Background

This Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Silver Tiger Metals Inc. ("Silver Tiger" or "the Company") is dated November 16, 2026 and provides an analysis of the financial operating results for the six-month period ended September 30, 2026. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. The financial statements and additional information, including news releases and technical reports referenced herein, are available on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR+) at www.sedarplus.ca under the Company's name.

The common shares of Silver Tiger are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol **SLVR** and on the OTCQX under the symbol **SLVTF**. Additional information can be found on the Company's website at **www.silvertigermetals.com** .

Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements in this MD&A are forward-looking statements or information (collectively "forward-looking statements"). The Company (as defined herein) is hereby providing cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "may", "is expected to", "anticipates", "estimates", "intends", "plans", "projection", "could", "vision", "goals", "objective" and "outlook") are not historical facts, may be forward-looking, and may involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, which contribute to the possibility that the predicted outcomes may not occur or may be delayed. The risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, that could influence actual results include, but are not limited to: limited operating history; exploration, development and operating risks; regulatory risks; substantial capital requirements and liquidity; financing risks and dilution to shareholders; competition; reliance on management and dependence on key personnel; fluctuating mineral and commodity prices and marketability of minerals; title to properties; local residential concerns; no mineral reserves or mineral resources; environmental risks; governmental regulations and processing licenses and permits; management inexperience in developing mines; conflicts of interest of management; uninsurable risks; exposure to potential litigation; no history of paying dividends and no intention of paying dividends in the near future; and other factors beyond the control of the Company.

Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the business of the Company or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. See "Risk Factors" section of this MD&A for additional details.

Company Overview

Silver Tiger was incorporated on June 14, 2010 under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA). The registered and head office of the Company is located at 2446 Purcells Cove Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3V 1G3.

Silver Tiger is a silver and gold development company operating in Mexico, with 100 percent ownership of the rights to the 35 kilometer long El Tigre Silver-Gold Property (the "El Tigre Property") located in Sonora State.

Graduation to the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX")

In May 2026, the Toronto Stock Exchange approved the listing of the Company's common shares for trading on the TSX and at the opening of the market on May 21, 2026, the Company's common shares began trading on the TSX. The Company's ticker symbol, "SLVR", remains unchanged. Silver Tiger's shareholders are not required to take any action in connection with the graduation to the TSX.

Receipt of all Required Approvals to Construct The El Tigre Stockwork Zone

On November 7, 2025, Silver Tiger announced that it has secured all of the required approvals and permits from the Mexican Federal Environmental Department ("SEMARNAT") to construct the El Tigre Stockwork Zone at the El Tigre Property. With all approvals now granted, Silver Tiger is now ready to advance the El Tigre Stockwork Zone towards construction.

Construction Decision and *an Engineering Procurement and Construction Management Contract ("EPCM")*

On March 18, 2026 the Company announced that the Board of Directors of the Company had approved the construction decision for the El Tigre Stockwork Zone Project and in March 2026, the Company announced it had entered into an EPCM with Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") and Kappes, Cassiday del Norte S de RL de CV ("KCN") to assist in the construction of the mine and process plant at El Tigre. The Company has also now hired its own experienced mine construction executive team to work with KCA and KCN. Commissioning and first pour are targeted for December 2027.

Significant progress has been made to date including:

- The Mexican engineering and construction team is on site with a total of 285 persons and over 300,000 man-hours logged since the start of construction;
- Detailed engineering by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") and Kappes, Cassiday del Norte S de RL de CV ("KCN") pursuant to the Engineering Procurement and Construction Management Contract ("EPCM") for the Project is 70% complete and proceeding on schedule;
- Procurement on long lead items is complete, including crusher plant, conveyer and stacking system, and the Merrill-Crowe plant and refinery;
- Land clearing and flora/fauna management for the total construction area is complete;
- Installation of construction offices has been completed and installation of the permanent man camp is 72% complete, with the contractor camp in full operation;
- Improvements to the 46 km road built from Colonia Morelos to El Tigre are 100% complete;
- All major earthworks contractors are mobilized, with the heap leach, ponds and process plant platforms 14% complete and the crusher and ancillary building platforms 23% complete;
- Vendors are finalizing engineering for the crushing and Merrill-Crowe equipment, following which the civil and structural steel contractors will be selected; and
- Comision Federal de Electricidad ("CFE") has granted access to grid electrical power for the El Tigre Project.

El Tigre Project Capital Cost Update

On September 21, 2026, the Company provided an update on the expected capital expenditures ("CapEx") for the construction of the mine and process plant for the El Tigre Stockwork Zone. The updated estimated CapEx is approximately US$124 million, comprising approximately US$108 million under the EPCM and approximately US$16 million managed directly by the Company, an increase of approximately US$37 million from the initial CapEx estimate in the 2026 PFS. The increase is a result of cost escalation in the mining industry, which is estimated to have contributed approximately 10% to the current CapEx estimate, approximately US$25 million of additional earthworks identified through geotechnical drilling completed following the 2026 PFS, and higher pricing for major equipment, including the crushing plant, Merrill-Crowe precipitation circuit and conveying and stacking systems, under binding supply agreements.

October 2026 - $100.05 Million Bought Deal Financing

On October 13, 2026, subsequent to September 30, 2026, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "October 2026 Offering") whereby 100,050,000 units of the Company (the "Units") were issued at a price of $1.00 per Unit for gross proceeds of $100,050,000, led by a syndicate of underwriters led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as sole bookrunner and lead underwriter, as well as BMO Capital Markets, Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Desjardins Securities Inc. (together the "October 2026 Underwriters"). Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $1.35 for a period of 24 months. The October 2026 Offering includes the full exercise of the October 2026 Underwriters' over-allotment option of 13,050,000 Units. The October 2026 Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.0% on the gross proceeds of the October 2026 Offering. The Company is using the proceeds of the October 2026 Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

February 2026 - $57.5 Million Bought Deal Financing

On February 18, 2026, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "February 2026 Offering") whereby 49,146,400 Common Shares were issued at a price of $1.17 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $57,501,288, led by a syndicate of underwriters led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. and BMO Capital Markets as joint bookrunners, as well as Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Desjardins Capital Markets (together the "February 2026 Underwriters"). The February 2026 Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.5% on the gross proceeds of the February 2026 Offering. The February 2026 Offering includes the full exercise of the February 2026 Underwriters' 15% over-allotment. The Company is using the proceeds of the February Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

November 2025 - $40.0 Million Bought Deal Financing

On November 26, 2025, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "November Offering") whereby 54,800,000 Common Shares were issued at a price of $0.73 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $40,004,000 led by a syndicate of underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets and Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as joint bookrunners, as well as Canaccord Genuity Corp., Desjardins Capital Markets and Ventum Financial Corp. (together the "November Underwriters"). The November Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.5% on the gross proceeds of the November Offering. The Company is using the proceeds of the November Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

October 2025 - $28.8 Million Bought Deal Financing

On October 7, 2025, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "October Offering") whereby 39,962,500 Common Shares were issued at a price of $0.72 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $28,773,000 led by a syndicate of underwriters was led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as sole bookrunner, and Desjardins Capital Markets (together with Stifel, the "October Co-Lead Underwriters") as co-lead underwriters, and BMO Capital Markets and Ventum Financial Corp. (together with the October Co-Lead Underwriters, the "October Underwriters"). The October Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 6% on the gross proceeds of the October Offering, except in respect of proceeds received from certain orders arranged by the Company, of which up to C$3,000,000 was subject to a reduced commission rate of 3.0% and up to C$2,000,000 was subject to a reduced commission rate of 5.0%. The Company is using the proceeds of the October Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

April 2025 - $15 Million Bought Deal Financing

On April 14, 2025, the Company issued 45,455,000 common shares at a price of $0.33 per common share for gross proceeds of $15,000,150 pursuant to a bought deal offering ("the April Offering") led by a syndicate of underwriters ("the April Underwriters") led by Stifel Canada and Desjardins Capital Markers, as co-lead underwriters and joint bookrunners, and BMO Capital Markets, SCP Resource Finance LP, Ventum Financial Corp., and Canaccord Genuity Corp. The April Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 6% of the gross proceeds of the Offering. The proceeds of the April Offering are being used to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Continuous Advancement of the El Tigre Property

Silver Tiger acquired the El Tigre Property in late calendar 2015 and since that time the Company has continuously and patiently advanced the El Tigre Property, resulting in the following sequence of technical reports.

Silver Tiger intends to use the proceeds of the recent financings to continue to advance the El Tigre Property.

2017 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

On September 13, 2017, and filed on SEDAR+ on October 26, 2017, the Company reported a maiden resource estimate ("Maiden MRE") for the El Tigre Silver-Gold Project, containing indicated resources of 661,000 gold equivalent ounces at 0.77 gram per tonne (21 g/t silver and 0.51 g/t gold) and inferred resources of 341,000 gold equivalent ounces at 1.59 g/t (88 g/t silver and 0.52 g/t gold).

See "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (September 2017)" section of this MD&A for additional details.

2023 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

On September 12, 2023, and filed on SEDAR+ on November 8, 2023, the Company reported an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("2023 Updated MRE") for the El Tigre Silver-Gold Project, the summary of which includes the following:

- **Indicated Mineral Resources** are estimated at 46.4 Mt grading 25 g/t silver, 0.39 g/t gold, 0.01% copper, 0.03% lead, and 0.06% zinc (0.77 g/t AuEq). The Updated MRE includes Indicated Mineral Resources of 37.2 Moz of silver, 575 koz of gold, 9.4 Mlb of copper, 35.5 Mlb of lead, and 64.3 Mlb of zinc (1.1 Moz AuEq); and

- **Inferred Mineral Resources** are estimated at 20.9 Mt grading 78.4 g/t silver, 0.56 g/t gold, 0.04% copper, 0.13% lead, and 0.22% zinc (1.79 g/t AuEq). The Updated MRE includes Inferred Mineral Resources of 52.6 Moz of silver, 374 koz of gold, 18.1 Mlb of copper, 59.7 Mlb of lead, and 103.4 Mlb of zinc (1.2 Moz AuEq).

See "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (September 2023)" section of this MD&A for additional details.

2023 Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA")

On November 1, 2023, and filed on SEDAR+ on December 15, 2023, the Company announced a PEA for the El Tigre Silver-Gold Project. The PEA is centred on the conventional open pit mining economics of only the Stockwork Zone, defined in the 2023 Updated MRE. Highlights of the PEA, with a base case silver price of US$23.75/oz and gold price of US$1,850/oz are as follows:

- After-Tax net present value ("NPV") (using a discount rate of 5%) of US$287 million with an After-Tax IRR of 55.8% and Payback Period of 1.7 years (Base Case);
- 13-year mine life recovering a total of 60 million payable silver equivalent ounces ("AgEq") or 776,000 gold equivalent ounces ("AuEq"), consisting of 16 million silver ounces and 571,000 gold ounces;
- Total project undiscounted after-tax cash flow of US$445 million;
- Initial capital costs of US$59 million, including US$7.7 million in contingency costs, over an expected 12 month build, expansion capital of US$33 million and sustaining capital costs of US$31 million over the life of mine ("LOM");
- Average LOM operating cash costs of US$803/oz AuEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of US$843/oz AuEq or Average LOM operating cash costs of US$10/oz AgEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of US$11/oz AgEq; and
- Average annual production of approximately 4.6 million AgEq oz or 59,000 AuEq oz.

2024 Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the Stockwork Zone and 2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

On October 22, 2024 and filed on SEDAR+ on December 6, 2024, the Company announced a PFS for the Stockwork Zone for El Tigre Project. The PFS is focused on the conventional open pit mining economics of the Stockwork Mineralization Zone defined in the updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("2024 Updated MRE"). The 2024 Updated MRE also contains an Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource that Silver Tiger plans to study in a Preliminary Economic Assessment in the second half of calendar 2025.

Highlights of the PFS, with a base case silver price of $26/oz and gold price of $2,150/oz are as follows (all figures in US dollars unless otherwise stated):

- After-Tax net present value ("NPV") (using a discount rate of 5%) of US$222 million with an After-Tax IRR of 40.0% and Payback Period of 2.0 years (Base Case);
- 10-year mine life recovering a total of 43 million payable silver equivalent ounces ("AgEq") or 510 thousand payable gold equivalent ounces ("AuEq"), consisting of 9 million silver ounces and 408 thousand gold ounces;
- Total Project undiscounted after-tax cash flow of US$318 million;
- Initial capital costs of US$86.8 million, which includes US$9.3 million of contingency costs, over an expected 18-month build, expansion capital of US$20.1 million in year 3 and sustaining capital costs of US$6.2 million over the life of mine ("LOM");
- Average LOM operating cash costs of US$973/oz AuEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of US$1,214/oz AuEq or Average LOM operating cash costs of US$12/oz AgEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of US$14/oz AgEq;
- Average annual production of approximately 4.8 million AgEq oz or 56.7 thousand AuEq oz; and
- Three years of production in the Proven category in the Phase 1 Starter Pit.

The PFS was prepared by independent consultants P&E Mining Consultants Inc., with metallurgical test work completed by McClelland Laboratories, Inc. – Sparks, Nevada, process plant design and costing by D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd., and environmental and permitting led by CIMA Mexico.

See "2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate" section of this MD&A for additional details.

2026 Preliminary Economic Assessment ("2026 PEA") for the Underground, Updated Preliminary Feasibility Study ("2026 PFS") on the Stockwork Zone, and 2026 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

On January 20, 2026 and filed on Sedar+ on January 23, 2026, the Company announced results of the 2026 PEA on the underground at El Tigre and an updated 2026 PFS on the Stockwork Zone as well and an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the El Tigre Property. The bolt-on 2026 PEA is centred on the underground mining economics of the high-grade El Tigre, Sulphide, Black Shale, and Seitz Kelly zones. The underground 2026 PEA and updated 2026 PFS are based on new consensus economics metal prices of $38 per ounce silver and $3,200 per ounce gold. The 2026 PEA mine design can be constructed independently of the Stockwork Zone development and is focused on the underground Mineral Resource.

Highlights of the 2026 PEA, with a base case silver price of $38/oz and gold price of $3,200/oz are as follows (all figures in US dollars unless otherwise stated):

- After-Tax net present value ("NPV") (using a discount rate of 5%) of $304 million with an After-Tax IRR of 42.8% and Payback Period of 2.6 years (Base Case);
- 15-year UG mine life with 3-year historical tailings processing recovering a total of 38 million payable silver equivalent ounces ("AgEq") or 453 thousand gold equivalent ounces ("AuEq"), consisting of 34 million silver ounces and 130 thousand gold ounces;
- Total Project undiscounted after-tax cash flow of $496 million;
- Initial capital costs of $83.5 million, including $10.9 million in contingency costs, over an expected 18-month build, and sustaining capital costs of $213 million over the life of mine ("LOM");

- The 2026 PEA mine plan is designed as stand-alone to the PFS, with a potential overlap of initial capital cost of $17M (e.g., grid power, offices);
- Average LOM operating cash costs of $1,351/oz AuEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of $2,019/oz AuEq or Average LOM operating cash costs of $16.05/oz AgEq, and AISC of $23.98/oz AgEq;
- Average annual production of approximately 2.3 million AgEq oz or 27.8 thousand AuEq oz, consisting of 2.1 million silver ounces and 8.0 thousand gold ounces (refer to Table 10 footnotes for conversion to Eq ozs); and
- PEA Study of the Southern Veins does not include the 38 million ounces AgEq contained in the Northern Veins (see details in updated Mineral Resource Estimate below).

Highlights of the updated **2026 PFS**, with new base case silver price of $38/oz and gold price of $3,200/oz are as follows (all figures in US dollars unless otherwise stated):

- After-Tax net present value ("NPV") (using a discount rate of 5%) of $456 million with an After-Tax IRR of 65.7% and Payback Period of 1.4 years;
- 10-year mine life recovering a total of 43 million payable silver equivalent ounces ("AgEq") or 509 thousand payable gold equivalent ounces ("AuEq"), consisting of 9 million silver ounces and 408 thousand gold ounces;
- Total Project undiscounted after-tax cash flow of $625 million;
- Initial capital costs of $86.8 million, which includes $9.3 million of contingency costs, over an expected 18-month build, expansion capital of $20.1 million in year 3 and sustaining capital costs of $6.2 million over the life of mine ("LOM");
- Average LOM operating cash costs of $997/oz AuEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of $1,238/oz AuEq or Average LOM operating costs of $11.7/oz AgEq, and all in sustaining costs ("AISC") of $14.5/oz AgEq;
- Average annual production of approximately 4.8 million AgEq oz or 56.5 thousand AuEq oz; and
- Three (3) years of production in the Proven category in the Phase 1 Starter Pit with 60% of overall final pit Mineral Reserve in Proven category.

The 2026 PEA was prepared by independent consultants P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E"), with metallurgical test work completed by SGS Lakefield, geotechnical work by WSP, process plant design and costing by D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd., and environmental and permitting led by CIMA Mexico.

See "2026 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate" section of this MD&A for additional detail.

El Tigre Property, Mexico

El Tigre holds 58 Mexican Federal mining concessions, located in north-eastern Sonora State and totaling 215 square kilometers, collectively referred to as the El Tigre Property. The concessions are 100% held by El Tigre through its wholly owned subsidiary, Silver Tiger de México SA de CV and its wholly owned subsidiary, Compãnia Minera Talaman SA de CV. El Tigre also holds one additional 0.32 square kilometers claim, known as the San Juan Property, separate from the main El Tigre Property, also located in Sonora State, Mexico.

In 2016, the Company entered into a land access agreement with the land-owners of the El Tigre Property. Under the agreement, the Company was required to pay the land-owners USD$1,030,000, of which USD$110,000 was payable on the date of the agreement, with the remaining to be paid over an 84-month period in equal monthly instalments of USD$10,952. The agreement could be terminated by the Company by issuing a written notice to the land-owners and is considered nullified if the Company does not pay the land-owners for three consecutive months. The Company will acquire 6,283 hectares of land within the boundaries of the El Tigre Property at the end of the 84-month period. All required payments were made according to the agreement.

Pursuant to the land access agreement, at such time as the tailings portion of the EL Tigre Property is put into production, the Company is required to make the following additional payments to the land-owners on the tailings portion of the El Tigre Property; US$3 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is below US$1,200, US$5 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is between US$1,201 and US$1,500 and US$7 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is above US$1,501. Additionally, the Company is required to make a payment of US$500,000 to the vendor upon establishing commercial production. All monthly payments paid to date have been recorded to resource properties.

As at September 30, 2026, all required monthly payments have been made and on June 12, 2024, the Company provided the landowners with written notice of intention to exercise its right to acquire the El Tigre Property. The process of transferring ownership of the El Tigre Property has commenced but has not yet been completed as of November 12, 2026.

The El Tigre Property is located in the Sierra El Tigre of north-eastern Sonora State, 90 kilometers south-southeast of the border towns of Agua Prieta, Mexico and Douglas, Arizona. The El Tigre Property covers the historic El Tigre Mine and tailings as well as additional targets. Discovered in 1900 by the Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining Company of Kansas City, Missouri, the El Tigre Mine originally began as a gold producer but quickly shifted to silver when it was discovered that the silver was more plentiful than gold. From 1903 to 1938 mine production was estimated at 70 to 75 million ounces of silver and an estimated 325,000 to 350,000 ounces of gold. The El Tigre Mine's reported production through 1927 was 1,198,447 tonnes averaging 1,308 grams of silver and 7.54 grams of gold per tonne with 0.4% copper, 1.1% lead and 1.4% zinc (Craig, 2012). This is equivalent to 50.4 million ounces of silver and 290,543 ounces of gold. The mine was shut down in 1938 due to low metal prices, and the El Tigre Property remained dormant until 1981 when Anaconda Minerals Company ("Anaconda") commenced exploration on the property.

From 1981 to 1984, Anaconda Minerals Company ("Anaconda") completed an extensive district scale exploration program including geological mapping, test work on the tailings as well as drilling 7,812 meters in 22 holes. From 2011 to 2013 a total of 59 diamond core holes were drilled, totaling 9,411 meters of drill length.

Silver Tiger acquired the El Tigre Property in late 2015 and began by carrying out an in-fill gap sampling program on the legacy diamond drill core at the El Tigre Property during 2016 followed by a drilling program which was completed in May 2017. This initial drilling completed by Silver Tiger targeted the mineralized halo above the historic mine.

Rehabilitation of the Historic El Tigre Mine

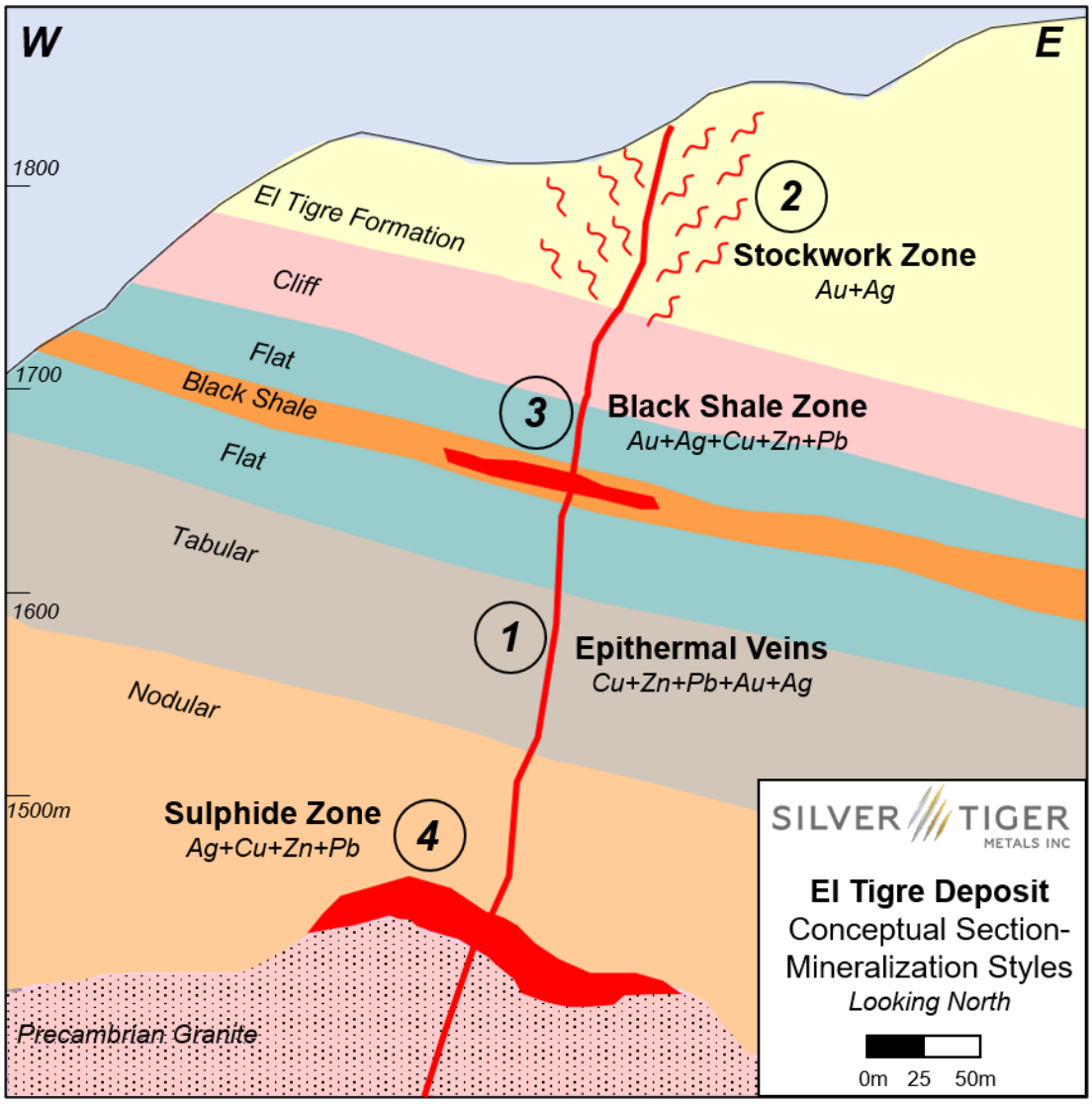
On February 22, 2022, Silver Tiger announced that it had contracted Cominvi to rehabilitate the Historic El Tigre mine. Cominvi is a Mexican company which specializes in underground contract mining and development. Members of Silver Tiger's management and technical team have previously worked with Cominvi and consider them a highly skilled and safe underground mine contractor.

The rehabilitation began on the Level 7 main entry to the Historic El Tigre Mine to allow access to the Sooy Vein, El Tigre Vein and the Seitz Kelly Vein in contemplation of underground channel sampling, drilling and bulk sampling on those veins and the black shale horizon. The rehabilitation consisted of safely securing and cleaning underground areas, removing historic backfill and stockpiling for possible future processing, LIDAR survey of the workings, detailed geological and geotechnical mapping of accessed workings and implementation of overall environmental and safety protocols.

El Tigre – Four Types of Mineralization

The 2026 PEA and 2026 PFS includes the results of all additional exploration drilling completed between September 2017 and January 2026, resulting in four distinct types of mineralization being defined at the El Tigre Silver-Gold Project:

1) **Epithermal Veins** - the initial silver quartz veins that were discovered and mined in 1920s;
2) **Stockwork Zone** - the fractured stockworks discovered surrounding the silver quartz veins;
3) **Black Shale Zone** - the high-grade black shale zone found along the footwall of the epithermal veins; and
4) **Sulphide Zone** – the sulfide zone hosted in the lower flat formation at depth.



Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (September 2017)

In September 2017, Silver Tiger announced an independent Mineral Resource Estimate for the El Tigre Property completed by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") which is detailed in the table below. The El Tigre Property includes the El Tigre[1], Fundadora[2] and El Tigre Tailings[3] Deposits. The El Tigre Mineral Resource Estimate includes extensions of the historical El Tigre and Seitz Kelly Veins[1], as well as the mineralized breccia halo around the El Tigre Vein. The Fundadora Mineral Resource Estimate includes the Aquila, Fundadora, Protectora and Caleigh Veins[2]. A copy of the NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting the Mineral Resource Estimate is available at www.sedarplus.ca under the Company's profile.

Resource Area	Class	AuEq g/t Cut-Off	Tonnes (000's)	Ag (g/t)	Ag ozs (000's)	Au (g/t)	Au ozs (000's)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq ozs (000's)
El Tigre Constrained Pit[1]	Indicated	0.20	25,170	15	11,906	0.51	416	0.69	559
	Inferred	0.20	2,791	12	1,093	0.38	34	0.52	47
El Tigre Underground[1]	Indicated	1.50	207	156	1,041	0.46	3	2.33	16
	Inferred	1.50	11	82	29	1.27	0	2.26	1
Fundadora Constrained Pit[2]	Indicated	0.20	451	167	2,428	0.93	14	2.94	43
	Inferred	0.20	1,774	150	8,554	0.69	39	2.49	142
Fundadora Underground[2]	Indicated	1.50	80	118	306	1.03	3	2.45	6
	Inferred	1.50	2,003	140	9,044	0.60	38	2.28	147
Sub Total Indicated		**0.20, 1.50**	**25,908**	**19**	**15,681**	**0.52**	**436**	**0.75**	**624**
Sub Total Inferred		**0.20, 1.50**	**6,579**	**89**	**18,720**	**0.52**	**111**	**1.59**	**337**
El Tigre Tailings[3]	Indicated	0.37	939	78	2,345	0.27	8	1.21	37
	Inferred	0.37	101	79	254	0.27	1	1.22	4
Total Indicated		**0.20,0.37,1.50**	**26,847**	**21**	**18,026**	**0.51**	**444**	**0.77**	**661**
Total Inferred		**0.20,0.37,1.50**	**6,680**	**88**	**18,974**	**0.52**	**112**	**1.59**	**341**

Notes to Mineral Resource Estimate Table:

(1) El Tigre Deposit Mineral Resources are comprised of the El Tigre and Seitz Kelly Veins.
(2) Fundadora Deposit Mineral Resources are comprised of the Aquila, Fundadora, Protectora and Caleigh Veins.
(3) El Tigre Tailings Deposit Mineral Resources are comprised of the tailings from the former El Tigre operation.
(4) Mineral Resources are reported within a constraining pit shell.
(5) The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
(6) Au:Ag ratio = ($1250/$17)/(70% Ag Rec/80% Au Rec)= 84:1 Therefore, AuEq=(Ag/84) + Au
(7) Mineral Resources in this estimate are based on approx. two year trailing average metal prices of US$1,250 oz Au and US$17 /oz Ag, estimated process recoveries 80% Au and 70% Ag, US$5.70/t process cost and US$0.80/t G&A cost. Mining costs of US$1.55/t for open pit and $45/t for underground and tailings mining costs of US$5.50/t were used to derive the respective Mineral Resource Estimate AuEq cut-offs of 0.20 g/t and 1.5 g/t and 0.37g/t. Pit optimization slopes were 50 degrees.
(8) The Mineral Resource Estimate uses drill hole data available as of September 1, 2017.
(9) Totals may not add correctly due to rounding.
(10) An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
(11) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (September 2023)

In September 2023, Silver Tiger announce an independent Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100% owned, high-grade silver-gold El Tigre Project located in Sonora, Mexico. This Updated MRE was based on information and data supplied by Silver Tiger, and was undertaken by Yungang Wu, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario. The Updated MRE includes the newly discovered Sulfide and Black Shale Zones, Veins and Pit Constrained Resources. A copy of the NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate is available at www.sedarplus.ca under the Company's profile.

Deposit	Tonnes	Average Grade							Contained Metal						
		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	AuEq	AgEq	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	AuEq	AgEq
	(M)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(koz)	(koz)	(Mlb)	(Mlb)	(Mlb)	(koz)	(koz)
Indicated:															
South Zone In Pit	43.0	0.39	14		0.01	0.02	0.59	44	535	20,049	1.8	7.0	14.3	818	61,381
South Zone Out-of-Pit	1.8	0.28	200	0.18	0.59	1.02	3.83	287	16	11,453	7.2	23.1	40.1	219	16,403
North Zone Out-of-Pit	0.5	0.72	158	0.04	0.41	0.80	3.36	252	13	2,777	0.4	4.9	9.7	59	4,435
Out of Pit Total	2.3	0.38	191	0.15	0.55	0.97	3.72	279	29	14,231	7.6	28.0	49.8	278	20,838
Vein (S & N) Total	45.3	0.39	24	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.75	56	564	34,280	9.4	35.0	64.1	1,096	82,219
Low Grade Stockpile	0.1	0.9	177	0.02	0.22	0.50	3.41	255	3	588	0.1	0.5	0.2	11	847
Tailings	0.9	0.27	78				1.30	98	8	2,345				39	2,948
Total Indicated	**46.4**	**0.39**	**25**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**0.77**	**58**	**575**	**37,212**	**9.4**	**35.5**	**64.3**	**1,147**	**86,014**
Inferred:															
South Zone In Pit	11.5	0.47	17	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.72	54	176	6,396	0.8	3.7	4.3	267	20,045
South Zone Out-of-Pit	5.5	0.61	170	0.09	0.22	0.39	3.23	242	107	30,072	10.7	26.9	46.8	571	42,821
North Zone Out-of-Pit	3.7	0.74	132	0.08	0.35	0.64	3.00	225	89	15,813	6.6	29.0	52.3	360	26,981
Out of Pit Total	9.2	0.66	155	0.09	0.27	0.49	3.14	235	197	45,885	17.3	55.9	99.0	931	69,801
Vein (S & N) Total	20.8	0.56	78	0.04	0.13	0.23	1.80	135	373	52,282	18.1	59.6	103.4	1,198	89,847
Low Grade Stockpile	0.0	0.46	146	0.02	0.17	0.09	2.52	189	0	83		0.1		1	108
Tailings	0.1	0.27	79				1.31	98	1	254				4	323
Total Inferred	**20.9**	**0.56**	**78**	**0.04**	**0.13**	**0.22**	**1.79**	**135**	**373**	**52,619**	**18.1**	**59.7**	**103.4**	**1,204**	**90,277**

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (September 2023) (continued)

1. *Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
3. *The Mineral Resources in this news release were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council and CIM Best Practices (2019).*
4. *Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.*
5. *Approximately 74.7% of the Indicated and 22.3% of the Inferred contained AgEq ounces are pit constrained, with the remainder out-of-pit.*
6. *The pit constrained AuEq cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t was derived from US$1,800/oz Au price, US$24/oz Ag price, 80% process recovery for Ag and Au, US$5.30/tonne process cost and US$1.00/tonne G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were $1.86/t mineralized mining cost, $1.86/t waste mining cost and 50-degree pit slopes.*
7. *The out-of-pit AuEq cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t AuEq was derived from US$1,800/oz Au price, US$24/oz Ag price, 4.00/lb Cu, $0.95 $/lb Pb, $1.40 $/lb Zn, 85% process recovery for all metals, $50/t mining cost, US$20/tonne process and US$4 G&A cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.5 g/t AuEq cut-off, below the constraining pit shell within the constraining mineralized wireframes and exhibited sufficient continuity to be considered for cut and fill and long hole mining.*
8. *No Mineral Resources are classified as Measured.*
9. *AgEq and AuEq calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 75:1.*
10. *Totals may not agree due to rounding.*

2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

The 2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by P&E for the El Tigre Project located in Sonora State, Mexico, which has an effective date of October 22, 2024.

2024 El TIGRE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-14]													
PIT CONSTRAINED	**Cutoff**	**TONNAGE**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AgEq**	**AgEq**	**AuEq**	**AuEq**
OXIDE + SULFIDE	**AuEq g/t**	**1000t**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**
Measured	0.10/0.15	34,821	16	17,819	0.40	452	0.003	0.010	0.017	78	87,078	0.50	565
Indicated	0.10/0.15	26,943	16	13,490	0.38	326	0.002	0.007	0.013	75	65,286	0.48	415
Mea + Ind	0.10/0.15	61,764	16	31,309	0.39	778	0.002	0.009	0.015	77	152,364	0.49	980
Inferred	0.10/0.15	4,333	25	3,454	0.46	64	0.003	0.010	0.016	98	13,606	0.65	91
OUT-OF-PIT	**Cutoff**	**TONNAGE**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AgEq**	**AgEq**	**AuEq**	**AuEq**
	AuEq g/t	**1000t**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**
Measured	1.50	1,523	226	11,070	0.34	16.6	0.13	0.38	0.57	292	14,313	3.80	186
Indicated	1.50	3,788	187	22,811	0.48	57.9	0.05	0.17	0.27	241	29,313	3.13	382
Mea + Ind	1.50	5,311	198	33,881	0.44	74.5	0.071	0.229	0.355	255	43,626	3.33	568
Inferred	1.50	10,063	140	45,207	0.62	202.1	0.06	0.28	0.50	216	69,731	2.81	908
TAILINGS	**Cutoff**	**TONNAGE**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AgEq**	**AgEq**	**AuEq**	**AuEq**
	AuEq g/t	**1000t**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**
Measured	0.54	146	79	371	0.29	1.4	NA	NA	NA	102	479	1.29	6
Indicated	0.54	706	77	1,752	0.26	5.9	NA	NA	NA	98	2,218	1.24	28
Mea + Ind	0.54	852	77	2,124	0.27	7.3	NA	NA	NA	99	2,697	1.25	34
Inferred	0.54	52	81	134	0.27	0.5	NA	NA	NA	103	170	1.30	2
STOCKPILE	**Cutoff**	**TONNAGE**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AgEq**	**AgEq**	**AuEq**	**AuEq**
	AuEq g/t	**1000t**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**
Measured	0.55	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicated	0.55	101	181	586	0.92	3.0	0.023	0.226	0.104	255	824	3.49	11
Mea + Ind	0.55	101	181	586	0.92	3.0	0.023	0.226	0.104	255	824	3.49	11
Inferred	0.55	18	146	83	0.46	0.3	0.016	0.168	0.085	183	104	2.52	1
TOTAL	**Cutoff**	**TONNAGE**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AgEq**	**AgEq**	**AuEq**	**AuEq**
	AuEq g/t	**1000t**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**	**g/t**	**1000ozs**
Measured	NA	36,490	25	29,260	0.40	469.9	0.008	0.026	0.041	88	101,871	0.66	757
Indicated	NA	31,538	38	38,640	0.39	392.9	0.007	0.027	0.044	96	97,641	0.82	836
Mea + Ind	NA	68,028	31	67,900	0.40	862.8	0.008	0.026	0.042	92	199,512	0.73	1,593
Inferred	NA	14,465	105	48,878	0.57	266.7	0.041	0.201	0.351	180	83,612	2.16	1,002

2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (continued)

The Qualified Persons for 2024 Updated MRE were Dave Duncan P. Geo. VP Exploration of Silver Tiger, Charles Spath P.Geo., VP of Technical Services of Silver Tiger, and Fred Brown, P.Geo RM-SME Senior Associate Geologist of P&E Mining Consultants, and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET, President of P&E Mining Consultants are the Qualified Persons as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
2) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
3) The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
4) Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.
5) Prices used are US$2,000/oz Au, US$25/oz Ag, US$4.00/lb Cu, US$0.95 lb Pb and US$1.25/lb Zn.
6) The pit-constrained AuEq respective oxide and sulfide cut-off grades of 0.10 and 0.15 g/t were derived from 40% Ag and 83% Au oxide process recovery, 40% Ag and 56% Au sulfide process recovery, US$5.25/tonne process and G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were $2.00/t mining cost and 45-degree pit slopes. Regarding recoveries, the PFS recovery for Ag in oxide material was increased to 45% after a more detailed study was complete after the MRE was finalized.
7) The out-of-pit AuEq cut-off grade of 1.50 g/t was derived 93% Ag and 89% Au process recovery, US$28/tonne process and G&A cost, and a $60/tonne mining cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.50 g/t AuEq cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out–of-Pit Mineral Resources are restricted to the El Tigre Main Veins, which exhibit historical continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by cut and fill and long hole mining methods.
8) The Low-Grade Stockpile AuEq cut-off grade of 0.54 g/t was derived from 85% Ag and 85% Au recovery US$28/tonne process and G&A cost, and a $2/tonne mining cost.
9) The Tailings AuEq cut-off grade of 0.55 g/t was derived from 82% Ag and 83% Au process recovery, US$28.72/tonne process and G&A cost.
10) AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 166:1 (oxide) and 122:1 (sulfide) for pit-constrained Mineral Resources.
11) AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 77:1 for out-of-pit Mineral Resources.
12) AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 80:1 for Low-Grade Stockpile Mineral Resources.
13) AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 79:1 for Tailings Mineral Resources
14) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

2026 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate [1-14]

Classification	Cut-off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)	AgEq (koz)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
Pit-Constrained Oxide													
Measured	0.08	27,732	39	35,034	0.54	609	NA	NA	NA	136	120,923	0.78	693
Indicated	0.08	19,804	10	6,593	0.36	75	NA	NA	NA	74	46,979	0.42	266
Meas + Ind	**0.08**	**47,536**	**27**	**41,626**	**0.46**	**709**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**110**	**167,902**	**0.63**	**959**
Inferred	0.08	4,475	10	1,453	0.38	18	NA	NA	NA	77	11,045	0.44	63
Pit-Constrained Sulphide													
Measured	0.12	6,031	31	6,042	0.54	105	NA	NA	NA	96	18,667	0.79	154
Indicated	0.12	1,723	14	756	0.46	25	NA	NA	NA	69	3,817	0.57	32
Meas + Ind	**0.12**	**7,755**	**27**	**6,798**	**0.52**	**131**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**90**	**22,484**	**0.74**	**185**
Inferred	0.12	463	74	1,096	0.52	8	NA	NA	NA	136	2,034	1.11	17
Pit-Constrained Total													
Measured	0.08/0.12	33,763	38	41,076	0.54	588	NA	NA	NA	129	139,590	0.78	846
Indicated	0.08/0.12	21,528	11	7,348	0.36	252	NA	NA	NA	73	50,796	0.43	298
Meas + Ind	**0.08/0.12**	**55,291**	**27**	**48,425**	**0.47**	**840**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**107**	**190,386**	**0.64**	**1,144**
Inferred	0.08/0.12	4,939	16	2,550	0.39	62	NA	NA	NA	82	13,078	0.50	79
Out-Of-Pit													
Measured	1.28	1,010	453	14,698	1.05	34	0.13	0.54	0.92	589	19,118	7.09	230
Indicated	1.28	1,374	398	17,588	1.05	47	0.08	0.24	0.41	509	22,482	6.13	271
Meas + Ind	**1.28**	**2,384**	**421**	**32,286**	**1.05**	**81**	**0.10**	**0.37**	**0.63**	**543**	**41,600**	**6.54**	**501**
Inferred	1.28	4,100	294	38,822	1.58	208	0.32	0.75	0.89	497	65,556	6.01	792

Tailings													
Measured	0.45	146	79	371	0.29	1	NA	NA	NA	103	487	1.22	6
Indicated	0.45	706	77	1,752	0.26	6	NA	NA	NA	99	2,252	1.17	27
Meas + Ind	**0.45**	**852**	**77**	**2,118**	**0.27**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**202**	**2,739**	**1.18**	**32**
Inferred	0.45	52	81	134	0.27	1	NA	NA	NA	104	173	1.23	2
Stockpile													
Measured	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicated	0.46	101	181	586	0.92	3	0.02	0.23	0.10	256	826	3.17	10
Meas + Ind	**0.46**	**101**	**181**	**586**	**0.92**	**3**	**0.02**	**0.23**	**0.10**	**256**	**826**	**3.17**	**10**
Inferred	0.46	18	146	83	0.46	0.3	0.02	0.17	0.09	183	104	2.27	1
Total													
Measured	NA	34,920	50	56,145	0.55	623	0.13	0.54	0.92	142	159,193	0.96	1,082
Indicated	NA	23,708	36	27,275	0.40	308	0.07	0.24	0.39	100	76,350	0.79	605
Meas + Ind	**NA**	**58,628**	**44**	**83,415**	**0.49**	**931**	**0.09**	**0.36**	**0.61**	**125**	**235,543**	**0.90**	**1,688**
Inferred	NA	9,108	142	41,589	0.92	271	0.32	0.75	0.89	269	78,911	2.99	874

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

3. The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

4. Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.

5. Prices used are US$2,400/oz Au, US$28/oz Ag, US$4.25/lb Cu, US$0.97/lb Pb and US$1.30/lb Zn.

6. The pit-constrained respective oxide and sulphide AuEq cut-off grades of 0.08 and 0.12 g/t were derived from 45% Ag and 83% Au oxide process recovery, 40% Ag and 56% Au sulphide process recovery, US$5.25/t process and G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were $2.00/t mining cost and 45° pit slopes.

7. The out-of-pit AuEq cut-off grade of 1.28 g/t was derived with 93% Ag and 89% Au process recovery, US$28/t process and G&A cost, and a $60/t mining cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.28 g/t AuEq cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out–of-Pit Mineral Resources are restricted to the El Tigre Main Veins, which exhibit historical continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by cut and fill and long hole mining methods.

8. The Stockpile AuEq cut-off grade of 0.46 g/t was derived from 85% Ag and 85% Au process recovery, US$28/t process and G&A cost, and a $2/t mining cost.

9. The Tailings AuEq cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t was derived from 83% Ag and 82% Au process recovery, US$28.72/t process and G&A cost.

10. AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 178:1 (oxide) and 120:1 (sulphide) for pit-constrained Mineral Resources.

11. AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 82:1 for out-of-pit Mineral Resources.

12. AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 86:1 for Low-Grade Stockpile Mineral Resources.

13. AgEq and AuEq were calculated at an Ag/Au ratio of 85:1 for Tailings Mineral Resources.

14. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Qualified Person

David Duncan, P. Geo., a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the information provided in this Management's Discussion and Analysis for the six-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Selected Financial Information

The Company incurred a consolidated net loss for the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 of $2,887,046 ($0.005 per share) compared to a consolidated net loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 of $5,228,524 ($0.01 per share), a net loss of $4,248,214 ($0.01 per share) for the year ended March 31, 2025 and a net loss of $3,163,975 ($0.01 per share) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table contains selected financial information for the three most recent fiscal years.

	Six-months ended September 30, 2026 $	Year ended March 31, 2026 $	Year ended March 31, 2025 $	Year ended March 31, 2024 $
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	2,887,046	5,228,524	4,248,214	3,163,975
Total assets	213,928,475	208,671,111	80,752,113	84,288,228
Working capital	68,052,525	116,229,105	2,535,543	9,139,389
Shareholder equity	206,716,520	207,438,942	79,702,530	82,777,744
Loss per share	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01

Results of Operations – Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred a consolidated net loss and comprehensive loss of $2,887,046 compared to a consolidated net loss and comprehensive loss of $1,731,572 for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025.

The expenses and income incurred during the six-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are detailed in the following table.

	Six-Months ended September 30, 2026 $	Six-Months ended September 30, 2025 $
Consulting fees	250,000	250,000
Depreciation	416	534
Dues and fees	160,629	31,717
Insurance	87,153	73,468
Office and other	92,355	71,749
Professional fees	243,832	186,422
Shareholder communication	478,369	481,406
Stock-based compensation	2,148,000	560,000
Travel	229,035	98,015
Wages and benefits	261,611	158,201
Total operating expenses	**3,951,400**	**1,911,512**
Interest income	(1,226,673)	(193,713)
Foreign exchange loss	162,319	13,773
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**2,887,046**	**1,731,572**

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred consulting fees of $250,000 compared to $250,000 for the same period in the prior year. Consulting fees incurred during both periods represent consulting fees paid to the CEO and CFO.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded depreciation expense of $416 as compared to $534 for the same period in the prior year.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded dues and fees expense of $160,629 as compared to $31,717 during the same period in the prior year, an increase of $128,912. The increase in dues and fees is primarily a result of listing fees pursuant to the Company's graduation to the TSX in May 2026. Dues and fees expense also includes fees paid to the Company's transfer agent.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded insurance expense of $87,153 compared to $73,468 in the comparable period during the prior year. Insurance expense includes premiums for both the Company's directors and officers insurance and general commercial liability insurance.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded office and other expenses of $92,355 as compared to $71,749 during the comparable period of the prior year. Office expenses will vary from period to period.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred professional fees of $243,832 compared to $186,422 during the same period in the prior year, an increase of $57,410. This is partially a result of legal and other professional fees incurred in connection with the Company's graduation to the TSX, as well as some added professional fees in Mexico as activities ramp. Professional fees include costs such as legal, audit, accounting and tax fees and will fluctuate from period to period based on the timing of when such services are provided.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred shareholder communication expense of $478,369 compared to $481,406 and in line with the prior period. With the completion of the 2026 PEA for the Underground and the 2026 PFS on the Stockwork Zone and with receipt of the required approvals and permits to construct the El Tigre Stockwork Zone at the El Tigre Property, the Company has maintained its increased level of investor relations activities and expects that to continue through Fiscal 2027.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $2,148,000 as compared to $560,000 during the same period in the prior year. Non-cash stock-based compensation is driven by the quantity, timing, vesting conditions of stock option, DSU and RSU grants. The fair value of stock options issued is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The increase in non-cash stock-based compensation is primarily a result of the stock options and RSUs granted in January 2026.

Travel expenses for the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 were $229,035 compared to $98,015 for the same period in the prior year. Travel expense is driven by the timing of business and investor relations related travel during a given period, as well as some added travel to the El Tigre Project as activities ramp.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred wages and benefits of $261,611 compared to $158,201 during the same period in the prior year, an increase of $103,410. The Company has begun to increase hiring as the overall level of operations has increased.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company earned interest income of $1,226,673 as compared to $193,713 for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025, primarily a result of holding higher average cash balances during the period following the equity financings completed during Fiscal 2026. The Company holds cash not required for day-to-day operations in a high interest savings account at a major Canadian bank and at a major international bank in Mexico.

A portion of the Company's exploration and operating expenses and working capital balances are denominated in foreign currencies and as a result, the Company realized a foreign exchange loss of $162,319 during the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, compared to a foreign exchange loss of $13,773 during the six-month period ended September 30, 2025.

Results of Operations – Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred a consolidated net loss and comprehensive loss of $1,524,703 compared to a consolidated net loss and comprehensive loss of $924,249 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2025.

The expenses and income incurred during the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are detailed in the following table.

	Three-Months ended September 30, 2026 $	Three-Months ended September 30, 2025 $
Consulting fees	125,000	125,000
Depreciation	201	267
Dues and fees	7,667	21,805
Insurance	47,415	41,170
Office and other	23,788	17,125
Professional fees	148,864	133,704
Shareholder communication	255,683	266,955
Stock-based compensation	1,084,000	271,000
Travel	142,242	64,888
Wages and benefits	128,659	72,967
Total operating expenses	**1,963,519**	**1,014,881**
Interest income	(603,981)	(96,206)
Foreign exchange loss	165,165	5,574
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**1,524,703**	**924,249**

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred consulting fees of $125,000 compared to $125,000 for the same period in the prior year. Consulting fees incurred during both periods represent consulting fees paid to the CEO and CFO.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded depreciation expense of $201 as compared to $267 for the same period in the prior year.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded dues and fees expense of $7,667 as compared to $21,805 during the same period in the prior year, a decrease of $14,138. Dues and fees expense includes, amongst other items, fees paid to the Company's transfer agent and will fluctuate from period to period.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded insurance expense of $47,415 compared to $41,170 in the comparable period during the prior year. Insurance expense includes premiums for both the Company's directors and officers insurance and general commercial liability insurance.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded office and other expenses of $23,788 as compared to $17,125 during the comparable period of the prior year. Office expenses will vary from period to period.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred professional fees of $148,864 compared to $133,704 during the same period in the prior year, an increase of $15,160. Professional fees include costs such as legal, audit, accounting and tax fees and will fluctuate from period to period based on the timing of when such services are provided.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred shareholder communication expense of $255,683 compared to $266,955 for the comparable period in the prior year, a decrease of $11,272. As noted elsewhere herein, the Company expects to continue its increased level of investor relations activities through Fiscal 2027.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $1,084,000 as compared to $271,000 during the same period in the prior year. Non-cash stock-based compensation is driven by the quantity, timing, vesting conditions of stock option, DSU and RSU grants. The increase in non-cash stock-based compensation is primarily a result of the stock options and RSUs granted in January 2026. During the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company granted 75,000 options, having an exercise price of $0.87 and vesting over 3 years, to an employee of the Company.

Travel expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2026 were $142,242 compared to $64,888 for the same period in the prior year. Travel expense is driven by the timing of business and investor relations related travel during a given period.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company incurred wages and benefits of $128,659 compared to $72,967 during the same period in the prior year, an increase of $55,692. The Company has begun to increase hiring as the overall level of operations has increased.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company earned interest income of $603,981 as compared to $96,206 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2025, primarily a result of holding higher average cash balances during the period following the equity financings completed during Fiscal 2026.

A portion of the Company's exploration and operating expenses and working capital balances are denominated in foreign currencies and as a result, the Company realized a foreign exchange loss of $165,165 during the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, compared to a foreign exchange loss of $5,574 during the three-month period ended September 30, 2025.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table contains selected financial information for the Company for the past eight quarterly periods.

	Revenue $	Net loss and comprehensive loss $	Total assets $	Working capital $	Shareholder equity $	Loss per Share (1) $
December 31, 2024	Nil	1,348,866	81,544,673	5,361,364	80,550,286	0.00
March 31, 2025	Nil	1,141,756	80,752,113	2,535,543	79,702,530	0.00
June 30, 2025	Nil	807,323	93,748,128	14,576,416	92,815,450	0.00
September 30, 2025	Nil	924,249	92,938,805	12,178,331	92,170,592	0.00
December 31, 2025	Nil	1,932,726	156,495,986	67,459,601	154,274,428	0.00
March 31, 2026	Nil	1,564,226	208,671,111	116,229,105	207,438,942	0.00
June 30, 2026	Nil	1,362,343	212,358,270	103,697,642	207,174,599	0.00
September 30, 2026	Nil	1,524,703	213,928,475	68,052,525	206,716,520	0.00

(1) Rounding may cause differences between annual and quarterly totals.

Transfer of the Stockwork Zone to Mineral Properties

Management concluded that, effective September 30, 2026, technical feasibility and commercial viability had been demonstrated for the Stockwork Zone of the El Tigre Project and, accordingly, the related costs were reclassified from resource properties to mineral properties, construction in progress and equipment. Costs attributable to the Underground portion of the El Tigre Project continue to be classified as resource properties. Prior to the reclassification, the related resource property costs were assessed for impairment and no impairment was identified.

The following table summarizes the changes in resource properties, mineral properties and property, plant and equipment for the six months ended September 30, 2026:

	Resource properties $	Mineral properties $	Construction in progress $	Mobile equipment $	Other property & equipment $
Balance - March 31, 2026	90,691,258	-	-	-	518,579
Additions	47,454,574	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(98,108,657)	55,289,433	41,721,143	709,693	388,388
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	(416)
Balance - September 30, 2026	40,037,175	55,289,433	41,721,143	709,693	906,551

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2026, the Company reported current assets of $75,264,480, current liabilities of $7,211,955 and working capital of $68,052,525.

At September 30, 2026, the Company's liquidity position is a result of four equity financings completed in February 2026, November 2025, October 2025 and April 2025, offset by the Company's significant exploration, development and construction costs at the El Tigre Project. As noted elsewhere hereing, subsequent to September 30, 2026, the Company closed the October 2026 Offering for gross proceeds of $100,050,000, as described below.

October 2026 - $100.05 Million Bought Deal Financing

On October 13, 2026, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "October 2026 Offering") whereby 100,050,000 units of the Company (the "Units") were issued at a price of $1.00 per Unit for gross proceeds of $100,050,000, led by a syndicate of underwriters led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as sole bookrunner and lead underwriter, as well as BMO Capital Markets, Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Desjardins Securities Inc. (together the "October 2026 Underwriters"). Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $1.35 for a period of 24 months. The October 2026 Offering includes the full exercise of the October 2026 Underwriters' over-allotment option of 13,050,000 Units. The October 2026 Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.0% on the gross proceeds of the October 2026 Offering. The Company is using the proceeds of the October 2026 Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

February 2026 - $57.5 Million Bought Deal Financing

On February 18, 2026, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "February 2026 Offering") whereby 49,146,400 Common Shares were issued at a price of $1.17 per common share for gross proceeds of $57,501,288, led by a syndicate of underwriters led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. and BMO Capital Markets as joint bookrunners, as well as Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Desjardins Capital Markets (together the "February 2026 Underwriters"). The February 2026 Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.5% on the gross proceeds of the February 2026

Offering. The February 2026 Offering includes the full exercise of the February 2026 Underwriters' 15% over-allotment. The Company is using the proceeds of the February 2026 Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

November 2025 - $40.0 Million Bought Deal Financing

On November 26, 2025, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering (the "November Offering") whereby 54,800,000 Common Shares were issued at a price of $0.73 per common share for gross proceeds of $40,004,000 led by a syndicate of underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets and Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as joint bookrunners, as well as Canaccord Genuity Corp., Desjardins Capital Markets and Ventum Financial Corp. (together the "November Underwriters"). The November Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 5.5% on the gross proceeds of the November Offering. The Company is using the proceeds of the November Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

October 2025 - $28.8 Million Bought Deal Financing

On October 7, 2025, Silver Tiger closed a bought deal offering whereby 39,962,500 common shares were issued at a price of $0.72 per common share for gross proceeds of $28,773,000 led by a syndicate of underwriters was led by Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. as sole bookrunner, and Desjardins Capital Markets as co-lead underwriters, and BMO Capital Markets and Ventum Financial Corp. The October Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 6% on the gross proceeds of the October Offering, except in respect of proceeds received from certain orders arranged by the Company, of which up to C$3,000,000 was subject to a reduced commission rate of 3.0% and up to C$2,000,000 was subject to a reduced commission rate of 5.0%. The Company is using the proceeds of the October Offering to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

April 2025 - $15 Million Bought Deal Financing

On April 14, 2025, the Company issued 45,455,000 common shares at a price of $0.33 per common share for gross proceeds of $15,000,150 pursuant to a bought deal offering ("the Offering") led by a syndicate of underwriters ("the Underwriters") led by Stifel Canada and Desjardins Capital Markets, as co-lead underwriters and joint bookrunners, and BMO Capital Markets, SCP Resource Finance LP, Ventum Financial Corp., and Canaccord Genuity Corp. The Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 6% of the gross proceeds of the Offering. The proceeds of the Offering are being used to fund exploration and development expenditures at the Company's El Tigre Project in Mexico, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Collection of Mexican VAT

There were no collections of Mexican VAT during the six-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Additional Capital and Liquidity Items

During the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, 475,000 stock options were exercised at an average exercise price of $0.22, a portion of which were settled on a net basis, resulting in the issuance of 393,710 common shares after withholding for net settlement and income taxes. The exercise of the stock options resulted in the receipt of total cash proceeds of $59,000 and the payment of income taxes of $42,376.

During the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 and as discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, the Company used cash of $41,893,233 (six-month period ended September 30, 2025 – $2,853,540) to advance the El Tigre Project, reflecting the ongoing construction of the Stockwork Zone. The property and equipment acquired during Fiscal 2023

included a processing mill with a capacity of 800 tons per day. The processing mill is not yet currently available for use and is currently being stored in Hermosillo, Mexico.

During the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company used cash of $979,307 (September 30, 2025 – $1,335,173) to fund operating activities.

The Company finances its operations through the issuance of equity securities. Following the closing of the October 2026 Offering, management believes the Company has sufficient funds to complete construction of the El Tigre Stockwork Zone based on the updated estimated CapEx. The Company is dependent on raising additional funding through the issuance of equity securities in order to fund future exploration programs and development beyond the El Tigre Stockwork Zone and to meet its ongoing general and administrative requirements, and while management has been successful in obtaining funding in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

Consulting services were provided during the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 by a corporation owned by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The cost of these consulting services during the period was $187,500 (September 30, 2025 – $187,500). The Company recorded these costs to consulting fees.

Consulting services were provided during the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 by a corporation owned by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The cost of the consulting services during the period was $62,500 (September 30, 2025 – $62,500). The Company recorded the costs to consulting fees.

Geological consulting services were provided during the six-month period ended September 30, 2026 by a corporation owned by the Vice President Exploration of the Company. The cost of these consulting services during the period was $36,000 (September 30, 2025 – $33,000). The Company recorded these costs to resource properties.

Outstanding Share Data

As at September 30, 2026 and November 16, 2026 the Company had 558,767,548 and 659,977,265 common shares issued and outstanding, respectively

Subsequent to September 30, 2026, the Company issued 100,050,000 common shares and 50,025,000 common share purchase warrants pursuant to the October 2026 Offering. In addition, 1,950,000 stock options were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 1,159,717 common shares after withholding for the exercise price and income taxes.

The Company had 22,646,250 and 20,696,250 stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2026 and November 16, 2026, respectively. As at September 30, 2026 and November 16, 2026, 17,146,575 and 15,196,575 stock options are fully vested, respectively.

The Company's outstanding stock options as at November 16, 2026 are summarized in the following table:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry date
1,300,000	$0.10	January 4, 2029
2,375,000	$0.17	May 22, 2030
2,900,000	$0.70	December 29, 2031
3,550,000	$0.32	January 10, 2033
400,000	$0.20	August 30, 2033
3,431,250	$0.17	January 7, 2034

4,025,000	$0.24	January 2, 2035
2,640,000	$1.27	January 22, 2036
75,000	$0.87	July 21, 2036

The Company had no warrants outstanding at September 30, 2026. As at November 16, 2026, the Company had 50,025,000 common share purchase warrants outstanding, exercisable at $1.35 per share and expiring October 13, 2028, issued pursuant to the October 2026 Offering.

The Company has 9,995,000 deferred share units ("DSUs") outstanding at September 30, 2026 and November 16, 2026, of which 7,878,333 were fully vested.

The Company has 2,625,000 restricted share units ("RSUs") outstanding as at September 30, 2026 and November XX, 2026.

As at November 16, 2026, if all stock options, warrants, DSUs and RSUs were exercised, the number of common shares of the Company outstanding would be 743,318,515.

Risk Factors

The following are certain factors relating to the business of the Company. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the operations of the Company. If any such risks actually occur, the financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations of the Company could be materially adversely affected and the ability of the Company to implement its growth plans could be adversely affected. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations. There is no assurance that risk management steps taken will avoid future loss due to the occurrence of the risks described below or other unforeseen risks. If any of the risks described below or in the most recent Annual Information Form, dated June 29, 2026, actually occur, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company is an exploration stage company with limited financial resources and has not generated cash flow from operations. During the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company had negative cash flow from operating activities of $1.0 million. The Company anticipates it will continue to have negative cash flow from operating activities in future periods until profitable commercial production is achieved at the El Tigre Property. The Company is devoting significant resources to the development of the El Tigre Property; however, there can be no assurance that it will generate positive cash flow from operations in the future. To the extent that the Company has negative operating cash flow in future periods, it may need to allocate a portion of its cash reserves to fund such negative cash flow. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company for the exploration and development of its projects. Furthermore, while the Company believes it has sufficient funds to complete construction of the El Tigre Stockwork Zone based on the updated estimated CapEx, additional financing, whether through the issue of additional securities and/or debt, may be required in the event of cost overruns or delays and will be required for the further development of the El Tigre Property. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate additional financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further development of the El Tigre Property.

Capital Requirements, Liquidity and Risks to Shareholders

Additional funds for the establishment of the Company's current and planned exploration and development operations will be required. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities. Mineral prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes,

transportation costs, capital expenditures, operating expenses, and geological results are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, the Company may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion.

The market price of the common shares may be volatile and is subject to wide fluctuations.

The market price of the common shares may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. This volatility may affect the ability of holders of common shares to sell their securities at an advantageous price. Market price fluctuations in the common shares may be due to the Company's operating results failing to meet expectations of securities analysts or investors in any period, downward revision in securities analysts' estimates, adverse changes in general market conditions or economic trends, acquisitions, dispositions or other material public announcements by government and regulatory authorities, the Company, or its competitors, along with a variety of additional factors. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the common shares.

Financial markets have at times historically experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of companies and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Accordingly, the market price of the Shares may decline even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. There can be no assurance that continuing fluctuations in price and volume will not occur. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Shares may be materially and adversely affected.

Shareholders may experience significant dilution.

The Company's articles of incorporation and by-laws allow it to issue an unlimited number of common shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as established by the Board of Directors, in many cases, without the approval of the Company's shareholders. The Company may issue additional common shares in subsequent offerings (including through the sale of securities convertible into or exchangeable for common shares) and on the exercise of stock options or other securities exercisable for common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of common shares or the effect that future issuances and sales of common shares will have on the market price of the common shares. Issuances of a substantial number of additional common shares, or the perception that such issuances could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common shares. With any additional issuance of common shares, investors will suffer dilution to their voting power and the Company may experience dilution in its earnings per share.

The common shares do not pay dividends

No dividends on the common shares have been declared or paid to date. The Company anticipates that, for the foreseeable future, it will retain its cash resources for the operation and development of its business. Payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company after taking into account many factors, including earnings, operating results, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs and any restrictions in financing agreements, and the Company may never pay dividends.

Forward-looking statements may prove to be inaccurate.

Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Mineral Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The business of mineral exploration and development is highly speculative in nature, generally involves a high degree of risk and is frequently non-productive. The El Tigre Property is in the exploration and development stage, and there is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful or that expenditures to be made by the Company will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals or profitable commercial mining operations. Resource acquisition, exploration, development, and operation involves significant financial and other risks over an extended period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience, and knowledge may not eliminate. Significant expenses are required to locate and establish economically viable mineral deposits, to acquire equipment, and to fund construction, exploration and related operations, and few mining properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Success in establishing an economically viable project is the result of a number of factors, including the quantity and quality of minerals discovered, proximity to infrastructure, metal and mineral prices, which are highly cyclical, costs and efficiencies of the recovery methods that can be employed, the quality of management, available technical expertise, taxes, royalties, environmental matters, government regulation (including land tenure, land use and import/export regulations) and other factors. Even in the event that mineralization is discovered on a given property, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change as a result of such factors. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital, and no assurance can be given that any exploration program of the Company will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves. The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration and development of mineral resource properties, including hazards relating to the discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals, unusual or unexpected adverse geological or geotechnical formations, unusual or unexpected adverse operating conditions, seismic activity, fire, explosions and natural phenomena and 'acts of God' such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes or other conditions, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, personal injury or death, damage to property, environmental damage, unexpected delays, monetary payments and possible legal liability, which could have a material adverse impact upon the Company. In addition, any future mining operations will be subject to the risks inherent in mining, including adverse fluctuations in fuel prices, commodity prices, exchange rates and metal prices, increases in the costs of constructing and operating mining and processing facilities, availability of energy and water supplies, access and transportation costs, delays and repair costs resulting from equipment failure, changes in the regulatory environment, and industrial accidents and labour actions or unrest. The occurrence of any of these risks could materially and adversely affect the development of a project or the operations of a facility, which could have a material adverse impact upon the Company.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. The Company cannot give any assurance that title to its exploration properties will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that Silver Tiger does not have title to its exploration properties could cause the Company to lose any rights to explore, develop and mine any minerals on that property, without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to such property.

Limited Operating History

The Company has no history of an operating business or mining operations, revenue generation or production history. The Company was incorporated on June 14, 2010 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. The Company will be subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. The Company anticipates that it will take several years to achieve any cash flow from operations.

Global Financial Volatility

Global financial conditions are volatile from time to time. Global economic volatility may impact domestic markets and the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing to continue its operations and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. Market volatility and turmoil could adversely impact the Company's operations and the value and the trading price of the Company's common shares.

Commodity Prices

Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability and price of minerals discovered, if any. Commodity and metal prices have fluctuated widely in recent years and months and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international, economic and political trends, market intervention by state actors, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Periods of depressed metal prices may negatively affect the ability of the Company to obtain required financing and have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Foreign Operations

The Company's principal assets are located in Mexico and the Company's operations are therefore subject to Mexican federal and state laws and regulations. The risks normally associated with the conduct of business in foreign countries include various levels of political, regulatory, economic, social and other risks and uncertainties. Such risks may include, but are not limited to: local economic instability, high rates of inflation, emerging resource nationalism, restrictions on foreign ownership and activities, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts, limitations on repatriation of earnings or other currency controls, limitations on commodity exports, labor unrest, invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, sovereign risk, war (including neighboring states), military repression, civil disturbances, terrorist activity, hostage taking, unanticipated changes in laws or policies, the failure of foreign parties to honor contractual relations, foreign taxation, delays or inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, tariffs, and opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations.

The Company believes the attitude of the current Mexican government toward mineral resource development activities and foreign investment to be favorable, however, any deterioration in economic conditions or other factors could result in a change in government policies at either the national or state level. In addition, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing laws, rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail the Company's activities.

Mexico's legal and regulatory requirements in connection with companies conducting mineral exploration and mining activities, banking system and controls as well as local business culture and practices are, in particular, different from those in Canada. While the Company believes its exploration and development activities are currently carried out in material compliance with all applicable rules and regulations, the officers and directors of the Company must rely, to a great extent, on the Company's Mexican legal counsel and local consultants retained by the Company in order to keep abreast of material legal, regulatory and governmental developments as they pertain to and affect the Company's operations. The Company also relies, to some extent, on those members of management and directors of the Company who have previous experience working and conducting business in Mexico in order to enhance its understanding of and appreciation for the local business culture and practices in Mexico. Any developments or changes in such legal, regulatory or governmental requirements or in local business practices in Mexico are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business.

Limited Market for Securities

The common shares are currently listed on the TSX, however there can be no assurance that an active and liquid market for the common shares will be maintained, and an investor may find it difficult to resell securities of the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are or may become associated with other mineral resource exploration companies which may give rise to conflicts of interest. In accordance with applicable Canadian corporate law, directors who have a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or a proposed material contract with the Company are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract. In addition, the directors and the officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. Certain of the directors and officers of the Company have either other full-time employment or other business or time restrictions placed on them and, accordingly, the Company will not be the only business enterprise of these directors and officers.

Competition

The Company will compete with many exploration companies that may have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company, as well as, for the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel.

Reliance on Key Individuals

The Company's success depends to a certain degree upon certain key members of the management. It is expected that these individuals will be a significant factor in its growth and success. The loss of the service of members of the management and certain key employees could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Changes to mining laws and regulations could impact the business of the Company.

On May 8, 2023, the Mexican Government enacted a decree amending several provisions of the Mining Law, the Law on National Waters, the Law on Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection and the General Law for the Prevention and Integral Management of Waste (the "**Decree**"), which became effective on May 9, 2023. The Decree amends the mining and water laws, including: (i) the duration of the mining concession titles, (ii) the process to obtain new mining concessions (through a public tender), (iii) imposing conditions on water use and availability for the mining concessions, (iv) the elimination of "free land and first applicant" scheme, (v) new social and environmental requirements in order to obtain and keep mining concessions, (vi) the authorization by the Ministry of Economy of any mining concession's transfer, (vii) new penalties and cancellation of mining concessions grounds due to non-compliance with the applicable laws, (viii) the automatic dismissal of any application for new concessions, and (ix) new financial instruments or collaterals that should be provided to guarantee the preventive, mitigation and compensation plans resulting from the social impact assessments, among other amendments. These amendments, and any future developments related thereto or other changes to mining laws and regulations in Mexico, could have an impact on the Company's current and future exploration activities and operations in Mexico. However, the likelihood and extent of such impact is yet to be determined.

Macroeconomic developments could impact the business of the Company.

Political and economic instability, global or regional adverse conditions, such as pandemics or other disease outbreaks or natural disasters, currency exchange rates, trade tariff developments, transport availability and cost, including import-related taxes, transport security, inflation and other factors are beyond the Company's control. The macroeconomic environment remains challenging and the Company's results of operations could be materially affected by such macroeconomic conditions.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The Company's Mineral Resources are based on estimates of mineral content and quantity derived from limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods, and require judgmental interpretations of geology, structure, grade distributions and trends, and other factors that may be beyond the Company's control. No assurance can be given that the estimates are accurate or that the indicated level of mineral will be produced. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Furthermore, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not demonstrate economic viability. Estimates are inherently based on assumptions, including certain operational modifications such as the implementation of different mining methods and extraction processes and assurances cannot be provided that such estimates will not be revised in light of additional challenges encountered as such modifications are made or the decision not to proceed with such modifications. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Company's Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves

Infrastructure

Mineral resource development and exploration activities depend on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important requirements, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather, phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its operations.

Litigation

Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. At any time, the Company is subject to the threat of litigation and may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation or other proceedings. The results of litigation or any other proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its financial position, operations or development.

Dependence on a Single Project

The Company is currently allocating substantially all of its financial resources and efforts to the El Tigre Property. While the Company may acquire additional mining and exploration projects in the future, the El Tigre Property is currently the Company's only mineral project. Therefore, any adverse conditions or events affecting the El Tigre Property could materially and adversely affect the Company's potential profitability, financial performance and operational results.

Substantial Environmental and Reclamation Costs

The Company's activities are subject to laws and regulations controlling not only the mining of and exploration for mineral properties, but also the possible effects of such activities upon the environment. Environmental legislation may change and make mining operations uneconomic, or result in significant environmental or reclamation costs. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases, or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties or the suspension or closure of mining operations. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission of environmental impact statements and approval thereof by government authorities. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which may mean stricter standards and enforcement, 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. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mine development, operation and reclamation. Future legislation and regulations could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions, liabilities and delays in the development

of the Company's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of reclamation plans, the Company must comply with standards and laws and regulations which may entail costs and delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the permitting authority. The Company does not maintain environmental liability insurance.

Sales by existing shareholders

Sales of a substantial number of Shares in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the market perception that the holders of a large number of Shares intend to sell Shares, could reduce the market price of the Shares. If this occurs and continues, it could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities.

Safety and Security

The Company's property interests are located in the central portion of the Sierra Madre Occidental province, Mexico. Criminal activities in the region, or the perception that activities are likely, may disrupt the Company's operations, hamper the Company's ability to hire and keep qualified personnel and impair the Company's access to sources of capital. Risks associated with conducting business in the region include risks related to personnel safety and asset security. Risks may include, but are not limited to: kidnappings of employees and contractors, exposure of employees and contractors to local crime related activity and disturbances, exposure of employees and contractors to drug trade activity, and damage or theft of the Company's or personal assets. These risks may result in serious adverse consequences including personal injuries or death, property damage or theft, limiting or disrupting operations, restricting the movement of funds, impairing contractual rights and causing the Company to shut down operations, all of which may expose the Company to costs as well as potential liability. Such events could have a material adverse impact on the Company and make it more difficult for the Company to obtain required financing. Although the Company actively attempts to mitigate such risks, there is no assurance that the Company's efforts will be effective in safeguarding personnel and the Company's property effectively.

Third-Party Contractors

The Company is subject to a number of risks associated with the use of such contractors, including the following: the Company having reduced control over the aspects of the operations that are the responsibility of a contractor; failure of the contractor to perform work properly or at a satisfactory level of quality and safety; failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement(s), including but not limited to inability to meet the contractual timelines and inability to deliver in accordance with the terms of the contract; inability to replace the contractor if either the Company or the contractor terminates the contractual relationship; interruption of operations in the event the contractor ceases operations as a result of a contractual dispute with the Company or as a result of insolvency or other unforeseen events (including events of force majeure); failure of the contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; failure of the contractor to properly manage its workforce resulting in labour unrest, strikes or other employment issues, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations; inadequate contractor cybersecurity program or customer data management and privacy, exposing the Company to external attacks. In addition, unauthorized disclosures on internal commercial practices could provide a non-competitive advantage to third-parties in future negotiations.

Enforcement of Judgements

The majority of the Company's assets are located outside of Canada. Accordingly, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within Canada any judgments obtained against the Company or its subsidiaries, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws. Consequently, investors may be effectively prevented from pursuing remedies against the Company or its subsidiaries under Canadian securities laws. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to assert Canadian securities law claims in original actions instituted in other jurisdictions. Courts in these jurisdictions may refuse to hear a claim based on a

violation of Canadian securities laws on the grounds that such jurisdiction is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. Even if a foreign court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that the local law, and not Canadian law, is applicable to the claim. If Canadian law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable Canadian law must be proven as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure may also be governed by foreign law.

Insurance and Uninsurable Risks

While the Company has obtained insurance to address certain risks in such amounts as it considers being reasonable, such insurance has limitations on liability and the insurance may not continue to be available. Moreover, such risks may not be insurable in all instances or, in certain instances, the Company may elect not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company and the occurrence of an event in which the Company is not fully insured against, could have a material adverse effect upon its business, operating results and financial condition.

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Laws

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, various levels of governments and agencies in numerous countries, and the Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including, but not limited to, the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*, by virtue of the Company operating in jurisdictions that may be vulnerable to the possibility of bribery, collusion, kickbacks, theft, improper commissions, facilitation payments, conflicts of interest and related party transactions.

There has been a general increase in the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment of companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. If the Company is subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines or sanctions imposed on the Company which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. If the Company chooses to operate in additional foreign jurisdictions in the future, it may become subject to additional anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in such jurisdictions.

Community Relations

The Company's relationship with the community in which it operates is critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the construction and development of its project. There is an increasing level of public interest relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. Certain NGOs, some of which oppose globalization and resource development, are often vocal critics and attempt to interfere with the mining industry and its practices, including the use of cyanide and other hazardous substances in processing activities. Adverse publicity generated by such NGOs or others related to extractive industries generally, or their operations specifically, could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation or financial condition and may impact its relationship with the communities in which it operates. While the Company believes that it operates in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that the Company's efforts in this respect will mitigate this potential risk.

Shareholder Activism

The Company's relationships with stakeholders are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the development of its projects. In recent years, publicly-traded companies in the mining industry have been increasingly subject to demands from NGOs and activist shareholders advocating for changes to corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, social issues, or for certain corporate actions (such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction commitments and adoption of responsible water use and management practices) or reorganizations. There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. Activist shareholder activity could cause a

disruption to the Company's strategy, operations, and leadership, resulting in a material unfavourable impact on its operational and financial performance and longer-term value creation strategy. Responding to challenges from activist shareholders, such as proxy contests, media campaigns or other activities, could be costly and time consuming and could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation and divert the attention and resources of the management and Board. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and impede the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, obtain permits and licenses or continue its operations, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, operations and financial condition.

Compliance with Public Company Obligations

As a publicly traded company listed on stock exchanges in Canada, the Company is subject to numerous laws, including, without limitation, corporate, securities and environmental laws, compliance with which can be time consuming and costly. The failure to comply with any of these laws, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations, including a negative impact on the market price of the Company's securities. The fact that the Company and its local operations must comply with laws of a number of different jurisdictions on multiple continents increases the risks of non-compliance.

Furthermore, laws applicable to the Company constantly change and the Company's continued compliance with such changing requirements is both time-consuming and costly. Adding to the significant costs of compliance with laws is the Company's desire to meet a high standard of corporate governance. The Company's continued efforts to comply with numerous changing laws and adhere to a high standard of corporate governance have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Cybersecurity

Information technology failure pertaining to availability, access or system security could result in disruption for personnel and could adversely affect the reputation, operations or financial performance of the Company. The Company's IT systems can be compromised by unauthorized parties attempting to extract business sensitive, confidential or personal information, denial of access extortion, corrupting information or disrupting business processes or by inadvertent or intentional actions by the Company's employees or vendors. A cyber security incident resulting in a security breach or a failure to identify a security threat could disrupt business and could result in the loss of business sensitive, confidential or personal information or other assets, as well as litigation, regulatory enforcement, violation of privacy or securities laws and regulations, and remediation costs, which could materially impact the Company's business or reputation.

The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities or breaches.

As the regulatory environment related to information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to the business, compliance with these requirements could also result in additional costs. The Company could incur substantial costs in complying with various regulations as a result of having to make changes to prior business practices in a manner adverse to the business. Such developments may also require the Company to make system changes and develop new processes, further affecting its compliance costs. In addition, violations of privacy related regulations can result in significant penalties and reputational harm, which in turn could adversely impact the Company's business and results of operations.

Currency

Our financials are reported in Canadian dollars. However due to our operations in foreign jurisdictions, expenditures may be incurred in foreign currencies. Thus the Company may be exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies, which may, from time to time, impact our financial position and results.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and judgements are discussed below.

Going concern

The Company's assessment of whether material uncertainties exist in relation to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires significant judgment. Management prepares detailed cash flow projections, considering expected spending on its resource properties and general and administrative expenses and assesses whether it has the ability to meet its obligations as they come due, for a minimum of a twelve-month period from the consolidated statements of financial position date.

Timing of transfer of resource properties to development assets

An exploration and evaluation asset is transferred to, and presented as, a development asset when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a project has been determined. The determination of the cut-off between the exploration phase and the development phase involves judgment. Factors considered by management when assessing the timing of transfer of resource properties to development assets include the receipt of all regulatory approvals to commence development activities, an approved development plan has been developed, available fnancing to execute the development plan, and the Board of Directors have approved the development plan. Management concluded that, effective September 30, 2026, technical feasibility and commercial viability had been demonstrated for the Stockwork Zone of the El Tigre Project and, accordingly, the related costs were reclassified from resource properties to mineral properties, construction in progress and equipment (see "Transfer of the Stockwork Zone to Mineral Properties"). Costs attributable to the Underground portion of the El Tigre Project continue to be classified as resource properties. Prior to the reclassification, the related resource property costs were assessed for impairment and no impairment was identified.

Recoverability of resource properties

At the end of each reporting period, the management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment related to resource properties. Management applies judgment is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as the period for which the Company has the right to explore, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of resource properties are budgeted and whether results of exploration and evaluation activities on the resource properties indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is calculated by management, which is considered to be the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The value in use of resource properties is generally determined as the present value of future cash flows arising from the continued use of the assets. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on a number of factors, including future metal prices, the amount of reserves, the cost of bringing the project into production, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital

expenditures, and site closure, restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs. These factors may change due to changing economic conditions or the accuracy of certain assumptions and, hence, affect the recoverable amount. The fair value of resource properties is estimated by management through the use of, where available, comparison to similar assets and industry benchmarks. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

Recoverability of sales tax

Management's assumptions regarding the recoverability of Value Added Tax ("VAT") receivable in Mexico, at the end of each reporting period, are made using all relevant facts available, including past collectability, the development of VAT policies and the general economic environment of the country to determine if a write-down of the VAT is required. Collection of the amount receivable depends on processing and payment of the claims by the government in Mexico. The Company has $8.5 million of VAT receivable at September 30, 2026. While the Company is pursuing collection, with the delay in processing and collection, management determined that it is appropriate to classify this amount to the resource property to which the VAT paid related. The timing and amount of the VAT ultimately collectible could be materially different from the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Share-based payments

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees and third parties outside the Company. The residual method is used, excluding the effect of nonmarket based vesting conditions, at the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and requires the exercise of judgment in relation to variables such as the expected life and expected volatilities, which are based on information available at the time the fair value is measured.

Other Information

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.