APEX GEOSCIENCE
in partnership with FORT McKAY FIRST NATION

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE EL CUBO AND EL PINGÜICO SILVER GOLD COMPLEX, GUANAJUATO, MEXICO

Prepared For:
Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd.
578-999 Canada Place
Vancouver, BC V6C 3E1
Canada

Guanajuato Silver

Qualified Persons:
Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.
Warren E. Black, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo.
James L. Pearson, P.Eng.

Effective Date: August 1, 2024
Signing Date: January 16, 2025

Report Issued By

APEX Geoscience
Head Office
100-11450 160 ST NW
Edmonton AB T5M 3Y7
Canada
+1 780-467-3532

Vancouver Office
410-800 W Pender ST
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6
Canada
+1 604-290-3753

Perth Office
9/18 Parry ST
Fremantle WA 6160
Australia
+08 9221 6200

info@apexgeoscience.com

EGBC Permit to Practice #1003016
APEGA Permit to Practice #48439

In Collaboration With

P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2 County Court Blvd., Suite 478
Brampton, ON, L6W 3W8
Canada

Contributing Authors and Qualified Persons

Coordinating Author and QP

Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo.	APEX Geoscience	Signature and Seal on File

Contributing Authors and QPs

Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.	APEX Geoscience	Signature and Seal on File
Warren E. Black, M.Sc., P.Geo.	APEX Geoscience	Signature and Seal on File
Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo.	APEX Geoscience	Signature and Seal on File
James L. Pearson, P.Eng.	P&E Mining Consultants	Signature and Seal on File

Signing and Effective Dates

Effective Date
August 1, 2024

Signing Date
January 16, 2025

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Summary

1.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Report") on the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex, which includes the El Cubo and the El Pingüico properties (collectively referred to as the "Property"), was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") and P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of the Issuer, Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. ("GSilver" or the "Company"). GSilver is a Vancouver, British Columbia based mining company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the stock symbol "GSVR".

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is a silver-gold (Ag-Au) exploration and mining project located within the Guanajuato Mining District in Guanajuato State. The Guanajuato Mining District represents a polymetallic mineralized belt that runs from south-central Mexico, through Guanajuato, and onwards to north-central Mexico (Carrillo-Chávez et al., 2003). Globally, the Guanajuato Mining District represents one of the largest silver producing districts in the world with continuous mining activity occurring for nearly 500 years (Moncada and Bodnar, 2012).

This Report summarizes a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Updated Mineral Resource estimation ("MRE") for the El Cubo Property (the "2024 El Cubo MRE") and provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical, and geological information, a summary of the recent work conducted by the Company, and recommendations for future exploration programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of August 1, 2024.

This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons ("QPs") in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the British Columbia Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

1.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report (the "Authors") are Mr. Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo., Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., Mr. Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., and Ms. Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX, and Mr. James L. Pearson, P.Eng., of P&E. The Authors are independent of the Issuer and are QPs as defined in NI 43-101.

Mr. Livingstone conducted a site inspection of the El Cubo Property for verification purposes on August 12, 2023. Mr. Livingstone did not visit the El Pingüico Property. The inspection comprised a tour of the El Cubo Property, including entering several active underground workings, a review of recent drill core to verify reported geology and mineralization, collection of verification samples, and a review of the El Cubo three-dimensional (3D) data compilation. In addition, Mr. Livingstone also toured the El Cubo mining operation offices, core shack, processing plant, and analytical laboratory, and observed active mining and mineral processing to verify the mining methods, equipment, and infrastructure utilized in the production process. Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Black, Ms. Clarke, and Mr. Pearson did not visit the Property, as Mr. Livingstone's visits were deemed sufficient by the QPs.

1.3 Property Location, Description, and Access

The core of the Property is located approximately 8 kilometres (km) east of the city of Guanajuato and approximately 275 km northwest of Mexico City. The El Cubo Property comprises two mineral concession groupings and 6 individual mineral concessions for a total of 49 mining concessions encompassing 6,994.73 hectares (ha). The El Pingüico Property comprises two contiguous mineral concessions encompassing 71.27 ha. The Property includes the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and associated infrastructure, as well as the historical El Pingüico mine and stockpiles. The El Cubo and El Pingüico concessions are held 100% by Obras Mineras El Pingüico S.A. de C.V., a wholly owned Mexican subsidiary of GSilver.

On December 15, 2020, GSilver, as VanGold Mining Corp. ("VanGold"), signed a binding letter agreement with Endeavour Silver Corp. ("Endeavour") to acquire the El Cubo mine and mill complex, which included 49 mining concessions covering 6,995 ha, surface lands totalling 1,196 ha, as well as the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and all buildings and other improvements. On March 16, 2021, GSilver signed a definitive asset purchase agreement with Endeavour to acquire the El Cubo mine and mill complex, which closed on April 9, 2021.

In April 2017, GSilver, as VanGold, acquired the El Pingüico Property from Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajio S.A. de C.V. for a combination of cash and shares. The El Pingüico Property is subject to a 15% net profits interest (NPI) royalty on minerals recovered from existing underground stockpiles of mineralized material.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Property lies within a favourable geological setting. The Guanajuato Mining District is underlain by Mesozoic marine sediments and predominantly mafic submarine lava flows of the Luz and Esperanza Formations, which are weakly metamorphosed and intensely deformed. This basal sequence is cut by a variety of intrusive bodies ranging in composition from pyroxenite to granite with tonalitic and dioritic intrusive being the most volumetrically significant. The three main north-west trending precious metal-bearing vein systems in the district include the Veta Madre, La Luz and Sierra systems.

Mineralization at El Cubo consists of silver and gold occurring in several stratigraphic formations, with the La Bufa Formation, the Guanajuato Formation, and the Calderones Formation being the most important hosts. Mineralization is typical of the classic high-grade silver-gold, banded epithermal vein deposits with alteration characterized by silica-adularia-sericite. Mineralization typically occurs as open-space fillings in fracture/fault zones or impregnations in locally porous wall rock. The most productive veins are sub-parallel to the Veta Madre system as north-northwest striking veins and local stockwork style mineralization. Several transverse mineralized northeast striking veins also occur. Silver occurs in dark sulphide-rich bands within the banded veins with significant alteration minerals in the surrounding wall rocks. Silver-rich veins, such as Villalpando, contain quartz, adularia, pyrite, argentite (acanthite), naumannite, and native gold. Gold-rich veins, such as San Nicolas, contain quartz, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite, electrum, and aguilarite.

At El Pingüico the major vein consists of both silver and gold in crumbling sugary to white crystalline quartz and calcite veins, within brecciated rhyolitic rock, and as a replacement in the altered rhyolite. Mineralization consists of native gold and silver, polybasite, pyrargyrite, tetrahedrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

The primary deposit type of interest of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is low sulphidation epithermal silver-gold mineralization.

1.5 Historical Exploration and Production

The Guanajuato Mining District has a lengthy history of mining and exploration dating back to 1548, when silver mineralization was discovered in the La Luz area by Spanish colonists. Since then, greater than 1 billion ounces of silver have been mined in the district (Brown and Nourpour, 2022).

1.5.1 El Cubo

Mining at El Cubo dates to the 17th Century. The Sierra structure, which includes El Cubo and the adjacent Peregrina Mine (part of the Las Torres complex), accounts for much of the gold produced in the Guanajuato district – on the order of 2,000,000 ounces of gold and 80,000,000 ounces of silver (Munroe, 2015). Gold was originally mined from shallow pits near the San Eusebio vein, a vein within the El Cubo concessions which later produced significant amounts of gold and silver. In the 19th and 20th centuries, mining at El Cubo was primarily conducted on northwest striking veins known as the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, and La Fortuna. In the early 1900s, the Villalpando vein, located in the central portion of the modern day main El Cubo claim block, was the main source of production through the 1970s. Historical mining at El Cubo has occurred in both surface and underground pits in more than 50 veins, many of which are still actively being mined at present time.

El Cubo changed ownership multiple times since the 1970s when it was purchased by a private company owned by Messrs. Villagomez and Chommie. Production in 1979 to the early 1980s was from the Villalpando vein and the newly discovered San Nicolas vein.

In March 2004, El Cubo was purchased by Mexgold Resources Inc. ("Mexgold"). In 2006, Mexgold became a wholly owned subsidiary of Gammon Lake Resources Inc., later known as Gammon Gold Inc. On August 26, 2011, Gammon Gold Inc. changed its name to AuRico Gold Inc. ("AuRico"). In July 2012, Endeavour acquired the El Cubo property from AuRico. Historical production records indicate that approximately 5,906,544 tonnes of material were produced from El Cubo between 1993 and 2011 at average grades of 122.89 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag and 4.94 g/t Au. The head grades ranged from 80 to 162 g/t Ag and 1.24 to 11.4 g/t Au (Clark, 2009; Black et al., 2017). Lower grades are attributed to the use of lower-grade material from old stope file after each mine expansion. Silver and gold production from 2012 to 2019 under Endeavour ownership totaled 12,112,892 ounces of silver and 144,100 ounces of gold (Jorgensen et al., 2023). Endeavour ceased production at El Cubo in November 2019.

Historical exploration at El Cubo was largely conducted by drifting along known veins. Modern exploration has been conducted by Mexgold (2004 to 2012) and Endeavour (2012 to 2021), and has consisted of surface and underground geological mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling, as well as underground development including sampling and mining.

GSilver's current drill database for El Cubo contains 333 historical diamond drillholes (DDH) totalling 92,462 metres (m). These drillholes were completed between 2005 to 2019 by Mexgold and Endeavour. Of these holes, 195 DDH totalling 57,572.30 m completed by Endeavour from 2012 to 2019 were utilized in the estimation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report. Endeavour's drill programs targeted primary and secondary structures near active mines, as well as other mineralized zones as potential targets for further exploration.

Historical channel sampling and drilling at El Cubo intersected silver and gold mineralization in the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures, and guided historical production.

1.5.2 El Pingüico

Early work at El Pingüico dates to 1890 with significant mining commencing in 1904, following the acquisition of El Pingüico by the Guanajuato Development Company. Until 1913, the mine produced over 200,000 ounces of gold equivalent (VanGold, 2020a). Due to the Mexican Revolution, the El Carmen-El Pingüico mines prematurely closed, abandoning large surface and underground stockpiles of material.

Historical surface and underground stockpile sampling programs at El Pingüico have been completed by the Mexican Geological Survey (1959 and 2012) and the Dorado family (2012). The stockpile sampling programs returned average grades of 1.66 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag from the underground stockpile, 0.46 g/t Au and 0.66 g/t Ag from the surface stockpile.

1.6 GSilver Exploration

Exploration completed by GSilver at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex from July 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report has included surface and underground channel sampling, diamond drilling, surface and underground development, and mining.

1.6.1 El Cubo

The Company has collected a total of 26,806 underground chip channel samples from 5,871 channels at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia areas of El Cubo. Chip channel sampling was completed in accessible stopes and development headings. Most of the samples were collected from the Villalpando vein (n=21,615), the San Luis vein (n=1,559), and the Dolores vein (n=1,306). The results of the sampling programs are summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 GSilver El Cubo 2021-2024 Underground Sampling Summary Statistics

	Count	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Percentiles			
							70th	90th	95th	98th
Au (ppm)	26,806	0.83	0.34	0.00	484.58	3.73	0.67	1.78	2.89	5.19
Ag (ppm)	26,806	74.78	26.95	0.00	18,765.96	227.68	62.33	170.76	274.54	464.42
AgEq (ppm)	26,806	139.79	60.05	0.00	39,670.75	425.37	122.88	306.78	486.13	801.82

Assay results in Table 1.1 are reported as silver (Ag), gold (Au), and/or silver equivalent (AgEq), with AgEq calculated using metal prices set at US$1,950/oz Au and US$25/oz Ag, with 85% recovery for both, yielding a Ag to Au ratio of 78:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in the 2024 El Cubo MRE reported herein.

Underground channel sampling provided high-resolution geochemical data along significant strike lengths of the primary vein structures at El Cubo, aiding in the delineation of unmined resources and confidence in the continuity of mineralization. The underground sampling data was used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 129 diamond drillholes (DDH), totalling 16,987.20 m, at El Cubo, excluding tailings basin drill programs. The drilling programs were a combination of production, infill, resource expansion, and exploration programs conducted between 2021 and June 19, 2024. Production drilling programs were primarily focused on the main Villalpando structure in the Cebolletas-1850 Stope and Villalpando Stope 4-1500 areas. The drilling provided high-resolution geochemical data along significant strike lengths of the primary vein structures at El Cubo, aiding in the delineation of unmined resources and confidence in the continuity of mineralization.

GSilver's exploration drilling programs targeted the Villalpando and Asuncion veins in the Capulin area, productive veins in the Santa Cecilia area, and the Dolores and San Luis vein structures. Select drill results are listed as follows:

- Cebolletas-1850 Stope: CEB21-004 returned 17.40 m core length of 1.91 g/t Au and 174 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 25.85 m of 1.38 g/t Au and 124 g/t Ag. High grade intervals include 0.55 m core length of 6.80 g/t Au and 4,810 g/t Ag and 0.65 m of 5.80 g/t Au and 605 g/t Ag.
- Villalpando Stope 4-1500: VPO21-001 returned 2.85 m core length of 0.91 g/t Au and 95 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 11.55 m core length of 0.69 g/t Au and 65 g/t Ag. Drillholes VPO21-007 and VPO21-008 drilled into a sub-parallel vein structure to Villalpando, called the Asuncion Vein, with significant results including 2.15 m core length of 0.83 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag within a broader interval of 5.85 m core length of 0.41 g/t Au and 77 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-007; and 0.50 m core length of 0.29 g/t Au and 66 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-008.

Recent exploration drilling by GSilver returned intervals of high-grade silver and gold mineralization in the Capulin area, the Santa Cecilia area, and from the Dolores and San Luis vein structures. GSilver drilling data was used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

1.6.2 El Pingüico

From 2017 to the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed surface and underground stockpile channel sampling and drilling, and surface and underground sampling at El Pingüico.

Surface stockpile channel sampling was conducted in two phases in 2017 to verify historical exploration results and to provide material for metallurgical testwork. Phase 1 returned average grades of 70.85 g/t Ag and 0.53 g/t Au, verifying historical results obtained in 2012. Phase 2 returned lower values for both silver and gold with an average silver grade of 9.74 g/t and an average gold grade of 0.12 g/t.

Underground stockpile channel sampling was conducted in 2017 and 2020. The 2017 program returned average grades of 181.82 g/t Ag and 1.71 g/t Au and verified historical exploration results. In 2020, GSilver opened the El Pingüico shaft and completed an underground channel sampling program of the lower levels of the underground stockpile. The Pingüico North target area returned average grades of 256 g/t Ag and 1.7 g/t Au over a strike length of 47 m and the Pingüico shaft target returned average grades of 733 g/t Ag and 5.0 g/t Au over a strike length of 15 m. True widths are unknown.

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 36 drillholes totalling 6,290.85 m at El Pingüico. The drilling was conducted in three phases from January 2018 to June 2024.

In January 2018, GSilver drilled 5 DDH for 214 m into the underground stockpile at El Pingüico to provide information on the grade of the waste material. Four of the holes failed to confirm historical trench sample results; however, drillhole P5-N returned average grades of 0.228 g/t Au and 45.6 g/t Ag.

In 2021, GSilver drilled 27 diamond holes for 4,973.85 m to test the El Pingüico vein at depth and along its northwest and southeast extensions, as well as parallel veins located in the hanging wall and footwall of the El Pingüico vein. Notable results from this program include:

- Drillhole P21-003 returned 3 m core length (2.11 m true width) of 0.84 g/t Au and 73.83 g/t Ag, and 9.4 m core length (6.63 m true width) of 0.45 g/t Au and 58.65 g/t Ag.

- Drillhole P21-008 returned 7.95 m core length (7.36 m true width) of 1.35 g/t Au and 38.73 g/t Ag that includes 0.75 m of 8.81 g/t Au and 208 g/t Ag.

In June 2024, GSilver completed 4 DDH totalling 1,103 m at El Pingüico. The holes were designed to test the El Pingüico and San Jose veins along strike to the south and to provide information on the relationship between the Veta Madre and El Pingüico vein at depth. The results of this drill program are not available as of the Effective Date of this Report.

El Pingüico in situ mineralization and stockpile are not included in the MRE detailed in this Report.

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

1.7.1 El Cubo

This Report details an Updated MRE prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for El Cubo. The 2024 El Cubo MRE was completed by Mr. Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo. of APEX.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024, incorporates data from surface and underground drillholes and underground channels. The drillhole database includes collar locations, surveys, assays, and geological data from drillholes completed between 2012 and 2024. The underground channel database contains channel locations, surveys, and assays from channels completed between 2014 and 2024. Both datasets were utilized for domain interpretation and metal grade estimation.

Mineral Resource modelling was conducted in mine grid coordinate system. The MRE utilized a block model with a size of 1.5 metres (X) by 1.5 metres (Y) by 1.5 metres (Z) to honour the mineralization wireframes for estimation. Silver and gold grades were estimated for each block using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with locally varying anisotropy (LVA) to ensure grade continuity in various directions is reproduced in the block model.

Three types of material were identified during the calculation of the MRE: In Situ, Remnant, and Mined Out. Blocks within, in contact with, or adjacent to underground workings were flagged as Mined Out using a 10 m by 5 m by 1 m search ellipse, aligned along the dip direction of the domain's trend at 0° dip with no third-axis rotation. Blocks within 10 m of the underground workings wireframe in any direction were classified as Remnant material, which is under evaluation but not included in the MRE. Only In Situ material, unaffected by mining, is included in the 2024 MRE.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE block model was used to develop various scenarios focusing on achieving a minimum grade for mined material. The longhole open-stope mining method was selected for the underground 2024 El Cubo MRE. The mining shape optimization scenario with a minimum grade of 135 g/t AgEq constrains the MRE in this Report. All material within the mining shapes is reported using a "take-all" approach, regardless of whether its estimated grades exceed the reporting cutoff grade.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE comprises Indicated Mineral Resources of 3.9 million troy ounces (Moz) AgEq at 283.9 g/t AgEq within 429 thousand tonnes (kt) and Inferred Mineral Resources of 35.6 Moz AgEq at 298.5 g/t AgEq within 3,711 kt. Table 1.2 presents the complete 2024 El Cubo MRE statement. The effective date of the MRE is August 1, 2024.

Table 1.2 Summary of Indicated and Inferred Underground Mineral Resources, El Cubo (1-9)

AgEq Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (koz)
135	Indicated	429	283.9	144.1	1.79	3.9	2.0	25
	Inferred	3,711	298.5	141.7	2.01	35.6	16.9	240

Notes:

1) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The Author is unaware of any other significant material risks to the 2024 MRE besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
5) Historically mined areas were removed from the block-modelled Mineral Resources.
6) The Mineral Resources include the main El Cubo resource area and the El Nayal/Cabrestantes area.
7) Economic assumptions used include US$25/oz Ag, US$1,950 /oz Au, process recoveries of 85% for both Ag and Au, a US$15/t processing cost, and a G&A cost of US$15/t. The resulting gold equivalency ratio of Au:Ag ratio was 1:78.
8) The Underground Mineral Resources include blocks within underground mining shapes. A mining cost of US$63/t mineralized, in addition to the economic assumptions above, results in an underground AgEq cutoff of 135 g/t. Mining shapes are generated using stope optimization with the objective of maximizing the total metal above the cutoff with a minimum dimension of 1.0 m (W) by 10 m (H) by 20 m (L). All "take all" material within the mining shapes is reported, regardless of whether the estimated grades are above the optimized cutoff grade.

1.7.2 El Pingüico

As of the Effective Date of this Report, no current Mineral Resources exist at El Pingüico.

A Mineral Resource estimate with an effective date of December 31, 2023, was previously calculated for the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico by Behre Dolbear on behalf of GSilver. This mineral resource was supported by a technical report titled, "Technical report – El Cubo/El Pinguico Silver Gold Complex Project" by Jorgensen et al. (2024).

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the surface stockpile at El Pingüico has been partially depleted by mining and is under further evaluation by the Company. A new resource will be reported when available.

1.8 Mining, Mineral Processing, and Infrastructure

GSilver completed refurbishment of the El Cubo Mill in September 2021 and commenced mining and processing of mineralized material from underground mining operations at El Cubo and surface stockpiled material at El Pingüico in October 2021. El Cubo mineralized material was originally mined from deactivated stopes and required no pre-production development. It was reported by Endeavour that approximately 9,000 tonnes of material was ready for drilling and blasting, and had been accessed (Jorgensen et al., 2024). Recent production at El Cubo has been from the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia vein areas.

El Cubo is an underground mining operation that includes the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines. The production process consists of conventional mining incorporating Cut and Fill, and Resue methods. The Cut and Fill method allows for some degree of resuing to minimize the amount of waste rock and hydraulic backfill required to fill the stope. Development methods at El Cubo include conventional drill-blast-muck using jumbos for drilling and load-haul-dump (LHD) scooptrams and trucks for haulage. Ground support is installed as needed.

GSilver has mined surface stockpiled material from El Pingüico intermittently from October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report. Underground mining activities resumed at El Pingüico in July 2024, focusing on advancing Level 4 of the mine. A total of 75 m of drifting has been completed with the development of a 4 m by 4 m fully serviceable crosscut, with the aim of reaching the historical underground stockpile in Q2 2025. No mining methods have been utilized for recovery of the underground stockpiles at El Pingüico as of the Effective Date of this Report.

From January to the end of July 2024, a total of 220,636 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of material was processed at the El Cubo processing plant, including material from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex and material from other sources, producing a total of 277,189 silver ounces and 5,736 gold ounces. Average head grades and recoveries during this time were 48.05 g/t Ag with an 81.3% recovery for silver and 0.92 g/t Au with an 86.9% recovery for gold.

Tonnage values for El Cubo were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file. Metal production values are pro-rated for the El Cubo operation using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades. Recoveries were based on total plant production from all operations.

Infrastructure, such as power supply, water supply, and roads, are established and operational.

1.9 Environmental and Permitting

All necessary permits are in place for the El Cubo mine, processing plant, and other operations. After discussion with the Company and a review of environmental regulations, no permits are required for removing the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico and transporting the mineralized material to the El Cubo plant. The Company is required to notify the municipality prior to transporting material from El Pingüico to the El Cubo plant.

In the opinion of the Author, there does not appear to be any apparent significant legal, environmental, or political considerations that would have an adverse effect on the extraction and processing of El Cubo Mineral Resources or additional material from El Pingüico besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations. However, environmental and social issues at the Property appear to be conducted to adequate standards with cooperation from local communities.

1.10 Economic Analysis

There are no current estimates of Mineral Reserves on the Property. While the Property has a Mineral Resource estimate, the future production forecast is not based on that Mineral Resource estimate. The Company made decisions to enter production at the properties without having completed final feasibility studies. Accordingly, the Company did not base its production decisions on any feasibility studies of Mineral Reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability of the properties. As a result, there may be increased uncertainty and risks of achieving any level of recovery of minerals from the properties or the costs of such recovery. As the properties do not have established Mineral Reserves, the Company faces higher risks that anticipated rates of production and production costs, such as those provided in this technical report, will not be achieved. These risks could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue to generate anticipated revenues and cash flows to fund operations from and ultimately achieve or maintain profitable operations at the Property.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE includes Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. In addition, NI 43-101 prohibits the disclosure of the results of an economic analysis that includes or is based on Inferred Mineral Resources. As a result, the Author has determined that it is not permitted to provide an economic analysis of the Property. As an alternative, information regarding taxation and historical production has been provided in Section 22.

1.11 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based upon a review of available information, historical and current exploration and production data, Mr. Livingstone's recent site inspection and the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE, the Authors outline the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex as a property of merit prospective for the discovery of additional silver-gold low sulphidation epithermal deposits. This contention is supported by knowledge of:

- The favourable geological setting of the Property and its central position within the Guanajuato Mining District. Key north-west trending precious metal-bearing vein systems in the district include the Veta Madre, La Luz and Sierra systems.
- Historical surface and drilling by previous operators, including Endeavour, that intersected anomalous silver and gold mineralization in the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures within the El Cubo Property.
- Significant results of silver and gold mineralization returned from recent channel sampling and drilling programs conducted by GSilver at El Cubo, and the calculation of the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE.
- El Cubo and El Pingüico historical and recent production, head grade, and metal recovery records from the El Cubo processing plant.
- Recent results from channel sampling and drilling programs at El Pingüico.

As a property of merit, a 2-phase work program is recommended to delineate additional precious metal mineralization at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex to support future Mineral Resource expansion and ongoing production.

Phase 1 at El Cubo should focus on step out and infill surface and underground exploration drilling and development at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines. The Author recommends a diamond drilling program of approximately 5,500 metres to: a) test along strike and down dip at the Villalpando, Dolores and San Luis veins in the Villalpando Mine, as well as the San Nicolas vein in the Santa Cecilia Mine; and b) infill areas of Inferred Mineral Resources to increase confidence in the mineralization model, inform underground mining activities, and work towards upgrading the MRE classification. To facilitate underground exploration drilling and channel sampling, exploration development should be completed at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines, totalling approximately 185 metres and 155 metres, respectively

At El Pingüico, exploration drilling should be completed targeting extensions of the El Pingüico and San Jose veins along strike to the south. Deep drilling should also be undertaken to targeting the intersection of the Veta Madre structure and El Pingüico vein. The Author recommends a diamond drilling program of approximately 2,000 metres. The estimated total cost to complete the Phase 1 exploration program at El Cubo and El Pingüico is USD$1,363,000 (Table 1.3).

Phase 2 exploration is dependent on availability of funds and the results of Phase 1. Additional exploration drilling and channel sampling should be completed at new targets identified during Phase 1 and high-priority existing targets at El Cubo and El Pingüico. Exploration development should be completed as necessary to facilitate drilling and channel sampling in new and underexplored areas. Phase 2 should also include an updated MRE and technical report. The estimated total cost to complete the Phase 2 exploration program is $2,750,000 (Table 1.3).

Mine development at Villalpando and Santa Cecilia during 2025 is expected to include approximately 1,600 metres and 700 metres of underground development, respectively. Underground mine development at El Pingüico resumed in mid-2024 and will continue to advance level 4 towards the historical underground stockpile. Approximately 550 metres of drifting is required to complete the crosscut. Mining of the underground stockpile will commence once the crosscut is complete.

Table 1.3 2025 Budget for Proposed Exploration and Mine Development

Phase	Item	Amount (USD$)
Phase 1	All in cost for drilling (7,500 m @ $150/m)	$1,125,000
	All in cost for underground exploration development (340 m @ $700/m)	$238,000
	Sub-total:	$1,363,000
Phase 2	All in cost for drilling (15,000 m @ $150/m)	$2,250,000
	All in cost for underground exploration development (500 m @ $700/m)	$350,000
	Updated MRE and Technical Report	$150,000
	Sub-total:	$2,750,000
	Total:	$4,113,000

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Report") on the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex, which includes the El Cubo and the El Pingüico properties (collectively referred to as the "Property"), was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") and P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of the Issuer, Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. ("GSilver" or the "Company"). GSilver is a Vancouver, British Columbia based mining company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the stock symbol "GSVR".

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is situated within the central portion of the Guanajuato Mining District in Guanajuato State, Mexico; an area that represents one of the largest silver producing districts in the world, with continuous mining activity occurring for nearly 500 years (Moncada and Bodnar, 2012). The core of the Property is located approximately 8 kilometres (km) east of the city of Guanajuato and approximately 275 km northwest of Mexico City (Figure 2.1). The El Cubo Property ("El Cubo") comprises two mineral concession groupings and 6 individual mineral concessions for a total of 49 mining concessions encompassing 6,994.73 hectares (ha). The El Pingüico Property ("El Pingüico") comprises two contiguous mineral concessions and encompassing 71.27 ha. The Property includes the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and associated infrastructure, as well as the historical El Pingüico mine and stockpiles. The El Cubo and El Pingüico concessions are held 100% by Obras Mineras El Pingüico S.A. de C.V., a wholly owned Mexican subsidiary of GSilver. As of the Effective Date of this Report, El Cubo is an operating mine.

On December 15, 2020, GSilver, as VanGold, signed a binding letter agreement with Endeavour to acquire the El Cubo mine and mill complex, which included 49 mining concessions covering 6,995 ha, surface lands totalling 1,196 ha, as well as the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and all buildings and other improvements. On March 16, 2021, GSilver signed a definitive asset purchase agreement with Endeavour to acquire the El Cubo mine and mill complex, which closed on April 9, 2021.

In April 2017, GSilver, as VanGold, acquired the El Pingüico Property from Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajio S.A. de C.V. for a combination of cash and shares. The El Pingüico Property is subject to a 15% net profits interest (NPI) royalty on minerals recovered from existing underground stockpiles of mineralized material.

This Report summarizes a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Mineral Resource estimation ("MRE") for the Property (the "2024 El Cubo MRE") and provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical, geological, production, and processing information, a summary of the recent work conducted by the Company, and recommendations for future exploration programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of August 1, 2024.

This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons (QPs) in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources, and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

Figure 2.1 General Location of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex

2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report (the "Authors") are Mr. Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo., Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., Mr. Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., and Ms. Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX, and Mr. James L. Pearson, P.Eng., of P&E. The Authors are independent of the Issuer and are QPs as defined in NI 43-101. NI 43-101 and CIM define a QP as "an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association." The QPs and the Report sections for which they are taking responsibility for are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Qualified Persons and Division of Responsibilities

Qualified Person	Professional Designation	Position	Report Sections
Christopher W. Livingstone	P.Geo.	Senior Geologist	1.1 to 1.4, 1.11, 2 to 5, 7, 8, 12.2 to 12.4, 24, 25.1, 25.8, 25.9, 26
Michael B. Dufresne	P.Geol., P.Geo.	Senior Consultant and Principal	1.7.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 11, 13, 14.2, 25.4.2
Warren E. Black	P.Geo.	Senior Geologist and Geostatistician	1.7.1, 12.1, 14.1, 25.4.1
Fallon T. Clarke	P.Geo.	Senior Geologist	1.5 to 1.6, 6.1, 6.2.1 to 6.2.2, 6.3.1, 9 to 10, 23, 25.2 to 25.3, 27
James L. Pearson	P. Eng.	Mining Engineer Consultant	1.8 to 1.10, 15 to 22, 25.5 to 25.7

Mr. Livingstone is a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC"; Member #: 44970) and has worked as a geologist for more than 13 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Livingstone has experience with exploration for precious and base metal mineralization of various deposit types in North America, including epithermal silver-gold mineralization, polymetallic veins, and sediment-hosted precious and base metals.

Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta ("APEGA"; Member #: 48439), a Professional Geoscientist with EGBC (Member #: 37074), the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("NAPEG"; Member #: L3378), the Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of New Brunswick ("APEGNB"; Member #: F6534) and the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario ("PGO"; Member #: 3903), and has worked as a mineral exploration geologist for more than 40 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and Mineral Resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and globally.

Mr. Black is a Professional Geologist with APEGA (Member #: 134064) and EGBC (Member #: 58051). He has worked as a geologist for more than 12 years since his graduation. Mr. Black has extensive experience in mineral exploration and project development, covering both North American and global settings. Specializing in Mineral Resource estimation, he has completed resource evaluations and uncertainty analysis for various deposit types using advanced geostatistical methods. His research in multivariate geostatistical prediction has contributed to the field of geostatistics.

Ms. Clarke is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan ("APEGS"; Member #: 27238) and has worked as a geologist for more than 12 years since her graduation from the University of Saskatchewan. Ms. Clarke has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various deposit types in North America and Australia, including epithermal silver-gold mineralization.

Mr. Pearson is a Mining Engineer Consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. and is a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario ("PEO"; Member # 36043016). Mr. Pearson has worked as a mining engineer for more than 50 years since his graduation from Queen's University. Mr. Pearson has experience with reviewing and reporting on exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements and has worked as a Project Manager and Superintendent of Engineering and Projects at several underground operations in South America.

Mr. Livingstone conducted a site inspection of the El Cubo Property for verification purposes on August 12, 2023. Mr. Livingstone did not visit the El Pingüico Property. The inspection comprised a tour of the El Cubo Property, including entering several active underground workings, a review of recent drill core to verify reported geology and mineralization, collection of verification samples, and a review of the El Cubo three-dimensional (3D) data compilation. In addition, Mr. Livingstone also toured the El Cubo mining operation offices, core shack, processing plant, and analytical laboratory, and observed active mining and mineral processing to verify the mining methods, equipment, and infrastructure utilized in the production process.

Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Black, Ms. Clarke, and Mr. Pearson did not visit the Property, as Mr. Livingstone's visits were deemed sufficient by the QPs.

2.3 Sources of Information

This Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. It is largely based on sections derived from a recent technical report on the Property titled, "Technical Report – El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Project, State of Guanajuato, Mexico" with an effective date of December 31, 2023 (Jorgensen et al., 2024), as well as earlier technical reports written on the Property by Clark (2009), Cameron (2012), Munroe (2015), Black et al. (2017), Domínguez (2017), and Jorgensen et al. (2021; 2023). Additional information on the regional geological setting and history of the Guanajuato Mining District was sourced from Livingstone et al. (2024a; 2024b) and references therein. Information regarding recent exploration completed by GSilver was sourced from publicly available company listings, including Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. (2021; 2022a; 2022b; 2023; 2024a; 2024b).

In support of the technical sections of this Report, the Authors have independently reviewed reports, data, and information derived from work completed by GSilver, Endeavour, and their consultants. Journal publications listed in Section 27 "References" were used to verify background geological information regarding the regional and local geological setting and mineral deposits of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The Authors have deemed these reports, data, and information as valid contributions to the best of their knowledge.

Based on the Property visit and review of the available literature and data, the Authors take responsibility for the information herein.

2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

1) Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006);
2) Bulk weight is presented in both United States short tons (tons; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes (tonnes; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.);
3) Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system relative to Zone 14 of the North American Datum (NAD) 1983;
4) Elevations reported as metres above sea level (masl);
5) Block models and wireframes referenced to local grid coordinates; and,
6) Currency in United States dollars (USD$), unless otherwise specified (e.g., Canadian dollars, CDN$; Mexican pesos, MXN).

3 Reliance on Other Experts

This Report incorporates and relies on contributions of other experts who are not Qualified Persons, or information provided by the Company, with respect to the details of legal, political, environmental, or tax matters relevant to the Property, as detailed below. In each case, the Authors disclaim responsibility for such information to the extent of their reliance on such reports, opinions, or statements.

3.1 Legal Status and Mineral Tenure

The Authors relied on GSilver to provide all pertinent information concerning the legal status of the Company, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and tax matters that relate to the Property. Copies of documents and information related to legal status, property agreements, and mineral tenure were reviewed, and relevant information was included elsewhere in the Report; however, the Report does not represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the agreements or mineral titles. The following documents and information, provided by GSilver Management, were relied upon to summarize the legal status and mineral tenure status of the Property:

- Sections 4.1 and 4.3.2: "Title Opinion El Cubo Mines Complex" prepared for Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. by Patricia Vivar of the firm Tête À Tête Consultores, S.C., located in Mexico City, Mexico, and dated May 9, 2024 (provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2, 2024).
- Section 4.2.1 and 4.4.1: "Endeavour Silver Corp. and Compañia Minera del Cubo, S.A. de C.V. and Vangold Mining Corp. and Obras Mineras El Pingüico, S.A. de C.V. Asset Purchase Agreement El Cubo Mines Project" dated March 16, 2021 (provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2, 2024).
- Section 4.2.2: "Assignment of Rights Agreement entered into by and between, as First Party Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajío, S.A. de C.V., represented in this act by Mr. Gerardo Sergio Dorado Cantu; and as second party, Obras Mineras El Pingüico, S.A. de C.V., hereby represented by Alberto Mauricio Vazquez Sanchez" dated August 31, 2020 (provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2, 2024).
- Section 4.2.2: "Agreement entered into by and between, as first party, by Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajío, S.A. de C.V., hereby represented by Mr. Gerardo Sergio Dorado Cantu; and as second party, Obras Mineras El Pingüico, S.A. de C.V., hereby represented by Alberto Mauricio Vazquez Sanchez" dated November 9, 2020 (provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2, 2024).
- Section 4.2.2: "Second Amendment Agreement entered into by and among, as Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajío, S.A. de C.V., hereby represented by Mr. Gerardo Sergio Dorado Cantu; and as second party, Obras Mineras El Pingüico, S.A. de C.V., hereby represented by Alberto Mauricio Vazquez Sanchez" dated March 3, 2023 (provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2, 2024).
- Section 4.3.2: Details regarding mining taxes and royalties for the year 2023 was provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on October 31, 2024.

3.2 Environmental Matters

The Authors relied on GSilver to provide all pertinent information concerning permitting and environmental matters that relate to the Property. Copies of relevant environmental permits listed in Tables 4.2 and 20.1 were reviewed, along with other documents and information related to various environmental audits and reviews, and relevant information was included elsewhere in the Report; however, the Report does not represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the permits or environmental status of the Property. These documents and information, provided to the Authors by Lauro Horacio Barragán A., Geology & Exploration Manager for GSilver, via Microsoft SharePoint, on November 2 and November 4, 2024, were relied upon to summarize the environmental, permit and social or community impact status of the Property in Sections 4.4 and 20.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is located in the vicinity of the City of Guanajuato, Guanajuato State, Mexico, within the historical Guanajuato Mining District. The Property is approximately 50 km southeast of the City of León and 275 km northwest of México City. The mineral concessions are centered at approximately 21°00'17" N latitude and 101°12'25" W longitude (NAD 1983 UTM 270,600 m Easting and 2,324,255 m Northing) and are situated within the Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geográfia (INEGI) 1:50,000 scale map sheets F14C42, F14C43 and F14C53.

The El Cubo Property comprises 2 mineral concession groups and 6 individual mineral concessions for a total of 49 mineral concessions encompassing 6,994.73 hectares (ha). The Unificacion Villapando Norte group consists of 37 mineral concessions for a total of 4,112.02 ha, and the Agrupamiento Gracias a Dios group consists of 6 mineral concessions for a total of 2,500.68 ha. The El Pingüico Property comprises of 2 contiguous mineral concessions and encompasses a total area of 71.27 ha (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1). The Unificacion Villapando Norte mineral concession group is located approximately 8 km east of the City of Guanajuato. The Agrupamiento Gracias a Dios group is located further south, and individual mineral concessions are located east of the main group, as well as immediately south and west of the City of Guanajuato. The El Pingüico mineral concessions are located approximately 5 km south-southeast of the City of Guanajuato.

The Property mining concessions are 100% owned by Obras Mineras El Pingüico S.A. de C.V. ("Obras Mineras El Pingüico" or "OMPSA"), a wholly owned subsidiary of GSilver. OMPSA was incorporated on February 23, 2017, under the laws of Mexico.

The Author did not independently verify the legal status of the El Cubo and El Pingüico concessions. According to a legal title opinion report prepared by Vivar (2024), the concessions forming the El Cubo and El Pingüico Properties are valid, in force and effect, and are in good standing with respect to biannual mining duty payments, including the mining duties due on January 31, 2024, filing of annual Work Assessment Reports, and filing of Production Reports. OMPSA is the registered holder of the concessions that comprise the El Cubo and El Pingüico.

The Property mining concessions are subject to a non-possessory pledge, entered into by OCIM Precious Metals, S.A. ("OCIM") and OMPSA (the "OCIM Pledge"), filed for registration against title with the Public Registry of Mining on November 11, 2021 (Vivar, 2024). The OCIM Pledge was executed to secure a loan agreement between the Company and European-based OCIM.

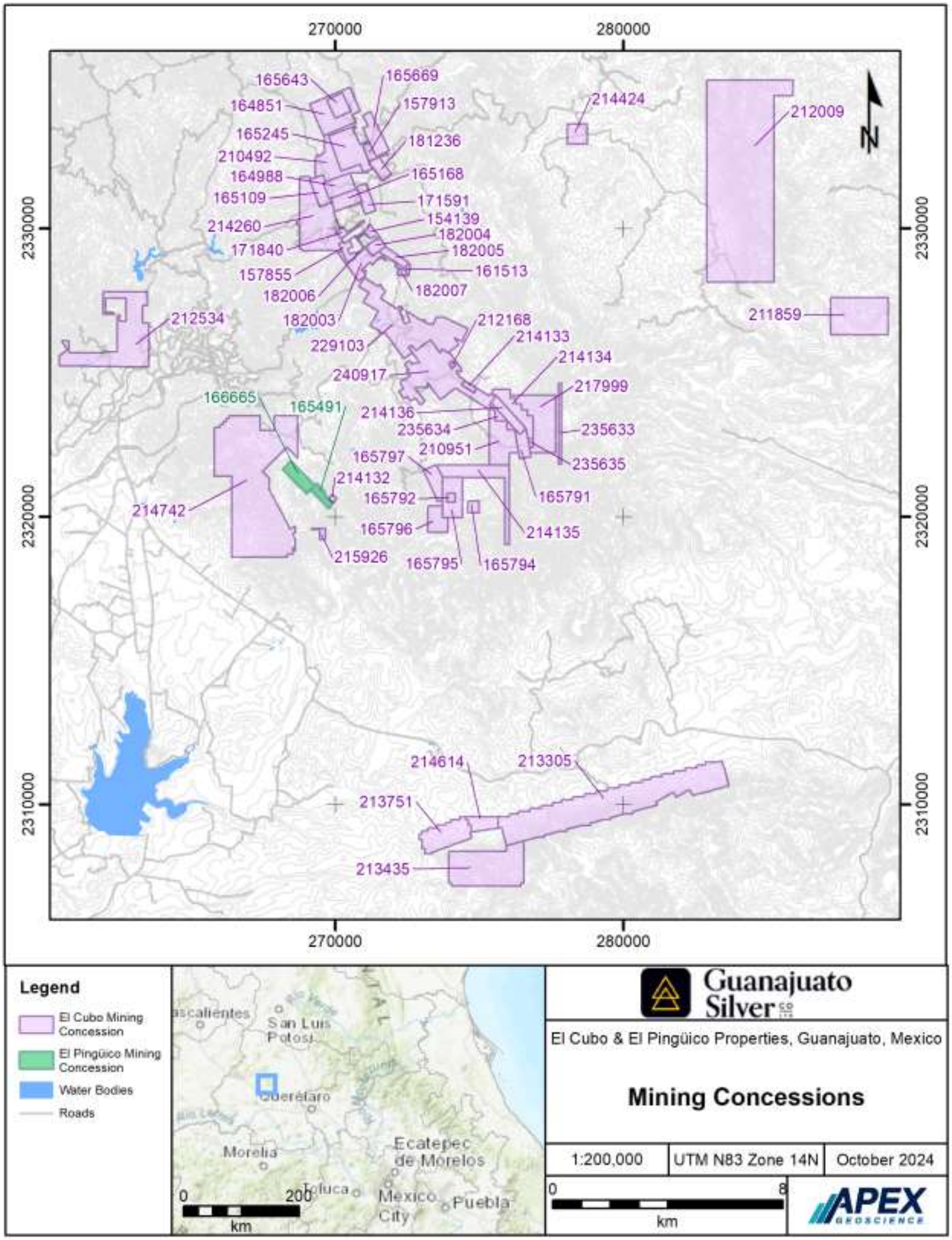
Except for the OCIM Pledge, there is no evidence in the public records of any lien, encumbrance, burden or judicial proceeding currently affecting the Property concessions (Vivar, 2024).

Table 4.1 El Cubo and El Pingüico Mining Concessions

Mining Concession	Title No.	Area (ha)	Date of Record	Expiration Date
UNIFICACION VILLAPANDO NORTE				
UNIFICACION VILLALPANDO NORTE	229103	374.46	2007-03-09	2057-03-08
LA FRAGUA	165653	42.00	1979-11-19	2029-11-18
AMPL. DE LA FRAGUA	164851	130.89	1979-07-11	2029-07-10
LA SOLEDAD	165669	65.00	1979-11-28	2029-11-27
SANTA ROSA	157913	20.51	2022-12-07	2072-12-06
UNIFICACION VILLALPANDO SUR	240917	318.14	2012-08-09	2057-03-08
EDELMIRA II	165245	135.27	1979-09-14	2029-09-13
CANTA RANAS	210492	98.55	1999-10-08	2049-10-07
SAN CAYETANO DE ANIMAS Y PROVIDENCIA	181236	30.99	1987-09-11	2037-09-10
EL DURAZNO	164988	60.00	1979-08-13	2029-08-12
SOCAVON DE LOS ALISOS	182003	66.37	1988-04-08	2038-04-07
DURAZNO PRISCO	165109	43.75	1979-08-23	2029-08-22
HUEMATZIN	171591	37.50	1982-11-09	2032-11-08
EL CHUPIRO	171840	13.39	1983-06-15	2033-06-14
SANTA FE DEL MONTE	154139	15.35	2021-01-26	2071-01-25
SAN JUAN TACUITAPA	182004	24.00	1988-04-08	2038-04-07
LA ASUNCION	214133	10.00	2001-08-10	2051-08-09
VIOLETA	214134	75.67	2001-08-10	2051-08-09
VIOLETA	214136	45.68	2001-08-10	2051-08-09
SAN JUAN	165791	37.36	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
MINA VIEJAS	165794	16.00	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
NUEVA LUZ DEL NAYAT	165796	55.00	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
MARIA FRACC. NE	214135	146.14	2001-08-10	2051-08-09
LA CHINA	165797	48.58	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
EL CABRESTANTE	165792	9.00	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
AMPL.DE CABRESTANTE	165795	89.00	1979-12-11	2029-12-10
VIRJAN	214424	49.00	2001-09-06	2051-09-05
EL EDEN	212009	1675.77	2000-08-18	2050-08-17
LA PROVIDENCIA	211859	256.75	2000-07-28	2050-07-27
ENTRE EL VARAL	214132	3.90	2001-08-10	2051-08-09
LA LIBERTAD	165168	48.10	1979-09-12	2029-09-11
EL CUARTETO	182005	26.09	1988-04-08	2038-04-07
LUISA EVELIA	157855	22.22	2022-11-30	2072-11-29
SAN PATRICIO	212168	3.46	2000-09-22	2050-09-21
AMPL. LA PASADENA	182006	3.34	1988-04-08	2038-04-07
1er AMPL.DE LA ALBERTINA O LA MERCED	161513	8.87	2025-04-25	2075-04-24

Mining Concession	Title No.	Area (ha)	Date of Record	Expiration Date
ALBERTINA O LA MERCED	182007	5.93	1988-04-08	2038-04-07
AGRUPAMIENTO GRACIAS A DIOS				
LAS PALOMAS	214260	257.04	2001-09-06	2051-09-05
LOS PINGUICOS	214742	985.11	2001-11-22	2051-11-21
LA SAUCEDA	213305	747.67	2001-04-20	2051-04-19
SIGLO XXI	214614	47.18	2001-10-02	2051-10-01
MARISELA	213751	135.96	2001-06-15	2051-06-14
LA PALMA	213435	327.71	2001-05-11	2051-05-10
INDIVIDUAL				
PACO	217999	188.23	2002-09-30	2052-09-29
LETY FRACCION 3	235635	4.96	2010-02-03	2060-02-02
LETY FRACCION 1	235633	32.37	2010-02-03	2060-02-02
LETY FRACCION 2	235634	18.37	2010-02-03	2060-02-02
DON GUILLERMO	215926	9.08	2002-04-02	2052-04-01
DALIA	210951	129.02	2000-02-29	2050-02-28
EL PINGÜICO CONCESSIONS				
EL PINGÜICO	166665	48.00	1980-07-11	2030-07-10
2a AMPL. DEL PINGÜICO	165491	23.27	1979-10-30	2029-10-29

Figure 4.1 El Cubo and El Pingüico Mining Concessions



4.2 Ownership Agreements and Royalties

4.2.1 El Cubo

On December 15, 2020, GSilver, as VanGold, signed a binding letter agreement with Endeavour to acquire the El Cubo Mines Project, including El Cubo surface rights held by Endeavour's wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Compañia Minera del Cubo, S.A. de C.V. ("CMDC"), the El Cubo processing plant, and all buildings, equipment, machinery, tools and improvements located therein. On March 16, 2021, the Company, via its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary OMPSA, signed a definitive asset purchase agreement (the "Endeavour Agreement") with Endeavour, via CMDC, to acquire the El Cubo mine and mill complex, which closed on April 9, 2021. The total consideration for the acquisition is listed as follows:

1) A non-refundable down payment of USD$500,000 cash (paid);
2) USD$7 million cash paid on closing (paid);
3) USD$5 million in VanGold common shares issued on closing, priced at CAD$0.30 per share for a total of 21,331,058 VanGold shares (issued); and
4) A USD$2.5 million promissory note due 12 months from closing (paid).

Endeavour agreed to (a) abstain from voting its shares of VanGold, other than as recommended by VanGold's management, for a period of 2 years, and (b) a 12-month restriction on the resale of any VanGold shares acquired in the transaction.

The Company agreed to pay an additional USD$3 million in contingent payments should the following conditions be met:

1) USD$1 million upon GSilver producing 3 million ounces of silver equivalent (AgEq) derived from the El Cubo or El Pingüico properties, of which USD$500,000 may be paid by the issuance of common shares of the Company (paid);
2) USD$1 million if the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) spot price of gold closes at or above USD$2,000 per ounce (/oz) for 20 consecutive days within two years after closing (expired); and
3) USD$1 million if the spot price of gold closes at or above USD$2,200 per ounce (/oz) for 20 consecutive days within three years after closing (expired) (VanGold Mining Corp., 2021).

During the year ended December 31, 2023, contingent payment 2 and contingent payment 3 expired unpaid (Guanajuato Silver, 2023). On October 30, 2024, the Company announced that contingent payment 1 had been settled in full through the issuance of 5,506,530 common shares of the Company.

The Endeavour Agreement included 49 mining concessions covering 6,995 ha, surface lands totalling 1,196 ha, as well as the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and all buildings and other improvements.

4.2.2 El Pingüico

On February 28, 2017, GSilver, as VanGold via its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary OMPSA, acquired the El Pingüico Property from Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajío S.A. de C.V. ("EMBSA" or the "Vendor"), a private Mexican company. The agreement was ratified on August 31, 2020, for purposes of registration with the Public Registry of Mining. It was subsequently amended on November 9, 2020, and March 3, 2023. Upon execution of the agreement, the Company paid consideration of USD$100,000 and issued 5 million common shares to the Vendor. The Company also issued 662,500 common shares as a finder's fee.

The El Pingüico Property was subject to four underlying royalties in favour of EMBSA including a 4% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty and a 15% net profits interest ("NPI") royalty on minerals recovered from existing surface and underground stockpiles of mineralized rock, as well a 3% NSR and 5% NPI on all in situ mineralization. By amended and restated royalty purchase option agreement dated November 11, 2020, as amended, the Company acquired the option from EMBSA to purchase the 4% NSR on stockpiled material, as well as the 3% NSR and 5% NPI on in situ material for an aggregate sum of CAD$1,675,000 cash and 3,750,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of CAD$0.12. Upon exercise of this option, GSilver's Mexican subsidiary OMPSA will own an undivided 100% interest in the El Pingüico silver and gold project free and clear from the royalties purchased in this agreement (Guanajuato Silver, 2024a).

On March 16, 2023, GSilver purchased the 15% NPI royalty over the surface stockpile of previously mined material at El Pingüico Property held by EMBSA for $70,000 cash (Guanajuato Silver, 2024a). A 15% royalty remains solely on existing underground stockpiles of mineralized material.

4.3 Mining Law, Mining Royalties & Taxes

4.3.1 Mining Law

The mining industry in Mexico is controlled by the Secretaría de Economía – Dirección General de Minas, which is located in, and administered from, Mexico City. The Mexican Mining Law, its Regulation (collectively, the "Mining Law"), and Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution regulate mining issues. Mining concessions in Mexico may only be obtained by Mexican nationals or Mexican companies incorporated under Mexican laws. The construction of processing plants requires further governmental approval. In Mexico, surface land rights are distinct from mining concessions.

After an amendment to the Mining Law on April 28, 2005, there is no longer a distinction between the exploration mining concessions and exploitation mining concessions. The Mining Law grants the holder of a mining concession exclusive rights to conduct exploration for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits and quantifying and evaluating economically usable reserves, to prepare and to develop exploitation works in areas containing mineral deposits, and to extract mineral products from such deposits.

Mining concessions are granted for 50 years from the date of their registration with the Public Registry of Mining to the concession holder as a matter of law if all regulations have been complied with. During the final five years of this period, the concession holder may apply for one additional 50-year period, which is automatically granted provided all other concession terms have been complied with. Mining rights in Mexico can be transferred by their private holders with no restrictions or requirements other than to register the transaction with the Public Registry of Mining.

To maintain a concession in good standing holders are required to provide evidence of the exploration and/or exploitation work carried out on the claim under the terms and conditions stipulated in the Mining Law, and to pay semi-annual mining duties based on the number of hectares covered by the concession area, established under the Federal Duties Law. Exploration work can be evidenced with investments made on the lot covered by the mining claim, and the exploitation work can be evidenced the same way, or by obtaining economically utilizable minerals. Non-compliance with these requirements is cause for cancellation only after the Secretariat of Economy of Mexico communicates in writing to the concessionaire of any such default, granting the concessionaire a specified time frame in which to remedy the default.

If a concession holder does not carry out exploration or exploitation activities for two continuous years within the first 11 years of its concession title, it will be required to pay an additional charge equal to 50% of the two-year concession duty. The concession duty increases to 100% for continued inactivity after the 12th year. Payment of the additional concession duty is due 30 days after the end of the two-year period.

Mining companies are subject to an annual special mining duty of 7.5% on profits derived from the sale of minerals minus authorized deductions, and an annual extraordinary mining duty of 0.5% on the gross value of sales of gold, silver, and platinum. Both duties are payable on the last business day of March of the year following the levied year.

On May 9, 2023, several amendments to existing statutes were passed by the Mexican Congress that materially changed mining regulations in Mexico. The changes affect Mexico's Mining Law, National Water Law (Ley de Aguas Nacionales), General Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (Ley General de Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente) ("LGEEPA"), and General Law for the Prevention and Integral Management of Waste (Ley General para la Prevención y Gestión Integral de los Residuos) ("LGPGIR").

The amendments to the Mining Law condition granting of mining concessions on the availability of water and modify the current process for obtaining concessions by adding a public bidding process. The awarded bidder will receive the concession only after securing all necessary environmental, social, and/or labour authorizations and permits. This includes revised and expanded indigenous and public consultation rules and processes, with costs covered by the winner of the bid. The amendments eliminate the preferential status of mining activities; concession holders will no longer be entitled to request land access and superficial rights to conduct mining activities and must instead form an agreement between the landowner and the mining company.

Under the amended regulations, the term of a mining concession is shortened to 30 years, with a one-time renewal for a second term of 25 years. Transfer of mining concessions now requires the prior approval of the Ministry of Economy (Secretaría de Economía). Mining concessions may now be used as collateral by their owners only in the event the mine is operating. Concessions assigned to Mexican government-owned companies will have an indefinite term and will be non-transferrable.

Mining concession titles will now be granted for the exploitation of a specific mineral. Mining exploration activities will be the exclusive responsibility of the Mexican Geological Survey (Servicio Geológico Mexicano) ("SGM"). Private parties may submit relevant data and information to the Ministry of Economy regarding the existence of minerals or metals in a given area that is neither allocated or subject to a concession, for the Ministry to review and consider issuing bids for mining concessions or advise the SGM whether to enter into a collaboration agreement with the parties to perform exploration work.

The new regulations have since faced constitutional challenges in the courts, and the issue is expected to be resolved by the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice.

4.3.2 Mining Royalties and Tax Status

According to a legal title opinion report prepared by Vivar (2024), the concessions forming the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex are in good standing with respect to biannual mining duty payments, including the mining duties due on January 31, 2024, filing of annual Work Assessment Reports, and filing of Production Reports.

The special mining duty is levied at a rate of 7.5% on each company's income, taking into account almost all sources of income and deductions for the calculation of income tax. However, it excludes interest, foreign exchange gains, annual adjustments, and investment deductions. For the year 2023 OPMSA's expenses surpassed its income, therefore no basis for this tax is generated. The Company will pay any assessed special mining duties for 2024 when due.

The extraordinary mining duty is calculated based on revenues derived from the sale of gold and silver, without allowing for any deductions, at a fixed rate of 0.5%. OPMSA paid extraordinary mining duties totalling MXN$3,470,223 for 2023 and will pay the assessed extraordinary mining duties for 2024 when due.

4.4 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities, and Significant Factors

Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution establishes that natural resources are part of the nation's heritage and, therefore, the Federal Government is responsible for the regulation of resource management. Although the Mining Legislation for Mexico emanates from Article 27, there are many secondary laws that complement the regulatory framework.

At the federal level, the unit authorized to generate, apply, supervise, and monitor compliance with environmental regulations is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales; "SEMARNAT"). Additional organizations related to monitoring mining activity include:

- National Water Commission (Comisión Nacional del Agua; "CONAGUA").
- National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas; "CONANP").
- Federal Office of Environmental Protection (Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente; "PROFEPA").

At the state level, the unit responsible for monitoring compliance in environmental matters is the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Ordenamiento Territorial; "SMAOT"), formerly the Institute of Ecology (Instituto de Ecología), for the State of Guanajuato.

The municipal level is monitored by the General Directorate of Ecology and Environment (Dirección General de Ecología y Medio Ambiente; "DGEMA").

To commence exploration at a property, a company may be required to completed necessary studies in accordance with SEMARNAT, including an environmental impact evaluation, an environmental impact assessment, a preventive report or a change in the use of land authorization.

All necessary permits are in place for the El Cubo mine, mill, and other operations. After discussion with the Company and a review of environmental regulations, no permits are required for removing the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico and transporting the mineralized material to the El Cubo mill. The Company is required to notify the municipality prior to transporting material from El Pingüico to the El Cubo plant. The main permits applicable to the Property are presented in Table 4.2.

Additional details regarding the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex permitting are provided in Section 20 of this Report.

Table 4.2 El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Permit Summary

PROJECT	LEVEL	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT	STATUS	REGISTER NUMBER	AUTHORIZATION NUMBER	AUTHORIZATION DATE
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MIA-R "OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLOSURE AND ABANDONMENT OF THE CUBE MINING COMPLEX"	VALID	N/A	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/ 02053	2018-03-21
		WARRANTY INSTRUMENT (ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY).	VALID	N/A	N/A	Warranty: 20/10/2023 to19/10/2024
		FIRST MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG/-0263/05/19 GMA-MC-009/MAY/19	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/ 04437	2019-06-10
		SECOND MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG-0017/03/20 GMA-MC-003/FEB19 GMA-MC-007/OCT20	SGPA/DGIRA/DG-03867-22	2022-07-01
		THIRD MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG-0012/11/22	SRA/DGIRA/DG-04254-23	2023-11-22
		CHANGE OF COMPANIES BETWEEN MINERA EL CUBO S.A. DE C.V. & OBRAS MINERAS EL PINGÜICO S.A. DE C.V.	VALID	09/DH-0357/05/21	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/ 02983	2021-07-22
		MODIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION NUMBER AND REGISTRATION OF A BIG GENERATOR OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.	VALID	11/HR-0165/11/21 OF.NO.SRA-DGGIMAR.618/00325 6	NRA: OMP1101500063 11-PMG-I-3739-2019	2023-05-18
		MODIFICATION OF THE UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE	VALID	GMA-CMC-006/AGO21 11/LU-0111/02/22	GTO.131.1/256/20 22 LAU: of LAU-11-70/01504-09 to LAU-11/0212-2022 OMP1101500063	2022-05-19
		MODIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	VALID	09/HP-0033/01/23	SRA-DGGIMAR.618/00 3256	2023-05-18
		UPDATE OF ANNUAL OPERATING CERTIFICATE (COA, BY ITS ACRONYM IN SPANISH) 2022	VALID	11/COW0564/06/24	N/A	2024-06-26
		MINING WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.	VALID	09/GC-0032/01/23	SRA-DGGIMAR.618/00 2628	2024-06-04

	STATE	UPDATE SPECIAL WASTE AND URBAN SOLIDS	VALID	109253 110807	GUA-GRME-1521/2022	2022-12-22
	MUNICIPAL	LAND USE LICENSE (SECOND FRACTION OF CUBO)	VALID	33697	EXP. DAU/X/10856/2021 DAU/V/33697/2023	2023-07-25
		LAND USE LICENSE (BORROW PIT)	VALID	33708	DAU/V/33708/2023	2023-07-25
EL PINGÜICO	FEDERAL	PREVENTIVE REPORT CARMEN-SANGRIA	VALID	11/IP-0110/02/22 11GU2022MD005 11D31-00305/2203	GTO.-131.1/387/2022	2022-07-22
	MUNICIPAL	LAND USE LICENSE (PINGUICO)	VALID	24074	EXP.DAU/X/12078/2021 DAD/V/34370/2023	2023-08-23

4.4.1 Surface Rights

Surface rights sufficient for mining operations at El Cubo and El Pinguico are maintained by GSilver. The Company, through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary OMPSA, owns 100% interest in certain surface lands at El Cubo totalling approximately 1,198 hectares, acquired as part of the Endeavour Agreement. These areas include surface rights to the El Cubo processing plant, laboratory, core shack, office, tailings facilities and other related infrastructure. Vivar (2024) confirmed that OMPSA is the registered holder of these lands, comprising the Segunda Fracción del Cubo Land, Fracción del Cubo Land, and a Rosa de Castilla Land (Figure 18.1). The company also owns the deeds to two urban properties (Vivar, 2024).

Surface access elsewhere on the El Cubo Property is negotiated with individual owners. Three temporary occupancy and ease of way agreements are in effect between OMPSA and Industrial Santa Fe, S. de R.L., covering approximately 2,077 hectares: (i) the Cebolletas Temporary Occupancy Agreement; (ii) the La Rosita Temporary Occupancy Agreement, and; (iii) the La Sierrita Temporary Occupancy Agreement (Vivar, 2024). Payments are made on a monthly or bi-monthly basis, or based on use for drilling or other activities.

The Company signed a Surface Land Access Agreement for the El Pingüico mine with the Ejido Calderones, the local Ejido group, in February 2020. This agreement grants unrestricted road access for exploration and mining equipment and personnel to El Pingüico through the community of Calderones for a period of 15 years. The terms of the agreement include an initial payment of $7,100 and annual payments of approximately $3,200, adjusted yearly for inflation (Guanajuato Silver, 2021).

4.4.2 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the El Cubo and El Pingüico mining concessions, other than the provisions recognized in GSilver's Consolidated Financial Statements and detailed in the 2022 Restoration and Closure Plan (Plan de Restitución y Cierre 2022), for the estimated present value of future reclamation, rehabilitation, and monitoring of the El Cubo and El Pinguico mines. This value comprises the costs associated with mining and processing infrastructure, waste stockpile, and tailings storage facilities at the El Cubo and El Pinguico properties. As of June 30, 2024, the cost for closure of the Property is estimated to be USD$5,209,687 (Guanajuato Silver, 2024a).

4.4.3 Significant Factors

The Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities, significant factors or risks that would affect access, title, or the ability to perform work at the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex consists of several contiguous and non-contiguous claim blocks located in the vicinity of the City of Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico. It is approximately 50 km southeast of the City of León and 275 km northwest of México City. Several small towns and villages are located in and around the Property concessions, including Calderones, El Cedro, Mineral del Cubo, Rosa de Castilla, and Santa Rosa de Lima. Regional access to the Property is presented in Figure 5.1.

The El Cubo main mine access, processing plant and associated infrastructure is located approximately 8 km east of the centre of the City of Guanajuato. From Guanajuato, it is accessed by a 40-minute (16 km) drive, via city streets and unpaved roadway Camina a Calderones, past the towns of Calderones, El Cedro and Mineral de Cubo. Numerous maintained and unmaintained gravel roads provide access to other areas of the Property.

El Pingüico is located approximately 7 km southeast of Guanajuato. From Guanajuato, the El Carmen mine at El Pingüico is accessed by a 40-minute (12 km) drive via city streets, unpaved roadway Camina a Calderones and an unpaved local road, south of the town of Calderones.

5.2 Climate

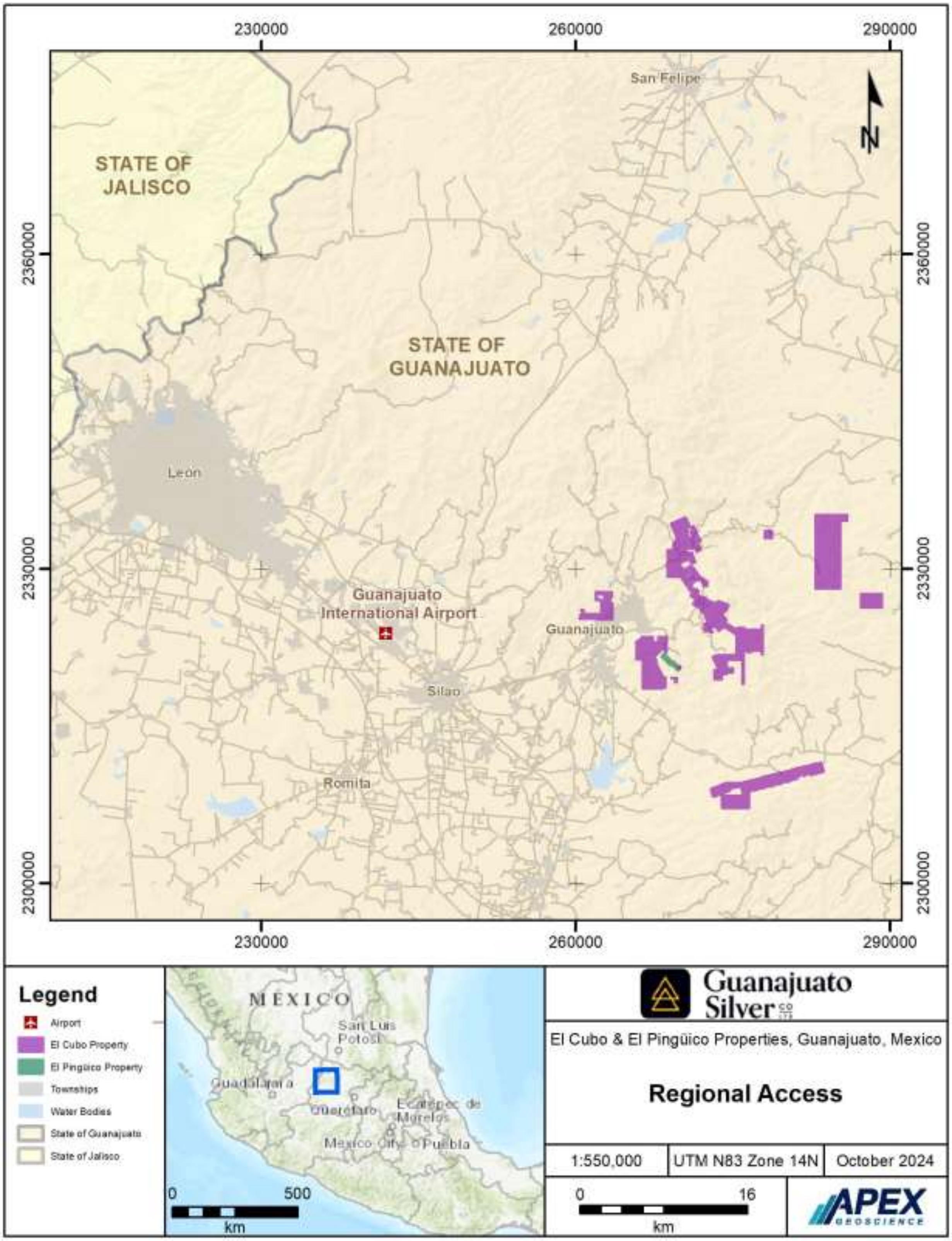
The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex area is characterized by a temperate, warm sub-humid climate. It is generally dry for most of the year, with a wet season from June to September, during which time rainfall averages approximately 650 millimetres (mm). Weather records from the city of Guanajuato indicate that the average January maximum and minimum temperatures are 23 and 7 degrees Celsius (°C), respectively. July average maximum and minimum temperatures are 27 and 14°C (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2024). The average annual temperature is 18°C. Exploration and mining work can be conducted year-round, uninterrupted by weather.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Guanajuato Mining District has a lengthy history of mining; skilled labour, technical services, drilling contractors, mining and exploration supplies, and many other goods and services are available from the nearby cities of Guanajuato, León, Silao, and San Felipe. According to 2020 census data, the municipality of Guanajuato hosts a population of approximately 194,500 and the León metropolitan area hosts a population of approximately 2,140,354. Both cities offer extensive infrastructure and support for the mining industry. The capital city of Guanajuato hosts several universities and post-secondary schools, including a mining school at the University of Guanajuato.

The Bajío International Airport, officially known as the Aeropuerto Internacional de Guanajuato (Guanajuato International Airport) is located in the city of Silao, approximately 18 km west of westernmost limit of El Cubo and 27 km east southeast of El Pingüico. The airport is serviced with multiple daily flights to and from Mexico City and other cities in Mexico, as well as direct flights to and from numerous US cities including Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Figure 5.1 Regional Access



The surface and underground infrastructure at the Property includes the following:

- Underground works from surface to approximately 740 m below surface, including ramps, shafts, vents and multiple levels.
- Conventional and mechanized underground mining equipment.
- Access roads to the mines and other areas of the Property.
- Connection to the national electrical power grid and functioning substation facilities.
- El Cubo processing plant and laboratory.
- Mine, geology, processing and administrative offices in several locations.
- Mine maintenance shop and associated office and stores.
- Water source and air ventilation systems.
- Seven tailings basins.

Electrical power for the Property is provided by the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE Comision Federal de Electricidad) which is owned by the Mexican Government. Overhead power transmission lines (13.8 kV) provide electrical power supply to the mine facilities. Functioning electrical substations distribute power throughout the mine site, including the office areas and processing plant. There is adequate electrical capacity to support all planned mine operations.

Water from the El Cubo operations is pumped from the Dolores Mine into a series of water reservoirs at the surface where the water is stored and distributed.

The primary mine at the El Pingüico Property is the El Carmen Mine, which consists of 10 historical mining levels and several vertical shafts, including: the Humboldt shaft of 397 meters depth, the Pingüico shaft of 283 meters, the Fortuna shaft of 303 meters, the El Centro shaft of 200 meters and the Carmencitas shaft of 61 meters. Most entrances are inaccessible, and most operating infrastructure have been removed from the El Pingüico Mine, as it has been dormant since 1913. GSilver has erected a small hoist and headframe to facilitate the rehabilitation of an access shaft to support their exploration and rehabilitation activities. Additional rehabilitation work has been completed on several adits, which access the Level 4 and Level 7 of the mine.

The surface land area at El Pingüico is adequate to support currently planned operations, such as the loading and shipment of the surface and underground stockpiles to the El Cubo mill. No milling is completed at the El Pingüico site; therefore, there is no need for tailings storage areas or basins at the site. El Pinguico mineralized material is transported to El Cubo for processing. Most mine waste can be disposed of underground and additional surface area will be made available for storage of materials once the surface stockpile is hauled away.

The El Cubo and El Pingüico Properties have adequate surface areas to support planned current and future operations. During the site inspections, the lead Author observed the El Cubo access and infrastructure listed above. Access is sufficient for year-round operations, and all facilities and infrastructure required to continue exploration and mining operations are in place and appear to be in good working condition. Sources of power, water, and personnel are adequate for continued mining operations.

5.4 Physiography

The El Cubo and El Pingüico properties are located in the west-central portion of the State of Guanajuato, situated in the Central Mesa and along the southern edge of the Mexican Plateau. The Properties are located among a series of low, gentle mountains, which are part of the Sierra Madre Occidental, with small, incised drainages that provide windows through thin soil cover to bedrock exposures. The terrain consists of gentle slopes with some abrupt volcanic intrusions. Elevations range from approximately 2,200 m to 2,600 m above mean sea level (asl). Vegetation is limited to scrub brush and grasslands.

The El Cubo mine offices are located at an elevation of 2,265 m asl, and the mine workings range in elevation from 2,646 m to 1,905 m asl. The El Pingüico Property is approximately 2,200 m asl.

6 History

The information in this section is sourced from previous technical reports on the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex by Munroe (2015), Black et al. (2017), Domínguez (2017) and Jorgensen et al. (2023; 2024), with additional information added from Martin (1906). The Author has reviewed these sources and considers them to contain all the relevant historical information regarding the Property. Based on the review of the available literature and data, the Author takes responsibility for the information herein.

6.1 Early History of the Guanajuato Mining District

The Guanajuato region has a lengthy mining history that dates to the pre-colonial era, with small-scale surface mining first undertaken by the Indigenous peoples of the Central Mexican Plateau, in areas such as the Peregrina mine area. The Spanish conquistadors began exploration for minerals in the region in the 1520s and discovered silver and gold occurrences through to the 1540s.

In 1548, the first significant silver vein, called San Bernabé, was discovered by a local mule driver in the village of La Luz. The city of Guanajuato was founded in 1548 by viceroy Antonio de Mendoza coinciding with this discovery, which led to the settling of people in the area and the city of Guanajuato as a population center. Guanajuato became one of the premier mining districts of Nueva España (New Spain). The development of the San Bernabé mine spurred growth and the discovery of other mineral deposits in the region, leading to the rise of the “Guanajuato Mining District”. In these early years the silver mineralized material was hand mined and transported by mule to Zacatecas to be milled.

In 1550, Juan de Rayas discovered an outcrop of the Veta Madre structure at the site where the present day Rayas mineral concession is located. This discovery triggered an exploration rush that saw the discovery of multiple silver occurrences including the Valenciana, Tepeyec, Mellado, Cata and Sirena silver occurrences. In 1558, the first mine shafts were sunk leading to the discovery of the Veta Madre Vein (Mother Vein). Today, the Veta Madre Vein runs along the hills that border the glen of Guanajuato in the north and northwest, marked by mines and shafts along its way. Numerous mines were opened during the latter half of the 16th century exploiting the Veta Madre structure, including the Valenciana, Guadalupe, Cata, and Rayas mines. However, mining in the Guanajuato district took place on a relatively small scale until the early 1700s when the application of explosives for blasting, introduced in 1726 by Don Jose de Sardeneta y Legaspi, resulted in a significant increase in mining productivity.

Although the Valenciana silver occurrence was discovered in the 16th century, the Valenciana Mine reached its highest production levels during the latter half of the 18th century, with development financed by Antonio Obregón y Alcocer who later became Count Valenciana. At its peak around 1771, immense masses of silver sulphides, mixed with ruby silver and native silver were discovered and the Valenciana Mine was estimated to be producing one-third of the world’s silver (Munroe, 2015).

During the period of 1760 to 1810, the Guanajuato mines accounted for 30% of the entire Mexican production and 20% of the entire world’s output of silver (Martin, 1906).

In 1810 production stopped as a result of the Mexican War of Independence from Spain and all production facilities were destroyed.

In 1868, the Valenciana Mine was reopened by British investment capital with production continuing until 1878. Lack of rail facilities and the necessity for hauling heavy equipment from the coast by mule hindered production during this period.

Between 1887 and 1889, production from the Guanajuato mines accounted for as much as US $14.4 million or approximately 2.88 million British pounds. The Veta Madre Vein yielded the sum of US$1 billion, as indicated by the mint and government records. The Valenciana mine proved to be the greatest silver producer with workings down to 2,400 feet on the incline and producing over $300 million dollars of silver or approximately 60 million British pounds (Martin, 1906).

In the early 1900s, mining production declined due to low metal prices. During this time, American interests acquired and reopened many of the mines in the district. Old dumps and tailings were reprocessed to extract gold and silver using the newly discovered cyanide process. However, the onset of the Mexican Revolution in 1910 severely impacted mining activity in the country and resulted in a decades-long slump in production. Extensions to known mineralized bodies and new discoveries, along with increased metal prices, has allowed for continued production at many mines.

In 1936, Industrias Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. ("Peñoles") tested the Veta Madre with four diamond drillholes.

In 1939, the Sociedad Cooperativa Minera Metalurgica Santa Fe de Guanajuato ("the Cooperative") became the legal owner of the Guanajuato Reduction Mines Company following public demands for higher compensation and better working conditions. Starting out with no mineral reserves and working capital, the new Cooperative had a difficult time conducting exploration and mining with outdated equipment.

From 1947 to 1949, the Fresnillo Company, a division of Peñoles, completed a diamond drilling program consisting of 9 holes which intersected the Veta Madre 80 m to 150 m below the lowest existing workings.

In 1968, Fresnillo discovered the Torres-Cedros deposit during an exploration and drilling campaign.

The Cooperative discovered the Clavo de Rayas "bonanza" mineral shoot in 1973 and operated several mines in the Guanajuato Mining District throughout the latter half of the 20th century and into the 2000s.

6.2 El Cubo History and Ownership

Mining at El Cubo dates to the 17th Century. The Sierra structure, which includes El Cubo and the adjacent Peregrina Mine (part of the Las Torres complex), accounts for much of the gold produced in the Guanajuato district – on the order of 2,000,000 ounces of gold and 80,000,000 ounces of silver (Munroe, 2015). Gold was originally mined from shallow pits near the San Eusebio vein, a vein within the El Cubo concessions which later produced significant amounts of gold and silver. In the 19th and 20th centuries, mining at El Cubo was primarily conducted on northwest striking veins known as the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, and La Fortuna. In the early 1900s, the Villalpando vein, located in the central portion of the modern day main El Cubo claim block, was the main source of production through the 1970s. The main vein structure extended northwest to the El Cubo concession boundary with the Peregrina Mine. The gold grades decreased as the vein was exploited at the deeper (8 to 12) levels. The Alto de Villalpando vein, which generally produced higher gold grade, was mined out. The La Poniente vein was discovered in the early 1970's, and high-grade gold and silver mineralized material was mined until 1976, when the developed section was temporarily exhausted.

El Cubo changed ownership multiple times since the 1970s when it was purchased by a private company owned by Messrs. Villagomez and Chommie. By 1979 there was little developed mineralized material remaining above the 13th level on the Villalpando vein, and production from other related veins was low grade and sporadic. The mill was fed largely from the Chuca Loca open pit and from dumps. The shortage of quality mineralized material came to an end after 1980, when new high-grade gold and silver mineralization was discovered and developed along the San Nicolas vein.

In 1995, production was expanded from 350 to 800 tonnes per day, and then to 1,400 tonnes per day in 2001. The mills saw a decrease in head grade after each expansion, likely due to the use of low-grade material from old stope fill as supply for the increased tonnage. Given the shortage of tonnage from active stopes, there was likely less emphasis on grade control.

In March 2004, El Cubo was purchased by Mexgold Resources Inc. (“Mexgold”). In 2006, Mexgold became a wholly owned subsidiary of Gammon Lake Resources Inc., later known as Gammon Gold Inc. On August 26, 2011, Gammon Gold Inc. changed its name to AuRico Gold Inc. (“AuRico”).

In July 2012, Endeavour acquired the El Cubo property from AuRico. Endeavour ceased production at El Cubo in late 2019.

In December 2020, GSilver, then named VanGold, signed a LOI to purchase the Property from Endeavour for a mixture of cash, shares, and contingent future payments. This purchase was completed in April 2021.

6.2.1 Summary of Historical Non-Drilling Activity

Historical exploration at El Cubo was largely conducted by drifting along known veins.

Non-drilling historical exploration activity completed at El Cubo comprised surface geological mapping and underground exploration channel sampling, as well as underground development including mapping, sampling and mining. As of the Effective Date, GSilver’s historical database for El Cubo contains a total of 17,113 channel samples from 4,177 sample locations from channel sampling programs completed between 2014 and 2019. Only samples with available assay results for gold and silver were included in GSilver’s database. Gold assay results range between 0 and 139.8 g/t Au with an average of 1.13 g/t Au and a median of 0.35 g/t Au. Silver assay results range between 0 and 13,033 g/t Ag with an average of 121.88 g/t Ag and a median of 31.95 g/t Ag. An overview of the silver and gold results of historical underground sampling at El Cubo is presented in Figures 6.1 and 6.2.

In the early 1900s, construction began on the Túnel Aventurero de San Felipe (now El Cubo Level 4) to connect the Pastora-Fortuna, Villalpando, and La Loca veins. At the time, significant grades and widths were encountered on the Villalpando vein, including shoots up to 4 m wide and intercepts that assayed close to 1,000 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag.

Between 2004 and 2006, exploration activities by Mexgold at El Cubo located vein extensions and outlined an area of immediate interest, the La Loca zone, which has since been mined. In 2008, exploration drifting was completed on several veins, including the La Loca Level 12 (98 m), La Loca Level 6 (115 m), and Villalpando Level 5 (118 m). On the Peñoles concessions, exploration drifting occurred principally on San Alberto Level 600 (74 m), and throughout the El Cubo Mine and leased Las Torres property.

In 2009, AuRico completed data compilation followed by extensive field mapping over the Sierra Vein system to generate an exploration model for targeting. The geology showed that most of the production on the Sierra Vein system came from two formations: the La Bufa Formation rhyolite and the Guanajuato Formation conglomerate. The exploration model indicated that extensive portions of the Villalpando vein system, and other veins, had not yet been prospected in their projections down dip or across faults where they might intersect these formations. Subsequently, AuRico identified 16 new targets with a cumulative strike length of 15 km within the El Cubo land package.

Figure 6.1 El Cubo Historical Underground Sampling Showing Ag (ppm), Looking Northeast

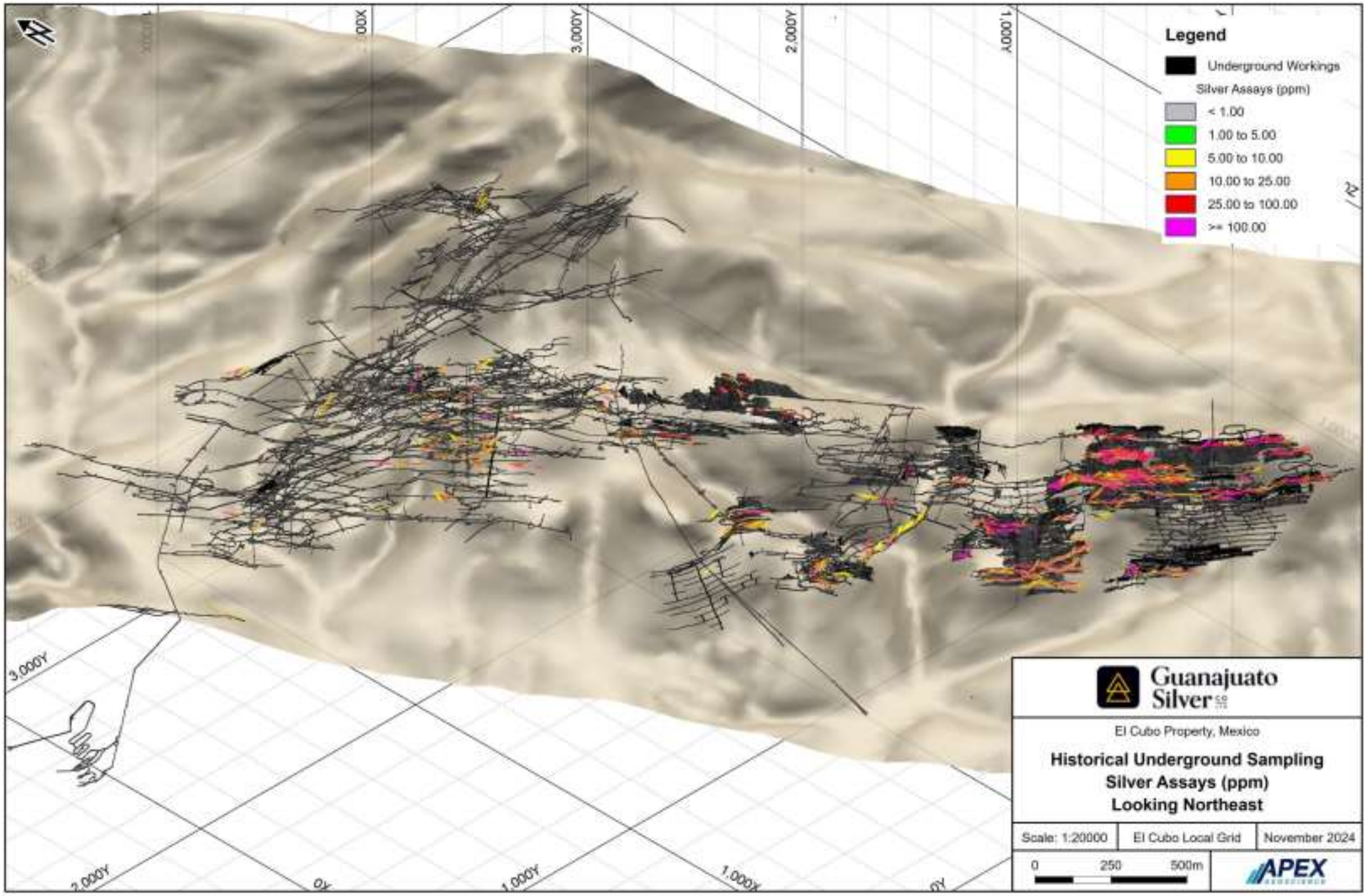
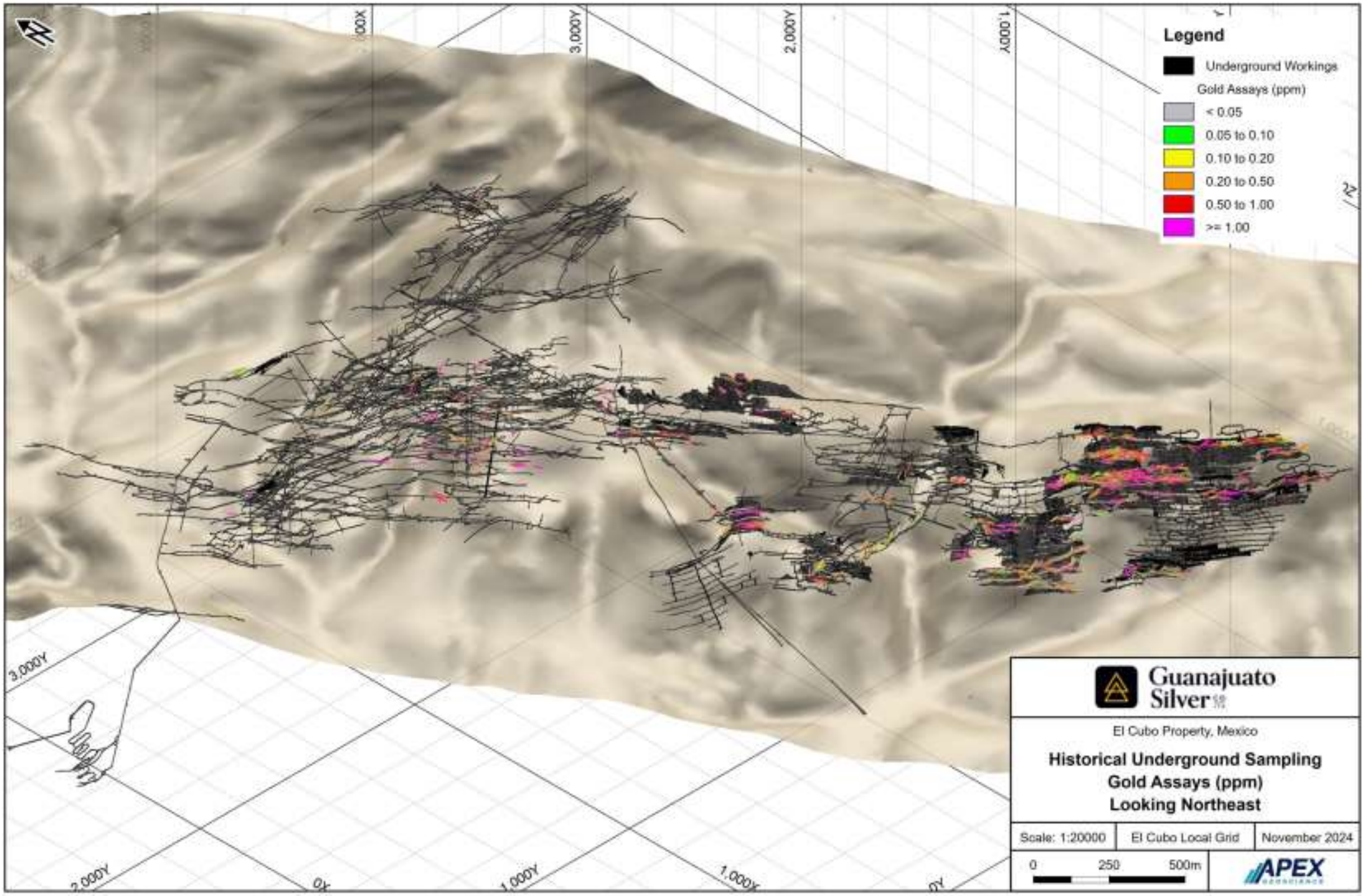


Figure 6.2 El Cubo Historical Underground Sampling Showing Au (ppm), Looking Northeast



In mid-2009, geological mapping and compilation efforts delineated a major fault structure, the Puertecito Fault, in the northern part of the Villalpando vein system. The Puertecito Fault was interpreted as a potential northward extension of the Villalpando vein.

A workers' strike in June 2010 interrupted all exploration activities through the end of the year. The labor disruption was resolved in February 2011.

In early 2012, AuRico completed geological mapping and surface sampling of the Cebolletas, Villalpando Sur, Cabrestantes, and San Nicolás areas.

Exploration by Endeavour in 2012/2013 included detailed mapping in the Dolores North, Central La Loca, La Loca North and Asunción - Villalpando (south of the Capulin Fault) areas of El Cubo. Geological mapping and sampling were also conducted on regional targets including Cebolletas-Villalpando, South-Violeta (Villalpando vein) and the Cabrestantes-Nayal veins. A total of 4,968 rock/soil samples were collected and sent for analysis.

Exploration by Endeavour in 2014 was focused on the Cubo North area, including Monte San Nicolas, San Amado, La Fragua and Villalpando North, with lesser work completed in the Cubo Central (Reyna-Panal-Soledad & Alicia) and Cubo South (Villalpando South area) areas. Endeavour completed geological mapping, trenching, and soil sampling to generate targets for drilling. A total 5,545 rock/soil samples were collected and sent for analysis.

In 2015, Endeavour completed geological mapping, trenching and sampling in the Cubo North, Cubo Central, and Cubo South areas, as well the surrounding Nayal-Cabrestantes, Los Pinguicos, Olga Margarita-Janet, La Providencia and El Eden areas. A total of 4,468 rock/soil samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

In 2016, local and regional exploration activities by Endeavour consisted of geological mapping, trenching and sampling of multiple target areas within the Property (Figure 6.3). A total of 1,200 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis. In the Purisima and Cabrestantes II vein areas, select rock sampling resulted in multiple samples returning encouraging assay results. All 13 selected samples, collected in the San Juan Adit, returned strongly anomalous values, and were interpreted to represent the upper zoning of mineralization based on gold and silver ratios (Table 6.1). Samples collected in the Las Palomas area (Cubo North) returned low silver and gold values and the presence of anglesite, the oxide equivalent of galena (PbS), a base metal mineral suggestive of the lower reaches of the mineralized system. Sampling in the El Bosque and Georgina (Nayal) area returned generally discouraging values, although some moderately anomalous gold values were received.

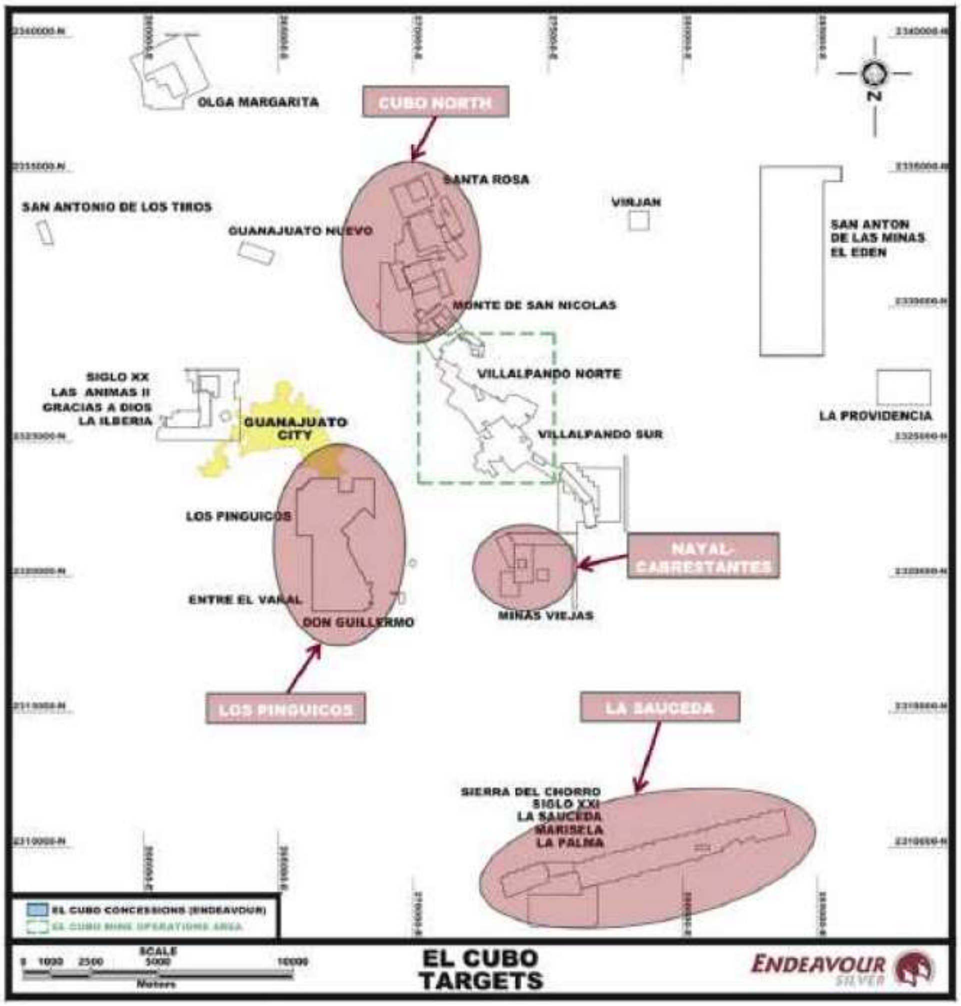
Table 6.1 Highlights of the Anomalous Rock Chip Samples from 2016 Surface Sampling Campaign

Area	Sample ID	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
PURISMA	CUB-3860	0.35	3.99	43
PURISMA	CUB-3858	0.20	6.11	56
PURISMA	CUB-3856	0.20	0.72	118
PURISMA	CUB-3857	0.30	2.68	377
PURISMA	CUB-4108	0.20	1.80	42
CABRESTANTES II	CUB-3874	0.60	0.98	19
CABRESTANTES II	CUB-4152	0.45	3.48	91
CABRESTANTES II	CUB-4184	0.60	1.56	33

SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3866	0.20	1.15	52
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3867	0.20	1.52	145
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3868	0.20	4.90	152
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3869	0.20	0.99	36
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3870	0.20	3.17	76
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3875	0.20	0.89	86
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3876	0.20	2.40	150
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3877	0.20	3.55	106
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-3878	0.20	0.99	49
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-4138	0.20	3.46	132
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-4139	0.20	4.21	153
SAN JUAN ADIT AREA	CUB-4140	0.20	1.50	102
EL BOSEQUE AREA	CUB-4030	0.40	1.06	12
EL BOSEQUE AREA	CUB-4032	0.75	1.04	16

Source: Black et al. (2017)

Figure 6.3 Plan View of Endeavour's 2016 Exploration Targets



Source: Black et al. (2017)

6.2.2 Summary of Historical Drilling

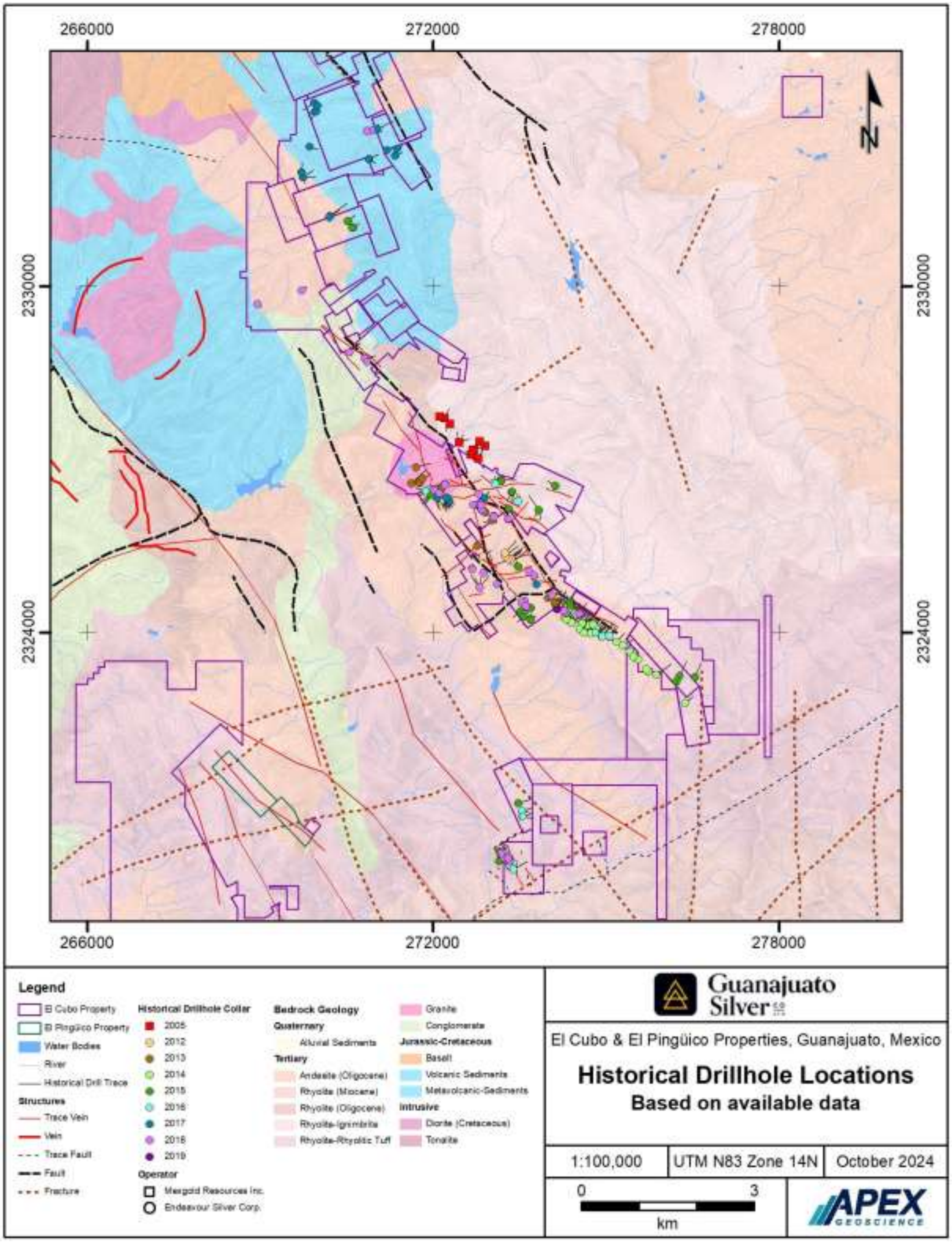
Historically, more than 1,300 diamond drillholes (DDH), totalling over 295,000 m, are reported to have been completed by previous operators at the El Cubo Property. A detailed discussion of historical drilling completed at the Property and significant results of these drill programs are provided in previous technical reports on the Property by Jorgensen et al. (2023; 2024). Historical drilling data availability is variable dependent on the operator and age of the drill program.

A total of 333 historical surface and underground DDH, totalling 92,462 m, are contained in GSilver's El Cubo drillhole database (Table 6.2; Figure 6.4). These drillholes were completed between 2005 to 2019 by Mexgold Resources and Endeavour. Historical drillholes with incomplete data (i.e. missing collar locations, missing collar ID, missing assays, dates, etc.) were not included in GSilver's database or in the 2024 El Cubo MRE summarized in Section 14.

Table 6.2 Summary of Historical Drilling Contained in GSilver's Database, El Cubo

Year	Drilling Type	Number of Holes	Total Length (m)	Operator
2005	Surface	13	3,157.50	Mexgold Resources Inc.
2012	Surface	10	4,319.05	Endeavour Silver Corp.
2013	Surface	46	18,147.75	
2014	Surface	69	27,971.65	
2015	Surface	25	7,178.55	
2015	Underground	21	3,884.15	
2016	Surface	13	3,799.20	
2016	Underground	11	1,676.60	
2017	Surface	18	6,562.95	
2017	Underground	20	4,298.75	
2018	Surface	15	2,984.70	
2018	Underground	68	7,005.19	
2019	Underground	4	1,476.00	
	TOTAL	**333**	**92,462.04**	

Figure 6.4 Plan View of Historical Drill Collars and Traces Contained in GSilver's Drillhole Database



6.2.2.1 Historical Drilling (Pre-2013)

The following drilling information has been summarized from Jorgensen et al. (2024) and AuRico (2011). Based on the review of the available literature and data, the Author takes responsibility for the information herein.

Drilling activity at El Cubo increased significantly between 2000 and 2009, in conjunction with the acquisition of El Cubo by Mexgold, and later by AuRico, producing data for 844 drillholes (approximately 180,019 m). The drillhole data applies to both surface and underground drilling, at a variety of drillhole diameters, which occurred mainly over the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures.

In 2009, AuRico identified nine primary exploration targets and designed a drill program to test the highest priority targets. A 44,000 m drilling program was launched in September 2009 with one core rig. The first target drilled, the Dolores SE vein extension, led to the discovery of gold-silver mineralization above underground cut-off grades. At year end, AuRico had completed 16 core holes for 3,361 m in the Dolores SE target. Surface mapping in the Dolores SE area showed that there was altered and mineralized breccia in the Capulin Fault, an east-west structure similar in geological setting to the San Nicolas vein. Three drillholes were proposed to test this zone, with the second hole intersecting a thick interval of anomalous gold-silver mineralization. Based on the positive implications of that intercept, another drill rig was deployed at this target as well as at Dolores. During 2009, AuRico completed 11,649 metres of core drilling on the Property.

Exploration in 2010 by AuRico consisted of drilling in the Dolores, Capulin, Villalpando Sur, Villalpando Gap, Puertecito, and La Cruz target areas. The drilling rate was increased and eventually AuRico had five surface core drill rigs working, until a workers' strike in June 2010 interrupted all exploration activities through the end of the year. At the time of shutdown, a total of 18,388 metres of drilling had been completed.

Exploration activities resumed in February 2011 with drilling focused on step-outs and in-fill of the 2009 Dolores vein discovery. Drilling from the surface in the Villalpando Gap target area intersected mineralization that exceeded the then current cut-off grades. In 2011 AuRico completed 15,790 metres of surface core drilling in 61 diamond drillholes (AuRico, 2011).

In early 2012, AuRico completed16 drillholes on the Dolores SE target, prior to completing the purchase and sale agreement for the El Cubo mine with Endeavour.

AuRico's QA-QC program included the systematic addition of blank samples, duplicate samples and certified standards to each batch of samples sent for analysis to laboratories. AuRico's core samples were sent directly from the Property to ALS Chemex, an ISO accredited laboratory with facilities in Hermosillo, Mexico, for preparation with gold and silver analyses completed at ALS in North Vancouver, British Colombia, Hermosillo, Mexico, or Reno, Nevada. Samples were assayed for gold by conventional fire assay with an atomic absorption finish, and for silver using a four-acid digestion with an atomic absorption finish (AuRico, 2011). ALS North Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report.

6.2.2.2 Endeavour Silver (2012 to 2019)

A total of 464 surface and underground diamond drillholes (DDH) totalling over 89,600 m were completed by Endeavour between 2012 and 2019. Drilling targeted primary and secondary structures near active mines, as well as other mineralized zones as potential targets for further exploration. Select results from Endeavour's El Cubo drilling programs are presented in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Select Results from Endeavour's Drilling Programs at El Cubo (2014-2019)

Year	Structure	Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Width* (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
2014	Asunción Vein	CUDG-938	115.90	117.05	1.15	1.00	108	3.00
	Villalpando Vein	CUDG-940	111.55	113.50	1.95	1.82	53	0.52
	Villalpando Vein	CUDG-975	158.95	159.30	0.35	0.30	372	1.10
	Dolores Vein	CUDG-943A	53.30	54.25	0.95	0.78	43	1.19
	Pakman Vein	CUDG-927	80.90	82.57	1.67	1.07	240	1.02
2016	La Loca Vein	CUDG-1003	133.45	140.40	6.95	1.8	4	0.04
	La Loca Vein	CUDG-1004	144.20	148.35	4.15	1.5	2	0.07
	San Juan de Dios	CUDG-1005	80.50	80.75	0.25	0.2	17	0.7
	San Juan de Dios	CUDG-1006	47.50	48.90	1.40	1.3	21	3.1
	Vein 274	CUDG-1007	99.70	101.15	1.45	1.1	16	0.3
	Vein 274	CUDG-1008	105.30	106.50	1.20	1.0	123	0.9
	La Paz Vein	CUDG-1009	166.80	167.75	0.95	0.9	2.3	0.01
	San Nicolas Vein	CUDG-1011	53.60	55.25	1.65	1.2	7	0.3
	San Nicolas Vein	CUDG-1013	96.90	99.35	2.45	1.0	21	0.5
2018	Area IV	BDD-012	4.20	5.2	1.00	*	432.2	1.02
	Area IV	BDD-015	20.25	21.9	1.65	*	1,006.8	3.24
	Area II	BDD-029	54.00	60.25	5.25	*	212.74	0.81
	Area IV	CUDG-1060	5.60	9.60	4.00	*	595.7	5.92
	Area IV	CUDG-1061	12.35	16.35	4.00	*	1790.2	29.73
	Vein Not Defined	SFC-18-005	51.95	53.75	1.8	*	168.9	1.25
2019	Vein Not Defined	CUDG-1093	44.95	46.50	1.55	*	264	2.94
	Vein Not Defined	CUDG-1095	41.45	44.70	3.25	*	142	2.6
	Vein Not Defined	CUDG-1096	34.75	35.85	1.1	*	16.5	2.51
	Vein Not Defined	CUDG-1119A	70.85	72.25	1.9	*	242	0.89

Source: Compiled and modified from Black et al. (2017) and Jorgensen et al. (2024)

The following information on the historical Endeavour drilling programs has been summarized from Jorgensen et al. (2024) and Black et al. (2017). The Author has reviewed these sources and considers them to contain all the relevant historical information regarding the Property. Based on the review of the available literature and data, the Author takes responsibility for the information herein.

From 2012 to 2014, Endeavour targeted mineralized bodies over primary and secondary structures, near the current areas of production. Surface drilling programs targeted the Villalpando (Villalpando Gap, Asunción and Villalpando South), Dolores (Dolores North), La Loca, and the La Paz veins. Underground exploration drill programs targeted the Villalpando (Area II and IV) and Dolores (II) vein systems, though a number of other structures were also explored. As of December 2014, a total of 72,969 m of drilling was completed in 277 DDH, with an associated 16,522 samples.

In 2015, drilling by Endeavour targeted the Villalpando, Dolores, Soledad, and La Loca veins in areas near existing mine workings. All underground drilling was performed with Endeavour's VERSA Kmb-4 drill rig. A total of 4,018.65 m was drilled in 22 underground holes in 2015. Surface drilling comprised 25 DDH for approximately 7200 m.

In 2016, Endeavour targeted the Nayal, Cabrestantes, and Asunción areas in a continuing effort to identify and evaluate mineralized zones as potential targets for further exploration. A total of 3,799 m was drilled in 13 surface DDH, and 777 samples were collected and submitted for assay. Surface drilling was conducted in the Nayal-Cabrestantes area, but results were disappointing. Underground drilling in 2016 targeted the La Loca, Vein 274, SJD, La Paz, and San Nicolás veins near the then active mines. A total of 1,710 m was drilled in 12 underground DDH. Underground drilling at San Juan de Dios returned strong gold values in hole CUDG-1006. Moderate values were returned from one hole targeting the 274 vein and one hole targeting the San Nicolas vein, while drilling at La Paz was disappointing.

In 2017, Endeavour completed 18 surface holes for 6,563 m in the Villalpando North, Rosita, San Cayetano-Providencia, and San Amado-Burgos areas and 20 underground holes for 4,299 m in the San Nicolas, Tuberos, San Eusebio, Villalpando and Asuncion areas.

In 2018, Endeavour drilled 15 surface holes totalling 2,985 m in the San Amado-Burgos, Barragana, Nayal, and Soledad areas. An underground diamond core drilling campaign was undertaken in 2018 and 2019, with 75 holes drilled in the La Loca, Vein 274, San Juan de Dios, La Paz, and San Nicolas targets in 2018 and 40 holes drilled underground in 2019. The underground drilling programs returned a total of 44 gold and silver intercepts returning >160 g/t AgEq* in 33 holes and an additional 42 gold and silver intercepts in 25 holes. Highlights from this drill program are presented in Table 6.3. Additionally, several holes intersected low-grade mineralization proving the existence of vein structures (Jorgensen et al., 2024)

Since Endeavour took control of Compania Minera del Cubo S.A. de C.V., all samples of rock and drill core were bagged and tagged at the El Cubo core facility and shipped to the ALS preparation facility in Zacatecas, Mexico. After preparation, the samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (ALS code Au-AA23), and silver was analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS code Ag-GRA21). ALS North Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of Endeavour, the Company, and the Authors of this Report.

* AgEq values for Endeavour Silver were calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding a Ag to Au ratio of 80:1.

6.2.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

The following text summarizes historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates for El Cubo calculated by previous operators between 2009 and 2016 (Table 6.4). A number of the historical MREs presented in Table 6.4 were calculated prior to the implementation of the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (November 2019). The Author has reviewed the information in this section, as well as that within the cited references, and has determined that it is suitable for disclosure.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates for El Cubo reported prior to 2009 are not considered reliable or informative and are not discussed herein. The Author cautions that no current Mineral Reserves exist at El Cubo. The historical reserves estimated by previous operators were likely consumed during mining activities completed prior to the Effective Date of this Report and are not discussed herein. Refer to Jorgensen et al. (2021) for a summary of historical Mineral Reserves at El Cubo.

The Author has not done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates discussed in this section as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The Author has referred to these estimates as "historical resources" and the reader is cautioned not to treat them, or any part of them, as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The historical resources summarized below have been included in this Report to demonstrate the mineral potential of the Property, and to provide the reader with a complete history of the Property. These historical resource estimates were not completed by the current Issuer and a significant amount of drilling and underground sampling has been conducted since the completion of these historical estimates.

A current Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for El Cubo is presented below in Section 14 and supersedes the historical MREs summarized in this section.

Table 6.4 Summary of Historical Mineral Resources, El Cubo (2009 to 2016)

Effective Date	Company	Class	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Method	Parameters	Source
01/01/2009	Gammon Gold Inc.	Measured	160,000	2.38	94	Polygonal	Resource cut-off grade of 2.01 g/t AuEq based on $850/oz Au and $15.44/oz Ag.	Clark (2009)
		Indicated (Underground	215,000	2.61	95			
		Indicated (Open Pit)	2,100,000	2.72	49			
		M&I	2,475,000	2.69	56			
		Inferred	2,343,000	4.84	220			
12/31/2011	AuRico Gold Inc.	Measured	337,000	1.10	65	Polygonal	Based on $1,450/oz Au and $26.35 oz/Ag using 55.03:1 Au to Ag ratio.	AuRico (2011)
		Indicated	3,874,000	2.07	61			
		M&I	4,211,000	1.99	61			
		Inferred	7,198,000	2.37	115			
10/31/2014	Endeavour Silver Corp.	Measured	738,000	2.74	172	Polygonal and 3D Block Modelling	Measured and Indicated Resource cut-off of 179 g/t	Munroe (2015)

Effective Date	Company	Class	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Method	Parameters	Source
		Indicated	1,748,000	2.42	172		AgEq and Inferred Resource cut-off grade of 100 g/t AgEq. Based on $1,540/oz Au and $22/oz Ag using 70:1 Au to Ag ratio.	
		M&I	2,486,000	2.51	172			
		Inferred	1,783,000	1.83	134			
12/31/2016	Endeavour Silver Corp.	Measured	213,000	3.13	192	Inverse Distance Weighted (ID) algorithm using Datamine and Leapfrog	Resource cut-off grade of 177 g/t AgEq. Based on $1,195/oz Au and $16.29/oz Ag using 75:1 Ag to Au ratio.	Black et al. (2017)
		Indicated	732,000	2.44	194			
		M&I	945,000	2.60	194			
		Inferred	1,453,000	2.78	214			

6.2.4 Historical Production

Mining at El Cubo dates back to the 17th century and has consisted of both surface and underground mining targeting more than 50 veins, many of which are still being actively mined.

Previous owners and operators, prior to AuRico, did not keep reliable production records for the El Cubo Mine. It is noted that by 1979 there was little developed higher-grade mineralized material remaining above the 13th level on the Villalpando vein, and production from other related veins was low-grade and sporadic. After 1980, new high-grade gold and silver mineralization was discovered and developed along the San Nicolas vein. In 1995, production was expanded from 350 to 800 tonnes per day, and then to 1,400 tonnes per day in 2001. The mills saw a decrease in head grade after each expansion, likely due to the use of low-grade material from old stope fill, as supply for the increased tonnage (Clark, 2009).

Production achieved at the El Cubo mine between 1993 and 2008 as reported by Clark (2009) is presented in Table 6.5, and production from 2007 to 2011, as reported in AuRico's annual reports, is presented in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5 El Cubo Mine Production from 1993 to 2008

Year	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	
		Au	Ag
1993	116,000	11.4	162
1994	113,000	11	160
1995	142,000	8.43	136
1996	206,000	6.38	119
1997	220,000	6.31	143
1998	226,000	6.8	143
1999	243,000	6.98	140
2000	249,000	6.72	149
2001	267,000	5.46	150
2002	384,000	3.31	100
2003	338,000	3.02	114
2004	278,000	3.54	128
2005	350,000	3.51	135
2006	432,000	2.4	130
2007	690,000	1.77	83
2008	658,000	2.07	97
TOTAL	4,912,000	4.27	121

Source: Clark (2009)

Table 6.6 El Cubo Mine Production from 2007 to 2011

Year	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)		Production (ounces)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
2007	689,753	1.77	83	33,740	1,582,316
2008	658,105	1.98	94	38,772	1,783,148
2009	505,388	1.92	83	27,842	1,183,339
2010	233,006	1.63	83	10,844	536,457
2011	256,150	1.24	80	8,670	556,379

Source: Black et al., 2017, from AuRico reports

In 2012, Endeavour acquired the El Cubo Property. Saleable silver and gold production from 2012 through 2019 totaled 12,112,892 ounces of silver and 144,100 ounces of gold (Jorgensen et al., 2023). Endeavour ceased production at El Cubo in November 2019.

6.3 El Pingüico History and Ownership

El Pingüico contains the past-producing high-grade El Pingüico-El Carmen silver-gold mines. The historical mines have two main access adits: the El Carmen Adit and the Sangria del Carmen Adit. The historical El Pingüico mine runs sub-parallel to the Veta Madre.

Early work at El Pingüico is thought to have commenced around 1890 with significant mining starting in 1904, following the acquisition of the property by the Guanajuato Development Company (later known as the Pingüico Mining and Milling Company). Until 1913, the mine produced over 200,000 ounces of gold equivalent (VanGold, 2020a). Due to the Mexican Revolution, the El Pingüico-El Carmen mines prematurely closed, abandoning what are believed to be large surface and underground stockpiles of mineralized material.

In 1944, Mr. Fernando Cueto Fernández reactivated the El Pingüico-El Carmen mines, briefly, but was not successful. In that same year and early 1945, contractor Tomas Colmenero tried to mine the “Dos Estrellas” stope, but the encountered significant difficulties. However, Mr. Colmenero was able to extract some mineralized material from the Dos Estrellas vein (Dominguez, 2017).

Limited work has been completed at El Pingüico since 1913. Historical information and data are limited to historical surface and underground stockpile sampling programs conducted by the Dorado Family, the Mexican Geological Survey (Servicio Geológico Mexicano; “SGM”), and Findore S.A. de C.V., a geological consulting company. Apart from these sampling campaigns, the mine had been dormant for over 100 years.

GSilver, as VanGold, acquired the El Pingüico property from Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajio, S.A. de C.V. (“EMBSA”) on April 27, 2017.

6.3.1 Summary of Historical Exploration

El Pingüico contains in situ vein mineralization as well as surface and underground stockpiles of mineralized material. The surface and underground stockpiles date back to 1913 when the El Pingüico mine shut down during the Mexican Revolution.

In 1959, the predecessor to the SGM, known as the Mexican Resources Council (Consejo de Recursos Minerales; “CRM”), conducted channel sampling of the Dos Estrellas and Carson stopes at El Pingüico. The Dos Estrellas Stope area is located northwest of the Pingüico shaft in an area worked by Pingüico Mines Company. A total of 17 channel samples were collected from the Dos Estrellas Stope and returned an average vein width of 1.52 m and grades of 1.8 g/t Au and 91 g/t Ag. In another area of this same stope, CRM reported a vein width of 0.8 m and grades of 6.0 g/t Au and 733 g/t Ag. The Carson Stope is located 50 m north of the Dos Estrellas stope. A total of 11 samples were collected from the Carson Stope and returned an average vein width of 1.05 m and grades of 5.7 g/t Au and 457 g/t Ag. In addition, the CRM collected 12 samples from a muck pile at the El Carmen adit. The samples returned average grades of 1.0 g/t Au and 128 g/t Ag (Domínguez, 2017).

6.3.1.1 El Pingüico Underground Stockpile

An underground stockpile of broken mineralized material is situated in the northwest part of the El Pingüico mine. The stockpile partially occupies the block from Level 4 to Level 7 and extends for 300 m longitudinally. CRM (1959) mentions the possibility of additional material continuing in Levels 8 and 9 and in the Sangria del Carmen area below Level 7. A portion of the stockpile is covered by falls of waste rock that hosts the Pingüico vein. The El Pingüico underground stockpile has been sampled multiple times by hand dug trenches.

In 1959, CRM hand dug 20 trenches along the top of the stockpile, collected representative samples, and completed a topographic survey. The trenches were excavated at intervals of approximately 14.4 m with trench depths limited to the top 1.5 m of the stockpile. Results of the trench samples averaged 3.2 g/t Au and 288 g/t Ag (Domínguez, 2017; Jorgensen et al., 2023; 2024).

In 2012, SGM, engaged by Exploraciones Mineras Del Bajío S.A. de C.V. ("EMBSA"), attempted to replicate the sample locations and results from the 1959 sampling campaign. A total of 56 samples were collected in 19 trenches distributed over 300 m on the stockpile. Each trench was dug to a depth of 1.5 m. SGM was limited in regard to the vertical depth of the sampling as Level 7 was inaccessible. The samples taken by SGM were sent to their own laboratory in Chihuahua, Mexico for analysis. The samples were analysed using standard fire assay followed by atomic absorption (AA) to determine gold and silver values. Aside from the average assay data and trench locations, no other data is available on sampling methods. The SGM sampling campaign resulted in average grades of 1.66 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag (Domínguez, 2017; VanGold, 2020b).

6.3.1.2 El Pingüico Surface Stockpile

In 2012, the Dorado family, by the recommendation of the SGM, dug six trenches to test the grade of the El Pingüico surface stockpile. The samples returned average grades of 66 g/t Ag and 0.46 g/t Au. No QA-QC data is available for this sampling campaign.

6.3.2 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Historical mineral resource and reserve estimates for in situ mineralization of the El Pingüico vein and the underground stockpile at El Pingüico have been reported by Consejo de Recursos Minerales in 1959 and Servicio Geológico Mexicano in 2012 (Domínguez, 2017; Jorgensen et al., 2023). The historical mineral resources and reserves were not calculated in accordance with the standards set forth in NI 43-101 and Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (November 2019). The historical mineral resources and reserves were not completed by the current Issuer. The historical mineral resources and reserves are not considered reliable due to lack of supporting data and are not disclosed herein. The Author cautions that no current Mineral Resources or Reserves exist at El Pingüico. A thorough review of all historical data performed by a Qualified Person, along with additional exploration work to confirm results, would be required to produce a current and compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for El Pingüico.

6.3.3 Historical Production

From 1906 to 1913, the El Pingüico-El Carmen mines produced 250 tonnes per day from shrinkage mining techniques, liberating high-grade silver and gold mineralized material at cut-off grades over 15 g/t gold equivalent (VanGold, 2020a). The El Pingüico-El Carmen mines closed prematurely in 1913 due to the Mexican Revolution, abandoning large surface and underground stockpiles of mineralized material.

In 1944, Mr. Fernando Cueto Fernández attempted to reactivate the El Pingüico-El Carmen mines, briefly, but was not successful. In that same year and early 1945, contractor Tomas Colmenero tried to mine the "Dos Estrellas" stope, but encountered significant difficulties (Domínguez, 2017).

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

Information on the regional and local geology is sourced from previous technical reports on the El Cubo and El Pinguico Properties by Clark (2009), Cameron (2012), Munroe (2015), Black et al. (2017), Domínguez (2017), and Jorgensen et al. (2023; 2024). Additional information on the regional geological setting has been sourced from Livingstone et al. (2024a; 2024b), and references therein. The Author has reviewed these sources and considers them to contain all the relevant geological information regarding the Property. Based on the Property visit and review of the available literature and data, the Author takes responsibility for the information herein.

7.1 Regional Geology

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is located within the Guanajuato Mining District in the southern part of the Mesa Central physiographic province.

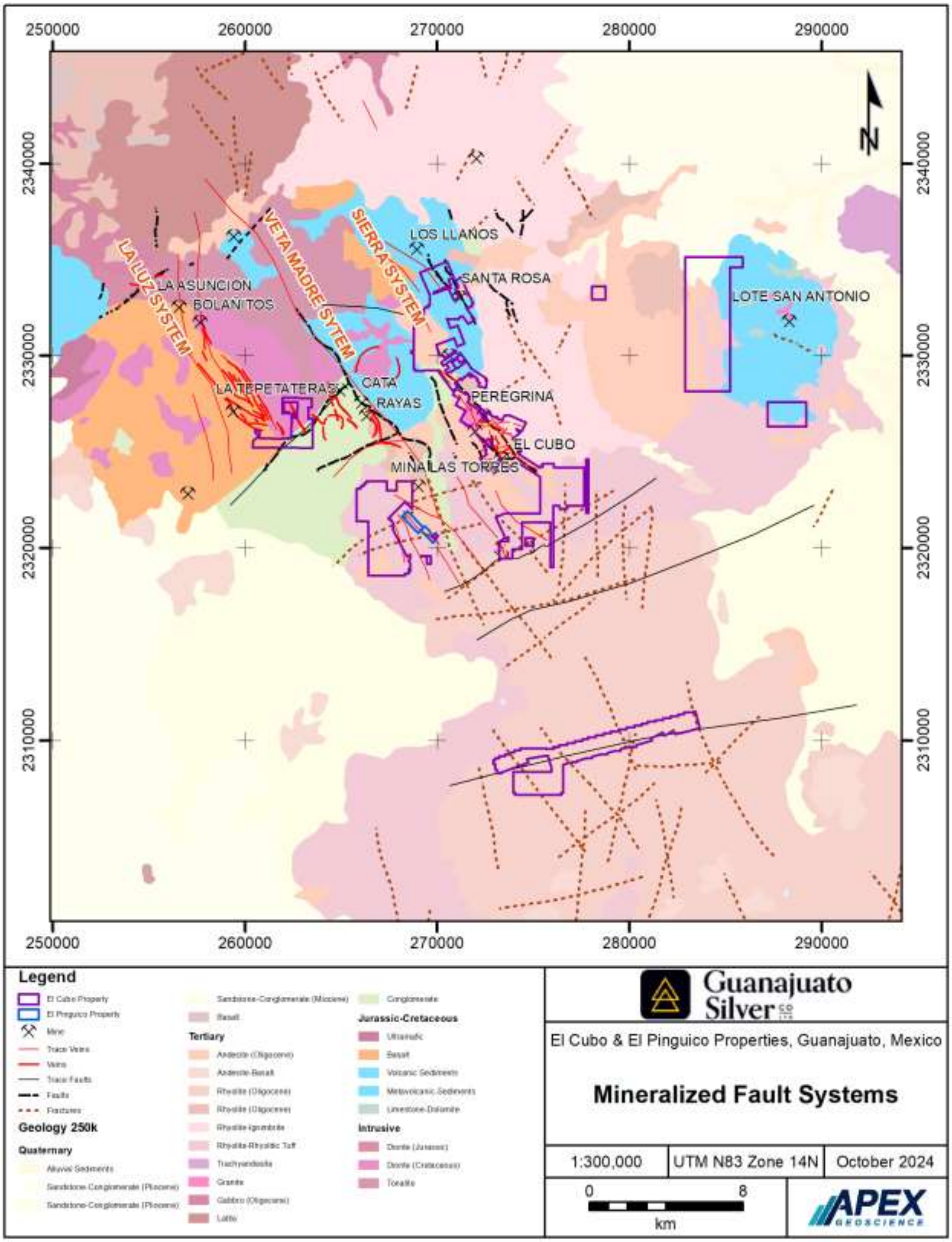
The Mesa Central is an elevated plateau of Cenozoic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks in central Mexico. The Mesa Central is bound to the north and the east by the Sierra Madre Oriental, to the west by the Sierra Madre Occidental, and to the south by the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt. The Mesa Central comprises a Paleocene to Pliocene sequence of dacite-rhyolite, andesite, and basalt, aged 66 Ma to present, with related intrusive bodies and intercalated local basin fill deposits of coarse sandstones and conglomerates. This Cenozoic volcanic-sedimentary sequence overlies a package of deformed and weakly metamorphosed Mesozoic submarine mafic volcanic and turbidite rocks.

The Sierra Madre Occidental geologic province is about 1,200 km long and 200 to 300 km wide and hosts a north-northwesterly trending Tertiary age volcanic belt that is cut by the easterly trending Transverse Volcanic Belt. The province consists of flows and tuffs of principally basaltic to rhyolitic composition and related volcanoclastic rocks that are derived from and cut by related intrusives. The volcanic activity that produced the upper volcanic group ended by the late Oligocene, though there was some eruptive activity as recently as 23 Ma (early Miocene). The youngest volcanic units lie on older volcanoclastic, volcanic rocks, and sedimentary units. The oldest rocks of the Guanajuato District are Triassic to Cretaceous marine organic and calcareous black shales deposited in the Jaliscoan Sea.

Within the Mesa Central, the El Cubo and El Pingüico properties are situated on the northeast flank of the Sierra de Guanajuato, a northwest-trending anticlinal structure measuring approximately 100 km long and 20 km wide (Wandke and Martinez, 1928). Normal fault movement along northeast trending faults resulted in the downward displacement of certain blocks and the preservation of strata that was eroded in other areas. Normal faults parallel to the anticlinal axial trace have dropped the central portions of the anticline downward, and a younger, second set of normal faults formed a series of horsts and grabens trending nearly perpendicular to the axial trace. The northwest faults and structural intersections along these faults are therefore important locators of mineral camps within the belt.

The Guanajuato Mining District represents the central zone of a polymetallic mineralized belt that runs from south-central Mexico, through Guanajuato, and onwards to north-central Mexico (Carrillo-Chávez et al., 2003). The mineralized belt is related to subduction processes occurring in the Middle Tertiary and northwest-southeast extensional mineralized veins (Randall et al., 1994). The strata within the belt are transected by northwest, north, east west, and northeast trending regional scale faults. The northwest trending structures predominantly control the position of mineralization. The three main northwest trending precious metal-bearing vein systems in the Guanajuato Mining District are Sierra, Veta Madre and La Luz. The geology and mineralized systems of the region are illustrated in Figure 7.1.

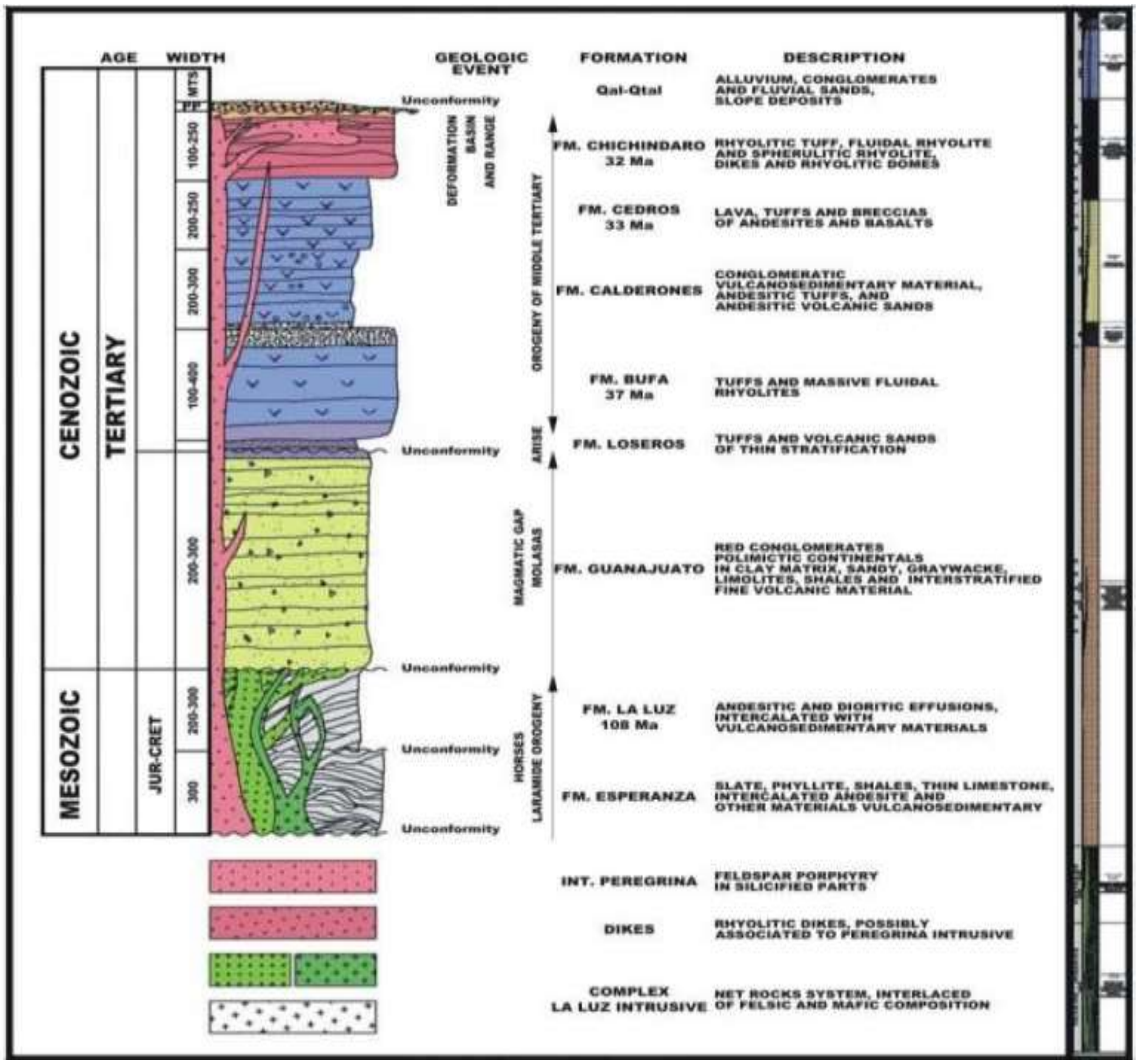
Figure 7.1 Regional Geology and Mineralized Systems of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex



7.1.1 Stratigraphy

The Guanajuato Mining District is underlain by Mesozoic marine sediments (Chiodi et al, 1988; Dávila and Martinez, 1987; Martinez-Reyes, 1992) and predominantly mafic submarine lava flows, (252 Ma – 66 Ma), of the Luz and Esperanza Formations, which are weakly metamorphosed and intensely deformed, and overlying Cenozoic units (Figure 7.2). This sequence is cut by a variety of intrusive bodies ranging in composition from pyroxenite to granite with tonalitic and dioritic intrusive being the most volumetrically significant.

Figure 7.2 Stratigraphic Column, Eastern Guanajuato Mining District



Source: Black et al. (2017)

Stratigraphic relationships in the Guanajuato Mining District are very important as particular units (i.e., La Bufa Formation) are hosts for significant gold-silver mineralization and others are barren unreceptive units that might overlie more receptive units.

The oldest sedimentary unit in the Guanajuato region is the Jurassic-age Esperanza Formation (Ortiz-Hernández et al., 1990), which includes black and gray carbonaceous and calcareous shales interspersed with sandstones, limestones, and flows of andesitic and basaltic lavas. The Formation, exceeding 600 m in thickness, is weakly metamorphosed into phyllites, slates and marble.

The La Luz Formation overlies the Esperanza Formation and consists mainly of intercalated layers of clastic sedimentary rocks and massive and pillow lavas, dated by the K-Ar method at 108.4 ± 6.2 Ma, (Zimmermann et al., 1990). Locally rhyolitic tuffs and agglomerates are present, and occurrences of massive volcanogenic sulphides have been noted. The La Luz Formation is about 1000 m thick at minimum.

Red Conglomerate of the Guanajuato Formation (Edwards, 1955), from Middle Eocene to Early Oligocene, is in angular discordance with the Esperanza Formation and less frequently with the La Luz Formation volcanic rocks. The conglomerate consists of pebbles and cobbles with sandy intercalations. At its base are layers of volcanic sandstones and andesitic lavas. The Guanajuato Formation is estimated to be 1,500 m to 2,000 m thick. The distribution of the formation is restricted to the hanging wall of the Veta Madre Fault at Guanajuato, is covered on the east by younger volcanism, in fault contact to the west with the Esperanza Formation and covered by younger basin gravels to the south. The Guanajuato Formation is locally a receptive host unit at El Cubo.

The overlying volcanic sequence of the middle Tertiary originated in and is adjacent to a caldera and consists of five units described below in ascending stratigraphic order. These units lie unconformably on the Guanajuato Formation in a caldera setting at the intersection of regional northeast and northwest mid-Oligocene extensional fracture systems.

1) The Loseros Formation, overlying the Guanajuato Formation, is interpreted to be within and adjacent to a caldera. The Loseros tuff is a well-bedded, green to cream-red volcanic arenite ranging from 10 m to 52 m thick. It has been interpreted to be an Oligocene-age surge deposit at the base of the Cubo Caldera filling.
2) The La Bufa Formation is a felsic ignimbrite (rhyolitic tuff), up to approximately 500 m thick and averages approximately 360 m thick. It is a sanidine-bearing rhyolite ignimbrite with biotite as a mafic phase; it is often massive but locally bedded. Because it is moderately welded with extensive and pervasive silicification, it is hard and forms prominent cliffs east of the city of Guanajuato. The La Bufa Formation has been dated by the K-Ar method at 37 ± 3.0 Ma (Gross, 1975). In the Las Torres Mine, the La Bufa Formation is found on the top (hanging wall) of the Veta Madre. It is the principal host rock at El Cubo and is also a host unit at the El Pingüico Mine.
3) The Calderones Formation is a greenish volcanoclastic unit overlying the La Bufa Formation and ranging from 200 m to 500 m thick. It contains a wide variety of volcanic rocks, including low- to medium-grade ignimbrites, pyroclastic flows and surge layers, air-fall ash-rich tuffs, pumice layers, lahars, debris flows, re-worked tuffaceous layers deposited in water, tuff-breccias, and mega-breccias. There is ubiquitous and characteristic chlorite alteration that imparts a green to greenish blue color to almost all outcrops of the Calderones Formation. Propylitic alteration adjacent to veins and dikes is locally important in many outcrops. An uppermost zone up to 5 m thick of thinly bedded to laminated grey to black crystal air fall andesite tuff occurs at the top of the unit where it imperceptibly grades into the overlying Cedros Formation. The Calderones Formation outcrops in the southeast portion of the Guanajuato Mining District.
4) The Cedros Formation is a 100 m to 640 m thick unit, which consists of grey to black andesitic lava flows interbedded with red beds and andesitic to dacitic tuffs.
5) The Chichindaro Formation overlies the Cedros Formation and consists of white and pink, poorly sorted, massive to bedded, crystal, vitric, and welded ash, containing irregular lenses of flow breccia. It is about 100 m to 250 m thick in outcrops, but pre-erosion thickness is unknown. A K-Ar age of 32.0 ± 1 Ma has been attributed to the unit (Gross, 1975).

The Quaternary aged El Capulin Formation consists of unconsolidated tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate overlain by vesicular basalt.

7.1.2 Intrusive Rocks

The late Jurassic to Cretaceous La Luz Intrusive Complex is located northwest of the Guanajuato Mining District and consists of several phases that intrude into the Mesozoic volcano-sedimentary sequence below the Guanajuato Formation. These phases consist of diorite, tonalite (Cerro Pelón), and dikes of various compositions. The basalt-diabase dikes are contemporary with the La Luz intrusive. The tonalite of Cerro Pelón is dated at 157 ± 8.8 Ma, and the diorite of Tuna Mansa (La Palma) is dated at 122.5 ± 5.6 Ma (Zimmermann et al., 1990). The volcano-sedimentary sequence is also intruded by the San Juan de Otates ophiolite complex (Servais et al., 1982), which consists of serpentinized peridotites, clinopyroxenites and gabbro dated at 112 ± 6.8 Ma (Zimmermann et al., 1990), and outcrops about 35 km northwest of the city of Guanajuato (Figure 7.1).

The La Luz Intrusive Complex has various tectonic interpretations, but in general preserves a tectonic history thought to be related to a northeast-ward tectonic thrust event. By contrast, much of the area to the south, and in and around Guanajuato, is underlain by a series of Tertiary volcanic rocks that lie unconformably on top of the La Luz Complex. They consist of the widespread Guanajuato Formation and its overlying units.

The Peregrina intrusive is a laccolith at the contact of the La Bufa Formation rhyolite and the Guanajuato Formation conglomerate. The uppermost portion of the Peregrina intrusive extends into the Chichindaro Formation rhyolite.

The Comanja granite is not observed at El Cubo but is a unit of batholitic size, emplaced along the axis of the Sierra de Guanajuato anticline. It is Eocene in age and has been dated at 53 ± 3 Ma and 51 ± 1 Ma by K-Ar in biotite (Domínguez, 2017). These dates establish an upper age limit for the youngest unit of the La Bufa Formation, cut by the granite.

7.2 Regional Structure

Faults in the Guanajuato Mining District form three structural sets of different geological events and age.

The oldest set includes pre-mineralization deformation during the Laramide orogeny (~80-40 Ma) and resulted in west-northwest trending folds and thrust faults.

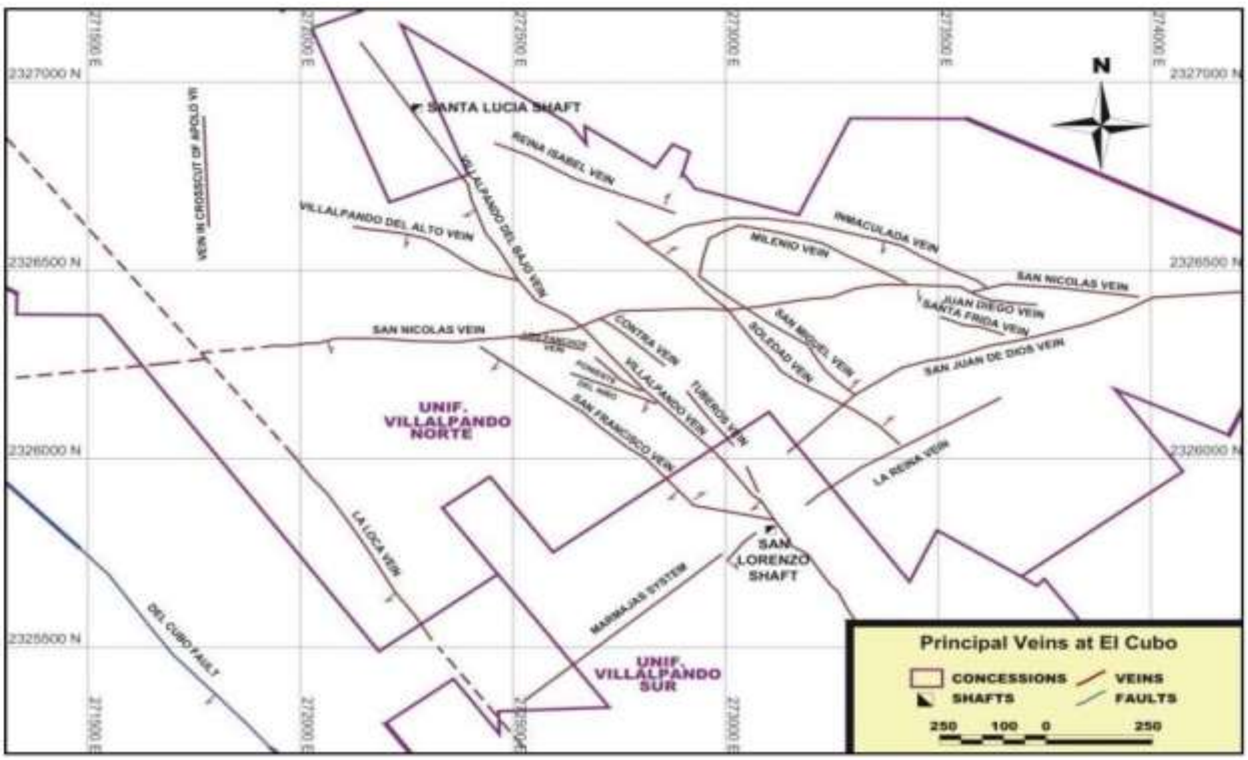
The intermediate set includes an early post-Laramide extension (~ 30 Ma) set of faults that are both pre-mineralization and mineralization stage. This intermediate set consists of three major systems: Veta Madre, La Luz, and the Sierra set of faults and fault zones. The major fault and vein direction is north-northwest accompanied by early-stage intermediate-sulphidation style mineralization, but somewhat younger movement created faults trending east-northeast to west-northwest in a basin and range and block faulting style perhaps accompanied by higher gold values. Intersections of the basin and range style faulting and the older northwest major faults represent intriguing exploration targets.

The youngest fault set includes northeast striking faults, which are post mineralization.

7.2.1 La Sierra System

The La Sierra Fault System, also known as the Villalpandro Fault System, is the northeasterly trending of the three fault systems and hosts many sub-parallel faults striking northwesterly with dips primarily 40° to 80° southwest (Figure 7.1). A few northwest striking faults in this system dip northeasterly. The northwest striking structures host the very important Villalpando, La Loca, Dolores, and Pastora-Fortuna veins (Figure 7.3). A second group of faults are east-west striking with dips to the north and south. Veins following these structures include the Alto de Villalpando, a splay of the Villalpando vein; the San Nicolas vein (north dipping); and the San Eusebio vein (south dipping) (Figure 7.3). The latter two veins have relatively high gold content. Northeast striking, southerly dipping veins, such as at La Reina and Marmajas, tend to have higher gold content than the other veins. The youngest set of faults strikes north-south and dips east or west. These faults host veins with short strike lengths and have locally enriched gold and silver values, particularly where they intersect the northwest striking veins. Intersections of east-west striking veins and/or faults with northwest striking veins and/or faults represent significantly important exploration targets. The La Sierra System has a strike length of about 10.5 km.

Figure 7.3 Principal Veins in the Property Area



Source: Black et al. (2017)

7.2.2 Veta Madre System

The Veta Madre System, located about 4 km to the southwest of the La Sierra System, is the longest of the three fault systems (Figure 7.1). The Veta Madre System dips consistently 35° to 55° southwest and has been traced along strike well over 25 km. Parallel faults are common, especially in the hanging wall, but these are shorter than the Veta Madre System. Hanging wall and footwall faults, which are splits and sigmoidal loops joining the Veta Madre System at low angles, are common in areas of rapid changes of strike direction. The Veta Madre System is host to most of the world-class veins and stockwork deposits in the Guanajuato Mining District. A mostly unexplored portion of the Veta Madre System occurs within the El Pingüico Property.

7.2.3 La Luz System

The La Luz System is the most variable in attitude of the three north-northwesterly fault systems (Figure 7.1). Many of the La Luz System faults dip 40° to 80° northeast, whereas others dip 40° to 80° southwest. Strike directions in general are northwesterly on the northwest end of the system, but curve more to the east-southeast at the southeast end where considerable horse-tailing and bifurcation occurs. The youngest sets of faults strike northeast and are rare, with movement less than 20 m. No faults of this set are known to be mineralized so all are assumed to be post mineralization. The La Luz System has a strike length of about 10 km.

7.3 Property Geology

The geology of the El Cubo and El Pingüico properties, on a regional scale, is presented in Figure 7.4. Detailed geological maps at the property scale are currently not available.

7.3.1 El Cubo

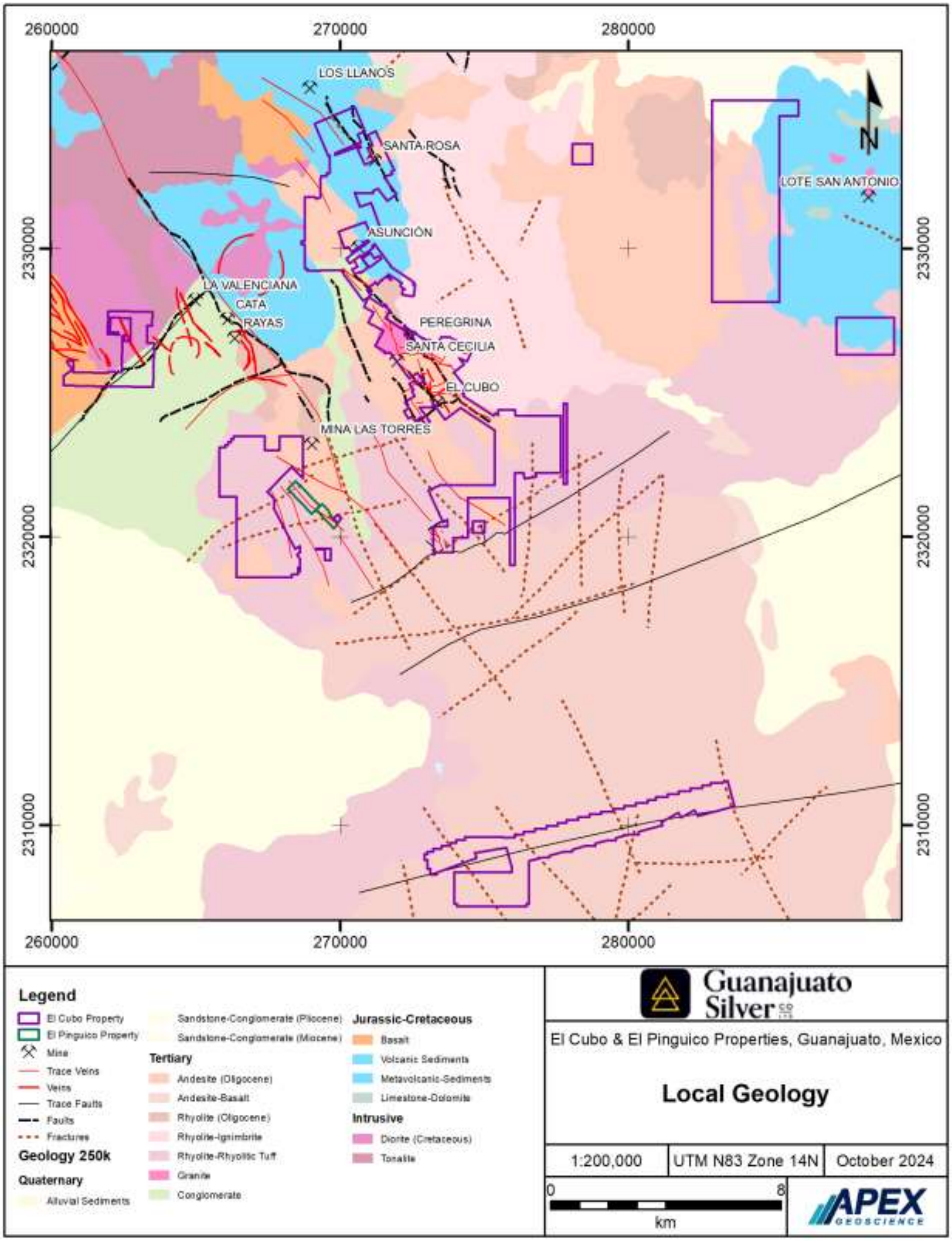
Geological units that occur in the El Cubo Property area include the La Luz Formation, the Guanajuato Formation Red Conglomerate, and a sequence of middle Tertiary volcanic rocks as described in Section 7.1.1 (Loseros Formation, La Bufa Formation rhyolite tuff, Calderones Formation, Cedros Formation, and Chichindaro Formation). The stratigraphic sequence at El Cubo is cut by the Peregrina intrusive laccolith.

There are several mines in the El Cubo area, situated along significant fault zones as mineralization occurs within the faults and associated splays as well as veins filling local fractures. Historically, there have been at least 37 mineralized veins within the El Cubo area (Figure 7.3) with mineralization occurring from an elevation of 2,650 m down to an elevation of 1,825 m. The Villalpando and the Dolores veins have been actively mined since the early days of mining at El Cubo. The most productive veins are sub-parallel to the Veta Madre system as north-northwest striking veins and local stockwork style mineralization.

Mineralization at El Cubo occurs as open-space fillings in fracture/fault zones or impregnations in locally porous wall rock. Weak stockwork style mineralization occurs in an historic open pit on the Dolores vein in the vicinity of the El Tajo mill. Mineralization at El Cubo occurs in several stratigraphic formations. The 37 ± 3.0 Ma La Bufa Formation (Gross, 1975) is the principal host rock at El Cubo. It has been divided into three mappable units at El Cubo: a lower breccia, overlain by dense, red rhyolite porphyry, that is in turn overlain by a massive to bedded ignimbrite. The Guanajuato Formation is also locally an important receptive host unit at El Cubo. In the Dolores 2 zone of El Cubo, the Calderones Formation is also a major host rock, and is in fault contact with the underlying mineralized La Bufa Formation along the Dolores fault-vein structure.

Several transverse, northeast striking veins with high-grade gold mineralization occur, such as Marmajas, La Reina, and San Juan de Dios. Vein mineralization is normally 1 m to 2 m wide, with mineralized breccia zones up to 10 m wide. Some high-grade veins are only 10 to 20 cm wide. Most of the important veins dip steeply at 70° to 90°, but some of the northwest striking veins have a shallower dip between 50° and 60°. A more detailed view of the vein locations in the northern portion of the El Cubo Property is shown in Figure 7.3.

Figure 7.4 Local Geology of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex



7.3.2 El Pingüico

Geological units that occur in the El Pingüico Property area include the Esperanza Formation, La Luz Formation, Guanajuato Formation Red Conglomerate, and the middle Tertiary volcanic rocks sequence (Loseros Formation through Chichindaro Formation; Section 7.1.1).

Outcrops in the El Carmen-El Pingüico Mine area consist of the Calderones and La Bufa formations, which host the El Carmen-El Pinguico Vein. The oldest units are rhyolites, tuffs and rhyolitic breccias of the Bufa Formation. It has a light pink color, thickness of approximately 500 m, and hosts most of the mineralization of the El Carmen-El Pinguico Vein. The Calderones Formation, approximately 500 m thick and consisting of massive andesite, tuffs, and andesitic breccias of green color, overlies the La Bufa Formation.

The El Carmen-El Pingüico Vein (El Pingüico) is one of the most important veins at the El Pingüico-Carmen Mine and is similar genetically and mineralogically to the El Cubo and other vein systems in the Guanajuato Mining District. The El Pingüico Vein, located a short distance west of the Veta Madre Fault structure, has been postulated to be the hanging wall of the Veta Madre Vein, the main vein in the historic Guanajuato Silver District, and remains open at depth. The Veta Madre Vein is associated with a mega fault that outcrops for 25 kilometers with an orientation of 135°/47°SW and is displaced in its middle part by the Amparo fault that offsets it to the northeast. The El Pingüico Vein trends north-northwesterly, dips about 80° northeast, is hosted in the La Bufa Formation, and lies in the hanging wall of the Veta Madre vein system. The El Pingüico Vein has a known strike length of 1,600 m and may continue southeastward as the La Joya Vein, another north-northwest striking, steeply northeast dipping vein, which has been traced along strike for about 820 m. The El Pingüico-La Joya veins are sub-parallel to the Veta Madre Vein and may be a split off the Veta Madre or may intersect the Veta Madre at depth. Based on historical records, the El Pingüico Vein averaged about 6.95 m wide and had a maximum width of 12 m.

7.4 Alteration

The silver-gold deposits in the Guanajuato Mining District are interpreted as low sulphidation epithermal deposits and demonstrate the characteristics typical of such deposits. Alteration types vary based upon the depth of the individual mine and vary within individual mines based upon the nature of the hydrothermal solution that penetrated a specific unit.

7.4.1 El Cubo

Several alteration types occur at El Cubo. The mineralized veins at El Cubo are accompanied by hydrothermal alteration consisting mostly of silicic, argillic, phyllic, and an inner potassic (quartz + adularia) alteration.

Silicification is ubiquitous in and within several meters of all the major mineralized veins, as it occurs at all low sulphidation epithermal silver-gold vein systems worldwide. Argillic (clay alteration) is generally peripheral to highly silicified zones. Abundant hydrothermal clay in the upper levels of El Cubo is consistent with acid sulphate alteration due to boiling. The boiling event is accompanied by precipitation of large amounts of silver and/or gold contained within the hydrothermal fluids. Sericitic (phyllic) alteration occurs typically in the deeper alteration zones and is especially noticeable in the Villalpando Vein near its contact with the Guanajuato Formation Red Conglomerate. Quartz and adularia are key components of the inner potassic alteration zone. Adularia feldspar is more common in the northwest striking veins. Amethyst quartz is an important gangue mineral at the Dolores, San Francisco, and Villalpando veins over a vertical range of 450 m.

Typical of all low sulphidation epithermal silver-gold vein systems, wall rock alteration is a key component of the hydrothermal system and mineralization and is an extremely important tool during exploration targeting. Alteration mapping of small structures high in the hydrothermal system is a strategic tool in locating new high-grade veins at depth below barren or minimally mineralized structures, particularly where outcropping but relatively unreactive rocks are stratigraphically above much more receptive units.

7.4.2 El Pingüico

Alteration at El Pingüico is typical of low sulphidation epithermal vein systems. There is a widespread peripheral propylitic alteration envelope, which intensifies near fractures. The degree of propylitic alteration is dependent upon composition of the affected rocks. It is most apparent in rocks with higher ferromagnesium minerals, which are altered to greenish chlorite, and least apparent in felsic/rhyolitic rocks. Inward from the propylitic zones occur argillic, phyllic, and potassic alteration in and adjacent to veins. As at El Cubo, quartz and adularia are key components of the inner potassic alteration related to the deposition of the silver, gold, and minor base metal sulphide minerals.

7.5 Mineralization

Mineralization at El Cubo consists of silver and gold occurring in several stratigraphic formations, with the La Bufa Formation, the Guanajuato Formation, and the Calderones Formation being the most important hosts.

Mineralization at El Cubo is typical of the classic high-grade silver-gold, banded epithermal vein deposits with alteration characterized by silica-adularia-sericite. Mineralization occurs as open-space fillings in fracture/fault zones or impregnations in locally porous wall rock. Weak stockwork style mineralization occurs in an historic open pit on the Dolores Vein in the vicinity of the El Tajo mill. The most productive veins are sub-parallel to the Veta Madre system as north-northwest striking veins and local stockwork style mineralization. Several transverse, northeast striking veins with high-grade gold mineralization such as the Marmajas, La Reina, and San Juan de Dios also occur. Mineralization is open-ended due to a lack of exploration drilling and development.

Silver occurs in dark sulphide-rich bands within the banded veins with significant alteration minerals in the surrounding wall rocks. Significant silver and gold bearing metallic minerals include argentite or acanthite (Ag_2S), electrum (native Au/Ag), ruby silver sulfosalt minerals such as pyrargyrite (Ag_3SbS_3) and polybasite [$(Ag/Cu)_6(Sb,As)_2S_7$][Ag_9CuS_4]), naumannite (Ag_2S), native silver (Ag), native gold (Au), and aguilarite (Ag_4Se_S). Other metallic minerals include pyrite (FeS_2), galena (PbS), sphalerite (ZnS), and chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$). The silver sulfosalts are commonly found at depth while native silver is generally supergene and found in oxidized areas. As is typical of this type of systems, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite are found deeper in the vein zones.

The silver-rich veins, such as Villalpando, contain quartz, adularia, pyrite, argentite (acanthite), naumannite, and native gold. Gold-rich veins, such as San Nicolas, contain quartz, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite, electrum, and aguilarite.

There is significant mineralogical zonation in the vein system. The upper levels are argentite (acanthite) + adularia + pyrite + electrum + calcite + quartz, and the lower levels are chalcopyrite + galena + sphalerite + adularia + quartz + argentite (acanthite). Boiling of the hydrothermal fluids in the upper levels locally produced bonanza silver and gold grade mineralization.

The gold:silver ratio in the more gold-rich veins typically ranges from 1:15 to 1:30. The gold:silver ratio in the silver-rich veins typically ranges from 1:60 to 1:150, and locally higher. The overall gold:silver ratio to date is 1:64. Metal zoning appears to be related, at least in part, to elevation. Ranges for gold:silver ratios at El Cubo vary from 1:10 to 1:20 in the upper mine levels, from 1:40 to 1:50 in the middle mine levels, and 1:100 to 1:150 at depth. These ratios could be of some importance in evaluating outcropping vein occurrences.

Low sulphidation epithermal deposits in Mexico, such as El Cubo and El Pingüico, commonly have a well-defined, sub-horizontal zone where the hydrothermal fluids deposited gold and silver mineralization. Regionally, mineralized material horizon thicknesses range from at least 300 m to greater than 500 m. High-grade material occurs where the hydrothermal fluids boiled. Below the higher-grade silver and gold mineralization zones, the silver and gold grades tend to decrease but the base metal grades tend to increase. Above the boiling zone, veins locally disappear or can be deflected into something as simple as a calcite vein with barely anomalous silver values or a fracture with argillic to phyllic alteration. This tends to occur where the geologic unit above the “boiling zone” host rock is unreactive due to its chemical or structural characteristics. Thus, anomalous precious metal values (generally only silver), particularly associated with calcite veining, may occur above the boiling zone suggesting the potential for significant mineralization at depth in more receptive stratigraphic units.

Phyllic alteration (sericite and silicification) forms as haloes surrounding and adjacent to the silver-gold veins. Banding is due to periodic boiling events related to pressure releases during faulting of the brittle silicified host rocks. Amethyst is locally common, and calcite is commonly a late-stage mineral.

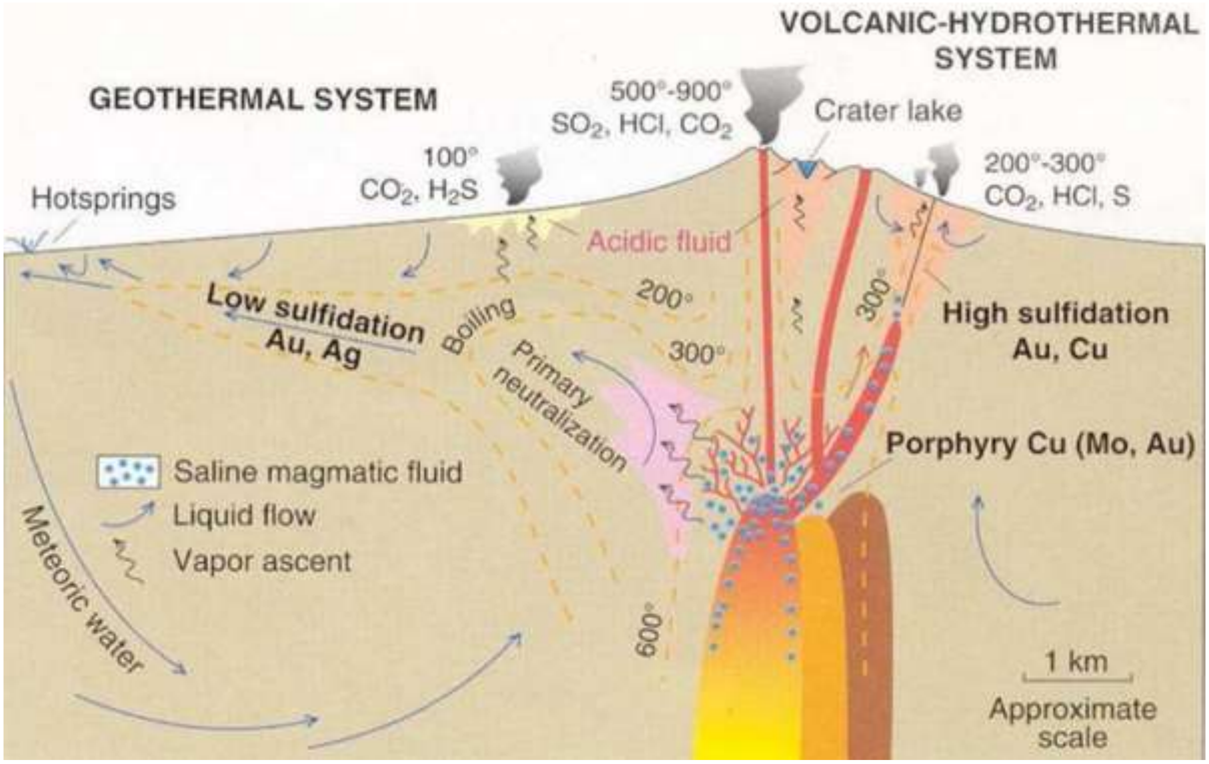
Typical of this style of mineralization, economic concentrations of silver and gold occur in mineralization shoots distributed vertically and laterally between barren or weakly mineralized portions of the veins. Bonanza grades may occur at the site of vein intersections, such as the nearly perpendicular San Nicolas-Villalpando vein intersection. Other vein intersections of various named splays along the principal Villalpando Vein also host bonanza silver-gold mineralization. Movement along the veins during the hydrothermal episodes causes wide sigmoidal breccia zones typified by pinch and swell mineralization.

At the El Pingüico Mine, the major vein consists of both silver and gold in crumbling sugary to white crystalline quartz and calcite veins, within brecciated rhyolitic rock, and as a replacement in the altered rhyolite. Mineralization consists of native gold and silver, polybasite, pyrargyrite, tetrahedrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

8 Deposit Types

The Guanajuato Mining District in general is a high-grade, silver-gold, epithermal vein system with low sulphidation and adularia-sericite alteration. The primary deposit type of interest at the El Cubo and El Pingüico properties is low sulphidation epithermal silver-gold mineralization. The epithermal deposit model is presented in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 Epithermal Deposit Model



Source: Hedenquist and Lowenstern (1994)

Epithermal systems are hydrothermal deposits formed near surface (<1 km below the water table) from low temperature fluids (100-320ºC) that originate from meteoric, magmatic, or a combination of these sources. Epithermal systems may form in association with hot springs, and at depths in the order of several hundred meters below the paleosurface. Hydrothermal processes are driven by remnant heat from volcanic activity, which in the case of Guanajuato occurred in the middle to late Tertiary. Circulating thermal waters, rising through fissures, eventually reach the "boiling level" where the hydrostatic pressure is low enough to allow boiling to occur. This can impart a limit to the vertical extent of the mineralization as the boiling and deposition of minerals is confined to a relatively narrow band of thermal and hydrostatic conditions. However, in many cases repeated healing and reopening of host structures can occur, which causes cyclical vertical movement of the boiling zone, resulting in mineralization that spans a much broader range of elevations. Mineralization geometry in epithermal systems is influenced by the permeability and orientation of the host structures; with competent host rocks being subject to fracturing and producing long through going faults on which movement along strike and or dip directions during hydrothermal events can develop dilatant zones where widths of mineralization may significantly increase. This appears to have occurred at Guanajuato. Fluids that travel along porous rock units tend to form disseminated deposits while fluids traveling along faults and fissures develop veins or vein breccias. The cyclical nature of these systems and the fact that the mineralizing process is driven by filling of fissures and void spaces is reflected in the typical banded texture and other open space-filling textures of the veins that are formed.

The mineral deposits in the Guanajuato region are classic fissure-hosted low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-bearing quartz veins and stockwork. Low sulphidation epithermal mineralization are vein type deposits that form at shallow depth from dominantly meteoric fluids at low temperature with neutral to near neutral pH; thus, there is very little acidic alteration within the host rocks and no widespread pyritic haloes. Banded veins, drusy veins, crustiform veins, and lattice textures are common. Low sulphidation deposits typically have gold-silver mineralization, occasionally with banded adularia, sericite, rhodonite and rhodochrosite. Alteration in these systems is commonly sericite-illite proximal to mineralization, grading to illite-smectite and to chlorite ± epidote ± calcite alteration on the outer margins of the system. Mineralization in low sulphidation systems generally consists of Au ± Ag with minor Zn, Pb, Cu, Mo, As, Ab and Hg (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003; Cooke and Hollings, 2017).

Mineralization of significance at the El Cubo and El Pingüico properties consists of veins containing significant silver- and gold-bearing metallic minerals including native silver, native gold, argentite or acanthite, electrum, pyrargyrite, polybasite, naumannite, and aguilarite. Accessory metallic minerals include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. There is only little mineralization disseminated in the surrounding wall rocks. Gangue minerals include quartz (locally amethyst), calcite, adularia, and sericite. The veins are accompanied by hydrothermal alteration consisting of silicic, potassic (adularia+quartz), argillic, and phyllic alteration, and peripheral propylitic alteration. Mineral textures in this zone are typically fracture-filling, drusy and coliform masses.

Epithermal type precious metal deposits at El Cubo and El Pingüico are strongly vertically controlled. In the Guanajuato region there is commonly a well-defined, sub-horizontal zone where the hydrothermal fluids deposited gold and silver mineralization. Regionally, mineralized material horizon thickness ranges from at least 300 m to greater than 500 m. High-grade material occurs where the hydrothermal fluids boiled, and below the higher-grade silver-gold mineralization zones, the silver and gold grades tend to decrease but the base metal grades tend to increase. This creates a significant mineralogical zonation in the vein systems: the upper levels are argentite/acanthite + adularia + pyrite + electrum + calcite + quartz and the lower levels are chalcopyrite + galena + sphalerite + adularia + quartz + argentite/acanthite.

The low sulphidation epithermal system deposit characteristics encountered at the El Cubo and El Pingüico properties include: a quartz-adularia vein/breccia system; native silver; native gold; electrum; sulphides and silver-sulphides; sulfosalts; quartz and calcite; accessory pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite; fault and vein control; and a vertical extension of over 300 m, and up to ~825 m at El Cubo.

9 Exploration

9.1 El Cubo

9.1.1 Endeavour Historical Channel Sampling

As of the Effective Date, GSilver's historical database for El Cubo contains a total of 17,113 channel samples from 4,177 sample locations from channel sampling programs completed by Endeavour between 2014 and 2019. Historical gold assay results ranged between 0 and 139.8 g/t Au, with an average of 1.13 g/t Au and a median of 0.35 g/t Au. Silver assay results ranged between 0 and 13,033 g/t Ag, with an average of 121.88 g/t Ag and a median of 31.95 g/t Ag. A detailed discussion of historical channel sampling completed at El Cubo is provided in Section 6.2.1 of this Report and in previous technical reports on the Property by Jorgensen et al. (2023; 2024).

Of the data contained in GSilver's historical database, a total of 12,576 historical channel samples from 3,962 sample locations were utilized in the estimation of the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE summarized in Section 14 of this Report. APEX personnel completed verification of the historical channel sampling data, under the direct supervision of the QP, during the calculation of the MRE. The channel sampling data used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE have been deemed adequate and acceptable by the Author for use herein.

Endeavour's underground chip channel sampling at El Cubo was carried out daily in accessible stopes and development headings by mine sampling technicians. The samples were taken perpendicular to the veins at 3 m to 5 m intervals along drifts. Chip samples were collected on all vein faces in drifts, crosscuts, raises, and stopes. On faces and raises, they were taken perpendicular to the dip of the vein to approximate true width. The chip channel samples were cut approximately 10 cm wide, and 2 cm deep using a hammer and chisel and were divided into samples based on geological characteristics. In general, the maximum sample length was 1.5 m and minimum sample length 0.2 m, although a few samples were taken over a 0.1 m width. The samples were sealed in plastic bags and transported to the geology storage facility on the surface. From there, the samples were taken for analysis to Endeavour's in-house laboratory at the Bolañitos Mine site by a contracted transporter.

Historical channel samples were sent to Endeavour's in-house Bolañitos mine assay laboratory for analysis via conventional fire assay with an atomic absorption (AA) finish for gold and a gravimetric finish for silver. The Bolañitos laboratory is ISO certified (ISO-9001:2008) and is set up with separate enclosed sections for sample preparation and analysis. The Bolañitos laboratory is independent of the Authors of this Report and GSilver; however, it is not independent of Endeavour.

Historical underground channel sample collection, preparation, analysis and QA-QC is detailed in Section 11.

Historical channel sampling at El Cubo delineated silver and gold mineralization in the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures, guided historical production, and led to the estimation of historical mineral resources.

9.1.2 GSilver Channel Sampling

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the Company has collected a total of 26,806 underground chip channel samples from 5,871 channels, totalling 16,824 m of channel length, from the Villalpando and Santa

Cecilia areas of El Cubo. The underground sampling was completed after GSilver's acquisition of the El Cubo Property, between July 5, 2021, and July 31, 2024. Chip channel sampling was completed in accessible stopes and development headings. Most of the samples were collected from the Villalpando vein (n=21,615), the San Luis vein (n=1,559), and the Dolores vein (n=1,306). Silver and gold results from the GSilver underground channel sampling are presented in Figure 9.1 and 9.2, respectively. Summary statistics for the sampling are presented in Table 9.1.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report includes data from Endeavour Silver's historical channel sampling (refer to Section 6.2.1) and GSilver's channel sampling up to a sampling cutoff date of July 31, 2024. The data used in the MRE was provided by GSilver personnel to the Authors in a Microsoft Access relational database current to July 31, 2024.

Table 9.1 GSilver 2021-2024 Underground Sampling Summary Statistics

	Count	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Percentiles			
							70th	90th	95th	98th
Au (ppm)	26,806	0.83	0.34	0.00	484.58	3.73	0.67	1.78	2.89	5.19
Ag (ppm)	26,806	74.78	26.95	0.00	18,765.96	227.68	62.33	170.76	274.54	464.42
AgEq* (ppm)	26,806	139.79	60.05	0.00	39,670.75	425.37	122.88	306.78	486.13	801.82

Exploration results in this section are reported as silver (Ag), gold (Au), and/or silver equivalent (AgEq*), with AgEq* calculated using metal prices set at US$1,950/oz Au and US$25/oz Ag, with 85% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 78:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in the 2024 El Cubo MRE reported herein.

Assay statistics are further summarized as follows:

- About a third of the samples (35.8%; n=9,589) returned greater than 100 g/t AgEq* up to a maximum value of 39,670.75 g/t AgEq* with an average of 327.26 g/t AgEq*;
- 31% of the samples (n=8,311) returned between 100 and 500 g/t AgEq* ranging from 100.02 to 499.96 g/t AgEq* with an average of 209.99 g/t AgEq*;
- 3.4% of the samples (n=903) returned between > 500 and 1000 g/t AgEq* ranging from 500.49 to 999.20 g/t AgEq*, with an average of 672.44 g/t AgEq*;
- 1.4% of the samples (n=375) returned greater than 1,000 g/t AgEq*, ranging from 1000.08 to 39,670.75 g/t AgEq* with an average of 2,095.2 g/t AgEq*. The highest assay value of 39,670.75 g/t AgEq* was obtained from the San Nicolas vein in the Santa Cecilia area.

* AgEq values are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,950/oz Au and US$25/oz Ag, with 85% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 78:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in the 2024 El Cubo MRE reported herein.

Figure 9.1 GSilver Underground Sampling Results El Cubo (Ag ppm), Looking Northeast

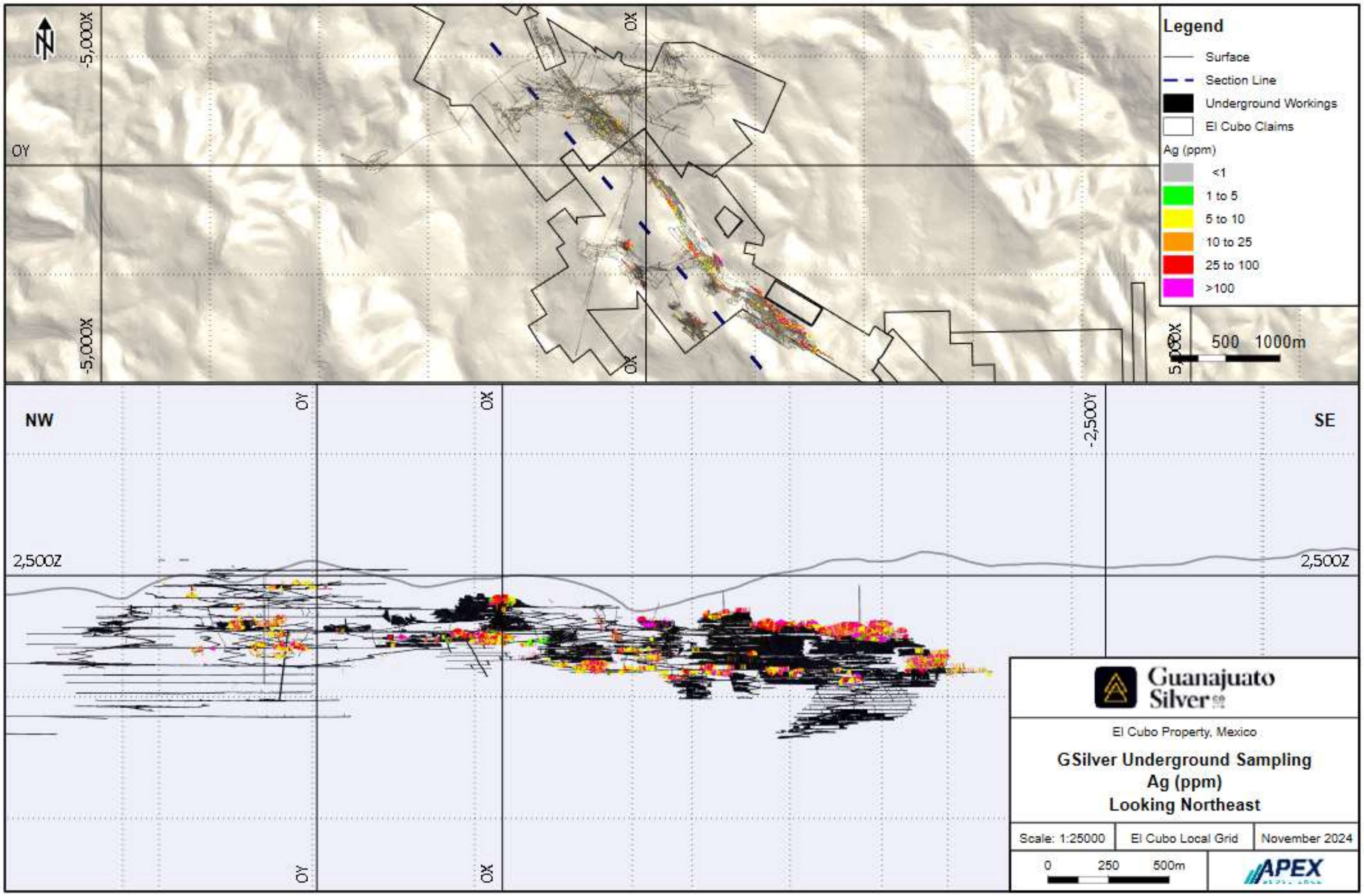
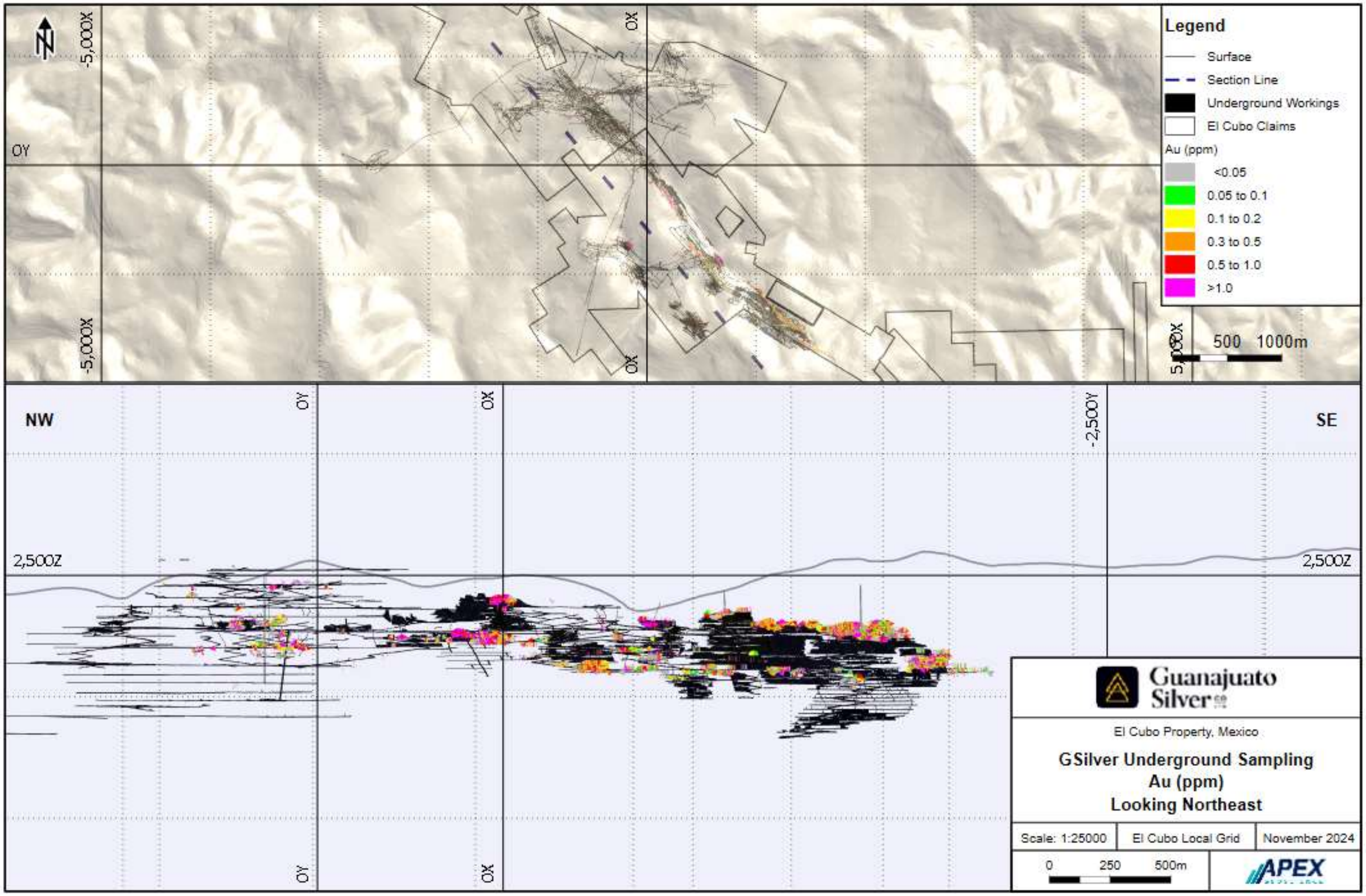


Figure 9.2 GSilver Underground Sampling Results El Cubo (Au ppm), Looking Northeast



Significant values from specific veins returned in GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling include:

- San Nicolas vein: 39,670.75 g/t AgEq* (484.58 g/t Au and 1,873.74 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.15 m returned from sample 53477 collected on mine level 1 and 3,089.7 g/t AgEq* (35.69 g/t Au and 305.16 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.4 m returned from sample 53467 also collected on mine level 1.
- Villalpando vein: 20,922.04 g/t AgEq* (27.64 g/t Au and 18,765.96 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.3 m returned from sample 32029 collected on mine level 7 and 14,451.87 g/t AgEq* (52.9 g/t Au and 10,325.67 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.2 m returned from sample 39873 collected on mine level 8.
- Dolores vein: 3,189.82 g/t AgEq* (14.39 g/t Au and 2,067 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.4 m returned from sample 17108 collected on mine level 6 and 2,818.58 g/t AgEq* (8.79 g/t Au and 2,132.41 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.8 m returned from sample 18317 collected on mine level 3.
- San Luis vein: 2,180.99 g/t AgEq* (13.58 g/t Au and 1,121.36 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.4 m returned from sample 33461 collected on mine level 7 and 2,050.37 g/t AgEq* (16.89 g/t Au and 733.18 g/t Ag) over a sample length of 0.6 m returned from sample 45568 also collected on mine level 7.

GSilver underground chip channel sampling at El Cubo was carried out daily in accessible stopes and development headings by mine sampling technicians. Prior to sampling, each channel line and sample was marked with spray paint differentiating lithological changes, fault zones, mineralized structures and other geological characteristics, and the sample area was washed to remove the possibility of contamination. Rock chip samples were collected using appropriate tools for the location, including hammer and chisel, rock saw and other tools where required.

Samples were shipped to either Corporación Química Platinum S.A de C.V. ("QPSV") located in Silao, Guanajuato, Mexico, for analysis (2021 program), or analyzed on site at the El Cubo laboratory (2021-2024 programs). QPSV is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report and is accredited by Entidad Mexicana de Acreditación, A.C. ("EMA"), which is part of the International Accreditation Forum ("IAF"). EMA also works in conjunction with the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") Committee for Conformity Assessment ("CASCO"). The El Cubo laboratory is independent of the Authors of this Technical Report; however, it remains under GSilver management and is not independent of the Company.

Underground channel sample collection, preparation, analysis and QA-QC is detailed in Section 11.

The underground sampling completed by GSilver provided high-resolution geochemical data along significant strike lengths of the primary vein structures at El Cubo, aiding in the delineation of unmined material and confidence in the continuity of mineralization.

* AgEq values are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,950/oz Au and US$25/oz Ag, with 85% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 78:1.

9.2 El Pingüico

From 2017 to the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed surface and underground stockpile sampling and drilling, and surface and underground sampling at El Pingüico.

In 2017, GSilver (as VanGold) conducted a surface and underground stockpile sampling program at El Pingüico. The program was completed by Carlos Cham Dominguez, C.P.G., of FINDORE Geological Consulting on behalf of the Company.

In Phase 1 of the surface stockpile sampling program, ten pits were excavated using a backhoe, with two large samples collected from the top and bottom of each excavation, for a total of 20 samples. Sample sites were scattered across the top of the stockpile to provide representative samples of the entire stockpile. The Phase 1 samples returned average grades of 70.85 g/t Ag and 0.53 g/t Au, verifying the historical 2012 Dorado results. This grade was confirmed with a recent 1,000 tonne bulk sample. A representative sample was created and was used for flotation metallurgical tests. Phase 2 of the surface stockpile sampling program was completed in May 2017; however, the results returned lower values for both silver and gold, with average grades of 9.74 g/t Ag and 0.12 g/t Au.

The underground stockpile sampling program was conducted to verify the SGM's 2012 results (refer to Section 6.3.1). The historical trenches were easily identified as the trench identification numbers were marked on the mine walls. The bottom of each trench was cleaned of debris and rock fall material prior to sampling. The trenches were distributed over a total length of 340 m (the approximate length of the stockpile) with an average trench length of 6.42 m (Figures 9.3 and 9.4). A total of 57 samples from 20 trenches were collected and analyzed, with 4 of the samples also utilized for density measurement. The trench samples returned average grades of 181.82 g/t Ag and 1.71 g/t Au. The results confirmed the historical 2012 SGM grades; however, the results from the CRM study in 1959 showed considerably higher gold and silver values. This discrepancy could be a result of dilution on the top of the stockpile by eroding waste rock from the walls of the open stope.

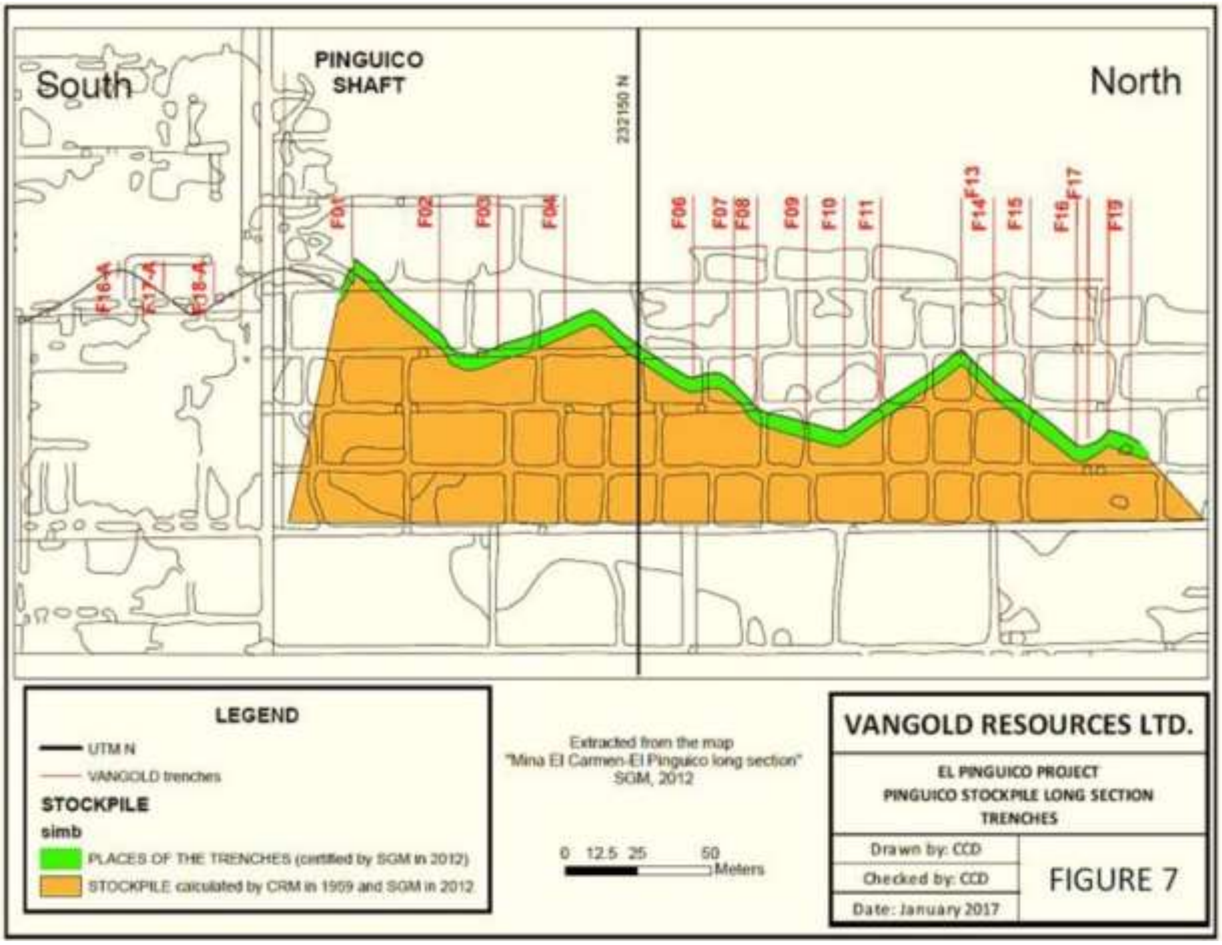
Additional sampling was completed by the Company at El at Pingüico in May 2017. A total of 21 samples were collected from underground working areas and returned average grades of 24.6 g/t Ag and 0.57 g/t Au.

In 2020, GSilver (as VanGold) opened the El Pingüico shaft and completed an underground channel sampling program of the lower levels in the vicinity of the underground stockpile. The underground stockpile is situated in an open stope area from Level 4 to Level 7 and ranges in thickness from 25 to 100 m. A total of 26 samples were collected from vein exposures of the El Pingüico vein along Adit Level 4 and from the San Jose vein along crosscuts parallel to Adit Level 4, with sample widths averaging 1.1 m. The samples returned average grades of 116.95 g/t Ag and 1.38 g/t Au, suggesting potential for mineralization at depth. Based upon historical records, the San Jose vein runs parallel to the El Pingüico vein for approximately 700 m in strike length. Significant results of this program are summarized in Table 9.2. Sample widths are collected underground and may not be true widths.

In 2020, the Company conducted surface and underground sampling in other historical working areas of El Pingüico, including the El Carmen, El Chato, El Lute, El Mono, El Pino, El Pirul and La Joya mine areas. A total of 52 samples were collected at the surface and returned average grades of 3.54 g/t Ag and 0.07 g/t Au. A total of 153 samples were collected underground and returned average grades of 93.05 g/t Ag and 0.90 g/t Au.

In 2021, underground sampling was conducted by GSilver exclusively in the El Carmen Mine area. A total of 108 samples were collected and returned average grades of 60.10 g/t Ag and 0.53 g/t Au.

Figure 9.3 Underground Stockpile Long Section



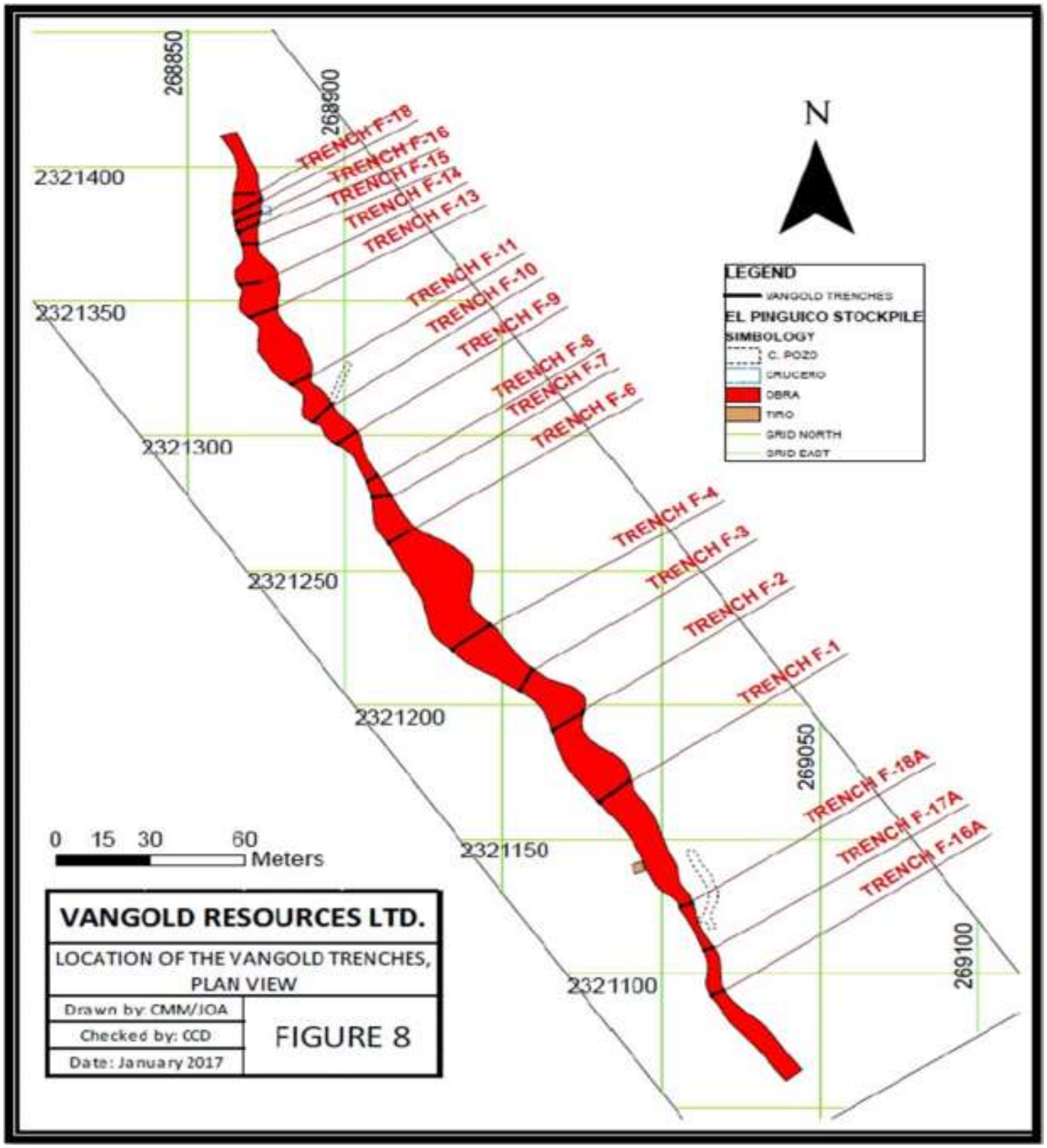
Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024) from VanGold.

Table 9.2 El Pingüico Channel Sampling Results

'Pillar' Target Area	Strike Length[1] (m)	Vein Name	Grade Weighted Average Silver (g/t)	Grade Weighted Average Gold (g/t)
Pingüico North	47	Pingüico	256	1.7
Pingüico Shaft	15	Pingüico	733	5.0
Pingüico South A	13	Pingüico	209	1.35
Pingüico South B	30	Pingüico	98	1.37
Pingüico South C	18	Pingüico	100	1.84
Pingüico South D	37	Pingüico	66	0.83
Pingüico South E	13	Pingüico	131	1.22
San Jose NW Pillar	25	San Jose	154	1.9
San Jose Pillar	30	San Jose	86	1.0
San Jose East Pillar	13	San Jose	131	1.2

Source: Modified from Jorgensen et al. (2024)
Note 1: True width is unknown.

Figure 9.4 El Pingüico Underground Stockpile 2017 Trench Locations



Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024) from VanGold.

10 Drilling

A total of 462 surface and underground diamond drillholes (DDH) totalling 109,449.24 m are contained in GSilver's El Cubo drillhole database, including 129 DDH totalling 16,987.20 m completed by the Company from 2021 to June 19, 2024. A total of 249 DDH were included in the current 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE summarized in Section 14 of this Report. The drilling data are summarized in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 El Cubo Drill Data Summary

	Year	No. of Drillholes	Metreage (m)
GSilver Database			
Mexgold Resources Inc.	2005	13	3,157.50
Endeavour Silver Corp.	2012-2019	320	89,304.54
GSilver*	2021-2024	129	16,987.20
2024 El Cubo MRE			
Endeavour Silver Corp.	2012-2019	195	57,572.30
GSilver	2021-2023	54	9,255.50

Note*: Total excludes tailings basin drillholes.

The table above does not include data for 134 shallow drillholes completed by the Company targeting the Mastrantos IV tailings storage facility. This work is summarized in Section 10.2.1.3.

A total of 36 DDH totalling 6,290.85 m are contained in GSilver's drillhole database for the El Pingüico Property. Limited information is available for historical drilling completed at the El Pingüico Property, with no public record of historical drilling available to the Authors.

10.1 Historical Drilling Summary

10.1.1 El Cubo

Historically, more than 1,300 diamond drillholes (DDH), totalling over 295,000 m, are reported to have been completed by previous operators at the El Cubo Property. A detailed discussion of historical drilling completed at the Property and significant results of these drill programs are provided in Section 6.2.2 of this Report and in previous technical reports on the Property by Jorgensen et al. (2023; 2024). Historical drilling data availability is variable dependent on the operator and age of the drill program.

A total of 333 historical surface and underground DDH totalling 92,462.04 m are contained in GSilver's El Cubo drillhole database. These drillholes were completed between 2005 to 2019 by Mexgold Resources and Endeavour (Table 10.1). Of these holes, 195 DDH totalling 57,572.30 m completed by Endeavour from 2012 to 2019 were utilized in the estimation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE summarized in Section 14 of this Report. Historical drillholes with incomplete data (i.e. missing collar locations, missing collar ID, missing assays, dates, etc.) were not included in GSilver's database or in the MRE provided in Section 14 of this Report and are therefore not discussed further.

APEX personnel completed verification of the historical drilling data, under the direct supervision of the Author, during the calculation of the MRE. The drilling data used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE have been deemed adequate and acceptable by the Author for use herein.

Endeavour drill core was HQ or NQ in diameter. Surface holes were surveyed using a Reflex multi-shot down-hole survey instrument at approximately 50 m intervals from the bottom of the hole back up to the collar. Inclination of underground holes was collected using the Reflex EX-Shot survey device prior to start of drilling. The survey data obtained from the drillholes was transferred to databases in Vulcan and AutoCAD, and was corrected for local magnetic declination, as necessary.

Endeavour's exploration staff was responsible for the logging of surface and underground diamond drill core from all Endeavour drilling programs at El Cubo. Drill core was placed in boxes, which were sealed at the drill site. Endeavour's personnel then transported the core to the core facility. Sample handling at the core facility followed a standard general procedure, during which depth markers were checked and confirmed; the outside of the boxes was labeled with interval information; core was washed and photographed; and the recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) logged for each drillhole.

All of Endeavour's surface and underground exploration drillholes were processed at the exploration core facility. As the core was received at the core facility, geotechnical data was logged on paper sheets and subsequently transcribed into Microsoft Excel. The core was then logged for geological data (such as texture, lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralization, structure) and marked for sampling. Geological data and sample information were entered directly into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. A cutting line was drawn on the core with a colored wax pencil, and sample tags were stapled in the boxes or denoted by writing the sample number with a felt tip pen. The core was then split using a diamond saw, samples were placed in bags, ready for shipment to the ALS preparation facility in Zacatecas, Mexico.

After preparation, the samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. Gold was analyzed by 30-gram fire assay with AA finish (ALS code Au-AA23) and silver was analyzed by Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish (ALS code Ag-AA45). Lower detection limits were 0.005 ppm for gold and 0.2 ppm for silver. Overlimit gold (>10 ppm Au) and silver (>20 ppm Ag) samples were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS code Au, Ag ME-GRA21). Select samples were also analyzed for multielement analysis (35 elements) via Aqua Regia digestion followed by Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis (ALS code ME-ICP41). ALS Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of Endeavour, the Company, and the Authors of this Report.

Endeavour's protocol for Quality Assurance – Quality Control (QA-QC) sample insertion was one QA-QC sample for every 20 samples. Check assaying was conducted at a frequency of approximately 5%. Discrepancies and inconsistencies in the blank and duplicate data were resolved by re-assaying the pulp, reject or both.

Historical surface and underground drillhole results for silver and gold, contained in GSilver's drillhole database for El Cubo, are presented in Figures 10.1 and 10.2.

10.1.2 El Pingüico

No historical drilling data for El Pingüico was available to the Authors.

Figure 10.1 Historical Surface and Underground Drilling Results for Silver (ppm), El Cubo Looking Northeast

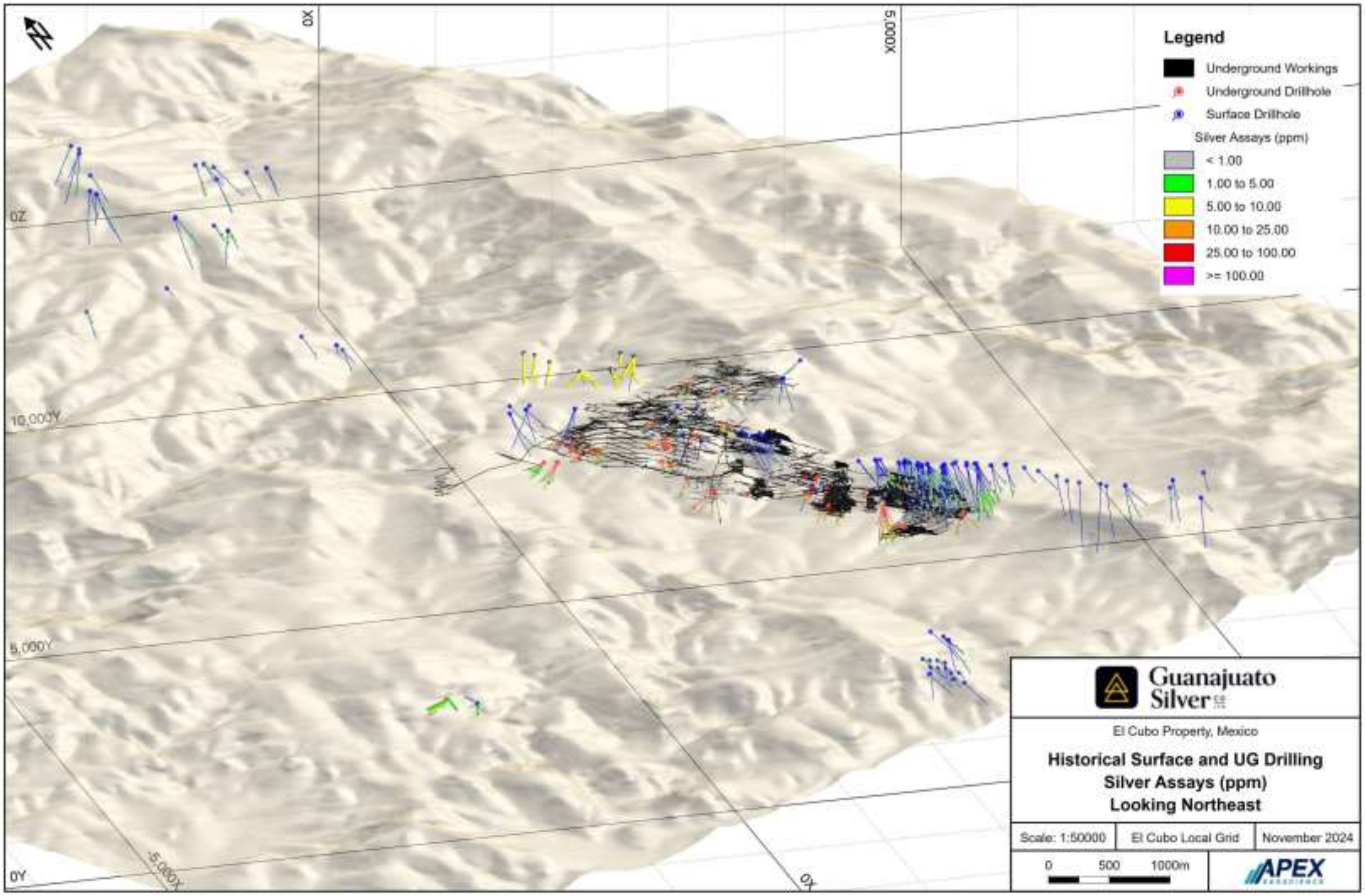
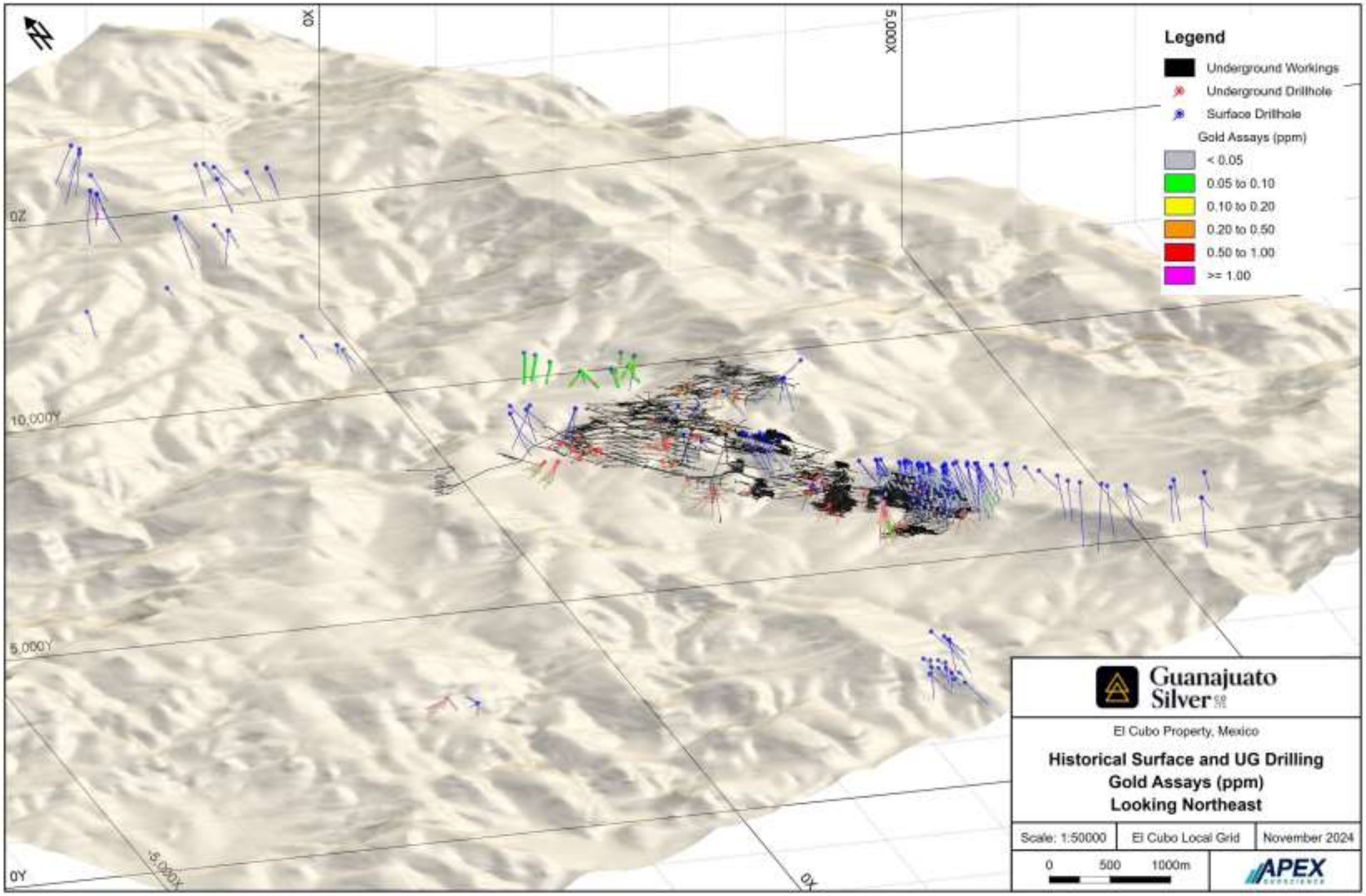


Figure 10.2 Historical Surface and Underground Drilling Results for Gold (ppm), El Cubo Looking Northeast



10.2 GSilver Drilling Summary

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 165 diamond drillholes (DDH), totalling 23,278.05 m, at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex, excluding tailings basin drill programs. A total of 129 holes for 16,987.20 m and 36 holes for 6,290.85 m have been completed by GSilver at El Cubo and El Pingüico, respectively. The exploration and production drillholes were completed targeting numerous veins and in a number of mine levels with varying orientations and azimuths.

The compiled drillhole database used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE contains a total of 54 GSilver DDH totalling 9,255.50 m completed between 2021 and 2023 (Table 10.2). APEX personnel completed verification of the GSilver drilling data, under the direct supervision of the Author, during the calculation of the MRE. The drilling data used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE has been deemed adequate and acceptable by the Author for use herein.

Table 10.2 GSilver Drillholes used in 2024 El Cubo MRE

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
CEB21-001	Villalpando	274812.2	2324143.0	2137.9	182	-37.6	128.10
CEB21-002	Villalpando	274812.5	2324143.0	2140.2	174	24.8	77.10
CEB21-003	Villalpando	274813.1	2324143.0	2138.3	155	-27.8	126.60
CEB21-004	Villalpando	274813.8	2324143.5	2139.2	132	1.0	150.95
CEB21-005	Villalpando	274813.2	2324143.0	2138.3	157	-27.4	133.05
CEB21-006	Villalpando	274813.8	2324143.5	2138.8	133	-9.0	147.95
VPO21-001	Villalpando	274292.7	2324537.5	2290.5	355	0.3	131.70
VPO21-003	Villalpando	274292.7	2324537.5	2291.4	358	23.1	238.00
VPO21-004	Villalpando	274295.4	2324533.5	2290.5	105	3.5	167.85
VPO21-005	Villalpando	274295.2	2324533.5	2291.3	105	23.8	298.10
VPO21-006	Villalpando	274295.3	2324533.5	2290.9	105	13.8	213.00
VPO21-007	Villalpando	274294.9	2324534.5	2291.4	59	27.0	150.10
VPO21-008	Villalpando	274295.1	2324534.8	2291.1	59	19.4	104.95
VPO21-009	Villalpando	274294.2	2324535.5	2291.0	19	14.6	146.25
VPO21-011	Villalpando	274295.0	2324534.8	2290.9	82	13.6	133.50
DOL22-001	Dolores	273097.8	2324807.3	2165.9	347	-24.3	175.50
DOL22-002	Dolores	273097.9	2324806.8	2165.4	5	-58.9	90.00
DOL22-003	Dolores	273100.0	2324806.8	2165.4	50	-43.1	97.00
DOL22-004	Dolores	273101.3	2324803.8	2166.1	99	30.8	136.50
DOL22-005	Dolores	273101.4	2324804.0	2165.8	122	-38.8	127.00
DOL22-006	Dolores	273094.1	2324838.8	2171.5	348	4.0	243.20
DOL22-008	Dolores	273101.8	2324804.3	2166.2	132	-25.7	156.00
DOL22-010	Dolores	273095.3	2324806.3	2166.6	305	-11.4	221.50
SC22-002	Santa Cecilia	273004.6	2326461.8	2457.4	224	-11.5	183.00
SC22-007	Santa Cecilia	273584.8	2326536.3	2459.9	218	-10.2	338.00
SC22-008	Santa Cecilia	273584.7	2326536.3	2459.8	219	-15.0	332.00
SC22-015	Santa Cecilia	273587.0	2326539.8	2459.7	320	-23.4	106.45
SC22-019	Santa Cecilia	273583.0	2326553.8	2459.4	304	-32.6	188.00

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
SC22-020	Santa Cecilia	273588.8	2326555.0	2459.5	339	-33.2	168.00
SC22-021	Inmaculada	273588.7	2326554.8	2459.2	321	-39.8	117.00
SC22-022	Inmaculada	273589.2	2326554.8	2459.2	44	-45.5	124.50
SC22-023	Inmaculada	273586.5	2326553.5	2459.0	358	-64.1	94.50
SC22-024	Inmaculada	273590.3	2326552.8	2458.8	81	-52.1	107.50
SC22-025	Inmaculada	273590.3	2326554.0	2459.5	83	-26.8	113.50
SL22-003	San Luis	274144.2	2324409.3	2140.4	108	20.6	297.00
SL22-004	San Luis	274144.3	2324409.3	2141.2	107	29.6	306.50
SL22-005	San Luis	274144.4	2324409.3	2140.5	107	17.3	417.00
SL22-006	San Luis	274144.3	2324409.5	2140.3	104	16.3	376.50
SN22-001	San Nicolas	273363.4	2326444.5	2458.0	296	-40.6	150.15
SN22-003	San Nicolas	273364.0	2326445.0	2458.1	309	-56.1	145.10
SN22-004	San Nicolas	273364.3	2326445.0	2457.9	326	-52.7	135.30
VPO22-001	Villalpando	274100.7	2324647.0	2169.9	91	19.1	238.00
VPO22-002	Villalpando	274100.7	2324646.5	2170.1	92	13.9	187.75
VPO22-003	Villalpando	274100.4	2324647.0	2170.4	79	27.2	196.75
VPO22-004	Villalpando	274110.0	2324656.5	2169.5	45	3.9	421.10
VPO22-008	Villalpando	274109.1	2324656.5	2168.2	47	19.8	64.50
VPO22-009	Villalpando	274108.8	2324656.5	2170.1	69	30.3	105.00
VPO22-013	Villalpando	274108.9	2324656.8	2169.7	68	19.8	120.00
VPO22-014	Villalpando	274109.6	2324656.5	2170.1	68	30.1	163.50
VPO22-015	Villalpando	273454.0	2325511.3	2251.9	131	-11.9	125.00
VPO22-016	Villalpando	273454.0	2325512.3	2250.9	114	-70.4	92.00
VPO22-017	Villalpando	273452.5	2325514.3	2250.8	116	-88.7	110.00
SL23-003	San Luis	274320.7	2324439.8	2242.8	179	-5.8	138.00

Grid: WGS84/14N

To date, only diamond drilling has been utilized at the El Cubo and El Pingüico Properties, with both surface and underground drilling. Surface exploration diamond drilling is handled by the exploration staff while production and underground diamond drilling is under the supervision of the mine staff. Production drilling is predominantly concerned with definition and extension of the known mineralized zones in order to guide development and mining. Exploration drilling is conducted further from the active mining areas with the goal of expanding the areas of known mineralization.

Whenever possible, surface diamond drillholes were oriented to intersect veins perpendicular to dip. The drillholes are typically drilled from the hanging wall, perpendicular to, and passing through the target structure into the footwall.

Underground drillholes are typically drilled from the hanging wall, and are ideally drilled perpendicular to structures; however, oblique intersection is required in some instances due to limitations of the drill station. Underground upwardly directed holes are generally drilled from the footwall using the same criteria. All holes are designed to pass through the target and into the hanging or footwalls. Both surface and underground drillholes are typically HQ to NQ in size.

On the drill site, the drill set-up is surveyed for azimuth, inclination, and collar coordinates, with the drilling subject to daily scrutiny and coordination by geologists. Drillholes are surveyed at 20 to 50 m intervals from the bottom of the hole back up to the collar using a Reflex or DeviShot down-hole survey instrument. The survey data obtained from the drillholes are transferred to GSilver's databases and are corrected for local magnetic declination, as necessary.

Drill core is collected daily and transported to the core logging facility under supervision. The core storage facilities at El Cubo are well protected by high level security fences and were under 24-hour surveillance by security personnel to minimize any possibility of tampering with the dill cores.

The core samples were assayed at several laboratories including SGS Mexico, S.A de C.V in Durango, Mexico, Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and Corporación Química Platinum S.A de C.V. ("QPSV") in Silao, Guanajuato, Mexico. Gold determination was performed primarily by standard 30-gram fire assay analysis with an atomic absorption (AA) spectroscopy or a gravimetric finish, and silver determination was by four-acid digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) or by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Multi-element analysis of 33-elements of select samples was via multi-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES.

SGS and Bureau Veritas are both ISO/IEC (International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission) certified and accredited geoanalytical laboratories, independent of GSilver and the Authors. QPSV is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report and is accredited EMA, which is part of the IAF. EMA also works in conjunction with the ISO CASCO.

10.2.1 El Cubo

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the Company has completed 129 DDH totalling 16,987.20 m at El Cubo (Table 10.1). The drilling was conducted after GSilver's acquisition of the El Cubo Property in 2021 to June 19, 2024. Collar information for GSilver drilling data used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE is presented above in Table 10.2. GSilver drillhole locations and results for silver and gold are presented in Figures 10.3 and 10.4, excluding drillholes targeting stockpiles and tailings.

The drilling programs encompassed a combination of infill drilling, grade control drilling, resource expansion and exploration drilling. Initially, the focus of the drilling at El Cubo was on the main Villalpando structure. Drilling was completed in the Cebolletas Stope and 1850 Stope areas of the El Cubo mine, as well as in the 4-1500 Stope area that connects Cebolletas with the 2175 Stope. The purpose of this drill program was to infill and expand existing resources.

Exploration and development drilling in 2022 targeted several areas, including the Villalpando and Dolores vein structures, as well as the Capulin and Santa Cecilia areas. Drilling in 2023-2024 targeted the San Luis and Dolores veins of El Cubo. Significant results of GSilver's drilling at El Cubo are presented in Table 10.3.

Figure 10.3 GSilver Surface and Underground Drilling Results for Silver (ppm), El Cubo Looking Northeast

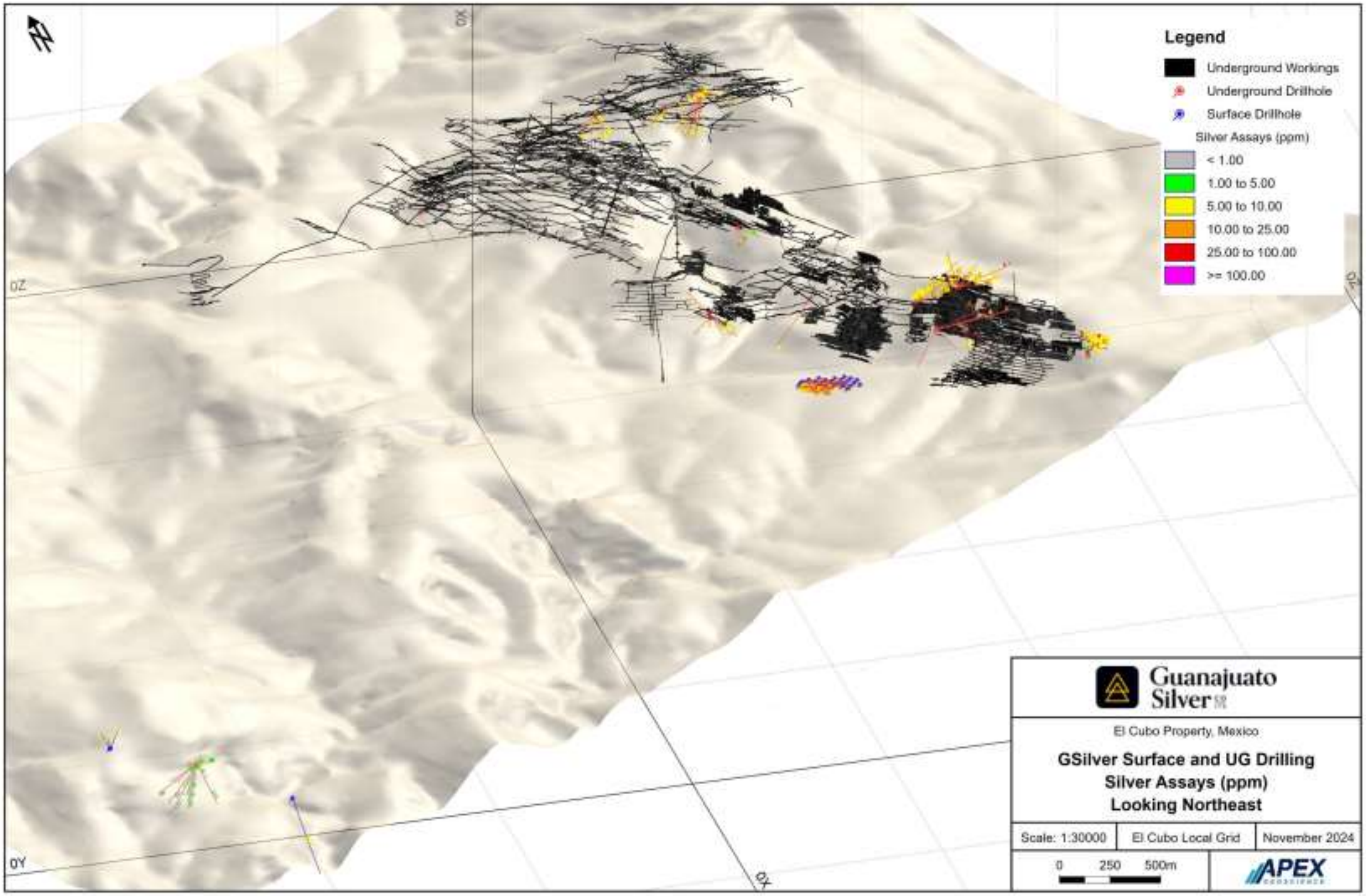


Figure 10.4 GSilver Surface and Underground Drilling Results for Gold (ppm), El Cubo Looking Northeast

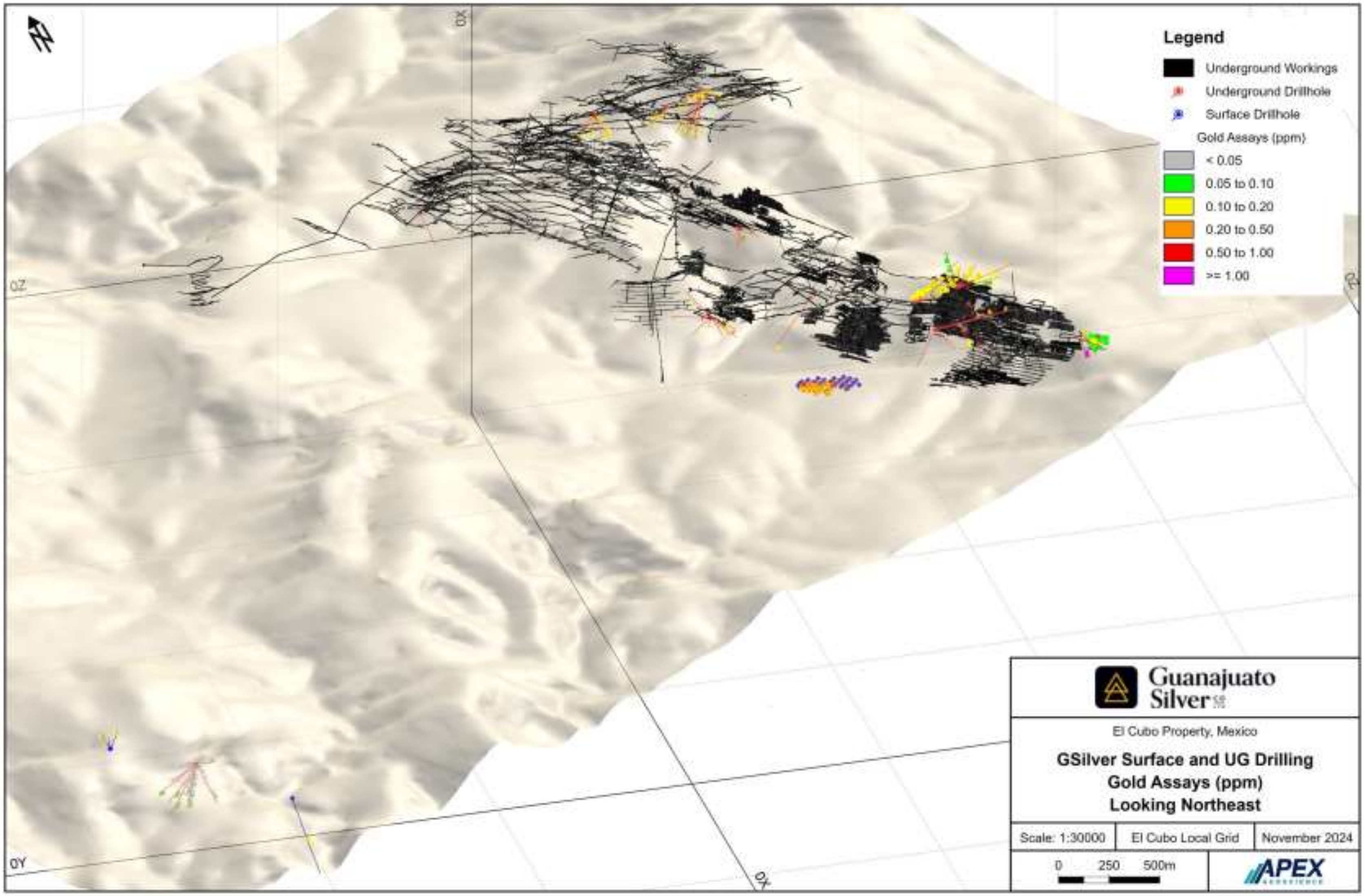


Table 10.3 GSilver El Cubo Analytical Highlights for Drilling

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CEBOLLETAS-1850 STOPE							
CEB21-001	Villalpando Cebolletas	116.10	117.00	0.90	0.63	0.04	10
CEB21-002	Villalpando Cebolletas	58.80	61.50	2.70	1.66	1.01	85
CEB21-003	Villalpando Cebolletas	6.95	7.55	0.60	0.45	4.33	192
		73.45	82.15	8.70	2.96	0.33	36
		73.75	74.55	0.80	0.26	1.15	66
		80.65	81.65	1.00	0.32	0.49	63
CEB21-004	Villalpando Cebolletas	74.70	100.55	25.85	2.23	1.38	124
		80.65	98.05	17.40	1.51	1.91	174
		81.20	81.75	0.55	0.10	6.80	481
		87.35	88.00	0.65	0.12	5.80	605
CEB21-005	Villalpando Cebolletas	86.30	97.25	10.95	3.12	0.32	32
		89.00	90.70	1.70	0.46	0.96	85
CEB21-006	Villalpando Cebolletas	115.80	118.45	2.65	0.17	0.88	42
CEB21-007	Villalpando Cebolletas	57.10	58.85	1.75	0.35	0.56	81
		57.65	58.85	1.20	0.23	0.74	108
VILLALPANDO 4-1500 STOPE							
VPO21-001	Villalpando	105.80	117.35	11.55	9.27	0.69	65
		114.50	117.35	2.85	2.23	0.91	95
VPO21-003	Villalpando	72.90	73.25	0.35	0.14	0.75	100
VPO21-004	Villalpando	118.80	119.10	0.30		0.48	48
		132.05	139.95	7.90	2.71	0.43	42
		136.45	137.95	1.50	0.51	0.69	72
VPO21-007	Villalpando	60.00	65.85	5.85	3.26	0.41	77
		63.70	65.85	2.15	1.20	0.83	146
		124.20	126.05	1.85	1.56	0.10	5
VPO21-008	Villalpando	49.35	59.35	10.00	7.02	0.41	60
		51.75	53.05	1.30	0.78	0.91	94
		56.10	57.35	1.25	0.75	0.49	115
		70.20	71.30	1.10	1.05	0.18	34
		70.80	71.30	0.50	0.50	0.29	66
		93.45	96.30	2.85	1.71	0.11	11
VPO21-009	Villalpando	45.45	48.10	2.65	2.07	0.34	64
		46.90	47.45	0.55	0.43	0.47	113
VPO21-011	Villalpando	116.30	120.50	4.20	2.51	0.43	53
		116.30	117.60	1.30	0.85	0.69	90
VILLALPANDO							
VPO22-001	Asuncion Vein	125.05	127.00	1.95	0.95	0.19	70.43
	Asuncion including	125.05	125.55	0.50	0.28	0.21	102.50

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Villalpando HW	154.10	154.40	0.30	0.11	0.31	42.08
	Villalpando Vein	164.20	232.85	68.65	7.89	0.27	28.61
	Including	164.20	165.90	1.70	0.17	0.53	69.64
	Villalpando Vein	220.95	225.70	4.75	0.48	0.67	63.29
VPO22-002	Asuncion Vein	81.00	84.55	3.55	1.90	2.09	309.30
	Including	81.00	81.55	0.55	0.35	12.90	1956.12
	Villalpando FW Vein	175.45	176.15	0.70	0.33	0.44	92.07
VPO22-003	Asuncion Vein	102.45	103.95	1.50	1.07	0.10	43.63
	Villalpando Vein	152.40	155.25	2.85	1.50	0.36	26.52
	Villalpando Vein	172.65	174.75	2.10	1.41	0.34	111.00
VPO22-004	Tuberos Vein	34.90	36.90	2.00	1.70	0.28	44.16
	Vein?	366.45	367.05	0.60	0.40	0.63	136.20
VPO22-013	Tuberos Vein	112.50	113.75	1.25	0.90	0.32	142.47
VPO22-014	Tuberos Vein	139.85	141.65	1.80	0.72	0.75	72.59
VPO22-017	Villalpando	74.00	77.90	3.90	2.02	0.85	5.20
	Raquel	93.70	94.70	1.00	0.60	1.10	529.59
DOLORES VEIN							
DOL22-002	Dolores Vein	74.95	75.45	0.50	0.49	1.42	250.73
DOL22-005	Dolores Vein	94.00	94.65	0.65	0.58	0.31	59.43
DOL22-006	Dolores Vein	124.50	131.50	7.00	5.20	0.91	55.16
	Including	127.50	128.50	1.00	0.75	3.30	190.23
DOL22-008	Dolores Vein	127.75	129.70	1.95	0.99	3.55	10.00
SAN NICOLAS VEIN							
SN22-003	San Nicolas Vein	56.10	56.65	0.55	0.45	1.17	10
SN22-004	San Nicolas Vein	47.50	47.80	0.30	0.25	2.35	58
		69.50	70.00	0.50	0.42	3.51	56
SANTA CECILIA							
SC22-001	X Vein	72.90	73.25	0.35	0.30	7.56	42.08
	Villalpando Vein	164.20	173.05	8.85	4.93	0.10	7.02
	Including	165.10	166.15	1.05	0.51	0.11	22.01
SC22-002	Tuberos Vein	131.60	131.90	0.30	0.13	4.49	276.49
	Poniente Vein	172.55	173.10	0.55	0.30	2.60	193.53
SC22-003	750 Vein	21.00	21.30	0.30	0.23	2.50	193.89
SC22-004	X Vein	59.25	59.55	0.30	0.23	12.35	291.55
	Y Vein	75.60	75.90	0.30	0.23	1.63	27.52
SC22-005	X Vein	58.50	205.60	13.45	1.29	11.05	25.36
SC22-006	X Vein	57.20	57.65	0.45	0.28	4.51	77.30
	Villalpando Vein	192.55	193.90	1.35	0.81	0.10	5.00
SC22-007	Soledad & San Miguel	53.25	53.55	0.30	0.23	0.10	5.00
		260.45	261.10	0.65	0.41	1.55	14.60

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
		301.40	302.10	0.70	0.54	0.10	5.00
SC22-008	Soledad & San Miguel	241.00	242.65	1.65	1.25	2.61	21.73
		318.75	320.30	1.55	0.78	0.15	5.00
SC22-009	Soledad & San Miguel	240.40	240.80	0.40	0.42	1.56	13.62
SC22-018	Inmaculada	116.55	116.85	0.30	0.25	1.83	38.53
SC22-019	San Nicolas	13.00	13.65	0.65	0.60	1.85	13.20
	San Nicolas	8.45	9.10	0.65	0.45	0.84	39.90
SC22-021	San Nicolas	7.80	8.10	0.30	0.25	1.80	25.49
SC22-022	San Nicolas	9.25	9.80	0.55	0.48	2.31	31.21
SC22-023	San Nicolas	7.40	8.45	1.05	0.88	1.52	9.54
SC22-025	San Nicolas	12.00	12.75	0.75	0.47	1.99	10.51
SAN LUIS VEIN							
SL22-003	San Luis Vein	275.90	278.20	2.30	0.85	3.54	398
	Including	277.30	277.80	0.50	0.19	7.20	782
	San Luis 2 Vein	279.10	280.60	1.50	0.51	0.15	24
	San Luis HW Vein	286.05	289.70	3.65	1.29	0.79	102
	Including	288.70	289.70	1.00	0.38	2.15	217
SL22-004	San Luis Vein	285.50	286.50	1.00	0.90	0.82	112
		294.70	295.10	0.40	0.37	0.80	91
SL22-005	San Luis Vein	249.50	251.40	1.90	0.92	2.15	278
		360.05	361.05	1.00	0.46	0.48	154
SL22-006	San Luis Vein	355.30	358.50	3.20	1.28	1.70	205
		363.35	365.75	2.40	0.93	0.38	70
SL23-003	San Luis Vein	129.80	131.00	1.20	-	0.17	9.33
		132.25	132.75	0.50	-	0.25	32.14
SL24-001	San Luis Vein	120.20	120.80	0.60	-	0.08	78
SL24-002	San Luis Vein	70.30	70.60	0.30	-	0.19	29

10.2.1.1 Production and Grade Control Drilling

El Cubo production drilling, including infill, as well as grade control and expansion drilling results, are summarized in the following text. Unless otherwise stated, results are provided as average grades over core length for all intervals and holes. Estimated true widths are provided in Table 10.3.

Cebolletas-1850 Stope

In the Cebolletas-1850 Stope areas, drillhole CEB21-004 cut through long intervals of the Villalpando vein, and other vein structures. CEB21-004 returned 17.40 m of 1.91 g/t Au and 174 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 25.85 m of 1.38 g/t Au and 124 g/t Ag. High grade intervals include 0.55 m of 6.80 g/t Au and 4,810 g/t Ag and 0.65 m of 5.80 g/t Au and 605 g/t Ag. Due to a lack of easily accessible drill stations, CEB21-004 was drilled obliquely along the Villalpando vein; the true width of the vein in this area is estimated to be less than 4.0 m. Additional results are listed in Table 10.3.

Villalpando Stope 4-1500 Area

In the Villalpando Stope 4-1500 area, drillhole VPO21-001 also cut through long intervals of the Villalpando vein and related structures, with 2.85 m of 0.91 g/t Au and 95 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 11.55 m of 0.69 g/t Au and 65 g/t Ag. Drillholes VPO21-007 and VPO21-008 drilled into a sub-parallel vein structure to Villalpando, called the Asuncion Vein, with significant results including 2.15 m of 0.83 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag within a broader interval of 5.85 m of 0.41 g/t Au and 77 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-007; and 0.50 m of 0.29 g/t Au and 66 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-008.

Other significant results in the Villalpando Stope 4-1500 area include 1.30m of 0.69 g/t Au and 9 g/t Ag within a broader area of 4.20 m of 0.43 g/t Au and 53 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-011 (Table 10.3).

10.2.1.2 Exploration Drilling

El Cubo exploration drilling results are summarized in the following text. Unless otherwise stated, results are provided as average grades over core length for all intervals and holes. Estimated true widths are provided in Table 10.3.

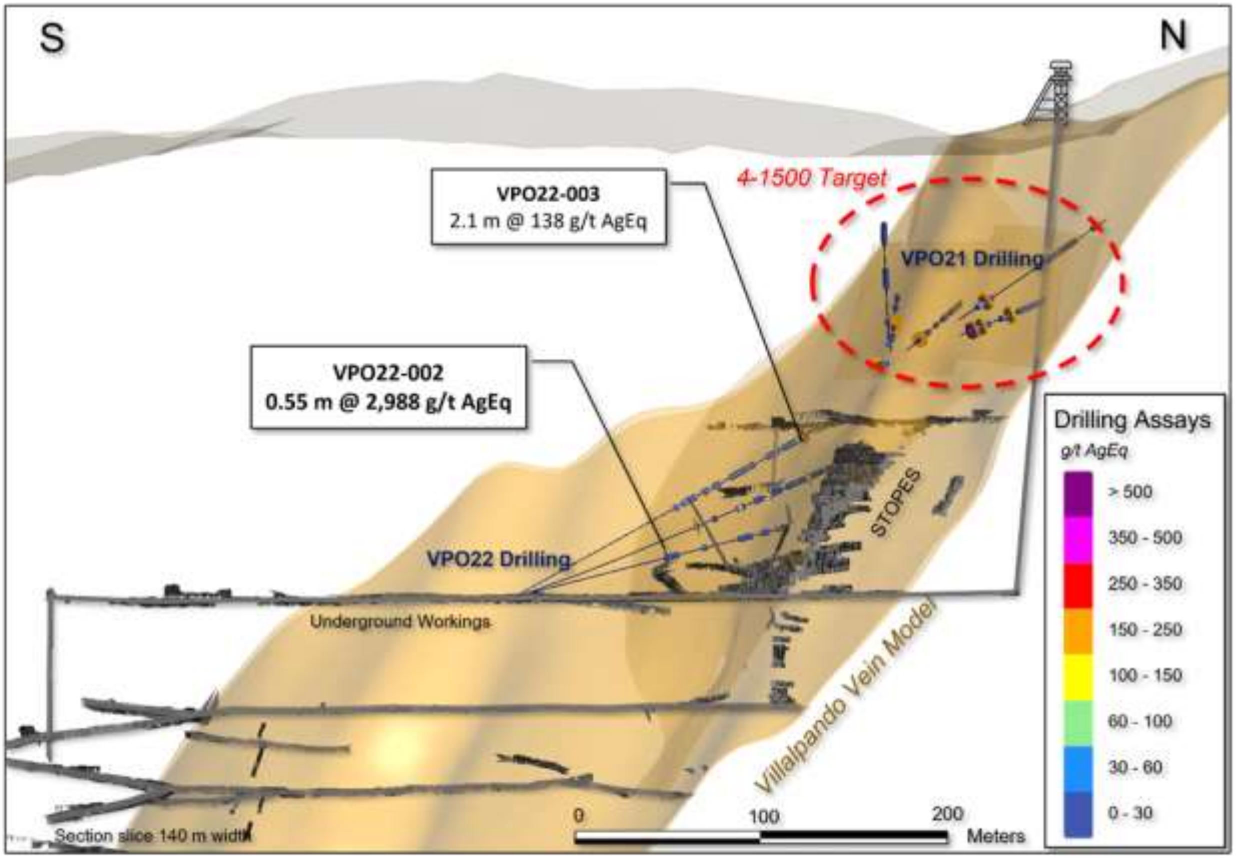
Capulin Area

Drillholes in the Capulin area of El Cubo targeted the Villalpando and Asuncion vein structures. Drillhole VPO22-002 targeted the Asuncion vein and returned 12.90 g/t Au and 1,956 g/t Ag over 0.55 m (estimated true width of 0.35 m) (Table 10.3; Figure 10.5).

Other significant assay results in the Capulin area include:

- 1.70 m of 0.53 g/t Au and 70 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO22-001 (Villalpando Vein);
- 2.10 m of 0.34 g/t Au and 111 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO22-003 (Villalpando Vein);
- 0.60 m of 0.63 g/t Au and 136 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO22-004 (Unknown Vein);
- 1.25 m of 0.32 g/t Au and 142 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO22-013 (Tuberos Vein); and
- 1.00 of 1.10 g/t Au and 530 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO22-017 (Raquel).

Figure 10.5 Cross-section Showing Intervals in Drillholes VPO22-002 and VPO22-003 within the Villalpando Vein Structure at the Capulin Area of El Cubo (AgEq[1]).



Source: GSilver (2022a)

Note 1) AgEq values presented in Figure 10.5 are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1. This remains consistent with the ratio used in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022a).

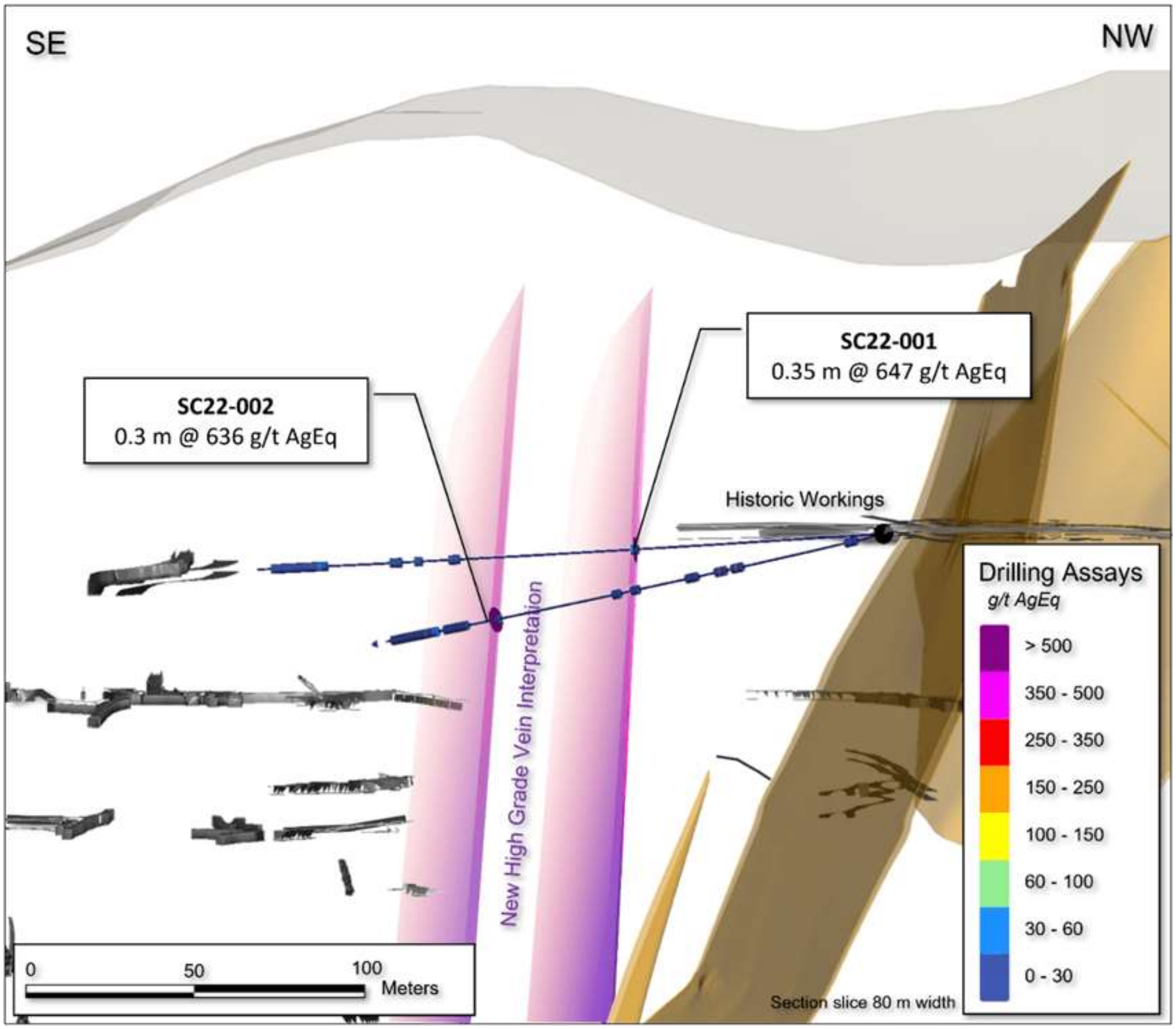
Santa Cecilia

The Santa Cecilia area of El Cubo was largely unexplored by previous operators. At Santa Cecilia, GSilver targeted the transverse (northeast striking) veins in this area which represented a primary zone for resource expansion. The drilling intersected numerous vein structures including vein '680', Tuberos vein, Poniente vein, and the northern extension of Villalpando. In this area, productive veins are often perpendicular (transverse) to the regional northwest structure.

Significant assay results include (Table 10.3; Figure 10.6):

- 42 g/t Ag and 7.56 g/t Au over 0.35 m (0.3 m estimated true width) from the vein '680' in hole SC22-001;
- 276 g/t Ag and 4.49 g/t Au over 0.30 m (0.13 m estimated true width) from the Tuberos vein in hole SC22-002;
- 194 g/t Ag and 2.60 g/t Au over 0.55 m (0.30 m estimated true width) from the Poniente vein in hole SC22-002.

Figure 10.6 Cross Section Showing Mineralized Intercepts (AgEq[1]) in Drillholes SC22-001 and SC22-002, Santa Cecilia



Source: GSilver (2022a)

Note 1) AgEq values presented in Figure 10.6 are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022a).

Dolores Vein

Drilling targeting the Dolores vein structure did not return as many high-grade intervals as expected. Significant assay results include:

- 3.30 g/t Au and 190 g/t Ag over 1.00 m, within a broader interval of 0.91 g/t Au and 55 g/t Ag over 7.00 m in drillhole DOL22-006;
- 93.55 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag over 1.95 m, within a broader interval of 1.78 g/t Au and 7 g/t Ag over 2.70 m in drillhole DOL22-008.

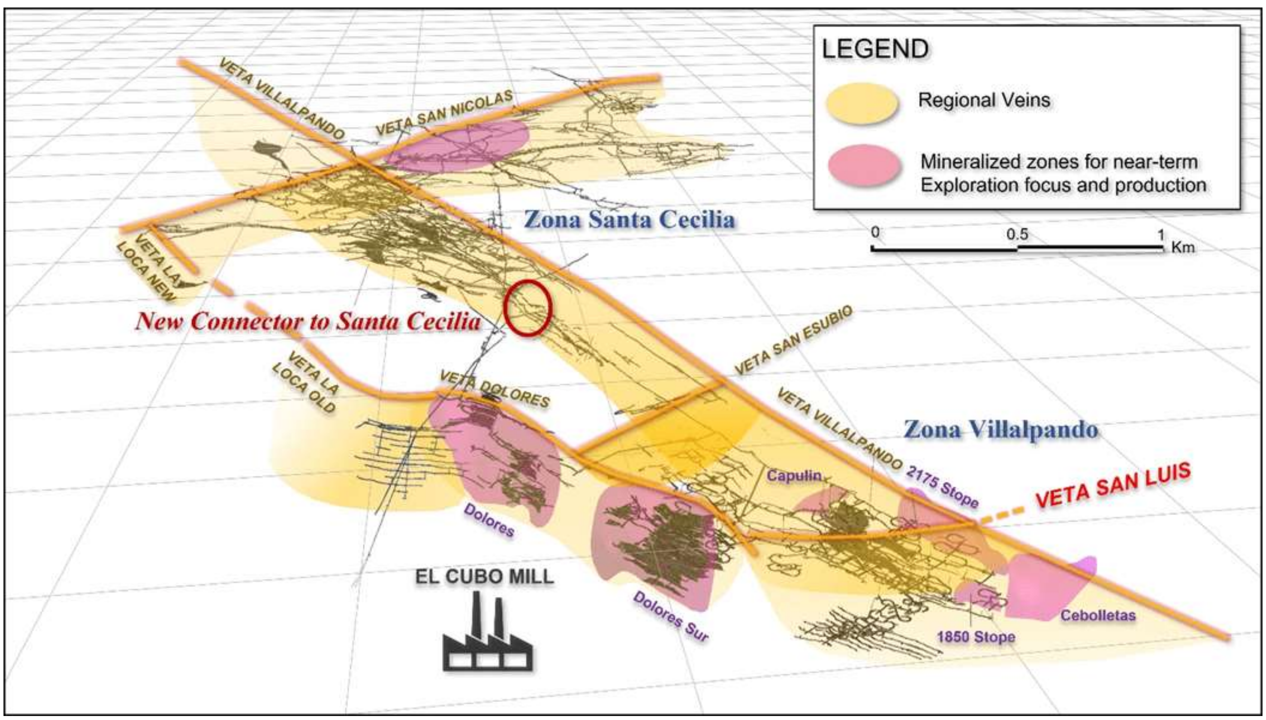
San Luis Vein

Recent stope development and drilling in the Villalpando area of the El Cubo mine, along with detailed geological modeling and reinterpretation of past operators' drill results, revealed a new vein structure known as the "San Luis" vein (Figure 10.7). This system was first identified by previous operators; however, the San Luis vein was never pursued or exploited, and the extent of the mineralization remained unknown. The San Luis vein runs perpendicular to the primary regional north-west Villalpando and Dolores mineralized vein structures.

GSilver's recent drilling has confirmed continuity of the vein with select results listed as follows:

- 3.54 g/t Au and 398 g/t Ag over 2.30 m in drillhole SL22-003;
- 0.82 g/t Au and 112 g/t Ag over 1.00 m in drillhole SL22-004;
- 2.15g/t Au and 278 g/t Ag over 1.90 m in drillhole SL22-005;
- 1.70 g/t Au and 205 g/t Ag over 3.20 m in drillhole SL22-006; and
- 0.108 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag over 0.60 m in drillhole SL24-001.

Figure 10.7 Schematic 3D View Showing El Cubo Veins



Source: GSilver (2022a)

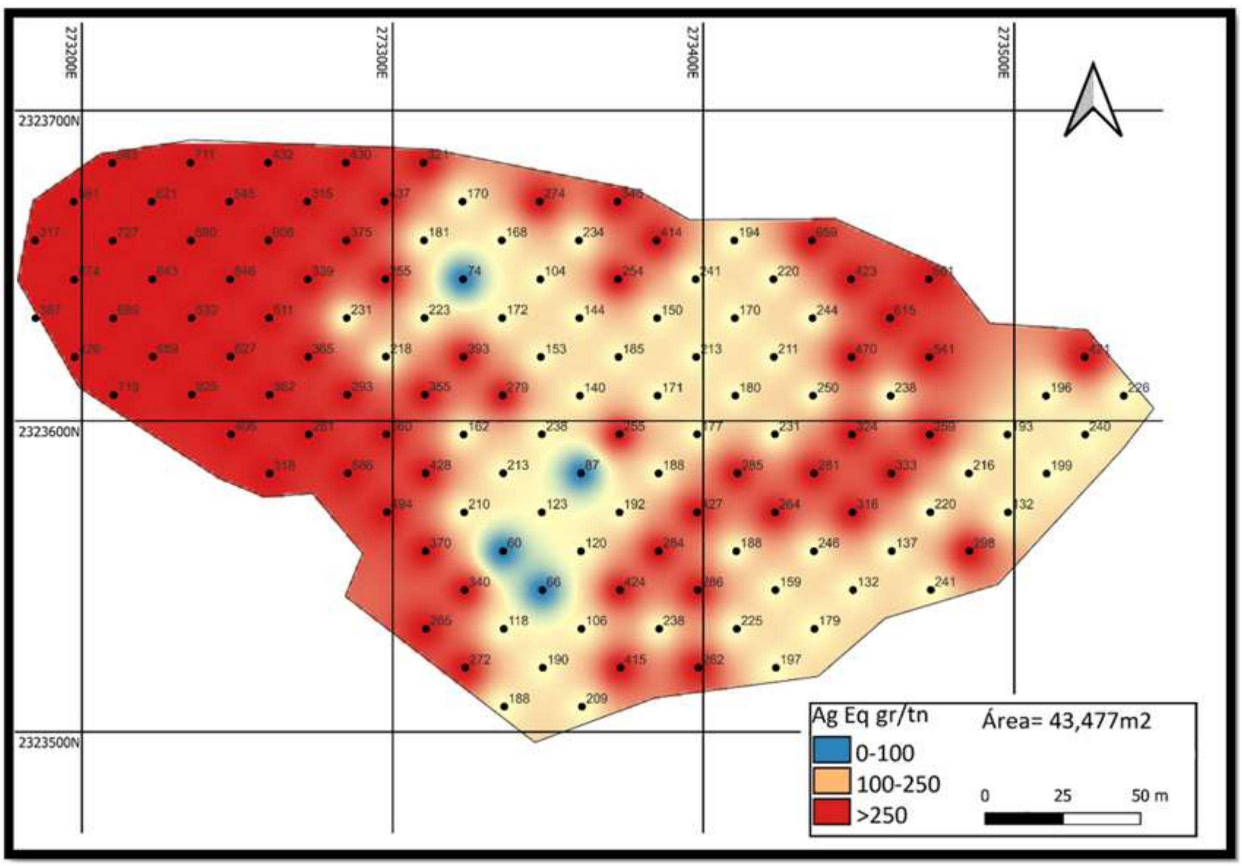
10.2.1.3 Tailings Drilling (Mastrantos IV)

In 2022, GSilver completed 134 shallow DDH totalling 220.5 m at the Mastrantos IV tailings facility, situated approximately 3 km from the El Cubo processing plant. The drillholes averaged 2 m in depth and covered an area of approximately 43,000 m^2. The Mastrantos IV tailings facility was operational from 1986 to 2003 and contains material from the Santa Cecilia area of El Cubo (GSilver, 2022b).

The drill samples were analyzed by QPSV of Silao, Guanajuato, Mexico. Gold determination was via standard 30-gram fire assay with atomic absorption finish, in addition to silver fire assay with gravimetric finish and 34-element ICP. In addition, 20% of all samples were sent to Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, for umpire check analysis.

The results of the tailings drilling program are presented in Table 10.4 and Figure 10.8. Maximum results include drillhole #164 grading 727 g/t AgEq over 1.2 m core length and drillhole #166 grading 711 g/t AgEq over 1.0 m (GSilver, 2022b). The AgEq values in Table 10.4 and Figure 10.8 were calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1; consistent with the ratio that is utilized in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022b).

Figure 10.8 Plan View of Mastrantos IV Showing GSilver Drill Results (AgEq*)



Source: GSilver (2022b)

* AgEq values presented in Figure 10.8 are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022b).

Table 10.4 Mastrantos IV Tailings Analytical Results (AgEq*)

HOLE#	TO (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
101	1.4	1.75	52	192
102	1.4	1.91	36	188
103	1.4	1.77	35	177
104	1.3	1.80	35	180
105	1.3	1.87	61	211
106	1.3	2.02	82	244
107	1.2	2.75	203	423
108	1.3	4.14	328	659
110	1.2	1.92	67	220
111	1.2	1.47	52	170
112	1.2	1.91	60	213
113	1.3	1.62	41	171
114	1.0	2.52	53	255
115	1.1	0.68	33	87
116	1.5	2.36	5	194
117	1.4	2.53	39	241
118	1.5	1.82	5	150
120	1.2	1.88	35	185
121	1.3	1.52	18	140
122	1.2	1.62	24	153
123	1.6	1.54	21	144
124	1.3	2.62	44	254
125	1.6	3.07	169	414
126	1.3	1.98	75	234
127	1.5	1.21	8	104
128	1.2	1.64	41	172
130	1.3	2.04	111	274
131	1.3	1.55	45	168
132	1.3	0.69	19	74
133	1.5	1.43	109	223
134	1.3	1.32	113	218
135	1.4	1.72	155	293
136	1.3	1.56	156	281
137	1.1	2.02	157	318
138	1.3	2.46	209	406
140	1.4	2.52	160	362
141	1.2	2.30	181	365
142	1.2	1.43	117	231
143	1.2	1.46	138	255
144	1.3	1.29	78	181
145	1.2	1.18	75	170
146	1.0	2.04	273	437
147	1.1	1.82	229	375
148	1.1	1.66	206	339
150	1.1	2.43	316	511

HOLE#	TO (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
151	1.2	2.63	417	627
152	1.1	2.94	389	625
153	0.8	3.42	446	719
154	1.1	3.18	405	659
155	1.1	2.17	356	530
156	1.1	2.59	439	646
157	1.3	2.54	403	606
158	1.1	2.42	352	545
160	1.2	3.17	427	680
161	1.0	2.97	405	643
162	1.0	3.54	405	689
163	1.0	2.85	446	674
164	1.2	3.65	435	727
165	1.3	2.74	402	621
166	1.0	3.42	437	711
167	1.1	1.25	294	393
168	1.1	1.27	254	355
170	1.2	1.50	239	360
171	1.2	2.42	392	586
172	1.2	2.02	332	494
173	1.2	1.41	316	428
174	1.2	0.66	109	162
175	1.0	1.36	170	279
176	1.1	0.92	140	213
177	1.2	0.84	143	210
178	1.2	0.85	303	370
180	1.2	1.22	243	340
181	1.1	0.32	34	60
182	1.1	0.38	35	66
183	1.1	0.77	56	118
184	1.2	3.03	419	661
185	1.1	2.91	382	615
186	1.2	2.83	244	470
187	1.2	1.99	91	250
188	1.2	1.91	79	231
190	1.1	2.26	104	285
191	1.2	2.21	250	427
192	1.1	1.93	130	284
193	1.2	2.08	257	424
194	1.0	1.85	90	238
195	1.1	2.13	116	286
196	1.2	1.74	49	188
197	1.0	2.64	52	264
198	1.1	2.00	121	281
200	1.1	2.73	106	324

HOLE#	TO (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
201	1.0	2.35	51	238
202	1.1	3.40	61	333
203	1.1	3.34	49	316
204	1.1	1.92	92	246
205	1.1	1.51	38	159
206	1.0	1.67	91	225
207	1.1	1.57	70	196
208	1.1	1.83	47	193
210	1.2	1.94	61	216
211	1.0	2.09	52	220
212	1.1	1.17	43	137
213	1.1	1.29	29	132
214	1.1	1.72	41	179
215	1.1	1.89	46	197
216	1.0	2.33	55	241
217	1.0	3.03	56	298
218	1.1	1.29	29	132
220	1.0	1.72	61	199
221	1.0	1.93	86	240
222	1.1	2.22	84	262
223	1.1	2.57	210	415
224	1.0	1.14	118	209
225	1.0	0.63	56	106
226	1.0	0.92	117	190
227	1.0	1.11	100	188
228	1.2	1.79	128	272
230	1.1	0.89	49	120
231	1.0	0.83	57	123
232	1.0	1.43	124	238
233	1.1	1.73	126	265
234	1.1	2.82	200	426
235	1.1	2.51	186	387
236	1.1	3.46	40	317
237	1.1	3.32	316	581
238	1.1	3.16	290	543
240	1.1	2.77	210	432
241	1.1	1.78	172	315
242	1.1	2.78	207	430
243	1.2	1.94	166	321
244	1.0	3.14	95	346
245	1.0	4.02	220	541
246	1.0	2.63	49	259
247	0.7	3.76	121	421
248	1.1	2.49	28	226

Source: GSilver (2022b)

* AgEq values presented in Table 10.4 are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022b).

10.2.2 El Pingüico Drilling

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 36 drillholes totalling 6,290.85 m at El Pingüico. The drilling was conducted in three phases from January 2018 to June 2024. Unless otherwise stated, assay results provided in the following text are average grades over core length for all intervals and holes.

10.2.2.1 Underground Stockpile (2018)

In early 2018, GSilver (then VanGold) completed 5 DDH for 214 m to evaluate the grade of the El Pingüico underground stockpile. The drill pads were constructed in the Pachuca drift, a tunnel situated parallel to the underground stockpile. The depths of the drillholes ranged from 24 to 72 m. Drillhole collar locations are presented in Figure 10.9.

Figure 10.9 2018 El Pingüico Underground Stockpile Drill Collar Locations

Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024) from VanGold

The drilling program encountered issues with poor core recovery due to the unconsolidated material, open mine workings, and voids within the stockpile. The overall average core recovery was estimated at 40% with the best recovery in relatively barren large blocks of rhyolite.

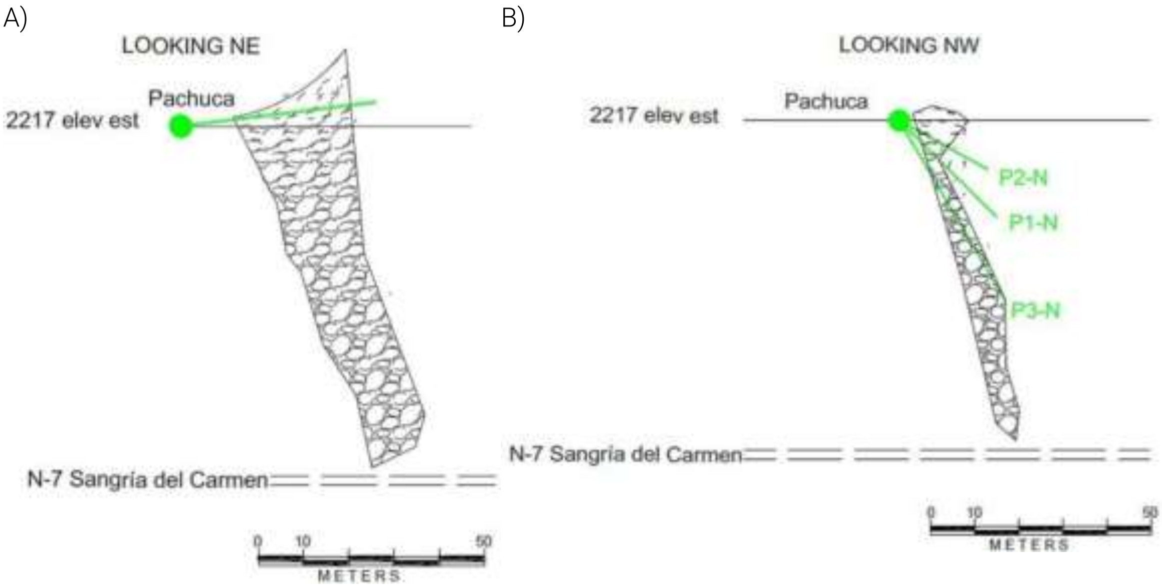
Results were not consistent with historical trench and grab sampling results. The best result was returned from drillhole P5-N, which averaged 0.228 g/t Au and 45.6 g/t Ag. Drillhole P5-N was drilled at an inclination of 4° and tested the top of the stockpile. Assay results are presented in Table 10.5. It should be noted that only a small section of the stockpile was drill tested. Representative cross sections are presented in Figure 10.10.

Table 10.5 2018 El Pingüico Underground Stockpile Drill Core Assay Results

Hole Number	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Composited Au Assay (g/t)	Composited Ag Assay (g/t)
P1-N	45	12	16	4	0.037	7.61
P2-N	36	4.5	25	20.5	0.033	0.92
P3-N	37	18	37	19	0.048	3.16
P4-N	24	4.5	9	4.5	0.067	5.12
P5-N	72	10.5	33	22.5	0.228	45.60

*Note: Interval represents core length. True width is unknown.
Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024)

Figure 10.10 Cross Sections Showing Drillholes Completed at El Pingüico Underground Stockpile



Note: A) Drillhole P5-N; B) Drillholes P1-N, P2-N, P3-N
Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024) from VanGold

10.2.2.2 In Situ Vein Drilling (2021-2022)

Between 2021 and 2022, GSilver completed a total of 27 DDH for 4,973.85 m at El Pingüico. The drilling was designed to intersect the lower extension of the El Pingüico vein and secondary parallel veins underneath the old workings of the El Carmen-El Pingüico mines. Drill collar information is provided in

Table 10.6. Highlights of the gold and silver assay results from the 2021-2022 drill programs at El Pingüico are listed in Table 10.7. Select intercepts are illustrated in Figure 10.11.

Table 10.6 Summary of GSilver's Phase 2 (2021-2022) Drill Program at El Pingüico

Year	Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM Easting (m)*	UTM Northing (m)*	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
2021	P21-001	Surface	269495.3	2320853.0	2211.0	6	-55	106.20
2021	P21-002	Surface	269494.9	2320853.3	2211.2	336	-32	127.50
2021	P21-003	Surface	269495.3	2320853.0	2211.0	6	-69	125.35
2021	P21-004	Surface	269494.1	2320852.0	2212.8	321	20	125.00
2021	P21-005	Underground	269278.8	2321007.5	2218.6	245	-13	203.25
2021	P21-006	Underground	269279.1	2321007.5	2218.0	245	-31	252.50
2021	P21-007	Underground	269279.3	2321007.5	2217.7	231	-50	84.65
2021	P21-008	Underground	269279.1	2321007.5	2218.1	264	-30	216.05
2021	P21-009	Underground	269278.9	2321007.8	2218.6	264	-16	203.15
2021	P21-010	Underground	269279.7	2321007.0	2219.9	217	31	158.30
2021	P21-011	Underground	269256.5	2320977.5	2218.0	8	-22	124.35
2021	P21-012	Underground	269282.4	2321009.5	2217.6	45	-45	220.25
2021	P21-013	Underground	269279.2	2321007.5	2217.8	250	-45	232.75
2021	P21-014	Underground	269279.3	2321007.5	2217.8	265	-60	271.35
2021	P21-015	Underground	269279.5	2321007.0	2217.7	217	-44	163.90
2021	P21-016	Underground	269279.6	2321007.0	2217.7	217	-53	189.15
2021	P21-017	Underground	269279.6	2321007.0	2217.7	217	-61	220.70
2021	P21-018	Underground	269281.1	2321007.0	2219.5	159	28.5	172.50
2021	P21-019	Underground	269281.0	2321007.5	2219.8	180	36.1	154.75
2021	P21-020	Underground	269282.0	2321007.3	2218.0	160	-40	137.00
2021	P21-020A	Underground	269282.0	2321007.3	2218.0	160	-40	225.45
2021	P21-021	Underground	269279.4	2321008.8	2218.2	276	-31.53	151.60
2021	P21-022	Underground	269279.5	2321008.8	2218.2	273	-38.8	240.05
2022	P22-001	Surface	268858.2	2321084.3	2335.0	15	-15.4	225.30
2022	P22-002	Surface	268858.5	2321084.5	2335.2	29	-1.64	180.45
2022	P22-003	Surface	268858.2	2321084.2	233 4.9	47	-18.9	205.90
2022	P22-004	Surface	268856.2	2321084.8	2335.1	6	-11	256.45

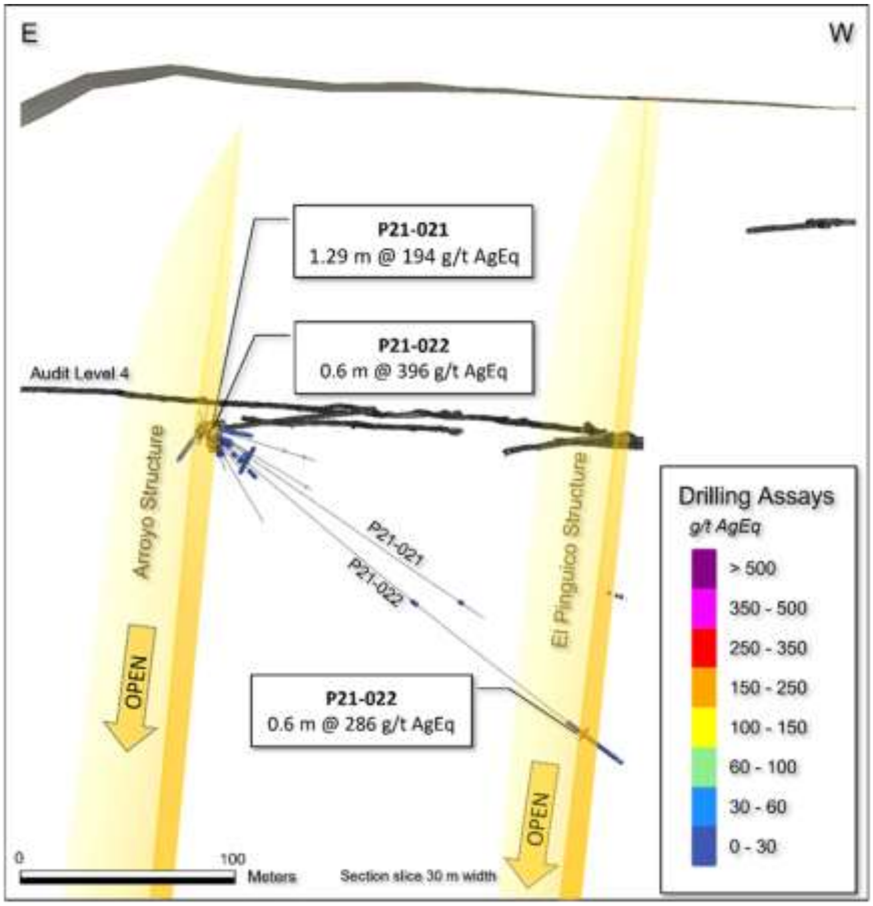
Note: UTM Grid - WGS84/14N

Table 10.7 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Programs Assay Highlights

Hole ID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
FROM ADIT #4 PORTAL DRILL STATION							
P21-001	San Jose HW	77.65	78.45	0.8	0.675	0.03	17.00
	San Jose Vein	79	81	2	1.695	0.19	28.91
	San Jose FW	93.75	95.25	1.5	1.265	0.07	15.39
	San Jose Zone	77.63	95.25	17.62	14.435	0.10	16.42
P21-002	San Jose Vein	79.65	83	3.35	2.75	0.06	13.63
P21-003	San Jose HW	87.9	97.95	10.05	7.08	0.03	5.75
	San Jose Vein	97.95	100.95	3	2.11	0.84	73.83
	San Jose FW	100.95	107.35	6.4	4.51	0.23	51.54
	San Jose Zone	87.9	107.35	19.45	13.715	0.22	30.61
	Including	97.95	107.35	9.4	6.625	0.45	58.65
P21-04	San Jose Vein	105.75	106.55	0.8	0.475	0.03	2.00
FROM SAN JOSE CUT #1 DRILL STATION							
P21-005	San Jose Vein	73.75	74.35	0.6	0.575	0.04	2.00
	El Pingüico Vein	135.3	136.25	0.95	0.915	0.03	2.00
P21-006	San Jose Vein	70.4	71.1	0.7	0.41	0.09	21.00
	El Pingüico Vein	150.7	153	2.3	1.985	0.58	27.98
P21-007	San Jose Vein	82.25	84.65	2.4	0.7	0.30	12.40
	Arroyo Vein	2.4	4.6	2.2	0.64	0.19	43.40
P21-008	Arroyo Vein	8.15	8.65	0.5	0.45	0.01	23.00
	San Jose Vein	102.2	103.9	1.7	1.23	2.45	125.01
	El Pingüico Vein	169.2	177.15	7.95	7.36	1.35	38.73
P21-009	Arroyo Vein	6.65	7.2	0.55	0.435	0.10	34.00
	San Jose Vein	94.6	95.45	0.85	0.64	0.02	2.00
	El Pingüico Vein	165	167.05	2.05	1.975	0.28	20.37
P21-010	San Jose Vein	57.9	58.55	0.65	0.58	0.34	15.00
	El Pingüico HW	107.55	111.5	3.95	3.065	0.37	30.27
	El Pingüico Vein	111.5	114.4	2.9	2.25	2.28	195.24
	El Pingüico FW	114.4	115.65	1.25	0.965	0.04	56.92
P21-011	Arroyo Vein	5.1	6.4	1.3	1.5	0.51	37.00
P21-012	Stockwork	68.5	79.75	11.25	10.115	0.03	5.00
P21-013	Arroyo Vein	1	4.35	3.35	1.575	0.14	29.29
	San Jose Vein	122.9	126.3	3.4	1.65	0.01	1.00
	El Pingüico Vein	185.3	186.9	1.6	1.295	0.44	19.57
P21-014	Arroyo Vein	6.6	7.25	0.65	0.34	0.26	146.90
	San Jose Vein	203.05	204.2	1.15	0.755	0.23	2.10
	El Pingüico Vein	230.6	232.6	2	1.205	0.09	1.00
P21-015	Arroyo Vein	6.5	7	0.5	0.25	0.19	90.50
	San Jose Vein	69.9	70.2	0.3	0.14	0.00	0.00
	El Pingüico Vein	135.25	138.2	2.95	2.145	0.62	20.99

Hole ID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Including	136.75	137.3	0.55	0.395	1.91	74.90
P21-016	Arroyo Vein	6.5	7.9	1.4	0.62	0.34	81.27
	San Jose Vein	109.5	110	0.5	0.2	0.10	9.20
	El Pingüico Vein	160.4	170.7	10.3	5.53	0.04	2.10
	Including	169.15	170.05	0.9	0.48	0.23	14.30
P21-017	Arroyo Vein	6	7.5	1.5	0.65	0.47	132.90
	San Jose Vein	151.5	155	3.5	1.425	0.04	1.39
	El Pingüico Vein	192	199	7	3.175	0.09	0.72
P21-018	San Jose Vein	78.65	81.25	2.6	2.04	0.01	1.05
	El Pingüico Vein	145.95	149.35	3.4	2.385	0.12	12.86
P21-019	San Jose Vein	57.7	59.9	2.2	1.565	0.09	7.39
	El Pingüico Vein	147.85	148.15	0.3	0.205	0.03	1.00
P21-020	San Jose Vein	42.15	43.85	1.7	1.11	0.01	1.68
P21-020A	Arroyo Vein	2.85	3.35	0.5	0.71	0.17	55.00
	San Jose Vein	37.3	38.55	1.25	0.71	0.04	4.72
	El Pingüico Vein	190.95	192.25	1.3	0.7505	0.24	9.41
P21-021	Arroyo Vein	2.05	4.3	2.25	1.29	1.13	104.00
P21-022	Arroyo Vein	2.4	3.9	1.5	0.6	2.11	227.63
	El Pingüico Vein	217	219.85	2.85	1.115	0.37	52.78
	El Pingüico Vein	217	218.3	1.3	0.515	0.71	110.13
	Including	217.70	218.3	0.60	0.24	1.15	193.00
P22-001	El Pingüico Vein	193.3	199.9	6.6	5.05	0.32	22.15
	Including	193.95	194.6	0.65	0.52	0.36	87.80
	Including	196.75	197.35	0.6	0.49	0.67	64.96
P22-002	El Pingüico Vein	146.55	150.8	4.25	2.75	0.12	6.12
P22-003	El Pingüico Vein	165.2	168.6	3.4	2.975	0.10	5.00
	Pachuca Vein	124.1	125.4	1.3	1.1	0.61	12.04
	Including	124.9	125.4	0.5	0.34	1.26	5.00
P22-004	El Pingüico Vein	249.75	253.55	3.8	1.25	0.10	5.00

Figure 10.11 Cross Section Showing Intercepts in Drillholes P21-021 and P21-022, El Pingüico and Arroyo Structures (AgEq[1])



Source: GSilver (2022a)

Note 1) AgEq values presented in Figure 10.5 are calculated using metal prices set at US$1,800/oz Au and US$22.50/oz Ag, with 87% recovery for both, yielding an Ag to Au ratio of 80:1. This remains consistent with the ratio used in public disclosure of exploration results by GSilver (2022a).

10.2.2.3 In Situ Vein Drilling (2024)

In June 2024, GSilver completed 4 DDH totalling 1,103 m at El Pingüico (Table 10.8). The holes were designed to test the El Pingüico and San Jose veins along strike to the south and to provide information on the relationship between the Veta Madre and El Pingüico vein at depth. As of the Effective Date of this Report, results from this drill program are not available.

Table 10.8 Collar Information for GSilver's 2024 Drill Program at El Pingüico

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
SP24-001	269,691.8	2,320,695.1	2,134.4	69.3	-56.2	210
SP24-002	269,668.5	2,320,681.1	2,134.2	223.9	-47.3	102
SP24-003	269,673.2	2,320,682.0	2,133.8	89.2	-49.7	659
SP24-004	269,668.9	2,320,681.4	2,134.1	232.8	-52.5	132

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

This section summarizes the sampling preparation, analyses, security, and quality control and quality assurance (QA-QC) protocols and procedures employed at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex by Endeavour between 2015 and 2018, and by GSilver from 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report. The Endeavour and GSilver underground channel sampling and drillhole data are utilized in the MRE herein and discussed in the sections below.

The Author is unaware of any sample preparation, analyses, security, and QA-QC information regarding historical exploration programs completed prior to the Endeavour and GSilver work. Drilling and sampling data completed prior to the Endeavour work is poorly documented and is not utilized in the calculation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE.

11.1 Sample Collection, Preparation, and Security

11.1.1 Endeavour Historical Channel Sampling

Endeavour's underground chip channel sampling at El Cubo was carried out daily in accessible stopes and development headings by mine sampling technicians. Using a tape measure, samples were located by measuring from known survey points. The samples were taken perpendicular to the veins at 3 m to 5 m intervals along drifts. Walls were cleaned and marked with two parallel, red spray paint lines to guide the sampling. Chip samples were collected on all vein faces in drifts, crosscuts, raises, and stopes. On faces and raises, they were taken perpendicular to the dip of the vein to approximate true width. Stopes were sampled across the roof (back) following the profile of the working.

The chip channel samples were cut approximately 10 cm wide, and 2 cm deep using a hammer and chisel and were divided into several discrete samples based on geological characteristics. The rock chips were collected in a net, placed on a canvas, and fragments larger than 2.5 cm were broken with a hammer. In general, the maximum sample length was 1.5 m and minimum sample length 0.2 m, although a few samples were taken over a 0.1 m width.

Field duplicate samples were inserted at the frequency of about 1 in 20 chip lines. The last sample taken was a duplicate sample. The sample interval to be duplicated was chosen at random from one of the vein intervals. Waste duplicates were not collected. The duplicate sample was collected from a point approximately 10 cm above the original sample. Duplicate samples were sent with the rest of the samples from the chip line.

The chip channel samples were placed in plastic bags. If the interval was too large to fit in the bag, the fragments were broken and mixed to homogenize the sample and then split into 4 parts of 1 to 2 kg at the sample site. Care was taken to collect all the fines for the selected quarters. The samples were sealed in plastic bags and transported to the geology storage facility on the surface. From there, the samples were taken for analysis to Endeavour's in-house laboratory at the Bolañitos Mine site by a contracted transporter.

Sample locations were plotted on stope plans using AutoCAD software. The sample numbers and location data are recorded in a spreadsheet database. The assay results were used for day-to-day monitoring and grade control.

11.1.2 Endeavour Historical Drilling

Endeavour's drill core was HQ or NQ in diameter. Drill set-ups were surveyed for azimuth, inclination, and collar coordinates. Surface holes were surveyed using a Reflex multi-shot down-hole survey instrument at approximately 50 m intervals from the bottom of the hole back up to the collar. Inclination of underground holes was collected using the Reflex EX-Shot survey device prior to the start of drilling. The survey data obtained from the drillholes was transferred to databases in Vulcan and AutoCAD, and was corrected for local magnetic declination, as necessary. All holes were designed to pass through the target and into the hanging or footwalls, with underground drillholes typically drilled from the hanging wall and perpendicular to structures. No drilling was designed for intercepts with angles less than about 30° to the target. Typically, drillholes extended an average of 50 m beyond the target zone.

Endeavour's exploration staff were responsible for logging surface and underground diamond drill core. Drill core was placed in boxes, which were sealed at the drill site. Endeavour's personnel then transported the core to the core facility. Sample handling at the core facility followed a standard general procedure, during which depth markers were checked and confirmed; the outside of the boxes was labeled with interval information; core was washed and photographed; and the recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) logged for each drillhole.

All of Endeavour's surface and underground exploration drillholes were processed at the exploration core facility. As the core was received at the core facility, geotechnical data was logged on paper sheets and subsequently transcribed into Microsoft Excel. The core was then logged for geological data (such as texture, lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralization, structure) and marked for sampling. Geological data and sample information were entered directly into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. A cutting line was drawn on the core with a colored pencil, and sample tags were stapled in the boxes or denoted by writing the sample number with a felt tip pen.

The core was split using a diamond saw, samples were placed in bags, ready for shipment to the ALS preparation facility in Zacatecas, Mexico. After preparation, the samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis.

Duplicate core samples were prepared by technicians at the core storage facility at El Cubo. Random sample intervals were utilized and collected at the same time as initial sampling by first splitting the core in half and then crushing and dividing the half-split into two portions, which were sent to the assay laboratory separately. The duplicate samples were ticketed with the consecutive number following the original sample. One duplicate sample was collected for each batch of 20 samples.

11.1.3 GSilver Channel Sampling

GSilver has established protocols for sampling that are documented in several detailed and illustrated manuals.

Underground chip channel sampling is carried out daily in accessible stopes and development headings by mine sampling technicians. Prior to sampling, a geologist marks each channel line and sample with spray paint differentiating lithological changes, fault zones, mineralized structures and other geological characteristics, and the sample area was washed to remove the possibility of contamination. Rock chip samples were collected using appropriate tools for the location, including hammer and chisel, rock saw and other tools where required.

Channels are continuous, rectangular and cut with a minimum nominal width of 15 cm and a depth of 2.5 to 5.0 cm. Samples are collected moving perpendicular across the structure from the footwall to the hanging wall side. Sample lengths generally range from 20 cm to 1.20 m, according to Company protocols. When narrow veins are encountered (less than 10 cm), the structure is sampled along 20 cm until at least 1 kg of sample is collected. Sample lengths from 2021 to 2024 ranged from 0.10 m to 9.0 m and averaged 0.63 m.

Rock chips are collected on a clean tarp, and larger fragments are broken with a hammer. Each sample is homogenized, formed into a cone and then flattened into a circle. The circle is divided into four equal triangles; two opposite triangles are selected for analysis and the remainder discarded. The selected samples are placed into pre-labelled sample bags along with a sample tag inscribed with the unique sample identification (ID) number and sealed for transport.

Each sample is located using a topographic control point in the field and the exact sample location recorded. With each sample taken, the following information is collected: date, sample type, sample medium (i.e., vein, dyke, etc.), measured thickness, vein bearing (azimuth), vein dip, geological description of the sample, the exact location (i.e. mine level, countershaft, face, crossing, etc.) and a pre-sample sketch. Once the sample is collected and the data recorded, aluminum plates with the sample ID are placed at the sampling site.

Channel samples are sequenced with standards, blanks, and field duplicates inserted according to the Company's predefined QA-QC procedure, as summarized in Section 11.3.3.

For the underground stockpile sampling at El Pingüico, the bottom of each trench was cleaned of debris and rock fall material and excavated further to extract new samples, using the procedure described above. The 2017 surface and underground stockpile samples collected from El Pingüico were secured by FINDORE and/or GSilver prior to shipment to the laboratory. QA-QC samples including standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a 5% insertion rate (Jorgensen et al., 2024).

11.1.4 GSilver Drilling

To date, only diamond drilling has been utilized at the El Cubo and El Pingüico Properties, with both surface and underground drilling. GSilver has established protocols for drilling, core collection, logging and sampling that are documented in several detailed and illustrated manuals. Drill core was logged and sampled at the on-site El Cubo core facility located near the processing plant and laboratory.

Whenever possible, surface diamond drillholes were oriented to intersect veins perpendicular to dip. The drillholes are typically drilled from the hanging wall, perpendicular to, and passing through the target structure into the footwall.

Underground drillholes are typically drilled from the hanging wall, and are ideally drilled perpendicular to structures; however, oblique intersection is required in some instances due to limitations of the drill station. Underground upwardly directed holes are generally drilled from the footwall using the same criteria. All holes are designed to pass through the target and into the hanging or footwalls. Surface and underground drillholes were typically HQ to NQ in size.

On the drill site, the drill set-up is surveyed for azimuth, inclination, and collar coordinates, with the drilling subject to daily scrutiny and coordination by geologists. Drillholes are surveyed at 20-25 to 50 m intervals from the bottom of the hole back up to the collar using a Reflex or DeviShot down-hole survey instrument. The survey data obtained from the drillholes are transferred to GSilver's databases, and are corrected for local magnetic declination, as necessary.

Each drill core box is labeled by the drillers on the drill site with information including project name, project code, box number, and an arrow indicating the start of the box and the direction of the hole downwards. The hole ID is composed as follows: the first one to three letters of the project/target, followed by the last two numbers of the year, then a hyphen and finally the consecutive number of the hole as 3 digits (e.g., "DOL23-001" for the first hole drilled in 2023, targeting the Dolores vein structure). Sealed core boxes are transported daily to the secure core logging and storage facility. Security measures at the core storage facility include high level security fences and 24-hour surveillance by security personnel.

At the core logging facility, core boxes are first checked for labels and depth markers. Recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) forms are then filled out, and logging begins. The drill core is logged by a Company geologist, using a Company template. Prior to describing the core, the geologist records the drillhole collar and survey information (coordinates, azimuth, inclination, date, drill rig, diameter, etc.). The core is then marked with blue wax pencil to indicate contacts and/or geological changes (rock type, faults, alterations, breccias, veins etc.). Once the core is marked, the geologist logs observations comprising rock type, colour, hardness, alteration, mineralization, veining, weathering, and structural features, utilizing standardized codes. Descriptions and notes were also allowed in the database.

The geologist marked out samples based on the areas of interest identified during the core logging. Sample breaks generally corresponded to geological changes. Sample intervals are marked with yellow wax pencil indicating the beginning and end of each sample, as well as the cutting axis. A sample tag is stapled at the beginning of each sample. Green wax pencil is used to mark out samples for density testing (specific gravity). Footage is marked in black wax pencil.

When the logging and core markup is complete, the core is photographed in boxes, first dry, then wet, ensuring sample numbers and other information is visible. The core boxes are then moved to the cutting area. Marked sample intervals are cut in half with a diamond saw; half of the core is left in the core box, and the other half is placed in pre-labeled plastic bags along with a sample tag bearing the unique sample number. The sample bags are sealed for transport to the laboratory with the requisite report to be signed upon receipt by the laboratory.

Intervals and unique sample numbers are recorded on the drill logs and the samples are sequenced with standards, blanks and duplicates inserted according to a Company QA-QC procedures (refer to Section 11.3). The samples are maintained under security on site until they are shipped to the analytical lab.

11.1.5 GSilver El Pingüico Stockpile Sampling

Underground drill core and drilled rubble stockpile samples were split using non-selective methods. Half core was sampled in competent zones and 50% of rubble was collected at metre intervals. In zones of very low quality rubble, 100% was collected on 1.5 m intervals or combined with split core at 1 m intervals where a majority of the core run was intact (Jorgensen et al., 2024).

Surface stockpile samples were collected from ten excavated holes scattered across the stockpile. Samples were collected from the top and bottom of each hole.

Surface and underground stockpile samples were secured by FINDORE or the Company prior to shipping to the analytical laboratory (Jorgensen et al., 2024).

11.2 Analytical Procedures

11.2.1 Endeavour Analytical

Historical channel samples were sent to Endeavour's in-house Bolañitos mine assay laboratory for analysis. The Bolañitos laboratory is ISO certified (ISO-9001:2008) and is set up with separate enclosed sections for sample preparation and analysis. The Bolañitos laboratory is independent of the Authors of this Report and GSilver; however, it is not independent of Endeavour.

Channel samples were analyzed by conventional fire assay, with an atomic absorption (AA) finish for gold and a gravimetric finish for silver. Gold and silver lower detection limits were 0.03 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag.

All Endeavour drill core samples were bagged and tagged at the El Cubo core facility and shipped to the ALS preparation facility in Zacatecas, Mexico. Upon arrival at the ALS preparation facility, samples were logged into the laboratory's tracking system (LOG-22). Then the entire sample was weighed, dried if necessary, and fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm (-10 mesh). The sample was then split through a riffle splitter and a 250-gram split was then taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh).

After preparation, the samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. Gold was analyzed by 30-gram fire assay with AA finish (ALS code Au-AA23) and silver was analyzed by Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish (ALS code Ag-AA45). Lower detection limits were 0.005 ppm for gold and 0.2 ppm for silver. Overlimit gold (>10 ppm Au) and silver (>20 ppm Ag) samples were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS code Au, Ag ME-GRA21). Select samples were also subject to multielement analysis (35 elements) via Aqua Regia digestion followed by Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis (ALS code ME-ICP41).

ALS is an independent, ISO certified, analytical laboratory company that services the mining industry around the world. ALS North Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of Endeavour, the Company, and the Authors of this Report.

Endeavour selected random pulps from original core samples that were sent to a second certified laboratory to verify the original assay and monitor any possible deviation due to sample handling and laboratory procedures. Check analyses were undertaken at the BSI-Inspectorate laboratory in Durango, Mexico, to evaluate the accuracy of ALS. BSI-Inspectorate is an ISO/IEC certified laboratory independent of Endeavour and the Authors of this Report.

11.2.2 GSilver Channel Sampling

El Cubo underground channel samples were analyzed at Corporación Química Platinum S.A de C.V. ("QPSV") in Silao, Guanajuato, until the establishment of the on-site El Cubo laboratory in December 2021. The El Cubo laboratory is also known as the Villalpando laboratory ("VPO").

The preparation process at both laboratories involved initial receipt of samples by laboratory staff followed by oven-drying of samples. Dry samples were then run through a crusher (10 mesh) and subsequently a 200 g split was run through a disc mill for pulverizing to 98% passing 200 mesh.

At QPSV, gold determination was performed via standard 30-gram fire assay analysis with either an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (FA-AAS) or a gravimetric finish (FA-GRAV). Lower detection limit for gold was 0.05 ppm for FA-AAS and 0.6 ppm for FA-GRAV. Silver determination was performed via FA-GRAV, with a lower detection limit of 5 ppm Ag. Select samples were also subject to multielement analysis (33 elements) via multi-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES. QPSV is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report and is accredited by Entidad Mexicana de Acreditación, A.C. ("EMA"), which is part of the International Accreditation Forum ("IAF"). EMA also works in conjunction with the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") Committee for Conformity Assessment ("CASCO").

At the El Cubo laboratory, gold and silver were analyzed by FA-AAS, with lower detection limits of 0.01 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag. The El Cubo laboratory is independent of the Authors of this Technical Report; however, it remains under GSilver management and is not independent of the Company.

11.2.3 GSilver Drilling

El Cubo drill core samples were submitted to QPSV in Silao, Guanajuato, Mexico, for preparation and analysis. Core samples were subject to crushing at a minimum of 70% passing 2 mm (-10 mesh), followed by pulverizing of a 250-gram split to 85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh). Gold determination was performed via standard 30-gram fire assay analysis with either an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (FA-AAS) or a gravimetric finish (FA-GRAV). Gold lower detection limit was 0.05 ppm for FA-AAS and 0.6 ppm for FA-GRAV. Silver determination was performed via FA-GRAV, with a lower detection limit was 5 ppm Ag. Select samples were also subject to multielement analysis (33 elements) via multi-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES.

To validate assay results and preparation procedures, GSilver systematically sent additional random samples representing approximately 20% of all analytical samples to Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and approximately 10% of all analytical samples to SGS Mexico, S.A de C.V, Durango, Mexico ("SGS Durango").

At Bureau Veritas, gold was analyzed by FA-AAS with a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm Au; and silver either by four-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES with a lower detection limit of 0.5 ppm Ag, or by FA-GRAV with a lower detection limit of 20 ppm Ag. In addition, 34-element analysis was performed by four-acid ICP-AES. At SGS, gold was analyzed by FA-AAS with a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm Au; and silver either by four-acid ICP-AES with a lower detection limit of 2 ppm Ag, or by FA-GRAV with a lower detection limit of 10 ppm Ag. In addition, 34-element analysis was performed by four-acid ICP-AES.

QPSV is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report and is accredited by EMA, which is part of the IAF. EMA also works in conjunction with ISO CASCO. Bureau Veritas and SGS are ISO/IEC certified geoanalytical laboratories independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report.

The El Pingüico drill core samples were sent for analysis to QPSV in 2018, and to SGS Durango and QPSV in 2021. Check samples were performed on approximately 20% of samples at Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, and on approximately 10% of samples at SGS Durango. The preparation and analytical procedures utilized on the El Pingüico drill core samples are the same as described in the text above.

11.2.4 GSilver El Pingüico Stockpile Sampling

The underground stockpile samples collected by GSilver at El Pingüico were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Guadalajara, Mexico for sample preparation. Samples were fine crushed (70% passing a 2 mm screen), pulverized (85% passing a 75-micron screen) and a pulp split separated for assaying by a riffle splitter. After preparation, the samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. Gold and silver were analyzed by 30-gram fire assay and multi-element ICP analysis was also completed.

ALS Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of GSilver and the Authors of this Report.

11.3 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

11.3.1 Endeavour Historical Channel Sampling

Endeavour's QA-QC procedures for the 2015-2018 channel sampling programs at El Cubo included the insertion of blanks and duplicates into the sample stream at regular intervals. It is not known whether any commercially available certified reference materials (standards) were utilized but the data was not available to the Authors. APEX personnel used applications developed with Streamlit software, in conjunction with customized Python scripts developed internally by APEX personnel, to evaluate QA-QC data collected during Endeavour's 2015-2018 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo and to produce blank and duplicate plots. The QA-QC sample type, quantity, and results are presented in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Endeavour El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling (2015-2018) QA-QC Summary Statistics

QA-QC Sample Type	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
Blank	207	31	14.98	63	30.43
Duplicate	386	163	42.23	206	53.37
Total	**593**				

11.3.1.1 Blanks

Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream to check for potential contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedures. A total of 207 blank samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with channel samples and analyzed as described above for channel samples. The control limit for blank samples is 3x and 10x the minimum limit of detection of silver and gold, respectively. The results indicate a moderate occurrence of contamination with a failure rate of 14.98% for silver and 30.43% for gold (Table 11.1; Figures 11.1 and 11.2).

In the opinion of the Author, results from the blank sample analyses for the Endeavour 2015-2018 underground channel sampling at El Cubo suggest that the blank material used by Endeavour was not completely barren or that the blank material was contaminated during preparation.

Figure 11.1 Endeavour's 2015-2018 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Blank Performance (Ag)

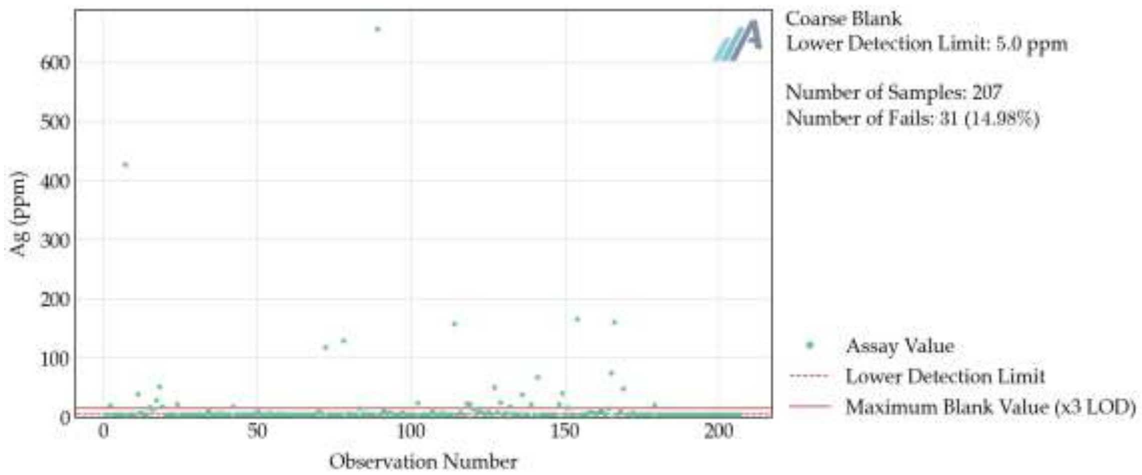
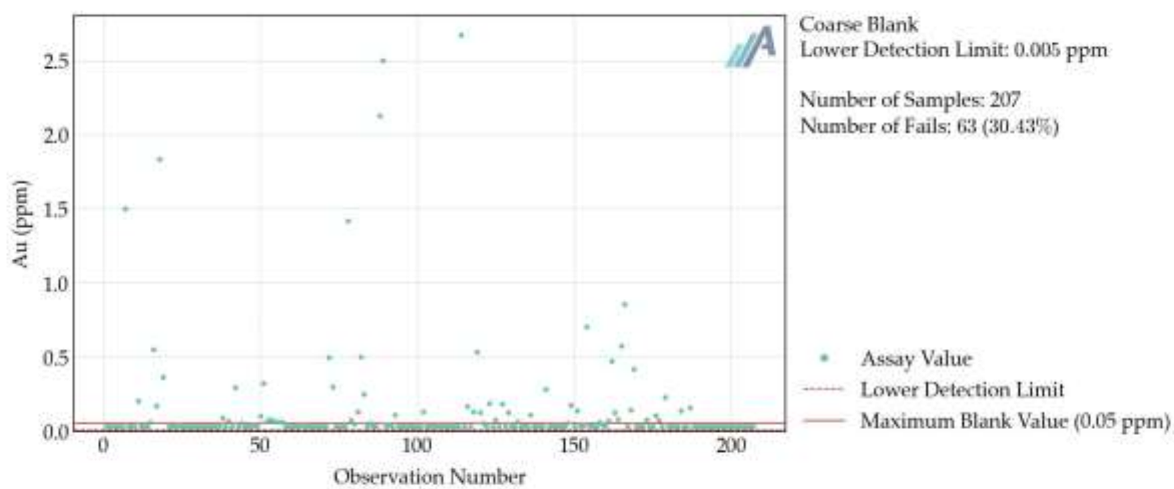


Figure 11.2 Endeavour's 2015-2018 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Blank Performance (Au)



11.3.1.2 Duplicates

Duplicate samples were collected by Endeavour to assess the repeatability of individual analytical values. Field duplicate samples were inserted at the frequency of about 1 in 20 chip lines. The duplicate performance of Endeavour's 2015-2018 channel sampling is summarized in Table 11.1 and presented in Figures 11.3 and 11.4. Silver analyses show a 42.23% overall failure rate and gold analyses show a 53.37% overall failure rate.

Results of the duplicate samples indicate a poor correlation for silver and gold. At least a portion of the failure rate in the duplicates can be expected considering the normal erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. The failure rate can also be partially due to sample contamination or insufficient grinding. Coarse gold and or silver (nugget effect) could also play a part in a high failure rate. In the opinion of the QP, the cause of the failure rate in duplicates is likely due to insufficient fine grinding of the pulp and/or contamination caused by insufficient cleaning of grinding equipment between samples. Moderately coarse-grained mineralized material mineralogy would require grinding of at least 85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh).

Figure 11.3 Endeavour's 2015-2018 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Duplicate Performance (Ag)

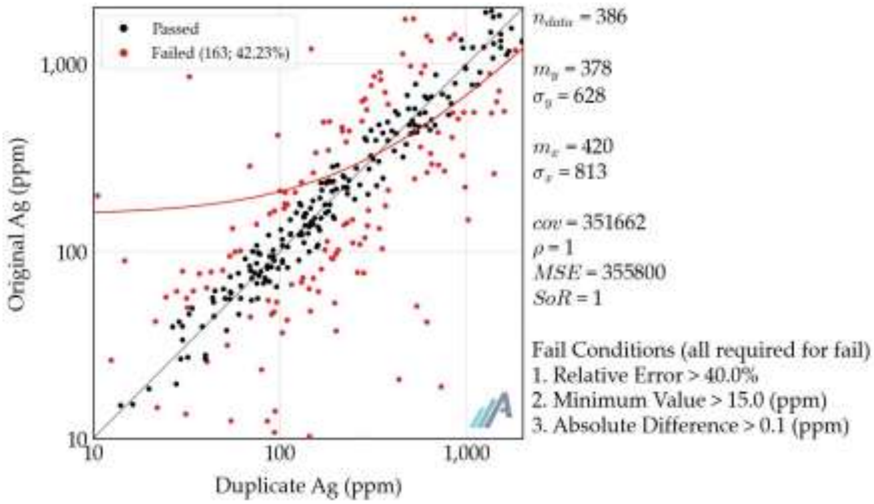
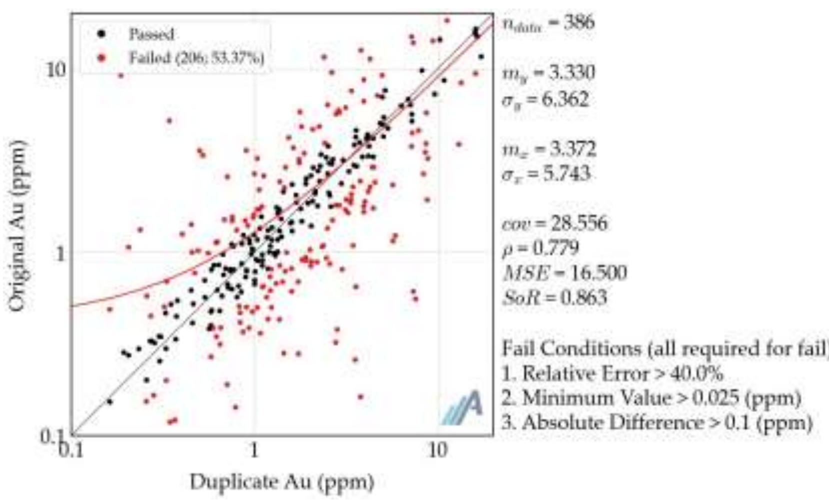


Figure 11.4 Endeavour's 2015-2018 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Duplicate Performance (Au)



11.3.2 Endeavour Historical Drilling

Endeavour's QA-QC procedures for drill programs consisted of the insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), also called standards, as well as blanks and duplicates into the sample stream. Only QA-QC results for the 2016 drill program were available to the Author. During Endeavour's 2016 surface and underground drilling campaign at El Cubo, each batch of 20 samples included one blank, one duplicate, and one standard. In 2016, a total of 2,563 QA-QC samples were submitted for analysis. Umpire laboratory check assay data was not available to the Authors.

APEX personnel used applications developed with Streamlit software, in conjunction with customized Python scripts developed internally by APEX personnel, to evaluate QA-QC data collected during

Endeavour's 2016 drill program at El Cubo and to produce standard, blank, and duplicate plots. The QA-QC sample type, quantity, and results are presented in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Endeavour El Cubo Underground Drilling (2016) QA-QC Summary Statistics

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
Blank	-	849	0	0.0	3	0.4
Duplicate	-	857	36	4.2	52	6.1
Standard	CDN-GS-2Q	130	13	10.0	6	4.6
	CDN-GS-5J	156	8	5.1	0	0.0
	CDN-ME-19	142	1	0.7	40	28.2
	CDN-ME-1101	171	20	11.7	66	38.6
	CDN-ME-1206	79	11	13.9	9	11.4
	CDN-ME-1302	11	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CDN-ME-1305	5	1	20.0	2	40.0
	CDN-ME-1307	19	9	47.4	5	26.3
	CDN-ME-1405	14	6	42.9	1	7.1
	CDN-ME-1408	26	1	3.8	0	0.0
	CDN-ME-1413	8	5	62.5	3	37.5
	CDN-ME-1505	73	1	1.4	1	1.4
	CDN-ME-1604	10	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CDN-ME-1605	13	0	0.0	1	7.7
	TOTAL	**2,563**				

11.3.2.1 Blanks

Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream to check for potential contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedures at an average rate of approximately 1 blank for every 20 samples. Commercial Enviroplug Coarse (¼ inch) bentonite was used as the blank material. Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample batch and given unique sample numbers in sequence with the other samples before being shipped to the assay laboratory. A total of 849 blank samples were submitted to the assay laboratory with the drill core samples.

The control limit for blank samples is 3x and 10x the minimum limit of detection of the assay method of silver and gold, respectively. Only 0.35% of blank samples returned assay values above the detection limits for gold, and no failure was observed for silver (Table 11.2; Figures 11.5 and 11.6).

In the opinion of the Author, results from the blank sample analyses for Endeavour's 2016 drilling display no significant issues and are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.5 Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program Blank Performance (Ag)

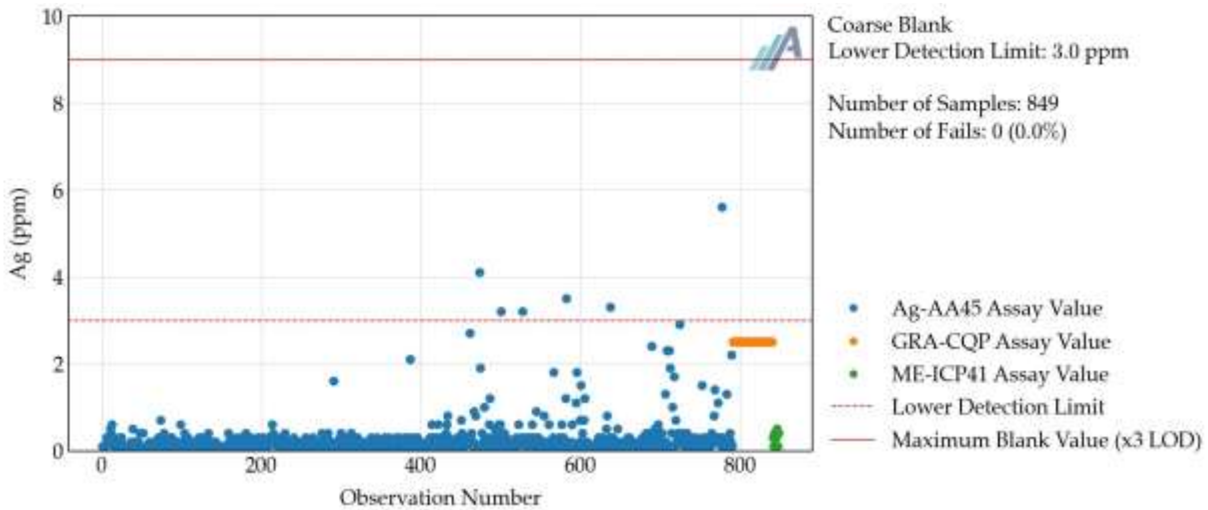
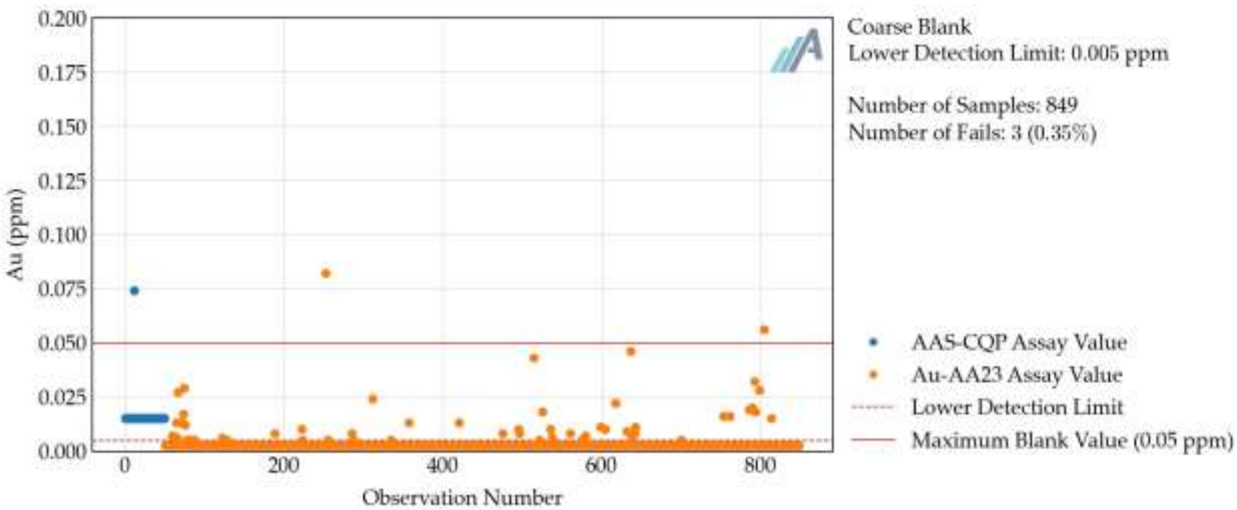


Figure 11.6 Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program Blank Performance (Au)



11.3.2.2 Standards

CRMs were inserted into the sample stream by Endeavour to verify the overall analytical precision and accuracy of assay results. Standard samples comprise pulverized and homogenized materials that have been suitably tested, normally by means of a multi-lab, round-robin analysis, to establish an accepted (certified) value for the standard. Statistical analysis is undertaken to define and support the "acceptable range" (i.e., variance), by which subsequent analyses of the material may be judged. Generally, this involves examination of assay results relative to inter-lab standard deviation (SD), resulting from round-robin testing data for each standard, whereby individual assay results may be examined relative to 2SD and 3SD ranges. Standards are within "pass" tolerance if the assay value falls within 3SD of the certified value.

Fourteen standards were used during the 2016 drill program. The standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories, a certified laboratory that produces CRMs for the mining industry. The certified value and tolerance intervals of each standard used in Endeavour's 2016 drill program are presented in

Table 11.3. A total of 857 standard samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with core samples during Endeavour's 2016 surface and underground drilling campaign.

Table 11.3 Endeavour 2016 Drilling CRM Certified Values and Tolerance Intervals

Manufacturer Certificate	Element	Certified Method	Certified Value	SD	Tolerance Interval		Date of Usage	
					High	Low	From	To
CDN-GS-2Q	Au	FA_30	2.37	0.085	2.625	2.115	7/6/2015	2/7/2018
	Ag	4D	73.2	2.2	79.8	66.6		
CDN-GS-5J	Ag	4D	72.5	2.4	79.7	65.3	10/4/2012	7/13/2018
	Au	FA_30	4.96	0.21	5.59	4.33		
	Au	FA_30_grav	4.9	0.225	5.575	4.225		
CDN-ME-19	Ag	4D	103	3.5	113.5	92.5	11/25/2013	7/1/2015
	Au	FA_30	0.62	0.031	0.713	0.527		
CDN-ME-1101	Ag	4D	68.2	2.3	75.1	61.3	2/4/2014	6/2/2018
	Au	FA_30	0.564	0.028	0.648	0.48		
CDN-ME-1206	Ag	4D	274	14	316	232	10/4/2012	5/3/2018
	Au	FA_30	2.61	0.1	2.91	2.31		
CDN-ME-1302	Ag	4D	418.9	8.15	443.35	394.45	6/11/2015	7/9/2015
	Au	FA_30	2.412	0.117	2.763	2.061		
CDN-ME-1305	Ag	FA_30	231	6	249	213	3/3/2018	4/27/2018
	Au	FA_30	1.92	0.09	2.19	1.65		
CDN-ME-1307	Ag	4D	54.1	1.55	58.75	49.45	5/28/2018	1/4/2019
	Au	FA_30	1.02	0.045	1.155	0.885		
CDN-ME-1405	Ag	4D	88.8	3.3	98.7	78.9	4/20/2018	12/20/2018
	Au	FA_30	1.295	0.037	1.406	1.184		
CDN-ME-1408	Ag	4D	396	6.5	415.5	376.5	11/24/2015	2/15/2016
	Au	FA_30	2.94	0.105	3.255	2.625		
CDN-ME-1413	Ag	4D	52.2	1.4	56.4	48	4/17/2015	4/15/2019
	Au	FA_30	1.01	0.057	1.181	0.839		
CDN-ME-1505	Ag	4D	370	8.5	395.5	344.5	11/3/2016	12/20/2017
	Ag	FA_30_grav	360	6	378	342		
	Au	FA_30	1.29	0.055	1.455	1.125		
CDN-ME-1604	Ag	4D	309	7.5	331.5	286.5	1/18/2018	2/7/2018
	Ag	FA_30_grav	299	7.5	321.5	276.5		
	Au	FA_30	2.51	0.06	2.69	2.33		
CDN-ME-1605	Ag	4D	274	4.5	287.5	260.5	10/17/2012	12/20/2018
	Ag	FA_30_grav	269	6.5	288.5	249.5		
	Au	FA_30	2.85	0.08	3.09	2.61		

A summary of the performance of the analytical standards is presented in Table 11.2, with the results of standards with an adequate sample population (>20 samples) for statistical analysis are shown in Figures 11.7 to 11.20, and summarized as follows:

- CDN-GS-2Q returned an overall failure rate of 4.62% for Au and 10.00% for Ag.
- CDN-GS-5J returned no failure for Au and 5.13% failure for Ag. There is a systematic positive bias in Au analysis and negative bias in Ag analysis.
- CDN-ME-19 returned an overall failure rate of 28.17% for Au and 0.70% for Ag. Although only one failure was observed for Ag, there is a systematic negative bias in Ag analysis. For Au analysis, there is a higher failure rate and a systematic positive bias.
- CDN-ME-1101 returned an overall failure rate of 38.6% for Au and 11.70% for Ag. There is a systematic positive bias in Au analysis and negative bias in Ag analysis.
- CDN-ME-1206 returned an overall failure rate of 11.39% for Au and 13.92% for Ag.
- CDN-ME-1408 returned no failure for Au and an overall failure rate of 3.85% for Ag.
- CDN-ME-1505 returned an overall failure rate of 1.37% for both Au and Ag.

Regarding standards with an adequate sample population (>20 samples), moderate to high failure rates for gold and silver were observed in standards CDN-ME-19 and CDN-ME-1101, CDN-ME-1206 and standards CDN-ME-1206 and CDN-ME-1101, respectively, and should be investigated further. However, in general, the results of the standard analyses with an adequate sample population for the 2016 drilling completed by Endeavour show no significant issues. In the opinion of the Author, these results are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.7 Standard CDN-GS-2Q Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

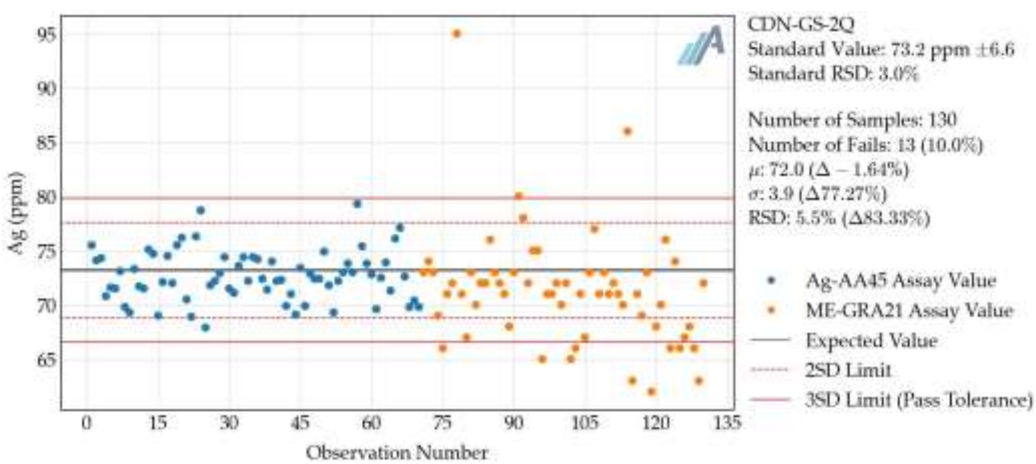


Figure 11.8 Standard CDN-GS-2Q Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

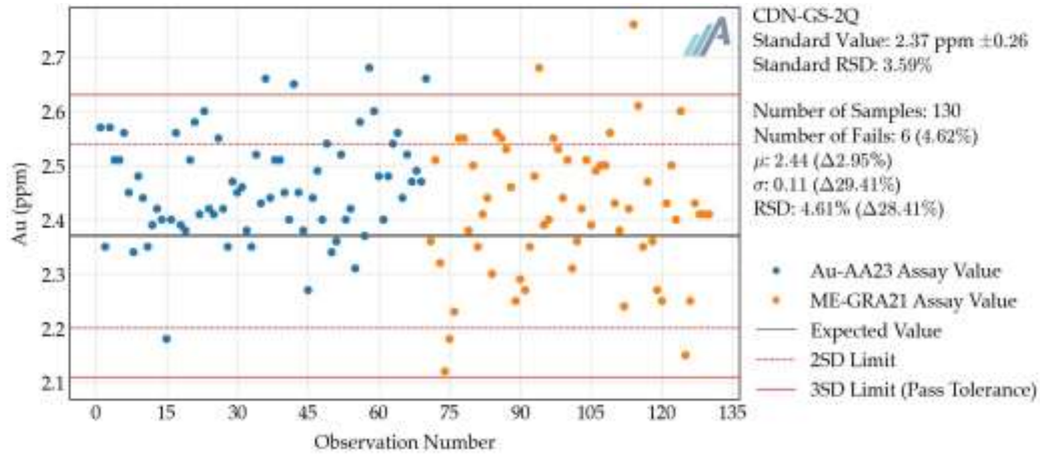


Figure 11.9 Standard CDN-GS-5J Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

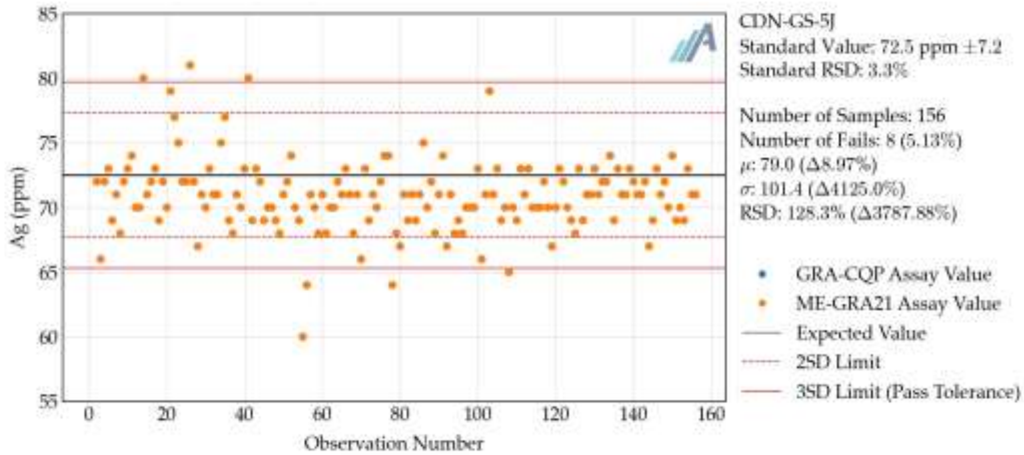


Figure 11.10 Standard CDN-GS-5J Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

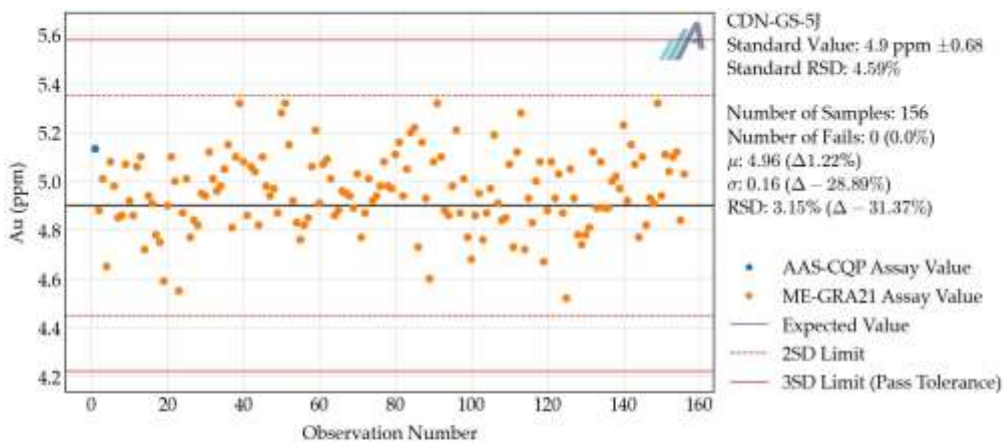


Figure 11.11 Standard CDN-ME-19 Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

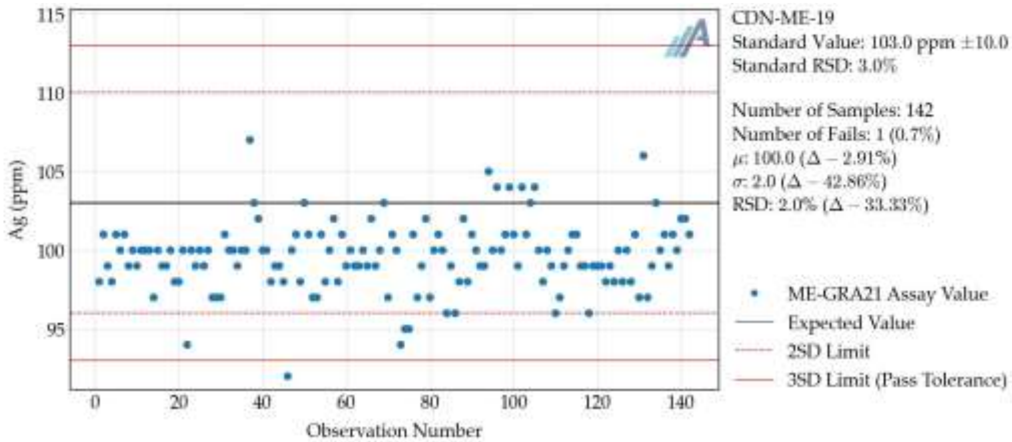


Figure 11.12 Standard CDN-ME-19 Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

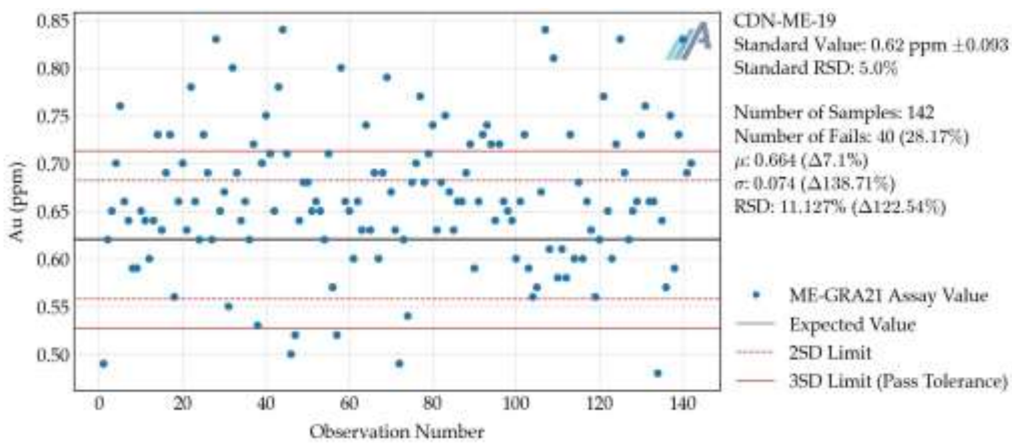


Figure 11.13 Standard CDN-ME-1101 Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

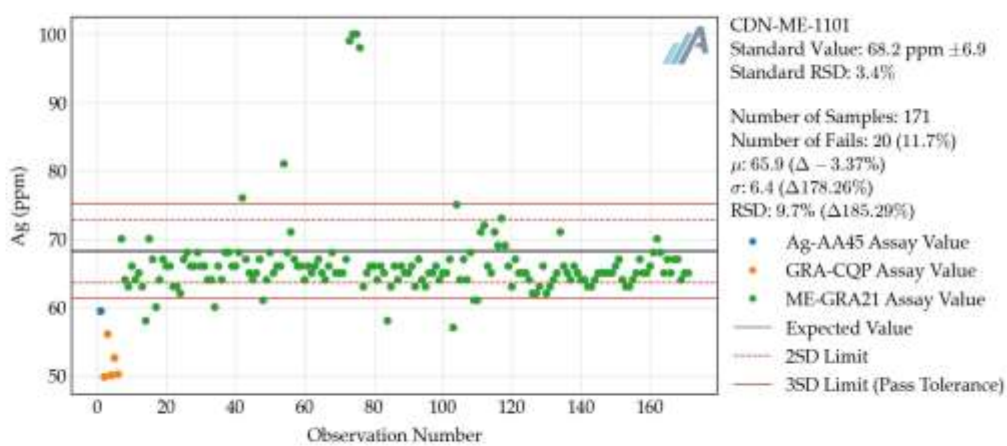


Figure 11.14 Standard CDN-ME-1101 Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

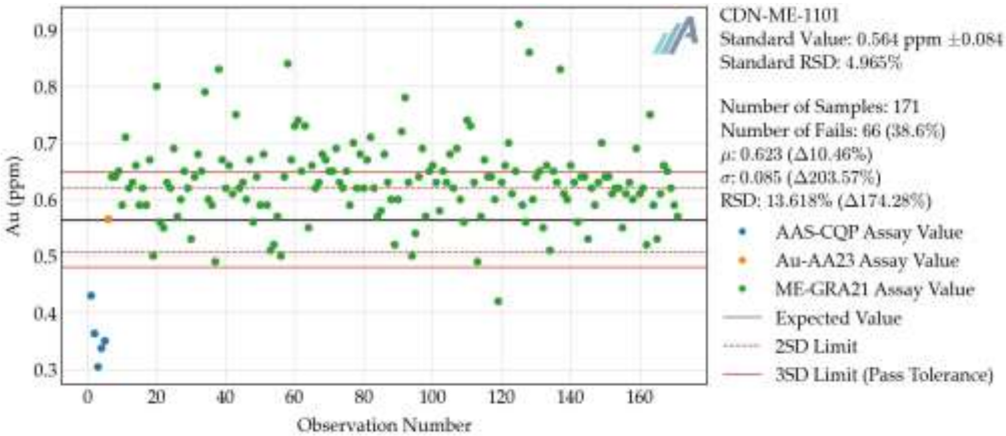


Figure 11.15 Standard CDN-ME-1206 Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

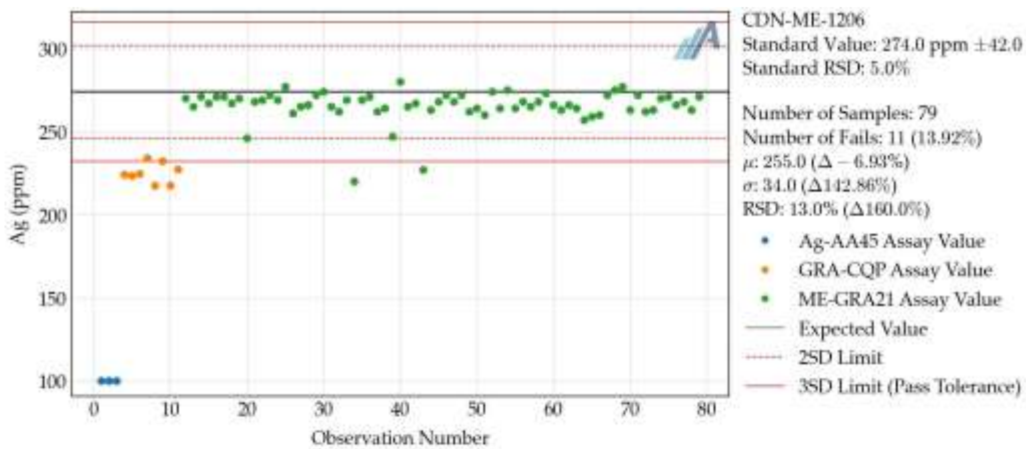


Figure 11.16 Standard CDN-ME-1206 Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

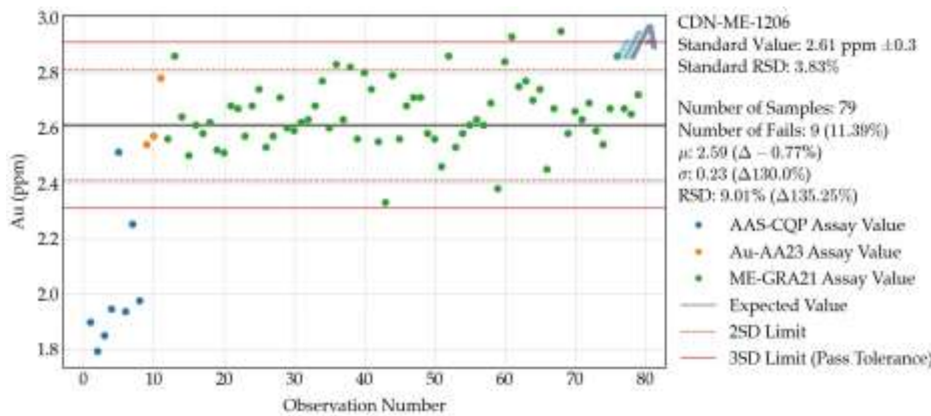


Figure 11.17 Standard CDN-ME-1408 Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

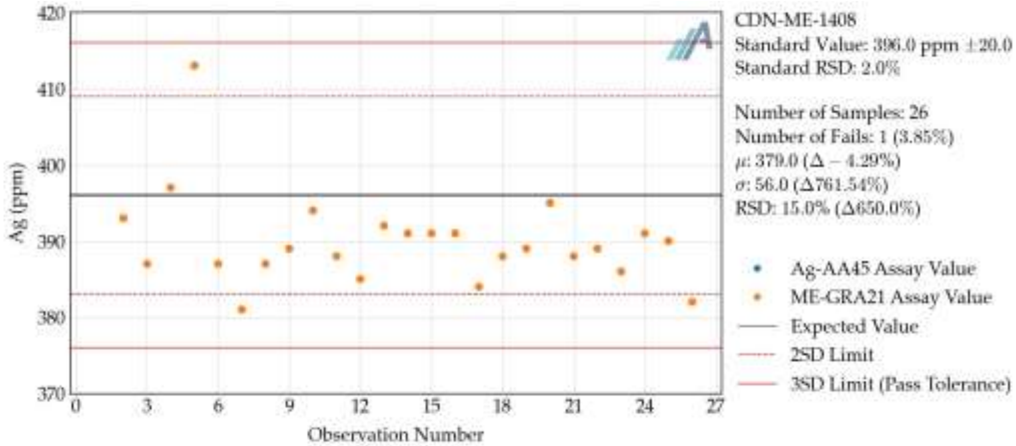


Figure 11.18 Standard CDN-ME-1408 Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

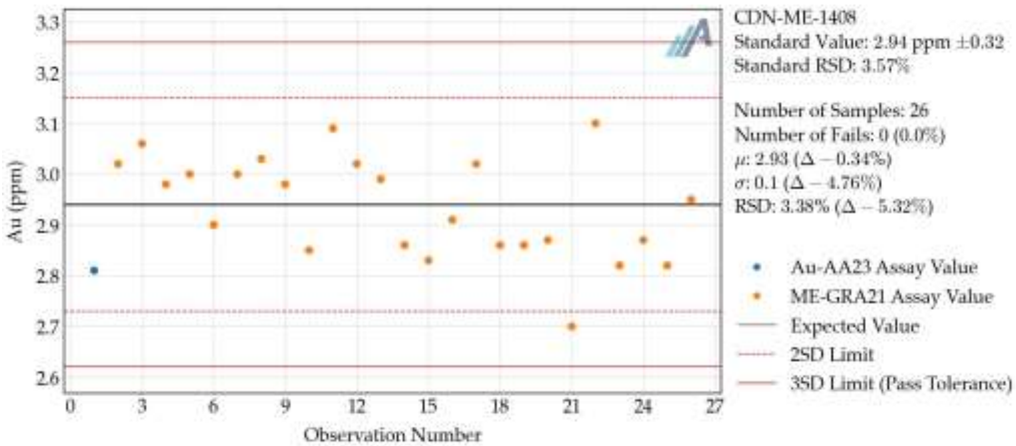


Figure 11.19 Standard CDN-ME-1505 Results (Ag) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program

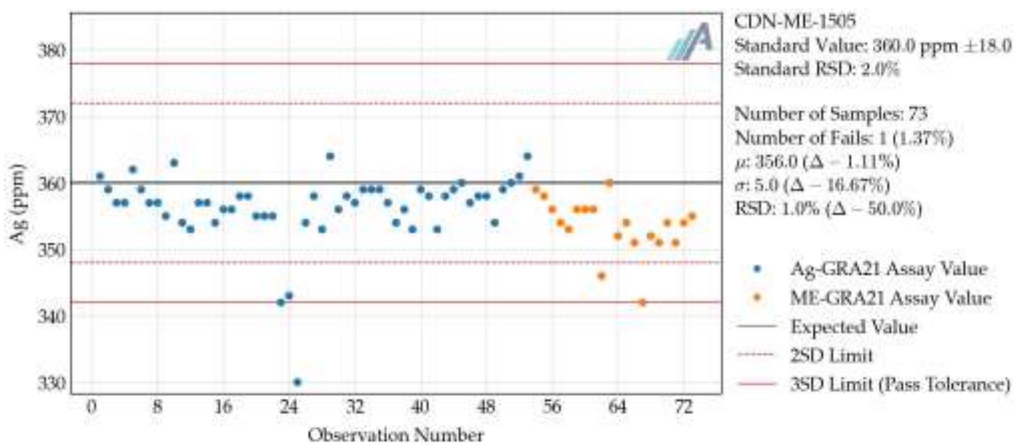
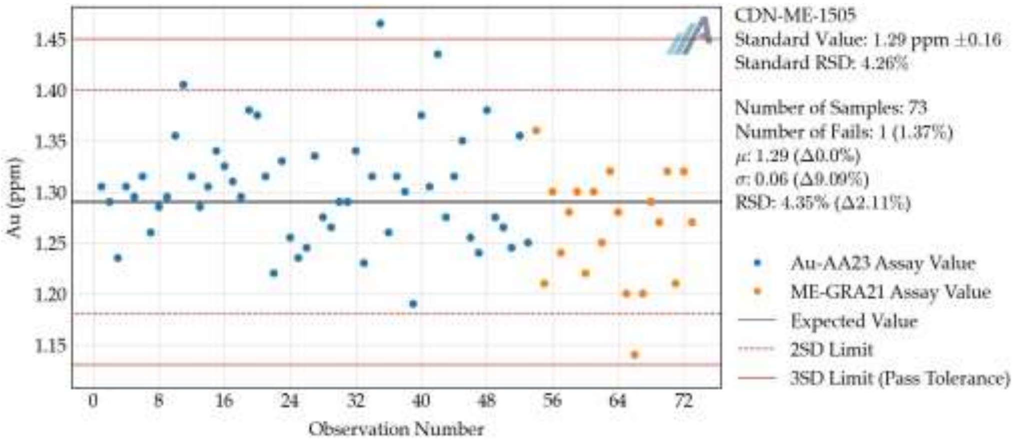


Figure 11.20 Standard CDN-ME-1505 Results (Au) - Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program



11.3.2.3 Duplicates

Duplicate samples were collected by Endeavour to assess the repeatability of individual analytical values. Duplicates were collected during preparation using crushed sample material. One duplicate sample was collected for each batch of 20 samples. Discrepancies and inconsistencies in the duplicate sample data were resolved by re-assaying either the pulp or reject or both.

A total of 857 duplicate samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with original core samples. The duplicate performance of Endeavour's 2016 drill program at El Cubo is summarized in Table 11.2 and presented in Figures 11.21 and 11.22. Duplicate failure rates were 4.2% for silver and 6.07% for gold. In general, results of the duplicate samples indicate an acceptable correlation for both silver and for gold. The observed failure rate may be partially due to the erratic nature of silver and gold mineralization and partially due to contamination or insufficient grinding. Coarse gold and or silver (nugget effect) could also play a part in the failure rate.

In the opinion of the Author, results from the duplicate sample analyses for Endeavour's 2016 drilling display no significant issues and are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.21 Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program Duplicate Performance (Ag)

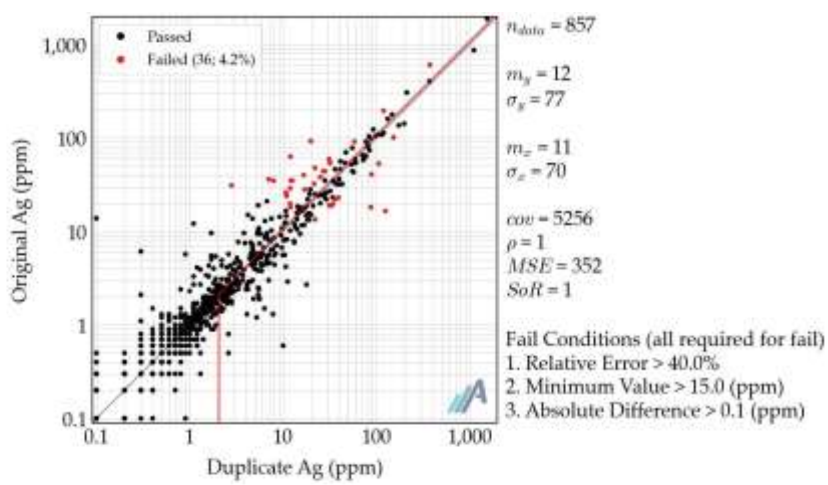
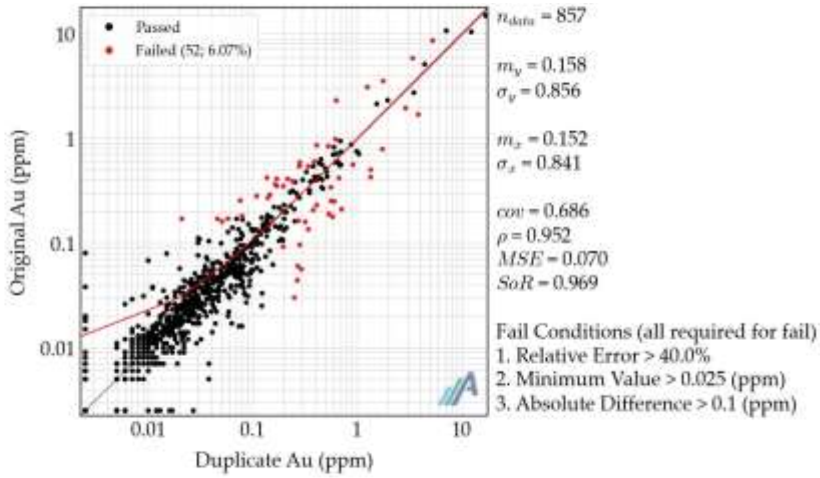


Figure 11.22 Endeavour's 2016 El Cubo Drill Program Duplicate Performance (Au)



11.3.3 GSilver Sampling

GSilver's QA-QC protocol for underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo consisted of insertion of standard, blank and duplicate samples at a rate of approximately one QA-QC sample per 20 channel samples. During GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling campaigns at El Cubo, a total of 1,480 QA-QC samples were submitted for analysis. No QA-QC data was available to the Authors for the stockpile sampling programs carried out by GSilver at El Pingüico.

APEX personnel used applications developed with Streamlit software, in conjunction with customized Python scripts developed internally by APEX personnel, to evaluate QA-QC data collected during GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo and to produce standard, blank, and duplicate plots. The QA-QC sample type, quantity, and results are presented in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4 GSilver El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling (2021-2024) QA-QC Summary Statistics

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
Blank	-	1008	56	5.6	149	14.8
Duplicate	-	296	72	24.3	91	30.7
Standard	AM-550	29	8	27.59	13	44.8
	CDN-GS-2Q	2	1	50.0	2	100.0
	CDN-ME-1101	4	3	75.0	2	50.0
	CDN-ME-1405	2	2	100.0	2	100.0
	CDN-ME-1413	1	1	100.0	1	100.0
	SF85	8	-	-	5	62.5
	SJ80	43	-	-	29	67.4
	SN104	7	2	28.6	6	85.7
	SN118	52	8	15.4	30	57.7

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
	SN135	3	-	-	1	33.3
	SP116	25	-	-	7	28.0
	TOTAL	**1480**				

11.3.3.1 Blanks

Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream to check for potential contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedures. The blank material used in the GSilver sampling programs was sourced from a barren andesite from El Pingüico. Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample batch and given unique sample numbers in sequence with the other samples before being shipped to the assay laboratory. A total of 1,008 blank samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with the channel samples.

The control limit for blank samples is 3x and 10x the minimum limit of detection of silver and gold, respectively. The results indicate a moderate occurrence of contamination with a failure rate of 5.56% for silver and 14.78% for gold, with the failures observed in samples analyzed by gravimetric methods for silver and in AAS methods for gold (Table 11.4; Figures 11.23 and 11.24).

In the opinion of the Author, the overall results from the blank sample analyses for GSilver's underground channel sampling are acceptable for use in this Report; however, the gold failure rates require further investigation.

Figure 11.23 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Blank Performance (Ag)

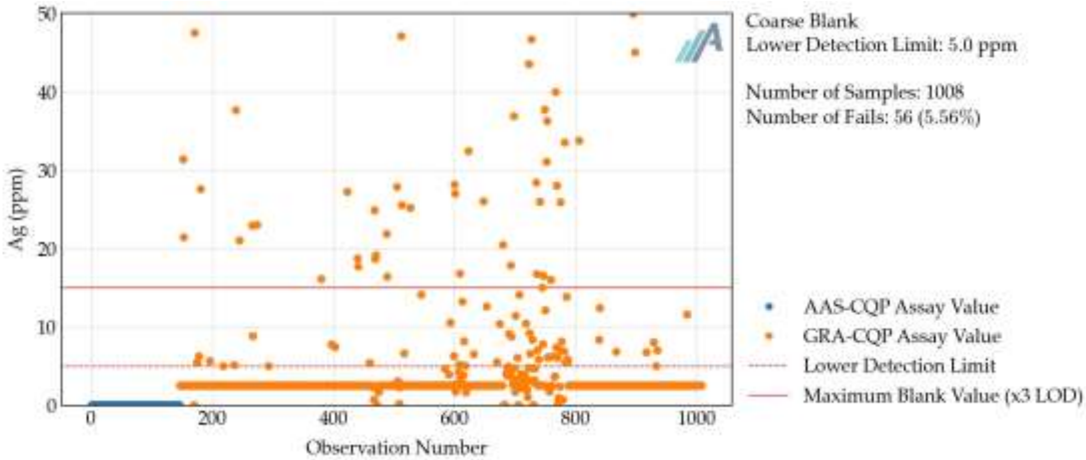
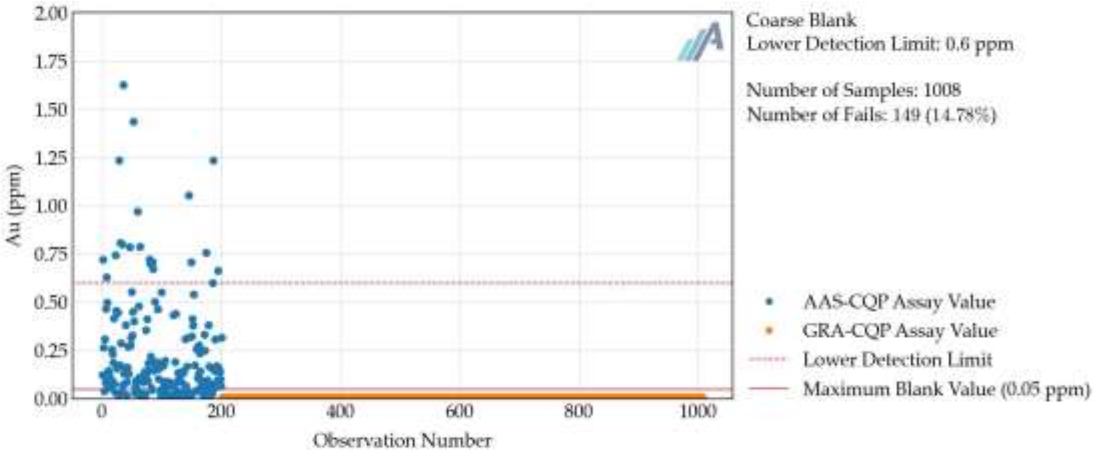


Figure 11.24 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Blank Performance (Au)



11.3.3.2 Standards

CRMs were inserted into the sample stream by GSilver to verify the overall analytical precision and accuracy of assay results. Standard samples comprise pulverized and homogenized materials that have been suitably tested, normally by means of a multi-lab, round-robin analysis, to establish an accepted (certified) value for the standard. Statistical analysis is undertaken to define and support the "acceptable range" (i.e., variance), by which subsequent analyses of the material may be judged. Generally, this involves examination of assay results relative to inter-lab standard deviation (SD), resulting from round-robin testing data for each standard, whereby individual assay results may be examined relative to 2SD and 3SD ranges. Standards were within "pass" tolerance if the assay value falls within 3SD of the certified value.

Eleven standards were used during GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo. The standards were prepared by laboratories such as CDN Resource Laboratories, Rocklabs, and KLEIN International Ltd, which are certified laboratories that produce CRMs for the mining industry. The certified value and tolerance intervals of each standard used in GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo are presented in Table 11.5. A total of 176 standard samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with channel samples during GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo.

Table 11.5 GSilver 2021 to 2024 Underground Sampling CRM Certified Values and Tolerance Intervals

Manufacturer Certificate	Element	Certified Method	Certified Value	Standard Deviation	Tolerance Interval		Date of Usage	
					High	Low	From	To
AM-550	Ag	FA_50	47.5	2.3	54.4	40.6	11/29/2023	Current
	Au	FA_50	4.94	0.1	5.24	4.64		
CDN-GS-2Q	Au	FA_30	2.37	0.085	2.625	2.115	4/4/2024	Current
	Ag	4D	73.2	2.2	79.8	66.6		
CDN-ME-1101	Ag	4D	68.2	2.3	75.1	61.3	2/8/2022	Current
	Au	FA_30	0.564	0.028	0.648	0.48		
CDN-ME-1405	Ag	4D	88.8	3.3	98.7	78.9	8/30/2022	Current
	Au	FA_30	1.295	0.037	1.406	1.184		

Manufacturer Certificate	Element	Certified Method	Certified Value	Standard Deviation	Tolerance Interval		Date of Usage	
					High	Low	From	To
CDN-ME-1413	Ag	4D	52.2	1.4	56.4	48	6/24/2024	Current
	Au	FA_30	1.01	0.057	1.181	0.839		
SF85	Au	FA_30	0.848	0.018	0.902	0.794	11/10/2022	Current
SJ80	Au	FA_30	2.656	0.057	2.827	2.485	11/10/2022	Current
SN104	Ag	4D	46.7	1.4	50.9	42.5	12/2/2023	Current
	Au	FA_30	9.182	0.184	9.734	8.63		
SN118	Ag	FA_30	49.9	2.1	56.2	43.6	12/18/2023	Current
	Au	FA_30	8.917	0.168	9.421	8.413		
SN135	Au	FA_30	8.51	0.208	9.134	7.886	12/13/2023	Current
SP116	Au	FA_30	18.091	0.318	19.045	17.137	6/2/2024	Current

A summary of the performance of the analytical standards is presented in Table 11.4, with the results of standards with an adequate sample population (>20 samples) for statistical analysis are shown in Figures 11.25 to 11.30, and summarized as follows:

- AM-550 returned an overall failure rate of 27.59% for Ag and 44.8% for Au (29 samples assayed).
- SJ80 returned an overall failure rate of 67.4% for Au (43 samples assayed). No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SN118 returned an overall failure rate of 15.4% for Ag and 57.7% for Au (52 samples assayed).
- SP116 returned an overall failure rate of 28% for Au (25 samples assayed). No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.

In general, the analytical failure rates of the standard analyses for GSilver's 2021-2024 underground channel sampling programs at El Cubo require further investigation. Most of the standards utilized in these sample programs consisted of sample populations ranging from 1 to 8 samples which reduces the reliability of the data analysis. To address these issues, the Author recommends standardizing and reducing the number of different CRMs inserted into the sample stream, as well as reviewing calibration procedures at the VPO lab, and increasing sample populations to improve statistical robustness of the data. Overall, the analytical failure rates for Ag analysis in sample populations greater than 20 are acceptable for use in this Report. The analytical failure rates for Au requires further investigation.

Figure 11.25 Standard AM-550 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling

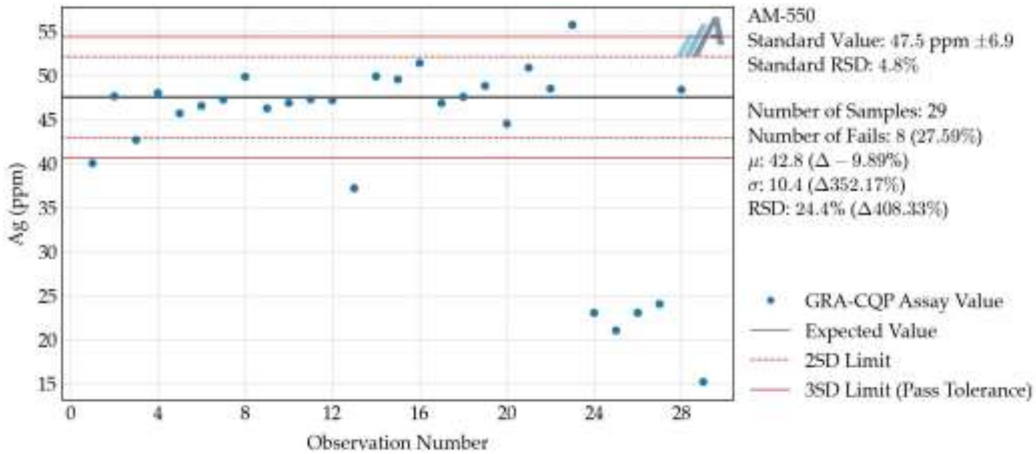


Figure 11.26 Standard AM-550 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling

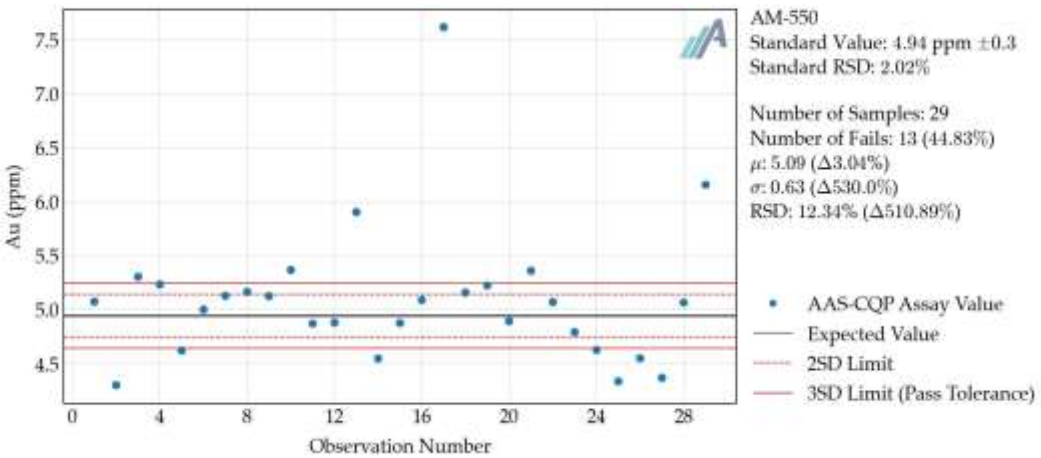


Figure 11.27 Standard SJ80 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling

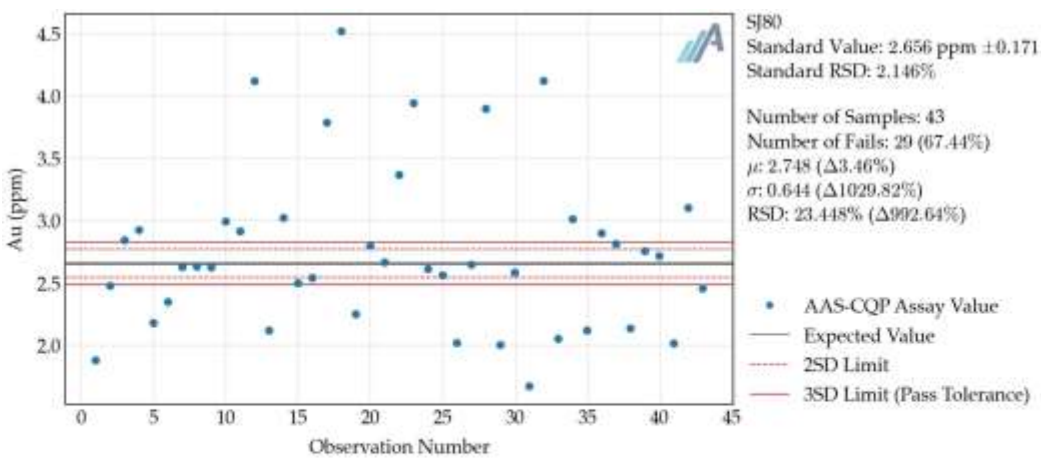


Figure 11.28 Standard SN118 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling

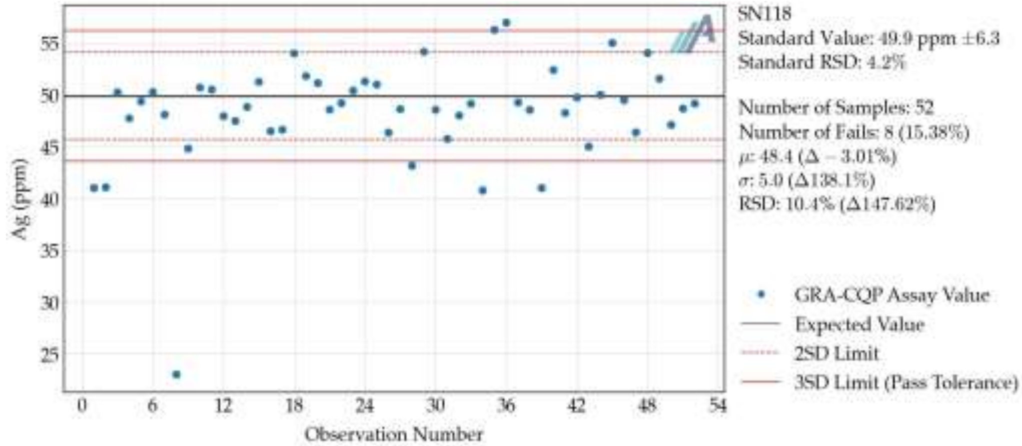


Figure 11.29 Standard SN118 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling

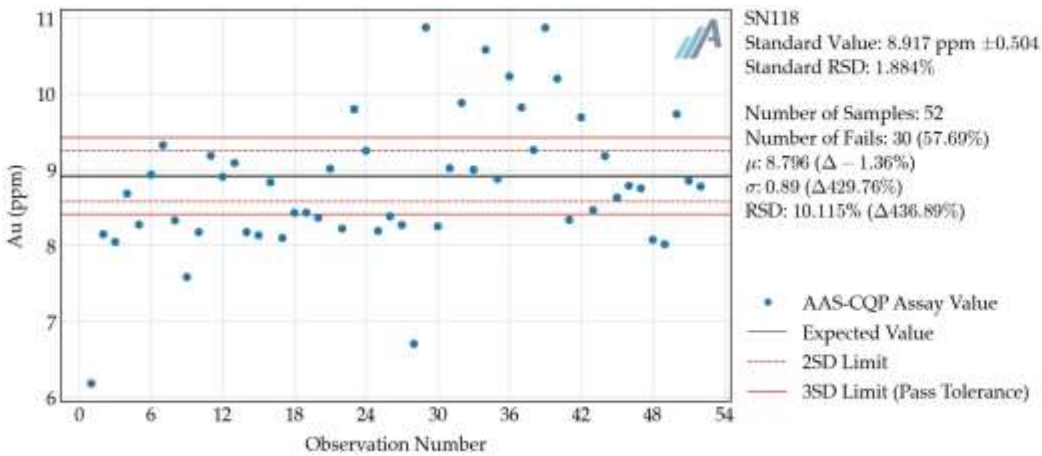
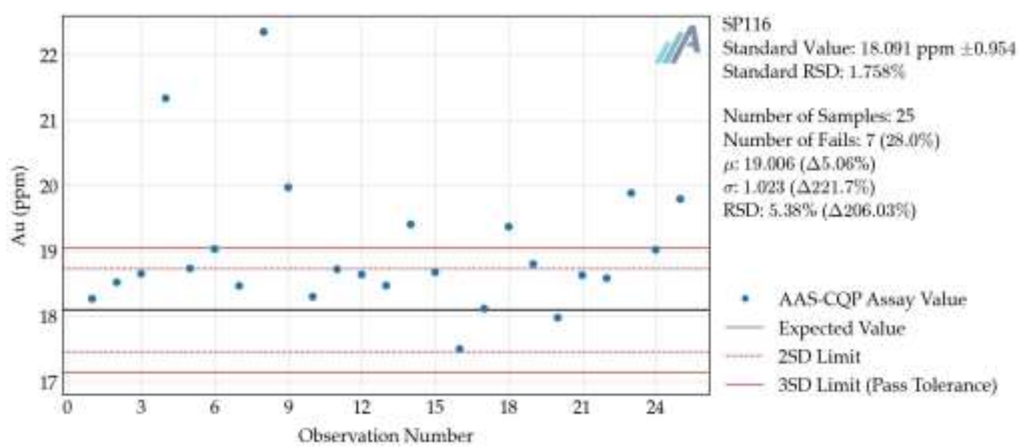


Figure 11.30 Standard SP116 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Channel Sampling



11.3.3.3 Duplicates

Duplicate samples were collected by GSilver to assess the repeatability of individual analytical values. Field duplicates were collected at the same time as original samples. Approximately one duplicate sample was collected for each batch of 20 channel samples. No waste duplicates were taken. A total of 296 duplicate samples were submitted for analysis. The duplicate performance of GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo underground channel sampling programs is summarized in Table 11.4 and presented in Figure 11.31 and Figure 11.32. The duplicate failure rate was 24.32% for silver and 30.74% for gold.

In general, results of the duplicate samples indicate a poor correlation for both silver and gold. At least a portion of the failure rate in the duplicates can be expected considering the normal erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. The failure rate can also be partially due to sample contamination or insufficient grinding. Coarse gold and silver (nugget effect) could also play a part in the failure rate. Considering these factors, in the opinion of the Author, the results of the duplicate analysis display no significant issues and are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.31 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Duplicate Performance (Ag)

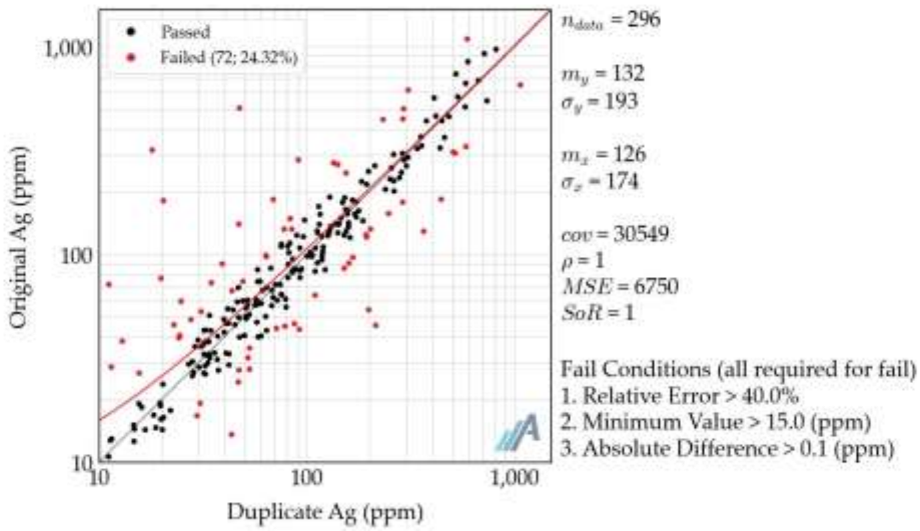
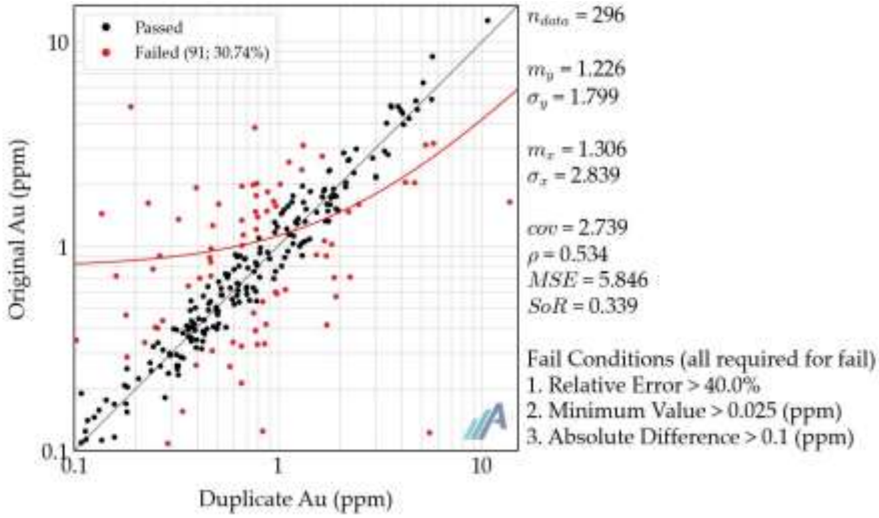


Figure 11.32 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Underground Channel Sampling Duplicate Performance (Au)



11.3.4 GSilver El Cubo Drilling

GSilver's QA-QC protocol for drill core sampling programs at El Cubo consisted of insertion of standard, blank and duplicate samples at a rate of approximately one QA-QC sample per 20 drill core samples. During GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo, a total of 661 QA-QC samples were submitted for assay. In addition, umpire checks were carried out on 308 coarse and 241 pulp duplicates.

APEX personnel used applications developed with Streamlit software, in conjunction with customized Python scripts developed internally by APEX personnel, to evaluate QA-QC data collected during GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo and to produce standard, blank, and duplicate plots. The QA-QC sample type, quantity, and results are presented in Table 11.6.

Table 11.6 GSilver El Cubo Drilling (2021-2024) QA-QC Summary Statistics

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
Blank	-	43	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duplicate (coarse)	-	196	21	12.5	22	11.2
Duplicate (pulp)	-	139	18	28.6	5	3.6
Standard	AM-550	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	SN118	24	0	0.0	0	0.0
	SE114	26	-	-	1	3.8
	SF85	107	-	-	14	13.1

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
	SJ80	78	-	-	27	34.6
	SJ111	21	-	-	7	33.3
	SN106	24	-	-	0	0.0
	SN135	1	-	-	0	0.0
	TOTAL	**661**				
Umpire Check (coarse)	-	308	23	7.5	23.0	7.5
Umpire Check (pulp)	-	241	44	18.3	7.0	2.9

11.3.4.1 Blanks

Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream to check for potential contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedures. The blank material used in the GSilver sampling programs was sourced from a barren andesite from El Pingüico. Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample batch and given unique sample numbers in sequence with the other samples before being shipped to the assay laboratory. A total of 43 blank samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with core samples. The control limit for blank samples is 3x the lower detection limit for silver and 10x the minimum limit of for gold: 3.0 ppm for silver and 0.05 ppm for gold. All blank samples returned results lower than the detection limit for silver and gold (Table 11.6).

Although no failure rates were returned in the blank analyses for the GSilver 2021-2024 drilling completed at El Cubo, several areas of concern were identified by the Author. The Author notes that the dataset includes QA-QC results from a variety of different analytical methods with variable sensitivities and lower detection limits. Using the tolerance limits for the gravimetric method when investigating performance of blanks analyzed by AA has the potential to produce “false negatives”. In other words, a blank that may have otherwise been a failure based on an AA tolerance limits, could be assigned a pass using limits for gravimetric analysis.

QA-QC plots of the blank data exhibit linear patterns, including numerous points below the assigned lower detection limits. This is largely due to the issue noted above regarding analytical methods. The Author strongly recommends that QA-QC samples analyzed by different methods be treated separately in QA-QC workups.

11.3.4.2 Standards

CRMs were inserted into the sample stream by GSilver to verify the overall analytical precision and accuracy of assay results. Standard samples comprise pulverized and homogenized materials that have been suitably tested, normally by means of a multi-lab, round-robin analysis, to establish an accepted (certified) value for the standard. Statistical analysis is undertaken to define and support the "acceptable range" (i.e., variance), by which subsequent analyses of the material may be judged. Generally, this involves examination of assay results relative to inter-lab standard deviation (SD), resulting from round-robin testing data for each standard, whereby individual assay results may be examined relative to 2SD and 3SD ranges. Standards were within "pass" tolerance if the assay value falls within 3SD of the certified value.

Nine standards were used during the 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo. The standards were prepared by laboratories such as Rocklabs and KLEIN International Ltd, which are certified laboratories that produce CRMs for the mining industry. The certified value and tolerance intervals of each standard used in GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo are presented in Table 11.7.

A total of 307 standard samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with core samples during GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo.

Table 11.7 GSilver 2021 to 2024 Drilling CRM Certified Values and Tolerance Intervals

Manufacturer Certificate	Element	Certified Method	Certified Value	Standard Deviation	Tolerance Interval		Date of Usage	
					High	Low	From	To
AM-550	Ag	FA_50	47.5	2.3	54.4	40.6	7/10/2024	Current
	Au	FA_50	4.94	0.1	5.24	4.64		
SE114	Au	FA_30	0.634	0.016	0.682	0.586	7/26/2021	11/17/202
SF85	Au	FA_30	0.848	0.018	0.902	0.794	9/8/2021	5/12/2023
SJ80	Au	FA_30	2.656	0.057	2.827	2.485	9/14/2021	7/29/2022
SJ111	Au	FA_30	2.812	0.068	3.016	2.608	9/8/2021	11/17/202
SN106	Au	FA_30	8.461	0.155	8.926	7.996	9/8/2021	11/17/202
SN118	Ag	FA_30	49.9	2.1	56.2	43.6	4/26/2022	5/5/2023
	Au	FA_30	8.917	0.168	9.421	8.413		
SN135	Au	FA_30	8.51	0.208	9.134	7.886	10/26/202	10/26/202

A summary of the performance of the analytical standards is presented in Table 11.6, with the results of standards with an adequate sample population (>20 samples) for statistical analysis are shown in Figures 11.33 to 11.39, and summarized as follows:

- AM-550 returned no failures for both Au and Ag.
- SN118 returned no failures for both Ag and Au (24 samples assayed).
- SE114 returned an overall failure rate of 3.8% for Au (26 samples assayed). No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SF85 returned an overall failure rate of 13.1% for Au (107 samples assayed) and a positive bias in the failures. No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.

- SJ80 returned an overall failure rate of 34.6% for Au (78 samples assayed) and a positive bias in the failures. No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SJ111 returned an overall failure rate of 33.3% for Au (21 samples assayed). No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SN106 returned no failure for Au (24 samples assayed). No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.

Standards SJ80 and SJ111 returned the greatest number of analytical failures for gold and should be investigated further. However, in general, the results of standard analyses for GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo show no significant issues. In the opinion of the Author, the standards results are acceptable for use in this Report. However, given the nature of the mineralization at El Cubo, the Company should try to source CRMs that are certified in both gold and silver in order to provide a more relevant and comprehensive check on analytical precision and accuracy. The Company should also ensure that any CRMs used are certified for the same analytical method employed for sample analysis.

Figure 11.33 Standard SN118 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

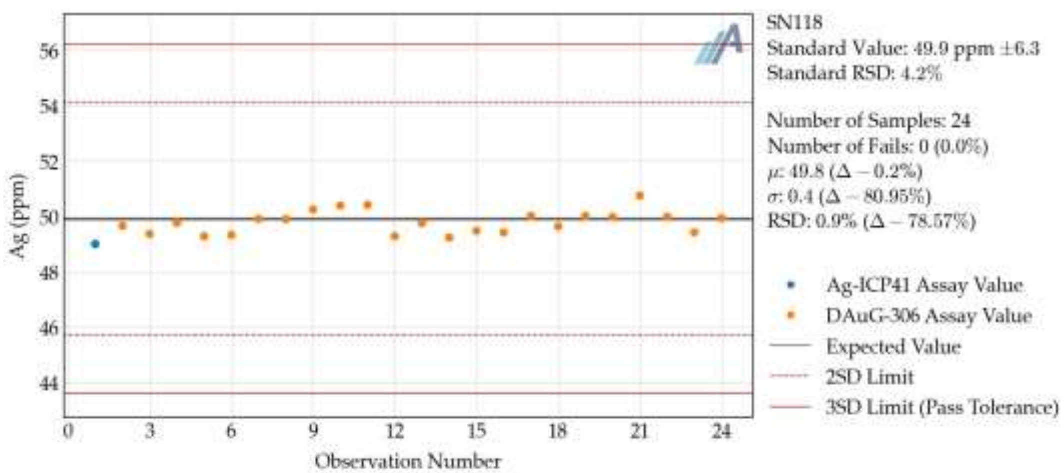


Figure 11.34 Standard SN118 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

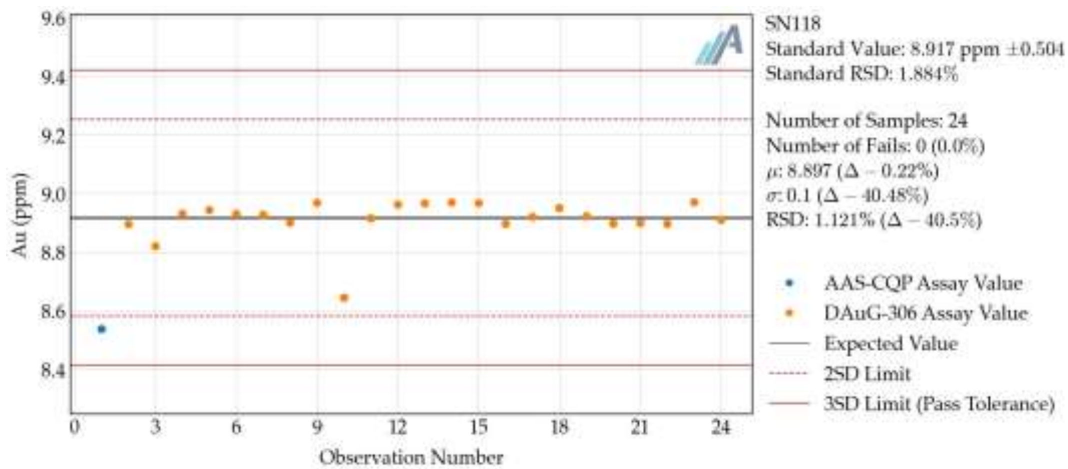


Figure 11.35 Standard SE114 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

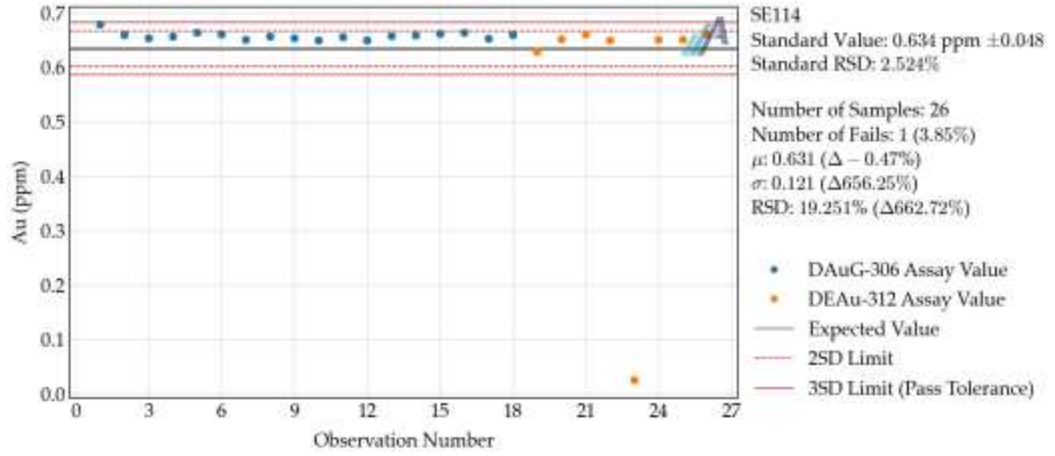


Figure 11.36 Standard SF85 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

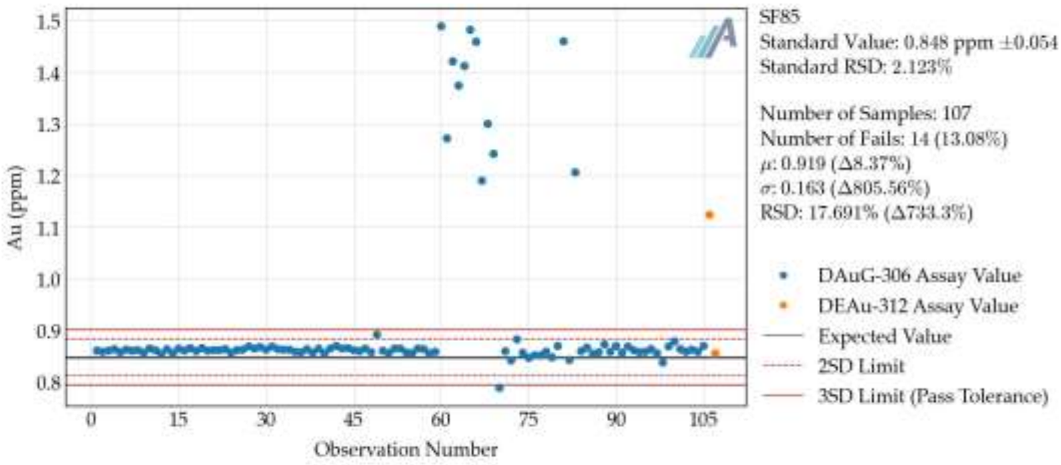


Figure 11.37 Standard SJ80 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

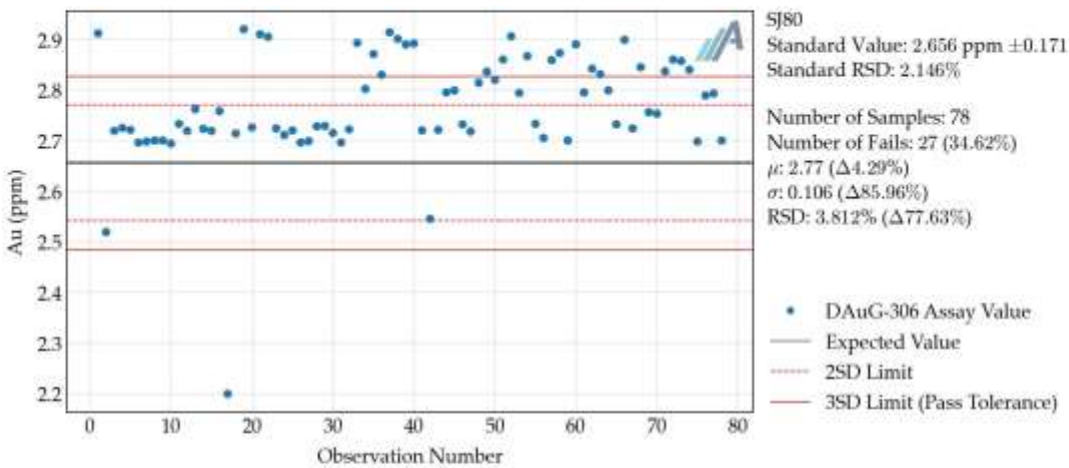


Figure 11.38 Standard SJ111 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling

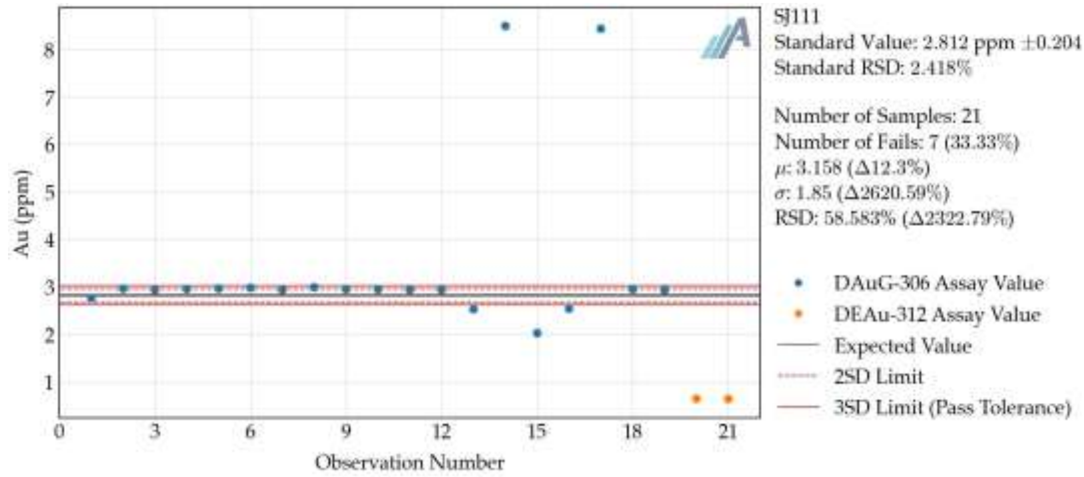
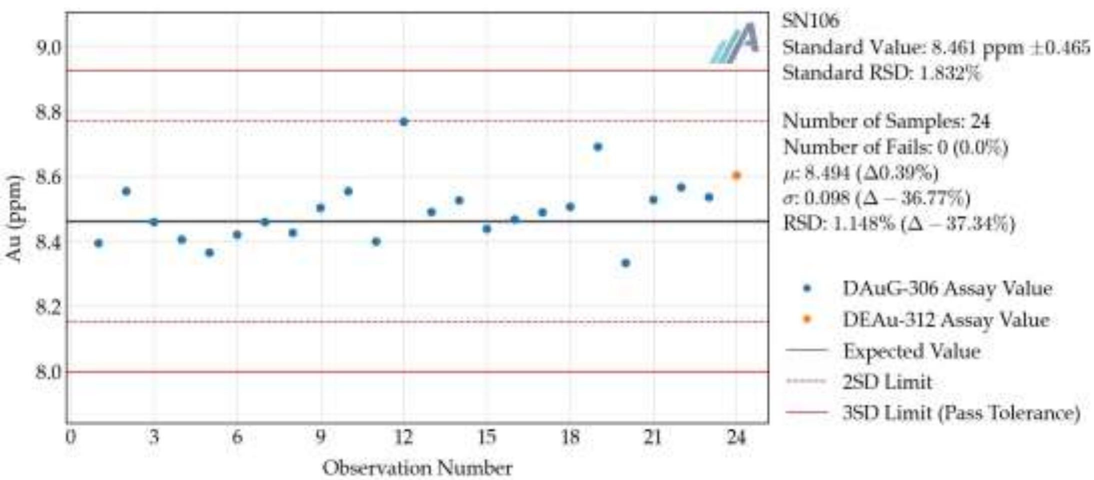


Figure 11.39 Standard SN106 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2024) El Cubo Drilling



11.3.4.3 Duplicates

Duplicate samples were collected by GSilver to assess the repeatability of individual analytical values. One duplicate sample was collected for each batch of 20 samples approximately. No waste duplicates were taken. Coarse (n=196) and pulp (n=139) duplicates, from GSilver's 2021-2024 drill program at El Cubo were submitted to the assay laboratory along with original core samples. Duplicate performance is summarized in Table 11.6 and presented in Figures 11.40 to 11.43.

Figure 11.40 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Coarse Duplicate Performance (Ag)

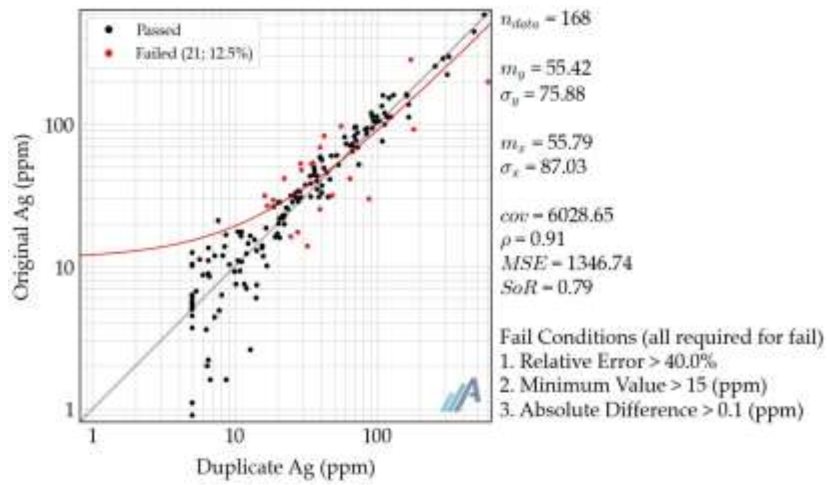


Figure 11.41 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Coarse Duplicate Performance (Au)

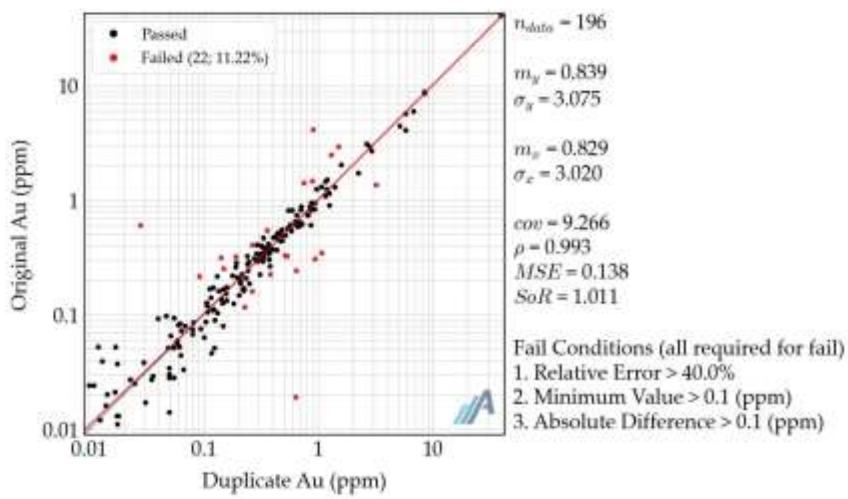


Figure 11.42 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Pulp Duplicate Performance (Ag)

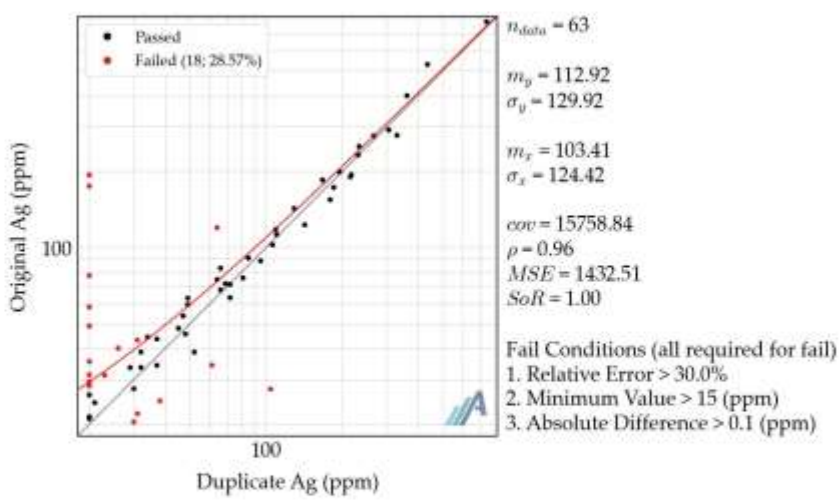
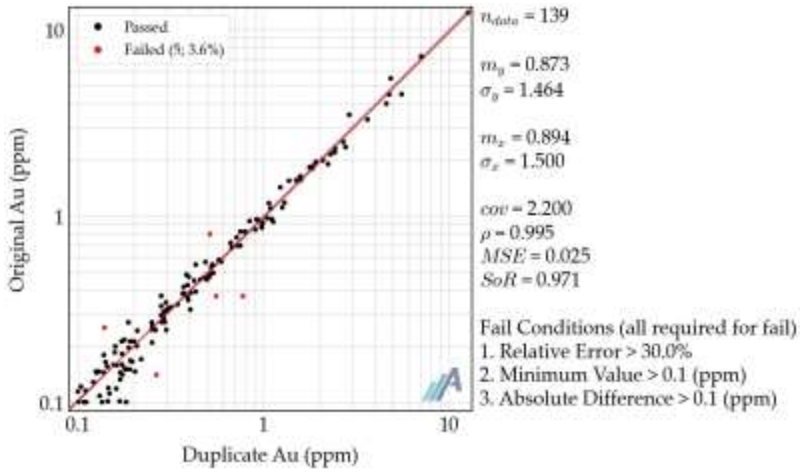


Figure 11.43 GSilver's 2021-2024 El Cubo Sampling Pulp Duplicate Performance (Au)



The coarse duplicate failure rate was 12.5% for silver and 11.2% for gold. Results of the coarse duplicate samples indicate a moderate correlation for both silver and gold. It is the opinion of the Author that the cause of the observed failure rate in coarse duplicates can be attributed, at least partially, to the erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. The failure rate can also be partially due to sample contamination or insufficient grinding. Coarse gold and silver (nugget effect) could also play a part in the failure rate.

The pulp duplicate failure rate was 28.6% for silver and 3.6% for gold. In general, acceptable failure rate for pulp duplicates is 10%. Results of the pulp duplicates are acceptable for gold, and there is poor correlation for silver which requires further investigation.

Overall, it is the opinion of the Author that results of the duplicates from GSilver's 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo are acceptable for use in this Report.

11.3.4.4 Umpire Checks

GSilver carried out umpire checks during the 2021-2024 drilling programs at El Cubo. Umpire check analyses are utilized to evaluate the accuracy of the primary laboratory (QPSV in Silao, Guanajuato, Mexico). GSilver systematically sent random samples representing approximately 20% of all analytical samples to Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and approximately 10% of all analytical samples to SGS Durango for umpire check assaying.

A total of 308 coarse and 241 pulp duplicates were analysed. The coarse duplicate failure rates were 7.5% for both silver and gold (Table 11.6; Figures 11.44 and 11.45). The pulp duplicate failure rates were 18.3% for silver and 2.9% for gold (Table 11.6; Figures 11.46 and 11.47). The umpire check analyses of drill core samples returned a higher failure rate for silver in comparison to gold in pulp duplicates. In the opinion of the Author, the analytical results for silver and gold are considered acceptable and sufficient for use in this Report.

Figure 11.44 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Coarse Duplicates (Ag)

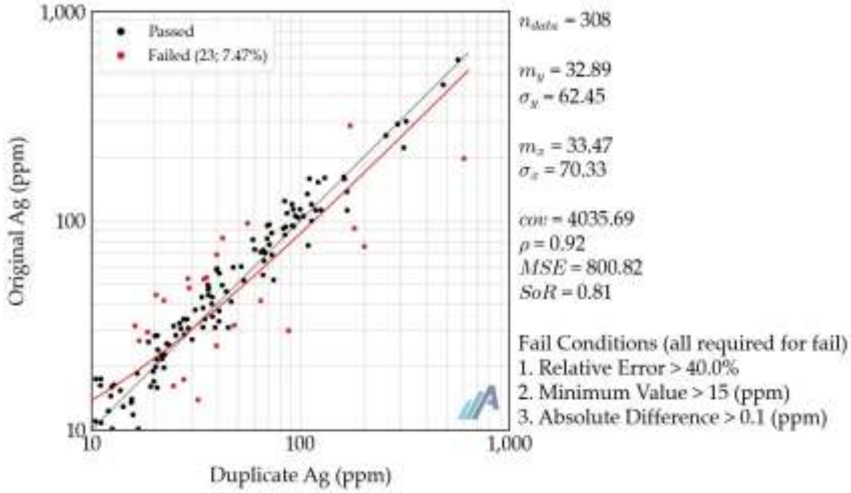


Figure 11.45 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Coarse Duplicates (Au)

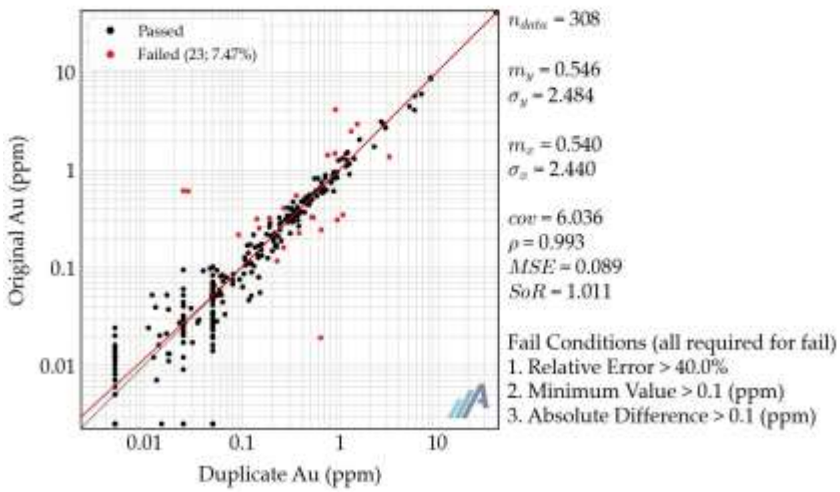


Figure 11.46 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Pulp Duplicates (Ag)

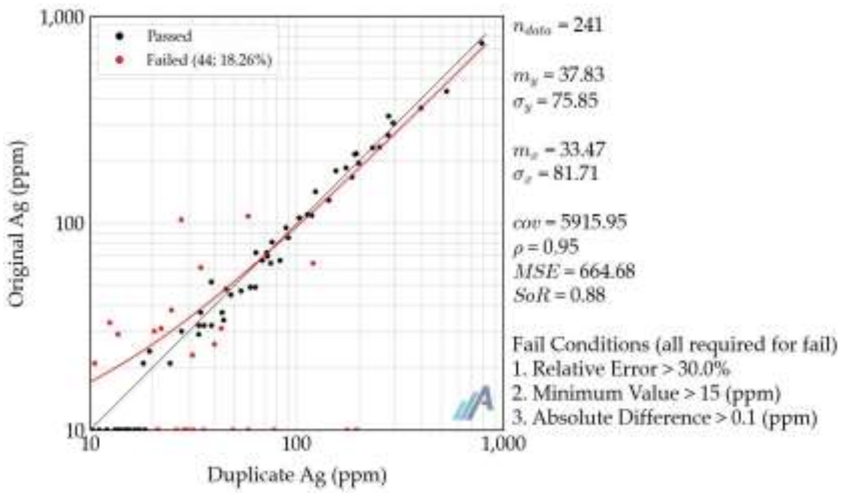
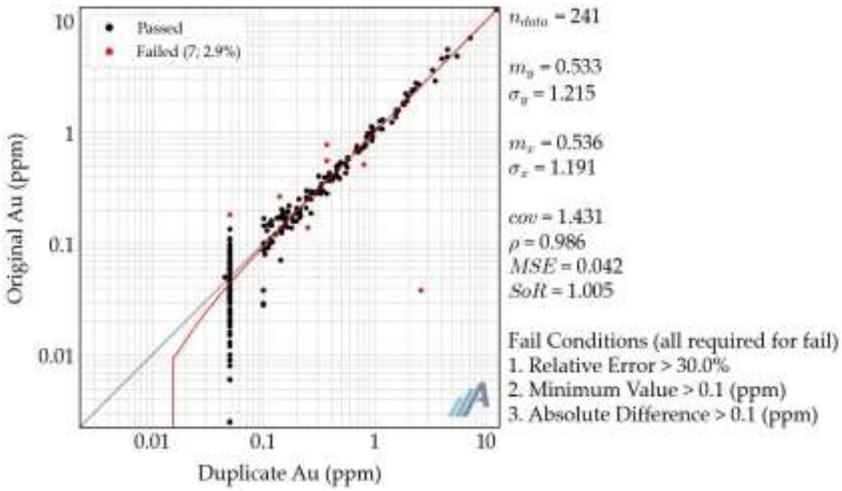


Figure 11.47 GSilver 2021-2024 El Cubo Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Pulp Duplicates (Au)



W

11.3.5 GSilver El Pingüico Drilling

GSilver's QA-QC protocol for drill core sampling at El Pingüico consisted of insertion of standard, blank and duplicate samples at a rate of approximately one QA-QC sample per 20 drill core samples. During GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico, a total of 615 QA-QC samples were submitted for analysis. In addition, umpire checks were completed on 134 coarse and 375 pulp duplicates.

APEX personnel used applications developed with Streamlit software, in conjunction with customized Python scripts developed internally by APEX personnel, to evaluate QA-QC data collected during GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pinguico and to produce standard, blank, and duplicate plots. The QA-QC sample type, quantity, and results are presented in Table 11.8.

Table 11.8 GSilver El Pingüico Drilling (2021-2022) QA-QC Summary Statistics

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
Blank	-	76	0	0	0	0
Duplicate (coarse)	-	52	5	9.6	0	0
Duplicate (pulp)	-	364	10	14.3	4	1.1
Standard	CDN-GS-5T	1	0	0	0	0
	CDN-ME-1204	1	0	0	0	0
	CDN-ME-1403	13	1	7.7	1	7.7
	CDN-ME-1414	11	3	27.3	0	0
	CDN-ME-1601	6	1	16.7	0	0
	CDN-ME-1604	10	0	0	2	20
	CDN-ME-1607	11	3	27.3	2	18.2
	CDN-ME-1802	15	0	0	0	0
	SE114	13	-	-	0	0
	SF85	17	-	-	0	0

QA-QC Sample Type	Standard ID	# of QA-QC Samples	# Failures of Ag	% Failures of Ag	# Failures of Au	%Failures of Au
	SJ80	6	-	-	1	16.7
	SN104	1	1	100	1	100
	SN106	15	-	-	0	0
	SN118	2	0	0	0	0
	SN135	1	-	-	1	100
	TOTAL	615				
Umpire Check (coarse)	-	134	3	2.2	0	0
Umpire Check (pulp)	-	375	10	2.7	4	1.1

11.3.5.1 Blanks

Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream to check for potential contamination during the sample preparation and analytical procedures. Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample batch and given unique sample numbers in sequence with the other samples before being shipped to the assay laboratory. A total of 76 blank samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with core samples.

The control limit for blank samples is 3x the lower detection limit for silver and 10x the minimum limit of for gold: 3.0 ppm for silver and 0.05 ppm for gold. All blank samples returned results below detection limit for silver. No failures were observed in the blank analyses for gold (Table 11.8).

In the opinion of the Author, the results of the blank sample analyses for GSilver's 2021 to 2022 drilling program at El Pingüico are acceptable for use in this Report.

11.3.5.2 Standards

CRMs were inserted into the sample stream by GSilver to verify the overall analytical precision and accuracy of assay results. Standards were considered to be within "pass" tolerance if the assay value falls within 3SD of the certified value.

Fifteen standards were used during the 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico. The standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories and Rocklabs. The certified value and tolerance intervals of each standard used in GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico are presented in Table 11.9. A total of 123 standard samples were submitted to the assay laboratory along with core samples during GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico.

Table 11.9 GSilver El Pingüico 2021 to 2022 Drilling CRM Certified Values and Tolerance Intervals

Manufacturer Certificate	Element	Certified Method	Certified Value	Standard Deviation	Tolerance Interval		Date of Usage	
					High	Low	From	To
CDN-GS-5T	Ag	4D	126	5	141	111	6/21/2021	6/21/2021
	Au	FA_30	4.76	0.105	5.075	4.445		

CDN-ME-1204	Ag	4D	58	3	67	49	6/13/2021	6/13/2021
	Au	FA_30	0.975	0.033	1.074	0.876		
CDN-ME-1403	Ag	4D	53.9	2.7	62	45.8	5/12/2021	7/26/2021
	Au	FA	0.954	0.039	1.071	0.837		
	Au	FA_30	0.954	0.039	1.071	0.837		
CDN-ME-1414	Ag	4D	18.2	0.6	20	16.4	2/9/2021	3/18/2021
	Au	FA_30	0.284	0.013	0.323	0.245		
CDN-ME-1601	Ag	4D	39.6	0.9	42.3	36.9	4/5/2021	5/12/2021
	Au	FA_30	0.613	0.023	0.682	0.544		
CDN-ME-1604	Ag	4D	309	7.5	331.5	286.5	2/9/2021	3/18/2021
	Ag	FA_30_grav	299	7.5	321.5	276.5		
	Au	FA_30	2.51	0.06	2.69	2.33		
CDN-ME-1607	Ag	4D	150	2.5	157.5	142.5	4/5/2021	6/11/2021
	Au	FA_30	3.33	0.135	3.735	2.925		
CDN-ME-1802	Ag	4D	75	2.2	81.6	68.4	5/12/2021	6/13/2021
	Au	FA_30	1.255	0.033	1.354	1.156		
SE114	Au	FA_30	0.634	0.016	0.682	0.586	7/26/2021	9/24/2021
SF85	Au	FA_30	0.848	0.018	0.902	0.794	7/26/2021	4/26/2022
SJ80	Au	FA_30	2.656	0.057	2.827	2.485	9/24/2021	4/26/2022
SN104	Ag	4D	46.7	1.4	50.9	42.5	1/12/2022	1/12/2022
	Au	FA_30	9.182	0.184	9.734	8.63		
SN106	Au	FA_30	8.461	0.155	8.926	7.996	7/26/2021	9/24/2021
SN118	Ag	FA_30	49.9	2.1	56.2	43.6	4/26/2022	4/26/2022
	Au	FA_30	8.917	0.168	9.421	8.413		
SN135	Au	FA_30	8.51	0.208	9.134	7.886	7/26/2021	7/26/2021

A summary of the performance of the analytical standards is presented in Table 11.8, with the results of standards with an adequate sample population (>10 samples) for statistical analysis are shown in Figures 11.48 to 11.60, and summarized as follows:

- CDN-ME-1403 returned an overall failure rate of 7.7% for both Au and Ag.
- CDN-ME-1414 returned no failure for Au and an overall failure rate of 27.3% for Ag.
- CDN-ME-1604 returned no failure for Ag and an overall failure rate of 20% for Au.
- CDN-ME-1607 returned an overall failure rate of 18.2% for Au and 27.3% for Ag.
- CDN-ME-1802 returned no failure for both Au and Ag.
- SE114 returned no failure for Au. No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SF85 returned no failure for Au. No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.
- SN106 returned no failure for Au. No certified value is available for Ag for this standard.

In general, the results of standard analyses for GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico show no significant issues. In the opinion of the Author, the standards results are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.48 Standard CDN-ME-1403 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

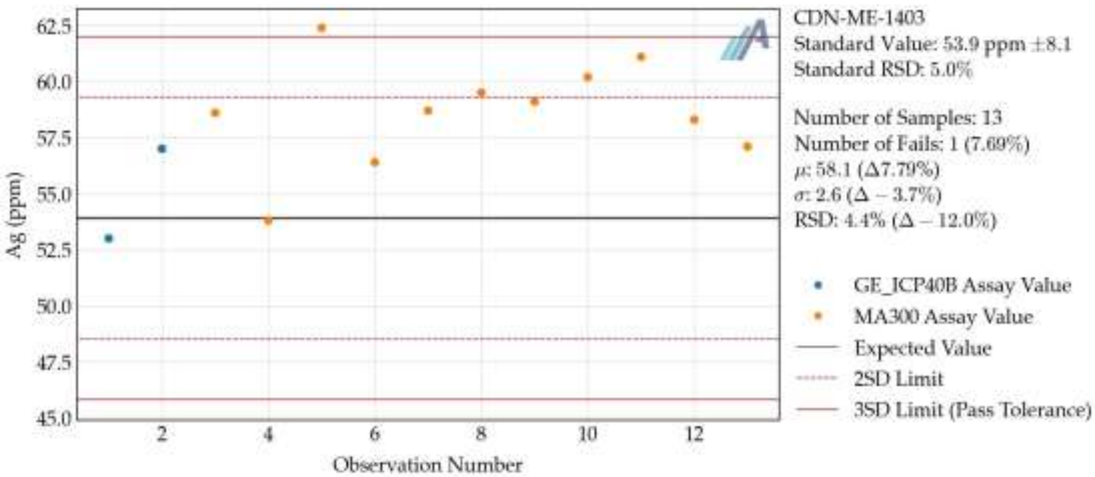


Figure 11.49 Standard CDN-ME-1403 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

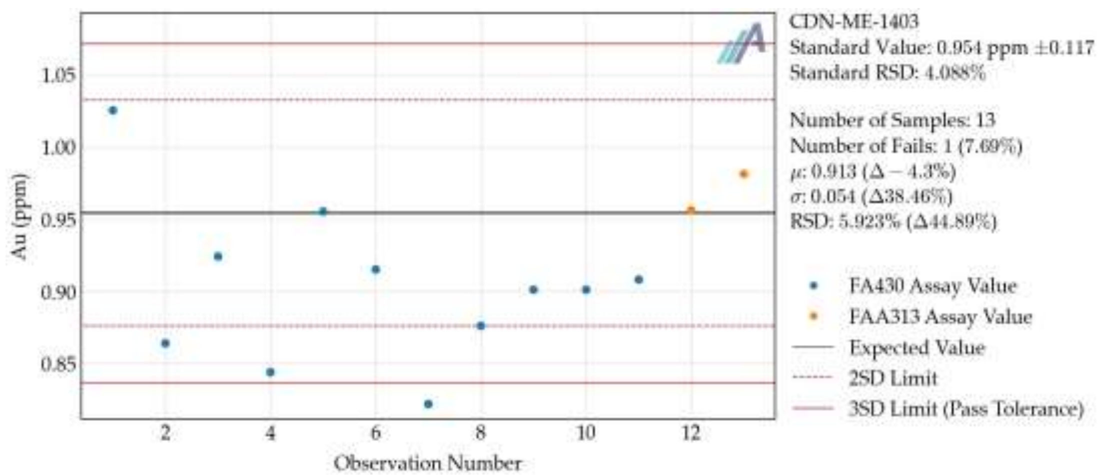


Figure 11.50 Standard CDN-ME-1414 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

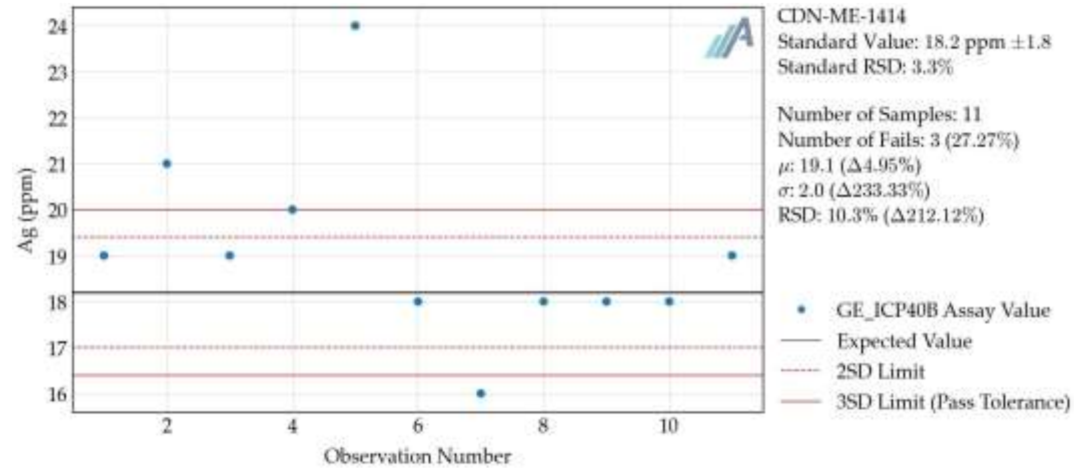


Figure 11.51 Standard CDN-ME-1414 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

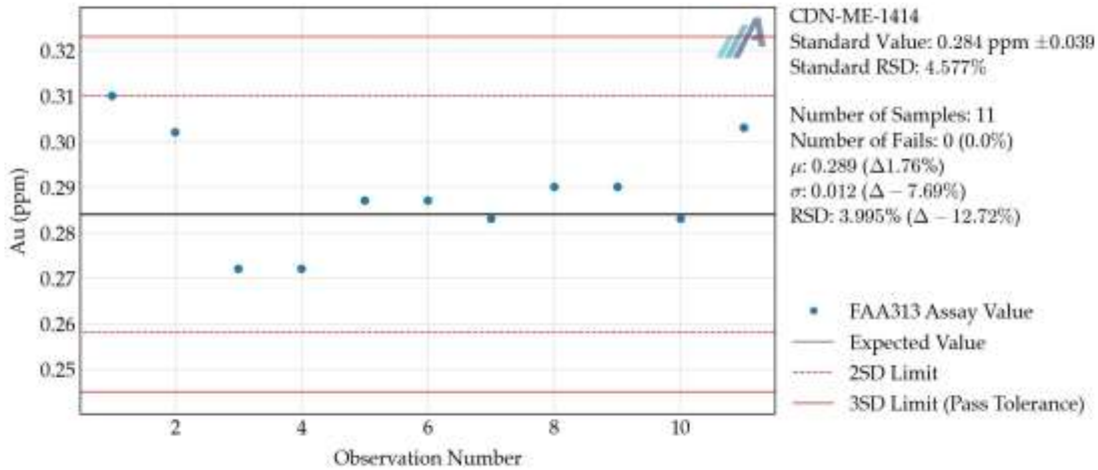


Figure 11.52 Standard CDN-ME-1604 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

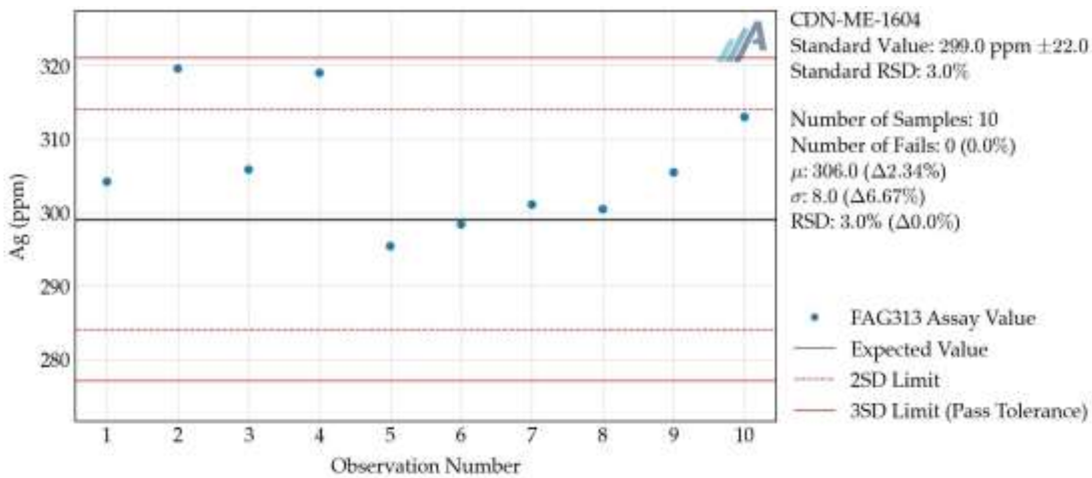


Figure 11.53 Standard CDN-ME-1604 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

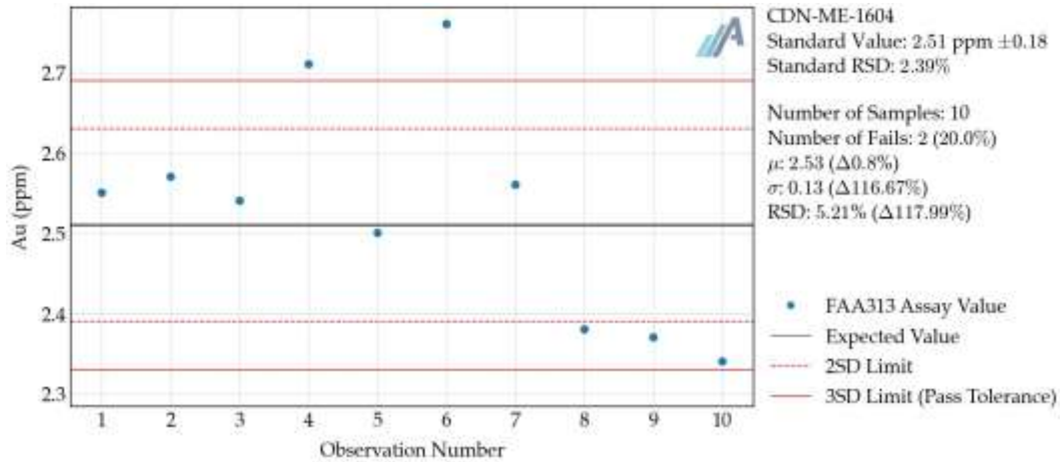


Figure 11.54 Standard CDN-ME-1607 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

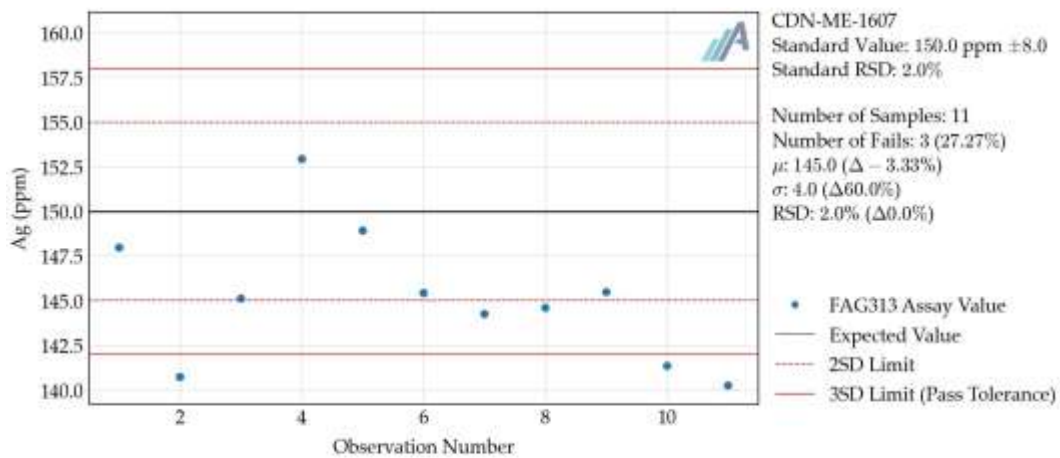


Figure 11.55 Standard CDN-ME-1607 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

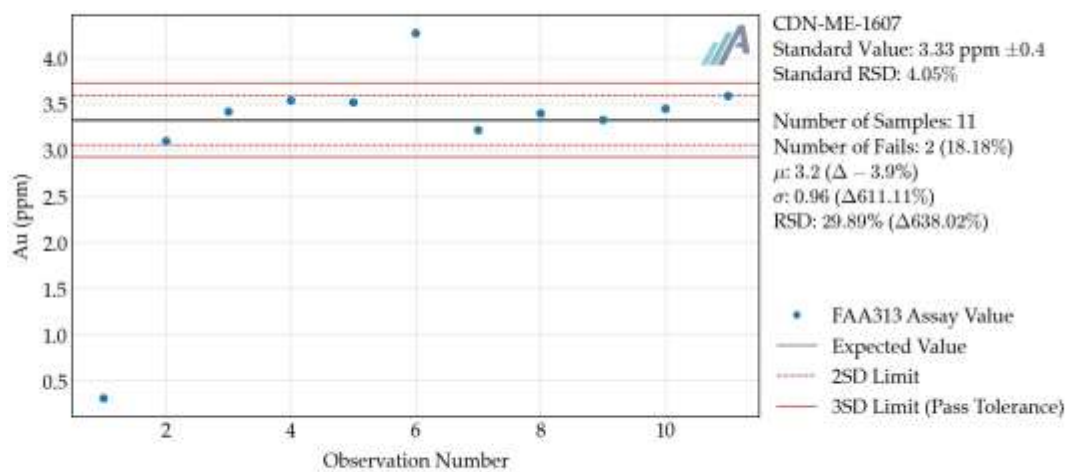


Figure 11.56 Standard CDN-ME-1802 Results (Ag) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

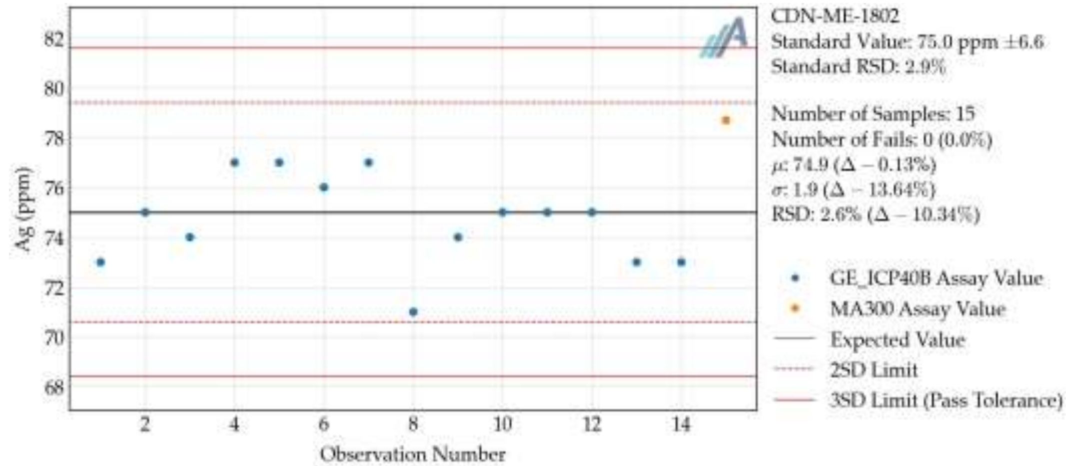


Figure 11.57 Standard CDN-ME-1802 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

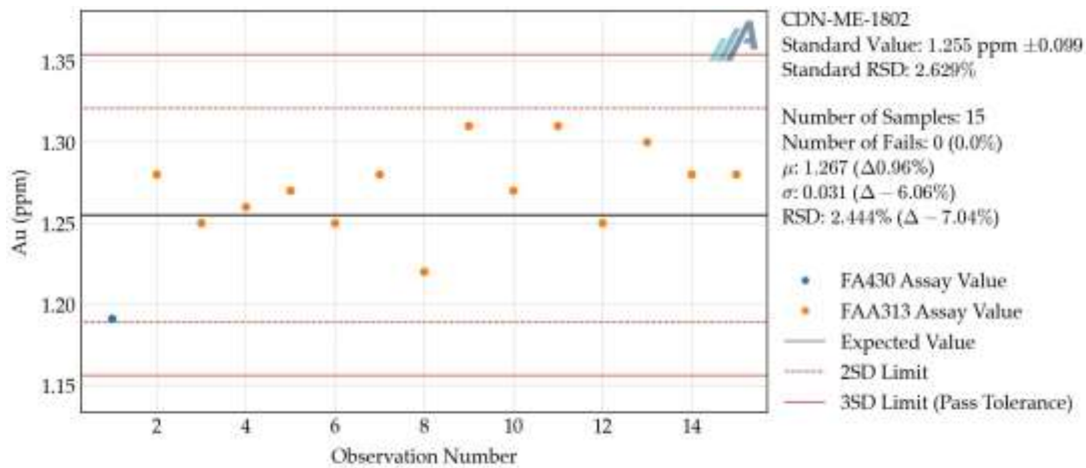


Figure 11.58 Standard SE114 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

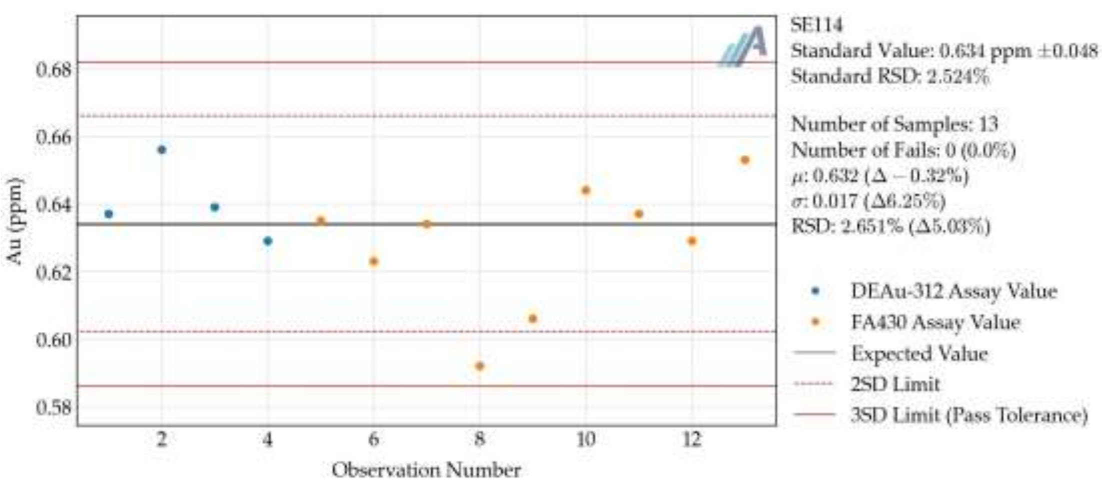


Figure 11.59 Standard SF85 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling

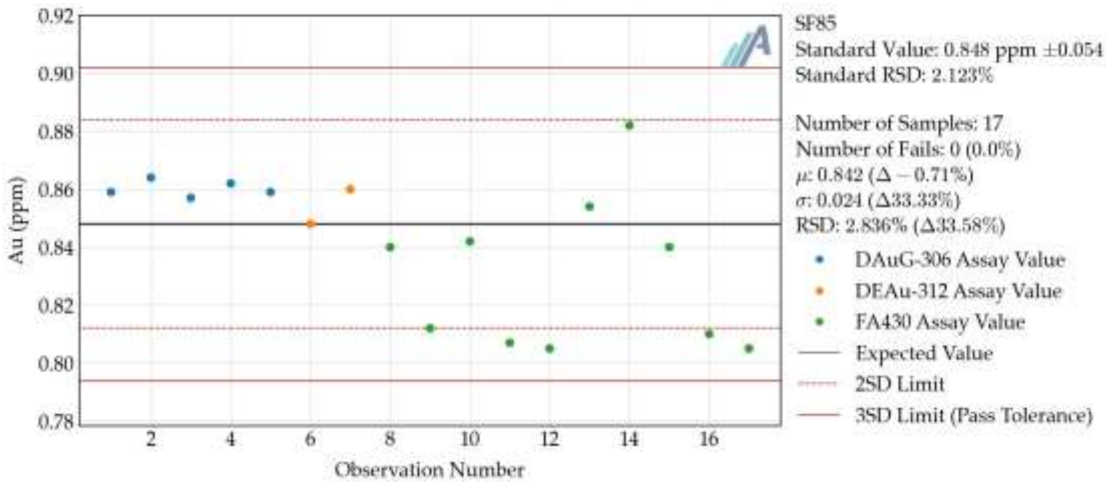
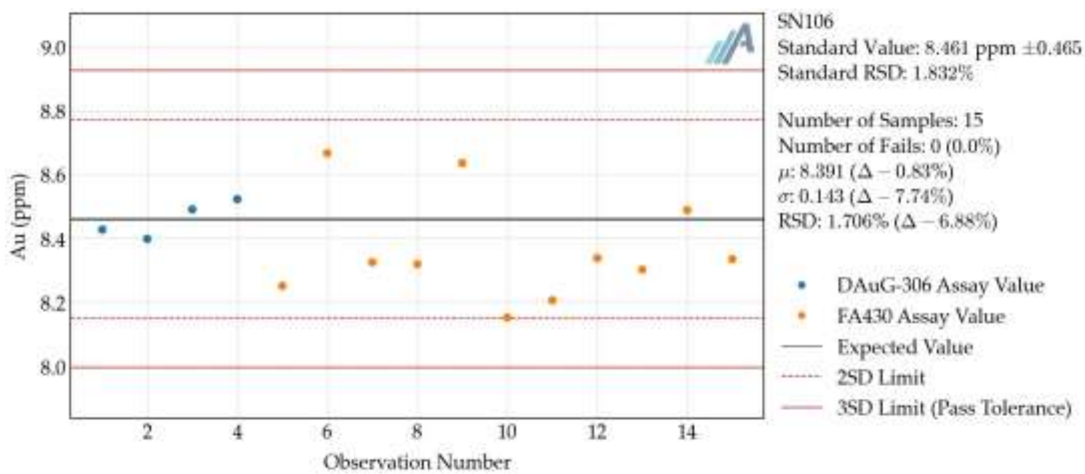


Figure 11.60 Standard SN106 Results (Au) – GSilver (2021-2022) El Pingüico Drilling



11.3.5.3 Duplicates

Duplicate samples were collected by GSilver to assess the repeatability of individual analytical values. One duplicate sample was collected for each batch of 20 samples approximately. No waste duplicates were taken. Coarse (n= 52) and pulp (n=364) duplicates from GSilver's 2021-2022 drill program at El Pingüico were submitted to the assay laboratory along with original core samples, with the results summarized in Table 11.8 and Figures 11.61 to 11.64.

The coarse duplicate failure rate was 9.6% for silver and 0% for gold. Results of the coarse duplicate samples indicate an excellent correlation for gold and a moderate correlation for silver. The pulp duplicate failure rate was 14.3% for silver and 1.1% for gold. Results of the pulp duplicates are acceptable for gold, and there is moderate correlation for silver. These failure rates require further investigation. Potential causes of the failures could be due to the erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins, and/or insufficient cleaning of grinding equipment between samples. Overall, it is the opinion of the Author that results of the duplicates from GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico are acceptable for use in this Report.

Figure 11.61 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Coarse Duplicates Performance (Ag)

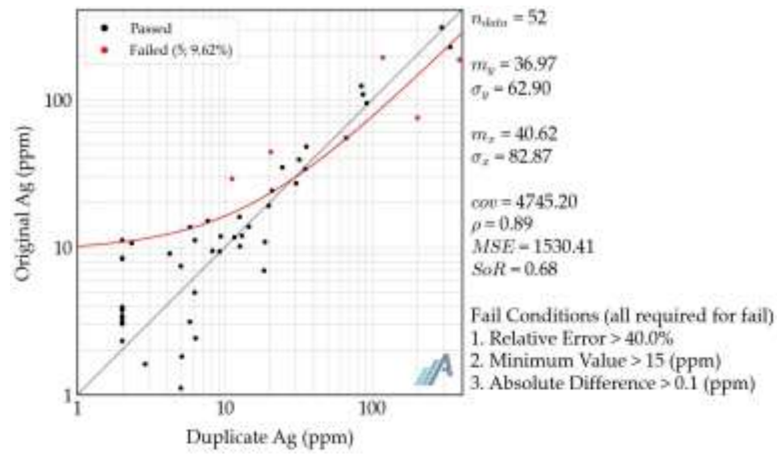


Figure 11.62 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Coarse Duplicates Performance (Au)

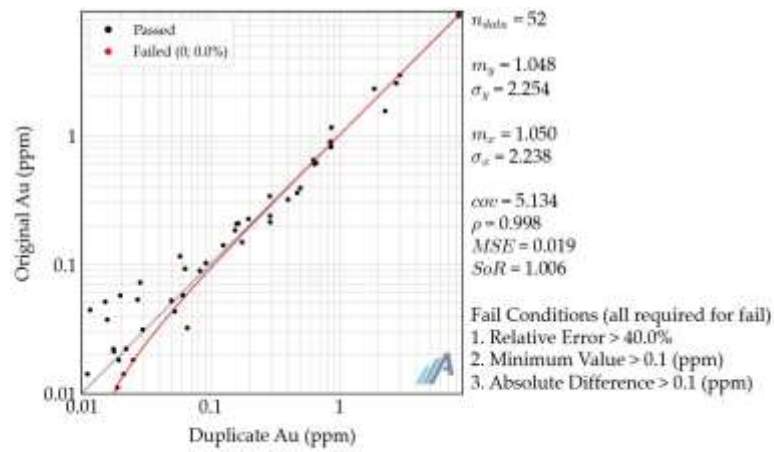


Figure 11.63 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Pulp Duplicates Performance (Ag)

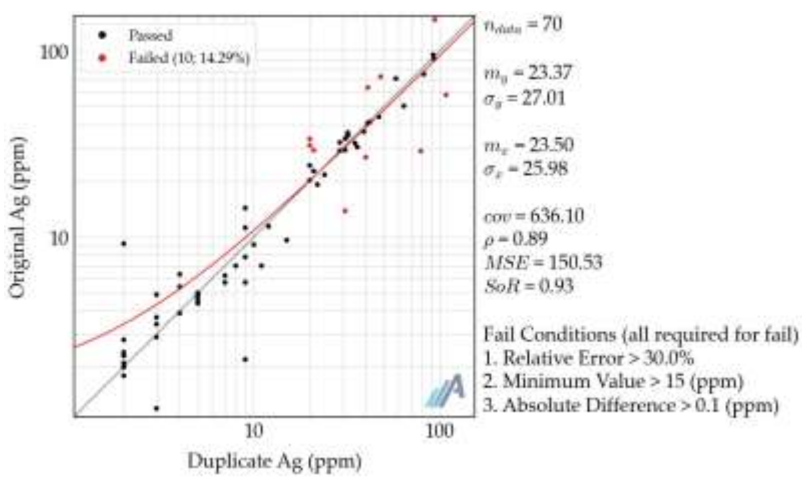
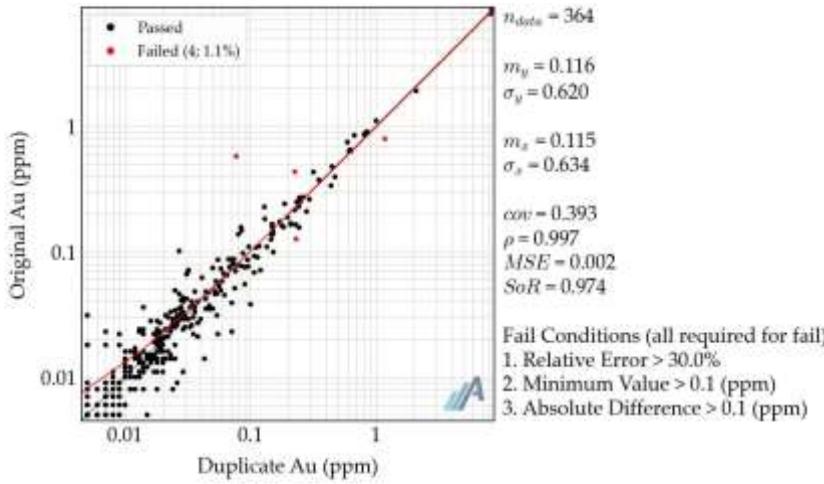


Figure 11.64 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Pulp Duplicates Performance (Au)



11.3.5.4 Umpire Checks

Umpire check analyses are utilized to evaluate the accuracy of the primary laboratory. GSilver systematically sent additional random samples representing approximately 20% of all analytical samples to Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and approximately 10% of all analytical samples to SGS Mexico, S.A de C.V, Durango, Mexico.

A total of 134 coarse and 375 pulp duplicates were analysed. The coarse duplicate failure rates were 2.2% for silver and 0% for gold (Table 11.8; Figures 11.65 and 11.66). The pulp duplicate failure rates were 2.7% for silver and 1.1% for gold (Table 11.8; Figures 11.67 and 11.68). These results show a high correlation between assay data obtained from the different assay laboratories. In the opinion of the Author, the analytical results for silver and gold check assays are acceptable and sufficient for use in this Report.

Figure 11.65 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Coarse Duplicates (Ag)

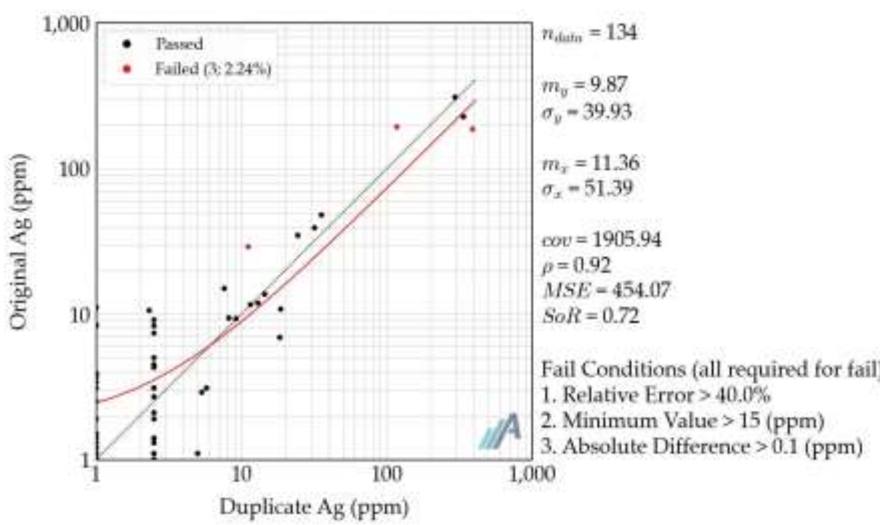


Figure 11.66 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Coarse Duplicates (Au)

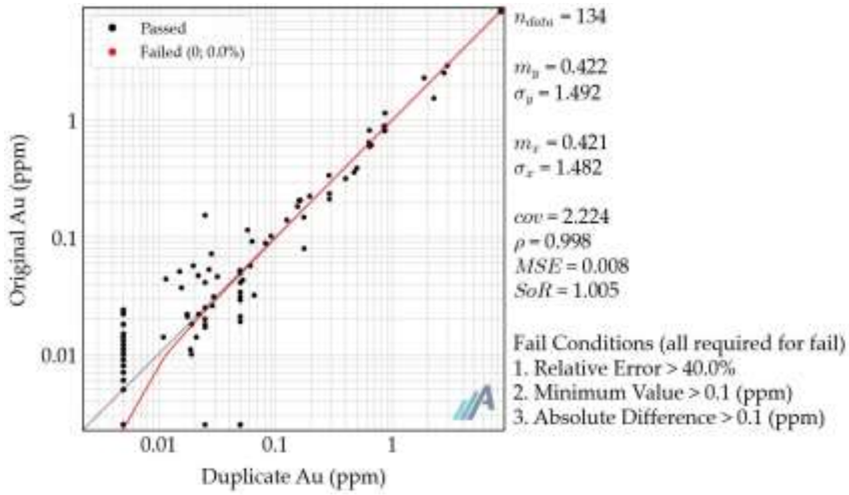


Figure 11.67 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Pulp Duplicates (Ag)

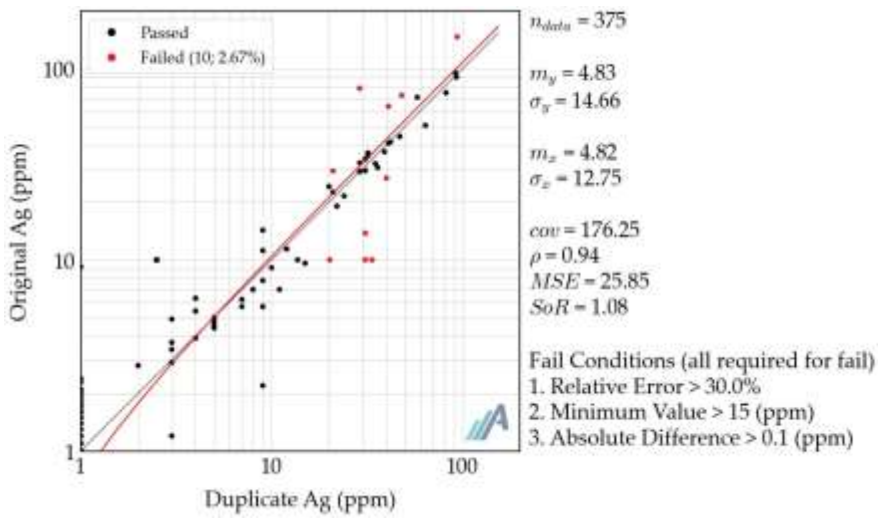
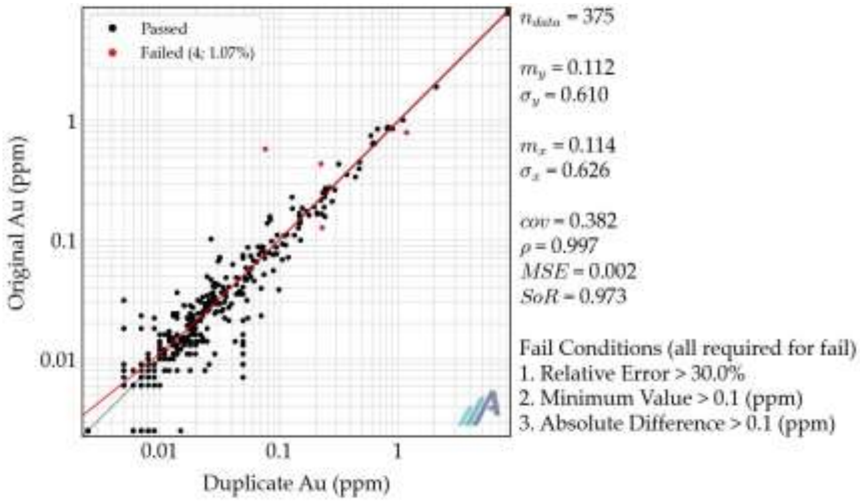


Figure 11.68 GSilver 2021-2022 El Pingüico Drilling Umpire Check Analysis of Pulp Duplicates (Au)



11.3.6 GSilver El Pingüico Stockpile Sampling

No QA-QC data has been made available to the Author for GSilver's 2017-2018 El Pingüico surface and underground stockpile sampling and 2018 underground stockpile drilling programs.

"Technical report – El Cubo/El Pinguico Silver Gold Complex Project" completed on behalf of GSilver by Jorgensen et al. (2024) reports that standards and blanks (quaternary andesite from Guanajuato) were inserted into the underground stockpile sampling stream at a 5% insertion rate with pulped samples from the underground stockpile. The standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories in Vancouver, BC. The results of the standards and blanks from the 2017 underground stockpile sampling program were considered satisfactory, with no issues noted (Jorgensen et al., 2024).

Jorgensen et al. (2024) reports that standards and blanks (barren andesite) were inserted into the 2018 underground stockpile drill sample stream at a rate of approximately one QA-QC sample per 10 samples. No duplicate samples were analysed.

The 2018 underground stockpile drilling used two standards prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories, including:

- CDN ME 1204: certified grades of 0.975 g/t Au and 58 g/t Ag; and
- CDN GS ST: certified grades of 4.76 g/t Au and 126 g/t Ag.

All blank samples returned <0.05 g/t Au and <5.0 g/t Ag. One standard returned a value lower than two standard deviations. No other issues were noted, and the QA-QC results were considered acceptable (Jorgensen et al., 2024).

11.4 Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

The Author considers the results of the QA-QC analyses for the historical and GSilver underground sampling and drilling at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex acceptable for use in this Report; however, several areas of concern were identified during review of the QA-QC data as summarized in the following subsections.

11.4.1 El Cubo

Regarding Endeavour QA-QC, the underground channel sampling returned moderate to high failure rates for blank sample analysis. The failure rates suggest that the blank material used by Endeavour was not completely barren or that the blank material was contaminated during preparation.

High duplicate failure rates for the historical underground channel sampling data indicate a poor correlation for silver and gold. It is the opinion of the QP that the cause of this failure rate in duplicates could be at least partially due to the normal erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. Other possibilities include nugget effect (coarse gold and silver), sample contamination, or insufficient crushing and homogenization of field duplicates.

Results of the insertion of certified standards into the Endeavour historical drill sample streams at El Cubo show acceptable performance for most standards with an adequate sample population (>20 samples). Standards CDN-ME-19, CDN-ME-1101, and CDN-ME-1206 returned failure rates ranging from 11.39 to 38.60% for Au and 11.70 to 13.92% for Ag and should be investigated further.

Regarding 2021-2024 GSilver blank sample analyses, although low to moderate failure rates were observed in the underground channel sampling dataset and no failure rates were returned in the blank analyses for the drill sample dataset, a few potential issues were identified by the Author. The issues are listed as follows:

i) The Author notes that the dataset includes QA-QC results from a variety of different analytical methods with variable sensitivities and lower detection limits. Using the tolerance limits for the gravimetric method when investigating performance of blanks analyzed by AAS has the potential to produce “false negatives”. In other words, a blank that may have otherwise been a failure based on an AAS tolerance limits, could be assigned a pass using limits for gravimetric analysis.

ii) QA-QC plots of the blank data exhibit linear patterns, including numerous points below the assigned lower detection limits. This is largely due to the issue noted above regarding analytical methods. The Author strongly recommends that QA-QC samples analyzed by different methods be treated separately in QA-QC workups.

iii) The underground sampling blank performance indicates that the blank material may not be completely barren, or the blank material was potentially contaminated during preparation. High-grade underground channel samples and mill concentrate samples are routinely processed at the El Cubo laboratory. Residue from these high to very high-grade samples could be present in crushers, pulverisers, and drying ovens. This potential source of contamination should be investigated.

Results of the insertion of certified standards into the GSilver channel sample stream show high moderate to high failure rates that require further investigation. A large portion of the standards utilized in these sample programs consisted of sample populations ranging from 1 to 8 samples which reduces the reliability of the data analysis. To address these issues, the Author recommends standardizing and reducing the number of different CRMs inserted into the sample stream, as well as reviewing calibration procedures, and increasing sample populations to improve statistical robustness of the data.

Overall, the analytical failure rates for silver analysis in sample populations > 20 are acceptable for use in this Report. The analytical failure rates for gold require further investigation. Results of the insertion of certified standards into the GSilver drill sample stream show no significant issues. However, given the nature of the mineralization at El Cubo, the Company should try to source CRMs that are certified in both gold and silver in order to provide a more relevant and comprehensive check on analytical precision and accuracy. The Company should also ensure that any CRMs used are certified for the same analytical method employed for sample analysis.

Results of duplicate analyses for the GSilver underground channel sampling and drilling programs include failure rates of 24.32% for Ag and 30.74% for Au. The drill sample duplicates returned failure rates of 12.5% for Ag and 11.2% for Au for the coarse duplicates, and 28.6% for Ag and 3.6% for Au for the pulp duplicates. The umpire check duplicates returned 7.5% for both Ag and Au for the coarse duplicates, and 18.3% for Ag and 2.9% for Au for the pulp duplicates. It is the opinion of the Author that the cause of this failure rate in duplicates could be at least partially due to the normal erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. Other possibilities include nugget effect (coarse gold and silver), sample contamination, or insufficient crushing and homogenization.

While the issues outlined above require further investigation, it is the opinion of the Author that the sample preparation, analyses, security, and quality control and quality assurance protocols and procedures are generally adequate and consistent with common industry standards. However, investigation and remedial action on the specific issues identified above should be undertaken by the Company at El Cubo as soon as practicable. Future exploration programs should include the re-analysis of failures outside of the accepted ranges (>3SD) for standards that are within mineralized zones. The re-runs should include 10 samples above the failed standard, the standard, and 10 samples below the failed standard.

In conclusion, the data within GSilver's databases are considered suitable for use in the further evaluation of the Property and for its intended use in this Report, including the Mineral Resource Estimation. Ongoing evaluation of the QA-QC data should be conducted to proactively identify opportunities for improvement in sampling, preparation, and analytical protocols.

11.4.2 El Pingüico

In the opinion of the Author, there were no significant issues with respect to the sample collection methodology, sample security, sample preparation or sample analyses in the El Pingüico drilling program completed by GSilver from 2021 to 2022.

No failures were observed in blank analysis for both silver and gold. Overall, the results of the standard analyses show no significant issues. In the opinion of the QP, the duplicate failure rate (9.6% for silver and 0% for gold for coarse duplicates, and 14.3% for silver and 1.1% for gold for pulp duplicate) could be at least partially due to the normal erratic nature of silver and gold grades in epithermal vein systems where mineralization is mostly restricted to veins. Other possibilities include nugget effect (coarse gold and silver), sample contamination, or insufficient crushing and homogenization of field duplicates. Umpire check's failure rates were between 0 and 2.7%, showing a high correlation between assay data obtained from the different assay laboratories. In the opinion of the QP, the analytical results for silver and gold assays from GSilver's 2021-2022 drilling programs at El Pingüico are acceptable and sufficient for use in this Report.

No QA-QC data has been made available to the Author for GSilver's 2017-2018 El Pingüico surface and underground stockpile sampling and 2018 underground stockpile drilling programs. However, the Author has reviewed the QA-QC summary in Jorgensen (2024) and the analytical data from the surface and underground stockpile sampling programs at El Pingüico, and has no reason to doubt the results of this work, given the availability of digital data and results consistent with historical exploration results. The data within the El Pingüico exploration database are considered suitable for use in this Report.

Prior to any potential future MRE calculations on the El Pingüico stockpiles, a full review of the existing stockpile QA-QC data should be undertaken, and additional sampling should be completed, including a robust QA-QC program. Existing sampling from the underground stockpile is of particular concern as it currently represents only the upper few meters of stockpile.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Data Verification Procedures

GSilver provided APEX with three separate Microsoft Access relational databases for drillhole data and underground sampling data, including *CMC Drillholes Master DataBase*, *CMC UGSamples Master DataBase*, and *CMC UGSamples Old DataBase 1*. The calculation of the MRE detailed in Section 14 utilized drilling and underground channel sample data extracted from the GSilver Microsoft Access relational databases June 19, 2024, and July 31, 2024, respectively. El Cubo data contained within the GSilver databases are summarized in Table 12.1. El Pingüico data contained in CMC Drillholes Master DataBase included 19 underground and 6 surface drillholes completed by GSilver in 2021 and 2022. These drillholes and the associated data were included in the data verification summarized in the following text.

Table 12.1 Summary of Data Contained in GSilver El Cubo Databases and Utilized in 2024 El Cubo MRE Mineralized Estimation Domains

	No. of Drillholes/Channels	Length of Drilllholes/Channels (m)	Total No. of Samples
GSilver El Cubo Database			
Historical (Pre-GSilver) Drillholes	333	92,462.04	20,445
Historical (Pre-GSilver) Channel Samples	4,177	9,951.12	17,113
GSilver Drillholes*	129	16,987.20	4,157
GSilver Channel Samples	5,871	16,824.00	26,806
2024 El Cubo MRE Mineralized Estimation Domains			
Historical (Pre-GSilver) Drillholes	195	57,572.30	1,784
Historical (Pre-GSilver) Channel Samples	3,962	7,289.90	12,576
GSilver Drillholes	54	9,255.50	445
GSilver Channel Samples	4,863	11,076.20	17,402

Note*: Total excludes tailings basin drillholes.

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex surface and underground drillhole database (*CMC Drillholes Master DataBase.accdb)* current to June 19, 2024, containing both historical and GSilver's drilling data as follows:

- Alteration – 16,589 records
- Assays – 25,959 samples
- Collars – 492 drillholes (114,423.1 m)
- Core Recovery – 50,656 runs
- Lithology – 16,591 records
- Minerals – 16,590 records
- Samples – 26,363 records

- QC Samples – 930 records
- Standard Samples – 2,378 records
- Structure Orientation – 13,236 records
- Downhole Survey – 2,960 records

The El Cubo underground channel sampling database *(CMC UGSamples Master DataBase 1.accdb)* current to July 31, 2024, containing GSilver data for channel sampling as follows:

- Assays – 26,806 samples
- Collars – 5,871 channels (16,804 m total depth)
- Survey – 26,815 records
- QC Samples – 299 records
- Standard Samples – 1,189 records

The El Cubo historical underground channel database *(CMC UGSamples Old DataBase 1.accdb)* containing data for samples collected by Endeavour at El Cubo from May 13, 2014, to October 2, 2019 as follows:

- Assays – 17,113 samples
- Collars – 4,177 channels (9,951.12 m total depth)
- Survey – 17,200 records
- QC Samples – 386 records
- Standard Samples – 207 records
- Laboratory certificates
- Geological logs
- Raw downhole survey files
- Collar survey compilations
- QA-QC data

APEX personnel, under the direct supervision of the Author, conducted data verification on approximately 10% of the data used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE, including i) surface and underground drillhole samples, assays and sample intervals (where possible), downhole surveys, and collar coordinates; and ii) underground channel samples assays. Surface and underground drillhole samples were selected for verification based on their drillhole location (within the 2024 El Cubo MRE area), grade (mineralized material grade of >=90 g/t AqEq), and buffer grade. A few lower-grade buffer samples on either side of the mineralized material samples were added. Approximately 10% of underground channel samples were selected from within each mineralization domain. Overall GSilver's databases were deemed to be well organized but contained some minor errors as described in the text below.

Errors encountered in the drillhole database, which have been corrected prior to the calculation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE include:

- Assays from non-preferred analytical methods were assigned to the au_plot column
- Superseded lab jobs/values present in the database

- Below detection limit values were not handled in a consistent manner in the database
- Sample ID and hole ID typos
- Incorrectly labelled certified reference materials (CRM)
- Discrepancies in sample intervals between duplicate and parent sample data
- Drillholes missing from collar table
- Azimuth and dip typos in downhole survey table
- Downhole survey records missing from downhole survey table
- Downhole survey measurements rounded
- Incorrect downhole survey tool recorded
- Incorrect downhole survey dates in downhole survey table

Errors encountered in the underground channel sample database, which have been corrected prior to the calculation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE, include: i) incorrect laboratory certificate loaded in the database where duplicated sample IDs exist; ii) duplicated assay results in the assay table with rounding differences; and iii) superseded laboratory jobs/values present in the database.

Errors encountered in the databases, which have not yet been corrected, but are not material to the 2024 El Cubo MRE include: i) incorrect or missing laboratory job numbers in the database; and ii) incorrect dates (sampled, received, finalized).

Minor errors were observed in laboratory certificates from the on-site El Cubo laboratory as well as QPSV, including: i) 0 g/t values and negative values; ii) incorrect detection limits; iii) inconsistent results between XLSX and PDF files; iv) blanks values; and v) date errors.

APEX personnel, under the direct supervision of the Author, conducted data verification of the El Pingüico exploration drilling assay data in *CMC Drillholes Master DataBase*. Minor errors were encountered similar to those identified during verification of the El Cubo MRE drillhole assay data. However, assay values in the database compared well with values reported in laboratory certificates. Copies of 3 assay certificates were reviewed and compared to values in the database. A total of 282 assays were checked, accounting for 16% of the total El Pingüico assay data contained in the database. No discrepancies were identified.

In the Author's opinion, the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex drillhole and underground channel sampling databases are reasonably free of any material or systematic errors and are adequate and suitable for use in this Report and in the calculation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE.

Monthly production and mineral processing data were provided to the Author in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format. The production and processing data were reviewed by the Author, and where possible, were compared against policy available company listings. In the opinion of the Author, no significant discrepancies were identified in the production and mineral processing data provided by GSilver.

12.2 Qualified Person Site Inspection

Mr. Christopher W. Livingstone, P.Geo., Senior Geologist of APEX and a Qualified Person, conducted a site inspection of the El Cubo Property and El Cubo Mines Complex facilities for verification purposes on August 12, 2023. Mr. Livingstone did not visit the El Pingüico Property. Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Black, Ms. Clarke, and Mr. Pearson did not visit the Property, as Mr. Livingstone's visit was deemed sufficient by the QPs.

The inspection comprised a tour of the El Cubo Property, including entering several active underground workings, a review of recent drill core to verify reported geology and mineralization, collection of verification samples, and a review of the El Cubo 3D data compilation. In addition, Mr. Livingstone also toured the El Cubo Mines Complex offices, core shack, processing plant, and analytical laboratory, and observed active mining and mineral processing to verify the mining methods, equipment, and infrastructure utilized in the production process. The processing plant, laboratory and core processing facilities were found to be clean, organized, professional and appeared to be following industry standard practices.

Mr. Livingstone was accompanied by GSilver geologists Mr. Adrian Job Manzano Rivera and Mr. Jose Ivan Galvan during the site inspection. Maps, sections, drill logs, and analytical results were provided as necessary. One underground sample and two drill core samples were collected for verification purposes (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2 Author's Independent Verification Sample Results

Sample ID	Operation	Area/Vein	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
E545454	El Cubo	Villalpando	Drill Core	0.542	125
E545455	El Cubo	San Luis	Drill Core	7.75	773
E545456	El Cubo	San Luis	Underground	1.025	209

Mr. Livingstone maintained custody of the samples and delivered them directly to the ALS North Vancouver laboratory upon his return to Canada. Each sample was subject to standard preparation, Au and Ag analysis by fire assay with AAS finish (ALS methods Au-AA23 and Ag-AA45), and multi-element analysis by four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ALS method ME-ICP61). Overlimit Au and Ag analyses were performed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (ALS methods Au-GRA21 and Ag-GRA21). Overlimit base metal analysis was performed by four-acid digestion with ICP finish. ALS Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2015 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of the Company, the Author.

The underground portion of the inspection comprised a tour of active workings in the Villalpando Mine in the vicinity of the San Luis vein, including the 2175 ramp and stope, 1950 stope, and 2160 stope, among others. Mr. Livingstone observed the geology, alteration, and mineralization in each area, and reviewed plan maps and sections for each area toured. The visual inspection was consistent with the reported geology and mineralization and confirmed the presence of significant mining infrastructure at El Cubo. The mine is well ventilated, wiring for grid power was in progress during the visit, and the mining equipment appeared to be in good repair. Mr. Livingstone did not visit areas of El Cubo that were inactive during the visit, including Dolores, Santa Cecilia, and San Nicolas.

The 2175 stope is located around the intersection between the Villalpando and San Luis veins, and at the time of the inspection accounted for 50-60% of total production at El Cubo. The 1950 stope was accessed via the 2175 ramp northwest along the Villalpando structure. Mineralization in these areas is hosted in the Villalpando vein and breccia, within rhyolite wall rock (Figure 12.1 Left). The 2160 stope is located at the southeast end of the active mining area of Villalpando, terminating at the Violetta fault, which is believed to offset the Villalpando vein structure. Mining in this area utilizes longhole stoping to exploit the Villalpando vein (Figure 12.2 Right). Due to high tunnel height, collection of a representative underground sample from the Villalpando structure in the 2160 stope area was deemed too dangerous.

Mr. Livingstone collected one sample underground from the San Luis Vein in a new development area (Figure 12.2). Sample E545456 comprised white and grey quartz with bands of silver sulphide mineralization and minor pyrite. The veins display classic low sulphidation epithermal characteristics, and often occur with variably mineralized breccias in the hanging wall, footwall, or both.

Figure 12.1 El Cubo Underground (Left: 2175 Villalpando structure; Right: 2160 stope)

Figure 12.2 San Luis Vein (Left: San Luis Vein underground; Right: Sample E545456)

In the El Cubo core facility, the Mr. Livingstone inspected mineralized intersections from the Villalpando, Dolores, and San Luis veins. The Villalpando structure was observed in hole VPO22-002, comprising a silver sulphide mineralized quartz vein flanked with breccia zones containing increased sulphide content (Figure 12.3 Left). From this hole, Mr. Livingstone sampled the Villalpando Footwall Vein. Sample E545454 duplicated GSilver sample V001897 over the interval of 175.45 m to 176.15 m, which was reported to contain 0.44 g/t Au and 92 g/t Ag.

The Dolores Vein was observed in hole DOL22-06, comprising grey and white quartz displaying epithermal banding and open space filling textures, and minor finely disseminated pyrite (Figure 12.3 Centre). The San

Luis Vein was observed in hole SL22-003, comprising banded grey and white quartz with silver sulphide bands and pyrite (Figure 12.3 Right). Splayed veins were observed over a longer interval. Sample E545455 duplicated GSilver sample V002730 over the interval of 277.30 m to 277.80 m, which was reported to contain 7.2 g/t Au and 782 g/t Ag.

Figure 12.3 El Cubo Drill Core (Left: VPO22-002 Villalpando Vein intercept; Centre: DOL22-06 Dolores Vein intercept; Right: SL22-003 San Luis Vein intercept)

Drill core samples were collected as quarter core duplicates of GSilver sample intervals. Results from the verification sampling compare well with the reported results (Table 12.3). El Cubo drill core samples are sent to accredited laboratory Corporación Química Platinum S.A. de C.V. in Guanajuato.

Table 12.3 Comparison of Author's and GSilver's Drill Core Analyses

Hole ID	Vein	From	To	Author's Samples			GSilver Samples		
				Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
VPO22-002	Villalpando	175.45	176.15	E545454	0.542	125	V001897	0.438	92.07
SL22-003	San Luis	277.3	277.8	E545455	7.75	773	V002730	7.199	782.09

While on site, Mr. Livingstone was given a tour of the El Cubo analytical laboratory, conducted by the laboratory manager. The facility was found to be clean, organized, professional, and appeared to be following industry standard practices using relatively new equipment. Atomic absorption and gravimetric analytical techniques are utilized. QA-QC measures include the insertion of 3 standards per batch of 35 samples: blank, high grade, and low grade. Coarse blank and compressed air is used to clean the crusher prior to each sample and cupels are not reused. All underground chip/channel samples and all processing plant samples are analyzed at the on-site lab.

A tour of the El Cubo processing plant was conducted by the plant manager. Mr. Livingstone observed the various equipment and circuits used to process mineralized material, and observed the plant in operation from the control room (Figure 12.4 Left). The El Cubo plant is clean, modern, and almost entirely automated, with only a few personnel required for operation. The plant uses conventional crushing, grinding, flotation, and silver-gold concentrate filtration. New equipment was recently added to improve recoveries: micro bubble flotation was introduced to improve recovery of smaller size fractions, and a Falcon centrifugal concentrator was added to improve recovery of small particles of free gold and electrum (Figure 12.4 Right).

Figure 12.4 El Cubo Mines Complex Processing Plant (Left: view from control room; Right: Falcon centrifugal concentrator)

In addition to the site inspection, the Author briefly reviewed the El Cubo 3D data compilation with Mr. Manzano and discussed the ongoing effort to compile and standardize the historical databases inherited from Endeavour Silver Corp. Completion was estimated at 2 to 4 weeks. This process is now complete.

Observations and results from Mr. Livingstone's site visits and sampling verify the presence of significant silver-gold mineralization both in active mine areas and in exploration drilling at the Property. Rock types, alteration, and mineralization observed underground, in drill core, and at surface while touring the Property are consistent with the reported geology and historical exploration results. In addition, Mr. Livingstone verified the mining methods and equipment utilized in the production process. The mining infrastructure observed is consistent with reported historical production.

12.3 Validation Limitations

Based on the Property inspection, verification sampling, and data review, the Author has no reason to doubt the reported geology, exploration, and production results.

12.4 Adequacy of the Data

The Author has reviewed the adequacy of the exploration and mining information and the Property's physical, visual, and geological characteristics. No significant issues or inconsistencies were discovered that would call into question the validity of the data. In the opinion of the Author, the Property data is adequate and suitable for use in this Report, including the MRE.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Author is not aware of any third-party laboratory-based mineral processing and metallurgical testing completed by GSilver or Endeavour. Metallurgical parameters have been determined using operating data. The mineralized material produced from El Cubo and from surface stockpiles at El Pingüico is processed at the El Cubo processing plant, located within the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The El Cubo processing plant was constructed in 2013.

13.1 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Recoveries

Historically, flotation was the primary method of silver and gold recovery at El Cubo. Cyanide was applied to the flotation concentrate at El Cubo to recover approximately 96% of the precious metals contained in 88% of the values recovered in the flotation concentrate. The total overall recovery was 84% (Jorgensen et al., 2024). Endeavour operated the El Cubo processing plant from 2013 to 2019, with historical operating records from 2017 to 2018 indicating a historical processing rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tonnes per day. A reduction in projected resources available for milling reduced the processing rate to approximately 750 tonnes per day in 2019 (Jorgensen et al, 2024).

13.2 GSilver Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Recoveries

The mineralized material produced from El Cubo and from surface stockpiles at El Pingüico is processed at the El Cubo processing plant, located within the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The El Cubo plant consists of a two-stage crushing circuit, ball mill grinding, reagent storage, flotation, gravity treatment, and concentrate filtration for product shipment. Since the refurbishment of the plant by GSilver and modifications to the secondary crushing area and grinding discharge crates, the El Cubo processing plant operates at a capacity of 1,350 tonnes per day. A recent upgrade to the El Cubo plant is the addition of a gravity circuit for the recovery of native silver gold and electrum from the hydrocyclone underflow stream.

From October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 862,979 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of material extracted from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex was processed at the El Cubo processing plant producing a total of 1,437,248 silver ounces and 21,008 gold ounces. Information on head grades and recoveries for material extracted from the Phoenix, Dolores, and Santa Cecilia mines of El Cubo is presented in Table 13.1. A summary of GSilver's El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex production is listed in Table 13.2.

Table 13.1 El Cubo Average Head Grades and Recoveries (October 2021 to July 31, 2024)

	Phoenix	Dolores				Santa Cecilia		
	2022	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*
Au Head Grade (g/t)	1.73	0.82	1.13	0.90	0.79	0.88	0.78	0.87
Ag Head Grade (g/t)	90.44	67.61	86.49	63.36	58.12	58.50	48.49	36.93
Au Recovery %	81.95%	79.67%	87.58%	87.14%	87.39%	83.09%	85.06%	87.02%
Ag Recovery %	83.69%	85.10%	86.46%	85.23%	84.74%	80.77%	82.11%	79.99%

Note*: January 1 to July 31, 2024

Table 13.2 Summary of El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Production (Q4 2021 to July 31, 2024)

Year	Quarter	El Pinguico			Phoenix			Mastrantos Tailings			Dolores			Santa Cecilia			TOTALS		
		Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]
2021	Q4	20,929	296	24,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,130	1,142	100,122	0	0	0	75,059	1,438	124,986
2022	Q1	24,661	271	21,945	4,158	190	10,118	3,451	68	2,880	35,635	978	65,797	18,382	373	24,680	86,287	1,880	125,420
	Q2	15,673	137	9,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,910	1,418	107,562	33,630	606	38,372	94,213	2,161	155,922
	Q3	1,238	8	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,730	1,757	138,410	34,962	898	59,196	85,930	2,663	198,215
	Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,156	1,756	135,662	26,817	813	52,917	81,973	2,569	188,579
2023	Q1	4,801	41	3,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,218	1,447	90,940	24,381	493	32,373	83,400	1,981	127,039
	Q2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,065	1,767	126,637	13,426	216	18,022	81,491	1,983	144,659
	Q3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,477	41	1,198	32,341	757	48,601	27,248	543	33,291	62,066	1,341	83,090
	Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,258	855	65,547	22,481	637	28,566	58,739	1,492	94,113
2024	Q1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,570	767	58,032	22,150	601	20,670	53,720	1,368	78,702
	Q2	7,050	100	5,930	0	0	0	3,012	102	2,857	36,276	743	51,342	27,834	694	25,424	74,172	1,639	85,553
	July	1,304	20	1,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,840	338	18,645	9,785	136	10,622	25,929	494	30,970
Totals		75,656	873	68,765	4,158	190	10,118	8,940	211	6,935	513,129	13,724	1,007,297	268,116	6,167	359,096	862,979	21,008	1,437,248

Notes:

1) Tonnage values are dry milled mineralized material. Tonnage values were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file.
2) Metal production values are pro-rated using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades.

Material extracted from the El Cubo Mastrantos tailings from Q1 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report returned an average head grade of 81.90 g/t Ag with a recovery of 28.26% for silver and an average head grade of 1.88 g/t Au with a recovery of 38.65% for gold.

Average head grades and recoveries for El Pingüico from Q1 2021 to the end of July 2024 were 41.37 g/t Ag with an 69.14% recovery for silver and 0.48 g/t Au with an 71.84% recovery for gold at the El Cubo plant.

Tonnage values were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file. Metal production values are pro-rated for the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades. Recoveries were based on total plant production from all operations. Metal production values are pro-rated using the tonnage and grade data.

Additional information on the mineral processing methods utilized for material produced from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is summarized below in Section 17.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 El Cubo

14.1.1 Introduction

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. ("GSilver") engaged APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") to prepare an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the El Cubo Property (the "2024 El Cubo MRE"). This Technical Report details the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024. The 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE was completed by Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Consultant: Mineral Resources with APEX. Mr. Black is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and takes responsibility for the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE and Section 14 herein. Tyler Acorn, M.Sc., Senior Geostatistician with APEX completed a peer review.

The workflow implemented for the calculation of the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE was completed using Micromine commercial resource modelling and mine planning software (v2024.0), Leapfrog Geo software package (v2024.1.1), Resource Modelling Solutions Platform (RMSP; v1.14.0), and RPMGlobal stope optimization (v4.1.20511.2). Supplementary data analysis was completed using the Anaconda Python distribution and a custom Python package developed by APEX.

Mineral Resource modelling was conducted in mine grid coordinate system. The MRE utilized a block model with a size of 1.5 metres (X) by 1.5 metres (Y) by 1.5 metres (Z) to honour the mineralization wireframes for estimation. Silver (Ag) and gold (Au) grades were estimated for each block using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with locally varying anisotropy (LVA) to ensure grade continuity in various directions is reproduced in the block model. All "take all" material within the mining shapes is reported, regardless of whether the estimated grades are above the optimized cutoff grade. Details regarding the methodology used to calculate the 2024 El Cubo MRE are provided in the following sections.

The 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 rules for disclosure and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 29, 2019, and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10, 2014. The effective date of the Mineral Resource is August 1, 2024.

14.1.2 Mineral Resource Estimate Data Description

The 2024 El Cubo MRE incorporates data from surface and underground drillholes and underground channels. The drillhole database includes collar locations, surveys, assays, and geological data from drillholes completed between 2012 and 2024. The underground channel database contains channel locations, surveys, and assays from channels completed between 2014 and 2024. Both datasets were utilized for domain interpretation and metal grade estimation. Table 14.1 summarizes statistics for drillholes and channels intersecting estimation domains, while Table 14.2 details unsampled intervals within the project database and estimation domains.

Table 14.1 Summary of Sampling within Mineralized Estimation Domains in the El Cubo Database

Variable	No. of Drillholes/Channels	Total Length (m)	Total No. of Samples	No. of Non-Null Assays
Drillholes				
Ag	249	1,485.5	2,249	2,229
Au	249	1,485.5	2,249	2,229
Underground Channels				
Ag	8,825	18,392.0	30,007	29,978
Au	8,825	18,392.0	30,007	29,978

Table 14.2 Nominal Waste Values Assigned to Unsampled Intervals within the El Cubo Database and Estimation Domains

Variable	Nominal Waste (ppm)	Length Not Sampled and Assumed Unmineralized	% Not Sampled	No. of Zero Assays
Drillholes				
Ag	1	25.9	0.1	25
Au	0.0025	25.9	0.1	62
Underground Channels				
Ag	1	63.4	4.3	0
Au	0.0025	63.4	4.3	0

14.1.2.1 Data Verification

APEX validated the Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length, or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drillhole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. A small number of errors were identified and corrected in the database. A detailed discussion on the verification of drillhole and channel data is provided in Sections 11 and 12 of this Report. Mr. Black considers the supplied databases suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

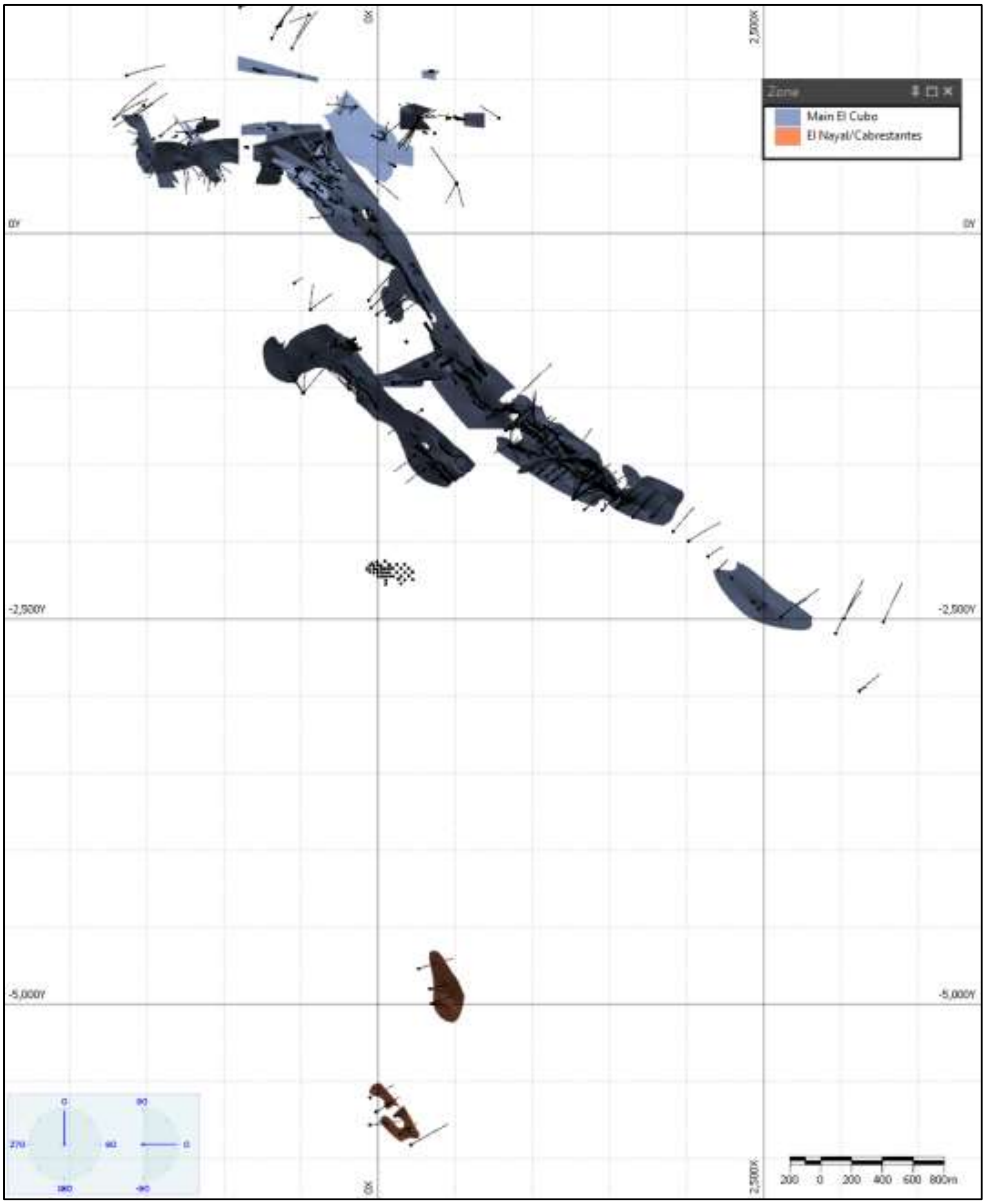
14.1.3 Grade Estimation Domain Interpretation

Mineralization at El Cubo consists of silver and gold occurring in several stratigraphic formations, with the middle Tertiary La Bufa, Guanajuato, and Calderones Formations being the most important hosts. Mineralization at El Cubo is typical of the classic high-grade silver-gold, banded epithermal vein deposits, with the most productive veins being sub-parallel to the Veta Madre system as north-northwest striking veins and local stockwork style mineralization. Several transverse, northeast striking veins with high-grade gold mineralization also occur. For a detailed discussion regarding the geological setting and mineralization, see Sections 7 and 8.

Grade estimation domain wireframes were developed through implicit modelling and domain coding (Figures 14.1 and 14.2). The primary objective was to ensure that each estimation domain connects similar styles of mineralization while respecting the structural and geological controls on their orientation and spatial continuity. Intervals without mineralization were categorized as waste. Critical inputs for defining domain boundaries and orientations were:

- Underground mapping.
- Drillhole geological logging.
- Silver and Gold assays.

Figure 14.1 Plan View of the El Cubo Grade Estimation Domains



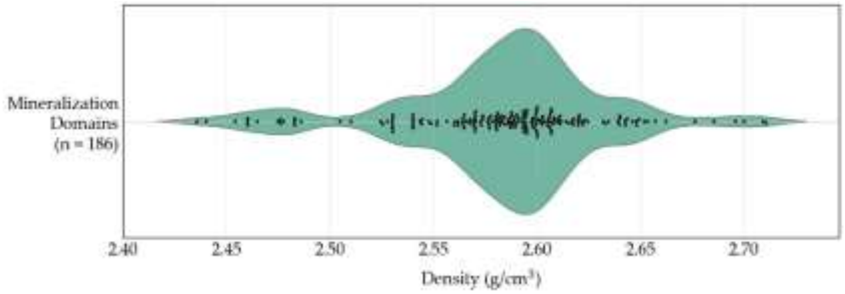
GSilver provided APEX with 40 vein models derived from geological characteristics identified through drilling, underground mapping, and prior mining experience. APEX expanded on this by developing 44 estimation domains, refining GSilver's vein interpretations to minimize internal dilution and adding new domains to include nearby mineralization. These 44 domains form the basis for calculating the 2024 El Cubo MRE.

Figure 14.2 Orthogonal View of the El Cubo Grade Estimation Domains

14.1.3.1 Bulk Density

A total of 540 bulk density measurements are available from the drillhole database. APEX personnel conducted an exploratory data analysis of these measurements to establish bulk density domains. Figure 14.3 presents the bulk density measurements collected within the estimation domains, excluding 17 high and low outliers from the analysis. After filtering, 186 measurements remain within the evaluated density domains. Given the minimal variability in bulk density across the domains, the median value of all measurements within the estimation domains of 2.58 g/cm^3 is applied to the 2024 El Cubo MRE block model.

Figure 14.3 Density Measurements Within Each Density Domain



14.1.3.2 Raw Analytical Data

Table 14.3 presents the summary statistics for the raw (uncomposited) assays from sample intervals within the estimation domains. The assays within each estimation domain exhibit a single coherent statistical population.

Table 14.3 Raw Assay Statistics for the 2024 El Cubo MRE

	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
Count	32,256	32,256
Mean	114.8	1.21
Standard Deviation	316.3	4.072
Coefficient of Variation	2.8	3.367
Minimum	1.0	0.002
25 Percentile	15.3	0.203
50 Percentile (Median)	46.3	0.512
75 Percentile	112.1	1.197
Maximum	18,766.0	484.577

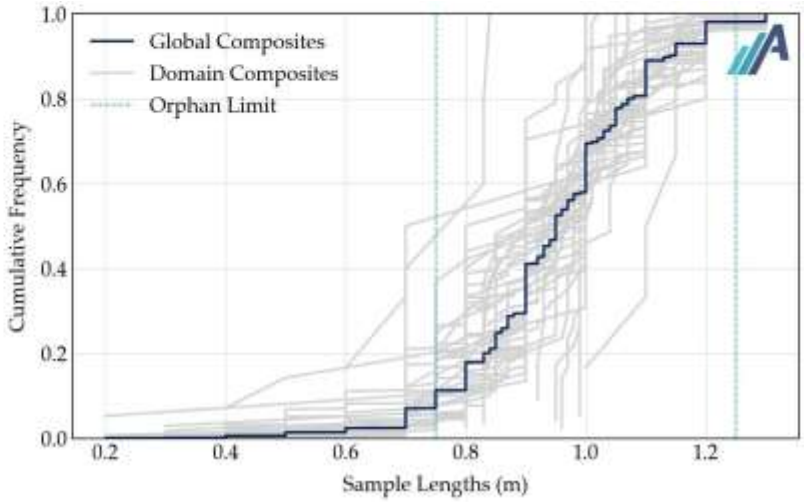
14.1.3.3 Compositing Methodology

The drillhole sample interval lengths within the estimation domains at El Cubo vary from 0.10 to 18.80 m, as illustrated in Figure 14.4. A composite length of 1.00 m was chosen because 98.49% of the sample intervals are equal to or shorter than this length.

A balanced compositing method is selected, which uses variable composite lengths based on the combined length of samples in each contiguous unit, defined as the drillhole segment between domain boundary contacts. The composite length for each contiguous unit is chosen to closely match a predefined target composite length, ensuring uniformity across the unit. For instance, with a contiguous unit measuring 6.50 m and a target composite length of 2.00 m, the balanced method splits the contiguous unit into three composites of 2.17 m each. In comparison, traditional compositing generates three composites with lengths of 2.00 m and one with a length of 0.50 m.

This method aims to maintain a consistent support volume across the estimation domain, minimizing the number of short composites and reducing their effect on grade interpolation. Of the 20,950 composites, 1,884 (9.0%) of them fall outside the ±25% tolerance of the selected composite length, are considered orphans, and are excluded from the estimation process. 1869 (99.2%) of these are from underground channel sampling, and their removal is not a concern due to the abundance of other data in the areas. Some channels are not sized to produce composites of the correct length. Moreover, most channels are collected from area from mined-out areas and have minimal impact on the MRE.

Figure 14.4 Distribution of Raw Interval Lengths within the Estimation Domains



14.1.3.4 Grade Capping

Composites are capped to a specified maximum value to ensure metal grades are not overestimated by including outlier values during estimation. Probability plots illustrating each composite's values are used to identify outlier values that appear greater than expected relative to each estimation domain's commodity distribution. Composites identified as potential outliers on the log-probability plots are evaluated in 3-D to determine whether they are part of a high-grade trend. If outliers are identified as part of a high-grade trend that still requires grade capping, the capping level applied may be less stringent than the level used for controlling isolated high-grade outliers.

Grade capping is completed by assessing the composites within individual capping groups. Table 14.4 indicates the grade capping levels determined using the log-probability plots. Visual inspection of the potential outliers revealed they have no spatial continuity with each other. Therefore, the grade capping levels detailed in Table 14.4 are applied to all composites used to calculate the 2024 El Cubo MRE. The grade estimation domains are grouped into capping groups based on the similarity of their grade distributions and the similarity of mineralization styles. The domains within each capping group are detailed in Table 14.5.

Table 14.4 Grade Capping Levels

Variable	Capping Group	Capping Level (ppm)	No. of Capped Composites	No. of Composites
Ag	High-Grade	5,800.	3	13,112
	Moderate-Grade	2,200.	3	5,650
	Lower-Grade	185.	4	359
Au	High-Grade	35.0	6	13,112
	Moderate-Grade	31.0	2	5,650
	Lower-Grade	9.5	2	359

Table 14.5 Domains Per Capping Group

Capping Group	Domains
High-Grade	dolores, dolores_fw, el_nayal_fw, la_paz, reina_isabel, san_eusebio, san_francisco2, san_francisco3, san_luis, san_luis_hw2, san_nicolas, san_nicolas_e, tuberos_2, villalpando_north_2, villalpando_south, villalpando_south_hw1, villalpando_south_hw2, vn_751, vn_cas100
Moderate-Grade	adriana, el_nayal, san_francisco, san_luis_hw1, san_middle, san_nicolas_w, tuberos, tuberos_hw1, v_750, villalpando, villalpando_cebolletas, villalpando_north, villalpando_south_fw1, villalpando_south_fw2
Lower-Grade	cabrestantes, el_nino, la_loca, la_loca_fw, san_miguel, san_nicolas_2, soledad, villalpando_dalia, villalpando_dalia_fw, villalpando_unk, vn_178

14.1.3.5 Declustering

Data collection often focuses on high-value areas, leaving sparse areas underrepresented in the raw composite statistics and distributions. Spatially representative (declustered) statistics and distributions are necessary to achieve accurate validation. Declustering techniques assign a weight to each composite within an estimation domain, giving more weight to sparsely sampled areas and less to densely sampled regions. A declustering cell size of 50 m was used for all composites.

14.1.3.6 Final Composite Statistics

Summary statistics for the declustered and capped composites contained within the interpreted grade estimation domains are presented in Table 14.6. The composites within each grade estimation domain generally exhibit coherent individual statistical populations.

Table 14.6 Final Composite Statistics for the 2024 El Cubo MRE

	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
Count	19,066	19,066
Mean	103.2	1.228
Standard Deviation	196.3	2.103
Coefficient of Variation	1.9	1.712
Minimum	1.0	0.002

25 Percentile	18.1	0.272
50 Percentile (Median)	48.5	0.617
75 Percentile	110.7	1.361
Maximum	5,800.0	35.0

Note: Statistics consider declustering weights and capping.

14.1.4 Variography and Grade Continuity

Experimental semi-variograms are calculated along the major, minor, and vertical principal directions of continuity, defined by three Euler angles. These angles describe the orientation of anisotropy through a series of left-hand rule rotations that are:

1) Angle 1: A rotation about the Z-axis (azimuth), where positive angles represent clockwise rotation and negative angles represent counter-clockwise rotation.
2) Angle 2: A rotation about the X-axis (dip), where positive angles represent counter-clockwise and negative angles represent clockwise rotation.
3) Angle 3: A rotation about the Y-axis (tilt), where positive angles represent clockwise rotation and negative angles represent counter-clockwise rotation.

APEX calculated standardized normal-score back-transformed variograms for Ag and correlograms for Au using composites constrained within estimation domains with sufficient data to establish representative variograms. The primary geological factors influencing mineralization guided the main continuity directions, which formed the basis for the variogram calculations.

Figures 14.5 to 14.8 illustrate the modelled variograms, and Table 14.7 outlines the variogram parameters used for Kriging.

Figure 14.5 Modelled Silver Variogram for the Villalpando South Domain

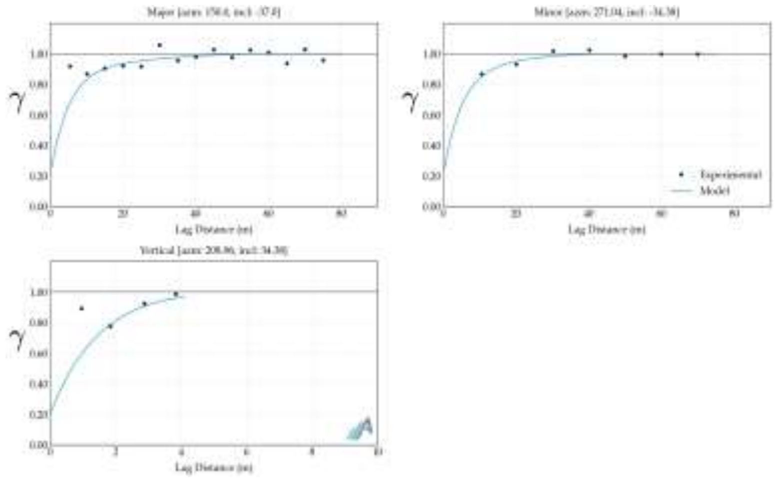


Figure 14.6 Modelled Silver Variogram for the Villalpando North Domain

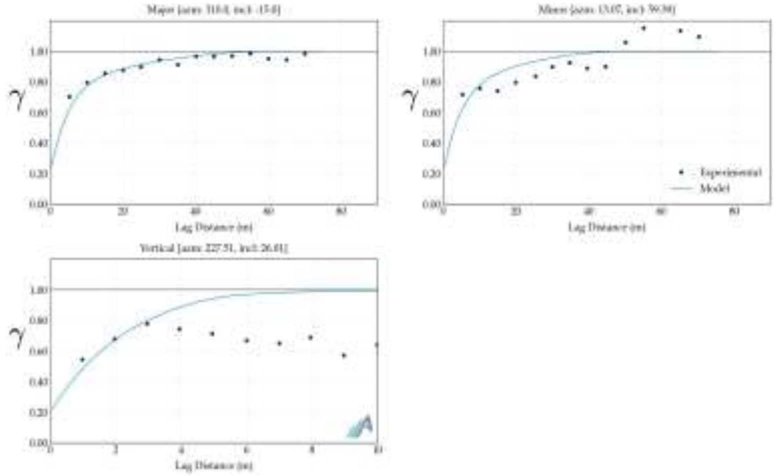


Figure 14.7 Modelled Gold Variogram for the Villalpando South Domain

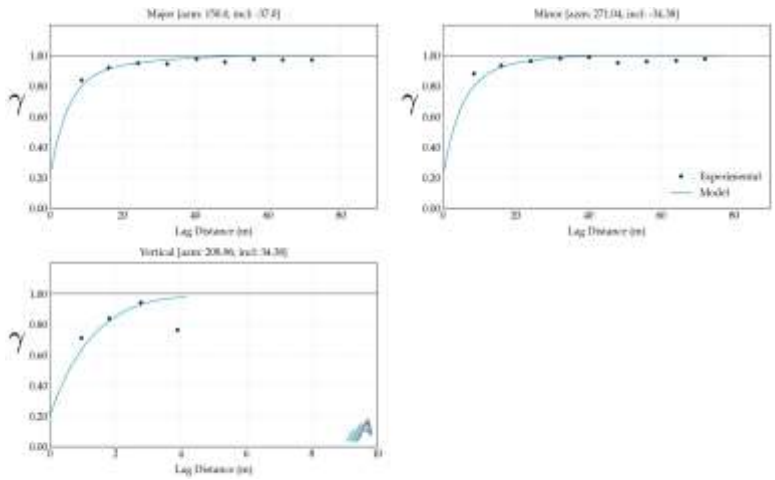


Figure 14.8 Modelled Gold Variogram for the Villalpando North Domain

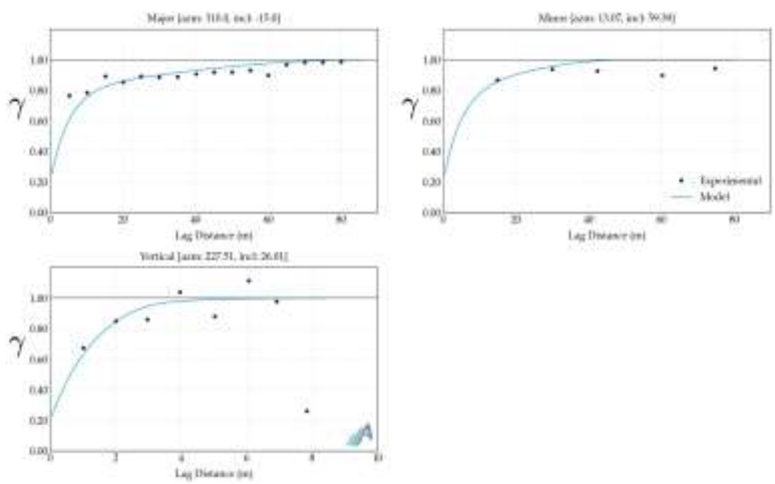


Table 14.7 Standardized Variogram Parameters

Domain	Rotation Angles			C0	Variogram Structures					
								Ranges (m)		
	1	2	3		Structure	Type	CC	Major	Minor	Vertical
Silver										
Villalpando North	310	-15	-63	0.2	1	Exponential	0.6	15	15	6
					2	Spherical	0.2	60	50	6
Villalpando South	150	-37	45	0.2	1	Exponential	0.7	15	15	4
					2	Spherical	0.1	60	45	4
Gold										
Villalpando North	310	-15	-63	0.2	1	Exponential	0.6	15	15	4
					2	Spherical	0.2	85	50	4
Villalpando South	150	-37	45	0.2	1	Exponential	0.7	15	15	4
					2	Spherical	0.1	60	45	4

Abbreviations: C0 – nugget effect, CC – covariance contributions.
Note: the sill and covariance contributions are standardized to 1.

14.1.5 Block Model

14.1.5.1 Block Model Parameters

The block model used to calculate the 2024 El Cubo MRE fully encapsulates the resource estimation domains described in Section 14.1.3. No blocks are estimated outside of the estimation domains. The grid definition used is described in Table 14.8.

A block factor is calculated to represent the percentage of each block's volume within each estimation domain. This factor is used to:

- Identify the primary domain by volume for each block.
- Determine the percentage of mineralized material and waste within each block.

Table 14.8 2024 El Cubo MRE Block Model Definition

Axes	Origin*	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)	Rotation**
X	-4,379.25	5150	1.5	0
Y	-5,919.25	4800	1.5	0
Z	1,680.75	700	1.5	0

* In RMSP, a block model's origin represents the block's centroid coordinates with the minimum U, V, and Z. After rotation, the U and V axes correspond to the X and Y axes, respectively.
** Rotations are applied sequentially about the Z, Y, and X axes, following the convention outlined in Section 14.1.5.

14.1.5.2 Volumetric Checks

Wireframe and block model volumes are compared to ensure tonnages are not significantly over- or underestimated. Each block's volume is scaled using its calculated block factor to determine the total block model volume. The maximum percent difference calculated is 0.2279%.

14.1.5.3 Classification of Mined-Out, Remnant, and In situ Material

GSilver provided a 3D wireframe of the underground workings, verified through underground surveys and last updated on July 30, 2024. Blocks either within or in contact with the underground workings were flagged as Mined Out. Additionally, blocks adjacent to the workings were flagged as Mined Out if their centroids fell within a search ellipse measuring 10 m by 5 m by 1 m. The ellipse's long axis was oriented along the dip direction of the domain's trend, with a dip of 0° and no third-axis rotation. These flagged blocks were excluded from the MRE, as detailed in Section 14.1.10.

Blocks within 10 m of the underground workings wireframe in any direction were classified as remnant material. While remnant material is still under evaluation for potential resources, it is not included in the MRE statement in Section 14.1.10.

Blocks within 30 m of the topography surface wireframe were classified as "near-surface" and excluded from the MRE statement in Section 14.1.10.

Based on the criteria above, only material not flagged as mined-out or remnant is classified as in situ and is included in the MRE statement in Section 14.1.10. Figure 14.9 illustrates the three classifications in relation to the underground workings.

14.1.6 Grade Estimation Methodology

14.1.6.1 Grade Estimation of Mineralized Material

Ordinary Kriging (OK) is used to estimate metal grades for the 2024 El Cubo MRE block model. Only blocks that intersect the estimation domains are estimated.

Estimation uses locally varying anisotropy (LVA), which employs different rotation angles to set the variogram model's principal directions and search ellipsoid for each block. Trend surface wireframes assign these angles to blocks within the estimation domain, enabling structural complexities to be captured in the estimated block model.

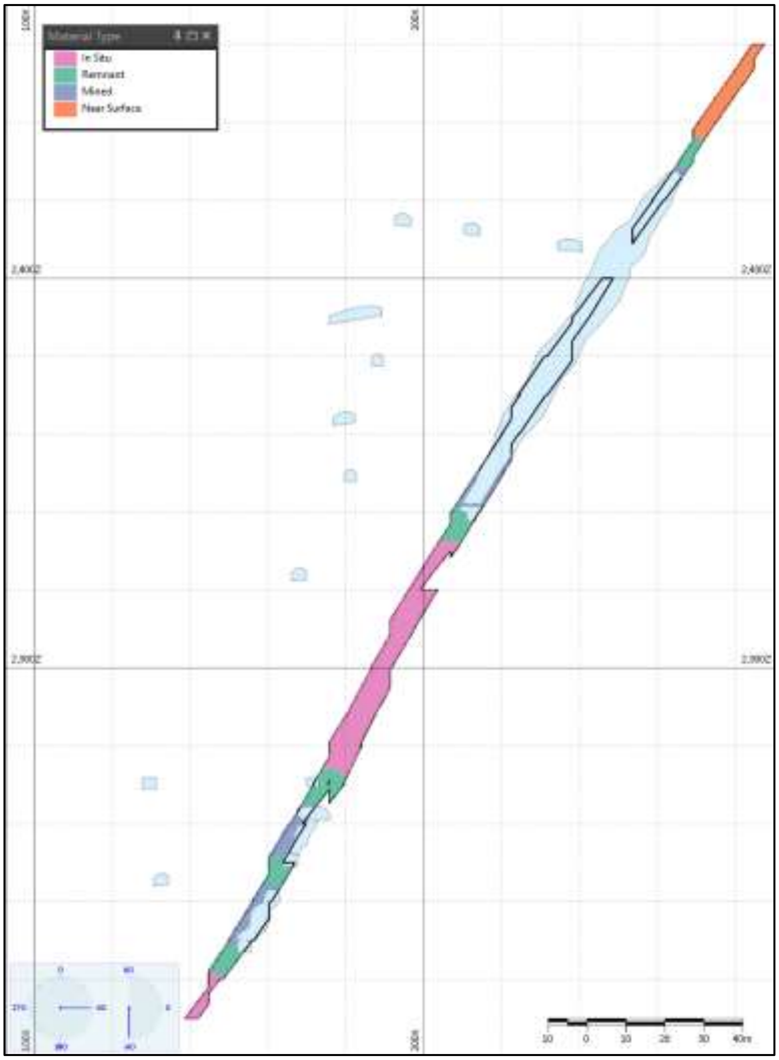
During grade estimation for each domain, the nugget effect and covariance contributions of the standardized variogram model are scaled to match the variance of the composites within that estimation domain. The ranges used for each mineralized zone are unchanged from the standardized variogram model.

Contact analysis of the boundaries between adjacent estimation domains shows that the metal profile at the boundary is hard or semi-hard, where the profiles trend toward each other over a very short distance. Consequently, only data from within each estimation domain can be used for grade estimation within that specific domain.

Robust experimental variogram calculation within a domain requires sufficient data to define spatial variability accurately. For domains lacking adequate data, the modelled variograms presented in Section 14.1.5 that is most representative of the mineralization, forming estimation groups. Table 14.9 provides an overview of these groups, specifying the domain used to define the variography and listing all included domains. Each group uses the same search strategy.

A multiple-pass estimation method is used to control Kriging's smoothing effect and limit the influence of high-grade samples, ensuring accurate grade and tonnage estimates at the block scale. Table 14.10 details the restricted search parameters and limits the number of composites from each estimation pass. While these rules may introduce local bias, they improve the global accuracy of grade and tonnage estimates above the reporting cutoff.

Figure 14.9 Classification of Mined-out, Remnant, and In Situ Material



Note: The constraining underground mining shapes are shown as bold black lines while existing workings are depicted as light blue polygons.

Table 14.9 2024 El Cubo MRE Estimation Group Summary

Estimation Group	Variogram Variable	Variogram Domain	Estimation Domains
North Au	Ag	Villalpando North	dolores, dolores_fw, san_eusebio, san_luis, san_luis_hw1, san_luis_hw2, san_francisco, el_nino, villalpando_north, tuberos, tuberos_hw1, san_francisco2, san_francisco3, villalpando_north_2, tuberos_2, soledad, san_miguel, san_middle, la_paz, san_nicolas_w, san_nicolas, san_nicolas_2, san_nicolas_e, vn_cas100, reina_isabel, v_750, vn_751, la_loca, la_loca_fw, villalpando, villalpando_unk, vn_178
North Ag	Au		
South Ag	Ag	Villalpando South	villalpando_dalia, villalpando_dalia_fw, adriana, villalpando_cebolletas, villalpando_south, villalpando_south_fw1, villalpando_south_fw2, villalpando_south_hw1, villalpando_south_hw2, cabrestantes, el_nayal, el_nayal_fw
South Au	Au		

Table 14.10 2024 El Cubo MRE Interpolation Parameters

Estimation Group	Pass	Number of Composites			Search Ranges (m)			Discretization		
		Max	Min	Max per Drillhole	Major	Minor	Vertical	X	Y	Z
North Ag	1	20	1	2	15	15	4	2	2	2
	2	20	1	2	30	25	4	2	2	2
	3	20	1	4	60	50	6	2	2	2
	4	20	1	5	90	75	12	2	2	2
North Au	1	20	1	2	15	15	4	2	2	2
	2	20	1	2	30	25	4	2	2	2
	3	20	1	4	60	50	6	2	2	2
	4	20	1	5	127.5	75	7	2	2	2
South Ag	1	20	1	2	15	15	4	2	2	2
	2	20	1	3	30	25	4	2	2	2
	3	20	1	3	60	50	6	2	2	2
	4	20	1	5	90	67.5	8	2	2	2
South Au	1	20	1	2	15	15	4	2	2	2
	2	20	1	2	30	25	4	2	2	2
	3	20	1	3	60	50	6	2	2	2
	4	20	1	5	90	67.5	7	2	2	2

14.1.6.2 Grade Estimation of Waste Material

Optimization processes to establish reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction integrate dilution by accounting for portions of blocks that intersect estimation domains but extend into waste. Reproducing the behaviour at the boundary between the estimation domain and the adjacent waste is essential to ensure representative dilution of the block model.

The nature of mineralization at the mineralized/waste contact is assessed to define a window for flagging composites used to condition waste estimates for blocks containing waste material. The grade profile at the mineralized/waste contact is statistically hard, transitioning abruptly from mineralized to waste.

Blocks containing more than or equal to 3.7% waste by volume have waste values estimated using only composites outside the estimation domains. Diluted block values are then calculated as a volume-weighted summation of the estimated mineralized material and waste values.

14.1.7 Model Validation

14.1.7.1 Statistical Validation

Statistical checks were completed to validate that the block model accurately reflects drillhole data. Swath plots confirm directional trends, while volume-variance analysis verifies accurate metal quantity and grades are estimated at the reporting cutoff.

Direction Trend Analysis Validation

Swath plots verify that the estimated block model honours directional trends and identifies potential areas of over- or under-estimating grade. The swath plots are generated by calculating the average metal grades of composites and the OK estimated blocks. Examples of the swath plots from the main El Cubo resource area, used to validate the Mineral Resource Estimate, are illustrated in Figures 14.10 and 14.11.

Overall, the block model compares well with the composites. Some local over- and under-estimation has been observed. Due to the limited amount of conditioning data available for grade estimation in those areas, this result is expected.

Volume-Variance Analysis Validation

Smoothing is an intrinsic property of Kriging, and it is critical to validate that the estimated model, when restricted to a specific cutoff, produces the correct grades and tonnes. Considering the selective mining unit (SMU) and the information effect, target distributions are calculated using a discrete Gaussian model, with composites and variograms as parameters. The distribution of the scaled composites illustrates the anticipated tonnes and average grades above various cutoff grades at the SMU scale. As described in Section 14.1.7, the searches used during OK are restricted to mitigate Kriging's smoothing effects and ensure the estimated model matches the target distribution. A comparison between the expected SMU distribution of grade and tonnes and the estimated model (Figures 14.12 and 14.13) confirms that the appropriate level of smoothing is achieved at the reporting cutoff. Further modifications to the search strategy to achieve a closer match would introduce excessive bias.

Figure 14.10 Swath Plots of Estimated Silver Grades

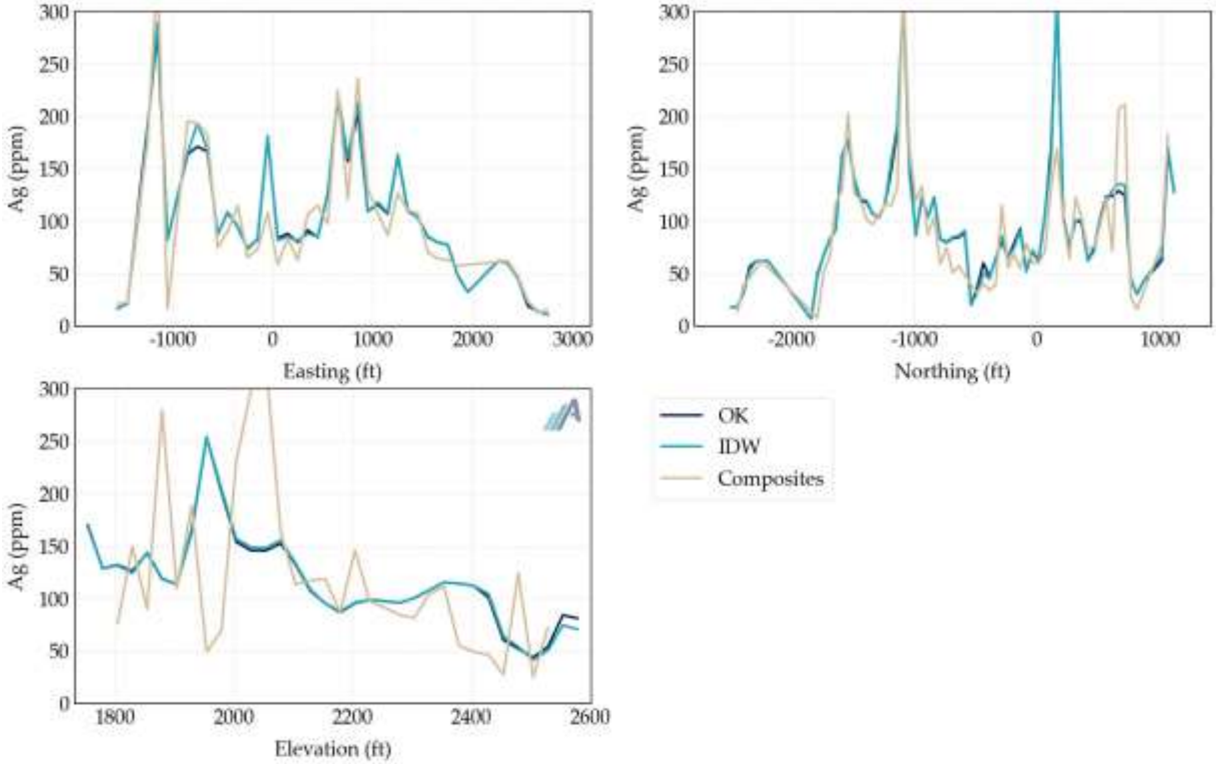


Figure 14.11 Swath Plots of Estimated Gold Grades

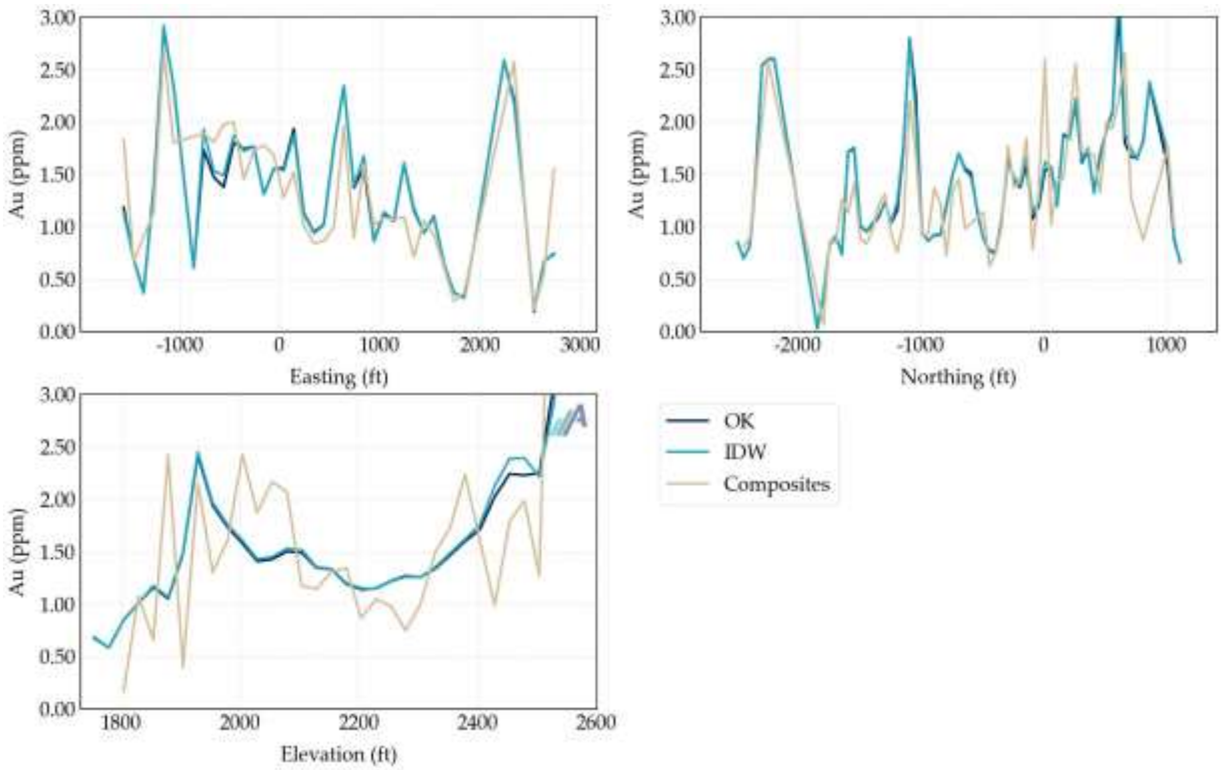


Figure 14.12 Comparison of Target Silver Distribution and Estimated Distribution

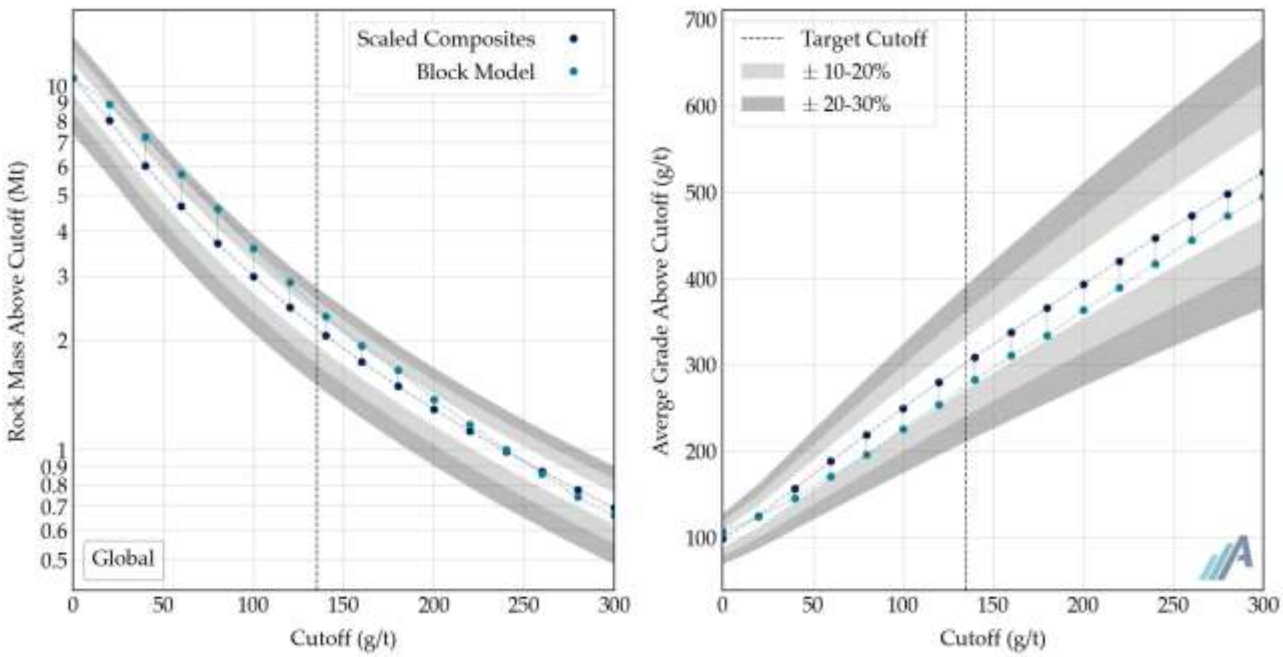
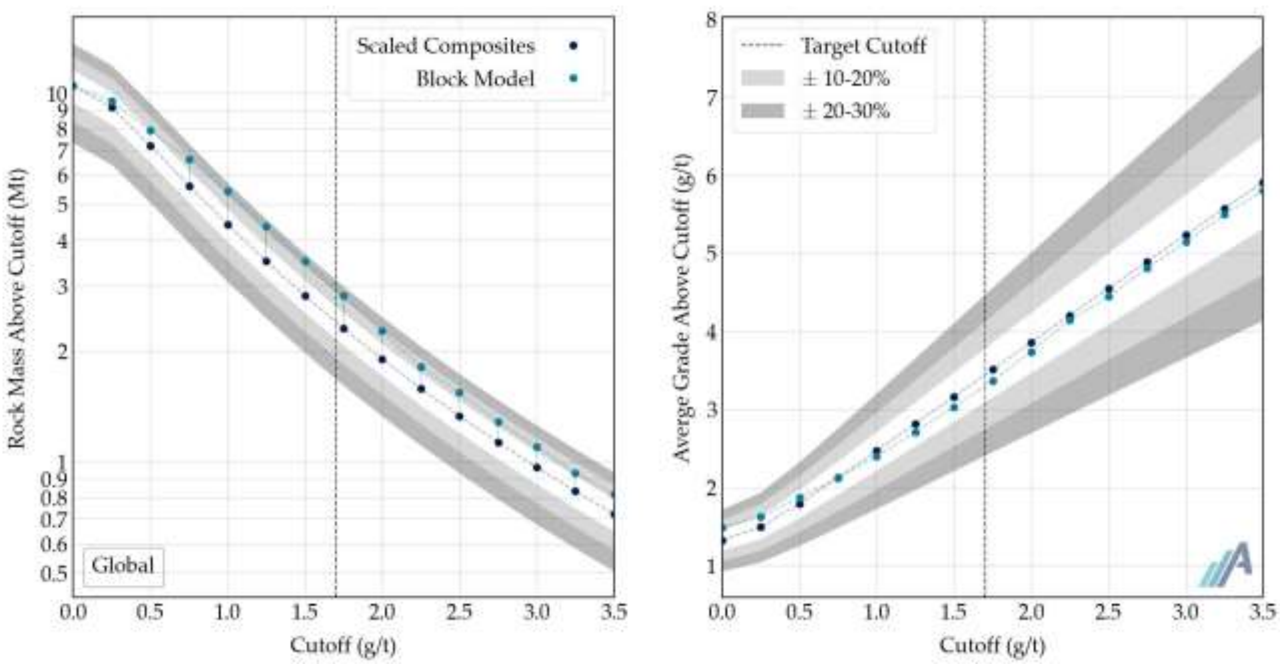


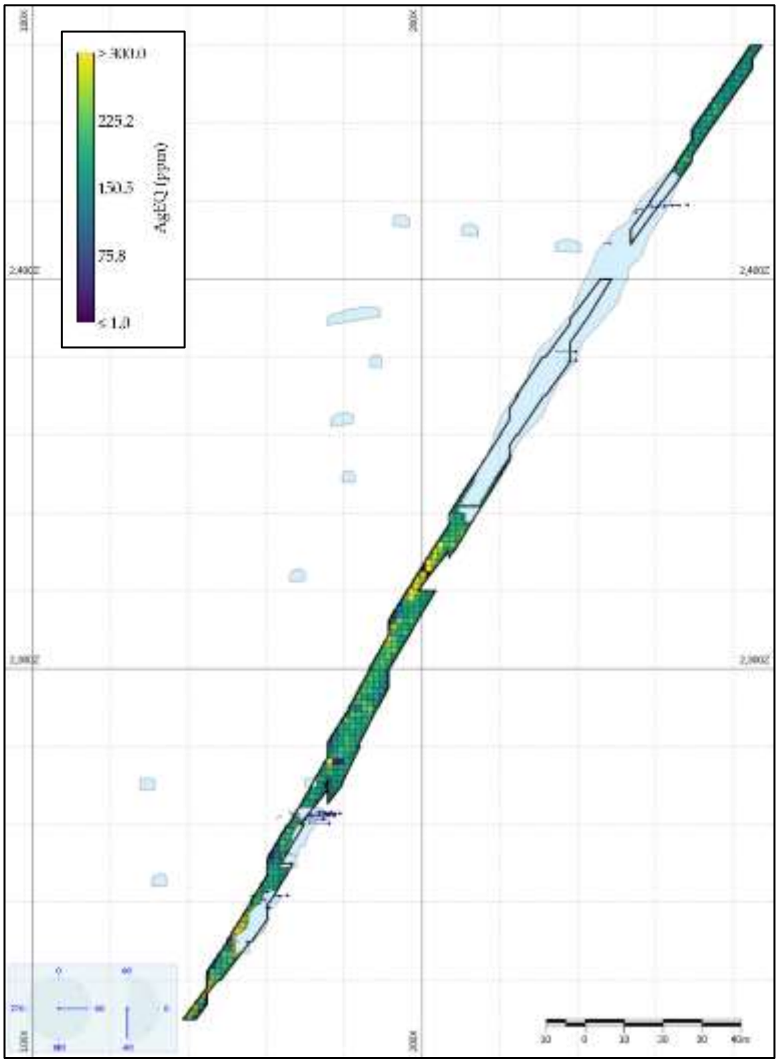
Figure 14.13 Comparison of Target Gold Distribution and Estimated Distribution



14.1.7.2 Visual Validation

APEX personnel visually reviewed the estimated block model grades in cross-sectional views, comparing the estimated block model grades to the input composited drillhole assays and the modelled mineralization trends. The block model compares very well to the input compositing data. Local high- and low-grade zones within the Mineral Resource areas are reproduced as desired, and the locally varying anisotropy adequately maintains variable mineralization orientations. Figure 14.14 illustrates the grade estimation blocks used for the MRE.

Figure 14.14 Cross-section of the 2024 El Cubo MRE Block Model Looking North Along -245N Illustrating Estimated Grades



Note: The constraining underground mining shapes are shown as bold black lines while existing workings are depicted as light blue polygons.

14.1.8 Mineral Resource Classification

14.1.8.1 Classification Definitions

The 2024 El Cubo MRE discussed in this Technical Report is classified following guidelines established by the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 29, 2019, and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 14, 2014.

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

14.1.8.2 Classification Methodology

According to the CIM definition standards, the 2024 El Cubo MRE is classified as Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources is based on geological confidence, data quality and grade continuity of the data. The most relevant factors used in the classification process are the following:

- Density of conditioning data.
- Level of confidence in drilling results and collar locations.
- Level of confidence in the geological interpretation.
- Continuity of mineralization.
- Level of confidence in the assigned densities.

Mineral Resource classification is determined using its own multiple-pass strategy that consists of a sequence of runs that flag each block with the run number of the block that first meets a set of search restrictions. With each subsequent pass, the search restrictions decrease, representing a decrease in confidence and classification from the previous run. For each run, a search ellipsoid is centred on each block and orientated in the same way described in Section 14.1.7. This process is completed separately from grade estimation.

Table 14.11 details the range of the search ellipsoids and the number of composites that must be found within the ellipse for a block to be flagged with that run number. The runs are executed in sequence from run 1 to run 2. Classification is determined by relating the run number to each block that is flagged as indicated (run 1) or inferred (run 2). Only channel composites with centroids within the workings wireframe, described in Section 14.1.5.3, and all core composites are considered for Indicated classification. All channel and core composites are considered for Inferred classification. Figure 14.15 illustrates the classification model used for the 2024 El Cubo MRE.

Measured mineral resources are currently not defined. The MRE relies heavily on underground channel samples, often in areas flagged as mined out or remnant, limiting their ability to inform domain locations for in situ material. Additional underground or surface drilling is needed away from the channel samples to define the estimation domains better.

Table 14.11 Parameters for Search Restrictions in the Multiple-Pass Classification Strategy

Pass	Classification	Minimum No. of Drillholes or Channels	Ranges (m)		
			Major	Minor	Vertical
1	Indicated	3	30	30	15
2	Inferred	1	60	50	15

14.1.9 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

According to CIM guidelines, reported mineral resources must demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). The following section describes the parameter assumptions and methodologies used to constrain the 2024 El Cubo MRE statement.

14.1.9.1 Underground Mineral Resource Parameters

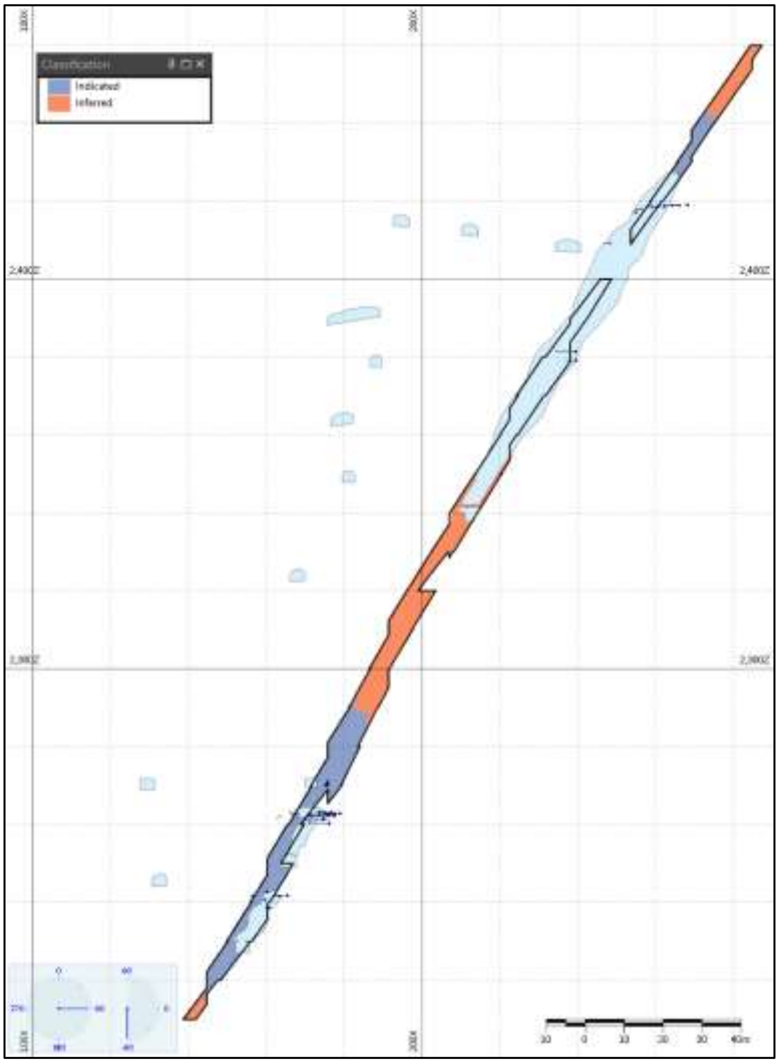
The 2024 El Cubo MRE block model was used to develop various scenarios with RPM Global, focusing on achieving a minimum grade for mined material. The longhole open-stope mining method was selected for the underground 2024 El Cubo MRE. The resulting mining shapes were designed with a minimum horizontal width of 1.0 m and dimensions of 20 m in length and 10 m in height, which can be further subdivided into 10 m by 10 m shapes.

Based on the parameters and costs detailed in Table 14.12, the material within the mining shapes required a minimum grade of 135 g/t AgEq to meet the criteria for RPEEE. Therefore, the mining shape optimization scenario with a minimum grade of 135 g/t AgEq constrains the MRE in this Report. All material within the mining shapes is reported using a “take-all” approach, regardless of whether its estimated grades exceed the reporting cutoff grade. Any volume within the mining shapes not represented in the block model is included in the MRE statement with the nominal waste values outlined in Table 14.2. The calculation assumptions for AgEq are set out in Section 14.1.9.2.

Table 14.12 Parameter Assumptions used to Establish Underground RPEEE

Parameters	Unit	Value
Silver Price	US$/ozt	25
Silver Recovery	%	85
Gold Price	US$/ozt	1,950
Gold Recovery	%	85
Mining Cost – Longhole Open Stope	US$/t mined	63
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	15
General and Administrative Cost	US$/t milled	15

Figure 14.15 Cross-section of the 2024 El Cubo MRE Block Model Looking North Along -245N Illustrating Classification



Note: The constraining underground mining shapes are shown as bold black lines while existing workings are depicted as light blue polygons.

14.1.9.2 Grade Equivalency Calculations

A AgEq is used as a grade cutoff in the 2024 El Cubo MRE. Ratios are calculated using the formula:

$$ratio = \frac{price_{secondary} \times recovery_{secondary}}{price_{primary} \times recovery_{primary}}$$

This assumes that the units for grades and prices are consistent and that recovery is expressed as a decimal percentage. Grade equivalents are calculated based on metal prices and recoveries outlined in Table 14.12, resulting in an Au:Ag equivalency ratio of 1:78.

14.1.10 Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

The 2024 El Cubo MRE is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 rules for disclosure and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 29, 2019, and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10, 2014. The effective date of the Mineral Resource is August 1, 2024.

Mineral Resource modelling was conducted in mine grid coordinate system. The MRE utilized a block model with a size of 1.5 metres (X) by 1.5 metres (Y) by 1.5 metres (Z) to honour the mineralization wireframes for estimation. Silver (Ag) and gold (Au) grades were estimated for each block using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with locally varying anisotropy (LVA) to ensure grade continuity in various directions is reproduced in the block model.

Three types of material were identified during the calculation of the MRE: In Situ, Remnant, and Mined Out. Blocks within, in contact with, or adjacent to underground workings were flagged as Mined Out using a 10 m by 5 m by 1 m search ellipse, aligned along the dip direction of the domain's trend at 0° dip with no third-axis rotation. Blocks within 10 m of the underground workings wireframe in any direction were classified as Remnant material, which is under evaluation but not included in the MRE. Only In Situ material, unaffected by mining, is included in the 2024 MRE.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE block model was used to develop various scenarios focusing on achieving a minimum grade for mined material. The longhole open-stope mining method was selected for the underground 2024 El Cubo MRE. The mining shape optimization scenario with a minimum grade of 135 g/t AgEq constrains the MRE in this Report. All material within the mining shapes is reported using a "take-all" approach, regardless of whether its estimated grades exceed the reporting cutoff grade. Any volume within the mining shapes not represented in the block model is included in the MRE statement with the nominal waste values outlined in Table 14.2.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE comprises Indicated Mineral Resources of 3.9 million troy ounces (Moz) AgEq at 283.9 g/t AgEq within 429 thousand tonnes (kt) and Inferred Mineral Resources of 35.6 Moz AgEq at 298.5 g/t AgEq within 3,711 kt. Table 14.13 presents the complete 2024 El Cubo MRE statement.

Table 14.13 Summary of Indicated and Inferred Underground Mineral Resources on the El Cubo Property (1-9)

AgEq Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (koz)
135	Indicated	429	283.9	144.1	1.79	3.9	2.0	25
	Inferred	3,711	298.5	141.7	2.01	35.6	16.9	240

Notes:

1) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The Author is unaware of any other significant material risks to the 2024 MRE besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
5) Historically mined areas were removed from the block-modelled Mineral Resources.
6) The Mineral Resources include the main El Cubo resource area and the El Nayal/Cabrestantes area.
7) Economic assumptions used include US$25/oz Ag, US$1,950 /oz Au, process recoveries of 85% for both Ag and Au, a US$15/t processing cost, and a G&A cost of US$15/t. The resulting gold equivalency ratio of Au:Ag ratio was 1:78.
8) The Underground Mineral Resources include blocks within underground mining shapes. A mining cost of US$63/t mineralized, in addition to the economic assumptions above, results in an underground AgEq cutoff of 135 g/t. Mining shapes are generated using stope optimization with the objective of maximizing the total metal above the cutoff with a minimum dimension of 1.0 m (W) by 10 m (H) by 20 m (L). All "take all" material within the mining shapes is reported, regardless of whether the estimated grades are above the optimized cutoff grade.

14.1.11 Mineral Resource Estimate Sensitivity

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of the reporting cutoff grade. For sensitivity analysis, various scenarios focusing on achieving a minimum grade for mined material are provided for review. Table 14.14 presents Mineral Resources at various cutoff grades for underground, shape-constrained Mineral Resources. Each scenario reflects a distinct mining shape optimization, and the stated values consider a "take-all" approach, where all material within the mining shapes is reported, irrespective of whether the estimated grades exceed the optimized cutoff grade.

Table 14.14 Sensitivities of the Pit-Constrained 2024 El Cubo MRE

AgEQ Cutoff (g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	AgEQ (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEQ (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (koz)
Indicated							
120	506	261.3	132.5	1.65	4.2	2.2	27
130	451	276.8	140.2	1.75	4.0	2.0	25
135	429	283.9	144.1	1.79	3.9	2.0	25
140	409	290.8	148.0	1.83	3.8	1.9	24
Inferred							
120	4,313	276.6	131.0	1.87	38.4	18.2	259
130	3,921	290.9	138.1	1.96	36.7	17.4	247
135	3,744	297.9	141.4	2.01	35.9	17.0	242
140	3,590	304.4	144.4	2.05	35.1	16.7	237

14.1.12 Risk and Uncertainty in the Mineral Resource Estimate

The 2024 El Cubo MRE drillhole database includes assay data from various drilling campaigns, each utilizing different laboratories and QA-QC protocols. Currently, some lab files appear disorganized, with instances of mislabeling and duplicate sample IDs. Moving forward, efforts should focus on improving data organization and ensuring consistent labelling practices.

Several underground channel samples fall outside the 3D underground workings wireframe, which is unexpected and requires further investigation. This uncertainty is managed by restricting classification in these instances to only inferred. Moreover, underground channels run along the walls and roof of the workings instead of cutting across mineralization. For future sampling, channels must be oriented to intersect mineralization perpendicularly to ensure representative data.

While the estimation domains align with underground stopes and workings for the most part, there are areas where additional work is required to reconcile their locations with existing workings. Future work should include additional validation by reviewing existing underground mapping and completing additional detailed underground mapping to verify their locations.

Infill drilling is critical to confirm grade continuity in Inferred resource areas. Without this, these zones carry significant uncertainties, adversely impacting resource planning and mining operations.

Uncertainty around the mineability of Modern Remnant material is substantial and has led to its exclusion from the current MRE update. Future work should prioritize identifying areas where mining is viable so that this material can be incorporated into subsequent MRE assessments.

The Author is unaware of any other significant material risks to the 2024 MRE besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations.

14.1.13 Previous GSilver Mineral Resource Estimates for El Cubo (2021 to 2023)

Mineral Resource Estimates were previously calculated for El Cubo from 2021 to 2023 by Behre Dolbear on behalf of GSilver and were supported by technical reports, as listed in Table 14.15. A current Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for El Cubo is presented above in Section 14.1.1 to 14.1.12 and supersedes the previous GSilver MREs.

Table 14.15 Summary of Previous GSilver Mineral Resource Estimates, El Cubo

Effective Date	Company	Source
01/31/2021	Behre Dolbear for GSilver	Jorgensen et al. (2021)
12/31/2022	Behre Dolbear for GSilver	Jorgensen et al. (2023)
12/31/2023	Behre Dolbear for GSilver	Jorgensen et al. (2024)

Note: A current Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for El Cubo is presented above in Section 14.1.1 to 14.1.12 and supersedes the MREs summarized in Table 14.15.

14.2 El Pingüico

As of the Effective Date of this Report, no current Mineral Resources exist at El Pingüico.

A Mineral Resource estimate with an effective date of December 31, 2023, was previously calculated for the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico by Behre Dolbear on behalf of GSilver. This mineral resource was supported by a technical report titled, “Technical report – El Cubo/El Pinguico Silver Gold Complex Project” by Jorgensen et al. (2024).

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the surface stockpile at El Pingüico has been partially depleted by mining and is under further evaluation by the Company. A new resource will be reported when available.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No Mineral Reserve estimates have been defined at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. A current CIM compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the El Cubo is detailed above in Section 14.

The Author cautions that the Company decided to commence production at the Property in 2021. The Company did not base this production decision on any feasibility study of Mineral Reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability of the mines. As a result, there may be increased uncertainty and risks of achieving any level of recovery of minerals from the mines at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex or the costs of such recovery. As the Property does not have established Mineral Reserves, the Company faces higher risks that anticipated rates of production and production costs will not be achieved, each of which risks could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue to generate anticipated revenues and cash flows to fund operations from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex and ultimately the profitability of the operation.

16 Mining Methods

Following the acquisition of El Cubo in April 2021, GSilver completed refurbishment of the El Cubo Mill in September 2021 and commenced mining and processing of mineralized material from underground mining operations at El Cubo and surface stockpiled material at El Pingüico in October 2021. El Cubo mineralized material was originally mined from deactivated stopes and required no pre-production development. It was reported by Endeavour that approximately 9,000 tonnes of material was ready for drilling and blasting, and had been accessed (Jorgensen et al., 2024). Recent production at El Cubo has been from the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia vein areas.

El Cubo is an underground mining operation that includes the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines. The production process consists of conventional mining incorporating Cut and Fill, and Resue methods. The Cut and Fill method allows for some degree of resuing to minimize the amount of waste rock and hydraulic backfill required to fill the stope. Development methods at El Cubo include conventional drill-blast-muck using jumbos and jacklegs for drilling and load-haul-dump (LHD) scooptram machines and trucks for haulage. Ground support is installed as needed.

GSilver has mined surface stockpiled material from El Pingüico intermittently from October 2021 to the Effective Date. Underground mining activities resumed at El Pingüico in July 2024, focusing on advancing Level 4 of the mine. A total of 75 m of drifting has been completed with the development of an 4m by 4 m fully serviceable crosscut, with the aim of reaching the historical underground stockpile in Q2 2025 (GSilver, 2024b). No mining methods have been utilized for recovery of the underground stockpiles at El Pingüico as of the Effective Date of this Report.

16.1 Mining Methods and Equipment

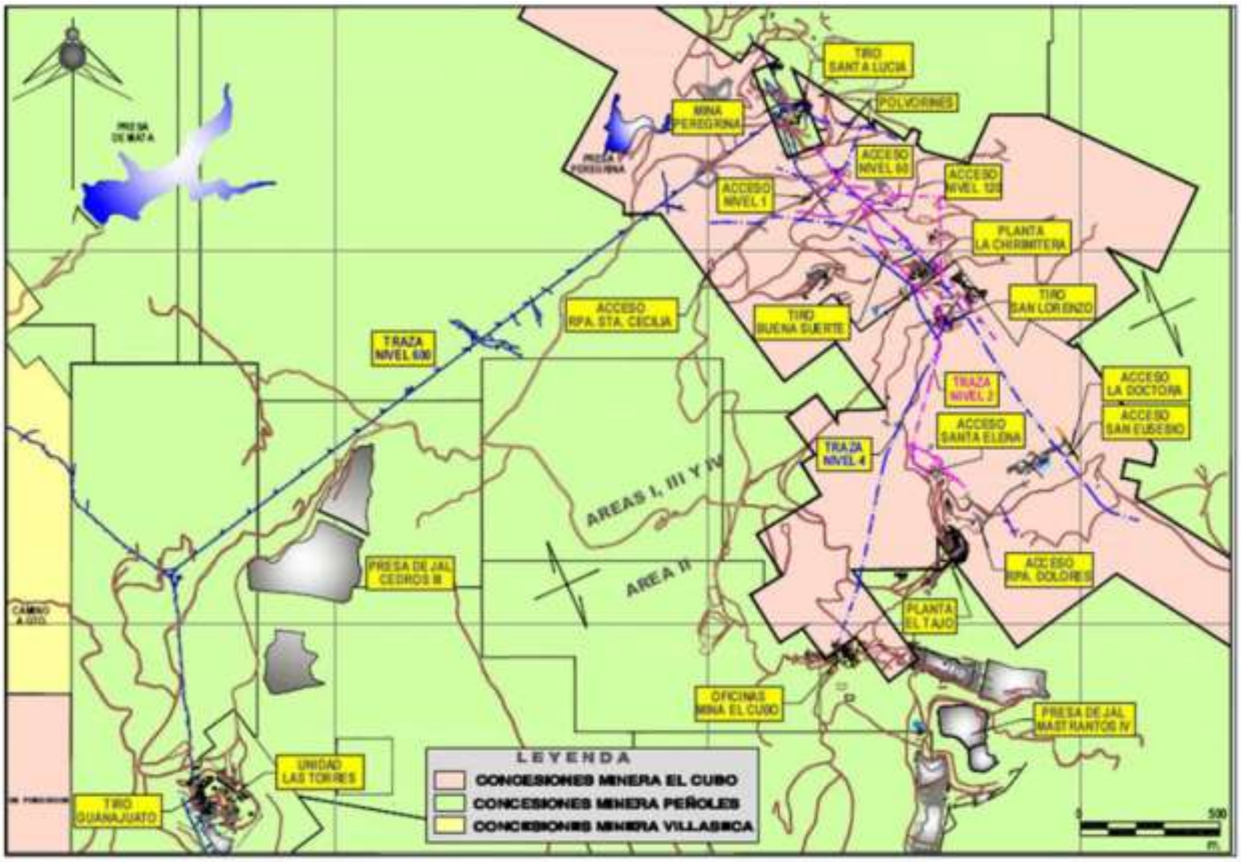
16.1.1 El Cubo

Mechanized Cut and Fill stoping with some resuing using small LHD scooptram machines and handheld jackleg drills is the preferred method used at the Property to extract material, with a lesser amount (approximately 20%) of material extracted using a longhole open-stoping method. The El Cubo Mine access, surface haulage, underground routes, and surface facilities are illustrated in plan view in Figure 16.1.

Cut and Fill mining is used to extract material defined by mining blocks. The general mining sequence for in situ material at El Cubo begins with the grade control defining the limits of the mining face and advancing the demarcation line to the face. Exploration definition drilling is completed to define the ultimate boundary limit of the block and drilled blastholes in the mineralized material are blasted. Mineralized material is drilled using jack-legs, in opposite directions from the crosscut. Currently, the minimum drift width is 2.5 m, with a minimum vein width of 0.8 m, to minimize dilution. Once the mineralized material is removed via scooptrams, the waste blast holes are loaded and blasted, and the broken waste is compacted and levelled and used as the working floor. Excess waste is used for backfill of open stopes to avoid haulage to the surface and to provide stability to historical mine openings.

Resue stoping is used for veins that measure narrower than the drift. Initially the mineralized zone is drilled, blasting and extracting at the face, then the drift width is increased by blasting sufficient hanging-wall waste to partially fill the stope and allow the movement of men and LHD equipment.

Figure 16.1 Plan View of El Cubo Property



Source: Endeavour Silver (2020) from Jorgensen et al. (2024)

Competent rock exists in most El Cubo mine openings. Rhyolite occurs above Level 12 development, with limited installed ground support. Red conglomerate occurs below Level 12, with occasional split set ground support installed, as required. In preparation of stopes for longhole blasting, cable bolting is utilized for ground support.

The El Cubo mine workforce operates on 8-hour shifts, three shifts per day, six days on with one rest day per week, with the majority of the workers from nearby towns. As of the Effective Date of the report, the mine employs a total of 18-armed security guards and 107 contractor security guards to prevent illegal activities and access to the mine.

A list of the current Company mobile equipment fleet is provided in Table 16.1. The current fleet should be sufficient to support a mining rate of up to 1,350 tonnes per day. Contractors to the mine provide rentals as required.

Electricity is supplied to the mine through the Mexican national power grid via Distribution Line No. 60 of the Federal Electricity Commission which supplies 13.8 Kv. This connection covers a contracted power of 6.5 Mw of installed electrical capacity. During 2023, the Company completed an electrification project to enable the use of electricity from the power grid at the Southern stopes of the mine and in the second quarter of 2024, electrical installation at the Deep Villalpando Center area was completed. This will allow development of mineralized material on Level 13 of the Mine. There is adequate electrical capacity to support all planned mining operations at the Property.

The mine utilizes natural and forced air ventilation supported by 3 stationary air compressors operating at 1,461 cubic feet per minute (cfm), and 5 additional air compressors operating between 375 and 830 cfm (Table 16.1). In addition secondary fans, bulkheads and vent doors are being used underground to direct air as required. Non-ventilated areas of the mine are isolated to prevent access.

Regarding de-watering at El Cubo, water inflow concerns are limited to the lowest development levels. The El Cubo underground workings produce approximately 8 litres of water per second. This flow is controlled by a Phase 1 pump station at Level 7. The installation of a Phase 2 de-watering station is scheduled to be completed in the third quarter of 2024 to de-water the deepest levels of the mine (GSilver, 2024b).

Table 16.1 El Cubo Equipment Fleet Summary

Type	Brand	Model	Capacity	Quantity
Scooptram	Joy	LT-270	1.5 yd^3	3
Scooptram	Komatsu	WX-04; WX-03	2.5 yd^3	2
Truck	International	Torino	7 m^3	5
Single Boom Jumbo	Sandvik	DD-210	12 ft	1
Drill	CMAC	PLH	22 Mts	2
Drill	Boart Longyear	Stop Mate	22 Mts	1
Jackleg Drill	RNP	S83F		14
Loader	Sandvik	LH-203; LH-307	3.5 tonne; 7 tonne	2
Crawler Tractor	Case	650 H		1
Bulldozer	Caterpillar	D5		1
Compressor	Airman; Gardner Denver		375 to 830 cfm; 1,461 cfm	8

16.1.2 El Pingüico

GSilver has excavated surface stockpiled material from El Pingüico intermittently from October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report. The surface stockpile contained approximately 130,000 tonnes of material with a grade of 79 g/t Ag and 0.45 g/t Ag (Jorgensen et al., 2024). The stockpile is accessible by road and the material can be loaded into trucks and hauled to the El Cubo Mill via ground transport.

At the time of its closure in 1913, the El Pingüico mine comprised 10 mining levels in varying states of decomposition. The shafts, adits, and drifts, and the hanging and foot walls developed along the main vein structure, are in competent rhyolite and are still intact. To create underground stockpile drawpoints for extraction, the Level 7 adit will need to be opened and an access road will need to be constructed from the adit opening to the surface stockpile. The underground stockpile at El Pingüico can be accessed for top-sampling via the El Pingüico shaft and the El Carmen adit on Level 4. The El Pingüico shafts and adits are presented in Table 16.2. A long section showing the underground stockpile surface above Level 7 is shown in Figure 16.2.

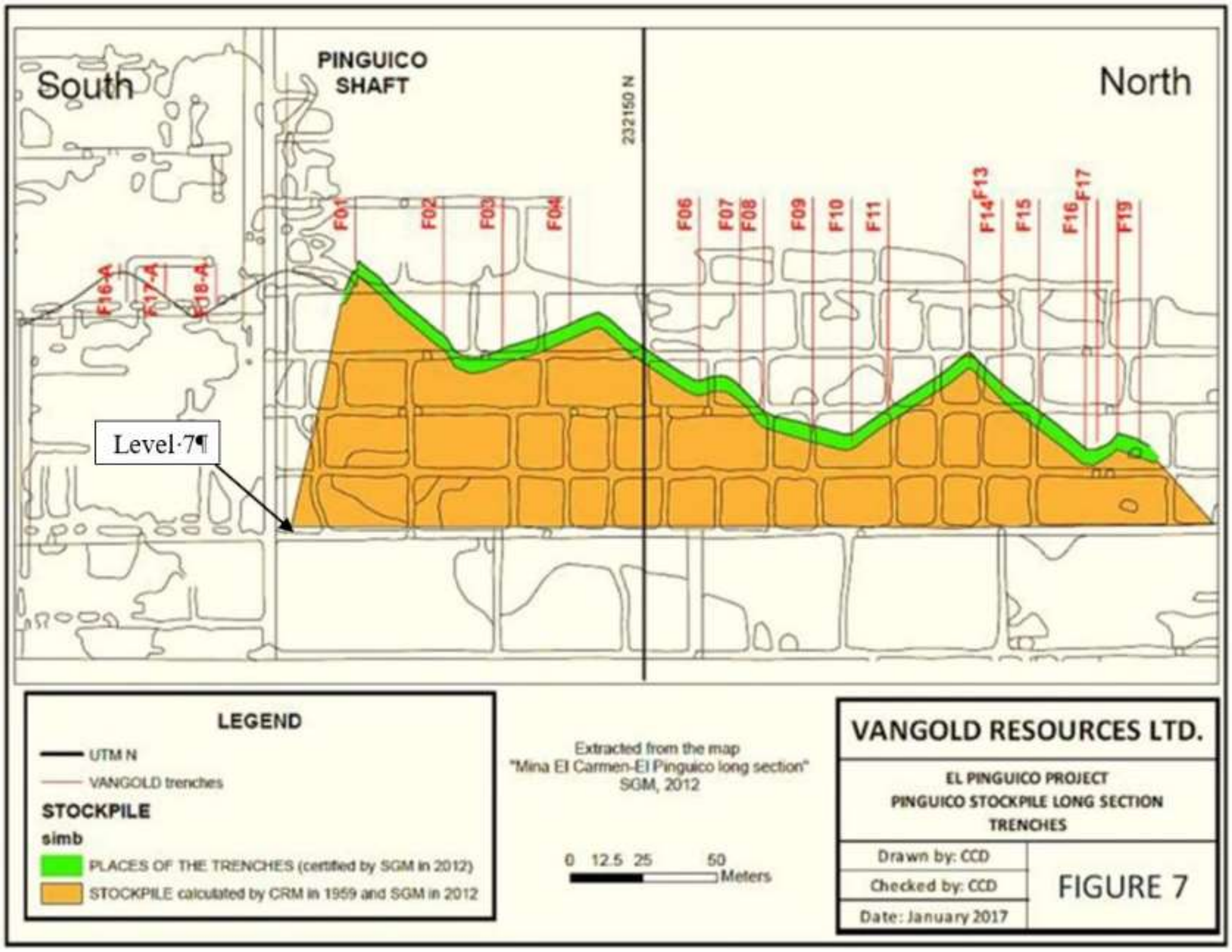
Underground mining activities resumed at El Pingüico in July 2024, focused on advancing Level 4 toward the historical underground backfill stockpile. A total of 75 m of drifting has been completed with the development of an 4 m by 4 m fully serviceable crosscut, The Company expects to complete the advance in Q2 2025 (GSilver, 2024b). No mining methods have been utilized for recovery of the underground stockpiles at El Pingüico as of the Effective Date of this Report.

Table 16.2 Shafts and Adits, El Pingüico

Infrastructure Type	Name	Depth (m)	Length (m)
Shaft	El Pingüico	283	-
	Humboldt	397	-
	Fortuna	303	-
	El Centro	200	-
	Carmencitas	61	-
Adit	El Carmen	-	800
	Sangria	-	1,200

Source: Modified from Jorgensen et al. (2024)

Figure 16.2 El Pingüico Showing Underground Stockpile Surface Above Level 7



Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024), from VanGold Resources Ltd.

16.2 Mine Production

Following the acquisition of El Cubo in April 2021, GSilver completed refurbishment of the El Cubo processing plant in September 2021. The Company commenced mining and processing of mineralized material from underground mining operations at El Cubo and surface stockpiled material at El Pingüico in October 2021. El Cubo mineralized material was originally mined from deactivated stopes and required no pre-production development. Most of the production at El Cubo in 2024 was from the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia vein areas, with mineralized material extracted from veins and veinlets within the mineralized zones and transported to the El Cubo plant for processing. El Cubo underground workings and 2022 to 2024 mined areas are presented in Figures 16.3 to 16.6.

From October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 862,979 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of material extracted from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex was processed at the El Cubo processing plant producing a total of 1,437,248 silver ounces and 21,008 gold ounces. This includes 75,656 DMT of material extracted from surface stockpiles and development at El Pingüico, producing a total of 68,765 silver ounces and 873 gold ounces. Information on head grades and recoveries for material extracted from the Phoenix, Dolores, and Santa Cecilia mines of El Cubo is presented in Table 16.3. Average head grades and recoveries for El Pingüico material from Q1 2021 to July 31 2024 were 41.37 g/t Ag with a 69.14% recovery for silver and 0.48 g/t Au with a 71.84% at the El Cubo plant. A summary of GSilver's El Cubo production is listed in Table 16.4.

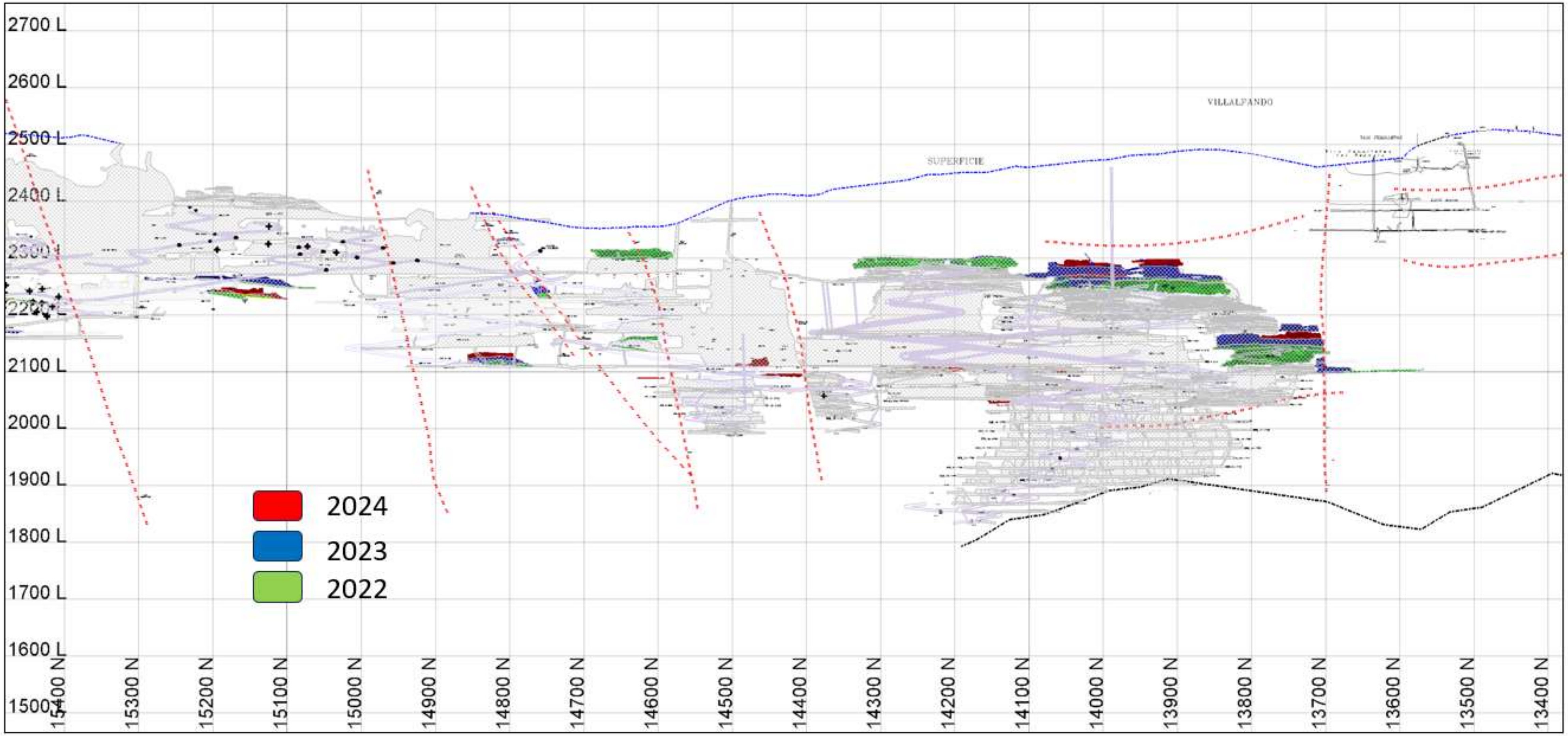
Table 16.3 El Cubo Average Head Grades and Recoveries (Q4 2021 to July 31, 2024)

	Phoenix	Dolores				Santa Cecilia		
	2022	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*
Au Head Grade (g/t)	1.73	0.82	1.13	0.90	0.79	0.88	0.78	0.87
Ag Head Grade (g/t)	90.44	67.61	86.49	63.36	58.12	58.50	48.49	36.93
Au Recovery %	81.95%	79.67%	87.58%	87.14%	87.39%	83.09%	85.06%	87.02%
Ag Recovery %	83.69%	85.10%	86.46%	85.23%	84.74%	80.77%	82.11%	79.99%

Note: January to July 31, 2024*

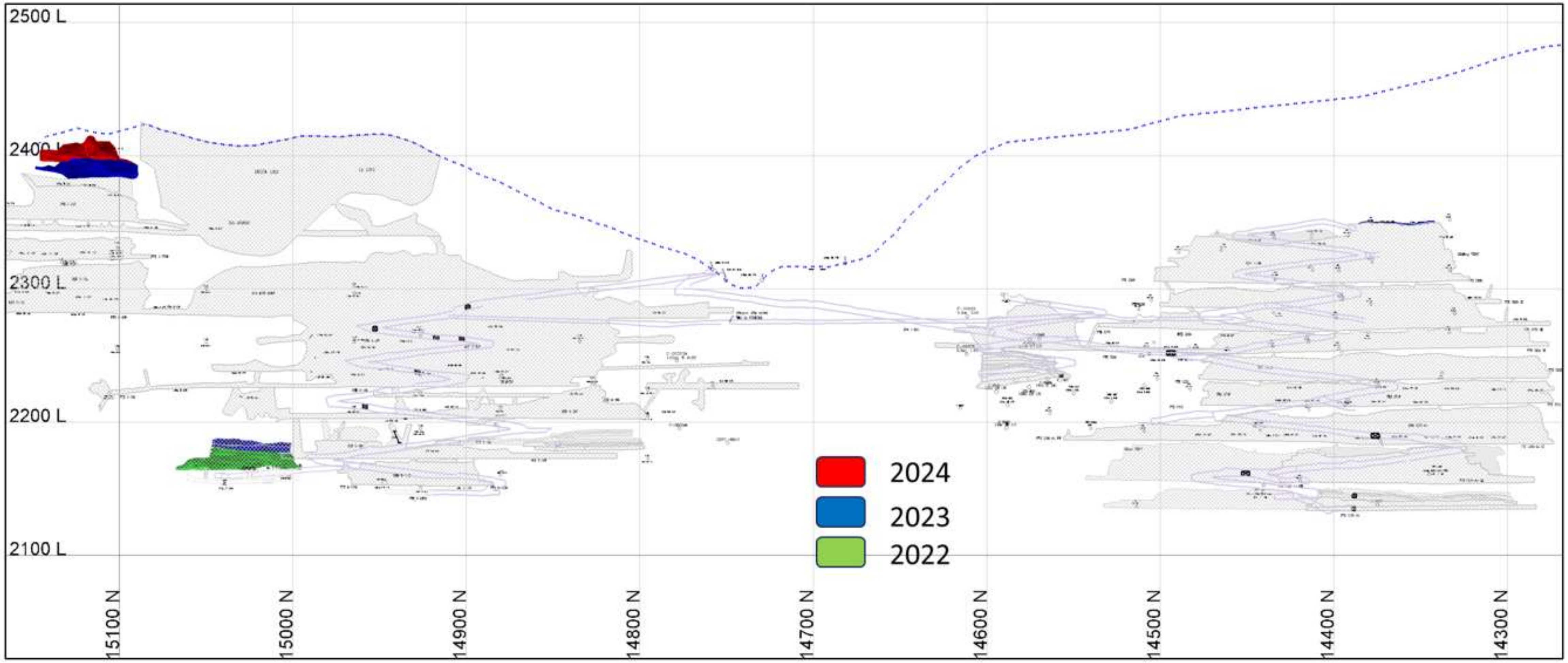
Tonnage values for El Cubo were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file. Metal production values are pro-rated for the El Cubo operation using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades. Recoveries were based on total plant production from all operations.

Figure 16.3 Longitudinal View of the Villalpando Mine (Veta VPDO) Showing Underground Workings and Mined Areas



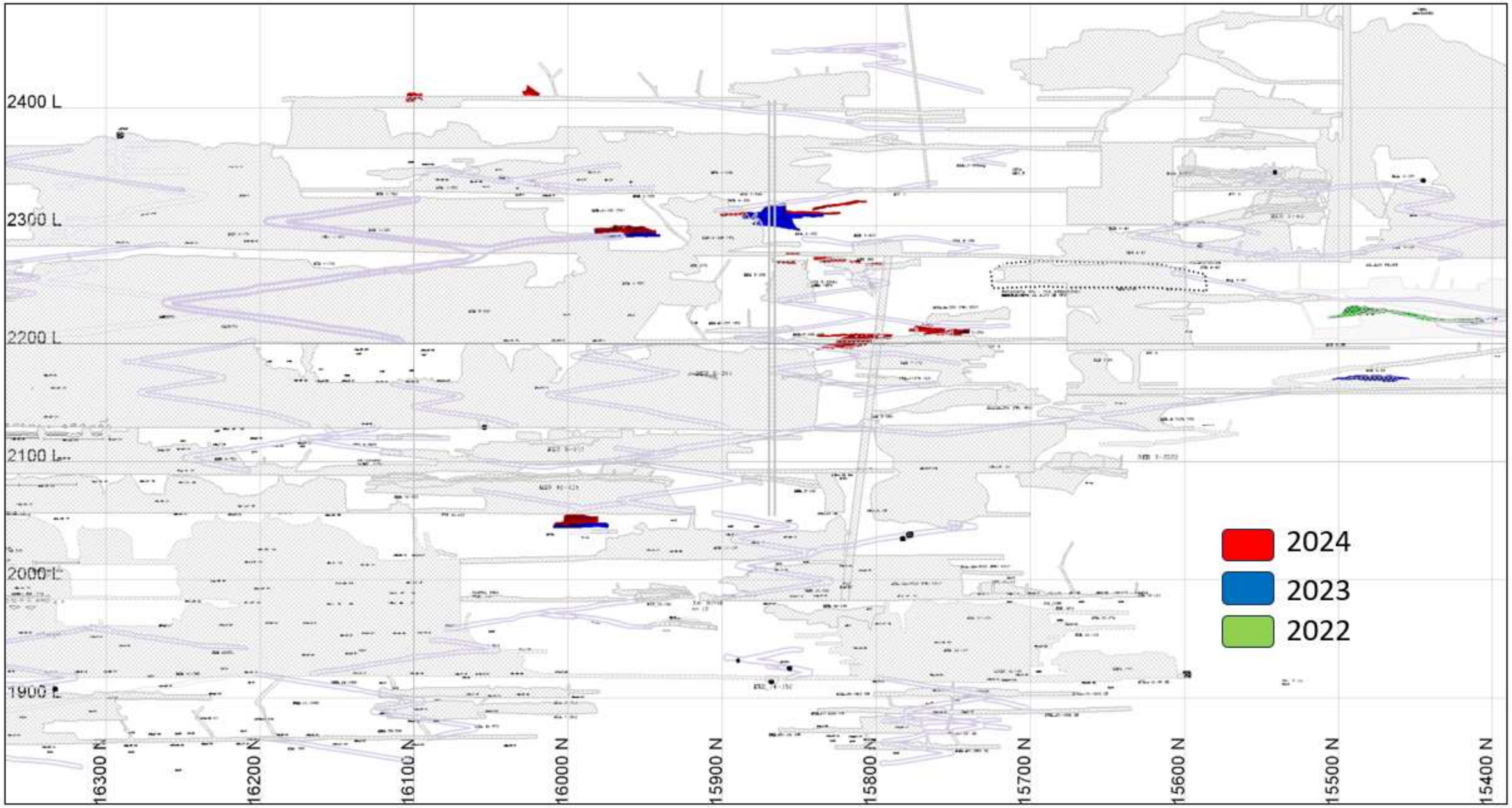
Note: Provided by GSilver in October 2024.

Figure 16.4 Longitudinal View of the Villalpando Mine (Veta Dolores/Chucaloca) Showing Underground Workings and Mined Areas



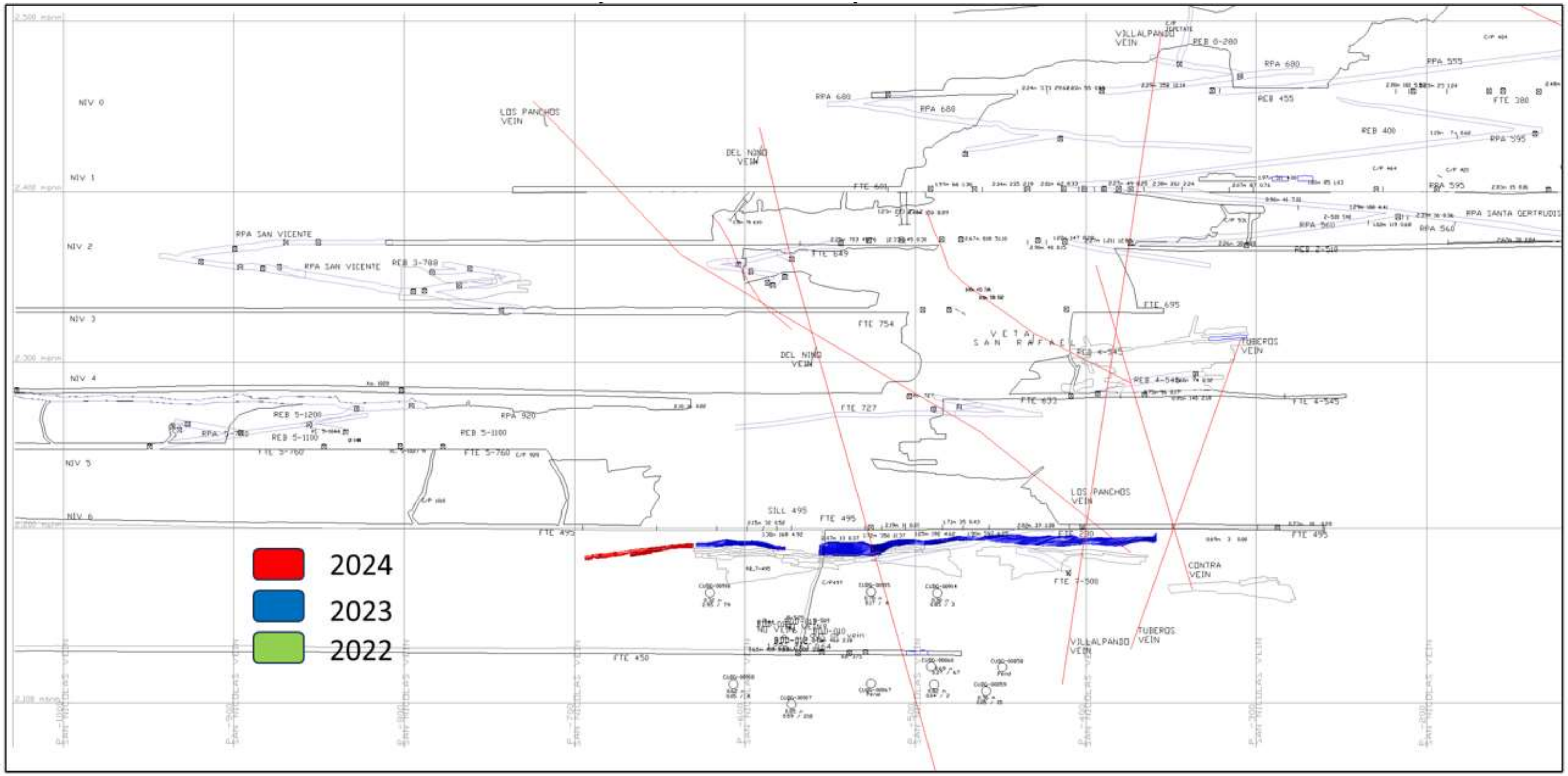
Note: Provided by GSilver in October 2024.

Figure 16.5 Longitudinal View of the Santa Cecilia Mine (Veta Villalpando) Showing Underground Workings and Mined Areas



Note: Provided by GSilver in October 2024.

Figure 16.6 Longitudinal View of the Santa Cecilia Mine (Veta San Nicolas) Showing Underground Workings and Mined Areas



Note: Provided by GSilver in October 2024.

Table 16.4 Summary of El Cubo Production (Q4 2021 to July 31, 2024)

Year	Quarter	Phoenix			Mastrantos Tailings			Dolores			Santa Cecilia			TOTALS		
		Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]	Tonnes[1]	Oz Au[2]	Oz Ag[2]
2021	Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,130	1,142	100,122	0	0	0	75,059	1,438	124,986
2022	Q1	4,158	190	10,118	3,451	68	2,880	35,635	978	65,797	18,382	373	24,680	86,287	1,880	125,420
	Q2	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,910	1,418	107,562	33,630	606	38,372	94,213	2,161	155,922
	Q3	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,730	1,757	138,410	34,962	898	59,196	85,930	2,663	198,215
	Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,156	1,756	135,662	26,817	813	52,917	81,973	2,569	188,579
2023	Q1	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,218	1,447	90,940	24,381	493	32,373	83,400	1,981	127,039
	Q2	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,065	1,767	126,637	13,426	216	18,022	81,491	1,983	144,659
	Q3	0	0	0	2,477	41	1,198	32,341	757	48,601	27,248	543	33,291	62,066	1,341	83,090
	Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,258	855	65,547	22,481	637	28,566	58,739	1,492	94,113
2024	Q1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,570	767	58,032	22,150	601	20,670	53,720	1,368	78,702
	Q2	0	0	0	3,012	102	2,857	36,276	743	51,342	27,834	694	25,424	74,172	1,639	85,553
	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,840	338	18,645	9,785	136	10,622	25,929	494	30,970
Totals		4,158	190	10,118	8,940	211	6,935	513,129	13,724	1,007,297	268,116	6,167	359,096	862,979	21,008	1,437,248

Notes:

1) Tonnage values are dry milled mineralized material. Tonnage values were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file.
2) Metal production values are pro-rated using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades.

16.3 Mine Development

Mine development at El Cubo totalled 1,281 m in 2023 and 837 m from January 2024 to the end of July 2024. Recent development at El Cubo includes the following, as sourced from Guanajuato Silver (2024a):

- Extension of the 1850 ramp with 57 m of development to access the mineralized material blocks. Compressed air and water infrastructure was completed concurrently, to allow full production to occur at mine levels 0 to 12.
- Development of the 1790 ramp to the San Luis vein.
- Development of the 10-2099 block.
- Development on Level 3 in the southeast portion of Villalpando deep. The block was reached after 60 m and is being prepared for a long hole mining campaign.

Planned development by GSilver for the remainder of 2024 and 2025 will be focused on the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines.

Mine development at El Pingüico is focused on advancing the Level 4 crosscut towards the historical underground backfill stockpile (GSilver, 2024b).

17 Recovery Methods

The mineralized material produced from El Cubo and from surface stockpiles at El Pingüico is processed at the El Cubo processing plant, located within the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The El Cubo processing plant was constructed in 2013. Endeavour Silver operated the plant from 2013 to 2019, with historical operating records from 2017 to 2018 indicating a historical processing rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tonnes per day. Since the refurbishment of the plant by GSilver and modifications to the secondary crushing area and grinding discharge crates, the El Cubo processing plant operates at a capacity of 1,350 tonnes per day. There is potential to increase the capacity to 1,584 tonnes per day by changing various operational areas, such as reconfiguration of the crushing area, installing pumping equipment with a higher capacity in the grinding area, clarification area, and filtration areas, and tailings dam adjustments.

The El Cubo plant consists of a two-stage crushing circuit, ball mill grinding, reagent storage, flotation, gravity treatment, and concentrate filtration for product shipment. A recent upgrade to the El Cubo plant is the addition of a gravity circuit for the recovery of native silver gold and electrum from the hydrocyclone underflow stream. The processing flow sheet of the El Cubo plant is illustrated in Figure 17.1. The flotation schematic flowsheet is presented in Figure 17.2.

17.1 Processing Methods

Feed material from the El Cubo underground operations as well as mineralized material from other sources is placed in a storage area that can contain up to 3,000 tonnes. Trucks from El Cubo and El Pingüico will also place material in the same storage area. Mill feed is reclaimed from the storage area using a front-end loader and fed to a primary crusher grizzly, which in turn feeds a primary crusher at the rate of 40 tonnes per hour.

Crusher product falls onto a conveyor that transports the material to the rail car dump hopper. Crusher product discharges into the rail car dump hopper at a single point. This limits the storage bin storage capacity if only the primary crusher is operated as a source of crushed mill feed.

Primary crushed mill feed is discharged from the rail dump hopper via a series of clam shell feeders onto a series of belts that will carry the material to a vibrating screen. Screen oversize is fed to a secondary cone crusher. Screen undersize, minus 5/8-inches, will be discharged onto the vibrating screen product conveyor. Secondary crusher product is also discharged onto the vibrating screen product conveyor and the combined stream is conveyed to a 650 tonne mill feed storage feed bin.

The minus 5/8-inch material is reclaimed from the 650-tonne mill storage feed bin with a slot feeder and fed to a single stage ball mill at the rate of 37.5 tonnes per hour.

The 12 foot diameter × 14 foot EGL ball mill operates in closed circuit with hydro-cyclones and will grind the material to a 200 mesh (75 µm) product size. The cyclone overflow is processed through a Falcon gravity circuit before returning to the ball mills.

Cyclone overflow flows, by gravity, to a conditioning tank where flotation reagents are added.

Figure 17.1 El Cubo Processing Plant Flow Schematic

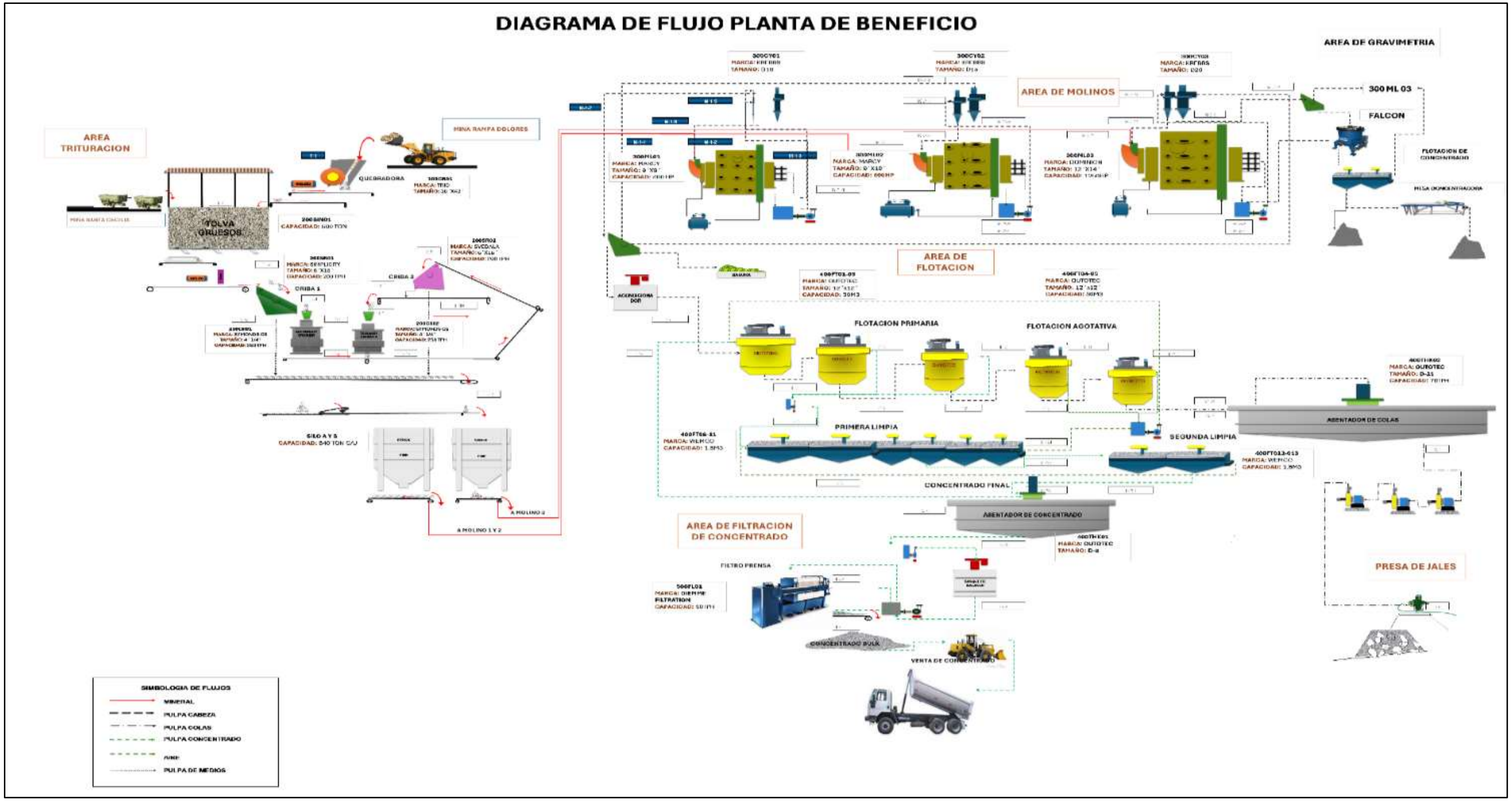
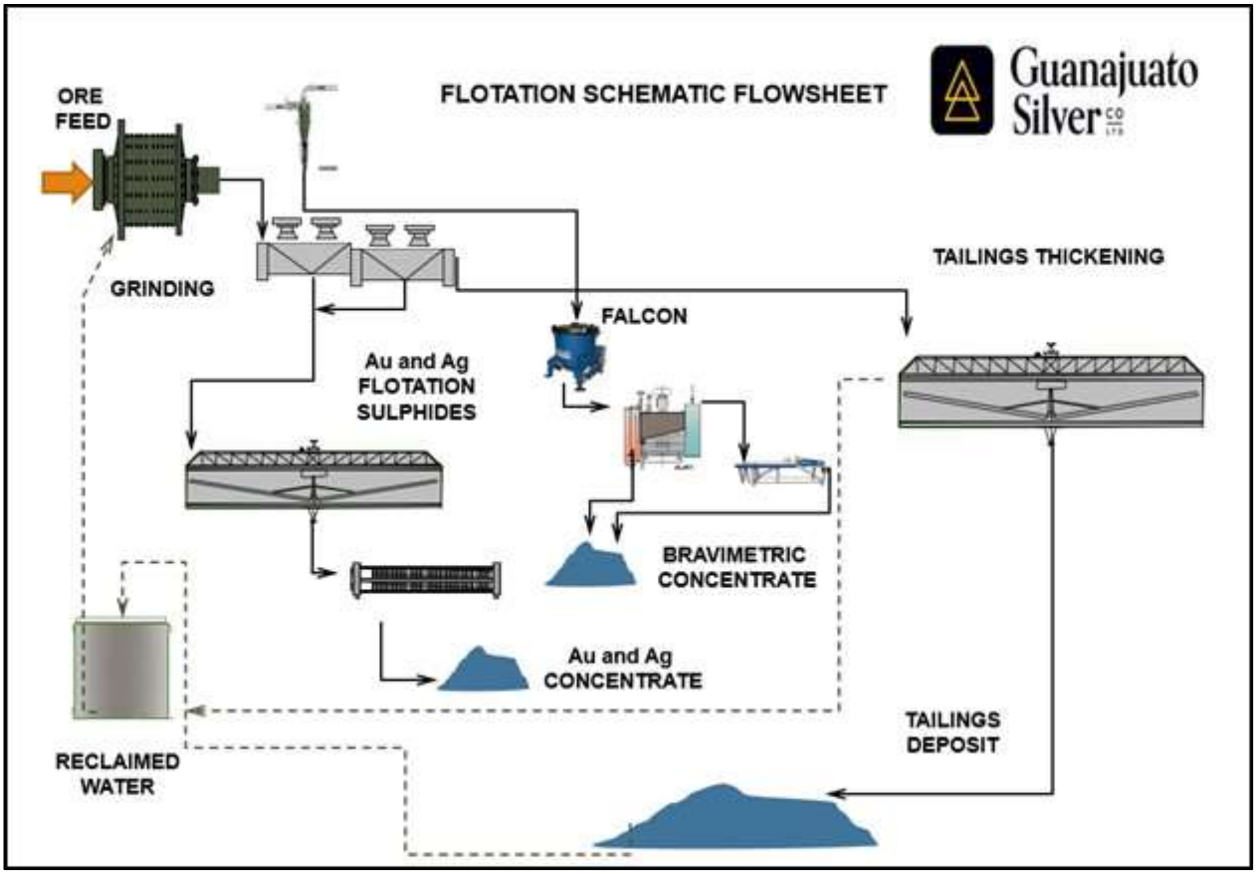


Figure 17.2 Flotation Schematic Flowsheet



Conditioned slurry is fed to a 5-stage 30 m^3 tank cell rougher flotation circuit. Rougher flotation product advances to a two-stage cleaner circuit. Rougher flotation tails discharges to a tailings thickener circuit.

The first stage cleaner circuit consists of a 4-stage 50 ft 3 Denver flotation cells. First stage cleaner concentrate will advance to the second cleaner circuit, which consists of a 2-stage 50 ft^3 Denver flotation cells. Concentrate from the second cleaner circuit is pumped to an 8-m diameter high rate thickener.

Concentrate thickener underflow, at approximately 55% solids, is pumped into a 1.5 m × 1.5 m Diemme plate and frame filter press for de-watering. The filter press has 3.4 m^3 of filtration volume, or approximately 6 to 8 tonnes of concentrate. Filtered concentrate is dumped from the filter press to the cement floor directly below. Filtered concentrate is then reclaimed from the floor with a front-end loader and loaded into trucks for shipment to a refinery. Flotation concentrate is filtered for shipment at a rate of approximately 12 tonnes per day.

Tailings from the rougher flotation circuit is pumped to a 21 m diameter high rate Outotec thickener. Tailings are thickened to approximately 60% solids, filtered and stored in a dry tailings stack facility.

The crusher and screening circuits are designed to run at approximately 100 tonnes per hour until the fine feed bin that feeds the ball mill is full, then shuts down.

The El Cubo plant key process design criteria are presented in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1 Key Process Design Criteria

Category	Process Area	Units	Description
Mineral Characteristic	Bulk Density	kg/m^3	1,800
	Specific Gravity	kg/m^3	2.8
	Moisture Content	%	7
Crushing	ROM Size	meters	0.75
	Product Size	microns	14,000
	Bond Work Index (BWi)	kWh/t	16-21
	Ball Mil Feed (F80)	microns	16,000
	Product Size (P80)	microns	74
Flotation	Slurry Density	%	33
	Rougher Cells Retention Time	minutes	40
	First Cleaner Retention Time	minutes	21
	Second Cleaner Time	minutes	17.5
	pH		7.2

Source: Jorgensen et al. (2024)

Major crushing equipment at the El Cubo plant includes a primary jaw crusher (150 horsepower [HP]), a "grizzly" vibratory feeder measuring 46 inches x 16 ft (30 hp), a secondary crusher feed screen (150 hp), and a tertiary crusher (200 hp). Major grinding equipment includes three ball mills: 1) Mill 1 measures 9 by 9 ft; 2) Mill 2 measures 9 by 10 ft; and 3) Mill 3 measures 12 by 14 ft. Major flotation equipment includes 5 rougher circuit 30 ft^3 Outotec cells (60 hp), 6 Tipo Wemco 11 ft^3 (15 hp; 20 hp), and 2 kaiser blowers (100 hp). El Cubo is located at an elevation of approximately 2,200 m above sea level, which was considered in the equipment and motor design.

Electricity for the El Cubo processing plant is sourced from the Distribution Line No. 60 of the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) which supplies 13.8 Kv. This connection covers a contracted power of 6.5 MW. On average, the El Cubo plant uses approximately 1,420,000 kilowatt-hours per month of electricity.

Water supply for the El Cubo processing plant is sourced from existing underground workings and recirculated water from the tailings basins. As of the effective date of this Report, there is sufficient water for the processing plant and other requirements.

17.2 Plant Throughput Summary

From October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 862,979 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of material extracted from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex was processed at the El Cubo processing plant producing a total of 1,437,248 silver ounces and 21,008 gold ounces.

From January to the end of July 2024, a total of 220,636 DMT of material was processed at the El Cubo processing plant, including material from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex and material from other sources, producing a total of 277,189 silver ounces and 5,736 gold ounces. Average head grades and recoveries during this time were 48.05 g/t Ag with an 81.3% recovery for silver and 0.92 g/t Au with an 86.9% recovery for gold. Table 17.2 summarizes the 2024 throughput for the El Cubo mineralized material.

Table 17.2 El Cubo Mineralized Material Throughput Summary

	January to July 2024 (actual)
Tonnes Mined	220,636
Tonnes Milled	220,636
Ag grade (g/t)	48.05
Au grade (g/t)	0.92
Ag recovery (%)	81.3
Au recovery (%)	86.9
Silver Ounces Produced	277,189
Gold Ounces Produced	5,736

18 Project Infrastructure

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex lies within the boundaries of the Municipality of Guanajuato, within Guanajuato State, in central Mexico. The El Cubo mine site is situated approximately 8 km east of Guanajuato, and Mexico City is approximately 280 km to the southeast. The Property is accessible via public roads and highways. Numerous maintained and unmaintained gravel roads provide access to most areas within the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex concessions. The main access from Guanajuato to El Cubo and El Pingüico are unpaved public roads. An overview of the main project infrastructure, including tailings basins, is shown in Figure 18.1.

18.1 El Cubo

The surface and underground infrastructure at the El Cubo Property includes the following:

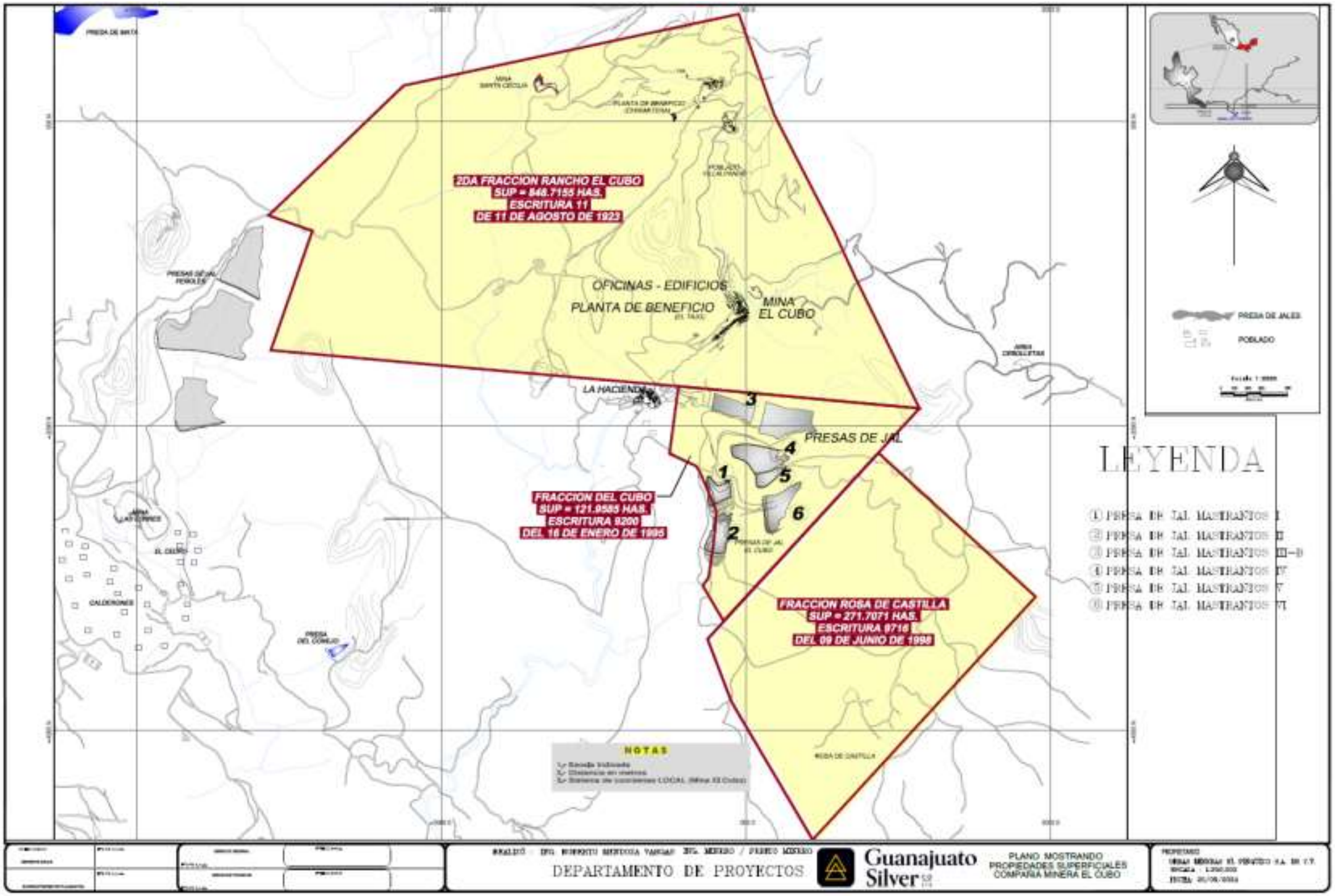
- Underground works from surface to approximately 740 m below surface, including ramps, shafts, vents and multiple levels.
- Conventional and mechanized underground mining equipment.
- Access roads to the mines and other areas of the Property.
- Connection to the national electrical power grid and functioning substation facilities.
- El Cubo processing plant and laboratory.
- Mine, geology, processing and administrative offices in several locations.
- Mine maintenance shop and associated office and stores.
- Water source and air ventilation systems.
- Seven tailings basins.

Electrical power for the Property is provided by the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE Comision Federal de Electricidad) which is owned by the Mexican Government. Overhead power transmission lines (13.8 kV) provide electrical power supply to the mine facilities. Functioning electrical substations distribute power throughout the mine site, including the office areas and processing plant. There is adequate electrical capacity to support all planned mine operations.

The Company's main office and several other buildings are located at the Dolores Mine at El Cubo. A Company warehouse and second office site are located near the village of El Cubo. The maintenance shop and another office building are situated adjacent to the Santa Cecilia Mine. To increase productivity, the Company is rehabilitating the diesel maintenance shop inside the mine to provide space for shift changes, a training room and dining room to reduce personnel delays and equipment movements.

Water from the El Cubo operations is pumped from the Dolores Mine into a series of water reservoirs at the surface where the water is stored and distributed.

Figure 18.1 El Cubo Property Infrastructure



The El Cubo processing plant was constructed in 2013. Endeavour Silver operated the plant from 2013 to 2019, with historical operating records from 2017 to 2018 indicating a processing rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tonnes per day. The El Cubo plant consists of a two-stage crushing circuit, ball mill grinding, reagent storage, flotation, gravity treatment, and concentrate filtration for product shipment. A recent upgrade to the El Cubo plant is the addition of a gravity circuit for the recovery of native silver gold and electrum from the hydrocyclone underflow stream. The El Cubo processing plant has adequate office space for exploration, mining, processing, and administration personnel. Warehouse storage facilities exist at the processing plant site for reagants and spare parts. All major plant equipment is in place and operational. The processing plant buildings, drainage collection, and access are in adequate condition.

18.2 El Pingüico

The primary mine at the El Pingüico Property is the El Carmen Mine, which consists of 10 historical mining levels and several vertical shafts, including: the Humboldt shaft of 397 meters depth, the Pingüico shaft of 283 meters, the Fortuna shaft of 303 meters, the El Centro shaft of 200 meters and the Carmencitas shaft of 61 meters. Most entrances are inaccessible, and most operating infrastructure have been removed from the El Pingüico Mine, as it has been dormant since 1913. GSilver has erected a small hoist and headframe to facilitate the rehabilitation of an access shaft to support their exploration and rehabilitation activities. Additional rehabilitation work has been completed on several adits, which access the Level 4 and Level 7 of the mine.

The surface land area at El Pingüico is adequate to support currently planned operations, such as the loading and shipment of the surface and underground stockpiles to the El Cubo mill. No milling is completed at the El Pingüico site; therefore, there is no need for tailings storage areas or basins at the site. El Pinguico mineralized material is transported to El Cubo for processing. Most mine waste can be disposed of underground and additional surface area will be made available for storage of materials once the surface stockpile is hauled away.

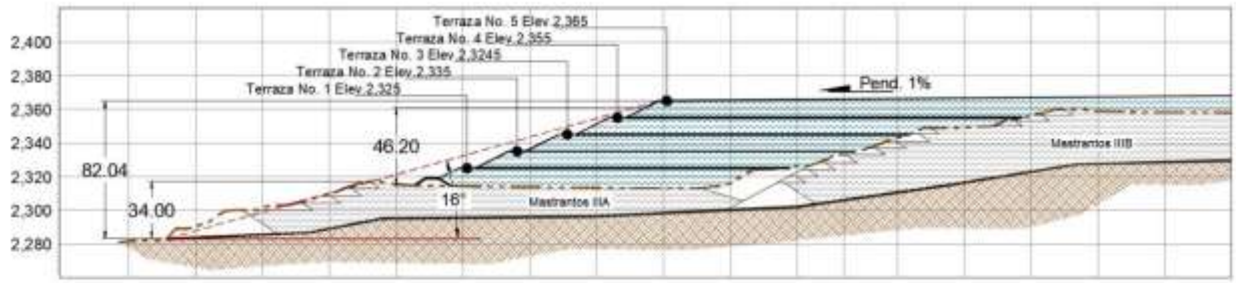
18.3 Tailings Storage

Seven tailings basins for tailings and process water management at El Cubo are situated upstream of the village of El Cubo and were constructed using upstream dam construction methods. The tailings basins at El Cubo include active Tailing Basin III-B, inactive Tailing Basin VI, and five closed tailings basins (I, II, III-A, IV and V). The closed basins are in various stages of reclamation and re-vegetation.

GSilver is in the process of constructing reinforcement berms at the foot of Tailings Basin III-B and plans to build berms at the foot of basins IV, V and VI to mitigate risks of dam failures. Construction of embankment No 6. West commenced in July 2024, followed by the construction of the reinforcement berm and embankment No. 6 east for Tailings Basin III-B. Additional improvements to Tailings Basin III-B include the addition of engineered structural fill to generate a buttress for improved stability, and the increase of dam stability monitoring features such as additional piezometers.

GSilver plans to convert tailings basins I, II, III-A, and III-B to dry tailings disposal in compliance with NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003. A berthing board will be constructed around each of the basins, with three stacked terraces proposed for tailings basins I and II, and five stacked terraces proposed for tailings basins III-A and III-B (Figure 18.2). Diversion channels will be constructed upstream of the reservoirs to prevent run-off from entering the basins. Piezometers will be installed on each of the terraces and will monitor wells up- and down-stream of the basins.

Figure 18.2 Dry Tailings Disposal, Tailings Basins III-A and III-B



Source: Guanajuato Silver (November 2024)

GSilver's engineering staff estimates there is approximately 12.46- and 7.58-years of capacity remaining for tailings basins III-A and III-B, and tailings basins I and II, respectively. The capacity remaining was calculated using a tailings discharge rate of 1,300 tpd, with the tailings estimated to equal 1.64 tonnes/m^3 using 340 working days per year.

18.3.1 Contact Water

Contact water from the tailings basins is recycled using in-basin drains. The drains are connected to pipelines that transport the process water to a water storage pond beneath Tailings Basin III-A. The water in this pond is transported to storage tanks above the El Cubo processing plant and used for mill operations, as needed.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Market Studies

As of the Effective Date of this Report, El Cubo is an operating mine with an established market for concentrates produced using mineralized material from the Property. Mineralized material from the El Cubo mine is transported to the El Cubo processing plant and blended with material from other sources, depending on excess processing capacity and head grade required to produce the concentrates the Company has agreed to sell.

The principal commodities produced at El Cubo are iron sulphide (pyrite) concentrates containing silver and gold. Penalty elements are negligible. These products are freely traded at prices that are widely known, so prospects for sale of any production are virtually assured. There are smelters in Mexico and around the world that accept these types of concentrates, as well as metals traders who purchase such concentrates. The Company regularly contracts for the sale of its concentrates derived from mineralized material produced at El Cubo and its other projects. GSilver's current silver and gold concentrate offtake (sales) agreement is summarized in Section 19.2.2.

19.2 Contracts

19.2.1 Mine Development and Operations Contracts

The Company has contracts in place for certain mine development and operational activities at the Property, including diamond drilling, maintenance, and security. As of the Effective Date, underground mining development is undertaken primarily by in-house labour with a work force of 988 employees.

GSilver employs 18 security personnel via OMPSA. An additional 107 security personnel are contracted on an individual basis based on a daily rate per person.

19.2.2 Concentrate Offtake Agreement

Silver and gold concentrates produced at the Company's El Cubo processing plant are currently sold to MK Metal Trading Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("MK Metal"), a Mexican subsidiary of Ocean Partners UK Limited, pursuant to an existing offtake agreement for a term that extends to December 31, 2028 (the "MK Metal Offtake Agreement"). The MK Metal Offtake Agreement also applies to silver and gold concentrates produced from the Company's Valenciana Mines Complex ("VMC") and San Ignacio Mine. The agreement includes separate provisions for base and precious metal concentrates produced at the Topia Mine.

Under the terms of the MK Metal Offtake Agreement, the Company agreed to sell MK Metal 100% of the silver and gold concentrates produced at El Cubo, El Pingüico, VMC and San Ignacio, subject to minimum monthly deliveries of 250 wet metric tonnes and a total minimum delivery requirement of 12,500 wet metric tonnes, based on a fixed percentage of silver and gold content per dry metric tonne of concentrate for each monthly shipment multiplied by the average monthly quoted silver and gold prices over the applicable quotational period, less certain deductions for treatment and refining charges and, if applicable, penalties. Delivery of the concentrate is to the buyer's warehouse in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico.

The terms of the offtake agreement are as follows:

- Payable Silver is based on the lower of:
    - 97.5% of the silver content per DMT, and
    - a deduction of 100 grams silver perDMT concentrate.
- Payable Gold is based on the lower of:
    - 97.5% of the gold content per DMT, and
    - a deduction of 2.0 grams gold per DMT concentrate.
- Treatment charge of USD$350 per dry tonne DAP. Effective June 1, 2025, a treatment charge of USD$310 per dry tonne FOB Manzanillo, Mexico.
- Silver refining charge of USD$1.00 per ounce of Payable Silver in each dry tonne of concentrate.
- Gold refining charge of USD$8.00 per ounce of Payable Gold in each dry tonne of concentrate.
- Penalties apply for deleterious elements that exceed the buyer’s specifications.

Freight charges are based on 30,000 pesos per truck carrying 33 wet tonnes of concentrate carrying 12% moisture.

In the Author’s opinion, the terms, rates, and charges associated with the MK Metal Offtake Agreement are within industry norms.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

The sections below summarize the environmental, permitting, and social or community impacts related to the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex.

20.1 Environmental Studies & Permits

An overview of the regulatory framework in Mexico is presented in Section 4.4.1 of this Report. All necessary permits are in place for mining at the Property. The main permits applicable to the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex are presented in Table 20.1. All Property permits and authorizations are held by GSilver's wholly owned subsidiary Obras Mineras El Pingüico S.A. de C.V.

20.1.1 Exploration

To commence exploration at a property, a company may be required to complete necessary studies in accordance with SEMARNAT, including an environmental impact evaluation, an environmental impact assessment, a preventive report, and/or a technical justification study.

An environmental impact assessment (Manifestacion de Impacto Ambiental, "MIA") is a comprehensive report based on extensive and studies and surveys that outlines real and potential environmental impacts any work or activity could generate and provides mitigation strategies for such impacts.

A preventative report (Informe Preventivo, "IP") is required if a project operates under the assumptions outlined in the Norma Oficial NOM-120-SEMARNAT-2020, which establishes environmental protection specifications for direct mining exploration activities in agricultural, livestock, or inactive agricultural areas and in areas with dry and temperate climates where vegetation of xerophilous scrub, deciduous forest, coniferous forest, or oak forest. This type of approval is not required for underground exploration drilling. OMPSA holds a current IP authorization for exploration diamond drilling targeting the El Carmen and Sangria areas on the El Pingüico claims.

A technical justification study (Estudio Técnico Justificativo, "ETJ") is required to authorize a change in the use of land when the volume of total or partial removal of vegetation from forest lands intended to be used for non-forestry activities exceeds the parameters specified in the Norma Oficial NOM-120-SEMARNAT-2020.

Table 20.1 El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Permit Summary

PROJECT	LEVEL	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT	STATUS	REGISTER NUMBER	AUTHORIZATION NUMBER	AUTHORIZATION DATE
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MIA-R "OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLOSURE AND ABANDONMENT OF THE CUBE MINING COMPLEX"	VALID	N/A	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/02053	2018-03-21
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	WARRANTY INSTRUMENT (ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY).	VALID	N/A	N/A	Warranty: 20/10/2023 to19/10/2024
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	FIRST MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG/-0263/05/19 GMA-MC-009/MAY/19	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/04437	2019-06-10
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	SECOND MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG-0017/03/20 GMA-MC-003/FEB19 GMA-MC-007/OCT20	SGPA/DGIRA/DG-03867-22	2022-07-01
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	THIRD MODIFICATION MIA-R	VALID	09/DG-0012/11/22	SRA/DGIRA/DG-04254-23	2023-11-22
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	CHANGE OF COMPANIES BETWEEN MINERA EL CUBO S.A. DE C.V. & OBRAS MINERAS EL PINGÜICO S.A. DE C.V.	VALID	09/DH-0357/05/21	SGPA/DGIRA/DG/02983	2021-07-22
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MODIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION NUMBER AND REGISTRATION OF A BIG GENERATOR OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.	VALID	11/HR-0165/11/21 OF.NO.SRA-DGGIMAR.618/003256	NRA: OMP1101500063 11-PMG-I-3739-2019	2023-05-18
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MODIFICATION OF THE UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE	VALID	GMA-CMC-006/AGO21 11/LU-0111/02/22	GTO.131.1/256/2022 LAU: of LAU-11-70/01504-09 to LAU-11/0212-2022 OMP1101500063	2022-05-19
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MODIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	VALID	09/HP-0033/01/23	SRA-DGGIMAR.618/003256	2023-05-18
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	UPDATE OF ANNUAL OPERATING CERTIFICATE (COA, BY ITS ACRONYM IN SPANISH) 2022	VALID	11/COW0564/06/24	N/A	2024-06-26
EL CUBO	FEDERAL	MINING WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.	VALID	09/GC-0032/01/23	SRA-DGGIMAR.618/002628	2024-06-04
EL CUBO	STATE	UPDATE SPECIAL WASTE AND URBAN SOLIDS	VALID	109253 110807	GUA-GRME-1521/2022	2022-12-22
EL CUBO	MUNICIPAL	LAND USE LICENSE (SECOND FRACTION OF CUBO)	VALID	33697	EXP. DAU/X/10856/2021 DAU/V/33697/2023	2023-07-25
EL CUBO	MUNICIPAL	LAND USE LICENSE (BORROW PIT)	VALID	33708	DAU/V/33708/2023	2023-07-25
EL INGÜICO	FEDERAL	PREVENTIVE REPORT CARMEN-SANGRIA	VALID	11/IP-0110/02/22 11GU2022MD005 11D31-00305/2203	GTO.-131.1/387/2022	2022-07-22
EL INGÜICO	MUNICIPAL	LAND USE LICENSE (PINGUICO)	VALID	24074	EXP.DAU/X/12078/2021 DAD/V/34370/2023	2023-08-23

20.1.2 Mining & Mineral Processing

Due to the inherent complexity and diversity of possible environmental impacts at this stage of development, there are several permits and licenses that are required for mining and mineral processing.

Both mining and processing of minerals requires regulatory instruments that regulate the environmental impacts of the project described in the MIA and, where appropriate, the need to convert lands with forest vocation to industrial use based on the ETJ. The El Cubo Mine has a current MIA authorized on March 21, 2018, with modifications authorized in 2019, 2022 and 2023. The environmental impact authorization is valid for 50 years from the original authorization date, including 2 years for closure, until March 20, 2068.

Management of mining and processing waste is determined by the Norma Oficial NOM-157-SEMARNAT-2009, which establishes mechanisms and procedures for implementing mine waste management plans. The Norma Oficial NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003 establishes mechanisms and procedures to characterize tailings, as well as the specifications and criteria for the characterization and preparation of tailings ponds sites, construction, operation, and post-operation of tailings dams. The El Cubo Mine has several permits and licenses in place at the federal and state level related to generation and management of waste on site.

An Environmental License (Licencia Ambiental Única, “LAU”) is required to regulate atmospheric emissions produced by the operation. SEMARNAT establishes mechanisms and procedures to obtain a LAU, and monitors updates on polluting emissions through an Annual Operation Certificate (Cédula de Operación Anual, “COA”). The El Cubo LAU is valid and COA submissions are up to date.

For use of water other than for mining, a Concession Certificate must be processed by CONAGUA. The discharge of wastewater must be done in compliance with the Norma Oficial NOM-001-SEMARNAT-1996 if it is discharged into national waters and/or when it is discharged to the municipal sewer system.

20.1.3 Mine Tailings Disposal

Tailings from the El Cubo processing plant are stored at the El Cubo tailings and process water management complex. There are seven tailings basins within the El Cubo tailings and process water management complex. The tailings basins at El Cubo include active Tailing Basin III-B, inactive Tailing Basin VI, and five closed tailings basins (I, II, III-A, IV and V). The other closed basins are in various stages of reclamation and re-vegetation. GSilver’s engineering staff estimates there is approximately 12.46- and 7.58-years of capacity remaining for tailings basins III-A and III-B, and tailings basins I and II, respectively. The capacity remaining was calculated using a tailings discharge rate of 1,300 tpd, with the tailings estimated to equal 1.64 tonnes/m3 using 340 working days per year.

GSilver plans to convert tailings basins I, II, III-A, and III-B to dry tailings disposal in compliance with NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003. The Company has also considered underground disposal as another management method for future capacity.

20.2 Mine Closure

A site restoration and closure plan (Plan de Restauración y Cierre del Sitio) is required for the commencement of operations and prepared in compliance with the provisions of the MIA, ETJ, and/or in the Norma Oficial NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003, as applicable. The Author reviewed the most recent 2022 Restoration and Closure Plan (Plan de Restitución y Cierre 2022) for the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The plan encompasses 5 geographical areas of focus: the Mine Zone, Industrial Zone, Tailings

Deposit Zone, El Pinguico Sone, and Territorial Reserve Zone. It includes provisions for the following activities:

- Dismantlement, removal and proper disposal of structures, infrastructure and equipment
- Disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous materials;
- Mine filling with waste rock with acid generating potential, alkaline waste rock and inert rubble;
- Sealing of mine workings and securing mine openings;
- Closure of tailings storage facilities;
- Substrate addition and reforestation;
- Technical studies and post-closure monitoring.

The estimated present value of future reclamation, rehabilitation, and monitoring of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex comprises the costs associated with mining and processing infrastructure, waste stockpile, and tailings storage facilities at the El Cubo and El Pinguico properties. As of June 30, 2024, the cost for closure of the Property is estimated to be USD$5,209,687 (Guanajuato Silver, 2024a).

20.3 Social & Community Impact

GSilver employs a community relations team to implement stakeholder engagement and social investment programs, focused on five main areas: health, education, environment, infrastructure, and culture. The Company has also prioritized local hiring; of the 377 staff at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex, 328 are from the Guanajuato area, including 144 from communities in the vicinity of the Property.

The Company enacted a health management program that includes organizing sports and physical activities, as well as vaccinations and general medical care for the surrounding communities. Health-focused educational initiatives include training in first aid, nutrition, and sexual health. GSilver also participates in programs aimed at creating awareness and promoting prevention of addiction and domestic violence, working in conjunction with the Sistema para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (“DIF”), and was awarded the Planet Youth Badge by the Ministry of Health, Guanajuato, for work on these issues.

Other educational programs include training in social networking, empowerment of young women, Spanish grammar and language, and metallurgical and technical training. Many of these programs are facilitated via the Company’s ongoing collaboration with the University of Guanajuato.

Through its environment management program, the Company implements community maintenance activities for risk prevention and provides environmental protection training to the public. Reforestation efforts are also undertaken.

GSilver participates in several infrastructure programs, including improvement of community and school facilities, ensuring a safe and reliable water supply for these facilities, and rehabilitation of roads in conjunction with municipal authorities.

The Company promotes local holidays, culture and religion via donations for festivities in surrounding communities. In addition, the Company owns surface rights at several UNESCO heritage sites, which are maintained and enhanced by the Company to illustrate the importance of the past and present mining industry in the region.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

21.1 Capital Cost Estimate

Capital costs for 2024 are presented in Table 21.1.

Table 21.1 Sustaining Capital Cost Summary

Description	Actual 2024[1] (USD$)
Accretion of ARO	$487,193
Development & Exploration	$2,150,045
Property, Plant & Equipment	$1,781,683
Lease Payments	$516,059

Notes: 1. Costs estimated for Q4 2024. Year End Financial Statements are pending.

Major capital expenditures in 2024 included the development of the 1850 and 1790 ramps and the development on Level 3 in the southeast portion of Villalpando deep. During 2023, the Company completed an electrification project to enable the use of electricity from the power grid at the Southern stopes of the mine and in the second quarter of 2024, electrical installation at the Deep Villalpando Center area was completed to allow future development of mineralized material on Level 13 of the Mine. The electrification project has eliminated the use of portable diesel generators and associated costs. The exploration costs are associated with diamond drilling and associated labour.

Construction costs in 2024 included costs to increase the capacity in Tailings Storage Facility III-B. The construction of Tailings Storage Facility III-B will be completed by 2026, for an estimate total cost of USD$6,000,000. Additional construction costs include mining shelter construction, as well as the construction of a retaining wall in the mill area. Equipment costs include the purchase of four front loaders, a scooptram, truck, and longhole drill, as well as three compressors and two capacitor systems.

21.2 Operating Costs

Operating costs for 2024 are summarized in Table 21.2.

Table 21.2 Operating Costs Summary

Cost Item	Actual 2024[1] (USD$/t)
Mining	$35.92
Processing	$20.40
Indirect	$13.17
Mexico G&A	$6.57
Canada G&A	$3.28
Total	$79.34

Notes: 1. Costs estimated for Q4 2024. Year End Financial Statements are pending.

22 Economic Analysis

22.1 Introduction

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex has been in operation since 2021 and consists of both current and former producing mines, and several exploration targets. The Property has continued to improve its operational parameters and production output under the Company's direction.

There are no current estimates of Mineral Reserves on the Property. While the Property has a current Mineral Resource Estimate, the future production forecast is not based on that MRE. The Company made decisions to enter production at the Property without having completed final feasibility studies. Accordingly, the Company did not base its production decisions on any feasibility studies of Mineral Reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability of the Property, with positive cash flow. As a result, there is increased uncertainty and risks of achieving any level of recovery of minerals from the Property or the costs of such recovery. As the Property does not have established Mineral Reserves, the Company faces higher risks that anticipated rates of production and production costs, such as those provided in this technical report, will not be achieved. These risks could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue to generate anticipated revenues and cash flows to fund operations from and ultimately achieve or maintain profitable operations at the property.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE includes Inferred Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. In addition, NI 43-101 prohibits the disclosure of the results of an economic analysis that includes or is based on Inferred Mineral Resources. As a result, the Author has determined that it is not permitted to provide an economic analysis of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex.

Information regarding the taxation and historical production has been provided in this Section 22.

22.2 Taxes

Taxation in Canada and Mexico is often complex and varies from one jurisdiction to the other. There are numerous calculations and allowances, all of which are outside the scope of this report. However, taxes are all levied in the normal course of business. The Company is subject to the taxing jurisdictions of Guanajuato, Mexico, and Canada. The Company states that all taxes assessed have been paid or will be paid when due, aside from any protests or other tax relief available under law.

22.3 Production

From October 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 862,979 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of material extracted from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex was processed at the El Cubo processing plant producing a total of 1,437,248 silver ounces and 21,008 gold ounces. This includes 75,656 DMT of material extracted from surface stockpiles and development at El Pingüico, producing a total of 68,765 silver ounces and 873 gold ounces. A detailed summary of production by year is provided above in Table 16.4.

23 Adjacent Properties

This section discusses mineral properties that occur outside the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex. The Author has not visited any of these projects and are unable to verify the information pertaining to mineralization on the competitors' properties, and therefore, the information in the following section is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the types and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Property. Relevant past and present producers located adjacent to the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex are presented in Figure 23.1.

Endeavour Silver Corp. ("Endeavour") operates the Bolañitos Project in Guanajuato State. It is located approximately 16.5 km northwest of the El Cubo mine and 8 km northwest of the city Guanajuato. The Bolañitos Project consists of four operating mines: the Bolañitos, Lucero, San Miguel, and Asuncion underground Ag-Au mines, as well as several past producing mines and a 1,600 tonne per day concentrator (Mah et al., 2022). The mines are hosted within the La Luz vein system.

The Bolañitos Mine is situated in the eastern part of the Guanajuato Mining District within the La Luz camp, on the northeast side of the Sierra de Guanajuato. The geology of the area is dominated by the Esperanza and La Luz formations, with mineralization occurring primarily within the La Luz Formation. Mineralization at the Bolañitos Mine dissipates at the contact with the Esperanza Formation. Silver and gold mineralization occurs as open-space fillings in fracture zones, or as impregnations in locally porous wall rock, and is directly related to faulting. Mineralization in the veins at Bolañitos comprise classic banded and brecciated epithermal type. Typically, silver mineralization occurs in dark sulphide rich bands within the veins. Major metallic minerals include pyrite, argentite, electrum, ruby silver, galena, and sphalerite. Alteration types observed include phyllic (sericite) and silicification, which forms haloes around the mineralizing structures (Mah et al., 2022).

The mineral resource estimate and mineral reserve estimate for Bolañitos, as of December 31, 2023, are presented in Tables 23.1 and 23.2, respectively. The cut-off grades are based on a 164 g/t Ag Eq for Belen, Karina and Puertecito, a 156 g/t Ag Eq for La Luz Ramp and San Miguel Ramp, and a 158 g/t Ag Eq for Lucero Ramp. The price assumptions are US$23/oz for Ag and US$1,840/oz for Au for resource cut-off calculations. The metallurgical recoveries are 86.2% Ag and 90.2% Au. Minimum mining widths of 0.8 m were applied to the mineral reserve calculations. The mineral resources for Bolañitos are estimated exclusive of, and in addition to, mineral resources (Endeavour Silver Corp., 2024a).

Table 23.1 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bolañitos Project (after Endeavour Silver Corp., 2024a)

Mineral Resource Area	Cutoff Au (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	AgEq (koz)
Bolañitos	Variable	Measured	79	2.93	107	342	7.5	274	873
		Indicated	710	2.66	102	314	62.8	2,400	7,427
		Measured + Inferred							
		Inferred	1,442	2.18	130	304	103.7	6,169	14,467

Figure 23.1 Relevant Properties Located Adjacent to the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex

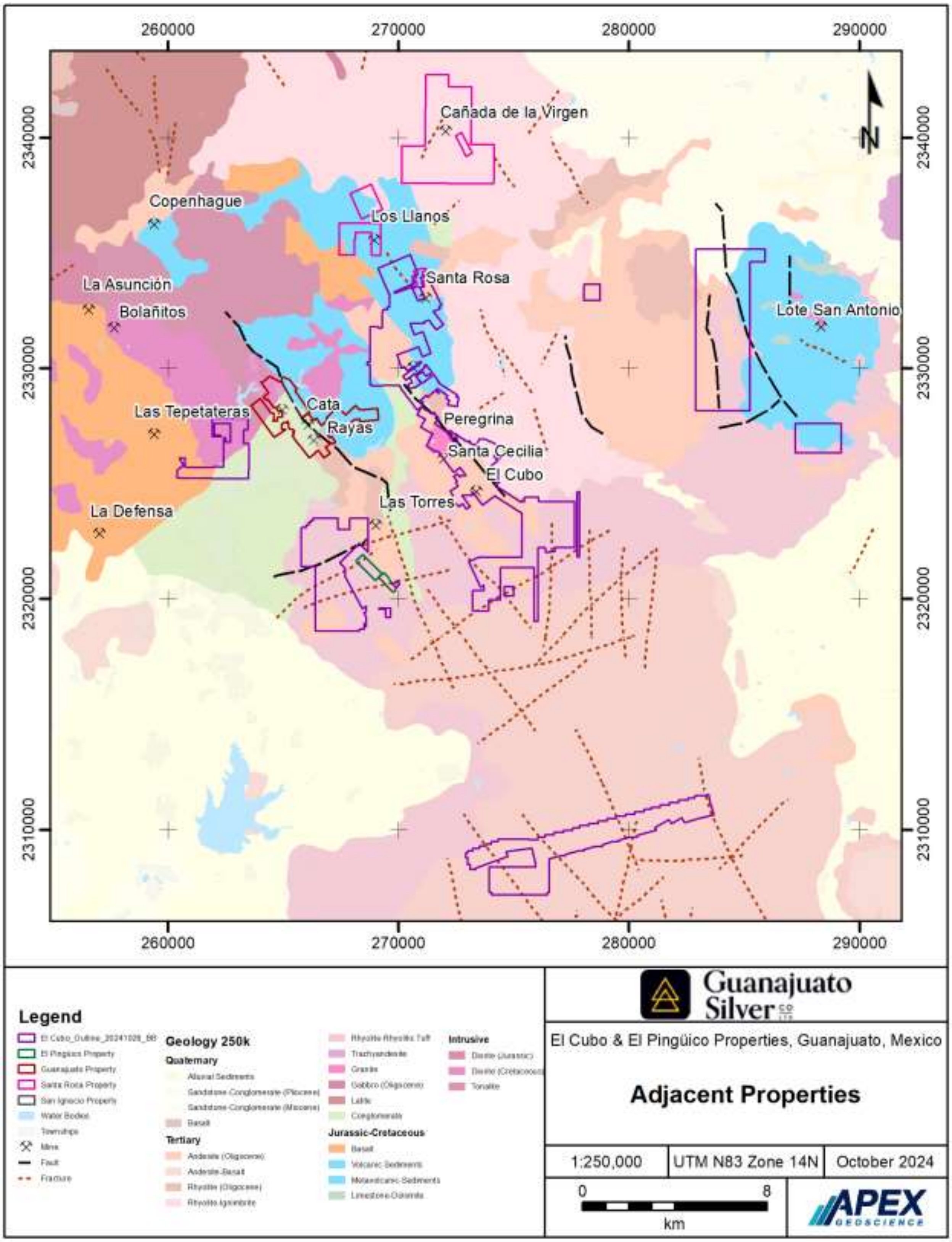


Table 23.2 Mineral Reserve Estimate for the Bolañitos Project (after Endeavour Silver Corp., 2024a)

Mineral Reserve Area	Cutoff Au (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	AgEq (koz)
Bolañitos Mine	Variable	Proven	99	2.48	74	273	7.9	235	865
		Probable	360	1.98	81	239	22.9	936	2,765
		Proven + Probable							

Endeavour operates the Bolañitos Mine concentrator, which is a 1,600 tpd capacity flotation plant that is currently processing at approximately 1,200 tpd. Part of Endeavour's mining at the Bolañitos Mine is also development and mining from the Lucero Adit, which consists of numerous veins parallel to the structures on the Property (Endeavour Silver Corp., 2020). Production from the Bolañitos operation in 2023 is reported to have been at 440,973 tonnes throughput producing 567,466 ounces of Ag, and 22,903 ounces of Au (Endeavour Silver Corp,. 2024b).

In addition to the Bolañitos Mine, Endeavour owns the inactive Cebada mine, located along the Veta Madre system. Cebada is approximately 8.7 km northwest of the El Cubo mine and 4.2 km north of the city of Guanajuato.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the Authors are not aware of any other relevant data and/or information, with respect to the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Results and Interpretations

The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex (the "Property") is a silver-gold exploration and mining project located in the vicinity of the City of Guanajuato, Guanajuato State, Mexico, within the Guanajuato Mining District in Guanajuato State. The Property includes the El Cubo mining operation, mill and processing plant, and associated infrastructure, as well as the historical El Pingüico mine and stockpiles The Guanajuato Mining District represents a zone of a polymetallic mineralized belt that runs from south-central Mexico, through Guanajuato, and onwards to north-central Mexico (Carrillo-Chávez et al., 2003). Globally, the Guanajuato Mining District represents one of the largest silver producing districts in the world with continuous mining activity occurring for nearly 500 years (Moncada and Bodnar, 2012).

The Property lies within a favourable geological setting. The Guanajuato Mining District is underlain by Mesozoic marine sediments and predominantly mafic submarine lava flows of the Luz and Esperanza Formations, which are weakly metamorphosed and intensely deformed. This basal sequence is cut by a variety of intrusive bodies ranging in composition from pyroxenite to granite with tonalitic and dioritic intrusive being the most volumetrically significant. The three main north-west trending precious metal-bearing vein systems in the district include the Veta Madre, La Luz and Sierra systems.

Mineralization at El Cubo consists of silver and gold occurring in several stratigraphic formations, with the La Bufa Formation, the Guanajuato Formation, and the Calderones Formation being the most important hosts. Mineralization is typical of the classic high-grade silver-gold, banded epithermal vein deposits with alteration characterized by silica-adularia-sericite. Mineralization typically occurs as open-space fillings in fracture/fault zones or impregnations in locally porous wall rock. The most productive veins are sub-parallel to the Veta Madre system as north-northwest striking veins and local stockwork style mineralization. Several transverse mineralized northeast striking veins also occur. Silver occurs in dark sulphide-rich bands within the banded veins with significant alteration minerals in the surrounding wall rocks. Silver-rich veins, such as Villalpando, contain quartz, adularia, pyrite, argentite (acanthite), naumannite, and native gold. Gold-rich veins, such as San Nicolas, contain quartz, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite, electrum, and aguilarite.

At El Pingüico the major vein consists of both silver and gold in crumbling sugary to white crystalline quartz and calcite veins, within brecciated rhyolitic rock, and as a replacement in the altered rhyolite. Mineralization consists of native gold and silver, polybasite, pyrargyrite, tetrahedrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

The primary deposit type of interest of the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is low sulphidation epithermal silver-gold mineralization.

25.2 Historical Exploration and Production

The Guanajuato Mining District has a lengthy history of mining and exploration dating back to 1548, when silver mineralization was discovered in the La Luz area by Spanish colonists. Since then, greater than 1 billion ounces of silver have been mined in the district (Brown and Nourpour, 2022).

25.2.1 El Cubo

Mining at El Cubo dates to the 17th Century. The Sierra structure, which includes El Cubo and the adjacent Peregrina Mine (part of the Las Torres complex), accounts for much of the gold produced in the Guanajuato district – on the order of 2,000,000 ounces of gold and 80,000,000 ounces of silver (Munroe, 2015). Gold was originally mined from shallow pits near the San Eusebio vein, a vein within the El Cubo concessions which later produced significant amounts of gold and silver. In the 19th and 20th centuries, mining at El Cubo was primarily conducted on northwest striking veins known as the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, and La Fortuna. In the early 1900s, the Villalpando vein, located in the central portion of the modern day main El Cubo claim block, was the main source of production through the 1970s. Historical mining at El Cubo has occurred in both surface and underground pits in more than 50 veins, many of which are still actively being mined at present time.

El Cubo changed ownership multiple times since the 1970s when it was purchased by a private company owned by Messrs. Villagomez and Chommie. Production in 1979 to the early 1980s was from the Villalpando vein and the newly discovered San Nicolas vein.

In March 2004, El Cubo was purchased by Mexgold Resources Inc. In 2006, Mexgold became a wholly owned subsidiary of Gammon Lake Resources Inc., later known as Gammon Gold Inc. On August 26, 2011, Gammon Gold Inc. changed its name to AuRico Gold Inc. In July 2012, Endeavour acquired the El Cubo property from AuRico. Historical production records indicate that approximately 5,906,544 tonnes of material were produced from El Cubo between 1993 and 2011 at average grades of 122.89 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag and 4.94 g/t Au. The head grades ranged from 80 to 162 g/t Ag and 1.24 to 11.4 g/t Au (Clark, 2009; Black et al., 2017). Lower grades are attributed to the use of lower-grade material from old stope file after each mine expansion. Silver and gold production from 2012 to 2019 under Endeavour ownership totaled 12,112,892 ounces of silver and 144,100 ounces of gold (Jorgensen et al., 2023). Endeavour ceased production at El Cubo in November 2019.

Historical exploration at El Cubo was largely conducted by drifting along known veins. Modern exploration has been conducted by Mexgold, a subsidiary of AuRico (2004 to 2012) and Endeavour (2012 to 2021), and has consisted of surface and underground geological mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling, as well as underground development including sampling and mining.

GSilver's current drill database for El Cubo contains 333 historical diamond drillholes (DDH) totalling 92,462 m. These drillholes were completed between 2005 to 2019 by Mexgold and Endeavour. Of these holes, 195 DDH totalling 57,572.30 m completed by Endeavour from 2012 to 2019 were utilized in the estimation of the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report. Endeavour's drill programs targeted primary and secondary structures near active mines, as well as other mineralized zones as potential targets for further exploration.

Historical channel sampling and drilling at the Property intersected silver and gold mineralization in the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures, and guided historical production.

25.2.2 El Pingüico

Early work at El Pingüico dates to 1890 with significant mining commencing in 1904, following the acquisition of El Pingüico by the Guanajuato Development Company. Until 1913, the mine produced over 200,000 ounces of gold equivalent (VanGold, 2020a). Due to the Mexican Revolution, the El Carmen-El Pingüico mines prematurely closed, abandoning large surface and underground stockpiles of material.

Historical surface and underground stockpile sampling programs at El Pingüico have been completed by the Mexican Geological Survey (1959 and 2012) and the Dorado family (2012). The stockpile sampling programs returned average grades of 1.66 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag from the underground stockpile, 0.46 g/t Au and 0.66 g/t Ag from the surface stockpile.

25.3 GSilver Exploration

Exploration completed by GSilver at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex from July 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report has included surface and underground channel sampling, diamond drilling, surface and underground development and mining.

25.3.1 El Cubo

The Company has collected a total of 26,806 underground chip channel samples from 5,871 channels at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia areas of El Cubo. Chip channel sampling was completed in accessible stopes and development headings. Most of the samples were collected from the Villalpando vein (n=21,615), the San Luis vein (n=1,559), and the Dolores vein (n=1,306). The results of the sampling programs are summarized in Table 25.1.

Table 25.1 GSilver El Cubo 2021-2024 Underground Sampling Summary Statistics

	Count	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Percentiles			
							70th	90th	95th	98th
Au (ppm)	26,806	0.83	0.34	0.00	484.58	3.73	0.67	1.78	2.89	5.19
Ag (ppm)	26,806	74.78	26.95	0.00	18,765.96	227.68	62.33	170.76	274.54	464.42
AgEq (ppm)	26,806	139.79	60.05	0.00	39,670.75	425.37	122.88	306.78	486.13	801.82

Assay results in Table 25.1 are reported as silver (Ag), gold (Au), and/or silver equivalent (AgEq), with AgEq calculated using metal prices set at US$1,950/oz Au and US$25/oz Ag, with 85% recovery for both, yielding a Ag to Au ratio of78:1. This remains consistent with the ratio that is utilized in the 2024 El Cubo MRE reported herein.

Underground channel sampling provided high-resolution geochemical data along significant strike lengths of the primary vein structures at El Cubo, aiding in the delineation of unmined resources and confidence in the continuity of mineralization. The underground sampling data was used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 129 diamond drillholes (DDH), totalling 16,987.20 m, at El Cubo, excluding tailings basin drill programs. The drilling programs were a combination of production, infill, resource expansion, and exploration programs conducted between 2021 and June 19, 2024. Production drilling programs were primarily focused on the main Villalpando structure in the Cebolletas-1850 Stope and Villalpando Stope 4-1500 areas. The drilling provided high-resolution geochemical data along significant strike lengths of the primary vein structures at El Cubo, aiding in the delineation of unmined resources and confidence in the continuity of mineralization.

GSilver's exploration drilling programs targeted the Villalpando and Asuncion veins in the Capulin area, productive veins in the Santa Cecilia area, and the Dolores and San Luis vein structures. Select core length drill results are listed as follows:

- Cebolletas-1850 Stope: CEB21-004 returned 17.40 m core length of 1.91 g/t Au and 174 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 25.85 m of 1.38 g/t Au and 124 g/t Ag. High grade intervals include 0.55 m core length of 6.80 g/t Au and 4,810 g/t Ag and 0.65 m of 5.80 g/t Au and 605 g/t Ag.
- Villalpando Stope 4-1500: VPO21-001 returned 2.85 m core length of 0.91 g/t Au and 95 g/t Ag, within a broader interval of 11.55 m core length of 0.69 g/t Au and 65 g/t Ag. Drillholes VPO21-007 and VPO21-008 drilled into a sub-parallel vein structure to Villalpando, called the Asuncion Vein, with significant results including 2.15 m core length of 0.83 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag within a broader interval of 5.85 m core length of 0.41 g/t Au and 77 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-007; and 0.50 m core length of 0.29 g/t Au and 66 g/t Ag in drillhole VPO21-008.

Recent exploration drilling by GSilver returned intervals of high-grade silver and gold mineralization in the Capulin area, the Santa Cecilia area, and from the Dolores and San Luis vein structures. GSilver drilling data was used in the 2024 El Cubo MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

25.3.2 El Pingüico

From 2017 to the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed surface and underground stockpile channel sampling and drilling, and surface and underground sampling at El Pingüico.

Surface stockpile channel sampling was conducted in two phases in 2017 to verify historical exploration results and to provide material for metallurgical testwork. Phase 1 returned average grades of 70.85 g/t Ag and 0.53 g/t Au, verifying historical results obtained in 2012. Phase 2 returned lower values for both silver and gold with an average silver grade of 9.74 g/t and an average gold grade of 0.12 g/t.

Underground stockpile channel sampling was conducted in 2017 and 2020. The 2017 program returned average grades of 181.82 g/t Ag and 1.71 g/t Au and verified historical exploration results. In 2020, GSilver opened the El Pingüico shaft and completed an underground channel sampling program of the lower levels of the underground stockpile. The Pingüico North target area returned average grades of 256 g/t Ag and 1.7 g/t Au over a strike length of 47 m and the Pingüico shaft target returned average grades of 733 g/t Ag and 5.0 g/t Au over a strike length of 15 m. True widths are unknown.

As of the Effective Date of this Report, GSilver has completed 36 drillholes totalling 6,290.85 m at El Pingüico. The drilling was conducted in three phases from January 2018 to June 2024.

In January 2018, GSilver drilled 5 DDH for 214 m into the underground stockpile at El Pingüico to provide information on the grade of the waste material. Four of the holes failed to confirm historical trench sample results; however, drillhole P5-N returned average grades of 0.228 g/t Au and 45.6 g/t Ag.

In 2021, GSilver drilled 27 diamond holes for 4,973.85 m to test the El Pingüico vein at depth and along its northwest and southeast extensions, as well as parallel veins located in the hanging wall and footwall of the El Pingüico vein. Notable results from this program include:

- Drillhole P21-003 returned 3 m core length (2.11 m true width) of 0.84 g/t Au and 73.83 g/t Ag, and 9.4 m core length (6.63 m true width) of 0.45 g/t Au and 58.65 g/t Ag.
- Drillhole P21-008 returned 7.95 m core length (7.36 m true width) of 1.35 g/t Au and 38.73 g/t Ag that includes 0.75 m of 8.81 g/t Au and 208 g/t Ag.

In June 2024, GSilver completed 4 DDH totalling 1,103 m at El Pingüico. The holes were designed to test the El Pingüico and San Jose veins along strike to the south and to provide information on the relationship between the Veta Madre and El Pingüico vein at depth. The results of this drill program are not available as of the Effective Date of this Report.

El Pingüico in situ mineralization and stockpile are not included in the MRE detailed in this Report.

25.4 Mineral Resource Estimate

25.4.1 El Cubo

This Report details an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for El Cubo. The 2024 El Cubo MRE was completed by Mr. Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo. of APEX, who takes responsibility for the 2024 El Cubo MRE. Tyler Acorn, M.Sc., Senior Geostatistician with APEX completed a peer review.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024, incorporates data from surface and underground drillholes and underground channels. The drillhole database includes collar locations, surveys, assays, and geological data from drillholes completed between 2012 and 2024. The underground channel database contains channel locations, surveys, and assays from channels completed between 2014 and 2024. Both datasets were utilized for domain interpretation and metal grade estimation.

Mineral Resource modelling was conducted in mine grid coordinate system. The MRE utilized a block model with a size of 1.5 metres (X) by 1.5 metres (Y) by 1.5 metres (Z) to honour the mineralization wireframes for estimation. Silver (Ag) and gold (Au) grades were estimated for each block using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with locally varying anisotropy (LVA) to ensure grade continuity in various directions is reproduced in the block model.

Three types of material were identified during the calculation of the MRE: In Situ, Remnant, and Mined Out. Blocks within, in contact with, or adjacent to underground workings were flagged as Mined Out using a 10 m by 5 m by 1 m search ellipse, aligned along the dip direction of the domain's trend at 0° dip with no third-axis rotation. Blocks within 10 m of the underground workings wireframe in any direction were classified as Remnant material, which is under evaluation but not included in the MRE. Only In Situ material, unaffected by mining, is included in the 2024 MRE.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE block model was used to develop various scenarios focusing on achieving a minimum grade for mined material. The longhole open-stope mining method was selected for the underground 2024 El Cubo MRE. The mining shape optimization scenario with a minimum grade of 135 g/t AgEq constrains the MRE in this Report. All material within the mining shapes is reported using a "take-all" approach, regardless of whether its estimated grades exceed the reporting cutoff grade.

The 2024 El Cubo MRE comprises Indicated Mineral Resources of 3.9 million troy ounces (Moz) AgEq at 283.9 g/t AgEq within 429 thousand tonnes (kt) and Inferred Mineral Resources of 35.6 Moz AgEq at 298.5 g/t AgEq within 3,711 kt. Table 25.2 presents the complete 2024 El Cubo MRE statement.

Table 25.2 Summary of Indicated and Inferred Underground Mineral Resources, El Cubo (1-9)

AgEQ Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (koz)
135	Indicated	429	283.9	144.1	1.79	3.9	2.0	25
	Inferred	3,711	298.5	141.7	2.01	35.6	16.9	240

Notes:

1) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2) The Author is unaware of any other significant material risks to the 2024 MRE besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations.
3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4) The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
5) Historically mined areas were removed from the block-modelled Mineral Resources.
6) The Mineral Resources include the main El Cubo resource area and the El Nayal/Cabrestantes area.
7) Economic assumptions used include US$25/oz Ag, US$1,950 /oz Au, process recoveries of 85% for both Ag and Au, a US$15/t processing cost, and a G&A cost of US$15/t. The resulting gold equivalency ratio of Au:Ag ratio was 1:78
8) The Underground Mineral Resources include blocks within underground mining shapes. A mining cost of US$63/t mineralized, in addition to the economic assumptions above, results in an underground AgEq cutoff of 135 g/t. Mining shapes are generated using stope optimization with the objective of maximizing the total metal above the cutoff with a minimum dimension of 1.0 m (W) by 10 m (H) by 20 m (L). All "take all" material within the mining shapes is reported, regardless of whether the estimated grades are above the optimized cutoff grade.

25.4.2 El Pingüico

As of the Effective Date of this Report, no current Mineral Resources exist at El Pingüico.

A Mineral Resource estimate with an effective date of December 31, 2023, was previously calculated for the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico by Behre Dolbear on behalf of GSilver. This mineral resource was supported by a technical report titled, "Technical report – El Cubo/El Pinguico Silver Gold Complex Project" by Jorgensen et al. (2024).

As of the Effective Date of this Report, the surface stockpile at El Pingüico has been partially depleted by mining and is under further evaluation by the Company. A new resource will be reported when available.

25.5 Mining, Mineral Processing, and Infrastructure

Following the acquisition of El Cubo in April 2021, GSilver completed refurbishment of the El Cubo Mill in September 2021 and commenced mining and processing of mineralized material from underground mining operations at El Cubo and surface stockpiled material at El Pingüico in October 2021. El Cubo mineralized material was originally mined from deactivated stopes and required no pre-production development. It was reported by Endeavour that approximately 9,000 tonnes of material was ready for drilling and blasting, and had been accessed (Jorgensen et al., 2024). Recent production at El Cubo has been from the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia vein areas.

El Cubo is an underground mining operation that includes the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines. The production process consists of conventional mining incorporating Cut and Fill, and Resue methods. The Cut and Fill method allows for some degree of resuing to minimize the amount of waste rock and hydraulic backfill required to fill the stope. Development methods at El Cubo include conventional drill-blast-muck using jumbos for drilling and load-haul-dump (LHD) machines and trucks for haulage. Ground support is installed as needed.

GSilver has mined surface stockpiled material from El Pingüico intermittently from October 2021 to the Effective Date. Underground mining activities resumed at El Pingüico in July 2024, focusing on advancing Level 4 of the mine. A total of 75 m of drifting has been completed with the development of an 4m by 4 m fully serviceable crosscut, with the aim of reaching the historical underground stockpile in Q2 2025. No mining methods have been utilized for recovery of the underground stockpiles at El Pingüico as of the Effective Date of this Report.

From January to the end of July 2024, a total of 220,636 DMT of material was processed at the El Cubo processing plant, including material from the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex and material from other sources, producing a total of 277,189 silver ounces and 5,736 gold ounces. Average head grades and recoveries during this time were 48.05 g/t Ag with an 81.3% recovery for silver and 0.92 g/t Au with an 86.9% recovery for gold.

Tonnage values for El Cubo were determined using haul truck tonnage weights compared against a control file. Metal production values are pro-rated for the El Cubo operation using tonnages with plant grade and recovery data. Silver and gold grades were estimated using monthly grade control data as the primary reference, with grades refined based on monthly plant production grades. Recoveries were based on total plant production from all operations.

Infrastructure, such as power supply, water supply, and roads, are established and operational.

25.6 Environmental and Permitting

All necessary permits are in place for the El Cubo mine, processing plant, and other operations. After discussion with the Company and a review of environmental regulations, no permits are required for removing the surface and underground stockpiles at El Pingüico and transporting the mineralized material to the El Cubo plant. The Company is required to notify the municipality prior to transporting material from El Pingüico to the El Cubo plant.

In the opinion of the Author, there does not appear to be any apparent significant legal, environmental, or political considerations that would have an adverse effect on the extraction and processing of El Cubo Mineral Resources or additional material from El Pingüico besides the risks inherent to mineral exploration and development. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or "lupios", who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations. Environmental and social issues at the Property appear to be conducted to adequate standards with cooperation from local communities.

25.7 Economic Analysis

The 2024 El Cubo MRE includes Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. In addition, NI 43-101 prohibits the disclosure of the results of an economic analysis that includes or is based on inferred Mineral Resources. As a result, the Author has determined that it is not permitted to provide an economic analysis of the Property. As an alternative, information regarding the taxation, and historical production has been provided in Section 22.

There are no current estimates of Mineral Reserves on the Property. While the Property has a current Mineral Resource Estimate, the future production forecast is not based on that MRE. The Company made decisions to enter production at the Property without having completed final feasibility studies. Accordingly, the Company did not base its production decisions on any feasibility studies of Mineral Reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability of the Property, with positive cash flow. As a result, there is increased uncertainty and risks of achieving any level of recovery of minerals from the Property or the costs of such recovery. As the Property does not have established Mineral Reserves, the Company faces higher risks that anticipated rates of production and production costs, such as those provided in this technical report, will not be achieved. These risks could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue to generate anticipated revenues and cash flows to fund operations from and ultimately achieve or maintain profitable operations at the property.

25.8 Conclusions

Based upon a review of available information, historical and current exploration and production data, Mr. Livingstone's recent site inspection and the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE, the Authors outline the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex as a property of merit prospective for the discovery of additional silver-gold low sulphidation epithermal deposits. This contention is supported by knowledge of:

- The favourable geological setting of the Property and its central position within the Guanajuato Mining District. Key north-west trending precious metal-bearing vein systems in the district include the Veta Madre, La Luz and Sierra systems.
- Historical surface and drilling by previous operators, including Endeavour, that intersected anomalous silver and gold mineralization in the Villalpando, Dolores, La Loca, San Nicolas, San Eusebio, Pastora, Puertecito, and La Cruz structures within the Property.
- Significant results of silver and gold mineralization returned from recent channel sampling and drilling programs conducted by GSilver, and the calculation of the 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE.
- El Cubo and El Pingüico historical and recent production, head grade, and metal recovery records from the El Cubo processing plant.
- Recent results from channel sampling and drilling programs at El Pingüico.

25.9 Risks, Uncertainties, and Opportunities

The 2024 Updated El Cubo MRE drillhole database includes assay data from various drilling campaigns, each utilizing different laboratories and QA-QC protocols. Currently, some lab files appear disorganized, with instances of mislabeling and duplicate sample IDs. Moving forward, efforts should focus on improving data organization and ensuring consistent labelling practices.

Several underground channel samples fall outside the 3D underground workings wireframe, which is unexpected and requires further investigation. This uncertainty is managed by restricting classification in these instances to only Inferred. Moreover, some underground channels run along the walls and roof of the workings instead of cutting across mineralization. For future sampling, channels must be oriented to intersect mineralization perpendicularly to ensure representative data.

While the estimation domains align with underground stopes and workings for the most part, there are areas where additional work is required to reconcile their locations with existing workings. Future work should include additional validation by reviewing existing underground mapping and completing additional detailed underground mapping to verify their locations.

Infill drilling is critical to confirm grade continuity in Inferred resource areas. Without this, these zones carry significant uncertainties, adversely impacting resource planning and mining operations.

Uncertainty around the mineability of Modern Remnant material is substantial and has led to its exclusion from the current MRE update. Future work should prioritize identifying areas where mining is viable so that this material can be incorporated into subsequent MRE assessments

The success of El Cubo beyond the ongoing 2024-2025 mining is dependent upon the discovery of additional Mineral Resources and their conversion to Mineral Reserves. The El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex is subject to the same types of risks and uncertainties as other similar precious and base metal mining projects. GSilver will attempt to reduce risk/uncertainty through effective project management, engaging technical experts, and developing contingency plans. Potential risk factors include changes in metal prices, increases in operating costs, fluctuations in labour costs and availability, availability of investment capital, infrastructure failures, changes in government regulations, community engagement and socio-economic community relations, civil disobedience and protest, permitting and legal challenges, and general environmental concerns. The mining industry in Mexico is also prone to incursions by illegal miners, or “lupios”, who gain access to mines or exploration areas to steal mineralized material. These incursions pose a safety, security and financial risk and can potentially compromise underground structures, equipment, and operations.

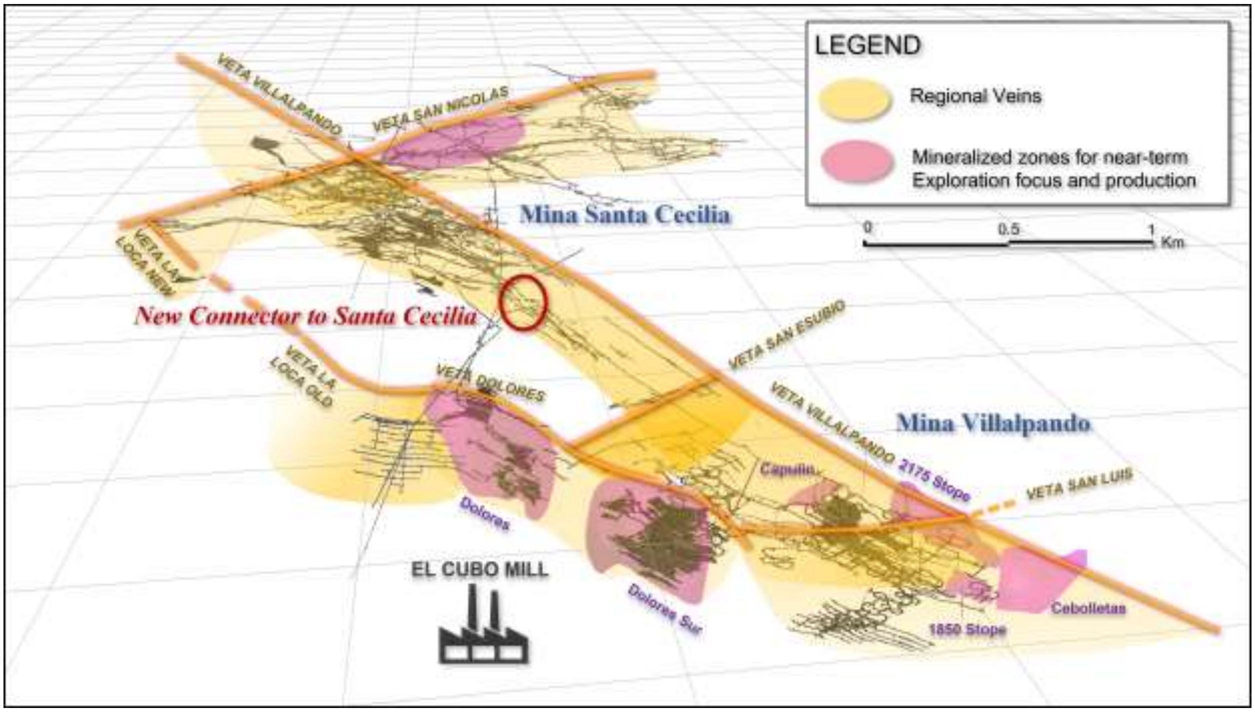
There is no guarantee that further exploration at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex will result in the discovery of additional mineralization or an economic mineral deposit. Nevertheless, in the QPs opinion there are no significant risks or uncertainties, other than mentioned above, that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the currently available exploration information with respect to the Property. There appears to be no apparent impediments to developing the MRE at El Cubo.

26 Recommendations

As a property of merit, a 2-phase work program is recommended to delineate additional precious metal mineralization at the El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex to support future Mineral Resource expansion and ongoing production.

Phase 1 at El Cubo should focus on step out and infill surface and underground exploration drilling and development at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines. The Author recommends a diamond drilling program of approximately 5,500 metres to: a) test along strike and down dip at the Villalpando, Dolores and San Luis veins in the Villalpando Mine, as well as the San Nicolas vein in the Santa Cecilia Mine (Figure 26.1); and b) infill areas of Inferred Mineral Resources to increase confidence in the mineralization model, inform underground mining activities, and work towards upgrading the MRE classification. To facilitate underground exploration drilling and channel sampling, exploration development should be completed at the Villalpando and Santa Cecilia mines, totalling approximately 185 metres and 155 metres, respectively.

Figure 26.1 Schematic 3D View Showing El Cubo Veins and Target Areas



At El Pingüico, exploration drilling should be completed targeting extensions of the El Pingüico and San Jose veins along strike to the south. Deep drilling should also be undertaken to targeting the intersection of the Veta Madre structure and El Pingüico vein. The Author recommends a diamond drilling program of approximately 2,000 metres. The estimated total cost to complete the Phase 1 exploration program at El Cubo and El Pingüico is USD$1,363,000 (Table 26.1).

Phase 2 exploration is dependent on availability of funds and the results of Phase 1. Additional exploration drilling and channel sampling should be completed at new targets identified during Phase 1 and high-priority existing targets at El Cubo and El Pingüico. Exploration development should be completed as necessary to facilitate drilling and channel sampling in new and underexplored areas. Phase 2 should also include an updated MRE and technical report. The estimated total cost to complete the Phase 2 exploration program is $2,750,000 (Table 26.1).

Table 26.1 2025 Budget for Proposed Exploration and Mine Development

Phase	Item	Amount (USD$)
Phase 1	All in cost for drilling (7,500 m @ $150/m)	$1,125,000
	All in cost for underground exploration development (340 m @ $700/m)	$238,000
	Sub-total:	$1,363,000
Phase 2	All in cost for drilling (15,000 m @ $150/m)	$2,250,000
	All in cost for underground exploration development (500 m @ $700/m)	$350,000
	Updated MRE and Technical Report	$150,000
	Sub-total:	$2,750,000
	Total:	$4,113,000

Mine development at Villalpando and Santa Cecilia during 2025 is expected to include approximately 1,600 metres and 700 metres of underground development, respectively. Underground mine development at El Pingüico resumed in mid-2024 and will continue to advance level 4 towards the historical underground stockpile. Approximately 550 metres of drifting is required to complete the crosscut. Mining of the underground stockpile will commence once the crosscut is complete.

27 References

AuRico Gold Inc. (2011): Annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 99.1 - Filed by newsfilecorp.com <Available on October 22, 2024, at https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1078217/000120445912000634/exhibit99-1.htm >

Black, Z.J., Brown, J.J, and Choquette, J. (2017): Updated Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates for the El Cubo Project, Guanajuato State, Mexico as of December 31, 2016. Technical report prepared by Hard Rock Consulting LLC for Endeavour Silver Corp. dated March 3, 2017. <Available on October 10, 2024, at https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1277866/000106299317001259/exhibit99-1.htm>

Brown, R.F. and Nourpour, M. (2022): NI 43-101 Mineral Resource update technical report on the Guanajuato Mine Complex, Guanajuato and San Ignacio operations, Guanajuato State, Mexico. Technical report prepared for Great Panther Mining Corp. dated February 28, 2022, 177 p.

Cameron, Donald E. (2012): Technical Report and Updated Resource and Reserve Estimate for the El Cubo Mine Guanajuato, Mexico: unpublished NI 43-101 technical report prepared by Cameron, Donald E., for Endeavor Silver, effective date June 01, 2012.

Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (2014): CIM Definition Standards - for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions, 10 p.

Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (2018): CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines, 3 p.

Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (2019): CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, 75 p.

Carrillo-Chávez, A., Morton-Bermea, O., González-Partida, E., Rivas-Solorzano, H., Oesler, G., García-Meza, V., and Cienfuegos, E. (2003): Environmental geochemistry of the Guanajuato mining district, Mexico. Ore Geology Reviews v. 23, no. 3-4, pp. 277-297.

Chiodi, M., Monod, O., Busnardo, R., Gaspard, D., Sánchez, A., and Yta, M. (1988): Une discordance ante albienne datée par une fauned'Ammonites et de Brachiopodes de typetéthysien au Mexique central. Geobios, 21(2), 125-135.

Clark, G.R. (2009): NI 43-101 Technical Report, review of Resources and Reserves El Cubo Gold-Silver Mine, Guanajuato, Mexico, p. 85.

Cooke, D. R. and Hollings, P. (2017): Porphyry copper, gold, and molybdenum deposits. SEG 2017 conference, September 16-17, 2017.

CRM (1959): Certificacion de reservas mineral quebrado en la Mina “El Carmen El Pingüico” Municipio de Guanajuato, pp. 5-8, 11, 17-20.

Dávila-Alcocer, V.M., and Martínez-Reyes, Juventino. (1987): Una edad cretácica para las rocas basales de la Sierra de Guanajuato: (abstract) Universidad Nacional Autónoma deMéxico, Instituto de Geología, Simposio sobre la geología de la Sierra de Guanajuato, resúmenes, p.19-20.

Domínguez, C.C. (2017): NI 43-101 Technical Report for El Pingüico Project Guanajuato Mining District, Mexico, as of February 28, 2017. Technical report prepared for VanGold Resources Ltd. dated February 28, 2017, 93 p.

Edwards, J. D. (1955). Studies of some early Tertiary red conglomerates of central Mexico (No. 264-H).

Endeavour Silver Corp. (2020): Endeavour Silver produces 4,018,735 oz silver and 38,907 oz gold (7.1 million oz silver equivalents) in 2019. Company news release dated January 10, 2020. Available at URL < https://edrsilver.com/news-media/news/endeavour-silverproduces-4-018-735-oz-silver

Endeavour Silver Corp. (2024a): Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates. Available on October 15, 2024 at URL < Endeavour Silver | Reserves and Resources (edrsilver.com) >

Endeavour Silver Corp. (2024b): Endeavour Silver Produces 5,672,703 Oz Silver and 37,858 Oz Gold (8.7 Million Silver Equivalent Oz) in 2023; Improved Fourth Quarter Production Delivers Annual Guidance. Company news release dated January 9, 2024. Available at URL <2023_production_results_-_final.pdf (edrsilver.com)>

Gross, W. H. (1975). New ore discovery and source of silver-gold veins, Guanajuato, Mexico. Economic Geology, 70(7), 1175-1189.

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd (2021): Annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2021, 115 p. Available at URL < www.sedar.com >

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. (2022a): GSilver drills 2,988 gpt AgEq over 0.35m estimated true width at El Cubo. News Release dated May 5, 2022. <Available on October 22, 2024, at https://www.gsilver.com/news/2022c/784-ilverrills2988gqver035mstimatedrueid20220505 >

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. (2022b): GSilver discovers high-grade historical tailings material at El Cubo Assays 727 g/t AgEq Over 1.2m and 711 g/t AgEq Over 1.0m. News Release dated June 22, 2022. <Available on October 22, 2024, at https://www.gsilver.com/news/2022c/789-ilveriscoversighradeistoricalailingsateriala20220622>

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd (2023): Management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023, 44 p. Available at URL < www.sedar.com >

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. (2024a): Management's discussion and analysis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, 50 p. Available at URL < www.sedar.com >

Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. (2024b): Guanajuato Silver provides Pinguico project development update. Company news release dated Nov 26, 2024. Available at URL < www.sedar.com >

Hedenquist, J.W. and Lowenstern, J.B. (1994): The role of magmas in the formation of hydrothermal ore deposits. Nature, v. 370, p. 519-527.

Jorgensen, M.K., Guanera, B.J., Sipols, R.N., Thomspon, J.E., Kantor, J.A., Cameron, R.E., and Jacobsen, A.E. (2021): Preliminary Economic Analysis – El Cubo/El Pinguico silver gold complex project. Technical report prepared by Behre Dolbear for Guanajuato Silver Company with an effective date of January 31, 2021, and issue date of February 12, 2021, Amended and Restated on May 6, 2021, 296 p.

Jorgensen, M.K., Sipols, R.N., Kantor, J.A., and Cameron, R.E. (2023): Technical Report – El Cubo/El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Project State of Guanajuato, Mexico, as of December 31, 2022. Technical report prepared for Guanajuato Silver Company dated June 22, 2023, 270 p.

Jorgensen, M.K., Sipols, R.N., Kantor, J.A., Cameron, R.E., and Thomspon, J.E. (2024): Technical report – El Cubo/El Pinguico silver gold complex project. Technical report prepared by Behre Dolbear for Guanajuato Silver Company with an effective date of December 31, 2023, and issue date of April 17, 2024, 174 p.

Livingstone, C.W., Dufresne, M.B., Clarke, F.T., and Pearson J.L. (2024a): Technical Report on the San Ignacio Property, Guanajuato, Mexico, as of December 31, 2023. Technical report prepared for Guanajuato Silver Company dated March 7, 2024, 227 p.

Livingstone, C.W., Dufresne, M.B., Clarke, F.T., and Pearson J.L. (2024b): Technical Report on the Valenciana Mines Complex, Guanajuato, Mexico, as of Decembre 31, 2023. Technical report prepared for Guanajuato Silver Company dated March 7, 2024, 159 p.

Mah, D., Schwering, R.A. and Gray, D.P. (2022): NI 43-101 Technical Report: Updated Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates for the Bolañitos Project, Guanajuato State, Mexico. Technical report prepared for Endeavour Silver Corp. dated January 2, 2022, 179 p.

Martin, P.F. (1906). Mexico's Treasure-House (Guanajuato); An illustrated and descriptive account of the mines and their operations in 1906. <Available on October 22, 2024, at https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/mexicostreasureh01mart/mexicostreasureh01mart.pdf>

Martínez-Reyes, Juventino, and Nieto-Samaniego, A.F. (1992): Efectos geológicos de la ectónica reciente en la parte central de México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma deMéxico, Instituto de Geología, Revista, v. 9, p. 33–50.

Moncada, D., and Bodnar, R. J. (2012). Gangue mineral textures and fluid inclusion characteristics of the Santa Margarita Vein in the Guanajuato Mining District, Mexico. Central European Journal of Geosciences, 4, 300-309.

Munroe, MJ. (2015): Ni 43-101 Technical Report Resource And Reserve Estimates For The El Cubo Mines Project Guanajuato State Mexico As Of October 31, 2014. Technical report prepared for Endeavour Silver Corp. dated February 25, 2015.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2024): Weather records for Guanajuato, Mexico. National Centers for Environmental Information website. Available on October 17, 2024, at URL < https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/past-weather/Guanajuato >

Ortiz-Hernández, L.E.; Chiodi, M.; Lapierre, H.; Monod, O.; and Calvet, Ph., 1990 (1992): El arco intraoceánico alóctono (Cretácico Inferior) de Guanajuato-Características petrográficas, geoquímicas, estructurales e isotópicas del complejo filoniano y de las lavas basálticas asociadas; implicaciones geodinámicas: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Geología, Revista, v. 9, no. 2, p. 125–145

Plan de Restitución y Cierre (2022): Mine closure plan. Internal company document provided by GSilver in November 2024.

Randall R, J. A., Saldana A, E., and Clark, K. F. (1994). Exploration in a volcano-plutonic center at Guanajuato, Mexico. Economic geology, 89(8), 1722-1751.

Sillitoe, R.H. and Hedenquist, J.W. (2003): Linkages between volcanotectonic settings, Ore-Fluid Compositions, and Epithermal Precious Metal Deposit, SEG Special Publication 10, pp. 315-343.

VanGold Mining (2020b): Corporate presentation the El Pingüico silver & gold project, September 2020. <Available on October 22, 2024, at http://cdn.ceo.ca.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/1fo3fuf-VanGold-Investor-Presentation-Sept.-22-2020-%20%281%29.pdf >

VanGold Mining Corp. (2020a): Management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2020, 26 p. Available at URL < www.sedar.com >

VanGold Mining Corp. (2021): VanGold mining closes El Cubo acquisition. News Release dated April 12, 2021. <Available on October 22, 2024, at https://www.juniorminingnetwork.com/junior-miner-news/press-releases/1961-tsx-venture/gsvr/96872-vangold-closes-el-cubo-acquisition.html>

Vivar, P. (2024): "Title Opinion El Cubo Mines Complex" prepared for Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd. by Patricia Vivar of the firm Tête À Tête Consultores, S.C., located in Mexico City, Mexico. Dated May 9, 2024.

Wandke, A. and Martínez, J. (1928): The Guanajuato mining district, Guanajuato, Mexico. Economic Geology, 23(1), 1-44.

Zimmermann, J.L.; Stein, G.; Lapierre, H.; Vidal, R.; Campa, M.F.; and Monod, O. (1990): Données géochronologiques nouvelles sur les granites laramiens du centro et l'ouest du Mexique (Guerrero et

Guanajuato): Société Géologique de France, Réunion des Sciences de la Terre, 13, Grenoble, France, p. 127 (abstract).

28 Certificate of Authors

28.1 Christopher W. Livingstone Certificate of Author

I, Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Senior Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am the Author and am responsible for Sections 1.1 to 1.4, 1.11, 2 to 5, 7, 8, 12.2 to 12.4, 24, 25.1, 25.8, 25.9, 26 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex", with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate of UBC, Vancouver, BC with a B.Sc. in Earth and Ocean Sciences (specialization Geology) and have practiced my profession continuously since 2011. I have over 13 years of experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry, including over 8 years in a position of senior responsibility as a project manager and decision-maker. I have supervised multiple projects with relevant deposit types including epithermal gold-silver, polymetallic veins, and sediment-hosted precious and base metals.
4) I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (No. 44970) and I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on August 12, 2023. I have conducted a review of the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property data.
6) I am independent of Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have had no previous involvement with the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 16 day of January 2025 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Signature and Seal on File

Signature of Qualified Person
Christopher W. Livingstone, B.Sc., P.Geo. (EGBC #44970)

28.2 Michael B. Dufresne Certificate of Author

I, Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geo., P.Geol., of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a President and a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd. (“APEX”), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am the Author and am responsible for Sections 1.7.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 11, 13, 14.2, 25.4.2 of this Technical Report entitled: “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex”, with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024 (the “Technical Report”).
3) I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and a M.Sc. Degree in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987. I have worked as a geologist for more than 40 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.
4) I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (“APEGA”) of Alberta since 1989 and a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (“EGBC”) of British Columbia since 2012. I am a ‘Qualified Person’ in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I have conducted a review of the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property data.
6) I am independent of Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have had no previous involvement with the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 16 day of January 2025 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Signature and Seal on File

Signature of Qualified Person
Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geo., P.Geol. (APEGA #48439; EGBC #37074)

28.3 Warren E. Black Certificate of Author

I, Warren E. Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Senior Geologist and Geostatistician of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am the Author and am responsible for Sections 1.7.1, 12.1, 14.1, 25.4.1 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex", with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, with a B.Sc. in Geology Specialization (2012) and the University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, with a M.Sc. in Civil Engineering Specializing in Geostatistics (2016). I have over 12 years of experience in mineral exploration and project development, covering both North American and global settings. Specializing in mineral resource estimation, I have completed resource evaluations and uncertainty analysis for various deposit types using advanced geostatistical methods. My research in multivariate geostatistical prediction has contributed to the field of geostatistics.
4) I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (No. 134064) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (No. 58051) and I am a 'Qualified Person' concerning the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I have conducted a review of the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property data.
6) I am independent of Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have had no previous involvement with the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 16 day of January 2025 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Signature and Seal on File

Signature of Qualified Person
Warren E. Black, M.Sc., P.Geo. (APEGA # 134064; EGBC # 58051)

28.4 Fallon T. Clarke Certificate of Author

I, Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Senior Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am the Author and am responsible for Sections 1.5 to 1.6, 6.1, 6.2.1 to 6.2.2, 6.3.1, 9 to 10, 23, 25.2 to 25.3, 27 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex", with an Effective Date of August 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report").
3) I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan in 2010. I have worked as a geologist for more than 12 years since my graduation from university and have experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various types through North America and Australia, including epithermal silver-gold deposits.
4) I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("APEGS") of Saskatchewan since 2015. I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I have conducted a review of the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property data.
6) I am independent of Guanajuato Silver Company Ltd., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have had no previous involvement with the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 16 day of January 2025 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Signature and Seal on File

Signature of Qualified Person
Fallon T. Clarke, B.Sc., P.Geo (APEGS #27238)

28.5 James L. Pearson Certificate of Author

I, James L. Pearson, P.Eng., residing at 105 Stornwood Court, Brampton, Ontario. Canada, L6W 4H6, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Mining Engineering Consultant, contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2) This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Cubo and El Pingüico Silver Gold Complex", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of August 1, 2024.
3) I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1973 with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario (Reg. No. 36043016). I have worked as a mining engineer for more than 50 years since my graduation.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report has been acquired by the following activities:

   - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements;
   - Project Manager and Superintendent of Engineering and Projects at several underground operations in South America;
   - Senior Mining Engineer with a large Canadian mining company responsible for development of engineering concepts, mine design and maintenance;
   - Mining analyst at several Canadian brokerage firms.
4) I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5) I am responsible for Sections 1.8 to 1.10, 15 to 22, 25.5 to 25.7 of this Technical Report.
6) I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7) I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9) As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 16 day of January 2025 in Brampton, Ontario, Canada

Signature and Seal on File

Signature of Qualified Person
James L. Pearson, P.Eng.