



(An Exploration Stage Company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

SONORO GOLD CORP
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the year ended December 31, 2024

INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") includes financial information from, and should be read in conjunction with, Sonoro Gold Corp's (the "Company" or "Sonoro") audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2024. All figures presented in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A was prepared with information available to April 30, 2025. Additional information and disclosure relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, which include all statements other than statements of historical fact that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future. These include, without limitation:

- the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods;
- planned exploration and development of its mineral properties;
- planned expenditures and budgets;
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes;
- estimates concerning share-based compensation and carrying value of properties; and
- other matters that may occur in the future.

These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs.

Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the related property is developed.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made a number of assumptions with respect to, including among other things, the price of gold and other metals, economic and political conditions, and continuity of operations. Although the Company believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information contained or incorporated by reference herein will prove to be accurate.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- fluctuations in mineral prices;
- the Company's dependence on a limited number of mineral projects;
- the nature of mineral exploration and mining and the uncertain commercial viability of certain mineral deposits;
- the Company's lack of operating revenues;
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to fund the development of its mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs;
- jurisdictional operating risks which can over time include changes in political, economic, regulatory and taxation regimes;
- governmental regulations and specifically the ability to obtain necessary licenses and permits;
- risks related to the Company's mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- fluctuations in the currency markets;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations which may increase the costs of doing business and restrict the Company's operations;

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- risks related to the Company's dependence on key personnel; and
- estimates used in the Company's consolidated financial statements proving to be incorrect.

This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Sonoro was incorporated in Ontario on November 30, 1944 under the Company Act of Ontario. On January 15, 2007, the Company was issued a Certificate of Continuation by the Province of British Columbia. The Company's principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company is a publicly-traded company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SGO".

The Company has financed its current exploration and development activities principally by the issuance of common shares. The Company intends to continue relying upon the issuance of securities to finance its future activities but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on a timely basis under terms acceptable to the Company.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In April 2022, the Company completed its Phase III exploration program including 34,500 meters of core and reverse circulation drilling.
- On June 23, 2022, Sonoro filed an updated independent Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) technical report on the Cerro Caliche project.
- In June 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering of 20,050,000 units at \$0.15 per unit for proceeds of \$3,007,500. Subscribers to this private placement included two consultants of the Company who subscribed to \$377,500 and to whom the Company paid \$227,320 for consulting services rendered in the year.
- In October 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering of 4,160,732 units at \$0.15 per unit for proceeds of \$624,110.
- In November 2022, the Company engaged SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant updated mineral resource estimate ("MRE") for the Cerro Caliche project.
- On March 27, 2023, the Company filed a MRE report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico."
- On August 28, 2023, the Company announced positive PEA results for the Cerro Caliche gold project, with a base-case pre-tax NPV of US\$71.4 million and pre-tax IRR of 59% at US \$1,800/oz gold.
- On August 31, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement issuing 22,600,000 units at a price of C\$0.10 per Unit, for gross proceeds of C\$2,260,000.
- In February 2024, the Company closed the first tranche of a \$1,000,000 non-brokered private placement by issuing 11,028,429 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$551,421.
- In March 2024, the Company closed the second and final tranche of the non-brokered private placement by issuing another 12,321,580 units for additional gross proceeds of \$616,079.
- In September 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 17,500,000 units for gross proceeds of \$875,000.
- In December 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 5,555,556 units for gross proceeds of \$500,000.

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- As at December 31, 2024, the Company has \$1,265,238 of subscriptions receivable in relation to the private placements described above. The Company intends to settle loans payable with the subscription receivables.

PROJECT UPDATE: Cerro Caliche Project

The Cerro Caliche Project is located in the Cucurpe Municipality of Sonora State in northwestern Mexico and is comprised of 15 contiguous mining concessions covering a total area of 1,350.10 hectares (ha). The concessions are held under five Option to Purchase or Assignment of Title agreements by the Company's wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Minera Mar De Plata, S.A. de C.V. ("MMP").

Cerro Caliche Option Agreements

On January 23, 2018, MMP entered into an option agreement (the "Cerro Caliche Option Agreement") with a resident of Sonora, Mexico (the "Cerro Caliche Vendor"), to acquire a 100% interest (the "Cerro Caliche Option") in the Cerro Caliche Group of Concessions ("Cerro Caliche"), for total consideration of USD \$2,977,000 payable in instalments over 72-months.

Under the terms of the Cerro Caliche Option Agreement, the Cerro Caliche Vendor will be entitled to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("Cerro Caliche NSR") from the proceeds of the sale of minerals from the Cerro Caliche concessions. The Company has an option to purchase the Cerro Caliche NSR at any time after year 4 of production for USD \$1,000,000 for each one percent of the Cerro Caliche NSR.

On March 14, 2018, MMP entered into an option agreement (the "Rosario Option Agreement") with a resident of Tucson, Arizona (the "Rosario Vendor"), to acquire a 100% interest (the "Rosario Option") in the Rosario Group of Concessions ("Rosario") for total consideration of USD \$1,600,000 payable in instalments over 72-months. Under the terms of the Rosario Option Agreement, the Rosario Vendor will be entitled to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("Rosario NSR") from the proceeds of the sale of minerals from the Rosario concession. The Company has an option to purchase the Rosario NSR at any time for USD \$1,000,000 for each one percent of the Rosario NSR.

On May 29, 2018, MMP entered into an option agreement with two residents of Sonora, Mexico to acquire a 100% interest in the Tres Amigos concession for total consideration of USD \$130,000 payable in instalments over 48 months. In April 2022, the final instalment of USD \$14,444 was paid, securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an "Assignment of Title to Mining Concession Agreement".

On August 10, 2018, MMP entered into an option agreement with a resident of Sonora, Mexico, to acquire a 100% interest in the El Colorado concession for total consideration of USD \$100,000 payable in two instalments. In February 2019, the final instalment of USD \$50,000 was paid, securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an "Assignment of Title to Mining Concession Agreement".

On October 5, 2018, MMP entered into an option agreement with a resident of Sonora, Mexico to acquire a 100% interest in the Cabeza Blanca concession for total consideration of USD \$175,000 payable in installments over two years, plus 250,000 common shares. In September 2021, the final installment of USD \$70,000 was paid securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an "Assignment of Title to Mining Concession Agreement".

Under Mexican law, mineral exploration rights are separate from surface rights and concession holders are required to negotiate with the landowner to access the land. Surface rights for the Cerro Caliche Project are controlled by the Rancho Cerro Prieto, a family-owned ranch. In June 2018, MMP entered into a seven-year surface rights agreement in consideration of annual payments of USD \$48,800.

Cerro Caliche – Exploration History

The Cerro Caliche Project has been the subject of exploratory work and artisan mining since the 1800s. Despite the scarcity of records, numerous small scale prospecting pits as well as shallow shafts and tunnels are evident throughout the property with several of the workings now overgrown with thick vegetation. Following the 2018 acquisition of the Cerro Caliche concessions, the Company carried out an in-depth analysis of historical data from prior exploration programs conducted on the property between 2006 and 2011 by prior operators.

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In September 2018, the Company initiated a multi-phase exploration program of drilling, geological mapping, and surface rock sampling. Between October 2018 and April 2022, the Company completed 42,330 meters of drilling, confirming the presence of a broadly mineralized low- sulphidation epithermal vein structure and the presence of multiple northwest trending gold mineralized zones along trend and near surface.

August 2020: Launch Phase III Drilling Program at Cerro Caliche

In August 2020, the Company commenced its Phase III drilling program to demonstrate a material expansion of the concession's oxide gold mineralization and support a proposed Heap Leach Mining Operation with a conceptual operating capacity of up to 15,000 tons per day.

Drilling results confirmed a material expansion of several mineralized zones as well as the potential coalescence of at least two mineralized zones into a single body of shallow, oxide gold mineralization.

In November 2020, the Company engaged McClelland Laboratories of Sparks, Nevada to conduct independent metallurgical testing of the mineralization at Cerro Caliche. The Company delivered to McClelland over 5,500 kilograms of mineralized material from ten 85-mm diameter PQ core holes drilled at five distinct zones from central and western regions of the property. Metallurgical testing will help determine the heap leach characteristics of the oxide mineralization, provide quantified estimates of gold and silver recovery and offer recommendations for crushing sizes and associated process flow sheet development.

In March 2021, the Company announced results from 43 bottle roll tests over 96-hours at a coarse sizing of 80% - 1.7 mm feed size. Subsequent leach recoveries averaged 80.3% for gold and 27.2% for silver. Sodium cyanide consumption rates averaged 0.20 kg/t and lime addition averaged 2.1 kg/t for the bottle roll tests at varying feed grades. The leaching profile indicated a fast recovery over the 24-hours for gold, with a slower profile for silver as expected.

On August 19, 2021, the Company announced column metallurgical test results returned an average recovery rate of 74% for gold and 27% for silver. Recovery results obtained at the 80% minus 12.5 mm feed size averaged 74% over approximately 90 days and results from the 50mm feed size averaged 66% gold recovery over approximately 100 days. Column testing confirmed heap leach amenability at both feed sizes and no obvious variations in recovery related to ore zone or material type. Cyanide consumptions were low, and good pH control was maintained.

November 2021: Launch Phase IV Drilling Program at Cerro Caliche

In November 2021, the Company commenced its Phase IV drilling program with the objective of increasing the estimated size and grade of the project's oxide gold mineralization, as well as extending the estimated life of a proposed heap leach mining operation as outlined in an updated PEA filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR September 15, 2021.

In total, the Company completed over 7,200 meters of reverse circulation drilling with 63 drill holes which returned multiple higher-grade gold intercepts and demonstrated the expansion of several known mineralized gold zones within the Cerro Caliche concession. In August 2022, the Company completed an underground channel sampling program at the Cabeza Blanca mineralized gold zone, located in the southwestern part of the property. Results provide important geological data from a 100-meter section situated along the south end of the Cabeza Blanca vein zone as it enters the El Colorado mineralized zone.

March 2023: Mineral Resource Estimate

In March 2023, the Company filed a technical report for the Cerro Caliche gold project titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" (the "MRE") with an effective date of January 26, 2023. The MRE Report was prepared by SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. ("SRK") in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and is based on a total 55,360 meters of drilled data including 498 drill holes, 17 trenches and assays for 53,865 meters of the drilled data.

The MRE was filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company website at www.sonorogold.com.

The report confirms an estimated 19.9 million tonnes (Mt) of Indicated Mineral Resources at 0.44 grams of gold per tonne (g/t Au) containing 280,000 gold ounces and another 10.5 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at 0.42 g/t Au containing 140,000 gold ounces. 65% of the combined resource tonnage is within the Indicated category and is amenable to a combination of open pit mining and heap leach extraction.

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Cerro Caliche Project - Mineral Resource Estimate – 0.20 AuEq g/t Cut-off Grade¹⁻⁷

Classification	Tonnes	Average Grade			Metal Contents		
		Au	Ag	AuEq	Au	Ag	AuEq
	kt	g/t	g/t	g/t	(000s Oz)	(000s Oz)	(000s Oz)
Indicated	19,900	0.44	3.5	0.46	280	2,235	290
Inferred	10,550	0.42	4.0	0.44	140	1,345	150

Notes to Table 1:

- The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.
- All dollar amounts are presented in U.S. dollars.
- Pit shell constrained resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") are stated as contained within estimation domains above 0.20 g/t AuEq cut-off grade. Pit shells are based on an assumed gold price of \$1800/oz and gold recovery of 74%. Silver was not included in the optimization parameters. An overall slope angle of 50 degrees was applied based on preliminary geotechnical data. Operating cost assumptions include mining cost of \$1.90/tonne ("t"), processing cost and G&A cost of \$6.96/t, and selling costs of \$0.20/oz.
- Average bulk density assigned by lithology as discussed in the NI 43-101 technical report.
- AuEq is calculated by domain based on the metallurgical recoveries. Gold price is \$1800/oz, silver price is \$25/oz, gold recovery is 74% and silver recovery is 27.2%. For example: $AuEq = [(Au\ grade * Au\ recovery * Au\ price) + (Ag\ grade * Ag\ recovery * Ag\ price)] / (Au\ recovery * Au\ price)$.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves in the future. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
- All quantities are rounded to the appropriate number of significant figures; consequently, sums may not add up due to rounding.
- The mineral resources were estimated by Doug Reid, P.Eng. of SRK, a Qualified Person under the terms of CIM guidelines.

SRK also commented favorably on the upside potential of the project in terms of exploration. The current geological volumes and grade estimates, located outside of the pit shells, are considered too limited to establish grade continuity to meet the present requirements for reasonable prospects of economic extraction for the mineralized area to be considered Mineral Resources. SRK has defined the ranges for the potential exploration targets outside of the current pits shell and are within the current modelled mineralized zones.

Based on the analysis SRK considers the exploration potential within drilled areas for Cerro Caliche to be as follows:

Cut-off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage Range		Grade Ranges						Contained Metal					
	Tonnage Range ('000)		AuEq Range (g/t)		Au Range (g/t)		Ag Range (g/t)		AuEQ ('000 oz)		Au ('000 oz)		Ag ('000 oz)	
	Min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	Max	min	max	min	max
0.20	15,000	22,500	0.26	0.39	0.25	0.38	2.2	3.2	125	285	120	275	1,045	2,350

The reader is cautioned that the potential quantity and grade ranges noted above are conceptual in nature and insufficient exploration has been conducted to define this material as a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in these exploration target estimates being delineated as Mineral Resources or converted to Mineral Reserves in the future. SRK cautions that estimates of exploration targets are not a CIM-defined category, are not Mineral Resources and are too speculative to fulfill the definition of Mineral Resources.

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There are additional opportunities along strike and parallel to the current vein trends and this potential may be quantified through additional drilling. In addition to drilling, surface mapping and sampling suggests that several mineralized trends have potential for additional resources along-strike. Further exploration drill programs are warranted.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (“QA/QC”) Measures and Analytical Procedures

PQ drill cores for metallurgical testing were drilled to normal industry standards, with the cores sequentially placed in 4-row plastic core boxes, then kept in secure storage and packed onto wooden pallets prior to shipping to McClelland Laboratories by DHL.

No QA/QC issues were noted with the results received from the laboratory. McClelland Laboratories, Inc. maintains accreditation with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017, for fields of testing that include the fire assay and solution analyses used for the current metallurgical testing program.

Drill samples are collected with an airstream cyclone and passed into a splitter that divides each sample into quarters. The quartered samples are then bagged and sealed with identification. The sample group has blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream. The samples are then directed to either ALS-Chemex or Bureau Veritas for assaying.

Assaying by ALS-Chemex

ALS-Chemex collects the samples and transports them directly to the preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, Sonora. At the laboratory, part of each sample is reduced through crushing, splitting and pulverization from which 200 grams is sent to the ALS-Chemex assay laboratory in Vancouver. Thirty grams undergoes fire assay for gold with the resulting concentrated button of material produced is dissolved in acids, and the gold is determined by atomic absorption. Another quantity of the sample is dissolved in four acids for an ICP multi-element analysis.

Assaying by Bureau Veritas

Bureau Veritas (“BV”) collects the samples from the drill site and transports them directly to the preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, Sonora. At the prep. laboratory, a split part of each sample (about 500 grams) is reduced through crushing, splitting and pulverization. Thirty grams of each pulverized sample is split apart in the Hermosillo laboratory and undergoes a fire assay for gold content by reducing the fire assay to a concentrated button of material that is dissolved in acids and the gold content determined by atomic absorption. About another 200 grams of each sample are sent by BV to their Vancouver, Canada laboratory and dissolved in aqua regia for multi-element ICP analysis, including silver.

No QA/QC issues were noted with the results received from either laboratory.

August 2023: Results of Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”)

In August 2023, Sonoro announced the positive results of an independent Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) on the Company’s Cerro Caliche gold project located in Sonora State, Mexico. The PEA demonstrates the potential viability for a nine-year life of mine (“LOM”), open pit, heap leach mining operation with an initial two-year production rate of 4,000 metric tonnes per day (“mtpd”) and an increase to 12,000 mtpd for the remaining LOM.

The PEA was prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) by D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. of Burlington, Ontario (“D.E.N.M.”) and Micon International Limited of Toronto, Ontario (“Micon”) with confirmation of the applicable resource estimates prepared by SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. of Denver, Colorado (“SRK”).

Updated PEA Highlights:

- Pre-Tax net present value discounted at 5% (“NPV₅”) of USD \$71.4 million
- Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return (“IRR”) of 59%
- After-Tax NPV₅ of USD \$47.7 million with an IRR of 45%
- Gold recovery of 72% and silver recovery of 27%
- 9-year LOM with 297,575 ounces (“oz”) of gold equivalent (“AuEq”)
- LOM annual average production of 33,000 oz AuEq at 0.45 g/t AuEq

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- Initial CAPEX costs of USD \$15.5 million, including USD \$1.83 million in contingency
- Sustaining capital costs of USD \$15.5 million
- Cash⁽¹⁾ operating costs of USD \$1,295/oz AuEq
- AISC⁽²⁾ of USD \$1,395/oz AuEq
- Payback period of 2.9 years

Note: All currencies are reported in U.S. dollars. Base case parameters assume \$1,800/oz gold and \$23/oz silver.

(1) Cash operating costs include mining, crushing, processing, assaying, and administration.

(2) All-in-Sustaining Costs include cash costs plus sustaining, refining and reclamation costs, as well as 2% royalty buyout.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The PEA utilized the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared by SRK and titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report: Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico” with an effective date of January 26, 2023 and report date of March 24, 2023. Details of the MRE as discussed above.

PEA Summary

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred resources that are considered too speculative to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and there is no certainty the estimates presented in the PEA will be realized.

The full PEA will be filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and Sonoro’s website www.sonorogold.com within 45 days of the issuance of this news release.

Table 1: Key Economic Parameters

Assumption / Results	PEA Value
Pre-Tax NPV ₍₅₎ (USD)	\$71.4M
Pre-Tax IRR	59%
After- Tax NPV ₍₅₎ (USD)	\$47.7M
After- Tax IRR	45%
Revenues (USD)	\$535.6M
Total Tonnes Processed	28.6M
Total Tonnes Waste	60.0M
Mine Life	9-Years
Strip Ratio	2.10
Gold Recovery	72%
Silver Recovery	27%
Gold Price (USD \$/Au oz)	\$1,800
Silver Price (USD \$/Ag oz)	\$23.00
Gold Grade (g/t Au)	0.43
Gold Equivalent Grade	0.45
Silver Grade (g/t Au)	3.75
Total Gold Equivalent Recovered (oz)	297,575
Initial CAPEX Costs (USD)	\$15.5M
Sustaining Capital Costs (USD)	\$15.5M
LOM Operating Costs (USD)	\$385.4M
Cash Operating Cost (USD \$/ AuEq oz)	\$1,295
AISC (USD \$/ AuEq oz)	\$1,395

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Table 2: Gold & Silver Price Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity	\$1,600 Au \$20 Ag	\$1,700 Au \$22 Ag	\$1,800 Au \$23 Ag	\$1,900 Au \$26 Ag	\$2,000 Au \$28 Ag
After-Tax NPV (5%)	\$19.14m	\$33.65m	\$47.68m	\$62.57m	\$77.02m
Pre-Tax NPV (5%)	\$27.34m	\$49.71m	\$71.42m	\$94.46m	\$116.84m
After-Tax IRR	23%	35%	45%	54%	63%
Pre-Tax IRR	30%	45%	59%	72%	85%
After-Tax Payback	4.1-Years	3.4-Years	2.9-Years	2.6-Years	2.4-Years

Table 3: Operating & Capital Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity	-20%	-10%	Base Case	10%	20%
Operating Costs – Pre-tax NPV (US\$ million)	\$128.33	\$99.87	\$71.42	\$42.97	\$14.51
Operating Costs – IRR	90%	75%	59%	41%	20%
Capital Costs – Pre-tax NPV (US\$ million)	\$76.20	\$73.81	\$71.42	\$69.03	\$66.64
Capital Costs – IRR	73%	65%	59%	54%	49%

Capital Costs

The estimated capital costs for the Cerro Caliche Gold Project are based on an open pit, heap leach operation with contract mining. Initial capital expenditures of USD \$15.5 million, including 15% contingency, contemplates an initial two-year production rate of 4,000 mtpd with an increase to 12,000 mtpd in the third year of production. Costs include direct facility costs such as processing facilities and leach pad impoundment as well as infrastructure, EPCM, site preparation and indirect facility costs such as technical studies, office equipment and light vehicles. Initial capital costs also include USD \$1.8 million for a down payment on a crushing circuit including equipment and related earthworks.

An additional USD \$15.5 million is estimated for sustaining capital, including the expansion costs and lease-to-own payments on the crushing circuit as well as expansion costs on the heap leach pad. Power transmission line and equipment replacement costs are also included. Reclamation costs are estimated at USD \$2.9 million.

Capital cost estimates are based on industry standards and were developed using quotes provided by mining contractors and specialists experienced in mining development in Mexico.

Table 4: Initial Capital Costs

Initial Capital Costs	Costs (USD)
Direct Facility Costs	\$7.5M
Infrastructure	\$3.0M
Engineering and Procurement	\$1.8M
Indirect Facility Costs	\$1.1M
Pre-Stripping and Mine Development	\$0.4M
Contingency	\$1.8M
Total	\$15.5M

Table 5: Sustaining Capital Costs

Sustaining Costs	Costs (USD)
Leach Pad Expansion	\$3.5M
Crusher Expansion	\$3.6M
Crusher Lease	\$4.5M
Powerline	\$1.9M

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Sustaining Costs	Costs (USD)
Equipment	\$2.0M
Total	\$15.5M

Table 6: Reclamation Costs

Capital Costs	Costs (USD)
Environmental	\$2.3M
Engineering and Procurement	\$0.3M
Contingency	\$0.3M
Total	\$2.9M

Operating Costs

Cash operating costs for Cerro Caliche's LOM are estimated at USD \$385.4 million or USD \$1,295 per gold equivalent ounce and include mining, crushing and processing, as well as maintenance and administration costs. All-in Sustaining Costs ("AISC") for LOM are estimated at USD \$415.1 million or US\$1,395 per gold equivalent ounce and include operating costs, sustaining capital, reclamation, royalties, and refining charges.

Royalties include a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") buyout to certain landholders and taxes include payments to the Mexican government for mining royalty and specific mining related taxes. Refining costs include carbon processing and production of doré bars.

Open pit mining will be undertaken by a contractor and carried out by drill and blast conventional loading and truck haulage to the crushing facility. An estimated mining cost of USD \$1.99 per tonne processed includes drilling, blasting, and hauling mineralized feed to the heap leach area. Waste mining is forecast to cost a further USD \$4.17 per tonne processed.

The processing facilities at Cerro Caliche will be comprised of a crushing circuit where mineralized material is processed through a three-stage crushing plant to produce material that is p80 of ½" (80% passing) method. The material is then conveyed and stacked in a conventional heap leach pad and irrigated with a low concentrate cyanide solution. An estimated crushing cost of USD \$0.87 per tonne includes the cost of crushing and conveying.

Solution collected from the leach pad is then directed through a system of channels to the processing ponds where it passes through a series of carbon columns. Gold and silver impregnated carbon is collected periodically from the columns and then dried and stripped for doré bar production. An estimated processing cost of USD \$5.72 per tonne includes leaching, assaying, labour and production of doré bars.

Operating cost estimates are based on industry standards and were developed using quotes provided by mining contractors and specialists experienced in mining development in Mexico.

Table 7: Operating Costs

Operating Costs	LOM (USD)	\$/oz AuEq
Mining	\$201.4M	\$677
Processing	\$163.8M	\$550
Administration	\$20.1M	\$68
Total	\$385.4M	\$1,295

Table 8: All-in-Sustaining Costs

AISC Costs	LOM (USD)	\$/oz AuEq
Cash Costs	\$385.4M	\$1,295
Refining	\$7.3M	\$25
Royalties	\$4.0M	\$13

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AISC Costs	LOM (USD)	\$/oz AuEq
Sustaining	\$15.5M	\$52
Closure	\$2.9M	\$10
Total	\$415.1M	\$1,395

Qualified Person Statement

David Salari, P.Eng. of D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd., Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM, Kerrine Azougarh, P.Eng. and William Lewis, P.Geo. of Micon International Limited, and Doug Reid, P. Eng. of SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. are independent of the Company and are Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101.

Sonoro Director Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., is a Qualified Person within the context of NI 43-101 and has read and approved this news release.

About D.E.N.M. Engineering Limited

D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. is a niche engineering company servicing the mining / mineral processing sector that specializes in Engineering & Design, Equipment Supply, Project & Construction Management, Commissioning and Operations Support. D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. has proven success while championing projects for over fifteen years in Canada, USA, Mexico and Central America.

In addition, D.E.N.M. Engineering, with its principal and independent specialists, performs NI 43-101 compliant assessments and studies in the sections of mineral processing metallurgical design, process design, capital and operating costing and cash flow analysis.

About Micon International Limited

Micon International Limited (Micon) has provided consulting services to the worldwide mining industry since 1988 from its offices in Canada and the UK. Micon comprises a multi-disciplinary group of highly qualified and experienced professionals who are guided by the Company principles of Integrity, Competence and Independence.

Micon's experience in Mexico ranges from exploration programs and resource estimation to technical studies on operating mines, as well as due diligence for precious metals and base metals projects. Micon has worked in most of the major mining districts throughout Mexico, as well as some lesser-known historical districts. In northern Mexico, assignments have been undertaken in the gold and silver districts of Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Baja California.

About SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.

SRK Consulting is an independent international mining consultancy firm, which provides focused advice and solutions to clients in the earth and water resource industries. The company has contributed to its clients' success for over 45 years in over 20,000 projects globally. It is based across 45 offices worldwide with leading mining specialists in fields such as due diligence, technical studies, mine waste and water management, permitting and mine rehabilitation.

Geologic Description

Cerro Caliche is located 45 kilometers east southeast of Magdalena de Kino in the Cucurpe-Sonora Mega-district of Sonora, Mexico. Multiple historic underground mines were developed in the concession including Cabeza Blanca, Los Cuervos, Japoneses, Las Abejas, Boluditos, El Colorado, Veta de Oro and Espanola. Mineralization types of the Cucurpe-Sonora Mega-district include variants of epithermal low sulfidation veins and related mineralized dikes and associated volcanic domes. Local altered felsic dikes cut the mineralized meta-sedimentary rock units and may be associated with mineralization both in the dikes and meta- sedimentary rocks. The Cucurpe-Sonora Mega-district has historically been regarded as vein dominated, but recently, open pit mining operations have been developed on disseminated and stockwork style gold mineralization.

Host rocks include Jurassic-Cretaceous meta-sedimentary rock units including argillite, shale, quartzite, limestone, quartz pebble conglomerate and andesite. Younger intrusive rock consisting of medium coarse-grained granodiorite-granite is present in the westerly parts of the concessions near the historic Cabeza Blanca mine. It is apparent that veining cuts and pervasively alters the intrusive stock. Rhyolite occurs in irregular bodies distributed in higher elevations in the northerly part of the concession, including the Rincon area, where it occurs

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as flows, sills, dikes and rhyolite domes. Part of the rhyolite is mineralized and appears to be related to epithermal gold mineralization throughout the property.

PROJECT UPDATE: San Marcial Project

The San Marcial Project is located in the Santa Ana Municipality of Sonora State in northwestern Mexico and is comprised of four contiguous mining concessions held by the Company's wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Minera Breco, S.A. de C.V. ("Breco").

The 1,015.80-hectare project is situated at the southern end of the prolific Sonora-Mojave Megashear, a regional scale structural system measuring approximately 50 kilometers in width and 500 kilometers in length. Historic gold production in the Megashear exceeds 10 million ounces with an estimated 25 million ounces remaining in resources and reserves. Mines within this trend include Equinox Gold's open-pit heap leach Mesquite gold mine, located approximately 84 kilometers northwest of Yuma, Arizona and several in northwestern Sonora such as Fresnillo's La Herradura gold mine, Gold's El Chanate gold mine and Magna Gold's San Francisco gold mine.

Gold mineralization in the San Marcial concession is hosted in Jurassic sedimentary rocks consisting of quartzite, shale and limestone, in addition to younger porphyritic intrusive rocks. Previous work on the property and in the immediate area date back to the late 1980s when Cominco Ltd. conducted exploration activities including four RC drills holes, although drilling results are unavailable. Other smaller exploration programs were conducted by Barrick, Campbell Resources and Queenstake in the mid-1990s.

In 2015, the Company initiated exploration at San Marcial with a Phase One exploration program consisting mainly of a wide spaced soil geochemical survey to delineate anomalous zones in this structurally complex region. Soil lines were established on north-south lines 200 meters apart and samples taken at 50 meter intervals over three lines. Seven specific mineralized structural zones were identified and crossed in the soil sampling, including the old mine prospect areas in the San Marcial and Soledad zones. Underground workings in these two areas have characterization rock chip sample values ranging from 0.3 to over 4 g/t gold and 7 to over 50 g/t silver; lead values from 700 ppm to over 2 percent; with additional anomalous values of arsenic and mercury.

The Company proposes to conduct a reverse circulation drill program at San Marcial in due course. The timing for the start of the drill program will be dependent on the availability of the Company's technical team which is currently focused on developing the nearby Cerro Caliche project.

OTHER FACTORS

The Company's business financial condition and results of operations may be further negatively affected by economic and other consequences from Russia's military action against Ukraine and the sanctions imposed in response to that action in late February 2022. While the Company expects any direct impacts, of the pandemic and the war in the Ukraine, to the business to be limited, the indirect impacts on the economy and on the mining industry and other industries in general could negatively affect the business and may make it more difficult for it to raise equity or debt financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be impacted by adverse consequences that may be brought about on its business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the future.

In February 2022, Russian commenced a military invasion of Ukraine which generated a response in the form of strict economic sanctions from multiple countries and corporations around the world, including Canada. Although the Company does not have operations in Russia or Ukraine, the global impact of this conflict in commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, supply chain challenges and increased fuel prices may have adverse impacts on our costs of doing business. These events could also continue to have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise new capital.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company recorded a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1,287,334 (\$0.02 loss per common share) for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Current Year") compared to net loss and comprehensive loss of \$3,811,530 (\$0.02 loss per common share) during the year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Comparative Year").

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Significant differences in operating expenses for the Current Year versus the Comparative Year were:

- Exploration expenditures were \$777,506 in the Current Year compared to \$693,331 in the Comparative Year. The Company incurred exploration expenditures in the Current Period from the residual activities in its ongoing drilling program, at the Company's Cerro Caliche gold project.
- Travel and promotion expenses decreased to \$701,187 in the Current Year compared to \$787,964 in the Comparative Year, which is a result of the Company undertaking reduced marketing efforts related to its business activities.
- During the Current Period, the consulting fees incurred was \$659,376 (Comparative Period - \$825,966), which decreased from the Comparative Period due to reduced personnel engagement in the current fiscal year.
- The Company incurred interest expense of \$561,716 in the Current Period compared to \$425,817 in the Comparative Period relating to the increase in loan advances and the interest expense relating to the lease liability.
- During the Current Period, the Company reinstated \$2,121,393 of the VAT receivable less a write-down of \$285,444 compared to a provision for uncollectable VAT of \$404,855 in the Comparative Period. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company engaged with a legal counsel to assist with the process of recovering the VAT. The Company has agreed to a 15% service fee payable to the legal counsel of the VAT recovered. During the year ended December 2024, the Company received \$88,901 of VAT refund from the Mexican authorities.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company's operations on a yearly basis for the last three years in accordance with IFRS. The Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars

	2024	2023	2022
Total revenues (interest & other income)	\$ 40	\$ 1,471	\$ 2,948
Loss for the year	\$ (1,287,334)	\$ (3,811,530)	\$ (6,907,158)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Total assets	\$ 7,922,097	\$ 5,142,117	\$ 4,849,406

The nature of the Company's operations has remained unchanged from prior years.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS (unaudited)

The following table summarizes selected information from the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), for the last eight quarters.

	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024
Total revenues (interest and other income)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40	\$ -
Profit (loss) for the quarter	1,020,133	(\$481,844)	(\$746,395)	(\$1,079,228)
Profit (loss) for the quarter per share	\$0.00	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)

	Dec 31, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Jun 30, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Total revenues (interest income)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 740	\$ 731
Loss for the quarter	(\$1,036,684)	(\$1,076,322)	(\$851,702)	(\$846,822)
Loss for the quarter per share	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.02)

The Company only earns interest income from its cash, which will vary from period to period depending on their relative balances.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$5,447,614 (2023 – \$5,163,851). During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company engaged with a legal counsel to assist with the process of recovering the VAT. The Company has agreed to a 15% service fee payable to the legal counsel of the VAT recovered. During the year ended December 2024, the Company received \$88,901 of VAT refund from the Mexican authorities. Accordingly, the Company has reinstated the VAT receivable of \$1,617,517 as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - \$nil). During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had made a provision for VAT receivable of \$404,855. The timing and amount of VAT ultimately collectable could be materially different from the amount recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

A summary of the changes in VAT for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

VAT receivable	\$
Balance, December 31, 2022	1,932,180
Additions	404,855
Provision for VAT receivable	(2,337,035)
Balance, December 31, 2023	-
Additions	133,653
Reversal of provision for uncollected VAT	2,121,393
Amounts recovered	(88,901)
Expected service fee	(285,444)
Cumulative effect of foreign exchange	(263,184)
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,617,517
Less: Non-current portion	520,716
VAT receivable - current	1,096,801

The Company's cash are highly liquid and held at a major Canadian financial institution.

The Company currently has no income from operations and relies on financing through the issuance of additional shares of its common stock and debt financing. Management has been successful in accessing the equity markets and debt financing in prior years, but there is no assurance that such sources will be available, on acceptable terms, or at all in the future. Factors which could impact management's ability to access the equity markets include the state of capital markets, market prices for natural resources and the non-viability of the projects.

SHARE CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At the date of this MD&A, there were 212,476,557 common shares issued and outstanding and share purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate of 69,337,001 common shares expiring at various dates between June 2025 and December 2026, exercisable at various prices between \$0.07 and \$0.15 per share.

All of the warrants are out of the money but if all those were exercised, the maximum number of shares potentially issuable is therefore 69,337,001.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Compensation of key management

Key management comprises directors and executive officers. Compensation awarded to key management is as follows:

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	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Consulting fees	\$659,376	\$670,045

The Company incurred no post-employment benefits, no long-term benefits and no termination benefits.

At December 31, 2024, \$337,442 (2023 - \$500,319) is owing to related parties, including management, directors and companies controlled by management, without interest and is payable on demand.

At December 31, 2024, \$4,458,777 (2023 - \$2,897,263) of loans payable is owing to related parties. These loans bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum and have varying repayment dates. In connection with these loans, \$412,200 (2023 - \$240,092) is accrued as interest and loan fees and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of the date of this report.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Other than the previous disclosure, the Company has no proposed transactions.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In January 2023, the Company entered into a commercial property lease commencing on February 1, 2023 and ending on January 31, 2025 for a monthly rent of \$6,000.

For the Company's option agreements to remain in good standing, the Company has the following commitment:

Rosario group of concessions:

October 1, 2025	US\$913,113
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RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash and mineral property agreements under option. It has no history of earnings, and it is not expected to generate earnings or pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

Precious and Base Metal Price Fluctuations

The profitability of the precious metal operations in which the Company has an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of precious metals. Prices for precious metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank transactions, world supply of the precious metals, foreign currency exchange rates, international investments, monetary systems, speculative activities, international economic conditions and political developments. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. Declining market prices for these metals could materially adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

Fluctuations in the Price of Consumed Commodities

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration, development and mining, such as natural gas, diesel, oil, electricity, cyanide and other reagents fluctuate affecting the costs

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of exploration in our operational areas. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a materially adverse impact on our operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects.

Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Operations may be subject to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. The Company to-date has raised its funds through equity issuances which are priced in Canadian dollars. The Company's properties are located in Mexico and as a result exploration expenditures will be denominated in United States dollars and Mexican pesos. The Company may suffer losses due to adverse foreign currency fluctuations.

Competitive Conditions

Significant competition exists for natural resource acquisition opportunities. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, well established mining companies with substantial capabilities and significant financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to either compete for or acquire rights to exploit additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any interest in additional projects that would yield reserves or results for commercial mining operations.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Exploration activities may generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: environmental hazards, industrial accidents, third party accidents, unusual or unexpected geological structures or formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, floods, explosions, cave-ins, land-slides, acts of God, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, earthquakes, war, rebellion, revolution, delays in transportation, inaccessibility to property, restrictions of courts and/or government authorities, other restrictive matters beyond the reasonable control of the Company, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour and other risks involved in the normal course of exploration activities.

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, delayed production and resultant losses, increased production costs, asset write downs, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Any compensation for such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability of acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploitation or development of the Company's projects.

If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploitation or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all.

Exploration and Development

There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and properties will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body or yield new reserves to replace or expand current reserves. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. At this time, none of the Company's properties have any defined ore-bodies with proven reserves.

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The economics of developing silver, gold and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the tonnage and grade of ore mined, fluctuating mineral markets, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Depending on the prices of silver, gold or other minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production. Substantial expenditures are required to discover an ore-body, to establish reserves, to identify the appropriate metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection.

In order to commence exploitation of certain properties presently held under exploration concessions, it is necessary for the Company to apply for an exploitation concession. There can be no guarantee that such a concession will be granted. Unsuccessful exploration or development programs could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations and profitability.

Business Strategy

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new exploration and development opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, it may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, conduct sufficient due diligence to determine all related liabilities or to negotiate favourable financing terms.

The Company may encounter difficulties in transitioning the business, including issues with the integration of the acquired businesses or its personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business.

Environmental Factors

The Company's mineral properties are located in Sonora, Mexico and are subject to the environmental regulations of the jurisdictions in which it operates. Under Mexican law, mining construction and operation activities require an Environmental Impact Statement (MIA) as well as a Land Use Change (CUS) permit obtained from the Secretary of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAT) which is the primary regulatory authority for environmental matters related to the Mexican mining sector. In 2021 and 2022, the Company undertook multiple environmental baseline studies on its Cerro Caliche project to confirm the site's conservation status and assess the Project's potential environmental impact. Socio-economic baseline studies were also completed on the nearby communities to assess the project's potential impact and contribution to future social and economic development.

Environmental legislation within Mexico may continue to evolve in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement as well as more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that any future changes in environmental regulation, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. The costs of compliance with changes in government regulations have the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations.

Environmental hazards that may have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators may exist on the Company's mineral properties and are unknown to the Company at the present.

Title to Assets

Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. The Company's claims may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, or native land claims, and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects. The Company has conducted as thorough an investigation as possible on the title of

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properties that it has acquired or will be acquiring to be certain that there are no other claims or agreements that could affect its title to the concessions or claims. If title to the Company's properties is disputed, it may result in the Company paying substantial costs to settle the dispute or clear title and could result in the loss of the property, which events may affect the economic viability of the Company.

Uncertainty of Funding

The Company has limited financial resources, and the mineral claims in which the Company has an interest or an option to acquire an interest require financial expenditures to be made by the Company. There can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available to the Company so as to exercise its option or to maintain its interests once those options have been exercised. Further exploration work and development of the properties in which the Company has an interest or option to acquire depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint venturing of projects, debt financing or equity financing or other means. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit all or parts of its interests in mineral properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The laws of British Columbia, Canada, require the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions.

There is no assurance that the needs of the Company will receive priority in all cases. From time to time, several companies may participate together in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing these companies to: (i) participate in larger properties and programs; (ii) acquire an interest in a greater number of properties and programs; and (iii) reduce their financial exposure to any one property or program. A particular company may assign, at its cost, all or a portion of its interests in a particular program to another affiliated company due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, it is expected that the directors and officers of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Third Party Reliance

The Company's rights to acquire interests in certain mineral properties may have been granted by third parties who themselves may hold only an option to acquire such properties. As a result, the Company may have no direct contractual relationship with the underlying property holder.

Assurance on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We prepare our financial reports in accordance with accounting policies and methods prescribed by IFRS. In the preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies and practices are described in more detail in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use and transactions are properly recorded and reported, we have implemented and continue to analyze our internal control systems for financial reporting. Although we believe our financial reporting and consolidated financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, we cannot provide absolute assurance in that regard.

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General Economic Conditions

The unprecedented events in global financial markets during the last few years have had a profound effect on the global economy. Many industries, including the gold and silver mining industry, are affected by these market conditions. Some of the key effects of the current financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability.

Substantial Volatility of Share Price

In recent years, the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the securities of many mineral exploration companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies.

The price of the Company's common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in mineral prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its yearly financial reports.

Potential dilution of present and prospective shareholdings

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profit and loss; receivables (excluding input tax credits receivable) as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, as other financial liabilities.

Fair value

The carrying values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at their market value in accordance with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and receivables. The risk arises from the non-performance of counterparties of contracted financial obligations. Credit risk is mitigated as cash and cash equivalents have been placed on deposit with major Canadian and Mexican financial institutions.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and cash equivalents and maximum exposure thereto is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash held at major Canadian financial institutions	\$ 153,498	\$ 819
Cash held at major Mexican financial institutions	60,586	58
Total cash	\$ 214,084	\$ 877

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to provide reasonable assurance that it will have sufficient funds to meet liabilities when due. The Company had working capital deficiency at December 31, 2024 in the amount of \$5,447,614 (2023 - \$5,163,851).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company's cash consist of cash held in bank accounts. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as a portion of these amounts are denominated in US dollars and Mexican pesos. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2022, the Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk, based on the consolidated statement of financial position carrying values, were to the Mexican peso and the US dollar, as follows:

December 31, 2024			
		MXN	USD
Cash	\$	878,851	\$ 16,866
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(14,629,568)	-
Loans		(46,484,140)	-
Total		(60,234,857)	16,866
Canadian dollar equivalent	\$	(4,173,673)	\$ 24,269

December 31, 2023			
		MXN	USD
Cash	\$	-	\$ 353
Prepaid		20,000	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(8,811,724)	-
Loans		(23,497,996)	-
Total		(32,289,720)	353
Canadian dollar equivalent	\$	(2,524,410)	\$ 467

The sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk suggests that a 10% change in foreign exchange rates between the Mexican peso, US dollar and Canadian dollar would impact net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024 by about \$415,000 (2023 - \$280,000).

c) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.