Second Drill Hole Confirms Expanding High Grade Silver and Intersects Broad Copper-Gold Zone at Depth at Gavilanes

Latest diamond drill hole extends high grade silver mineralisation while intersecting a broad copper-silver-gold zone beneath the existing system

Highlights:

- Second diamond drill hole confirms continuity of the known high grade silver system at Gavilanes, extending mineralisation to the south, returning:

  GV-26-002 **8.4 metres at 245g/t Ag** from 90m,
  incl. ***3 metres at 523g/t Ag*** *from 90m*

- An **exceptionally broad zone of contiguous copper-silver-gold mineralisation** intersected beneath the silver zone delivers the strongest copper interval at the project to date:

  GV-26-002 **54.6 metres at 0.6% Cu, 22g/t Ag & 0.3g/t Au** from 180m,
  incl. ***12 metres at 1.1% Cu, 42g/t Ag & 0.7g/t Au*** *from 184.8m*
  and ***2.4 metres at 1.3% Cu, 61g/t Ag & 1.3g/t Au*** *from 223.8m*

- Analysis of drilling results in the vicinity of GV-26-002 has identified historic hole SCHN-01 also hosts strong copper-silver-gold mineralisation at depth[1]:

  SCHN-01 **20.5 metres at 1.0% Cu, 119g/t Ag & 0.9g/t Au** from 201.1m,
  incl. ***4.5 metres at 2.0% Cu, 297g/t Ag & 2.5g/t Au*** *from 206.9m*

- The latest results are consistent with a stacked, multi-stage epithermal mineralising system analogous to the world-class San Dimas district located approximately 23 km to the east[2,3], highlighting the emerging potential for Gavilanes to host a large-scale polymetallic discovery

- Assays are pending for GV-26-003 and a fourth hole in progress, which is designed to test the continuity and extensions of the high grade system

- The current drill program is expected to support a planned JORC Resource upgrade targeted for Q4 CY2026, building on the Foreign Estimate[4] of **22.4Moz AgEq at 246g/t AgEq**[5,6]

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[1] While the shorter 4.5m intersection from this hole was previously announced in a table focussed on silver mineralisation (ASX announcement 6 January 2025), the broader copper zone was not previously disclosed, and relevant details for this hole are therefore included in Tables 1 & 2 and the JORC Tables associated with this release.
[2] Montoya-Lopera, P., Levresse, G., Ferrari, L., *et al*. (2020). New geological, geochronological and geochemical characterization of the San Dimas mineral system. Ore Geology Reviews, 118, 103195.
[3] The comparison to San Dimas relates to the interpreted style of mineralisation and geological setting only and is not intended to imply that Gavilanes contains mineralisation of similar size, grade or economic potential.
[4] The Foreign Estimate of mineralisation mentioned in this announcement are not compliant with the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code) and is a "Foreign Estimate". A Competent Person (under ASX Listing Rules) has not yet done sufficient work to classify the Foreign Estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.Reserves in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
[5] ASX announcement – 6 January 2025 "Advance Metals to Acquire High Grade Gold Project in Victoria and High Grade Silver Project in Mexico"
[6] The Gavilanes silver equivalent was derived based on assumed metallurgical recoveries of similar deposits by the author of the NI43-101 technical document Derick Unger. The formula used is AgEq g/t = Ag g/t + Au g/t* 70.175 + Cu ppm*0.00658 + Pb ppm*0.00188 + Zn ppm*0.00188, where assumed recoveries for Ag, Au, Cu, Pb and Zn are 96%, 80%, 50%, 50% & 50% respectively, and prices in USD are $19.00/oz, $1,600/oz, $3.50/lb, $1.00/lb and $1.00/lb respectively. In AVM's opinion all elements that are included in the metal equivalency calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Commenting on the new results from the Company's drilling program at Gavilanes, Advance's Managing Director & CEO Dr Adam McKinnon said:

"Our second diamond drill hole (GV-26-002) is a significant result for Advance because it extends the high grade silver system to the south and delivers the strongest copper interval drilled at Gavilanes to date. Importantly, the broad copper-silver-gold zone sits below the silver-dominant mineralisation, supporting our view that Gavilanes has the potential to host a much larger polymetallic system.

With assays pending from GV-26-003 and a fourth hole now underway, we have multiple near-term catalysts as we continue to build the geological model ahead of the planned JORC Mineral Resource upgrade for Gavilanes in early Q4 CY2026.

Gavilanes is advancing alongside Yoquivo, where Advance recently delivered a 33Moz AgEq JORC Inferred Mineral Resource. Together with Guadalupe y Calvo, our Mexican projects provide a growing high grade precious metals platform in one of the world's most prolific silver regions."

Advance Metals Limited (**ASX:AVM**)("**Advance**" or the **"Company**") is pleased to provide an update on drilling progress and assay results from the maiden program at its 100%-owned Gavilanes Silver Project in western Durango, Mexico.

Results are from the Company's second diamond drill hole (GV-26-002), which was designed to test the southern extension of the high-grade Descubridora structure. The hole successfully extended the known high grade silver system and intersected a broad copper-silver-gold zone at depth (**Figure 1**), representing the strongest copper interval recorded at Gavilanes to date.

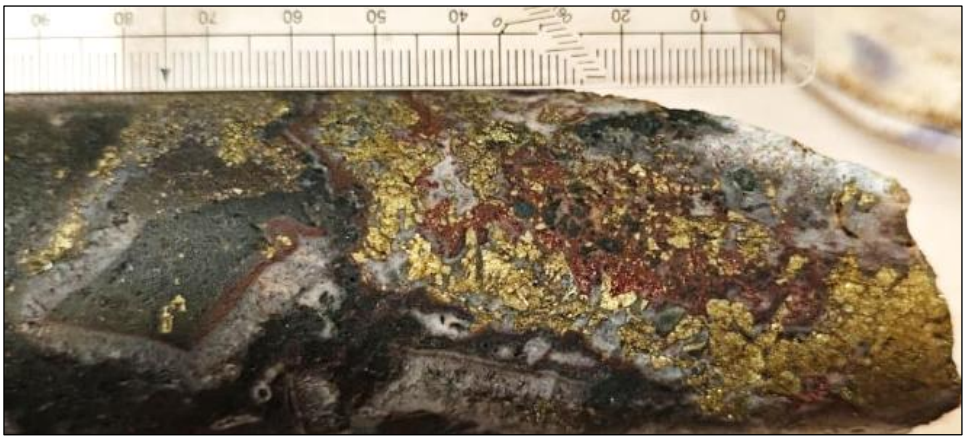

Figure 1. *Breccia zone at 224 metres down hole in GV-26-002 showing strong chalcopyrite (yellow) and native copper (red-brown) mineralisation. The interval with this mineralisation graded* ***1.2 metres at 1.8% Cu, 98g/t Ag & 2.3g/t Au*** *from 123.8m.*

Gavilanes hosts an existing Foreign Estimate[1] of 2.83Mt at 246g/t AgEq, containing 22.4Moz AgEq[2,3] and is located 23km east of First Majestic Silver's world-class San Dimas Mine, one of Mexico's most prolific silver-gold districts. San Dimas has produced 745Moz of silver and 11Moz of gold over its history and hosts significant resources in more than 125 recognised veins[7]. Advance's current drilling program at Gavilanes is designed to test down dip and strike extensions to the known high grade system, while also assessing priority targets outside the current Foreign Estimate area.

The program follows Advance's recent success at the Yoquivo Project, where the Company delivered a 33Moz AgEq JORC Inferred Minerals Resource[8,9]. Advance's current strategy is focused on rapidly growing and converting high grade precious metals systems across its Mexican portfolio through targeted drilling, historic data validation, low cost core sampling and updated geological modelling.

[7] First Majestic Silver Corp., San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine NI 43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, effective date 31 December 2024 (report dated 24 September 2025).

[8] Details for the Yoquivo MRE can be found in ASX announcement – 8 April 2025 "33Moz Silver Equivalent JORC Mineral Resource Confirms Large-Scale System at Yoquivo"

[9] The Yoquivo silver equivalent was derived based on initial flotation and leaching test work conducted by Golden Minerals in 2022 (ASX AVM 28 October 2024). The formula used is AgEq g/t = Ag g/t + (Au g/t * Au price/Ag price), where the assumed $US/oz gold price is $3,910 and the assumed $US/oz silver price is $52. Au and Ag recovery are both assumed at 85% based on this test work. In AVM's opinion all elements that are included in the metal equivalency calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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Gavilanes Drilling Update

Advance's maiden drilling program at Gavilanes is expected to comprise 15 to 18 diamond holes for up to 4,500 metres of drilling. The program is initially focused on testing the Descubridora structure, where drilling is progressively building confidence in the continuity of the high grade silver system while refining the Company's understanding of the broader mineralisation trends.

The first two holes completed by Advance have now confirmed shallow high grade silver mineralisation over a significant strike extent, while also identifying an increased association of base metal and gold at depth.

The maiden drill hole of AVM's program at Gavilanes[10], (GV-26-001), returned an impressive 33.9 metres at 220g/t, along with a lower zone with elevated base metals of 3.3 metres at 270g/t Ag and 0.7% Cu.

Building on that, the Company's second hole, (GV-26-002), was drilled to a depth of 291 metres and was designed to extend the Descubridora zone along strike to the south (**Figure 2**). The upper portions of the hole intersected several shallow, silver-dominant intervals (**Figures 3 & 4**), including:

GV-26-002 **4.55m at 55g/t Ag** from 26.2m,
incl. ***1.2m at 118g/t Ag*** *from* 26.2*m*
8.4m at 245g/t Ag from 90m,
incl. ***3m at 523g/t Ag*** *from* 90*m*

The deeper portions of GV-26-002 were marked by a strong increase in copper and gold grades, (**Figures 1, 3 & 4**) including:

GV-26-002 **54.6 metres at 0.6% Cu, 22g/t Ag & 0.3g/t Au** from 180m,
incl. ***12 metres at 1.1% Cu, 42g/t Ag & 0.7g/t Au*** *from 184.8m*
and ***2.4 metres at 1.3% Cu, 61g/t Ag & 1.3g/t Au*** *from 223.8m*
1.2 metres at 0.1% Cu, 3g/t Ag & 1.2g/t Au from 277.8m

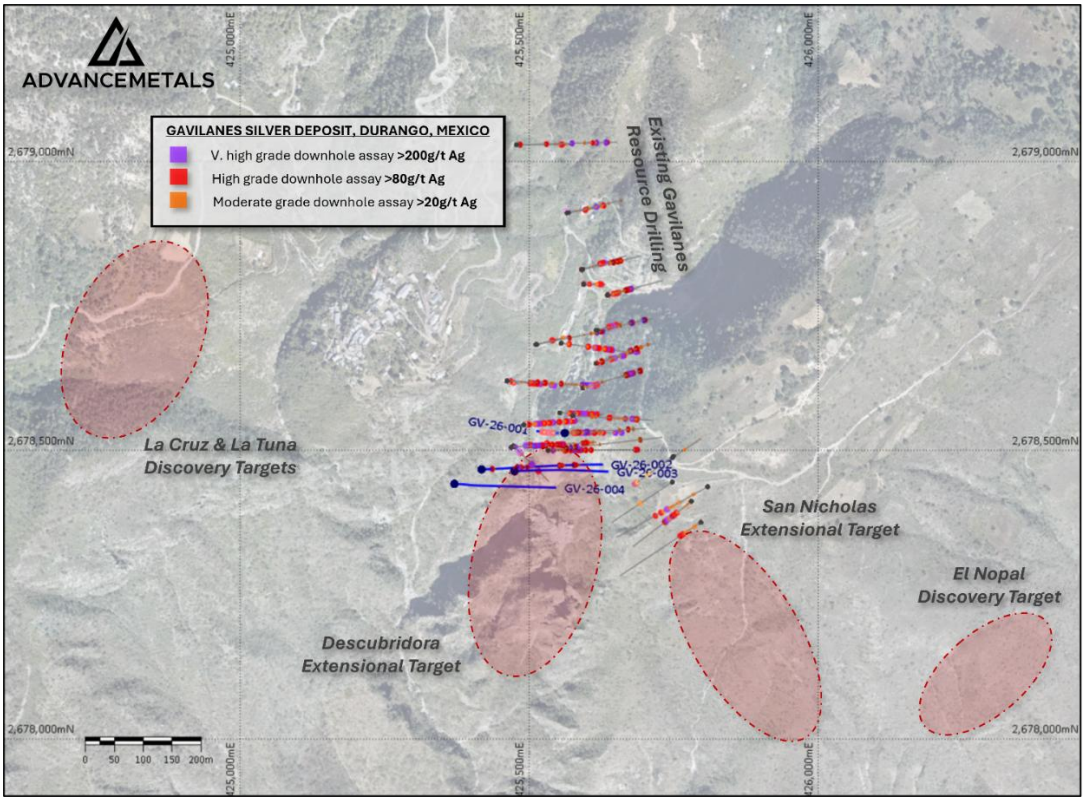

Figure 2. *Plan view of the Gavilanes Project showing previous drill holes with down hole silver grades[2] along with Advance's key drilling targets. The location of recent AVM drill holes GV-26-001 to GV-26-004 are also shown on the plan.*

[10] ASX announcement – 4 June 2026 "First Gavilanes drill hole intersects broad high grade silver zone"

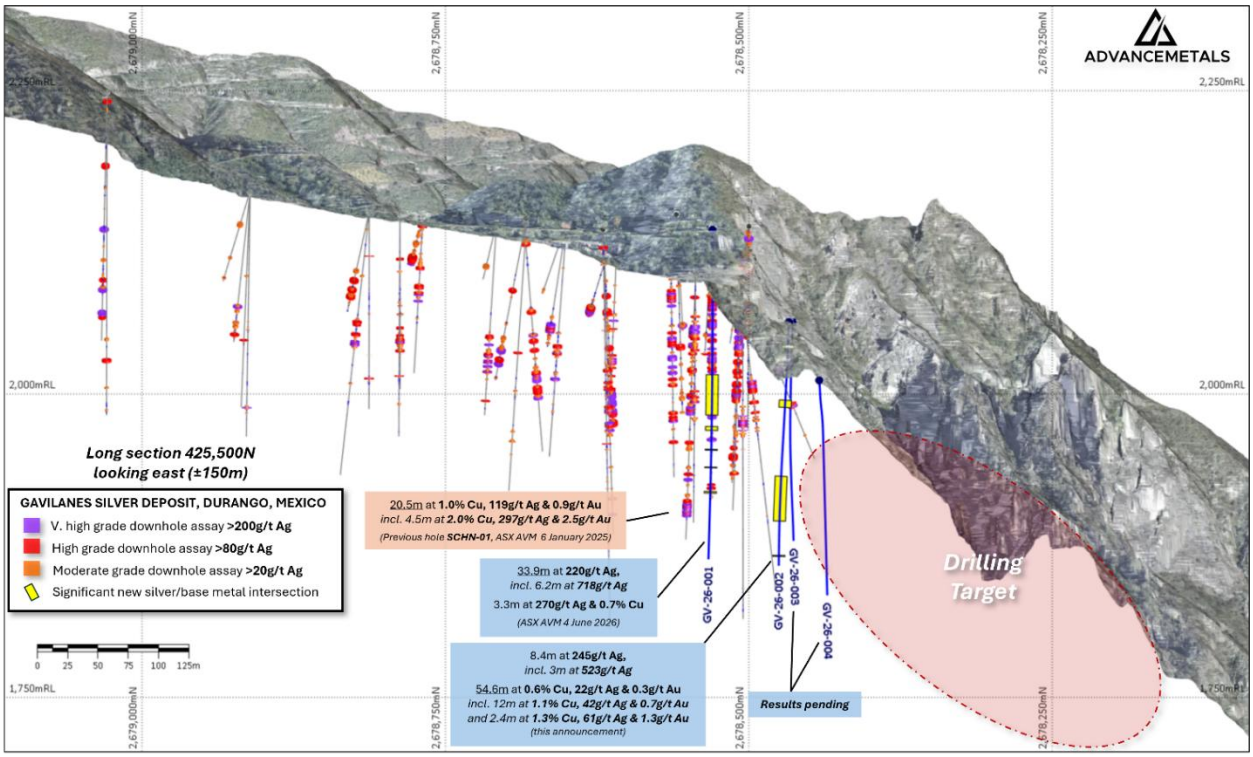

Figure 3. *Long section showing previous drilling with down hole silver grades[2] at Gavilanes along with Advance's recent drill holes (blue) and results at the southern end of the high grade system.*

This lower zone includes contiguous chalcopyrite mineralisation, with lesser native copper and bornite, hosted in breccias and veins. It represents the most significant copper interval intersected at Gavilanes to date and introduces an important new dimension to the project's growth potential.

This lower zone includes contiguous chalcopyrite mineralisation (with lesser native copper and bornite) hosted in breccias and veins, representing the most significant copper interval intersected at Gavilanes to date.

Analysis of drilling results in the vicinity of GV-26-002 has identified historic hole SCHN-01, located 75 metres to the north, also host a strong copper-silver-gold mineralisation at depth[1]:

SCHN-01 **20.5 metres at 1.0% Cu, 119g/t Ag & 0.9g/t Au** from 201.1m,
incl. ***4.5 metres at 2.0% Cu, 297g/t Ag & 2.5g/t Au*** *from 206.9m*

Initial interpretation by Advance's technical team indicates that copper and gold mineralisation might be increasing to the south and at depth. While additional drilling is required to confirm the continuity and extent of this mineralisation, the results support the Company's interpretation that Gavilanes has the potential for a large-scale polymetallic discovery below the high grade silver zone.

This interpretation is consistent with recent research on the nearby San Dimas district, where mineralisation is interpreted as a telescoped system comprising several superimposed mineralising events, including an early Cretaceous copper-gold porphyry event overprinted by later silver-dominant and then gold-dominant epithermal vein systems[2,3].

Assays are currently pending for diamond hole GV-26-003, which was collared on the same drill section approximately 60 metres to the east of GV-26-002 (**Figure 4**). GV-26-003 is also expected to have intersected the upper high grade silver zone and broad lower copper-silver-gold zone encountered in GV-26-002. The results will provide an indication of the geometry and grade distribution within both zones.

Diamond hole GV-26-004 is currently underway. The hole is collared approximately 70 metres southwest of GV-26-002 and is targeting further extensions of the system to the south.

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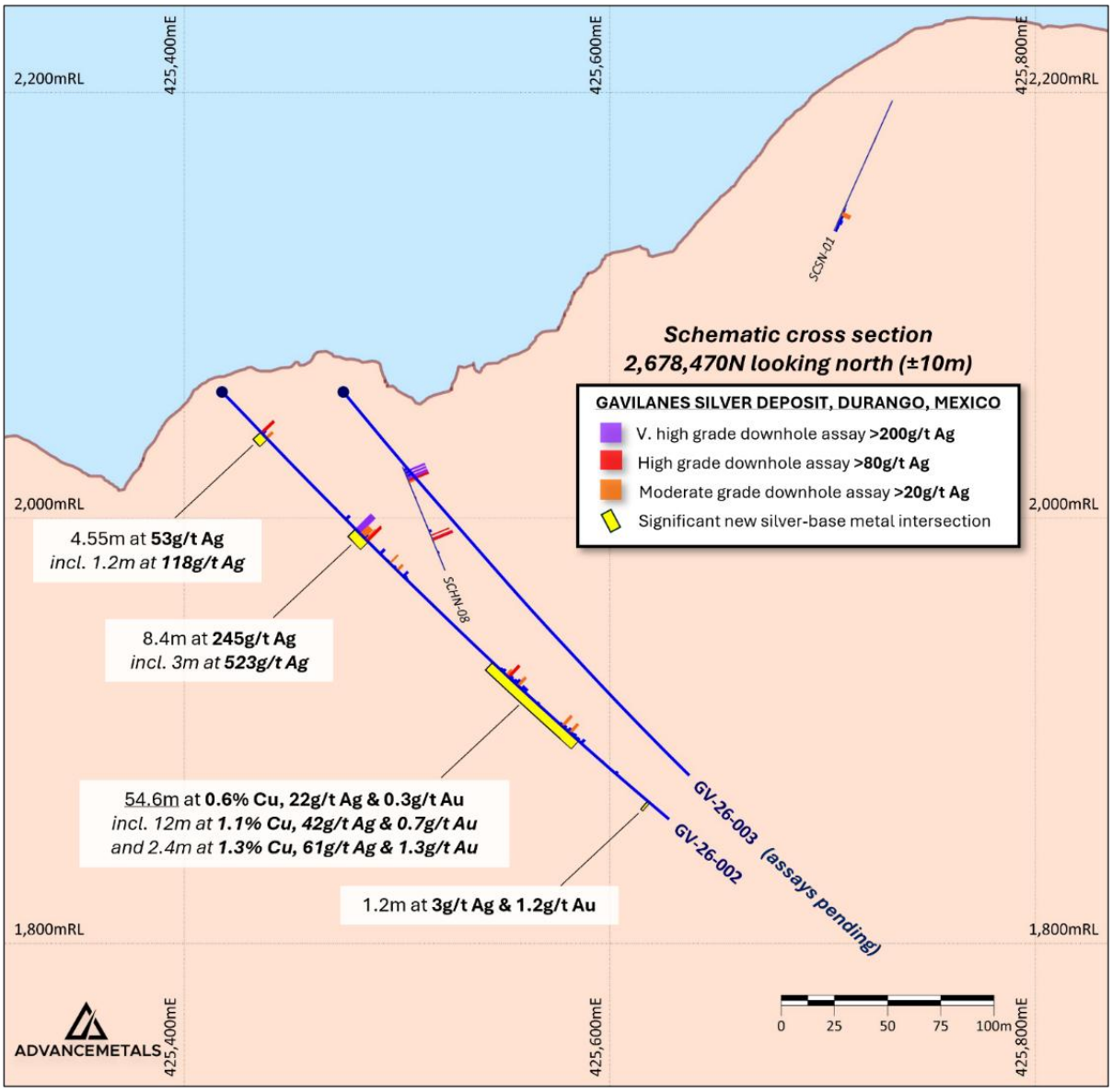

Figure 4. *Schematic cross section at 2,678,470N showing the significant intersections recently returned from GV-26-002 at the Gavilanes Project in reference to previous drilling[2]. Assays results for GV-26-003, which was drilled further to the east on the same section, are currently pending.*

Further drilling will be focused on systematically expanding the Descubridora zone, with drilling planned to test up to 500 metres along strike. Follow up drilling across other high priority targets is also planned, including San Nicolas, El Nopal, and La Cruz/La Tuna targets (**Figure 2**), as the Company continues to assess the broader scale potential of the Gavilanes Project.

The results from the current drilling campaign, together with ongoing geological interpretation and validation of historical drilling data, are expected to underpin a planned JORC Mineral Resource update for Gavilanes, targeted for Q4 CY2026.

Next Steps

- **Receipt of assays from GV-26-003**, which was drilled further to the east on the same section as GV-26-002, providing assessment and continuity of both the upper silver zone and the deeper copper-silver-gold mineralised system.
- **Completion of GV-26-004**, targeting further extensional mineralisation along strike to the south.
- **Continued systematic testing of the Descubridora structure**, including up to 500 metres along strike.

- **Commencement drilling of additional priority targets**, including San Nicolas, El Nopal and La Cruz/La Tuna.
- **Integration of new lithological, structural, and geochemical data** into an updated geological model for Gavilanes.
- **Review and sample selected historic drill core**, providing a low-cost opportunity to generate additional geological and assay data.
- **Incorporate results from new drilling and historic core sampling into a planned JORC Mineral Resource upgrade**, targeted for early Q4 CY2026.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the **Board of Advance Metals Limited**.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report concerning data and exploration results has been compiled by Dr. Adam McKinnon, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr. McKinnon is the Managing Director of Advance Metals Limited and possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under evaluation, and the associated activities, qualifying him as a Competent Person under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Dr. McKinnon has approved the inclusion of this information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to references to prior announcements of Foreign Estimates and in particular the ASX announcement dated 6 January 2025, "Advance Metals to Acquire High Grade Gold Project in Victoria and High Grade Silver Project in Mexico", the Competent Person for the information and data contained in that Announcement was Mr Joel Sidoruk and JORC Table 1 disclosures are contained therein.

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.13.2, the Company confirms that it is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the Foreign Estimate that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimate, or on the Company's ability to verify the Foreign Estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with Appendix 5A (the JORC Code 2012). In accordance with Listing Rule 5.13.3, the Company confirms that the supporting information provided in its initial market announcement dated 6 January 2025, "Advance Metals to Acquire High Grade Gold Project in Victoria and High Grade Silver Project in Mexico", continues to apply and has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this report concerning exploration and drilling data, assay validation and geological interpretations for the Mineral Resource Estimate for Yoquivo was compiled and reviewed by Mr. Joel Sidoruk of Tectonica Exploration, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) who is currently contracted by Advance to provide technical advice and serve as regional manager LATAM. Mr. Sidoruk possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under evaluation, and the associated activities, qualifying him as a Competent Person under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Sidoruk has approved the inclusion of this information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX release that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate for Yoquivo is based on information compiled by Arnold van der Heyden, a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr van der Heyden is a full-time employee of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr van der Heyden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr van der Heyden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement on Foreign Estimates

The Foreign Estimates of mineralisation mentioned in this announcement are not compliant with the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code) and is a "Foreign Estimate". A Competent Person (under ASX Listing Rules) has not yet done sufficient work to classify the Foreign Estimate as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Advance Metals Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

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Table 1. *Details for Advance Metals' recent diamond drill holes reported in this release (coordinates WGS84/UTM Zone 13N).*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Type
Descubridora	GV-26-001	425562	2678530	2150	276.0	-80.0˚	270.0˚	NQ Diamond
Descubridora	GV-26-002	425418	2678467	2035	291.0	-45.0˚	90.0˚	NQ Diamond
Descubridora	GV-26-003	425475	2678464	2045	243.0	-50.0˚	90.0˚	NQ Diamond
Descubridora	GV-26-004	425371	2678441	2011	250.0*	-45.0˚	95.0˚	NQ Diamond
Descubridora	SCHN-01	425491	2678544	2099	239.2	-66.1˚	85.3˚	Historic Hole

**Proposed depth, drilling currently in progress.*

Table 2. *Significant intersections for hole GV-26-001 & 002 and the broad copper intersection in historic hole SCHN-01. Intervals are defined based on a nominal cut-off grade of 25g/t Ag and/or 0.25% Cu.*

Hole ID	Interval	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	From
SCHN-01**	20.5	119	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	201.1
includes	4.5	297	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	206.9
GV-26-001	33.9	217	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	121.2
includes	6.2	718	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	133.0
	3.3	270	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	164.6
includes	1.65	394	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.7	166.25
	0.7	44	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	183.8
	0.5	111	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	198.7
	1.35	69	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	219.15
GV-26-002	4.55	53	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.2
includes	1.2	118	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	26.2
	8.4	245	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	90.0
includes	3	523	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	90.0
	54.6	22	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	180.0
includes	12	42	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	184.8
and	2.4	61	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	223.8
	1.2	3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	277.8
GV-26-003	*Assays pending*						
GV-26-004	*Drilling in progress*						

**Down hole width, true width currently unknown.*

***New intersection being reported from historic drilling.*

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Gavilanes Silver Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*<u>AVM Drilling (GV-26-001 to 004) and Santa Cruz Drilling (SCHN-01)</u>* • *Diamond drilling was conducted to collect NQ -sized core samples from the project* • *Core samples were logged on-site, split using a diamond disk saw, and stored in a secure warehouse* • *Sampling intervals were based on visual inspection by geologists, ranging from 0.3m to 1.3m* • *Certified Reference Materials (standards), blanks and duplicate were inserted at regular intervals in each assay batch* *Silver Analyses:* • *Primary Method: Four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).* • *High Grade Silver Upper Limit for ICP-MS:* • *Samples exceeding 100 g/t Ag were re-analyzed using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).* • *Samples exceeding 1,500 g/t Ag underwent re-analysis using fire assay fusion with gravimetric analysis* *Gold Analysis:* • *Primary Method: Fire assay fusion with atomic absorption (AA).* *Multi Element Analysis* • *Concentrations for copper, lead and zinc were determined using four acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis* • *Samples that exceeded the upper limits were reanalyzed using ICP-AES.* • *The samples were also analyzed for Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce Co,Cr, Cs, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr,Ta, Re, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr using four acid digestion followed by ICP-MS*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Diamond core drilling was utilised, producing NQ-sized core with a diameter of 47.6 mm*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Core recoveries are generally good, estimated to be >97% for the current diamond program* • *Drilling parameters including rotation speed and pressure were adjusted to ensure efficient drilling with good core recoveries* • *It is unknown whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and no obvious relationship has been noted in logging*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Logging was conducted on all diamond drill core* • *This logging is of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation* • *Both quantitative and qualitative logging was undertaken. All core was photographed before and after sampling* • *The entire length of the core was logged*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *Core sampling was conducted on split core that was cut on site using a diamond disc saw* • *Half core sampling is considered an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation* • *Field geologists ensured that duplicate, standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream in strategic locations according to JORC standards, to verify and ensure the accuracy of the sample results received from the laboratory* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled*
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc,*	• *Silver concentrations were determined using four-acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).* • *Samples exceeding the upper limits of ICP-MS were re-analyzed using*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and fire assay fusion with gravimetric analysis.* • *Gold was analyzed using fire assay fusion and atomic absorption (AA) methods, with higher-grade samples re-analyzed by gravimetric analysis.* • *Concentrations for copper, lead and zinc were determined using four acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis* • *The analysis techniques utilised are considered appropriate for the mineralisation type* • *Certified reference material, both mineralised and blank were inserted in the sample stream to verify the lab results* • *The results of the CRM's returned by the lab were considered to be accurate*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *The significant intercepts were checked by at least two AVM staff members* • *No twinned holes have been completed to date* • *Assay and lab certificates were sourced directly from the laboratory and entered into a digital database for both AVM and Santa Cruz holes* • *There were no adjustments made to the assay data*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Drill hole collars were surveyed via differential GPS at the completion of the drilling campaign* • *Downhole surveys were conducted using a REFLEX instrument at intervals of approximately every 30m. The precision of this instrument is 0.1 degrees in azimuth and dip, with field accuracy estimated to be ±1-2 degrees* • *The coordinate system used for the drill holes and survey data is WGS84 UTM, Zone 13N. This grid system was used to establish the location of drill collars, drill paths, and other relevant site features* • *Topographic Control: Topographic control was achieved using high resolution a high resolution LiDAR survey completed by Advance Metals in 2025*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral*	• *The drillholes were designed to intercept outcropping and interpreted veins at depth*

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Holes were oriented approximately perpendicular to the veins* • *Hole spacing is deemed appropriate for delineating the mineralised zones* • *The entirety of the drilled core from the current program was sampled* • *No sample compositing was applied*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The orientations of drillholes are approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised veins. As the dip of the systems remain uncertain the true widths remain uncertain* • *The orientation of the drilling to date is not interpreted to have introduced a sampling bias*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Core Handling:* • *Drill core was logged and split on-site using a diamond saw.* • *Half of the core was retained and stored securely for reference.* *Sample Bagging and Labeling:* • *Samples were placed in labeled bags, each with unique identifiers.* • *The bags were sealed and assembled into batch shipments for transport.* *Transport to Laboratory:* • *Samples were transported to the ALS laboratory in Chihuahua, Mexico, by AVM/Santa Cruz staff* • *Pulps were subsequently transported to ALS's Vancouver laboratory for analysis.* *Storage and Security:* *On-Site Core Storage:* • *Core and samples were stored in a locked warehouse to prevent unauthorised access.* *Field Procedures:* • *Core boxes were closed and securely transported from drill sites to logging facilities.* *Access Control:* • *Unauthorised personnel were prohibited from accessing core storage or*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling areas. *Chain of Custody:* • *Strict chain-of-custody protocols were followed during sample collection, transport, and submission to the laboratory.* • *Sample shipments were tracked and documented to ensure proper handling at every stage.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No reviews of AVM's or Santa Cruz's sampling techniques and data have been conducted to date*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	*Tenure Status:* • *The project consists of eleven mining concessions covering a total area of 13,594 hectares.* • *These concessions are in good standing.* • *All minerals in Mexico are owned by the Federal Government but private entities may exploit them under concessions granted by the government.* • *The concessions for the Gavilanes Project are valid for 50 years, contingent upon compliance with annual requirements, such as bi-annual fees and work expenditures.* *Property Titles:* • *The concessions include the following titles:* 1. *Gavilanes HMX (Title No. 240542) – 1,243.3288 hectares, valid from 14 June 2012 to 13 June 2062.* 2. *Gavilanes MHM Fracc. 1 (Title No. 240541) – 2,491.3149 hectares, valid from 14 June 2012 to 13 June 2062.* 3. *Gavilanes MHM Fracc. 2 (Title No. 233289) – 2,774.1142 hectares, valid from 23 January 2009 to 22 January 2059.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		4. *Victoria Cuatro (Title No. 172309) – 81.5064 hectares, valid from 24 November 1983 to 23 November 2033.* 5. *San Jose (Title No. 178392) – 8.9897 hectares, valid from 7 August 1986 to 6 August 2036.* 6. *Maria Luisa (Title No. 187678) – 41.5404 hectares, valid from 17 September 1990 to 16 September 2040.* 7. *Gavilan (Title No. 221108) – 158 hectares, valid from 28 November 2003 to 27 November 2053.* 8. *Nuevo Gavilanes (Title No. 221107) – 99 hectares, valid from 28 November 2003 to 27 November 2053.* 9. *El Gavilan 2 (Title No. 231437) – 1,895.4853 hectares, valid from 28 February 2008 to 27 February 2058.* 10. *El Gavilan 2 Fracción Uno (Title No. 231438) – 38.9999 hectares, valid from 28 February 2008 to 27 February 2058.* 11. *Guadalupe (Title No. 227264) – 4,762.2006 hectares, valid from 2 July 2006 to 1 July 2056*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*<u>1980s - Activities by Dr. Jorge de la Torre</u>:* • *A Mexican individual, Dr. Jorge de la Torre, acquired the project through a government loan and installed a 120 ton/day mill to process mine dumps* • *Four core holes were drilled on the Guadalupe and Descubridora Veins, totaling 540 metres. However, data on these drill holes is limited to collar locations and orientations* *<u>Hochschild Mining PLC (2008)</u>:* • *Hochschild initiated modern exploration, collecting 71 surface samples and conducting geological mapping* • *Ten diamond drill holes were completed, totaling 2,847.35 metres. Due to incomplete data on QA/QC and logging, these drill holes were not included in later mineral resource estimates* *<u>Santacruz Silver (2010s):</u>* • *Acquired the project and conducted systematic exploration, including surface mapping, geochemical sampling, and a major diamond drilling campaign* • *In 2012-2013, Santacruz drilled 47 HQ core holes, totaling 9,623.9*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metres. These efforts significantly contributed to the geological understanding and mineral resource estimation of the project
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The deposit is a low- to intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposit that hosts precious metals (silver and gold) and base metals (lead, zinc, copper).* • *Located within the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO), a large Tertiary volcanic field, the volcanic sequence is approximately 2 km thick, underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary rocks.* • *The project area is underlain by Lower Series rocks capped by Upper Series ignimbrites.* • *Mineralisation is structurally controlled, often occurring near rhyolite dikes* • *Mineralised zones are generally associated with margins of flow-banded rhyolite dikes and structural and hydrothermal brecciation zones* • *True widths range from <1 m to >10 m and consists of sulfide-rich breccias and discontinuous banded quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins.* • *Zones are often gradational, with metal grades decreasing away from quartz-sulfide veining* • *Notable veins include Guadalupe-Soledad, San Nicolas, Descubridora, and others.* • *Key veins exhibit strike lengths of hundreds of metres (e.g., Guadalupe-Soledad: 870 m, La Cruz: 880 m)*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the*
		• *See Table 1 in the body of the report for full details.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *A nominal 25g/t Ag and/or 0.25% Cu cut-off has been used for reporting significant intersections in the current report. No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been used. Up to four metres of internal dilution has been allowed for these intercepts* • *Shorter higher grade intercepts have also been reported where appropriate to highlight the grade distribution in the broader intervals.* • *No silver equivalents were applied to the drilling results* • *The silver equivalent used for the Foreign Estimate was derived based on assumed metallurgical recoveries of similar deposits by the author of the NI43-101 technical document Derick Unger. The formula used is AgEq g/t = Ag g/t + Au g/t* 70.175 + Cu ppm*0.00658 + Pb ppm*0.00188 + Zn ppm*0.00188, where assumed recoveries for Ag, Au, Cu, Pb and Zn are 96%, 80%, 50%, 50% & 50% respectively, and prices in USD are $19.00/oz, $1,600/oz, $3.50/lb, $1.00/lb and $1.00/lb respectively.* • *In AVM's opinion all elements that are included in the metal equivalency calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The true widths of mineralised veins and zones vary significantly, ranging from less than 1 meter to over 15 metres. These widths were determined based on surface outcrops, underground sampling and drill hole intercepts* • *The mineralised structures are often associated with rhyolite dikes intruding andesite country rock. They are described as zones of structural and hydrothermal brecciation, not simple fissure-filling veins. This complexity may contribute to variability in true widths* • *None of the outcropping veins have had their strike or downdip limits delineated by drillhole testing*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Refer to the body of this report for a plan and section map of the drilling*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or*	• *All mineralised intersection from AVM's current program are reported in Table 2. Significant silver intersections from previous drilling were*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	*reported in AVM's ASX release dated 6 January 2025. A material copper intersection from the historic drilling (SCHN-01) is also reported in this release.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive exploration data to report
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *See body of report for details*

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