IDEX Metals Intersects 101m of 1.02% Cu, 160m of 0.77% Cu and 251m of 0.54% Cu within 421m of 0.37% Cu from Surface, Including 1.96 g/t Ag, 192 ppm Mo, and 419 ppm W, at the Freeze Project, Idaho, USA

Vancouver, B.C. – October 7th, 2025 – IDEX Metals Corp. (**"IDEX"** or the **"Company"**) (TSXV: IDEX; OTCQB: IDXMF) is pleased to announce that drillhole KSMT25002, recently completed by IDEX on the Freeze property **("Freeze"** or the **"Property"),** intersected **101.0 m of 1.02% Cu**, within wider zones of **160.1 m of 0.77% Cu** and **420.8 m of 0.37% Cu** (from surface). KSMT25002 was designed to test the Kismet Tourmaline Breccia target (**"Kismet"**) as part of the Company's Phase I drill program, and followed up on results from hole KSMT25001 (see September 10th, 2025 press release for additional details).

Key Highlights

- **Significant intervals from drillhole KSMT25002:**
    - **420.81 m grading 0.37% Cu, 1.96 g/t Ag, 192 ppm Mo, and 419 ppm W from 1.89 m depth,** over the entire length of the hole and not accounting for internal dilution
        - **Including 251 m of 0.54% Cu, 2.91 g/t Ag, 187 ppm Mo, and 631 ppm W**
        - **And 160 m of 0.77% Cu, 3.99 g/t Ag, 162 ppm Mo, and 588 ppm W**
        - **And 101 m of 1.02% Cu, 5.49 g/t Ag, 299 ppm Mo, and 805 ppm W**
- **Continued variable oxide copper mineralization** (malachite, chrysocolla, and chalcocite) throughout the hole, with local concentrations of structurally-controlled oxides at depth in a sulfide dominant mineral assemblage
- **MT Geophysics** has proven to be a useful tool, and will be further calibrated with additional drilling over a range of resistivity zones to aid in target development
- **Induced Polarization (IP) survey** is underway to link Kismet to mineralized geological features located to the north and south of current drilling over an 11 x 4 km magmatic corridor
- **The third drillhole at Kismet, KSMT25003,** has been completed to a depth of 346.56 m, with assays expected in November 2025

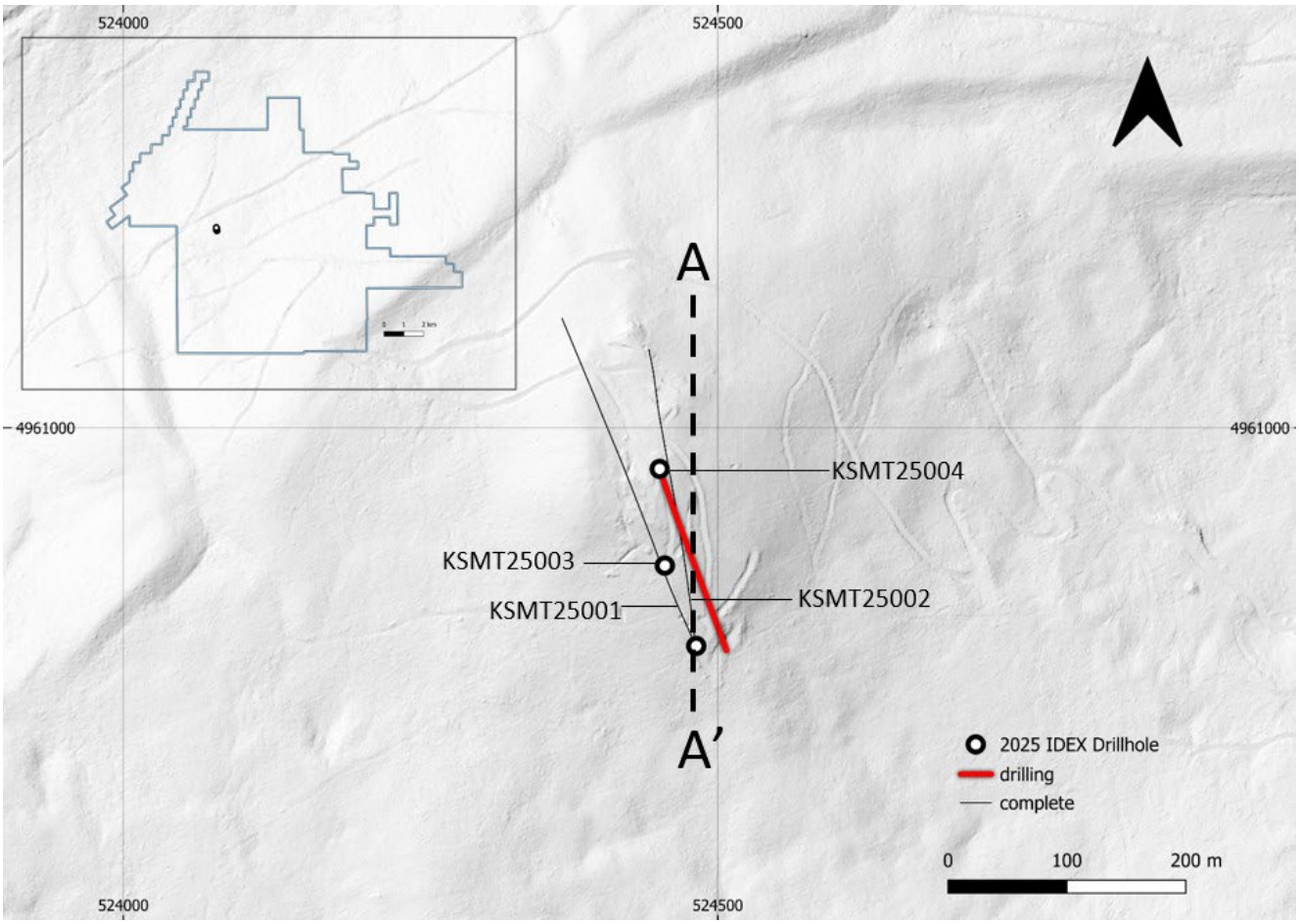
Clayton Fisher, CEO of IDEX Metals, commented: "The second drillhole at Freeze is a game changer for IDEX. Building on the first hole, we've now delivered more than 420 metres of continuous copper mineralization from surface with multiple high-grade zones, including 101 metres of +1% Cu and 251 metres of +0.5% Cu. Demonstrating this kind of scale and grade in the opening two holes of a Phase I drill campaign is truly exceptional, and indicates that Freeze is well on its way to becoming a major copper discovery in Idaho. IDEX continues to be impressed by the Kismet target, and the Freeze property as a whole, which has been developed through boots-on-the-ground, systematic exploration. The Company continues to work towards our goal of adding multiple new targets for drill testing during next year's field season."

Table 1. Highlighted Drill Intercepts

Drillhole	From	To	Length	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)	W (ppm)
KSMT25002	1.89	422.70	420.81	0.3726	1.96	191.66	0.552	419.60
Including	1.89	252.55	250.66	0.5436	2.91	186.72	0.732	631.37
or	1.89	162.00	160.11	0.7661	3.99	162.15	0.950	587.97
with	61.00	162.00	101.00	1.0223	5.47	227.46	1.279	802.10
and	172.00	182.00	10.00	0.204	0.66	170.85	0.349	1,432.27

**Copper equivalent calculations used the following assumptions: US$3.75/lb Copper, US$35/oz Silver, US$30/lb Molybdenum, and metallurgical recoveries were assumed to be 90%. All intervals are presented as core lengths as the true thicknesses of mineralization is currently unknown.*

Figure 1. Plan map showing location of Kismet drillholes KSMT25001, KSMT25002, KSMT25003 and KSMT25004



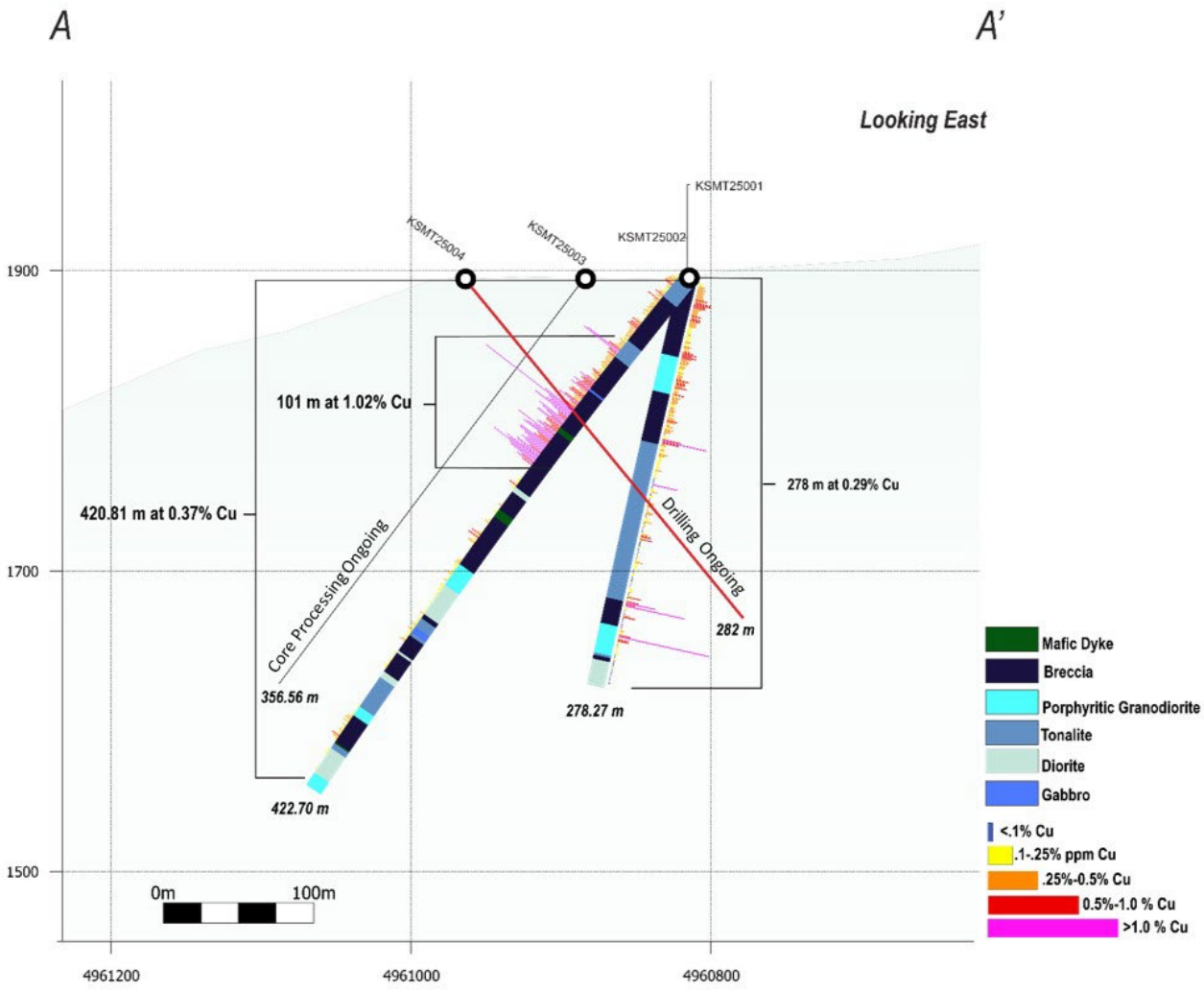
Drillhole Summary

KSMT25002 was collared on the same pad as KSMT25001, in a tourmaline-bearing magmatic breccia unit with mixed clasts of porphyritic granodiorite, tonalite, diorite and early gabbro intrusives. The breccia matrix is dominated by a later-stage monzonite unit that brecciates and resorbs clasts of earlier granodiorite and tonalite intrusive. The monzonite intrusive is tourmaline-bearing and displays 0.5-2 cm acicular tourmaline phenocrysts in a weak potassic (biotite-potassium feldspar) altered groundmass. Both the granodiorite clasts, and intrusive monzonite matrix are independently mineralized. Clasts of the porphyritic granodiorite often display a quartz-sericite-pyrite overprint that is controlled by D-type veinlets, which are confined to the clasts. The hole is dominated by large intersections of the mineralized intrusive breccia, which is intermittently crosscut by two, small late-stage mafic dykes, interpreted as “feeder dykes” to the overlying tertiary basalt cover seen across parts of the Property. At depth, the breccia grades into sections of diorite and tonalite, punctuated by mineralized breccia zones and sections of less-altered porphyritic granodiorite.

Mineralization near the top of the hole is dominated by an oxide copper assemblage of malachite, chrysocolla, and chalcocite, with hematite which overprints a primary magnetite-chalcopyrite-tourmaline hydrothermal assemblage and appears to be related to the monzonite intrusive. Malachite is also commonly observed overprinting clasts of porphyritic granodiorite, giving the rock a greenish hue. Elevated concentrations of these mineralized clasts have been shown to correspond with an increase in relative grade. The oxide assemblage also occurs as fracture fill, and is present at depths exceeding 300 m. Downhole, mineralization transitions to a sulfide-dominant assemblage of pyrite-chalcopyrite as disseminated clots and as isolated veinlet / vein fill.

Figure 2. Malachite-Chrysocolla oxide assemblage overprinting mixed magmatic breccia (128.0-128.22 m; 1.71% Cu, 2.77 g/t Ag, sample G008434; KSMT25002)

Figure 3. Cross Section displaying assay results and lithology for holes KSMT25001 and KSMT25002



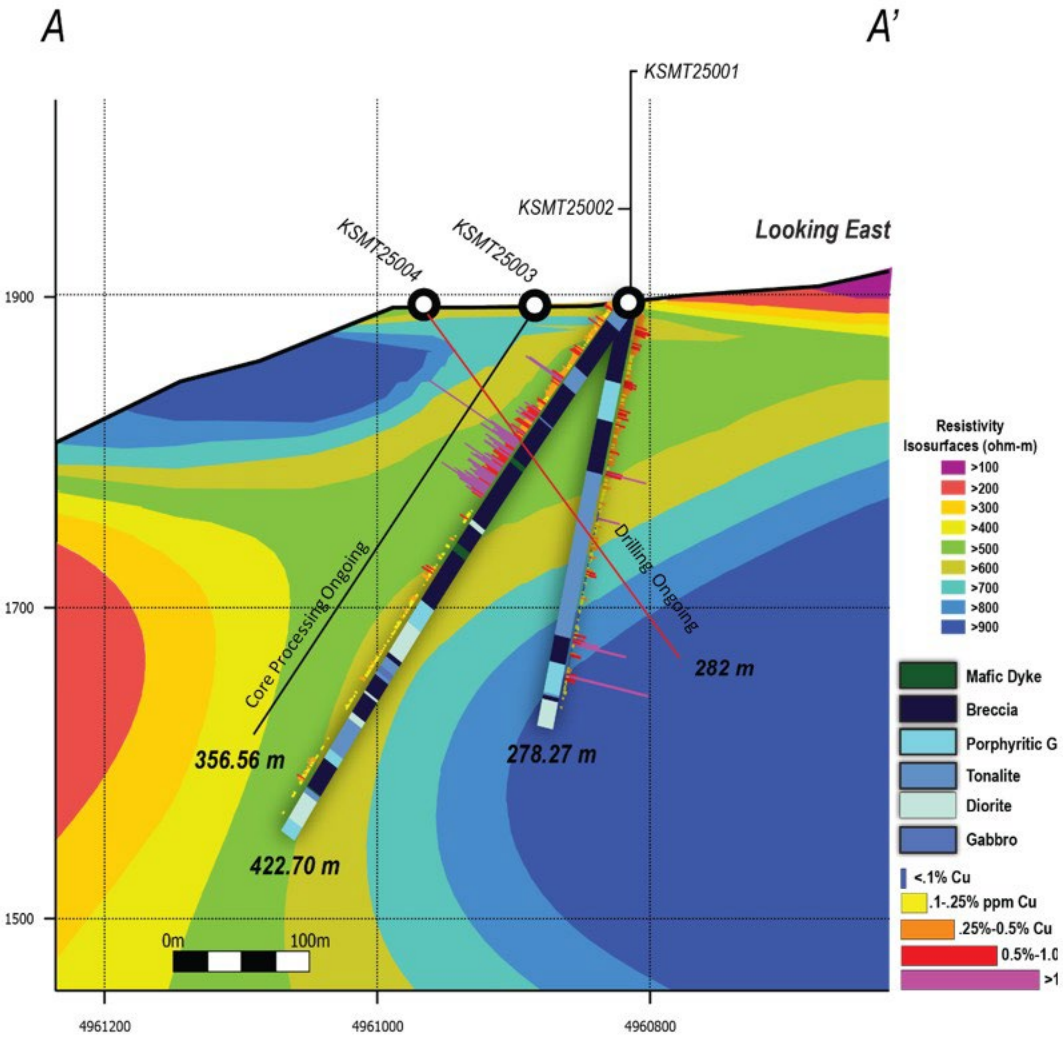
MT Geophysics and Geophysics Update

Hole KSMT25002 was drilled to the northwest at an azimuth of 353 and an angle of -50, through moderately-resistive features ranging from 400-600 Ohm-m. The moderate resistivity (and conductivity) features are interpreted to be correlated with known zones of quartz-sericite-pyrite (and possible oxide copper) overprint in the magmatic breccia unit at Kismet. These quartz-sericite-pyrite zones can be mineralized; however, the full relationship between resistivity/conductivity and mineralization has been constrained through the drill testing of low, moderate, and high resistivity zones within the context of the Kismet Target and the overall Property.

MT has proven to be an effective targeting tool at the Kismet target. As such, to further refine targeting, and to further de-risk future drilling at Freeze, an Induced Polarization (IP) survey is currently being completed by Moombarriga Geoscience. This survey will link Kismet to

mineralized geological features located to the north and south of the current drilling over an 11 x 4 km magmatic corridor.

Figure 4. MT Cross Section Figure with KSMT25001 and KSMT25002



Upcoming Catalysts

- KSMT25003 was completed to a depth of 356.56 m. Drill core is being processed and assays are expected in November
- KSMT25004 – a 150-metre step-out from KSMT25002 – is currently in progress. The hole was drilled to the southeast, scissoring KSMT25002. At the time of writing the hole has a current depth of 282 m
- Induced Polarization (IP) survey results over the Kismet Breccia target and newly-identified 11x4km structural corridor will be detailed in an upcoming press release

- Field exploration at Freeze is ongoing, with a focus on the identification of new drill targets (to be disclosed in upcoming press releases)

Sample Analysis and QAQC

All drill core samples were prepped and analyzed at AGAT Labs Analytical in Calgary, Alberta, and Thunder Bay, Ontario, an ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 certified laboratory. Samples were dried and crushed to 2 mm, from which a 250 g sub-sample split was then pulverized to 85% passing a 75 micron sieve. Following preparation, a 48 element 4-acid digestion (method 201-071) was conducted. For this, a 0.25 g aliquot of the prepared pulp was digested in a 4-acid solution consisting of hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. 4-acid is a near total digest and only the most highly resistant minerals are not dissolved. The resulting solution was analyzed via ICP-OES and ICP-MS. Lower detection limits for this procedure are 0.01 ppm for silver, 0.5 ppm for copper, 0.05 ppm for Molybdenum and 0.1 ppm for Tungsten.

Gold was analyzed by 202-051, a 30-gram fire assay fusion with AAS finish. No significant results were reported.

Samples with initial results beyond the upper detection limit of the 201-071 method were analyzed by over-limit 201-470 procedure (ICP-OES and/or ICP-MS) for Copper. For copper, the threshold is >1%.

AGAT Labs Analytical employs internal quality control standards, duplicates and blank samples at set frequencies. Blind certified reference materials (CRMs), blank samples and duplicate ¼ core samples were systematically inserted by the Company into the sample stream and analyzed as part of the Company's quality assurance/quality control protocol.

At Freeze, “Internal Dilution” includes calculated weighted averages of the drillhole that may contain lower grade intervals that are greater than five meters in length with less than 1,000 ppm copper. In the table, in general, no intercepts were reported that averaged less than 0.25 % Copper, except where a significant Tungsten (W) intercept was noted. The reported intercepts were calculated using copper as the main element of interest, and may have intervals of more than five consecutive meters of less than 1,000 ppm copper. All copper values are graphed in the cross section for illustration purposes.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved for disclosure by David Hladky, P.Geo. (registered in Alberta), V.P. Exploration of IDEX Metals Corp. David Hladky is a "Qualified Person" for IDEX Metals Corp. within the meaning of *National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

About IDEX Metals Corp.

IDEX Metals Corp. is a mineral exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of base and precious metal projects in Idaho, USA. IDEX is primarily focused on the exploration and

development of the Freeze Copper-Gold porphyry prospect located in the newly discovered Idaho Copper Belt, Washington County, Idaho. With a strategic land position in a top-tier mining jurisdiction and surrounded by major industry players, IDEX is committed to redefining district-scale exploration in Idaho.

For more information, please visit https://idexmetals.com/.

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