

Pinnacle Samples up to 17.7 g/t Gold on La Estrella Vein and Extends Strike Length of La Dura Vein, Enlarging the Footprint of the Gold-Silver System at El Potrero

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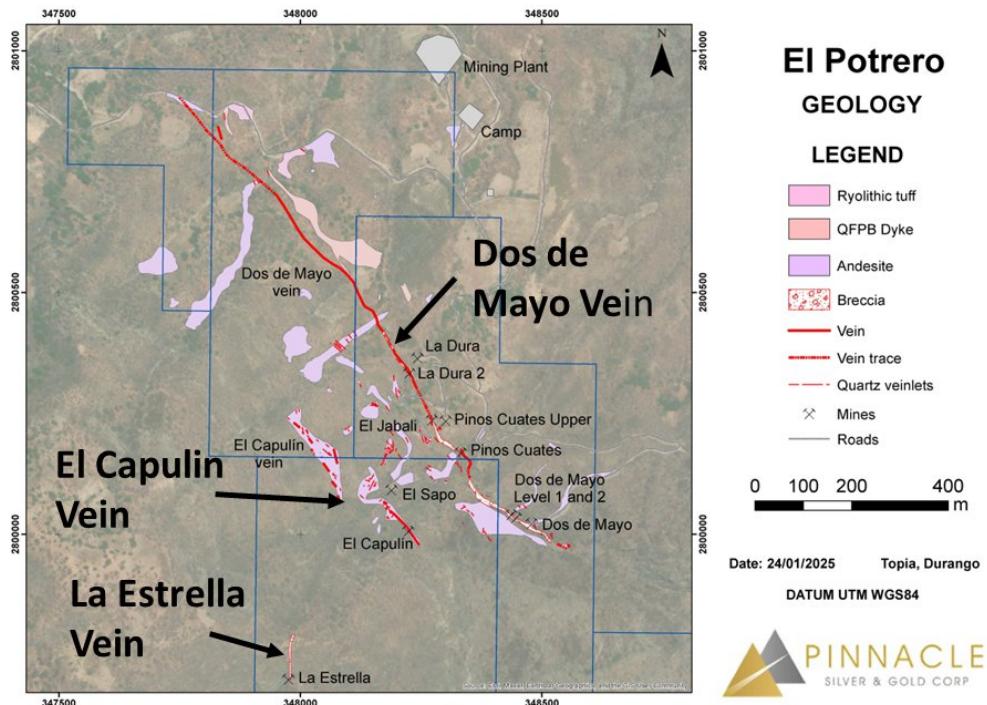
– Pinnacle Silver and Gold Corp. ("Pinnacle" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that surface and underground sampling of the Estrella Vein at the high-grade El Potrero gold-silver project in Durango, Mexico has confirmed the presence of strong gold-silver mineralization in that vein. The limited mine workings are 42.5 metres long and channel sampling identified two mineralized zones yielding 5.49 g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag over an average width of 0.72 metres and strike length of 12 metres, and 1.87 g/t Au and 51 g/t Ag over an average width of 1.1 metres and a strike length of 22.5 metres. The two zones are separated by 18 metres of lower grade material in the adit but could coalesce below this. Individual samples assayed up to 17.7 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres, 8.77 g/t Au and 32 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres, and 3.51 g/t Au and 196 g/t Ag over 0.8 metres. On surface, the vein has been traced for almost 150 metres along strike and is still open in both directions, reaching a width of 6.0 metres at the northern end of the exposure. Systematic channel sampling will be conducted in the coming weeks as, to date, grades from surface sampling reached 3.35 g/t Au and 204 g/t Ag.

Following up on the underground channel sampling at the historic La Dura 2 mine workings that returned 1.98 g/t Au and 98 g/t Ag along a 12-metre strike length (see [Pinnacle News Release of November 12, 2025](#)), surface sampling of the vein has extended the gold-silver mineralization along strike such that the zone can now be followed for approximately 45 metres. Within the seven vein samples taken on surface, assays included 6.89 g/t Au and 208 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres, 5.95 g/t Au and 185 g/t Ag over 1.0 metres, 5.75 g/t Au and 230 g/t Ag over 0.7 metres, and 3.39 g/t Au and 248 g/t Ag over 1.3 metres. This additional information will aid in delineation drilling of La Dura once the surface program begins.

"The identification of high grades of gold and silver mineralization in the Estrella vein is a key development for the Potrero Project as the vein is approximately 500 metres southwest of the main Dos de Mayo structure that hosts the three principal mines on the property, and it significantly opens up the size of the mineralized system, both laterally and vertically," stated Robert Archer, Pinnacle's President & CEO. "At surface, La Estrella sits at an elevation of 1,880 masl (metres above sea level) whereas Dos de Mayo is predominantly exposed between 1490 and 1570 masl, suggesting that there could be up to 400 metres of vertical continuity of the epithermal system preserved below La Estrella. Geologically, the vein exhibits brecciated, lattice bladed and banded textures, and contains substantial amounts of clay minerals such as kaolin, with red, orange, and lemon-yellow oxides, all features that typically occur in the upper parts of a low-sulphidation epithermal system. La Estrella is developing into an important drill target once permits are in place.

Similarly, the identification of significantly higher-grade gold-silver mineralization in outcrop at La Dura 2 has more than tripled the known strike length of this mineralized zone. Given the limited extent and

orientation of the underground workings here, this zone will be drilled from surface as soon as possible.”



The general strike of the Estrella vein is north-south with an inclination of 70° to 80° to the east, but in the north it bends to a northeast strike towards the Capulin and Dos de Mayo veins. 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. Projecting the Estrella vein along strike to the north would intersect the Dos de Mayo structure just northwest of La Dura and extend the Estrella structure for some 600-800 metres. The intersection of two structural trends is often the locus of significant mineralization in these types of vein systems.

Sixty-two underground channel samples were taken in 16 composites, at approximately three-metre spacing, over the 42.5 metre length of the historic Estrella mine workings. Gold assays ranged from 0.02 to 17.7 g/t with 22 samples (35%) assaying more than 1.0 g/t Au. Silver assays ranged from 2 to 196 g/t with 17 samples (27%) assaying more than 31 g/t (one troy ounce per ton) Ag. On surface, 9 samples were taken over the 150-metre strike length of the Estrella vein exposure. Gold assays ranged from 0.008 to 3.35 g/t and silver assays ranged from 2 to 204 g/t.

QA/QC

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



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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 metres. 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 pre-numbered 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 kg. 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% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverized split to >85% passing 75 microns (μm). All samples were analyzed for gold using code GA_FA30V5 with a Fire Assay determination on 30g samples with an Atomic Absorption Spectrography finish. An ICP-OES analysis package (Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometry) including 33 elements and 4-acid digestion was performed (code GE_ICP40Q12) to determine Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and other elements.

Qualified Person

Mr. Jorge Ortega, P. Geo, a Qualified Person 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 news release.

About the Potrero Property

El Potrero is located in the prolific Sierra Madre Occidental of western Mexico and lies within 35 kilometres of four operating mines, including the 4,000 tonnes per day (tpd) Ciénega Mine (Fresnillo), the 1,000 tpd Tahuehueto Mine (Luca Mining) and the 250 tpd Topia Mine (Guanajuato Silver).

High-grade gold-silver mineralization occurs in a low sulphidation epithermal breccia vein system hosted within andesites of the Lower Volcanic Series and has three historic mines along a 500 metre strike length. The property has been in private hands for almost 40 years and has never been systematically explored by modern methods, leaving significant exploration potential.



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A previously operational 100 tpd plant on site can be refurbished / rebuilt and historic underground mine workings rehabilitated at relatively low cost in order to achieve near-term production once permits are in place. The property is road accessible with a power line within three kilometres.

Pinnacle will earn an initial 50% interest immediately upon commencing production. The goal would then be to generate sufficient cash flow with which to further develop the project and increase the Company's ownership to 100% subject to a 2% NSR. If successful, this approach would be less dilutive for shareholders than relying on the equity markets to finance the growth of the Company.

About Pinnacle Silver and Gold Corp.

Pinnacle is focused on the development of precious metals projects in the Americas. The high-grade Potrero gold-silver project in Mexico's Sierra Madre Belt hosts an underexplored low-sulphidation epithermal vein system and provides the potential for near-term production. In the prolific Red Lake District of northwestern Ontario, the Company owns a 100% interest in the past-producing, high-grade Argosy Gold Mine and the adjacent North Birch Project with an eight-kilometre-long target horizon. With a seasoned, highly successful management team and quality projects, Pinnacle Silver and Gold is committed to building long-term, sustainable value for shareholders.

Signed: "Robert A. Archer"
President & CEO

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