SILVER VIPER MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Notice of Disclosure of Non-auditor Review of the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

Pursuant to National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a) issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators, if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Silver Viper Minerals Corp. for the interim periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting,* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and are the responsibility of management.

The independent auditors, Davidson & Company LLP, have not performed a review of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Silver Viper Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	**June 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		**2,053,515**	14,289,652
Indirect taxes receivable	6	**215,234**	138,583
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**1,024,891**	1,892,893
Deferred acquisition costs		**-**	30,841
Loans receivable	7	**1,289,676**	855,063
		4,583,316	17,207,032
Indirect taxes receivable	6	**1,979,875**	1,453,605
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**19,098**	19,098
Equipment		**116,680**	2,707
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	**30,042,177**	8,250,536
Total assets		**36,741,146**	26,932,978
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	**720,031**	963,692
Total liabilities		**720,031**	963,692
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	10(a)	**87,374,956**	64,746,344
Reserves		**10,076,254**	10,448,754
Deficit		**(61,430,095)**	(49,225,812)
Total shareholders' equity		**36,021,115**	25,969,286
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**36,741,146**	26,932,978

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors on August 31, 2026:

/s/ Steve Cope	/s/ Adam Cegielski
Director	Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Silver Viper Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

		Six months ended June 30,	
	Note	**2026**	2025
		$	$
Operating expenses			
Consulting fees		**3,167,829**	293,567
Depreciation		**7,759**	2,683
Exploration expenses	8, 10	**5,182,865**	240,977
Filing fees		**67,505**	28,066
Investor relations	10	**2,745,436**	301,571
Management fees	10	**355,100**	158,163
Office and administration	10	**439,389**	101,079
Professional fees		**125,403**	78,584
Share-based payments	10(b)	**10,500**	1,936,863
		(12,101,786)	(3,141,553)
Other income (expense)			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		**(189,549)**	81,927
Interest income		**87,052**	
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**(12,204,283)**	(3,059,626)
Net loss per share:			
Basic and diluted (Note 1)		**(0.12)**	(0.15)
Weighted average number of common shares:			
Basic and diluted (Note 1)		**101,366,383**	21,005,278

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Silver Viper Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Operating activities		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**(12,204,283)**	(3,059,626)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**7,759**	2,683
Share-based payments	**10,500**	1,936,863
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	**28,199**	(106,838)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Indirect taxes receivable	**(602,921)**	23,412
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**868,002**	(164,924)
Loans receivable	**(434,613)**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(243,661)**	197,615
Cash used in operating activities	**(12,571,018)**	(1,170,815)
Investing activities		
Purchase of equipment	**(121,732)**	-
Cash paid for CSAC, net of cash acquired	**-**	(9,480)
Transaction cost related to the Coneto-acquisition during the period	**(147,189)**	
Cash used in investing activities	**(268,921)**	(9,480)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from private placements	**-**	1,833,029
Share issuance costs	**-**	(30,171)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	**579,500**	668,000
Proceeds from warrant exercises	**52,500**	-
Cash provided by financing activities	**632,000**	2,470,858
Effect of exchange rate on changes in cash	**(28,198)**	(46)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(12,236,137)**	1,290,563
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**14,289,652**	407,014
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**2,053,515**	1,697,531
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash income tax paid	**-**	-
Cash interest expense paid	**-**	-
Cash interest received on cash and cash equivalents	**87,052**	-
Fair value of common shares issued for acquisition of CSAC	**-**	3,375,000
Fair value of common shares issued for acquisition of Coneto	**20,680,820**	-
Fair value of common shares issued for advisory services for acquisition of Coneto	**932,792**	-
Proceeds from private placement included in subscription payable		67,843
Exploration and evaluation expenses included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**-**	118,908

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Silver Viper Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

	Common shares (Note 1)	Share capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
	#	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2024	19,477,163	33,652,520	3,482,920	(30,925,283)	6,210,157
Shares issued pursuant to private placement	23,270,792	3,490,619	-	-	3,490,619
Share issuance costs	62,000	(38,177)	8,006	-	(30,171)
Shares issued pursuant to stock option exercises	2,200,000	1,188,509	(520,509)	-	668,000
Shares issued pursuant to the CSAC Acquisition	9,000,000	3,375,000	-	-	3,375,000
Share-based payments	-	-	1,936,863	-	1,936,863
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(3,059,626)	(3,059,626)
Balance, June 30, 2025	54,009,955	41,668,471	4,907,280	(33,984,909)	12,590,842
Balance, December 31, 2025	92,148,454	64,746,344	10,448,754	(49,225,812)	25,969,286
Shares issued pursuant to the Coneto Acquisition	25,531,875	20,680,820	-	-	20,680,820
Shares issued as advisory services for Coneto Acquisition	1,151,595	932,792	-	-	932,792
Shares issued pursuant to stock option exercises	775,000	962,500	(383,000)	-	579,500
Shares issued pursuant to warrant exercises	35,000	52,500	-	-	52,500
Share-based payments	-	-	10,500	-	10,500
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(12,204,283)	(12,204,283)
Balance, June 30, 2026	**119,641,924**	**87,374,956**	**10,076,254**	**(61,430,095)**	**36,021,115**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Silver Viper Minerals Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on April 26, 2016. The Company completed an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") on September 27, 2017 and the Company's common shares were listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol VIPR. The Company is listed on the OTCQB under the trading symbol VIPRF. The Company's principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Mexico.

The head office of the Company is located at Suite 300 - 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 2E9. The registered address and records office of the Company is located at Suite 1700, Park Place, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 2X8.

Going concern

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 (the "financial statements") have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for at least the next twelve months. As at June 30, 2026, the Company has working capital of $3,863,285 (December 31, 2025 - $16,243,340) and an accumulated deficit of $61,430,095 (December 31, 2025 - $49,225,812). For the six months ending June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of $12,204,283 (2025 - $3,059,626). These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As a result, the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate positive cash flows from operations, and/or raise adequate funding through equity or debt financing to discharge its liabilities as they come due. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, asset and liability realization values may be substantially different from their carrying values. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

Share consolidation

On January 15, 2025, the Company consolidated its outstanding common shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidated common shares for one (1) post-consolidated common share (the "Share Consolidation"). All current and comparative references to the number of common shares, weighted average number of common shares, loss per share, stock options and warrants have been recast to give effect to the Share Consolidation.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company is relying on Coordinated Blanket Order 51-933- *Exemptions to Permit Semi-Annual Reporting for Certain Venture Issuers.* Accordingly, these condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include a statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the three-month period ended June 30, 2026 or the corresponding comparative three-month period.

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on August 31, 2026.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, as specified by IFRS Accounting Standards, as well as information presented in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD"). The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The functional currency for all entities within the corporate group is the Canadian dollar ("CAD") and was determined through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. References to "US$" are to US dollars.

d) Basis of consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Control exists where the parent entity has power over the investee and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

A summary of the Company's subsidiaries included in these financial statements as at June 30, 2026 is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage ownership	Functional currency	Principal activity
SV Plata Servicios S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	CAD	Mineral exploration
SV Minerales S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	CAD	Mineral exploration
CSAC Holdings Inc. (1)	Canada	100%	CAD	Mineral exploration
Kun Gold S.A. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	100%	CAD	Mineral exploration
Exploracions y Desarrollos Mineros Coneto S.A.P.I. de C.V. (2)	Mexico	100%	CAD	Mineral exploration

(1) On June 20, 2025, the Company acquired a 100% interest in CSAC Holdings Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary Kun Gold S.A. de C.V. (Note 5(a)).
(2) On May 4, 2026, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Coneto Silver-Gold Project (Note 5(b))

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these financial statements as compared with the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Company's financial statements and applying its accounting policies requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The judgements, key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

a) Determination of functional currency

The functional currency for the Company and each of its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. Determination of functional currency involves certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment of an entity. The Company re-evaluates the functional currency of an entity when there is a change in events and conditions which previously determined the primary economic environment of an entity.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

b) Assessment of transactions as a business combination or asset acquisition

Management has had to apply judgement relating to the acquisition of CSAC (Note 5(a)) and Coneto Silver-Gold Project (Note 5(b)) with respect to whether the acquisition was a business combination or an asset acquisition. Management applied a three-element process to determine whether a business or an asset was purchased, considering inputs, processes, and outputs of the acquisition in order to reach a conclusion. The Company has determined both CSAC and Coneto to not be a business by assessing that not all of the three following elements exist: inputs - mining concession, processes - none, and outputs - none. Upon analysis of IFRS 3 Business Combinations, it was determined to not constitute a business combination and therefore is accounted for as an asset acquisition.

c) Valuation of net assets acquired in asset acquisition

Estimates were made as to the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in the CSAC and Coneto asset acquisition (see Note 5 for details of the estimates used).

d) Review of asset carrying values and impairment assessment

The assessment of the fair value of equipment and exploration and evaluation assets requires the use of estimates and assumptions for recoverable production, long-term commodity prices, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, future capital requirements, and operating performance. Changes in any of the estimates or assumptions used in determining the fair values could impact the impairment analysis.

Each asset or CGU is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any such indicators exist, which is often judgment-based, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed, and an impairment charge is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU of assets is measured at the higher of FVLCTD or VIU.

The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information, including such factors as market and economic conditions, metal prices and forecasts, production budgets and forecasts, and life-of-mine estimates.

The determination of FVLCTD and VIU requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production, sales volumes, commodity prices, discount rates, mineral resources, operating costs, taxes, and future capital expenditures. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reversed with the impact recorded in profit or loss.

e) Valuation of share-based payments and broker warrants

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for valuation of share-based payments and broker warrants. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

f) Recoverability of indirect taxes receivable

Indirect taxes receivable includes amounts collectible from the government of Mexico. The collection of these amounts is subject to a complex application and collection process and therefore, there is risk related to the collectability and timing of payment from the Mexican government. The Company uses its best estimates based on the facts known at the time and its experience to determine its best estimate of the collectability and timing of these recoveries. Changes in the assumptions regarding collectability and the timing of collection could impact the valuation and classification as a current or non-current asset associated within indirect taxes receivable.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

5(a). ACQUISITION OF CSAC HOLDINGS INC.

CSAC is a mineral exploration holding company which holds the right to the Cimarron Project in Sinaloa, Mexico.

On June 20, 2025, the Company acquired 100% ownership in CSAC (the "CSAC Acquisition"). Consideration for the acquisition was comprised of 9,000,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $0.375 per common share for total fair value of $3,375,000. As a result of the acquisition, the Company obtained the rights to the Cimarron mining concession ("Cimarron" or "Cimarron Project").

The Company incurred transaction costs of $79,708 comprised of legal fees and due diligence costs prior to the closing of the CSAC Acquisition and the transaction costs directly attributable to the asset acquisition were included in the cost of the asset acquired.

The CSAC Acquisition has been accounted for by the Company as an asset acquisition. The CSAC Acquisition did not qualify as a business combination under IFRS 3 *Business Combinations,* as significant inputs, processes, and outputs, that together would constitute a business, did not exist in CSAC at the time of the acquisition. Therefore, the asset acquisition was accounted for in accordance with guidance provided in IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment.* Accordingly, no goodwill was recorded with respect to the acquisition.

A summary of the fair values of the consideration and the net assets acquired from CSAC as at June 20, 2025 is as follows:

	$
Consideration:	
Fair value of common shares issued to the former CSAC shareholders	3,375,000
Transaction costs	79,708
	3,454,708
Net assets acquired:	
Cash	171
Indirect taxes receivable	2,318
Exploration and evaluation asset	4,084,004
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(631,785)
	3,454,708

The amount of $4,084,004 allocated to exploration and evaluation assets was allocated to the Cimarron Project (Note 8(b)).

As at the date of the CSAC Acquisition, 2025, CSAC had a Mexican value added tax ("IVA") recoverable balance of $110,159 that the Company does not believe to be recoverable and has assigned a fair value of $nil to this IVA balance.

5(b). ACQUISITION OF CONETO SILVER-GOLD PROJECT

On May 4, 2026, the Company completed the closing of its previously announced acquisition of the Coneto Silver-Gold Project ("Coneto" or the "Project") located in Durango, Mexico (the "Transaction").

Pursuant to the transaction, Orex Minerals Inc. and Fresnillo plc ("Fresnillo" and together, collectively the "Vendors") sold all the outstanding shares of Exploracions y Desarrollos Mineros Coneto S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("EDMC"), the corporate joint venture which held the Coneto Project to the Company. The Company issued an aggregate of 25,531,875 common shares to the Vendors (the "VIPR Shares") in satisfaction of the acquisition. In connection with the acquisition, the Company also issued 1,151,595 common shares as an advisory/finder fee.

The Company incurred transaction costs of $178,029 comprised of legal fees and due diligence costs prior to the closing of the Coneto Acquisition and the transaction costs directly attributable to the asset acquisition were included in the cost of the asset acquired.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

5(b). ACQUISITION OF CONETO SILVER-GOLD PROJECT (Continued)

The Coneto Acquisition has been accounted for by the Company as an asset acquisition. The Coneto Acquisition did not qualify as a business combination under IFRS 3 *Business Combinations,* as significant inputs, processes, and outputs, that together would constitute a business, did not exist in Coneto at the time of the acquisition. Therefore, the asset acquisition was accounted for in accordance with guidance provided in IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment.* Accordingly, no goodwill was recorded with respect to the acquisition.

A summary of the fair values of the consideration and the net assets acquired from Coneto as at May 4, 2026 is as follows:

	$
Consideration:	
Fair value of 25,531,875 common shares issued to the former Coneto Joint venture owners	20,680,820
Fair value of 1,151,595 common shares issued as advisory/finder fees	932,792
Transaction costs	178,029
	21,791,641
Net assets acquired:	
Exploration and evaluation asset	21,791,641
	21,791,641

The amount of $21,791,641 allocated to exploration and evaluation assets was allocated to the Coneto Project (Note 8(c)).

6. INDIRECT TAXES RECEIVABLE

Indirect taxes receivable consist of amounts due from tax authorities and are classified into current and non-current portions based on the expected timing of recovery.

a) Current indirect taxes receivable

The current portion of taxes receivable represents amounts expected to be recovered within the next twelve months. A summary of the Company's current taxes receivable is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	$	$
Goods and Services Tax recoverable	**213,354**	134,171
IVA recoverable	**1,881**	4,412
	215,234	138,583

b) Non-current indirect taxes receivable

The non-current portion of taxes receivable represents amounts expected to be recovered more than twelve months from the reporting date. A summary of the Company's non-current taxes receivable is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	$	$
IVA recoverable	**1,979,875**	1,453,605

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had loans receivable of $1,289,676 (December 31, 2025 - $855,063). These loans are non-interest bearing, payable on demand, and have no stated maturity dates. Of this, $889,676 is owed by a Company related by common directors.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

A summary of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

	La Virginia	Cimarron	Coneto	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2024	3,872,777	-	-	3,872,777
Acquisition of CSAC (Note 5(a))	-	4,084,004	-	4,084,004
Option payments	-	293,755	-	293,755
Balance, December 31, 2025	3,872,777	4,377,759	-	8,250,536
Acquisition of Coneto	-	-	21,791,641	21,791,641
Balance, June 30, 2026	**3,872,777**	**4,377,759**	**21,791,641**	**30,042,177**

a) La Virginia

On June 25, 2018, the Company entered into option agreements to acquire the Rubi-Esperanza group of mineral concessions within the La Virginia silver-gold exploration property ("La Virginia Property") in Sonora, Mexico (the "Option Agreement"). The option agreements grant the Company the right to acquire 100% ownership of three prospective claims. On June 21, 2019, an addendum to the option agreements was signed resulting in an overall reduction in reduction in cash payments. On April 4, 2023 and October 11, 2023, the Company negotiated amendments to the option agreements (the "Second Amended Option Agreements").

A summary of the Second Amended Option Agreements required payments is as follows:

Date	Shares	Cash	Total
	US$	US$	US$
June 25, 2019 (paid $65,650)	-	50,000	50,000
June 25, 2020 (paid $102,593)	-	75,000	75,000
June 25, 2021 (paid $123,770)	-	100,000	100,000
June 25, 2022 (paid $258,660)	-	200,000	200,000
April 4, 2023 (issued 2,017,050 shares)	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
June 25, 2023 (paid $263,980)	-	200,000	200,000
June 25, 2024 (paid $273,180 and issued 1,096,993 shares (Note 10(b))) (1)	775,000	200,000	975,000
	2,275,000	**825,000**	**3,100,000**

(1) The number of common shares issued will be equal to US$775,000 divided by the higher of the closing price of the Company's common shares on the TSX-V on June 25, 2024 or $0.095 up to a maximum number of common shares of 5,484,961. If the optionees want to sell their shares after the four-month TSX-V hold period has lapsed, two weeks' notice must be given to the Company. The Company issued 1,096,993 shares valued at $767,894.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company exercised its option to acquire 100% ownership of the Rubi-Esperanza group of mineral concessions. Claim owners will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty, which may be purchased by the Company for US$2,000,000 within five years of the effective date of the option agreement, or for US$3,000,000 after the fifth anniversary.

b) Cimarron

The Cimarron Project is located on the prolific porphyry belt from Arizona to Jalisco and is situated in the well-established mining jurisdiction of Mexico. The Cimarron Project lies between Mazatlán and Rosario in Sinaloa and is accessible via an 11-kilometre dirt road from a nearby paved road.

CSAC is a mineral exploration holding company which holds the right to the Cimarron Project in Sinaloa, Mexico. On June 20, 2025, pursuant to the CSAC Acquisition, the Company obtained the rights to the Cimmaron Project.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

b) Cimarron (continued)

The Company is subject to the payment of royalties to Minera Camargo, S.A. de C.V. once the initial investment has been recovered or the mining claim covered by the concession has been in production for two years, whichever occurs first, as follows:

- 1.0% net smelter returns if the gold price per ounce is US$300 or less;
- 1.5% net smelter returns if the gold price per ounce exceeds US$300;
- 2.0% net smelter returns if the gold price per ounce exceeds US$400; and
- 2.5% net smelter returns if the gold price per ounce exceeds US$500.

The Company may, at any time, purchase each 0.5% portion of the applicable NSR Royalties for US$1,000,000.00, or its equivalent in Mexican pesos at the exchange rate published by the Bank of Mexico on the business day prior to payment, plus applicable taxes.

In addition, the Company is subject to additional NSR Royalties on certain other mining concessions and concession applications associated with the Cimarron Project area. These additional NSR Royalties become payable once the capital investment has been recovered or after two years of commercial production, whichever occurs first, and is calculated as follows:

- 0.5% NSR Royalties if the gold price per ounce is below US$400; and
- 1.0% NSR Royalties if the gold price per ounce exceeds US$400.

The Company may, at any time, purchase each 0.5% portion of the applicable NSR Royalties for US$1,000,000.00, or its equivalent in Mexican pesos at the exchange rate published by the Bank of Mexico on the business day prior to payment, plus applicable taxes.

In addition, the Company will pay to GR Silver Mining Ltd. a royalty in the amount of 0.5% of net smelter returns from the concession.

c) Coneto

The Coneto Silver-Gold Project (the “Coneto Project”) is in the Coneto Mining District in the State of Durango, Mexico, approximately 100 kilometres north of Durango City. The project comprises approximately 4,995 hectares of mineral concessions located around the town of Coneto de Comonfort.

The Coneto Project is situated within the Mesa Central, along the eastern flank of the Sierra Madre Occidental, within a historic silver-gold mining district. The property hosts more than 40 known epithermal quartz veins exhibiting silver-gold mineralization, with certain veins extending for more than one kilometre along strike and reaching widths more than 20 metres. Mineralization is characterized principally by low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal silver-gold quartz vein systems hosted within Tertiary volcanic rocks.

The Coneto Mining District has a history of mining activity extending over several centuries. Historical exploration and mining have identified a number of mineralized vein systems across the property. Previous exploration activities have included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling.

The Coneto Project has access to established local infrastructure, including paved road access, electrical power and local labour and services from the nearby community of Coneto de Comonfort.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Coneto Project following completion of the acquisition on May 4, 2026.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

9. EXPLORATION EXPENSES

A summary of the Company's exploration expenses is as follows:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
	$	$
La Virginia		
Drilling	**1,733,828**	-
General exploration	**2,409,163**	206,777
Geological	**165,618**	34,200
Assay	**593,999**	-
	4,902,608	240,977
Cimarron		
General exploration	**280,257**	-
Total exploration expenses	**5,182,865**	240,977

10. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital and share consolidation

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Pursuant to the Share Consolidation, the Company consolidated its outstanding common shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidated common shares for one (1) post-consolidated common share (Note 1). All current and comparative references to the number of common shares, weighted average number of common shares, loss per share, stock options and warrants have been recast to give effect to the Share Consolidation.

a) Issued share capital

As at June 30, 2026, 119,641,924 common shares were issued and outstanding (December 31, 2025 – 92,148,454).

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- Pursuant to the exercise of 775,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $0.75 per share, the Company issued 775,000 common shares for gross proceeds of $579,500.
- Pursuant to the exercise of 35,000 share purchase warrants with a weighted average exercise price of $1.50 per share, the Company issued 35,000 common shares for gross proceeds of $52,500.
- On May 4, 2026, in connection with the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Coneto Silver-Gold Project, the Company issued 25,531,875 common shares to the vendors. The common shares issued were valued at $20,680,820 based on the fair value of the Company's common shares on the acquisition date. In connection with the acquisition, the Company also issued 1,151,595 common shares as advisory and finder's fees. These shares were valued at $932,792 and were included as a cost of the acquisition. Accordingly, an aggregate of 26,683,470 common shares with a fair value of $21,613,612 were issued in connection with the acquisition of the Coneto Silver-Gold Project.

10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- On June 20, 2025, pursuant to the CSAC Acquisition, the Company issued 9,000,000 common shares at a fair value of $0.375 per share, for total consideration of $3,375,000 (Note 5(a)).
- On June 25, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement ("June Private Placement") and issued 23,270,792 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,490,619. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.35 per warrant and expires on June 25, 2027. The Company attributed the full amount of the gross proceeds to share capital and a residual value of $nil to the warrants issued.

  Pursuant to the June Private Placement, the Company issued 62,000 finders' units to various finders. Each finders' unit consists of one common share and one-half warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.35 per share and expires on June 25, 2027. The fair value of shares issued was $9,300 which had $nil impact on share capital as it has been recorded as share capital and share issuance costs. The Company attributed a fair value of $8,006 to the warrants, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. In addition, the Company paid cash finders' fees of $4,200 and cash issuance costs of $59,893.
- On July 11, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement ("July Private Placement") and issued 11,613,870 units at a price of $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,484,161. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per share and expires on July 11, 2027. The Company attributed the full amount of the gross proceeds to share capital and a residual value of $nil to the warrants issued.

  Pursuant to the July Private Placement, the Company issued 379,279 finders' units to various finders. Each finders' unit consists of one common share and one-half warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per share and expires on July 11, 2027. The fair value of shares issued was $113,784 which has $nil impact on share capital as it has been recorded as share capital and share issuance costs. The Company attributed a fair value of $59,177 to the warrants which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. In addition, the Company paid cash finders' fees of $114,384 and cash issuance costs of $95,571.
- On December 12, 2025, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement ("December Private Placement") and issued 17,816,250 units at a price of $0.80 per unit for gross proceeds of $14,253,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $1.20 per share and expires on December 12, 2027. The Company attributed the full amount of the gross proceeds to share capital and a residual value of $nil to the warrants issued. In addition, the Company paid cash finders' fees of $600,926.
- On December 19, 2025, the Company closed the second and final tranche of the December Private Placement and issued 3,433,750 units at a price of $0.80 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,747,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $1.20 per share and expires on December 19, 2027. The Company attributed the full amount of the gross proceeds to share capital and a residual value of $nil to the warrants issued. In addition, the Company paid cash finders' fees of $4,800. The Company paid cash issuance costs of $246,515 relating to the December Private Placement.
- Pursuant to the exercise of 7,062,850 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $0.39 per share, the Company issued 7,062,850 common shares for gross proceeds of $2,785,517.
- Pursuant to the exercise of 32,500 share purchase warrants with a weighted average exercise price of $1.50 per share, the Company issued 32,500 common shares for gross proceeds of $48,750.

b) Stock options

The Company has a plan to grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Under the plan, the Board of Directors has the discretion to issue the equivalent of up to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company from time to time. Stock options are granted with a term of up to ten years and are exercisable at a price that is not less than the market price on the date granted.
Vesting terms are determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Options issued to consultants providing investor relations services must vest in stages over a minimum of twelve months with no more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three-month period.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)
b) Stock options (continued)

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price
	#	$
Balance, December 31, 2024	865,000	3.72
Issued	14,237,850	0.80
Exercised	(7,062,850)	0.39
Expired	(145,000)	3.20
Forfeited	(220,000)	3.50
Balance, December 31, 2025	7,675,000	1.39
Issued	170,000	0.87
Exercised	(775,000)	0.75
Expired	(205,000)	7.49
Forfeited	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2026	**6,865,000**	**1.27**

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company had the following stock option transactions:

- On May 1, 2026, the Company granted 170,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of $0.87. The options vest one-fourth every three months over the next twelve months and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on May 1, 2031. The fair value of the options was determined to be $41,990 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the Company expensed $10,500 for the period ended June 30, 2026.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had the following stock option transactions:

- On May 27, 2025, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of $0.32. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on May 27, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $244,128 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. During the period from their grant to December 31, 2025, these options were exercised.
- On June 3, 2025, the Company granted 1,200,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of $0.29. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on June 3, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $276,381 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. During the period from their grant to December 31, these options were exercised.
- On June 30, 2025, the Company granted 4,637,850 stock options to directors, officers, and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of $0.41. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on June 30, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $1,416,354 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- On July 25, 2025, the Company granted 1,375,000 stock options to directors, officers, and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of $0.58. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on July 25, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $626,524 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- On September 1, 2025, the Company granted 100,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of $0.60. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a six-month term expiring on March 1, 2026. The fair value of the options was determined to be $16,690 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- On November 21, 2025, the Company granted 3,525,000 stock options to directors, officers, and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of $0.96. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on November 21, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $2,568,538 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- On December 2, 2025, the Company granted 100,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of $1.29. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a one-year term expiring on December 2, 2026. The fair value of the options was determined to be $61,104 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- On December 22, 2025, the Company granted 2,300,000 stock options to directors of the Company with an exercise price of $1.96. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a five-year term expiring on December 22, 2030. The fair value of the options was determined to be $3,792,181 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

b) Stock options (continued)

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2026, is as follows:

Date of expiry	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life
	#	#	$	Years
May 19, 2028	295,000	295,000	1.50	1.88
July 25, 2030	950,000	950,000	0.58	4.07
November 21, 2030	3,150,000	3,150,000	0.96	4.39
December 22, 2030	2,300,000	2,300,000	1.96	4.48
May 1, 2031	170,000	-	0.87	4.80
	6,865,000	**6,695,000**	**1.26**	**4.28**

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized share-based payments of $9,001,900.
During the six month ended June 30, 2026, the Company recognized share-based payments for $10,500.

c) Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
	#	$
Balance, December 31, 2024	5,020,849	1.88
Issued	38,912,954	0.84
Exercised	(32,500)	1.50
Expired	(3,832,399)	2.00
Balance, December 31, 2025	40,068,904	0.86
Issued	-	-
Exercised	(35,000)	1.50
Expired	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2026	**40,033,904**	**0.86**

A summary of the Company's outstanding warrants as at June 30, 2026, is as follows:

Date of expiry	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life
	#	$	Years
April 12, 2027	989,050	1.50	1.03
May 16, 2027	131,900	1.50	0.87
June 25, 2027	11,666,387	0.35	0.98
July 11, 2027	5,996,567	0.50	1.03
December 12, 2027	17,816,250	1.20	1.45
December 19, 2027	3,433,750	1.20	1.47
	40,033,904	**0.86**	**1.24**

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Warrants (continued)

A summary of the Company’s weighted average inputs used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of the warrants granted during the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - warrants were valued using the residual fair value method) is as follows:

	2025
Share price	**$0.51**
Exercise price	**$0.48**
Risk-free interest rate	**2.72%**
Expected life	**2.00 years**
Expected volatility	**110.27%**
Expected annual dividend yield	**0.00%**

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are individuals responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and include all directors and officers.

A summary of the Company’s related party transactions is as follows:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Consulting fees(1)	118,705	-
Investor relations	75,708	42,336
Management fees	355,100	158,163
Office and administration	42,913	75,167
	592,426	275,666

(1) Included in consulting fees is $113,401, being the fees for the termination of the management services agreement with a related party.

As at June 30, 2026, prepaid expenses and deposits contain amounts paid to key management personnel of $558,200 (December 31, 2025-$489,009).

As at June 30, 2026, accounts payable and accrued liabilities contain amounts due to key management personnel of $284,525 (December 31, 2025-$60,100)

As of June 30, 2026, loans receivable contain amounts due from a company related by common directors for $889,676 (December 31, 2025-$746,414). The amounts have no specified terms of repayment and are due upon demand.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) of the Company has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer, who makes strategic decisions and allocates resources to operating segments. The CODM has determined that the Company operates in one reportable segment, the acquisition of mineral properties. As at June 30, 2026, the Company’s primary exploration and evaluation assets of $30,042,177 (December 31, 2025 - $8,250,536) are located in Mexico. The Company is in the exploration stage and has no reportable segment revenues. Most corporate expenses are incurred in Canada.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at June 30, 2026, the Company's financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, loans receivable, and accounts payable all of which are classified at amortized cost. The carrying value of all these financial instruments approximate their respective fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Company is exposed to certain financial risks by its financial instruments. The risk exposures and their impact on the Company's financial statements are summarized below:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to fulfill its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk relates primarily to cash and cash equivalents and loans receivable. The Company minimizes its credit risk related to cash by placing substantially all of its cash and cash equivalents with major Canadian financial institutions. The Company's cash equivalents consist of a guaranteed investment certificate with a maturity term of three months or less from acquisition. The Company minimizes its credit risk related to loans receivable by transacting only with parties that have strong financial position and to related parties. The Company considers the credit risk to be minimal.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. To mitigate this risk, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to determine the funds required to support its ongoing operations and capital expenditures. The Company endeavors to ensure that sufficient funds are raised from equity offerings or debt financing to meet its operating requirements, after taking into account existing cash and expected exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of $2,053,515 (December 31, 2025 - $14,289,652), a working capital of $3,863,285 (December 31, 2025 - $16,243,340) and has assessed liquidity risk as moderate.

c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in its functional currency. The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

A summary of the Company's financial instruments that are denominated in the Mexican pesos, expressed in Canadian dollars, is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	$	$
Cash	**41,024**	95,063
Indirect taxes receivable	**1,881**	1,815
Indirect taxes receivable - non-current	**1,979,875**	1,453,605
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(114,543)**	(309,142)
	1,908,237	1,241,341

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

A summary of the Company's financial instruments that are denominated in the US dollars, expressed in Canadian dollars, is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	$	$
Cash	**1,227,407**	708,413
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(215,644)**	(295,561)
	1,011,763	412,852

As at June 30, 2026, a 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would not have a material effect on the Company's loss and comprehensive loss.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers capital to include items within shareholders' equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The management of the capital structure is based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties and to maintain the Company in good standing with the various regulatory authorities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets to settle liabilities or issue debt instruments. The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage and are not positive cash-flow generating; as such, the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to any capital restrictions and the Company's approach to capital management has not changed.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2026, the Company received repayment of $400,000 of its loans receivable.

SILVER VIPER MINERALS CORP.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Silver Viper Minerals Corp. (the "Company" or "Silver Viper") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations ("NI 51-102") and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 (the "Financial Statements"), which have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

This MD&A is current as of August 31, 2026 (the "MD&A Date") and was approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period. The six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 are referred to as "YTD 2026" and "YTD 2025", respectively.

All monetary amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars, the presentation currency of the Company, except number of shares or as otherwise indicated. References to "US$" are to United States dollars. Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.silverviperminerals.com.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Company is relying on Coordinated Blanket Order 51-933 – Exemptions to Permit Semi-Annual Reporting for Certain Venture Issuers ("CBO 51-933"). The Company announced its election to adopt the semi-annual reporting framework on May 12, 2026. Accordingly, subject to the Company continuing to satisfy the eligibility criteria and other conditions of CBO 51-933, the Company is exempt from filing interim financial reports, related MD&A and related officer certifications for its first and third quarters. For the 2026 fiscal year, the Company did not file such documents for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026 and expects not to file such documents for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2026.

As permitted by CBO 51-933, this MD&A discusses the Company's year-to-date results for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared with the corresponding six-month period in 2025. It does not include a separate analysis of results for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and does not include the summary of eight quarterly results otherwise required by Form 51-102F1.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Silver Viper Minerals Corp. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on April 26, 2016. The Company completed an initial public offering on September 27, 2017 and its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol VIPR. During the period, the Company qualified to trade on the OTCQX Best Market in the United States under the symbol VIPRF. The Company is a Canadian-based junior mineral exploration company focused on advancing precious-metals projects in Mexico.

The Company's principal mineral property interests are the La Virginia Gold-Silver Project in Sonora, Mexico, the Cimarron Gold-Copper Project in Sinaloa, Mexico, and, following completion of the acquisition on May 4, 2026, the Coneto Silver-Gold Project in Durango, Mexico.

On January 15, 2025, the Company consolidated its outstanding common shares on the basis of ten pre-consolidated common shares for one post-consolidated common share. All share and per-share information in this MD&A has been presented or restated, where applicable, to give effect to the consolidation.

2026 CORPORATE AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

- On January 6, 2026, the Company appointed Jeff Couch to its Board of Directors.
- On January 8, 2026, the Company added Andreas L'Abbé as Financial Advisor and Gernot Wober as Technical Advisor.
- On January 23, 2026, the Company announced the appointment of Rakesh Malhotra as Chief Financial Officer.
- On February 18, 2026, the Company announced its inclusion in the 2026 TSX Venture 50™.
- On March 23, 2026, the Company announced drill results from La Virginia and an expansion of the originally announced 5,000-metre drill program following encouraging infill drilling at El Rubi and anomalous exploration intercepts at El Molino.
- On May 1, 2026, the Company announced that its common shares had qualified to trade on the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol VIPRF.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

• On May 4, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Coneto Silver-Gold Project.

• On May 12, 2026, the Company announced its election to adopt the semi-annual reporting framework under CBO 51-933.

• During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company incurred $5,182,865 of exploration expenses, substantially all of which related to the active La Virginia drilling and exploration program.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A includes forward-looking statements that are based upon current expectations, which involve risks and uncertainties associated with the Company's business and the environment in which the business operates. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward looking statements, including those identified by the expressions "considers", "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved", or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this document, certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including "may", "future", "expected", "will", "intends", and "estimates". By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Refer to the risks and uncertainties section for material risk factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements.

Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially include, but are not limited to risks associated with: geological risks; limited operating history; inability to generate earnings or pay dividends for the foreseeable future; no current assets other than cash and cash equivalents, indirect taxes receivable, prepaid expenses and deposits, deferred acquisition costs and loans receivable; uncertain ability to raise additional funds when required; reliance on a small number of key managers lacking backup; potential conflicts of interest among directors and officers of the Company; lack of liquidity for shareholders of the Company; ability to secure needed permits; ability to physically access and work the Company's property assets due to poor weather; a potential lack of key contract personnel and services providers needed to execute elements of the Company's exploration plans; and market risk consisting of fluctuations in the Company's share price, metal prices, credit market conditions; and investor appetite for early stage exploration companies.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Scientific and technical information in this MD&A relating to the La Virginia Gold-Silver Project, Cimarron Gold-Copper Project and Coneto Silver-Gold Project has been reviewed and approved by Ben Whiting, M.Sc., P.Geo., a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

ACQUISITION OF CONETO SILVER-GOLD PROJECT

On March 13, 2026, the Company entered into a definitive share purchase agreement with Fresnillo plc ("Fresnillo") and Orex Minerals Inc. ("Orex", and together with Fresnillo, the "Vendors") to acquire the Vendors' combined interests in the Coneto Silver-Gold Project in Durango, Mexico. The acquisition closed on May 4, 2026, when the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of the corporate joint venture that held Coneto.

As consideration for the acquisition, the Company issued an aggregate of 25,531,875 common shares to the Vendors. In connection with the transaction, the Company also issued 1,151,595 common shares as advisory/finder fees. For accounting purposes, the 25,531,875 acquisition shares were valued at $20,680,820 and the advisory/finder shares were valued at $932,792. The Company incurred transaction costs of $178,029, resulting in total consideration allocated to the Coneto exploration and evaluation asset of $21,791,641.

Consideration / net assets acquired	$
Fair value of common shares issued to Vendors	20,680,820
Fair value of common shares issued as advisory/finder fees	932,792
Transaction costs	178,029
Total consideration	21,791,641
Exploration and evaluation asset acquired	21,791,641

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

The acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition rather than a business combination because the acquired set did not constitute a business under IFRS 3. Accordingly, no goodwill was recorded.

The Company filed a National Instrument 43-101 technical report entitled "Independent Technical Report for the Coneto Gold-Silver Project, Durango, Mexico" dated March 31, 2026, with an effective date of January 31, 2026.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	La Virginia	Cimarron	Coneto	Total
Balance, December 31, 2025	3,872,777	4,377,759	-	8,250,536
Acquisition of Coneto	-	-	21,791,641	21,791,641
Balance, June 30, 2026	3,872,777	4,377,759	21,791,641	30,042,177

La Virginia Gold-Silver Project, Sonora, Mexico

La Virginia is a silver-gold exploration property located in the basin and range province of eastern Sonora, Mexico and is a group of six mineral concessions acquired through three separate agreements entered into during 2018. The two option agreements regarding the Rubi-Esperanza group of three claims totaling 2,102 hectares were signed in June 2018 (the "Option Agreements"). A second group of three concessions held by Pan American Silver Corp ("Pan American"), totaling 35,600 hectares was added to the property in December 2018 when an option agreement was signed (the "Pan American Agreement"). The Company has filed surrender applications over two claims, and a reduction application for the third. The total area of the project now stands at 6,882 hectares in total. The surrender and reduction applications were made in order to reduce exposure to the high cost of carrying mature mineral claims and the process was guided by results and observations from the Company's regional exploration efforts. The Company has not received official confirmation of reductions at the time of writing and may elect to further reduce claim area in the future as exploration and geological knowledge of the property advances. The La Virginia Property includes drill-tested mineralized structures as well as extensive additional grass roots potential along trend and as parallel zones.

The Property is characterized by laterally extensive epithermal-style, gold-silver mineralization in quartz stockworks, veins and hydrothermal breccias, hosted in andesites and felsic dykes. Mineralization is controlled by structures related to the north-northwest regional trend which controls the local basin and range topography. Anomalous geochemical results have been returned from these structures along the length of the property. Historical mining activities in the core claims, evidenced by several underground workings, are developed on zones of increased silica alteration and veining. The largest historical workings, "La Virginia" and "Con Virginia" are still accessible and host mineralization ranging between one metre to greater than 20 metres in thickness.

The Rubi-Esperanza claims are owned by two groups of concession holders who negotiated as a collective, believing the value of the combined claims to be more than the individual concessions. Payments and royalties detailed below will be split evenly between two agreements drafted, one for each party detailing payments for 50% of the value listed below.
The amended option agreements allow the Company to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Rubi-Esperanza claim group by making cash payments to the claim owners totalling US$3,000,000 over a four-year period from June, 2019 and ending in June, 2023. On April 4, 2023 and October 11, 2023, the Company negotiated a second and third amendment to the option agreements and amended option agreements (the "Third Amended Option Agreements"). The Third Amended Option Agreements have cash and share considerations over six anniversaries that total US$3,100,000. A schedule of Amended Option Agreements and Third Amended Option Agreements are outlined under the exploration and evaluation section of this MD&A.

In addition to the Rubi-Esperanza claims, the Company reported on February 5, 2018, that it had entered into a non-binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to earn an undivided 100% interest in three additional mineral claims held by Pan American totalling 35,598 hectares. The Pan American Agreement was signed on December 14, 2018. The claims described, surround the Rubi-Esperanza group and are known to host similar styles of mineralization, both along extensions of known trends and in potential parallel zones. In addition to acquiring the claims, the Pan American Agreement provides the Company access to Pan American's La Virginia drilling and geochemical databases, including data from 52,635 metres of diamond drilling in 188 diamond drill holes across the Rubi-Esperanza claim group. Pan American will retain a 2% NSR royalty over the entirety of the newly combined La Virginia Property.

In November 2019, drilling and geological crews commenced a Phase II diamond drilling program. The program was paused in late March 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and restarted late July 2020 once comprehensive safety protocols had been prepared and enacted. The first portion of Phase II drilling comprised of an additional 6,955 metres in 24 holes across two prospects. This included a test of the El Rubi discovery zone with 20 holes for a cumulative 6,103 metres, and nearby exploration prospect Macho Libre which received four drill holes for a total of 852 metres. Phase II exploration drilling continues to test exploration targets in the El Rubi vicinity, and field crews continue to advance exploration by way of geochemical sampling and geological mapping the Company has, to date, drilled a total of 110 holes on the property in Phases I and II for a combined total of 30,176 metres.

Significant results released from the first months of Phase II are documented in the Company's news releases dated January 13, 2020, February 12, 2020, February 26, 2020, March 30, 2020 and April 22, 2020. A news release dated July 16, 2020 details first results from the renewed campaign and is supported by news releases dated August 26, 2020, December 15, 2020, March 1, 2021 and March 10, 2021.

The news release dated August 26, 2020 detailed ten drill holes, six from El Rubi and four from Macho Libre, and included an elongate interval from hole LV20-245, measuring 110 metres downhole core length averaging 38 g/t Ag and 0.76 g/t Au. The interval included a higher-grade zone which averaged five metre downhole core length of 353 g/t Ag and 7.98 g/t Au. The estimated true width of this interval was interpreted as 50% of the core length though the actual orientation has not yet been confirmed. The broad interval first intercepted in hole LV20-245 is referred to by the Company as the "Western Zone". Subsequent drilling to test this newly identified Western Zone resulted in additional drilling to target this occurrence. The Western Zone appears to be a broad zone of fine quartz stockwork hosted by an andesitic agglomerate/volcaniclastic sequence within the footwall block of the northwest/southeast trending El Rubi breccia/fault zone.

Best results from the early parts of Phase II program to date include two metres (estimated true width 1.14 metres) averaging 15.55 g/t gold and 1436 g/t silver from a depth of 270.5 metres in hole LV20-217 and eight metres (estimated true width 5.04 metres) averaging 9.15 g/t gold and 569 g/t silver from a depth of 192 metres in hole LV20-218. Recently, favourable results include the project best hole LV21-289 which intercepted significant intervals from both the Western Zone and the El Rubi structure. The first, broad intercept was encountered from 280.5 metres downhole, averaging 18g/t silver and 0.69 g/t gold over 130m (estimated 80.1 metres in true width) located above an intercept of the El Rubi structure which averaged 363 g/t silver and 21.2 g/t gold over a downhole length of 19.30 metres (estimated true width 11.89 metres) starting at 418.20 metres downhole. The highest individual sample from this hole was 429.5-430.0 metres downhole (0.5 metres) of 10,681 g/t silver and 738 g/t gold over an estimated true width of 0.31 metres.

Exploration targets in El Rubi include El Rubi North and El Rubi East (known locally as El Molino), both prospects within the general target area of El Rubi. Further targets will be added as they are refined by ongoing prospecting work.

A project-wide, airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey was flown in March of 2021. The resulting deliverables include a geo-referenced orthophoto of the entire project and a DEM (Digital Elevation Model) which provided an invaluable exploration tool and is used to provide accurate topographic reference used in the generation of the project's maiden resource estimate.

In late 2021, Silver Viper commissioned a Titan MT deep-penetrating geophysical survey covering an area of 610 hectares on El Rubi plateau area. The survey was designed to comprise 15 southwest-northeast oriented lines spaced at 200 metres, with four tie lines perpendicular to the main grid. The survey was designed to test an area extending from El Rubi deposit on the western side to Paredones and Molino target areas on the eastern side. These two general areas represent sub-parallel mineralized trends separated by a horizontal distance of approximately 1,000 metres. The chosen geophysical method shows high conductivity anomalies, correlating with previously identified prospects in the area, that are associated with low-magnetic gradients. The results provide important information to refine future drilling plans.

On October 2, 2025, the Company announced the commencement of a Phase-III, 5,000-metre diamond drilling program at the La Virginia Gold-Silver Project. The program began with 8-9 reconnaissance holes at El Molino, a newly defined target where geophysical surveys have outlined high-priority anomalies. This marks the first-ever drill test of the area and represents a significant opportunity to identify additional mineralized zones within the broader La Virginia system. Following the initial work at El Molino, drilling transitioned to El Rubi, the most advanced zone on the Project. Near-surface drilling at El Rubi is designed to update the existing resource model and expand mineralization along strike and at shallow depths, forming the foundation for future programs aimed at testing the zone at depth.

On June 14, 2021, the Company announced the filing of a Technical Report on the initial Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE"), the first of its kind at La Virginia. The technical report, prepared by the requirements of National Instrument 43-101, was authored by Dr. Gilles Arseneau of Arseneau Consulting Services Inc. as the independent Qualified Person and the report has the effective date of May 1, 2021.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

The MRE at La Virginia comprises 154,300 oz gold and 6,929,000 oz silver in the Indicated Resources category, and 260,300 oz gold and 12,941,300 oz silver in the Inferred Resources category, with tonnages and grades presented below:

Area	Type	Class	Cut-off	Tonnes	Au Grade	Contained Gold	Ag Grade	Contained Silver
			US$	t	g/t	oz	g/t	Oz
El Rubi	Near Surface	Indicated	20	6,179,000	0.78	154,300	35	6,929,000
El Rubi		Inferred		3,255,000	0.90	94,100	36	3,750,000
Virginia	Near Surface	Inferred	20	6,622,000	0.71	152,200	41	8,739,800
Virginia	Underground	Inferred	100	227,000	1.92	14,000	62	451,500
Total		Indicated		6,179,000	0.78	154,300	35	6,929,000
Total		Inferred		10,104,000	0.80	260,300	40	12,941,300

1. Required Technical Report Cautionary Notes:
    1. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
    2. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
    3. Mineral resources are reported at US$20 equivalent for open pit and US$100 for underground. The dollar equivalent is based on US$1,650 per ounce of gold and US$22 per ounce of silver assuming recoveries of 94% for gold and 90% for silver.
    4. The inferred mineral resources 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.
    5. The mineral resources in this report were estimated using the 2014 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.

A short description of selected targets on the project as follows:

El Huarache - A previously undrilled target area approximately 300-400 metres wide by 1,000 metres long characterized by a series of NNW striking felsic dykes with coincident silicification, veining and, in some locations, anomalous gold and silver values. To date very little work has been completed in this area. The single hole drill test during 2018 returned some mineralization. Follow up prospecting and geochemistry is recommended.

Las Huatas - A historical area drill tested by previous operators, Las Huatas lies south of the historical mine workings of Con Virginia. The prospect lies along the main mineralized trend and drilling during 2018 was designed to provide confirmation data from the known mineralized zone. The target zone was encountered at the expected depths and returned grades comparable to those reported previously.

El Rubi - A highlight from the Company's 2018 work was the discovery at El Rubi of a newly identified mineralized zone comprising quartz veining, stockwork and breccia, located approximately mid-way between the northern prospect area La Gloria and the historical drill area of Campo Santos. The 2018 drilling targeted and intersected a 100 metre-long section of the main mineralized trend, which was open in both directions and ready for follow-up work. This target area appears to be the northern extension of the La Virginia mineralized system, possibly offset by faulting up to 400 metres eastward when compared to the main mineralized zone.

The El Rubi structure is laterally extensive, reminiscent of and very likely related to mineralization emplaced at La Virginia. Alteration of host rock and sulphide content at El Rubi are observed to be slightly increased, when compared to the intercepts from the Las Huatas zone. This prospective structure is interpreted to continue for up to two kilometres northward, and appears to extend up to one kilometre southward, likely the source of anomalous soil samples at the newly identified prospect Macho Libre. Geological-structural mapping work and geochemical sampling done at Macho Libre includes contour soil sampling and a follow-up reconnaissance chip sample result of 3.62 g/t Au from the 2018 routine fieldwork.

To date the mineralized system has been intersected by drilling on 50 metre section spacings over a strike length of 500 metres. The dominant orientation on this system is roughly north-south striking, dipping steeply eastward. Numerous vein-related zones have been encountered on the western (footwall) side of this structure, often characterized as thin zones with elevated grade gold and silver, flanked by lower grade halos of mineralization. The tenor of the lower grade mineralization appears to be related to the concentration of fine quartz veins present as weak stockwork. The long intersection of mineralization reported from hole LV20-245 is the best encountered west of the main structure to date. LV20-245 is a significant hole in that it indicates a relatively consistent, broad zone of mineralization much higher in the hole than expected, as well as intersecting the target El Rubi structure at depth. The significance of this hole is that it supports the potential for near-surface, bulk tonnage mineralization potentially accessible by open pit. Additional drilling is required to confirm continuity of mineralization and orientation of this new discovery.

Follow up drilling has confirmed this broad zone of mineralization on several sections. Drillholes LV20-284, 289 and 290 were drilled on 50 metre southerly step outs and have encountered similar styles of mineralization. Exploration work has continued around the El Rubi area since discovery.

Sampling, geological-structural mapping, geophysical and topographic survey on two small-medium old mine workings (El Rubi and Cosala) are part of this work.

Macho Libre - An elongate zone oriented roughly north-south, hosting a laterally extensive silicified and variably mineralized structure located roughly 1 kilometre south of the El Rubi gold-silver occurrence. The defining characteristics of Macho Libre are similar to those of Con Virginia/La Virginia areas, comprising a thin (2-4 metres wide) laterally extensive, gold-silver bearing structure which may include breccia and quartz stockwork hosted mineralization. The structure outcrops at surface as a low, erosion-resistant silica ridge for a distance up to 2 kilometres. In some areas the outcropping silicified zone has preserved epithermal style bladed boiling textures. Reconnaissance soil sampling identified the zone as a multiple point anomaly, previous chip sampling has returned grades of up to 3.61 g/t gold, 5.0 g/t silver (Sample D006) and 2.12 g/t gold and 101 g/t silver (sample VRA085). Rock and chip channel sampling collection have continued intensively around Macho Libre with results up to 2.36 g/t gold and 71 g/t silver (Rock Sample) and 2.0 g/t gold and 116 g/t silver, 1.1 g/t gold and 4 g/t silver, and 1.0 g/t gold and 63 g/t silver (chip-channel samples). Detailed mapping, following the result of the geochemical results, is part of the prospecting program in this area. The trend of Macho Libre extends northward, to the east of El Rubi, and geological-structural mapping and sampling have been performed to follow this structure. Topographic survey on four small old mine workings have been part of the prospecting work around this area. The best drill result to date from this prospect is a 19.6 metres interval averaging 24 g/t Ag and 0.63 g/t Au.

El Molino (Rubi East) - A visibly oxidized and silicified zone hosting fine quartz veinlets in tight stockworks and breccia zones oriented in steeply dipping northwest-southeast oriented structures within andesites of the lower volcanic sequence. The target is roughly parallel to and located roughly 1.2 kilometres east of the El Rubi trend. The location is characterized by reddish coloured, sheer cliffs and a coincident multi-point soil geochemical anomaly measuring 800 metres by 250 metres. The initial drilling program has targeted the structural zone from the creek-bed with six holes located along roughly 475 metres of strike length. Several new structures (potential drill targets) were identified at El Molino in Q4 2022. Chip-channel sampling results on some breccias returned 1.6 g/t gold, 0.5 g/t gold, 0.3 g/t and 0.2 g/t gold respectively. Detailed geological-structural mapping have been carried out following the mineralized-brecciated structures. Geochemical results from other structures around El Molino target proves the trend of the mineralization. Additionally, soil sampling campaign was performed in November 2022 along the south-eastward extension of the El Molino trend, consisted of 3 lines, approximately N50°E, separated by 200 m, and generating a total of 60 samples. The results show anomalous silver and gold mineralization continues from north-west to south-east and confirms the mineralization potential of the El Molino target.

Paredones - The Paredones (or "walls") so named for the steep reddish cliffs of the southern portion of the zone, represent the northern extension of El Molino trend. The Paredones target area refers to a 500 metre-long portion of the eastern mineralized trend. Paredones displays a marked sigmoidal flexure in plain view and is accompanied by strong silicification in parts and a modest coincident gold-silver geochemical anomaly. To date seven holes have been drilled at Paredones for a total of 2,886 metres. Results for four holes have been released, with a best result of 1.50 metres downhole length averaging 354 g/t silver and 4.99 g/t gold from a depth of 171.0 metres in hole LV21-323.

Los Cantiles (southern extension of El Rubi) - the chip channel samples collected from an irregular structure (andesitic dyke and hydrothermal altered breccia), returned with an average grade of 1.6 g/t and 54.7 silver and maximum values of 5.7 g/t gold and 148 g/t silver. Another breccia with quartz stockwork yielded a result of 1.69 g/t gold and 23 g/t silver.

El Oriental (south of the El Rubi) - silicified breccia with evident chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization are responsible for high gold and silver anomalies. Dump samples from an old shaft returned 17.8 g/t gold and 1,001 g/t silver. Furthermore, chip-channel samples returned 4.2 g/t gold and 310 g/t silver. On a second structure (El Oriental 2), chip-channel samples returned 0.3 g/t gold and 66 g/t silver.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

Rubi-Esperanza Claims, La Virginia Property

A summary of the Third Amended Option Agreements required payments is as follows:

Date	Shares	Cash	Total
	US$	US$	US$
June 25, 2019 (paid $65,650)	-	50,000	50,000
June 25, 2020 (paid $102,593)	-	75,000	75,000
June 25, 2021 (paid $123,770)	-	100,000	100,000
June 25, 2022 (paid $258,660)	-	200,000	200,000
April 4, 2023 (issued 1,680,875 shares)	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
June 25, 2023 (paid $263,980)	-	200,000	200,000
June 25, 2024 (paid $273,180 and issued 1,096,993 shares) (1)	775,000	200,000	975,000
	2,275,000	**825,000**	**3,100,000**

1. The number of common shares issued were equal to US$775,000 divided by the higher of the closing price of the Company's common shares on the TSX-V on June 25, 2024 or $0.095 up to a maximum number of common shares of 5,484,961. If the optionees want to sell their shares after the four-month TSX-V hold period has lapsed, two weeks' notice must be given to the Company. The Company issued 1,096,993 shares valued at $767,894.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company exercised its option to acquire 100% ownership of the Rubi-Esperanza group of mineral concessions. Claim owners retain a 2% net smelter return royalty, which may be purchased by the Company for US$2,000,000 within five years of the effective date of the option agreement, or for US$3,000,000 after the fifth anniversary. The option agreement does not specify a work commitment.

The Company commenced a Phase III drill program in October 2025. The initial program was planned at 5,000 metres and included reconnaissance drilling at El Molino and infill drilling at El Rubi. In its March 23, 2026 news release, the Company reported that drilling since October 2025 had completed seven exploration holes totalling 1,026.4 metres at El Molino and eleven infill holes totalling 4,620.0 metres through the El Rubi resource area, for 5,646.4 metres of drilling. The Company expanded the program to facilitate additional infill drilling at El Rubi.

The March 23, 2026 release reported, among other results, an El Rubi interval of 11.70 metres grading 9.18 g/t gold and 352.0 g/t silver, including a 0.50 metre interval grading 183.50 g/t gold and 6,850 g/t silver. At El Molino, two exploration holes intersected anomalous mineralized structures, including 3.5 metres grading 1.25 g/t gold and 24.81 g/t silver and 3.2 metres grading 1.66 g/t gold and 4.27 g/t silver. Readers are referred to the Company's March 23, 2026 news release for the complete results, assumptions, QA/QC information and technical qualifications.

During YTD 2026, the Company incurred $4,902,608 of exploration expenses at La Virginia, consisting of $1,733,828 of drilling, $2,409,163 of general exploration, $165,618 of geological costs and $593,999 of assay costs.

La Virginia exploration expense	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Drilling	1,733,828	-
General exploration	2,409,163	206,777
Geological	165,618	34,200
Assay	593,999	-
Total	4,902,608	240,977

Cimarron Gold-Copper Project, Sinaloa, Mexico

The Cimarron Project was obtained by the Company through the CSAC Acquisition. Details of the project information are available in an NI43-101 compliant report titled " *Technical Report for the Cimarron Gold Deposit and Project: Sinaloa, Mexico"*, written by Jocelyn Pelletier, P.Geo. and Michael Feinstein, Ph.D. on April 28, 2025.

The Cimarron Project is located on the prolific porphyry belt from Arizona to Jalisco and is situated in the well-established mining jurisdiction of Mexico. The Cimarron Project lies between Mazatlán and Rosario in Sinaloa and is accessible via an 11-kilometre dirt road from a nearby paved road. The area is relatively flat, with low topographic contrast, supporting ease of access. An electrical line passes one kilometre south of the property. The nearby towns of Rosario - a historic mining community - and Mazatlán provide access to skilled local labour.

The Cimarron Project is centered on a window of granodiorite, an intrusive of probably Eocene age, which is overlain by rhyolitic ignimbrites and tuffs of Oligocene age.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

The geology of the Cimarron Project appears to cover an entire porphyry Au-Cu system. The center of the Cimarron Project shows all the characteristics of a porphyry Au-Cu deposit and the northern portion shows some gold mineralization in residual quartz outcrop part of large silica-cap formed by advanced argillic alteration.

The Cimarron Project is located in Sinaloa, Mexico and was acquired through the Company's acquisition of CSAC Holdings Inc. in June 2025. The Company is subject to net smelter return royalties on certain Cimarron concessions, including royalties payable to Minera Camargo, S.A. de C.V. that generally range from 1.0% to 2.5% depending on the gold price and become payable once the relevant capital investment has been recovered or after two years of commercial production, whichever occurs first. Certain additional concessions are subject to 0.5% to 1.0% net smelter return royalties, and the Company has rights to purchase portions of the applicable royalties for specified amounts. In addition, a 0.5% net smelter return royalty is payable to GR Silver Mining Ltd. on a concession. During YTD 2026, the Company incurred $280,257 of general exploration expenditures at Cimarron. The Company continues to evaluate and advance geological work on the project in the context of its broader Mexican exploration portfolio.

Coneto Silver-Gold Project, Durango, Mexico

The Coneto Project is located in the Coneto Mining District in the State of Durango, Mexico, approximately 100 kilometres north of Durango City, and comprises approximately 4,995 hectares of mineral concessions. The property hosts more than 40 known epithermal quartz veins exhibiting silver-gold mineralization, with certain veins extending for more than one kilometre along strike and reaching widths of more than 20 metres. Historical exploration has included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. The project benefits from established local infrastructure, including paved road access, electrical power and local labour and services from the nearby community of Coneto de Comonfort. The Company holds a 100% interest in the project following completion of the acquisition on May 4, 2026.

At the acquisition date, $21,791,641 was allocated to the Coneto exploration and evaluation asset. The Company has stated that it intends to undertake a comprehensive exploration and drilling program targeting expansion of known systems and deeper prospective horizons.

EXPLORATION EXPENSES

	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
La Virginia	4,902,608	240,977
Cimarron	280,257	-
Total exploration expenses	5,182,865	240,977

The increase in exploration expense reflects the active Phase III drilling and related exploration program at La Virginia during the current period, together with preliminary exploration activity at Cimarron. Exploration and evaluation expenditures associated with acquiring mineral property interests, including the Coneto acquisition, are capitalized when they meet the Company's accounting policy and are therefore not included in exploration expense.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Operating expenses / other income (expense)	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Change
Consulting fees	3,167,829	293,567	2,874,262
Depreciation	7,759	2,683	5,076
Exploration expenses	5,182,865	240,977	4,941,888
Filing fees	67,505	28,066	39,439
Investor relations	2,745,436	301,571	2,443,865
Management fees	355,100	158,163	196,937
Office and administration	439,389	101,079	338,310
Professional fees	125,403	78,584	46,819
Share-based payments	10,500	1,936,863	(1,926,363)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(189,549)	81,927	(271,476)
Interest income	87,052	-	87,052
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(12,204,283)	(3,059,626)	(9,144,657)

The Company reported a net loss and comprehensive loss of $12,204,283 for YTD 2026 compared with $3,059,626 for YTD 2025. The increase primarily reflects significantly higher exploration activity, consulting expenditures and investor relations and marketing expenditures as the Company advanced La Virginia, completed the Coneto acquisition and expanded its corporate and capital-markets activities.

Exploration expenses increased by $4,941,888 to $5,182,865, primarily due to the active drilling, assay, geological and general exploration program at La Virginia. Investor relations expense increased by $2,443,865 to $2,745,436.

The increase reflects a substantially expanded investor awareness, marketing and communications program, including arrangements with third-party service providers described under "Investor Relations and Marketing Arrangements" below.

Consulting fees increased to $3,167,829 from $293,567. The current-period amount includes corporate, transaction, strategic and other consulting costs incurred during a period of increased acquisition, exploration and corporate activity. Related-party consulting fees were $118,705, including $113,401 associated with termination of a management services agreement with a related party.

Management fees increased to $355,100 from $158,163, and office and administration increased to $439,389 from $101,079, reflecting the expanded scale of the Company's activities and corporate infrastructure. Share-based payments decreased to $10,500 from $1,936,863 because the comparative period included significant immediately vested option grants, while the current period expense related to the May 1, 2026 consultant option grant.

The Company recorded a foreign exchange loss of $189,549 compared with a gain of $81,927 in YTD 2025, reflecting movements in exchange rates affecting monetary balances denominated primarily in Mexican pesos and U.S. dollars. Interest income of $87,052 was earned during YTD 2026 on cash and cash-equivalent balances.

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS

During YTD 2026, investor relations expense was $2,745,436 compared with $301,571 in YTD 2025. On August 11, 2026, subsequent to the period end, the Company provided supplemental disclosure regarding certain marketing, investor relations and media awareness arrangements. Each service provider described below is arm's length to the Company. The Company stated that it had not issued securities to those service providers as compensation and none held a direct or indirect interest or right to acquire an interest in the Company's securities.

• Global One Media Group Pte. Ltd. – a media agency agreement effective November 1, 2025 for a 12-month term. Services may include social media management, content creation, corporate video services, design, website design and maintenance and paid advertising management. The Company agreed to pay $130,000 upfront, with additional third-party advertising and platform costs billed separately. The engagement remained ongoing as of August 11, 2026.

• Capital 10X – a 12-month capital markets and investor awareness content engagement commencing November 15, 2025, subsequently amended in July and August 2026. The arrangement provides for fees of $7,500 per month, or $90,000 plus HST for the 12-month term, which the Company stated had been fully paid. The engagement remained ongoing as of August 11, 2026.

• i2i Marketing Group, LLC – an online marketing and investor awareness campaign commencing in December 2025. The initial disclosed consideration was US$300,000 and the Company subsequently approved an additional US$250,000 media spend, bringing the aggregate approved budget to US$550,000. The Company stated on August 11, 2026 that this engagement had been completed.

• Apaton Finance GmbH – a 12-week marketing and media services arrangement commencing December 3, 2025 for compensation of EUR 74,000. The Company stated on August 11, 2026 that this engagement had been completed.

• Nordcore Media LLC – The Company retained Nordcore Media LLC ("Nordcore") to provide digital advertising and online marketing services in connection with the Company's investor awareness initiatives, including the creation and management of advertising campaigns, remarketing and related digital strategy activities. The engagement is for a six-month term at a total cost of US$300,000, payable in cash. Nordcore is independent and arm's length to the Company, and no securities of the Company were issued in connection with the engagement.

Investor relations expenses include a) investor communication and press releases; b) investor roadshows and conferences; c) shareholder services; d) payments to external IR firms or consultants; e) market awareness and advertising; and f) IR-related travel and expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $2,053,515 compared with $14,289,652 at December 31, 2025. Working capital was $3,863,285 compared with $16,243,340 at December 31, 2025. The decrease primarily reflects cash used to fund exploration, corporate and investor relations activities during the six-month period.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	2,053,515	14,289,652
Current assets	4,583,316	17,207,032
Current liabilities	720,031	963,692
Working capital	3,863,285	16,243,340

Cash used in operating activities was $12,571,018 during YTD 2026 compared with $1,170,815 in YTD 2025. Investing activities used $268,921, comprising $121,732 for equipment and $147,189 of cash transaction costs related to the Coneto acquisition. Financing activities provided $632,000 from stock option and warrant exercises.

Cash flows	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash used in operating activities	(12,571,018)	(1,170,815)
Cash used in investing activities	(268,921)	(9,480)
Cash provided by financing activities	632,000	2,470,858
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(28,198)	(46)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(12,236,137)	1,290,563

The Company does not currently generate operating revenue and historically has relied on equity financings and the exercise of options and warrants to fund its exploration and corporate activities. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At June 30, 2026, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $61,430,095 and incurred a YTD 2026 net loss of $12,204,283. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue operations and execute planned exploration programs depends on its ability to obtain additional financing as required.

Management intends to manage the timing and scope of exploration and corporate expenditures in light of available liquidity and will seek additional equity or other financing as required to fund planned exploration programs and ongoing corporate activities. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

LOANS RECEIVABLE

As at June 30, 2026, loans receivable were $1,289,676 compared with $855,063 at December 31, 2025. The loans are non-interest bearing, payable on demand and have no stated maturity dates. Included in loans receivable at June 30, 2026 was $889,676 due from a company related by common directors, compared with $746,414 at December 31, 2025.

Management considers collectability and credit risk when assessing the carrying value of these balances. The Company's financial instrument disclosures state that it transacts with parties considered to have strong financial positions and related parties and considers the credit risk to be minimal. Subsequent to June 30, 2026, $400,000 of the loan receivable was returned.

MILESTONES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company's available capital has been and is expected to continue to be directed primarily to exploration and advancement of La Virginia, Cimarron and Coneto, corporate working capital, transaction-related activities and investor relations and marketing. In December 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $17.0 million. At the closing of the first tranche, the Company stated that the proceeds would be used to continue surface exploration, including mapping and sampling in preparation for a future drill campaign at the La Virginia Gold-Silver Project, with a portion of the proceeds also to be used for working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes. During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company incurred approximately $4.9 million of exploration expenditure at La Virginia and incurred significant expenditure relating to corporate, consulting, investor relations and other general corporate activities

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at June 30, 2026 and the MD&A Date, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Consulting fees	118,705	-
Investor relations	75,708	42,336
Management fees	355,100	158,163
Office and administration	42,913	75,167
Total	592,426	275,666

Included in consulting fees for YTD 2026 is $113,401 relating to termination of a management services agreement with a related party. As at June 30, 2026, prepaid expenses and deposits included $558,200 paid to key management personnel compared with $489,009 at December 31, 2025. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $284,525 due to key management personnel compared with $60,100 at December 31, 2025. Loans receivable included $889,676 due from a company related by common directors compared with $746,414 at December 31, 2025; these amounts have no specified repayment terms and are due on demand.

SHARE CAPITAL

During YTD 2026, the Company issued 25,531,875 common shares to the Vendors in connection with the Coneto acquisition and 1,151,595 common shares as advisory/finder fees related to the acquisition. The Company also issued 775,000 common shares on exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of $579,500 and 35,000 common shares on exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of $52,500.

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had 119,641,924 common shares issued and outstanding, 6,865,000 stock options outstanding and 40,033,904 warrants outstanding.

Outstanding securities	June 30, 2026	MD&A Date
Common shares issued and outstanding	119,641,924	119,641,924
Stock options	6,865,000	6,865,000
Warrants	40,033,904	40,033,904

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 23, 2026, the Company announced additional drilling results from El Rubi at La Virginia. The Company reported that nine additional infill drill holes totalling 3,239.10 metres had been completed since the March 23, 2026 release, bringing total drilling since commencement of the program in October 2025 to approximately 8,885.5 metres in 27 holes. Six of the nine more recent holes returned notable intervals that the Company stated generally increased confidence in the 2021 resource model. Readers are referred to the July 23, 2026 news release for complete assay tables, QA/QC information and technical disclosure.

Subsequent to June 30, 2026, the Company received repayment of $400,000 of its loans receivable.

On August 11, 2026, the Company issued supplemental disclosure regarding certain investor relations, marketing and media awareness arrangements. The material terms are summarized under "Investor Relations and Marketing Arrangements" above.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the related disclosures. Significant areas include determination of functional currency, assessment of transactions as business combinations or asset acquisitions, valuation of net assets acquired in asset acquisitions, impairment assessments for exploration and evaluation assets, valuation of share-based payments and broker warrants and recoverability of indirect taxes receivable. Refer to the notes to the Financial Statements for additional information.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at June 30, 2026, the Company's financial instruments consisted of cash and cash equivalents, loans receivable and accounts payable, all of which are classified at amortized cost. Their carrying values approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfil its contractual obligations. The Company's principal credit exposures relate to cash and cash equivalents and loans receivable. The Company places substantially all cash and cash equivalents with major Canadian financial institutions and manages credit exposure on loans receivable through its assessment of counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet financial obligations as they become due. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $2,053,515 and working capital of $3,863,285. Management assessed liquidity risk as moderate. The Company's ability to advance its exploration plans is dependent on obtaining additional financing when required.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk because certain monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Mexican pesos and U.S. dollars while the Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not manage this exposure through hedging instruments. As at June 30, 2026, the Financial Statements indicate that a 10% change in foreign exchange rates would not have a material effect on loss and comprehensive loss.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company followed the same material accounting policies and methods of computation in the Financial Statements as in its audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, except as otherwise disclosed in the Financial Statements.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to numerous risks by virtue of its operations as an exploration company, both of operational and financial nature. The following risk factors could materially affect the Company's financial condition and/or future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that the Company does not know about now or that it currently deems immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company's business.

Resource Exploration and Development is a Speculative Business

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in size to return a profit from production. The marketability of natural resources that may be acquired or discovered by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact 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 invested capital.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling and metallurgical and other testing techniques, determine metal content and metallurgical recovery processes to extract metal from the ore, and construct, renovate or expand mining and processing facilities. No assurance can be given that any level of recovery of ore reserves will be realized or that any identified mineral deposit, even it is established to contain an estimated resource, will ever qualify as a commercial mineable ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. The great majority of exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ore.

Fluctuation of Metal Prices

Even if commercial quantities of mineral deposits are discovered by the Company, there is no guarantee that a profitable market will exist for the sale of the metals produced. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The prices of various metals have experienced significant movement over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The supply of and demand for metals are affected by various factors, including political events, economic conditions and production costs in major producing regions.

There can be no assurance that the price of any commodities will be such that any of the properties in which the Company has, or has the right to acquire, an interest may be mined at a profit.

Financing Risks

Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate 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 exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties.

Increased Costs

Management anticipates that costs at the Company's projects will frequently be subject to variation from one year to the next due to a number of factors, such as the results of ongoing exploration activities (positive or negative), changes in the nature of mineralization encountered, and revisions to exploration programs, if any, in response to the foregoing. Increases in the prices of such commodities or a scarcity of consultants or drilling contractors could render the costs of exploration programs to increase significantly over those budgeted. A material increase in costs for any significant exploration programs could have a significant effect on the Company's operating funds and ability to continue its planned exploration programs.

Mining Industry is Intensely Competitive

The Company's business of the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties is intensely competitive. Increased competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore, additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of any mineral project of the Company to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects, on reasonable terms or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such licenses and permits or a failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses and permits that the Company does obtain, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Government Regulation

Any exploration, development or mining operations carried on by the Company, will be subject to government legislation, policies and controls relating to prospecting, development, production, environmental protection, mining taxes and labour standards. In addition, the profitability of any mining prospect is affected by the market for precious and/or base metals which is influenced by many factors including changing production costs, the supply and demand for metals, the rate of inflation, the inventory of metal producing corporations, the political environment and changes in international investment patterns.

Environmental Restrictions

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies in different countries from time to time. Environmental legislation generally provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered/threatened species (such as the Mexican Spotted Owl) and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. In addition, such laws and regulations can constrain or prohibit the exploration and development of new projects or the development or expansion of existing projects. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Military Conflicts

Ongoing military conflicts, including those in Ukraine and Iran could lead to heightened volatility in the global financial markets, increased inflation, and turbulence in mining markets. While the Company does not have any direct exposure or connection to Iran, Russia or Ukraine, as military conflicts are a rapidly developing situation, it is uncertain as to how such events and any related economic impact or sanctions could impact the global economy. Any negative developments in respect thereof could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, financial condition, and the value of the Company's securities.

Foreign Countries and Political Risk

Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business, or if significant enough, may make it impossible to continue to operate in the country. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, foreign exchange restrictions, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

Title Matters

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the mineral properties in which it has or has a right to acquire an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee title (whether of the Company or of any underlying vendor(s) from whom the Company may be acquiring its interest). Title to mineral properties may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and may also be affected by undetected defects or the rights of indigenous peoples. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties for which titles have been issued are in good standing.

Exploration and Mining Risks

Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations of the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in the price of nickel or other minerals produced, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and such differences could be material. Short term factors, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale operations. Material changes in geological resources, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects.

Regulatory Requirements

The activities of the Company are subject to extensive regulations governing various matters, including environmental protection, management and use of toxic substances and explosives, management of natural resources, exploration, development of mines, production and post-closure reclamation, exports, price controls, taxation, regulations concerning business dealings with indigenous peoples, labour standards on occupational health and safety, including mine safety, and historic and cultural preservation. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in civil or criminal fines or penalties, enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions, any of which could result in the Company incurring significant expenditures. The Company may also be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of a breach of such laws, regulations or permitting requirements. It is also possible that future laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions on or suspension of the Company's operations and delays in the exploration and development of the Company's properties.

No Assurance of Profitability

The Company has no history of earnings and, due to the nature of its business there can be no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable. The Company has not paid dividends on its common shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The only present source of funds available to the Company is from the sale of its common shares or, possibly, from the sale or optioning of a portion of its interest in its mineral properties. Even if the results of exploration are encouraging, the Company may not have sufficient funds to conduct the further exploration that may be necessary to determine whether or not a commercially mineable deposit exists. While the Company may generate additional working capital through further equity offerings or through the sale or possible syndication of its properties, there can be no assurance that any such funds will be available on favorable terms, or at all. At present, it is impossible to determine what amounts of additional funds, if any, may be required. Failure to raise such additional capital could put the continued viability of the Company at risk.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and mining operations involve various hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, metallurgical and other processing problems, unusual or unexpected rock formations, structural cave-ins or slides, flooding, fires, metal losses and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. These risks could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties, facilities or other property, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in operations, increased cost of operations, monetary losses and possible legal liability. The Company may not be able to obtain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or at all. The Company may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and production activities.

Climatic Change

The Company's operations in the future may be energy intensive. While the Company will review numerous processes to reduce its overall carbon footprint in future economic studies, such as the use of electric battery powered mining equipment, the Company acknowledges climate change as an international and community concern. Legislation and regulations relating to emission levels and energy efficiency are becoming more rigorous and may result in increased costs at its future operations. While the Company has taken measures to manage the use of energy, such regulatory requirements may have an adverse impact on the Company.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers for other public and private companies, including companies in which the Company has invested in, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, and to the extent that such companies may receive funds from the Company, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), which governs the Company, requires the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions. There is no assurance that the needs of the Company will receive priority in all cases. From time to time, several companies may participate together in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing these companies to: (i) participate in larger programs; (ii) acquire an interest in a greater number of programs; and (iii) reduce their financial exposure to any one program. A particular company may assign, at its cost, all or a portion of its interests in a particular program to another affiliated company due to the financial position of the Company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, it is expected that the directors and officers of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Litigation

Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Like most companies, 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's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Key Executives and Outside Consultants

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the directors of the Company, and will be dependent on a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel if development plans progress. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the inability of the Company to attract and retain additional highly-skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations.

The Company has also relied upon outside consultants, geologists, engineers and others and intends to rely on these parties for their exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to construct mines, to establish mineral resources and reserves estimates through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes and to develop the development, exploration and plant infrastructure at any particular site. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Potential Volatility of Market Price of Common Shares and Related Litigation Risks

Securities of publicly listed companies such as the Company have, from time to time, experienced significant price and volume fluctuations unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Common Shares. In addition, the market price of the Common Shares is likely to be highly volatile. Factors such as nickel prices, the average volume of shares traded, announcements by competitors, changes in stock market analysts' recommendations regarding the Company and general market conditions and attitudes affecting other exploration and mining companies may have a significant effect on the market price of the Company's Common Shares.

It is likely that the Company's results or development and exploration activities may fluctuate significantly or may fail to meet the expectations of stock market analysts and investors and, in such event, the market price of the Common Shares could be materially adversely affected. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been initiated following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities. Such litigation, if brought against the Company, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and results of operations.

Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares. The Company has previously completed private placements at prices per share which may be, from time to time, lower than the market price of the common shares. Accordingly, a significant number of the Company's shareholders at any given time may have an investment profit in the common shares that they may seek to liquidate.

Dividend Policy

No dividends on the Common Shares have been paid by the Company to date. The Company currently plans to retain all future earnings and other resources, if any, of the future operation and development of its business. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors after taking into account many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition and current and anticipated cash needs.

The Company's management consider the risks disclosed to be the most significant to potential investors of the Company, but not all risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the directors are currently unaware or which they consider not to be material in relation to the Company's business, actually occur, the Company's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects, are likely to be materially and adversely affected. In such circumstances, the price of the Company's securities could decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting appropriate to the Company. Because of inherent limitations, any system of controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that misstatements or omissions will be prevented or detected. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the six months ended June 30, 2026 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.