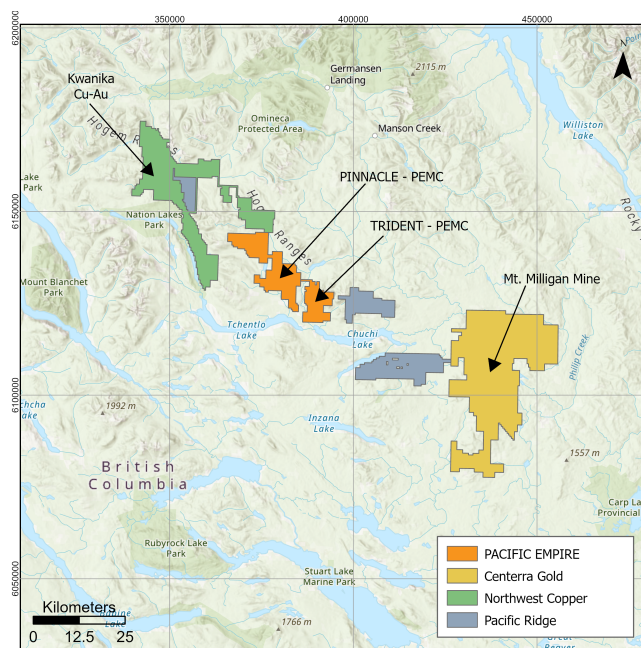




President's Newsletter

A Stand-Out Hole at Trident



Trident Gold-Enriched Copper Porphyry - Location

In conjunction with our accompanying news release, I want to highlight what I believe is a genuinely important step forward for Pacific Empire.

Hole DD25-TRI-001 at Trident has returned a long, continuous interval of copper-gold mineralization from near surface. As outlined in the news release, we intersected **183.0 metres grading 1.23% CuEq** from **9.0 metres to 192.0 metres**, including **71.5 metres grading 1.80% CuEq** from **21.0 metres to 92.5 metres**. These results represent only the *upper portion* of the hole; assays for the remainder are pending.

What matters most at this stage is what the rocks are telling us about the system. In Hole DD25-TRI-001 we see classic porphyry indicators:

potassic alteration, abundant magnetite, strong and consistent copper, and low levels of the elements that typically increase toward peripheral or epithermal environments. This geochemical fingerprint suggests we are drilling in, or very close to, the heart of an intrusive-driven copper-gold system.

Key Numbers (DD25-TRI-001 — upper portion)

- **183.0 m @ 1.23% CuEq** (9.0–192.0 m) — 0.772% Cu, 0.51 g/t Au, 3.4 g/t Ag
- **Incl. 71.5 m @ 1.80% CuEq** (21.0–92.5 m) — 1.06% Cu, 0.83 g/t Au, 4.6 g/t Ag
- **Incl. 14.8 m @ 1.91% CuEq** (22.7–37.5 m) — 1.23% Cu, 0.75 g/t Au, 5.5 g/t Ag
- **Additional at depth: 26.6 m @ 1.45% CuEq** (99.9–126.5 m)
- **Six holes completed: 2,603 m** — assays pending for five holes + remainder of DD25-TRI-001

Table 1 summarizes selected composite intervals from the upper portion of DD25-TRI-001. These intercepts highlight both the overall width of copper-gold mineralization from near surface and the presence of higher-grade intervals within that broader envelope. Importantly, assays for the remainder of DD25-TRI-001 and the other five holes are pending and represent near-term catalysts as we refine the geometry, continuity, and scale of the Trident A Zone porphyry system.

Table 1: Summary of drill intercepts from Hole DD25-TRI-001, Trident A Zone.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq (%)
DD25-TRI-001	9.0	192.0	183.0	0.772	0.51	3.4	1.23
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	21.0	92.5	71.5	1.060	0.83	4.6	1.80
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	22.7	37.5	14.8	1.228	0.75	5.5	1.91
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	34.1	34.6	0.5	2.100	2.16	12.3	4.02
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	46.0	47.0	1.0	1.650	0.94	6.6	2.50
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	59.0	60.3	1.3	1.320	11.45	10.9	11.01
DD25-TRI-001	73.4	92.5	19.1	0.923	0.77	4.6	1.61
<i>incl. DD25-TRI-001</i>	80.0	80.7	0.7	2.560	4.96	16.8	6.87
DD25-TRI-001	99.9	126.5	26.6	0.929	0.57	4.8	1.45
DD25-TRI-001	129.5	137.0	7.5	0.804	0.57	4.2	1.32
DD25-TRI-001	140.0	146.0	6.0	0.521	0.28	3.3	0.79
DD25-TRI-001	161.0	165.5	4.5	0.426	0.22	2.2	0.63

One drill hole provides a vertical slice only a few centimetres wide in real space. What matters now is how the mineralization behaves as we step out across the geophysical anomalies and drill deeper into the system. Each meter of core we recover will tell us more about the geometry, size, and potential of this discovery, but the chemistry, textures, and copper grades we've encountered so far are exactly what you want to see at this stage. This is the kind of start that tells a team they might be onto something significant—something with room to grow.

From the very top of Hole 1 down to about 77 metres, the story is remarkably consistent. The drill encountered a single intrusive unit—quartz monzonite to quartz monzonite porphyry—with a fine, almost aphanitic groundmass and abundant feldspar crystals that give the rock its classic porphyritic texture. Throughout this entire interval, the core shows the hallmarks of potassic alteration: biotite dusting, magnetite veining and subtle K-feldspar introduced into the groundmass. These are exactly the features geologists look for when they are in the central, higher-temperature part of a porphyry system.

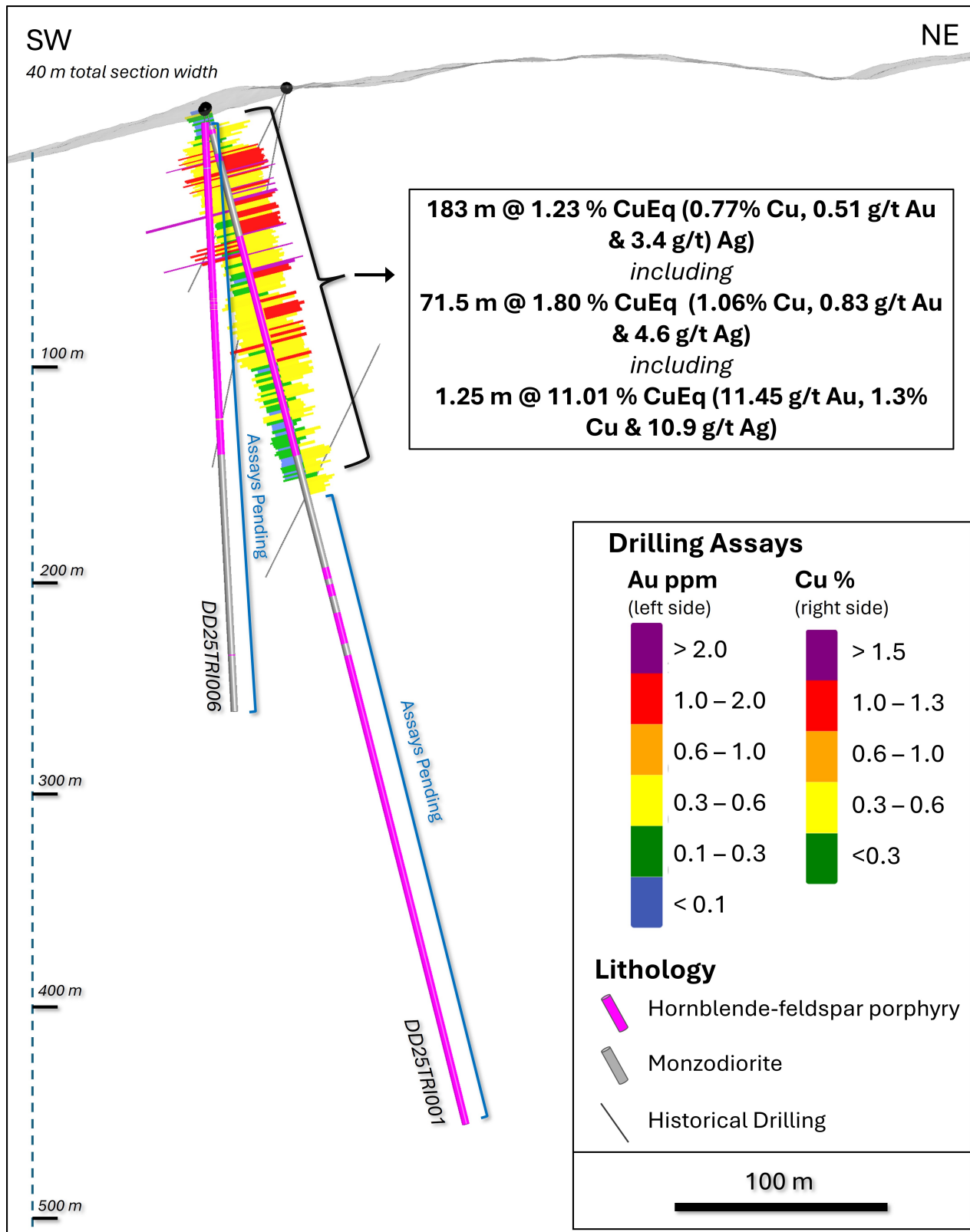
Copper mineralization is visible almost continuously, occurring as fine disseminated chalcopyrite and along thin quartz-magnetite veinlets. What stands out is how steady and uninter-

rupted this mineralization is—there are no major shifts in rock type or alteration, and no transition into weak or barren zones within this upper section of the hole. In simple terms, from surface to 77 m we remained inside a mineralized intrusive body the entire way. A narrow veinlet carrying elevated gold also appears within this sequence, highlighting the system's ability to focus higher-grade metals locally.

Altogether, this near-surface interval gives us a very encouraging first look at the system. The continuity of the intrusive unit, the presence of potassic alteration and magnetite, and the steady copper mineralization suggest that Hole 1 intersected the upper or shoulder portion of a larger porphyry centre—one that remains open both laterally and at depth.

For a project that has seen exploration on and off for more than five decades, this is the first time we've seen this kind of continuous, higher-grade copper-equivalent interval over such a substantial length. It strongly reinforces our view that Trident has the potential to host a significant porphyry copper-gold system.

The newsletter you're reading is meant to complement the formal news release: here I'll focus more on what we did, what we've learned, and how we're positioning Pacific Empire for the next phase of growth.

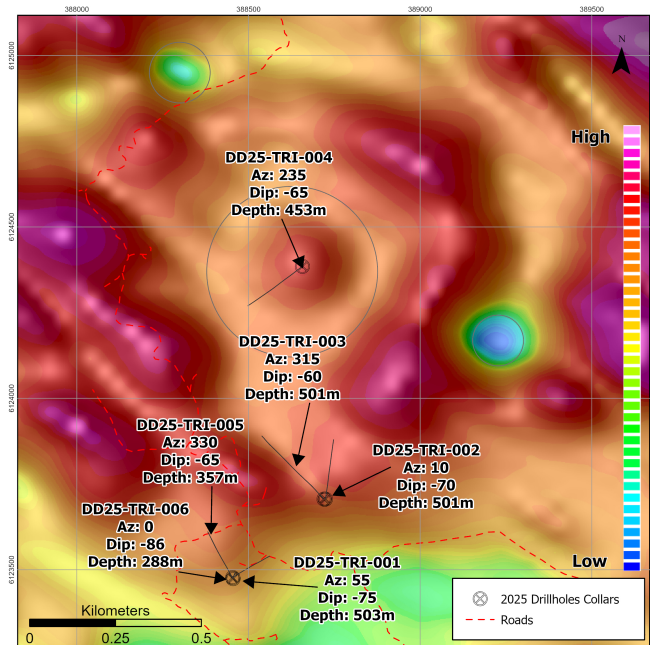


Representative cross section through the A Zone porphyry system illustrating the geometry of DD25-TRI-001 and broad near-surface copper-gold mineralization.

2025 Winter Drill Program - Overview

Our 2025 drill program at Trident consisted of six diamond drill holes totalling 2,603 metres. Three of these holes were drilled at and immediately around the A Zone, two were completed roughly 400 metres north of the A Zone, and one hole was drilled into a central resistivity anomaly identified in our 2024 airborne magnetotelluric survey.

This work was completed under very challenging winter conditions. After an extended period of sub-zero temperatures and snow—ideal for accessing targets across the property—we experienced an abrupt warm spell and a full week of rain. Road conditions deteriorated rapidly. When temperatures dropped again, several access roads, particularly those on steep slopes, turned to solid ice. Despite these difficulties, Omineca Drilling delivered exceptional performance and professionalism, allowing us to safely complete all six planned holes.



2025 drill hole locations overlain on apparent resistivity at 56 kHz from the Fugro airborne Mag-EM survey.

A Zone – Hole 1 (DD25-TRI-001)

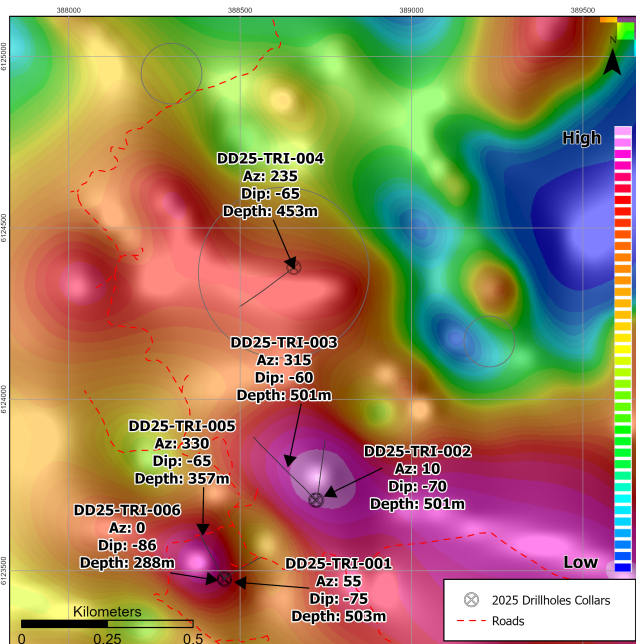
Drilling began at the A Zone with Hole 1 (DD25-TRI-001). Based on consultation with our GIS specialist, we determined that the optimal orientation to test known mineralization from the 2007 program was an azimuth of 45° and a dip of 75°. We spent considerable time ensuring the drill was accurately lined up—using two compasses, adjusting for magnetic declination, and verifying alignment before drilling began.

The first downhole survey at 70 metres showed the hole tracking at an unexpected azimuth of 57°. Given the presence of magnetite, which can influence survey readings, we waited for the next measurement. At 120 metres, the dip remained accurate at 75°, but the azimuth continued to drift, holding around 54°. At this point we faced a decision: stop and re-collar, or continue drilling.

Based on real-time observations of the drill core—including encouraging alteration, abundant disseminated sulphides, and improved continuity relative to historical logs—we elected to continue the hole. This proved beneficial: DD25-TRI-001 demonstrated that the A Zone mineralized footprint is broader than previously understood, opening the potential for several follow-up holes in this area in 2026.

Shift to Alternate Targets – Holes 2 (DD25-TRI-002) and 3 (DD25-TRI-003)

The original plan called for moving next to the main resistivity anomaly in the central area. However, the rapid deterioration of the upper access



2025 drill hole locations overlain on IP chargeability at a depth slice of 250 metres.

road made this impossible until repairs were completed. Fortunately, after more than 12 years studying the Trident property, we had several contingency targets prepared.

We moved the drill 360 metres north-northeast of DD25-TRI-001 to test a significant chargeability anomaly at depth—a feature that had never been drilled. Given the presence of a strong structural zone around 350 metres in DD25-TRI-001, our working model suggested that this northern anomaly might represent an offset extension of the same mineralizing system.

Hole 2 (DD25-TRI-002)

- **Azimuth:** 010°, **Dip:** -70°
- **Depth:** 501 m
- Oriented to cut across the full south-north extent of the anomaly
- **Visible copper mineralization** observed; assays pending

Hole 3 (DD25-TRI-003)

- Collared from the same pad as DD25-TRI-002
- **Azimuth:** 315°, **Dip:** -60°
- A second test of the chargeability feature from a different orientation
- **Visible copper** was again observed in core

Central Resistivity Anomaly – Hole 4 (DD25-TRI-004)

After constructing corduroy sections of the damaged access road and with temperatures finally back below zero, we were able to drill the central resistivity anomaly, a major target from the 2024 MT survey.

Hole 4 (DD25-TRI-004)

- **Azimuth:** 235°, **Dip:** -65°, **Depth:** 453 m
- Confirmed the presence of a significant intrusion beneath the anomaly
- Copper mineralization in this hole was sparse

Upon completing DD25-TRI-004, steep sections of the road had refrozen into solid ice. With worsening weather in the forecast and safety a top priority, the drill foreman and I determined that continuing in this area posed unacceptable risk. We withdrew from the central zone.

The next step was clear: return to the A Zone.



Corduroy road constructed to provide winter access to the central resistivity anomaly and drill hole DD25-TRI-004.

Returning to the A Zone – Holes 5 (DD25-TRI-005) and 6 (DD25-TRI-006)

With conditions deteriorating again, and based on encouraging results from DD25-TRI-001, we returned to the A Zone to complete follow-up drilling.

Hole 5 (DD25-TRI-005)

- Drilled from the same pad as DD25-TRI-001
- **Azimuth:** 330°, **Dip:** -65°, **Depth:** 357 m, rotated approximately 85° to the west of DD25-TRI-001
- A structural zone similar to that in Hole 1 was encountered around 325 metres
- Visible copper was observed in drill core

Hole 6 (DD25-TRI-006)

- Also drilled from the DD25-TRI-001 pad
- Vertical hole to 288 metres
- Visible copper was observed in drill core
- Provided important three-dimensional context for mineralization beneath the A Zone

Together, DD25-TRI-001, DD25-TRI-005, and DD25-TRI-006 now give us the first real 3-D framework for understanding the geometry of the A Zone and its relationship to local intrusive centres.



Drilling of DD25-TRI-005 as part of the Company's winter diamond drilling program at Trident.

Evolving Interpretation

In the end, the weather-driven adjustments may have been fortuitous. Early observations suggest the A Zone may sit very close to—if not directly above—a porphyry centre. Based on core from DD25-TRI-004 and DD25-TRI-006, as well as the mineralization encountered on the periphery, our emerging hypothesis is that copper-gold mineralization at Trident may be preferentially developed along the margins of the central resistivity anomaly, rather than inside the anomaly itself. This is an exciting direction for continued exploration, and we will provide more detail on this evolving interpretation in the coming weeks.

What This Result Is — and Is Not

Hole **DD25-TRI-001** does not define the size of the Trident system, nor was it intended to. Early holes in porphyry systems are designed to confirm fertility, geometry, and vectoring, not tonnage. The strength of copper and gold grades from surface, combined with potassic alteration and magnetite, tells us we are drilling in the right part of the system. The next phase of drilling is about scale.

Undrilled Targets – East and West Breccias

Due to weather and access conditions, we were not able to drill the east and west breccia targets this winter. These remain compelling and high-priority targets for future work:

West Breccia: Characterized by a strong copper-gold soil anomaly and a conductivity response (rather than resistivity).

East Breccia: Geophysically similar but not associated with a strong soil anomaly; however, it is the location of several high-grade samples collected historically from a hydrothermal breccia.

Both targets will be a key focus for our 2026

plans.

Trident & Pinnacle - One System, One Strategy

Another key message I want to reinforce is that Trident and Pinnacle should be viewed as essentially one large project.

From a strategic perspective, controlling both Trident and Pinnacle gives Pacific Empire multiple shots at discovery within a single porphyry district. This kind of district-scale optionality is exactly what larger mining companies look for when assessing partnerships or acquisitions.

- The Klawli River runs between Pinnacle to the west and Trident to the east.
- Historical placer work in the Klawli has produced visible gold, and I have included a photograph of coarse gold panned from the river this year as a tangible reminder of the metal endowment in this district.
- From a geological and exploration perspective, Pinnacle and Trident are part of the same porphyry copper-gold system, separated on paper only for permitting reasons.

We currently have a multi-year drill permit at Trident and expect to receive the new Pinnacle drill permit in Spring 2026. Once that is in place, our intention is to treat Trident and Pinnacle as a unified exploration and drilling campaign.



Placer Gold



Map showing location of place gold in relation to 2025 exploration camp

- We have a much clearer sense of lithological controls, alteration patterns, and mineralization styles across the property.
- Importantly, we can now begin to see how the higher-grade interval in Hole 1 fits into the broader geometry of the system.

However, it's important to emphasize that this learning process is still ongoing.

When drilling wrapped up with Hole 6, core logging was only complete up to Hole 3. Due to the weather and the need to demobilize safely, we shut down camp and transported all 2025 drill core back to Fort St. James, where logging and cutting are continuing.

- Holes 5 and 6 have now been logged and cut for assay.
- Hole 4 has been partially logged (we've examined key intervals), but full logging and cutting will be completed in the new year.

In other words, the story from the 2025 program is still unfolding. We've made an excellent start, but there is more information to come as core logging is completed and additional assays are received.

Why Gold Is Important at Trident

Gold enrichment within porphyry systems often increases toward the upper and marginal portions of intrusive centres or along structurally prepared zones. The presence of consistent gold values throughout the upper part of DD25-TRI-001, including a localized high-grade interval, suggests that Trident may represent a gold-enriched copper porphyry system. This matters because gold can materially enhance project economics and strategic interest, particularly in British Columbia where several major deposits derive a significant portion of their value from gold credits.

What We've Learned So Far in 2025

While Hole 1 is clearly a highlight, the 2025 program as a whole is already teaching us a lot about the system at Trident:

- We now have six new drill holes through different parts of the system – the A Zone, the area to the north, and the central resistivity anomaly.

Building the Technical Team - VP Exploration

One of the most important steps for Pacific Empire as we move into this next phase is to strengthen our senior technical leadership.

We are actively searching for a qualified Vice President of Exploration with:

- Deep experience with porphyry copper-gold systems, ideally in central British Columbia or similar belts; and
- A track record of taking strong exploration results and turning them into coherent, value-creating drill campaigns.

This is not a box-ticking exercise. The right VP Exploration will be central to how we design and execute our 2026 programs at Trident and Pinnacle, and how we communicate the technical merits of the projects to potential partners and major mining companies.

Recognizing Omineca Drilling

I want to specifically acknowledge Omineca Drilling and their crews.

$$\text{CuEq}(\%) = \frac{(\text{Cu}\% \times 22.0462 \times P_{\text{Cu}} \times R_{\text{Cu}}) + \left(\frac{\text{Au}}{31.1035} \times P_{\text{Au}} \times R_{\text{Au}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{Ag}}{31.1035} \times P_{\text{Ag}} \times R_{\text{Ag}}\right)}{22.0462 \times P_{\text{Cu}} \times R_{\text{Cu}}}$$

Copper-equivalent (CuEq) calculation using average interval grades, metal prices, and assumed metallurgical recoveries.

Working in steep terrain in mid-winter conditions is never easy. Doing so through wild swings in temperature, with roads turning from snow to mud to ice, requires real skill. Their combination of production, flexibility, and attention to safety is a major reason we were able to complete all six holes in the time we had.

We look forward to the opportunity to work with Omineca again as we advance Trident and Pinnacle.



Omineca drill at the location of DD25-TRI-001

What Happens Next

Over the coming weeks, our team will finish logging and sampling the remaining drill holes, integrate the results into a three-dimensional geological model, and refine our understanding of where the strongest parts of the system may lie. This work is not about generating headlines, but about building a coherent picture of the geometry and scale of the Trident-Pinnacle system.

Taken together, these steps set the stage for a larger, more targeted drill program in 2026 — one focused not just on confirming mineralization, but on testing for scale.

Next Steps - Roadmap to 2026

Looking ahead, our plan can be summarized in five main steps:

Step 1 – Strengthen the balance sheet and attract a strategic partner Our first priority is to raise

additional capital and/or attract a strategic partner, such as a major or mid-tier mining company. A partner with both capital and technical depth – for example, a company like South32 or another major – could allow us to advance Trident and Pinnacle more aggressively than we can alone.

Step 2 – Hire a Vice President of Exploration We intend to identify and appoint a VP Exploration with strong porphyry experience in this region and rock type. This person will be instrumental in refining our geological model and designing the 2026 drill campaign across both properties.

Step 3 – Complete a thorough review of the 2025 drilling As logging and assays are completed for Holes 4, 5, and 6, we will carry out a comprehensive technical review of all 2025 drill results, including structural, lithological, alteration and geochemical data. The goal is to fully understand what Hole 1 and the other holes are telling us about the geometry and scale of the system.

Step 4 – Integrate 2025 results into the Trident-Pinnacle database We will then integrate all 2025 data into our existing drill database for Trident and Pinnacle. This includes collar locations, down-hole surveys, assays, lithology, alteration, mineralization, and any relevant geophysical interpretations. A unified, up-to-date database is the foundation for sound targeting.

Step 5 – Fieldwork and historical core consolidation ahead of 2026 drilling In May, once conditions allow, we plan to be back at Trident and Pinnacle to:

- Locate, consolidate and recover as much historical drill core as can reasonably be salvaged for both projects;
- Re-log that historical core so that it can be fully incorporated into the modern database; and
- Carry out any additional groundwork required to finalize drill targets for 2026.

This work is all about preparation for a dual-property drill campaign. Our intention is clear:

In 2026 we want to diamond drill both Trident and Pinnacle.

The undrilled east and west breccia targets at Trident, combined with new permitted drill sites

at Pinnacle, will give us multiple high-priority targets across what is effectively one large porphyry system.

Thank You

Finally, I want to extend a sincere thank you to all of our shareholders.

Exploration is rarely a straight line. It takes time, patience, and a willingness to work through weather, logistics and uncertainty. Your continued support has allowed us to get drills turning at Trident again and to generate the kind of results we're now starting to see from Hole 1.



I'm excited about what we've achieved so far and even more excited about where we can go from here – with the right partners, the right team, and a strong, technically driven plan for 2026 at both Trident and Pinnacle.

This program marks a turning point for Pacific Empire. After decades of intermittent exploration, we now have modern drilling, modern geophysics, and a coherent geological model converging on the same conclusion: Trident hosts a fertile copper-gold porphyry system with meaningful upside still ahead. Our task now is to be disciplined, patient, and ambitious as we advance the project into its next phase.

Thank you for being part of Pacific Empire's journey.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I would like to thank all of our shareholders for their support.

Sincerely,

"Brad Peters"

President & CEO



Forward-Looking Information

Some of the statements in this newsletter contain forward-looking information that involves inherent risk and uncertainty affecting the business of Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.

National Instrument 43-101 Information

The disclosure of technical information in this newsletter has been approved by the Company's Vice President of Exploration, Kristian Whitehead, P. Geol., a "qualified person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**NI 43-101**"). He has verified the data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and test data, underlying such technical information by reviewing and approving all corresponding scientific and technical data relevant to this newsletter.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

We have implemented quality assurance and quality control measures in our exploration programs.

Field work is conducted under the direct supervision of a Qualified Person. The exploration process (including planning, mapping, sampling, sample preparation, sample security and analysis or testing) is carefully documented and accompanied by a detailed record setting out the procedures followed and the results obtained.

All sampling programs are carried out in a careful and diligent manner using scientifically established sampling practices designed and tested to ensure that the results are representative and reliable. Quality control programs appropriate to the type of sample and the mineralization are implemented, including such measures as external blanks, standards and duplicate samples. The security of samples from sample acquisition to analysis is a vital component of the sampling process. Procedures include the use of secure core logging, sampling, storage and preparation facilities as appropriate and the prompt, secure and direct shipping of samples to the laboratories.

Our exploration procedures are developed to conform to current "best practices" in mineral exploration.