

TSX V: ADZ; OTC: DDNFF
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Adamera Expands Tungsten Potential beyond the Talisman Mine

Vancouver, British Columbia – November 4, 2025 – Adamera Minerals Corp. (TSX-V: ADZ; OTC: DDNFF) (“Adamera” or the “Company”) announces a potentially significant new occurrence of tungsten mineralization at its Talisman Property in Washington State. Rock samples collected up to 720 metres (“m”) south of the historic Talisman Tungsten Mine returned highly anomalous tungsten values ranging from 100 ppm to 2,600 ppm W. *The Company will shortly release a brief video illustrating this exploration opportunity.*

Surface sampling to date is early stage, and the continuity of tungsten-bearing zones requires systematic evaluation. The semi-circular magnetic trend associated with mineralization (see Figure 1) appears broadly to reflect a gently dipping stratigraphic unit apexing against surface topography. If confirmed, this horizon could host a significant portion of the mineralization, with its western extent likely concealed beneath overlying rocks. *To advance this interpretation, the Company will undertake detailed 3-D modelling to refine priority targets in preparation for a potential drill program.*

Rock samples collected by Adamera near the Talisman Mine, topographically well above the historic high-grade tungsten zones that contain 0.35% to 1.0% WO₃ ⁽¹⁾, returned up to 80.5 ppm W. Background tungsten levels in the area are typically below 5 ppm. By comparison, the newly discovered samples with 100 ppm to 2,600 ppm W underscore the strength of the new results and reinforce the potential for a much larger tungsten-bearing system on the property.

Mark Kolebaba, President and CEO of Adamera Minerals states, “Previously, Adamera’s exploration efforts at Talisman focused on high-grade copper and silver. The renewed emphasis on tungsten, a US federally designated critical mineral, adds a valuable dimension to the project. The discovery of potential continuity of the known tungsten deposit well to the southwest is significant as it substantially increases the potential scale of mineralization”.

Ground magnetics and Modeling

Skarns typically contain magnetite and or pyrrhotite, making magnetic surveying a valuable exploration tool. A ground magnetic survey performed by Adamera shows a strong dipolar magnetic signature over the Talisman Mine. This response is consistent with a typical magnetic response for skarn-style mineralization. This signature extends for hundreds of metres beyond the historic mine workings. A second larger and parallel strongly dipolar anomaly has been identified approximately 600m south of the mine. This anomaly is partially coincident with samples containing high tungsten in outcrop, further supporting the presence of a target zone with significant dimensions.

Adamera is preparing a detailed 3-D geological model integrating geochemical, magnetic, and structural data to determine the possible continuity between the mine and the new tungsten-bearing zones. This will guide exploration targeting.

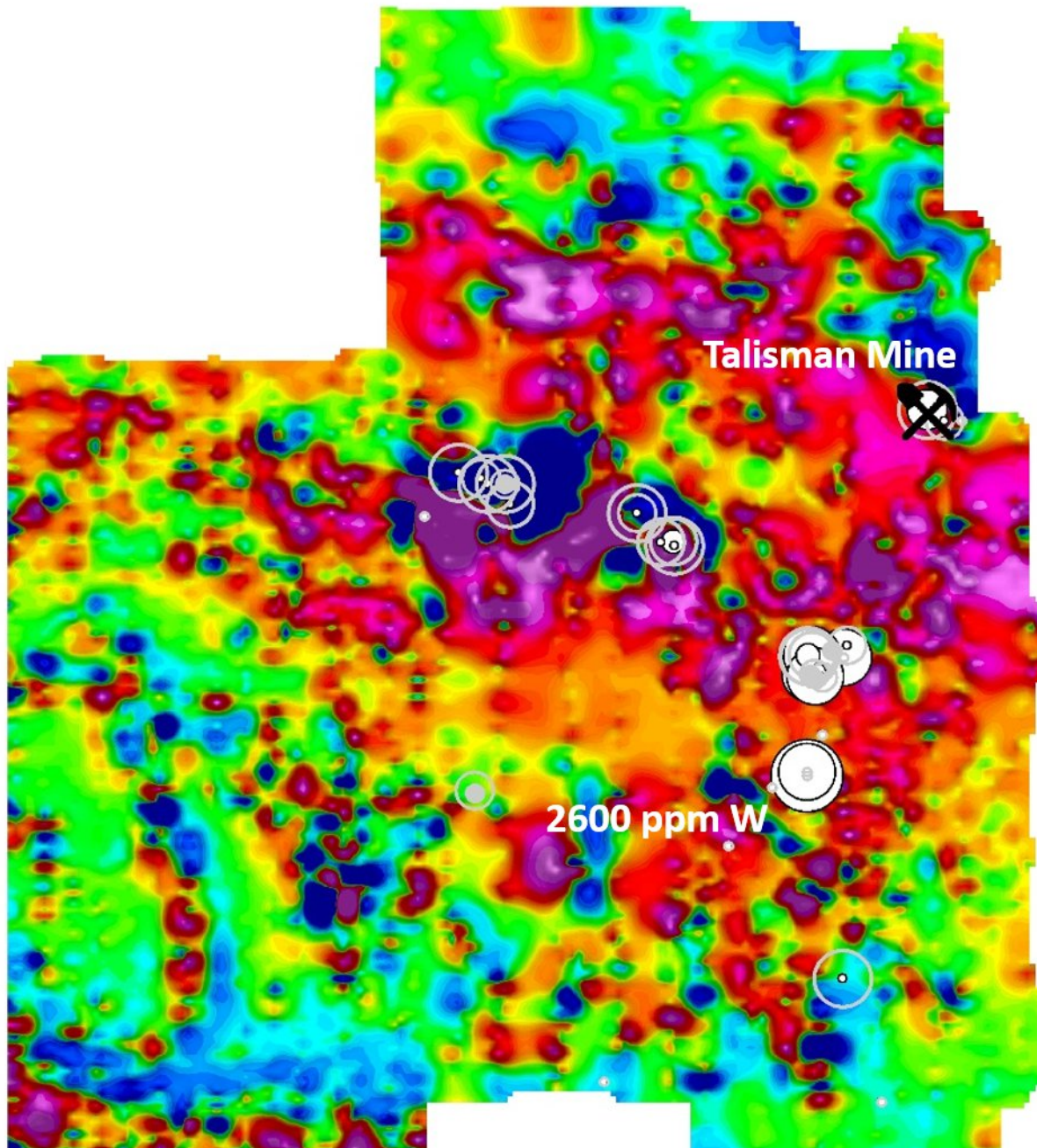


Figure 1. Magnetic data with exploration samples including tungsten -solid white circles and copper -open white circles.

The Historic Talisman Tungsten Mine

The Talisman Mine exploited two high-grade zones with semi-massive and disseminated sulphides. It produced ore containing copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, silver and minor gold. It is regarded as a stratabound contact metamorphic skarn deposit. Sulphide minerals include bornite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and scheelite as the tungsten mineral.



The main adit into the Talisman Mine.



Mill building east of mine (not owned by Adamera)

Gangue minerals such as garnet, epidote, magnetite and pyrite are abundant, reflecting the calc-silicate skarn origin. The ore occurs as tabular lenses concordant with schist foliation, reported to be formed by the replacement of limestone layers (now calc-silicate lenses) near the granite contact.

Development is reported to comprise over 600m of shafts, crosscuts and drifts. Many previously undocumented prospects are also evident on the property, far from the Talisman Mine itself. The mine consists of a 21m vertical shaft, two flat-lying stopes developed along a 170m long adit. The tungsten component of the deposit became significant during/after WW1. Records are incomplete but at least 521 tons of high-grade ore was mined around 1915 and 2000 tons in 1952. In 1948 approximately 54 tons of ore was mined that averaged 20% lead, 11% zinc, and 75 g/t silver. The ore zones were up to 3.7m thick. How much of the mining history was for base metal extraction versus tungsten is not documented.

The Copper-silver Target

Adamera has developed a copper-silver target on the property. It is interpreted to be sediment-hosted, polymetallic, strata bound sulphide mineralization that may or may not be related to the tungsten deposit. Rock sampling by the Company has identified copper and silver in outcrop extending 1.5 kilometres southwest from the mine area. That mineralization is intermittently coincident with tungsten anomalies. The association of these metals indicates may represent multiple mineralizing events or metal zoning within the same hydrothermal system. Copper-silver mineralization is also evident on a northwesterly trend that intersects the southwest tungsten trend. Follow up prospecting and sampling is warranted.

About Adamera

Adamera Minerals Corp. is exploring for a high-grade gold deposit in Canada and USA. The Company is actively advancing projects with near-term discovery and development potential in the Republic and Laurier areas of northeastern Washington.

Jim Ebisch (P.Geo.), qualified person under NI 43-101, is an independent consultant that has reviewed and approved data associated with this release. Rock samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories from 2012 to 2022. Such results with the exception of the tungsten values were previously released.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
Mark Kolebaba
President & CEO

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(1) Pryor, W. A., and Logan, M. H. (1951). Tungsten Deposits of Washington. Washington Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 37, pp.

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