
BMC MINERALS REPORTS ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE DRILL INTERSECTIONS WITHIN NEWLY IDENTIFIED MINERALIZED ZONES NEAR THE PROPOSED ABM MINE, KZK PROJECT YUKON

- **Additional massive sulphide mineralization intersected in three holes at Fuego, including;**
 - **3.9m @ 3.5% Cu, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn, 74g/t Ag, 0.8g/t Au**
 - **3.8m @ 3.9% Pb, 6.4% Zn, 168g/t Ag, 0.6g/t Au**
 - **2.3m @ 0.2% Cu, 1.4% Pb, 8.2% Zn, 125g/t Ag, 1.8g/t Au**
- **Review and resampling of previously unsampled core in the Fuego area returned additional significant results of;**
 - **4.7m @ 1.0% Cu, 2.5% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 87g/t Ag, 0.9g/t Au**
- **Results from the 2024 program will be integrated with detailed modelling to refine targets for follow up drilling.**

BMC is pleased to advise that assay results from the remaining drill holes in the recent exploration drilling program at its 100% owned Kudz Ze Kayah (KZK) Project in Yukon, Canada have been received. The additional results confirm the encouraging results released previously in BMC's news release "*Exploration Drilling Discovers New Mineralized Zones Near the Proposed ABM Mine, KZK Project Yukon*" dated November 8th, 2024. Drilling was following up isolated intercepts in previous BMC and historical drilling as well as targeting a combination of Electromagnetic Measurement (EM), Induced Polarization (IP), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Magnetics (UAV MAG) drone and surface geochemical anomalies that were consistent with the geological model developed for the Kudz Ze Kayah property.

All results for exploration holes have now been received. A complete list of drill holes from the 2024 program is shown in Table 1 and a summary of new significant intercepts is shown in Table 2. No further assay results are expected in 2024.

Scott Donaldson, President and CEO of BMC Minerals states "Receipt of the remaining results from the 2024 drilling campaign confirm our enthusiasm for these newly identified areas very close to the ABM open pit. Our goal for our exploration heading into 2025 will be to delineate these areas and evaluate the impact to the proposed mining operation at KZK. We are excited to see what comes next as we work to grow the mineral resource inventory at the project".

Details

Results have been received from the remaining 21 holes of the 69 holes (11,322m) drilled during the 2024 field season. Assays were also received for a hole drilled in 2016 in the Fuego Zone corridor which intersected narrow zones of massive sulphide which had not been sampled previously.

The drilling was a mix of exploration, metallurgical and geotechnical studies. The majority (10,393m) was designated as exploration, following up zones of massive sulphide and stringer mineralization intersected within 1.5 km of the ABM deposit in historical Cominco drilling and previous BMC drilling as well as targeting multi component geophysical, geochemical and geological targets (Figure 1).

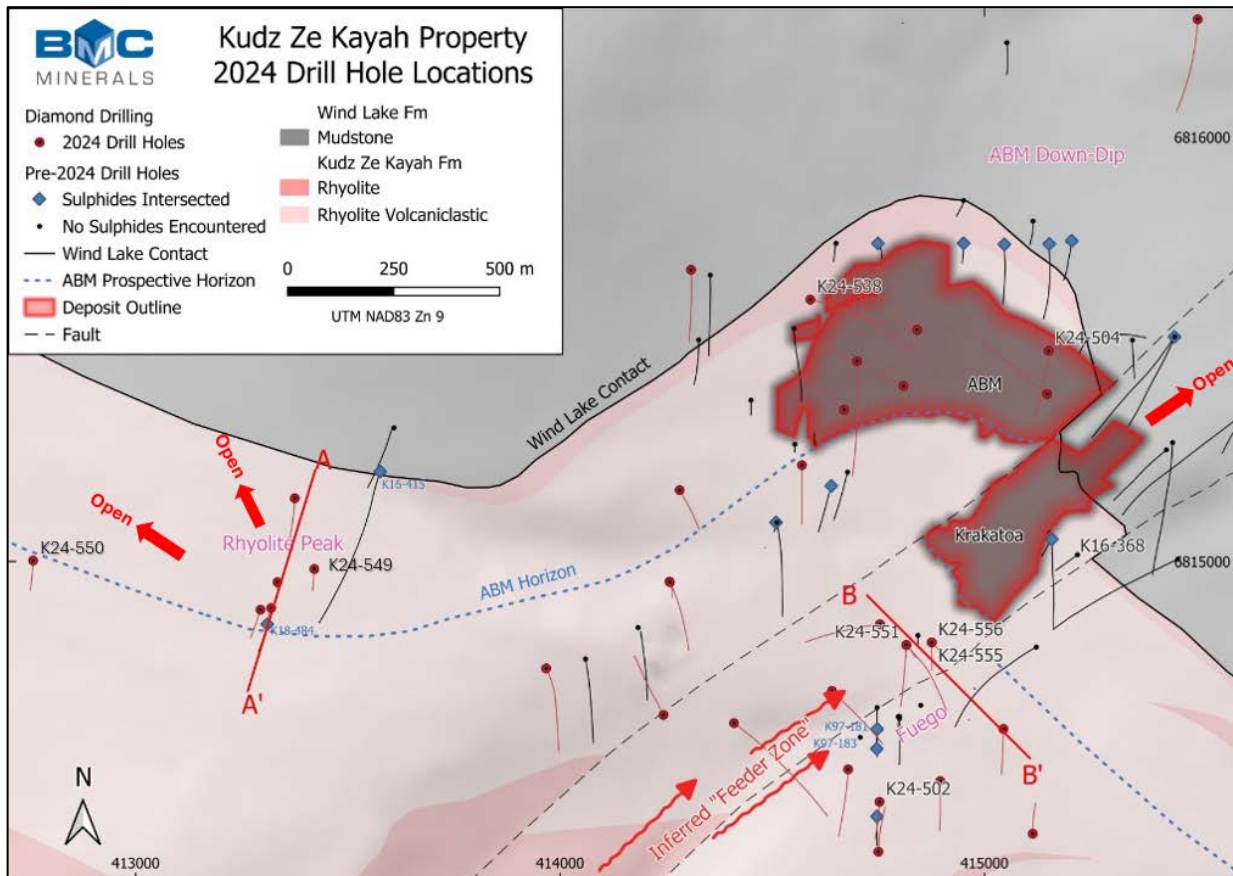


Figure 1: 2024 drilling in relation to the ABM deposit and historical drilling outside of the deposit envelope with geology

The ABM deposit is a replacement style VHMS deposit occurring roughly 200 meters below the paleo-seafloor (Wind Lake contact). This distance below the Wind Lake contact is referred to as the ABM Horizon and can be reasonably assumed to be prospective for additional replacement style deposits. Limited previous drilling at this horizon was focused on discrete electromagnetic responses and returned significant mineralization at Rhyolite Peak.

Fuego

Drilling at the newly named Fuego zone (Figures 1 & 2) was following up zones of disseminated vein-style and massive pyrrhotite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite mineralization and chlorite alteration associated with high grade Cu-Au intersected in historic drilling carried out by Cominco. Drilling following up an airborne EM anomaly in this area in the 2024 program yielded a significant intersection of Cu-rich massive sulphides in hole K24-527 (see BMC news release dated November 8th) as set out below;

- Hole K24-527: 16.0m @ 3.5% Cu, 0.5% Pb, 3.2% Zn, 88g/t Ag, 0.8g/t Au from 37.5m depth

Immediate follow up drilling to hole K24-527 resulted in additional intersections of massive sulphide mineralization in multiple holes as presented below and in Table 2. The true thickness of the intervals is unknown and quoted intervals are downhole widths. The latest results include:

- Hole K24-551: 3.9m @ 3.5% Cu, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn, 74g/t Ag, 0.8g/t Au from 33.7m depth, and 2.6m @ 0.3% Cu, 1.8% Pb, 6.4% Zn, 63g/t Ag, 0.3g/t Au from 106.0m depth
- Hole K24-555: 3.8m @ 3.9% Pb, 6.4% Zn, 168g/t Ag, 0.6g/t Au from 57.4m depth, and 2.4m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.8% Pb, 9.9% Zn, 67g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 78.2m depth
- Hole K24-556: 2.3m @ 0.2% Cu, 1.4% Pb, 8.2% Zn, 125g/t Ag, 1.8g/t Au from 24.5m depth

A review of historical holes in the Fuego area identified a previously unsampled zone of mineralization. This interval was sampled and submitted with the remainder of the 2024 drill holes and returned:

- Hole K16-368: 4.7m @ 1.0% Cu, 2.5% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 87g/t Ag, 0.9g/t Au from 100.7m depth

Anomalous copper-bismuth results delineated in previous soil sampling programs at Fuego were interpreted to potentially reflect a zone of high temperature fluid flow and indicate the potential for copper-rich mineralization beneath the surficial cover. The copper rich drill results encountered to date at the Fuego zone are consistent with this interpretation and may represent a Feeder Zone to the ABM deposit. In addition, although not strongly mineralized, several 2024 holes drilled along this trend have displayed anomalous chlorite alteration and localized trace chalcopyrite mineralization on the east side of the Fault Creek Fault (e.g. holes K24-501 and K24-502) that is indicative of high temperature fluid flow and hence prospective for copper rich mineralization. The fault is interpreted to be syn-mineralization and likely a syn-volcanic normal fault given the sharp changes in units on either side. It was potentially a principal hydrothermal fluid up-flow zone associated with ore formation at ABM.

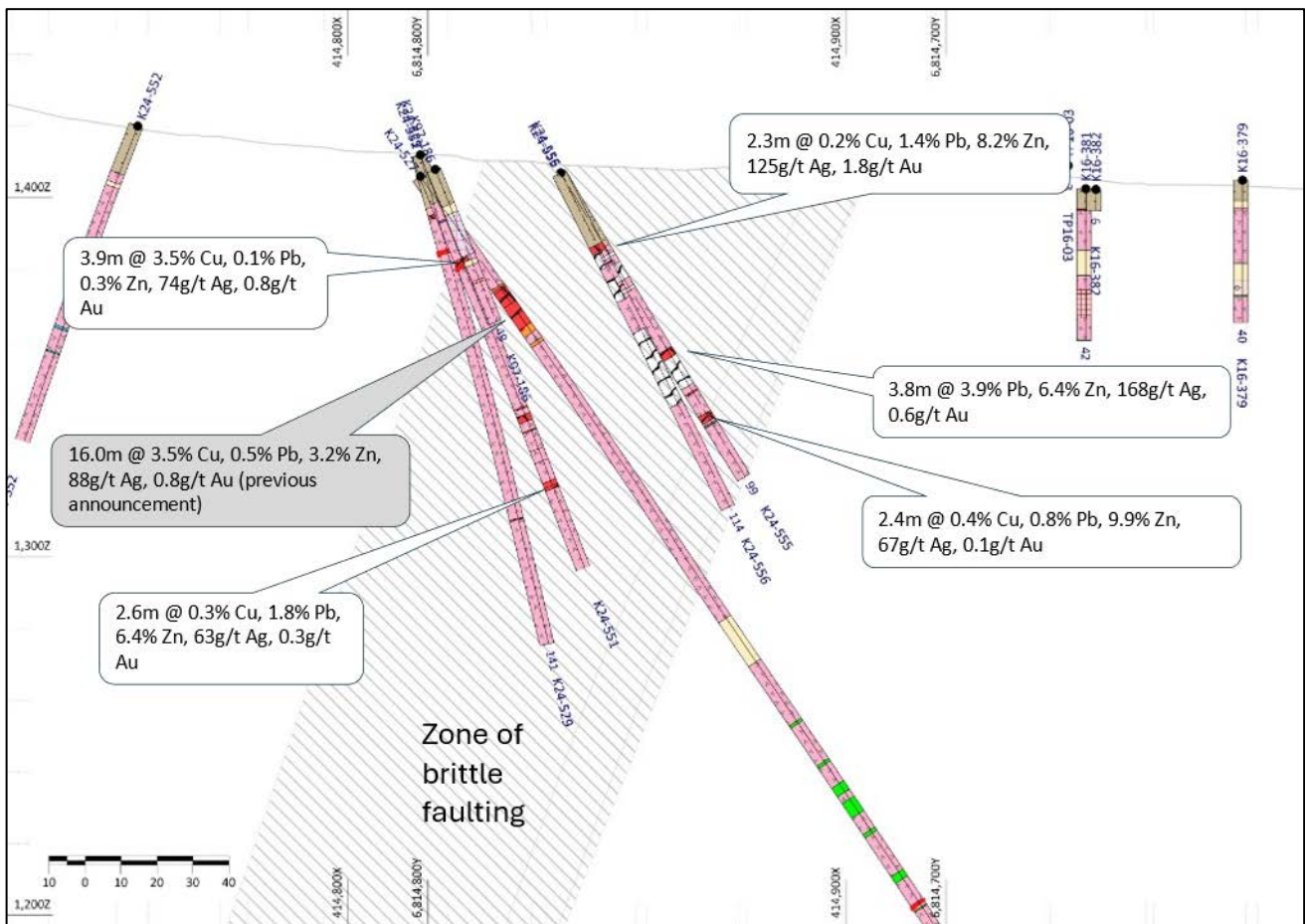


Figure 2: Section B-B' through the Fuego zone. View is looking NE with a 100 m wide view window

Deformation on the margins of the massive sulphide intervals in the Fuego may indicate that it is within a fault and further interpretation is required to understand the context of the mineralized interval. Hence the true width of the mineralization intersected at Fuego is unknown. Additional structural studies of the area and this corridor are underway to aid in targeting a follow up drill program currently planned for 2025.

Table 1: 2024 drill hole details

Hole ID	East (NAD83 Zn9)	North (NAD83 Zn9)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Comments*
Historical Hole							
K16-368	415219	6815016	1419	145	233	-65	New results
ABM Footwall and Metallurgical Holes							
K24-504	415151	6815496	1405	393.0	182	-65	New results
K24-506	415068	6815367	1387	72.0	183	-60	Metallurgical samples only
K24-507	415054	6815370	1386	57.0	183	-60	Metallurgical samples only
K24-525	414700	6815472	1419	558.0	178	-61	New results – NSI
K24-526	414570	414570	1457	280.0	183	-60	New results – NSI
K24-530	415148	6815394	1402	402.0	308	-60	New results – NSI
K24-532	415503	6816278	1443	651.0	183	-70	Previously reported
K24-535	414674	6815397	1423	81.0	183	-60	Metallurgical samples only
K24-536	414751	6815432	1408	108.0	3	-86	Metallurgical samples only
K24-537	414809	6815414	1399	378.0	298	-55	Previously reported
K24-538	414590	6815617	1447	501.0	103	-55	New results
K24-539	414669	6815357	1425	291.0	308	-55	New results – NSI
K24-540	414842	6815546	1395	411.0	283	-55	New results – NSI
K24-541	413967	6814748	1671	522.0	153	-75	Previously reported
K24-542	414673	6815349	1424	84.0	308	-56	Previously reported
K24-543	414309	6815687	1532	454.0	177	-70	Previously reported
K24-557	414282	6815168	1538	192.0	150	-58	New results – NSI
Fuego and Krakatoa Zones Exploration Holes							
K24-501	414750	6814315	1460	239.0	3	-62	Previously reported
K24-502	414753	6814433	1445	201.0	183	-65	New results
K24-503	414679	6814510	1447	251.0	183	-51	New results – NSI
K24-505	414896	6814482	1414	270.0	180	-66	New results – NSI
K24-527	414816	6814803	1406	321.0	137	-55	Previously reported
K24-528	415114	6814358	1444	294.0	360	-72	New results – NSI
K24-529	414816	6814803	1412	141.0	138	-75	New results – NSI
K24-551	414816	6814803	1412	285.0	183	-60	New results
K24-552	414754	6814852	1420	342.0	263	-58	New results – NSI
K24-553	414410	6814619	1496	525.0	128	-53	New results – NSI
K24-554	415045	6814605	1399	237.0	182	-65	New results – NSI
K24-555	414876	6814809	1407	99.0	135	-60	New results
K24-556	414876	6814809	1407	114.0	180	-55	New results
Kuril Zone Exploration Holes							
K24-531	414244	6814638	1544	360.5	333	-60	Previously reported
K24-533	414258	6814952	1538	411.0	153	-70	Previously reported
K24-534	414259	6814951	1530	261.0	153	-85	Previously reported
K24-546	414641	6814695	1452	303.0	134	-54	Previously reported
Rhyolite Peak Exploration Holes							
K24-544	413319	6814890	1720	78.0	198	-50	Previously reported

K24-545	413294	6814886	1734	111.0	198	-50	Previously reported
K24-547	413334	6814951	1726	81.0	183	-80	Previously reported
K24-548	413375	6815149	1714	192.0	183	-60	Previously reported
K24-549	413421	6814982	1714	102.0	183	-60	New results – NSI
K24-550	412758	6815002	1731	141.0	183	-60	New results – NSI
Geotechnical Drill Holes							
K24-489	414848	6817182	1407	21.0	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-490	414762	6817082	1412	45.4	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-491	414751	6817157	1411	20.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-492	414755	6817651	1388	20.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-493	414770	6817538	1392	21.3	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-494	414827	6817445	1386	21.5	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-495	414791	6817442	1405	20.0	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-496	414803	6817378	1397	20.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-497	414814	6817314	1405	30.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-498	414824	6817292	1402	28.9	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-499	414812	6817293	1407	37.0	N/A	-90	Not sampled
Monitoring Well Installation							
K24-500	413933	6816855	1571	40.4	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-508	415049	6817519	1356	12.0	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-509	415053	6817520	1355	2.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-510	414778	6818383	1341	12.2	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-511	413738	6818155	1506	28.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-512	414651	6819650	1309	21.4	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-513	414572	6818983	1358	9.2	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-514	415127	6816747	1388	7.3	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-515	415184	6817066	1364	12.8	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-516	415184	6817066	1364	6.1	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-517	415842	6816481	1445	11.9	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-518	415842	6816481	1445	7.3	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-519	415984	6817328	1510	15.6	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-520	416780	6816316	1534	15.9	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-521	415416	6817232	1390	5.8	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-522	415195	6814542	1393	18.3	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-523	415195	6814542	1393	7.3	N/A	-90	Not sampled
K24-524	414651	6819650	1309	8.8	N/A	-90	Not sampled

*NSI – No Significant Intercept

Table 2: Latest significant drilling intercept assays

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Historical Hole								
K16-368	100.7	105.4	4.7	1.0	2.5	6.2	87	0.9
and	125.1	128.2	3.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	16	0.1
ABM Footwall and Metallurgical Holes								
K24-504	164.5	167.5	3.0	<0.1	0.2	1.1	6	<0.1
K24-538	239.4	243.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	11	0.1
Fuego and Kraktoa Zones Exploration Holes								
K24-502	60.0	62.8	2.8	0.3	<0.1	0.2	10	0.1
K24-551	33.7	37.6	3.9	3.5	0.1	0.3	74	0.8
and	106.0	108.6	2.6	0.3	1.8	6.4	63	0.3
K24-555	57.4	61.2	3.8	<0.1	3.9	6.4	168	0.6
and	78.2	80.6	2.4	0.4	0.8	9.9	67	0.1
K24-556	24.5	26.8	2.3	0.2	1.4	8.2	125	1.8

Data Verification, QA/QC and Chain of Custody

Diamond drilling, core logging and sampling was subject to a robust quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) program implemented on-site and throughout laboratory analysis. Drill intersections recovered in 2024 are HQ3 size core (61.1 mm/ 2.4-inch diameter) with recoveries typically above 90%. Drill core was boxed at the drill rig and delivered to the core processing area on-site where it was then washed and prepared for data collection. All drill holes were logged in their entirety recording lithology, alteration, mineralization, structural, weathering, recovery, rock quality designation, magnetic susceptibility and other relevant features of the samples. Logging was both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. mineral percentages). All drill core was photographed after being tagged for sampling. All sampled intersections were sawn in half using an open-circulation rock saw along a cut line parallel to the core axis demarked by the logging geologist, typically into 1.0 m long samples that respected geological boundaries. The remaining half was retained and stored on-site for future reference. Select intervals were also analyzed using a handheld X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) gun for internal comparison to lab results and targeting.

Samples were sent to ALS Vancouver for analyses in periodic shipments. All samples were bagged individually in transparent polyethylene sample bags labelled with unique sample numbers and equivalent bar-coded sample tags included in the bag. Samples were then packaged in lots of 5-10 in white woven polypropylene rice sacks. The rice sacks were sealed using zip ties and uniquely numbered, nonreusable security seals. Rice sacks were then loaded into woven polypropylene bulk bags and palletised for shipment to the lab. Tracking numbers, bag inventory, security tag information and analytical instructions were provided to the lab with instructions to notify upon receipt and of any compromised bags.

Once received at the lab samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, with a 250 g split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Independent QA/QC tests were conducted by the lab at the crushing, pulverizing and chemical analysis steps. Gold was analysed by fire assay on a 30 g sample with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. All other elements were initially determined using a four-acid digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish on a 0.25 g sample. Gold and silver over limits were triggered at Au >5 g/t and Ag >75 g/t respectively, resulting in re-analysis using fire assay on a 30 g sample with gravimetric finish for gold and four-acid digestion with Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) or Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish on a 0.4 g sample for silver. Assay results >1% arsenic, cobalt, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel or zinc as well as iron >25% triggered ore grade overlimit analyses using four-acid digestion with Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish.

The 2024 field QA/QC program entailed submission of coarse blank material at a rate of 2.5% or every 40th sample and Certified Reference Material (CRM) at a rate of 2.5% or every 40th sample. This frequency is considered adequate for exploration stage results. Where extensive mineralization was encountered quartz washes and high-grade standards were inserted. CRM was selected in several grade ranges and with a matrix similar to the mineralogy of the ABM deposit. Overall, the accuracy of the data is considered to be excellent. Results from the coarse blank material show little evidence of cross contamination.

Samples selected for compositing and reporting are based on a 0.2% Cu cut-off or a 1% Zn cut-off. Reported composites are constructed using less than 3.0 m (typically two consecutive samples) of internal material that may fall below the stated cut-off grades.

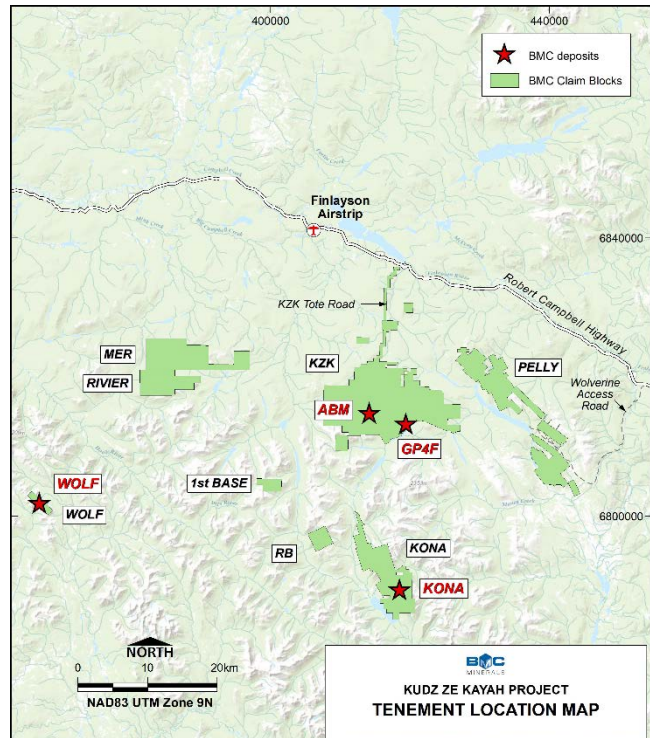
The Feasibility Study for the proposed ABM Mine is contained within the Kudz Ze Kayah Technical Report with the effective date of October 30th 2020 and filed on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca). In November 2023 BMC announced the results of an Economic Update completed in October 2023. The November 2023 announcement is also lodged on SEDAR+.

BMC is continuing to work closely with local communities and other Yukoners to develop the proposed ABM Mine into a modern, financially viable and environmentally responsible project that leaves a positive long-term legacy for all parties.

Scott Donaldson
CEO, President & Director
BMC Minerals Ltd



Location of Kudz Ze Kayah Project, Yukon, Canada



Kudz Ze Kayah Project outline and location of the ABM deposit

About BMC Minerals and the Project

BMC MINERALS LTD is a BC registered Company with an experienced executive team that has a proven record of discovery, development, and operation of base and precious metals projects across a range of jurisdictions. The Company has been operating in Yukon, Canada since 2015, with offices in Vancouver, Whitehorse, and the local communities of Ross River and Watson Lake.

The original Kudz Ze Kayah Project is covered by an existing Socio-Economic Participation Agreement (“SEPA”), with both BMC and the Ross River Dena Council, on behalf of the Kaska Nation, being party to the SEPA. BMC Minerals and Kaska jointly agreed in 2019 to modernize this agreement, and a draft proposal is before Kaska for consideration. BMC Minerals prioritizes the use of local businesses and in particular Kaska and other First Nations businesses. BMC will continue to promote the use of local businesses in the development and operation of the project and to work to ensure local benefit from the project is maximized.

The KZK Project is located approximately 250 km east-northeast of Whitehorse in Yukon, Canada. The approximately 35,700 hectares of mineral tenure controlled by BMC in the district consists of a number of separate projects within a 50 km radius of the ABM deposit that have been progressively acquired or optioned since 2015 and, for convenience, collectively renamed the Kudz Ze Kayah Project. These include the original Kudz Ze Kayah project, the Pelly project, the Wolf project, the Tsa Da Gliza project and the Kona project (all 100% owned by BMC). Project access is via a 20 km long access road out to the Robert Campbell Highway, with all-season road access extending to ice-free port facilities at both Skagway (Alaska) and Stewart (British Columbia).

The Project is located within the Finlayson District, a region known to contain economically significant volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver. The Kudz Ze Kayah Project covers prospective geology considered to have potential for hosting significant mineralization. Further exploration activity will aim to provide a development pipeline to compliment the proposed ABM Mine Project, which is based on an estimated Mineral Resource at the ABM deposit comprising 18.3Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 1.6% Pb, 0.9% Cu, 148g/t Ag, 1.4g/t Au (Indicated)¹ and 0.8Mt @ 7.2% Zn, 1.7% Pb, 1.0% Cu, 143g/t Ag, 1.2g/t Au (Inferred).

The Project Feasibility Study (updated and restated on 30th October 2020 with project economics updated in October 2023 and announced in November 2023) delivered a positive economic case for the proposed development and operation of the ABM Mine at the Kudz Ze Kayah Project using the estimated base case economic inputs. The economic case is based on an Ore Reserve of 15.7 Mt @ 5.8% Zn, 1.7% Pb, 0.9% Cu, 138g/t Ag, 1.3g/t Au (Probable) mined via both cut (89%) and underground (11%) methods, with ore processed into separate copper, HPM and zinc concentrates via sequential flotation through a nominal 2.0 Mtpa processing plant. ABM Mine production targets of approximately 200,000 t of dry zinc concentrate, 60,000 t of dry copper concentrate and 50,000 t of dry HPM concentrate are anticipated for each year of full production post commissioning. These concentrates will also contain high levels of precious metals with steady state annual metal in concentrate of approximately 107ktpa Zinc, 14 ktpa Copper, 25 ktpa Lead, 57 koz Au and 7.8 moz expected during steady state production. The proposed mine life based on the above Ore Reserve is approximately 10 years including pre-strip and operation but excluding construction, closure, reclamation, and monitoring.

In March 2024, following a thorough 5 year environmental assessment under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic assessment Act (YESAA)* and significant consultation between Kaska Nation and the Yukon and Canadian governments, BMC received an updated positive decision document from the Canadian and Yukon governments approving the project to proceed to the licensing regulatory phase. Applications for the Quartz Mining License and the Water License which are required for the project development and operation were submitted to regulatory bodies in August 2022 and were revised in 2024 as a result of discussions between BMC and Yukon government.

¹ Inclusive of Ore Reserve

Technical and Scientific Information

BMC reports scientific and technical information regarding its mineral projects in accordance with NI 43-101, including the reporting of mineral reserves and mineral resources. BMC's only material project is currently the Kudz Ze Kayah Project, containing the ABM and Kona deposits. Unless otherwise indicated, BMC has prepared the technical information in this document ("Technical Information") based on information contained in the Company's technical report entitled:

- "NI 43-101 Feasibility Study Technical Report Kudz Ze Kayah Property, Yukon, Canada", effective date of October 30th, 2020 and filed on SEDAR on December 9th, 2020, authored by Karl van Olden (CSA Global), Aaron Green (CSA Global), Geoff Davidson (CSA Global), John Fleay (Minnovo), Les Galbraith (Knight Piesold), Jaimie Cathcart (Knight Piesold), Paul Hughes (Dempers and Seymour), AJ MacDonald (Integrated Sustainability), Grant Morgan (Allnorth), Bader Diab (Aqualis Braemar), Guy Roemer (Tetra Tech), Cheibany Elemine (Alexco Environmental Group) and Jeremy Araki (Onsite Engineering) (the "Kudz Ze Kayah Feasibility Study") (the "Technical Report").

The Technical Report is publicly available on the SEDAR+ website www.sedarplus.ca under BMC's profile and at www.bmcminerals.com. Each of the authors of the Technical Report is a qualified person ("Qualified Person" or "QP") **[and independent of BMC]** as defined in NI 43-101. For readers to fully understand the information in this document they should read the Disclosure Documents in their entirety including all qualifications, assumptions and exclusions that relate to the information set out in this document which qualifies the Technical Information. Readers are advised that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of mineral resources will be converted to mineral reserves. Quantity and grades are estimates and are rounded to reflect that the estimates are an approximation. The Technical Report is intended to be read as a whole, and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. The Technical Information is subject to the assumptions and qualifications contained in the Technical Report.

Unless otherwise indicated, all Technical Information has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Robin Black, VP Exploration for BMC Minerals Ltd, who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

Note: All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise denoted.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, made and information contained or made in giving this announcement is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking information is based on expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections as well as beliefs and assumptions as of the date of this announcement.

Forward-looking information includes but is not limited to: certain disclosures in this release, including statements relating to concentrate, mineral reserves and mineral resources; plans, projects and intentions with respect to the further development of the Kudz Ze Kayah Project and the Kona Deposit and future exploration programs; management's assessment of the prospectivity of the district surrounding the Kudz Ze Kayah Project, including the Kona Deposit; the projected price of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver, the foreign exchange rate, and the associated economic viability of the Kudz Ze Kayah Project and the Kona Deposit; the intent of BMC to move forward with the permitting phase of the Kudz Ze Kayah Project; the anticipated mine-life, ore processing, mining and production methods, processing and rates, earnings, revenue, economic sensitivities, annual concentrate and mineral reserves and mineral resources; metal production, capital costs, and all-in sustaining costs associated with the Kudz Ze Kayah Project; the performance of the Kudz Ze Kayah Project with respect to the creation of jobs, and pay back of capital; the estimated timeframe associated with project construction; the Company's ability to successfully market the concentrates produced at the Kudz Ze Kayah Project, if any; the Company's intention to further examine value-enhancing opportunities; the Company's intention to apply for and ability to obtain required permits in a timely manner constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to BMC's operations as a mineral exploration company that may cause future results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information may be identified by terminology such as, without limitation, “anticipate”, “assumption”, “believe”, “budget”, “compelling”, “development”, “estimate”, “exploration”, “expectation”, “forward”, “flexibility”, “focus”, “forecast”, “future”, “growth”, “guidance”, “initiative”, “intend”, “on track”, “opportunities”, “optimization”, “outlook”, “plan”, “positioned”, “possibility”, “potential”, “priority”, “probable”, “program”, “progressing”, “project”, “pursuing”, “ramp-up”, “risk”, “schedule”, “target”, “trend”, and “upside”, similar such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results may, can, could, would, should, might, indicate, or will be taken, and any similar expressions. Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon a number of estimates, assumptions, and expectations that, while considered reasonable by the Company as of the date of such information, is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and contingencies.

Such risks, uncertainties and contingencies could cause assumptions, estimates and expectations to be incorrect and actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information and, as such, there can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. These risks, uncertainties and contingencies include, without limitation: estimates of future production and operating cash and all-in sustaining costs; metal and commodity price fluctuations; foreign currency fluctuations; risks associated with mining operations, including, but not limited to, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, ground control problems and flooding; geological risks including, but not limited to, unusual or unexpected geological formations and events (including, but not limited to, rock slides and falls of ground), estimation and modelling of grade, tonnes, metallurgy, continuity of mineral deposits, dilution and mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, and actual ore mined and/or metal recoveries varying from such estimates; risks associated with mine plans, including, but not limited to, mine life or life-of-mine (“LOM”) estimates; the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with expectations; the potential for and effects of labour disputes, labour shortages, community or other civil protests or demonstrations, or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions to operations; potential for unexpected costs and expenses, including, without limitation, for mine closure and reclamation at current and historical operations; uncertain political and economic environments; changes in laws or policies or foreign taxation; delays or the inability to obtain and/or maintain necessary governmental approvals and/or permits; regulatory investigations, enforcement, sanctions and/or related or other litigation; and other risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the “Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information” on the Company’s website available at www.bmcminerals.com. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate or achieved. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward- looking information. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward- looking information or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward- looking information, except to the extent required by applicable law.