



**Heritage Intersects Multiple High-Grade Intercepts Up to 21.74 g/t Au in Drill Core
from Multiple Visible Gold Intersections, at the Melba Project**

VANCOUVER, BC, May 6, 2026 – Heritage Mining Ltd. (CSE: HML FRA: Y66) (“**Heritage**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce results from the ongoing drilling program at Melba Project, located ~22km northeast from Kirkland Lake and 90km southeast of Timmins in Northeastern Ontario, Canada. Assays are reported from drill hole ML3855-001, which returned:

- **9.34g/t Au over 2.00m from 67m** (Including **18.25g/t Au over 1.00m** from 67.0m), visible gold noted in core (Figure 1,3)
- **6.07g/t Au over 2m from 92.50m** (Including **21.74g/t Au over 0.50m** from 93m) visible gold noted in core (Figure 1,2,3)
- **1.33g/t Au over 1.5m from 97m** visible gold noted in core (Figure 1, 2, 3)

Drill hole M3800-001 has been completed and core is being processed for assay (Figure 3). M3800-002 will commence drilling soon and the Company will be undertaking oriented core measurements to determine the strike and dip of the multiple vein sets.

Melba Project – Multiple Visible Gold Occurrences Return High-Grade Gold



Figure 1: ML3855-003 Multiple VG (9.34g/t Au over 2m from 67m and 6.07g/t Au over 2m from 92.50m, 1.33g/t Au over 1.5m from 97m)

“Multiple high-grade intervals have been returned from multiple visible gold intersections in drill hole ML3855-001. Furthermore, recently completed drill hole ML3800-001 tested the Company’s concept of a “stacked vein system” at Melba. Drill hole ML3800-002 will test deeper levels of the veins intersected in ML3800-001. We continue to believe that the broader zones of quartz veins and veinlets could converge into a much larger mineralized system at Melba.” Commented Peter Schloo, President, CEO and Director of Heritage.



Figure 2: ML3855-001 (Box 22 and 23), 2.18g/t Au over 6.5 from 92.5m

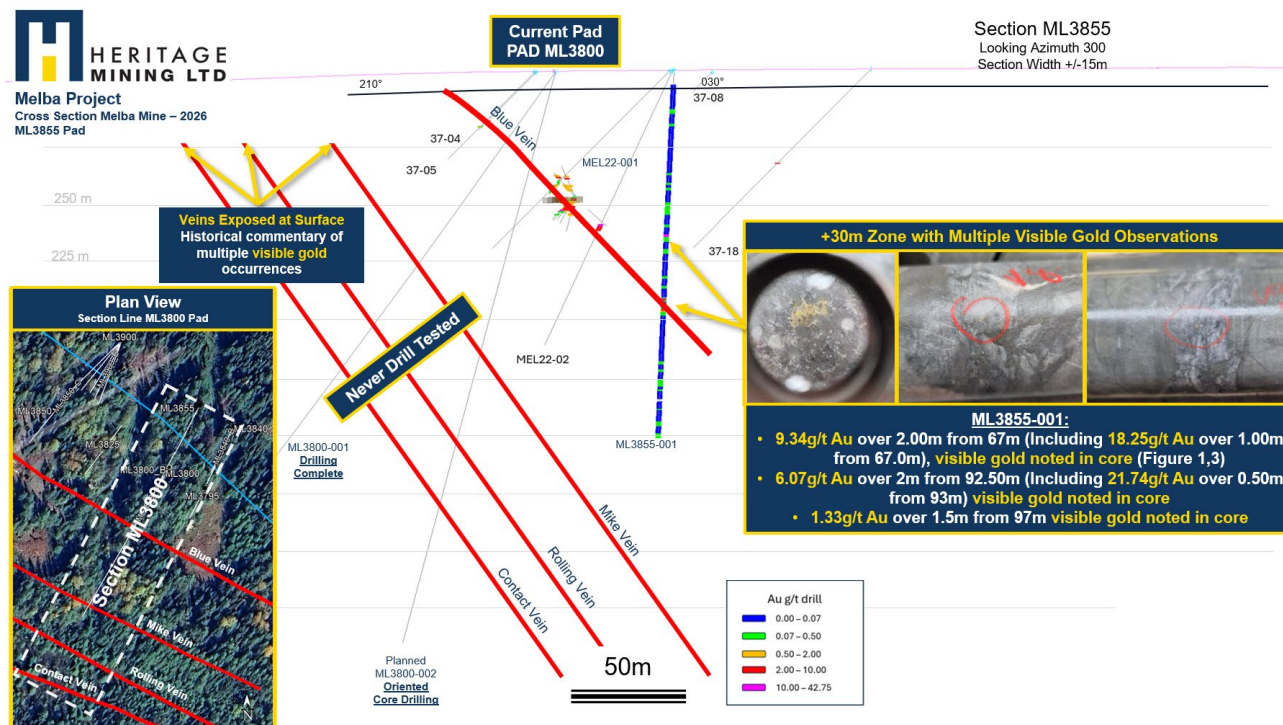


Figure 3: Melba Mine Cross Section ML3840

Geological Commentary:

Gold Mineralization occurs within a Rhyolitic Tuff/Fragmantal lithology comprising yellow-grey strongly siliceous, fragmental lithologies interbedded with narrow intervals of lithic wacke. Visible gold was observed in DDH ML3855-001 at 67.80m in a brecciated/sheared quartz vein (70deg) TCA that returned **9.34g/t Au over 2.00m from 67m** (Including **18.25g/t Au over 1.00m** from 67.0m) (Figure 1,3). The “Blue Vein” is a brecciated, sheared quartz vein with localized, cm-scale fault gouge. Multiple occurrences of visible gold were also observed in the Blue Vein (ML3855-001),

which assayed **6.07g/t Au over 2m from 92.50m** (Including **21.74g/t Au over 0.50m** from 93m). Visible gold occurrences are shown in Figures 1-3.

The mineralized zone is strongly structurally controlled, containing multi-generational veins hosting breccia-, shear- and extension-related features. Vein morphologies and overprinting relationships are products of multiple fluid ingress events, which are characteristic of large orogenic-style gold deposits globally. Diamond drill intersections suggest a braided system of shear-hosted veins with intervening altered wall-rocks in the damage zones. The braided character of the veins and the historical mapping from Melba underground workings have imparted variable orientations to mineralized and wall-rock structures, which will be assessed with a forward program of oriented core drilling.

The Melba project is located ~22km northeast from Kirkland Lake and 90km southeast of Timmins in Northeastern Ontario, Canada. The project is comprised of ~3,886Ha. Melba lies along the Ross Fault, which is a splay off the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone and is associated with development-stage and historic producing gold mines: McEwen Mine (Grey Fox Mine, +1Moz Au) ~22km away, and the Ross Mine (+1Moz Au) ~16km away.

Technical Program

Heritage Mining adheres to a strict QA/QC protocol for handling, sampling, sample transportation and analyses. Chain-of-custody protocols are designed to ensure security of samples until their delivery at the laboratory.

Drill core was boxed, covered and sealed at the drill rig site. Core boxes were labelled with the official drillhole name and identified in numerical sequence starting from beginning of the hole to the end. Wooden blocks with the corresponding down hole meterage were inserted after every drill run. Drill core boxes were transported by drilling contractors to the onsite logging facility where Company personnel would take over the core handling.

Sampling, Sub-sampling, and Laboratory Analysis for Heritage Mining Melba Project. All drilling at the Melba project recovers NQ core. Drill core is systematically cut in half using a diamond saw. A qualified geologist examines the drill core, marking intervals for sampling and indicating the cutting line. Sample lengths are typically 1.0 metre, adjusted to a minimum length of 0.5 metre as necessary to respect lithological and/or mineralogical contacts and to isolate narrow veins or structures that may contain higher-grade mineralization.

Technicians saw the core along the cutting lines determined by the geologist. One half of the core is retained as a witness sample, while the other half is submitted for analysis. Individual sample bags are securely sealed and placed into sealed rice bags, which are then clearly marked with their contents. Heritage Mining submits samples for gold determination by PhotonAssay to Paragon Geochemical - Timmins. ("Paragon"). Paragon operates under a commercial contract with Heritage Mining. Drill core samples are shipped to Paragon for sample preparation at their facilities in Timmins, Ontario. Paragon is an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited laboratory for the PhotonAssay method in addition to a variety of diverse metal determination methods. Analytical Procedures The Paragon procedure for PhotonAssay involves lab applying preparation codes INV-SAM (sample logging via barcode), PREP-PKG (weigh, dry at 100C, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle split ~500g into a PA jar and 250g for pulverization to 85% passing 75 micron) followed by analytical code Au-PA01 which is a non-destructive gold analysis method using high-energy X-rays with a gold detection range from 0.015 ppm to 350ppm. After gold assays are returned, Heritage then may choose to perform multi-element assays on selected samples based on the gold results first with Paragon. In these cases, an aliquot is taken from the previously prepared 250g split for analysis by 48MA-MS (4 acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis for a 48 element suite).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). The drill program design, QA/QC, and interpretation of results

are performed by qualified persons employing a rigorous QA/QC program consistent with industry best practices. Standards and blanks account for a minimum of 10% of the samples, in addition to the laboratories' internal quality assurance programs. Quality Control data are meticulously evaluated upon receipt from the laboratories for any failures. Appropriate corrective action is taken if assay results for standards and blanks fall outside allowed tolerances. All results disclosed by Heritage Mining have successfully passed the Company's stringent quality control protocols. The Company does not recognize any factors of drilling, sampling, or recovery that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the assay data disclosed. The assay data disclosed in this press release have been verified by the Company's Qualified Person against the original assay certificates. Heritage Mining notes that it has not completed any economic evaluations of its Melba Project, and the project does not currently have any resources or reserves.

Qualified Person

Stephen Hughes, P Geo, Strategic Advisor for the Company, serves as a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and has reviewed the scientific and technical information in this news release, approving the disclosure herein.

ABOUT HERITAGE MINING LTD.

The Company is a Canadian mineral exploration company advancing its Ontario Project Portfolio in Northwestern and Northeastern Ontario. The Drayton-Black Lake, Contact Bay and Scattergood projects are located near Sioux Lookout in the underexplored Eagle-Wabigoon-Manitou Greenstone Belt. The Melba Property is located near Ramore, Ontario. All Projects benefit from a wealth of historic data, excellent site access and logistical support from the local community.

For further information, please contact:

Heritage Mining Ltd.

Peter Schloo, CPA, CA, CFA
President, CEO and Director
Phone: (905) 505-0918
Email: peter@heritagemining.ca

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This news release contains certain statements that constitute forward looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. These statements relate to future events of the Company. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe”, “outlook” and similar expressions are not statements of historical fact and may be forward looking information. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein are forward-looking statements.

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