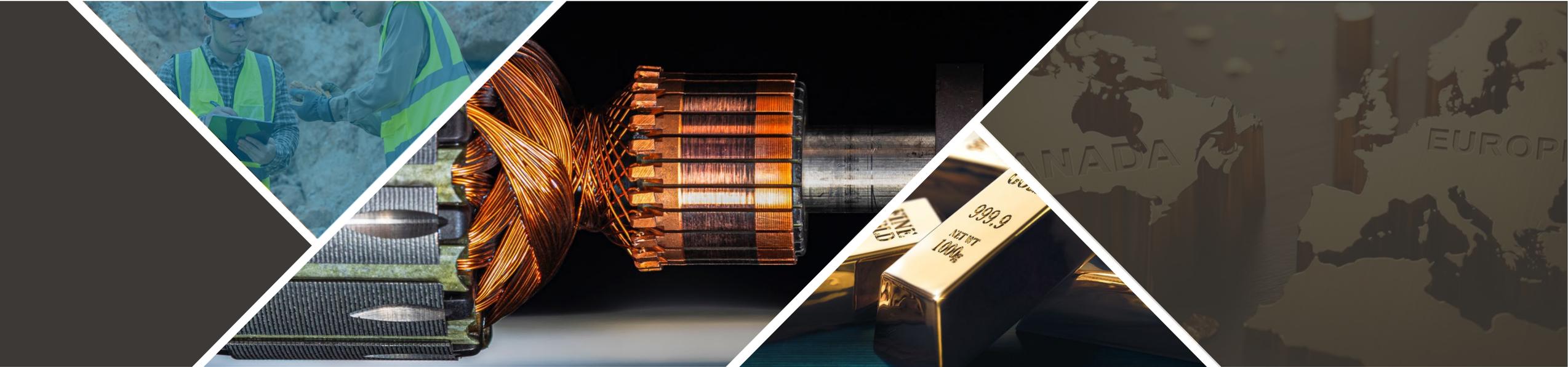


An Intercontinental Critical Metals Opportunity

REE / COPPER / GOLD
COBALT / LITHIUM



CANADA
SWEDEN

MEDARO
MINING

Corporate Presentation 2026 / CSE: MEDA / OTC: MEDAF / FWB: 1ZY

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The information contained herein, while obtained from sources which we believe are reliable, is not guaranteed as to its accuracy or completeness. References are made herein to historical information containing geologic and technical information. By its nature, and unless stated otherwise some information cannot be verified. Unless stated otherwise, a Qualified Person has not verified the sampling, analytical, and test data underlying the historical information. Medaro Mining (the Company) has assumed that this historical information is accurate and complete in all material aspects and, while the Company has carefully reviewed all the available information, it cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The content of this presentation is for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation to purchase any securities referred to herein.

The information contained herein contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively, referred to as “forward-looking information”). Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including, without limitation: expectations regarding the growth and development of the critical minerals market; planned exploration activities, the anticipated results thereof and the anticipating timing for reporting of such results; future prospects for exploration, development and expansion; planned work programs, the expected timing and potential results thereof; the potential for, success of and anticipated timing of exploration; expectations regarding the preparation and timing of technical reports with respect to Company projects; potential M&A and spin-out opportunities; and the Company’s ongoing business plan. Generally, but not always, forward-looking information and statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or the negative connotation thereof or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof.

Such forward-looking information is based on numerous assumptions, including among others, that general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner, the price of critical metals, the anticipated cost of planned exploration activities, the completion, timing, results, costs and benefits of planned exploration activities being consistent with expectations, that financing will be available if and when needed and on reasonable terms, that third party contractors, equipment and supplies and governmental and other approvals required to conduct the Company’s planned exploration activities will be available on reasonable terms and in a timely manner, preliminary project estimates and execution risk analyses, the Company’s relationship with First Nations being consistent with expectations, the availability of critical infrastructure and labour pool being consistent with the Company’s expectations, and the anticipated mineralization of the Company’s projects being consistent with expectations and the potential benefits from such projects and any upside from such projects. Although the assumptions made by the Company in providing forward-looking information or making forward-looking statements are considered reasonable by management at the time, there can be no assurance that such assumptions will prove to be accurate.

Forward-looking information also involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual events or results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future events or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including, among others: negative operating cash flow and dependence on third party financing, uncertainty of additional financing, no known mineral reserves, the influence of a large shareholder, fluctuating copper prices, aboriginal title and consultation issues, reliance on key management and other personnel, actual results of exploration activities being different than anticipated, changes in exploration programs based upon results, availability of third party contractors, availability of equipment and supplies, failure of equipment to operate as anticipated; accidents, effects of weather and other natural phenomena and other risks associated with the mineral exploration industry, environmental risks, changes in laws and regulations, community relations and delays in obtaining governmental or other approvals and the risk factors with respect to the Company set out in the Company’s annual information form and other filings with the Canadian securities regulators available under Star Copper’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking information or implied by forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information and statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or reissue forward-looking information as a result of new information or events except as required by applicable securities laws.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

This presentation includes market and industry data that has been obtained from third party sources, including industry publications. The Company believes that the industry data is accurate and that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, but there is no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of this data. Third party sources generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there is no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of included information. Although the data is believed to be reliable, the Company has not independently verified any of the data from third party sources referred to in this presentation. References in this presentation to reports and publications should not be construed as depicting the complete findings of the entire referenced report or publication. The Company does not make any representation as to the accuracy of such information.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The disclosure of technical information in this presentation has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements as set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and reviewed and approved in Canada by Afzaal Pirzada M.Sc., P.Geo. and in Sweden by Amanda Scott Bsc Geology, Faus(MM), who act as the Company’s Qualified Persons and are responsible for the technical content. Mr.Pirzada & Ms. Scott are independent of the Company.

Medaro Mining Corp has multiple prospective properties involving some of the world's most sought-after critical minerals. Copper, Cobalt, Gold, and Rare Earth Elements are just a few.

Medaro's experienced team of professionals have a track record of success. This highly motivated group of industry veterans are dedicated to creating value for both shareholders and the plane.

The governments of Canada, the United States, and the European Union, have all implemented programs that aim to streamline production and processing, create stockpiles, and break Chinese monopolies on many critical minerals. ^{[1][2][3]}

The AI data center boom, clean energy revolution, and western defense rearmament, are driving growing demand for many of the critical minerals being explored for on our properties.

All of our projects are located in mining friendly regions with highly stable governments and world class infrastructure.

[1] [state.gov](https://www.state.gov), [2] [canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca), [3] commission.europa.eu

Critical Minerals & Precious Metals Growing Demand & Rising Prices

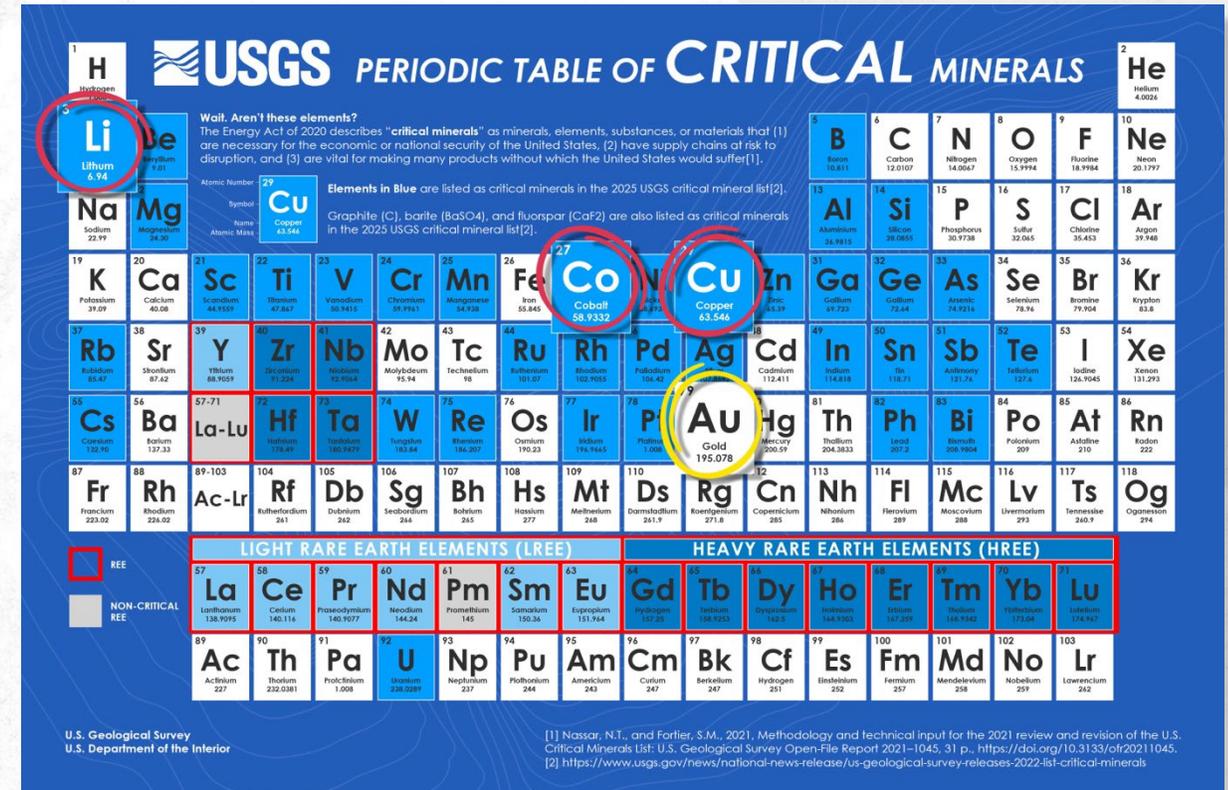
Medaro Mining Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company dedicated to building a secure supply of the minerals critical for energy, and high-tech applications.

Critical minerals underpin industries worth trillions of dollars.^[1] Their value is a direct consequence of growing demand...

- They are essential to economic or national security functions (energy systems, defense, high-tech manufacturing).
- Supply chain vulnerability impacted by disruption (high import reliance, concentrated foreign production, geopolitical risk, or by-product dependence).
- If disrupted, the impact can cause significant economic damage or national security risk.

Precious metals have experienced an unprecedented, historic, and record-breaking rally, with gold surpassing \$5,000 per ounce in early 2026 and some forecasting \$6,000 this year. This bull market has seen the sector transition from a hedge into a major, high-performing asset class.^[2]

[1] USGS, [2] JPMorgan



Medaro Mining's portfolio of mineral opportunity outlined in RED above.

Rare Earth Elements Critical Demand

REEs

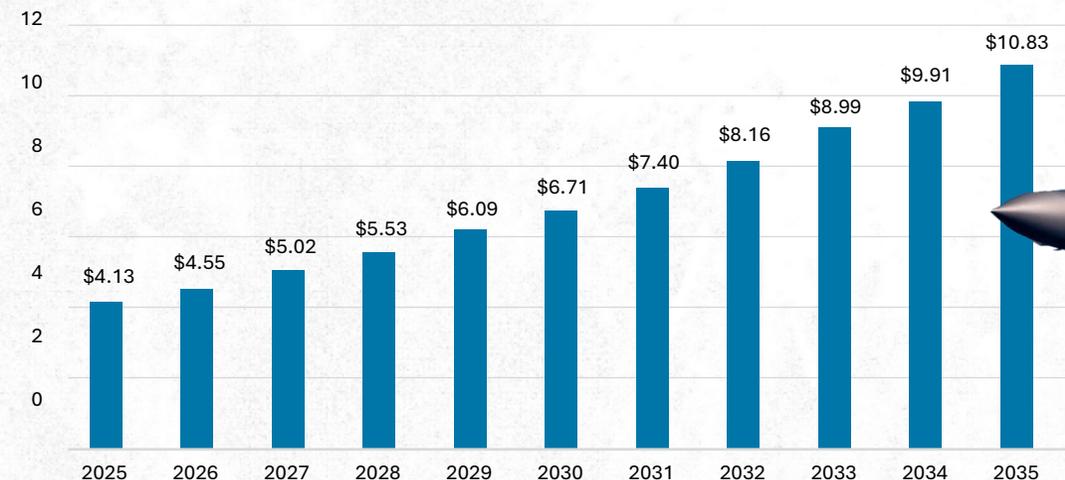
The global Rare Earth Metals market size is accounted at USD 4.13 billion in 2025 and predicted to increase to approximately USD 10.83 billion by 2035. The rising demand for EV's, renewable energy, data centers, and the smart technologies, which require permanent magnets, are the major driving factors of the market.¹

According to the IEA China accounted for about 70% of global rare-earth extraction in 2024 and controls more than 90% of the downstream value chain, including refining, and magnet production.²

Now Western governments are creating renewed domestic rare earth demand with industrial policy aimed at breaking China's long held supply chain stranglehold. The U.S. Department of Defense is explicitly funding rare-earth mine-to-magnet chains for advanced missiles, sensors, fighter jets, Navy ships and other platforms dependent on permanent magnets and specialty alloys.²



Rare Earth Metals Market Size
2025 to 2035 (USD Billion)



Source: <https://www.precedenceresearch.com/rare-earth-metals-market>

[1] <https://www.precedenceresearch.com/rare-earth-metals-market>

[2] <https://gqg.com/insights/critical-dependence-on-rare-earth-minerals>

Copper Supply Crunch

Copper

Global copper demand is projected to surge by 50% to 42 million metric tons by 2040, driven by electrification, AI data centers, and renewable energy, creating a potential 10 million tonne supply deficit by 2028.¹

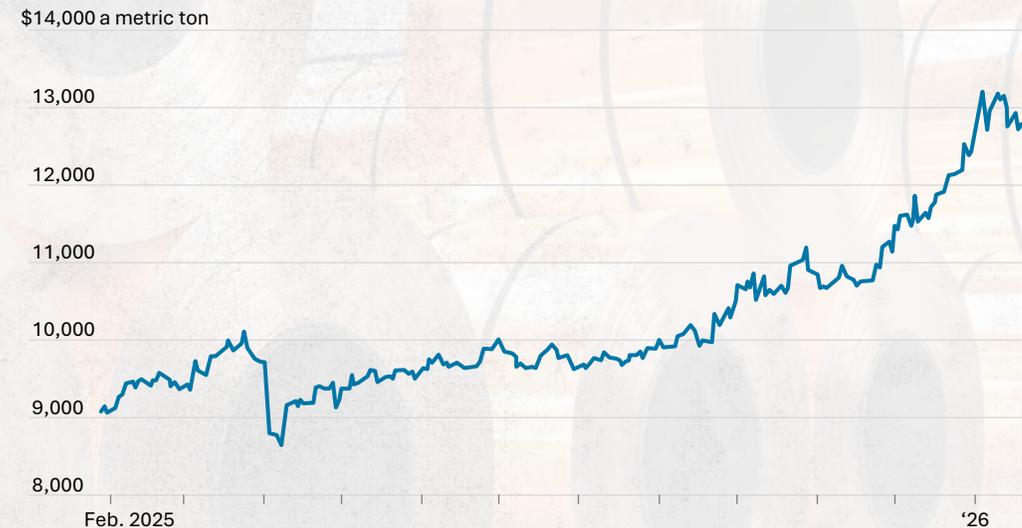
Wood Mackenzie warns “Insufficient mine investment could drive sustained shortages and price volatility.”²

Billionaire mining magnate Robert Friedland predicts a massive, long-term supply “train wreck”. He argued in 2024 that “copper prices must rise significantly—potentially to \$15,000/tonne”³

Copper prices have surged to historic highs, exceeding \$14,000 a tonne in late January 2026, driven by a massive intensifying supply constraints and decades of underinvestment in new mining projects. .⁴

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Copper Price USD – 1 year



Note: Latest price as of 8:55am ET on Jan 29.
Sources: LSEG, LME

[1] <https://www.spglobal.com/en/research-insights/special-reports/copper-in-the-age-of-ai>
[2] <https://www.woodmac.com/press-releases/soaring-copper-demand-an-obstacle-to-future-growth/>
[3] <https://financialpost.com/commodities/mining/billionaire-robert-friedland-copper-train-wreck>
[4] <https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/copper>

Gold Record Breaking

Gold

Historically a store of value in uncertain times. And uncertainty doesn't even begin to describe current geopolitical instability.

The price has skyrocketed in the last few years, hitting record highs nearly every month, and despite volatility experts forecast continued record-breaking growth.

At current prices mining projects that were once deemed borderline economical may now be highly cost-effective.

Gold Jumps Back Above \$5,000. The Precious Metals Rally Is Back

[barrons.com](https://www.barrons.com) 02/04/2026

Gold hit record highs of \$5,594.8 on January 29. Deutsche Bank sees bullion at \$6,000 this year.

[Mining.com](https://www.mining.com) 02/03/2026

JPMorgan has raised its year-end 2026 gold price forecast to \$6,300 an ounce, citing sustained and strengthening demand from both central banks and investors, even after the recent bout of sharp price volatility.

[Investing.com](https://www.investing.com) 02/02/2026

David Rosenberg: This bull market could peak at \$12,000

[financialpost.com](https://www.financialpost.com) 02/03/2026



Cobalt Poised For Growth

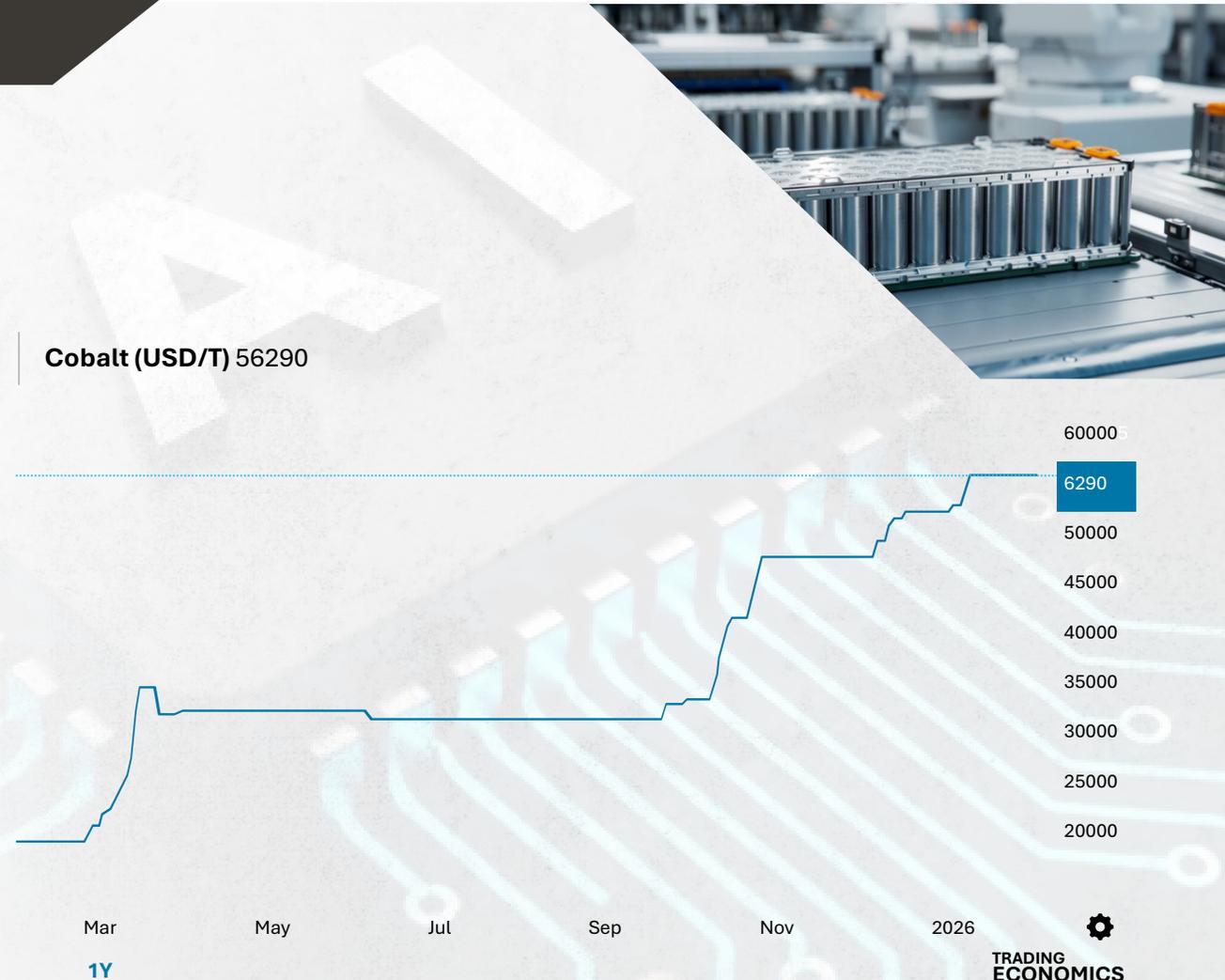
Cobalt

Global cobalt demand is projected to rise faster than supply over the next decade, potentially pushing the sector into deficit by the early 2030s.¹

The global price of cobalt has more than doubled in just the last year, and forecasts point to continued rising prices. Unrest and export controls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the world's leading cobalt supplier, has led to supply shortages.²

Cobalt's crucial role in manufacturing EV batteries and superalloys is driving growing demand. Due to its critical nature, governments are building strategic reserves, with the U.S. seeking to procure up to 7,500 tons (\$500M USD) of alloy-grade metal.³

The vast majority of the global Cobalt Supply is mined under atrocious working conditions, including both child, and slave labor. The profits from these Cobalt mines are often used to fund terrorism and war. Because of this, "Ethical Cobalt" sources, like Cobalt produced in Europe, often fetch premiums of ~10% above market prices.⁴



[1] <https://www.mining.com/cobalt-demand-to-outpace-supply-by-early-2030s>
[2] <https://www.pricepedia.it/en/magazine/article/2025/10/20/cobalt-price-forecasts>
[3] <https://www.mining.com/us-reopens-500m-tender-as-cobalt-prices-soar>
[4] <https://faircobaltalliance.org/>



Grounded In History, Focused On The Future

MEDARO
MINING

Bastnäs Project

1,131 Hectares – 2,794 Acres

Riddarhyttan-Bastnäs Region, Sweden

REE – Copper – Cobalt – Gold



Why Sweden?

Ranked 6th on the Fraser Institute investment attractiveness index in 2024

Part of the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance committing to sustainable development and sourcing of critical minerals

Multiple new mine approvals in 2024 for copper deposits

Extremely low cost to stake exploration licenses at (C\$3 / Hectare)

Swedish government adopted a proactive, high demand stance on mining aiming to position the country as a leading supplier of critical raw materials

Open source data through the geological survey

Lifted uranium ban 1st January 2026 allowing for investments in exploration

High level of geological competence and research

Property size	Stage	Country
1,131 Hectares – 2,794 Acres	Developed Stage	Sweden



TARGET

- A 3km long, 10-20m thick zone of tectonically-controlled, remobilized massive sulphide lens.
- Skarn-hosted magnetite-REE-mineralisation (Bastnäs-type) and associated BIF occurrences.

HISTORY

- The Riddarhyttan-Bastnäs area is recognized for a long history of mining and mineral exploration which contains multiple historic mines and styles of mineralization.
- The first production records for copper from the Riddarhyttan ore field were registered in 1633 and copper production continued through until 1873 where a combined total of 6,545t of copper were produced.
- In addition to copper, iron ore, cobalt and REE were also historically mined from the Riddarhyttan-Bastnäs area including Ca. 160t of REE ore from the Nya Bastnäs deposit during the period 1860-1919. Cobalt was first discovered at Riddarhyttan in 1735 and the cerium-rich minerals were first recognised at Bastnäs in the 1750’s.
- Previous exploration and development activity in the broader district has included combinations of historical workings, drilling, prospect-scale sampling, mapping, and geophysical investigation (including airborne geophysics in parts of the region).
- The application of modern exploration techniques may assist in refining and prioritizing targets for copper, gold, massive sulfide-style base metals, and REE mineralization.
- In 2019 a two-phase drill program was drilled at Bastnäs through a joint venture totaling C\$7.61M between EMX Royalty Corp. and South32 - a total of 5,568m over 15 drill holes.

PAST EXPLORERS



<https://www.newsfilecorp.com/release/34108/EMX-Options-the-Riddarhyttan-IOCGMassive-Sulfide-Project-in-Sweden-to-South32>

Source: Riddarhyttan technical report 2020

Technical Information - The technical content of the presentation has been reviewed and approved by Amanda Scott BSc Geology, Faus(MM), an independent advisor to the Company and a Qualified Person (QP) under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Svavelberget Sulphide Trend

PREVIOUS DRILLING

Prospect	Style of Mineralization	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
Svavelberget	remobilized massive sulphides	RID-19-001	189.20	206.15	16.95	0.10	0.04
Svavelberget	remobilized massive sulphides	RID-19-002	99.15	132.85	33.70	0.01	0.08
Dammossen	disseminated sulphides	RID-19-005	135.00	165.50	30.50	0.18	0.01
Storgruvan	disseminated sulphides	RID-19-007	227.30	227.70	0.40	1.04	3.3
Old Bastnäs	skarn	RID-19-008	187.75	193.30	5.55	0.13	0.19
Ostergruvan	magnetite-BIF	RID-19-011	382.25	403.75	21.50	0.16	-
Ostergruvan	magnetite-BIF	RID-19-011	509.80	541.95	32.15	0.12	0.07

GEOLOGY

- As indicated by EMX-South32 drilling a 3km long sulphide lens trends N-S through the Bastnäs project area. A 10-20m thick chaotic massive pyrrhotite dominated vein with altered wall rock. Formed by tectonic remobilization along a shear zone sub-parallel to stratigraphy. The location of the shear zone can be explained by the mechanically weak, intense Mg-alteration zone.
- Anthophyllite altered rock is associated with remobilized massive sulphide dominated by Mg-Fe silicates with extreme low major elements Al, Ca, Na, K and immobile trace elements Ti and Zr.
- Although copper grades are generally low in the remobilized massive sulphide a copper enrichment is noted towards the N-E when looking at historic drill holes.
- Banded iron formations act as a host to mineralization.



Rare Earth Opportunity

PREVIOUS DRILLING

Prospect	Style of Mineralization	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	*TREO %
Lerklockan	disseminated REEs in mgt-tremolite-skarn	RID-19-013	268.60	289.00	20.40	0.97
		Incl.	272.45	277.75	5.30	0.76
		Incl.	281.20	288.20	7.00	1.65

HISTORY

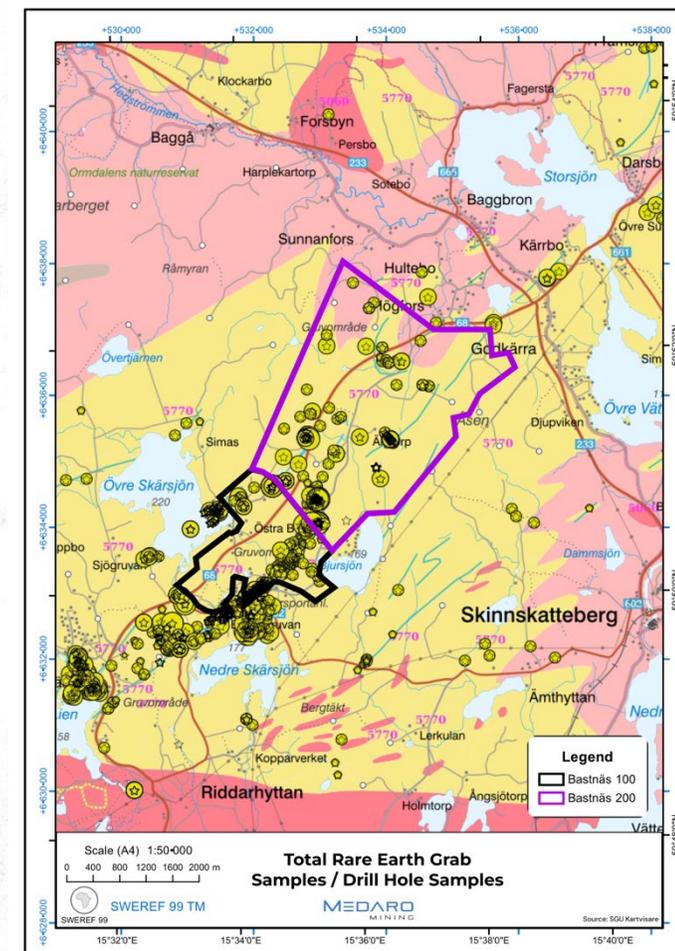
- Bastnasite was first discovered by Jöns Jakob Berzelius and Wilhelm Hisinger at the Bastnäs mine fields in 1803.
- Between 1875 and 1885 approximately 4,500 tons of high quality cerium ore was mined at Bastnäs. Over 50 different types of minerals have been mined at Bastnäs with the dominant ore being iron ore.

LOGISTICS

- Paved tar roads run through the project area, forestry road give access to local artisanal mine dumps.
- Water and power are locally sourced with excellent infrastructure across this entire Bergslagen region of Sweden.
- 2 hours by paved roads to Stockholm.

MODERN EXPLORATION

- Phase 1 exploration program is expected to begin in spring/summer 2026.
- A comprehensive assessment of rare earth enrichment of mine dump material and outcrop samples will be concluded in this phase 1 program.
- Modern geophysics will be utilized to delineate new drill targets missed by previous operators.



*TREO = Cerium, Dysprosium, Gadolinium, Lanthanum, Neodymium, Praseodymium, Samarium and Yttrium

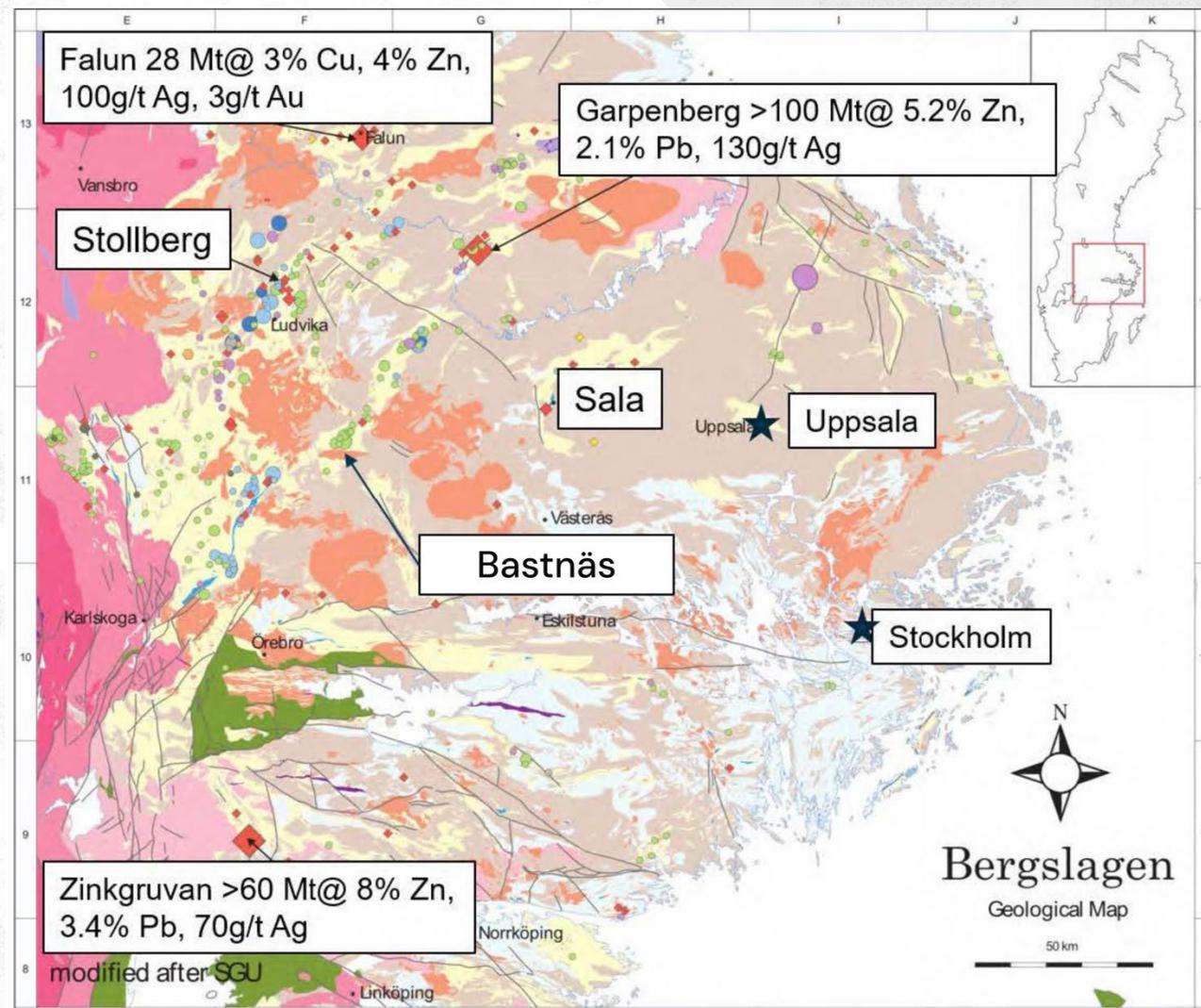
<https://pse-info.de/en/element/Ce>, <https://ekomuseum.se/en/besoksmalen/bastnas-gruvfalt/>

Source: Riddarhyttan technical report 2020

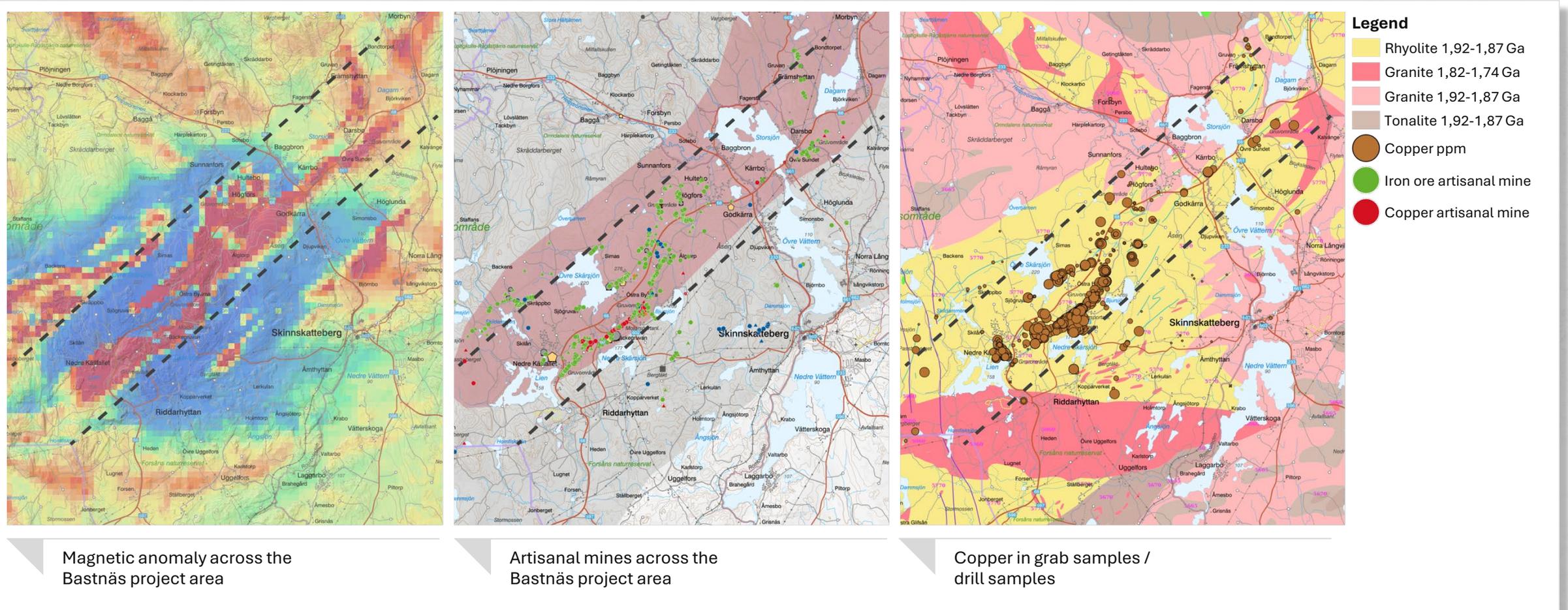
World Renowned Mining Region – Bergslagen Belt

- Bergslagen is recognised for its strong mineral endowment. It is part of the geological structure known as the Fennoscandian Shield which covers most of Scandinavia. It is host to a large number of iron oxide and base metal sulphide deposits, some of which contain significant amounts of gold and silver.
- These include both the Garpenberg mine and the Zinkgruvan mine (operated by Boliden AB).
- The Bergslagen district in south-central Sweden is one of the world's oldest mining districts.

- Recent acquisition by Boliden of the Zinkgruvan mine operated by Lundin Mining
- C\$13M joint venture between Boliden and District Metals
- A\$9.8M joint venture between BHP and Ragnar Metals



Structural Trend



Canada Strong Prospective Opportunities

MEDARO
MINING

Clay Howells West Project

4,365 Hectares – 10,786 Acres

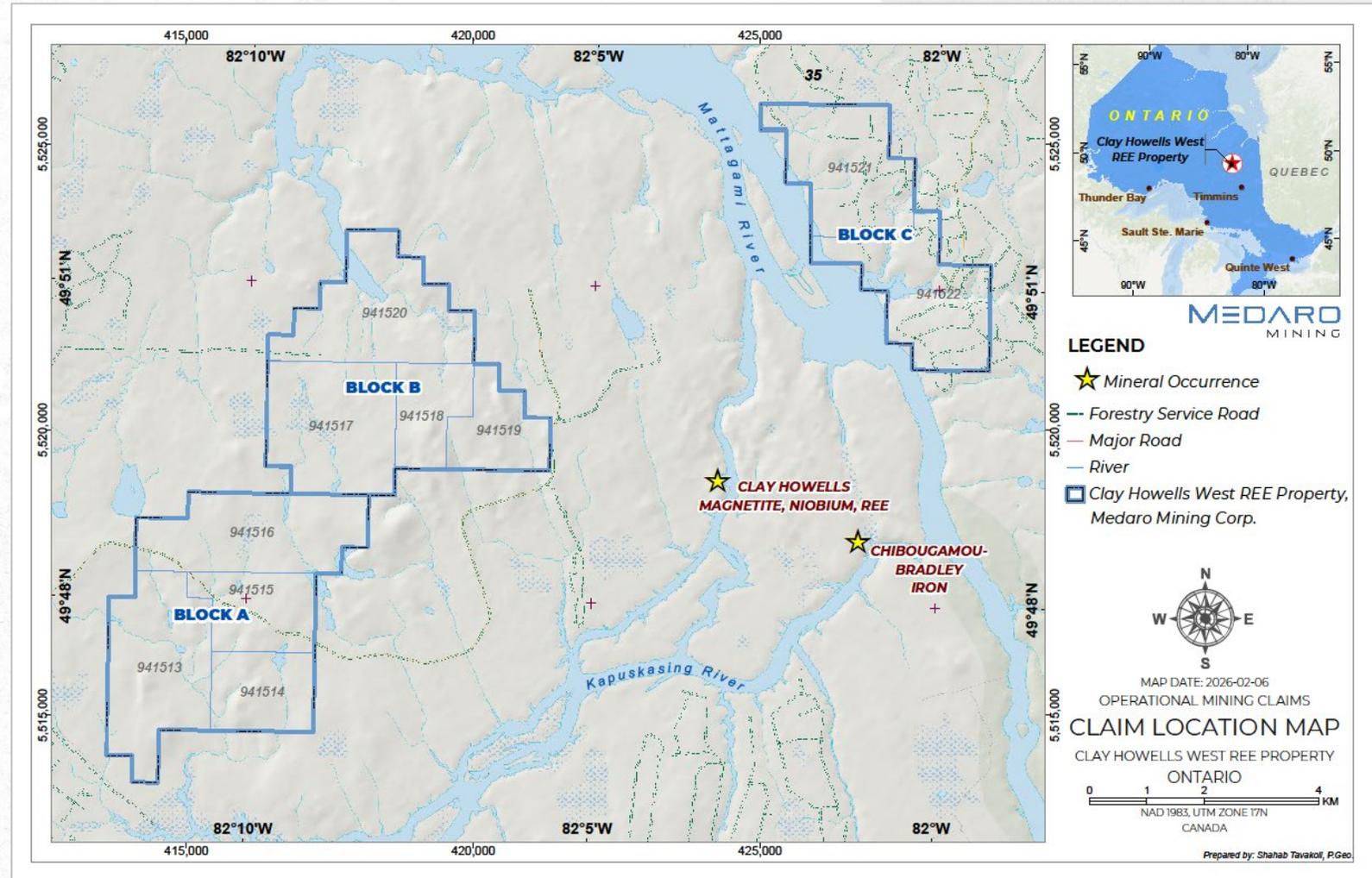
Northern Ontario, Canada

REE



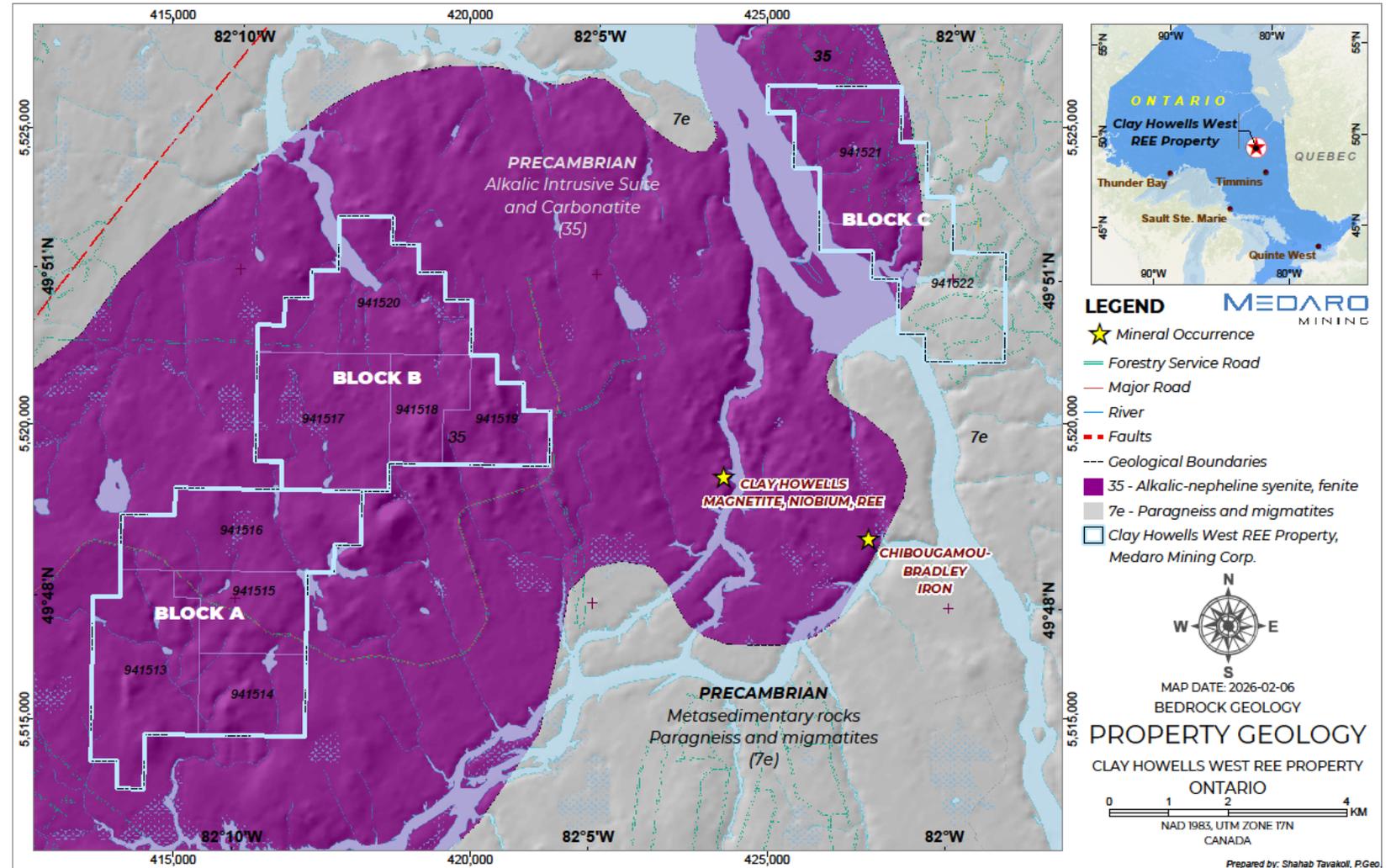
Project Highlights

- Medaro Mining acquired a large land position (13,104 Ha) within the Clay Howells alkali intrusive/carbonatite geological complex in north central Ontario, Canada.
- Only 41 km from the trans Canada highway in Northern Ontario.
- Within 2.9 km of a known rare earth elements (REE) deposit with REE resource (With Th & Nb)
- Largely unexplored but underlain by magnetic and radiogenic anomalies – part of the same complex that hosts the resource
- Rare Earth prices have risen substantially since 2011 when this project was last active.



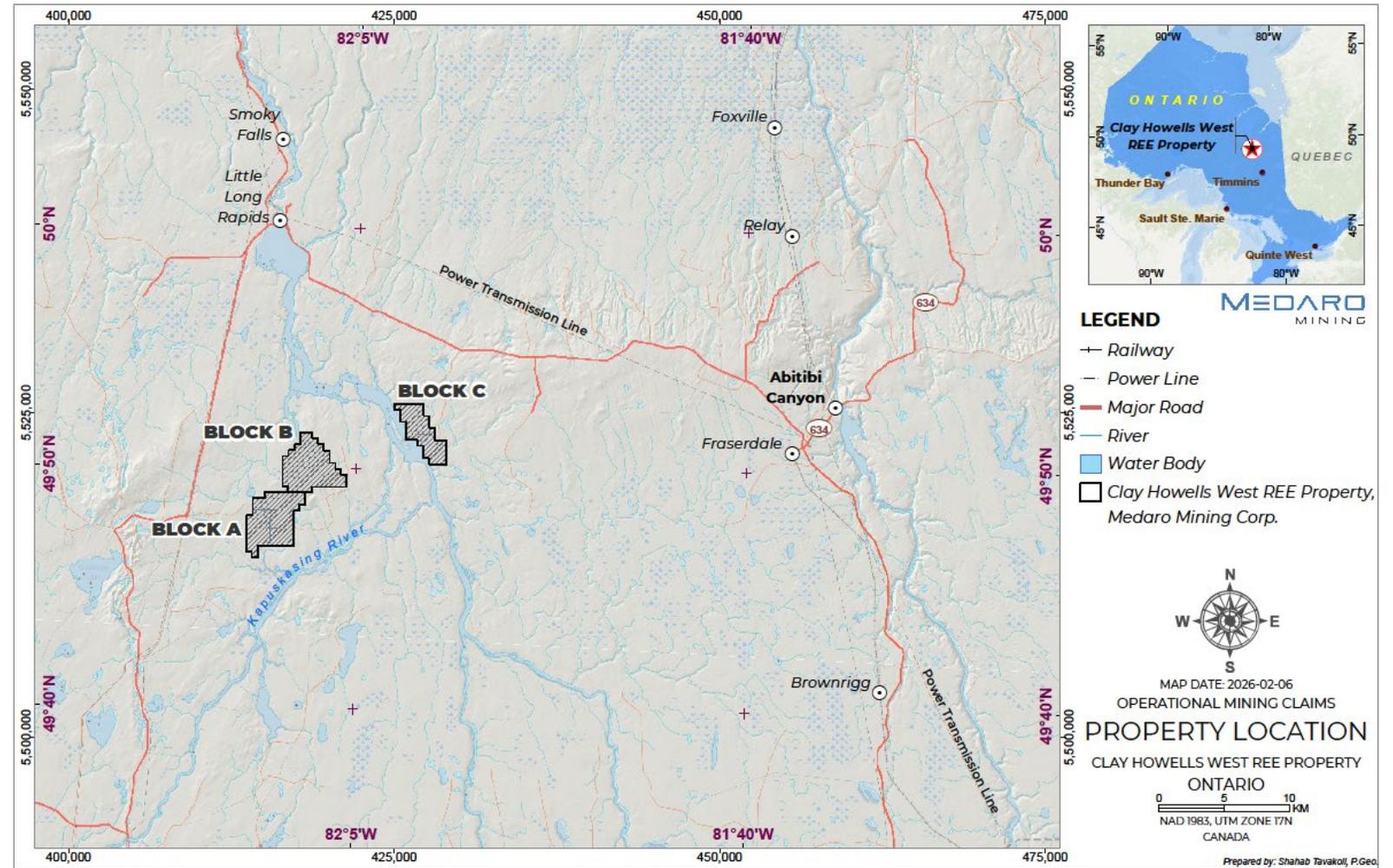
Why Clay Howells Matters

- Carbonatite REE setting (high-value deposit model)
- Strategic jurisdiction — Ontario
- Proximity to defined mineralization
- District-scale exploration upside
- Co-product potential (Nb, Fe, Th)
- Infrastructure advantage
- Comparable global analogs



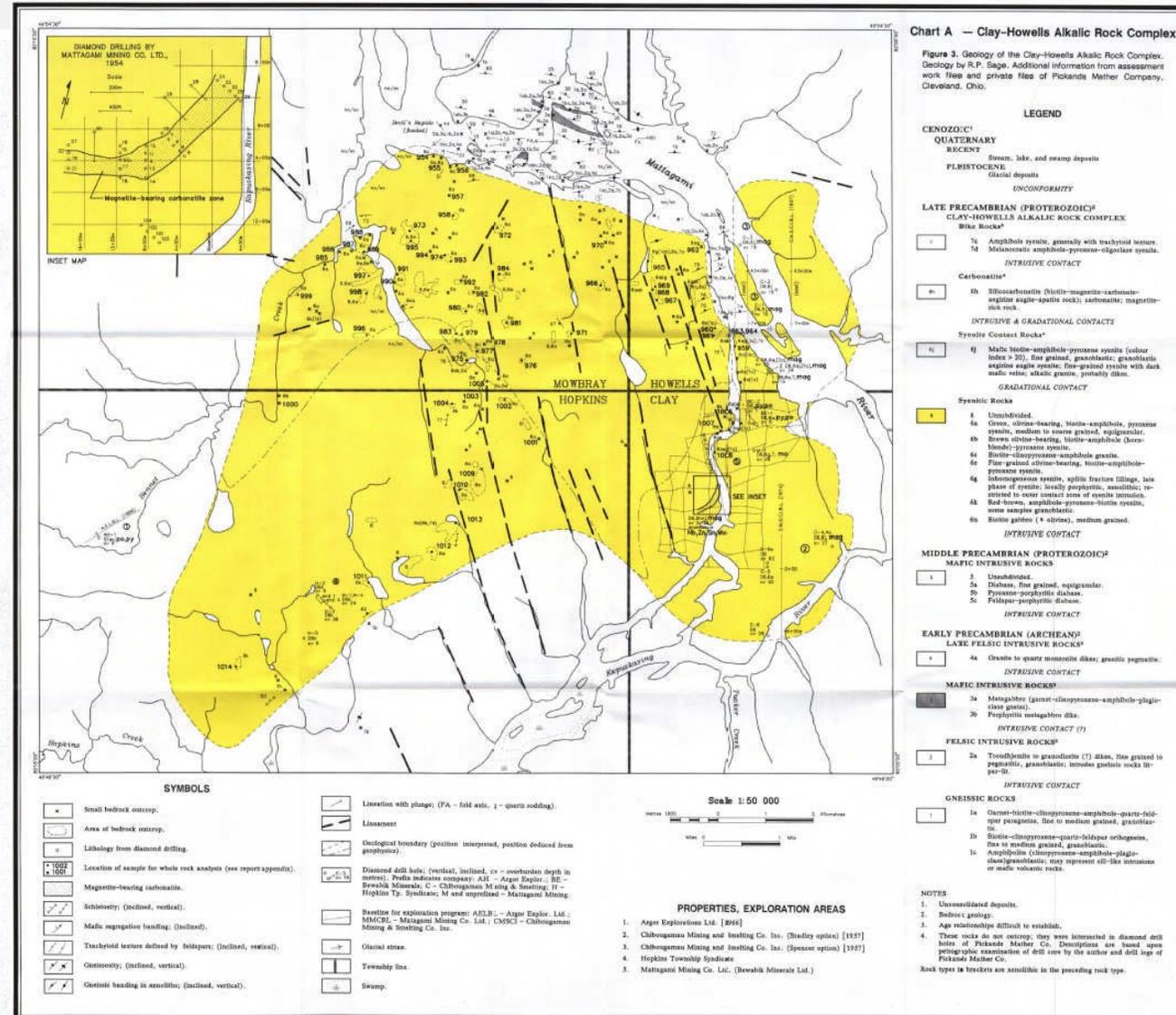
Location and Infrastructure

- The Property is located in northern Ontario, Canada, roughly 50 km north-northeast of the town of Kapuskasing.
- It is defined by 56 contiguous mining claims and 45 patented claims spanning a total of 13,104 ha in 3 claim blocks (A, B, C).
- Good infrastructure support.
- Kapuskasing is the closest town approximately 50 kilometres to the south southwest.
- Kapuskasing is a full-service community of 8500 people supporting the Forestry and Mining Industry.
- Kapuskasing is situated on Highway 11 and is serviced by a natural gas pipeline, scheduled air flights and the Ontario Northland Railway.
- Timmins is a city with a population of approximately 45,000 people and is accessible by roads, rail and daily air service. It is the local service centre for northeastern Ontario and has all the amenities required for the exploration and development of a mining property.



Historical Exploration

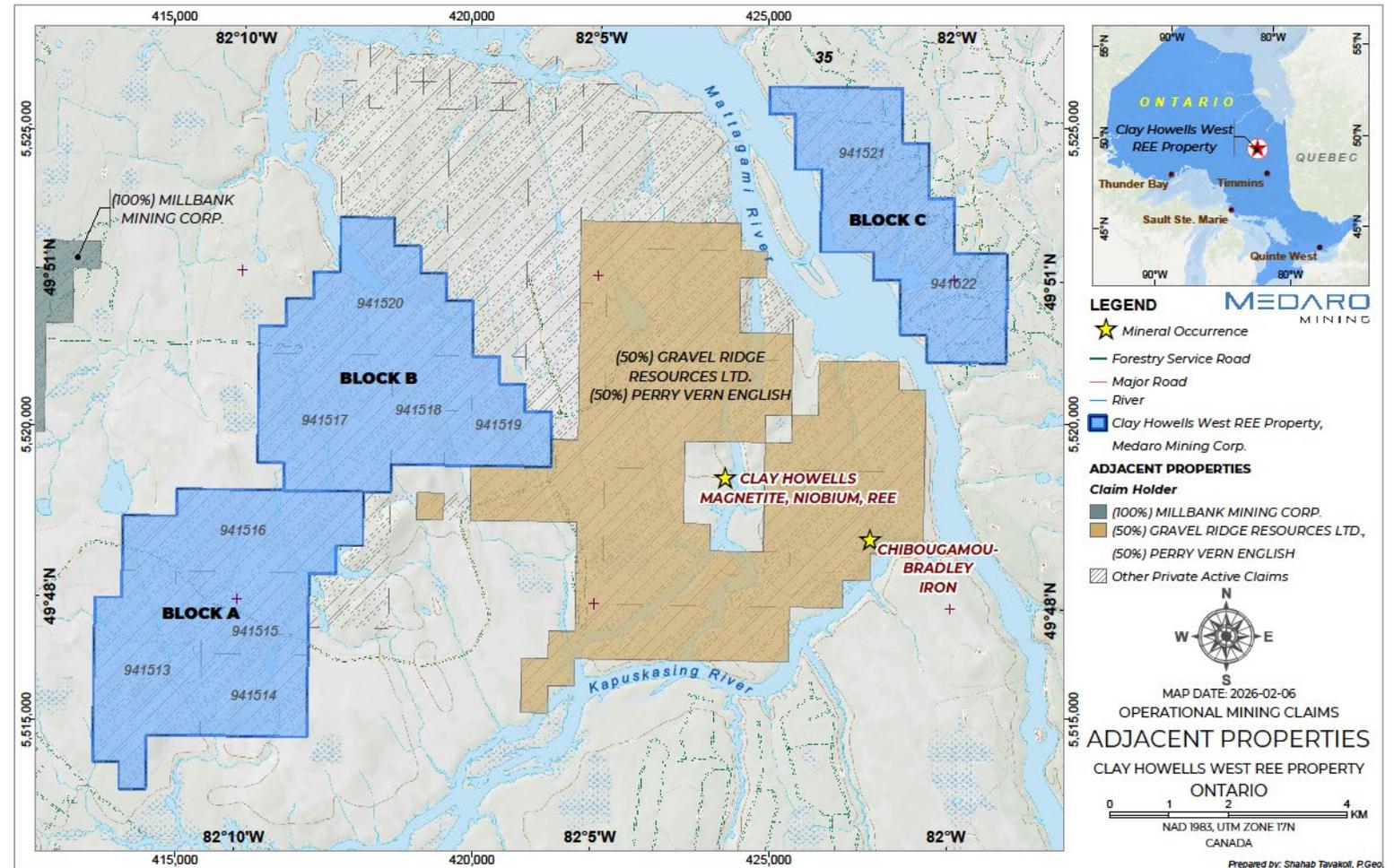
- Exploration in this area is first documented in the early 1950's with various companies evaluating magnetic anomalies either for base metals or iron ore. Most of these activities were focused on the Clay-Howells deposit located a few kilometers to the east.
- Various exploration activities on the Clay-Howells Complex were completed between 1954 and 1977. This included a two-stage mapping initiative on the Clay-Howells Alkalic Rock Complex which was conducted by the Ontario Geological Survey in 1975 and 1977.



Adjacent Properties

- The Property is located about 3 kilometers to the west of the Clay Howells REE deposit where in 2010 Rare Earth Metals Inc. drilled 18 diamond drillholes totaling 5,436.5 m. The inferred mineral resource estimate for the deposit 8.5 Mt, at a cut-off grade, 0.6 total rare earth oxide (TREO%), 44.15% iron oxide (Fe₂O₃%) and 0.73 TREO%.^{*1}

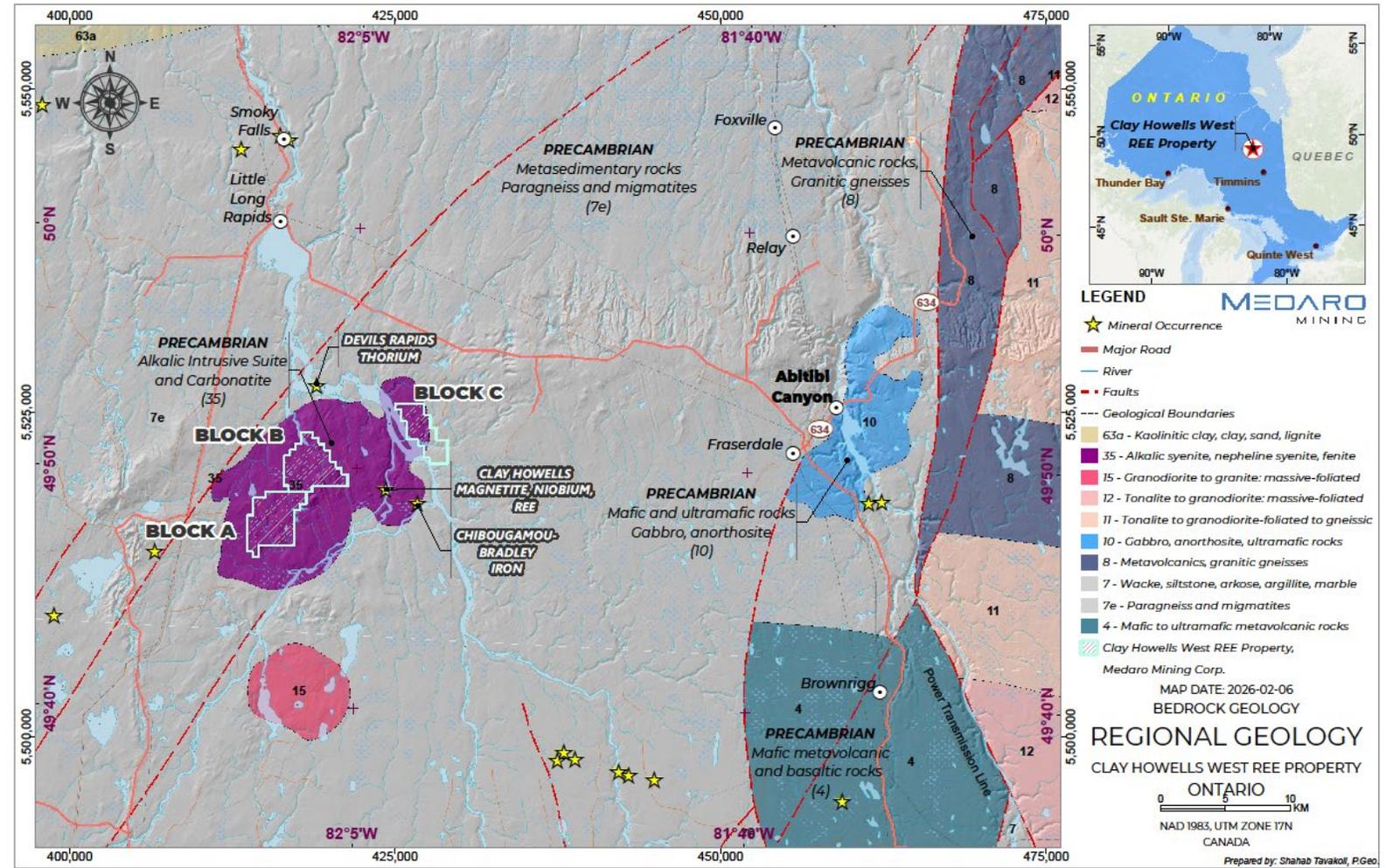
*Readers are cautioned that a Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify mineralization and historical resource estimates on the adjacent properties and it should not be relied upon. The Company does not treat the estimate as current. Further, the information with respect to these adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this presentation.



¹ Source: Rare Earth Metals Inc. - Technical Report on the Clay-Howells 2011, effective date September 26, 2011.

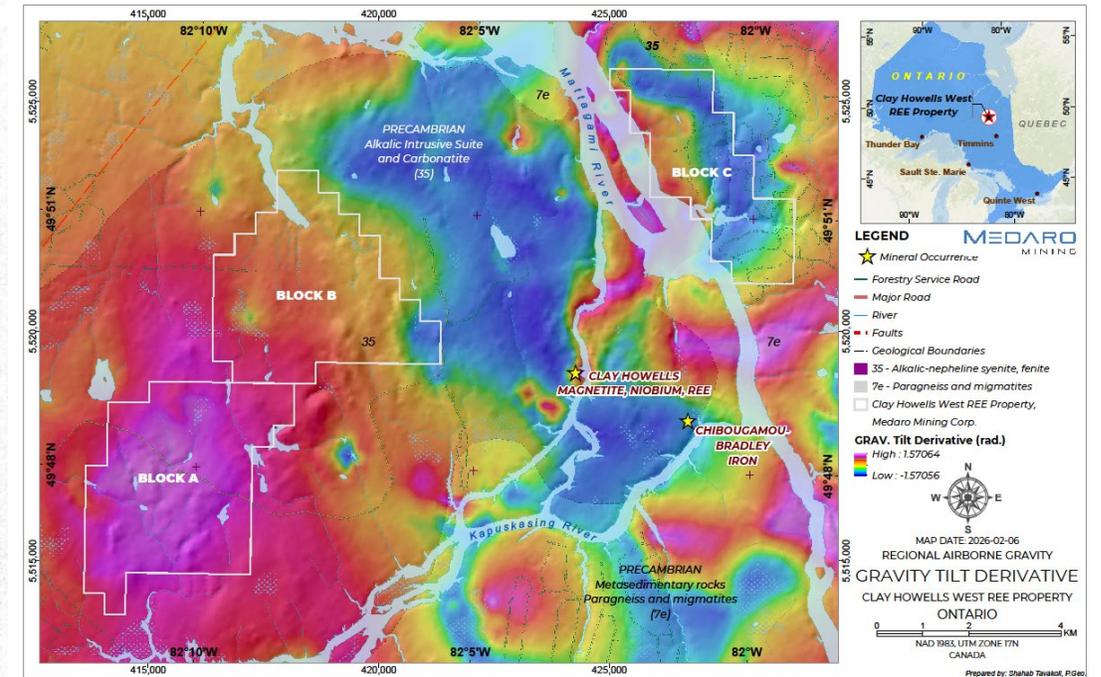
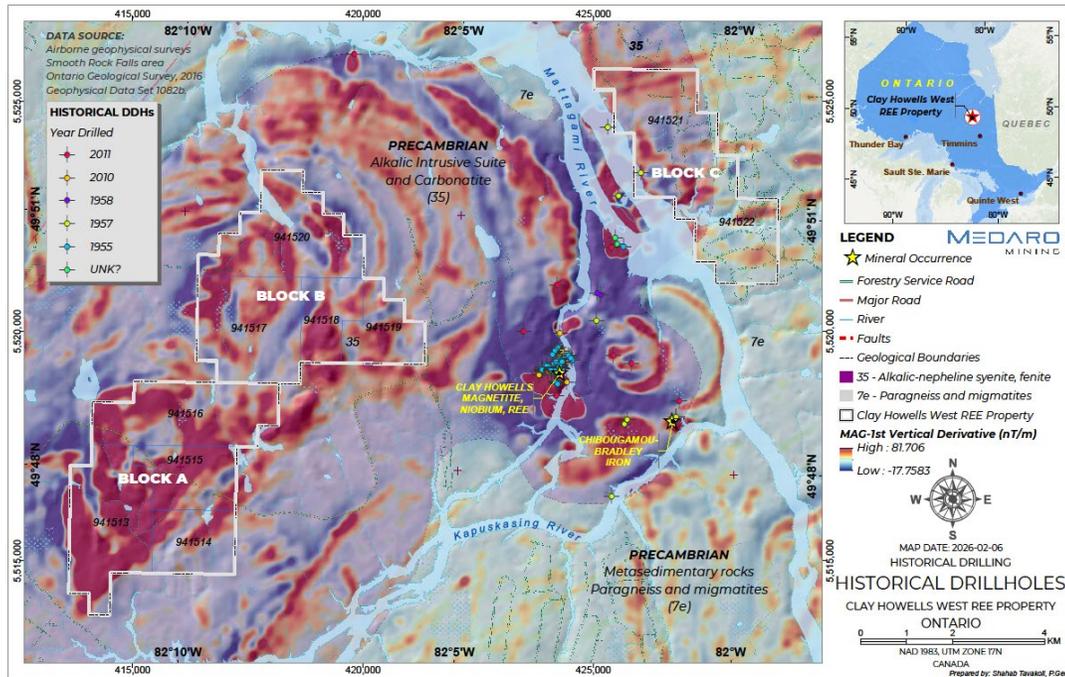
Geology and Mineralization

- The Clay-Howells Alkalic Complex is situated within the Kapuskasing Sub-province in the Canadian Shield. The syenitic to monzonitic rocks appear to have intruded the region in several pulses. They are unmetamorphosed and are thought to be mushroom-shaped in vertical cross-section. A dyke-like body of magnetite-rich carbonatite intrudes the syenitic rocks within the southeast corner of the complex.
- The Property is predominantly comprised of these syenites, carbonatites, massive magnetites, fault-alteration breccias, and syenite breccias.
- REE-bearing minerals identified within the Clay-Howells complex are primarily consist of a cerium- lanthanum- calcium (Ce-La-Ca) silicate and monazite. A high Fe-REE mineral, fergusonite, and allanite are also observed in trace amounts. Monazite, apatite, and a Ce-La-Ca silicate are the three main mineral groups hosting the REE. The REE-bearing minerals are typically very coarse grained with approximately 50% of the distribution occurring as grains greater than 100 μm wide (Kormos, 2010).



Potential Exploration Targets*

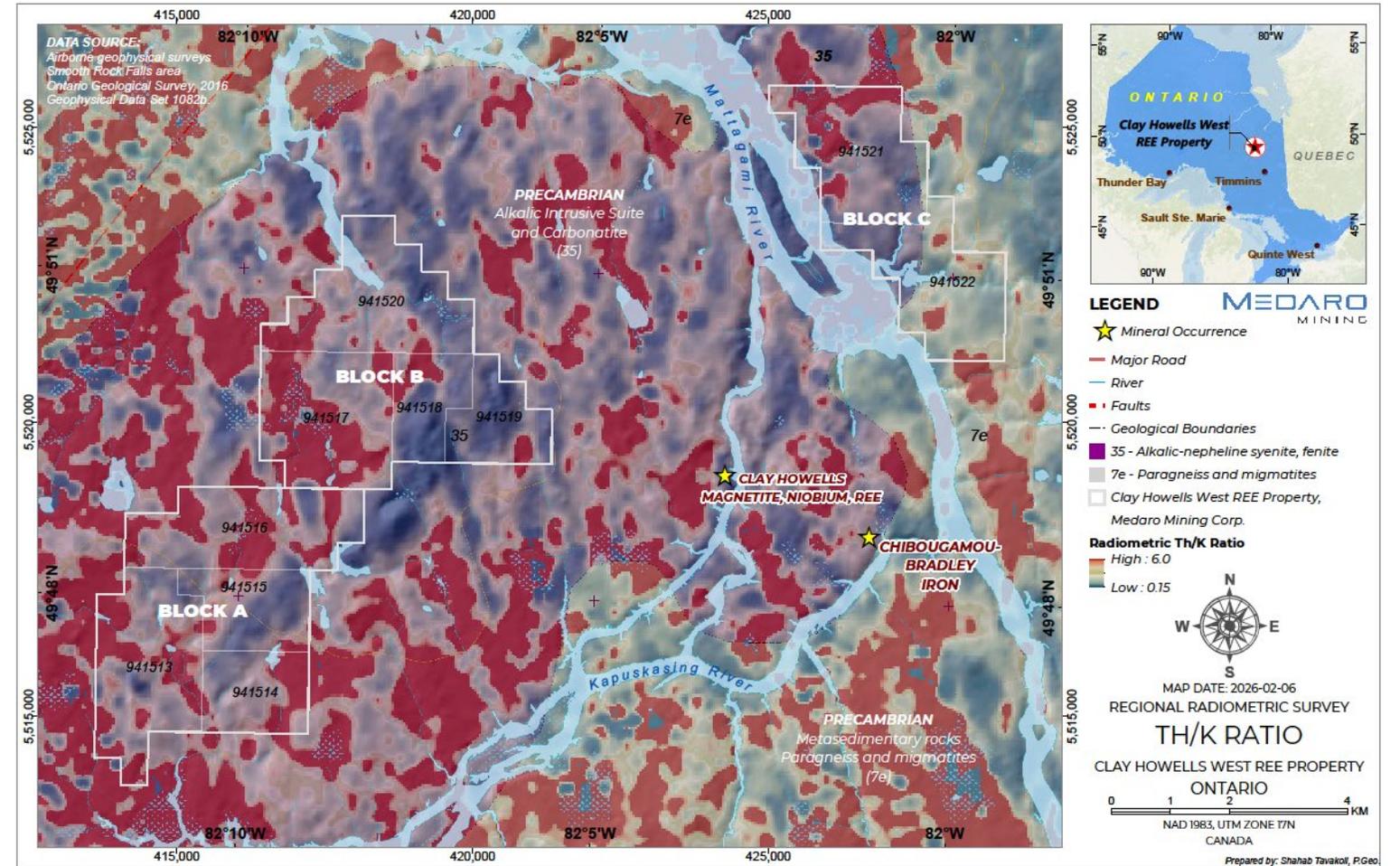
- Historical geophysical surveys and drill holes on the Clay Howells deposit to the east indicate potential to discover more mineralization on this geological complex.
- There are geological, geophysical and structural similarities with known REE mineralization analogous to the Medaro Property.



*The potential targets are conceptual in nature; the Property is an early-stage exploration project and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource.

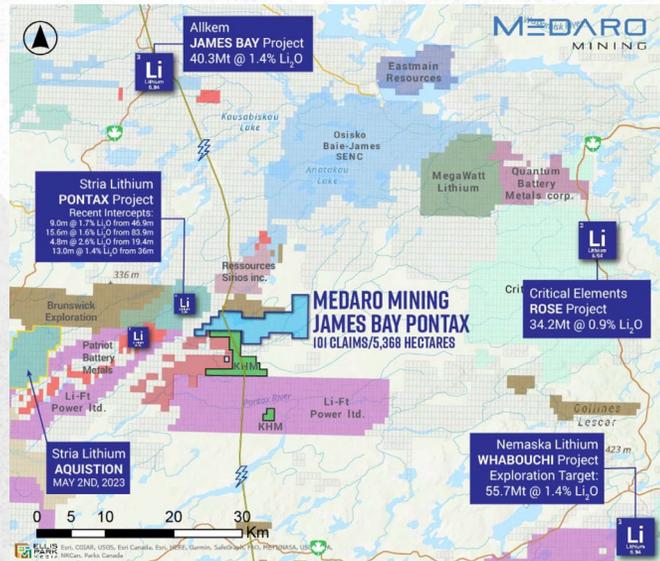
Clay Howells Project Workplan

- The Company is planning a two-phase exploration work program.
- Phase one aims to begin exploration in the spring/summer of 2026 with results to follow and is proposed to include:
 - Desktop study to compile historical information;
 - Airborne and ground geophysical surveys (radiometric, magnetic and VLF); and
 - Ground prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling.
- Contingent upon favourable phase one results, phase two work will include trenching and diamond drilling.



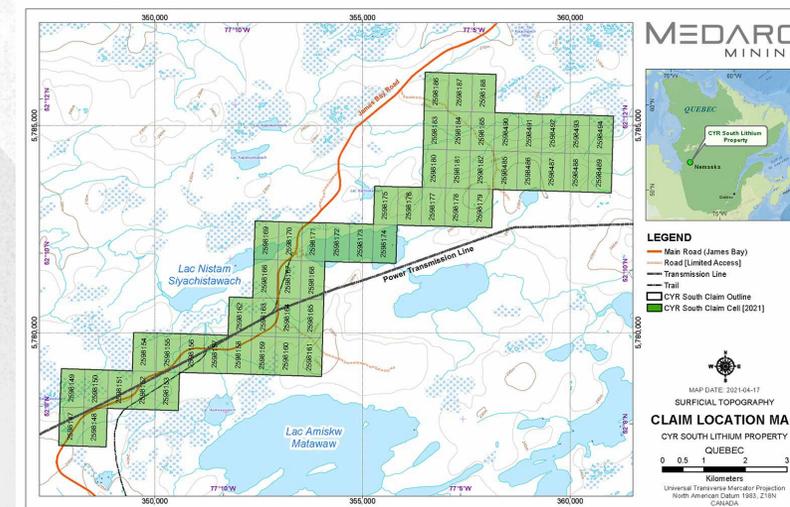
Pontax Lithium Property - James Bay, Quebec

- The Pontax Project is 5,800 hectares, located in the heart of Lithium-rich Eeyou Istchee, James Bay Territory of Quebec.
- The Project is in a highly active prospective zone situated 30 km south of Allkem Limited’s James Bay Lithium Project which has a published Mineral Reserve Estimate of 40.3Mt at 1.4% Li₂O.
- Patriot Battery Metals Inc. located 6km to the west has previously announced a proven and probable resource of 37.2 million tonnes at 1.3%Li₂O on its Corvette Property.
- While the Project has not yet been prospected for lithium, anomalous Li values (up to 17.7 ppm Li) from a regional lake bottom sediment survey (Beaumier 1996) are reported on the Project. For comparative purposes, the highest Li value reported on Stria’s Pontax Property is 16.6 ppm Li. Most of these anomalous Li values are located at or in the vicinity of Chambois Lake. In addition, high resolution satellite imaging shows an abundance of NE-SW aligned outcrops most notably in the surroundings Chambois Lake. A Hydro-Quebec powerline traverses the center of the Project where a large part of these outcrops are found, which may facilitate their accessibility.



Cyr South Lithium Property - James Bay, Quebec

- The property is about 3 km to the south of Galaxy Resources (ASX: GXY) “James Bay Lithium Project”
- Geologically, the property is located in the Archean Lower- Eastmain Group, constituted of volcano-sedimentary formational units and ultramafic to felsic intrusives.
- The Archean intrusives of the Kapiwak Pluton includes tourmaline-muscovite pegmatites, granodiorites, monzonites, and lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites.
- The geological reports of the area indicate that pegmatite dykes generally strike WSW-ENE with dips of 60 degrees or steeper.
- The property is accessible through the James Bay Road that connects Matagami and Radisson (highway 109 from Val d’Or). The highway cuts through the property. A large, multi-service truck stop is located nearby.



MARK IRETON **CEO & DIRECTOR**

Mr. Ireton has over 30 years of experience in the financial service industry, being well versed in both public and private transactions, reorganizations, acquisitions and divestitures in a variety of sectors that include, but are not limited to, manufacturing, aviation, transportation, construction, excavation, post-production and oil service.

SHAUN MANN **DIRECTOR**

Mr. Mann is a seasoned mining professional with extensive experience across the mining sector, including operations, finance, and corporate governance, developed through senior roles at large, publicly traded mining companies operating in multiple jurisdictions. His background spans the full mining lifecycle, including exploration, mine development, production, sales, and site closure and rehabilitation.

Mr. Mann is a Chartered Professional Accountant with a strong background in mining finance, financial reporting, and operational oversight. He brings a disciplined and analytical perspective, with expertise in operations, risk management, and capital stewardship.

HUGH MADDIN **DIRECTOR**

Mr. Maddin is the sole shareholder, President and CEO of Cambrian Capital Corp., a private investment holding company. He has also been the CEO of significant private companies with substantial holdings of mineral tenures in British Columbia. Mr. Maddin is a practicing lawyer in British Columbia with vast experience in corporate, commercial, mining finance, venture capital, real estate and mining projects. Additionally, Mr. Maddin has been a director of several publicly listed companies, including Doubleview Gold Corp., Mineral Hill Industries Ltd., Nass Valley Gateway Ltd., Karoo Exploration Corp. Magnum Goldcorp Inc., and International Bethlehem Mining Corp.

ODAI HORANI **DIRECTOR**

Mr. Horani is a Professional Engineer with extensive experience managing large-scale infrastructure and mining development programs across Canada. He has led multidisciplinary teams in the planning, design, and delivery of complex industrial and resource-based facilities, with a focus on technical excellence, financial planning and analysis, and strategic program execution. Odai's background spans engineering, project governance, and investment planning, enabling him to bring a results-driven and forward-thinking perspective.

JOEL PRIMUS DIRECTOR

Mr. Primus is a former elite runner turned entrepreneur, author, and filmmaker. After an injury ended his athletic career, a trip to Peru—and a surprisingly soft pair of pima cotton underwear—inspired him to start Naked Underwear, a brand that grew from a dining room table to a NASDAQ listing and major retail shelves like Nordstrom and Bloomingdale's. Since exiting the company in 2018, Joel has authored two books, produced several documentaries—including Raising Global Citizens—and continues to explore the intersection of travel, storytelling, and entrepreneurship. He lives with his wife and three daughters on a farm outside Vancouver, Canada.

SCOTT ELDRIDGE ADVISOR

Mr. Eldridge brings 17 years of mining capital markets experience. Previously CFO of Amarillo Gold and co-founder of Euroscandic International Group, where he raised approximately \$350M, he currently serves as CEO and Director of Military Metals. Additionally, he is a founder of Patriot Critical Minerals and a director for Nevada Lithium Resources and United Lithium. His expertise covers antimony, lithium, tungsten, and uranium projects globally. Mr. Eldridge holds a BBA and MBA.

AMANDA SCOTT BSc Geology, FAusIMM QUALIFIED PERSON (Sweden)

Exploration geologist Amanda Scott, originally born and bred in New Zealand, graduated from Victoria University of Wellington with a BSc. Geology in 2003. In early 2004 Amanda arrived in Perth, Western Australia to begin a career in mineral exploration. Whilst in Western Australia, Amanda worked in both the Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons exploring for gold, nickel, iron ore and manganese and is credited with the discovery of high-grade iron ore at Jigalong in the East Pilbara. In 2011 Amanda moved to northern Sweden where she has continued to work in greenfields exploration in the Norrbotten and Västerbotten Districts of Sweden, the Swedish and Norwegian Caledonides and the Finnmark District of northern Norway exploring for gold, PGE's, nickel, copper, base metals and iron ore. Amanda was the recipient of the 10th Nordic Exploration Award in 2021 for outstanding achievement, accomplishment and service to the Nordic exploration community. Amanda is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM)

AFZAAL PIRZADA M.SC., P.GEO. QUALIFIED PERSON (Canada)

Mr. Pirzada is a professional geoscientist with over 30 years' experience in mineral exploration and mining with expertise in gold, lithium, rare metals, graphite, PGE and uranium. Throughout his career, he has managed multiple exploration projects in various jurisdictions across Canada, USA and internationally. He has worked as Project Geologist, VP Exploration, Director and CEO of Adriana Resources, Rock Tech Lithium and various other mining companies. He has discovered one graphite deposit in Quebec and successfully developed a lithium project in Ontario from early-stage exploration to advanced exploration. He is registered as a professional geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, authored several NI 43-101 technical and exploration work assessment reports, and has worked as a "Qualified Person" on mineral exploration projects. He is currently engaged in the exploration of lithium and gold projects in Argentina, and hard rock lithium projects in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.

Capitalization

Shares I/O	11,237,146
Warrants @ \$0.11	684,000
Warrants @\$0.17	3,742,786
Fully Diluted	15,663,931

COMPANY PROFILE

Medaro Mining Corp.

Suite 220, 333 Terminal Ave.
Vancouver, BC V6A 4C1 Canada

Tel: 604.800.0203

Email: info@medaromining.com

Trading Symbols: CSE: MEDA | OTC: MEDAF | FWB: 1ZY

CUSIP: 58404N

ISIN: CA58404N3076

WKN: A418LA

Date & Place of Formation: Jun 19, 2020, British Columbia

Financial Year End: September 30

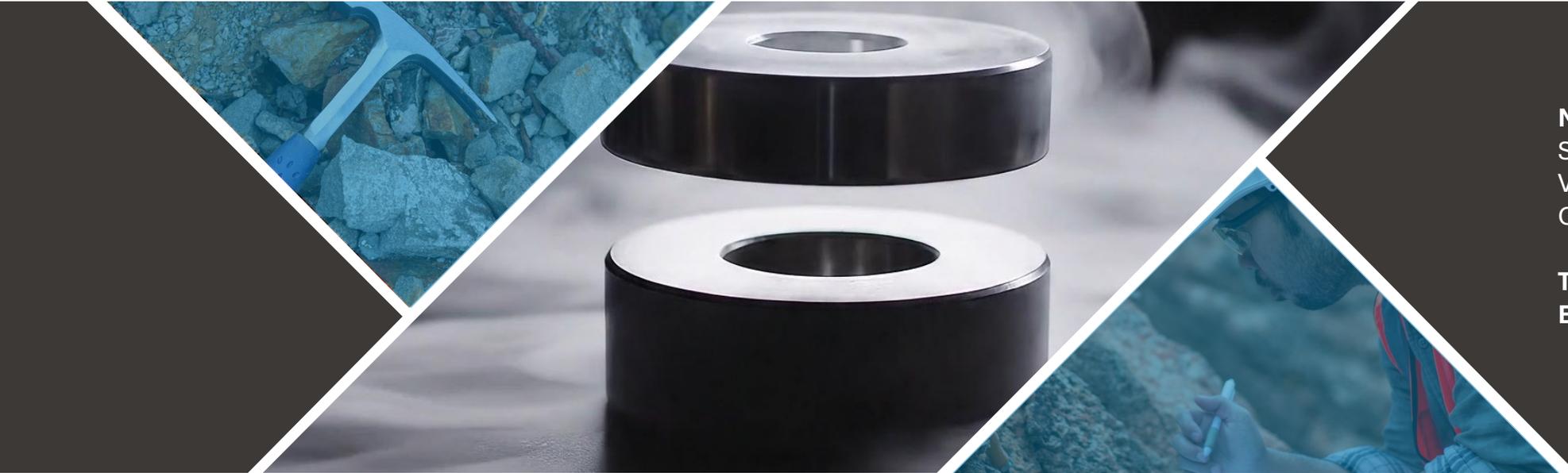
Industry Classification: Metals and Minerals - Mining

Auditors: Crowe MacKay LLP

Transfer Agent: Odyssey Trust Company

Thank You

REE / CRITICAL MINERALS / COPPER / GOLD / COBALT / LITHIUM



MEDARO MINING CORP.
Suite 220, 333 Terminal Ave.
Vancouver, BC V6A 4C1
Canada

Tel: 604.800.0203

Email: info@medaromining.com

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medaromining.com

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