SAGA Metals Reports Assays from R-0039 to R-0043 with Intercepts Including 51.20% FeO, 7.94% TiO, 0.340% VO from 2026 Drilling at Trapper South, Radar Critical Minerals Project in Labrador

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Vancouver, June 4, 2026 - Saga Metals Corp. (TSXV: SAGA) (OTCQB: SAGMF) (FSE: 20H) ("SAGA" or the "Company"), a North American exploration company focused on critical mineral discoveries, is pleased to report additional assay results from drill holes R-0039, -0040, -0041, -0042 and -0043 completed in 2026 as part of its ongoing maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") diamond drill program at the Trapper Zone within the 100%-owned Radar Titanium-Vanadium-Iron Project near Cartwright, Labrador, Canada.

The Trapper Zone forms part of an oxide corridor that includes the Falcon and Hawkeye Zones spanning 29 square kilometres near the center of the Property.

Figure 1: The Radar Property with the Dias QMAGT vertical gradient (Bzz) anomaly footprint shown in red (high-amplitude pixels only). The QMAGT-imaged central oxide-layering corridor validated over 29 km², encompassing the Trapper Zone, Hawkeye Zone, and the new Falcon Zone.

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Trapper South Assay Highlights

- Analytical results received for five (5) additional diamond drill holes (R-0039 to R-0043) from the MRE drill program initiated in Q4 2025, delivering consistent broad intercepts of oxide mineralization.
- Key intercepts include:
  - Hole R-0039: 110.1 m @ 47.42% Fe₂O₃, 5.95% TiO₂, 0.354% V₂O₅
    - Including 52.1 m @ 58.15% Fe₂O₃, 7.68% TiO₂, 0.459% V₂O₅
    - Including 27.6 m @ 45.88% Fe₂O₃, 5.85% TiO₂, 0.350% V₂O₅
  - Hole R-0040: 45.1 m @ 51.20% Fe₂O₃, 7.94% TiO₂, 0.340% V₂O₅
  - Hole R-0041: 46.4 m @ 47.97% Fe₂O₃, 6.49% TiO₂, 0.368% V₂O₅
  - Hole R-0042: 35.3 m @ 50.68% Fe₂O₃, 6.74% TiO₂, 0.378% V₂O₅
  - Hole R-0043: 39.8 m @ 47.93% Fe₂O₃, 7.24% TiO₂, 0.307% V₂O₅

- These results now bring the total MRE drill results to thirty-six (36) diamond drill holes received to date. As reported previously, analytical results from the first thirty-one (31) diamond drill holes of the MRE drill program include:

DDH ID	FROM m	TO m	Length m	True Thickness m	Fe2O3 %	TiO2 %	V205 %
R-0008	170.0	237.6	68.3	66.2	46.15	9.21	0.311
R-0009	94.0	181.2	87.2	84.4	50.67	10.15	0.339
R-0010	1.5	137.0	135.5	121.7	50.03	7.87	0.352
R-0011	58.1	153.3	95.2	50.8	39.49	6.49	0.222
R-0012	3.8	79.0	75.2	39.6	27.39	4.87	0.116
R-0013	9.5	121.0	111.5	97.9	37.08	5.14	0.242
R-0014	8.8	50.0	41.2	14.9	36.17	6.36	0.188
R-0015	73.3	174.0	100.7	88.9	38.56	6.80	0.229
R-0016	44.0	94.6	50.6	47.1	52.05	7.21	0.375
R-0017	50.6	140.6	90.0	73.0	51.86	6.76	0.417
R-0018	44.7	115.0	70.3	44.1	42.64	5.66	0.288
R-0019	66.6	112.3	45.7	41.6	49.51	6.56	0.374
R-0020	87.3	128.0	40.7	31.1	37.62	4.93	0.239
R-0021	96.0	127.4	31.4	16.5	53.18	7.08	0.414
R-0022	62.0	92.6	30.6	28.6	49.4	6.61	0.373
R-0023	100.5	186.5	86.0	54.0	45.5	5.5	0.367
R-0024	112.0	203.0	91.0	58.7	49.08	6.23	0.39
R-0024	142.0	186.0	44.0	28.4	54.2	7.07	0.443
R-0025	141.3	223.0	81.7	58.5	41.36	5.18	0.309
R-0025	168.0	201.0	33.0	23.7	47.38	6.01	0.384
R-0026	141.7	189.0	47.3	27.7	38.16	4.65	0.288
R-0026	110.9	131.4	20.5	12.0	52.39	6.55	0.449
R-0027	81.2	162.0	80.8	63.4	42.74	5.18	0.320
R-0028	105.7	211.0	105.3	54.5	42.39	5.40	0.306
R-0028	144.0	182.0	38.0	19.7	49.43	6.50	0.382
R-0029	65.2	172.0	106.8	95.5	44.41	5.36	0.341
R-0029	65.2	104.0	38.8	34.7	53.02	6.46	0.441
R-0030	83.1	174.0	90.9	49.5	42.57	5.40	0.303
R-0030	83.1	101.7	18.6	10.2	50.81	6.56	0.398
R-0031	63.4	171.6	108.2	87.2	38.11	5.13	0.254
R-0031	97.0	140.1	43.1	34.7	42.71	5.88	0.309
R-0032	53.8	198.0	144.2	135.3	37.13	5.04	0.234
R-0032	114.0	170.0	56.0	52.6	44.68	6.50	0.294
R-0033	67.4	168.0	100.6	77.5	44.07	6.38	0.286
R-0033	97.0	153.0	56.0	43.1	48.03	7.25	0.304
R-0034	68.8	195.0	126.2	124.0	43.19	6.05	0.293
R-0034	106.1	170.0	63.9	62.8	48.61	7.01	0.344
R-0035	8.5	22.0	13.5	9.9	30.98	2.93	0.193
R-0036	55.0	128.0	73.0	36.5	45.34	6.31	0.345
R-0036	80.0	114.0	34.0	17.0	50.46	7.21	0.395
R-0037	52.2	103.0	50.8	41.9	45.93	6.46	0.348
R-0038	45.4	146.2	100.8	73.7	41.23	5.21	0.302
R-0038	103.9	146.2	42.4	31.0	46.20	6.35	0.364

Table 1: MRE drill program assay intercepts previously reported in Q4 2025 and 2026 to date from drill holes R-0008 - R-0038.

- Top 10 intercepts from the MRE Drill Program to date can be found in Table 4 below.
- Completed fifty (50) holes (R-0008 to R-0057) from Q4 2025 to date in 2026, with significant oxide intercepts including 202.3 m from R-0053 (true thickness of 132.1) of semi-massive oxide with extensive rhythmic oxide layering.

- MRE drilling to date has returned multiple holes of thick oxide core intercepts exceeding 70-144 metres and certain assay intervals frequently above 45-54% Fe₂O₃, 6-7% TiO₂ and 0.37-0.44% V₂O₅.
- Rhythmic banding and semi-massive to massive oxide mineralization are observed consistently in Trapper South, aligning with prior high-grade results from Trapper North.
- Drilling is progressing efficiently, with 11,600 m completed in the Trapper Zone to date.
- Confirmed 29 km^2 central oxide corridor
- Excellent core recovery and representative sampling support ongoing metallurgical test work and the advancement of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Michael Garagan, CGO & Director of SAGA Metals, commented:

"These latest drill results from R-0039 to R-0043 continue to highlight the significant titanium and vanadium grades and strong continuity we are seeing throughout the Trapper Zone. Hole R-0040 delivered an outstanding 45.1 metres at 7.94% TiO₂, while R-0039 returned 110.1 metres at 5.95% TiO₂, including 52.1 metres at 7.68% TiO₂. We also observed strong vanadium values in R-0039 (0.459% V_2O_5) and R-0042 (0.378% V₂O_5).

The consistently elevated TiO₂ and V₂O_5 levels across these broad oxide intercepts reinforce the Radar Project's status as a critical and strategic North American titanium-vanadium opportunity. These results further strengthen our confidence as we advance toward the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate later this year."

2026 Trapper South Drilling Summary

Drill Hole	Azimuth / Dip	Total Depth (m)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Semi-Massive Oxide (m)	Rhythmic Layering (m)	Tota
R-0016	38° / -45°	206	44.0	102.0	45.8	12.2	58.0
R-0017	38° / -70°	161	50.6	140.6	87.1	3.0	90.1
R-0018	38° / -45°	188	44.7	156.4	65.0	46.6	111.
R-0019	38° / -45°	182	66.6	133.0	38.0	28.5	66.5
R-0020	38° / -45°	206	50.8	138.0	28.5	58.7	87.2
R-0021	38° / -70°	152	81.3	127.4	33.5	12.6	46.1
R-0022	38° / -45°	149	22.5	118.7	31.6	59.7	91.3
R-0023	38° / -45°	272	100.5	239.3	30.6	76.4	107.
R-0024	38° / -45°	254	108.9	219.8	46.8	62.1	108.
R-0025	38° / -60°	275	123.0	253.6	6.9	118.1	125.
R-0026	38° / -60°	302	108.8	273.7	16.2	138.6	154.
R-0027	38° / -45°	217	81.3	175.3	34.2	59.9	94.1
R-0028	38° / -60°	227	105.1	215.9	22.5	87.1	109.
R-0029	38° / -45°	214	65.2	184.0	13.4	105.4	118.
R-0030	38° / -60°	211	83.1	189.2	25.4	79.6	105.
R-0031	38° / -45°	215	63.4	171.6	2.4	105.9	108.
R-0032	38° / -60°	263	53.8	214.7	18.5	136.0	154.
R-0033	38° / -45°	251	67.7	203.5	23.7	112.4	136.
R-0034	38° / -60°	233	48.7	214.1	66.1	93.5	159.
R-0035	38° / -45°	97	8.5	66.3	0.0	35.0	35.0
R-0036	38° / -70°	212	47.4	128.0	68.0	8.6	76.6
R-0037	38° / -45°	206	42.6	146.0	50.8	52.6	103.
R-0038	38° / -70°	182	45.4	146.2	55.9	45.0	100.
R-0039	218° / -45°	251	84.0	196.3	82.2	23.3	105.
R-0040	38° / -70°	170	38.3	130.0	44.7	28.7	73.4
R-0041	38° / -45°	100	6.6	84.2	38.5	30.9	69.4
R-0042	38° / -70°	161	88.6	137.4	26.6	10.0	36.6
R-0043	38° / -45°	119	28.4	101.6	37.5	35.7	73.3

R-0044	218° / -45°	176	82.9	105.8	19.3	3.7	22.9
R-0045	218° / -45°	245	39.3	223.6	67.4	71.7	139.
R-0046 a	218° / -45°	491	7.4	147.9	121.7	19.3	141.
R-0046 b			237.7	445.9	21.4	176.7	198.
R-0047	218° / -45°	305	106.1	247.4	50.8	71.5	122.
R-0048	38° / -45°	242	31.7	149.3	11.8	105.1	116.
R-0049	38° / -60°	200	30.7	134.3	17.4	86.1	103.
R-0050	218° / -45°	269	63.9	245.6	51.9	94.2	146.
R-0051	38° / -60°	311	99.9	227.3	38.5	88.8	127.
R-0052	38° / -45°	275	68.6	235.0	19.8	140.8	160.
R-0053	38° / -60°	299	77.1	279.4	35.0	167.3	202.
R-0054	38° / -45°	269	18.4	202.0	35.2	85.3	120.
R-0055	38° / -60°	320	70.2	284.4	52.9	82.6	135.
R-0056	38° / -45°	239	84.8	220.0	24.4	69.6	94.0
R-0057	38° / -60°	233	92.4	194.1	43.6	52.5	96.1
	Total (m)	9,550					

Table 2: Summary of drill holes R-0016 to R-0057, highlighting the oxide intercepts. See Figures 3-5 below, which depict the oxide mineralization in cross sections S4, S5 and S6. True thickness represents the perpendicular width of the mineralized zone, while the total downhole oxide represents the length of the mineralization intercepted downhole.

	Total Meters Drilled	Total Samples
Trapper South 2025	2050	1313
Trapper South 2026	9550	5719
Trapper Total	11600	7032

Table 3: Summary of total meters drilled in Q4 2025 and 2026 to date, including total core samples cut and prepared.

Figure 2: Trapper South map outlining location of the initial 2026 focus for the remainder of the MRE drill program to be completed in 2026, including cross-sections S14, S13, S12, S11, S10, S9, S8, S7, S6, S5, and S4, showing the TMI of the 2025 Trapper Zone ground magnetic survey.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/12336/300050_a2c7c95da4e5e89a_002full.jpg

The latest results from these drill holes, R-0039, R-0040, R-0041, R-0042 and R-0043, once again demonstrate excellent continuity across broad zones of oxide mineralization, underscoring the growing potential for a sizable mineral resource that could create meaningful long-term value for SAGA shareholders.

Detailed Logging Highlights from Drill Hole R-0039 to R-0043

- Hole R-0039 (Cross-Section S04): Drill hole R-0039 was drilled on pad BS-2 at an azimuth of 218° and a dip of -45° with a total depth of 251 m. The hole intersected a 105.5 m oxide zone (true thickness of 102.1 m) starting at 83.9 m at a sharp contact from a mafic dyke into semi-massive oxide. The oxide zone includes 23.3 m of rhythmic oxide layering and 82.1 m of semi-massive oxide. The zone ends at 196.3 m with a gradual transition from rhythmic banding to gabbronorite.
- Hole R-0040 (Cross-Section S04): Drill hole R-0040 under cut hole R-0022 at an inclination of -70°. The hole has a total depth of 170 m and intersected a 73.4 m oxide zone (true thickness of 51.9 m) starting at 38.3 m at a sharp contact from gabbronorite into rhythmic banding. The oxide zone includes 28.7 m of rhythmic oxide layering and 44.7 m of semi-massive oxide with the zone ending at 130.0 m at a faulted contact with a felsic dyke.

- Hole R-0041 (Cross-Section S05): Drill hole R-0041 was drilled on pad BQ-2 at an azimuth of 38° and a dip of -45° with a total depth of 100 m. The hole intersected a 69.4 m oxide zone starting at 6.6 m (immediately below casing) with semi-massive oxide. The oxide zone includes 30.9 m of rhythmic oxide layering and 38.5 m of semi-massive oxide. The zone ends at 84.2 m at a gradual ESE-striking contact from rhythmic banding into gabbronorite.
- Hole R-0042 (Cross-Section S06): Drill hole R-0042 under cut hole R-0019 at an inclination of -70°. The hole has a total depth of 161 m and intersected a 36.6 m oxide zone starting at 88.6 m at a sharp ESE contact from gabbronorite into semi-massive oxide. The oxide zone includes 10 m of rhythmic oxide layering and 26.6 m of semi-massive oxide. The zone ends at 137.4 m at a faulted contact with brecciation over 30 cm, placing rhythmic banding against gabbronorite. R-0042 was drilled to define the oxide zone near surface on the eastern Trapper South magnetic anomaly.
- Hole R-0043 (Cross-Section S06): Drill hole R-0043 was drilled on pad BO-2 at an azimuth of 38° and a dip of -45° with a total depth of 119 m. The hole intersected a 73.3 m oxide zone starting at 28.4 m at a sheared contact from gabbronorite into rhythmic banding. The oxide zone includes 35.7 m of rhythmic oxide layering and 37.5 m of semi-massive oxide. The zone ends at 101.6 m at a sharp SE-striking contact with a small felsic dyke. R-0043 was drilled to define the oxide zone near surface on the eastern Trapper South magnetic anomaly.

Figure 3: Cross section of S4 looking NW showing R-0022, -0039, and -0040, highlighting intercepts of semi-massive oxides and layering sequence with the 3D Magnetic Inversion of the 2025 Trapper Zone ground magnetic survey. Assays shown for R-0022, -0039, and R-0040.

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Figure 4: Cross section of S5 looking NW showing R-0020, -0021, -0029, -0030 and -0041, highlighting intercepts of semi-massive oxides and layering sequence with the 3D Magnetic Inversion of the 2025 Trapper Zone ground magnetic survey. Assays shown for R-0020, R-0021, R-0029, R-0030 and R-0041.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
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Figure 5: Cross section of S6 looking NW showing R-0019, -0027, -0028, -0042, -0043, -0044 and -0047 highlighting intercepts of semi-massive oxides and layering sequence with the 3D Magnetic Inversion of the 2025 Trapper Zone ground magnetic survey. Assays shown for R-0019, R-0027, R-0028, R-0042 and R-0043. Assays are pending for R-0044 and R-0047

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Sampling Summary

IGS Laboratories finalized the analysis of 478 samples from R-0044, -0045, and -0046 and released the assays late last week. The Company is reviewing and interpreting the data to release the next set of assays in a week. A total of 7,032 samples have been collected to date in the Trapper Zone.

Key Project Highlights

- Confirmed mineralization in 57 out of 57 drill holes completed and observed in two primary zones to date.
- Analytical results to date include numerous oxide-rich intercepts, including:

DDH ID	FROM m	TO m	Length m	True Thickness m	Fe2O3 %	TiO2 %	V205 %

R-0009	94.0	181.2	87.2	84.4	50.67	10.15	0.339
R-0008	170.0	237.6	68.3	66.2	46.15	9.21	0.311
R-0010	1.5	137.0	135.5	121.7	50.03	7.87	0.352
R-0017	73.0	140.6	67.6	54.9	55.13	7.37	0.448
R-0033	97.0	153.0	56.0	43.1	48.03	7.25	0.304
R-0016	44.0	94.6	50.6	47.1	52.05	7.21	0.375
R-0036	80.0	114.0	34.0	17.0	50.46	7.21	0.395
R-0021	96.0	127.4	31.4	16.5	53.18	7.08	0.414
R-0024	142.0	186.0	44.0	28.4	54.20	7.07	0.443
R-0034	106.1	170.0	63.9	62.8	48.61	7.01	0.344

Table 4: Top 10 intercepts from the 2025 & 2026 drilling programs at the Trapper Zone

- Infrastructure including road access, deep-water port, nearby hydro-electric power and regional airport.
- Confirmed a 29.0 km^2 central oxide corridor that encompasses the Trapper, Falcon and Hawkeye Zones, demonstrating district-scale potential.
- Consistent grades and thicknesses with semi-massive to massive oxide reporting up to 72.33% Fe,13.3% TiO2, and 0.66% V2O5.
- Petrographic analysis confirms titanomagnetite mineralization is advantageous for simplified metallurgical processing.
- A total of 11,600 m has been completed and reported to date for the MRE drill program. See Figure 2 showcasing 2026 drill hole locations in Trapper South reported to date.

About the Radar Critical Mineral Property in Labrador

The Radar Property comprises 690 mineral claims across 9 mineral licenses, totalling approximately 24,175 hectares in southeastern Labrador, located approximately 10 km south of Cartwright. The Property entirely encloses the Dykes River Intrusive Complex (~160 km² at the surface) and is accessible year-round via paved Route 510, a Cartwright logging road, and a SAGA-constructed access trail. Infrastructure advantages include the deep-water port at Cartwright, the Cartwright Airport (YRF), and proximity to regional hydroelectric power from Muskrat Falls and Churchill Falls.

Diamond drilling, geophysics, trenching and geological mapping have confirmed a 29 km^2 oxide corridor encompassing the Trapper, Falcon and Hawkeye Zones. VTM mineralization at Radar is comparable to that of global Fe-Ti-V systems such as Panzhihua (China) and Bushveld (South Africa). Subject to further exploration, resource definition, and metallurgical testing, the Project may represent a strategic source of titanium, vanadium, and iron for North American markets.

Figure 6: The Radar Property with the Dias QMAGT vertical gradient (Bzz) anomaly footprint shown in red (high-amplitude pixels only). The QMAGT-imaged central oxide-layering corridor validated over a 29 km2 area, encompassing the Trapper Zone, Hawkeye Zone, and the new Falcon Zone, with additional targets highlighted to the west and north. The Property is well serviced by road access and is conveniently located near the town of Cartwright, Labrador.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
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Qualified Person

Paul J. McGuigan, P. Geo., is an Independent Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical information disclosed in this news release.

Technical Information

Diamond drill core was logged and sampled by Company personnel at SAGA's core facility in Cartwright, Labrador. The drill core diameter was NQ. The core was cut lengthwise using a diamond saw, and one half was retained in the core box, while the other half was sampled at designated intervals for analysis.

Core samples were prepared and analyzed at the Impact Global Solutions (IGS) laboratory facility in Montréal, Québec. As part of the analytical quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program, certified reference standards, blanks, and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals to monitor analytical accuracy and precision.

Crush rejects and pulp samples are retained and stored in a secure facility for potential future verification and re-analysis. The Company maintains a rigorous QA/QC protocol consistent with industry standard practices.

About SAGA Metals Corp.

SAGA Metals Corp. is a North American mining company focused on the exploration and discovery of a diversified suite of critical minerals that support the North American transition to supply security. The Radar Ti-V-Fe Project comprises 24,175 hectares and entirely encloses the Dykes River intrusive complex, mapped at 160 km² on the surface near Cartwright, Labrador. Exploration to date, including 13,809 m of drilling, has confirmed a large, mineralized layered mafic intrusion hosting vanadiferous titanomagnetite (VTM) and ilmenite mineralization with strong grades of titanium and vanadium.

The Company has signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the Wolverine Heavy Rare Earth Element Project in Labrador, a near-surface REE system hosted within a peralkaline caldera complex that shares strong geological similarities with the Tanbreez and Strange Lake deposits. The project features consistent mineralization, with zones spanning 26 km^2, including drill assays up to 2.03% TREO with approximately 28% HREO content, and sample assays up to 21.6% TREO.

The Double Mer Uranium Project covers 25,600 hectares and features uranium radiometrics that highlight an 18 km east-west trend, with a confirmed 14 km section producing samples as high as 0.428% U_3O_8. (2024 Double Mer Technical Report).

Additionally, SAGA owns the Legacy Lithium Project in Quebec's Eeyou Istchee James Bay region. This project spans 65,849 hectares and shares significant geological continuity with other major players in the area, including Rio Tinto, Li-FT Power, SOQUEM, and Loyal Metals.

With a portfolio spanning key commodities critical to the clean energy future, SAGA is strategically positioned to play an essential role in securing critical minerals.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

Mike Stier, Chief Executive Officer

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