val d'Or.

About the INRS and Pr. Marc Richer-Lafleche, P.Geo.

Pr. Richer-LaFlèche's team has solid geological and geophysical experience in the Appalachian region and more precisely in the St-Robert, St-Simon-les-Mines and Temiscouata areas. His team has carried out a large number of geophysical surveys including audiomagnetotelluric, gravimetric, magnetometric and geoelectric studies in the St-Robert Bellarmin area. In addition, he supervised, as a research director, graduate students in economic geology and geophysics who had completed master's theses on the St-Robert mining sector.

Marc Richer LaFlèche, Ph.D., Geo., is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical information presented in this release

For additional information, and to view a copy of this news release in French, please visit the Company's website at: www.leopardlake.ca

On Behalf of Leopard Lake Gold Corp.

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