



NEWS RELEASE
TSXV:SPD
December 9, 2024
NR 24-05
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Silver Predator Corp. Completes 2024 Drilling at Copper King

Vancouver British Columbia, December 9, 2024: Silver Predator Corp. (TSXV: SPD) (the “Company” or “Silver Predator”) is pleased to announce the completion of drilling at its wholly owned Copper King Project near Mullan, ID. The Company successfully completed drilling core holes CK-1 and CK-2 to depths of 2,800 ft (853.4 m) and 1,477 ft (450.2 m) respectively. CK-1 was completed with HQ-sized core, while CK-2 began with HQ and reduced to NQ due to challenging ground conditions. Both holes were drilled due west at an angle of -65 degrees.

Assay Results

At Copper King, the Company is primarily focused on copper-silver enriched bedded horizons known to occur in the upper Revett and top of the lower Revett Formation, with secondary interest in associated lead-zinc mineralization. As each hole was logged, Silver Predator geologists were able to visually delineate multiple mineralized horizons in CK-1, while similar stratigraphic horizons in CK-2 displayed only anomalous mineralization. Multi-element ICP analysis shows good correlation with historically mapped and sampled horizons in Revett exposed at surface to the east of this recent drilling. Select assay results are included in the table below:

Core Hole: CK-1										
Zone #	Interval (ft)		Interval Length (ft)	ICP Assay (ppm)						Formation
	Start	End		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Cu%	Pb ppm	Pb%	Zn ppm	
1	1180.0	1190.0	10.0	2.33	461	0.046	443	0.044	238	base of St Regis
2	1455.0	1465.0	10.0	20.75	2745	0.275	27	0.003	194	base of St Regis
3a	2479.4	2506.4	27.0	2.98	1466	0.147	31	0.003	49	top of lower Revett
including										
3b	2482.4	2488.4	6.0	5.11	2385	0.239	30	0.003	49	top of lower Revett
4	2600.0	2661.5	61.5	0.95	55	0.006	549	0.055	55	lower Revett
5	2732.0	2735.0	3.0	64.10	65.7	0.007	> 10000	4.200	79	lower Revett

** True thickness % of Interval Length based on measured bedding angles of each Zone: 1- 71%, 2- 74%, 3- 75%, 4- 71% & 5- true thickness of 1.5-inch-thick irregular veinlet is approximately 71% (1.1 inches) within 3 ft sample interval.*

Geologic Summary of Drill Results:

- Mineralization in zones 1 through 4 intercepted bedded copper-silver mineralization, the primary target style for the program, whereas zone 5 intercepted a small vein (approximately 1.5 inches thick) of massive galena producing strong lead and silver results despite the dilution over the 3-foot sample interval. Visual sulfide minerals within the heart of the bedded copper-silver zones consists primarily of chalcopyrite, with minor pyrite and bornite. The copper-silver zones are typically flanked by anomalous lead-zinc mineralization, with higher pyrite content noted at

the margins of the galena-sphalerite (lead-zinc) zones. This zoning is typical of the bedded deposits in the region.

- Although anomalous bedded copper-silver mineralization has been previously mapped in the St Regis Formation in the area, Zone 1-2 results were strong enough to suggest future exploration potential. Both bedded and vein-style Cu-Ag mineralization may be found in the reduced green beds of the lower St Regis.
- Clean reduced quartzites of the Revett Formation are the primary targets of any bedded “Troy-style” exploration within Belt Series host rocks in northern Idaho and western Montana. CK-1 zone #3 had the most significant intercept of bedded Revett Cu-Ag, with this zone located in clean reduced quartzite beds at the top of the lower member of the Revett. Zone #4 results suggest a secondary target located deeper in the lower Revett should be tested with any future drilling in the area.
- The zone #5 intercept of a narrow, but high-grade galena veinlet, provides a reminder that the classic Coeur d’ Alene vein systems are likely present in and around the Copper King property.
- Both holes were drilled due west at an angle designed to test favorable Revett host rock horizons near the axis of the Granite Peak Syncline. Drill results suggest that this synclinal U-shaped fold may not play a significant role in producing higher grade bedded Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in the area, although this assumption is based only on the two holes drilled in this program. As in other known copper-silver deposits in the Revett, CK-1 shows that the best mineral intensity is associated with clean reduced quartzites adjacent to finer grained siltites.
- Both drill holes had thick land slide deposits that had to be drilled and cased prior to the core drilling. This thick cover and broken rock associated with faulting in the St Regis resulted in difficult drilling in both holes, with a reduction from HQ to NQ core near the top of CK-2 needed to complete the hole. Surprisingly, strong oxidation throughout much of CK-2 suggests that this hole may be drilled close to the wall of a buried glacial canyon.

Conclusions

- Between the surface exposures on the eastern side of the property and the recent drilling in the southern-central portions of the Copper King claim block, a large area of highly anomalous base and precious metal mineralization can now be demonstrated.
- Focus on targeting the Granite Peak Syncline appears to be less important than previously assumed.
- Better mapping of both known and new structural trends should be completed in the area. Where these faults and folds formed during or slightly after sedimentation, the potential for higher grade bedded mineralization greatly increases. Similar structural zones may also provide excellent vein targets typical of the Coeur d’ Alene District.
- Copper grades were almost exclusively associated with chalcopyrite in CK-1. Economic copper-silver grades are typically associated with the higher copper content minerals bornite/chalcocite in the known deposits near Copper King and throughout the region.
- There was a clear trend toward better mineralization with more favorable mineralogy and a more completely zoned portion of the system, including peripheral Pb mineralization, from CK-2 to CK-1.
- CK-1 encountered several intensely altered and tectonized zones high in the hole within St. Regis Formation that could provide favorable targets as they project into the underlying Revett.

Project Geology

- Exploration at Copper King primarily targets economic grades of bedded copper-silver mineralization and lesser lead-zinc mineralization that occurs as disseminated sulfides in the Revett Formation. The Revett consists of highly variable thicknesses of quartzites and lesser siltites that comprise an upper quartzite-dominant member, a middle siltite dominant member and a lower member with notable thick quartzite units. Significant silver and base metal values are associated with disseminated sulfides in the coarse clean quartzites in the upper Revett and top of the lower Revett, with the top of the lower being a primary target in the area. In addition, reduced “green beds” are required for sulfide development as opposed to unfavorable oxidized red/lavender beds.
- Fairly extensive mapping of bedded and vein mineralization, stratigraphy and structure by Company geologists has

built on historic work in the area. Mapping and sampling by Silver Predator personnel dates back to the early 1980's, but includes newer data acquired during the recent 2024 drill program. In addition, core logs from CK-1 and 2 provide three-dimensional geologic data on unit thicknesses, structure, oxidation states and mineralogy.

- CK-1 drilling suggests significant bedded copper-silver targets may exist in the overlying St Regis Formation as well. The St Regis is characterized by siltites, and lesser argillites and quartzites. Much of the St Regis in the CK-1 area exhibits favorable reduced green beds with associated pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring locally.
- Large faults of approximately the same age as the sediments are associated with the best bedded mineralization, while faults of nearly any age can host the high-grade vein mineralization typical of the District.
- Much of the project area is covered by highly variable thicknesses of landslide deposits associated with the last ice age. As such, the underlying bedrock surface appears to be steeper in places than the current topography. These steep bedrock surfaces can complicate drilling and make surface sampling and mapping difficult in places.
- Important formational units from youngest to oldest that lie within the Property position, include: 1) the lower portion of the Wallace Formation, 2) St Regis Formation, and 3) the Revett Formation. All formational units are part of the 1.4-billion-year-old Belt Supergroup.

Recommendations

- Additional mapping in and around the claim block with particular emphasis on important structural trends.
- Select drilling along the margins of the larger and older structural corridors to target both bedded and vein mineralization.
- Follow-up drilling to orient structures on fault/vein zones to project them into favorable stratigraphic horizons.

Core Handling, Sampling and Analysis

All earthwork and reclamation associated with the drill program was completed by Finney Construction from nearby Cataldo, Idaho. Core drilling was completed by Falcon Drilling using HQ and NQ sized tooling. Core boxes were generally removed daily by the drillers and delivered to nearby Wallace, Idaho. Contract and consulting geologists transported the core from the Falcon transport trucks in Wallace to a nearby logging facility in Osburn, Idaho maintained by Tamarack Geo Services. Logging and sample delineation was completed by two consulting geologists with extensive knowledge of the host rocks and associated economic geology of both the bedded and vein deposits in the area.

An advanced core handling facility operated by Scout Discoveries of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho was used to photograph, cut and scan CK-1 and CK-2. Core cutting of select sample intervals for assay was completed via an enclosed Corewise automatic core saw. High resolution core photos and hyperspectral scans for alteration mineralogy was carried out using TerraCore equipment. The insertion of sample standards, duplicates and blanks was completed by experienced core handlers at the Scout facility, where 3 standards, 2 duplicates and 2 blanks were inserted randomly throughout the batch of 65 samples in CK-1. CK-2 produced 7 samples with 1 standard, 1 duplicate and 2 blanks inserted.

Samples were delivered by Scout personnel as part of their scheduled shipments to Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada. Paragon crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh and then riffle split to produce a 250-gram sample screened and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Individual 0.25-gram samples were then submitted for analysis via 48-element multi-acid ICP – MS. It was not considered necessary to check any of the silver results via fire assay. All standards, duplicates and blank assay results were within an acceptable range.

Qualified Person

All scientific and technical information disclosed in this news release was reviewed and approved by Thomas H. Chadwick, P. Geo., Consulting Economic Geologist, and a qualified person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Chadwick consents to the publication of this press release dated December 9, 2024, by Silver Predator. Mr. Chadwick certifies that this news release fairly and accurately represents the scientific and technical information forming the basis of this release. In

addition, Mr. Chadwick was contracted to produce and provide much of the geologic base for the project work, technical report, core handling and logging.

Silver Predator Corp.

Silver Predator is a mining exploration company with properties in the western United States. The Company owns the Copper King project, located in the eastern portion of the famous Coeur d' Alene Silver District near Mullan, ID, and the Cordero and Cornucopia properties in Nevada.

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