

PINNACLE SILVER & GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Six months ended October 31, 2025

GENERAL

This management's discussion and analysis of financial position and the results of operations is prepared as at December 29, 2025 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Pinnacle Silver & Gold Corp. ("the Company") for the period ended October 31, 2025 and year ended April 30, 2025 and related notes thereto.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting. All dollar amounts included therein and in the following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are in Canadian dollars except where noted. These documents and other information relevant to the Company's activities are available for viewing on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in the MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Due to the risks and uncertainties identified above and elsewhere in this MD&A, actual results may differ materially from current expectations. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by securities law.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporation Act* (B.C.) on May 16, 2006.

The Company is an exploration and development company dedicated to the identification, acquisition, exploration and development of precious metal projects. The Company's strategy is to advance its key projects through prospecting, drilling and development stages and to seek strategic partners to fund continued project development through to production.

EXPLORATION PROPERTY REVIEW

Mr. Robert A. Archer, P. Geo, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and the President and CEO of the Company, has reviewed, verified, and approved for disclosure the technical information contained in this MD&A relating to Canadian properties.

Mr. Jorge Ortega, P. Geo, a Qualified Person, and independent from Pinnacle, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and the author of the NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Potrero Project, has reviewed, verified and approved for disclosure the technical information contained in this MD&A relating to the El Potrero property.

El Potrero, Mexico

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company signed an option agreement to acquire up to a 100% interest in the El Potrero project in Durango, Mexico. The 100% interest will be earned in stages.

To earn the first 50% interest, the Company must

- a) pay US\$50,000 (paid) and issue 500,000 shares (issued and valued at \$20,000).
- b) pay back taxes for the property (total estimated at US\$183,000) by entering into a payment plan with the Mexican fiscal authorities whereby 20% will be paid up-front followed by 36 monthly instalments (paid to date).
- c) pay US\$200,000 (paid) and issue 1,000,000 shares (issued and valued at \$100,000) within eight months of signing the agreement (October 21, 2025).
- d) pay US\$750,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares within one year from signing the agreement (February 21, 2026).
- e) pay US\$1,000,000 when the plant is sufficiently upgraded and all permits have been received in order to commence production, or four years from signing the agreement (February 21, 2029), whatever happens first.

The 50% interest will include a 50% interest in the property (including the mining concessions, machinery, equipment and land) and, going forward, all proceeds of production will be split according to the respective interest levels.

To earn an additional 20% (for a total interest of 70%), the Company must pay US\$1,500,000 1 year after commencing production or 5 years from signing the agreement, whichever happens first.

To earn an additional 20% (for a total interest of 90%), the Company must pay US\$3,000,000 2 years after commencing production or 7 years from signing the agreement, whatever happens first

At this point, both parties will decide whether to continue with a participating interest or the vendor will have the option to convert the remaining 10% interest to a 2% NSR royalty.

If the Company establishes a Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, of at least 350,000 gold equivalent ounces in the Inferred category the Company must pay a bonus of US\$1,000,000 issue 1,000,000 shares.

On March 18, 2025, the Company announced that Phase I field work had commenced on the project. Preliminary sampling of mineralized veins containing grey-black ginguro bands (very fine grained silver-gold mineralization) in the Pinos Cuates Mine returned an arithmetic average from four chip channel samples (see Table 1 below) of 8.04 g/t gold (Au) and 146 g/t silver (Ag) (9.70 g/t Au Equivalent or 853 g/t Ag Equivalent¹), consistent with the historic production grades reported verbally by the vendors, and the historic resource estimate of 45,561 tonnes at 8.0 g/t Au and 186 g/t Ag (10.1 g/t Au Eq or 890 g/t Ag Eq¹). These resources are historical in nature and Pinnacle is not treating these estimates as current mineral resources as a qualified person on behalf of Pinnacle has not done sufficient work to classify them as current mineral resources.

Table 1: Mineralized Samples from the Pinos Cuates Mine

Sample Length (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Equivalent (g/t) ¹	Silver Equivalent (g/t) ¹
0.9	9.32	254	12.21	1,074
0.8	8.21	153	9.95	875
1.4	7.92	63	8.64	760
0.3	6.71	113	7.99	703

¹ Gold and silver equivalents calculated using a gold:silver price ratio of 88 (i.e. 88 g/t silver = 1 g/t gold). The metal prices used to determine the 88:1 ratio are the closing spot prices in New York on March 14, 2025: US\$2,983.30/oz gold and US\$33.765/oz silver.

As part of Pinnacle's due diligence on the property, non-systematic sampling of the main exposed structures in underground workings at the Dos de Mayo, Pinos Cuates and La Dura historic mines was undertaken during two visits in October and December of 2024 (see Figure 1). The lack of any detailed surface or underground maps and the general inaccessibility of most of the old stopes containing the mineralization underground led to the non-systematic nature of the sampling. Vein exposures underground were typically less than two metres, thereby limiting the width of the veins that could be sampled. As such, professional mining contractors are being brought in to render these areas safe for a more systematic sampling program.

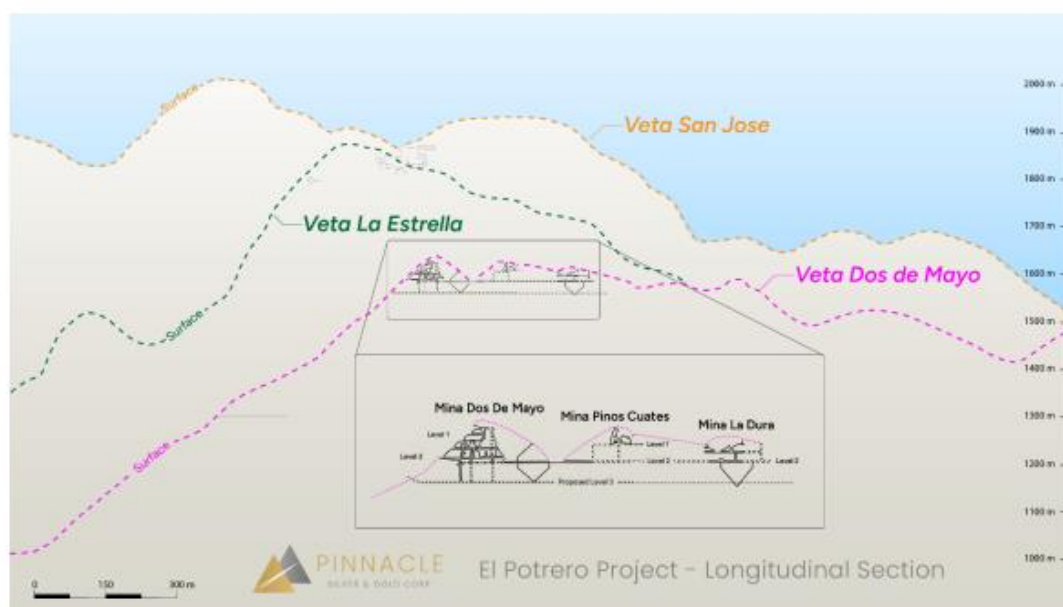


Figure 1: Longitudinal section, looking southwest, of underground workings and vein projections at the Potrero Project.

Assays from the first visit indicated that the vein system is clearly gold- and silver-bearing, while the second visit allowed for the more precise identification of mineralized zones within the veins, particularly in the Pinos Cuates workings where an 'upper' level, approximately 10 metres above the previous visit, was examined and sampled, yielding the results in Table 1 above. Values in the 35 underground samples ranged from 0.047 to 9.32 g/t Au and <2 to 254 g/t Ag. Importantly, there is no significant amount of base metals or any deleterious elements that could impact the metallurgy. Following the cleaning of the underground workings, the vein system will be surveyed, mapped and systematically sampled in order to determine the structural controls on gold-silver mineralization as the highest grades tend to occur in 'shoots'. Once these are better defined, a diamond drilling program can be planned to systematically test these areas for continuity. As no drilling has been conducted previously, the vein system is open in all directions.

While the underground workings are being rehabilitated, surface mapping will get underway to trace out the vein system and gain a better understanding of the geological setting. Initially, this work will focus on the area above the historic mines then work out along strike to the northwest and southeast. From observations made during the due diligence period, the veins appear to splay along strike and several parallel veins exist both on the property and on neighbouring ground, suggesting that the system may be more extensive than initially realized. Given the importance of structure in these types of vein systems, a LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey is being planned for the entire property. LiDAR is a remote-sensing and laser technology that 'sees' through overburden and maps out the rock subsurface in a way that allows for the interpretation of structural features that can be important in controlling gold-silver mineralization. This interpretation will also be used in the planning of upcoming drill programs. Roads on the property are being rehabilitated and the campsite will be cleaned and rebuilt. In due course, discussions will be held with the federal electrical commission to extend the power line to the plant site, a distance of only about three kilometres.

On April 17, 2025, the Company provided an update on progress at the recently acquired high-grade gold-silver El Potrero property in Durango, Mexico.

Phase I field work commenced within a week of signing the Definitive Agreement and is progressing well. Surface mapping has extended the vein system along strike to the northwest for approximately 1,100 metres from the Dos de Mayo Mine and 46 samples have been taken for analyses. Cleaning of the underground workings at the historic Pinos Cuates, La Dura and Dos de Mayo Mines has been completed, and the Pinos Cuates Mine has been mapped and sampled, with 86 samples being taken of the vein system as it is exposed underground. All 132 samples have been submitted to the SGS lab in Durango City.

In addition, access roads to the project and up to the mine portals have been cleared. The plant has been almost completely cleaned up, and an inspection is being planned to assess the approximate cost and schedule to get it ready for production again.

Surface mapping to date has identified the dominant lithologies as comprising an andesitic volcanic sequence with alternating flows and breccias. The units belong to the upper part of the Lower Volcanic Series, the preferred and most common host for gold and silver mineralization in the Sierra Madre Belt. There is a strong northwest-southeast structural trend hosting the vein system at El Potrero that parallels the regional trend of the Sierra Madre. To date, several sub-parallel veins have been identified on the southwest side of the Pinos Cuates mine, indicating that the vein system is at least 125 metres wide at this locality. Vein widths have been measured as ranging from 0.50 metres on surface up to 7 metres underground at Pinos Cuates.

Most of the samples taken at the historic Pinos Cuates Mine consist of vein breccia with angular clasts of variable composition, clasts of colloform quartz, chalcedonic quartz, and bands of opaque quartz with a black mineral, thought to be ginguero (very fine grained silver-gold mineralization). The footwall rocks are

andesite with strong chlorite-pyrite alteration, whereas a felsic dike with porphyritic texture has been observed in the hanging wall of the veins both underground and on surface, implying a long and active period of hydrothermal activity.

On June 2, 2025, the Company announced that systematic sampling of the historic underground workings at the Pinos Cuates Mine on the El Potrero property in Durango, Mexico has resulted in the definition of a lens of high-grade gold and silver mineralization, with individual samples returning up to 37.3 g/t gold (Au) and 346 g/t silver (Ag).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Systematic channel sampling of the underground workings at the historic Pinos Cuates Mine has returned composite channel assays of up to 19.4 g/t Au and 266 g/t Ag over 4.1 metres, including 37.3 g/t Au and 346 g/t Ag over 0.6 metres and 31.2 g/t Au and 395 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres.
- Underground mapping in the Pinos Cuates mine is outlining a wide, robust vein breccia system with exposed vein widths locally exceeding 10.46 metres and 8.5 metres on the upper and lower levels, respectively. Ultimate widths are not yet known as the outer contacts were not always exposed and will have to be determined by future diamond drilling.
- Surface mapping has traced the Dos de Mayo vein system for 1.6 kilometres along strike. Sampling of outcrop exposures was highlighted by a vein in an old pit between the Pinos Cuates and Dos de Mayo Mines, where there are no underground workings, that returned 13.2 g/t gold and 2,280 g/t silver and 5.2 g/t Au and 745 g/t Ag.

Of the two levels in the mine, the upper level returned the highest grades and most consistent mineralization. The entire 40-metre length of the upper level adit is variably mineralized, with three composite channels over a strike length of 6 metres returning 19.4 g/t Au and 266 g/t Ag over 4.1 metres, 13.15 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag over 1.0 metre, and 11.4 g/t Au and 131 g/t Ag over 2.5 metres. This high-grade mineralization is 'shouldered' along strike to the northwest and southeast by 4.7 g/t Au and 80 g/t Ag over 4.0 metres and 3.9 g/t Au and 51 g/t Ag over 1.0 metre, respectively. Additional composite channels to the southeast yielded 7.8 g/t Au and 220 g/t Ag over 1.3 metres and 5.0 g/t Au and 272 g/t Ag over 2.0 metres. It should be noted that channel sampling of the full width of the vein exposure was locally restricted by accessibility.

Sampling on the lower level was highlighted by 3.3 g/t Au and 36 g/t Ag over 4.0 metres down-dip of the high-grade section on the upper level and 7.13 g/t Au and 130 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres along strike to the southeast.

Concurrent with the underground program, surface mapping and prospecting along the main Dos de Mayo vein system, resulted in the discovery of an old pit with vein material containing visible gold and ginguero (grey-black bands of electrum and silver sulphides) that assayed 13.2 g/t Au and 2,280 g/t Ag and 5.2 g/t Au and 745 g/t Ag in two grab samples. Investors are cautioned that grab samples, by their nature, provide only a preliminary indication of grades and are not considered representative. Follow up trenching and channel sampling will be conducted here. Situated roughly halfway between the Pinos Cuates and Dos de Mayo mines (Figure 2), this discovery underscores the potential to connect the mineralization between the historic workings (200 metres).

On June 25, 2025, the Company provided an update on the high-grade Potrero gold-silver property in Durango, Mexico. While surface and underground mapping and sampling continues, a recent site visit was conducted for consultants to assess the condition of the processing plant and provide guidance on potential permitting procedures.

Geological Program

A review was conducted with the geological team whereby the importance of a quartz-feldspar (+/- biotite) porphyry dyke is being recognized as it follows the same structure that hosts the mineralized quartz breccia vein system. These types of dykes, and their potential association with rhyolite domes, are commonly associated with epithermal systems.

The dyke is pre-mineral as evidenced by the presence of quartz veinlets and associated weak gold-silver values within. It may have provided a competency contrast with the host andesitic volcanics and/or opened up the structure for the injection of mineralizing fluids. As such, the presence of the dyke appears to be an important component in localizing gold-silver mineralization within the breccia and may well become a critical exploration feature.

In particular, it was observed that some of the underground workings are entirely within the dyke and the presence of potentially mineralized vein breccia, presumably in the wall of the workings, needs to be drill-tested. The possibility of doing this via an underground drilling program is currently being assessed as it could be faster and cheaper than a surface drill program.

Follow-up sampling is being conducted in the areas of high-grade gold-silver mineralization that has been identified to date, including the upper level of the historic Pinos Cuates mine (see Figure 3) where composite channel samples returned up 19.4 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) and 266 grams per tonne silver (g/t Ag) over 4.1 metres, with individual samples returning up to 37.3 g/t Au and 346 g/t Ag.

Additional channel sampling is also being conducted in areas that were previously restricted by accessibility that has now been improved by the installation of metal ladders. First pass sampling of the Dos de Mayo mine is complete, with 167 samples taken and submitted to the SGS lab in Durango. Underground mapping and sampling will now progress to the easternmost La Dura and La Dura 2 workings, where fine-grained visible gold and ginguero (grey-black bands of electrum and silver sulphides) were observed on the site visit.

Surface prospecting, mapping and sampling along the main Dos de Mayo vein system is continuing, with cleaning and sampling of historical trenches being conducted in areas of interest such as the old pit with vein material containing visible gold and ginguero that assayed 13.2 g/t Au and 2,280 g/t Ag and 5.2 g/t Au and 745 g/t Ag in two grab samples.

A program of combined underground and surface diamond drilling is being devised in order to systematically test the Dos de Mayo vein system. Underground drilling would consist of short (10-20 metres), closely spaced (10-15 metres) holes drilled into the walls of the underground workings and would be designed to test the width, continuity and grade of the breccia vein. Results would be used to guide future mine development. Surface holes would be more widely spaced (potentially 50 metres) and would be designed to give a more complete cross-section through the 500 metre mine area as well as test the continuity of the vein structure and mineralization along strike of the historic mines. Further details will be provided in due course.

Plant Assessment

With access roads to the project and the area around the plant having been completely cleaned up, an inspection was conducted by a plant consultant to assess the approximate cost and schedule to get it ready for production again. While a final report will be submitted to the company within approximately 3-4 weeks, it was determined that the basic infrastructure (framework, excavation and civil pads) appears to be sound, thereby significantly reducing both costs and time to get it production-ready. As such, future costs required will be focused on specific equipment such as new/refurbished crushers, ball mill, pumps, leaching and

solution recovery equipment, and the Merrill Crowe circuit, etc. This will ensure required plant capacity and reliability during operation.

Metallurgical testing will also be undertaken and once all the equipment has been sized and a new flowsheet designed, water balance and connected power requirements will be determined that will, in turn, provide the basis for permitting and discussions with the Comision Federal de Electricidad - the federal electrical commission. The existing power line comes to within about three kilometres of the plant, but a new or upgraded substation may need to be established to provide sufficient power to the site. Potential areas for a dry-stack tailings storage facility were also examined as a means of water recovery and conservation.

Further details will be provided as the assessment progresses.

Permitting

A permit consultant was taken to the project to initiate a site review for the purpose of permitting near-term diamond drilling, mid-term mine development and site preparation, and future production. As anticipated, the Company was advised that the previous disturbance of the site by historic activity will significantly speed up and simplify the permitting process. Guidelines on the requirements for baseline studies, to include extensive photos, soil and water samples, etc. were discussed and a compilation of this material has already been initiated. A more formal proposal from the consultant will be submitted to the Company within the next two weeks, whereby the permitting process can get underway.

At a higher level, meetings were held with the Company's corporate and environmental lawyers to discuss the anticipated process of completing and filing permit applications with the authorities in such a way as to minimize any potential delays.

On July 22, 2025, the Company announced that continuing underground channel sampling in the historic Pinos Cuates mine at the El Potrero Project in Durango, Mexico has returned multiple high-grade assays up to 85.1 grams/tonne gold (g/t Au) and 520 grams/tonne silver (g/t Ag) over 0.5 metres. A raise (inclined tunnel) between the main and upper levels of the mine provided additional access to the highest grade portion of the vein that returned composite channel assays of up to 19.4 g/t Au and 266 g/t Ag over 4.1 metres.

The recent installation of metal ladders provided new and safe access for the geological crew to sample a different portion of this zone on a sub-level, resulting in composite channel assays of 50.3 g/t Au and 269 g/t Ag over 1.7 metres, 34.6 g/t Au and 228 g/t Ag over 1.0 metre, 9.84 g/t Au and 141 g/t Ag over 4.2 metres and 8.33 g/t Au and 154 g/t Ag over 1.8 metres.

Individual Sample Results and Composite Channel Assays – Pinos Cuates Raise

Sample No.	Sample Length (m)	Composite No.	Composite Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
EPUG25421	1.0	13	1.0	34.6	228
EPUG25422	0.5	14		85.1	520
EPUG25423	0.6	14		30.5	143
EPUG25424	0.6	14		41.1	187
		14	1.7	50.3	269
EPUG25425	0.8	15		7.8	59
EPUG25426	0.6	15		24.1	288
EPUG25427	0.7	15		5.8	138
EPUG25428	0.7	15		17.4	327
EPUG25429	0.7	15		4.0	38
EPUG25430	0.7	15		2.3	31
		15	4.2	9.8	141
EPUG25431	0.5	16		10.7	214
EPUG25432	0.5	16		15.0	256
EPUG25433	0.8	16		2.7	52
		16	1.8	8.3	154

A total of 42 channel samples were taken in 16 composite channels in the raise. Grades ranged from 0.105 to 85.1 g/t Au and 9 to 520 g/t Ag. All samples were assayed for gold, silver and a suite of 32 other elements, including copper, lead and zinc. However, the base metal assays were consistently low, confirming that this is a precious metal dominant system.

The Pinos Cuates mine is the middle of three historic mines along a 500 metre strike length on the Dos de Mayo vein system on the Potrero property. Underground sampling is continuing at the Dos de Mayo mine to the southeast and will be followed by sampling of the La Dura mine to the northwest. The vein system has been traced on surface for 1,600 metres and there are other parallel and splay veins that are being further defined as the property has never been systematically explored. The mine workings are currently being accurately surveyed such that a 3D model can be created.

On September 9, 2025, the Company provided update on Systematic underground channel sampling in the historic Dos de Mayo mine. The sampling provided a good look at the gold-silver distribution within the known mineralized zone. Fifty-three channel samples, in 13 composite channels, were taken within a raise (inclined tunnel approximately 1.5 metres in diameter) connecting two levels 25.5 metres apart. Composite assays up to 11.2 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) and 179 grams per tonne silver (g/t Ag) over 3.5 metres, 15.55 g/t Au and 222 g/t Ag over 1.1 metres, and 11.93 g/t Au and 190 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres (see table 1) were obtained, with individual assays up to 27.6 g/t Au and 366 g/t Ag over 0.6 metre. The weighted average of mineralized composites within the raise assayed 6.43 g/t Au and 110 g/t Ag.

Of the 53 channel samples taken in the raise, grades ranged from 0.061 to 27.6 g/t Au and eight to 366 g/t Ag. An additional 146 channel samples were taken on the main level at Dos de Mayo and, as noted above, values were mostly less than one g/t Au as this is considered to be outside of the mineralized horizon. On a sublevel, approximately 25.5 metres above, and connected to, the main level, 42 channel samples were

taken, in nine composites, highlighted by 10.99 g/t Au and 61 g/t Ag over 0.9 metre, and 4.22 g/t Au and 40 g/t Ag over 0.6 metre. It is not yet fully understood how the sublevel is positioned relative to the mineralized zone.

Table 1: Composite Channel Assays – Dos de Mayo Raise

Sample Numbers	Composite No.	Composite Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
EPUG25507-25510	2	2.0	7.27	63
EPUG25511-25514	3	1.9	2.02	50
EPUG25516-25518 and 25521-25523	4	2.9	4.95	116
EPUG25524-25529	5	3.2	6.43	119
EPUG25530-25532	6	1.8	6.23	106
EPUG25538-25539	8	1.7	2.08	45
EPUG25541-25543	9	2.6	2.15	58
EPUG25544-25549	10	3.5	11.20	179
EPUG25550-25551	11	1.3	4.95	100
EPUG25552-25553	12	1.1	15.55	222
EPUG25556-25557	13	1.4	11.93	190

All samples were assayed for gold and silver, and a suite of 32 other elements, including copper, lead and zinc. However, the base metal assays were consistently low, confirming that this is a precious metal dominant system.

On September 24, 2025, the Company provided further update that continuing surface mapping and sampling, in conjunction with the previously announced high-grade gold-silver mineralization in the historic Pinos Cuates and Dos de Mayo mines, is revealing the presence of a robust low-sulphidation epithermal system at the Potrero project in Durango, Mexico. Not only has the surface sampling extended the underground mineralization to surface, but a parallel vein some 200 metres to the southwest, called El Capulin, is demonstrating good continuity of gold-silver mineralization.

Highlights:

- Surface sampling above the Pinos Cuates and Dos de Mayo mines has extended high-grade gold-silver mineralization over a vertical distance of up to 80 metres;
- Silver grades of 2,280 grams per tonne and 1,444 g/t at surface imply a potential vertical zonation with silver increasing upward in the system;
- A newly defined mineralized vein called El Capulin lies parallel to, and approximately 200 metres away from, the Dos de mayo vein and has been traced and sampled for approximately 375 metres along strike with grades up to 6.27 g/t Au (gold) and 99 g/t Ag (silver);
- The identification of El Capulin and the vertical extension of gold-silver mineralization have significantly increased the potential of the project.

Above the Dos de Mayo mine, the previously announced 13.2 g/t Au and 2,280 g/t Ag over 0.30 metre is accompanied by a new grab sample assaying 9.9 g/t Au and 1,444 g/t Ag over 0.35 metre. These, and other samples, effectively extend the mineralization from an elevation of 1,490 masl (metres above sea level) to

1,570 masl, a vertical distance of 80 metres (see longitudinal section below). Above the Pinos Cuates mine, surface channel sampling returned up to 37.4 g/t Au and 755 g/t Ag over 1.2 metres, while sampling in a small underground working called El Jabali returned up to 36.4 g/t Au and 1,029 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres, together defining a vertical distance of 45 metres from 1,520 masl to 1,565 masl. There is an unexplored gap of approximately 120 metres between the Dos de Mayo and Pinos Cuates mines where there is no outcrop exposure or underground workings, but the two mines define a strike length of approximately 325 metres.

The El Capulin vein is a northwest-southeast-trending structure and has been mapped along a 375 m strike, about the same length defined by the Dos de Mayo and Pinos Cuates mineralization, interrupted and displaced by a northeast-trending fault. In contrast to the breccia vein on the Dos de Mayo trend, it is a crystalline quartz vein with bands of lattice bladed quartz. It has an azimuth of 325 degrees with a dip of 65 degrees to 85 degrees northeast and width of 45 to 60 centimetres, or it may appear as a zone of one to five cm wide quartz veinlets with a lattice bladed texture, with azimuth of 320 degrees, dip of 80 degrees northeast and width of up to two metres.

To date, 36 samples have been taken on El Capulin, with the highest value being 6.27 g/t Au and 99 g/t Ag and the lowest being 0.117 g/t Au. To date, the assay results are more consistent than in the Dos de Mayo vein, probably due to its crystalline rather than brecciated texture. A notable point about this structure is that it is located at an elevation of 1,640 to 1,680 masl (metres above sea level) in the SE segment and up to 1,720 masl in the northwest segment, a vertical distance of up to 80 metres. If mineralization extends downward to the 1,500 masl level seen at Dos de Mayo then there is considerable potential to discover additional mineralization.

Underground mapping and sampling is continuing at the historic La Dura mine to the northwest of Pinos Cuates, and any mineralization here would effectively extend the strike length of the Dos de Mayo vein for another 150 metres, for a total strike length of approximately 500 metres. Mapping of limited outcrop has traced the vein for a strike length of 1,600 metres to date.

QA/QC (quality assurance/quality control)

The technical results contained in this news release have been reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 -- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). Pinnacle has implemented industry standard practices for sample preparation, security and analysis given the stage of the project. This has included common industry QA/QC procedures to monitor the quality of the assay database, including inserting certified reference material samples and blank samples into sample batches on a predetermined frequency basis.

Systematic chip channel sampling was completed across exposed mineralized structures using a hammer and maul. The protocol for sample lengths established that they were not longer than two metres or shorter than 0.3 metre. The veins tend to be steeply dipping to vertical, and so these samples are reasonably close to representing the true widths of the structures. Samples were collected along the structural strike or oblique to the main structural trend. Grab samples, by their nature, are only considered as indicative of local mineralization and should not be considered as representative.

All samples were bagged in prenumbered plastic bags; each bag had a numbered tag inside and were tied off with adhesive tape and then bulk bagged in rice bags in batches not to exceed 40 kilograms. They were then numbered, and batch bags were tied off with plastic ties and delivered directly to the SGS laboratory facility in Durango, Mexico, for preparation and analysis. The lab is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. All samples were delivered in person by the contract geologist who conducted the sampling under the supervision of the QP.

SGS sample preparation code G_PRP89 including weight determination, crushing, drying, splitting and pulverizing was used following industry-best practices where all samples were crushed to 75 per cent less than two millimetres, riffle split off 250 g, pulverized split to greater than 85 per cent passing 75 micrometres. All samples were analyzed for gold using code GA_FAA30V5 with a fire assay determination on 30 g samples with an atomic absorption spectrography finish. An ICP-OES analysis package (inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry) including 33 elements and four-acid digestion was performed (code GE_ICP40Q12) to determine Ag (silver), Zn (zinc), Pb (lead), Cu (copper) and other elements.

On October 28, 2025, the Company announced positive results from the preliminary scoping metallurgical tests for the high-grade El Potrero gold-silver project in Durango, Mexico including excellent gold recoveries up to 96.79% and averaging 95.09%.

Highlights:

- Three samples from the mineralized zone within the Pinos Cuates underground mine were sent to the SGS Lab in Durango, Mexico for grinding, bottle roll cyanide leach and gravity tests.
- Initial grind calibration tests in a ball milling application achieved a target grind of 80% passing 270 mesh (53 micron) particle size.
- Bottle roll cyanide leach tests resulted in consistently high gold recoveries of 92.81%, 95.68% and 96.79%, averaging 95.09% . Silver recoveries were lower and more variable, at 41.41%, 73.53% and 49.11%, with an average of 54.68%, indicating the presence of a more complex mineralogy and a need for further test work such as extended leach times.
- Average unoptimized reagent consumption was 0.71 kg/t NaCN and 1.62 kg/t CaO, both within expected ranges for a preliminary test.
- Initial gravity tests utilising a Knelson concentrator and Mozley table resulted in variable recoveries ranging from 29.1% to 76.38% for gold and 3.98% to 15.91% for silver.

The Pinos Cuates mine is the central mine of the three historic workings on the Dos de Mayo low sulphidation epithermal vein system at El Potrero. The three metallurgical samples were taken from the raise and upper level of the mine, based upon the results of previous channel sampling. Each sample weighed approximately 25 kg. Samples were fire assayed with AAS finish for gold and silver, in duplicate, and analysed for 32 elements by 4-acid digestion and ICP finish. The latter confirmed that there are negligible amounts of copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, mercury or any other deleterious elements present. Some variation between gold analyses of the channel samples versus the metallurgical samples suggests the presence of a nugget effect, likely due to fine free gold, as silver analyses were comparable. A comparison of the two sets of analyses can be seen in the table below:

Channel sample	MET sample	Au g/t	Ag g/t
EPUG25097		2.91	108
	EPMET25001	6.20	99
EPUG25136		13.00	56
	EPMET25002	5.10	52
EPUG25421		34.60	228
	EPMET25003	17.30	210

Prior to the bottle leaching tests, a grinding calibration was carried out for each sample using a ball mill in order to achieve the target particle size for the leaching and gravity concentration tests, which was 80% passing 270 mesh (53 microns). This information will be used in future tests on hardness and work index. A bottle roll test was carried out for each sample, separately from the gravity test, in order to evaluate the gold and silver extraction response for each method. The bottle roll test was performed in a 2-gallon Nalgene bottle, using 1,000 g of sample, with a retention time of 72 hours. Monitoring was conducted at intervals of 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours to collect solution samples and evaluate the gold and silver extraction kinetics. Additionally, sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were determined.

Dissolution kinetics showed rapid recoveries of 79-92% for gold after only 24 hours, increasing gradually to their ultimate levels of 92.81%, 95.68% and 96.79%, averaging 95.09%, after 72 hours. Silver recoveries increased more gradually towards 41.41%, 73.53% and 49.11%, with an average of 54.68%, after 72 hours. It is considered that a longer leach time could improve the silver recoveries.

Sodium cyanide (NaCN) consumption ranged from 0.49 to 0.94 kg/t, while lime (CaO) consumption ranged from 0.93 to 2.03 kg/t, both within expected ranges for unoptimized tests.

According to the SGS report, "Gravity concentration using the Knelson concentrator is based on the separation of mineral particles according to their density differences, applying centrifugal force. This equipment concentrates the heavy minerals (such as free gold or high-density sulfides) into a small volume of concentrate, while the lighter material is discharged as tailings.

The concentrate obtained from the Knelson is subsequently subjected to cleaning on a Mozley table, which allows for a finer and more selective separation. This stage improves the purity of the final concentrate by removing gangue minerals and obtaining a fraction richer in valuable minerals.

For metallurgical balance purposes, the sum of the Knelson concentrate and the Mozley 'middlings' is necessary, since both products belong to the same gravity concentration stream and contain a significant portion of the recovered metallic values. Combining these products provides a more accurate representation of the total recovery attributable to the gravity circuit, preventing underestimation of the metallic content in the overall balance.

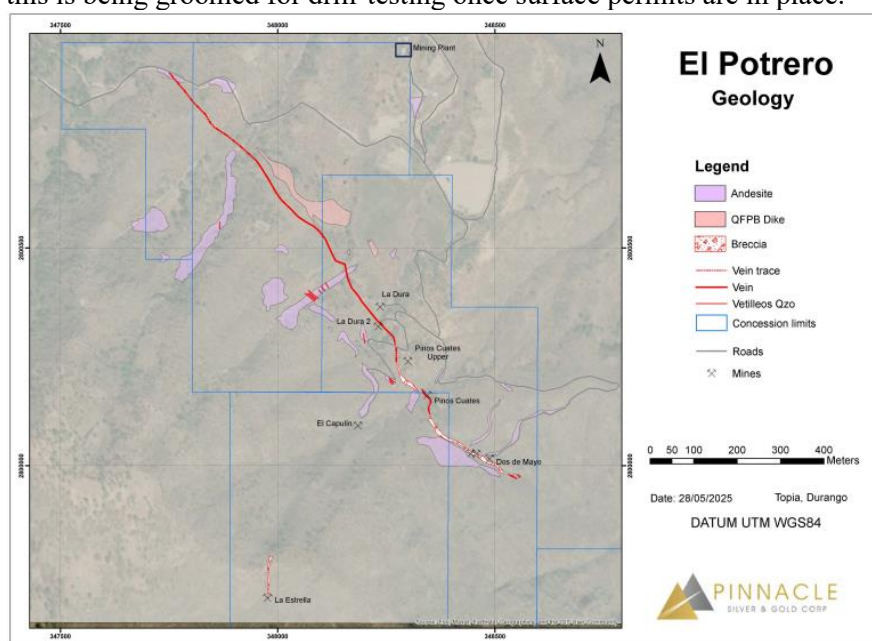
Approximately 20 kg of each sample with a particle size of 53 microns was used for the gravity tests. Gold recoveries were somewhat variable, yielding 29.10%, 33.02% and 76.38%, whereas silver was a little more consistent, albeit lower, with recoveries of 3.98%, 7.77% and 15.31%. As gold is heavier than silver, it is normal for gold to yield higher recoveries in a gravity circuit. The particularly high gold recoveries of 76.38% in one sample is likely due to the presence of a higher percentage of free gold. It is worth noting that this sample also had the highest head assay of 17.2 g/t Au and the highest recovery from leaching of 96.79%.

In subsequent metallurgical work, gravity and leaching tests will likely be conducted in series, with the high-grade gravity concentrate being removed and the tails being leached. While it is normal for higher grade material to yield higher recoveries, it is also considered that a finer grind and extended leach times may improve recoveries at the lower end. These along with other optimized process details will be addressed in the next testing stage.

On November 12, 2025, the Company provided sampling results from the historic La Dura mine at the high-grade El Potrero gold-silver project in Durango, Mexico. The identification of another zone of gold-silver extends the mineralized strike length along the Dos de Mayo vein structure to almost 500 metres, with significant gaps between the three principal mines that will have to be drill-tested, thereby increasing the potential. The Dos de Mayo vein has never been previously drilled.

The La Dura mine consists of a main adit that follows the vein for approximately 60 metres along strike to the northwest of the portal and two smaller adits about 10 metres above and to the southeast of the main adit. These two smaller adits, one of which is consistently mineralized, are collectively called La Dura 2. There has been less underground development at La Dura than at either of the Pinos Cuates or Dos de Mayo mines and channel sampling comprises only 146 of the 722 samples taken underground to date on the project. Of those 146 samples, 40 were taken from the two small adits. The mineralized zone identified was sampled by six composite channels along an exposed 12 metre strike length, and has an average width of 1.3 metres and average grades of 1.98 g/t Au and 98 g/t Ag, with individual grades up to 4.51 g/t Au and 269 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres. Very fine visible gold was observed in places. Given that only 12 metres of the mineralized zone is exposed, there is significant potential to expand this with additional mine development and drilling.

There is approximately 150 metres between La Dura and the Pinos Cuates mine, where Pinnacle sampling returned up to 85 g/t Au and 520 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres, that will be drill tested for additional mineralized zones. There also remains approximately 120 metres of untested strike potential between Pinos Cuates and the Dos de Mayo mine to the southwest plus more than 1,000 metres to the northwest of La Dura. All of this is being groomed for drill-testing once surface permits are in place.



Surface and underground mapping and sampling is now focused on a north-south trending vein called La Estrella, approximately 500 metres to the southwest of the Dos de Mayo trend and at least 100 metres along strike (see map above). It is presently unclear as to the reason for, or significance of, the north-south trend compared to the northwest-southeast Dos de Mayo trend. The intersection of two structural trends is often the locus of significant mineralization in these types of vein systems.

North Birch, Canada

The North Birch Project, 110 km east of Red Lake, Ontario, consists of two contiguous properties, Western Fold and H Lake, that were optioned separately but now form one claim block that is 100% owned by the Company, subject to a 2% NSR.

The primary target at the North Birch Project is the sheared limb of a folded iron formation sequence, modeled after the Musselwhite Gold Mine, approximately 190 kilometres to the north and operated by Orla

Mining. The 8-kilometre-long target horizon at North Birch is recessive and not exposed at surface but is interpreted from a prominent fold pattern in the airborne magnetics. The target horizon projects 2 kilometres along strike to the southeast into the Argosy Gold Mine, which closed in 1952 after producing 101,875 oz Au at 12.7 g/t Au (Ontario government archives). There are also multiple gold showings in the rocks to the south of the main target horizon and in iron formation elsewhere on the North Birch property, yet the main target horizon has not been previously drilled.

Argosy Gold Mine, Canada

The Argosy Gold Mine is the most significant past-producing gold mine in the Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt, having produced 101,875 ounces of gold and 9,788 ounces of silver at a gold grade of 0.37 ounces per ton (12.7 grams per tonne) (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines archives). It closed in 1952 due to high operating costs and a \$35/oz gold price. Production came from only four veins, although more than 12 are now known, and only to a maximum depth of 900 feet (270 metres). The property consists of 44 patented claims and 17 Mining Licenses of Occupation comprising 604 hectares. The property is subject to an underlying 2.5% NSR.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Six Months Ended October 31, 2025

During the six months ended October 31, 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$1,100,860 (2024 – net income of \$18,413). Significant fluctuations include the following:

- i) Administration and office costs increased to \$186,846 (2024 – \$107,429) due to higher consulting fees and travel expenses during the current period.
- ii) Exploration expenditures, net increased to \$457,885 (2024 – \$1,152) due to an increase in exploration activities during the current period.
- iii) Marketing services and shareholder information increased to \$312,970 (2024 – \$130,080) primarily as a result of the Company resuming marketing and investor relations activities and consultants during the current period.
- iv) Professional and listing fees increased to \$140,818 (2024 – \$27,857) due to higher legal fees during the current period.
- v) Share-based compensations increased to \$11,985 (2024 – \$80,200) due to options granted during the comparative period.
- vi) Transfer agent and filing fees increased to \$42,170 (2024 – \$19,595) due to increased filings during the current period.
- vii) Gain on recovery of exploration expenditures increased to \$Nil (2024 - \$202,582) due to shares received during the comparative period from the sale of a Colombian subsidiary.
- viii) Other income increased to \$89,542 (2024 – \$Nil) due to an IRS refund related to COVID received during the current period.
- ix) Realized gain on marketable securities increased to \$52,454 (2024 – \$Nil) from the sale of an investment held by the Company during the current period.

- x) Unrealized loss on marketable securities increased to \$88,232 (2024 – gain of \$199,242) due to fluctuation in the fair value of the investment held by the Company during the current period.

Three Months Ended October 31, 2025

During the three months ended October 31, 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$650,427 (2024 - income of \$145,696). Significant fluctuations include the following:

- i) Administration and office costs increased to \$103,208 (2024 – \$59,241) due to higher consulting fees and travel expenses during the current period.
- ii) Exploration expenditures, net increased to \$243,752 (2024 – \$Nil) due to an increase in exploration activities during the current period.
- iii) Marketing services and shareholder information increased to \$229,749 (2024 – \$86,075) primarily as a result of the Company resuming marketing and investor relations activities and consultants during the current period.
- iv) Professional and listing fees increased to \$120,686 (2024 – \$15,897) due to higher legal fees during the current period.
- v) Share-based compensations decreased to \$4,101 (2024 – \$80,200) due to options granted during the comparative period.
- vi) Gain on recovery of exploration expenditures increased to \$Nil (2024 - \$202,582) due to shares received during the comparative period from the sale of a Colombian subsidiary.
- vii) Other income increased to \$89,542 (2024 – \$Nil) due to an IRS refund related to COVID received during the current period.
- viii) Unrealized loss on marketable securities increased to \$5,393 (2024 – gain of 199,242) due to a decrease in market value during the current period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES AND GOING CONCERN

Working capital at October 31, 2025 was \$145,919 (April 31, 2025 – working capital deficiency of \$250,126).

During the period from May 1, 2025 to December 29, 2025, the Company

- i) issued 2,376,667 common shares at \$0.06 per share at a value of \$142,600 to settle accounts payable of \$142,600 to related parties.
- ii) closed a non-brokered private placement of 28,110,133 units at \$0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,686,608. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for a period of two years at a price of \$0.10. The Company paid \$20,622 in finders' fees and issued 343,700 share purchase finders warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.10 for a two-year period.

- iii) issued 1,000,000 shares valued at \$100,000 pursuant to the option agreement to acquire up to a 100% interest in the El Potrero property in Durango, Mexico.
- iv) issued 5,754,566 shares pursuant to warrant exercises for gross proceed of \$315,703 and allocated \$1,929 to share capital from warrant reserve.
- v) closed a non-brokered private placement of 7,625,171 units at \$0.14 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,067,524. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for a period of two years at a price of \$0.20. The Company paid \$2,940 in finders' fees and issued 21,000 share purchase finders warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.20 for a two-year period.
- vi) issued 40,000 shares valued at \$4,800 for final finder's fees related to acquisition of the El Potrero property in Durango, Mexico.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation for the foreseeable future. The operations of the Company were primarily funded by the issue of share capital and loans. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to develop a sufficient financing plan, receive continued financial support from related parties and lenders, complete sufficient public equity financing or generate profitable operations in the future. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the company be unable to continue in business.

The Company is in the business of exploring and developing mineral projects that, by its nature, involves a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that current programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of the mineral properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, the ability of the Company to obtain financing or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis. Additionally, the Company estimates that it may need additional capital to operate for the upcoming year.

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Financial results in this section reflect net income from continuing operations and comparatives have been restated to exclude loss from discontinued operations.

	2025		2025		2025		2025	
Quarter Ended	Oct. 31		Jul. 31		Apr. 30		Jan. 31	
Exploration expenditures	\$	243,752	\$	214,133	\$	-	\$	-
Administrative and office		103,208		83,637		89,649		62,981
Net loss from continuing operations for the quarter		(650,427)		(450,433)		(400,250)		(451,217)
Net loss from continuing operations per share (Basic and diluted)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)

	2024		2024		2024		2024	
Quarter Ended	Oct. 31		Jul. 31		Apr. 30		Jan. 31	
Exploration expenditures	\$	-	\$	1,152	\$	182	\$	3,150
Administrative and office		59,241		48,188		42,848		62,507
Net income (loss) from continuing operations for the quarter		145,696		(127,283)		(14,425)		(173,257)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations per share (Basic and diluted)		0.00		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)

During the quarter ended October 31, 2025, net loss from continuing operations increased to \$650,427 (July 31, 2025 – \$450,433) primarily due to exploration expenditures of \$243,752 (July 31, 2025 – \$214,133) and marketing services of \$229,749 (July 31, 2025 – \$83,221). Costs increased due to an increase in operations subsequent to acquisition of the Company’s Mexican property.

During the quarter ended July 31, 2025, net loss from continuing operations increased to \$450,433 (April 30, 2025 – \$400,250) primarily due to unrealized loss of \$82,839 (April 30, 2025 – \$74,426).

During the quarter ended April 30, 2025, net loss from continuing operations decreased to \$400,250 (January 31, 2025 – \$451,217) primarily due to unrealized gain of \$74,426 (January 31, 2025 – loss of \$176,132).

During the quarter ended January 31, 2025, net loss from continuing operations increased to \$451,217 (October 31, 2024 – income of \$145,696) primarily due to exploration expenditures of \$37,362 (October 31, 2024 - \$Nil) and marketing services of \$134,543 (October 31, 2024 – \$86,075).

During the quarter ended October 31, 2024, net income from continuing operations increased to \$145,696 (July 31, 2024 – loss of \$127,283) primarily due to gain on recovery of exploration expenditure of \$202,582 (July 31, 2024 – \$Nil).

During the quarter ended July 31, 2024, net loss from continuing operations increased to \$127,283 (April 30, 2024 - \$14,425) primarily due to marketing services of \$44,005 (April 30, 2024 – \$11,598) and professional fees of \$11,960 (April 30, 2024 – recovery of \$55,012).

During the quarter ended April 30, 2024, net loss from continuing operations decreased to \$14,425 (January 31, 2024 - \$173,257) primarily due to professional and listing fees recovery of \$55,012 (January 31, 2024 – expense of \$93,489) relating to the Company’s efforts to complete an RTO.

During the quarter ended January 31, 2024, net loss from continuing operations decreased to \$173,257 (October 31, 2023 - \$255,727) primarily due to professional and listing fees of \$93,489 (October 31, 2023 – \$135,922) relating to the Company’s efforts to complete an RTO.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements or obligations that are not disclosed in the financial statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel, being officers and directors, were as follows:

For the period ended October 31, 2025	Salary or Fees	Share-Based Payment	Total
Management and Director Compensation***	\$ 61,000	\$ -	\$ 61,000
Cross Davis & Company LLP **	31,500	-	31,500
	\$ 92,500	-	\$ 92,500

For the period ended October 31, 2024	Salary or Fees	Share-Based Payment	Total
Management and Director Compensation***	\$ 26,000	\$ 52,549	\$ 78,549
Cross Davis & Company LLP **	31,500	9,554	41,054
	\$ 57,500	\$ 62,103	\$ 119,603

	October 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
Related party liabilities *	\$ 92,663	\$ 262,431

* Due to management consists of fees owing to three key management personnel for consulting fees.

** Cross Davis & Company LLP provides management services including a Chief Financial Officer, accounting staff, and administrative staff.

*** Included in management and director fees was:

- i) \$55,000 in management fees paid or accrued to Robert Archer, CEO.
- ii) \$6,000 in consulting fees paid or accrued to Ron Schmitz, Director, for services rendered.

During the period ended October 31, 2025, the Company issued 2,376,667 common shares at \$0.06 per share at a value of \$142,600 to settle accounts payable of \$142,600 to related parties.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Please refer to the October 31, 2025 condensed interim consolidated financial statements on www.sedarplus.ca for accounting policy pronouncements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management

The Company's strategy with respect to cash is to safeguard this asset by investing any excess cash in very low risk financial instruments such as term deposits or by holding funds in the highest yielding savings accounts with major Canadian banks. By using this strategy, the Company preserves its cash resources and is able to marginally increase these resources through the yields on these investments. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and the US. The Company funds cash calls to its subsidiaries outside of Canada in US dollars and a portion of its expenditures are also incurred in US dollars. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. The Company is exposed to currency risk through assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars. However, a 10% change in the exchange rate of the US dollar to the Canadian dollar would result in only a nominal increase or decrease to the loss from operations.

Credit Risk

The Company's cash is mainly held through large insured Canadian and United States financial institutions and, accordingly, credit risk is minimized.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital resources as outlined in Note 10 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements on www.sedarplus.ca. The Company's objective is to ensure that there are sufficient committed financial resources to meet its business requirements for a minimum of twelve months.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's cash is held mainly in term deposits and therefore there is currently minimal interest rate risk.

Mineral Property Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities.

The market prices for silver, gold and other metals can be volatile and there is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for a production decision to be made or for the ultimate sale of the metals even if commercial quantities of precious and other metals are discovered.

Financing and Share Price Fluctuation Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of one or more of the Company's projects may be dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means. Failure to obtain this financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects which could result in the loss of one or more of its properties.

Securities markets have experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be development stage companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues.

Political and Currency Risks

The Company operates in countries that have a stable political environment. Changing political situations may affect the manner in which the Company operates. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but for the most part it has incurred its exploration expenditures in US dollars. At this time there are no currency hedges in place. Therefore, a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar could have an adverse impact on the amount of exploration conducted.

Insured and Uninsured Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of risks and hazards, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's property or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and result in a decline in the value of the securities of the Company. Some work is carried out through independent consultants and the Company requires that all consultants carry their own insurance to cover any potential liabilities as a result of their work on a project.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present.

Competition

The Company will compete with many companies and individuals that have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company, for the acquisition and development of its projects as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common shares

At December 29, 2025, the Company had 126,332,522 common shares issued and outstanding.

The following tables disclose the number of warrants and options outstanding as at December 29, 2025:

Stock options

Number of options	Exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
3,500,000	3,500,000	\$0.05	September 23, 2029
500,000	250,000	\$0.05	April 17, 2030
4,000,000	3,750,000		

Warrants

Expiry date	Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price
April 27, 2026	4,905,112	\$0.12
April 27, 2026	137,589	\$0.12
May 29, 2026	5,049,999	\$0.05
May 29, 2026	186,600	\$0.05
February 25, 2027	8,112,500	\$0.06
August 7, 2027	13,873,067	\$0.10
August 7, 2027	343,700	\$0.10
December 18, 2027	3,812,586	\$0.20
December 18, 2027	21,000	\$0.20
	36,442,153	