Core Silver Extends Mineralization by 300M at the Laverdiere Copper Project

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VANCOUVER, December 9, 2025 - Core Silver Corp. ("Core Silver" or the "Company") (CSE:CC)(FSE:8ZR)(OTCQB:CCOOF) is pleased to present visuals and geological highlights from drill hole LAV25-011, the second of four deep exploratory diamond drill holes completed during the 2025 season at the Laverdiere Copper Project (the "Project" or "Laverdiere"), located on the eastern Blue Property in the Atlin Mining District, northwestern British Columbia.

Core Silver's 2025 exploration campaign was designed to test the depth potential and continuity of a large (5 km x 8 km) multi-phase Cu-Mo-Ag±Au porphyry system through diamond drilling, detailed structural mapping, and surface sampling. In total, seven (7) drill holes were completed across five (5) key target areas along the Valley Fault Zone, for a combined 3,857 metres drilled (Table 1).

LAV25-011 HIGHLIGHTS - A 300M EXTENSION OF CU-MO-AG PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION AT THE VALLEY ZONE

- LAV25-011 (the "hole") intersected broad intervals of Cu-Mo-Ag porphyry mineralization and associated alteration from surface to >725 metres drilled depth at the Valley Zone (Figure 1).
- The hole was collared in the same pad as LAV25-010 and drilled south to test the continuity of steep northerly dipping Cu-Mo-porphyry veins intersected in the previous drill hole (Figure 2).
- LAV25-011 successfully extended the Laverdiere Porphyry System by 300 metres, extending the successful 1.8-kilometre step-out between holes LAV25-010 and LAV22-006 to approximately 2.1 kilometres.
- LAV25-011 intersected visually striking, coarse-grained copper and molybdenum mineralization hosted in quartz veins measuring up to 40-centimetres thick below 550 metres depth.
- Alteration and mineralization styles observed throughout hole LAV25-011 show zonation patterns from Mo-Ag dominant in upper levels to locally intensely Cu-Mo-Ag-rich below 350 metres and are interpreted to represent increasing proximity to a copper-molybdenum-silver-rich ore body that remains open laterally and at depth.
- Combined drilling and structural mapping have now traced porphyry-style Cu-Mo-Ag±Au mineralization over 4.5 kilometres, from North Adit (Main Skarn Zone) to Lower Copper Creek, and to drilled depths up to ~730m.

Core Silver's President & CEO, Nick Rodway, commented:

"Hole LAV25-011 has delivered one of the strongest indications to-date that Laverdiere holds the potential for hosting a large porphyry system. Extending mineralization by another 300 metres and observing consistent Cu-Mo-Ag zonation patterns we're now seeing across multiple holes, reinforces our view that we are vectoring toward a robust porphyry centre that remains open in all directions. Our technical confidence in the scale and continuity of this system continues to grow, and we look forward to releasing additional visuals as we await assays."

Figure 1: Photographs of HQ and NQ-sized drill core from drill hole LAV25-011. All depths listed are drilled depths. Bn - bornite; Cp - chalcopyrite; Mo - molybdenite; Sfs - sulphosalt (Ag-bearing); Hem - specular hematite; Py - pyrite; Qtz - quartz.

Figure 2: Plan Map showing the distribution of Cu % in rocks at surface and highlighting the 2022 and 2025

drill areas. Attributes are overlain on imagery and Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG) Magnetics.

AN OVERVIEW OF DRILL HOLE LAV25-011

Drill hole LAV25-011 was designed to test the depth extent and continuity of Cu-Mo-Ag-bearing porphyry veins intersected in drill hole LAV25-010, as well as to test the mineralization potential of a coinciding magnetic low geophysical anomaly located on the southern side of the Valley Fault. The hole was drilled steeply to the south to a final depth of 800 metres (Figures 1 and 2).

From surface, LAV25-011 intersected an upper oxidized zone containing early quartz-vein hosted molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization (±pyrite ±bornite), locally overprinted by late silver-bearing sulfosalt and specular hematite-molybdenite-bearing veins and breccias. As observed in hole LAV25-010, epithermal quartz-carbonate veins are abundant in upper levels and are typically texturally and mineralization destructive. Below 350 metres drilled depth molybdenum and copper (chalcopyrite ±bornite) mineralization becomes increasingly more abundant, coarser-grained, and hosted in thicker vein sets with depth (up to 40cm).

Broader zones of porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization were intersected in LAV25-011, with narrow zones of late-to-post mineral porphyry phases bounding zones of well-developed mineralized veining and associated intense alteration.

The abundance and mineralogical zonation observed with depth in late brecciated sections of the Laverdiere Porphyry show specular hematite-bearing veins and cements transitioning to more molybdenite ±tourmaline ±biotite rich varieties with depth. These observed changes in metal and mineral content indicate that hole LAV25-011 intersected a broader zone of increased hydrothermal activity and structural complexity compared to LAV25-010. These structural and mineralogical relationships indicate that hole LAV25-011 intersected an upper marginal zone proximal to a large, multi-phase Cu-Mo-Ag porphyry centre. The system remains open for exploration at depth and along strike.

Table 1 - 2025 Diamond Drill Hole Data for the Laverdiere Copper Project

DDH ID	Target	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azi	Dip	Length	Comments
LAV25-007	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	288	-55	253	Assays Pending
LAV25-008	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	40	-65	64	Hole Lost
LAV25-009	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	45	-65	108	Assays Pending
LAV25-010	Lower Valley Fault	549327	6564089	1188	45	-75	703.77	Assays Pending
LAV25-011*	Lower Valley Fault	549327	6564089	1188	190	-83	800	Assays Pending
LAV25-012	Lower Valley Fault	549277	6563646	1260	10	-70	840	Assays Pending
LAV25-013	Lower Valley Fault	549137	6564299	1284	135	-68	1088.40	Assays Pending

*Discussed in this release.

ABOUT THE LAVERDIERE COPPER PROJECT

The Laverdiere Copper Project is a low-elevation, drill-permitted, early-stage high-grade Cu-Mo-Ag-Au porphyry-skarn Target. The Project has been sporadically explored since the early 1900s, without ever having received a significant exploration program. At Laverdiere, an extensive Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion hosts widespread Cu-Mo-Ag±Au porphyry mineralization. The intrusion is associated with a very high-grade Fe-Cu-Au-Ag massive sulphide skarn occurrence (the "Main Zone") that is exposed at surface along the western flank of the prolific Llewellyn Fault Zone (LFZ) at the porphyry-marble contact.

Adits driven into the Laverdiere area in the early 1900s reportedly returned up to 27m grading 1.20% Cu. The Llewellyn Fault Zone, a regional and strongly metal-endowed fault, cuts through the Laverdiere Copper Project for 14km of strike length and marks the contact between the Yukon-Tanana and Stikine Terranes in the Project area. Historic and shallow diamond drilling completed 125m north of the French Adit in 1974 reportedly returned 175m of 0.27% Cu, including 6m of 1.60% Cu and 7.8m of 1.60% Cu. Core Silver's inaugural diamond drilling campaign at the Laverdiere Copper Project in 2022 returned up to 48.5m of 0.90% Cu, 6g/t Ag, and 0.11g/t Au from 31.46m depth in drill hole LAV22-001 (French Adit), 223m of 0.11% Cu, 2g/t Ag, and 0.006% Mo from 15m depth in LAV22-002 (French Adit), and 107.38m of 0.11% Cu, 0.023% Mo, 0.9g/t Ag, and 0.02g/t Au from 144.62m depth in hole LAV22-006 (North Adit).

Drilled and mapped high-grade copper-bearing skarn mineralization at Laverdiere is coincident with embayments in the contact zones of the expansive Cretaceous intrusions on the west side of Hoboe Creek. A large unexplored embayment in the intrusion is mapped 8km to the south of the to-date explored zone at Laverdiere and is in contact with Boundary Range metamorphic rocks at this location. Apophyses of the larger granodiorite intrusion are also mapped in contact with limestone and marbles amenable to massive sulphide skarn mineralization approximately 7km to the southwest of the known zones of high-grade porphyry-skarn mineralization.

In 2024, high-grade porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag±Au mineralization at the newly defined Valley Zone, located 2.2km southwest of the Main Zone, was structurally mapped and sampled. At the Valley Zone, a series of sheeted mineralized porphyry veins and fractures hosted in altered granodiorite have been mapped and sampled over a 1-kilometer east-west trend following the Valley Fault that historically returned up to 3.24% Cu (with 82g/t Ag, 0.56g/t Au and 0.053% Mo) and 0.32% Mo (with 1.03% Cu, 4g/t Ag) in 2022. In 2024, a 20cm thick east-west striking quartz vein grading 0.83% Cu, 47g/t Ag, 0.44g/t Au and 0.007% Mo was discovered on the opposite side of the Valley Fault.

References

[1]White, W.H. (1969): Geology and economic prospects of the Laverdiere property
[2]Fustos, A. (1974). Report on the Results of the 1973 Exploration Programme on the Loon Group. BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 4996

SAMPLING, PREPARATION & QA/QC

All 2025 rock and drill core samples were transported by helicopter at the end of each field day to the core logging facility in Atlin, BC for processing. Field samples were chosen to capture homogenous lithology, alteration, mineralization, and veining. All rock and drill core samples are submitted to Bureau Veritas (BV) Labs in Whitehorse, YT. For drill core, blanks and certified reference standard materials were inserted for every 20 core samples. Lab duplicate requests were inserted into the core sample sequence every 50 samples. Each rock and core sample is crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then pulverized to 85% passing 200-micron mesh. All samples then undergo a 4-Acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish for a 59-element ultra trace package (Method Code MA-250), as well as fire assay by Pb collection with ICP-ES finish for Au, Pt, and Pd (Method code FA-330). Samples that hit upper detection limits for elements of interest on the primary multi-element method are further analyzed via a secondary 4-Acid digest with an ICP-OES finish (Method Code MA-370). Extremely high-grade Pb samples were analyzed via a tertiary overlimit method, GC-817.

Soil samples collected in 2025 were also transported by helicopter at the end of each field day. Samples were photographed in the field and sample descriptions including sample number, location, elevation, color, saturation, depth of sample and soil horizon. Samples were dried in kraft sample bags on-site prior to being batched for shipment to BV Labs in Whitehorse, YT. There, each sample is dried at 60°C and sieved to pass -180 µm (80 mesh). All samples then undergo an aqua regia extraction with an ICP-ES/MS finish for a 36-element package (Method Code AQ200).

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 DISCLOSURE

Nicholas Rodway, P.Geo, (Licence# 46541) (Permit to Practice# 100359) is President, CEO and Director of the Company, and qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Rodway has supervised the preparation, verified and approved the technical content in this release. Verification included review of field notes, sample tags and analytical certificates. No limitations

were noted during the verification process.

ABOUT CORE SILVER CORP.

Core Silver Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of mineral projects in British Columbia, Canada. The Company currently holds 100% ownership in the Blue Property Mineral Tenure, which covers a land area of114,074 hectares (~1,140 km²). The project lies within the Atlin Mining District, a well-known gold mining camp located in the unceded territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the Carcross/Tagish First Nation. The Blue Property hosts a major structural feature known as The Llewellyn Fault Zone ("LFZ"). This structure is approximately 140km in length and runs from the Tally-Ho Shear Zone in the Yukon, south through the Blue Property to the Alaskan Panhandle Juneau Ice Sheet in the United States. Core Silver believes that the south Atlin Lake area and the LFZ has been neglected since the last major exploration campaigns in the 1980's. The LFZ plays an important role in mineralization of near surface metal occurrences across the Blue Property Mineral Tenure. The past 50 years have seen substantial advancements in the understanding of porphyry, skarn, and carbonate replacement type deposits both globally and in British Columbia's Golden Triangle. The Company has leveraged this information at the Blue Property Mineral Tenure to tailor an already proven exploration model and believes this could facilitate a major discovery. Core Silver is excited to become one of Atlin Mining District's premier explorers where its team believes there are substantial opportunities for new discoveries and development in the area.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

CORE SILVER CORP.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this document which are not purely historical are forward-looking statements, including any statements regarding beliefs, plans, expectations, or intentions regarding the future. Forward looking statements in this news release include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the opportunities for new discoveries and development in the Atlin Mining District and Core's potential to become a premier explorer in the Atlin area ; and any other general statement regarding the Company's planned or future exploration efforts at the Blue Property. It is important to note that the Company's actual business outcomes and exploration results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties include that the Company may not, due to environmental, technological and other factors, be successful in expanding the mineralization footprint of the Projects as planned; that the Company may be unable to implement its plans to further explore at the Silver Lime Project and the Laverdiere Project, as applicable; that certain exploration methods, including the Company's proposed exploration model for the Blue Property, may be ineffective or inadequate in the circumstances; that economic, competitive, governmental, geopolitical, environmental and technological factors may affect the Company's operations, markets, products and prices; our specific plans and timing drilling, field work and other plans may change; that the Company may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and we may also not raise sufficient funds to carry out or complete our plans. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, labour shortages, inflationary pressures, rising interest rates, the global financial climate and the conflict in Ukraine and surrounding regions are some additional factors that are affecting current economic conditions and increasing economic uncertainty, which may impact the Company's operating performance, financial position, and prospects. Collectively, the potential impacts of this economic environment pose risks that are currently indescribable and immeasurable. No assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefits the Company will obtain from them. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and, accordingly, are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty of such statements. Additional risk factors are discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis for its recently completed fiscal period, which is

available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. Except as required by law, the Company will not update or revise these forward-looking statements after the date of this document or to revise them to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events.

SOURCE: Core Silver Corp.

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