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Application Proof of

Silvercorp Metals Inc.

(the "**Company**")

(a corporation incorporated under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia, Canada with limited liability)

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Silvercorp Metals Inc.

(a corporation incorporated under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia, Canada)

[REDACTED]

Number of [REDACTED] under the [REDACTED]	**:**	**[REDACTED] Shares (subject to the [REDACTED])**
Number of [REDACTED]	**:**	**[REDACTED] Shares (subject to [REDACTED])**
Number of [REDACTED]	**:**	**[REDACTED] Shares (subject to [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED])**
Maximum [REDACTED]	**:**	**HK$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED], plus brokerage of 1.0%, SFC transaction levy of 0.0027%, AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% and Stock Exchange trading fee of 0.00565% (payable in full on application in Hong Kong dollars and subject to refund)**
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We are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and NYSE American and are seeking a **[REDACTED]**. **The [REDACTED] are not qualified for sale in Canada and may not be offered and sold in Canada in connection with the [REDACTED], directly or indirectly, except in circumstances where an exemption from [REDACTED] and registration requirements is available. The [REDACTED] have not been and will not be registered under the [REDACTED] or any [REDACTED] law in the United States and may not be offered and sold in the United States or to or for the account or benefit of U.S. Persons or persons in the United States unless the [REDACTED] are registered under the [REDACTED] and any applicable [REDACTED] laws, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the [REDACTED] and any applicable [REDACTED] laws are available. Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other U.S. federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the [REDACTED] or passed an opinion on the adequacy of this Document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense in the United States.**

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[REDACTED]

IMPORTANT

[REDACTED]

IMPORTANT

[REDACTED]

EXPECTED TIMETABLE[1]

[REDACTED]

EXPECTED TIMETABLE[(1)]

[REDACTED]

EXPECTED TIMETABLE[(1)]

[REDACTED]

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SUMMARY

This summary aims to give you an overview of the information contained in this Document and should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Document. As this is only a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this Document in its entirety before you decide to **[REDACTED]** *in the* **[REDACTED]**. *There are risks associated with any* **[REDACTED]**. *Some of the particular risks in* **[REDACTED]** *in the* **[REDACTED]** *are set out in "Risk Factors." You should read that section carefully before you decide to* **[REDACTED]** *in the* **[REDACTED]**. *Various expressions used in this section are defined or explained in "Definitions" and "Glossary of Technical Terms" in this Document.*

OVERVIEW

We are a global precious-metal mining company headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, primarily engaged in the exploration, development and production of silver and gold, and non-ferrous metals including copper, lead and zinc.

We have a proven track record in acquiring, exploring, developing and operating mining assets since 2003. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held majority interests in six major mining assets across the PRC, Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic, namely the Ying Property (which comprises of the Ying Project and the KP Project), the GC Mine, the El Domo Project, the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Project and the BYP Project. These assets are at different stages of development, ranging from producing mines in the PRC to advanced-stage and exploration projects in South America and Central Asia. We believe this portfolio provides a combination of stable cash flow from existing operations and long-term growth potential from development and exploration assets.

During the Track Record Period, our revenue was generated from the sale of metal concentrates produced from the Ying Project and the GC Mine, both located in the PRC. We sold our concentrates primarily to smelting companies in the PRC and, to a lesser extent, to mineral products trading companies. Our products are priced principally by reference to quoted market prices of the relevant metals and the grades of our concentrates. During the Track Record Period, silver was our principal product and contributed approximately 57.7%, 62.5% and 69.3% of our revenue for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively.

We are a leading silver producer in China. According to SMM, we ranked third in China in terms of silver production in 2025, with annual silver production of 7.0 million ounces and a market share of 6.3%. Our flagship Ying Project ranked first among mining projects in China in terms of silver production volume in 2025. We also maintained competitive cost efficiency, with silver AISC of USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and adjusted silver AISC of USD11.1 for the calendar year 2025, compared with the global average of USD12.2 per ounce for calendar year 2025 according to SMM.

Our PRC operations are the foundation of our current production and cash flows. The Ying Project, located in Henan Province, is our flagship silver-lead-zinc mining camp and has been in operation since 2006. The GC Mine, located in Guangdong Province, is an underground silver-lead-zinc mine and has been in operation since 2014. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, our annual ore processed reached approximately 1.3 million tons, representing an increase of 18.7% from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The Ying Project and the GC Mine contributed the entirety of our revenue over the Track Record Period.

In addition to our producing assets, we have expanded our growth pipeline through acquisitions and project development. As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Ecuador, we held a 75.0% interest in the El Domo Project, a copper-gold project under construction, and a 98.7% interest in the Condor Project, an exploration project with gold, silver, zinc and lead mineralization. In the Kyrgyz Republic, we held a 70.0% interest in the Chaarat Gold Project, which comprises the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash gold projects and related exploration areas. In the PRC, we also held a 70.0% interest in the BYP Project in Hunan Province, for which we are applying for a new mining operation approval.

Our strategy is to create long-term shareholder value by maintaining stable production and cash flow from our existing mines, expanding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves through systematic exploration, advancing our development-stage assets, pursuing disciplined acquisitions and strategic investments, and maintaining responsible mining and ESG practices across the jurisdictions in which we operate.

OUR BUSINESS MODEL

We generate revenue primarily from the sale of metal concentrates produced from our operating mines. During the Track Record Period, our revenue was generated from the Ying Project and the GC Mine, both of which are located in the PRC. Ore mined from these projects is processed into concentrates containing silver, gold, lead and zinc, which are then sold primarily to smelting companies in the PRC for further production and, to a lesser extent, to mineral products trading companies in the PRC.

Our business model covers the principal stages of the mining value chain, including exploration, mine planning, mining, ore processing, product sales and settlement. We retain control over key operational functions, including exploration planning, mining design, production planning, selection of mining methods, production safety programmes, on-site supervision and quality inspection. During the Track Record Period, we engaged third-party contractors to perform certain field execution work, including drilling, exploration tunneling, mine development tunneling, mining preparation tunneling, mining work and ore transportation, in accordance with our design, plans and production safety requirements.

Our current production is supported by three operating processing plants in the PRC, comprising Ying Plant 1 and Ying Plant 2 for the Ying Project, and the GC Plant for the GC Mine. Raw ore is transported to our processing plants and processed through crushing, grinding, flotation, gravity separation, concentrate thickening/filtering and dewatering, depending on the processing plant and ore characteristics. The concentrates produced from our processing plants are our principal products sold during the Track Record Period.

We typically enter into annual framework agreements with our customers to establish the principal commercial framework, including pricing, delivery and inspection arrangements. Such framework agreements generally do not contain binding purchase volume or fixed product price commitments. Actual sales are typically agreed through monthly sales agreements. Our customers generally arrange and bear the cost and insurance for transporting our products from our mines or processing plants to their sites, and we usually require full payment as deposits before shipment.

Our selling prices are determined principally by reference to quoted market prices of the relevant metals and the grades of our metal concentrates. In line with market practice, we use publicly quoted prices as the reference basis for silver, gold, lead and zinc, and our final settlement is subject to product sampling and assay procedures. At the time of loading, samples are taken under customer supervision. For details of our average selling prices (net of value added tax and smelter charges), see "Financial

Information — Description of Key Statement of Income Items — Revenue — Average selling prices, net of value added tax and smelter charges". If a customer disagrees with our assay results, the umpire sample may be submitted to an agreed umpire laboratory for retesting, and the umpire's result will form the final basis of settlement.

As our revenue is generated from the sale of metal concentrates, our financial performance is mainly affected by the market prices of silver, gold, lead and zinc, ore grades, mining and processing volumes, recovery rates, production costs, and the operating performance of our mines and processing plants. Going forward, we expect our business model to continue to be supported by stable production and cash flow from the Ying Project and the GC Mine, while our development and exploration assets in Ecuador, the Kyrgyz Republic and the PRC provide additional growth potential as they advance toward production.

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe the following strengths have contributed to our historical performance and will continue to support our long-term growth:

- Leading silver production position in China supported by a sizeable and high-quality mineral asset base;
- Competitive AISC driven by high operation efficiency, high grade mining assets and well-established infrastructure;
- Proven track record in acquiring, investing in and integrating mining assets;
- Commitment to responsible mining and sustainable development; and
- Experienced international management team and skilled workforce.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

- Expanding our existing mining operations through further exploration and development;
- Diversifying our mining portfolio and product offerings through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies; and
- Commitment to responsible mining and ESG practices.

MAJOR MINING AND EXPLORATION PERMITS

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a total of 22 valid mining licences, permits and authorisations, including (i) five production licences for the Ying Property, (ii) one production licence for the GC Mine; (iii) seven concessions for the El Domo Project; (iv) seven concessions for the Condor Project; and (v) one exploration licence and one production licence for the Chaarat Gold Project. We were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence for the BYP Project. For details, see "Business — Mining Assets and Mineral Resources — Major Mining Licences, Permits and Authorisations" in this Document.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral resource estimates set out in various Competent Persons' Reports in Appendix III to this Document, and as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides the information of our mineral resources by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Resources by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Measured	37.2	134.8	748.9	110.8	647.7	475.7
Indicated	108.7	128.0	3,984.8	128.9	514.0	620.9
Measured + Indicated	145.9	262.8	4,732.6	239.7	1,161.9	1,095.5
Inferred	148.6	102.6	6,618.4	28.2	352.9	568.0
Total	294.4	365.4	11,351.0	267.9	1,514.8	1,663.5

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral reserve statements set out in various Competent Persons' Reports in Appendix III to this Document, and as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides the information of our mineral reserves by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Reserves by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Proven	16.6	70.8	335.8	73.2	323.0	241.6
Probable	32.0	59.5	785.3	71.1	223.5	236.2
Proven + Probable	48.6	130.3	1,121.1	144.4	546.5	475.9

PLANNED PRODUCTION SCHEDULE OF OUR OPERATING MINING PROJECTS

The following schedules set forth the planned mining and production schedule for our operations in the Ying Property and the GC Mine, respectively.

Ying Property

SGX	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	73	370	441	481	507	519	503	503	511	509	512	487	477	407	398	331	214	7,243
Au (g/t)	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01		0.04
Ag (g/t)	215	215	215	215	215	214	212	212	208	204	196	191	184	183	178	162	140	200
Pb (%)	4.02	4.26	4.25	4.04	3.67	3.98	3.96	3.82	3.94	4.19	3.71	3.77	3.52	3.51	4.03	3.73	3.09	3.87
Zn (%)	1.68	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.98	1.93	1.57	1.88	1.71	1.89	1.95	2.07	1.64	1.4	1.81
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	345	348	344	342	332	346	339	339	336	334	317	310	301	300	309	278	236	324

HZG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	97	76						1,086
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	176	206	202	202	203	205	206	202	202	201	182	161						198
Pb (%)	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.61	0.56						0.69
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.2	0.23	0.23						0.28
AgEq (g/t)	201	233	235	233	234	232	233	230	229	224	206	183						225

HPG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	20	115	116	119	125	130	131	132	132	132	107	88						1,348
Au (g/t)	0.8	0.82	1.08	1.28	1.27	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.14	0.58	0.65	1.14						0.99
Ag (g/t)	63	63	63	56	54	65	64	70	64	71	71	23						62
Pb (%)	2.22	2.29	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.29	3.2	2.83	1.61						2.48
Zn (%)	0.62	0.6	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.47	0.91	0.73	0.59						0.65
Cu (%)	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.1	0.06	0.04	0.02						0.07
AgEq (g/t)	204	207	217	236	237	240	242	240	236	219	212	178						225

TLP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	84	332	373	416	413	402	393	362	340	306	255	248	142					4,066
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	158	160	170	167	170	162	158	152	135	122	91	77	73					145
Pb (%)	2.33	2.31	2.13	2.1	1.88	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.4	1.63	2.59	2.61	2.6					2.18
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	210	212	217	214	212	209	205	200	188	158	149	135	131					193

SUMMARY

LM East	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	23	101	104	128	148	147	154	157	156	158	158	160	160	152	152	143	88	2,289
Au (g/t)				0.04					0.17	0.01	0.19		0.09					0.03
Ag (g/t)	217	236	257	239	226	238	229	225	232	213	223	210	206	225	230	230	228	227
Pb (%)	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.23	0.88	1.03	1.39	0.99	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.18	1.24	1.37	1.05	1.01	1.05
Zn (%)	0.2	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.2	0.33	0.32	0.24
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	239	259	281	265	254	259	254	257	264	234	250	228	238	253	261	256	253	253

LM West	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	66	235	250	250	249	247	247	242	229	170	132	107	51					2,475
Au (g/t)	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.41					0.38
Ag (g/t)	150	180	167	172	165	178	165	166	166	172	173	164	123					168
Pb (%)	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.21	1.51	2.38					1.31
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.03					0.11
AgEq (g/t)	233	258	244	245	239	241	232	224	220	220	222	218	212					234

DCG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	1	22	21	53	55	55	56	54	47									365
Au (g/t)	1.21	2.11	2.27	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.91									1.5
Ag (g/t)	27	39	35	40	36	27	32	30	30									33
Pb (%)	0.86	0.94	0.34	0.24	0.59	0.46	2.01	1.66	1.97									1.08
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	146	235	233	220	198	170	159	150	148									181

KP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)		35	97	97	18													248
Au (g/t)		0.4	0.63	0.76	0.8													0.66
Ag (g/t)		132	178	151	142													158
Pb (%)		0.83	1.13	1.21	1.09													1.12
Zn (%)		1.24	2.38	2.48	1.6													2.2
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)		207	302	289	264													281

Ying Mine	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	278	1,308	1,503	1,644	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,552	1,516	1,374	1,261	1,166	830	559	550	474	302	19,119
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.3	0.26	0.21	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169	177	181	176	177	179	174	173	169	170	164	152	165	194	192	183	166	174
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.3	2.92	2.49	2.47
Zn (%)	0.5	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
AgEq (g/t)	252	264	270	268	261	266	260	258	256	250	247	235	254	287	296	271	241	260
Ag (t)	47	232	272	290	285	286	276	268	257	234	207	178	137	109	106	87	50	3,320

Notes

1 Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

2 Low zinc grades with minimal value not included for HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG.

3 DCG mine plan includes ~ 40kt of Inferred Resources – not material to Ying Mineral Reserves.

4 Other very minor and non-material differences between schedule and Mineral Reserves.

GC Mine

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
Unit	kt	g/t	g/t	%	%	metre	metre	metre	metre
2026	345	168	58	0.97	2.44	3,978	13,932	10,890	28,800
2027	350	176	62	1.06	2.5	7,390	5,913	6,828	20,131
2028	365	164	62	0.98	2.22	9,122	1,578	15,683	26,384
2029	372	164	68	0.93	2.04	4,216	1,918	14,826	20,959
2030	372	172	68	0.88	2.35	3,064	1,814	15,520	20,398
2031	373	171	68	0.84	2.35	1,217	1,934	15,652	18,803
2032	373	166	68	0.82	2.2	749	1,895	15,191	17,835
2033	372	169	62	0.89	2.44	795	3,493	13,401	17,688
2034	373	151	59	0.88	1.99	518	3,012	14,927	18,456
2035	372	162	63	0.86	2.2	561	2,328	13,687	16,576
2036	372	168	66	0.87	2.29	357	2,163	15,114	17,634
2037	373	160	65	0.86	2.1	388	2,490	13,784	16,661
2038	373	161	56	1.02	2.24	471	2,406	14,766	17,643
2039	373	154	60	0.95	2	827	1,963	14,314	17,104
2040	372	158	59	0.88	2.2	532	1,457	12,168	14,157
2041	372	156	58	0.85	2.18	744	2,775	8,694	12,212
2042	223	165	62	1.05	2.18	147	562	7,329	8,038
2043	62	161	60	0.84	2.27	0	0	1,305	1,305
LOM total	**6,186**	**163**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**35,075**	**51,632**	**224,077**	**310,785**

Notes:

1 ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.

2 Dev stands for drive development

3 Stope Prep stands for stope preparation development

4 Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.

5 ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Major Customers

During the Track Record Period, we sold our metal concentrates primarily to smelting companies in the PRC and, to a lesser extent, to mineral products trading companies in the PRC. In line with industry practice, smelting companies generally prefer to source metal concentrates from mining companies located in proximity to their smelting facilities in order to reduce transportation costs, which are typically borne by customers. As the Ying Project is located near major smelting companies in Henan Province, the PRC, we generated a significant portion of our revenue from sales to a limited number of smelting companies during the Track Record Period.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, sales to our largest customer amounted to RMB432.5 million, RMB549.4 million and RMB454.7 million, respectively, representing 28.0%, 25.5% and 21.8% of our revenue for the same fiscal years/period, respectively. Sales to our five largest customers amounted to RMB1,420.5 million, RMB1,857.8 million and RMB1,704.4 million, respectively, representing 92.1%, 86.1% and 81.9% of our revenue for the same fiscal years/period, respectively.

During the Track Record Period, substantially all of our five largest customers are smelting companies or companies engaged in smelting and/or trading of non-ferrous or precious metals in Henan Province, the PRC. We generally required full advance payment from our major customers before delivery. During the Track Record Period, our products sold to our five largest customers primarily included concentrates containing silver, lead, copper and gold.

We typically enter into annual framework agreements with our customers, which set out the principal commercial framework for pricing, delivery and inspection arrangements. Actual sales are generally made under monthly sales agreements. Our selling prices are determined primarily by reference to quoted market prices of the relevant metals and the grades of our concentrates, and the final settlement is subject to sampling and assay procedures. We generally do not allow customers to return products. See "Risk Factors — We derive a substantial portion of our sales from a small number of customers."

Major Suppliers

Our major suppliers during the Track Record Period primarily consisted of mining and tunneling contractors, mining construction service providers, electricity suppliers and explosives suppliers. Due to the nature of mining operations and the importance of proximity, operational familiarity and local service availability, we selected suppliers and contractors primarily based on the location of our mining operations, particularly the Ying Project and the GC Mine.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, purchases from our largest supplier amounted to RMB254.3 million, RMB336.4 million and RMB277.6 million, respectively, representing 28.6%, 27.7% and 20.6% of our total purchases for the same years/period, respectively. Purchases from our five largest suppliers amounted to RMB533.1 million, RMB702.5 million and RMB600.9 million, respectively, representing 59.9%, 58.0% and 44.7% of our total purchases for the same years/period, respectively.

The credit periods granted by our major suppliers generally ranged from 30 days to 60 days, and payments were generally settled periodically.

We believe our supplier concentration reflects the operational characteristics of our mines and the local supplier base around our principal operating assets. See "Risk Factors — We had a concentration of suppliers (including contractors) during the Track Record Period."

OUR INDUSTRY AND COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

The principal products we produced and sold during the Track Record Period were metal concentrates containing silver, gold, lead and zinc. These metals are used across a broad range of industrial and investment applications. Silver is used in, among others, electronics, photovoltaic products, jewelry and physical investment products. Lead is primarily used in lead-acid batteries, energy storage and industrial applications, while zinc is used in galvanizing, alloys, infrastructure, automotive and other industrial applications. The prices of these metals are generally determined by international and domestic market supply and demand, and are affected by factors including macroeconomic conditions, industrial demand, investment demand, treatment charges, production costs, geopolitical developments and monetary policy.

According to SMM, China's silver concentrate production industry is relatively concentrated. In 2025, the top five silver concentrate producers in China accounted for 31.9% of national market supply. We ranked third in China in terms of silver production volume in 2025, with a market share of 6.3%. Our flagship Ying Project ranked first among mining projects in China in terms of silver production volume in 2025.

We also have a competitive position in lead concentrate production in China. According to SMM, China had more than 100 lead concentrate producers in 2025, and most market participants had relatively low market shares. In 2025, our lead concentrate production was approximately 62.6 million pounds, making us one of the top ten lead concentrate producers in China. Our zinc concentrate production was approximately 22.3 million pounds in 2025, making us one of the top 50 zinc concentrate producers in China.

The mining industry is capital-intensive and technically demanding. Key entry barriers include access to quality mineral resources, exploration and mining licences, geological expertise, mine development capability, processing infrastructure, production safety and environmental compliance, capital resources and local operating experience. Mining companies also compete for high-quality mineral assets, skilled technical personnel, contractors, smelting capacity and financing.

We believe we differentiate ourselves from competitors through our established operating base in China, sizeable silver Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, high-grade ore bodies, competitive cost profile, long operating history and portfolio of development and exploration assets outside China. Our current production is supported by the Ying Project and the GC Mine, both of which generated revenue during the Track Record Period. We also have development and exploration assets in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic, which provide additional exposure to gold, copper and other metals and support our long-term portfolio diversification.

Our cost position is supported by high-grade assets, established infrastructure and operating efficiency. According to SMM, global silver AISC increased from approximately USD11.4 per ounce in 2021 to approximately USD12.2 per ounce in 2025, while our silver AISC was USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and our adjusted silver AISC was USD11.1 per ounce. We believe our cost profile, together with by-product contributions from lead and zinc, enhances our ability to withstand fluctuations in silver prices relative to higher-cost producers.

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables present our summary of consolidated financial information as at and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025. We have derived this summary from our financial information set forth in the Accountant's Report set out in Appendix I and Appendix IA to this Document. The summary financial data set forth below should be read together with our consolidated financial information and the related notes, as well as the section headed "Financial Information".

Consolidated Statements of Income Items

The following table sets out our consolidated statement of income items for the fiscal years/periods indicated. See "Financial Information" in this Document and the Accountants' Reports set out in Appendix I and Appendix IA to this Document for details.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)
Revenue	215,187	298,895	223,782	290,776
Cost of mine operations				
Production costs	88,574	108,363	73,684	85,622
Depreciation and amortization	27,286	31,014	22,764	27,481
Mineral resource taxes	5,275	7,359	5,466	6,554
Government fees and other taxes	2,641	16,009	14,021	8,416
General and administrative	10,822	12,599	10,442	8,954
	134,598	175,344	126,377	137,027
Income from mine operations	80,589	123,551	97,405	153,749
Corporate general and administrative	14,095	17,565	13,816	15,719
Property evaluation and business development	807	3,333	2,904	918
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	337	581	—	(983)
Gain on investments	(7,677)	(12,451)	(7,528)	(27,125)
Loss (gain) on derivative liabilities	—	9,011	(11,561)	118,166
Share of loss in associates	2,692	2,806	1,263	283
Dilution (gain) loss on investment in associates	(733)	—	—	285
Impairment of investment in associates	4,251	—	—	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	45	163	179	190
Other expenses (income)	2,851	(609)	(2,461)	1,876
Income from operations	63,921	103,152	100,793	44,420
Finance income	6,247	8,518	5,864	9,891
Financial costs	(213)	(6,713)	(3,270)	(9,703)
Income before income taxes	69,955	104,957	103,387	44,608
Income tax expense	20,277	26,188	20,991	27,856
Net income	49,678	78,769	82,396	16,752
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company	36,306	58,190	65,775	(9,222)
Non-controlling interests	13,372	20,579	16,621	25,974
	49,678	78,769	82,396	16,752

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

The following tables set out our consolidated statements of current assets and liabilities and non-current assets and liabilities for the fiscal years/periods indicated. See "Financial Information" in this Document and the Accountants' Reports set out in Appendix I and Appendix IA to this Document for details.

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2025	2025	2026
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	152,942	363,978	462,376	421,989
Short-term investments	31,949	5,078	464	346
Trade and other receivables	2,202	1,081	2,994	1,562
Inventories	7,395	8,028	12,319	9,493
Due from related parties	590	1,158	1,376	1,554
Income tax receivable	71	37	—	—
Prepaids and deposits	6,749	7,561	4,459	8,497
	201,898	386,921	483,988	443,441
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,797	63,881	95,631	85,163
Current portion of lease obligation	213	278	294	286
Current portion of convertible notes	—	2,460	113,650	2,069
Current portion of derivative liabilities	—	—	163,550	—
Deposits received	4,223	7,264	5,208	20,888
Income tax payable	921	2,679	11,082	15,574
	47,154	76,562	389,415	123,980
Net current assets	154,744	310,359	94,573	319,461

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Non-current Assets			
Long-term prepaids and deposits	1,634	2,099	11,753
Long-term receivables	—	1,079	4,061
Reclamation deposits	4,409	4,263	4,774
Other investments	46,254	17,277	48,854
Investment in associates	49,426	46,016	55,372
Investment properties	463	511	494
Plant and equipment	79,898	93,793	97,374
Mineral rights and properties	318,833	586,982	666,645
Total non-current assets	500,917	752,020	889,327
Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term portion of lease obligation	1,102	1,053	958
Long-term portion of convertible notes	—	108,193	—
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768	—
Contract liabilities	—	—	44,148
Deferred income tax liabilities	51,108	59,338	62,297
Environmental rehabilitation	6,442	9,639	9,194
Total non-current liabilities	58,652	228,991	116,597

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The following table sets out our consolidated statement of cash flow for the fiscal years/periods indicated. See "Financial Information" in this Document and the Accountants' Reports set out in Appendix I and Appendix IA to this Document for details.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Net cash from operating activities	91,570	138,631	107,930	220,404
Net cash used in investing activities	(65,710)	(44,667)	(31,264)	(105,098)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	(16,798)	115,117	115,114	(21,383)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,812)	1,955	(68)	4,475
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,250	211,036	191,712	98,398
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	145,692	152,942	152,942	363,978
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	152,942	363,978	344,654	462,376

Key Financial Ratios

The following table sets out our key financial ratios. See "Financial Information" in this Document and the Accountants' Reports set out in Appendix I and Appendix IA to this Document for details.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(%)	*(%)*	*(%)*	*(%)*
Profitability ratios				
Income from mine operations margin[(1)]	37.5	41.3	43.5	52.9
Net income margin[(2)]	23.1	26.4	36.8	5.8
Adjusted net income margin (non-IFRS measure)[(3)]	24.5	32.8	35.5	40.4
Return on equity[(4)]	8.4	11.0	11.5	2.0
Adjusted return on equity (non-IFRS measure)[(5)]	9.0	13.7	11	13.8
Return on assets[(6)]	7.2	8.6	9.1	1.3
Adjusted return on assets (non-IFRS measure)[(7)]	7.6	10.6	8.6	9.4

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
Liquidity ratios			
Current ratio[8]	4.3	5.1	1.2
Quick ratio[9]	4.1	4.9	1.2
Leverage ratio			
Debt ratio[10]	15.1	26.8	36.8
Net leverage ratio[11]	(1.6)	(1.6)	(4.9)

Note:

1. Income from mine operations margin is calculated using income from mine operations divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
2. Net income margin is calculated using net income divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
3. Adjusted net income margin is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
4. Return on equity ratio is calculated using net income divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total equity for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
5. Adjusted return on equity ratio is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total equity for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
6. Return on assets ratio is calculated using net income divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total assets for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
7. Adjusted return on assets ratio is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total assets for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
8. Current ratio is calculated using total current assets divided by total current liabilities as at the end of the respective period.
9. Quick ratio is calculated using total current assets less inventories then divided by total current liabilities as at the end of the respective period.
10. Debt ratio is calculated using total liabilities divided by total assets as at the end of the respective period.
11. Net leverage ratio is calculated using net debt divided by EBITDA as at the end of the respective period. Here, net debt is total interest_bearing debt minus cash and cash equivalents and EBITDA is earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

Issuance of Convertible Notes

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued the unsecured convertible senior notes (the "**Convertible Notes**") and received gross proceeds of USD150 million, before transaction costs of USD6.6 million. The Convertible Notes mature on December 15, 2029, and bear interest at 4.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2025. In addition, the Convertible Notes are conditionally convertible at the holder's option into Shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a fixed conversion rate of 216.0761 common shares per USD1,000 principal amount, representing an initial conversion price of approximately USD4.628 per share. See Note 19 to the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I in this Document for details.

[REDACTED] STATISTICS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OUR DIVERSE SHAREHOLDERS' BASE

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, our shareholding structure was diverse such that no shareholder can control or exercise significant influence over our managements or our operation and management.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, our Group has been paying semi-annual dividend of USD0.0125 per share (USD0.025 per share on an annual basis). The declaration and payment of future dividends, if any, is at the discretion of the Board and will be based on a number of relevant factors including commodity prices, market conditions, financial results, cash flows from operations, and expected cash requirements. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we declared and paid cash dividends of USD4.4 million, USD4.9 million and USD5.5 million, respectively.

RISK FACTORS

Our business and the **[REDACTED]** involved certain risks, which are set out in the section headed "Risk Factors" in this Document. You should read that section in its entirety before you decide to **[REDACTED]** in the **[REDACTED]**. Some of the major risks we face include:

- Volatility in metal market prices could materially and adversely affect the profitability of our operations and financial condition.
- Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are based on a number of assumptions and thus may not reflect the amount of minerals that may ultimately be extracted.
- The permits and licences required for our mining and exploration operations may not be granted or renewed.
- Actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated, and future development activities may not result in profitable mining operations.
- To the extent we seek to expand through acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic collaborations, we may experience problems in executing, managing and integrating the acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic collaborations.
- The title to some of our mineral projects may be uncertain or defective, which put our investment in such properties at risk.
- We derive a substantial portion of our sales from a small number of customers.
- We had a concentration of suppliers (including contractors) during the Track Record Period.
- We are subject to costs and risks related to mine closures.

SHARE OPTION SCHEMES

Our Company have adopted the Omnibus Plan approved by Shareholders on September 26, 2025. Pursuant to the Omnibus Plan, a further 745,107 common Shares have been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding Options and 2,498,586 common shares are issuable upon the settlement of outstanding RSUs as at the Latest Practicable Date.

For the principal terms and details of the outstanding share options and RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, please refer to the sections headed "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — D. Equity Compensation Plan".

(a) Outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan

The Shares subject to the Options exercised under the Omnibus Plan represent (i) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]**

(assuming exercise in full of all Options granted under the Omnibus Plan, no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes).

Further, assuming that (i) our Company had been **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** since **[REDACTED]** with **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) all the Options granted under the Omnibus Plan in respect of 745,107 Shares were exercised in full on **[REDACTED]**, the earnings per Share on a pro forma basis for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 would have been diluted from approximately US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited) to US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited).

(b) Outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan

The Shares subject to the RSUs settled under the Omnibus Plan represent (i) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming settlement in full of all RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan, no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes).

Further, assuming that (i) our Company had been **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** since **[REDACTED]** with **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) all the RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan in respect of 2,498,586 Shares were settled in full on **[REDACTED]**, the earnings per Share on a pro forma basis for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 would have been diluted from approximately USD**[REDACTED]** (unaudited) to USD**[REDACTED]** (unaudited).

[REDACTED] EXPENSES

[REDACTED] expenses represent professional fees, **[REDACTED]** commissions and other fees incurred in connection with the **[REDACTED]**. We estimate that our total **[REDACTED]** expenses (including **[REDACTED]** commission) will be approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million, accounting for approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the gross **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** (assuming an **[REDACTED]** of HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]**, being the mid-point of the indicative **[REDACTED]** range stated in this Document and the **[REDACTED]** is not exercised). During the Track Record Period, **[REDACTED]** expenses of approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million were charged to our condensed consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, and no **[REDACTED]** expenses was capitalised to our condensed consolidated statements of financial position nor recognised as prepaid **[REDACTED]** expenses as at December 31, 2025, which are expected to be deducted from equity upon **[REDACTED]** as they are directly attributable to the **[REDACTED]** to the public. The estimated remaining **[REDACTED]** expenses of approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million are expected to be charged to our consolidated statements of income for the year ending 31 December 2026, and approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million are expected to be deducted from equity upon **[REDACTED]**. The **[REDACTED]** expenses consist of HK$**[REDACTED]** million **[REDACTED]**-related expenses and HK$**[REDACTED]** million non-**[REDACTED]**-related expenses (including fees and expenses of legal advisers and the reporting accountants of HK$**[REDACTED]** million and other fees and expenses of HK$**[REDACTED]** million).

USE OF [REDACTED]

We estimate that we will receive net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** of approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million after deducting the **[REDACTED]** fees and expenses payable by us in the **[REDACTED]**, assuming that the **[REDACTED]** is not exercised and assuming an **[REDACTED]** of HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]**, being the mid-point of the indicative **[REDACTED]** range of HK$**[REDACTED]** to HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]** in this Document.

We intend to use the net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** for the following purposes and in the amounts set out below, subject to changes in light of our evolving business needs and changing market conditions:

- approximately **[REDACTED]**%, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, will be used to advance the construction of our projects in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to fully realize our growth potential:

  a. Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be allocated to the development of the Chaarat Gold Project in the Kyrgyz Republic.

  b. Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be allocated to the construction of the Condor Project in Ecuador.

- approximately **[REDACTED]**%, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, will be used to acquire sizable, high-quality mining assets with high margins and long mine lives; and

- approximately **[REDACTED]**%, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, will be used for general corporate purposes.

For further details, see "Future Plans and **[REDACTED]**" in this Document.

CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Dividends on Shares

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the Shares to a Non-Resident Holder (as defined in "Appendix IV-Summary of Articles, Canadian Corporate And Securities Laws, And Certain United States Federal Securities Laws, TSX and NYSE American Listing Policies and Shareholder Protection Matters-Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" to this Document) will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax at a rate of 25% of the gross amount of the dividend, unless such rate is reduced by virtue of the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or convention between Canada and the jurisdiction of which the Non-Resident Holder is a resident. For example, under the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, signed on November 11, 2012 (the "**Treaty**"), the rate of withholding tax on dividends paid or credited to a Non-Resident Holder who is the beneficial owner of the dividends, is a resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the purposes of the Treaty, and is entitled to such Treaty benefit is generally limited to 15% of the gross amount of the dividend (or 5% in the case of such a holder that is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividend). The Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the "**MLI**") of which Canada is a signatory, affects many of Canada's

bilateral tax treaties (including the Treaty) and the ability to claim benefits thereunder. Non-Resident Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine their entitlement to relief under an applicable income tax treaty or convention.

A Non-Resident Shareholder that is entitled to a reduction in the rate of withholding tax will be required to furnish the Company with certain documentation in support of such reduced withholding rate. For Non-Resident Shareholders who hold the Shares through CCASS, it is our understanding that CCASS will not be able to provide any supporting documentation in respect of the beneficial holders of the Shares that are on deposit with CCASS and accordingly, such Non-Resident Shareholders will not be entitled to a reduction of the withholding tax at source. However, they may be entitled to obtain a refund from the Canadian taxing authority for any excess amount that may be withheld and remitted. Such persons should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the requirements and timelines applicable to obtaining such refunds. For details, see "Appendix IV — Summary of Articles, Canadian Corporate And Securities Laws, And Certain United States Federal Securities Laws, TSX and NYSE American Listing Policies and Shareholder Protection Matters-Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" to this Document.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT AND NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV

We entered into a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025) and a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders' agreement with the National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 16, 2026 in respect of the acquisition and restructuring of Chaart ZAAV. The acquisition of the 100% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV from Chaarat for a cash consideration US$92 million was completed on January 23, 2026. On April 28, 2026, we transferred 30% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV to Kyrgyzaltyn, a state-owned entity of Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to the agreements with the National Investment Agency. As a result, Chaart ZAAV has become our 70% owned subsidiary. On May 13, 2026, the consideration of US$60 million (minus the offset bonus payment under applicable Kyrgyz laws) had been fully paid to the NIA after the Kyrgyz government extended the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining licence from 2032 to 2062. For details, see "History and Corporate Structure — Material Acquisitions Completed After the Track Record Period — Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV".

In this Document, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below. Certain other terms are explained in the section headed "Glossary of Technical Terms" in this Document.

"Accountants' Report"	the report of the Reporting Accountants set out in Appendix I to this Document
"Adventus"	Adventus Mining Corporation, a company incorporated under the laws of Canada October 24, 2016, our subsidiary
"Adventus Acquisition"	the acquisition by our Group of all issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus, completed on July 31, 2024
"Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects"	the early exploration and evaluation projects in Ecuador acquired by our Group through the Adventus Acquisition, including the Pegasus A, Luz Project, Orquídeas Project, Tres Picachos Project, Cascas Project, La Canela Project, Chalapo Project and Palma Real Project
"AFRC"	the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council
"AISC"	all-In Sustaining Cost
"ARCOM"	the Mining Regulation and Control Agency of Ecuador (Agencia de Regulación y Control Minero)
"Articles"	the articles of our Company, as adopted by the Company on October 20, 2004 and currently in force, a summary of which is set out in Appendix IV to this Document
"associate(s)"	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules
"Auditor"	Deloitte LLP
"Australian dollar" or "AUD"	Australian dollars, the lawful currency of Australia
"BCBCA"	the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Besharal State Reserve"	the Besharal State Reserve in the Kyrgyz Republic, which forms part of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site
"Board" or "Board of Directors"	the board of Directors of the Company
"Brigade 1"	Henan First Geological Brigade Co., Ltd. (河南省第一地質大隊有限公司) a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on March 9, 2023, and one of our shareholders of Henan Found
"Business Day"	a day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday and on which banks in Hong Kong, are generally open for business

"BVI"	The British Virgin Islands
"BYP Mine"	the Baiyunpu gold-lead-zinc mine located in Hunan Province, the PRC, in which we held 70% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Wonder Success
"BYP Project"	the Baiyunpu gold-lead-zinc project located in Hunan Province, the PRC, in which we held a 70.0% equity interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Wonder Success
"BYP Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the BYP Mine prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd with the effective date of December 31, 2025 as set out in Appendix III-F to this Document
"CAD", "C$" or "Canadian dollars"	Canadian dollars, the lawful currency of Canada
	[REDACTED]
"Canadian Legal Adviser"	McCarthy Tétrault LLP
	[REDACTED]
"Chaarat"	Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited, the vendor under the ZAAV Acquisition
"Chaarat Gold Project"	the gold project located in the Kyrgyz Republic comprising the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits and the surrounding exploration licences covering the Karator and Ishakuld gold zones, held by Chaarat ZAAV
"Chaarat Gold Project Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the Chaarat Gold Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., with the effective date of December 31, 2025, as set out in Appendix III-E to this Document
"Chaarat ZAAV"	CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC (ЗАО ЧААРАТ ЗААВ), a closed joint stock company incorporated in and governed by the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic on November 10, 2002, in which we indirectly held 70% interest through Fortune Gold Mining (H.K.) Limited at the Latest Practicable Date
"China" or "the PRC"	the People's Republic of China excluding, for the purposes of this Document, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan

"CJV(s)"	cooperative joint venture(s), a form of foreign investment permitted in the PRC under the PRC Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Law (《中華人民共和國中外合資經營企業法》, which was abolished by Foreign Investment Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外商投資法》)
"close associate(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Company" or "our Company"	Silvercorp Metals Inc. (formerly known as SKN Resources Ltd.), a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on October 31, 1991 and shares of which are listed on the TSX and NYSE American on October 24, 2005 and May 15, 2017 respectively, both under the symbol "SVM"
"Company Law" or "PRC Company Law"	the Company Law of the PRC (中華人民共和國公司法), which was enacted by the Standing Committee of the NPC on December 29, 1993 and became effective on July 1, 1994, as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Companies Ordinance"	the Companies Ordinance (Cap 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), as amended and supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance"	the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Competent Persons"	has the meaning ascribed thereto under Rule 18.01 of the Listing Rules equivalent to Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and, in the context of this Document, means AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., SRK Consulting China Ltd. and Hillerton Consulting Limited, and each a Competent Person
"Competent Persons' Reports"	the Competent Persons' Reports on the mineral assets of the Company as set out in Appendix III to this Document, and each a Competent Person's Report equivalent to Technical Report under NI 43-101
"Compliance Adviser"	Rainbow Capital (HK) Limited
"Condor Project"	the advanced Condor Project located in Ecuador, in which Adventus owned 100% interest of the various concessions contained herein as at the Latest Practicable Date
"Condor Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the Condor Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., with the effective date of December 31, 2025, as set out in Appendix III-D to this Document
"connected person(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"connected transaction(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules

"Convertible Notes"	US$150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.75% of unsecured convertible notes due 2029 issued by the Company on November 25, 2024
"core connected person(s)"	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules
"Corporate Governance Code"	the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules
"CNY", "RMB" or "Renminbi"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"CSRC"	the China Securities Regulatory Commission (中國證券監督管理委員會)
"Curimining" or "Curimining S.A."	Curimining S.A., a company incorporated under the laws of Ecuador and the holding entity of the El Domo Project
"DCG Mine"	a development project in Dong Cao Gou in which our Group held 77.5% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects"	the Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects and the La Yesca Project
"Ecuadorian Legal Adviser"	Flor Bustamante Pizarro Hurtado
"EIT Law" or "EIT Laws"	the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC and its implementation rules and related regulations, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"El Domo Project"	the advanced El Domo-Curipamba Project located within the Curipamba project concessions in Ecuador, in which Adventus owned 75% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date
"El Domo Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the El Domo Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., with the effective date of December 31, 2025, as set out in Appendix III-C to this Document

[REDACTED]

"Extreme Conditions"	extreme conditions as announced by the government of Hong Kong in the case where a super typhoon or other natural disaster of a substantial scale seriously affects the working public's ability to resume work or raises safety concerns for a prolonged period
"FCPA"	the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended

[REDACTED]

"fiscal year"	the Company's financial year ended March 31 of a year
"FVTPL"	fair value through profit or loss
"FVTOCI"	fair value through other comprehensive income
"GC Mine"	the Gaocheng mine located in Guangdong Province, the PRC, in which we owned 99.0% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Yangtze Mining HK and Silvercorp Beijing
"GC Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the GC Mine prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd with the effective date of December 31, 2025 as set out in Appendix III-B to this Document

[REDACTED]

"Group", "the Group", "our Group", "we" or "us"	Our Company and all of our subsidiaries or, where the context so requires, in respect of the period before our Company became the holding company of its present subsidiaries, the business operated by such subsidiaries or their predecessors (as the case may be)
"Guangdong Found"	Guangdong Found Mining Co., Ltd. (廣東發恩德礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on November 20, 2008, which owns and operates the GC Mine, in which we held 99.0% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Yangtze Mining HK and Silvercorp Beijing
"Guoruiteng Mining"	Guoruiteng Mining Investment (Beijing) Co., Ltd (國瑞騰礦業投資(北京)有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on October 26, 2012, and one of the shareholders of Guangdong Found
"Henan DLR"	Department of Land and Resources of Henan Province (河南省國土資源廳)

"Henan Found"	Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd. (河南發恩德礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on August 30, 2004, in which we held 77.5% interest of the SGX Mine, TLP Mine, HZG Mine, LMW Mine, DCG Mine, Kuanping Project, HPG Mine and LME Mine, as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Henan Huawei"	Henan Huawei Mining Co. Ltd. (河南華威礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on December 15, 2006
"Henan Ruifeng"	Henan Ruifeng Mining Co. Ltd. (河南瑞峰礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on May 17, 2021, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Henan Found
"Henan Yudi"	Henan Yudi Technology Group Co., Ltd. (河南省豫地科技集團有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on July 1, 2022, deemed to hold 22.5% interest in Henan Found
"Henan Xinxiangrong"	Henan Xinxiangrong Mining Co., Ltd. (河南鑫相融礦業有限公司) a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on October 10, 2008, and one of the shareholders of Henan Found
"HFCAA"	the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act of the United States, as amended
"HGMR"	Henan Non-Ferrous Geological & Mineral Resources Group Co. Ltd. (河南有色地質礦產集團有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on March 5, 2004, and one of our shareholders of Henan Found
"HK" or "Hong Kong"	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC

[REDACTED]

"HKICPA"	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"HNTE"	High and New Technology Enterprise accredited under applicable PRC laws and regulations
"Hong Kong dollars", "HK$" or "HKD"	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
"Hong Kong Legal Adviser"	Jun He Law Offices

[REDACTED]

"HPG Mine"	A silver-gold-lead-zinc mine in Haopinggou, located in Henan Province, the PRC in which we owned 80.0% beneficial interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Resources
"HZG Mine"	a silver and lead mine in Hou Zhang Gou in Henan Province, the PRC in which our Group holds a 77.5% interest through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"IASB"	International Accounting Standards Board
"IFRS"	International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued from time to time by the International Accounting Standards Board
"independent third party(ies)"	any entity or person who is not a connected person of the Company within the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Industry Consultant" or "SMM"	SMM Information & Technology Co., Ltd.

[REDACTED]

"IOSCO"	the International Organization of Securities Commissions
"IOSCO MMOU"	the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information
"Karator and Ishakuld gold zones"	the Karator and Ishakuld gold zones covered by the exploration licences forming part of the Chaarat Gold Project
"Kuanping Project" or "KP Project"	the Kuanping exploration project located in Henan Province, the PRC, in which we held 77.5% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Kyrgyz som" or "KGS"	Kyrgyzstan Som, the lawful currency of Kyrgyzstan

"Kyrgyzaltyn"	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, a state-owned entity of the Kyrgyz Republic and the holder of 30% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV as at the Latest Practicable Date
"Kyrgyz Legal Adviser"	GRATA International
"Kyzyltash deposits"	the Kyzyltash sulfide gold deposit forming part of the Chaarat Gold Project
"La Yesca Project"	the silver-polymetallic epithermal project located in Nayarit State, Mexico, in which our Group held an interest as at the Latest Practicable Date
"Latest Practicable Date"	May 18, 2026, being the latest practicable date for ascertaining certain information in this Document before its publication
"LBMA"	the London Bullion Market Association

[REDACTED]

"Listing Guide"	Guide for New Listing Applicants, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Listing Rules" or "Hong Kong Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"LME Mine"	a mine in Longmen East, located in Henan Province, in which we owned 80.0% beneficial interest through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Resources
"LMW Mine"	a mine in Longmen West, located in Henan Province, in which our Group held 77.5% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Luminex"	Luminex Resources Corp, a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on March 16, 2018 our subsidiary
"Main Board"	the stock exchange (excluding the option market) operated by the Stock Exchange, which is independent from and operated in parallel with the GEM of the Stock Exchange
"Major Mining Assets"	the Ying Property, the GC Mine, the El Domo Project, the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Project and the BYP Project

[REDACTED]

"MOFCOM" or "Ministry of Commerce"	the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC (中華人民共和國商務部)
"NDRC"	the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (中華人民共和國國家發展和改革委員會)
"New Infini"	New Infini Silver Inc., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on October 13, 2020, in which the Company held an approximately 46.15% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date
"NI 43-101 Code"	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, the primary rule governing mineral property disclosure under Canadian securities laws
"NIA"	the National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic
"NUAG"	New Pacific Metals Corp., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on April 19, 1972 with its shares listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (symbol: NUAG) and NYSE American (symbol: NEWP)
"NYSE"	New York Stock Exchange
"NYSE American"	NYSE American LLC, formerly known as NYSE Alternext US LLC

[REDACTED]

"Omnibus Plan"	The Company's amended and restated share-based compensation plan, further details of which are described in "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — D. Equity Compensation Plan" to this Document
"Omnibus Plan Option(s)" or "Option(s)"	the share option(s) granted under the Omnibus Plan
"Omnibus Plan RSU(s)" or "RSU(s)"	the restricted share unit(s) granted under the Omnibus Plan

[REDACTED]

"Overseas Listing Trial Measures"	the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法) and the supporting guidelines issued by the CSRC, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time

[REDACTED]

"PBOC"	the People's Bank of China
"PCAOB"	the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States
"PMPA"	the precious metals purchase agreement entered into between Adventus and Wheaton in connection with the El Domo Project dated January 17, 2022, as amended from time to time
"PRC government"	the government of the PRC, including all governmental subdivisions (including provincial, municipal and other regional or local government entities)
"PRC Legal Adviser"	JunHe LLP, our legal adviser as to PRC laws
"PRC Mineral Resources Law"	the Mineral Resources Law of PRC (中華人民共和國礦產資源法) revised by the 8th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on August 29, 1996 and became effective on October 1, 1997, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time

[REDACTED]

"Province"	each being a province or, where the context requires, a provincial level autonomous region or municipality under the direct supervision of the PRC government
"PSU(s)"	performance share unit(s) granted under the Omnibus Plan

[REDACTED]

"Reporting Accountants"	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
"Repurchase Mandate"	the general mandate proposed to be granted to the Directors to repurchase Shares, as described in Appendix V to this Document
"Repurchase Programme"	the share repurchase programme approved by the Board, as described in "Share Capital"
"SAFE"	the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC
"Salazar Resources"	Salazar Resources Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Canada on August 4, 2017 that is listed on the TSX-V with headquarters in Vancouver, Canada (TSX-V: SRL, OTCQB: SRLZF), one of the shareholders of Salazar Holdings
"Salazar Holdings"	Salazar Holdings Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of Canada and a subsidiary of Adventus
"SCNPC"	the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC
"Securities and Futures Ordinance" or "SFO"	The Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time

[REDACTED]

"SEC"	the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
"SFC"	Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong
"SGE"	the Shanghai Gold Exchange
"SGX Mine"	a silver, lead and zinc project located in Henan Province, PRC, in which our Group holds a 77.5% interest through our wholly- owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Share(s)"	common share(s) in the capital of the Company without par value
"Shareholder(s)"	holder(s) of the Share(s)
"Silvercorp Beijing"	Silvercorp Metals (China) Inc. (希爾威礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on July 11, 2011, our subsidiary
"SMM Report"	the industry report prepared by SMM in relation to the silver, zinc, lead, copper and gold markets in connection with the **[REDACTED]**
"Sole Sponsor"	CITIC Securities (Hong Kong) Limited

[REDACTED]

"Stock Exchange" or "Hong Kong Stock Exchange"	the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
"subsidiary" or "subsidiaries"	has the meaning ascribed to it in section 15 of the Companies Ordinance
"substantial shareholder"	has the meaning ascribed to it in the Listing Rules
"Takeovers Code"	the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Buy-backs issued by SFC, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
"Tincorp"	Tincorp Metals Inc., formerly Whitehorse Gold Corp., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on November 27, 2019 with its shares listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: TIN)
"TLP Mine"	a silver and lead mine in Tieluping located in Henan Province, PRC, in which our Group held 77.5% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Track Record Period"	two fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and nine months ended December 31, 2025
"TSX" or "Toronto Stock Exchange"	the Toronto Stock Exchange
"TSX-V"	Toronto Venture Exchange (previously known as Canadian Venture Exchange, which was created on November 29, 1999 by the merger of the VSE and Alberta Stock Exchange)
"TSX Listing Policies"	the rules and requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange, as set forth in the TSX Company Manual and Staff Notices to Applicants, Listed Issuers, Securities Lawyers and Participating Organizations, as amended from time to time
"Tulkubash deposit"	the Tulkubash gold deposit forming part of the Chaarat Gold Project

[REDACTED]

"United States", "U.S." or "US"	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States, and the District of Columbia
"U.S. dollars", "US$" or "USD"	United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States
"U.S. Exchange Act"	the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
"U.S. Legal Adviser"	Dorsey & Whitney LLP
"U.S. Person"	a "U.S. person" as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act (the definition of which generally includes, but is not limited to, (i) any natural person resident in the United States, (ii) any partnership or corporation organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States, (iii) any partnership or corporation organized outside of the United States by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act, unless it is organized, or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts, and (iv) any estate or trust of which any executor or administrator or trustee is a U.S. Person).

[REDACTED]

"VAT"	Value added tax
"Victor Mining"	Victor Mining Ltd., a limited company under the laws of BVI incorporated on October 23, 2003, and continued into Barbados on August 27, 2009, and back to the BVI on March 18, 2016, wholly owned by our Company
"Victor Resources"	Victor Resources Ltd., a limited company incorporated on May 30, 2003, under the laws of BVI, wholly owned by our Company
"VSE"	Vancouver Stock Exchange
"Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage site"	the Western Tien-Shan transnational UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site spanning the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
"Wheaton"	Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd.
"Wonder Success"	Wonder Success Limited, a limited company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong on October 8, 2010, our subsidiary, which has a 70% equity interest in Yunxiang Mining

"Xinbaoyuan Mining"	Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co., Ltd. (河南鑫寶源礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on November 17, 2010, in which we indirectly held 77.5% interest as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining
"Xinhui Mining"	Henan Xinhui Mining Co., Ltd (河南鑫匯礦業有限公司) a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of PRC on November 11, 2008, and one of the shareholders of Henan Huawei
"Yangtze Mining"	Yangtze Mining Ltd., a limited company incorporated under the laws of BVI on February 11, 2002, wholly-owned by our Company
"Yangtze Mining HK"	Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Limited, a limited company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong on September 4, 2008, wholly-owned by Yangtze Mining
"year"	calendar year ended December 31
"Ying Mining District" or "Ying Project"	the mining asset comprising seven underground mines (namely the SGX Mine, the HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine) located in Henan Province, the PRC and consists of four mining licences
"Ying Property"	the mining asset comprising the Ying Project and Kuanping Project located in Henan Province, the PRC and consists of five mining licences
"Ying Report"	the Competent Person's Report for the Ying Property prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., with the effective date of December 31, 2025 and April 21, 2026 as set out in Appendix III-A to this Document
"Yunxiang Mining"	Xinshao Yunxiang Mining Co., Ltd. (新邵縣雲翔礦業有限公司), a limited liability company incorporated in the PRC on March 19, 2004, which owns the BYP Mine, in which we held 70.0% equity interests as at the Latest Practicable Date through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Wonder Success

Certain amounts and percentage figures included in this Document have been subject to rounding. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures preceding them. Any discrepancies in any table or chart between the total shown and the sum of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

For ease of reference, the names of the PRC governmental authorities, institutions, facilities, certificates, titles, nationals, individuals, companies or entities, laws or regulations have been included in this Document in both the Chinese and English languages and, in the event of any inconsistency, the Chinese versions shall prevail. English translations of company names and other terms from the Chinese language are marked with "*" and are provided for identification purposes only.

SUMMARY OF THE NI 43-101 CODE

In this Document, we have used a number of terms defined in the National Instrument 43- 101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the "**NI 43-101 Code**"). The NI 43-101 Code is an internationally accepted mineral resource or reserve classification system which became effective on February 1, 2001. The NI 43-101 Code is used by the Competent Persons to report the Mineral Resources and Reserves of our mines in this Document.

NI 43-101 Code incorporates, by reference, the definitions for "Mineral Resource" or "Resource" provided in the section headed "Glossary of Technical Terms" in this Document. Mineral Resources are sub-divided in order of the increasing geological confidence of the estimate into the following categories:

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

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

- ***Measured Mineral Resource or Measured Resource*** — that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

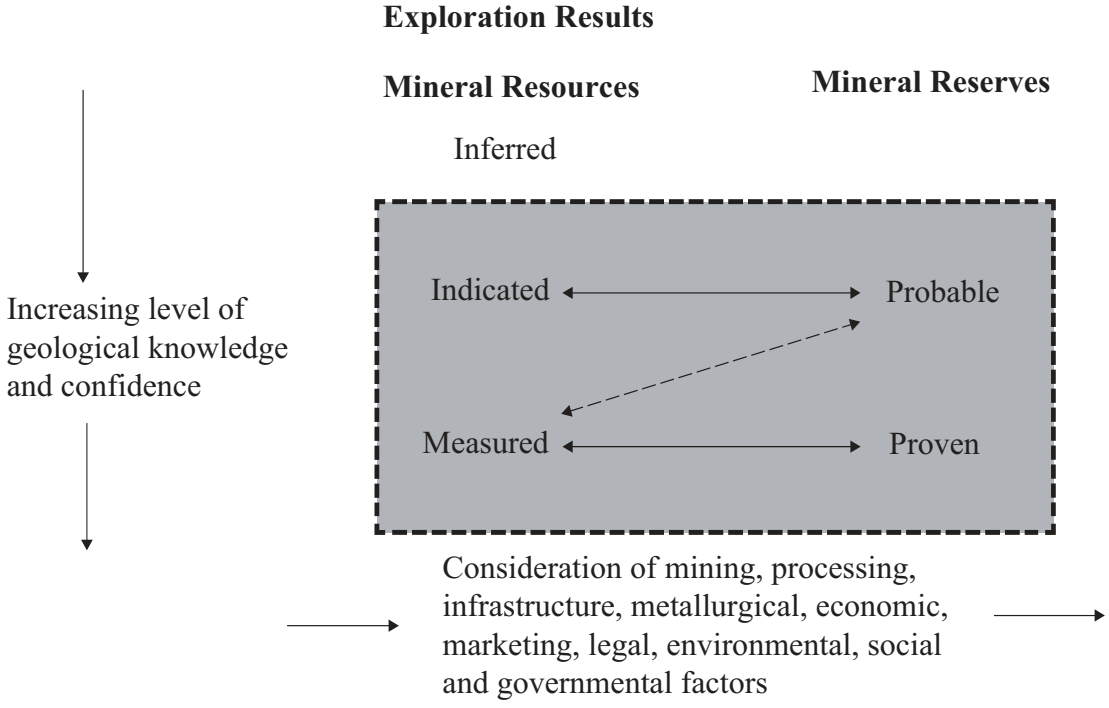
The NI 43-101 Code definition of "Mineral Reserve" or "Reserve" is provided in the section headed "Glossary of Technical Terms" in this Document. The NI 43-101 Code provides for a direct relationship between Indicated Mineral Resources and Probable Mineral Reserves, and between Measured Mineral Resources and Proven Mineral Reserves. Mineral Reserves are the economically mineable parts of measured and indicated Mineral Resources after a consideration of the relevant modifying factors, which include mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that economic extraction could reasonably be justified. In certain situations, Measured Mineral Resources could convert to Probable Mineral Reserves because of uncertainties associated with the modifying factors that are taken into account in the conversion from Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. The NI 43-101 Code deems Inferred Mineral Resources to be too poorly delineated to be transferred into a

Mineral Reserve category. Mineral Reserve figures incorporate mining dilution and mining losses and are based on an appropriate level of mine planning, design and scheduling. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided into the following categories:

- ***Probable Mineral Reserve or Probable Reserve*** — is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

- ***Proven Mineral Reserve or Proven Reserve*** — is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors.

The following diagram summarizes the general relationships between exploration results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves under the NI 43-101 Code.



Mineral Reserves are generally quoted as comprising a portion of total Mineral Resources rather than the Mineral Resources being additional to the Mineral Reserves quoted. Under the NI 43-101 Code, either procedure is acceptable, provided the method adopted is clearly identified. The CPRs in this Document report all Mineral Reserves as part of Mineral Resources.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this Document in connection with our Company and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

"Ag"	the symbol for the chemical element of silver
"AgEq"	silver equivalent, a measure that expresses the value of one or more metals as an equivalent quantity of silver based on assumed metal prices and recoveries
"annual production capacity"	the maximum annual production capacity within the designed annual production volume that can be achieved by our Group in the usual and ordinary course of business based on our existing resources and mine design
"assay"	a test or analytical procedure used to determine the content or grade of metals or minerals in a sample
"Au"	the symbol for the chemical element of gold
"AuEq"	gold equivalent, a measure that expresses the value of one or more metals as an equivalent quantity of gold based on assumed metal prices and recoveries
"backfill"	material placed into mined-out underground voids to provide ground support or manage waste material
"bacterial oxidization"	a process using bacteria or microorganisms to oxidize sulfide minerals before metal recovery
"beneficiation"	processing of ore to improve the concentration or quality of valuable minerals before smelting or refining
"BIOX"	biological oxidation, a metallurgical process that uses microorganisms to oxidize sulfide minerals and improve gold recovery
"by-product credit(s)"	revenue or value attributed to metals produced together with the principal metal, which is used to reduce the reported cost of producing the principal metal
"CAGR"	compound annual growth rate
"cash cost"	the cash operating cost of mining, processing and related site-level activities, usually expressed per tonne of ore processed or per ounce of payable metal, before sustaining capital expenditure and depreciation and amortisation costs
"CIL"	carbon-in-leach, a gold recovery process in which leaching and adsorption onto activated carbon occur in the same circuit
"CIM Definition Standards"	the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"concentrate"	a powdery product containing an upgraded mineral content resulting from initial processing of mined ore to remove some waste materials. A concentrate is an intermediary product, which would still be subject to further processing, such as smelting, to effect recovery of metal
"concession" or "mining concession"	a right or authorization granted by a government or competent authority to explore for, develop or mine minerals within a specified area
"crushing"	the process of reducing the size of mined ore by mechanical force before grinding or further processing
"Cu"	the symbol for the chemical element of copper
"cut-off grade"	the grade threshold above which a mineral is considered economic to mine
"Cut-off Value"	the minimum revenue value a rock must have to cover the operating costs
"deposit"	a natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, sufficient in extent and degree of concentration to invite exploitation
"drift"	a horizontal underground tunnel driven within or along an orebody or mine level
"drilling"	the use of a machine to create holes for exploration or for lading with explosives
"environmental impact assessment" or "EIA"	an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of a project or activity and the proposed measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate such impacts
"epithermal"	relating to a type of mineral deposit formed from hydrothermal fluids at relatively shallow crustal levels
"exploration"	activity to prove the location, volume and quality of an orebody
"filtering"	the process of separating solids from liquids by passing slurry through filter media
"flotation"	a process by which some mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles of froth and float, and others to sink, so that the valuable minerals are concentrated and separated from the remaining rock or mineral material
"flotation tails"	residual material remaining after valuable minerals have been recovered through flotation
"g/t"	grams per metric tonne, which indicates metal concentration
"GISTM"	the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, an international standard for the safe management of tailings facilities

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"grade"	the relative amount of valuable elements or minerals contained in a parcel of ore material.
"gravity separation"	a mineral processing method that separates minerals based on differences in specific gravity
"grinding"	a stage of ore processing operations whereby mineral separated at the concentration stage is ground to produce very fine finishes
"ha"	hectare
"haulage tunnels"	an underground tunnel used to transport ore, waste rock, equipment or personnel
"hoisting"	the process of lifting ore, waste rock, equipment or personnel through a shaft or other mine opening
"host rock"	the rock formation that contains or surrounds a mineral deposit or mineralized zone
"Indicated Mineral Resource(s)" or "Indicated Resource(s)"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
"Inferred Mineral Resource(s)" or "Inferred Resource(s)"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
"kg"	kilogram(s), the basic unit of mass in the international system of units
"km"	kilometer(s), a metric unit measure of distance
"koz"	thousands ounces, a unit of weight
"Kt"	thousand tonnes

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"LoM"	life of mine. It refers to the shortest timeframe that the Mineral Reserves of a mine are estimated to be fully utilized after considering the actual situation of the mine and strategic plan of the mining operation
"Measured Mineral Resource(s)" or "Measured Resource(s)"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve
"Mineral Reserve(s)" or "Reserves"	the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. Furthermore, Mineral Reserves are those portions of Mineral Resources that, after the application of all modifying factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Competent Person making the estimates, can be the basis of a technically and economically viable project, after taking account of material relevant modifying factors. Mineral Reserves are subdivided into proven and probable categories
"Mineral Resource(s)" or "Resources"	a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling
"mineralization"	an area with continuous distribution belts of mineralization, including the occurrence of deposits, mine sites and alteration of waste rock, as exploration indicators and under control of same geology conditions. It is a key zone for estimation and further planning of exploration of minerals
"mining dilution"	waste or low-grade material unintentionally mined together with ore, reducing the grade of mined material

"mining rights"	the rights to mine mineral resources and obtain mineral products in areas where mining activities are licenced
"modifying factors"	considerations used to convert Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves, including mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors
"Moz"	millions of ounces, a unit of weight
"Mt"	million metric tonnes, being equivalent to 1.0 million tonnes or 1,000 kt
"mucking"	the process of removing broken ore or waste rock after blasting or excavation
"NSR"	net smelter return. The net revenue a mine receives from the sale of its concentrates or metals after deducting metallurgical losses, smelter charges, penalties, and transportation costs
"open-pit mine"	a surface mine in which ore is extracted from an open excavation rather than from underground workings
"ore"	mineral-bearing rock which can be mined and treated profitably under current or immediately foreseeable economic conditions
"ore mined"	the volume of ore extracted from a mine during a specified period
"ore processed"	the volume of ore processed by a processing plant during a specified period
"ore processing" or "processing"	the process which in general refers to the extraction of usable portions of ores by using physical and chemical methods
"ounce(s)" or "oz"	a unit of weight for precious metals, and specifically referring to the troy ounce, which is equal to 31.1035 grams.
"payable factors"	the percentage of contained metal in concentrate that is payable to the seller after taking into account smelter terms, deductions and processing losses
"Pb"	the symbol for the chemical element of lead
"polymetallic"	containing multiple metals of potential economic value
"Probable Mineral Reserve(s)" or "Probable Reserves"	is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve
"processing plant"	a facility where ore is crushed, ground, separated, concentrated, dewatered or otherwise processed to produce concentrates or other mineral products

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"Proven Mineral Reserve(s)" or "Proven Reserves"	is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors
"pyrite"	an iron sulfide mineral with the chemical formula FeS_2, commonly associated with sulfide ore deposits
"ramp"	an inclined underground passage used for vehicle or equipment access between mine levels
"raw ore"	ore extracted from a mine before processing or beneficiation
"reclamation"	the process of restoring land disturbed by mining activities to a stable and environmentally acceptable condition
"recovery rate"	the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed ore in the context of a processing plant, or the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed concentrates in the context of a smelting plant
"refining"	the final stage of the metallurgical process of refining crude metal products to a pure or very pure end-product
"refining charges"	a charge payable for refining metal or concentrate into a saleable or higher-purity product
"rehabilitation"	measures taken to restore or stabilize land, facilities and environmental conditions affected by mining activities
"resuing"	a selective underground mining method in narrow-vein deposits where ore and waste are mined separately to reduce dilution
"R&D"	research and development
"sampling"	the process of taking representative samples of ore, concentrate or other mineral material for testing, assay or settlement purposes
"screening"	the process of separating ore or crushed material by particle size using screens
"shaft"	a vertical or inclined underground opening used for access, ventilation, hoisting or services in a mine
"shrinkage stoping"	an underground mining method in which broken ore is left temporarily in the stope to provide working support before being drawn down
"smelting"	a pyrometallurgical process of separating metal by fusion from those impurities with which it is chemically combined or physically mixed
"sq.km." or "km^2"	square kilometer(s)

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"sq.m." or "m^2"	square meter(s)
"stockpile ore"	ore that has been mined and stored for future processing or sale
"stope"	an underground excavation from which ore is being extracted
"Subpart 1300"	Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under U.S. securities laws, which sets out disclosure requirements for mining registrants in the United States
"sulfide"	a mineral compound containing sulfur and one or more metals
"tailings"	the waste materials (residue) produced by the processing plant after extraction of valuable minerals
"tonne" or "t"	metric tonne, a metric unit of weight, being equivalent to 1,000 kg
"tpd"	tonnes per day
"treatment charge"	a charge payable to a smelter or processor for treating concentrate before metal recovery
"TSF(s)"	tailings storage facility or facilities
"underground mine"	openings in the earth accessed via shafts and adits below the land surface to extract minerals
"utilization rate"	the actual volume of ore processed by a processing plant during a specified period divided by its designed capacity for the same period
"vein"	sheet-like body of minerals formed by fracture filling or replacement of host rock
"waste rock"	rock material removed during mining that does not contain sufficient valuable minerals to be processed economically
"XRT intelligent sorting"	a sensor-based ore sorting process using X-ray transmission technology to separate ore particles based on differences in material properties
"Zn"	the symbol for the chemical element of zinc

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Document contains certain forward-looking statements relating to our plans, objectives, beliefs, expectations, predictions and intentions, which are not historical facts and may not represent our overall performance for the periods of time to which such statements relate. Such statements reflect the current views of our management with respect to future events, operations, liquidity and capital resources, some of which may not materialize or may change. These statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the other risk factors as described in this Document. You are strongly cautioned that reliance on any forward-looking statements involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The risks, uncertainties and other factors facing our Company which could affect the accuracy of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our business strategies and plans to achieve these strategies;
- our capital expenditure plans;
- our future debt levels and capital needs;
- changes to the political and regulatory environment in the industry and markets in which we operate;
- our expectations with respect to our ability to acquire and maintain regulatory licences or permits;
- changes in competitive conditions and our ability to compete under these conditions;
- future developments, trends and conditions in the industry and markets in which we operate;
- general economic, political and business conditions in the markets in which we operate;
- effects of the global financial markets and economic crisis;
- our financial conditions and performance;
- our dividend policy; and
- change or volatility in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, volumes, operations, margins, risk management and overall market trends.

Additional factors that could cause actual performance or achievement to differ materially including but not limited to those discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Document. In some cases, we use the words "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "can," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "going forward," "intend," "ought to," "may," "might," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "seek," "should," "will," "would" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, we use these forward-looking statements in the "Business" and "Financial Information" sections of this Document in relation to future events, our future financial, business or other performance and development, the future development of our industry and the future development of the general economy of our key markets.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements which are based on current plans and estimates, and speak only as at the date they were made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements in light of new information, future events or otherwise. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties and are subject to

assumptions, some of which are beyond our control. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual outcomes to differ, or to differ materially, from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

Our Directors confirm that the forward-looking statements are made after reasonable care and due consideration. Nonetheless, due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this Document might not occur in the way we expect, or at all. Statements of or references to our intentions or those of any of our Directors are made as at the date of this Document. Any such intentions may change in light of future developments.

Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements in this Document. All forward-looking statements contained in this Document are qualified by reference to this cautionary statement.

You should carefully consider all the information in this Document and, in particular, the risks and uncertainties described below before making an **[REDACTED]** *in our* **[REDACTED]**.

These factors are contingencies that may or may not occur, and we are not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. The information given is as at the Latest Practicable Date unless otherwise stated, will not be updated after the date hereof, and is subject to the cautionary statements in "Forward-looking Statements" in this Document.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Volatility in metal market prices could materially and adversely affect the profitability of our operations and financial condition.

During the Track Record Period, we primarily generated revenues from selling silver, gold, and non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc in concentrates. In line with the market practice, we price our metal concentrates based on the quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. For our pricing policy details, please refer to "Business — Sales and Customers — Pricing Policy".

The prices of those commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including: (i) international and regional economic and political conditions; (ii) expectations of inflation; (iii) currency exchange fluctuations; (iv) interest rates; (v) global or regional supply and demand for jewelry and industrial products containing silver and other metals; (vi) sale of silver and other metals by central banks and other holders, forward selling activities, speculators and producers of silver and other metals; (vii) availability and costs of metal substitutes; and (viii) production fluctuation due to mine developments and closures as well as improvements of mining and production methods. The effects of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the viability of our exploration projects and mining operations, cannot be accurately predicted. During the Track Record Period, the global annual average prices of silver, gold, copper, and non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc all demonstrated upward trends with fluctuations. See "Industry Overview" in this Document for further details of the historical market price fluctuations for silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc concentrates.

If silver and other metal prices were to decline significantly for an extended period of time, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be significantly affected and we may be unable to continue operations, develop projects, or fulfil obligations under agreements with our joint venture partners or under our permits or licences.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are based on a number of assumptions and thus may not reflect the amount of minerals that may ultimately be extracted.

The Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates are prepared by the relevant Competent Persons in accordance with applicable standards, such as NI 43–101. Under the PRC mining laws and regulations, the reports of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates completed by certified Chinese institutes and annual "Dynamic Reconnaissance Reports" (年度動態檢測報告) on Mineral Resources (which we prepared before the annulment of the Dynamic Reconnaissance Report requirement by the new PRC mining law taking effect on July 1, 2025) for our PRC mining assets may differ from NI 43–101 estimates due to differences in standards used. For more information about the procedures and parameters used for the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates, please refer to the relevant Competent Person's Report as set out in Appendix III to this Document.

Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves, mineralization and corresponding grades estimates are inherently subjective, reflecting assumptions current as at the Competent Person's Report date based on many factors beyond our control, such as assumed future prices, cut-off grades, operating costs, regulations, and environmental and geological factors. The interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of our mineral deposits render uncertainties to the estimation of the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Fluctuations in the market prices of silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and other metals may also compromise the economic viability of developing our Mineral Reserves for a specific project and thus lead to a reduction in reserves. Furthermore, mineral exploration activities have a high risk of failure and may even result in finding ore bodies insufficient to develop a producing mine. Our long-term operations and profitability depend partly on the cost and viability of exploration and development programmes, which involve factors such as deposit attributes (size, grade, infrastructure proximity), metal prices, and relevant government regulations, most beyond our control. No assurance exists that programmes will discover commercial mineralization, or that discoveries will lead to production after satisfactory results. For all the foregoing reasons, until Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves or mineralization are actually mined and processed, the figures for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves contained herein are estimates only. Any adverse changes to the abovementioned assumptions could require us to lower our Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates and no assurance can be made that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that Mineral Reserves could be mined or processed profitably.

The permits and licences required for our mining and exploration operations may not be granted or renewed.

Our mineral exploration and mining activities may only be conducted after obtaining or renewing the relevant exploration or mining permits and licences, and other certificates under applicable PRC, Ecuadorian and Kyrgyzstan mining laws and regulations. However, the formation or enforcement of governmental rules and policies, as well as the exercise of legislative discretion by relevant authorities in these jurisdictions may be unpredictable. There can be no assurance that the current mining laws, regulations, and industry policies will remain unchanged at the time we apply for renewal, nor can there be any assurance that the competent authorities will not deny or delay the renewal or the extension of relevant mining licences for reasons beyond our control. Accordingly, we cannot assure that we will successfully obtain or renew our mining licences on favorable terms, or at all.

Any failures in obtaining or any delays in obtaining or retaining any required governmental approvals, permits or licences could prevent us from fully exploiting the mineral resources of our mines. For example, as at the Latest Practicable Date, we were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence for the BYP Mine, and production there had therefore been suspended. For details, refer to "Business — BYP Project". If we are unable to effectively utilize the resources of any of our mining assets due to such failures or delays, our business, financial conditions, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, any such failures or delays could subject us to a variety of administrative penalties or other government actions that may adversely impact our business operations. For example, in the PRC, an extension of mining or exploration licence must be filed within 30 days before the expiration date with the licensing authorities, and the relevant state and provincial authorities do not issue formal documentation to guarantee permit renewal while processing applications. Consequently, any administrative penalties or government actions imposed on or taken against us due to our failures in obtaining, or delays in obtaining or retaining, any required governmental approvals, permits or licences could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated, and future development activities may not result in profitable mining operations.

There is no assurance if or when a particular mineral property can enter production. The capital and operating costs to bring our projects into production or maintain or increase production levels are based on estimates and may be significantly higher than currently anticipated. In addition, the construction and development of mines and infrastructure are complex, involving factors beyond our control, such as unforeseen geological issues. Therefore, resources invested in mine construction and development may not be profitable.

Our operations and financial results could be adversely affected by physical climate risks.

Physical climate risks could also adversely impact our operations. These risks include, among other things, extreme weather events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and in storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and extreme temperatures. Climate-related events such as mudslides, floods, droughts and fires can have significant impacts, directly and indirectly, on our operations and could result in damage to our facilities, disruptions in accessing our sites with labor and essential materials or in shipping products from our mines, risks to the safety and security of our personnel and to communities, shortages of required supplies such as fuel and chemicals, inability to source enough water to supply our operations, and the temporary or permanent cessation of one or more of our operations. There is no assurance that we will be able to anticipate, respond to, or manage the risks associated with physical climate change events and impacts, and this may result in material adverse consequences to our business and to our financial results.

Our reputation in the communities in which we operate could deteriorate.

The continued success of our existing and future operations depends in part on maintaining broad community support, positive relationships with local stakeholders, as well as environmentally responsible practices. If we are perceived as failing to respect or contribute to the economic and social development, safety and environmental wellbeing of the communities in which we operate, our reputation and shareholder value could be damaged, which could impair our "social licence to operate", being the level of community acceptance of our exploration, development and mining activities.

Adverse community reactions could materially adversely affect the cost, profitability, financing capability, or even the viability of an operation. Such reactions could also result in disputes with governments, local communities or other stakeholders, leading to material reputational damage, operational disruptions, delays or suspension of our activities. Any such events, as well as broader political or community instability, could constrain our earnings and adversely affect the long-term value of our business. Even where no adverse action is ultimately taken, the uncertainty arising from such circumstances may reduce the perceived value of our assets and mining investments and, consequently, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. In addition, failure to comply with social and labor plans may impair our "social licence to operate" and may result in the suspension or revocation of our mining rights.

To the extent we seek to expand through acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic collaborations, we may experience problems in executing, managing and integrating the acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic collaborations.

To expand our business, we have pursued and may continue to pursue acquisitions, joint ventures, and strategic collaborations in various jurisdictions. The successful completion of such transactions are subject to risks and uncertainties including but not limited to: (i) exposure to international, regional and local economic, political, and market conditions and regulatory policies; (ii) exposure to different legal

standards and ability to enforce contracts in relevant jurisdictions; (iii) changes in legal development and enforcement; (iv) restrictions or requirements relating to foreign investments, in particular, on mineral resources; and (v) compliance with the requirements of applicable sanctions, antibribery and related laws and regulations.

The realization of benefits from such transactions depend on factors including but not limited to: (i) timely and efficient integration of the acquired business or property; (ii) maintaining our financial and strategic focus while integrating the acquired business or property; (iii) implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies at the acquired business, as appropriate; (iv) and to the extent that we pursue such opportunities outside of the markets in which we have previously operated, conducting and managing operations in a new operating environment.

Acquiring additional businesses or properties may strain our cash reserves (if paid by cash) or dilute existing shareholders (if paid via share issuance). Integrating any acquired business may demand significant time, attention, and funds and achieving the expected benefits from consolidation may incur significant costs in connection with, among other things, implementing financial and planning systems. We may not be able to integrate the operations of a newly acquired business, joint venture or new collaborative project, or to restructure our existing business operations without encountering difficulties and delays. In addition, such integration may divert our management attention from the day-to-day operations.

Any short-term disruptions or longer-term integration challenges could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the acquisition of mineral properties may subject us to unforeseen liabilities, including environmental liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

The title to some of our mineral projects may be uncertain or defective, which put our investment in such properties at risk.

The validity of mining or exploration titles or claims or rights, which constitute most of our property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested. Our properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements or transfers, indigenous land claims, or undetected title defects. In certain circumstances, we do not directly own or hold rights to the mineral concessions we mine. We have not conducted surveys of all the claims in which we hold direct or indirect interests, and accordingly the precise area and location of such claims may be uncertain. No assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke or materially alter the conditions of the applicable exploration and mining titles or claims, or that such titles or claims will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. As a result, we may be unable to operate our properties as expected, or to enforce our rights to our properties. Any defects in title to our properties, or the revocation of our rights to mine, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

We operate in countries with developing mining laws, and changes in such laws could materially affect our rights or interests to our properties. We are also exposed to the risk of expropriation or extinguishment of property rights, including where authorities determine that there has been insufficient development or progress. Any such similar governmental actions would likely have a material adverse effect on our operations and profitability.

In many jurisdictions in which we operate, legal rights applicable to mining concessions are distinct from legal rights applicable to surface lands. Accordingly, title holders of mining concessions in such jurisdictions are typically required to compensate surface landowners for mining activities conducted on such land. We do not hold title to all of the surface lands at many of our operations and rely on contracts or other similar rights to conduct surface activities. Any failure to secure or maintain such arrangements may adversely affect our operations.

Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties in the PRC and our ability to ensure that we have secure claims to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Accordingly, our properties may be subject to title defects, competing claims or other encumbrances, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop or exploit such properties and on our business and financial conditions.

We derive a substantial portion of our sales from a small number of customers.

Due to the nature of our business and industry practices, during the Track Record Period we generated a significant portion of our revenue from a small number of smelting companies located in proximity to our mining operations. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025, sales to our five largest customers amounted to approximately RMB1,420.5 million, RMB1,857.80 million and RMB1,704.4 million, respectively, representing 92.1%, 86.1% and 81.9% of our revenue for the same years/periods, respectively. For further details, see "Business — Sales and Customers — Our Customers".

Our customers may switch suppliers without incurring significant costs. There is no assurance that we will be able to retain these customers on financially acceptable terms or at all, or that they will maintain their current level of purchases with us. If any of these customers reduce or cease their purchases with us, and we are unable to secure comparable replacement orders in a timely manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We had a concentration of suppliers during the Track Record Period.

We had a concentration of suppliers, including contractors, during the Track Record Period, mainly because we selected suppliers based on their proximity to our mining operations, namely, the Ying Project and the GC Mine. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025, purchases from our five largest suppliers amounted to approximately RMB533.1 million, RMB702.5 million and RMB600.9 million, respectively, representing 59.9%, 58.0% and 44.7% of our total purchase amounts for the same years/periods, respectively. For details, see "Business — Supply of Utilities, Materials and Machinery — Our Five Largest Suppliers".

We cannot guarantee that our existing suppliers will continue to provide suitable materials and services on acceptable terms in the future. If any of our key suppliers or contractors cannot deliver materials or services to meet our standards, or if we are unable to find comparable alternatives in a timely manner, our business operations may be significantly disrupted, and our financial conditions may therefore be negatively impacted.

We are subject to costs and risks related to mine closures.

Our existing mining operations have a finite life. Eventual closure of our operating mines will entail costs and risks regarding on-going, rehabilitation and compliance with environmental standards. As at the Latest Practicable Date, our operating mines included the Ying Project and the GC Mine. According to the Competent Persons' Reports, the LoM for the Ying Project is through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2042 and for the GC Mine is through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2039. The key costs and risks for mine closures are (i) long-term management of permanent engineered structures; (ii) achievement of environmental remediation rehabilitation and closure standards (including the assessment, funding and implementation of post-closure polluted and extraneous water pumping treatment); (iii) orderly retrenchment of employees; and (iv) relinquishment of the site with associated permanent structures and community development infrastructure and programmes to new owners. The successful completion of these tasks is dependent on our ability to successfully implement negotiated agreements with the relevant government authorities, communities, and employees. The consequences

of a difficult closure range from increased closure costs and handover delays to on-going environmental rehabilitation costs and damage to our reputation if a desired outcome cannot be achieved, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Failure or improper management of our tailings storage facilities (TSFs) could negatively impact our business, reputation and results of operations.

Mining companies face inherent operational, environmental, health and safety risks in their operation and management of TSFs. TSFs are critical structures designed and managed to contain fine mining waste or tailing, being the waste materials remaining after the extraction of valuable minerals from ore.

Structural failures or improper management of TSFs could result in severe consequences for nearby communities, local economies and the surrounding environment. Such risks may be exacerbated in regions prone to seismic activity or extreme weather events. For example, heavy rainfall or flooding may lead to rising water levels overflow, or structure failure, while earthquakes may cause instability, subsidence or collapse of TSFs. In addition, structural deficiencies, including inadequate slope design, substandard drainage systems, aging seepage controls or ineffective monitoring systems, can further heighten these risks by undermining TSFs' bearing capacity and structural integrity. Tailings may contain hazardous substances, including heavy metals and other contaminants, which, if leaked, could cause significant damage to surrounding ecosystems. Unauthorized activities such as excavation and blasting, as well as improper handling or deposition of tailings, could further destabilize the TSFs.

In the event of any TSF failure, we may be subject to increased regulatory scrutiny and more stringent environmental, health and safety requirements. Regulatory developments and evolving industry standards, including the Global Industry Standard on Tailing Management (GISTM) established by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), may result in increased operational costs and require modifications to our existing tailing management operations to ensure compliance with these heightened standards. There can be no assurance that additional and more stringent regulations or standards will not be introduced in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permits that may subject us to material costs, liabilities and obligations.

Our activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety, both in the PRC (where all our mines under production during the Track Record Period were located) and in other jurisdictions. These laws address greenhouse gas emission, water usage, waste management, hazardous substance management, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species, and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Our subsidiaries are required to have been issued environmental permits and safety production permits. In the PRC, such permits are also subject to annual inspection by government authorities. Failure to pass the annual inspections may result in penalties, suspensions or revocations. There is no assurance that these requisite permits will be granted to us, or if granted, renewed on a timely basis or under operationally or financially viable terms, or that we will satisfy all applicable conditions. Non-compliance with relevant PRC and other relevant jurisdiction's environmental laws and regulations could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Environmental legislation in the PRC and other jurisdictions continues to evolve toward stricter standards and enforcement, higher fines, more stringent environmental assessments, and greater responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Nearly all mining projects require government approvals relating to environmental and social impacts, land and water usage, community matters, and reclamation activities, which may necessitate significant capital outlays, material operational changes or project delays. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining companies or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse impact on us by increasing capital expenditure and production costs or reducing output at producing properties, which may cause us to re-evaluate our mining activities.

We may not successfully acquire additional commercially mineable mineral rights.

Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of Mineral Reserves will be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited.

Our future growth and productivity will depend, in part, on our ability to identify and acquire additional mineral rights, and on the costs and results of continued exploration and development programmes. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature and is frequently non-productive. Substantial expenditures are required to: (i) establish Mineral Reserves through drilling and metallurgical and other testing techniques; (ii) determine metal content and metallurgical recovery processes to extract metal from the ore; and (iii) construct, renovate or expand mining and processing facilities. In addition, if we discover a mineral deposit, it will likely take at least several years from the initial phases of exploration until production is possible. During this time, the economic feasibility of production may change.

Our success at completing any acquisitions will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to (i) identifying acquisitions that fit our business strategy; (ii) negotiating acceptable terms with the seller of the business or property to be acquired; and (iii) obtaining approval from regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions of the business or property to be acquired. As a result of these uncertainties, there can be no assurance that we will successfully acquire additional mineral rights.

We operate in a highly competitive industry.

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that a ready market will exist for the sale of metal concentrates. For further details concerning our competitors in silver, lead and zinc industries, see "Industry Overview — Overview of Silver Industry — Competitive Landscape", "Industry Overview — Overview of Lead Industry — Competitive Landscape in Lead Industry" and "Industry Overview — Overview of Zinc Industry — Competitive Landscape in Zinc Industry", respectively. Marketability of natural resources that we may discover will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations including regulations relating to prices, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of such factors cannot be predicted but they may prevent us from receiving an adequate return on our invested capital.

We may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because we must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience, and technical capabilities than we do. We may also encounter increasing competition from other mining companies when seeking to hire experienced mining professionals.

Competition for exploration resources at all levels is currently intense, particularly affecting the availability of manpower. Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration.

We rely on third-party contractors to conduct specific drilling, mining and tunneling and ore transportation work.

During the Track Record Period, we primarily outsourced our (i) drilling; (ii) mining and tunneling; and (iii) transportation within our mines and ore processing plants to third-party contractors according to our operational plans and applicable production safety requirements. For further details of the major third-party contractors we engaged during the Track Record Period, see "Business — Third-Party Contractors" in this Document.

As a result, our operations will be affected by the performance of these third-party contractors. We may not be able to control the quality, safety and environmental standards of the work performed by such contractors to the same extent as work carried out by our own employees. Any failure by these contractors to meet our required standards may result in disputes, additional costs, operational disruptions and potential loss of production time. In addition, in the event of any safety-related accident involving a third-party contractor, we may be held liable, including for compensation, to the extent of our faults notwithstanding any contractual provisions to the contrary. Any non-compliance by contractors with applicable laws and regulations relating to exploration, mining or workplace safety may also adversely affect our own regulatory compliance. The occurrence of any of the above events could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The production, processing and product delivery capabilities of our mining assets rely on the infrastructure being adequate and remaining available.

Our exploring, mining, and processing operations depend on adequate infrastructure of our mining assets. Road access, power supply, transportation networks and water resources are essential for our operations. The availability, reliability and cost of such infrastructure and utilities affect our capital and operating costs and, consequently, our ability to maintain expected production levels and operating performance. Such infrastructure may be adversely affected by factors beyond our control, including adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, sabotage or other disruptions to maintenance or supply. Any such event could delay project development, reduce production volumes, increase extraction or exploration costs, or disrupt the transportation of raw materials to our mines and projects and of products to our customers. Any material disruption or deficiency in the infrastructure supporting our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

We may not be able to maintain the provision of adequate and uninterrupted supplies of utilities at commercially acceptable prices, or at all.

Electricity and water are essential utilities for our mining and ore processing activities. Our operations require an adequate and stable supply of electricity in particular. No assurance can be given that we will not experience any power shortage, power shutdown and water shortfall in the future. In addition, changes in energy or water supply policies implemented by the PRC government or other overseas governments in jurisdictions where our mineral assets are located may affect the availability and cost of such utilities. Any interruption or insufficiency in the supply of electricity or water, or any adverse changes in applicable policies, could disrupt our production. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the supply of such utilities will not be interrupted or that their costs will not increase. If our existing utility providers cease to supply electricity or water on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, our operations may be disrupted. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our activities and business could be adversely affected by public health crisis in the regions in which we operate.

The mining industry is sensitive to disruptions arising from epidemics, pandemics and other health crises. Such events, together with governmental and private sector responses, may lead to economic and financial market volatility, disruptions to global supply chains, reduced trade and market confidence, restrictions on the movement of personnel, and fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings and inflation.

There is no assurance that our operations will not be disrupted by future public health crises. Any such events could adversely affect employee health, workforce availability and productivity, and may result in travel restrictions, supply chain disruptions, increased costs (including higher premiums) and reduced operational efficiency. Such disruptions may also limit the availability of industry experts and skilled personnel, delay or restrict our exploration, drilling and metallurgical testing activities, resulting in the slowdown or temporary suspension of operations at some or all of our mining projects. As many of our functions, including mining operations, cannot be conducted remotely, we are particularly exposed to operational disruptions arising from such events. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our production, revenue, net income and business.

We are dependent on our core management and key personnel.

Our success depends significantly on the experience, expertise and continued service of our management team and key personnel. Key members of our management team and non-executive directors possess extensive experience in the mineral resources industry. Our ability to retain, attract and train qualified, management personnel in Canada, the PRC, Ecuador and other jurisdiction where we operate is critical to our business and operations.

We rely on the services of several key individuals, including our chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer and members of our operational management team. The loss of any of these individuals could have an adverse effect on our operations. Our ability to manage growth effectively will also depend on the continued enhancement of our management systems and our success in recruiting and training new employees. There is no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel necessary to support our growth and strategy.

Our insurance may not provide adequate coverage in the event of a loss.

Our mining activities are subject to risks inherent in the mining industry, including environmental hazards, flooding, fires, seasonal hazardous weather conditions, unexpected geological formations, industrial accidents, and metallurgical or other processing problems. These risks could result in damage to or destruction of our mineral properties, production facilities or other properties, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in mining activities, increased production costs, financial losses or potential legal liabilities. We may incur liabilities that are not insurable or that we elect not to insure due to high premium costs or other considerations. Although we maintain insurance coverage for certain risks associated with our business to the extent we consider appropriate, such insurance is subject to exclusions, limitations and deductibles. We cannot assure that insurance coverage will continue to be available on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, or that our existing coverage will be adequate to fully protect us against potential losses. In certain cases, insurance coverage may be unavailable or considered too expensive relative to the perceived risks. Any uninsured or underinsured losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations involve significant risks and hazards inherent to the mining industry.

Mining is inherently hazardous and our operations are subject to various risks, including environmental hazards, discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals, industrial accidents, failure of processing and mining equipment, labor disputes, supply disruptions and delays, unusual or unexpected geological formations, grade variations, unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave-ins, pit wall failures, floods, rock bursts and fires, extreme weather conditions, equipment breakdown and other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions in development, construction or production.

The occurrence of any of these risks could result in damage to or destruction of our mineral properties or processing facilities, personal injury or loss of life, loss of key employees, environmental damage, operational delays, financial losses and potential legal liabilities. Any such events could result in substantial costs and could have a material adverse effect on our future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be subject to regulatory investigations, claims and legal proceedings that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Due to the nature of our business, we may from time to time be subject to various regulatory investigations, claims, lawsuits, and other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business or inherited from acquired entities. The outcome of such matters is inherently uncertain due to factors such as the discovery of evidence process, the exercise of judicial or administrative discretion and the possibility of appeals. There can be no assurance that these matters will not result in material adverse outcomes.

Any adverse outcome in such proceedings could result in substantial damages, penalties or other liabilities, and may also adversely affect our reputation and our ability to conduct our operations in the normal course. In addition, the defense and resolution of such matters require significant management time and financial resources, which could divert attention from our core business and result in substantial legal and related costs. We may also be required to indemnify our Directors, officers, employees, and external advisers for costs incurred in connection with such proceedings. While we maintain liability insurance coverage and make provisions for liabilities, there can be no guarantee that the amount of such coverage is sufficient to cover all potential liabilities. In addition, we may in the future become subject to regulatory investigations or other proceedings and may be involved in disputes with other parties which may result in a significant adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

During the Track Record Period, we were involved in certain legal proceedings commenced by groups of anti-mining protesters in Ecuador. For details of our material litigation, see "Business — Legal Proceedings and Compliance". We cannot assure that no additional or subsequent legal actions will arise that may adversely affect the El Domo Project.

Our investment in NUAG is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 27.8% ownership interest in NUAG, a Canadian public company listed on the TSX under the symbol "NUAG" and NYSE American under the symbol "NEWP". NUAG is a junior mining company engaged in exploring and developing mineral properties in Bolivia. Investments in junior mining companies are subject to significant risks, including share price volatility, limited liquidity, and potential loss of partial or all of the invested capital. During the Track Record Period, NUAG had no operating revenue and had no ongoing mining production.

Mineral exploration and development involve various risks. Exploration efforts may not result in the discovery of mineral deposits, and any deposits discovered may not be of sufficient size or grade to be economically viable under prevailing market conditions. The commercial viability of any mineral project depends on various factors beyond NUAG's control, including commodity prices, availability of infrastructure, and regulatory requirements relating to pricing, taxation, royalties, land use, import and export restrictions and environmental protection.

NUAG's projects are also subject to operational and development risks, including substantial capital requirements for drilling, metallurgical testing and the construction or expansion of mining and processing facilities. There can be no assurance that any identified mineral resources will be converted into economically recoverable reserves or that any project will be successfully developed into commercial production. In addition, the exploration and development of NUAG's mineral projects are subject to government approvals, licences and permits. There can be no assurance that any required approvals, licences or permits will be obtained in a timely manner or at all, or on reasonable terms. Any delay in obtaining, failure to obtain, expiry of, or non-compliance with such approvals could delay or prevent NUAG's project development and adversely affect the value of our investment.

Furthermore, our investment in NUAG entails additional risks due to the location of its projects in Bolivia.

If NUAG is unable to advance its projects, secure financing, or achieve successful exploration and development outcomes, or if its share price declines significantly, we may be required to recognise impairment losses on our investment, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our investment in Tincorp is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 27.4% ownership interest in Tincorp, a Canadian public company listed on the TSX-V under the symbol "TIN". Tincorp is a junior mining company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Investments in junior mining companies are subject to significant risks, including share price volatility, limited liquidity, and potential loss of partial or all of the invested capital. During the Track Record Period, Tincorp had no ongoing mining production.

The value and performance of our investment in Tincorp depend in part on the success of its exploration and future development activities, which involve a high degree of uncertainty. There is no assurance that Tincorp's mineral exploration or development programmes will result in discovery of commercially viable mineral resources or reserves, or that any such mineral resources or reserves, if identified, will be successfully brought into commercial operations. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit depends upon various factors, including its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices, and applicable government regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, many of which are beyond Tincorp's control.

Tincorp's mineral projects are also subject to a number of risks that may make it less successful than anticipated, including delays or higher-than-expected exploration costs, adverse or inconclusive technical results, delays in obtaining environmental permits or social acceptance from indigenous groups, delays or higher-than-expected costs in obtaining the necessary equipment or services and adverse mining conditions that may delay or hamper the ability of Tincorp to produce the expected quantities of minerals. In addition, Tincorp's operations are subject to government approvals, licences and permits, which are subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental

officials. To the extent such approvals, licences or permits are required and not obtained, Tincorp may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with exploration or development of mineral properties.

Some of Tincorp's projects are located in Bolivia and are therefore exposed to various levels of political, economic, labor-related and other risks and uncertainties common to mining projects in Bolivia.

If Tincorp is unable to raise sufficient funding to continue its operations, fails to achieve successful exploration or development outcomes, or experiences a sustained decline in its share price, we may be required to recognise impairment losses on our investment. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our information technology systems may be vulnerable to disruption, which could place our systems at risk for data loss, operational failure, or compromise of confidential information.

We face cybersecurity risks including unauthorized access to privileged information, data destruction, or attempts to disable, degrade or sabotage our systems, including through computer viruses. There can be no assurance that our cybersecurity measures will provide adequate protection, especially because cyberattack techniques evolve frequently or may not be recognized until launched and take effects. While we have not experienced any material cybersecurity incident in the past, there can be no assurance that we will not face such cybersecurity incidents in the future. If our systems are compromised, fail to operate properly or become disabled, we could suffer financial loss, disruption of business, loss of geological data for mine planning and mineral resources estimation, as well as loss of financial data for accurate and timely financial reporting. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

General economic conditions may adversely affect our growth, profitability, and ability to obtain financing. Recent global financial market events have significantly affected the global economy, including the silver and gold mining industry. Key impacts include credit market contraction, widening credit spreads, currency fluctuations, heightened volatility in equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and reduced market confidence and liquidity. Any continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including changes in consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, availability of credit, financial market conditions, interest rates and tax rates, may adversely affect our growth, profitability and ability to obtain financing.

Specific risks include:

- contraction in credit markets could impact the cost and availability of financing and our overall liquidity;
- volatility of silver, gold, lead, zinc and other metal prices would impact our revenues, profits, losses and cash flows;
- economic downturns may reduce demand for our production;
- fluctuations in energy, commodity and consumables prices, as well as currency exchange rates, may increase our production costs;

- devaluation and volatility of global stock markets could impact the valuation of our equity and other securities; and

- significant disruption to the global economic conditions caused by public health crises may adversely affect our operations and financial conditions.

Our business requires significant and continuous capital investment. If additional financing cannot be obtained on a timely basis, our business may be at risk, or our execution of our development plan may be delayed.

Our operations and future growth require substantial capital expenditures for example, for purchasing plant and equipment and drilling or tunneling work. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our total capital expenditures amounted to USD64.0 million, USD86.6 million, USD73.0 million and USD95.2 million, respectively. We have made and expect to continue to make significant capital expenditures in maintaining and expanding our mining operations. Our capital expenditure levels depend on various factors, including our mine plan over the life of mine, infrastructure refurbishment, equipment replacement due to wear and tear and the availability of funding for exploration activities.

If our exploration programmes successfully identify commercially viable ore bodies, additional funds will be required to develop such resources and bring them into production. Therefore, our ability to continue exploration and development activities depends, in part, on our ability to obtain suitable financing.

Our ability to obtain external financing in the future at a reasonable cost is subject to various factors, including our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, prevailing financial markets conditions and changes in monetary policies affecting interest rates and lending practices. There is no assurance that external financing will be available as required or on suitable terms, or at all. If we require additional funds and cannot obtain them when required on acceptable terms or at a reasonable financing cost or at all, we may be unable to fulfill our working capital needs, upgrade our existing facilities or expand our business. This could prevent us from entering into transactions that would otherwise benefit our business or implementing our future strategies, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Currency fluctuations may affect our results of operation and financial condition.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. U.S. dollar is also the functional currency of our head office, Canadian subsidiaries, intermediate holding companies and subsidiaries in Ecuador. The functional currency of all of our Chinese subsidiaries is Renminbi. During the Track Record Period, we also issued financial instruments denominated in Renminbi, Canadian dollars and Australian dollars, and we did not adopt any foreign exchange hedging measures.

We are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than our functional currencies. In particular, given all our mines under production during the Track Record Period were located in the PRC, fluctuations in Renminbi exchange rates could result in foreign currency exchange losses. Fluctuations in Renminbi exchange rate are due to various factors, including the policies of the PRC government and changes in PRC and international political and economic conditions, as well as market supply and demand. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage our foreign exchange exposure effectively or that we will have sufficient foreign currency to meet our foreign exchange requirements.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, we recorded foreign exchange loss of USD0.3 million and USD0.6 million, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we recorded foreign exchange gain of USD1 million, while we had no material foreign exchange gains or losses for the nine months ended December 31, 2024. As we currently do not maintain a foreign currency hedging policy, exchange rate fluctuations may continue to adversely affect our financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

We may incur depletion amounts related to our mineral rights and properties and may recognize impairment losses related to our mineral rights and properties, either of which may adversely affect our results of operations.

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, and December 31, 2025, we had mineral rights and properties with net book value of USD318.8 million, USD587.0 million and USD666.6 million, respectively. Mineral rights and properties are depleted over the estimated life of mine using the units-of-production method, based on proven and probable reserves. Estimates of proven and probable reserves are subject to periodic review as new information becomes available, and any such revisions are prospectively applied in determining depletion amounts for future periods. The estimation of reserves is inherently uncertain and complex, requiring significant judgments based on available geological, engineering and economic data. Mineral rights are written off to profit or loss if a mining property is abandoned, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The carrying value of mineral rights and properties is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with the accounting policy. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, we did not record any impairment of mineral rights and properties. However, any material decreases in the amount of our Mineral Reserves for our mines or changes, or any material changes to our production plans, may result in impairment of the carrying value of our mineral rights and properties, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The fair value measurement of our financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") is subject to significant uncertainties and risks, and changes in such fair value may affect our financial performance and position.

Our investments in financial assets are classified as equity investments at FVTPL and investments at FVTOCI, respectively. Equity investments as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss. Investments designated as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with changes recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividends are recorded in profit or loss when our right to receive dividend payment is established, unless they represent a recovery of part of the investment cost. The fair value measurements of our financial assets at FVTPL and/or FVTOCI involve estimates and assumptions that are subject to significant uncertainties and risks.

Fair values of our equity investments at FVTPL and investments at FVTOCI are established by using valuation techniques, which involve the market comparison method adopted by independent professional valuers. Some significant unobservable inputs, such as price-to-sales ratios, require management estimates. Changes in these estimates or assumptions may lead to changes in material adjustments in fair value valuation. In addition, the valuation methodologies also involve significant management judgment and inherent uncertainty, which may result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of certain liabilities and in turn may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, the fair value of our equity investment at FVTPL was USD45.6 million, USD15.9 million and USD45.2 million, respectively, and the fair value of our equity investment at FVTOCI was USD0.6 million, USD1.3 million and USD3.7 million, respectively.

Failure to maintain appropriate inventory levels could cause us to lose sales or face excessive inventory risks and holding costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Demand for our products is influenced by various factors, including metal prices. For details, see "— Volatility in metal market prices could materially and adversely affect the profitability of our operations and financial condition". To meet market demand, we are required to maintain an appropriate level of inventories, which primarily comprise concentrates, direct smelting ore, stockpile ore and operating material and supplies.

We adjust our production schedule regularly based on anticipated changes in demand and customer orders to maintain our inventory levels appropriately. However, we cannot guarantee that we will always maintain an adequate inventory level of our products to meet market demand, which could result in loss of sales and market share to competitors. Conversely, if we hold excessive inventory, we may incur increased storage and holding costs and be exposed to risks of inventory obsolescence or write-offs. Any of the foregoing risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The reduced corporate income tax rate currently enjoyed by our PRC subsidiaries may be changed or discontinued, which may increase our income tax expenses and materially reduce our net income.

During the Track Record Period, our PRC subsidiaries Henan Found and Guangdong Found were accredited as High and New Technology Enterprises ("**HNTEs**") and thus enjoyed the reduced EIT rate of 15%, lower than the standard EIT rate of 25% pursuant to EIT Law and related regulations. This preferential HNTE tax scheme is designed to foster innovation and technological advancement in HNTEs which are selected based on a series of criteria on a renewable three-year term. Both in their second third-year terms as HNTEs, Henan Found and Guangdong Found are required to renew their HNTE accreditations upon the expiration of the current terms. No assurance can be given that Henan Found and Guangdong Found can successfully renew their respective HNTE status every three years to maintain the reduced EIT rate. Failure to renew may result in the PRC subsidiaries returning to the standard 25% EIT rate.

In addition, the HNTE tax incentives are subject to changes in government policies and regulations. No assurance can be given that the reduced corporate tax rate treatment for HNTEs under PRC laws will not change or be discontinued. The reduction or elimination of the tax incentive may increase our income tax expenses and materially reduce our net income.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, [REDACTED] may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. We use the Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("**COSO**") to evaluate, with the participation of our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, the effectiveness of our internal controls.

However, internal control systems have inherent limitations and can only provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statement preparation and presentation. Changes in business conditions, deterioration in compliance, or human error may result in control deficiencies. As our business evolves, we may need to enhance or implement additional internal control policies and procedures, and there can be no assurance that such measures will be implemented effectively or in a timely manner. Failure to achieve or maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting on a timely basis could result in a loss of **[REDACTED]** confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm the business and negatively affect the trading price of **[REDACTED]**. Moreover, we may face challenges in retaining sufficient skilled finance and accounting personnel given the increased demand for such personnel among publicly traded companies. Future acquisitions may also present challenges in integrating and implementing appropriate internal controls in the acquired operations, which may not have control systems comparable to those required of a listed company, thereby exposing us to additional risks of control deficiencies. Any of the foregoing risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO DOING BUSINESS IN VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS

We are subject to laws and regulations in various jurisdictions, breach of which could have a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial conditions and business prospects.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had operations, investments or listings across several jurisdictions, including, among others, Canada, the PRC, Ecuador, the Kyrgyz Republic, the United States, and Mexico. We are therefore subject to laws and regulations in these jurisdictions, particularly in relation to mining, environmental protection, import and export controls sanctions, anti-corruption, national security, data protection and privacy, tax production safety, and public disclosure. Compliance with such laws and regulations may require us to obtain and maintain various licences, permits and approvals from governmental authorities and, in certain cases, consents from local communities or indigenous groups. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including licensing and permitting requirements, may result in civil or criminal fines, penalties or enforcement actions. Regulatory or judicial authorities may also impose operational restrictions, require corrective or remedial measures, mandate additional capital expenditure or, in certain cases, suspend or terminate our operations. We may also be required to compensate third parties for losses arising from any non-compliance. Any of the foregoing could result in significant costs or loss of revenue.

Our operations and investments may also be adversely affected by changes in applicable laws and regulations, more stringent enforcement, or shifts in governmental policies in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including those relating to mining, foreign investment and capital repatriation. Such changes, as well as political and economic developments, exchange controls and currency fluctuations, are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licences, permits and approvals required for our operations.

Compliance with multi-jurisdictional regulatory requirements may be complex, costly and time-consuming, particularly as such laws and regulations continue to evolve and may differ significantly across jurisdictions. Although we have implemented internal policies and procedures to support compliance, there can be no assurance that such measures will be sufficient, effective or updated in a timely manner. In addition, any future expansion into new jurisdictions may expose us to further legal and regulatory risks and increase our compliance costs. If we are subject to the laws of two jurisdictions that stand in conflict with one another, we may not be able to comply with all of the laws applicable to us which may adversely affect us in one or more jurisdictions. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Part of the Chaarat Gold Project is included in the protected area of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site, and if we continue our exploration and mining activities while the area remains part of a protected UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, our reputation could be harmed.

Part of the Chaarat Gold Project is located within the Besharal State Reserve, which is currently designated as part of the "Western Tien-Shan" UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. The "Western Tien-Shan" is a transnational UNESCO World Heritage property spanning the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and UNESCO recognizes the site for its significant biodiversity and conservation value. According to letter No. 07-01-9/9270 dated October 7, 2025 issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic (the "**Licensor**"), the Kyrgyz Republic provided mistaken coordinates of the Besharal State Reserve at the time it nominated the "Western Tien-Shan" site for UNESCO recognition. As any modification to the boundaries of the cross-border UNESCO site requires the approval of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, there can be no assurance that agreement will be reached among these countries or that the affected area will ultimately be excluded from the protected area.

The UNESCO World Natural Heritage designation is internationally recognized and associated with heightened expectations regarding environmental protection and conservation. If we continue or expand our exploration and mining activities in the affected area while it remains within the protected site, we may be subject to increased scrutiny from, international organizations, environmental groups, investors and the public. Any perception that our activities are incompatible with the preservation objectives of the UNESCO designation, irrespective of our compliance with applicable laws, licence conditions or environmental requirements, could result in adverse publicity, stakeholder opposition and reputational damage. Such reputational harm could adversely affect our relationships with investors, business partners and local communities, and may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects.

We face risks associated with our acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV, and failure to successfully integrate its operations could adversely affect our post-acquisition performance and business aspects.

Our acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV was completed on January 23, 2026. Currently, we are in the process of integrating Chaarat ZAAV into our existing enterprise structure. There can be no assurance that the acquisition will bring benefits to us to the extent anticipated or that we will successfully integrate Chaarat ZAAV into our existing business to achieve the expected synergies with our existing operations and fulfill the acquisition's purposes. These synergies are inherently uncertain and subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are difficult to predict and are beyond our control. If implemented ineffectively or if impacted by unforeseen negative economic or market conditions or other factors, we may not realize all the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in realizing the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV could cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, our activities and could adversely affect our results of operations. The acquisition and integration of Chaarat ZAAV may result in material unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities, competitive responses and diversion of management's attention, and we may record impairment charges or write-offs in connection therewith if the anticipated benefits of the acquisition fail to materialize.

Through the acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV and under the related agreements, at the Last Practicable Date, we held a 70% interest of the Chaarat Gold Project, underground gold mines located in the Tian Shan area of the Kyrgyz Republic. Operations at the Chaarat Gold Project require government approvals, licences and permits. As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Chaarat Gold Project was covered by one mining licence and one exploration licence. However, there is no assurance that the

existing licences will not be revoked or cancelled in the future. Loss of the licences or failure to extend the licences will materially and adversely affect our operations at the Chaarat Gold Project and our overall business and financial condition.

Even if the synergies are achieved, they may not materialize within the anticipated time frame and could be offset by acquisition costs, losses of key customers and/or suppliers, employee disputes, changes in local government policies, expense increases, operating losses, or other business issues. As a result, there can be no assurance that the acquisition will prove commercially viable.

We are subject to anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and any violations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, various levels of government in multiple jurisdictions, including Canada, the United States, the PRC, Ecuador, and the Kyrgyz Republic. We are required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "**FCPA**") and similar anti-corruption regulations. These laws generally prohibit bribery or improper payments to government officials to obtain or retain business and mandate accurate books, records, and internal controls. The FCPA also requires companies to maintain accurate books and records and internal controls Violations can arise not only from our employees but also from contractors, subsidiaries, or third-party agents acting on our behalf.

Enforcement of these laws has intensified in recent years, with heightened scrutiny, severe penalties, and potential reputational harm for violators. While we maintain internal compliance policies and procedures, they may not always be effective in ensuring that we, our employees, contractors or third-party agents will comply strictly with all such applicable laws. Any enforcement action, investigation, or finding of noncompliance could result in substantial fines, sanctions, business restrictions, or other adverse consequences, materially impacting our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects.

We may be subject to heightened scrutiny by the SEC or other regulators in the United States that could adversely affect our business and operations.

In recent years, there have been heightened scrutiny of U.S.-listed companies with PRC operations, evolving disclosure requirements, and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("**PCAOB**") audit access issues. In particular, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act ("**HFCAA**"), as amended by the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, empowered the SEC to impose U.S. trading prohibitions on issuers whose auditors cannot be fully inspected or investigated by the PCAOB for a specified period because of positions taken by foreign authorities. Although the PCAOB announced in recent years that it had secured complete access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms in China and Hong Kong, there can be no assurance that such access will continue or that future regulatory or political developments will not adversely affect companies with operations in China.

Due to our China operations, we may be subject to heightened scrutiny by the SEC or other regulators and political institutions in the United States that may adversely affect our ability to do business or maintain our stock exchange listing in the United States. Such scrutiny may also result in additional compliance obligations, increased costs associated with legal, accounting and regulatory matters, enhanced disclosure requirements, or requests for additional information regarding our business and operations.

We face risks associated with our acquisition of Adventus, and any failure to successfully integrate Adventus may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We completed the acquisition of Adventus on July 31, 2024 and are currently integrating Adventus into our existing group structure. There can be no assurance that we will successfully integrate Adventus or realize the expected benefits or synergies from the acquisition. The integration process may involve unforeseen difficulties, expenses, liabilities, management distraction, operational disruption or impairment charges, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adventus' projects require various governmental approvals, licences and permits. There can be no assurance that such approvals, licences and permits will be obtained, maintained or renewed in a timely manner, or at all, or that all applicable conditions will be complied with. For example, certain plaintiffs previously commenced legal proceedings challenging the environmental consultation process of the El Domo Project and seeking to void its environmental licence. Although the proceedings were resolved in our favour, we cannot assure you that no additional or subsequent legal actions will arise in relation to the El Domo Project or other mining interests acquired through Adventus. Any such developments may adversely affect the relevant projects and our results of operations.

We face various social, safety and security risks that may affect safety at our Ecuadorian operations.

Ecuador's recent economic challenge and drug cartel activities have increased national security risks that could disrupt our operations, particularly in the Province of Bolivar where our El Domo Project is located. The El Domo Project also had historic conflict with local anti-mining groups amid poverty and socio-economic challenges. Such risks could result in injury or death, theft, sabotage or damage to property, work stoppages, or blockades of our mining operations, which may have a material adverse effect on our operations and profitability.

In addition, the operations of artisanal and illegal miners could interfere with our activities and could result in conflicts at our Ecuadorian mining assets, causing pollution, environmental damage or personal injury or death, for which we could potentially be held accountable. Under Ecuadorian law, the mining concessionaire is obliged to file a report regarding any illegal mining activities occurring within its mining concession area and can pursue enforcement against such illegal activities through mining authorities or criminal courts. The presence of artisanal and illegal miners can also lead to project delays, disputes, mine stoppages, environmental issues and thus have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The permit, filing or other requirements of relevant government authorities in relation to our proposed [REDACTED] or further capital raising activities may be required under PRC laws.

On July 6, 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the PRC and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued the Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities (《關於依法從嚴打擊證券違法活動的意見》), which emphasized the need to strengthen the administration over illegal listing, and the supervision over overseas listing by domestic companies. Stringent measures aimed at establishing a robust regulatory system are expected to be taken to deal with the risks associated with overseas listed companies based in or having significant operations in the PRC, and to tackle any related cybersecurity and data security, cross-border data transmission, and confidential information management, among other matters.

Further, on February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the "**Overseas Listing Trial Measures**"), which apply to overseas offerings and listing by domestic companies of equity shares, depository receipts, corporate bonds convertible to equity shares, and other equity securities, and came into effect on March 31, 2023. For details, please refer to "Regulatory Overview — Regulations in China.

Pursuant to these regulations, the **[REDACTED]** is subject to the **[REDACTED]** requirement with the **[REDACTED]** as advised by our PRC Legal Adviser. We received the **[REDACTED]** issued by **[REDACTED]** dated [•] indicating that we have completed the **[REDACTED]**. After the **[REDACTED]** issued and before the **[REDACTED]** completed, we are under the obligation to report such events to update the **[REDACTED]** with the **[REDACTED]** within three business days under any of the following circumstances: (i) material changes to the qualification of the main business or business licence; (ii) material changes to the equity structure or change of control; and (iii) material adjustments to the overseas **[REDACTED]**. Nonetheless, in the event that we fail to complete overseas **[REDACTED]** within 12 months from the date of the **[REDACTED]**, we shall update the **[REDACTED]** documents if the overseas **[REDACTED]** would still be promoted.

In addition, our future capital raising activities such as follow-on equity or debt offerings, listing on other stock exchanges, and going private transactions, may also be subject to the **[REDACTED]** requirement with the CSRC. Failure to complete such filing procedures as required under the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, or a rescission of any such filings completed by us, would subject us to sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities, which could include fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, and other forms of sanctions that may materially and adversely affect our business, financial conditions, and results of operations.

PRC government policies on foreign currency conversion may adversely affect our business, the results of operations, and our ability to remit dividends.

Conversion and remittance of foreign currencies are subject to the PRC foreign exchange regulations administered by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (the "**SAFE**"). Under the PRC's current foreign exchange control system, foreign exchange transactions under the current account conducted by us, including the payment of dividends, do not require prior SAFE approval must be supported by relevant documentary evidence of such transactions and be conducted through designated foreign exchange banks within the PRC that have the licences to carry out foreign exchange business. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account, however, generally require approval or registration with SAFE or its local branch or its designated banks, unless otherwise permitted by law. Any restriction on or insufficiency of foreign exchange may restrict our ability to obtain sufficient foreign exchange for dividend payments to shareholders or satisfy any other foreign exchange obligation. If we fail to convert RMB into any foreign exchange for any of the above purposes, any offshore capital expenditure we may have in the future and even our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Developments in the labor market, increases in labor costs or any possible labor unrest in jurisdiction where we operate may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Competition for skilled labor is intense in the industry and the jurisdictions where we operate, and labor market conditions are continually evolving. These developments may result in difficulty in attaining suitable manpower and increased labor costs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There can be no assurance that labor unrest among employees, local communities or labor unions will not occur. Such unrest could result in material work slowdowns, stoppages or strikes or negative publicity, any of which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The enforcement of the PRC Labor Contract Law, the PRC Social Insurance Law, and other labor-related regulations, as well as any failure to make full contribution to social insurance and housing provident funds, may materially affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

During the Track Record Period, our PRC subsidiaries did not make full contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds for certain employees based on their average monthly salaries, as required under applicable PRC laws and regulations. For details, see "Business — Employees — Social Insurance and Housing Provident Funds" in this Document. In the event of any non-compliance with social insurance and housing provident fund contribution, the relevant competent authorities may order us to pay the outstanding amount within a prescribed time limit. Failure to do so may result in the competent authorities applying to the people's court for enforcement. In the event of any non-compliance with social insurance and housing provident fund contribution, the relevant competent authorities may impose an overdue fee amounting to 0.05% of the outstanding amount per day. Failure to make full payment in time as well as pay the overdue fee may result in the relevant competent authorities further imposing a fine ranging from one to three times the outstanding amount.

Given the interpretation and implementation of the PRC Labor Contract Law, the PRC Social Insurance Law, the Regulation on the Administration of Housing Provident Funds and other labor-related regulations (the "**labor-related laws and regulations**") continue to evolve, there is no assurance that our employment practice do not and will not violate labor-related laws and regulations in the PRC, which may subject us to labor disputes or government investigations. If we are deemed to have violated relevant labor-related laws and regulations, we could be required to provide additional compensation to our employees and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

It may be difficult for the Hong Kong regulators to obtain information from, or seek regulatory assistance in, the Kyrgyz Republic where circumstances so require in the course of overseeing us as a [REDACTED] company under the laws and regulations of Hong Kong.

Our Directors and we, which will be regulated by the SFO and other applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong upon the **[REDACTED]**, will be required to provide the SFC with all information relating to our business in the Kyrgyz Republic that is necessary for its investigation of our affairs as may be required under Hong Kong laws or regulations. However, as the Kyrgyz Republic is neither a member of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (the "**IOSCO**") nor a signatory to the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (the "**IOSCO MMOU**"), the Hong Kong regulators may face practical difficulties in obtaining information from, or seeking assistance from, the relevant authorities in the Kyrgyz Republic when circumstances so require.

We may be adversely affected by ongoing or future regional conflicts.

Heightened geopolitical instability in the Middle East has contributed to uncertainty in global economic and financial conditions, and increased volatility in energy, fuel, and transportation markets, as well as contributing to volatility in labor, financial, and commodity markets. Disruptions to fuel and energy supply, including as a result of government-imposed restrictions, sanctions, export controls, or other regulatory actions, could materially increase our operating costs or require the temporary suspension or shutdown of certain mineral exploration activities where reliable access to fuel or power is essential to safe and continuous operations. Heightened geopolitical tensions may also increase costs associated with insurance, air travel and shipping, thereby increasing our costs and adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR [REDACTED]

The trading price of our [REDACTED] may be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to [REDACTED].

Our **[REDACTED]** have exhibited high volatility since listing on the TSX and NYSE American, and fluctuations of the trading price of our **[REDACTED]** may arise from factors beyond our control, including broad market and industry factors (such as the fluctuations of the trading prices of the shares of **[REDACTED]** PRC-focused companies listed in Hong Kong, the United States or Canada) as well as factors in relation to our operations, including (i) variations in our revenue, earnings or cash flow; (ii) fluctuations in silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc and other metal prices; (iii) changes in operating metrics, announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures, mining projects or expansions by us or our competitors; (iv) changes in securities analysts' financial estimates, negative publicity concerning us, our competitors or our industry; (v) additions or departures of key personnel; (vi) release of lock-up or transfer restrictions, or sales of additional equity securities; and (vii) regulatory developments or potential litigation or regulatory investigation affecting us or our industry.

Any of these factors may trigger sudden changes in the **[REDACTED]** volume and price of our **[REDACTED]**. Volatility or a lack of positive performance in our **[REDACTED]** price may also adversely affect our ability to retain key employees, most of whom have been granted equity incentives.

If [REDACTED] analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our securities, the [REDACTED] price for our [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] volume could decline.

The **[REDACTED]** for **[REDACTED]** depends in part on analyst research and reports. If research analysts do not establish and maintain adequate research coverage or if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our **[REDACTED]** or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the **[REDACTED]** price and of our **[REDACTED]** would likely be adversely affected. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly and timely, we could lose visibility and attractiveness in the financial markets, which, in turn, could cause the **[REDACTED]** price and volume of our **[REDACTED]** to decline materially.

Substantial sales of our [REDACTED] following the [REDACTED], or the perception that such sales could occur, could materially and adversely affect the [REDACTED] price of our [REDACTED].

Sales of our **[REDACTED]** in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could cause the **[REDACTED]** price of our **[REDACTED]** to decline. **[REDACTED]** held by our existing **[REDACTED]** may be available for sale, subject to the volume and other restrictions as applicable such as those provided by relevant laws, regulations and lock-up agreements, including those entered into in connection with the **[REDACTED]**. We cannot predict what effect, if any, market sales of securities held by our significant shareholders, management team or any other shareholder or the availability of these securities for future sale will have on the market price of our **[REDACTED]**.

Techniques employed by short sellers may drive down the [REDACTED] price of our [REDACTED].

Public companies that have substantial operations in the PRC have, from time to time, been the subject of short selling activities and related negative publicity regarding their corporate governance, internal controls, or accounting practices. For example, we were subject to short selling activities in 2011. On September 1, 2011, we received a copy of an anonymous letter dated August 29, 2011 that maliciously a alleged a potential accounting fraud on our part. Subsequently, on September 13 and 14, 2011, a series of anonymous allegations against us were published on the websites "alfredlittle.com"

and "Chinastockwatch.com", respectively. Around the same period, beginning on June 3, 2011, short interest in our Shares increased by approximately two or three times. Notwithstanding our proactive responses to these allegations, they caused loss and concern among our investors and employees and adversely affected confidence in our Shares in the financial market.

If we were to become the target of any such unfavorable allegations (whether true or false) by short sellers again in the future, we may need to expend a significant amount of resources to investigate such allegations and defend ourselves. While we would vigorously defend against any such short seller attacks, we may be constrained in the way we can proceed against the relevant short seller by principles of freedom of speech, applicable state laws or issues of commercial confidentiality. As such, even groundless allegations by short sellers against us could severely and adversely impact our business operations, financial condition, and results of operations.

Future issuance of Share or equity-related securities may depress the trading price of our Shares.

Any future issuance of Shares or equity-linked securities (other than on a pro rata basis to existing Shareholders), including the issuance of Shares upon conversion of our outstanding convertible notes and other derivative securities, could dilute investors' ownership interest and could substantially decrease the trading price of our Shares. We may issue equity securities in the future to finance our business operations and growth plans, and we cannot predict the effect that such future sales of the Shares or other equity-related securities would have on the **[REDACTED]** price of our **[REDACTED]**. In addition, such issuance may also reduce earnings per **[REDACTED]** and net tangible assets per **[REDACTED]**, further adversely affecting the prices of our **[REDACTED]**.

We incur increased costs as a result of being a public company.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we may not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, NYSE American and the TSX, impose various requirements on the corporate governance practices of public companies. The SEC is currently reevaluating, and may increase, the disclosure requirements applicable to foreign private issuers. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. Our management will be required to devote substantial time and attention to our public company reporting obligations and other compliance matters. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs. Our reporting and other compliance obligations as a public company may place a strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future.

As we are a Canadian company, it could be difficult for [REDACTED] to effect service of process on and recover against us or our Directors and officers. Our [REDACTED] may face difficulties in protecting their interest.

We are a Canadian company and most of our officers and Directors are residents of various jurisdictions outside Hong Kong. A substantial portion of our assets and the assets of our officers and Directors, at any one time, are and may be located in jurisdictions outside Hong Kong. It could be difficult for **[REDACTED]** to effect service of process within Hong Kong on our Directors and officers who reside outside Hong Kong or to recover against us or our Directors and officers on judgments of Hong Kong courts predicated upon the laws of Hong Kong.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Articles and the BCBCA. The rights of our Shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our Directors are governed by the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada relating

to the protection of the interests of minority shareholders differ in some respects from those established under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in Hong Kong. For details, please refer to "Appendix IV — Summary of Articles, Canadian Corporate and Securities Laws, and Certain United States Federal Securities Laws, TSX and NYSE American Listing Policies and Shareholder Protection Matters" to this Document.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("U.S. Exchange Act") that files reports and other documents with the SEC pursuant to the Canada-U.S. multijurisdictional disclosure system ("MJDS"), and as such we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States domestic public companies and non-MJDS foreign private issuers.

Because we are a foreign private issuer under the U.S. Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the securities rules and regulations in the U.S. that are applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, including:

- the rules under the U.S. Exchange Act requiring the filing of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K with the SEC;
- the sections of the U.S. Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents, or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the U.S. Exchange Act;
- the sections of the U.S. Exchange Act requiring certain insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities, imposing liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time and prohibiting short sales; and
- the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material non-public information under Regulation FD under the U.S. Exchange Act.

Because we are a Canadian company that is eligible to file reports and other documents with the SEC pursuant to the MJDS system, we are also:

- permitted to file our annual report with the SEC on Form 40-F in reliance upon Canadian securities law requirements, which exempts us from many of the disclosure requirements otherwise applicable to foreign private issuer on Form 20-F; and
- permitted to disclose technical and scientific information, including estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves, for our mineral properties pursuant to the NI 43-101 Code, in lieu of complying with the SEC's standards for such disclosures under subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K ("**Subpart 1300**"), and are exempt from the requirement to file Subpart 1300 compliant technical report summaries with the SEC.

We are required to file an annual report with the SEC following the end of each fiscal year. In addition, we intend to publish our results on a quarterly basis through press releases, distributed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the NYSE American. Press releases relating to financial results and material events will also be furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K. However, the information we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC may be less extensive and less timely than that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers and non-MJDS foreign private issuers. The information we disclose may also differ significantly from the information that would be disclosed by U.S. domestic issuers and non-MJDS foreign private issuers. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information that would be made available to you were you **[REDACTED]** in a U.S. domestic issuer.

We may be unable to maintain compliance with NYSE American and TSX continued listing standards, which would likely cause the liquidity and market price of the Shares to decline.

The Shares are currently listed on the NYSE American and the TSX. We are subject to the continued listing criteria of the NYSE American and the TSX, and such exchanges will consider suspending dealings in, or delisting, securities of an issuer that does not meet its continued listing standards. In order to maintain the listings, we must maintain certain corporate governance standards. We must also satisfy certain objective standards, such as share prices, shareholders' equity, market capitalization and share distribution targets. In addition, the NYSE American may delist the securities of any issuer, among other reasons, if the issuer sells or disposes of principal operating assets, ceases to be an operating company or has discontinued a substantial portion of its operations or business for any reason or the NYSE American otherwise determines that the securities are unsuitable for continued trading. We may not be able to satisfy these standards and remain listed on the NYSE American and the TSX.

Delisting of the Shares may result in a breach or default under certain of our agreements. A delisting of the Shares could also adversely affect our reputation, our ability to raise funds through the sale of equity or securities convertible into equity and the terms of any such fundraising, the liquidity and market price of the Shares and the ability of broker-dealers to purchase the Shares.

RISKS RELATING TO THE TRIPLE [REDACTED]

The liquidity of our [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] could be limited.

Our **[REDACTED]** have not traded on the **[REDACTED]** before the **[REDACTED]** and there could be limited liquidity in our **[REDACTED]** on **[REDACTED]**. No assurance can be given that an active trading market for our **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** will develop or be sustained. In addition, there is no assurance that the price at which **[REDACTED]** are traded on the **[REDACTED]** will be substantially **[REDACTED]** to the per-**[REDACTED]** equivalent price at which our Shares are traded on TSX and NYSE American or that any particular volume of **[REDACTED]** will trade on the **[REDACTED]**. If an active trading market of our **[REDACTED]** in **[REDACTED]** is not developed or is not sustained after the **[REDACTED]**, the market price and liquidity of our **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** could be materially and adversely affected.

The characteristics of the Canadian share market, the United States share market and [REDACTED] share market are different.

Our Shares are listed on the TSX and the NYSE American and will be **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]**. Because of the different characteristics of those share markets, including, among others, the different trading hours, trading volume and liquidity, as well as investor bases, the historical prices of our Shares may not be indicative of the post-**[REDACTED]** performance of the Shares. In addition, we will be required to comply with the listing rules (where applicable) and other regulatory regimes of all three jurisdictions, unless an exemption is available, or a waiver has been obtained. Accordingly, we may incur additional costs and resources in continuously complying with all sets of listing rules across three jurisdictions.

Any failure or alleged failure by us to maintain effective disclosure controls could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the U.S. Exchange Act and under Canadian securities laws and we are required to maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the U.S. Exchange Act and under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the SEC and

Canadian securities regulators and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Following the completion of the **[REDACTED]**, we will also be subject to the disclosure requirements of **[REDACTED]**.

Compliance with the regulations and disclosure requirements of each jurisdiction, and coordinating the approach among Canada, the United States and **[REDACTED]** will take significant time and expense. We may not be able to fully comply with all disclosure laws and regulations Any failure or alleged failure by us to maintain effective disclosure controls could have an adverse effect on investor confidence or on our business, financial position and results of operations. Further, our efforts to maintain effective disclosure controls may result in increased general and administrative expenses and may divert management's time and attention from our business.

The time required to reposition our Shares among the Canadian Share Register and the [REDACTED] may be longer than expected, and investors may not be able to settle or effect any repositioning of their securities during such period.

There is no direct trading or settlement link between the TSX and **[REDACTED]** on which our Shares are traded. In addition, the time differences among **[REDACTED]** and Toronto, as well as unforeseen market conditions or other factors, may delay dealings in our Shares. Investors may be prevented from settling or effecting sales or repositioning of their securities during any such delay, and there can be no assurance that any transactions will be completed within the timeframe **[REDACTED]** may anticipate.

In preparation for the **[REDACTED]**, *we have sought the following waivers and exemptions from strict compliance with the relevant provisions of the Listing Rules or the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance.*

MANAGEMENT PRESENCE

Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules provides that **[REDACTED]** must have a sufficient management presence in Hong Kong, which normally means that at least two of its executive directors must be ordinarily resident in Hong Kong. Since our head office is located in Canada and substantially all of our business operations are not located, managed and conducted in Hong Kong, currently our only executive Director resides in Canada and our Company does not, and for the foreseeable future, will not, have a sufficient management presence in Hong Kong for the purpose of satisfying the requirements under Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules.

Accordingly, our Company has applied for, and the Stock Exchange has [granted] us a waiver from strict compliance with Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules subject to the following conditions:

(a) pursuant to Rule 3.05 of the Listing Rules, our Company has appointed and will continue to maintain two authorized representatives, who will act as our principal channel of communication with the Stock Exchange. The two authorized representatives are Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳), our executive Director, and Mr. Au Wai Keung (區偉強), our company secretary. Our authorized representatives will be available to meet with the Stock Exchange within a reasonable period of time upon request and will be readily contactable by the Stock Exchange by telephone, facsimile and email, as the case may be. We will provide contact details of the two authorized representatives to the Stock Exchange and will inform the Stock Exchange as soon as practicable in respect of any changes in our authorized representatives. Both of them have confirmed that they possess valid travel documents to visit Hong Kong and will be able to meet with the Stock Exchange within a reasonable period of time, when required;

(b) both our authorized representatives have means of contacting all Directors promptly at all times as and when the Stock Exchange wishes to contact the Directors on any matters. To enhance communication between the Stock Exchange, our authorized representatives and Directors, we will implement a policy to provide the up-to-date contact details of each Director (such as office phone numbers, mobile phone numbers, facsimile and email, where applicable) to the authorized representatives and to the Stock Exchange;

(c) we will ensure that each Director who is not ordinarily resident in Hong Kong has valid travel documents to visit Hong Kong and will be able to meet with the Stock Exchange in Hong Kong within a reasonable period;

(d) pursuant to Rules 3A.19 of the Listing Rules, our Company has appointed Rainbow Capital (HK) Limited as the compliance adviser, who will act as an additional channel of communication with the Stock Exchange in addition to our authorized representatives. The compliance adviser will advise on ongoing compliance requirements and other issues arising under the Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong for a period commencing on the **[REDACTED]** Date at least until the date on which our Company complies with Rule 13.46 of the Listing Rules in respect of our financial results for the first full financial year after the **[REDACTED]** Date; and

(e) meeting(s) between the Stock Exchange and our Directors could be arranged through our authorized representatives or our Company's compliance adviser, or directly with our Directors within a reasonable period. Our Company will inform the Stock Exchange as soon as practicable in respect of any change in the authorized representatives, the Directors and/or the compliance adviser of our Company in accordance with the Listing Rules.

[REDACTED]

WAIVERS AND EXEMPTION

[REDACTED]

WAIVERS AND EXEMPTION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WAIVER AND EXEMPTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULARS OF OUR SUBSIDIARIES

Paragraph 26 of Appendix D1A to the Listing Rules requires this Document to include the particulars of any alterations in the capital of any member of our Group within the two years immediately preceding the issue of this Document.

Paragraph 29 of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance require this Document to include, information in relation to the name, date and place of incorporation, the public or private status and the general nature of the business, the issued capital and the proportion thereof held or intended to be held, of every company (a) the whole of the capital of which or a substantial proportion thereof is held or intended to be held by our Company, or (b) whose profits or assets make, or will make a material contribution to the figures in the Accountants' Report or to our Company's next financial statements.

Our Company had 50 subsidiaries as at the Latest Practicable Date. Our Company believes that it would be unduly burdensome to disclose the required information in respect ofall of its subsidiaries as our Company would have to incur additional costs and devote additional resources in compiling and verifying the relevant information for such disclosure which would not be material or meaningful to **[REDACTED]**. The non-disclosure of such information will not prejudice the interests of **[REDACTED]**.

We have identified 16 principal subsidiaries ("**Principal Subsidiaries**") that we consider material, taking into account various factors including the significance of their business segments and financial contribution as well as our strategies. By way of illustration, (i) our aggregate revenue and the Principal Subsidiaries (before intercompany eliminations) accounted for 112%, 112% and 111% of our total revenue (after intercompany eliminations) for the two years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively; (ii) our aggregate total assets and the Principal Subsidiaries (before intercompany eliminations) accounted for 97%, 94% and 92% of our total assets (after intercompany eliminations) as at March 31, 2024, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively; and (iii) our aggregate net income and the Principal Subsidiaries (before intercompany eliminations) accounted for 121%, 175% and 1,005% of our total net income (after intercompany eliminations) for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively. Save for the Principal Subsidiaries, none of our other subsidiaries, on a standalone basis, recorded revenue that accounted for over 5% of the revenue of our Group for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and nine months ended December 31, 2025, or held over 5% of the total assets of our Group as at March 31, 2024, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively. None of our subsidiaries other than the Principal Subsidiaries held asset and intellectual property material to the financial position of our Company as at the Latest Practicable Date.

WAIVERS AND EXEMPTION

We have disclosed the particulars of the changes in the share capital of our Company and the Principal Subsidiaries, if any, in "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — 1. Further Information about Our Company" to this Document. We have also disclosed the corporate information (including name, principal business activities, place and date of incorporation and the interest held by our Group) of the Principal Subsidiaries as required under Paragraph 29(1) of Appendix D1A to the Listing Rules and paragraph 29 of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance in "History and Corporate Structure", and the share capital of the Principal Subsidiaries in Note 3 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document.

In addition, details of each person (other than Directors, Supervisors or chief executive of our Company) of our Group who is interested in 10% or more of the issued voting shares of any Principal Subsidiaries and the amount of each of such person's interest in such securities, together with particulars of any options in respect of such securities, if any, are disclosed in "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — C. Further Information about our Directors and Substantial Shareholders — 1. Disclosure of Interests" to this Document.

We have applied for, and the Stock Exchange [has granted us], a waiver from strict compliance with the requirements under paragraphs 26 of Appendix D1A of the Listing Rules in respect of disclosing the following information of our subsidiaries which are not Principal Subsidiaries: (i) particulars of any commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms granted in connection with the issue or sale of any capital, or the particulars of any alterations in the capital within the two years immediately preceding the issue of this Document; (ii) particulars of any capital which is under option or agreed to be put under option; (iii) information in relation to the name, date and place of incorporation, public or private status, the general nature of business, the issued capital and the proportion thereof held or intended to be held; and (iv) the name of each person (other than Directors or chief executive of the Company), who is directly or indirectly interested in 10% or more of the issued voting shares and such person's shareholding.

We have applied for, and the SFC [has granted us,] a certificate of exemption from strict compliance with the requirements under paragraph 29 of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance in respect of disclosing the information of our subsidiaries which are not Principal Subsidiaries as required under paragraph 29 of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance.

The exemption is granted by the SFC on the conditions that: (i) the particulars of the exemption are disclosed in this Document; and (ii) this Document is issued on or before [•] 2026.

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DIRECTORS AND PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE [REDACTED]

DIRECTORS

Name	Address	Nationality
Executive Director		
Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳)	5 Jalan Haji Alias Singapore 268506	Canadian
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson	1987 McNicoll Avenue Vancouver, BC V6J 1A7 Canada	Canadian
Mr. Liu Yikang (劉益康)	Unit 201 Unit 4, Building 5 Compound 16, Beixiao Street Dongcheng District, Beijing PRC	Chinese
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa	1242 W 33rd Ave. Vancouver, BC V6M 1A5 Canada	Canadian
Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson	1007-1408 Strathmore Mews Vancouver, BC V6Z 3A9 Canada	Canadian
Ms. Cai Hongyu (蔡宏宇)	Flat F, 5/F Yat Wing Mansion/Tower 7 Lei King Wan Sai Wan Ho, Hong Kong	Chinese (Hong Kong)

For further information on our Directors and Senior Management, please refer to the section headed "Directors and Senior Management" in this Document.

Sole Sponsor

CITIC Securities (Hong Kong) Limited
18/F, One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

[REDACTED]

Legal Advisers to our Company

As to Hong Kong law
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7/F, AIA Central
1 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

As to PRC law
JunHe LLP
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8 Jianguomenbei Avenue
Dongcheng District, Beijing
China

As to U.S. law
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Columbia Center
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Seattle, WA
98104-7043
United States of America

As to Canadian law
McCarthy Tétrault LLP
Suite 2400
745 Thurlow Street
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As to Ecuadorian law
Flor Bustamante Pizarro Hurtado
Av. 6 de Diciembre y Calle Juan Boussingault
Edificio Torre 6, Piso 8, Oficinas 803, 805 y 806
Quito 170102
Ecuador

As to Kyrgyz law
GRATA International
Office 2, 33/1 Razzakova Street
Bishkek 720040
Kyrgyz Republic

Legal Advisers to the Sole Sponsor and the [REDACTED]

As to Hong Kong law
Jingtian & Gongcheng LLP
Suites 3203–3209, 32/F, Edinburgh Tower
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

	As to PRC law **Jingtian & Gongcheng** 45/F, K.Wah Centre 1010 Huaihai Road (M) Xuhui District, Shanghai China
Auditor	**Deloitte LLP** *Chartered Professional Accountants* 410 W. Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6B 0S7 Canada
Reporting Accountants	**Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu** *Certified Public Accountant and* *Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor* 35/F One Pacific Place 88 Queensway Hong Kong
Industry Consultant	**SMM Information & Technology Co., Ltd.** 9/F, Building 9, Lujiazui Software Park No. 20 Lane, E'shan Road Pudong District, Shanghai China
Competent Persons **(for the GC Report, El Domo Report, Condor Report, Chaarat Gold Project Report and BYP Report)**	**SRK Consulting China Ltd.** B1301 COFCO Plaza No. 8 Jianguomennei Street Dongcheng District, Beijing China
(for the Ying Report)	**AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.** 1330-200 Granville St Vancouver, BC V6C 1S4 Canada **Hillerton Consulting Limited** Spreyton Near Crediton Devon, EX17 5AD UK

[REDACTED]

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered Office and Head Office	1750-1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3X1 Canada
Principal place of business in Hong Kong	Room A5, 7/F, China United Plaza 1008 Tai Nan West Street Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon Hong Kong
Corporate secretary (Canada)	**Mr. Jonathan Paul Hoyles** 668 W 19th Ave Vancouver, BC V5Z 1X1 Canada
Company Secretary (Hong Kong)	**Mr. Au Wai Keung (區偉強)** *HKICPA; ICAEW* Room A5, 7/F, China United Plaza 1008 Tai Nan West Street Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon Hong Kong
Authorized Representatives	**Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳)** Suite 601 China View Mansion Building 1 A2 Gong-ti East Road Chaoyang District 100027, Beijing PRC **Mr. Au Wai Keung (區偉強)** Room A5, 7/F, China United Plaza 1008 Tai Nan West Street Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon Hong Kong
Audit Committee	Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson *(Chairman)* Ms. Cai Hongyu Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson
Compensation Committee	Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson *(Chairman)* Ms. Marina Anna Katusa Mr. Liu Yikang
Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee	Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson *(Chairman)* Ms. Marina Anna Katusa Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson
Sustainability Committee	Ms. Marina Anna Katusa *(Chairwoman)* Dr. Feng Rui Mr. Liu Yikang

CORPORATE INFORMATION

[REDACTED] **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED]

Principal Banks	**Bank of China Luoning Sub-branch** No. 103 Xingning Middle Road, Chengguan Town Luoning County Luoyang City, Henan Province PRC **Bank of Montreal** 595 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC V7X 1L7 Canada
Compliance Adviser	**Rainbow Capital (HK) Limited** Office No. 710 7/F, Wing On House 71 Des Voeux Road Central Hong Kong
Company's Website	**www.silvercorpmetals.com**

(A copy of this Document is available on the Company's website. Except for the information contained in this Document, none of the other information contained on the Company's website forms part of this Document)

[REDACTED]

SOURCES OF INDUSTRY INFORMATION

In connection with the **[REDACTED]**, we commissioned SMM, an Independent Third Party, to prepare a report on the silver, zinc, lead, copper, and gold market. We have agreed to pay a total of USD 45,700 in fees for the preparation of the SMM Report. SMM is an integrated internet platform of benchmark prices, analysis, consulting and conferences of the metals & mining industry, and its consulting business with over 20 years of experience covering the metal markets. SMM conducted both primary and secondary research using a variety of resources. Primary research involved interviewing key industry experts and leading industry participants. Secondary research involved analyzing data from various publicly available data sources, such as National Bureau of Statistics of China, Silver Institute, World Gold Council, etc. In compiling the SMM Report, SMM has adopted the following of each market: (i) the social, economic and political environment in the forecast period; (ii) the key industry drivers are likely to continue to drive the growth in each market during the forecast period, and (iii) there is no extreme force majeure or unforeseen industry regulations in which the market may be affected either dramatically or fundamentally during the forecast period. The Directors, upon acting with reasonable prudence, confirmed that there has been no occurrence of adverse change in the overall market information that would subject the data to significant restrictions, contradiction or negative effects since the date of the SMM Report.

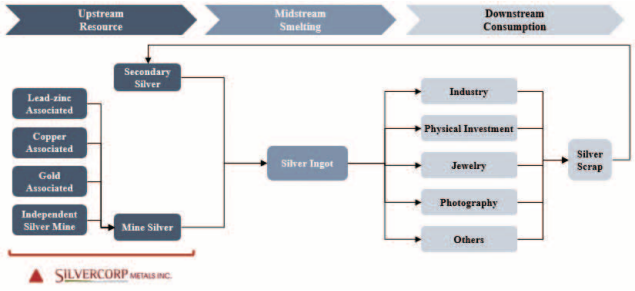
OVERVIEW OF SILVER INDUSTRY

Global Reserves of Silver

Silver is a traditional precious metal material and is found in tiny amounts in the Earth's crust, classified as a trace element. Silver has good ductility and malleability, as well as excellent electrical and thermal conductivity. Global silver reserves in 2025 are approximately 19,612 Moz. The top 5 countries account for about 68.7% of the global silver reserves, indicating a high concentration. Among them, the silver reserves of Peru, Russia, Australia, China and Poland are 3,537 Moz, 2,958 Moz, 2,926 Moz, 2,154 Moz and 1,897 Moz, respectively. Their global shares are 18.0%, 15.1%, 14.9%, 11.0% and 9.7%, respectively.

Silver Industry Value Chain

Within the silver industry value chain, the upstream silver resources include primary silver and secondary silver. The midstream is the smelting industry, while the main downstream industries contain industrial, photography, jewelry and physical investment.

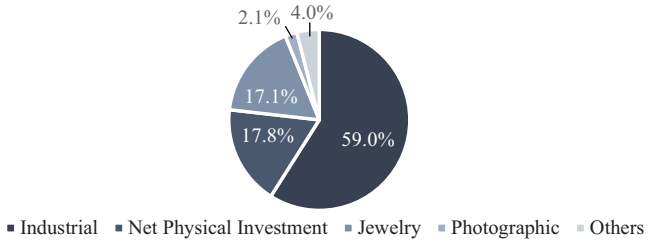


Source: SMM

Global Silver Consumption Structure by Downstream in 2025

In 2025, industrial, physical investment, and jewelry are the top 3 downstream applications of silver. Industrial demand makes up nearly 59% of the total at 677.4 Moz, with electronics & electrical and soldering alloys being the main industrial applications, accounting for 68.7% and 7.8% respectively. Net physical investment demand accounted for 17.8% at 204.4 Moz, while jewelry demand was around 17.1% at 196.2 Moz.

Global Silver Consumption by Downstream, 2025



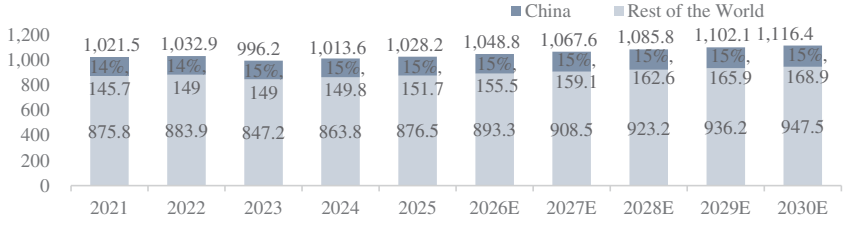
Source: SMM

Global Silver Supply

Globally, Mexico, China, and Peru are the major silver production regions. The silver supply is predominantly derived from primary mining and secondary silver recycling. Primary mine supply has consistently dominated the global silver supply, accounting for 81.2% of the total. In 2025, China is the world's second-largest silver producer, contributing nearly 15% of the global supply. From 2021 to 2025, the global silver supply has a modest increase. Since 2021, as countries have gradually controlled the epidemic and the global economy has recovered, downstream demand has increased, driving the continued growth in silver supply. Looking ahead, against the backdrop of sustained global economic recovery, influenced by the robust development of downstream industries such as AI data center and new energy, the global silver supply is projected to grow at a CAGR of 1.6% from 2026 to 2030. For China, the supply is anticipated to increase at a CAGR of approximately 2.1% during the same period.

Global Silver Supply, 2021-2030E (Unit: Moz)

	Global	China
CAGR (2021-2025)	0.2%	1.0%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	1.6%	2.1%



Source: SMM, Silver Institute

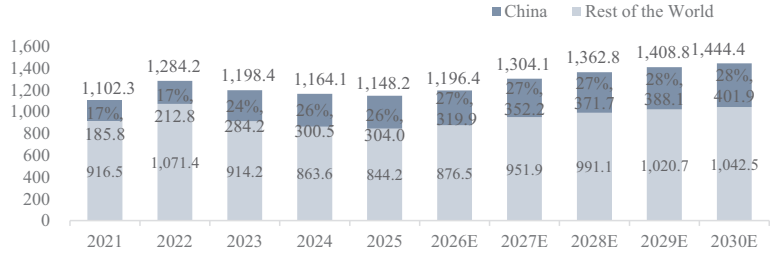
Global Silver Demand

Over the period of 2021-2025, global silver demand exhibited a pattern of initial growth followed by a moderate decline, representing a CAGR of 1.0%. From 2021 to 2022, demand surged significantly, largely driven by strong industrial consumption, particularly in electronics and the rapidly expanding solar PV sector, as well as a recovery in jewelry demand led by key markets such as India. However, from 2023 onward, global silver demand softened, mainly due to weakening industrial expansion outside China, cooling physical silver investment demand resulting from the cancellation of non-EU preferential policies, and the subdued global macroeconomic environment. In stark contrast, China's silver demand maintained a robust upward trajectory from 2021 to 2025, registering a CAGR of 13.1%. This growth was underpinned by the rapid expansion of domestic industrial sectors, particularly in the solar PV sector. In contrast, silver jewelry and photography demand have decreased, due to consumers' preference for gold jewelry and the shift to digital imaging.

Looking ahead to 2026-2030, global silver demand is projected to reach 1,444.4 Moz by 2030, representing a CAGR of 4.8%, with industrial usage remaining the primary growth engine. Silver's superior electrical and thermal conductivity properties are increasingly essential to the technological transformation driving the global economy. As a result, global silver industrial demand is poised to grow further as demand from vital technology sectors, including electric vehicles and their infrastructure, data centers, and artificial intelligence, continues to accelerate over the next five years. China's silver demand is also forecasted to maintain its upward momentum, with a CAGR of 5.9% during the period. Additionally, the increasing investment appeal of silver may also bolster demand from the jewelry and physical investment sectors.

Global Silver Demand, 2021-2030E (Unit: Moz)

	Global	China
CAGR (2021-2025)	1.0%	13.1%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	4.8%	5.9%

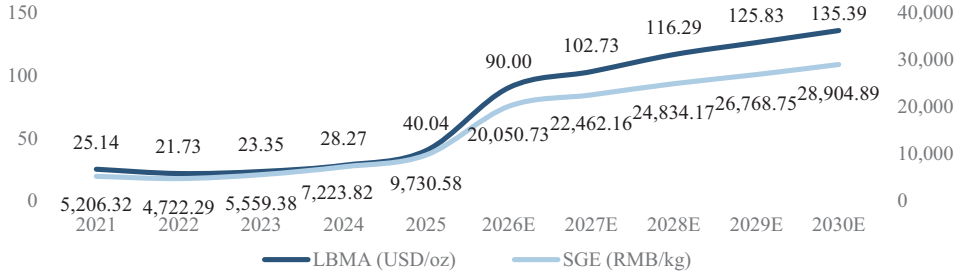


Source: SMM, Silver Institute

Silver Price Analysis

From 2021 to 2025, silver prices rose sharply from $25.14/oz to $40.04/oz, representing a CAGR of 12.3%. Silver prices began to accelerate upward from 2024 onward. 2025 was an exceptionally good year for silver, with its price recording an intra-year surge of 124.8%. The strength of the silver price was primarily fueled by a positive macroeconomic and geopolitical backdrop for the wider precious metals complex, with the LBMA silver price hitting a high of $74.84/oz in December. Looking ahead to 2026-2030, silver prices are forecast to rise from $90.00/oz to $135.39/oz, driven by supply shortages and surging demand. Persistent inflation and geopolitical risks are also expected to provide an upward trend in prices during this period.

Silver Nominal Price, 2021-2030E



Source: LBMA, SGE, SMM

Silver Production Cost

The all-in sustaining costs (AISC) have increased from approximately $11.37/oz in 2021 to approximately $12.21/oz in 2025, at a CAGR of 1.8%. In 2023, the AISC surged to $15.50/oz, with inflation being a key driver behind the cost spike. From 2024 to 2025, however, costs trended downward across most regions, fueled by higher by-product credits, growth in production, and easing

inflation. Specifically, rising prices of co-produced metals such as gold, zinc, and copper contributed significantly to lowering the AISC, though this benefit was partially offset by a corresponding increase in mining royalties. Additionally, local inflation in most major silver producing countries moderated during this period.

In 2025, the average total production cost of global companies was approximately $10.82/oz, and raw material costs are the largest component of silver mining costs, accounting for 25%. Labor cost accounted for 12% and it has also increased in recent years, as a result of inflation. Furthermore, energy cost, accounted for 11%, also experienced an increase in recent years. Moreover, administration cost accounted for 6% of the total production costs. Other costs account for 46% of the total, including depreciation, amortization, transportation costs, etc.

Competitive Landscape

China's silver concentrate production industry is highly concentrated, with the top 5 producers accounting for 31.8% of the national market supply in 2025. Among them, the Company ranked third, with a market share of 6.3%.

Key Market Players in China, 2025

Ranking	Company	Production[5], 2025 (Unit: Moz)	Market Share, 2025 (%)
1	Company A[1]	9.7	8.7
2	Company B[2]	7.6	6.8
3	**The Company**	**7.0**	**6.3**
4	Company C[3]	5.9	5.3
5	Company D[4]	5.3	4.7
	Others	75.7	68.2
	Total	**111.2**	**100.0**

Source: SMM

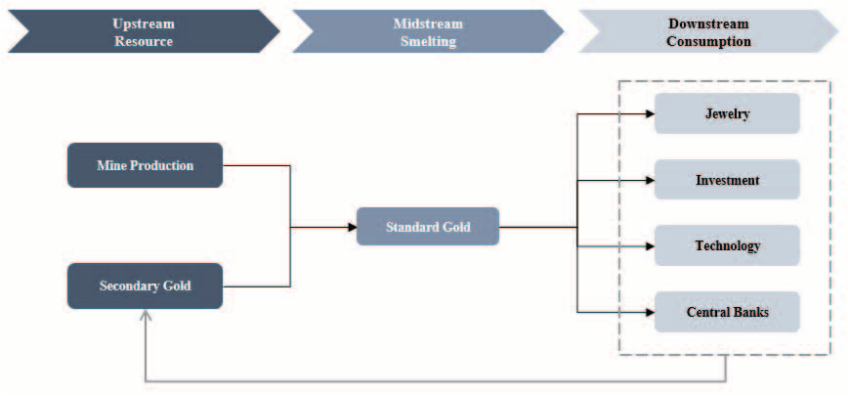
Notes:

1. Company A, established in 1991 and headquartered in Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, is a Chinese company listed on SZSE, mainly engaged in the mining, smelting, and sales of non-ferrous (copper, lead, zinc, tin, etc.) and precious metals, with a total operating revenue of approximately RMB5.6 billion in 2025.
2. Company B, established in 1986 and headquartered in Longyan, Fujian, is a Chinese company dually listed on SSE and HKEX, mainly engaged in the exploration, mining, production, smelting, and sales of metal mineral resources, with a total operating revenue of approximately RMB349.1 billion in 2025.
3. Company C, established in 2000 and headquartered in Qujing, Yunnan, is a Chinese company listed on SSE, mainly engaged in the mining, smelting, processing, import, export, and trading of zinc and germanium, with a total operating revenue of approximately RMB24.1 billion in 2025.
4. Company D, established in 1999 and headquartered in Beijing, is a Chinese company listed on SZSE, mainly engaged in the exploration and mining of precious metals and non-ferrous metal ores, as well as metal trading, with a total operating revenue of approximately RMB17.1 billion in 2025.
5. Domestic production within China only.

OVERVIEW OF GOLD INDUSTRY

Gold Industry Value Chain

Gold is a lustrous and yellow metal, possessing remarkable corrosion resistance, high intrinsic value, ease of circulation, and strong chemical stability. Due to its scarcity, gold is regarded as a rare and precious resource, exhibiting both commodity and financial properties. The gold industry value chain comprises upstream resources, midstream smelting and downstream consumption. The upstream involves mine production and secondary gold. The midstream covers smelting to produce standardized, tradable gold products. The downstream includes jewelry, investment, central bank reserves, and industrial/technological applications.



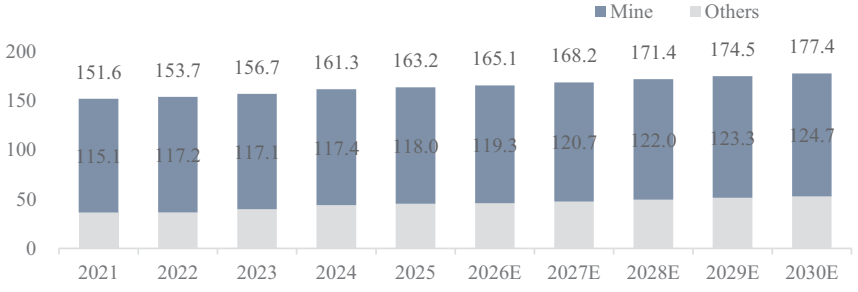
Source: SMM

Global Supply and Demand of Gold

The global gold supply includes gold mine production and secondary gold production. Among these, gold mine production is the most significant component. In 2025, global gold production reached 163.2 million ounces, with mine production accounting for 72.3% of total supply. The continuous rise in gold prices is driving an increase in gold supply. From 2026 to 2030, the global gold supply is expected to show an upward trend, increasing from 165.1 million ounces to 177.4 million ounces.

Global Gold Supply, 2021-2030E (Unit: Moz)

	Mine production	Global
CAGR (2021-2025)	0.6%	1.9%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	1.1%	1.8%

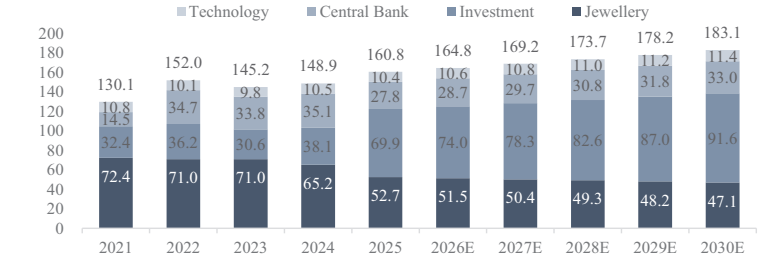


Source: SMM, World Gold Council

The global gold demand includes jewelry, investment, technology, and central bank reserves, with investment and central bank reserves serving as the main growth engines. From 2021 to 2025, global gold demand grew at a CAGR of 5.4%, reaching 160.8 million ounces in 2025, driven primarily by increased central bank reserve accumulation and rising investment demand amid risk diversification. Looking forward, from 2026 to 2030, global gold demand is projected to grow at a CAGR of 2.7%, underpinned by continued central bank purchases for reserve diversification and sustained investment demand against a backdrop of ongoing geopolitical uncertainty.

Global Gold Demand, 2021-2030E (Unit: Moz)

	Jewellery	Investment	Central Bank	Technology	Total
CAGR (2021-2025)	-7.7%	21.2%	17.7%	-1.1%	5.4%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	-2.2%	5.5%	3.5%	1.9%	2.7%



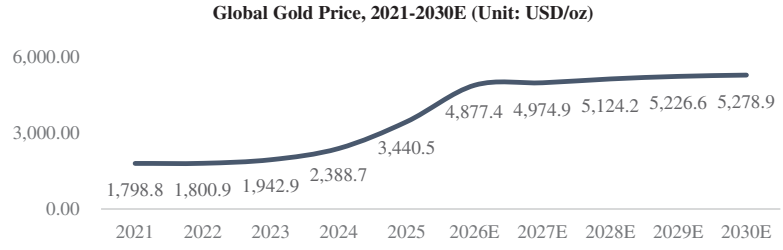
Source: SMM, World Gold Council

Global Gold Price

Global gold price is primarily influenced by factors such as real interest rates, U.S. dollar trends, geopolitical uncertainty, and inflation expectations. During periods of political or economic turmoil or stock market volatility, gold typically serves as a safe-haven asset, with its price tending to rise. Over the long term, gold prices have shown a volatile upward trend, with the price floor gradually rising during cyclical adjustments, reflecting its stability and growth potential as a store of value. Against the backdrop of de-dollarization, central banks in emerging markets are expected to further increase their gold reserves, coupled with investor optimism regarding gold's safe-haven role amid global uncertainty, the average annual gold price is projected to continue rising, reaching $5,278.9/oz by 2030.

From 2021 to 2025, the global spot gold price grew at a CAGR of 17.6%. Gold's financial attributes mainly drove the growth trend in global and Chinese spot gold prices. The growing trend of consumers investing in gold to hedge against risks stemming from global economic concerns, coupled with structural doubts about the credibility of the dollar-dominated international monetary system, is emerging as the primary driver behind rising gold prices. In 2025, the LBMA average gold price reached $3,440.51/oz. Increased geopolitical tensions, coupled with ample market liquidity, have generated expectations of loose fiscal and monetary policies in major economies, leading to a steady rise in gold prices. Looking ahead, the forward outlook continues to indicate potential for further appreciation in the price of gold.

Global Gold Price, 2021-2030E (Unit: USD/oz)



Source: LBMA, SMM

OVERVIEW OF COPPER INDUSTRY

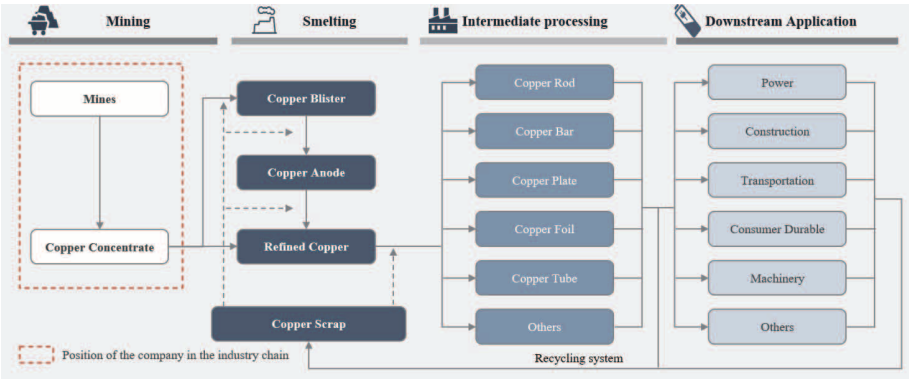
Global Reserves of Copper

Copper is a highly conductive metal, with global copper reserves reached 2,160,508 million pounds in 2025. The top 3 countries accounted for 37.2% of the global copper reserves. Among them, the copper reserves of Chile, Australia and Peru were 396,828 million pounds, 220,460 million pounds

and 187,391 million pounds, respectively. Their global shares were approximately 18.4%, 10.2% and 8.6%, respectively. Copper reserves in China were approximately 90,389 million pounds, accounting for 4.2% of the total.

Copper Industry Value Chain

Copper has excellent ductility, electrical conductivity and thermal conductivity and is easy to process. As to the copper's value chain, the upstream is the mining and beneficiation of copper concentrate; the midstream is the smelting and refining of copper concentrate or copper scrap and the downstream is the processing and application of copper. Copper processing products include rods, bars, tubes, plates, foils, etc. Main end-applications include construction, power, transportation, household appliances, electronics and machinery.



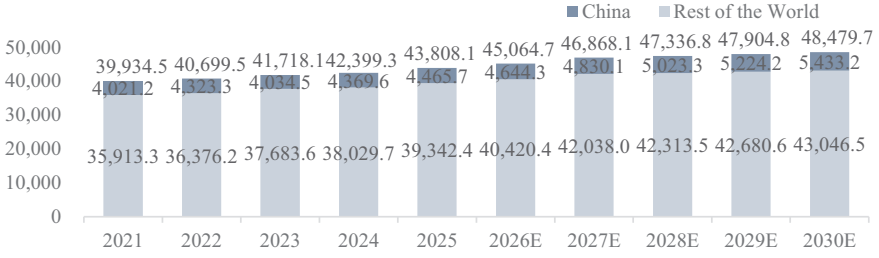
Source: SMM

Global Supply and Demand of Copper

Global copper concentrate production has shown a continuous upward trend, with a CAGR of 2.3% from 2021 to 2025. Driven by the commissioning of global copper mine capital expenditure projects, global copper concentrate production increased from 39,934.5 million pounds in 2021 to 43,808.1 million pounds in 2025. Looking ahead, global copper concentrate production is expected to continue growing from 2026 to 2030, reaching 48,479.7 million pounds in 2030, with a CAGR of 1.8%. The CAGR for China's copper concentrate supply from 2021 to 2025 is 2.7%. During this period, driven by downstream demand, China's copper concentrate supply increased from 4,021.2 million pounds to 4,465.7 million pounds. From 2026 to 2030, benefiting from the active development of downstream industries such as wind power, AIDC and NEVs, China's copper concentrate supply is projected to continue rising, with a CAGR of around 4.0%.

Global Copper Concentrate Supply, 2021-2030E (Unit: million pounds)

	Global	China
CAGR (2021-2025)	2.3%	2.7%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	1.8%	4.0%

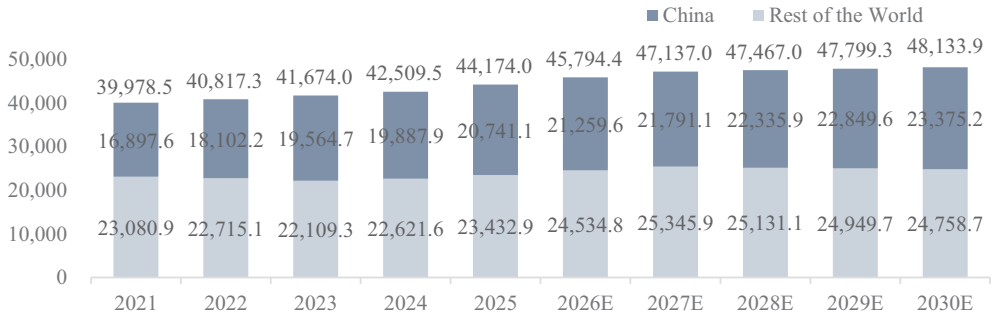


Source: SMM

From 2021 to 2025, global copper concentrate consumption has shown an increasing trend, at a CAGR of 2.5%. During this period, global copper concentrate demand rose from 39,978.5 million pounds in 2021 to 44,174.0 million pounds in 2025. Asia, especially China, remained the major consumption region. Looking ahead, global copper concentrate demand is expected to maintain an upward trend from 2026 to 2030, reaching 48,133.9 million pounds in 2030, with a CAGR of 1.3%. The CAGR for China's copper concentrate demand from 2021 to 2025 is 5.3%. Looking forward, China's copper concentrate demand is expected to continue increasing, supported by robust downstream consumption, reaching 23,375.2 million pounds by 2030, with a CAGR of 2.4%.

Global Copper Concentrate Demand, 2021-2030E (Unit: million pounds)

	Global	China
CAGR (2021-2025)	2.5%	5.3%
CAGR (2026E-2030E)	1.3%	2.4%

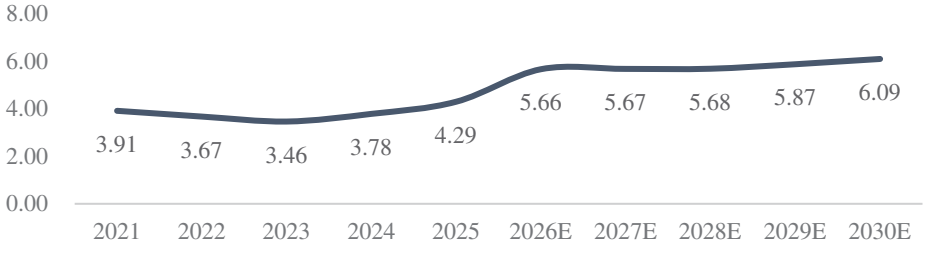


Source: SMM

Global Copper Price

Global copper concentrate prices are primarily influenced by fluctuations in refined copper prices and treatment charges (TC). From 2021 to 2024, global copper concentrate prices showed a fluctuating trend. Since 2024, supported by stronger downstream demand and persistently tight mine supply, global copper concentrate prices have entered an upward trend, rising to $4.29/lb in 2025. Looking ahead to 2026-2030, driven by continued tightness in copper concentrate supply and resilient downstream demand, global copper concentrate prices are expected to remain at a relatively high level and continue rising, projected to reach around $6.09/lb by 2030.

Global Copper Concentrate Price, 2021-2030E (Unit: $/lb)



Source: SMM, LME

OVERVIEW OF LEAD INDUSTRY

Industry Value Chain of Lead

The lead industry chain contains mining, smelting, deep processing and end-user applications. Lead ore is mined and processed into lead concentrate, which is then smelted into refined lead by smelters. Downstream processing enterprises further process it into lead oxide, lead alloys, etc., to produce lead-acid batteries, lead salts and other products, which are ultimately used in industries such as chemicals, automotive and energy storage.

Global Supply and Demand of Lead

From 2021 to 2025, global lead concentrate production experienced a marginal increase from 10,002.4 million pounds to 10,020.0 million pounds with a CAGR of 0.04%, despite temporary disruptions in 2022 due to supply constraints and rising energy costs, while demand grew from 10,055.3 million pounds to 10,122.4 million pounds with a CAGR of 0.2%, supported by emerging markets in Southeast Asia and India. Looking forward, from 2026 to 2030E, global supply is expected to grow to 10,656.6 million pounds, with a CAGR of 1.1%, driven by capacity expansion and sustained demand from the electric vehicle and energy storage sectors, with demand projected to grow to 10,774.9 million pounds, at a matching CAGR of 1.1%. In China, supply growth is expected to outpace global trends, with a CAGR of 2.0% over the same period, increasing from 3,674.4 million pounds to 3,977.3 million pounds, underpinned by improved smelting profits from by-product prices such as silver, while domestic demand is projected to grow at a more moderate CAGR of 0.5%, increasing from 5,740.4 million pounds to 5,867.7 million pounds, supported by steady lead-acid battery consumption and replacement needs.

Competitive Landscape in Lead Industry

In 2025, China's lead concentrate production was 3,602.4 million pounds, with more than 100 enterprises. Due to the large number of players, the majority of enterprises maintain a relatively low market share. In 2025, the company's lead concentrate production was approximately 62.6 million pounds, making it one of the top 10 lead concentrate producers in China.

Global Lead Price

Global lead concentrate prices are primarily derived by subtracting treatment charges from refined lead prices. Based on benchmark grades, a 1% decrease in actual grade results in a corresponding price deduction. Lead concentrate production is stabilizing, but supply remains tight, making significant future growth unlikely. Overall, global lead concentrate prices are influenced by fluctuations in refined lead prices and treatment charge. Driven by tight market supply, global lead concentrate prices are expected to remain at a relatively high level and remain stable, projected to stay around $0.95/lb.

Global Lead Concentrate Price, 2021-2030E (Unit: USD/lb)

Source: LME, SMM

OVERVIEW OF ZINC INDUSTRY

Industry Value Chain of Zinc

The zinc industry value chain is similar to that of lead. Zinc ore is extracted and processed into concentrate, which is then smelted into ingots. Downstream enterprises further refine the ingots into products like galvanized sheets, alloys, and zinc oxide. These processed zinc derivatives are ultimately utilized across industries such as real estate, automotive, and infrastructure.

Global Supply and Demand of Zinc

From 2021 to 2025, global zinc concentrate supply experienced a downward trend, from 28,614.7 million pounds to 26,969.2 million pounds, with a CAGR of -1.5%, primarily due to logistics disruptions caused by extreme weather and geopolitical conflicts since 2022, before rebounding in 2025 supported by sustained mine output growth. Over the same period, global zinc concentrate demand followed a declining and then recovering trajectory with a CAGR of -1.5%, decreasing from 28,906.1 million pounds in 2021 to 27,161.0 million pounds in 2025, as the 2022 energy crisis led to smelter production cuts, while demand gradually recovered by 2025 with China accounting for 50.1% of global consumption. Looking forward, from 2026 to 2030, global supply is expected to grow to 29,755.2 million pounds at a CAGR of 1.9%, driven by economic recovery and demand expansion, while global demand is projected to grow to 29665.7 million pounds, at a CAGR of 1.8%, supported by emerging applications such as AI data centers and zinc-based batteries. In China, supply growth is expected to significantly outpace global trends with a CAGR of 3.0% over the same period, increasing from 8,650.8 million pounds to 9,736.5 million pounds, while domestic demand is projected to grow at a CAGR of 2.9%, increasing from 12,812.2 million pounds to 14,337.4 million pounds, reflecting China's continued dominance as a major zinc concentrate consumer.

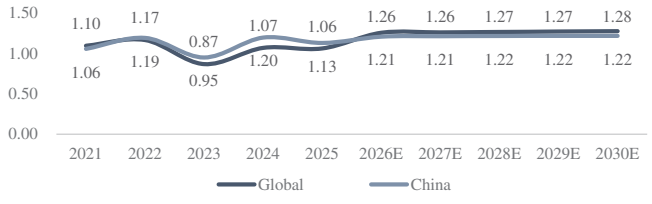
Competitive Landscape in Zinc Industry

In 2025, China's zinc concentrate production was 8,318 million pounds, with nearly 140 enterprises. Only 20% of these enterprises produced over 50 million pounds annually. Due to the large number of players, the majority of enterprises maintain a relatively low market share. In 2025, the company's zinc concentrate production was approximately 22.3 million pounds, making it one of the top 50 zinc concentrate producers in China.

Global Zinc Price

Zinc concentrate prices are influenced by the fluctuation of refined zinc prices and zinc concentrate TC both in China and globally. For zinc concentrate with a grade of 50%, zinc concentrate prices showed a fluctuating trend from 2021 to 2025. In 2023, due to the significant decline in refined zinc prices, global zinc concentrate price fell back to $0.87/lb. In 2024, with the rise in refined zinc prices and the decline in TC, global zinc concentrate price rebounded to $1.07/lb. Looking ahead to 2026-2030, driven by tight market supply, global zinc concentrate prices are expected to remain at a relatively high level and remain stable, projected to stay around $1.28/lb. For Chinese market, although future supply increases, downstream demand can keep pace with supply, China's zinc concentrate prices are expected to remain stable.

Global Zinc Concentrate Price, 2021-2030E (Unit: $/lb)



Source: LME, SMM

GROWTH DRIVERS OF THE INDUSTRY

We believe the following factors will drive the growth of the industry:

- *Rapid growth of the AI data center industries.* Driven by the insatiable demand for computing power, the AI data center industry is poised for explosive expansion. This growth necessitates massive power infrastructure and advanced cooling systems, leading to a sustained increase in demand for essential metals like copper and silver.

- *Fast-growing humanoid robot industry.* Propelled by technological breakthroughs and commercial scaling, the humanoid robot industry is rapidly transitioning from research to real-world application. As these robots move towards broader deployment, their complex array of motors, sensors, and electrical systems will generate new demand for both copper and silver.

- *Global Power Grid Modernization.* In response to the global energy transition, grid modernization has become an urgent infrastructure priority worldwide. The large-scale effort to build more resilient and digitalized power networks, essential for integrating renewable energy, establishes a strong and long-term foundation for growing demand for metals.

- *Infrastructure and Electric Vehicle Upgrades.* Traditional infrastructure, UHV projects, and 5G base station development will fuel demand for zinc. Concurrently, e-bicycle replacements, energy storage lead-carbon batteries, and telecom base station needs will propel demand for lead.

- *Net physical investment demand will increase.* The macroeconomic environment and the continued escalation of geopolitical tensions have increased investor preference for allocating funds to physical assets, such as silver and gold, as a means of risk mitigation.

ENTRY BARRIERS OF THE INDUSTRY

Both the global and PRC nonferrous industry have high entry barriers, including:

- *Large capital investment.* Substantial initial investment is required to acquire land use rights, construct required plants, purchase and install production facilities, as well as to recruit skilled personnel.

- *Mandatory qualifications.* A company engaged in nonferrous mining needs to obtain various permits and licences pursuant to relevant laws and regulations, such as exploration permits, mining licences.

- *Environmental protection requirements.* Countries pay increasing attention to environmental protection issues. Before commencing commercial production, a manufacturer of concentrate generally needs to pass environmental assessment procedures, obtain approvals from relevant environmental protection authorities, and continuously comply with environmental requirements during its operation and production.

- *Stable access to ore resources.* Ore is the key raw materials for the manufacturing. Access to a stable supply of ores is critical to the timely delivery of products to customers.

REGULATIONS IN CHINA

We are subject to a variety of PRC laws, rules and regulations across a number of aspects of our business. This section sets forth a summary of the most significant laws and regulations that are applicable to our current business activities within the territory of the PRC.

Industry Classification

According to the Industry Classification of the National Economy (GB/T4754-2017) jointly issued by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the PRC and the Standardization Administration of the PRC on June 30, 2017, the industry in which the Company is engaged falls within "B0912 lead and zinc mining and processing", "B0921 gold mining and processing" and "B0922 silver mining and processing" under "B09 non-ferrous metal mining and processing industry".

PRC Regulations Related to Mineral Resources Development

Mineral Resources Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國礦產資源法》) was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (the "**SCNPC**") on March 19, 1986 and latest revised on November 8, 2024. Mineral resources belong to the State. The rights of State ownership in mineral resources are exercised by the State Council. State ownership of mineral resources, either near the earth's surface or underground, shall not change with the alteration of ownership or right to use of the land which the mineral resources are attached to. The State safeguards the rational development and utilization of mineral resources. Anyone who wishes to explore or mine mineral resources shall separately make an application according to law and shall register after obtaining the right of exploration or mining upon approval, with the exception of the mining enterprises that have, in accordance with the law, applied for and obtained the right of mining and are conducting exploration within the designated mining area for the purpose of their own production. In mining mineral resources, a mining enterprise or individual must abide by State regulations regarding labor, safety and health and have the necessary conditions to ensure safety in production; and must observe the legal provisions on environmental protection to prevent pollution of the environment.

According to the Implementation Rules for the PRC Mineral Resources Law (《中華人民共和國礦產資源法實施細則》) which was promulgated by the State Council on March 26, 1994 and became effective on the same day, the rights exercisable by the holder of an exploration licence include, among other things, the following: (i) carrying out exploration in the designated area and within the prescribed time as specified in the exploration licence; (ii) having access to the exploration area and its adjacent areas; (iii) temporarily using the land in accordance with the needs of the exploration project; (iv) having the priority in obtaining the mining right of the mineral resources as specified on the exploration licence and the exploration right of other newly discovered type of minerals within the designated exploration area; and (v) selling the mineral products recovered during the exploration operation in accordance with the project design which has been approved, except for those mineral products which shall be sold to designated units as required by the State Council. The obligations of the holder of an exploration licence include, among other things, the following: (i) commencing and completing the exploration operation within the term prescribed in the exploration licence; (ii) conducting the exploration in accordance with the exploration construction design and refraining from any unauthorised mining activities; (iii) conducting comprehensive exploration and assessment over the intergrown minerals or associated minerals while ascertaining the major minerals; and (iv) compiling mineral exploration reports to be submitted to relevant government authorities for examination and approval.

Administrative Measures for the Block Registration of Mineral Resource Prospecting (《礦產資源勘查區塊登記管理辦法》) was promulgated by the State Council on February 12, 1998 and latest revised on July 29, 2014. The State implements a unified registration management system for mineral resources exploration. Exploration of mineral resources listed in the Measures can only be launched with the approval and registration by the competent department of geology and mineral resources with the exploration licences issued. When the prospecting right owner conducts an exploration during the validity period of the exploration permit and finds a complex type of deposit that meets the State's requirements about the mineral that can be mined while being explored, it may apply for mining and go through the mining registration formalities after approval by the registration management authority.

Administrative Measures for the Registration of Mineral Resources Exploitation (《礦產資源開採登記管理辦法》) was promulgated by the State Council on February 12, 1998 and latest revised on July 29, 2014. Mining mineral resources listed in the Measures must be examined and registered by the competent department of geology and mineral resources, and a mining right licence must be issued. The valid period of the exploitation licences shall be determined according to the construction scale of the mines. The maximum validity period of a mining permit for a big-scale mine, medium-scale mine and small-scale mine shall be 30 years, 20 years and 10 years, respectively. If the holder of a mining permit needs to continue mining upon the expiration of the mining permit, the holder shall go through the renewal procedures with the registration authority 30 days before the expiration. If the holder fails to renew its permit within the prescribed time limit, such mining permit shall be automatically annulled.

Interim Measures on the Supervision and Control of Mineral Resources (《礦產資源監督管理暫行辦法》) was promulgated by the State Council on April 29, 1987 and came into effect on the same day. To develop and utilize mineral resources, mining enterprises shall strengthen mining management, select reasonable mining and processing methods, promote advanced technologies and improve the utilization of mineral resources.

The Measures for the Determination of the Value of Mineral Products Obtained from Illegal Mining and the Value of Mineral Resources Damaged by Illegal or Destructive Mining, together with the supporting Technical Guidelines (《自然資源部關於印發非法採礦採出礦產品價值、非法採礦或破壞性採礦造成礦產資源破壞價值認定辦法及技術指南的通知》), were officially issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources on December 9, 2024 and shall come into force immediately with a five-year validity period, repealing the former 2005 appraisal provisions. Formulated in accordance with the Mineral Resources Law and relevant judicial interpretations, these documents define unified legal definitions for the market value of illegally mined minerals and the economic value of impaired mineral reserves caused by unregulated or destructive exploitation, and set out standardized working principles and clear jurisdiction arrangements. They specify detailed unified calculation rules for assessing output volume, damaged resource quantity and applicable mineral prices by referencing actual sales data, geological survey results, goaf measurement data and official price appraisal opinions. The documents also establish a standardized management system at the provincial natural resource authority level, requiring the formation of dedicated appraisal committees to administer the complete application, acceptance, technical review, collective verification and reconsideration procedures with statutory time limits. Moreover, they impose strict qualification, compliance, impartiality and accountability requirements on reporting institutions, surveying and testing entities, and participating reviewers. The attached technical guidelines further define the scope of application, field investigation methods, resource estimation standards, data specifications and mandatory structural requirements for investigation and accounting reports, so as to realise scientific, standardised and evidence-based value identification for illegal mining offences and strengthen comprehensive law enforcement supervision over mineral resource protection. Promulgated by the Ministry of Natural Resources on January 3, 2023, the Mineral Rights Grant and Transaction Rules (《礦業權出讓交易規則》) regulates the granting and trading of exploration and mining rights through tender, auction, listing and agreement channels, mandates unified public resource platform transactions, sets clear rules for announcements, participant

qualifications, trading workflows, reserve prices, deal confirmation, suspension/termination, result publicity, contract execution, supervision, breach liabilities and dispute settlement, supersedes prior outdated regulations, and took effect on its issuance date with a five-year valid period.

According to the Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Exploration Rights and Mining Rights (《探礦權採礦權轉讓管理辦法》) which was promulgated by the State Council on February 12, 1998 and latest revised on July 29, 2014, and the Provisions on Issues Concerning the Examination and Approval of the Transfer of Exploration Rights and Mining Rights (《探礦權採礦權轉讓審批有關問題的規定》) which was promulgated by the former State Land Administration on December 14, 1998 and became effective on the same day, the transfer of exploration rights and mining rights shall meet the conditions stipulated in these Measures. The transferee of exploration rights or mining rights shall meet the conditions for applicants of exploration rights or mining rights stipulated in the Administrative Measures for the Block Registration of Mineral Resource Prospecting (《礦產資源勘查區塊登記管理辦法》) or Administrative Measures for the Registration of Mineral Resources Exploitation (《礦產資源開採登記管理辦法》). The transfer of exploration rights and mining rights based on state-funded exploration must be assessed. The cost of exploration right and mining right based on state-funded exploration, shall be assessed by the agencies with mining right assessment qualification. The assessment report shall be filed with the registration and administration authority of exploration right and mining right. If a mining enterprise or individual transfers part of the exploration area under an exploration right or part of the mining area under a mining right, they must complete the alteration and division registration in respect of such exploration right or mining right after obtaining the prior approval of the original registration authority, and submit the application for transfer to the transfer approval authority.

According to the Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Further Improving the Administration of Registration of Mineral Resources Exploration and Exploitation (《自然資源部關於進一步完善礦產資源勘查開採登記管理的通知》), which was promulgated by the Ministry of Natural Resources on May 6, 2023 and implemented on the same date, exploration right holders conducting comprehensive exploration and evaluation within their exploration areas are only required to compile mineral resource reserve reports based on actual reserves, without the need to apply for registration of exploration mineral types changes (additions). If the mineral resources discovered during such exploration meet the conditions for converting to mining rights, they may apply for new registration of mining rights from the relevant administrative authorities. Additionally, mining right holders are permitted to conduct exploration of upper and deeper resources within their authorized exploration areas without the need to reapply for exploration permits.

PRC Regulations Related to Rights and Obligations of Mining Right Holders

Pursuant to the Implementation Rules for the PRC Mineral Resources Law, the rights exercisable by a mining right holder shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (i) conducting mining operations in strict accordance with the mining scope and term specified in the mining licence; (ii) selling mineral products, excluding those subject to monopolistic purchase by entities designated by the State Council; (iii) constructing production and living facilities within the mining area as necessary for mining operations; (iv) legally acquiring land use rights in line with the requirements of production and construction activities.

The obligations to be fulfilled by a mining right holder shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (i) commencing mine construction or mining operations within the approved time limit; (ii) implementing effective protection, rational exploitation, and comprehensive utilisation of mineral resources; (iii) paying resource tax and mineral resource royalties in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; (iv) complying with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations governing production safety, soil and water conservation, land reclamation and reuse, and environmental protection; (v) accepting supervision and administration by the competent geological and

mineral resources department and other relevant competent authorities, and compiling mineral reserve statements and submitting statistical reports on the development and utilisation of mineral resources in accordance with prescribed procedures.

PRC Regulations Related to Safe Production

Law of the PRC on Mine Safety (《中華人民共和國礦山安全法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on November 7, 1992 and latest revised on August 27, 2009. Mining enterprises must possess facilities that ensure safety in production, establish and perfect the system of safety management, take effective measures to improve the working conditions for workers and staff and strengthen the work of safety control in mines in order to ensure safe production. Safety facilities in mine construction projects must be designed, constructed and put into operation and use at the same time with the principal part of the project. The design papers for mine construction projects must comply with the safety rules and technological standards for mining industry and shall, according to regulations of the State, be subject to the approval of the authorities in charge of mining enterprises. For exploitation of mines, requirements that ensure safe production must be met, and the safety rules and technological standards for mining industry corresponding to the exploitation of different types of minerals must be observed. Mining enterprises must establish and improve the safe production responsibility system.

Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the PRC on Safety in Mines (《中華人民共和國礦山安全法實施條例》) was promulgated by the former Ministry of Labor of the PRC (now the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security) on October 30, 1996 and became effect on the same day. The regulation specifically stipulates details about the safety guarantees in the construction of mines, the safety guarantees for mining, the safety management of mining enterprises, the supervision and management of mining safety, the handling of accidents in mines and legal liability.

Measures for Implementation of Safety Production Licence for Non-coal Mine Enterprises (《非煤礦礦山企業安全生產許可證實施辦法》) was promulgated by the Emergency Management Department on May 17, 2004 and latest revised on May 26, 2015. Non-coal mining enterprises must obtain safety production licences in accordance with the provisions of the Measures. If the safety production licence is not obtained, the enterprises must not engage in production activities.

The Opinion on Further Strengthening Production and Work Safety in Mines (《關於進一步加強礦山安全生產工作的意見》) was promulgated jointly by the General Office of the Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council of PRC on September 6, 2023, and became effect on the same day. The Opinion puts forward 24 requirements on further strengthening and improving production mine work safety, including: placing risk prevention in a prominent position, improving the safety management system of mines, controlling risks before disasters and eliminating hidden dangers before accidents, and implementing strict safety management of equipment and facilities. Work Safety Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國安全生產法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29, 2002 and latest revised on June 10, 2021. Production and business entities shall abide by this Law and other laws and regulations concerning work safety, strengthen work safety management, establish and improve a work safety responsibility system and work safety rules and systems for all employees, increase efforts to guarantee the input of funds, materials, technology, and personnel in work safety, improve work safety conditions, strengthen standardization and informatization of work safety, construct a dual prevention mechanism consisting of graded management and control of safety risks and examination and control of potential risks, improve the risk prevention and resolution mechanism, raise work safety levels, and ensure work safety. The law stipulates provisions on guarantee of safety by production and business operation entities, rights and obligations of employees relating to work safety, supervision and administration of work safety, emergency rescue, investigation, and handling of work safety accidents and legal responsibilities.

Regulations on Work Safety Licences (《安全生產許可證條例》) was promulgated by the State Council on January 13, 2004 and latest revised on July 29, 2014. The State applies the work safety licensing system to enterprises engaged in mining, construction, and the production of dangerous chemicals, fireworks and crackers, and civil use explosive material. No enterprise may engage in production activities without a work safety licence.

Administrative Regulations on the Safety of Hazardous Chemicals (《危險化學品安全管理條例》), which was promulgated on January 26, 2002 and last amended on December 7, 2013, firstly provides that the State implements the licensing system for the operation of hazardous chemicals (including storage management, hereinafter the same), and without being licenced, any units and individuals shall not deal in hazardous chemicals. Secondly, it provides that the enterprises dealing in hyper-toxic chemicals or hazardous chemicals to make explosives shall file applications to the production safety supervision and administration departments of the local people's governments at municipality (with districts) level and the enterprises dealing in other hazardous chemicals shall file applications to the production safety supervision and administration departments of the local people's governments at county level (if the enterprise has storage facilities, it shall file applications to the production safety supervision and administration department of the local people's government at municipality (with districts) level). Thirdly, the authorities mentioned above shall examine such documents pursuant to laws, conduct on-site verification on the business premises and storage facilities of the applicants, and make the decision of approval or refusal (if the application is approved, the licences for dealing in hazardous chemicals shall be issued). At last, the applicants shall not deal in hazardous chemicals until they hold the licences for dealing in hazardous chemicals to handle registration at AICs.

PRC Regulations Relating to Environmental Protection

Environmental Protection Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on December 26, 1989, latest revised on April 24, 2014 and took effect on January 1, 2015. For preparation of the relevant development and utilization plans and construction of environment-affected projects, the environmental impact assessment shall be conducted according to law. Any development and utilization plan without the environmental impact assessment conducted according to law may not be organized for implementation; and any construction project without the environmental impact assessment conducted according to law may not start construction. The pollution prevention and control facilities in construction projects shall be designed, constructed and put into operation along with the principal part of the project at the same time. The pollution prevention and control facilities shall meet the requirements specified in the approved documents regarding the environmental impact assessment and shall not be dismantled or left idle without authorization. Chemicals and materials containing radioactive substances must be produced, stored, transported, sold, used and disposed of in accordance with the relevant state provisions so as to prevent environmental pollution. The State implements the pollution discharge licence management system in accordance with the law. Enterprises, public institutions and other producers and operators that implement the pollution discharge licence management shall discharge pollutants according to the requirements of the pollution discharge licence; those that fail to obtain the pollution discharge licence shall not discharge pollutants. Natural resources shall be developed and utilized properly to protect biodiversity and ecological safety, and the relevant treatment plan for ecological protection and restoration shall be formulated and implemented according to law.

Law of the PRC on Environmental Impact Assessment (《中華人民共和國環境影響評價法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on October 28, 2002 and latest revised on December 29, 2018. The State implements a classification-based management on environmental impact assessment of construction projects according to the impact of the construction projects on the environment. Construction entity shall prepare the environmental impact report or environmental impact statement or fill out the environmental impact registration form according to the following rules: (i) for projects with potentially serious environmental impacts, an environmental impact report shall be prepared to provide a

comprehensive assessment of their environmental impacts; (ii) for projects with potentially mild environmental impacts, an environmental impact statement shall be prepared to provide an analysis or specialized assessment of their environmental impacts; (iii) for projects with very small environmental impacts so that an environmental impact assessment is not required, an environmental impact registration form shall be filled out. The catalogs for the classification-based management of the environment impact assessment of the construction projects shall be determined and published by the administrative department of the State Council in charge of environmental protection. The environmental impact report or environmental impact statement of a construction project shall be submitted by the construction entity to the administrative department of ecology and environment with the approval authority for approval in accordance with the provisions of the State Council. The State shall implement a record-filing-based management on environmental impact registration form.

Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution (《中華人民共和國大氣污染防治法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on September 5, 1987 and latest revised on October 26, 2018. Enterprises, public institutions and other producers and operators that build projects having impacts on the atmospheric environment shall conduct environmental impact assessment and disclose the environmental impact assessment documents to the public in accordance with the law; where pollutants are discharged to the atmosphere, the discharging units must comply with the discharging standard for atmospheric pollutants as well as the requirements on control of the total discharging amount of key atmospheric pollutants. Enterprises, public institution, producers and operators for the coal heating sources of central heating facilities discharging industrial waste gasses or discharging toxic and hazardous air pollutants listed in the catalog provided in this Law, as well as other entities subject to pollution discharge permit management in accordance with the law, shall obtain the pollution discharge permit. If iron and steel, building materials, non-ferrous metals, petroleum, chemical and other related enterprises discharge smoke and dust, sulfide and nitride oxides in the production process, they shall adopt clean production techniques, install the supporting facilities for dust removal, desulfurization and denitrification, or take other measures such as technical transformation to control the discharge of air pollutants. Petroleum and chemical enterprises as well as other enterprises producing and using organic solvents shall take measures to carry out daily maintenance and repair of the pipelines and equipment, reduce leakage of materials, and collect or dispose of the materials leaked in a timely manner.

The Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution caused by Solid Waste (《中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on October 30, 1995, and was latest revised on April 29, 2020 and implemented on September 1, 2020. The construction of projects that produce, store, use, and treat solid wastes shall be performed with environmental impact assessment conducted as legally required and in compliance with the relevant provisions issued by the state concerning the management of environmental protection in respect of construction projects. The facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes required to be built as ancillaries determined in the environmental impact assessment document of a construction project shall be designed, built and put into operation at the same time as the main part of the project. The preliminary design of the construction project shall, as required by the environmental protection design standards, incorporate the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes into the environmental impact assessment document and implement the measures for the prevention and control of environmental pollution and ecological damage by solid wastes and the investment estimates for facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes. The construction employer shall, as required by the relevant laws and regulations, conduct acceptance inspection of the facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes built as ancillaries, prepare an acceptance inspection report, and disclose it to the public. A mining enterprise shall adopt scientific mining methods and techniques for mineral separation so as to reduce the production and storage of tailings, coal gangue, waste rock and other mining solid wastes. The state shall encourage the use of advanced techniques to comprehensively utilize solid mining wastes such as tailings, coal gangue, and waste rock. After the

facilities for storing tailings, coal gangue, waste rock, and other mining solid wastes are not used any more, a mining enterprise shall, according to state provisions on environmental protection, close the fields to prevent environmental pollution and ecological destroy. The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with other relevant departments of the State Council, formulate a national list of hazardous wastes and lay down unified criteria and methods for identifying hazardous waste, distinguishing marks, and requirements for the administration of identification entities. The national list of hazardous wastes shall be adjusted dynamically. The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, based on the harm characteristics and production of hazardous wastes, scientifically assess their environmental risks, exercise grade and classification-based administration, establish an informatized regulatory system, and manage and share data and information on the transfer of hazardous wastes by informatized means. A distinguishing mark of hazardous wastes shall be put on the containers and packages of hazardous wastes as well as on the facilities and sites for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of hazardous wastes. An entity that produces hazardous wastes shall work out a plan for managing hazardous wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state; and keep a hazardous waste management journal, faithfully recording relevant information, and report the types, production, destination, storage, treatment and other relevant information to the local ecology and environment department through the National Hazardous Waste Information Management System.

The Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (《中華人民共和國水污染防治法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on May 11, 1984 and was latest revised on June 27, 2017 and implemented on January 1, 2018. EIA must be carried out according to law for newly-formed projects and reconstruction, or extensions projects that directly or indirectly discharge pollutants to water bodies and other installations on water. The water pollution prevention and control facilities of construction projects shall be simultaneously designed, constructed and put into use together with main buildings. The water pollution prevention and control facilities shall meet the requirements of environmental impact assessment documents approved or filed for the record. Enterprises, institutions and other production and operation units directly or indirectly discharging industrial waste water and medical sewage to waters and enterprises, institutions and other production and operation units required to obtain pollutant discharging permit before discharging waste water and sewage must obtain the pollutant discharging permit. The pollutant discharging permit specifies requirements on the types, concentration, total amount and discharging direction of the water pollutants to be discharged. Enterprises, public institutions and other manufacturers and operators subject to pollutant discharge licence administration shall carry out self-monitoring of water pollutants discharged and retain original monitoring records in accordance with the relevant provisions and monitoring standards of the state and be responsible for the authenticity and accuracy of the monitoring data. Chemical manufacturers and the operators and entities operating and managing industrial agglomeration areas, mining areas, tailing ponds, hazardous waste disposal sites, landfills, etc. shall take anti-seepage and other measures, and construct ground water quality monitoring wells to carry out monitoring so as to prevent ground water pollution. When constructing underground facilities or conducting underground exploitation or mining activities, preventive measures must be taken to prevent groundwater pollution.

The Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution (《中華人民共和國噪聲污染防治法》) was promulgated by the SCNPC on December 24, 2021 and take effect on June 5, 2022. New construction, reconstruction or expansion projects that may cause noise pollution shall be subject to the environmental impact assessment in accordance with the law. Facilities for prevention and control of environmental noise pollution must be designed, built and put into use simultaneously with the main part of a construction project. Before a construction project is put into production or use, its facilities for prevention and control of environmental noise pollution must conduct final inspection according to the standards and procedures prescribed by the state; if such facilities fail to meet the requirements of the State, the construction project may not be put into production or use.

Notably, on March 12, 2026, the National People's Congress promulgated the Ecological Environment Code of the PRC (《中華人民共和國生態環境法典》). Scheduled to take effect on August 15, 2026, this Code serves as a comprehensive and fundamental legal framework governing ecological and environmental protection. It systematically integrates prevailing environmental legislations and comprises five major components: general provisions, pollution prevention and control, ecological conservation, green and low-carbon development, and legal liabilities. The Code bolsters institutional mechanisms for environmental impact assessment, pollution regulation, and the advancement of green and low-carbon transition. Upon the official implementation of the Ecological Environment Code, the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》), the Law of the PRC on Environmental Impact Assessment (《中華人民共和國環境影響評價法》), the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution (《中華人民共和國大氣污染防治法》), the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution caused by Solid Waste (《中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法》), the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (《中華人民共和國水污染防治法》) and the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution (《中華人民共和國噪聲污染防治法》) will be repealed accordingly.

Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection (《建設項目環境保護管理條例》) was promulgated by the State Council on November 29, 1998 and latest revised on July 16, 2017. State standards and local standards for the discharge of pollutants must be complied with in building construction projects that generate pollution; requirements for aggregate control of discharge of major pollutants must be met in areas under aggregate control of discharge of major pollutants. Industrial construction projects shall adopt clean production techniques with low energy consumption, low material consumption and low pollutant generation, and rationally exploit natural resources to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage. Measures must be taken in reconstruction, expansion projects and technological transformation projects to treat original environmental pollution and ecological damage relating to the said projects. The State implements the construction project environmental impact evaluation system. For a construction project for which an environmental impact report or environmental impact statement shall be prepared, the construction entity shall submit, before starting construction, the environmental impact report or environmental impact statement to the competent administrative department of environmental protection with the authority of examination and approval for approval; if the environmental impact evaluation document of the construction project fails to be examined by the examination and approval department in accordance with the law or is not approved after examination, the construction unit may not start construction. For a construction project for which an environmental impact registration form shall be filled out in accordance with the law, the construction unit shall submit the environmental impact registration form to the competent administrative department of environmental protection at the county level of the locality of the construction project for record-filing, according to the provisions of the competent administrative department of environmental protection under the State Council. Environmental protection facilities required to be constructed must be designed, constructed and put into operation parallel to the progress of the principal part of the project. Construction projects for which the environment impact reports and environmental impact statements are prepared must only be put into production or put into use after the environmental protection facilities are accepted; where such facilities are not accepted or deemed as disqualified in the acceptance, such projects are not allowed to be put into production or use.

The Interim Method for Completion Acceptance of Environmental Protection for Construction Projects (《建設項目竣工環境保護驗收暫行辦法》) was promulgated by the former Ministry of Environmental Protection (now Ministry of Ecology and Environment) on November 20, 2017 and became effect on the same day. This Method specifies the procedures and standards for construction units to carry out environmental protection acceptance after the construction of such projects is completed.

PRC Regulations Relating to Land

Pursuant to the Land Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國土地管理法》), which was promulgated on June 25, 1986 and latest revised August 26, 2019 respectively, and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國土地管理法實施條例》), which was promulgated on December 27, 1998 and was latest revised on July 2, 2021, land in the PRC is either state-owned or collectively-owned. Land owned by the state and collectively-owned by villagers may be allocated to units or individuals for use according to law. Lawfully registered land ownership and land use rights are protected by law. In the case of temporary use of state-owned land or land collectively-owned by farmers for construction projects or by geological survey teams, approval shall be obtained from the land administrative department of the government at or above the county level. Land users shall sign contracts with relevant land administrative department or rural economic collective organisations or village committees for the temporary use of land, depending on the ownership of land and shall pay land compensation fees as stipulated in the contracts for the temporary use of land. The term for the temporary use of land shall generally not exceed two years. The state shall establish a territorial spatial planning system, and territorial spatial plans approved in accordance with the law shall be the primary basis for various activities of land development, protection, and construction. Where a territorial spatial plan has been worked out, the comprehensive plan for land utilisation and the urban-rural plan shall no longer be effective. Before a territorial spatial plan is determined, the existing overall plan for land utilisation and urban-rural plan legally approved shall continue to be effective. The results of land surveys are of great importance in the preparation of territorial spatial plans, as well as the management, protection and utilisation of natural resources.

PRC Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment and Foreign Exchange

The Measures for the Administration of Overseas Investment of Enterprises (《企業境外投資管理辦法》) were promulgated by the NDRC on December 26, 2017 and came into effect on March 1, 2018. To make outbound investment, any investor shall go through the formalities to have a proposed overseas investment project approved or filed on the record, report relevant information, and cooperate with supervision and inspection. An investor shall, in overseas investment, neither violate the laws and regulations of China nor threaten or damage the national interests and national security of China.

The Implementing Rules of Foreign Investment Law (《中華人民共和國外商投資法實施條例》), which was promulgated by the State Council on December 26, 2019 and became effective on January 1, 2020, further clarified that the state encourages and promotes foreign investment, protects the lawful rights and interests of foreign investors, regulates foreign investment administration, continues to optimize the foreign investment environment, and advances a higher-level opening. On the same day, the Supreme People's Court issued an Interpretation on Certain Issues Concerning the Application of the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC, or the Interpretation (《最高人民法院關於適用<中華人民共和國外商投資法>若干問題的解釋》), which also came into effect on January 1, 2020. The Interpretation provides guidance on questions relating to the effectiveness and enforceability of agreements relating to foreign investments, such as shareholder agreements, share transfer agreements, and project contracts that may arise under the new negative list system for administration of foreign investment, according to which, investment agreements relating to foreign investment in violation of the negative list management system may be void.

The Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts (《國家外匯管理局關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知》, the "**SAFE Circular 16**") was promulgated by the SAFE on June 9, 2016 and came into effect on the same day. According to the SAFE Circular 16, enterprises registered in PRC could settle the external debts in foreign currencies to Renminbi at their own discretion. The SAFE Circular 16 sets a uniform standard for discretionary settlement of foreign currencies under capital accounts (including but not limited to foreign currency capital, foreign debts

and repatriated funds raised through overseas listing), which is applicable to all enterprises registered in PRC. On December 4, 2023, the SAFE promulgated the Notice on Further Deepening the Reform to Facilitate Cross-border Trade and Investment (《關於進一步深化改革促進跨境貿易投資便利化的通知》, the "**2023 SAFE Circular**"), which amended part of regulations of SAFE Circular 16 and became effective on the same day. According to the SAFE Circular 16 and 2023 SAFE Circular, the Renminbi funds obtained from the settlement of foreign currencies shall not be used directly or indirectly for purposes beyond the company's scope of business, and shall not be used directly or indirectly for domestic securities investment or investments and wealth management products other than products and structured deposit with risk assessment not higher than Level 2, unless otherwise expressly prescribed. Furthermore, such Renminbi funds shall not be used for disbursing loans to non-affiliated enterprises, unless the scope of business expressly provides so; and shall not be used to purchase real estate of residential nature not for self-use (except for enterprises engaged in real estate development or leasing management).

The Circular on Optimizing Administration of Foreign Exchange to Support the Development of Foreign-related Business (《關於優化外匯管理支持涉外業務發展的通知》) was promulgated by the SAFE on April 10, 2020 and became effective on the same day. Eligible enterprises are allowed to make domestic payments by using their capital, foreign credits and the income under capital accounts of overseas listing, with no need to provide the evidentiary materials concerning authenticity of such capital for banks in advance, provided that their capital use shall be authentic and in line with provisions, and conform to the prevailing administrative regulations on the use of income under capital accounts. The concerned bank shall conduct spot checking in accordance with the relevant requirements.

PRC Regulations Relating to Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of wholly foreign-owned enterprise, or the WFOE, include the Company Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國公司法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 29, 1993 which was amended on October 26, 2018 and last amended on December 29, 2023 and implemented on July 1, 2024. Under these regulations, WFOEs in China may pay dividends only out of their after-tax accumulated profits, if any, after making up previous years' accumulated losses, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds determined in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, foreign investment enterprises in the PRC are required to allocate at least 10% of their accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve statutory funds unless these reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. The enterprises may also allocate a portion of their accumulated profits to discretional reserve funds. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

PRC Regulations Relating to M&A and Overseas Listing

On August 8, 2006, six PRC governmental authorities, including the MOFCOM and the CSRC, jointly adopted the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (《關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定》), or the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and were amended on June 22, 2009. Foreign investors must comply with the M&A Rules when they purchase equity interests of a domestic company or subscribe the increased capital of a domestic company, and thus changing the nature of the domestic company into a foreign-invested enterprise; or when the foreign investors establish a foreign-invested enterprise in China, purchase the assets of a domestic company and operate the asset; or when the foreign investors purchase the asset of a domestic company, establish a foreign-invested enterprise by injecting such assets, and operate the assets.

In addition, according to the Notice on Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (《國務院辦公廳關於建立外國投資者併購境內企業安全審查制度的通知》) issued by the General Office of the State Council on February 3, 2011, which became effective on March 3, 2011, the Rules on Implementation of Security Review System for the Merger and Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (《商務部實施外國投資者併購境內企業安全審查制度的規定》(2011年第53號)) issued by the MOFCOM on August 25, 2011, which became effective on September 1, 2011, mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors that raise "national defense and security" concerns and mergers and acquisitions through which foreign investors may acquire de facto control over domestic enterprises that raise "national security" concerns are subject to strict review by the MOFCOM. In addition, the regulations prohibit any activities attempting to bypass such security review, including structuring the transactions through a proxy or contractual control arrangement.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC published the Trial Overseas Listing Measures, along with the Notice of the Administrative Arrangements for the Filing of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《關於境內企業境外發行上市備案管理安排的通知》). Pursuant to the Trial Overseas Listing Measures, a PRC domestic company seeking offering and listing securities in overseas market, either directly or indirectly as defined in the Trial Overseas Listing Measures, shall file with the CSRC and report relevant information.

PRC Regulations Relating to Employment and Social Warfare

Labor and Labor Contract

According to the Labor Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動法》) promulgated on July 5, 1994 and most recently amended in December 29, 2018 with immediate effect by SCNPC, enterprises and institutions must establish and improve their system of workplace safety and sanitation, strictly abide by state rules and standards on workplace safety, educate laborers in labor safety and sanitation in China. Labor safety and sanitation facilities must comply with state-fixed standards. Enterprises and institutions must provide laborers with a safe workplace and sanitation conditions which are in compliance with state stipulations and the relevant articles of labor protection.

The Labor Contract Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》) (promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29, 2007 and latest amended on December 28, 2012) and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Labor Contract Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法實施條例》) (promulgated by the State Council on September 18, 2008 and came into effect on the same day) stipulate the rights and obligations of the parties to the labor contract, including the conclusion, performance, modification, rescission and termination of the labor contract, etc. Employers must enter into written labor contracts with workers and pay labor remuneration to workers timely and in full amount in accordance with the provisions of the labor contract and national regulations. Employers may terminate labor contracts with workers under certain circumstances and pay economic compensation to workers according to law.

Social Insurance and Housing Provident Fund

In accordance with the Social Insurance Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國社會保險法》) which was promulgated by Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 28, 2010 and was latest amended on December 29, 2018, with the latest revision effective on the same date, employers are required to contribute, on behalf of their employees, to a number of social security funds, including funds for basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, basic medical insurance, occupational injury insurance, and maternity insurance. Employers failed to promptly contribute social security premiums in full amount shall be ordered by the social security premium collection agency to make or supplement contributions within a stipulated period, and shall be subject to a late payment fine

computed from the due date at the rate of 0.05% per day; where payment is not made within the stipulated period, the relevant administrative authorities shall impose a fine ranging from one to three times the amount of the amount in arrears.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Administration of Housing Provident Fund (《住房公積金管理條例》) which was promulgated by the State Council on April 3, 1999, and was latest amended on March 24, 2019, with the latest revision effective on the same date, an employer shall make registration of contribution to the housing provident fund with the housing provident fund management center, and go through the formalities of opening housing provident fund accounts on behalf of its employees. And an employer fails to undertake contribution registration of housing provident fund or fails to go through the formalities of opening housing provident fund accounts for its employees, the housing provident fund management center shall order it to go through the formalities within a prescribed time limit; where failing to do so at the expiration of the time limit, a fine of not less than RMB10,000 nor more than RMB50,000 shall be imposed. An employer is overdue in the contribution of, or underpays, the housing provident fund, the housing provident fund management center shall order it to make the contribution within a prescribed time limit; where the contribution has not been made after the expiration of the time limit, an application may be made to a people's court for compulsory enforcement. On July 31, 2025, the Supreme People's Court of the PRC promulgated the Supreme People's Court's Interpretation (II) on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Labor Dispute Cases (最高人民法院關於審理勞動爭議案件適用法律問題的解釋(二)), which took effect on September 1, 2025. Pursuant to Article 19(1) thereof, where an employer and an employee agree, or the employee undertakes, that social insurance contributions need not be paid, the People's Court shall determine that such agreement or undertaking is invalid. Furthermore, where an employer fails to pay social insurance contributions in accordance with the law, and the employee seeks to terminate the labor contract and claims economic compensation from the employer pursuant to Article 38(3) of the PRC Labor Contract Law, the People's Court shall support such claims in accordance with the law.

Prevention and control of occupational diseases

According to the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases (《中華人民共和國職業病防治法》), which was promulgated on October 27, 2001 and was most recently revised on December 29, 2018 respectively, a construction entity shall conduct the pre-assessment of occupational hazards at the feasibility study stage if a construction project may cause any occupational hazards. The protective facilities against occupational diseases of the construction project shall be designed, constructed, and put to use in production and other operations at the same time as the main body of the project. And before the acceptance check of a construction project, the construction entity shall evaluate the effects of occupational hazard control.

PRC Regulations Relating to Intellectual Property

According to the the Civil Code of the PRC (《中華人民共和國民法典》), intellectual property rights are the proprietary rights enjoyed by right holders in accordance with the law in respect of the objects, including works, inventions, utility models, designs, trademarks and trade secrets. China has adopted comprehensive legislations governing intellectual property rights. China is a signatory to the primary international conventions on intellectual property rights and has been a member of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (《與貿易有關的知識產權協定》) since its accession to the World Trade Organization in December 2001.

Patents

The Patent Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國專利法》) (promulgated by the SCNPC on March 12, 1984 and latest revised on October 17, 2020), the Implementation Rules of the Patent Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國專利法實施細則》) (promulgated by the State Council on June 15, 2001 and

latest revised on December 11, 2023) and the Interim Measures for the Processing of Patent-Related Examination Businesses for the Implementation of the Amended Patent Law and its Implementing Rules (《關於施行修改後的專利法及其實施細則相關審查業務處理過渡辦法的公告》) (promulgated by the China National Intellectual Property Administration on December 21, 2023 and effective on January 20, 2024) stipulate that an inventor, a designer, or the employer of the inventor of a service invention-creation may apply for the grant of an invention patent, a utility patent or a design patent. Assignment shall take effect as at the date of its registration. The patent right duration is 20 years for invention, 10 years for utility, and 15 years for design, starting from the date of patent application.

Trademarks

Trademarks are protected by the Trademark Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國商標法》) which was promulgated on August 23, 1982, last amended on April 23, 2019, and became effective on November 1, 2019 by SCNPC as well as the Implementation Regulations of the Trademark Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國商標法實施條例》), which was promulgated by the State Council on August 3, 2002 and amended on April 29, 2014 and became effective from May 1, 2014. In China, registered trademarks include commodity trademarks, service trademarks, collective marks, and certification marks.

The Trademark Office under the PRC State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the Trademark Office, handles trademark registrations and grants a term of ten years to registered trademarks. Trademarks are renewable every ten years where a registered trademark needs to be used after the expiration of its validity term. A trademark registrant may licence its registered trademark to another party by entering a trademark licence contract. Trademark licence agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office to be recorded. The licensor must supervise the quality of the commodities on which the trademark is used, and the licencee must guarantee the quality of such commodities. As for trademarks, the PRC Trademark Law has adopted a "first come, first file" principle with respect to trademark registration. Where trademark for which a registration application has been made is identical or similar to another trademark which has already been registered or been subject to a preliminary examination and approval for use on the same kind of or similar commodities or services, the application for registration of such trademark may be rejected. Any person applying for the registration of a trademark may not prejudice the existing right first obtained by others, nor may any person register in advance a trademark that has already been used by another party and has already gained a "sufficient degree of reputation" through such party's use.

Copyrights

The Copyright Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國著作權法》) (promulgated by the SCNPC on September 7, 1990 and latest revised on November 11, 2020) and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Copyright Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國著作權法實施條例》) (promulgated by the State Council on August 2, 2002 and latest revised on January 30, 2013) stipulate that for the innovative and intellectual works that can be presented in certain tangible manners in respect of Chinese citizens, legal persons or non-legal person organizations, including literature, art and science, regardless of whether they are published or not, the owners enjoy the copyright. Where the copyright belongs to a legal entity or unincorporated organisation or in respect of a service work where the legal entity or unincorporated organisation enjoys the copyright (except the right of authorship), the protection period of publication right is 50 years, ending on December 31, the 50th year after the creation of the work. The right stipulated in Items 5 to 17 of Paragraph 1 under Article 10 of the law shall be protected for a period of 50 years, ending on December 31, the 50th year after the date on which the work is first published.

The Regulations on Computer Software Protection (《計算機軟件保護條例》) was promulgated by the State Council on June 4, 1991 and latest revised on January 30, 2013. Chinese residents, legal entities or other organizations enjoy copyright in any software which they have developed, whether published or not, in accordance with the regulations. Software copyright is created from the date when the development of the software is completed. With respect to a legal person's or other organization's software copyright, the term of protection shall be 50 years, and shall end on December 31, the 50th year after the software's first release.

Domain Names

Pursuant to the Measures for the Administration of Internet Domain Names (《互聯網域名管理辦法》) promulgated by the MIIT on August 24, 2017, and effective on November 1, 2017, to replace the 2004 Domain Names Measures, "domain name" shall refer to the character mark of hierarchical structure, which identifies and locates a computer on the internet and corresponds to the internet protocol (IP) address of that computer. The principle of "first come, first serve" is followed for the domain name registration service. After completing the domain name registration, the applicant becomes the holder of the domain name registered by him/it.

Any organization or individual may file an application for settlement with the domain names dispute resolution institution or file a lawsuit in the People's Court in accordance with the law if such organization or individual consider its/his legal rights and interests to be infringed by domain names registered or used by others.

Trade Secrets

Pursuant to the PRC Anti-Unfair Competition Law (《中華人民共和國反不正當競爭法》) latest amended by SCNPC on June 7, 2025, and effective on October 15, 2025, the term "trade secrets" refers to technical and business information that is unknown to the public, has utility, may create business interests or profits for its legal owners or holders, and is maintained as a secret by its legal owners or holders. Under the PRC Anti-Unfair Competition Law, business persons are prohibited from infringing others' trade secrets by: (i) obtaining trade secrets from the legal owners or holders by any unfair methods, such as theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion, or any other illicit means; (ii) disclosing, using, or permitting others to use the trade secrets obtained illegally under item (i) above; or (iii) disclosing, using, or permitting others to use the trade secrets, in violation of any contractual agreements or any requirements of the legal owners or holders to keep such trade secrets in confidence. If a third party knows or should have known of the above-mentioned illegal conduct but nevertheless obtains, uses or discloses trade secrets of others, the third party may be deemed to have committed a misappropriation of the others' trade secrets. The parties whose trade secrets are being misappropriated may petition for administrative corrections, and regulatory authorities may stop any illegal activities and impose fines on the infringing parties.

PRC Regulations Relating to Tax

Income Tax

The Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》) was promulgated on March 16, 2007 and was most recently amended on December 29, 2018 by SCNPC, and its implementation rules (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》), promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007 with the latest amendment on December 6, 2024 and effective on January 20, 2025(collectively, the "**EIT Laws**"). According to the EIT Laws, enterprises consist of resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises. Resident enterprises are defined as enterprises that are established in PRC in accordance with the PRC laws, or that are established in accordance with the laws of foreign countries but whose actual or de facto control is administered from within China.

Non-resident enterprises are defined as enterprises that are set up in accordance with the laws of foreign countries and whose actual administration is conducted outside China but have established institutions or premises in China, or have no such established institutions or premises but have income generated from inside the PRC. Under the EIT Laws a uniform corporate income tax rate of 25% is applicable. However, if non-resident enterprises have not formed permanent establishments or premises in China, or if they have formed permanent establishment institutions or premises in China but there is no actual relationship between the relevant income derived in the PRC and the established institutions or premises set up by them, the enterprise income tax is, in that case, set at the rate of 10% for their income sourced from inside the PRC.

In accordance with the Administrative Measures on Accreditation of High-tech Enterprises (《高新技術企業認定管理辦法》) which was promulgated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on April 14, 2008 and amended on January 29, 2016 and came into effect on January 1, 2016, high-tech enterprises referred to in these Measures shall mean resident enterprises registered in China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) which are continuously engaging in research and development and technology commercialization within the realm of the Regions of Advanced Technologies Strongly Supported by PRC, forming the core independent intellectual property of the enterprise, and carrying out business activities on such basis, which accredited pursuant to these Measures may declare and claim tax incentives pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law (中華人民共和國企業所得税法) and its Implementation Regulations, the Administrative Law of the PRC on the Levying and Collection of Taxes, the Implementation Regulations for the Law of the PRC on Administration of Tax Collection (中華人民共和國税收徵收管理法實施細則) etc. Upon obtaining the qualification as a high-tech enterprise, the enterprise shall complete tax reduction and exemption formalities with the tax authorities in charge and the qualifications of an accredited high-tech enterprise shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance of the certificate.

Income Tax in Relation to Dividend Distribution

The EIT Laws provide that an income tax rate of 10% will normally be applicable to dividends payable to investors that are "non-resident enterprises," and gains derived by such investors, which (a) do not have an establishment or place of business in China, or (b) have an establishment or place of business in China, but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business to the extent such dividends and gains are derived from sources within China. Such income tax on the dividends may be reduced pursuant to a tax treaty between China and the jurisdictions in which our non-PRC shareholders reside. Pursuant to an Arrangement Between China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Tax on Income (《內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵税和防止偷漏税的安排》), or the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, promulgated by the SAT on August 21, 2006, most recently amended on July 19, 2019 and became effective on December 6, 2019, and other applicable PRC laws, if a Hong Kong resident enterprise is determined by the competent PRC tax authority to have satisfied the relevant conditions and requirements under such Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement and other applicable laws, the 10% withholding tax on the dividends the Hong Kong resident enterprise receives from a PRC resident enterprise may be reduced to 5% upon receiving approval from in-charge tax authority. However, based on the Notice on Certain Issues with Respect to the Enforcement of Dividend Provisions in Tax Treaties (《國家税務總局關於執行税收協定股息條款有關問題的通知》) promulgated on February 20, 2009 by the SAT with immediate effect, if the relevant PRC tax authorities determine, in their discretion, that a company benefits from such reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, such PRC tax authorities may adjust the preferential tax treatment; and based on the Announcement of the SAT on Issues concerning "Beneficial Owners" in Tax Treaties (《國家税務總局關於税收協定中"受益所有人"有關問題的公告》), which was promulgated on February 3, 2018 by the SAT and became effective on April 1, 2018, conduit

companies, which are established for the purpose of evading or reducing tax, or transferring or accumulating profits, may not be recognized as beneficial owners and thus, will not be entitled to the above-mentioned reduced income tax rate 5% under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement.

Value-added Tax

On December 25, 2024, the SCNPC issued the Value-added Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國增值税法》), or the VAT Law, which became effective from January 1, 2026. According to the VAT Law, any entities and individuals (including individual businesses) engaged in the sale of goods, services, intangible assets and immovables and importation of goods within the territory of the PRC are VAT payers and shall pay VAT in accordance with the VAT Law. Except for taxpayers' export of goods, the sale of services or intangible assets within the scope as prescribed by the State Council by domestic entities and individuals across national borders and other circumstances specified for by the State Council, the rate of VAT for sale of goods, labor services of processing, repair or replacement, or tangible movable property leasing services or import of goods is 13% unless otherwise specified, such as the rate of VAT for sale of agricultural products is 9%, and the rate of VAT for sale of transportation, postal, basic telecommunications, construction, or immovable leasing services, sale of immovables, or transfer of the rights to use land is 9%. In addition to the above circumstances, the rate of VAT for sale of services or intangible assets is 6%.

REGULATIONS IN ECUADOR

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador and the Ecuadorian Mining Law, non-renewable natural resources and, in general, subsoil mineral resources located within Ecuador are the inalienable, imprescriptible and unseizable property of the State. The State may carry out mining activities directly, including through the national mining company, Empresa Nacional Minera EP, or indirectly by granting mining rights to eligible private parties. In addition, Article 408 of the Ecuadorian Constitution provides that the State must participate in the economic benefits derived from the exploitation of such resources in an amount that is not less than that received by the relevant mining operator.

The Ecuadorian mining sector is principally governed by the Constitution, the Mining Law and the regulations issued thereunder. The sector is administered by the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Mining Regulation and Control Agency (Agencia de Regulación y Control Minero, or ARCOM).

Mining Concessions and Mining Titles

In Ecuador, a mining concession is an administrative act through which the State grants a mining title. Such title confers on its holder an exclusive right, within the relevant concession area and subject to compliance with applicable law, to carry out the relevant mining phases, including exploration and exploitation. A mining concession relates to subsoil mineral rights only and does not, of itself, confer ownership of surface land.

Mining titles must be registered in the Mining Registry maintained by ARCOM. Documents relating to the grant, amendment, transfer, encumbrance, management and extinction of mining rights are also subject to registration. Under the Mining Law, mining concessions are generally granted for terms of up to 25 years and may be renewed for further equal periods, provided that the concessionaire submits a written renewal request before expiry and obtains the required favourable reports and approvals from the competent authorities.

Transfer and Encumbrance of Mining Rights

Under the Mining Law, the holder of a mining title has a personal right that may be transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered in accordance with law. Transfers of mining rights are subject to prior approval procedures involving the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Mining Regulation and registration with ARCOM, and the transfer is perfected upon registration in the Mining Registry. Direct or indirect transfers of shares in a concessionaire do not require prior authorization issued by the Ministry, however direct or indirect transfers of shares in a concessionaire exceeding 10% must be notified to the Ministry and registered in the Mining Registry. The regulations also contemplate registration of a broad range of agreements affecting mining rights, including transfer agreements, security arrangements and association contracts.

Mining Phases and Scale Classifications

Ecuadorian law recognises different phases of mining activity, including prospecting, exploration, exploitation, beneficiation, smelting, refining, commercialisation and mine closure. The legal regime also distinguishes among small-scale, medium-scale (301-1000 tons per day underground mining and 1001-2000 tons per day in open pit mining) and large-scale mining operations, and applies to both metallic and non-metallic minerals, while construction materials are subject to a partly separate municipal regime.

Environmental and Operating Obligations

Mining activities in Ecuador are subject to prior administrative acts and ongoing operational compliance requirements. Before carrying out mining activities, concessionaires are generally required to obtain, among other things, an environmental licence from the competent environmental authority and a water-related certification or authorisation from the relevant water authority, as applicable. Environmental compliance continues throughout the life of the project and includes obligations under the relevant environmental management instruments and closure requirements.

Concessionaires are also subject to reporting and administrative obligations designed to maintain concessions in good standing. These include annual reports and compliance filings, and ARCOM and the sectoral ministry have authority to supervise compliance and, in certain circumstances, commence procedures that may result in suspension or termination of rights. Failure to comply with material legal or financial obligations may result in administrative sanctions, including possible termination of the concession.

Royalties, patents, fees and sovereign adjustment

Mining concessionaires in Ecuador are subject to royalties, annual concession maintenance payments and general taxation. Recent secondary materials state that royalties for medium- and large-scale mining generally range from 3% to 8% of sales, while small-scale mining is generally subject to a 3% royalty. In addition, annual conservation patent fees are payable on a per-hectare basis and vary depending on the scale of mining operation and the stage of the project.

Article 408 of the Constitution, together with the contractual regime applicable to exploitation projects, underpins the principle that the economic benefit accruing to the State must not be less than that obtained by the mining operator. When the benefit of the company is higher than the benefit of the State, a compensation shall be paid to the government in accordance with a formula, this is called the sovereign adjustment.

In June 2025, ARCOM issued Resolution No. ARCOM-003/25, which introduced additional supervision and control charges calculated by reference to the unified basic salary and the number of mining hectares, with rates varying according to mining scale and project phase.

General Taxes

In addition to mining-specific payments, mining companies in Ecuador are subject to generally applicable taxes, including income tax, value added tax and taxes that may apply to outbound remittances, as well as labour profit-sharing requirements under Ecuadorian law. The major applicable tax rates are 25% for corporate income tax, 15% for VAT, 15% profit sharing and 5% for the overseas remittance tax.

REGULATIONS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Foreign-invested companies engaged in mining and related activities in the Kyrgyz Republic are subject to a number of laws and regulations, including those relating to corporate and civil law, subsoil use, foreign investment, taxation, environmental and industrial safety, labour and strategic objects.

Corporate and Civil Law

Joint stock companies in the Kyrgyz Republic are incorporated and operate under the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (Part I) dated May 8, 1996 No. 15 and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joint Stock Companies" dated March 27, 2003 No. 64. These laws govern, among other matters, the legal status of joint stock companies, the limited liability of shareholders and the corporate governance framework, including the respective powers of the general meeting of shareholders, the board of directors and the executive body, as well as the requirements and procedures for the approval of major transactions and related party transactions.

Subsoil Use and Mining Regulation

Exploration and mining activities in the Kyrgyz Republic are principally regulated by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Subsoil" dated May 19, 2018 No. 49 and the Regulation on the Procedure for Licensing Subsoil Use approved by Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 29, 2018 No. 561. These instruments establish State ownership of subsoil resources and prescribe the conditions and procedures for the granting, extension, suspension and revocation of exploration and mining licences. Article 30 of the Law "On Subsoil" further imposes an obligation on subsoil users in respect of deposits of national significance to enter into "social package" agreements with local administrative bodies, providing for investment in the socio economic development of the local communities where such deposits are located.

Investment Protection and Guarantees

Foreign investments in the Kyrgyz Republic are governed by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic" dated August 12, 2025 No. 198. This law provides, among other things, for national treatment of foreign investors, freedom to make investments and the right to repatriate profits, dividends and capital, and sets out protections against expropriation or nationalisation other than on the basis of law, for public purposes and against fair market compensation. It also establishes a "stabilisation regime" under which qualifying investors may, subject to prescribed conditions, elect to apply more favourable tax and non tax conditions for a period of up to 10 years where subsequent legislative changes would otherwise adversely affect such conditions.

Taxation

Business activities in the Kyrgyz Republic are subject to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 18, 2022 No. 3. In addition to generally applicable taxes (including corporate income tax and value added tax), subsoil users are subject to specific subsoil related taxes, such as:

- bonuses, being one off payments levied upon the granting of subsoil rights or upon certain changes in the ownership of the charter capital of a subsoil user; and

- royalties, being recurring payments calculated by reference to the use of subsoil for the extraction of minerals.

Environmental and Industrial Safety

Mining operations in the Kyrgyz Republic are required to comply with environmental protection and industrial safety requirements under applicable legislation. Technical projects for the development of subsoil deposits are subject to mandatory state ecological expertise, industrial safety expertise and subsoil protection assessments. Operators are required, among other things, to conduct environmental impact assessments and to implement and fund land reclamation measures, including through the establishment of a dedicated reclamation fund in accordance with Kyrgyz

Labour and Employment

Employment relationships in the Kyrgyz Republic are regulated by the Labour Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 23, 2025 No. 23. Employers must comply with statutory requirements in respect of working hours and rest periods, minimum remuneration and other employment standards, as well as occupational health and safety obligations.

Strategic Objects Regulation

Certain mineral deposits and related assets in the Kyrgyz Republic may be designated as strategic objects of national significance. The corporate ownership of legal entities holding such strategic objects, and any transfers of their shares, are regulated by the Regulation on the Procedure for the Implementation by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic of the Pre emptive Right to Purchase Strategic Objects approved by Resolution No. 164 dated September 7, 2021. Under this framework, the State holds a statutory pre emptive right to acquire shares in legal entities that hold strategic objects. Any acquisition of, or change of control over, shares in such entities is generally conditional upon a formal waiver of this pre emptive right by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, and, absent such waiver, the relevant transaction may be invalid under Kyrgyz law.

OUR HISTORY

Overview

We are a globally recognized precious metal mining company primarily producing silver together with gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential.

Our Company was formed as Spokane Resources Ltd. under the Company Act (British Columbia) in Canada on October 31, 1991. In 2003, Dr. Feng joined our Board and led our Company in acquiring early-stage mineral properties in the PRC. Through discovery and development, our Company has become a profitable Canadian mining company, with multiple mines in China.

Our Shares were initially listed for trading on the VSE and subsequently on October 24, 2005, we graduated from the TSX-V (created by the merger of the VSE and Alberta Stock Exchange) to the larger TSX. On May 15, 2017, we recommenced trading on the NYSE American. As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Shares are traded on the TSX and NYSE American both under the symbol "SVM". For further details on our listing history on the various stock exchanges, please refer to the subsection headed "Our Listings On **[REDACTED]** Stock Exchanges" below.

We changed our name from Spokane Resources Ltd. to SKN Resources Ltd. on October 5, 2000 and subsequently to Silvercorp Metals Inc. on May 2, 2005.

Milestones

The following sets out a summary of our key development milestones:

Year	Milestones
1991	In October, we were formed as Spokane Resources Ltd.
2000	In October, we changed our name from Spokane Resources Ltd. to SKN Resources Ltd.
2004	In August, (i) we formed a joint venture with HGMR to acquire controlling interest in a number of exploration permits comprising the Ying Mining District; and (ii) we founded Henan Found.
2005	In May, we changed our name from SKN Resources Ltd. to Silvercorp Metals Inc..
	In October, we graduated from the TSX-V to the larger TSX.
2006	In March, we obtained a mining permit in respect of the SGX Mine area of the Ying Mining District.
	In April, we commenced commercial production of the Ying Mining District.
	In December, we established Henan Huawei.
2008	In November, we established Guangdong Found.
2010	In November, we obtained a mining permit respect of the GC Mine.
2014	In July, we commenced commercial production at the GC Mine.

Year	Milestones
2015	In June, a new mining permit of DCG Mine of the Ying Mining District was granted to us by Henan DLR.
	In November, our silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Ying Mining District was included into the Selected for National Green Mines List as published by Chinese Academy of Natural Resources Economics.
2016	In April, a new mining permit of HPG Mine of the Ying Mining District was granted to us by Henan DLR.
	In June, a new mining permit of TLP-LME-LMW Mine of the Ying Mining District was granted to us by Henan DLR.
2017	In May, our Shares recommenced trading on NYSE American.
2019	In July, the R&D center of Henan Found was included as the first batch of municipal enterprise R&D centers in Luoyang City of Henan Province.
2020	In December, TLP Mine, LME Mine, HPG Mine and GC Mine were included into the Selected for National Green Mines List as published by Chinese Academy of Natural Resources Economics.
	In December, Henan Found was recognized as a high-tech enterprise by Luoyang National New & High Tech Industry Development Zone.
2021	In February, a new mining permit of TLP-LME-LMW Mine of the Ying Mining District was granted to us by Henan DLR.
	In March and April, we received three exploration permits covering depth extensions of three mining permits at the Ying Mining District.
	In December, Guangdong Found was recognized as a high-tech enterprise by the Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province (廣東省科學技術廳).
2023	In May, we were included in the first batch of the "2023 Specialized and Sophisticated SMEs in Henan Province" (2023年度第一批河南省專精特新中小企業) by Henan Provincial Department of Industry and Information Technology (河南省工業和信息化廳).
	In October, we were awarded by Wall Street Insights (華爾街見聞) a "Outstanding Contribution Award for Environmental Protection" (環境保護傑出貢獻獎).
	In December, we were awarded the "ESG Leadership Award" (ESG卓越領導獎) by Zhitong Finance (智通財經).
2024	In March, we obtained a MSCI ESG Rating A, an upgrade of ratings for the fourth consecutive year.
	In July, we acquired all the shares in Adventus which owned Condor Project and El Domo Project.
	In December, we completed construction of the TSFs and flotation production line at the Ying Mining District, Henan, PRC.

Year	Milestones
2025	In February, we began the construction and development plan of the El Domo Project.
2026	In January, we acquired the controlling interest in Chaarat ZAAV, which holds the Chaarat Gold Project in the Kyrgyz Republic.

OUR CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT

(1) Establishment of our Company

Our Company was formed as Spokane Resources Ltd. under the Company Act (British Columbia) in Canada on October 31, 1991. We subsequently changed our name to SKN Resources Ltd. on October 5, 2000 and Silvercorp Metals Inc. on May 2, 2005.

In 2003, Dr. Feng joined our Board and led our Company in acquiring early-stage mineral properties in the PRC. Through discovery and development, our Company has become a profitable Canadian mining company, with multiple mines in China.

(2) Our principal subsidiaries

The table below sets forth the information of our principal subsidiaries as at the Latest Practicable Date:

Name	Place of incorporation	Date of establishment	Interest as at the Latest Practicable Date	Principal business
Silvercorp Beijing	PRC	July 11, 2011	100%	Holding company
Adventus	Canada	October 24, 2016	100%	Holding company
Luminex	Canada	March 16, 2018	100%	Holding company
Salazar Holdings	Canada	August 4, 2017	75%	Holding company
Fortune Mining Limited	BVI	August 23, 2002	100%	Holding company
Victor Resources	BVI	May 30, 2003	100%	Holding company
Victor Mining	BVI	October 23, 2003	100%	Holding company
Yangtze Mining HK.	Hong Kong	September 4, 2008	100%	Holding company
Wonder Success	Hong Kong	October 8, 2010	100%	Holding company
Henan Huawei.	PRC	December 15, 2006	80%	Trade
Henan Found.	PRC	August 30, 2004	77.5%	Mining
Yunxiang Mining.	PRC	March 19, 2004	70%	Mining
Guangdong Found	PRC	November 20, 2008	99%	Mining

Name	Place of incorporation	Date of establishment	Interest as at the Latest Practicable Date	Principal business
Xinbaoyuan Mining . .	PRC	November 17, 2010	77.5%	Mining
Curimining S.A.	Ecuador	September 6, 2006	75%	Mining
Condormining Corporation S.A. . .	Ecuador	June 29, 2007	100%	Mining

(3) Our principal operating subsidiaries established by way of cooperative joint ventures

During the Track Record Period, we controlled and operated the mining assets in the PRC through our principal operating subsidiaries as set forth below:

(a) Henan Found

In April 2004, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining, we entered into a cooperative joint venture agreement (the "**Henan Found JV Agreement**") with HGMR. Under the Henan Found JV Agreement, a CJV company, Henan Found was established in August 2004 with a term of 30 years in compliance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations. The initial registered capital of Henan Found was approximately USD3.34 million and the investment capital of Henan Found was USD6.67 million, with HGMR obtained an initial 45% interest in Henan Found in consideration for transferring the exploration permits constituting the Ying Mining District and its results achieved to Henan Found. Pursuant to the Henan Found JV Agreement, Victor Mining contributed US$3.67 million to Henan Found in exchange for a 55% interest, and concurrently paid US$1.5 million to HGMR to obtain a further 22.5% interest in Henan Found. Accordingly, Henan Found was held by Victor Mining and HGMR as to 77.5% and 22.5%, respectively.

In October 2005, the registered capital of Henan Found increased from approximately USD3.34 million to USD4 million. We have made all payments and contributions necessary to earn and maintain our full 77.5% interest in Henan Found.

In January 2013, HGMR transferred its 5% of interest in Henan Found to Henan Xinxiangrong for a consideration of RMB45,500,000 through an open auction conducted through Henan Central Equity Exchange Co., Ltd (河南中原產權交易有限公司). The consideration was arrived at through the bidding process of the open auction. In March 2024, HGMR transferred 12.25% of interest in Henan Found for nil consideration to Brigade 1 due to internal restructuring. As at the Latest Practicable Date, 12.25%, 5.25% and 5% interest of Henan Found were held by Brigade 1, HGMR and Henan Xinxiangrong respectively. To our best knowledge, as at the Latest Practicable Date, (i) Henan Yudi held 100% equity interest in Brigade 1; (ii) Henan Yudi held 100% equity interest in HGMR which held 100% equity interest in Henan Xinxiangrong. As a result, Henan Yudi is deemed to be interested in the total of 22.5% of equity interest in Henan Found.

In March 2024, Henan Found was converted from a CJV to a foreign-invested company. The Henan Found JV Agreement and its further amendments were terminated by the Articles of Association of Henan Found.

Upon its establishment, Henan Found has been primarily engaged in mining exploration activities, and on March 26, 2006, the Department of Natural Resources of Henan Province (河南省自然資源廳) issued a mining permit in respect of the SGX area of the Ying Mining District. Upon receiving the mining permit, the focus at the Ying Mining District switched from exploration and development to gradually ramping up to achieve a full mining operation.

(b) Henan Huawei

In March 2006, through our wholly owned subsidiary, Victor Resources, we entered into a cooperative joint venture agreement (the "**Huawei JV Agreement**") with Luoning Huatai Mining Development Co., Ltd. (洛寧華泰礦業開發有限公司) (the "**Luoning Huatai**"), an independent third party. Under the Huawei JV Agreement, a CJV company, Henan Huawei, was established in December 2006 with a term of 30 years in compliance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations. The registered capital of Henan Huawei was RMB14 million and Luoning Huatai and Victor Resources obtained an initial 40% and 60% interest in Henan Huawei, respectively. Luoning Huatai contributed RMB0.8 million to the registered capital of Henan Huawei and transferred its mining rights and exploration rights and relevant mineral data to Henan Huawei.

In January 2008, through Victor Resources, we purchased an additional 20% interest in Henan Huawei for a consideration of RMB3.8 million. As a result, the Company owned 80% interest in Henan Huawei.

In December 2009, Luoning Huatai transferred its 20% interest in Henan Huawei to Luoyang Juhui Investment Co., Ltd. (洛陽聚慧投資股份有限公司) ("**Luoyang Juhui**") for a consideration of RMB1.5 million. The basis of the consideration was determined based on arm's length negotiations between Luoning Huatai and Luoyang Juhui Investment Co., Ltd.

In May 2011, Luoyang Juhui transferred its 20% interest in Henan Huawei to Xinhui Mining for a consideration of RMB15 million. The basis of the consideration was determined based on arm's length negotiations between Luoyang Juhui and Xinhui Mining. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Xinhui Mining, an independent third party, and Victor Resources directly held 20% and 80% interest in Henan Huawei, respectively.

In October 2024, Henan Huawei was converted from a CJV to a foreign-invested company. The Huawei JV Agreement and its further amendments were terminated by the Articles of Association of Henan Huawei.

Henan Huawei was primarily established to acquire the HPG Mine, which is a silver-lead-zinc mine located within the boundaries of the greater Ying Mining District. Due to internal arrangement, Henan Huawei held 80% beneficial interest in HPG Mine and LME Mine as of the Latest Practicable Date.

(c) Guangdong Found

In October 2008, Yangtze Mining HK and Anhui Yangtze Mining Co. Ltd. (the "**Anhui Yangtze**"), entered into a cooperative joint venture agreement (the "**Guangdong Found JV Agreement**") with Guangdong Weige Mingda Mining Co., Ltd. (廣東威格鳴達礦業有限公司) (the "**Weige Mingda**").

Under the Guangdong Found JV Agreement, a CJV company, Guangdong Found, was established in November 2008 with a term of 30 years in compliance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations. The initial registered capital of Guangdong Found was approximately RMB150 million. Weige Mingda,

Anhui Yangtze and Yangtze Mining HK obtained an initial 5%, 5% and 90% interest in Guangdong Found, respectively, with Anhui Yangtze contributing through a capital injection of RMB1.5 million and transferring its licences and relevant mining data to Guangdong Found.

In December 2012, Weige Mingda transferred its 5% interest in Guangdong Found to Guoruiteng Mining for a consideration of RMB7.5 million. The basis of the consideration was determined with reference to its subscribed registered capital. In July 2017, Anhui Yangtze transferred its 5% interest in Guangdong Found to Yangtze Mining HK for a consideration of RMB1.5 million. The basis of the consideration was determined based on arm's length negotiations between Anhui Yangtze and Yangtze Mining HK.

In August 2018, the registered capital of Guangdong Found increased from approximately RMB150 million to RMB342 million. In December 2018, Guoruiteng Mining transferred its 4% interest in Guangdong Found to Silvercorp Beijing for RMB15 million. The basis of the consideration was determined based on arm's length negotiations between Guoruiteng Mining and Silvercorp Beijing.

In December 2020, the registered capital of Guangdong Found increased from approximately RMB342 million to RMB348.5 million. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Guoruiteng Mining, Silvercorp Beijing and Yangtze Mining HK directly held 1%, 4% and 95% interest in Guangdong Found, respectively.

In August 2024, Guangdong Found was converted from a CJV to a foreign-invested company. The Guangdong Found JV Agreement and its further amendments were terminated by the Articles of Association of Guangdong Found.

Guangdong Found was primarily established to hold the 100% interest in the GC Mine.

(3) Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisition

Xinbaoyuan Mining

In October 2021, we won an online open auction to acquire 100% interest of Xinbaoyuan Mining, an affiliate of a Henan provincial government-controlled company located in Sanmenxia City, Henan Province through Henan Ruifeng, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Henan Found, from Anyang Dadi Exploration Engineering Co., Ltd. (安陽大地勘探工程有限公司), an independent third party. Xinbaoyuan Mining held 100% interest in the Kuanping Project. The acquisition of Xinbaoyuan Mining was completed in November 2021 for a total consideration of approximately RMB73.5 million in cash. The consideration was arrived at through the bidding process of the online open auction.

Adventus and its Subsidiaries

On April 26, 2024, we entered into a definitive arrangement agreement with Adventus to acquire all the issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus (the "**Adventus Acquisition**") by way of a plan of arrangement. Adventus was a mineral exploration and development company based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, which was listed on the TSX-V under the symbol ADZN and trades on the OTCQX under the symbol ADVZF.

The Adventus Acquisition was carried out by way of a court-approved arrangement (the "**Adventus Arrangement**") under the Canada Business Corporations Act on July 2, 2024 and a resolution approving the Adventus Arrangement was approved by the Adventus's shareholders and holders of Adventus stock options and restricted share units at the special meeting of securityholders

held on June 26, 2024. The Adventus Acquisition was also approved by the TSX-V on behalf of Adventus, and the TSX and NYSE American on behalf of our Company, including the acceptance for listing of our Shares to be issued in connection with the Adventus Acquisition. As a result of the Adventus Acquisition, we acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Adventus (other than those owned by us at the effective time of the Adventus Acquisition) and shareholders of Adventus received 0.1015 of our Shares for each existing share of Adventus held. The Adventus Acquisition was completed on July 31, 2024 and Adventus became our wholly-owned subsidiary. It was delisted from the TSX-V on August 6, 2024.

Set out below are further details of Adventus and its major subsidiaries:

Adventus

Adventus focuses on copper-gold project development and exploration in Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Adventus owned, among others, (i) 75% interest in the El Domo Project through Salazar Holdings; and (ii) 100% interest in the Condor Project through Luminex.

Salazar Holdings

Salazar Holdings was incorporated in Canada on August 4, 2017. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Salazar Holdings was held as to 75% by Adventus and 25% by Salazar Resources.

Under the option agreement dated September 14, 2017 between Adventus and Salazar Resources, Adventus may earn 75% interest in the El Domo Project by funding exploration and development expenditures of US$25 million over the following five years.

On December 2021, Adventus delivered written notice of the exercise of the option for the 75% equity interest in Salazar Holdings and Salazar Resources approved the transfer of 75% ownership interest in Salazar Holdings.

Luminex

Luminex was a public company incorporated in Canada on March 16, 2018 and based in Vancouver, Canada focused on gold and copper projects in Ecuador. Pursuant to the Adventus Arrangement, the then Luminex shareholders received 0.67 of an Adventus common share (each whole share, an "**Adventus Share**") in exchange for each Luminex share held. Adventus issued an aggregate of 117,432,403 Adventus Shares to the then Luminex shareholders, which were listed on the TSX-V. The Adventus Arrangement was completed on January 25, 2024 and Luminex became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Adventus. In January 2024, Luminex was delisted from the TSX-V.

ISSUANCE OF CONVERTIBLE NOTES

On November 21, 2024, we entered into a purchase agreement with BMO Capital Markets Corp., CLSA Limited, Raymond James (USA) Ltd., Canaccord Genuity Corp., Eight Capital, Roth Capital Partners, LLC, and National Bank of Canada Financial Inc. (together, the "**Convertible Notes Initial Purchasers**") in respect of the issuance of the Convertible Notes by us. On November 25, 2024 (the "**Convertible Notes Settlement Date**"), we issued and sold to the Initial Purchasers the Convertible Notes. On November 25, 2024, we entered in an indenture with Computershare Trust Company N.A. (as "**Convertible Notes Trustee**") in respect of the issuance of the Convertible Notes. Subsequently, we entered into two supplemental agreements to Convertible Notes Indenture with Convertible Notes Trustee on November 26, 2025 and March 18, 2026, respectively. As at the Latest Practicable Date,

none of the Convertible Notes issued by us had been converted into Shares, no Shares had been issued or allotted pursuant to such conversion, and no other rights or options attached to the Convertible Notes had been exercised. The following sets out the material terms of the Convertible Notes:

Offering price:	The Convertible Notes will be issued at a price of 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from the Convertible Notes Settlement Date
Maturity:	December 15, 2029, unless earlier purchased, redeemed or converted
Interest rate:	4.75% per annum, accruing from the Convertible Notes Settlement Date
Interest payment dates:	Each June 15 and December 15, beginning on June 15, 2025
Initial conversion rate:	216.0761 Shares of our Company for each US$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes
Initial conversion price:	Approximately US$4.6280 per common share of our Company
Conversion rights:	Convertible Note holders may convert all or any portion of their notes, in multiples of US$1,000 principal amount, at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 15, 2029 (the "**Free Conversion Date**") only under the following circumstances: • during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2025 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common Shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day; • during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period (the "**Measurement Period**") in which the "trading price" on a determination date (i.e. the average of secondary market bid quotes for US$2 million principal amount of the Convertible Notes obtained at about 3:30 p.m. New York time from three nationally recognized, independent securities dealers selected by our Company) per US$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the Measurement Period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common Shares and the conversion rate on each such trading day;

- if we call any or all of the notes for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the related redemption date; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the Preliminary Offering Memorandum.

On or after the Free Conversion Date until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert all or any portion of their notes, in multiples of US$1,000 principal amount, at the option of the holder regardless of the foregoing conditions.

Redemption of notes at our option: Prior to December 20, 2027, we may not redeem the notes, except in the event of certain changes in Canadian tax law. On or after December 20, 2027, we may redeem for our common Shares per all or part of the Convertible Notes, but only if the last reported sale price of the common shares has been at least 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which we provide notice of redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date.

If a fundamental change occurs, we must offer to buy back all outstanding Convertible Notes for our common shares at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. This provision protects noteholders from significant corporate changes that could negatively affect the value of their investment.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS COMPLETED DURING THE TRACK RECORD PERIOD

We acquired all the issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus during the Track Record Period. The details of such acquisition have been set out above under paragraph "(3) Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries". Pursuant to Rules 4.05A and 14.08 of the Listing Rules, disclosure of pre-acquisition financial information is required for a major transaction (acquisition) with any of the applicable percentage ratios in respect of such acquisition as 25% or more but less than 100%. As confirmed by the Company, all the applicable percentage ratios in respect of the acquisition of all issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus during the Track Record Period are less than 25%. Therefore, such acquisition does not fall within the disclosure requirement under Rule 4.05A of the Listing Rules.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS COMPLETED AFTER THE TRACK RECORD PERIOD

Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV

We entered into (i) a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 and a supplemental deed on December 24, 2025 (collectively, the "**Share Purchase Agreement**"), and (ii) a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders' agreement (together, the "**Cooperation Agreements**") with the National Investment Agency (the "**NIA**") under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 16, 2026, in relation to the acquisition and restructuring of Chaarat ZAAV. Chaarat ZAAV holds a 100% interest in a mining licence of Chaarat Gold Project.

Pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement, we shall purchase from Chaarat the 100% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV for a cash consideration US$92 million (the "**Acquisition**").

Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements, (a) we shall carry out an internal restructuring and upon completion of such restructuring, we shall transfer 30% interest in Chaarat ZAAV to an entity designated by the Kyrgyz Republic for nil consideration; (b) the US$70 million payment to the NIA shall be paid in two stages: (i) US$60 million upon the Kyrgyz government issuing a waiver of its statutory pre-emptive right on the Chaarat Gold Project and an extension of the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining license from 2032 to 2062; and (ii) US$10 million after the achievement of certain milestones, including the resolution of UNESCO Issue to our reasonable satisfaction.

On January 23, 2026, the consideration of US$92 million had been fully paid to Chaarat, and the Acquisition was completed. On April 28, 2026, we transferred 30% equity interests to Kyrgyzaltyn, a state-owned entity of Kyrgyz Republic at no consideration pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements. As a result, Chaarat ZAAV has become our 70%-owned subsidiary.

On May 13, 2026, the consideration of US$60 million (minus the offset bonus payment under applicable Kyrgyz laws) had been fully paid to the NIA after the Kyrgyz government extended the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining licence from 2032 to 2062.

Our Directors consider that the Acquisition is beneficial to our Group as (i) we have established our third strategic growth platform which is supported by substantial gold resources; and (ii) it further advances our strategy of geographic diversification.

The Acquisition is accounted for as an asset acquisition as it was determined that the mineral projects did not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3.

SHAREHOLDING CHANGES PRIOR TO THE LISTING ON [REDACTED] STOCK EXCHANGES

As our Shares have had a long history of being listed on the VSE, TSX-V and subsequently on TSX since October 24, 2005, and the NYSE American since February 2009, our shareholder base has been diverse. As at the Latest Practicable Date, no Shareholder of the Company hold more than 10% of our issued Shares.

OUR LISTINGS ON [REDACTED] STOCK EXCHANGES

Our Shares were initially listed for trading on the VSE under the symbol "SVM". We graduated from the TSX-V to the larger TSX on October 24, 2005. Our Shares began trading on the NYSE Alternext U.S. (now known as the NYSE American) under the symbol "SVM" on February 17, 2009,

and trading was transferred to the NYSE under the symbol of "SVM" on November 5, 2009 to increase our visibility in the capital markets and raise our profile among current and prospective investors. We voluntarily delisted our Shares from the NYSE in September 2015 as we considered that the costs and burdens of maintaining a listing NYSE outweighed the benefits. Our Shares recommenced trading on the NYSE American on May 15, 2017 to give us greater visibility with new investors, enhance liquidity and ultimately lower our cost of capital.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Shares were dual-primary listed on the TSX and NYSE American both under the symbol "SVM". As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Company confirms that we had no instances of non-compliance with the rules of the TSX and NYSE American in any material respects and to the best knowledge of our Company having made all reasonable enquiries, there is no matter that should be brought to investors' attention in relation to our compliance record on the TSX and NYSE American. Based on the independent due diligence work conducted, nothing has come to the attention of the Sole Sponsor that would cause them to disagree with the Company's view above.

REASONS FOR THE [REDACTED]

Our Directors consider that **[REDACTED]**, as an internationally recognized and reputable **[REDACTED]**, can provide us with a good platform to access the regional **[REDACTED]** markets, sector focused professional **[REDACTED]**, and expand our global footprint, the **[REDACTED]** would be desirable and beneficial for our Company as it is in line with our focus on our operations in the PRC, which is important for our growth and long-term strategic development, and further attract **[REDACTED]** profiles in the Greater China region, thereby widening the **[REDACTED]** base of our Company and increase the liquidity of our **[REDACTED]**.

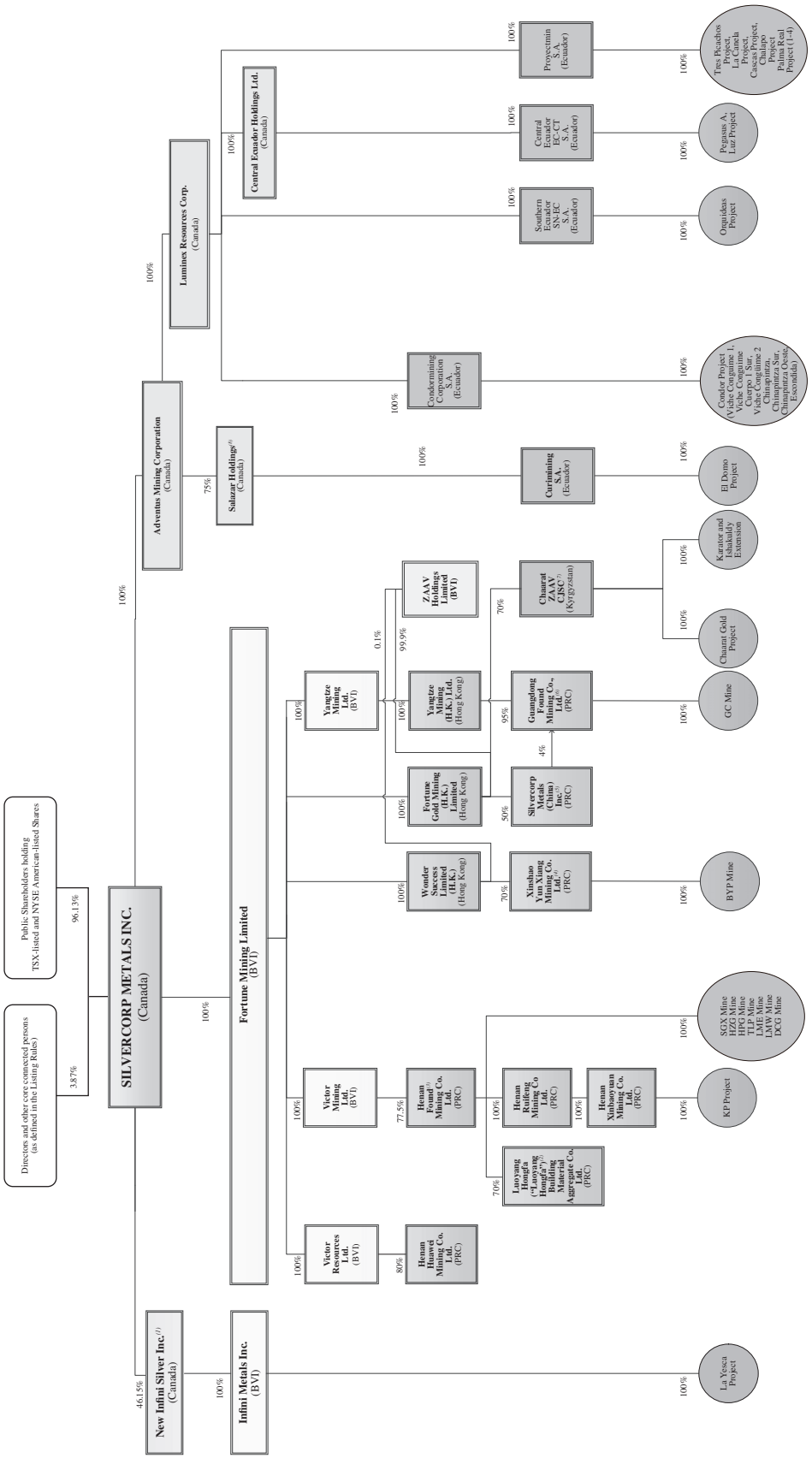
PUBLIC FLOAT AND FREE FLOAT

[REDACTED]

OUR SHAREHOLDING AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Immediately Before the [REDACTED]

The following chart sets forth the simplified shareholding and corporate structure of our Company and certain key subsidiaries immediately before the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes):



Notes:

(1) The original shareholders, namely Xi Chao, Ge Jian, Duan Shengwei and Qi Yuewen, all of whom are independent third parties, retain 40.9% interest, while Dr. Feng Rui, Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson, Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, Mr. Liu Yikang, Mr. Derek Zhihua Liu and Mr. Lon Eric Shaver each holds 8.07%, 0.34%, 0.26%, 0.19%, 0.29% and 0.26% of the total shares of New Infini. The remaining approximately 3.50% interest of the total shares of New Infini is held by 18 employees and former employees of the Company, none of whom held more than 0.50% of the total shares of New Infini.

(2) The remaining 30% interest of Luoyang Hongfa is owned by Luoyang Xincheng Industrial Co., Ltd. (洛陽鑫城實業有限公司), an independent third party.

(3) The remaining 12.25%, 5.25% and 5.0% interest of Henan Found is owned by Brigade 1, HGMR and Henan Xinxiangrong respectively. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Henan Found wholly owned (i) the SGX Mine, HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine and (ii) the KP Project through Xinbaoyuan Mining, its wholly owned subsidiary.

(4) The remaining 30% interest of Yunxiang Mining is owned by Zhu Zhixiang (朱智祥), an independent third party. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Yunxiang Mining wholly owned the BYP Mine.

(5) The remaining 50% interest of Silvercorp Beijing is owned by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Mining.

(6) The remaining 1% and 4% interest of Guangdong Found is owned by Guoruiteng Mining, and Silvercorp Beijing, our wholly-owned subsidiary. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Guangdong Found wholly owned the GC Mine.

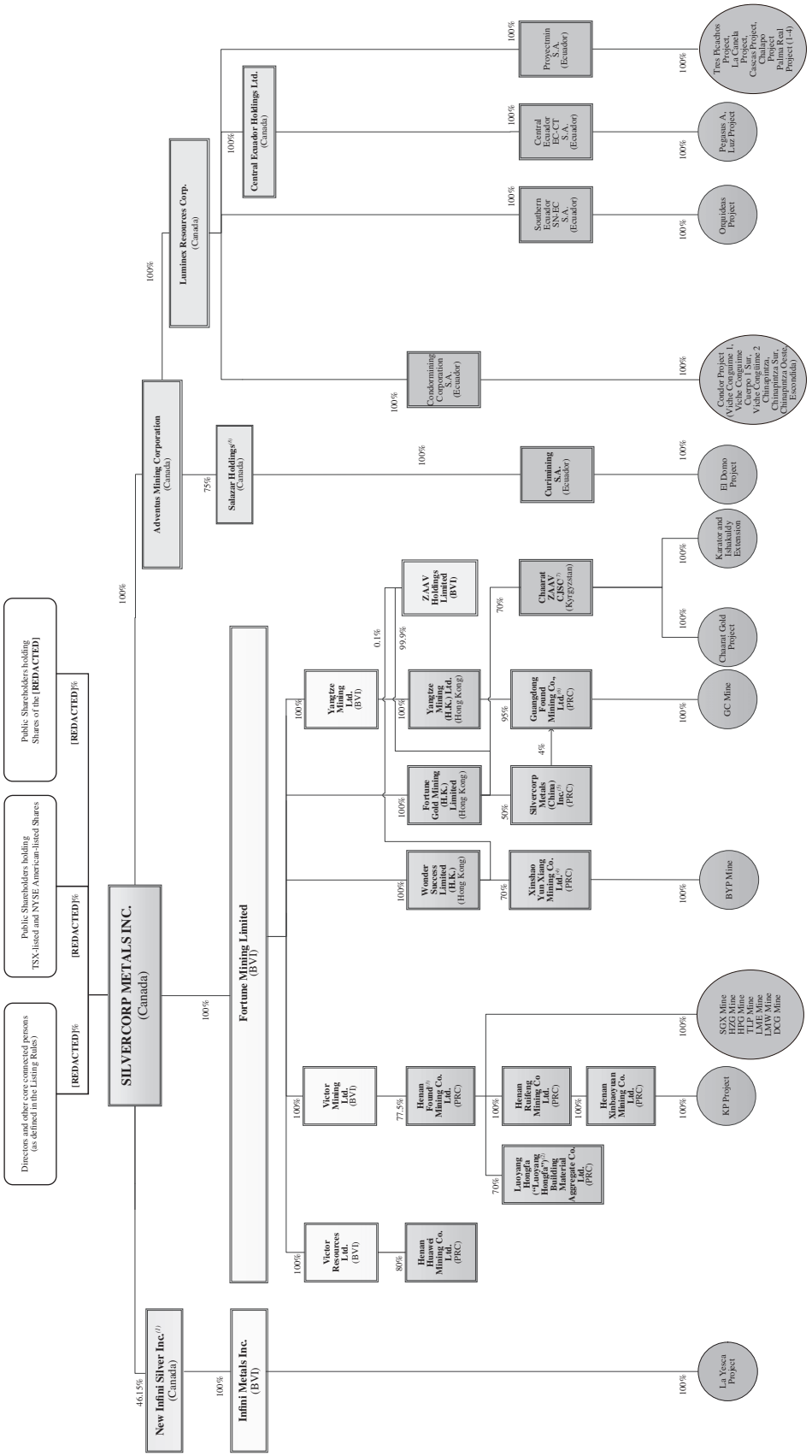
(7) The remaining 30% interest of Chaarat ZAAV is owned by Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, an independent third party. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Chaarat ZAAV wholly owned the Chaarat Gold project and Karator and Ishakuldy Extension.

(8) The remaining 25% interest of Salazar Holdings Limited is owned by Salazar Resources, an independent third party. As at the Latest Practicable Date, Salazar Holdings wholly owned the El Domo Project.

Immediately Upon Completion of the [REDACTED]

The following chart sets forth the simplified shareholding and corporate structure of our Company and certain key subsidiaries immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes):

HISTORY AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE



Notes: Please see notes (1) to (8) to "— Our Shareholding And Corporate Structure — Immediately Before the **[REDACTED]**" above.

OVERVIEW

We are a global mineral company focused on precious metals headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, mainly engaged in the exploration, development and production of precious metals such as silver and gold, as well as non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead and zinc. We are a leading producer of silver concentrates in China and have advanced-staged projects in South America and Central Asia. According to SMM:

- We ranked third in China in terms of silver production in calendar year 2025, with annual production of 7.0 million ounces and a market share of 6.3%;

- Our flagship Ying Project was the No.1 mining project in China in terms of silver production volume in calendar year 2025; and

- We maintain operational efficiency advantages, reflected in our industry-leading cost metrics. Our all-in sustaining costs (AISC) for silver were only USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and our adjusted AISC for silver were USD11.1 per ounce for calendar year 2025, lower than the global average of USD12.2 per ounce for calendar year 2025.

Our core strategy is to create shareholder value by generating free cash flow from long-life mines, driving organic growth through extensive drilling for discovery, pursuing ongoing merger and acquisition initiatives to unlock value, and maintaining a long-term commitment to responsible mining and sound ESG practices.

Our Mining Assets

We have been acquiring, exploring, developing, and operating mining assets since 2003. We have built a portfolio of multiple high-grade mining assets worldwide, with a diversified mix of metal resources including silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we owned and operated six major mining assets at different development stages to support our current and future growth while mitigating single-mine concentration risk. For details, see "Business — Mining Assets and Mineral Resources".

China

We own and operate three mining assets in China, namely, the Ying Property (comprising the Ying Project and the KP Project), the GC Mine, and the BYP Project. The Ying Project and the GC Mine were in production and contributed the entirety of our revenue during the Track Record Period. Annual ore processed reached approximately 1.3 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, representing a year-over-year increase of 18.7% from fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. While silver has been our main product, contributing approximately 57.7%, 62.5% and 69.3% of our revenue for fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively. our mining assets in China also contain significant side-products such as lead and zinc, which together contributed over 20.0% of revenue during the Track Record Period. These mining assets (except for the BYP Project, which is currently applying for a new mining operation approval) are generally characterized by abundant resources, high-grade metals, and long remaining mine life ranging from 17 to 18 years according to relevant Competent Persons' Reports, enabling us to generate stable revenue and cash flows during the Track Record Period and into the future.

The Ying Project, located in Henan Province, the PRC, is our flagship silver-lead-zinc mining district. It ranked among the highest-capacity primary silver mines (namely, mines where silver contributes the majority (typically, more than 50%) of their revenue) globally during the Track Record Period, and has a remaining mine life of approximately 16 years. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Ying Project produced 6.4 million ounces of silver. In 2025, the Ying Project ranked first in China by annual silver production. The Ying Project is characterized by high grades and substantial resource endowment. According to AMC, as of December 31, 2025, the Ying Property has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 19.1 million tonnes, with an average grade of 174 g/t Ag, 2.47% Pb, 0.80% Zn, and 0.17 g/t Au, supporting an estimated mine life of 17 years, and underscore the Ying Project's status as a high-quality and high-value silver asset. We are also upgrading from traditional re-suing mining to mechanized shrinkage stoping, a method suitable for the steeply dipping orebodies at the Ying Project. This transition has enhanced operating efficiency and extended mine life, supporting future production. Looking ahead, The Ying Project will focus on production enhancement and resource expansion and will continue to be our primary mining asset.

The GC Mine is an underground silver-lead-zinc mine located in Yunfu, Guangdong Province, the PRC. It has delivered stable operational and financial contributions to us for over a decade. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, it produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 5.3 million pounds of lead and 14.6 million pounds of zinc. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the GC Mine has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 6.2 million tonnes, with an average grade of 63 g/t Ag, 0.91% Pb, and 2.23% Zn, supporting an estimated mine life of 18 years.

In addition to the Ying Project and the GC Mine, we also own majority interests in the KP Project, which holds a mining production licence in Henan Province and is a satellite mine to the Ying Project and part of the Ying Property, as well as the BYP Mine in Hunan Province, for which a new mining licence is under application. These mining assets are expected to enhance and supplement our product offerings and drive the next stage of our growth.

Ecuador

The projects in Ecuador are expected to be our second growth driver, supported by high-grade gold and copper assets that enhance our metal diversification and reduce single-region concentration risk. On July 31, 2024, we completed the acquisition of Adventus, thereby securing interests in two strategic projects in Ecuador, namely, the El Domo Project, a permitted copper-gold mining project, and the Condor Project, a development-stage gold mining project. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the El Domo Project has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 7.1 million tonnes, with an average grade of 2.50 g/t Au, 48 g/t Ag, 1.93% Cu, 0.26% Pb, and 2.63% Zn, supporting an estimated mine life of 13 years, including a 1.5-year construction period. According to SMM, the gold grades of these projects are significantly higher than the global average of 1.0 to 1.2 g/t.

Since the acquisition, we have made substantial progress in Ecuador, including streamlining operations, strengthening community engagement, completing detailed engineering, and advancing key infrastructure works. The acquisition of Adventus not only significantly diversified our metal portfolio, in particular by increasing our access to gold and copper, but also expanded our geographic footprint into Latin America, thereby reducing our reliance on operations in China.

Kyrgyz Republic

In January 2026, we acquired Chaarat ZAAV, which holds the Chaarat Gold Project in the Tian Shan region of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Chaarat Gold Project, fully permitted with a mining licence and an exploration licence, is located within the western Tian Shan gold belt, one of the largest undeveloped gold regions, and are primarily amenable to open-pit mining. These projects are characterized by abundant gold resources and reserves. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the Chaarat Gold Project has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 16.2 million tonnes, with an average grade of 0.82 g/t Au, supporting an estimated mine life of 6 years, including 1-year construction period. We are currently conducting active exploration at the Chaarat Gold Project.

The ZAAV acquisition has established our third strategic growth platform, supported by substantial gold resources and compelling acquisition value, and further advances our strategy of geographic diversification.

Our Market Opportunities

The global precious metals market presents robust and resilient opportunities. Driven by sustained demand across both industrial and investment channels, gold and silver continue to serve as core assets for wealth preservation, portfolio diversification, and inflation hedging. Structural tailwinds, including geopolitical uncertainty, currency volatility, and long-term wealth accumulation trends in emerging markets, reinforce gold's role as a strategic reserve asset. At the same time, silver benefits from strong demand in photovoltaic technologies, advanced electronics, and medical applications.

Copper, lead, and zinc production also present significant market opportunities, underpinned by global infrastructure development, industrial manufacturing, and energy transition imperatives. Copper remains indispensable for electrical wiring, power transmission, and renewable energy systems due to its superior conductivity and durability. The accelerating shift towards electrification, including electric vehicles, smart grids, and renewable energy generation, is expected to drive sustained, long-term demand growth. Lead continues to play a critical role in energy storage solutions, particularly in lead-acid batteries for backup power systems, automotive applications, and industrial machinery, while also gaining renewed relevance in hybrid energy configurations. Zinc is vital for corrosion-resistant galvanizing of steel, supporting transportation, construction, and manufacturing industries, with additional growth driven by innovations in zinc-based alloys and energy storage systems.

We believe we are well-positioned to capitalize on these trends through our global presence, stable production and ongoing exploration and development activities. Our diversified metals portfolio enables us to address distinct yet complementary demand drivers across multiple industrial segments, thereby reducing exposure to volatility in any single commodity market. In addition, our mining projects span different development stages, from exploration to operation, providing a clear road map for both near-term and long-term growth alike to deliver shareholder returns.

Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")

Our core objective is to operate safely, sustainably, and responsibly with respect to the environment, while engaging collaboratively with local communities.

We have recently received a score of 21.9 from Morningstar Sustainalytics and an S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment score of 61 (compared to the industry average of 33), positioning us as an ESG leader in the precious metals industry. As at the Latest Practicable Date, all of our operational mining projects had been certified under the applicable national or provincial Green Mine

standards, demonstrating that, throughout the mineral resource development process, these mining projects implement scientific and systematic extraction methods and maintain environmental impacts within manageable limits.

We also consistently apply stringent safety standards, risk control and preventive measures, and continuously enhance our internal control measures to improve production. As a result, we did not have any material safety incidents involving our workforce during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Further, we value sound and effective corporate governance and promote board diversity to enhance decision making and foster innovation within our management. Our Board currently comprises a diverse, international membership, including two female Directors representing one-third of our Board.

Financial Overview

During the Track Record Period, we delivered solid financial performances driven by our stable and efficient operations. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, our total revenue was USD215.2 million, USD298.9 million, and USD290.8 million, respectively. In particular, our revenue increased by 38.9% from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. For the same periods, our net profit was USD49.7 million, USD78.8 million and USD16.8 million, respectively.

We have demonstrated strong cash flow generation capabilities. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, our net cash from operating activities was USD91.6 million, USD138.6 million, and USD220.4 million, respectively.

We have also maintained an industry-low gearing level. As at December 31, 2025, our debt ratio is 36.8%, significantly lower than the average debt ratio of global top 20 silver producing companies, which is approximately 46.9% according to SMM. During the Track Record Period, we did not have any bank borrowings. Other than the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we did not have any other interest-bearing debts during the Track Record Period.

STRENGTHS

We believe the following strengths enable us to compete effectively in the industry.

We are a global precious metals mineral company with a leading silver production position in China

We are a global precious metals mineral company with mining projects across China, Central Asia and South America. According to SMM, we ranked third in China in 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025) in terms of silver production volume, with a market share of 6.3%. Our flagship Ying Project was the No.1 mining district in China in terms of silver production volume in 2025. Other than silver, we produce gold, copper, lead and zinc products, which are widely used for industrial and investment purposes. In particular, we also ranked the 8th lead concentrate producers in China in 2025.

Our leading position is underpinned by our high-quality mineral assets characterized by geographic diversity, high grades and substantial resource endowment. According to the Competent Persons' Reports, as at December 31, 2025, we had proven and probable mineral reserves of silver of

approximately 130.3 million ounces, measured and indicated mineral resources of silver of approximately 262.8 million ounces, and inferred mineral resources of silver of 102.6 million ounces. These resources provide a solid foundation for stable revenue generation and cash flow for the next 15 years.

Our mineral assets combine high-grade ore bodies, multi-metal output, and long mine life potential, providing both operational efficiency and revenue diversification. Concentrating in established mining districts such as the Ying Property in Henan Province and the GC Mine in Guangdong Province, our assets benefit from proven geological formations rich in silver, lead, and zinc, enabling consistent production at industry-leading grades. Our mining projects are supported by extensive infrastructure and proximity to processing facilities, ensuring cost-efficient transportation and reliable access to smelting capacity. High ore grades contribute to lower unit costs and higher margins, while by-product contributions from lead and zinc help mitigate exposure to silver price volatility. Moreover, our ability to expand reserves through targeted exploration enhances the longevity and commercial sustainability of our operations, reinforcing our competitive position and supporting long-term growth.

Competitive AISC driven by high operation efficiency, high grade mining assets and well-established infrastructure.

Our high-grade mining assets are fundamental to our competitive operation efficiency and AISC. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Ying Project had an average head silver grade of 212 g/t, which is among the highest in industry, according to SMM. This high-grade profile has enabled us to maintain relatively low AISC and strong operating margins.

We also benefit from well-established infrastructure supporting access to our mining sites. Mining operations typically require substantial upfront capital investment, with infrastructure accounting for a significant portion. For example, to increase haulage efficiency and facilitate environmentally friendly operations at the Ying Project, we constructed haulage tunnels connecting SGX Mine and HPG Mine, and connecting HPG Mine to a road-access point closer to the mill sites. Our existing infrastructure base supports efficient operations. Additionally, we promote the more cost-efficient and mechanized shrinkage mining method at the Ying Project, which also contributes to the further improvement of our cost efficiency.

As a result, our AISC per ounce of silver is below the industry average. According to SMM, our AISC for silver, according to our calculation, was approximately USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and our adjusted AISC for calendar year 2025 were USD11.1, lower than the global average of USD12.2 for calendar year 2025.

We have a proven record of successfully acquiring, investing in and integrating mineral properties to support our growth.

Since 2003, we have acquired multiple mining assets, including greenfield mining assets, and advanced them into production across diversified range of minerals. We have also strategically invested in junior mining companies such as NUAG and Tincorp, each holding mining assets of own. Our ability to identify, invest in, acquire and integrate these assets has been a key driver to our development into a globally recognized mining company.

We acquired the Ying Project in 2003, and through years of development, it has become our flagship project. The Ying Project currently comprises seven underground mines and two processing plants with a combined capacity of approximately 4,100 tonnes per day. We are undertaking ongoing mine optimization and production expansion programmes to further enhance operational efficiency and increase productivity.

In addition to the Ying Project, we have acquired and developed the GC Mine, the KP Project and the BYP Project in China. We have leveraged our mining expertise and operational and management experience to develop these projects and integrate them into our mineral asset portfolio. These projects are currently either in production or progressing toward production.

We completed the acquisition of Adventus in July 2024, which provides geographic and metal diversification with high-grade copper and gold projects located in Ecuador. Since the acquisition, we have made substantial progress, including streamlining operations, strengthening community engagement, completing detailed engineering, and advancing key infrastructure works. We are progressing toward commissioning of the El Domo Project, with the processing plant targeted for completion by July 2027.

In 2026, we acquired Chaarat ZAAV, which held a 100% interest in the production and exploration licenses hosting the Chaarat Gold Project, further diversifying our mining assets and establishing our presence into a mineral-rich region in Central Asia. We are currently advancing exploration activities to develop the Chaarat Gold Project.

Through the acquisitions of Adventus and Chaarat ZAAV, we have transformed our preciously silver-focused metal profile by significantly expanding our gold and copper resource base and achieving a more diversified commodity portfolio.

For details of our acquisitions, see "History and Corporate Structure" in this Document. This demonstrates our strong capability in integrating acquired mineral properties and projects to drive growth.

We are committed to responsible mining practices to achieving green and sustainable development through high ESG standards.

We are committed to fostering a strong corporate culture grounded in our core values of respect, equality, and responsibility. We have integrated environmental, social, and governance considerations into our business strategy, thereby generating impactful changes in the communities in which we work and live, sustainably. Our ESG strategy is rooted in the application of innovative technologies to enhance operational efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and support sustainable development in the communities in which we operate. In addition, we recognize the importance of board diversity as a core element of effective corporate governance, and our Board currently comprises a diverse, international membership with two female Directors appointed. Through these initiatives, we aim to deliver long-term value while minimizing our environmental footprint and contributing positively to local stakeholders.

Our ESG performance has been recognized by multiple independent rating agencies in 2026, including:

- A Morningstar Sustainalytics score of 21.9 (Medium Risk), ranking within the top 12 of 109 companies in the precious metals sector; and

- An S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment score of 61, significantly outperforming the industry average of 33 in accordance with the S&P Global ESG Scores Report;

Our operating mining assets are all well supported by established upstream supply chain and have access to essential infrastructure, including roads, electricity grids and water supply, enabling stable and efficient operations in line with our sustainability objectives.

We have an experienced international management team and skilled workforce.

We have a strong management team comprising well-educated international professionals and experienced local leaders with visionary leadership, providing diverse perspectives and extensive expertise across the full range of activities in the global mining industry. The management team is led by our chairman and chief executive officer, Dr. Feng Rui, who has over 25 years of experience in the global mining industry. His experience in exploration and acquisition of mineral assets has contributed to our ability to identify and develop mineral opportunities internationally. Among our Directors, for example, Mr. Liu Yikang has over 40 years of geological experience in managing, evaluating and exploring mineral resources and Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson has over 20 years of experience advising public companies with international natural resource property holdings as a corporate securities lawyer.

Our local management teams also possess substantial industry knowledge and experience. For example, all key members of the Henan Found management team have over a decade of experience in the mining industry, while the general manager has approximately 30 years of experience. Our silver mining operations also benefit from a stable and experienced management team with a long operating history spanning over a decade. Drawing on our technical capabilities and operational experience, we intend to leverage the expertise gained in managing our existing operational mining projects to support the development and operation of our global projects, such as those in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic. We believe our management team's in-depth understanding of mining operations, combined with strong technical expertise developed through extensive field experience, supports the effective supervision and implementation of our mining operations.

STRATEGIES

We balance profitability with our social and environmental responsibilities, employee well-being, and sustainable development.

Expanding our existing mining operations through further exploration and development

Our existing mining operations are fundamental to our business. We will continue to allocate resources to the exploration and development of the existing mining projects, including drilling and tunneling activities, to expand our resource base and to discover new mine bodies. These efforts will support our business and drive organic growth.

The Ying Project is our main mining asset, with the largest area workforce among our operations. As at the Latest Practicable Date, it has an estimated remaining mine life of 17 years. We have been implementing continuous optimization and mechanization programmes to enhance its operational efficiency and to extend its mine life. Going forward, we intend to continue developing the Ying Project by (i) increasing drilling activities and exploring peripheral areas for additional resources, (ii) constructing additional processing and milling plants, (iii) upgrading mining licences to increase mining capacity, and (iv) promoting mechanized mining to achieve greater scale.

The GC Mine has an estimated remaining life of about 18 years. We plan to continue advancing the deployment of zigzag ramps and middle sections to enhance the recovery of orebody resources, improve mining efficiency, and maintain stable cash flows.

Diversifying our mining portfolio and product offerings through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies

During the Track Record Period, our mining operations were primarily in China, with the Ying Project serving as our principal mining site. Silver has been our primary revenue contributor, accounting for approximately 62.5% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. In light of commodity price volatility and potential geopolitical uncertainties, we intend to further diversify our business by geography by commodity.

We have proactively diversified our mining portfolio through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we acquired mining assets in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic through acquisitions of Adventus and Chaarat ZAAV, thereby expanding into South America and Central Asia and significantly broadening our geographical footprint beyond China. In assessing acquisition opportunities, we will carefully consider and seek to balance a variety of factors, including whether the cost and benefit of the acquisitions satisfy our internal financial requirements and align with our corporate strategy and long-term plan, the synergies between our existing operations and potential targets in terms of technology and knowhow, management expertise and business compatibility, as well as the extent to which the acquisition enhances the overall competitiveness and sustainability of our existing and future businesses.

We also seek to invest in and incubate exploration and surveying companies to support the identification and discovery of prospective mining assets. For example, as at the Latest Practicable Date, we held equity interests of 27.8% in NUAG and 27.4% in Tincorp as a strategic investor. We intend to continue diversifying our mining assets geographically, both within existing jurisdictions and in new regions, by means of acquisitions and minority investments alike, with a view to mitigating geopolitical risks.

In addition, we plan to diversify our product portfolio by increasing our focus on other metals, including gold and copper. Gold contributed 6.0% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. However, with the KP Project and the El Domo Project currently under construction, we expect contributions from gold and copper to increase upon commencement of production. Our strategic investment in junior mining companies such as Tincorp also increases our exposure metals, including tin. Over the longer term, as the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Projects, the BYP Project, and the projects of NUAG and Tincorp enter production, we expect further diversification of our product offerings and reduced reliance on silver.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not identify any specific new target asset or company for future acquisition or investment.

Commitment to responsible mining and ESG practices

As a responsible miner, we will continue to treat environmental protection, occupational safety, local community engagement, as well as our social responsibilities as key priorities in our corporate development activities. We are committed to integrating ESG considerations into our business strategies and delivering meaningful, long-term benefits to the communities in which we operate.

We aim to continuously enhance our risk-based environmental management system by strengthening green mine construction, environmental emergency management and environmental risk management capabilities. In particular, we recognize the critical role of effective and responsible tailings management and plan to prioritize preventive and risk response measures to ensure the safe operation of our tailings facilities. We also attach great importance to waste management and pollution prevention and control. To this end, we intend to fully integrate waste management into our entire value chain, striving to reduce carbon emission at source, improve resource utilization, minimise waste generation and promote waste reuse, so as to ensure pollution control throughout our production process and compliance with all emission regulations.

We will continue to foster mutual trust through community consultation mechanisms and promote multicultural coexistence, upholding the rights of local community members to participate in and stay informed of matters that may affect them. We seek to transform resource benefits into lasting value for local communities through public welfare initiatives, donations, and volunteer services spanning rural revitalization, community development, education support and assistance for disadvantaged groups.

In addition, we will continue to enhance our corporate governance framework by clarifying the responsibilities and authorities of each governance body, strengthening internal oversight and checks and balances and promoting standardized, scientific and modernized corporate governance.

Through the incorporation of ESG considerations into our strategic planning, operations, and management, we strive to continuously improve our energy structure and resource efficiency, with the aim of generating sustainable economic, social, and environmental value forour stakeholders.

MINING ASSETS AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Overview

We are a global precious-metal mining company with a proven record of profitability and growth potential. Headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, we are mainly engaged in exploration and production of diversified precious metals such as silver and gold, as well as non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead and zinc, holding a leading position in silver production in China.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held majority interests in primarily six mining assets located in various regions across the world, namely China, South America and Central Asia, and minority interests in mines or projects located across South America and North America.

Our Portfolio of Mining Assets

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held controlling interests in six major mining assets in China, Ecuador, and the Kyrgyz Republic, namely, the Ying Property, the GC Mine, the El Domo Project, the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Project (also known as the Tulkubash & Kyzyltash Gold Projects), and the BYP Project (collectively, the "**Major Mining Assets**"). The following map illustrates the geographical locations of the Major Mining Assets:

The following table sets out information of the Major Mining Assets as at the Latest Practicable Date:

No.	Mining assets	Status	Location	Type of mining assets	Type of Mining Licence	Expiration Dates of Mining Assets	Ownership (including beneficial ownership) percentage as at the Latest Practicable Date
1.	**Ying Property** *(comprising the KP Project and the Ying Project, which comprises SGX Mine, HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine)*	Ying Project: In operation since 2006 KP Project: Under construction	Henan Province, the PRC	Silver-lead-zinc mines	SGX Mine and HZG Mine: Production	September 24, 2035	For SGX Mine, HZG Mine, TLP Mine, LMW Mine DCG Mine and the KP Project, 77.5%
					HPG Mine: Production	April 29, 2028	For HPG Mine and LME Mine, 80.0%
					TLP Mine and LME Mine: Production	February 26, 2041	
					DCG Mine: Production	June 16, 2037	
					KP Project: Production	March 13, 2029	
2.	**GC Mine**	In operation since 2014	Guangdong Province, the PRC	Silver-lead-zinc mine	Production	November 24, 2040	99.0%

No.	Mining assets	Status	Location	Type of mining assets	Type of Mining Licence	Expiration Dates of Mining Assets	Ownership (including beneficial ownership) percentage as at the Latest Practicable Date
3.	**El Domo Project** . . .	Under construction	Bolívar Province, central Ecuador	Copper-gold mine	Seven concessions	each expires in 2033 or 2035	75.0%
4.	**Condor Project**	Exploration	Zamora-Chinchipe Province, Ecuador	Deposits characterized by low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization, containing high concentrations of gold, silver, zinc and lead, among others	Seven Concessions	each expires in 2031, 2033, 2042 or 2046	98.7%
5.	**Chaarat Gold Project**.	Exploration	Jalal-Abad Province, the Kyrgyz Republic	Gold property	Exploration Production	September 7, 2026 June 25, 2062	70.0%
6.	**BYP Project**	Under licence application	Hunan Province, the PRC	Underground gold-lead-zinc property	/	/	70.0%

Notes:

(1) The ownership of the Ying Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Henan Found, which held 100% ownership interests in these mines as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Henan Found, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure" in this Document. Through an internal arrangement, Henan Huawei held a 80.0% beneficial interest in HPG Mine and LME Mine.

(2) The ownership of the KP Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Xinbaoyuan Mining, which held 100% interests in this project as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Xinbaoyuan Mining, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure" in this Document.

(3) The ownership of the GC Mine is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Guangdong Found, which held 100% interests in this mine as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Guangdong Found, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure" in this Document.

(4) We hold a majority interests of the El Domo Project through Adventus. For details, please refer to "— Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries" in this Document.

(5) We hold a majority interest of the Condor Project through Adventus. For details, please refer to "— Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries" in this Document.

(6) The ownership of the Chaarat Gold Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Chaarat ZAAV, which held 100% equity interests in this project as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Chaarat ZAAV, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Material Acquisitions Completed after the Track Record Period — Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV CJSC" in this Document.

(7) The ownership of the BYP Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Yunxiang, which held 100% equity interests in this mine as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Yunxiang, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure" in this Document,

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in addition to the Major Mining Assets, we also controlled seven projects under early exploration and evaluation located in Ecuador (the "**Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects**"), in which we obtained the majority interests through the acquisition of Adventus in July 2024. For details of the acquisition of Adventus, please refer to "— Our

Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries" in this Document. We also held interests in the La Yesca Project in Mexico through New Infini as at the Latest Practicable Date.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held minority interests in: (i) NUAG, a Canadian public company dual-listed on the TSX and NYSE American, in which we held a 27.8% interest, held majority interests in mining assets in Bolivia; and (ii) Tincorp, a Canadian public company listed on the TSX-V, in which we held a 27.4% interest, held majority interests in mining assets in Bolivia and Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, neither NUAG nor Tincorp had revenue from operations or ongoing mining operations of any kind. For risks associated with our investments, please refer to "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Our investment in NUAG is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable" and "— Our investment in Tincorp is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable" in this Document.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Independent Report

We commissioned independent Competent Persons to conduct technical reviews and assessments for the Major Mining Assets. Please refer to the Competent Persons' Reports as set out in Appendix III to this Document for details of the findings, reporting standards and scope of work conducted by the relevant Competent Persons as at December 31, 2025.

As confirmed by our Directors, no material adverse changes occurred with respect to the Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves of the Major Mining Assets since December 31, 2025, being the effective date of the Competent Persons' Reports as set out in Appendix III to this Document, and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Mineral Resources

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral resource statements set out in various Competent Persons' Reports in Appendix III to this Document, and as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides information of our mineral resources by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Resources by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Measured	37.2	134.8	748.9	110.8	647.7	475.7
Indicated	108.7	128.0	3,984.8	128.9	514.0	620.9
Measured + Indicated	145.9	262.8	4,732.6	239.7	1,161.9	1,095.5
Inferred	148.6	102.6	6,618.4	28.2	352.9	568.0
Total	294.4	365.4	11,351.0	267.9	1,514.8	1,663.5

According to the above table, as at December 31, 2025, our overall mineral resources were estimated to be about 294.4 million tonnes, including measured mineral resources of 37.2 million tonnes, indicated mineral resources of 108.7 million tonnes, and inferred mineral resources of 148.6 million tonnes. Categorised by types of metal, the mineral resources contain approximately 365.4 million ounces of silver, 11,351.0 thousand ounces of gold, 267.9 thousand tonnes of copper, 1,514.8 thousand tonnes of lead and 1,663.5 thousand tonnes of zinc.

Further, calculated based on the mineral resource data provided by the Competent Persons' Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document, the table below presents the information of our mineral resources by mine status based on the Competent Persons' Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document.

Summary of Mineral Resources by Mine Status

Mine Status	Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
		(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Mines in operation	Measured	29.9	129.3	98.9	13.4	638.7	381.5
	Indicated	30.5	106.6	131.8	14.7	472.1	311.8
	Measured + Indicated	60.5	235.9	230.6	28.1	1,110.8	692.2
	Inferred	20.9	70.0	142.4	10.6	310.7	218.4
	Total	81.4	305.9	373.0	38.7	1,421.5	910.6
Mines under exploration or construction	Measured	7.3	5.5	650.0	97.4	9.0	94.2
	Indicated	78.1	21.5	3,853.0	114.2	41.9	309.1
	Measured + Indicated	85.4	26.9	4,502.0	211.6	51.0	403.3
	Inferred	127.6	32.6	6,476.0	17.6	42.2	349.6
	Total	213.1	59.5	10,978.0	229.2	93.2	752.9

Mineral Reserves

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral reserve statements set out in various Competent Persons' Reports in Appendix III to this Document, as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides information of our mineral reserves by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Reserves by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Proven	16.6	70.8	335.8	73.2	323.0	241.6
Probable	32.0	59.5	785.3	71.1	223.5	236.2
Proven + Probable	48.6	130.3	1,121.1	144.4	546.5	475.9

According to the above table, as at December 31, 2025, our overall mineral reserves totaled 48.6 million tonnes, of which 16.6 million tonnes are proven mineral reserves and 32.0 million tonnes are probable mineral reserves. These contained approximately 130.3 million ounces of silver, 1,121.1 thousand ounces of gold, 144.4 thousand tonnes of copper, 546.5 thousand tonnes of lead and 475.9 thousand tonnes of zinc.

Further, calculated based on the mineral reserve data provided by the Competent Persons' Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document, the table below presents the information of our mineral reserves by mine status based on the Competent Persons' Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document.

Summary of Mineral Reserves by Mine Status

Mine Status	Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
		(Million)	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Mines in operation	Proven	14.0	66.7	50.8	3.9	316.0	171.4
	Probable	11.3	52.3	56.3	2.7	212.1	118.7
	Proven + Probable	25.3	119.0	107.1	6.7	528.1	288.2
Mines under exploration or construction	Proven	2.7	4.2	285.0	69.3	7.0	70.2
	Probable	20.7	7.2	729.0	68.4	11.4	117.5
	Proven + Probable	23.4	11.3	1,014.0	137.7	18.4	187.7

Metal Production

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Ying Project and the GC Mine were in production. As at the Latest Practicable Date, production of metals did not commence on the remaining Major Mining Assets.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we produced approximately 6.2 million ounces of silver, or 6.8 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,268.0 ounces of gold, 63.1 million pounds of lead and 23.4 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we produced approximately 6.9 million of silver, or 7.6 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,495.0 ounces of gold, 62.1 million pounds of lead and 23.3 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 11.3%, 11.8% and 3.1% in production of silver, silver equivalent and gold, respectively, and decreases of 1.6% and 0.4% in lead and zinc production, respectively.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we produced 5.3 million ounces of silver (5.9 million ounces of silver equivalent), 6,231.0 ounces of gold, 46.4 million pounds of lead and 17.9 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 3.5%, 42.1% and 1.1% in production of silver equivalent, gold and lead, respectively, and a decrease of 5.3% in zinc production compared to those of the nine months ended December 31, 2024, in which we produced 5.3 million ounces of silver (5.7 million ounces of silver equivalent), 4,385.0 ounces of gold, 45.9 million pounds of lead and 18.9 million pounds of zinc. The volume of silver production remains relatively stable across the aforementioned periods.

Production Costs

Our production costs comprise mining cost, shipping cost and milling cost. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our product costs were USD88.6 million, USD108.4 million, USD73.7 million and USD85.6 million, respectively.

Sales and Revenue

During the Track Record Period, we generated revenue from the sales of metal produced in the two operating mines, the Ying Project and the GC Mine.

The following table provides a breakdown of sales volume, revenue and average selling price for each type of metal by mining origin for the periods indicated therein:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,						For the nine months ended December 31,					
	2024			2025			2024			2025		
	Ying Project	*GC Mine*	*Total*	*Ying Project*	*GC Mine*	*Total*	*Ying Project*	*GC Mine*	*Total*	*Ying Project*	*GC Mine*	*Total*
Metal Sales Volume												
— Silver *(million ounces)*	5.7	0.5	6.2	6.4	0.5	6.9	4.9	0.4	5.3	5.0	0.4	5.4
— Gold *(ounces)*	7,268.0	—	7,268.0	7,577.0	—	7,577.0	4,112.0	—	4,112.0	6,234.0	—	6,234.0
— Lead *(million pounds)*	54.3	6.3	60.6	56.8	5.5	62.3	41.3	4.7	46.0	42.2	4.2	46.4
— Zinc *(million pounds)*	8.2	15.0	23.3	8.6	14.9	23.5	6.5	12.5	19.0	5.2	12.7	17.9
Revenue												
— Silver *(millions of USD)*	116.4	7.9	124.2	175.9	10.8	186.8	133.1	9.2	142.3	191.2	10.3	201.5
— Gold *(millions of USD)*	13.0	—	13.0	17.8	—	17.8	9.0	—	9.0	19.9	—	19.9
— Lead *(millions of USD)*	47.0	5.4	52.3	54.7	5.2	60.0	40.5	4.5	45.0	40.2	3.9	44.1
— Zinc *(millions of USD)*	6.9	12.1	19.1	9.6	16.4	26.0	7.4	13.9	21.3	5.4	12.7	18.1
— Others[(1)] *(millions of USD)*	4.5	1.9	6,.4	5.3	2.9	8.3	3.9	2.3	6.2	4.4	2.7	7.1
— Total Revenue *(millions of USD)*	187.8	27.3	215.1	263.5	35.4	298.9	193.8	30.0	223.8	261.1	29.7	290.8
Price												
— Silver *(USD per ounce)*	20.4	15.2	19.9	27.5	20.6	27.0	27.3	20.6	26.7	38.5	26.8	37.7
— Gold *(USD per ounce)*	1,792.0	—	1,792.0	2,351.0	—	2,351.0	2,198.0	—	2,198.0	3,197.0	—	3,197.0
— Zinc *(USD per pound)*	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
— Lead *(USD per pound)*	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0

Note:

(1) Others mainly represent other metals generated during our production such as copper as well as waste rock.

Major Mining Licences, Permits and Authorisations

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a total of 22 valid mining licences, permits and authorisations for our Major Mining Assets, including (i) five production licences for the Ying Property, (ii) one production licence for the GC Mine; (iii) seven concessions for the El Domo Project; (iv) seven concessions for the Condor Project; and (v) one exploration licence and one production licence for the Chaarat Gold Project. We were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence for the BYP Project.

Our mining licences are generally valid for several years to over thirty years. We aim to renew our mining licences, including production or exploration licences or concessions, before their respective expiry dates. As advised by our PRC Legal Adviser, Ecuadorian Legal Adviser and Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, respectively, save for what discussed in the notes to the table below, we do not expect any material legal impediment in renewing our mining-related licences or permits in the PRC, Ecuador, and the Kyrgyz Republic if we submit our application in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. For details of relevant risks, see "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — The permits and licences required for our mining and exploration operations may not be granted or renewed."

The following table sets forth information regarding our relevant mining-related licences as at the Latest Practicable Date.

Ying Property

Type	Area and Licence Name	Mine/projects	Mining Licences Number	Sq. km	Expiry Date
Production	Yueliangou Lead-zinc-silver Mine	SGX and HZG	C4100002009093210038549	19.6	September 24, 2035
Production	Haopinggou Lead-zinc-gold Mine	HPG	C410000201643210141863	6.2	April 29, 2028
Production	Tieluping-Longmen Silver-lead Mine	TLP, LME and LMW	XC4100002016064210142239	22.6	February 26, 2041
Production	Dongcaogou Gold-silver Mine[)]	DCG	C410000201504210138848	19.8	June 16, 2037
Production	Shanzhou District Kuanping Silver-Gold Mine of Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co., Ltd.	KP	C4100002022124211000099	7.0	March 13, 2029

GC Mine

Type	Area and Licence Name	Mining Licence Number	Sq. km	Expiry Date
Production	GC Lead and Zinc Mine of Guangdong Found Mining Co., Ltd.	C1000002010113210083333	5.5	November 24, 2040

El Domo Project

Type	Name	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	County	Province	Expiry Date
Concession[(1)]	Jordan 1	700918	2,200.0	Ventanas, Echeandia	Los Rios, Bolivar	April 26, 2035

Type	Name	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	County	Province	Expiry Date
Concession	Jordan 2	200652	1,639.5	Echeandia, Guaranda	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves	200508	1,458.0	Las Naves, Guaranda	Bolivar	March 6, 2033[2]
Concession	Las Naves 1	200627	3,200.0	Guaranda	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 2	200628	3,700.0	Guaranda, Las Naves	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 3	200629	4,815.0	Las Naves, Guaranda, Ventanas, Echeandia	Bolivar, Los Rios	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 5	700885	4,525.0	Ventanas, Las Naves	Los Rios, Bolivar	April 26, 2035

Condor Project

Type	Name	Cadastral Code	Area (hectare)	Expiry Date
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 1	2024	1,078.6	August 31, 2031
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 1 Sur	50001609	788.7	May 20, 2031
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 2	2024A	2,410.0	February 4, 2046
Concession	Chinapintza	2024.1	53.7	August 31, 2031
Concession	Chinapintza Oeste	2024.1	97.5	June 3, 2031
Concession	Chinapintza Sur	2024.1	6.1	June 3, 2031
Concession	Escondida	50000497	1,000.0	February 17, 2042

Chaarat Gold Project

Type	Province	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	Expiry Date
Production	Chatkal Region	3117AE	700.0	June 25, 2062[3]
Exploration	Chatkal Region	3319AP	2,743.0	September 7, 2026[4]

Notes:

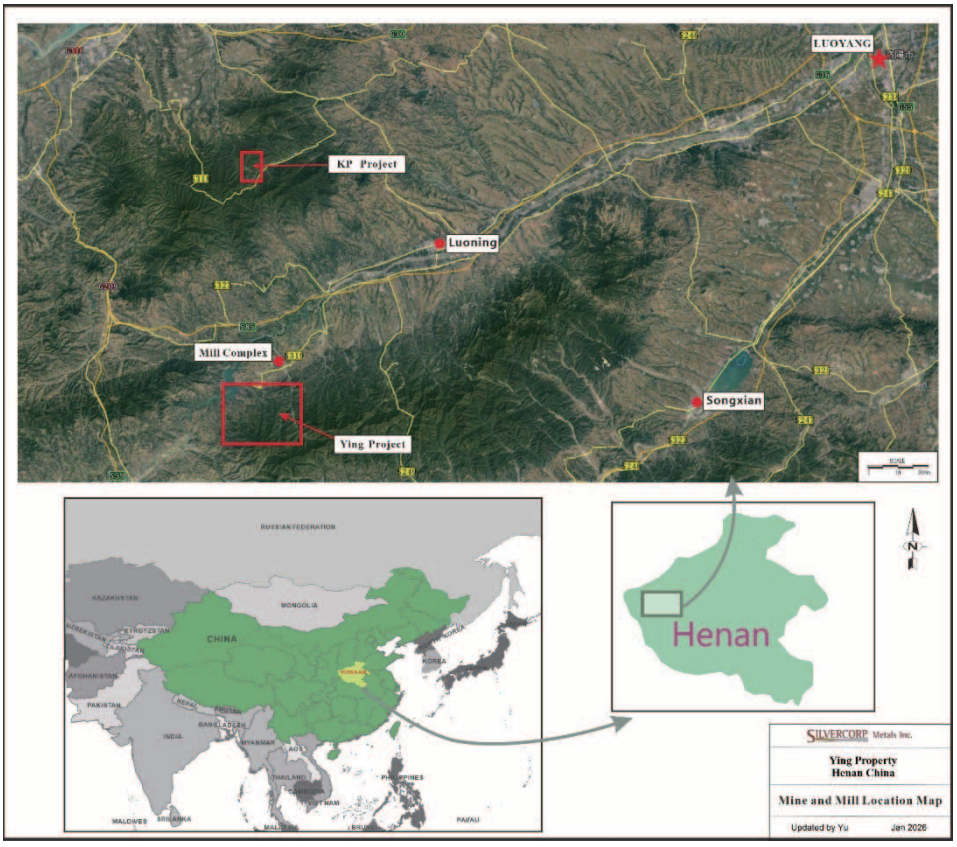
(1) According to our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser, in Ecuador, mining concessions grant the concessionaire exclusive rights to explore and exploit subsoil mineral resources within a defined area, as awarded by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador. However, surface rights within the concession area are not transferred. Concessionaires must comply with ongoing administrative and environmental obligations, including obtaining and maintaining an environmental licence, in order to keep the concessions in good standing. Prior to commencing exploitation, concessionaires of large-scale projects (i.e., those producing over 1,000 tonnes per day for underground mining or over 2,000 tonnes per day) are also required to enter into an exploitation contract with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. For further details on Ecuadorian mining authorisations, see "Regulatory Overview — Regulations in Ecuador".

(2) According to our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser, the term of the Las Naves concession may not fully cover the LoM of the El Domo Project. In a resolution concerning the Las Naves concession dated August 2, 2025, the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador imposed conditions for renewal: (1) the mining concessionaire discovers new mineral resources in the concession as a result of new exploration activities, and (2) that the term of the exploitation stage is insufficient to exploit the new mineral resources discovered. The concession may be renewed for additional 25 years, subject to approval by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, a request for renewing the Las Naves concession had been filed, pending a granting resolution by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador.

(3) According to our Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, the extended validity period until June 25, 2062 is subject to certain conditions and a reduction mechanism pursuant to the Licensing Agreement No. 5 to the Licence 3117 AE dated April 2, 2026. In particular, we are required to invest USD150 million in favor of Chaarat ZAAV. If this investment commitment is not met, the licensing authority may proportionally reduce the term of the extended validity period, but any failure or delay in meeting the investment commitment caused by the process of removing the affected area at the Chaarat Gold Project from the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site shall not trigger the reduction. In addition, we are required to implement an industrial development programme with a mining capacity of 2,800 thousand tonnes per year from 2026 onwards, pay a licence retention fee, and implement a local community development programme approved by the relevant local self-government body.

(4) Based on the terms provided in the cooperation agreement signed between us and the NIA, our Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser does not foresee any major legal obstacles to the successful renewal of the licence or its conversion into a production licence. Our Directors also believe there is no major obstacles for us to renew the licence or converse it into a production licence.

Ying Property



Introduction

The Ying Property consists of the Ying Project and the KP Project.

The Ying Project forms an operating silver-lead-zinc underground mining project, including seven underground mines, namely SGX Mine, HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine. Covering an area of 68.3 km^2, according to the Ying Report, the Ying Project is situated 240 km west-southwest of Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan Province, the PRC, and 145 km southwest of Luoyang, which is the nearest major city. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 77.5% ownership interests of the Ying Project's all seven underground mines, through Henan Found. Through an internal arrangement, Henan Huawei held 80.0% beneficial interests of HPG Mine and LME Mine. In 2006, we commenced mining at the Ying Project. In 2025, the Ying Project ranked No. 1 mining district in China in terms of silver production volume.

The KP Project is a silver-lead-zinc-gold project under construction, located 34 km to the southeast of Sanmenxia City, Henan Province, the PRC, according to the Ying Report, and covers an area of 7.0 km^2. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 77.5% interest in the KP Project through Henan Found, a non-wholly owned subsidiary, which acquired a 100% interest in the KP Project through an online open auction. Following receipt of all required permits and licences, mine construction commenced at the KP Project in the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. Commercial production is projected to commence at the KP Project in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2027 and continue through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2030.

Operation Performance of the Ying Project

According to the Ying Report, the Ying Project represents a viable operation with a projected life of mine ("**LoM**") through to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2042 based on its Proven and Probable Reserves. According to the Ying Report, there remains significant potential to extend the LoM beyond 2042 via further exploration and development, particularly in areas with identified Inferred Resources.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, a total of 1,013.7 thousand tonnes of ore with head grades of 212.0 g/t for silver, 2.8% for lead, and 0.6% for zinc were processed at the Ying Project, representing an year-over-year growth of 24.2% compared to 816.1 tonnes processed with head grades of 231.0 g/t for silver, 3.4% for lead, and 0.7% for zinc for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, a total of 876.8 thousand tonnes of ore with head grades of 204.0 g/t for silver, 2.6% for lead, and 0.5% for zinc were processed at the Ying Project, representing a year-over-year growth of 23.5% compared to 709.4 thousand tonnes processed with head grades of 239.0 g/t for silver, 3.0% for lead, and 0.6% for zinc for the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Production at the Ying Project has increased consistently. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Ying Project produced 5.7 million ounces of silver, 6.3 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,268.0 ounces of gold, 56.3 million pounds of lead and 8.2 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, production increased to 6.4 million ounces of silver, 7.1 million silver equivalent ounces, 7,495.0 ounces of gold, 56.8 million pounds of lead and 8.6 million pounds of zinc, representing a year-over-year production increase of 13.3%, 11.0%, 3.1%, 1.0% and 4.1%, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Ying Project produced 5.0 million ounces of silver, 5.5 million ounces of silver equivalent, 6,231.0 ounces of gold, 42.2 million pounds of lead and 5.2 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 1.8%, 4.8%, 42.1% and 2.3% in production of silver, silver equivalent, gold and lead, respectively, and a decrease of 20.8% in zinc production, compared with the same period in 2024, in which the Ying Project produced 4.9 million ounces of silver, 5.2 million ounces of silver equivalent, 4,385.0 ounces of gold, 41.3 million pounds of lead and 6.5 million pounds of zinc.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the AISC per ounce of silver, net of by product credits, was USD8.8, USD 9.7, USD9.2 and USD11.0, respectively.

The table below sets forth the volume of ore production and metal production during the Track Record Period.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ore Mined *(thousand tonnes)*	827.1	1,030.4	825.4	918.5
Ore Milled *(thousand tonnes)*				
— Silver ore	757.9	927.2	662.0	787.3
— Gold ore	58.3	86.5	47.5	89.4
Total	816.1	1,013.7	709.4	876.8
Average Head Grades				
— Silver *(g/t)*	231.0	212.0	239.0	204.0
— Lead *(%)*	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.6
— Zinc *(%)*	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Average Recovery Rates				
— Silver *(%)*	94.9	94.7	94.8	95.5
— Gold *(%)*[(1)]	92.0	92.9	93.6	93.5
— Lead *(%)*	95.1	93.6	94.1	93.8
— Zinc *(%)*	70.6	69.7	70.6	64.2
Metal Production				
— Silver *(million ounces)*	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.0
— Gold *(ounces)*	7268.0	7,495.0	4,385.0	6,231.0
— Lead *(million pounds)*	56.3	56.8	41.3	42.2
— Zinc *(million pounds)*	8.2	8.6	6.5	5.2
Cost Data[(2)]				
— Mining cost *(USD/tonne)*	70.3	74.1	75.2	64.7
— Shipping cost *(USD/tonne)*	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0
— Milling cost *(USD/tonne)*	12.0	11.0	10.8	12.4
— Cash cost *(USD/tonne)*	85.7	88.5	89.2	80.2
— AISC *(USD/tonne)*	141.8	139.3	146.6	134.1
— Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits *(USD)*	—	0.6	(0.1)	0.3
— AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits *(USD)*	8.8	9.7	9.2	11.0

Notes:

(1) Gold recovery only refers to the recovery rate for gold ore processed.

(2) Alternative performance (non-IFRS) measure.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the Ying Report, the mineral resources and mineral reserves for the Ying Property as at December 31, 2025 were set forth in the following tables:

Summary of Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Measured	21.0	164.0	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	110.2	98.9	13.4	547.7	162.5
Indicated	21.2	128.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	87.4	131.8	14.7	396.1	121.8
Measured + Indicated . .	42.2	146.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.7	197.6	230.6	28.1	943.8	284.2
Inferred	13.6	120.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	52.3	142.4	10.6	248.7	78.4

Notes:

(1) CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting.

(2) Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

(3) Metal prices: gold USD3,200/troy ounce (oz), silver USD35.00/troy oz, lead USD1.03 per pound (lb), zinc USD1.36/lb, copper USD4.74/lb

(4) Exchange rate: RMB 7.00: USD1.00.

(5) Mineral Resources exclude the first 5 m below surface.

(6) Veins diluted to minimum extraction width of 0.4 m after estimation except for HZG which was modelled to a minimum width of 0.4 m.

(7) COGs: SGX 75 g/t AgEq; HZG 75 g/t AgEq; HPG 0.95 g/t AuEq; TLP 65 g/t AgEq; LME 70 g/t AgEq; LMW silver rich veins 65 g/t AgEq; LMW gold rich veins 0.85 g/t AuEq; DCG 80 g/t AgEq, KP 90 g/t AgEq.

(8) AgEq equivalent formulas by mine for silver rich veins:

- SGX = Ag g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
- HZG = Ag g/t + 19.557 * Pb% + 39.5464 * Cu%.
- TLP = Ag g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
- LME = Ag g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
- LMW = Ag g/t + 20.6682 * Pb% + 38.6489 * Cu%.
- DCG = Ag g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.

(9) AuEq equivalent formulas by mine:

- HPG (all veins) = Au g/t+0.0119*Ag g/t+0.2544*Pb%+0.1888*Zn%+0.4926*Cu%.
- LMW (gold rich veins: LM21, LM22, LM26, LM27, LM28, LM28a, LM50, LM50_3, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM54_2, LM55, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM59_2) = Au g/t + 0.0133 * Ag g/t + 0.2748 * Pb% + 0.5139 * Cu%.

(10) AgEq formulas used for significant gold bearing veins:

- SGX (Veins S16W, S18E, S21, S74) = Ag g/t + 52.7753 * Au g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
- TLP (T50, T51, T52, T53) = Ag g/t + 54.8113 * Au g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
- LME (Vein LM4E2) = Ag g/t + 46.0927 * Au g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
- DCG (C76, C9_1, C9_2, C9_3, C9_4, C9_5, C9_6, C9E1, C9E3, C9W1) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
- KP (all veins) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 17.9076 * Zn% + 33.4296 * Cu%.

(11) Depleted for mine production to 31 December 2025. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (sterile areas due to the proximity to stopes, unstable ground or where access to the vein is limited) defined as at 31 December 2025.

(12) Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Summary of Reserves

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Proven	10.4	179.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.9	59.9	50.8	3.9	282.0	90.4
Probable	8.7	167.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.7	46.6	56.3	2.7	190.1	61.7
Proven + Probable	19.1	174.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.8	106.5	107.1	6.7	472.1	150.2

Notes:

(1) Cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 180 Resuing, 155 Shrinkage; HZG — 150 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HPG — 195 Resuing (2.10 AuEq), 175 Shrinkage (1.90 AuEq); TLP — 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; LME — 170 Resuing, 145 Shrinkage, 145 Room & Pillar; LMW — 170 Resuing, 150 Shrinkage, 150 Longhole, 150 Room & Pillar (1.8 g/t AuEq); DCG — 220 Resuing, 195 Shrinkage; KP-225 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage.

(2) Stope Marginal cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 155 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HZG — 130 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage; HPG — 165 Resuing (1.80 AuEq), 145 Shrinkage (1.60 AuEq); TLP — 230 Resuing, 1.95 Shrinkage; LME — 135 Resuing, 105 Shrinkage, 105 Room & Pillar; LMW 135 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage, 110 Longhole, 110 Room & Pillar (1.35 AuEq); DCG — 145 Resuing, 125 Shrinkage.

(3) Development Ore cutoff grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 100; HZG — 80; HPG — 115; TLP — 90; LME — 80; LMW — 90; DCG — 9; KP — 95.

(4) Unplanned dilution (zero grade) assumed as 0.05 m on each wall of a resuing stope and 0.10 m on each wall of a shrinkage stope. 20% unplanned dilution assumed for LMW longhole. 27%, 31%, and 62% average dilution assumed for Room & Pillar at LME, LMW, and KP, respectively.

(5) Mining recovery factors assumed as 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage, room and pillar, and longhole.

(6) Metal prices: gold USD2,800/troy oz, silver USD28.00/troy oz, lead USD0.90/lb, zinc USD1.20/lb, copper USD4.40/lb.

(7) Exchange rate assumed is RMB 7.00: USD1.00.

(8) Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

As at the Latest Practicable Date and as discussed in the Ying Report, in addition to the two processing plants, namely the Ying Plant 1 and the Ying Plant 2, a third processing plant was under design and construction planning to meet the increasing demand for ore processing. Upon commencement of operation of the third processing plant at the Ying Property, the aggregate milling capacity at the Ying Property is expected to increase to 6,500 tonnes per day.

Annual ore production is projected to increase from approximately 1.2 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, to approximately 1.6 million tonnes for the period from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2029 to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2031. Following this peak, annual ore production is projected to gradually decrease to approximately 1.5 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2034, and continue to decline thereafter to a level of approximately 300,000 tonnes by the fiscal year ended March 31, 2042.

As set forth in the Ying Report, the following chart sets forth the planned mining and production schedule for the operations in the Ying Property for the period indicated over is LoM.

SGX	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	73	370	441	481	507	519	503	503	511	509	512	487	477	407	398	331	214	7,243
Au (g/t)	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01		0.04
Ag (g/t)	215	215	215	215	215	214	212	212	208	204	196	191	184	183	178	162	140	200
Pb (%)	4.02	4.26	4.25	4.04	3.67	3.98	3.96	3.82	3.94	4.19	3.71	3.77	3.52	3.51	4.03	3.73	3.09	3.87
Zn (%)	1.68	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.98	1.93	1.57	1.88	1.71	1.89	1.95	2.07	1.64	1.4	1.81
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	345	348	344	342	332	346	339	339	336	334	317	310	301	300	309	278	236	324

HZG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	97	76						1,086
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	176	206	202	202	203	205	206	202	202	201	182	161						198
Pb (%)	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.61	0.56						0.69
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.2	0.23	0.23						0.28
AgEq (g/t)	201	233	235	233	234	232	233	230	229	224	206	183						225

HPG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	20	115	116	119	125	130	131	132	132	132	107	88						1,348
Au (g/t)	0.8	0.82	1.08	1.28	1.27	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.14	0.58	0.65	1.14						0.99
Ag (g/t)	63	63	63	56	54	65	64	70	64	71	71	23						62
Pb (%)	2.22	2.29	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.29	3.2	2.83	1.61						2.48
Zn (%)	0.62	0.6	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.47	0.91	0.73	0.59						0.65
Cu (%)	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.1	0.06	0.04	0.02						0.07
AgEq (g/t)	204	207	217	236	237	240	242	240	236	219	212	178						225

TLP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	84	332	373	416	413	402	393	362	340	306	255	248	142					4,066
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	158	160	170	167	170	162	158	152	135	122	91	77	73					145
Pb (%)	2.33	2.31	2.13	2.1	1.88	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.4	1.63	2.59	2.61	2.6					2.18
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	210	212	217	214	212	209	205	200	188	158	149	135	131					193

LM East	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	23	101	104	128	148	147	154	157	156	158	158	160	160	152	152	143	88	2,289
Au (g/t)				0.04					0.17	0.01	0.19		0.09					0.03
Ag (g/t)	217	236	257	239	226	238	229	225	232	213	223	210	206	225	230	230	228	227
Pb (%)	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.23	0.88	1.03	1.39	0.99	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.18	1.24	1.37	1.05	1.01	1.05
Zn (%)	0.2	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.2	0.33	0.32	0.24
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	239	259	281	265	254	259	254	257	264	234	250	228	238	253	261	256	253	253

LM West	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	66	235	250	250	249	247	247	242	229	170	132	107	51					2,475
Au (g/t)	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.41					0.38
Ag (g/t)	150	180	167	172	165	178	165	166	166	172	173	164	123					168
Pb (%)	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.21	1.51	2.38					1.31
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.03					0.11
AgEq (g/t)	233	258	244	245	239	241	232	224	220	220	222	218	212					234

DCG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	1	22	21	53	55	55	56	54	47									365
Au (g/t)	1.21	2.11	2.27	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.91									1.5
Ag (g/t)	27	39	35	40	36	27	32	30	30									33
Pb (%)	0.86	0.94	0.34	0.24	0.59	0.46	2.01	1.66	1.97									1.08
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	146	235	233	220	198	170	159	150	148									181

KP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)		35	97	97	18													248
Au (g/t)		0.4	0.63	0.76	0.8													0.66
Ag (g/t)		132	178	151	142													158
Pb (%)		0.83	1.13	1.21	1.09													1.12
Zn (%)		1.24	2.38	2.48	1.6													2.2
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)		207	302	289	264													281

Ying Mine	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	278	1,308	1,503	1,644	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,552	1,516	1,374	1,261	1,166	830	559	550	474	302	19,119
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.3	0.26	0.21	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169	177	181	176	177	179	174	173	169	170	164	152	165	194	192	183	166	174
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.3	2.92	2.49	2.47
Zn (%)	0.5	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
AgEq (g/t)	252	264	270	268	261	266	260	258	256	250	247	235	254	287	296	271	241	260
Ag (t)	47	232	272	290	285	286	276	268	257	234	207	178	137	109	106	87	50	3,320

Notes

Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Low zinc grades with minimal value not included for HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG.

DCG mine plan includes ~ 40kt of Inferred Resources not material to Ying Mineral Reserves.

GC Mine

Introduction

According to the GC Report, the GC Mine is a silver-lead-zinc underground mine located in Guangdong Province, the PRC, accessible from Guangzhou, the capital city of the province via a 178-km express highway to Yunfu, followed by a 48-km paved road. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we owned a 99% interest of the GC Mine. We completed the first phase of exploration work on the GC Mine in 2008. Detailed systematic drilling commenced in 2011 and had been ongoing as at the Latest Practicable Date. We commenced commercial production at the GC Mine in 2014.

Operation Performance

According to the GC Report, our mine plan projects a LoM of approximately 18 years for the GC Mine at a production rate of about 363 thousand tonnes per year, with potential to extend it further after 2043.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the GC Mine produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 6.9 million pounds of lead and 15.2 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, output was 0.5 million ounces of silver, 5.3 million pounds of lead and 14.8 million pounds of zinc, showing relatively stable silver production and year-over-year decreases of 23.2% and 2.6% in the production of lead and zinc, respectively.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the GC Mine produced 0.4 million ounces of silver, 4.2 million pounds of lead and 12.7 million pounds of zinc, representing year-over-year decreases of 20.0% and 8.7% in silver and lead production, respectively, and a year-over-year increase of 2.4% in zinc production, compared with the same period in 2024, when the GC Mine produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 4.6 million pounds of lead and 12.4 million pounds of zinc.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, was USD11.1, USD3.1, USD1.1 and USD3.7, respectively.

The following table sets forth the volume of ore production and metal production at the GC Mine during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ore Mined *(thousand tonnes)*	290.0	305.0	263.5	246.1
Ore Milled *(thousand tonnes)*	290.1	299.0	257.3	238.2
Average Head Grades				
— Silver *(g/t)*	69.0	67.0	67.0	61.0
— Lead *(%)*	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
— Zinc *(%)*	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Average Recovery Rates				
— Silver *(%)*	82.0	83.1	83.0	85.6
— Lead *(%)*	90.5	89.3	89.6	89.4
— Zinc *(%)*	90.0	90.3	90.3	91.4
Metal Production				
— Silver *(million ounces)*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
— Lead *(million pounds)*	6.9	5.3	4.6	4.2
— Zinc *(million pounds)*	15.2	14.8	12.4	12.7
Cost Data[(1)]				
— Mining cost *(USD/tonne)*	43.0	38.5	35.8	42.6
— Milling cost *(USD/tonne)*	17.0	16.5	15.6	15.2
— Cash cost *(USD/tonne)*	59.4	55.0	51.4	57.8
— AISC *(USD/tonne)*	85.2	83.4	77.9	82.9
— Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits *(USD)*	(4.7)	(14.7)	(15.8)	(13.2)
— AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits *(USD)*	11.1	3.1	1.1	3.7

Notes:

(1) Silver recovery includes silver recovered in lead concentrate and silver recovered in zinc concentrate.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the GC Report, the mineral resources and mineral reserves for the GC Mine as at December 31, 2025 were set forth in the following tables:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades			Contained Metal		
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Measured	9.0	66.0	1.0	2.4	19.1	91.0	219.0
Indicated	9.3	64.0	0.8	2.0	19.2	76.0	190.0
Measured + Indicated	18.3	65.0	0.9	2.2	38.3	167.0	408.0
Inferred	7.4	75.0	0.8	1.9	17.7	62.0	140.0

Notes:

(1) Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 80 g/t AgEq.

(2) The totals may not compute exactly due to rounding.

(3) The veins within the depth less than 5m below surface are not included in the Mineral Resource

Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades			Contained Metal		
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Proven	3.6	59.0	1.0	2.3	6.8	34.0	81.0
Probable	2.6	67.0	0.8	2.2	5.7	22.0	57.0
Proven + Probable	6.2	63.0	0.9	2.2	12.5	56.0	138.0

Notes:

(1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

(2) 100 g/t AgEq and 130 g/t AgEq COG was applied to Shrinkage (including overhand cut & fill) and resuing stopes, respectively.

(3) The COG estimates are based on the forecast prices 31 USD/oz silver, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

(4) The Mineral Reserves are reported at the reference point of ROM stockpile before crushing or directly crushing.

Planned Production Schedule

Annual ore production is forecasted to increase from the current level of approximately 345 kt to about 365 kt for the period 2026–2028 and then stabilise at around 373 kt from 2029 for the remainder of the planned mine life.

As set forth in the GC Report, the following chart sets forth the planned mining and production schedule for the operations in the GC Mine for the period indicated therein.

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
Unit	*kt*	*g/t*	*g/t*	*%*	*%*	*metre*	*metre*	*metre*	*metre*
2026	345	168	58	0.97	2.44	3,978	13,932	10,890	28,800
2027	350	176	62	1.06	2.5	7,390	5,913	6,828	20,131
2028	365	164	62	0.98	2.22	9,122	1,578	15,683	26,384
2029	372	164	68	0.93	2.04	4,216	1,918	14,826	20,959
2030	372	172	68	0.88	2.35	3,064	1,814	15,520	20,398
2031	373	171	68	0.84	2.35	1,217	1,934	15,652	18,803
2032	373	166	68	0.82	2.2	749	1,895	15,191	17,835
2033	372	169	62	0.89	2.44	795	3,493	13,401	17,688
2034	373	151	59	0.88	1.99	518	3,012	14,927	18,456
2035	372	162	63	0.86	2.2	561	2,328	13,687	16,576
2036	372	168	66	0.87	2.29	357	2,163	15,114	17,634
2037	373	160	65	0.86	2.1	388	2,490	13,784	16,661
2038	373	161	56	1.02	2.24	471	2,406	14,766	17,643
2039	373	154	60	0.95	2	827	1,963	14,314	17,104
2040	372	158	59	0.88	2.2	532	1,457	12,168	14,157
2041	372	156	58	0.85	2.18	744	2,775	8,694	12,212
2042	223	165	62	1.05	2.18	147	562	7,329	8,038
2043	62	161	60	0.84	2.27	0	0	1,305	1,305
LOM total	**6,186**	**163**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**35,075**	**51,632**	**224,077**	**310,785**

Notes:

1 ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.

2 Dev stands for drive development

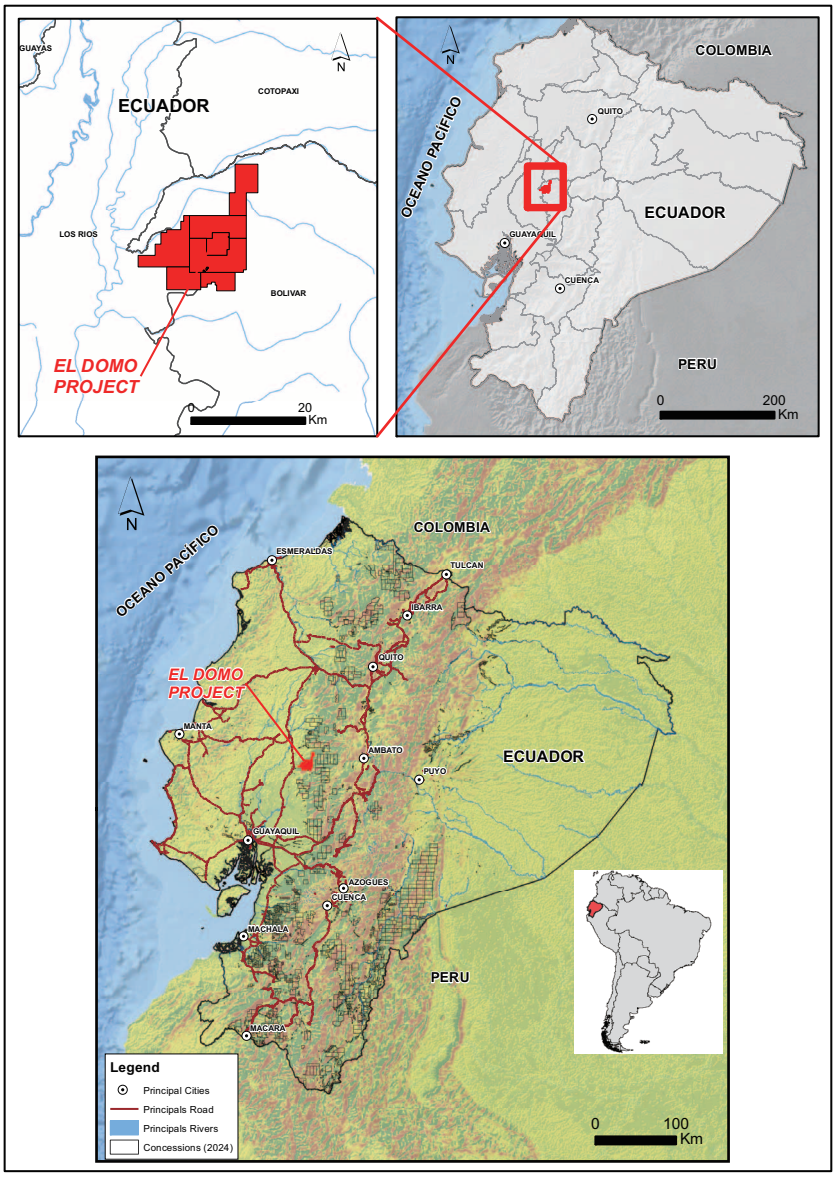
3 Stope Prep stands for stope preparation development

4 Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.

5 ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

El Domo Project

Introduction



The El Domo Project is a copper-gold mine under construction, approximately 150 km northeast of the major port city of Guayaquil in central Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 75.0% effective interest in the El Domo Project, which was obtained by us through acquiring Adventus in 2024. For details, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Corporate Development —

Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries" in this Document. Having received all key permits from the Government of Ecuador, the El Domo Project is expected to commence production in mid-2027.

According to the El Domo Report, the expected LoM for the El Domo Project is 13 years, including approximately 1.5 years of pre-construction and construction, followed by 11.5 years of commercial operation.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the El Domo Report, the estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves of the El Domo Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Measured	3.6	46.8	3.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	5.5	362.0	97.4	9.0	94.2
Indicated	7.8	39.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.3	9.8	414.0	114.2	16.1	181.7
Measured + Indicated	11.4	41.7	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.4	15.3	775.0	211.6	25.2	275.9
Inferred	3.8	28.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	3.5	98.0	17.6	5.0	37.1

Notes:

(1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

(2) Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of USD38/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion are reported using an NSR cut-off value of USD100/t NSR.

(3) The NSR value is based on estimated processing recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges : 84.9 *[Cu] (%) +46.9*[Au] (g/t) + 0.6*[Ag] (g/t) + 3.4 *[Pb] (%) + 19.8*[Zn] (%)

(4) Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: USD10,700/t Cu, USD3,000/ oz Au, USD40/oz Ag, USD2,300/t Pb, and USD3,220/t Zn.

(5) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

(6) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(7) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*Ag (g/t)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Ag (Moz)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Cu (Kt)*	*Pb (Kt)*	*Zn (Kt)*
Proven	2.7	48.4	3.3	2.6	0.3	2.6	4.2	285.0	69.3	7.0	70.2
Probable	4.5	47.5	2.1	1.5	0.3	2.6	6.8	299.0	68.4	11.4	117.5
Proven + Probable	7.1	47.8	2.5	1.9	0.3	2.6	11.0	584.0	137.7	18.4	187.7

Notes:

(1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

(2) 55 USD/t ROM COV was applied.

(3) The COV estimates are based on the forecast prices 2,600USD/oz gold, 31 USD/oz silver, 9250 USD/t copper, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

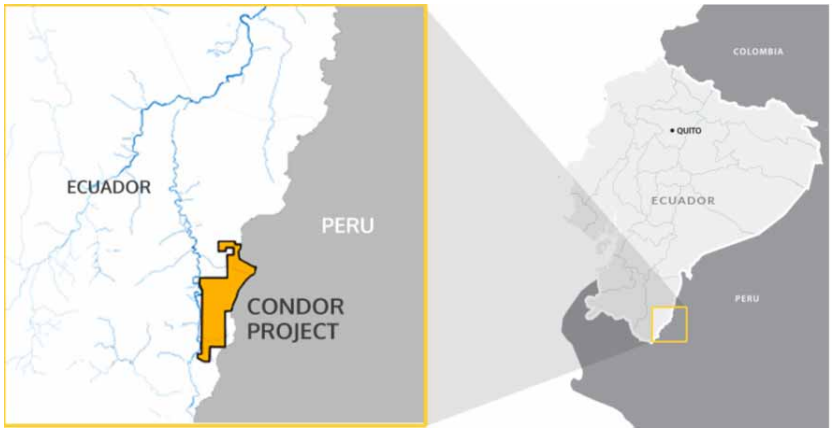
As at the Latest Practicable Date, we were in the process of constructing the El Domo Project. Since the acquisition of Adventus, we have made substantial progress, including:

- Streamlining operation by moving the management team and key personnel to the project site;
- Continuing engagement with local communities and government representatives to keep them informed of the construction plans;
- Advancing detailed engineering, including design optimization with Klohn Crippen Berger (KCB) for the TSF starter dam, Saprolite Waste Dump (SWD) and non-contact water channels, as well as progressing construction activities focused on process plant and the TSF starter dam and advanced project infrastructure, including haul road development and the execution of a power line contract with Ecuadorian state-owned power company.

According to the El Domo Report, the projected LoM for the El Domo Project is 13 years commencing in January 2026, including 1.5 years of the construction period. For the detailed planned production schedule of the El Domo Project over its projected LoM, see "Appendix III — Competent Person's Report for the El Domo Project — Table 16.7 LOM of El Domo Mine".

Condor Project

Introduction



According to the Condor Report, the Condor Project is an advanced exploration project located in the Cordillera del Condor in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt, near the Ecuador-Peru border at the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor. The project consists of the Los Cuyes, Camp, Soledad and Enma deposits, which are characterized by high concentrations of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead and selenium, as well as lower concentrations of copper and tellurium. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 98.7% of the ownership of the Condor Project, which we obtained through the acquisition of Adventus in 2024. For details, please refer to "History and Corporate Structure — Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries" in this Document.

Mineral Resources

According to the Condor Report, the mineral resources of the Condor Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Underground Extraction Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	*AuEq (g/t)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*AuEq (koz)*	*Au (koz)*	*Ag (koz)*	*Pb (lb'000)*	*Zn (lb'000)*
Indicated	10.3	2.3	1.9	14.1	0.1	0.5	752.0	619.0	4,659.0	12,538	117,215
Inferred	29.3	2.4	2.0	13.4	0.1	0.6	2,254.0	1,833.0	12,588.0	36,821	367,039

Notes:

(1) Mineral Resources are reported within a MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut off value applied. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

(2) The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

(3) 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

(4) 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

Summary of Open Pit Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
		AuEq					AuEq			Pb	Zn
	(Million)	(g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	(koz)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	(lb'000)	(lb'000)
Indicated.	4.7	1.1	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.5	158.9	147.0	1025.0	4,672	55,679
Inferred	20.0	0.7	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.5	468.0	422.0	3841.0	16,592	202,792

Notes:

(1) Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell for Soledad and Enma. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

(2) Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq for Enma and 0.4 g/t AuEq for Soledad. Open pit optimizations have been determined using a gold price of USD/oz 3,00, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

(3) 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

(4) 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

As at the Latest Practicable Date, no mineral reserves had been declared for the Condor Project.

Development Plan

We plan to first obtain the environmental permit for small-scale mining in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, which permits the development of two 1,500 metre long underground tunnels totalling 3,000 metres that will provide access to main ore bodies, and to carry out underground drilling to upgrade mineral resource categories into measured and indicated. We also plan to pool with two other permitted property owners and the local community to build a mill, a TSF starter dam and associated infrastructure.

Pursuant to the Condor Report, the proposed mine will be accessed via a main portal located at approximately 1,100.0 m elevation, providing access to both the Camp and Los Cuyes deposits through ramps and production levels.

Chaarat Gold Project

Introduction

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the Chaarat Gold Project is a gold mining project located in the Tian Shan area of the Kyrgyz Republic, approximately 300 km southwest of the national capital, Bishkek, and near the international border with Uzbekistan.

We entered into a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025) and a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders' agreement with the National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 16, 2026 in respect of the acquisition and restructuring of Chaart ZAAV. The acquisition of the 100% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV from Chaarat for a cash consideration USD92 million was completed on January 23, 2026. On April 28, 2026, we transferred 30% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV to Kyrgyzaltyn, a state-owned entity of Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to the agreements with the National Investment Agency. As a result, Chaart ZAAV has become our 70% owned subsidiary. On May 13, 2026, the consideration of USD60 million (minus the offset bonus payment under applicable Kyrgyz laws) had been fully paid to the NIA after the Kyrgyz government extended the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining licence from 2032 to 2062. For details, see "History and Corporate Structure — Material Acquisitions Completed After the Track Record Period — Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV". As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 70.0% interest in the Chaarat Gold Project.

The Kyrgyz Republic is not a member of IOSCO or a signatory to IOSCO MMOU, which may present certain difficulties for the Hong Kong regulators to seek regulatory assistance and inforamtion from the statutory securities regulator in the Kyrgyz Republic on a readily available basis. We would spare no effort in taking actions in order to mitigate such enforcement risk so that Hong Kong regulators can obtain information as to our operations in the Kyrgyz Republic as and when necessary and in a timely manner. Please see "Risk Factors — We face risks associated with our acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV, and failure to successfully integrate its operations could adversely affect our post-acquisition performance and business aspects."

Mineral Resources

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the mineral resources of the Chaarat Gold Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	**Tonnes**	**Average Grades**		**Contained Metal**	
	(Million)	*Au (g/t)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Au (Koz)*	*Ag (Koz)*
Measured	—	—	—	—	—
Indicated	51.6	1.5	3.6	2,556.0	5,954.0
Measured + Indicated	51.6	1.5	3.6	2,556.0	5,954.0
Inferred	70.6	1.8	5.6	4,014.0	12,618.0

Notes:

(1) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

(2) OP Mineral Resources are constrained in a conceptual pit shell.

(3) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

(4) Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG.

(5) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Mineral Reserve	Average Grades		Contained Metal	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
	(Mt)	*(g/t)*	*(g/t)*	*(Koz)*	*(Moz)*
Proved	—	—	—	—	—
Probable	16.2	0.8	0.7	430	0.4
Proved+ Probable	16.2	0.8	0.7	430	0.4

Notes:

(1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

(2) The marginal cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t gold is based on forecast prices of 2,600 USD/oz for gold and 31.25 USD/oz for silver. A raised cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves.

Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

As at the Latest Practicable Date, a two-phase development plan was envisaged for the Chaarat Gold Project. Phase 1 (2026–2028) focuses on the construction of an open-pit mine and heap-leach operation for oxidized gold ore from the Tlkubash field. Phase 2 (2028–2031) involves the development of the Kyzyltash sulfide deposit in to a 3 to 4 million tonnes per year open-pit and underground mining operation, supported by flotation, bacterial oxidation and carbon-leach processing facilities.

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the project's LoM is 6 years with 1-year construction period commencing in June 2026, followed by a 2-year ramp up production phase from 2026 to 2027. For the detailed planned production schedule of the Chaarat Gold Project over its projected LoM, see "Appendix III — Technical Report on Chaarat Project in Kyrgyzstan — Table 16.6 Annual Mine Production Schedule".

Status Update Regarding the Issue Concerning the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site

The Shandalash area covered by the production and exploration licences of the Chaarat Gold Project falls within the protected area of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site because the Kyrgyzstan government historically having submitted an outdated and erroneous map to UNESCO for inscribing the Western Tien-Shan Site. According to Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, despite this designation, we are legally permitted to conduct mining and exploration activities within the affected area, and there are no resulting statutory penalties, fines or risks of licence revocation under the Kyrgyzstan laws because the UNESCO directive does not bind private parties. However, our reputation could be harmed if we continue mining and exploration in the affected area. For details, see "Risk Factors — Part of the Chaarat Gold Project is included in the protected area of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site, and if we continue our exploration and mining activities while the area remains part of a protected UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, our reputation could be harmed." in this Document.

As confirmed by the Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, a clear legal and operational framework for resolving this issue has been established and the National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO has initiated the formal process of clarifying and updating the boundary maps with the relevant ministries. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic is obliged to taking all necessary actions, in coordination with the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, including conducting a specific environmental impact assessment for

the mining operations in the Shandalash Area to meet the technical requirements outlined in the UNESCO mission report and submit to UNESCO in time, and to formally remove the Shandalash Area out of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natrual Heritage Site. To legally protect the investor's interests during this process, the transaction documents incorporate two major safeguards:

— The resolution of the UNESCO Issue to the reasonable satisfaction of Silvercorp is a strict condition precedent to the payment of the USD10,000,000 by the investor to the State under the Cooperation Agreements.

— Licensing safeguard: Licensing Agreement No. 5 to the Mining Licence 3117AE expressly provides that any failure or delay in meeting the USD150,000,000 investment commitment caused by the process of removing the Shandalash Area from the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO reserve shall not trigger the Licensor's right to reduce the 30-year extension term of the Mining Licence.

We have been recently advised by the government's counsel that the historical cartographic mapping issue is now settled at the governmental level, and the corrected boundary map has been received. As advised by the Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, the matter will be submitted for formal consideration at the planned UNESCO session in June 2026.

Given the above, our Directors is of the view that this issue would not have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

BYP Project

The BYP Project is an underground gold-lead-zinc deposit located in Hunan Province, the PRC, approximately 23 km northwest of Shaoyang, Hunan Province, and 220 km southwest of Changsha, Hunan Province. The BYP Project covers an area of 3.2 km^2. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 70.0% equity interest in the BYP Project.

The BYP Project has been on care and maintenance since August 2014 due to required capital upgrades to sustain its ongoing production and prevailing market conditions. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence. In the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, we engaged an independent firm to conduct studies, including an updated mineral resources estimate update in accordance with the regulations in China, which was completed. In September 2025, an updated mineral resources development and utilization plan was submitted to the Department of Natural Resources, Hunan Province, for review and approval.

Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in addition to the Major Mining Assets, we held majority interests in Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects and the La Yesca Project (together, the "**Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects**").

Set out below is the list of Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects in Ecuador as at the Latest Practicable Date.

Project	Concessions	Ecuadorian Holding entity	Interest	Total Size (ha)	Status	Province of Ecuador
Pegasus A, Luz Project . . .	Pegasus 1–7 and Luz	Central Ecuador EC-CT S.A.	100%	17,232	Active	Cotopaxi
Orquídeas Project	Orquídeas	Southern Ecuador SN-EC S.A.	100%	4,219	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Tres Picachos Project	Tres Picachos	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	3,674	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Cascas Project.	Cascas 1 Cascas 2	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	9,998	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
La Canela Project	La Canela	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	2,783	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Chalapo Project	Chalapo Chalapo 1	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	8,087	Active	Loja

Notes:

1. As for the Pegasus A, Luz Project, Pegasus 1–7 and Luz, all in Cotopaxi province, Pangua canton, held under 25-year titles dating from December 2016.
2. The Orquídeas Project is located in Nangaritza canton. It was held by us under a 25-year title from February 2017.
3. The Tres Picachos Project (Code 50000481) is located in Palanda canton, San Francisco del Vergel parish. Its title was registered on February 17, 2017.
4. The Cascas Project has two contiguous concessions, Cascas 1 and Cascas 2 which are located in Nangaritza canton, Zurmi parish, and held under 25-year titles dating from February 2017.
5. The La Canela Project (Code 50000483) is located in Palanda canton, San Francisco del Vergel parish. Its 25-year title was registered on February 17, 2017.
6. The Chalapo Project contains two contiguous concessions which are located in Loja canton, Quinara parish, and held under 25-year titles dating from July 2017 and December 2017.

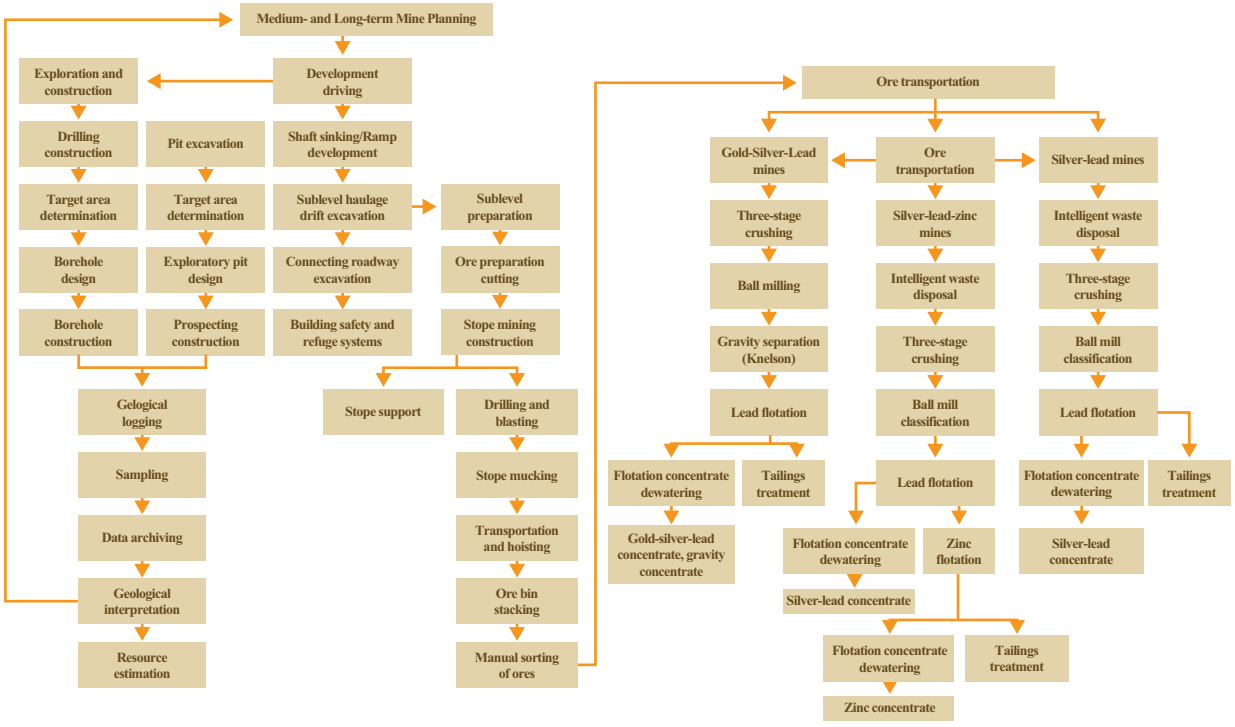
The La Yesca Project is a silver-polymetallic epithermal project located in Nayarit State, Mexico, approximately 100 km northwest of Guadalajara, the second-largest city in Mexico. The Project covers an area of approximately 47.7 km^2. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 46.2% equity interest in New Infini, and New Infini held 100% equity interest of the La Yesca project indirectly. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not plan to undertake further significant work at the La Yesca Project and had fully impaired it, although the project remained in a holding and risk-mitigation phase from a legal and operational standpoint.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, all of the Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects were either at the early exploration and evaluation stage (in the case of the Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects) or had been fully impaired (in the case of the La Yesca Project), and there was therefore no sufficient information available for a Competent Person to conduct NI 43-101 Code-compliant geological and exploration review of these projects.

OPERATING PROCESS OF OUR METAL PRODUCTION

Overview

During the Track Record Period, our operations mainly included the exploring, mining, and processing of ore at our mining assets, in particular, at each of the Major Mining Assets (as applicable). The operating mines are equipped with processing plants to process the ores. The following flowcharts set forth the general workflow of our metal production process.



Exploration

When we discover and acquire a mineral deposit, it usually takes at least several years from the initial phases of exploration until production is possible to ensure the economic feasibility. Our exploration activities mainly include physical and chemical exploration to look for anomalies in the exploration area, drilling activities to maintain control over those anomalies, and carrying out mining design upon the determination of resources. During the Track Record Period, we designed, planned and monitored our exploring activities and we engaged third-party contractors to carry out drilling and exploration tunneling work according to our design and plan and the applicable production safety requirements. For details, please refer to "— Third-party Contractors" below.

Mining

Our mining activities mainly involve mining design, development of engineering construction, trenching and preliminary mining engineering construction and mining excavation, which mainly consist of rock drilling, blasting, ventilation and ore/slag extraction. The mining method adopted at the Ying Project and GC Mine during the Track Record Period was mainly underground mining utilizing shrinkage stoping and resuing stoping. During the Track Record Period, we retained full control over the crucial functions of our mining operations, including determining the mining methods and formulating production-safety programmes, and we engaged third-party contractors to carry out specific

mine development tunneling, mining preparation tunneling and mining work in accordance with our design and plan and the applicable production-safety requirements. For details, please refer to "— Third-party Contractors" below.

Processing

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had three processing plants (the "**Processing Plants**") in operation, comprising (i) two processing plants for the Ying Project (the "**Ying Plant 1**" and "**Ying Plant 2**"); and (ii) one processing plant for the GC Mine (the "**GC Plant**"), each located in close proximity to our mines. Raw ore is transported to our processing plants primarily by truck. The following table sets forth certain information about our processing plants which were in operation during the Track Record Period:

Mine project	Processing plant	Location	Capacity (tonnes per day)	Major products	Year of commencing operation
Ying Project	Ying Plant 1	Less than 15 km paved road from Ying Project	600.0	Silver-containing lead concentrate and gold-containing lead concentrates	2007
	Ying Plant 2	Less than 15 km paved road from Ying Project and 2 km west from Ying Plant 1	3,500.0 (since November 2024)	Silver-containing lead and zinc concentrates	2009
GC Mine	GC Plant	Located within the GC Mine	1,600.0	Silver-containing lead and zinc concentrates	2014

Ying Plant 1

The overall processing process at Ying Plant 1 primarily consists of crushing, grinding, gravity separation, flotation of lead concentrate, and concentrate dewatering circuit operation. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at Ying Plant 1, please refer to "Appendix III-A — Competent Person's Report for the Ying Property — Figure 17.4 Flowsheet (Plant 1)".

Ying Plant 2

The overall processing process at Ying Plant 2 is similar to that of Ying Plant 1, except for the larger capacity equipment. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at Ying Plant 2, please refer to "Appendix III-A — Competent Person's Report for the Ying Property — Figure 17.6 Flowsheet for Plant 2".

GC Plant

The overall processing process at GC Plant primarily consists of crushing-screening, XRT intelligent sorting, grinding-classification, lead preferential flotation, zinc-sulphur mixed flotation and zinc-sulphur separation flotation, tin recovery by gravity separation, concentrate thickening-filtering,

tailings thickening-filtering, tailings pilling, and discharging. An experimental tin recovery gravity separation circuit is installed on pyrite flotation tails. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at GC Plant, please refer to "Appendix III-B — Competent Person's Report for the GC Mine — Figure 17.2: Production Process Flowsheet of GC Processing Plant".

Production capacity and utilization rate

The table below sets forth the utilization rates of our operating processing plants during the Track Record Period:

Ying Plant 1	**For the fiscal year ended March 31,**		**For the nine months ended December 31,**	
	2024	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
	(in thousand tonnes, except for percentages)			
Designed capacity[(1)]	200.0	200.0	151.0	151.0
Ore processed	226.0	228.3	181.0	145.0
Utilization rate[(2)]	113.0%	114.0%	120.2%	96.2%

Notes:

(1) The designed capacity of Ying Plant 1 is 600.0 tonnes per day (tpd) with designed annual production of 333 days.

(2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year. For some of the periods, the utilization rates were over 100%. This is mainly because the original designed capacity is based on conservative assumptions with an additional allowance of approximately 20% and that the plant actually operated for more days than the planned schedule. Our PRC Legal Adviser is of the view that a utilization rate exceeding 100% during the Track Record Period does not constitute a material non-compliance under applicable PRC laws and regulations for the following reasons. First, during the Track Record Period, our actual exploitation scale did not exceed the scale specified in the mining licence. Second, pursuant to the applicable regulations, an increase in production capacity of 30% or more would require renewed environmental impact assessment ("**EIA**") approval; in our case, the utilization rate remained below 130% and therefore did not trigger such requirement. Third, our actual exploitation scale during the Track Record Period did not exceed the scope authorized under the work safety licence.

Ying Plant 2	**For the fiscal year ended March 31,**		**For the nine months ended December 31,**	
	2024	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
	(in thousand tonnes, except for percentages)			
Designed capacity[(1)]	660.0	865.0	580.0	870.0
Ore processed	591.0	785.3	523.0	732.0
Utilization rate[(2)]	89.5%	90.8%	90.3%	84.1%

Notes:

(1) The designed capacity of Ying Plant 2 is approximately 3,500.0 tpd (including Phase 1 of 1,000 tpd, in operation since December 2009, Phase II of 1,000 tpd, in operation since October 2011, and Phase III of 1,500 tpd, in operation since November 2024) with designed annual production of 330 days.

(2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year.

GC Plant	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(In thousand tonnes, except for percentages)			
Designed capacity[(1)]	330.0	330.0	249.0	249.0
Ore processed	290.0	291.0	250.0	232.0
Utilization rate[(2)]	87.9%	88.2%	100.6%	93.2%

Notes:

(1) The designed capacity of GC Plant is approximately 1,600.0 tpd with designed annual production of 330 days.

(2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year. For certain periods, the utilization rates were over 100%, which is mainly because the plant actually operated for more days than the planned schedule.

Major Machinery and Equipment

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the production machinery and equipment used in our operations primarily included equipment for electric power supply, drainage, air supply, ventilation, lifting and rail transportation. During the Track Record Period, our third-party contractor for ore transportation provided our Company with the trackless transportation trucks and our machinery supplier at Ying Project provided our Company with air compressors. Other than those machinery and equipment, we owned the majority of the machinery and equipment necessary for our operations during the Track Record Period. Major machinery and equipment applied in our operations during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

- Equipment for electric power supply, including, among others, distribution cabinets, transformers and dynamos.
- Equipment for drainage, including, among others, water pumps.
- Equipment for air supply, including, among others, air compressors.
- Equipment for ventilation, including, among others, ventilators.
- Equipment for lifting, including, among others, lifting winches and cages.
- Equipment for transportation, including, among others, trackless trucks and transportation electric vehicles.

For depreciation method of our major machinery and equipment, please refer to Note 3 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I in this Document.

We carry out inspections and maintenance at our processing plants and mines. Our inspections and maintenance are conducted on a periodic basis, with frequencies determined in accordance with the nature and usage of the different types of equipment. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material or prolonged suspensions of operations due to machinery, equipment, or other facility failures.

THIRD-PARTY CONTRACTORS

As advised by SMM, it is common for mining companies like our Company to engage third-party contractors to carry out the specific exploration and mining work. During the Track Record Period, we primarily outsourced our (i) drilling; (ii) mining and tunneling; and (iii) ore transportation within our mines and ore processing plants to third-party contractors in accordance with our design and plan and the applicable production-safety requirements. We believe that the services provided by our contractors are common in the market and that it would not be difficult to find alternative contractors to provide similar services on terms comparable with those agreed with our existing contractors.

The table below sets forth the number of third-party contractors during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,						For the nine months ended December 31,		
	2024			2025			2025		
	Number	*Fee Incurred (USD'000)*	*Fee Incurred (RMB'000)*	*Number*	*Fee Incurred (USD'000)*	*Fee Incurred (RMB'000)*	*Number*	*Fee Incurred (USD'000)*	*Fee Incurred (RMB'000)*
Drilling	17	7,570.9	54,255.0	16	6,631.3	47,878.2	19	5,607.2	40,143.1
Mining and tunneling	14	63,406.5	454,390.2	9	80,826.6	583,568.1	10	71,641.8	512,898.1
Ore transportation	3	2,879.3	20,633.8	2	3,596.6	25,967.7	2	2,301.2	16,475.0
Total	34	73,856.7	529,279.0	27	91,054.6	657,413.9	31	79,550.3	569,516.2

Salient Terms of the Agreement with Contractors

Our agreements with third-party contractors as at the Latest Practicable Date are summarized below:

Drilling

During the Track Record Period, we engaged contractors in respect of the drilling work. We require these contractors to hold the requisite engineering general contracting qualification. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to on-site inspections by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- Scope: Drilling works in locations with technical requirements specified by us, such as drilling meters and drilling grid.
- Term: Depending on the scope of drilling work required.
- Payment: Monthly payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula, by either wire transfer or bank acceptance bill, upon acceptance of the drilling work and completion of internal review and payment process.
- Production safety The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of the operating workers in accordance with the applicable production-safety laws and our safety rules and standards. The third-party contractors shall purchase employer liability insurance for all their workers.

- Sub-contract — We do not allow our third-party contractors to further sub-contract their work.

Mining and Tunneling

During the Track Record Period, we had contractors engaging in mining and tunneling work. Tunneling work includes mine development tunneling, exploration tunneling and mining preparation tunneling. We require these contractors to hold the qualifications for Class II or above general contracting of mining engineering construction. In addition, we require the personnel of these contractors to hold relevant qualifications. For instance, we require project managers to have a bachelor's degree or above in mining, geology or surveying or hold a relevant title certificate (intermediate title or above in engineering or second level constructor or above in mining) and to have more than five years of relevant working experience. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to on-site inspections by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- Scope: — Mining and tunneling works in locations with technical requirements specified by us.
- Term: — Usually three years.
- Payment: — Payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula.
- Production safety — The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of the operating workers in accordance with the applicable safety production laws and our safety rules and standards. Third-party contractors shall purchase work-related injury insurance, commercial insurance and group accident insurance for the construction workers.
- Construction warranty period — Three months after the acceptance of the construction.

Ore Transportation

During the Track Record Period, we engaged contractors for the ore transportation within our mines and ore processing plants. In general, we require our ore transportation contractors to hold the requisite qualification for transportation business and to have ore transportation included in its business licence. In addition, we require the drivers of these contractors to hold the requisite qualification for driving; and the vehicles of these contractors to comply with emission standards, and to be well licenced and properly insured. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to unscheduled spot-checks by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- Scope: — Transportation of ore to designated destinations within the agreed period of time per our request.
- Term: — One year, with option to renew for the subsequent year should no party raises objection.

- Payment: Monthly payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula.
- Safety requirement The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of all of their drivers in accordance with the applicable production-safety laws and our safety rules and standards. Third-party contractors shall purchase employer liability insurance for all of their drivers and vehicles.

We select contractors by considering their skills and experience. All of our contractors must possess the requisite qualifications for undertaking the work for which they are commissioned. We generally retain control over the exploration and design, on-site work monitoring and quality inspection. For details of our selection and management policies of contractors, please refer to "— Supply of Utilities, Materials and Machinery — Our Five Largest Suppliers" below. During the Track Record Period, all of our contractors were independent third parties and we did not encounter any material disputes with them. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025 our total sub-contracting fees during our operations amounted to approximately USD73.9 million, USD91.1 million and USD79.6 million, respectively.

SALES AND CUSTOMERS

During the Track Record Period, our principal products were silver-bearing lead and zinc concentrates and we primarily sold our products to smelting companies in the PRC for their further production; and to a lesser extent, we also sold our products to mineral products trading companies in the PRC which resell our products.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had a sales department consisting of seven personnel, all of whom were located in the PRC. Our sales department is mainly responsible for comparing quotes provided by customers and signing sales contracts, maintaining frequent communication with our customers and handling after-sales complaints.

Pricing Policy

In line with market practice, we price our metal concentrates based on quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. Our sales price for silver is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai White Platinum & Silver Exchange at www.ex-silver.com; that for lead and zinc is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai Metals Exchange at www.shmet.com; and that for gold is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai Gold Exchange at www.sge.com.cn.

Our Customers

During the Track Record Period, we primarily sold our products to smelting companies for their further production, which typically accounted for around 90% of our revenue; and to a lesser extent, we also sold our products to mineral products trading companies which resell our products. During the Track Record Period, all of our customers were incorporated in the PRC. According to SMM, our sales model is in line with industry norms.

We usually enter into an annual framework agreement with each of our customers primarily to establish the business relationship and the principal framework for the transactions between the customers and our Company. Such framework agreement typically stipulates our policies on pricing, delivery and inspection, but does not include binding provisions on the purchase amount or the specific price of our products.

Our customers usually negotiate with our Company monthly on the purchase of our products and then enter into sales agreements as supplementary agreements to the annual framework agreement. We set forth below the key terms of the typical sales agreements that we entered into with our customers during the Track Record Period:

Pricing	The selling price is generally determined based on the quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. For details, please refer to "— Pricing Policy" above.
Product	The contract will stipulate specification of metal products.
Delivery arrangements:	Our customers usually arrange for transportation of our products from our mines or processing plants to their sites and are responsible for the relevant cost and insurance.
Credit term and payment method:	We usually require our customers to make full payment as deposits prior to the shipment of our metal concentrates, and our customers also have rights to demand repayment of any unused deposits paid. For details of our deposits paid during the Track Record Period, please refer to "Financial Information — Description of Key Statements of Our Current Assets and Current Liabilities — Deposits Received" in this Document.
Inspection:	At the time of loading our products at our mines or processing plants, we are responsible for sampling under our customer's supervision. Five samples will be produced, one of which will be kept by our customer. We will keep four samples, including the umpire sample, which will be sealed jointly by our Company and our customer. Our assay results will be used as the basis for settlement. If a customer disagrees with our assay results, it may apply for arbitration and then both parties will send the umpire sample to an agreed umpire laboratory for retesting. The umpire's testing result will be the final basis of settlement.
Product return:	We usually do not allow our customers to return products.

We typically apply the same terms and conditions to all of our customers, including smelting companies and mineral trading companies. Our Directors are of the view that our sales to mineral trading companies, which resell our products, are not subject to material risk of channel stuffing, having considered: (i) that our relationship with mineral trading companies is a seller-buyer relationship and we generally require payment before delivery; and (ii) we generally do not allow mineral trading companies to return or rotate their stock to us.

Our five largest customers

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2025, sales to our largest customer amounted to approximately RMB432.5 million, RMB549.4 million and RMB454.7 million, respectively, accounting for 28.0%, 25.5% and 21.8% of our revenue

for the same years/periods, respectively, and sales to our five largest customers amounted to approximately RMB1,420.5 million, RMB1,857.8 million and RMB1,704.4 million, respectively, representing 92.1%, 86.1% and 81.9% of our revenue for the same years/periods, respectively.

The table below sets forth the details of our five largest customers during the Track Record Period:

Customer	Background	Type of products provided	Transaction amounts	Transaction amounts	Percentage of total revenue	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
			(USD'000)	*(RMB'000)*	*(%)*		
For the nine months ended December 31, 2025							
Customer A	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	63,518.6	454,742.5	21.8%	2006	Full advance payment
Customer B	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and trading of chemical products. One of the group companies is listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	54,726.7	391,799.7	18.8%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer C	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	50,320.6	360,255.3	17.3%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer D	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	40,129.2	287,293.3	13.8%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer E	A company registered in 2005 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	29,375.6	210,305.6	10.1%	2008	Full advance payment
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025							
Customer C	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	76,094.3	549,400.9	25.5%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer A	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	70,803.7	511,209.8	23.7%	2006	Full advance payment

Customer	Background	Type of products provided	Transaction amounts	Transaction amounts	Percentage of total revenue	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
			(USD'000)	*(RMB'000)*	*(%)*		
Customer B	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and trading of chemical products. One of the group companies is listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	48,327.9	348,927.1	16.2%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer D	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	43,808.4	316,289.1	14.7%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer F	A company registered in 2007 in Jiangxi Province, the PRC, primarily enaged in the smelting of non-ferrous metal.	Lead and silver	18,283.7	132,008.4	6.1%	2023	Full advance payment
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024							
Customer B	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	60,359.1	432,551.6	28.0%	2006	Full advance payment
Customer A	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	56,001.0	401,320.2	26.0%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer C	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	39,770.3	285,006.0	18.5%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer D	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	23,905.4	171,313.5	11.1%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer E	A company registered in 2005 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	18,181.6	130,295.1	8.4%	2008	Full advance payment

In line with industry norms, smelting companies usually strategically choose to transact with suppliers close to them to reduce transportation costs, which they typically bear. Because our Ying Project is located near big smelting companies in Henan Province, the PRC, we recorded a significant portion of our revenue from sales to those companies during the Track Record Period. As advised by

SMM, it is an industry norm for mining companies like our Company to sell metal concentrates to a limited number of customers. We believe our existing business relationship with our customers, together with the quality and potential of our reserves, have demonstrated to potential customers our ability to provide a steady supply to our target customers. Should any of the top five customers terminate their business relationship with us, we are of the view that we would be able to identify alternative customers on time and enter into sale and purchase agreements with them on commercially reasonable terms without significantly affecting our business operations. For details on associated risks, please refer to "Risk Factors — We derive a substantial portion of our sales from a small number of customers." in this Document.

During the Track Record Period, none of our five largest customers in each fiscal year/period was a Connected Person of our Group. During the Track Record Period, to the knowledge of our Directors, none of our Directors or their respective close associates or any Shareholder (whom, to the knowledge of our Directors, owns more than 5% of the issued Shares) had any interest in any of our five largest customers. During the Track Record Period and as at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not have material disputes with our customers, nor did we receive any customer payment from a third party.

SUPPLY OF UTILITIES, MATERIALS AND MACHINERY

Overview

During the Track Record Period, our suppliers mainly comprised: (i) third-party contractors carrying out mine development, production, ore transportation and exploration operations for us; (ii) utilities suppliers; (iii) materials suppliers; (iv) infrastructure constructors; and (v) machinery providers. During the Track Record Period, substantially all of our suppliers were located in the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we did not have any material disputes with our suppliers.

We continued to improve our supplier management during the Track Record Period, bolstered by policies such as the Supplier Evaluation Management Regulations, the Supplier Evaluation Workflow, the Approval Procedure for New Suppliers, and the Qualified Supplier Directory, aiming to build a highly efficient, transparent, and supplier-friendly system. We managed our suppliers in a dynamic manner, including both supplier selection and responsible procurement, the major procedures of which are set out below:

- *preliminary research*: we identify potential suppliers by collecting information on qualified suppliers online, market visits, and supplier directories. We then conduct on-site visits to evaluate whether their products meet our needs and ensure their compliance with management specifications;

- *credit review*: we require suppliers to submit bids and provide relevant qualification documents on environmental, quality, and occupational health and safety management. We authenticate and evaluate the suppliers' credit history during the year-end supplier evaluation; and

- *performance evaluation*: we evaluate suppliers once a year against six criteria, including product qualification rate, timeliness rate, accuracy rate, return rate, breach of contract, and product defects. Unqualified suppliers will be placed on the "Restricted Procurement" or "No Procurement" list.

Utilities

Our operations require a stable and sufficient supply of utilities, primarily electricity. We obtain electricity supply from regional power grid by entering into purchase agreements.

During the Track Record Period, we usually entered into one-year agreements, which were automatically renewed if neither party raised written objections with our electricity suppliers and the fees we paid for electricity were charged at market rates. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, our utility supply was stable and sufficient, and we had not experienced any material shortage of power or disruption in our utility supply that caused a material adverse impact on our operations. Our Directors are of the view that our utility supply will continue to be stable and sufficient.

Materials

Our operations mainly require two types of materials: (i) consumables, primarily including initiating explosive devices used in our mining and tunneling activities; and (ii) raw materials, primarily including chemical reagents used in our processing operations. During the Track Record Period, prices of our materials did not experience material fluctuations. We did not experience any quality issues with our materials during the Track Record Period that materially affected our operations.

During the Track Record Period, we generally entered into procurement contracts with our materials providers on a contract-by-contract basis. Each purchase contract set out details such as the specifications and quality standards of the materials, price, quantity, payment obligations, delivery method and termination clauses. The key terms of the typical procurement agreements we entered into with our materials providers during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

Pricing:	The prices of materials are determined by the required product specifications and prevailing market conditions and are in line with market practice.
Delivery arrangements:	Materials are delivered to our mine sites or designated delivery sites, with transportation costs and relevant insurance borne by our suppliers.
Credit term and payment method:	We usually make a prepayment of a certain portion after contract signing and make the remaining amount after the inspection. We settle payments to material suppliers primarily by wire transfer.
Inspection and product return:	We conduct random materials sampling at our delivery sites, and should the inspection fail, we are entitled to require the suppliers to re-deliver the materials within ten working days.
Warranty and after-sale services:	We usually require a warranty period commensurate with the materials supplied. Our material suppliers are required to respond within a short period of time after we make a complaint and shall be responsible for repair and maintenance within the warranty period.

Infrastructure

Our mining assets require various infrastructure construction, such as processing plants and TSFs. During the Track Record Period, we typically entered into construction agreements with our infrastructure constructors for the infrastructure specified by our Company. The key terms of the typical construction agreements we entered into with our infrastructure constructors during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

Scope of works	The specific scope of construction work is determined in accordance with our construction plan.
Term:	The term is typically agreed and fixed in the contract depending on the scope, scale and complexity of the construction project.
Pricing and payment:	We usually adopt the lump sum mode for construction projects and we make payments in installments upon acceptance of each stage of construction.
Safety of construction:	We require our constructors to fully comply with all applicable laws and regulations during construction. We require our constructors to be responsible for any liabilities relating to their employees and to maintain adequate insurance coverage for them.
Inspection:	We usually conduct monthly on-site inspections as well as a final inspection upon completion of construction.
Defect and after-sale services:	The defect liability period and after-sale service period are usually 24 months from the date of acceptance of the construction project. Constructors are required to reach the site within 48 hours of our request for repair. We usually require 5% of the contract price as a warranty deposit and return the full amount to the constructors upon expiry of the defect liability period.
Sub-contracting:	We generally do not allow our infrastructure constructors to sub-contract their construction work without our explicit consent.

Machinery

Our operations require various types of machinery and equipment, including crushing, screening and milling facilities, as well as flotation machines. For details, please refer to "— Our Operations — Major Machinery and Equipment" in this Document. During the Track Record Period, all our machinery and equipment for mining were sourced from third-party suppliers in the PRC.

We generally entered into procurement contracts with our machinery providers during the Track Record Period on a contract-by-contract basis. Each procurement contract set out details such as the specifications of the machinery and equipment, quantity, payment obligations, delivery method and termination clauses. The key terms of the typical procurement agreements we entered into with our machinery providers during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

Pricing:	The machinery prices are determined by the required machinery specifications and prevailing market conditions and are in line with market practice.

Delivery arrangements:	Machinery is delivered to our ore processing plants or designated delivery sites, with the transportation costs and relevant insurance borne by our suppliers.
Credit term and payment method:	We usually make a prepayment of a certain portion after contract signing and pay the remaining amount after inspection. We settle payments to machinery suppliers primarily by wire transfer.
Inspection:	We conduct inspections: (i) during the production process of the machinery; and (ii) at the delivery sites, on the quality, specification and quantity of the machinery.
Installation:	Our suppliers shall arrange personnel for the on-site installation and commissioning of the machinery at the delivery sites.
Warranty period and after-sale services:	We usually require a warranty period commensurate with the machinery supplied. Our machinery suppliers are required to respond within a short period of time after we make a complaint and shall be responsible for repair and maintenance within the warranty period.

Our five largest suppliers

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2025, purchases from our largest supplier amounted to approximately RMB254.3 million, RMB336.4 million and RMB277.6 million, respectively, accounting for 28.6%, 27.7% and 20.6% of our total purchase amounts for the same years/periods, respectively; and purchases from our five largest suppliers for the same years/periods amounted to approximately RMB533.1 million, RMB702.5 million and RMB600.9 million, respectively, representing 59.9%, 58.0% and 44.7% of our total purchase amounts for the same years/periods, respectively.

The table below sets forth the details of our five largest suppliers during the Track Record Period:

Supplier	Background	Type of products/service purchased	Purchase amounts	Total purchase amounts	Percentage of total purchase amounts	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
			(USD'000)	*(RMB'000)*			
For the nine months ended December 31, 2025							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	38,768.5	277,551.3	20.6%	2013	20 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	19,064.5	136,486.4	10.2%	2023	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	11,060.9	79,187.2	5.9%	2009	30 days

Supplier	Background	Type of products/service purchased	Purchase amounts	Total purchase amounts	Percentage of total purchase amounts	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
			(USD'000)	*(RMB'000)*			
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	7,760.0	55,555.7	4.1%	2015	20 days
Supplier E	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	7,284.5	52,151.5	3.9%	2025	30 days
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	46,591.8	336,392.9	27.7%	2013	20 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	20,620.8	148,881.9	12.3%	2023	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	12,706.4	91,740.5	7.6%	2009	30 days
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	9,161.4	66,145.4	5.5%	2015	20 days
Supplier F	A company established in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	8,222.4	59,365.6	4.9%	2009	30 days
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	35,481.8	254,273.2	28.6%	2013	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	11,153.0	79,926.1	9.0%	2009	30 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	9,942.3	71,249.6	8.0%	2023	20 days
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	9,237.3	66,197.5	7.4%	2015	20 days
Supplier F	A company established in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	8,578.1	61,473.4	6.9%	2009	30 days

During the Track Record Period, none of our five largest suppliers in each fiscal year/period was a Connected Person of our Group. During the Track Record Period, we selected suppliers (including contractors) primarily based on the location of our mining operations. While we had a concentration of suppliers during the Track Record Period, we believe there are sufficient local suppliers of consumables and services offering comparable prices and terms. As confirmed by SMM, it is not uncommon for mining companies to have a concentration of suppliers. For details on associated risks, please refer to "Risk Factors — We had a concentration of suppliers during the Track Record Period." in this Document.

During the Track Record Period, none of our Directors or their respective close associates or any Shareholder (whom, to the knowledge of our Directors, owns more than 5% of the issued Shares) had any interest in any of our five largest suppliers.

QUALITY CONTROL

As a precious metal mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals, quality control is crucial to our operations. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, both Henan Found and Guangdong Found successfully passed the annual evaluations of Quality Management the Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification, the Environmental Management System Certification, and the Energy Management System Certification.

During the Track Record Period, our products complied with the ISO14001 Environmental Management System Certification and the ISO45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification. We managed our production operations in strict accordance with the ISO9001, ISO14001, and ISO45001 management systems, ensuring comprehensive and systematic management of product quality, environmental protection, occupational health and safety, and related matters. We also strictly abided by various local laws and regulations and conduct self-inspections to ensure compliance and prevent violations from occurring. During the Track Record Period, we did not receive any material complaints due to quality issues of our products and did not experience any major product recall, return or liability claim.

With respect to mining and processing, we implemented a comprehensive quality control system during the Track Record Period to monitor the quality at each key stage of mining and processing. We maintained specific guidelines for the size of ore mined and the mining process to manage the quality of the ore. During the Track Record Period, ore mined from each of our mining assets was sample-tested at our laboratories to monitor the grade of the ore.

We used third-party contractors for certain parts of our operation during the Track Record Period. For details, please refer to "— Operating Process of Our Metal Production — Third-Party Contractors" in this Document. We required all these third-party contractors to possess the requisite qualifications for undertaking their respective work. We also routinely supervised their work and conducted periodic inspections to ensure that their work was carried out in accordance with our quality standards.

INVENTORIES

Our inventories mainly consist of concentrate inventories, direct smelting ore, stockpile ore and operating materials and supplies. We have established inventory management policies to manage inventory levels pursuant to our production plan and the prevailing market conditions. All our inventory warehouses are subject to strict security check, and we have real-time video camera, alarm system, and security guards in place to prevent security issues.

During the Track Record Period, we managed our inventories by monitoring and dynamically adjusting the inventory levels to align with our developing and mining activities. We undertook routine checks for our concentrate inventories by the end of each month. By the end of each year, we arranged a thorough inventory review and check on a more detailed and in-depth basis. For details on our inventory turnover days, please refer to "Financial Information — Description of Key Statements of Our Current Assets and Current Liabilities — Inventories" in this Document. For risks associated with our management of inventories, please see "Risk Factors — Failure to maintain appropriate inventory levels could cause us to lose sales or face excessive inventory risks and holding costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations."

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ("R&D")

During the Track Record Period, we had in place a series of innovation incentive policies and established a comprehensive incentive management system for innovation. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, following its recognition as a National High and New Technology Enterprise and a Provincial Specialized and Sophisticated SME, Henan Found was designated as a Henan Provincial Enterprise Technology Center. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, Guangdong Found was awarded the title of Green Intelligent Lead-Zinc Mine Construction Engineering Technology Research Center in Yunfu, Guangdong Province, the PRC. As at December 31, 2025, we had 228 R&D personnel.

Cooperation with Research Institutes

During the Track Record Period, we entered into legally binding cooperation agreements and cooperated with several well-known universities and research institutes, such as China University of Geosciences Beijing, for the purpose of R&D regarding our exploration operations.

Under a typical cooperative R&D agreement we entered into during the Track Record Period: (i) we undertook all or part of the costs for the collaborative research and development activities; and (ii) our cooperative parties and our Company would jointly own the R&D results and the relevant intellectual property rights.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We rely primarily on a combination of our patents, trade secrets, trademarks as well as confidentiality agreements to protect our intellectual property rights. As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we owned 156 patents. We also possessed know-how and proprietary knowledge related to our products and technologies, which were crucial to our business operations. For details of our intellectual property portfolio, please refer to "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — B. Further Information About the Business — 2. Intellectual Property Rights" in this Document.

In addition, during the Track Record Period, some of our R&D personnel entered into confidentiality and proprietary information agreements with our Company. These agreements addressed intellectual property protection matters and required our employees to assign to our Company all of the inventions, designs and technologies developed by them during their employment with our Company.

During the Track Record Period, we were not involved in any threatened or pending disputes or legal proceedings regarding intellectual property rights that may have a material and adverse effect on our business.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

We believe that advanced technologies are essential to maintaining our competitive position and support our strategic objectives. We are dedicated to the digitalization of our mining operations. Through our Management Center in Beijing, we manage multiple production exploration and mineral exploration projects in several countries. Internet-connected cloud services are used to improve the transmission efficiency of front-line mining information, enabling rapid, accurate, complete, and standardized information transmission across all aspects of the mining process.

The ERP system is critical to our operations. During the Track Record Period, we utilized the ERP system to retrieve and analyze our operational data to support faster decision-making and enhance productivity. The ERP system provided comprehensive industrial solutions covering various aspects of our operations, including production and sales, financial accounting, enterprise performance management, production equipment management, quality management, procurement and inventory management and human capital management.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

During the course of our business, we have identified various risks including public health risk, environmental protection risk, permit and licence risk, human resource risk, cybersecurity risk, and climate change risk. Please refer to the section headed "Risk Factors" in this Document for more information on such risks. In response to such risks, we have implemented corresponding internal control policies, procedures and measures, including:

- establishing an audit committee to review our financial reporting policies, risk management and internal control system. The audit committee consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson, who serves as chairman of the committee, Ms. Cai Hongyu and Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson. For the qualifications and experience of these committee members, please refer to "Directors and Senior Management" in this Document;

- establishing anti-corruption policies to identify, prevent and punish unethical and illegal conducts, as well as whistle-blowing procedures to encourage our employees to bring those conducts to the attention of our senior management and Board of Directors and ensure the protection of the whistle-blower. For details, please refer to "— Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") — Corporate Governance — Compliance management system" below;

- for human resource risk, taking measures including (i) establishing the whistle blower policy that specified the ways to report illegal and improper employee behavior, (ii) actively engaging in training programmes, (iii) promoting the application of the Eblog App and using high-tech device to achieve automated and intelligent mining. For details, please refer to "— Information Technology" above.

- for cybersecurity risk, taking measures including establishing the Confidentiality and Cybersecurity Policy that clearly defines the classification standards for data, as well as procedures for data collection, use, and storage, handling as data privacy complaints, prevention of data security incidents, etc.;

- implementing various policies to ensure our compliance with the Listing Rules, including but not limited to policies in respect of risk management, connected transactions and information disclosure;

- engaging accounting firms to provide professional advice and consultations with respect to our risk management;

- arranging for the Directors and senior management to attend training seminars on the Listing Rules' requirements and responsibilities of a director of a **[REDACTED]** company; and

During the Track Record Period, our Company also implemented and enforced appropriate internal control measures to ensure ongoing compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. When considered necessary and appropriate, we will seek professional advice and assistance from independent internal control consultants, external legal advisers and/or other suitable independent professional advisers in respect of matters relating to our internal controls and legal compliance.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Directors were of the view that our current internal control measures are adequate and effective after due consideration.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ("ESG")

Our core objectives are to operate safely, sustainably, and responsibly with the environment and collaboratively with local communities. Our long-term strategy is focused on expanding our mineral reserves, streamlining our mine production management, achieving sustainable development, and seeking mutually beneficial opportunities globally. We strive to build a strong corporate culture centered around our key values of respect, equality, and responsibility.

Our ESG Approach

As a responsible mining company, we are committed to integrating ESG factors into our business strategy and generating impactful changes in the communities in which we work and live, sustainably. A significant portion of our ESG strategy is rooted in the development of innovative ways to integrate new technology into our systems and management to optimize our operations, making more impactful and lasting change in our communities and environment.

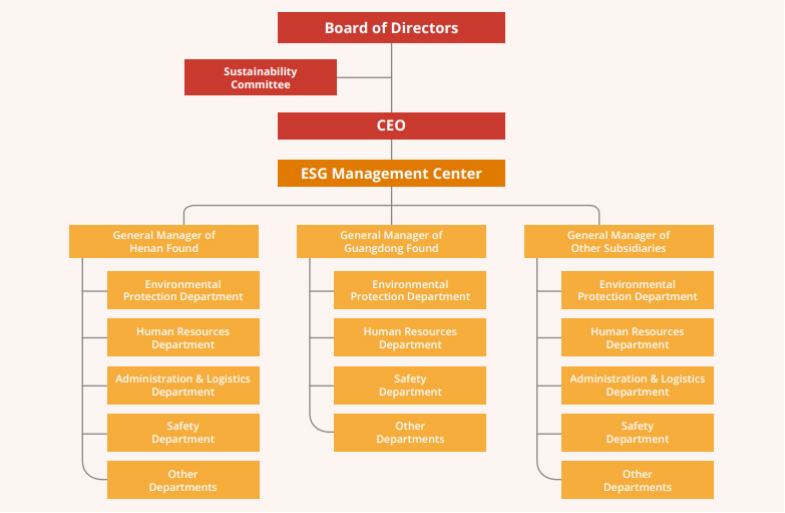
We recognize that our business and operations have significant impacts on the local communities and environments and that it is our duty to drive progress and growth in both of these areas. As a result, over the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we continued to align our sustainability strategy with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**"). The 17 SDGs serve as a blueprint for achieving a more sustainable future by addressing global challenges such as poverty and climate change, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We also implement land reclamation and ecological restoration throughout the project lifecycle in line with the principle of "simultaneous production and reclamation".

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we were awarded the title of "Outstanding Company in ESG Environmental Friendliness" by Gelonghui and "Best Energy and Resources Company" by Zhitong Finance.

ESG Management

During the Track Record Period, we maintained a three-tier ESG management structure. At the decision-making level, our Board of Directors established a Sustainability Committee, chaired by Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, one of our independent non-executive Directors. At the management level, we set up an ESG Management Center at our Beijing head office, which included members from the Vancouver Investor Relations team and was led by Mr. Peng Lichang, President of Silvercorp Beiijng as

at the Latest Practicable Date. At the implementation level, the general managers of our subsidiaries acted as directors of ESG-related matters, ensuring the frontline implementation of ESG initiatives. The diagram below illustrates our ESG management structure.



Corporate Governance

We understand that strong corporate governance requires good leadership to ensure that all practices are up to date and meet applicable standards, and to integrate our vision and values into all areas of our business. Our Board and executive team are guided by local, national, and international legislation and governance standards, stock exchange rules and regulations, industry best practices, and our charter. We regularly review these standards and processes to maintain compliance and continue to generate sustainable value for our stakeholders. We are committed to operating transparently and ethically in all aspects of our business.

Further, we value sound and effective corporate governance and promote board diversity to enhance decision making and foster innovation within our management. Our Board currently comprises a diverse and international membership, including two female Directors.

Compliance management system

Compliance culture

We continuously optimize our compliance management system, implementing our internal management with the highest standards of corporate governance, and promoting our value chain partners to make joint efforts to improve business ethics. We require all employees to review and sign the employee handbook (the "**Employee Handbook**") and the relevant compliance and business ethics regulations are passed down to the working level and followed through. We actively promote the integration of anti-corruption and anti-bribery considerations into business practices, conduct employee compliance awareness training and improve the whistleblowing mechanism, which also applies to our contractors, to build a robust compliance management framework.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we conducted comprehensive compliance training focusing on seven topics, including contract management requirements, contract review, seal and licence management regulations, project and contract approval processes, equipment procurement

contract application, anti-bribery, and protection of women's and children's rights. A total of 86 compliance training sessions were held with 1,272 attendances in total. In the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we held 88 compliance training sessions, with 1,510 attendances in total.

Business ethics

We are well aware that strong business ethics within an enterprise and among its employees are the foundation for successful corporate development. We strive to optimize our business ethics system internally, and actively encourage our suppliers and other value chain partners to strengthen their own business ethics externally.

We have formulated and released a code of business conduct and ethics (the "**Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**") and a code of ethical business conduct for financial managers (the "**Code of Ethical Business Conduct for Financial Managers**"). All employees are required to review and sign the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and uphold high standards of professional and ethical conduct. We strictly prohibit any employee from obtaining any gain from violating laws or regulations or conducting any unethical dealings to ensure that our business practices are aligned with the economic and social priorities where we operate. Some of the key topics under the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics include: compliance with laws and regulations, insider information and securities trading, conflict of interest, prohibition of using corporate opportunities for profit, confidentiality, protection and proper use of company assets, fair dealing, discrimination and harassment, safety and health, financial statements and record keeping.

Our financial staff are required to review and sign the Code of Ethical Business Conduct for Financial Managers. Given their vital role in corporate governance, we are committed to ensuring the financial managers use their capabilities and authorities in a compliant and correct manner to properly balance, protect, and safeguard our interests and our Shareholders as well as other stakeholders.

Integrity and anti-corruption

We are committed to conducting our business in an honest and ethical manner. Our anti-corruption policies are outlined in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and employee handbook, including relevant disciplinary actions for violations. We also formulated an anti-corruption policy (the "**Anti-Corruption Policy**") that applies to employees, representatives, and contractors alike and is implemented, monitored, and enforced by the general counsel/secretary of the Board. The general counsel/secretary of the Board is also responsible for making regular reports on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Policy to the Board, which then performs annual evaluations and reviews to ensure compliance with relevant anti-corruption laws.

Whistleblowing mechanism and whistleblower protection

We value a sound whistleblower mechanism and continuously work to improve our whistleblower protection system. Our whistleblower policy was established in accordance with Canadian securities regulatory requirements to encourage employees, external consultants, and other external stakeholders to report illegal and improper conducts within our Company, including accounting matters, violations of our Employee Handbook or the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics by employees, contractors, or managers, and safety, environmental and community-related matters. Whistleblowers may report these actions directly to our management, or by email or phone, either personally or anonymously or using their real name.

Environment

Organizational structure of environmental management

We attach great importance to the sustainable development of the mining industry and society. We have focused on environmental protection since our inception with continuous investments in green development. In recent years, we have continuously optimized our green development management capabilities and performance, reduced our environmental impact, and constantly explored new pathways for green development to promote the high-quality and green transformation of us.

We have established a sound environmental management system and incorporated environmental protection into Board-level supervision. At the Board level, we established the Sustainability Committee, chaired by Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, an independent non-executive Director, responsible for overseeing the management and supervision of the key environmental issues, including carbon reduction, climate change response, water resource management, waste management, tailings management, land reclamation, mine closure, and biodiversity conservation. The Committee sets the company-level environmental protection goals and the direction for environmental management. At the management level, we established the Environmental Protection Committee, chaired by the President of Silvercorp Beijing, Mr. Lichang Peng, providing guidance and monitoring the management of environmental issues, with the Environmental Protection Department of Processing Operations serving as the implementation unit and supported by other departments at the Management Center in Beijing. At the operational level, all our subsidiaries have set up an Ecological Environmental Protection Committee, with the Environmental Protection Department as the implementation unit, to ensure the implementation of specific tasks, with the support of the Safety and Environmental Protection Division at the level of mine sites and processing plants. Both Henan Found and Guangdong Found first passed the ISO14001 environmental management system certification in 2021. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, all operating mines in China have successfully passed the annual ISO 4001 review.

Systems and policies

We are committed to complying with the environmental protection laws and regulations of government authorities and continuously advancing our institutionalized and standardized environmental efforts. During the Track Record Period, we issued the Environmental Protection Policy and established a series of internal regulations, including the Environmental Protection Responsibility System, the Environmental Protection Management System and Penalty Standards, to ensure standardized environmental systems and clearly assigned environmental responsibilities.

During the Track Record Period, we also compiled the Silvercorp Environmental Protection Refined Management and Digital Transformation Handbook (the "**Handbook**"), which provides comprehensive guidelines for standardized workflows such as environmental indicator monitoring and pollution prevention. We also continuously enhanced our ESG performance evaluation system by incorporating environmental indicators, such as GHG emissions intensity, waste utilization rate, and water consumption intensity, into management performance assessments.

Targets and Metrics

Water resources

Our water sources are freshwater, including the reuse of mine water inflow and the withdrawal of new water. We strive to optimize our water consumption structure by replacing new water withdrawal with mine water inflow and recycled wastewater from processing plants to effectively improve water

efficiency. The water recycling and utilization rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 were 84.7%, 83.8%, 84.7% and 82.4%, respectively.

Our water resource management targets included: (i) treating domestic sewage and mine water inflow to meet charge standards for reuse and discharge, (ii) reusing treated mine water inflow in mining production operations as needed, (iii) no direct wastewater discharged from processing plants. We are targeting an 8% increase in water recycling and utilization rate from the 2020 baseline by 2030 and a 10% reduction in freshwater withdrawal intensity from the 2020 baseline by 2030.

Waste management

The waste generated in mining operations includes both hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste. The hazardous waste generated by our Company mainly includes waste engine oil and waste batteries, which are 100% transferred to and disposed of by qualified third parties contracted by us. The non-hazardous waste generated in our operations mainly includes tailings and waste rock. In accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste (中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法), the National Hazardous Waste List (國家危險廢物名錄), and the Pollution Control Standards for General Industrial Solid Waste Storage and Landfill (一般工業固體廢物儲存和填埋污染控制標準) (GB18599-2020), we have formulated the Solid Waste Management Policy to manage our solid waste based on the principle of "maximizing comprehensive utilization".

Regarding waste rock management, waste rock that is not recycled or used as backfill is disposed of by contracted third parties. For instance, Guangdong Found contracted a local company for the transportation and disposal of waste rock from the mining shafts, which is also processed into construction materials to further increase the utilization rate of waste rock. Regarding tailings management, we have built tailings management facilities, tailings dry storage yards, and backfill stations to store dry tailings generated in ore processing, part of which is backfilled into mining tunnels to improve the comprehensive utilization rate of tailings. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our utilization rates of tailings as backfill were 12.9%, 12.5%, 14.5% and 9.8%, respectively.

Air quality management

We actively carry out flue gas control and strive to reduce the amount of flue gas generated in our production and operation activities. We have decommissioned all coal-fired boilers and replaced them with electric boilers, thus eliminating the emission of sulfur oxides.

We manage our air pollutant emissions in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Standards for Emission of Atmospheric Pollutants (大氣污染物綜合排放標準) (GB16297-1996). We require all mines to monitor both unorganized and organized waste gas generated in the mining production process at least quarterly and has formulated a Waste Gas Monitoring List with different alert levels set for mines in different geographical locations. We also specify the relevant standards and responsibilities regarding air pollutants in the Handbook.

Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emission management

We continuously strive to optimize our energy structure through a focus on energy efficiency and the circular utilization of resources, seeking to lower energy consumption and emissions and reduce production and operation costs. In addition to phasing out the use of coal, we actively explore and carry out pilot projects on new energy utilization, adopt new energy equipment in lighting, transportation, heating, and cooling to improve energy efficiency.

PROPERTIES

We occupy certain properties in the PRC, Ecuador, the Kyrgyz Republic and Canada in connection with our business operations. These properties are used for non-property activities as defined under Rule 5.01(2) of the Listing Rules. We mainly used these properties as premises for our production facilities/warehouses/offices/dormitories, etc..

According to section 6(2) of the Companies (Exemption of Companies and Prospectuses from Compliance with Provisions) Notice, this Document is exempted from compliance with the requirements of section 342(1)(b) of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance in relation to paragraph 34(2) of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance which require a valuation report with respect to all our interests in land or buildings, for the reason that, as at December 31, 2025, none of our properties had a carrying amount of 15% or more of our consolidated total assets.

Owned Land and Buildings

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we (i) occupied 11 parcels of land with a total site area of 367,758.2 sq.m., mainly used for mining operations and dormitories for on-site workers; and (ii) owned 10 buildings with a total gross floor area of 11,875.3 sq.m., mainly used for our offices and warehouses.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Kyrgyz Republic, we held the right of temporary use of land of 899.0 hectares.

Leased Land and Buildings

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we leased (i) 191 parcels of rural land collectively owned by villagers with a total site area exceeding 20,059,164.06 sq.m. mainly used for mining operations and dormitories for on-site workers our production and (ii) two buildings with a total gross floor area of approximately 1,260.5 sq.m., mainly used for office.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Canada, we leased one office building with a total site area of 9,160.0 square feet, used as the corporate headquarter.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Ecuador, we leased a total of 1,747.60 m^2 across 9 properties in Las Naves canton, Bolívar province, where the El Domo project is located, with the purpose of providing accommodation for the company's administrative staff and warehouse facilities.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Kyrgyz Republic, we leased (i) a parcel of land in the Kanysh-Kyya rural district with a total area of 529.2 hectares, (ii) a parcel of land from local forestry agency with a total area of 2.8 hectares, (iii) an office in Bishkek of 276 sq.m., and a warehouse in the village of Malovodnoye of 5,109.0 sq.m..

As at the Latest Practicable Date, save as disclosed above, our Directors confirmed that we had obtained all relevant properties title certificates and other relevant land use rights certificates.

COMPETITION

According to SMM, silver concentrate production worldwide and in the PRC is highly concentrated. The PRC, the world's second-largest silver producing country, contributes nearly 15% of the global market supply. The top five PRC producers accounted for 31.8% of the national market supply in 2025. Among these top five PRC producers, we rank third, with a market share of 6.3%.

According to SMM, the lead and zinc concentrate markets in the PRC are relatively fragmented, with the majority of enterprises maintaining relatively low market shares. In 2025, we were one of the top 10 lead concentrate producers and among the top 50 zinc concentrate producers in the PRC.

According to SMM, the key barriers to entry in the nonferrous industry include, among others, large capital investment requirement, mandatory qualifications, strict environmental protection requirements, and stable access to ore resources. For details, please refer to "Industry Overview — Entry Barriers of the Industry" in this Document. We primarily compete with PRC-based nonferrous metal production companies based on our ability to obtain ore resources and reserves, provide high-quality products and manage our production costs. For details on our competitive strengths, please refer to "— Strengths" above.

EMPLOYEES

We believe that listening to and acting on employee input to be the most direct and effective way to enhance the internal management of an enterprise. We have also established a robust employee grievance mechanism that regularly investigates and reports relevant matters to ensure sound, two-way communication between employees and management to achieve further growth of our Group. We generally recruit our employees through internal referrals, open recruitment, campus recruitment and rehiring retired experts. We also provide job opportunities for family members of local employees to increase their family income. Our employee compensation system adheres to local legal standards and we give employees competitive remuneration with prompt adjustments based on local market changes.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had 2,125 employees, the majority of whom were based in the PRC. The following table sets forth the number of our employees by function and by geographic region as at the Latest Practicable Date:

	Number of Employees			
	PRC	Canada	Ecuador	Kyrgyz Republic
Mining engineers and technician	354	3	24	1
Safety and environment (including security)	326	1	173	23
Administrative	185	14	64	17
Geologists and surveyors	248	7	31	4
Processing	216	—	—	—
Electrotechnical	154	1	5	—
Assays	76	—	2	—
Quality Control	35	—	—	—
Human resources and information technology	29	2	10	4
Accounting	58	8	11	3
Sales and purchasing	25	—	9	1
	1,706	36	330	53
			Total:	2,125

We provide regular training programmes to our employees, including, among others, new employee orientation, vocational skills training, department training, academic degree advancement and safety training. We have established an internal training team and developed courses for internal training based on their expertise, continuously optimizing the course materials. We also invite external experts and consulting agencies to give lectures to ensure that employees have the necessary knowledge and skills.

There are labor unions for our employees in the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we had no labor union outside the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material labor disputes with our employees.

Social Insurance and Housing Provident Funds

During the Track Record Period, our PRC subsidiaries did not make full contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds for certain employees based on their average monthly salaries, as required under applicable PRC laws and regulations. Under such laws and regulations, employers are obligated to contribute to social insurance schemes and housing provident funds for the benefit of their employees in the PRC.

As advised by our PRC Legal Adviser, subject to no changes in applicable social insurance and housing provident fund laws and regulations and the prevailing local enforcement and supervision requirements, and absent any group complaints or whistleblowing by employees, the risk of our PRC subsidiaries being subject to proactive integrated collection is remote. In the event that our PRC subsidiaries are required by competent authorities to make supplementary contributions for any outstanding amounts in the future, the risk of being subject to administrative penalties is also considered remote. Accordingly, such non-compliance is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our business.

The foregoing conclusions are based on the following grounds:

(i) Our PRC subsidiaries have not received any rectification notice or been subject to any administrative penalty due to insufficient payment of social insurance contributions and housing provident funds.

(ii) Based on the documents issued by the relevant authorities, the interviews conducted with the relevant authorities, and appropriate verification performed by our PRC Legal Adviser, our PRC subsidiaries were not subject to any administrative penalties related to social insurance or housing provident fund during the Track Record Period.

(iii) We will promptly make up any outstanding contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authorities, if so required.

We have proactively maintained communication with local government authorities in relation to the implementation and interpretation of the relevant PRC laws and regulations, and we will continue to seek and follow their guidance in relation to matters regarding social insurance and housing provident funds.

SEASONALITY

Our Directors considered that our business did no subject to severe seasonal fluctuations. However, our operations could be affected by the Chinese New Year when our plant workers were mostly on vacation.

INSURANCE

We carry insurance covering risks in relation to safety production as well as insurance for our major machinery and equipment. We provide our employees with requisite social insurances and housing funds as required by applicable laws and regulations. We also maintain liability insurance for our directors and officers.

We believe that our insurance coverage is in line with industry practice, including with respect to the terms and coverage of the insurance policies. However, there is no assurance that the insurance policies we maintain are sufficient to cover all of our operational risks. For example, title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties in the PRC and our ability to ensure that we have secure claims to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. For details, please refer to "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Our insurance may not provide adequate coverage in the event of a loss" in this Document.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

We have received numerous awards and recognitions in respect of our market size, production capabilities, technological innovation, and others. The following table sets forth major awards and recognitions we received during the Track Record Period:

Fiscal year grant	Award of recognition	Accrediting/Issuing institution/authority
2025	Guangdong Cleaner Production Enterprise (廣東省清潔生產企業)	Guangdong Cleaner Production Audit Association (廣東省清潔生產協會)
2025	Executive Vice-Council Unit of Guangdong Work Safety Technology (<<廣東安全生產技術>>常務副理事單位)	Guangdong Magazine Publisher of Production Safety (廣東安全生產雜誌社)
2025	Cooperative Partner of Enterprise Green Low-Carbon Innovation Service Platform (企業綠色低碳創新服務平台合作夥伴)	Council of China Environment News (中國環境報理事會)
2024	Guangdong Provincial Engineering Technology Research Center for Green and Intelligent Mining (廣東省綠色智慧礦山工程技術研究中心)	Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province (廣東省科學技術廳)
2024	Yunfu Enterprise Technology Center (雲浮市企業技術中心)	Yunfu Municipal Department of Science and Technology (雲浮市科學技術廳)
2024	The First Batch of 2023 Specialized and Sophisticated SMEs in Henan Province (2023年度第一批河南省專精特新中小企業)	Department of Industry and Information Technology of Henan Province (河南省工業和信息化廳)

Fiscal year grant	Award of recognition	Accrediting/Issuing institution/authority
2024	The First-class Prize of the "2023 Geological Achievement Award" (2023年度地質成果獎一等獎)	Geological Bureau of Henan Province (河南省地質局)
2023	Green Mine Science & Technology Award (綠色礦山科學技術獎)	Zhongguancun Green Mine Industry Alliance (中關村綠色礦山產業聯盟)
2023	ESG Governance Award (ESG治理示範獎)	Value Co-creation Committee ("價值共創"組委會)
2023	Guangdong and Hong Kong Cleaner Production Partner (Manufacturing) (粵港清潔生產夥伴(製造))	Department of Industry and Information Technology of Guangdong Province (廣東省工業和信息化廳), Environment and Ecology Bureau of the Government of Hon Kong

CERTIFICATES, LICENCES AND PERMITS OTHER THAN MINING LICENCES

In addition to the mining licences listed in "Business — Mining Assets and Mineral Resources — Major Mining Licences, Permits and Authorisations" in this Document, we are required to obtain and maintain various certificates, licences and permits to operate our business. For example, our PRC operations require, among others, work safety licence, explosives operation licence, water use licence and fixed pollution emission permit, etc. Our Ecuadorian operations require, among others, environmental licence and construction permit with respect to construction works on public waters, etc. During the Track Record Period, we had lawfully obtained all the requisite certificates, licences, and permits from the relevant regulatory authorities with respect to our operations, and these certificates, licences and permits are expected to remain effective within the approved period of validity.

We will apply for the renewal of the certificates, licences, and permits that are required to be renewed from time to time. We do not expect any material legal impediments in renewing such certificates and permits.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND COMPLIANCE

We may from time to time be involved in legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings in the ordinary course of our business.

Resolved Litigation Relating to the El Domo Project ("Resolved El Domo Case")

In connection with our acquisition of Adventus, a group of plaintiffs commenced legal proceedings against a government agency of Ecuador challenging the environmental consultation process of the El Domo Project and seeking to void its environmental licence. The local court in Las Naves Canton, Bolívar Province, Ecuador rejected the claim and ruled on July 24, 2024 that the Ecuadorian government had properly fulfilled its environmental consultation obligations prior to issuing the licence.

The plaintiffs filed an appeal to the relevant provincial court, which was heard by the Provincial Court of Bolívar Province, the court dismissed the appeal, finding that the plaintiffs had not demonstrated any violation of fundamental constitutional rights and confirming that the environmental licensing process and related consultations complied with legal requirements.

Subsequently, the plaintiffs filed a constitutional protection action before the Constitutional Court of Ecuador, the Constitutional Court declined to admit the EPA. The plaintiffs then filed a motion for clarification, which the Constitutional Court unanimously rejected, thereby definitively upholding the validity of the environmental licence for the El Domo Project.

Ongoing Litigation Challenging the Validity of the Mining Rights of the Las Naves Concession

On August 15, 2025, a new constitutional protection action was filed by Gil Villacres Grety Grimaneza and Arteaga Bonilla Elba Delfina, sponsored by Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU) with the judges of Quito challenging the validity of the environmental licence for Las Naves and the validity of the mining rights. On August 19, 2025, the Quito judge dismissed the case on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs appealed said dismissal decision to the Provincial Court of Pichincha. On April 29, 2026, the Provincial Court of Pichincha accepted the appeal and ordered the judge of Quito to hear the case. The judge of Quito has not yet issued its first decree to start the review of the case. Our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser is of the view that this case is likely to be dismissed, primarily on the basis that the major claims raised by the plaintiffs in this case were already rejected by the Constitutional Court of Ecuador in the previoius Resolved El Domo Case.

Save as disclosed above, during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, there were no legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings ongoing, pending or threatened against our Company or any of our Directors, which could have had a material and adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Board currently consists of six Directors, comprising one executive Director, and five independent Directors. The following table sets forth general information regarding our current Directors:

Name	Position	Age	Date of appointment as Director	Date of joining our Group	Role and responsibilities	Relationship with other Directors and senior management
Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳)	Chairman of the Board, executive Director and chief executive officer	63	September 2003	September 2003	Overseeing the management and strategic development of our Group, and responsible for the Group's day-to-day management	None
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson	Lead independent Director[(1)]	69	June 2003	June 2003	Supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board	None
Mr. Liu Yikang (劉益康)	Independent Director	83	July 2006	July 2006	Supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board	None
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa	Independent Director	42	September 2017	September 2017	Supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board	None
Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson	Independent Director	71	September 2022	September 2022	Supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board	None
Ms. Cai Hongyu (蔡宏宇)	Independent Director	53	February 2024	February 2024	Supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board	None

Note:

(1) Our independent Directors under applicable U.S. and Canadian regulations are also independent non-executive Directors for the purpose of the Listing Rules.

The following sets forth the biographies of our Directors:

Executive Director

Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳), aged 63, is our chairman of the Board and chief executive officer. Dr. Feng was appointed as a Director in September 2003. Dr. Feng has been serving as our chief executive officer since December 2014. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the management and strategic development of our Group, and responsible for the Group's day-to-day management. Prior to serving as chairman of our Board, Director and chief executive officer of our Group, from June 1995 to March 1997, Dr. Feng was a director of Atlantic Gold Corp and Spur Ventures Inc., respectively. From August 1997 to August 1998, Dr. Feng was a director of Title Technologies Inco. (currently known as Maxy Oil

& Gas Inc.). From February 1995 to May 2001, Dr. Feng was a president and director of Global-Pacific Minerals Inc. From May 2001 to March 2003, Dr. Feng was a director of Jinshan Gold Mines Inc., China Gold International Resources Corp Ltd. (中國黃金國際資源有限公司) and Pacific Minerals Inc., in which he was also a president, respectively. Dr. Feng served as a director of New Pacific Holdings Corp (subsequently known as New Pacific Metals Corp. (TSX: NUAG and NYSE American: NEWP)) from May 2004 to December 2023. Dr. Feng has been serving as a non-executive director of Tincorp Metals Inc. (TSX-V: TIN) since May 2021.

In addition, Dr. Feng held positions in various organizations, such as a vice president of the Mineral Deposit Professional Committee of the Geological Society of China (中國地質學會礦床地質專業委員會) since December 2021, member of the Council of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association (中國有色金屬工業協會) since March 2022, and the executive director of the Council of China Mining Association (中國礦業聯合會理事會) since November 2023.

Dr. Feng obtained his bachelor's degree in science from China University of Geosciences (Wuhan) (中國地質大學(武漢)) in 1982. He obtained his master's degree in geochemistry from Changchun College of Geology (長春地質學院) (currently known as Jilin University (吉林大學)) in September 1985. Dr. Feng later obtained his doctorate degree in geological sciences from the University of Saskatchewan in October 1992.

Independent Directors

Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson, aged 69, was appointed as an independent Director in June 2003. He is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board.

Mr. Simpson has been a corporate lawyer for around 40 years with experience in the mining sector. Mr. Simpson has been a director of New Pacific Metals Corp. (TSX: NUAG and NYSE American: NEWP), a company with principal business activities in precious metals and mineral exploration, since September 2023.

Mr. Simpson obtained his bachelor's degree in arts in English and bachelor's degree in law from the University of British Columbia in November 1980 and May 1984, respectively. He was admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Law Society of British Columbia, Canada in September 1985. He obtained the Osgoode Certificate in Mining Law from the Osgoode Hall Law School of York University in April 2016.

Mr. Liu Yikang (劉益康), aged 83, was appointed as an independent Director in July 2006. He is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board.

Prior to joining our Group, Mr, Liu was the chief geologist in Geological Bureau Ministry of Metallurgical Industry (冶金工業部地質總局 (currently known as 中國冶金地質總局)) from 1992 until retirement. Mr. Liu was the deputy general secretary of China Mining Association (中國礦業聯合會) from February 2000 to February 2006. From September 2004 to July 2006, Mr. Liu served as a director of New Pacific Metals Corp (TSX: NUAG and NYSE American: NEWP).

Mr. Liu obtained a graduation certificate in geochemistry from University of Science and Technology of China (中國科學技術大學) in July 1964.

Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, aged 42, was appointed as an independent Director in September 2017. She is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board.

Ms. Katusa has worked as a director of corporate development and strategy of GCT Global Container Terminals. Global Container Terminals is a majority Canadian-owned terminal operator serving ocean carriers and shipping lines on the West Coast of Canada. She was an independent director of Osisko Development Corp. from May 2021 to December 2024. Osisko Development Corp. is a North American gold mining company focused on developing past-producing properties located in mining friendly jurisdictions with district scale potential.

Ms. Katusa obtained her bachelor's degree in science, majoring in earth and ocean science and minor in arts and bachelor's degree in education from the University of British Columbia in May 2005 and November 2006, respectively. She further obtained her master's degree in business administration from the University of British Columbia in May 2011.

Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson, aged 71, was appointed as an independent Director in September 2022. He is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board.

Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Robertson was a partner and global director of mining industry group with Ernst & Young for over 35 years unitl July 2015. Mr. Robertson served as an independent non-executive director of SAIS Limited (previously known as Sarment Holding Limited) from March 2019 to August 2020. Mr. Robertson has been serving as an independent non-executive director of Gold Royalty Corp. since November 2020.

Mr. Robertson obtained his bachelor's degree in commerce from McMaster University in May 1979. He has been a Chartered Professional Accountant of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario (subsequently known as the Institute of Certified Professional Accountants of Ontario) since December 1981. He has completed the academic requirements for the directors education programme of Institute of Corporate Directors in June 2017.

Ms. Cai Hongyu (蔡宏宇), aged 53, was appointed as an independent Director in February 2024. She is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgment to our Board.

Ms. Cai is a finance and investment professional with over two decades of experience. She has been an executive director, senior executive vice president, and chief financial officer of Barrick Mining Corporation since March 2026. Before that. Ms. Cai served as an independent director on Barrick's board since 2021. She also served as an independent director of Largo Inc. from 2023 to 2025. Previously, Ms. Cai worked as a managing director at China International Capital Corporation Limited until 2021, and as a vice president at Goldman, Sachs & Co. from 2003 to 2009.

Ms. Cai obtained the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) designations in 2006 and 2007, respectively and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States in 2003, where she received two master of science degrees.

Independence of Independent Directors

Each of our independent Directors has confirmed his/her independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. Notwithstanding their long-term involvement with the Group, our Directors (excluding them) are of the view that Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson and Mr. Liu Yikang remain independent for the following reasons:

Regulatory Compliance: According to Rule 3.13A of the Listing Rules, their formal tenure as independent non-executive Directors for the purpose of the Listing Rules will commence only on the **[REDACTED]** Date.

Independent Judgment: Throughout their tenure, they have consistently demonstrated a strong spirit of independent judgment and have provided impartial, constructive, and objective challenges to the management. There is no evidence that their long service has in any way compromised their independence.

Other Disclosure Pursuant to Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules

Save as disclosed in this Document, (1) none of the Directors had held any other directorships in any other company listed in Hong Kong or overseas during the three years immediately prior to the Latest Practicable Date, (2) there is no other matter in respect of each of our Directors that is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rules 13.51(2)(a) to (v) of the Listing Rules, and (3) there is no other material matter relating to our Directors that needs to be brought to the attention of our Shareholders.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Our senior management is responsible for the day-to-day management of our business. The table below sets out certain information in respect of the senior management of the Group:

Name	Position	Age	Time of appointment as senior management	Time of joining our Group	Role and responsibilities	Relationship with other Directors and senior management
Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳) .	Chairman of the Board, executive Director and chief executive officer	63	December 2014	September 2003	Overseeing the management and strategic development of our Group, and responsible for the Group's day-to-day management	None
Mr. Lon Eric Shaver .	President	56	August 2018	August 2018	Responsible for investor relations and corporate development of the Group	None
Ms. Wang Jing (王靜)	Interim chief financial officer*(Note)*	42	December 2025	August 2024	Overseeing corporate finance and accounting matters and financial reporting of the Group	None

Name	Position	Age	Time of appointment as senior management	Time of joining our Group	Role and responsibilities	Relationship with other Directors and senior management
Mr. Jonathan Paul Hoyles	General counsel & corporate secretary	44	July 2023	July 2023	Overseeing the legal and corporate affairs of the Group	None

Note: The interim status is due to our Company's internal policy regarding an observation period for new executive roles.

For the biographical details of Dr. Feng Rui, please see "Board of Directors — Executive Director" above.

Mr. Lon Eric Shaver, aged 56, is our president. He is primarily responsible for investor relations and corporate development of the Group.

Mr. Shaver has been serving as a director and the chairman of audit committee of Storm Exploration Inc. (previously known as Lithoquest Resources Inc. and Lithoquest Diamonds Inc.) from November 2017 to February 2025. He has been serving as a director and the chairman of audit committee of Precipitate Gold Corp from June 2018 to December 2025. He has been serving as a director and the chairman of audit committee of Omai Gold Mines since November 2020.

Mr. Shaver obtained his bachelor's degree in commerce from Concordia University (Montreal) in June 1992. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst conferred by the CFA Institute.

Ms. Wang Jing (王靜), aged 42, is our interim chief financial officer. She is primarily responsible for overseeing corporate finance and accounting matters and financial reporting of the Group.

Prior to joining our Group, Ms. Wang served as a senior finance manager of Taibang Biologic Group (泰邦生物集團有限公司) (formerly known as China Biologic Products Holdings, Inc (泰邦生物集團) the shares of which was listed on the Nasdaq) from July 2009 to August 2012 and served as a finance manager and Asia compliance manager in WSP Engineering Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. from June 2015 to August 2018. She then worked as a chief financial officer of Asurion (China) Telecommunication Technology Services Co., Ltd (亞勝(中國)通訊技術服務有限公司) from September 2018 to June 2022. She has been serving as an interim chief financial officer of our Company since November 2025.

Ms. Wang obtained her bachelor's degree in German from Shanghai International Studies University (上海外國語大學) in July 2005 and a Master of Management from the University of International Business and Economics (對外經濟貿易大學) in June 2021. She holds the Chartered Professional Accountant designation from CPA Australia.

Mr. Jonathan Paul Hoyles, aged 44, is our general counsel and corporate secretary. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the legal and corporate affairs of our Group.

From July 2009 to September 2011, Mr. Hoyles was an associate lawyer of Bennett Jones LLP. He was an associate lawyer of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP from October 2011 to June 2013. Mr. Hoyles served as a vice president, legal and general counsel of Skidmore Group (previously known as TCG International Inc.) from July 2013 and has ceased the position. Mr. Hoyles then joined Perk Labs Inc. (previously known as Glance Technologies Inc. (CNSX: PERK)) as an in-house legal counsel from January 2018 to June 2018, the chief commercial officer and general counsel from June 2018 to June

2019, the interim chief executive officer from June 2019 to December 2019, the chief executive officer from December 2019 to March 2023, the chief legal officer from March 2023 to July 2023, and as a director from June 2019 to July 2023. Mr. Hoyles has been a general counsel of Tincorp Metals Inc. (TSX-V: TIN) and New Pacific Metals Corps. (TSX: NUAG and NYSE American: NEWP) since July 2023, respectively.

Mr. Hoyles obtained his bachelor's degree in commerce from Memorial University of Newfoundland in May 2005, juris doctor degree from the University of New Brunswick in May 2008 and master's degree in business administration from Queen's University in June 2016. He was admitted as a barrister and solicitor by the Law Society of Alberta, Canada and the Law Society of British Columbia, Canada in July 2009 and October 2011, respectively.

Other Disclosure Pursuant to Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules

Save as disclosed in this Document, (1) none of the senior management had held any other directorships in any other company listed in Hong Kong or overseas during the three years immediately prior to the Latest Practicable Date, (2) there is no other matter in respect of each of our senior managers that is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rules 13.51(2)(a) to (v) of the Listing Rules, and (3) there is no other material matter relating to our senior managers that needs to be brought to the attention of our Shareholders.

Other information in relation to our Directors and Senior Management

Save as disclosed, each of our Directors has confirmed that:

(a) they have obtained legal advice referred to under Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules in May, and understood their obligations as a director of a listed issuer;

(b) they do not have any existing or proposed service contract with our Company or any of its subsidiaries other than contracts expiring or determinable by the relevant member of our Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation); and

(c) they do not have any interests in the Shares within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO.

Each of our independent Directors has confirmed that: (i) their independence after taking into consideration each of the factors referred to under Rules 3.13(1) to 3.13(8) of the Listing Rules; (ii) they do not have any past or present financial or other interest in the business of our Company or our subsidiaries, or any connection with any core connected person of our Company; and (iii) there are no other factors which may affect their independence at the time of their appointment as our independent non-executive Director.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Au Wai Keung (區偉強) is our company secretary. Mr. Au has more than 20 years of experience in the area of accounting.

Currently, Mr. Au is a director, a shareholder and the founder of Arion & Associates Limited (亞利安會計事務所有限公司), a corporate secretarial and accounting services provider in Hong Kong. He also served as the company secretary of China Literature Limited (閱文集團) (Stock Code: 0772), Xin Point Holdings Limited (信邦控股有限公司) (Stock Code: 01571), China Digital Video Holdings Limited (中國數字視頻控股有限公司) (Stock Code: 08280) and Honworld Group Limited (Stock Code: 02226).

Mr. Au received a bachelor's degree of social science from the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1993 and a master's degree in business administration from the City University of Hong Kong in 1999. He is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Mr. Au was appointed as the company secretary of our Company on May 21, 2026.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Our Board delegates certain responsibilities to various Board committees. In accordance with the relevant Canadian securities laws and regulations, the Articles and the Listing Rules, we have established our audit committee, compensation committee, corporate governance and nominating committee and sustainability committee.

Audit Committee

We have established an Audit Committee with terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules and paragraph D.3 of part 2 of the Corporate Governance. The Audit Committee consists of Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson, Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson, and Ms. Cai Hongyu. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson, being our independent Director with the appropriate professional accounting or related financial management expertise required under Rule 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules.

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist our Board in providing an independent view of our financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system, overseeing the audit process and performing other duties and responsibilities as assigned by our Board which includes, amongst other things:

- being primarily responsible for nominating the external auditor, for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company and any questions of its resignation or dismissal and the compensation and terms of engagement of the external auditor.

- being primarily responsible for the reappointment and removal of the external auditor, and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor, and any questions of its resignation or dismissal.

- being responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.

- reviewing and monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards. The audit committee should discuss with the auditor the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations before the audit commences.

- pre-approving all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities by the Company's external auditor. The Committee shall advise the Board on necessary actions or improvements and measures to be taken.

- reviewing the Company's financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information. In reviewing these reports before submission to the Board, the committee should focus particularly on: (i) any changes in accounting policies and practices; (ii) major judgmental areas; (iii) significant adjustments resulting from audit; (iv) the going concern assumptions and any qualifications; (v) compliance with accounting standards; and (vi) compliance with the Listing Rules of the and legal requirements in relation to financial reporting.

- being satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements, other than Company's financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases and periodically assessing the adequacy of those procedures.

- establishing procedures for:

  (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and

  (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

- reviewing and approving the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the issuer.

- reviewing the Company's financial controls, and unless expressly addressed by the Board itself, to review the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

- discussing the risk management and internal control systems with management to ensure that management has performed its duty to have effective systems. This discussion should include the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function.

- considering major investigation findings on risk management and internal control matters as delegated by the Board or on its own initiative and management's response to these findings.

- ensuring co-ordination between the internal and external auditors, and ensuring that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Company, and reviewing and monitor its effectiveness.

- reviewing the group's financial and accounting policies and practices.

- reviewing the external auditor's management letter, any material queries raised by the auditor to management about accounting records, financial accounts or systems of control and management's response.

- ensuring that the Board will provide a timely response to the issues raised in the external auditor's management letter.

- reporting to the Board on the matters in this code provision.

- considering other topics, as defined by the Board.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee currently consists of Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson, Ms. Marina Anna Katusa and Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson. Mr. Simpson is the chairman of our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee's mandate is to assist the Board in establishing and maintaining a sound system of corporate governance through a process of continuing assessment and enhancement.

Our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy;

- assessing the independence of independent directors;

- making recommendations to the Board on the appointment or reappointment of directors and succession planning for directors, in particular the chairman and the chief executive.

- advising the Chairman of the Board and the Board on matters of corporate governance, including adherence to any governance guidelines or rules established by applicable regulatory authorities.

- advising the Board on issues of conflict of interest for individual directors.

- examining the effectiveness of the Company's corporate governance practices at least annually and to propose such procedures and policies as the Committee believes are appropriate to ensure that the Board functions independently of management, management is accountable to the Board and procedures are in place to monitor the effectiveness of performance of the Board, committees of the Board and individual directors.

- developing and review, together with the Chairman, CEO and the President of the Board, annual Board goals or improvement priorities.

- identifying and to recommend to the Board suitable candidates for nomination as new directors, and to review the credentials of directors standing for re-election.

- with assistance of management, organizing and provide an orientation programme for new directors where appropriate.

- reviewing periodically the mandates of the Board and committees of the Board and determine what additional committees of the Board, if any, are required or appropriate.

- developing such codes of conduct and other policies as are appropriate to deal with the confidentiality of the Company's information, insider trading and the Company's timely disclosure and other public Company obligations.

- taking such other steps as the Committee decides are appropriate, in consultation with the Board, to ensure that proper corporate governance practices are in place for the Company, with reference to the Toronto Stock Exchange guidelines or recommendations and other regulatory requirements on corporate governance.

- reviewing its charter and assess annually the adequacy of this mandate, the effectiveness of its performance and, when necessary, and to recommend changes to the Board of Directors for its approval.

- other duties conferred by the Board.

Compensation Committee

Our Compensation Committee currently consists of Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson, Ms. Marina Anna Katusa and Mr. Liu Yikang. Mr. Simpson is the chairman of our Compensation Committee. The purpose of the Compensation Committee is to assist the Board in discharging its duties relating to compensation of the executive officers of the Company, the goals are to enable the Company to attract, retain and motivate the most qualified talent who will contribute to the long term success of the Company by aligning compensation with the Company's business objectives and performance, and aligning incentives with the interests of shareholders to maximize shareholders' value.

Our Compensation Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving annually the corporate goals and objectives applicable to the compensation of the chief executive officer (the "**CEO**"); evaluating at least annually the CEO's performance in light of those goals and objectives; and determining (or make recommendations to the Board with respect to) the CEO's compensation level based on this evaluation.

- making recommendations to the Board with respect to the compensation of individual executive directors, non-executive directors, other senior management and executive officers of the Company.

- reviewing the compensation and benefits of the directors in their capacity as directors of the Company to ensure that such compensation reflects the responsibilities and risks involved in being a director.

- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board as to the general compensation and benefits policies and practices of the Company, including incentive stock options for all employees, consultants, directors and officers.

- reviewing the disclosure to be made of director and executive compensation in the Management Information Circular or otherwise before it is publicly disclosed.

- ensuring there are appropriate benefit programmes in place for management and staff.
- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board for its approval on any special compensation and benefit arrangements.
- reviewing the Company's compensation practices by comparing them to surveys of relevant competitors and to set objective compensation based on this review.
- performing such other functions as the Board may from time to time assign to the Committee.
- reviewing the charter of the Board committees and assess annually the adequacy of this mandate, the effectiveness of its performance, and recommending changes to the Board for its approval.
- considering salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities and employment conditions elsewhere in the Group.
- reviewing and approving compensation payable to executive directors and senior management for any loss or termination of office or appointment to ensure that it is consistent with contractual terms and is otherwise fair and not excessive.
- reviewing and approving compensation arrangements relating to dismissal or removal of directors for misconduct to ensure that they are consistent with contractual terms and are otherwise reasonable and appropriate.
- ensuring that no director or any of their associates is involved in deciding that director's own remuneration.
- reviewing and/or approving matters relating to share schemes under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules.

Sustainability Committee

Our Sustainability Committee currently consists of Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, Dr. Feng Rui and Mr. Liu Yikang. Ms. Katusa is the chairwoman of our Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee provides advice and recommendations on environmental and social/community affairs, sustainable resource development, health and safety issues, human rights and diversity, and all related policies and initiatives, to the Board in its oversight role.

Our Sustainability Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- Provide oversight in management's administration of policies and procedures with respect to ESG matters having regard to regulatory requirements and the objectives of the Company, as applicable, and, when appropriate, provide recommendations on how to enhance the policies as regulations and objectives change.
- Provide oversight in collection and assessment of lost time data, rehabilitation status, incident reporting, energy use and intensity, ESG crisis management plan, and other safety indicators across the Company.

- Provide oversight over the annual ESG report and review any significant issues that arise from these audits.

- Review and assess management's performance against ESG objectives and targets, as may be recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Code Provision C.2.1 of Part 2 of the Corporate Governance

Under paragraph C.2.1 of part 2 of the Corporate Governance Code, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Dr. Feng is our chairman of the Board and the chief executive officer of our Company. With extensive experience in the mining industry and having served in our Company since its establishment, Dr. Feng is in charge of overall management, business operation and strategic development of our Group. Despite the fact that the roles of our chairman of the Board and our chief executive officer are both performed by Dr. Feng which constitutes a deviation from paragraph C.2.1 of part 2 of the Corporate Governance Code, our Board considers that vesting the roles of chairman and chief executive officer in the same person is beneficial to the management of our Group. The balance of power and authority is ensured by the operation of our Board and our senior management, which comprises experienced and diverse individuals. Our Board currently comprises one executive Director and five independent Directors, and therefore has a strong independence element in its composition.

Save as disclosed above, our Company intends to comply with all code provisions under the Corporate Governance Code after the **[REDACTED]**.

Board Diversity

The Board has adopted a board diversity policy (the "**Board Diversity Policy**") prior to the **[REDACTED]** in order to enhance the effectiveness of our Board and to maintain a high standard of corporate governance. Our Company recognizes and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board. Pursuant to the Board Diversity Policy, in reviewing and assessing suitable candidates to serve as a Director of the Company, the Nomination Committee will consider a range of diversity perspectives with reference to the Company's business model and specific needs, including but not limited to gender, age, language, cultural and educational background, professional qualifications, skills, knowledge, industry and regional experience and/or length of service. All board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Board consists of four male members and two female members with ages ranging from 42 years old to 83 years old. Our Directors have a balanced portfolio of knowledge and skills, including strategic leadership, international business and corporate development, merger and acquisition, mining and geology, corporate finance and investment, accounting and auditing, health and safety, sustainability and risks management, corporate governance and compliance management etc. They obtained degrees in various fields such as business administration, law, geology and science. Our Company has reviewed the membership, structure and composition of the Board, and is of the opinion that the structure of the Board is reasonable, and the experiences and skills of the Directors in various aspects and fields can enable our Company to maintain high standard of operation.

Upon the **[REDACTED]**, the Corporate Finance and Nomination Committee will from time to time review the Board Diversity Policy, develop and review measurable objectives for implementing the policy, and monitor the progress on achieving these measurable objectives in order to ensure that the policy remains effective. The Company will (i) disclose the biographical details of each Director and (ii) report on the implementation of the Board Diversity Policy (including whether we have achieved board diversity) in its annual corporate governance report.

COMPETITION

Each of our Directors confirms that as at the Latest Practicable Date, he or she did not have any interest in a business which competes or is likely to compete, directly or indirectly, with our business, and requires disclosure under Rule 8.10 of the Listing Rules.

Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson also serves on the board of public companies in the mining sector. However, as he is not the member of our executive management team, we do not believe that his position in such companies would render us incapable of carrying on our business independently.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

Our Company have adopted the Omnibus Plan approved by Shareholders on September 26, 2025. The purpose of the Omnibus Plan has been established to attract and retain directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company (each an "**Eligible Person**"), and to provide incentives for them to advance the interests of the Company by affording them with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company is to provide incentives or rewards to participants thereunder for their contribution to the Group and/or to enable the Group to recruit and retain high-caliber employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group and any invested entity. Pursuant to the Omnibus Plan, the Company may issue Options, RSUs and PSUs, collectively, the ("**Awards**").

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Company has granted options pursuant to the Omnibus Plan representing a total of 745,107 shares options outstanding and 2,498,586 RSUs outstanding. For the principal terms and details of the outstanding share options and RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, please refer to the paragraph headed "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — D. Equity Compensation Plan — 1. Omnibus Plan and — 4. Outstanding share options, share awards and RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan."

EMOLUMENT OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

We offer our Directors and senior management members, who are also employees of our Company, emolument in the form of salaries, allowances, bonuses and benefits in kind. Our independent Directors receive emolument based on their responsibilities (including being members or chairman of Board committees).

The aggregate amount of remuneration which was paid to our Directors (including fees, salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind, performance related bonuses, and share-based compensation) for the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025 were US$4.46 million, US$4.72 million and US$4.15 million, respectively.

It is estimated that the aggregate amount of remuneration (including fees, salaries, allowances and benefits in kind, performance related bonuses, pension scheme contributions, and equity-settled share award expenses) payable to Directors for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 will be approximately US$4.87 million under arrangements in force at the Latest Practicable Date.

The aggregate amount of remuneration which were paid by the Group to our five highest paid individuals (excluding Directors) for the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025 were US$1.89 million, US$1.92 million and US$1.77 million, respectively.

None of our Directors or any past directors of any member of the Group and five highest paid individuals has been paid any sum of money for the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025 as (a) an inducement to join or upon joining the Company; or (b) for loss of office as a director of any member of the Group or of any other office in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of the Group.

There has been no arrangement under which a Director has waived or agreed to waive any emoluments for the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

Except as disclosed above, no other payments have been paid, or are payable, by our Company or any of our subsidiaries to our Directors or the five highest paid individuals of our Group during the Track Record Period.

For additional information on Directors' remuneration during the Track Record Period as well as information on the highest paid individuals, please refer to Notes 10 and 24 of the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this Document. For details on the service agreements entered into by and between our Company and our Directors, please see section headed "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — C. Further Information about our Directors and Substantial Shareholders — 2. Particulars of the Directors' Service Contracts".

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — C. Further Information about our Directors and Substantial Shareholders — 1. Disclosure of Interests" in this Document, none of the Directors holds any interest in the Shares which would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Part XV of the SFO.

COMPLIANCE ADVISER

We have appointed Rainbow Capital (HK) Limited as our compliance adviser (the "**Compliance Adviser**") pursuant to Rules 3A.19 of the Listing Rules. The Compliance Adviser will provide us with guidance and advice as to compliance with the requirements under the Listing Rules and applicable Hong Kong laws. Pursuant to Rule 3A.23 of the Listing Rules, the Compliance Adviser will advise us on the following circumstances:

(a) before the publication of any announcements, circulars or financial reports required by regulatory authorities or applicable laws;

(b) where a transaction, which might constitute a notifiable or connected transaction under the Listing Rules, is contemplated, including share issues and securities repurchases; and

(c) where the Stock Exchange makes an inquiry of us regarding unusual price movement and trading volume or other issues under Rule 13.10 of the Listing Rules.

The term of appointment of the Compliance Adviser shall commence on the **[REDACTED]** Date and is expected to end on the date on which we comply with Rule 13.46 of the Listing Rules in respect of our financial results for the first full financial year commencing after the **[REDACTED]** Date. The appointment may be subject to extension by mutual agreement.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, our shareholding structure was diverse such that no shareholder can control or exercise significant influence over our managements or our operation and management.

So far as our Directors are aware, immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes), the following persons will have, or be deemed, or taken to have an interest and/or a short position in our Shares or underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed to our Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or will be, directly or indirectly, interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of our Company:

		Shares held as at the Latest Practicable Date		Shares held immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED][1]	
Name of Shareholder	Capacity/ Nature of interest	Number of Shares	Approximate percentage in the total issued share capital	Number of Shares	Approximate percentage in the total issued share capital
Helikon Investments Limited[2]	Beneficial owner	16,115,414	7.29%	[16,115,414]	**[REDACTED]**%
Mr. Federico Riggio[2]. . . .	Beneficial owner	16,115,414	7.29%	[16,115,414]	**[REDACTED]**%
Van Eck Associates Corporation[3]	Beneficial owner	15,199,908	6.87%	[15,199,908]	**[REDACTED]**%

Notes:

(1) Assuming the **[REDACTED]** is not exercised and no further Shares are issued upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes.

(2) Based on a schedule 13G filed by Helikon Investments Limited and Federico Riggio with the SEC on May 7, 2026, in which they reported that they each beneficially owned 16,115,414 Shares as at March 31, 2026.

(3) Based on a schedule 13G/A filed by Van Eck Associates Corporation with the SEC on August 14, 2025, in which it reported that it beneficially owned 15,199,908 Shares (with sole voting power in 15,137,640 Shares and sole dispositive power in 15,199,908 Shares) as at June 30, 2025.

Substantial shareholders of other members of our Group, who will, immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes), be directly or indirectly interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meeting of any other members of the Group, are disclosed in "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — C. Further Information about our Directors and Substantial Shareholders — 1. Disclosure of Interests" of this Document.

Save as disclosed above, our Directors are not aware of any person who will, immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes), have any interest and/or short position in the Shares or underlying Shares of our Company which will be required to be disclosed to our Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or, who are, directly or indirectly interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meeting of the Company.

SHARE CAPITAL

All of the issued Shares in the Company comprise fully paid common shares. Under the BCBCA, companies incorporated in British Columbia typically have an unlimited authorised capital, and do not generally attribute a "par value" in respect of classes of shares. All Shares are recorded in the Company's financial statements at their issue price less issue costs.

Before the [REDACTED]

As at the Latest Practicable date, the issued Shares of our Company was 221,174,202, all Shares are fully paid up.

Upon the Completion of the [REDACTED]

Immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]**, assuming that the **[REDACTED]** are not exercised, the share capital of our Company will be as follows.

Description of Shares	Number of Shares	% of the total issued share capital of our Company
Issued Shares as at the Latest Practicable Date	221,174,202	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan	745,107	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan	2,498,586	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon conversion of all the Convertible Notes	32,411,415	**[REDACTED]**
Shares to be issued pursuant to the **[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**
Total	**[REDACTED]**	100.00

Immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]**, assuming that the **[REDACTED]** are fully exercised, the share capital of our Company will be as follows.

Description of Shares	Number of Shares	% of the total issued share capital of our Company
Issued Shares as at the Latest Practicable Date	221,174,202	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan	745,107	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan	2,498,586	**[REDACTED]**
Shares issuable upon conversion of all the Convertible Notes	32,411,415	**[REDACTED]**
Shares to be issued pursuant to the **[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**
Total	**[REDACTED]**	100.00

Ranking

The Shares rank pari passu in all respects, and in particular, for all dividend and other distributions, declared paid or made on the Shares.

Save as disclosed in this Document, no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under any option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under any option.

Circumstances under which general meetings are required

All of the issued Shares in the Company comprise fully paid common shares, each of which ranks pari passu with the other Shares.

Pursuant to the BCBCA and the terms of our Articles, our Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution of Shareholders (i) increase its capital; (ii) consolidate and divide its capital into Shares of larger amount; (iii) divide its unissued Shares into classes; (iv) subdivide its Shares or any of them into Shares of smaller amount; and (v) cancel any Shares which at the date of the passing of resolution which have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the Shares so canceled. In addition, our Company may reduce or redeem its share capital by Shareholders' special resolution.

For details, please refer to "Appendix IV — Summary of Articles, Canadian Corporate and Securities Laws, and Certain United States Federal Securities Laws, TSX and NYSE American Listing Policies and Shareholder Protection Matters" in this Document.

The Omnibus Plan

Our Company have adopted the Omnibus Plan approved by Shareholders on September 26, 2025. The principal terms of the Omnibus Plan is summarized in the section headed "Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — D. Equity Compensation Plan" in Appendix V of this Document.

General mandate to issue Shares

At the special meeting of our Company to be convened before the **[REDACTED]**, a resolution will be put forth for the Shareholders to approve that, conditional upon the **[REDACTED]**, our Directors will be granted a general unconditional mandate to allot, issue and deal with Shares with a total number of not more than the sum of:

(a) 20% of the number of Shares in issue immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]**; and

(b) the total number of Shares repurchased by us under the authority referred to in the paragraph headed "— General mandate to repurchase Shares" in this section.

This general mandate to issue Shares will expire at the earliest of:

- the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company;
- the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required to be held by any applicable laws or the Articles; or
- the date on which it is varied or revoked by an ordinary resolution of our Shareholders passed in a general meeting.

Please see the paragraph headed "Statutory and General Information — A. Further Information about Our Company — 4. Resolutions of our Shareholders' General Meeting in relation to the **[REDACTED]**" in Appendix V of this Document for further details of this general mandate to allot, issue and deal with Shares.

General mandate to repurchase Shares

The Board approved a share repurchase programme (the "**Repurchase Programme**") in which our Company may acquire up to 8,747,245 common shares of the Company representing approximately 4% of the total issued and outstanding Shares as at September 5, 2025 from September 19, 2025 to September 18, 2026.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Repurchase Programme has been adopted and shall lapse upon **[REDACTED]**. At the general meeting to be convened before the **[REDACTED]**, a resolution will be put forth for the Shareholders to approve that, conditional upon **[REDACTED]**, our Directors have been granted a general unconditional mandate to exercise all the powers of our Company to repurchase our own securities with a total number of up to 10% of the total number of our Shares in issue immediately upon **[REDACTED]** (the "**Repurchase Mandate**").

The Repurchase Mandate relates to repurchases which are made on the Stock Exchange, or on any other stock exchange on which our Shares are listed (and which are recognized by the SFC and the Stock Exchange for this purpose), in accordance with the Listing Rules. A summary of the relevant Listing Rules is set out in the paragraph headed "Statutory and General Information — A. Further Information about Our Company — 4. Resolutions of our Shareholders' General Meeting in relation to the **[REDACTED]** and — 5. Explanatory statement on repurchase of our own securities" in Appendix V of this Document.

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our historical financial information as at and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 included in the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I and the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements set out in Appendix IA to this Document with the accompanying notes. Our audited historical financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which may differ in material aspects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions.

The following discussion and analysis and other parts of this Document contain forward-looking statements that reflect our current view with respect to future events and financial performance that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on our assumptions and analysis in light of our experience and perception of historical events, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as factors that we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided in the section headed "Risk Factors" in this Document.

OVERVIEW

We are a global precious metal mining company with a proven record of profitability and growth potential, headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, mainly engaged in exploration and production of diversified precious metals such as silver and gold, as well as non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc, holding a leading position in silver production in China. To create shareholder value, we are committed to continuously generate free cash flow from long-life mines, pursuing organic growth through extensive drilling for new discoveries, seeking ongoing merger and acquisition opportunities to unlock value, and maintaining responsible mining and sound ESG practices.

We have achieved significant growth in recent years. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, our revenue was USD215.2 million and USD298.9 million, respectively, representing a year-over-year growth of 38.9%. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our revenue was USD223.8 million and USD290.8 million, respectively, representing a year-over-year growth of 29.9%. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, our net income was USD49.7 million and USD78.8 million, respectively, and our adjusted net income (a non-IFRS measure) was USD52.7 million and USD98.1 million, respectively, representing a year-over-year growth of 58.6% for net income and 86.1% for adjusted net income. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our net income was USD82.4 million and USD16.8 million, respectively, and our adjusted net income (a non-IFRS measure) were USD79.3 million and USD117.5 million, respectively, representing a year-over-year decrease of 79.6% for net income and a year-over-year increase of 48.2% for adjusted net income. See "— Description of Key Statement of Income Items — Non-IFRS Measure" for a reconciliation of net income to adjusted net income (a non-IFRS measure).

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our business and historical financial condition and results of operations have been, and are expected to continue to be, affected by the following key factors.

Price Fluctuation of Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc and Other Metals

During the Track Record Period, our revenue was in large part derived from the mining and sales of silver, gold, lead and zinc contained in metal concentrates. In line with the market practice, we price our metal concentrates based on the quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. For details on our pricing policy, please refer to "Business — Sales and Customers — Pricing Policy" in this Document.

The market prices of those commodities are largely determined by market forces beyond our control, including global and PRC economic cycles, currency exchange fluctuations, and global or regional supply and demand for jewelry and industrial products containing silver, gold and other metals. Historically, the prices have fluctuated widely. See "Industry Overview" in this Document for historical price data. A sustained significant decline in these market prices would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For details, please see "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Volatility in metal market prices could materially and adversely affect the profitability of our operations and financial conditions."

Production and Sales Volumes

Our revenue is directly affected by our production and sales volumes of metal concentrates. During the Track Record Period, strong market demand enabled us to sell substantially all of our production within short periods. Accordingly, our sales volume of products during the Track Record Period were generally comparable to our production volumes, with minor discrepancies owing to factors such as revenue recognition timing and inventory levels. See "Business — Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves — Metal Production" and "Business — Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves — Sales and Revenue" for our production and sales volumes during the Track Record Period.

Our production and sales volumes are, among others, subject to the capacity, efficiency and stable production of our mining and processing operations. As at December 31, 2025, we had processing plants with a total designed ore processing capacity of approximately 5,700 tonnes per day, to support our planned production growth in near future. However, any interruption of our mining operation or breakdown of our ore processing plants could materially and adversely affect our production and sales volume and in turn affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Our production and sales volumes may also be affected by changes in prices of silver, gold, lead, zinc and other metals because such decrease in prices may render current mineral resources uneconomical to mine and process. In addition, fatal accidents, injuries and natural phenomena that are beyond our control, such as weather conditions, floods and rockslides, may temporarily suspend part of our mining operations and affect our production and sales volumes.

Cost of Mine Operations

Our competitiveness and long-term profitability depend on our ability to control cost of mine operations and maintain efficient operations. During the Track Record Period, our cost of mine operations included production costs, depreciation and amortization, mineral resource taxes, government fees and other taxes and general and administrative expenses. Production costs, which comprise mining cost, shipping cost and milling cost, were the largest component of our cost of mine operations during the Track Record Period. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our production costs were USD88.6 million, USD108.4 million,

USD73.7 million and USD85.6 million, respectively, accounting for approximately 65.8%, 61.8%, 58.3% and 62.5% of our total costs of mine operations, respectively. These production costs were derived entirely from our production at the Ying Project and the GC Mine, both located in the PRC.

Our production costs may increase due to multiple factors, including, among others, (i) increase in mining and production volumes, (ii) expansion of infrastructure construction at our mines, (iii) substantial increase in labor costs, as well as (iv) market conditions such as volatile energy prices, commodity and consumable process and currency exchange rates.

Our Mine Developments and Capital Expenditures

The mining industry is capital-intensive, requiring substantial upfront investment in equipment, land acquisition, and compliance with stringent safety and environmental regulations. We have made and will continue to make significant capital expenditures in maintaining and expanding our mining operations. Our capital expenditure levels depend on a number of factors, such as projected production mine plan over the life of mine, infrastructure refurbishment, equipment replacement due to wear and tear and exploration funding availability.

During the Track Record Period, our capital expenditure primarily comprised (i) ramp, development tunneling, and others, (ii) exploration tunneling, (iii) exploration drilling, and (iv) plant and equipment. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, total capital expenditures were USD64.0 million, USD86.6 million, USD73.0 million and USD95.2 million, respectively, representing approximately 29.7%, 29.0%, 32.6%, and 32.7% of our revenue for the same fiscal years/periods. Our capital expenditures could significantly impact our financial condition and operating results, especially if we are unable to deliver expansion projects on time and within budget. In addition, our capital expenditures today will increase our future depreciation costs, which will in turn lead to an increase in our future cost of mine operations. Accordingly, our management must consistently consider the capital expenditures necessary to achieve our sustainable production objectives against other demands on cash. Acquisitions and investments also carry numerous risks, including difficulties in the integration of operations, corporate culture and personnel of the acquired business, diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, risks of entering into new markets and the potential loss of key employees of the acquired business. All of these factors may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Investments in and Acquisitions of Mineral Properties

Our growth strategy encompasses both organic expansion and strategic investments in and acquisitions of mineral properties. Since entering the China market in 2003, we have successfully acquired and developed mines across various regions with diverse mineral coverage. During the Track Record Period, we completed the acquisitions of Adventus in July 2024 (with an implied value of approximately CAD200 million on a fully-diluted in-the-money basis) and the Chaarat Gold Project in January 2026 (with the consideration of USD92.0 million paid). For more information on the major acquisitions we completed, see "History and Corporate Structure". We are also a strategic investor in NUAG and Tincorp with an ownership of 27.8% and 27.4% respectively, as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details, please refer to Note 14 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

Investments and acquisitions increase financing, operation and transition costs without immediate revenue or profit gains. Acquisitions of entities with different margin compositions than our existing margins will also impact our overall margins. In addition, underperformance of acquired entities and businesses could adversely affect our results of operations.

Operations and Regulatory Regime

During the Track Record Period, our mines in production were all located in the PRC. Through acquisition of Adventus and Chaarat ZAAV, we also controlled mining and exploration projects in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic. Our operations are subject to a range of laws, regulations, policies, standards and requirements of the PRC, Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic governing exploration, mining, production, taxation, labor standards, occupational health and safety, waste treatment, environmental protection and operation management. The governments of these jurisdictions have full authority to grant, renew, or terminate the permits and licences for exploration, mining, and production activities. While we expect to be able to obtain and renew our licences and permits, if for any reason we are unable to do so, our business and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected. For details, please see "Risk Factors — The permits and licences required for our mining and exploration operations may not be granted or renewed."

Given our products have diverse industrial uses, their market demand depends on, among others, the state of the global economy and stability of international trade. According to SMM, the global demand for silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper is expected to grow at CAGRs of 4.8%, 2.7%, 1.1%, 1.8% and 1.3%, respectively, from 2026 to 2030.

Exchange Rates

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar is also the functional currency of our head office, Canadian subsidiaries, intermediate holding companies and subsidiaries in Ecuador. The functional currency of all of our Chinese subsidiaries is Renminbi. During the Track Record Period, we also issued financial instruments denominated in Renminbi, Canadian dollars, Kyrgyz som and Australian dollars. We did not engage in foreign exchange currency hedging during the Track Record Period. Certain of our monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars and are therefore subject to foreign exchange risk.

As a company with global operations, our results of operations have been and will continue to be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Please also see "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Currency fluctuations may affect our results of operations and financial condition."

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The following sensitivity analysis illustrates the impact of hypothetical fluctuations in the price of silver, gold, lead and zinc concentrates on our gross profit, with all other variables held constant.

Impact on gross profit by fluctuation of price of silver

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*
+/-5%	6,212	9,338	7,117	10,077
+/-10%	12,423	18,676	14,234	20,154
+/-15%	18,635	28,013	21,351	30,231
+/-20%	24,847	37,351	28,467	40,308

Impact on gross profit by fluctuation of price of lead

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*
+/-5%	2,620	3,001	2,248	2,206
+/-10%	5,239	6,001	4,495	4,412
+/-15%	7,859	9,002	6,743	6,618
+/-20%	10,479	12,003	8,991	8,823

Impact on gross profit by fluctuation of price of zinc

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*
+/-5%	955	1,301	1,063	907
+/-10%	1,910	2,602	2,127	1,813
+/-15%	2,865	3,903	3,190	2,720
+/-20%	3,820	5,205	4,253	3,626

Impact on gross profit by fluctuation of price of gold

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)*
+/-5%	651	891	452	997
+/-10%	1,302	1,782	904	1,993
+/-15%	1,954	2,672	1,356	2,990
+/-20%	2,605	3,563	1,808	3,986

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The historical financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting stardards and is presented in USD unless otherwise stated ("**Historical Financial Information**"). We have applied IFRS accounting standards, effective for the accounting periods beginning on April 1, 2023 consistently throughout the Track Record Period. The preparation of Historical Financial Information in conformity with IFRS accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting

estimates, as well as our management's judgment in applying our accounting policies. Please refer to Note 3 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document for the areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to Historical Financial Information.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

We have identified certain accounting policies and estimates that we believe are material to the preparation of our Historical Financial Information. Our material accounting policy information and estimates, which are important for understanding our results of operations and financial condition, are set forth in Note 3 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document. Some of our accounting policy information involve subjective assumptions and estimates, as well as complex judgment relating to accounting items. In each case, the determination of these items requires our management judgment based on information and financial data that may change in future periods. There has not been any material deviation between our management's estimates or assumptions and actual results, and we have not made any material changes to these estimates or assumptions during the Track Record Period. We do not expect any material changes in these estimates and assumptions in the foreseeable future. When reviewing our financial statements, you should consider our selection of material accounting policy information, the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies, and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the assets sold is transferred to the customers and we fulfill our performance obligation. Revenue is allocated to each performance obligation. In determining whether we have fulfilled a performance obligation, we consider indicators of control transfer, such as our present right to payment, the customer's legal title to the assets and physical possession of the assets. Control typically transfers when the assets are loaded onto customer-arranged trucks at our mining facilities. Where we pay shipping costs or provide certain other post-transfer services, those shipping and other services are treated as separate performance obligations, with corresponding revenue allocated and recognized upon satisfaction thereof.

Sale of concentrates

While customers typically make advance payments to purchase concentrates, revenue from concentrate sales is recognized based on our assay results for quantity and quality of the concentrates sold as well as the applicable commodity prices (referenced from active and freely-traded commodity markets) applicable to the specific quotation period (ranging from ten to fifteen days around the shipment date). Smelter charges, including refining and treatment charges, are netted against revenue from metal concentrate sales.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources Estimates

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimated by qualified persons in accordance with the NI 43-101 Code. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond our control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve or mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgements used in engineering and geological interpretation. Changes in assumptions, including metal prices, production costs, recovery rates, and

market conditions could result in revisions to mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates. Such changes could impact depreciation and amortization rates, asset carrying values and environmental and rehabilitation provisions.

Capitalization of Expenditures Included in Mineral Rights and Properties

Our management has determined that those capitalized expenditures, including exploration and evaluation expenditures and development costs incurred at producing properties, have potential future economic benefits and are potentially economically recoverable, subject to impairment analysis. Our management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit, including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits, whether to extend of the mine life, increase future production, or to provide access to a component of an ore body that will be mined in a future period.

Plant and equipment and depreciation

Plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, including all directly attributable costs to bring them to the working location and condition intended by management. Plant and equipment are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis based on the nature and useful lives of the assets. The significant classes of plant and equipment and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Buildings	20 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Land use rights	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or term of the lease

Subsequent costs that meet the asset recognition criteria are capitalized, while costs that do not extend the useful life of an asset are considered repairs and maintenance and are recognized as an expense in the period for which they are incurred.

Assets under construction are capitalized as construction-in-progress and are recorded at cost, including the direct construction costs and capitalized borrowing costs on related borrowings incurred during the construction period. Construction-in-progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of plant and equipment and depreciation commences when the asset is completed and ready for its intended use.

Upon disposal or abandonment, the carrying amount of plant and equipment is derecognized and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in net income.

Classification of Labilities as Current or Non-current

The classification of liabilities as current or non-current is determined based on contractual rights that exist at the end of the reporting period and is not affected by management's expectations as to whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement (which refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services to the counterparty). A liability that is not due within the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle such liability within the next twelve months. Covenants that are required to be complied with after the reporting date have no effect on the classification of liabilities as current or non-current at the reporting date.

Classification of Convertible Notes

Convertible notes are loans with an equity conversion feature that give the holders an option to convert the loans into Shares. They are initially assessed to determine whether they are compound financial instruments, with the host contract classified as a financial liability and the conversion feature classified as equity. In assessing the classification of convertible notes, both the host contract and the conversion feature are considered. The conversion feature is classified as equity if the conversion results in a fixed amount of Shares being exchanged for a fixed amount of cash. Otherwise, the conversion feature is classified as a derivative liability. If convertible notes are classified as financial liabilities, their classification as current or non-current is determined with reference to "— Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current".

For details, see Note 3 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document.

DESCRIPTION OF KEY STATEMENT OF INCOME ITEMS

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations during the Track Record Period, which are derived from the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document. This information should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Document. Our historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)
Revenue	215,187	298,895	223,782	290,776
Cost of mine operations				
Production costs	88,574	108,363	73,684	85,622
Depreciation and amortization	27,286	31,014	22,764	27,481
Mineral resource taxes	5,275	7,359	5,466	6,554
Government fees and other taxes	2,641	16,009	14,021	8,416
General and administrative	10,822	12,599	10,442	8,954
	134,598	175,344	126,377	137,027

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)
Income from mine operations	80,589	123,551	97,405	153,749
Corporate general and administrative	14,095	17,565	13,816	15,719
Property evaluation and business development	807	3,333	2,904	918
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	337	581	—	(983)
Gain on investments	(7,677)	(12,451)	(7,528)	(27,125)
Loss (gain) on derivative liabilities	—	9,011	(11,561)	118,166
Share of loss in associates	2,692	2,806	1,263	283
Dilution (gain) loss on investment in associates	(733)	—	—	285
Impairment of investment in associates	4,251	—	—	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	45	163	179	190
Other expenses (income)	2,851	(609)	(2,461)	1,876
Income from operations	63,921	103,152	100,793	44,420
Finance income	6,247	8,518	5,864	9,891
Financial costs	(213)	(6,713)	(3,270)	(9,703)
Income before income taxes	69,955	104,957	103,387	44,608
Income tax expense	20,277	26,188	20,991	27,856
Net income	49,678	78,769	82,396	16,752
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company	36,306	58,190	65,775	(9,222)
Non-controlling interests	13,372	20,579	16,621	25,974
	49,678	78,769	82,396	16,752

Non-IFRS Measure

To supplement our consolidated financial statements which are presented in accordance with IFRS, we also use adjusted net income (a non-IFRS measure) as additional financial measure, which is not required by, or presented in accordance with, IFRS. We believe this non-IFRS measure provides additional information to investors and others and facilitates comparisons of operating performance from period to period and from company to company by eliminating potential impact of certain items. However, our presentation of adjusted net income (a non-IFRS measure) may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. The use of this non-IFRS measure should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

We define adjusted net income as net income adjusted by excluding certain non-cash items, items subject to volatility resulting from factors unrelated to our core operations in the corresponding period, and items that will settle in future periods, including impairment adjustments and reversal, foreign exchange gain or loss, dilution gain or loss, share-based compensation, share of gain or loss of associates, gain or loss on fair valuation of derivative liabilities, gain or loss on investments, and

expenses that are unrelated to our normal operations and are not expected to continue. The term "adjusted net income" is not defined under IFRS and may not be comparable to other similarly named measures used by other companies.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(USD'000)	*(USD'000)*	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)	*(USD'000)* (unaudited)
Net income as reported for the fiscal year/period	49,678	78,769	82,396	16,752
Adjustments, net of tax				
Share-based compensation included in general and administrative	4,146	3,692	3,045	3,289
Non-recurring and non-routine items	—	4,057	2,393	789
One-time expenses included in government fees and other taxes	—	7,599	7,599	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	337	581	—	(983)
Share of loss in associates	2,692	2,806	1,263	283
Impairment of investment in associates	4,251	—	—	—
Dilution (gain) loss on investment in associate	(733)	—	—	285
Loss (gain) on fair valuation of derivative liabilities	—	9,011	(11,561)	118,166
Accretion of long-term deposit	—	—	—	273
Finance costs related to convertible notes[(Note)]	—	3,989	1,741	5,776
Gain on investments	(7,677)	(12,451)	(7,528)	(27,125)
Adjusted net income for the fiscal year/period	52,694	98,053	79,348	117,505

Note:

(i) For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, adjustments to finance costs related to convertible notes include 1) USD1.7 million issuance cost expensed as "Finance costs" and 2) USD2.2 million interest expenses, the difference between the interest accrued based on the effect interest rate of 12.58% and the coupon rate of 4.75% in Fiscal 2025.

(ii) For the nine months ended December 31, 2024, adjustments to finance costs related to convertible notes include $1.7 million issuance cost expensed as "Finance costs".

(iii) For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, adjustments to finance costs related to convertible notes refer to the difference between the interest accrued based on the effective interest rate of 12.58% and the coupon rate of 4.75%.

Revenue

During the Track Record Period, we generated substantially all of our revenue from the mining and sales of silver, gold, lead, zinc and other metals contained in metal concentrates from the Ying Project and the GC Mine. Our revenue amounted to USD215.2 million and USD298.9 million in fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and USD223.8 million and USD290.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

During the Track Record Period, the Ying Project dominated revenues arising from silver, gold and lead sales, while the GC Mine led in generating revenue from zinc sales. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Ying Project accounted for 93.7%, 94.2%, 93.5% and 94.9% of total silver sales revenue, respectively, 100.0% of

total gold sales revenue across both fiscal years and both nine-month periods, and 89.7%, 91.3%, 90.0% and 91.1% of total lead sales revenue, respectively. The GC Mine represented 63.9%, 63.1%, 65.4% and 70.1% of total zinc sales revenue for the same fiscal years/periods, respectively.

For detailed data, please refer to "Business — Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves — Sales and Revenue" in this Document.

Sales volume

During the Track Record Period, strong market demand enabled us to sell substantially all of our production within short periods.

During the Track Record Period, our sales volume of silver increased by 11.3% from 6.2 million ounces for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to 6.9 million ounces for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 mainly due to an increase in the volume of ore we mined and processed. Our sales volume of silver remained relatively stable at approximately 5.3 million ounces and 5.4 million ounces for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

For details of our sales volume by metal type, please see the following table.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Metal Sales Volume				
— Silver *(million ounces)*	6.2	6.9	5.3	5.4
— Gold *(ounces)*	7,268.0	7,577.0	4,112.0	6,234.0
— Lead *(million pounds)*	60.6	62.3	46.0	46.4
— Zinc *(million pounds)*	23.3	23.5	19.0	17.9

Average selling prices, net of value added tax and smelter charges

Our average selling prices, net of value added tax and smelter charge ("**average net realized selling price**s"), per metal during the Track Record Period were calculated by dividing the revenue generated by each metal by the sales volume of such metal, using the Shanghai Metal Exchange Price, less smelter charges, recovery and VAT. In line with the market practice, we price our metal concentrates based on the quoted market prices and the head grades of our metal concentrates. For details on our pricing policy, please refer to "Business — Sales and Customers — Pricing Policy" in this Document. Accordingly, our average net realized selling prices for our metal products sold during the Track Record Period generally followed the global price trend.

For details of the average net realized selling prices by metal type, please see below.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Price				
— Silver *(USD per ounce)*	19.9	27.0	26.7	37.7
— Gold *(USD per ounce)*	1,792.0	2,351.0	2,198.0	3,197.0
— Zinc *(USD per pound)*	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
— Lead *(USD per pound)*	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0

Cost of Mine Operations

The following table sets forth the components of our cost of mine operations and their respective percentages in the total cost of mine operations during the Track Record Period.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,				For the nine months ended December 31,			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
	USD'000	*%*	*USD'000*	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*
Production costs	88,574	65.8	108,363	61.8	73,684	58.3	85,622	62.5
Depreciation and amortization	27,286	20.3	31,014	17.7	22,764	18.0	27,481	20.1
Mineral resource taxes	5,275	3.9	7,359	4.2	5,466	4.3	6,554	4.8
Government fees and other taxes	2,641	2.0	16,009	9.1	14,021	11.1	8,416	6.1
General and administrative expenses	10,822	8.0	12,599	7.2	10,442	8.3	8,954	6.5
Total	134,598	100.0	175,344	100.0	126,377	100.0	137,027	100.0

Production costs were the largest component of our cost of mine operations, which accounted for approximately 65.8%, 61.8%, 58.3% and 62.5% of our total cost of mine operations for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Our production costs generally corresponded to our production volumes during the Track Record Period. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, Our production costs increased by 22.3% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and increased 16.2% for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, primarily due to an increase of USD12.1 million for mining preparation tunnels expensed as mining costs.

Our depreciation and amortization expenses mainly represent the depreciation of our mining properties (including mineral rights), mine development costs, and processing plant facilities relating to underground operations. The amortization of mine development costs uses the units-of-production method based on actual production relative to the estimated Proved and Probable Mineral Reserves. The depreciation of processing plant facilities uses the straight-lined method over the estimated useful lives based on the nature of the assets. The fluctuation of the depreciation and amortization expenses is mainly due to the fluctuation of actual production.

Our mine general and administrative expenses mainly consist of salaries and benefits, office and administrative expenses, share-based compensation, amortization and depreciation and professional fees. Our corporate general and administrative expenses are recorded as expenses.

During the Track Record Period, the Ying Project accounted for approximately 81.6% to 85.2% of our total cost of mine operations, the GC Mine accounted for approximately 13.8% to 18.1%, and our overseas mining projects, including the El Domo Project and the Condor Project, accounted for less than 1% altogether.

Income from Mine Operations and Income from Mine Operations Margin

Income from mine operations margin is calculated as income from mine operations divided by revenue for the respective period. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our income from mine operations margin was 37.5%, 41.3%, 43.5% and 52.9%, respectively. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the average net realized selling prices for silver and gold. For details of the fluctuation of our average net realized selling price during the Track Record Period, please refer to "— Revenue" above.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses

Our corporate general and administrative expenses consist of amortization and depreciation, office and administrative expenses, professional fees, salaries and benefits and share-based compensation. The following table sets forth the breakdown of our corporate general and administrative expenses, each expressed as an absolute amount and as a percentage of our total corporate general and administrative expenses, during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,				For the nine months ended December 31,			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
	USD'000	*%*	*USD'000*	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*
Amortization and depreciation	588	4.2	660	3.8	512	3.7	539	3.4
Office and administrative expenses	2,042	14.5	2,432	13.8	1,978	14.3	2,367	15.1
Professional fees	860	6.1	1,400	8.0	1,304	9.4	730	4.6
Salaries and benefits	6,459	45.8	9,381	53.4	6,977	50.5	8,794	55.9
Share-based compensation	4,146	29.4	3,692	21.0	3,045	22.0	3,289	20.9
Total	14,095	100.0	17,565	100.0	13,816	100.0	15,719	100.0

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss

We recorded foreign exchange losses of USD0.3 million and USD0.6 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. We also recorded a foreign exchange gain of USD1.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, while we had no material foreign exchange gains or losses for the nine months ended December 31, 2024. The foreign exchange gains and losses were mainly driven by fluctuations in the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

Gain on Investments

Our gain on investments during the Track Record Period was mainly due to the changes in value of mark-to-market investments. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, we recorded gains on investment totaling USD7.7 million, USD12.5 million, USD7.5 million and USD27.1 million, respectively, primarily from equity investments designated at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**") and due to the fair value changes of mark-to-market investments.

Impairment of Investment in Associate

During the Track Record Period, we recognized an impairment loss of approximately USD4.3 million as at March 31, 2024 in respect of our investment in Tincorp, based on objective evidence of impairment, and accordingly wrote down its carrying amount to its fair value determined by its quoted market price on that date. For details, please refer to Note 14 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

Finance Income

During the Track Record Period, we invested in short-term investments which include term deposits, money market instruments and bonds. The increase in our finance income was mainly driven by the increase of our cash. The following table sets forth the breakdown of our finance income during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,				For the nine months ended December 31,			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
	USD'000	*%*	*USD'000*	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*%*
Interest income	6,247	100.0	8,518	100.0	5,864	100.0	9,891	100.0
Total	6,247	100.0	8,518	100.0	5,864	100.0	9,891	100.0

Finance Costs

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our finance costs during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Interest on lease obligation	22	126	91	133
Interest on convertible notes	—	4,708	1,333	9,163
Accretion of long-term deposit	—	—	—	273
Issuance costs of convertible notes allocated to derivative liabilities	—	1,740	1,741	—
Accretion of environmental rehabilitation provision	191	139	105	134
Total	213	6,713	3,270	9,703

In November 2024, we issued USD150.0 million of Convertible Notes bearing interest at 4.75% per annum (effective interest rate of 12.6%), which contributed to the increase in finance costs due to coupon interest and amortization of issuance costs. For details, please refer to Note 8 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

Income Tax Expense

We are subject to income tax on entity basis on profit arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of our Group are domiciled and operate. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our income tax expenses amounted to approximately USD20.3 million, USD26.2 million, USD21.0 million and USD27.9 million, respectively. For details, please refer to Note 9 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

The following table sets out our income tax expenses during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Current income tax	14,671	17,713	13,248	27,108
Deferred income tax	5,606	8,475	7,743	748
Total	20,277	26,188	20,991	27,856

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our effective tax rate was approximately 29.0%, 25.0%, 20.3% and 62.4%, respectively. Our effective rate decreased from 29.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to 25.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Our effective rate increased from 20.3% for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to 62.4% for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to the influence of the fair value change of derivative liabilities amounting to USD118.2 million, which was related to the Convertible Notes, on our income before taxes.

Our Company and subsidiaries incorporated in Canada were subject to statutory income tax rate at 27% during the Track Record Period.

Pursuant to EIT Law and related regulations, the standard EIT rate of our PRC subsidiaries was 25%. During the Track Record Period, two of our PRC subsidiaries, namely, Henan Found and Guangdong Found, were certified as HNTE on November 22, 2023 and November 19, 2024, respectively, by the relevant PRC tax authorities and thus enjoyed a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%. In addition, certain subsidiaries that were recognized as small low-profit enterprises were subject to a preferential income tax rate of 5% during the Track Record Period.

Our subsidiaries established in Ecuador were subject to statutory income tax at 25% during the Track Record Period.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we have not been involved in any material disputes or unresolved tax issues with the relevant tax authorities.

PERIOD TO PERIOD COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 Compared with the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024

Revenue

Our revenue increased by 29.9% from USD223.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD290.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to (i) an increase of USD59.0 million from higher average net realized selling prices of silver and gold and (ii) an increase of USD7.1 million as a result of higher gold sales volume. For analysis on the fluctuation of our sales volume and average net realized price during the Track Record Period, please refer to "— Description of Key Statement of Income Items — Revenue" above.

Cost of mine operations

Our cost of mine operations increased by 8.4% from USD126.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD137.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to higher production costs resulting from an increase in ore being processed to produce the metals sold and higher mineral resources taxes resulting from higher revenue achieved.

Income from mine operations

Our income from mine operations increased by 57.8% from USD97.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD153.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher average net realized selling prices for silver and gold, partially offset by an increase of USD11.9 million in production costs.

Corporate general and administrative expenses

Our corporate general and administrative expenses increased by 13.8% from USD13.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD15.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to increased administrative human resources to support business development for our Ecuador operations.

Loss (gain) on derivative liabilities

We recorded approximately USD118.2 million loss on derivative liabilities for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the gain on derivative liabilities of USD11.6 million in the same period in 2024, which was primarily due to the non-cash change on "mark-to-market" of the fair value of the derivative liabilities related to the issuance of USD150.0 million of Convertible Notes.

Share of income in associates

Share of income in associates for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 was USD0.3 million, compared to a loss of USD1.3 million in the same period in 2024. This item represents our equity pickup from NUAG and Tincorp.

Dilution loss on investment in associate

Dilution loss on investment in associate for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 was USD0.3 million, compared to nil for the same period in 2024. The loss resulted from our participation in NUAG's bought deal financing, which diluted our ownership percentage.

Gain on investment

Our gain on investments for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 was USD27.1 million, increased from USD7.5 million for the same period in 2024. The increase was mainly due to fair value changes in our mark-to-market investments.

Finance income

Our finance income increased by 67.8% from USD5.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD9.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to higher interest income resulting from increased cash.

Finance costs

Our finance costs increased by 193.9% from USD3.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD9.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to the issuance of USD150.0 million of senior unsecured convertible notes with an effective interest rate of 12.6% in November 2024.

Income tax expenses

Our income tax expenses increased by 32.9% from USD21.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD27.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to to the increase in taxable income from mine operations.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, our net income decreased by 79.6% from USD82.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 to USD16.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

Revenue

Our revenue increased by 38.9% from USD215.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD298.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to higher average realized net selling prices for silver, gold, and zinc, each recording a year-over-year increase of over 30% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, compared to the prior year. In addition, higher production volume also contributed to the increase, with our silver production increased by more than 10% year-over-year.

Cost of mine operations

Our cost of mine operations increased by 30.2% from USD134.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD175.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Among these costs, production costs increased by 22.3%, driven by higher production volumes; mineral resource taxes increased by 39.5%, resulting from higher revenue achieved; government fees and other taxes increased by 506.2%, primarily due to that we paid substantial mineral rights royalty in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 to renew one of our mining licences in connection with the Ying Project; and mine general and administrative expenses increased by 16.4%, mainly due to the inclusion of the general and administrative costs of the El Domo Project and the Condor Project after the acquisition of Adventus.

Income from mine operations

As a result of the foregoing, our income from mine operations increased by 53.3% from USD80.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD123.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Corporate general and administrative expenses

Our corporate general and administrative expenses increased by 24.8% from USD14.1 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD17.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the inclusion of Adventus' corporate expenditures, including severance packages paid to departed employees following the completion of our acquisition of Adventus on July 31, 2024.

Foreign exchange loss

We recorded foreign exchange losses of USD0.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and USD0.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. These foreign exchange losses were mainly driven by the change of our functional currency from the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar effective October 1, 2024.

Gain on investment

Our gains on investments increased from USD7.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD12.5 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to the fair value changes of mark-to-market investments.

Impairment of Investment in Associate

We recorded an impairment of invest in associates of USD4.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and recorded no impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. For details, please refer to Note 14 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document.

Finance income

Our finance income increased by 37.1% from USD6.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD8.5 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 mainly due to higher interest income received from short-term investments.

Finance costs

Our finance costs increased by 3,250.0% from USD0.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD6.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the issuance of USD150.0 million of senior unsecured convertible notes with an effective interest rate of 12.6% in November 2024, for which the interest expense and issuance costs accounted for the increase in finance costs.

Income tax expenses

Our income tax expenses increased by 29.1% from USD20.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD26.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the increase in taxable income from mine operations and the withholding tax paid on funds distributed out of PRC through dividend payments.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased by 58.6% from USD49.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to USD78.8 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Our net income margin accordingly increased from 23.1% to 26.4% over the same period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital

Our objective when managing capital is to maintain financial flexibility to continue as a going concern while optimizing growth and maximizing returns of investments for shareholders. Our strategy to achieve these objectives is to invest our cash balance in a portfolio of primarily fixed income instruments.

We monitor our capital structure based on changes in operations and economic conditions, and may adjust the structure by repurchasing shares, issuing new shares, or issuing debt. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of current shareholders will be reduced, and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our Shares.

As at December 31, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments of USD462.8 million and working capital of USD94.6 million, respectively. Taking account of our financial position as at December 31, 2025 and cash flows from our operations, our Directors are of the view that, after due and careful inquiry, and the Sole Sponsor concurs that, we have sufficient working capital for 125% of our present requirements, that is at least the next 12 months commencing from the date of this Document.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated statements of cash flows during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Net cash from operating activities	91,570	138,631	107,930	220,404
Net cash used in investing activities	(65,710)	(44,667)	(31,264)	(105,098)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	(16,798)	115,117	115,114	(21,383)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,812)	1,955	(68)	4,475
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,250	211,036	191,712	98,398
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year/period	145,692	152,942	152,942	363,978
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year/period	152,942	363,978	344,654	462,376

Net cash from operating activities

Our net cash from operating activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 amounted to USD220.4 million, primarily reflecting (i) net income of USD16.8 million; (ii) positive total adjustments before movements in non-cash operating working capital of USD196.6 million, which in turn primarily reflected USD118.2 million gain on derivative liabilities, USD43.9 million long-term deposit received, USD28.7 million of depreciation, amortization and depletion, and USD27.9 million of income tax expense, offset by USD19.0 million of income taxes paid and USD27.1 million gain on investments; and (iii) positive changes in non-cash operating working capital of USD62.2 million.

Our net cash from operating activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 amounted to USD107.9 million, primarily reflecting (i) net income of USD82.4 million; (ii) positive total adjustments before movements in non-cash operating working capital of USD19.8 million, which in turn primarily reflected USD24.1 million of depreciation, amortization and depletion and USD21.0 million of income tax expense, offset by USD13.5 million of income taxes paid and USD7.5 million gain on investments; and (iii) positive changes in non-cash operating working capital of USD6.1 million.

Our net cash from operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 amounted to USD138.6 million, primarily reflecting (i) net income of USD78.8 million; (ii) positive total adjustments before movements in non-cash operating working capital of USD52.3 million, which in turn primarily reflected USD32.8 million of depreciation, amortization and depletion, USD26.2 million of income tax expense, and USD9.0 million loss on derivative liabilities, offset by USD15.7 million of income taxes paid and USD12.5 million gain on investments; and (iii) positive changes in non-cash operating working capital of USD7.6 million.

Our net cash from operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 amounted to USD91.6 million, primarily reflecting (i) net income of USD49.7 million; (ii) positive total adjustments before movements in non-cash operating working capital of USD37.8 million, which in turn primarily reflected USD29.0 million of depreciation, amortization and depletion and USD20.3 million of income tax expense, offset by USD13.4 million of income taxes paid and USD7.7 million gain on investments; and (iii) positive changes in non-cash operating working capital of USD4.1 million.

Net cash (used in) from investing activities

Our net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 amounted to USD105.1 million, primarily reflecting (i) mineral exploration and development expenditures of USD87.0 million; (ii) payments on plant and equipment acquisition of USD9.9 million; and (iii) payments on investment in associates of USD9.4 million; which was partially offset by proceeds from short-term investment redemptions of USD4.8 million.

Our net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 amounted to USD31.3 million, primarily reflecting (i) mineral exploration and development expenditures of USD46.7 million; (ii) payments for plant and equipment acquisition of USD16.6 million; and (iii) payment for mineral rights acquisition of USD6.2 million; which was partially offset by proceeds from short-term investment redemptions of USD126.5 million and proceeds from disposal of other investments of USD36.0 million.

Our net cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 amounted to USD44.7 million, primarily reflecting (i) investment in short-term investments of USD108.3 million; (ii) mineral exploration and development expenditures of USD59.8 million; and (iii) investment in other investments of USD21.0 million; which was partially offset by proceeds from the redemptions of short-term investments of USD134.2 million.

Our net cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 amounted to USD65.7 million, primarily reflecting (i) investment in short-term investments of USD65.6 million; (ii) mineral exploration and development expenditures of USD51.9 million; and (iii) investment in other investments of USD23.3 million; which was partially offset by proceeds from the redemptions of short-term investments of USD87.4 million.

Net cash (used in) from financing activities

Our net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 amounted to USD21.4 million, primarily reflecting (i) non-controlling interests distributions of USD14.2 million; (ii) interest paid on convertible notes of USD7.5 million; and (iii) cash dividends distributed of USD 5.5 million, which was partially offset by proceeds from issuance of Shares of USD6.0 million.

Our net cash from financing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 amounted to USD115.1 million. This was mainly due to (i) net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of USD143.3 million; and (ii) proceeds from issuance of Shares of USD2.7 million. This was partially offset by cash dividends distributed of USD4.9 million and non-controlling interests distributions of USD11.0 million.

Our net cash from financing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 amounted to USD115.1 million, primarily reflecting net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of USD143.3 million. This was partially offset by (i) distributions to non-controlling interests of USD11.0 million; (ii) cash dividends distributed of USD4.9 million; and (iii) repayment of long-term deposits of USD13.3 million.

Our net cash used in financing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 amounted to USD16.8 million, primarily reflecting: (i) distributions to non-controlling shareholders of USD11.1 million; (ii) cash dividends paid to equity holders of our Group of USD4.4 million; and (iii) repurchase of 388,324 shares of our Group under the normal course issuer bid of USD1.0 million.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Our source of funds for capital expenditures is primarily our operating income. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, total capital expenditures were USD64.0 million, USD86.6 million, USD73.0 million and USD95.2 million, respectively, representing approximately 29.7%, 29.0%, 32.6%, and 32.7% of our revenue for the same fiscal years/periods. We categorize capital expenditures into (i) ramp, development tunneling, and others, (ii) exploration tunneling, (iii) exploration drilling, and (iv) plant and equipment.

During the Track Record Period, all of our exploration expenses (which comprised those of exploration tunning and exploration drilling) were capitalized and amounted to approximately USD41.1 million, USD28.9 million, USD24.3 million and USD26.2 million in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The following table sets forth our capital expenditures incurred during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Ramp, Development Tunneling, and Others				
— Ying Project	9,419	23,764	20,092	22,844
— GC Mine	592	1,664	1,301	1,512
— El Domo	—	7,166	4,335	32,572
— Condor	—	1,275	842	1,548
— Other	—	543	445	2,737
Total	10,011	34,412	27,015	61,212
Exploration Tunneling				
— Ying Project	30,660	22,504	18,727	19,430
— GC Mine	4,293	3,570	3,286	2,388
— El Domo	—	—	—	—
— Condor	—	—	—	—
— Other	—	—	—	494
Total	34,953	26,074	22,013	22,311

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Exploration Drilling				
— Ying Project	4,554	1,942	1,535	3,248
— GC Mine	1,317	889	728	372
— El Domo	—	—	—	—
— Condor	—	—	—	315
— Other	290	—	—	—
Total	6,161	2,831	2,263	3,935
Plant and Equipment				
— Ying Project	11,368	22,045	21,064	6,011
— GC Mine	517	606	399	549
— El Domo	—	305	—	369
— Condor	—	—	—	—
— Other	1,031	284	214	826
Total	12,916	23,240	21,677	7,755
Total				
— Ying Project	56,001	70,255	61,418	51,532
— GC Mine	6,719	6,729	5,714	4,821
— El Domo	—	7,471	4,335	32,941
— Condor	—	1,275	842	1,863
— Other	1,321	827	659	4,057
Total	64,041	86,557	72,968	95,214

Our current plan with respect to future capital expenditures is subject to changes based on the evolution of our business plan, market conditions and our outlook of future business conditions. As we continue to expand, we may incur additional capital expenditures.

DESCRIPTION OF KEY STATEMENTS OF OUR CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The following table sets forth the details of our current assets and current liabilities as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2025	2025	2026
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	152,942	363,978	462,376	421,989
Short-term investments	31,949	5,078	464	346
Trade and other receivables	2,202	1,081	2,994	1,562
Inventories	7,395	8,028	12,319	9,493
Due from related parties	590	1,158	1,376	1,554
Income tax receivable	71	37	—	—
Prepaids and deposits	6,749	7,561	4,459	8,497
	201,898	386,921	483,988	443,441
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,797	63,881	95,631	85,163
Current portion of lease obligation	213	278	294	286
Current portion of convertible notes	—	2,460	113,650	2,069
Current portion of derivative liabilities	—	—	163,550	—
Deposits received	4,223	7,264	5,208	20,888
Income tax payable	921	2,679	11,082	15,574
	47,154	76,562	389,415	123,980
Net current assets	154,744	310,359	94,573	319,461

Our net current assets decreased by approximately 69.5% from USD310.4 million as at March 31, 2025 to USD94.6 million as at December 31, 2025, primarily due to the reclassification of the long-term portion of the Convertible Notes and the derivative liabilities from non-current to current liabilities. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the condition allowing holders to convert the Convertible Notes was met as the price of our Shares exceeded 130.0% of the conversion price. As the holders have the right to demand us to redeem anytime, the outstanding host liabilities and the embedded derivative liabilities as at December 31, 2025 have been reclassified from non-current to current liabilities. Subsequently, our net current assets increased to approximately USD319.5 million as at March 31, 2026, primarily due to the reclassification of the current portion of derivative liabilities from current liabilities to equity, and the substantial part of the current portion of the Convertible Notes from current to non-current liabilities. On March 18, 2026, we entered into a supplemental indenture to the Convertible Notes to remove our options to settle conversions of the Convertible Notes in cash, resulting in the further reclassifications. For details, see Note 19 of the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 12 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

Our net current assets increased by approximately 100.6% from USD154.7 million as at March 31 2024 to USD310.4 million as at March 31, 2025, primarily reflecting an increase in cash and cash equivalents of USD211.0 million driven by the issuance of the Convertible Notes and the increased operating income; which was partially offset by increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of USD22.1 million owing to higher purchases of materials and mining services as a result of the construction of the third TSF at the Ying Project.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2025	2025	2026
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	152,942	363,978	462,376	421,989
Short-term investments	31,949	5,078	464	346
Total	184,891	369,056	462,840	422,335

Our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased by 99.6% from USD184.9 million as at March 31, 2024 to USD369.1 million as at March 31, 2025, mainly due to the issuance of USD150 million Convertible Notes in November 2024. They further increased by 25.4% to USD462.8 million as at December 31, 2025, mainly due to cash generated from operations.

Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash on hand and at bank and bank term deposits and short-term money market investments that are readily convertible to cash with original terms within three months and exclude any restricted cash that is not available for use by us. The following table sets forth a breakdown of our cash and cash equivalents as at the respective dates:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Cash on hand and at bank	112,355	236,457	233,112
Bank term deposits and short-term money market investments	40,587	127,521	229,264
Total cash and cash equivalents	152,942	363,978	462,376

Our short-term investments primarily consist of bonds and money market instruments with original terms of over three months but less than one year. The following table sets forth a breakdown of our short-term investments as at the respective dates:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Bonds	1,329	316	297
Money market instruments	30,620	4,762	167
Total short-term investments	31,949	5,078	464

Trade and Other Receivables

As we generally required our customers to make prepayment before making delivery, trade receivables remained zero as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

We undertake credit evaluations on counterparties as necessary, request prepayments from customers prior to delivery, and have monitoring processes intended to mitigate credit risks.

Inventories

Our inventories consist of (i) concentrate inventory, (ii) stockpile; and (iii) operating materials and supplies. The following table sets forth the components of our inventories as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Concentrate inventory	1,525	1,800	1,717
Ore stockpile	2,176	2,553	5,959
Operating materials and supplies	3,694	3,675	4,643
Total	7,395	8,028	12,319

We generally aim to sell what we produce within a short time period after production. However, it takes time to (i) transport raw ore from the mine sites to our ore processing plants, (ii) dehydrate the concentrates after processing; and (iii) blend the concentrates before selling. During the Track Record Period, our inventories increased from USD7.4 million as at March 31, 2024 to USD8.0 million as at March 31, 2025, and further to USD12.3 million as at December 31, 2025. The increase was mainly attributable to higher stockpiles arising from the increased volume of ore mined and processed. In addition, the limited capacity of our milling plants contributed to higher ore stockpiles; following completion of the capacity expansion of the Ying Plant 2 in November 2024, we have been able to process more stockpiled ore since February 2025.

The following table sets forth our inventory turnover days during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
Average inventory turnover days[(1)]	21	16	20

Note:

(1) Average inventory equal to the average balance of inventory at the beginning and the end of the relevant period. Average inventory turnover days equal to average inventory divided by cost of mine operations for such period and multiplied by 365 days for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and multiplied by 273 days for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

During the Track Record Period, our inventory turnover days decreased from approximately 21 days for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to approximately 16 days for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to the improvement of processing capacity in November 2024, enabling us to process more stockpiled ore thereafter. After that, our inventory turnover days increased to approximately 20 days for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to the increased production volume.

As at March 31, 2026, all of our inventories as at December 31, 2025, had been subsequently utilized or sold.

Due from Related Parties

Related party transactions are made on terms agreed upon by the related parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand. During the Track Record Period, due from related parties primarily consisted of due from NUAG and Tincorp, both non-trade related in nature. During the Track Record Period, we recovered costs for services rendered to NUAG and Tincorp and expenses on behalf of NUAG and Tincorp pursuant to services and administration costs allocation agreements. The following table illustrates the amounts of due from related parties during the Track Record Period:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
NUAG[(1)]	28	33	141
Tincorp	562[(2)]	1,125	1,235
Total	590	1,158	1,376

Notes:

1. We recovered costs for services rendered to NUAG and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we recovered a total of USD0.9 million, compared to USD1.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The recoverable costs from NUAG were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income.

2. In January 2024, we entered into an interest-free unsecured credit facility with no conversion features with Tincorp (the "**Facility**") to allow Tincorp to advance up to USD1.0 million from us. In January 2024, we advanced USD0.5 million to Tincorp and received 350,000 common shares of Tincorp as the Bonus Shares for granting the Facility. In April 2024, the

Company advanced the remaining $0.5 million to Tincorp. In January 2025, the Facility has been extended for another year with a new maturity date of January 31, 2026. For details, please refer to Note 24 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 9 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

As at March 31, 2026, USD178.0 thousand, or 12.9% of due from related parties as at December 31, 2025 had been settled.

Income Tax Receivables

We are required to make monthly tax installments to the relevant tax authorities. The income tax receivables represent the installments more than taxes required as per the annual tax return. During the Track Record Period, we recorded income tax receivables of USD71.0 thousand, USD37.0 thousand and nil as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Prepaids and Deposits

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, we recorded prepaids and deposits of USD6.7 million, USD7.6 million and USD4.5 million, respectively. The nature of prepaids and deposits under current assets mainly represent prepayments for purchase of material and services and costs incurred should be amortized over a certain period of time.

As at March 31, 2026, we had collected USD2.0 million, or 44.4% of our prepaids and deposits outstanding as at December 31, 2025.

DESCRIPTION OF KEY STATEMENTS OF OUR NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

The following table sets forth the details of our non-current assets and non-current liabilities as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Non-current Assets			
Long-term prepaids and deposits	1,634	2,099	11,753
Long-term receivables	—	1,079	4,061
Reclamation deposits	4,409	4,263	4,774
Other investments	46,254	17,277	48,854
Investment in associates	49,426	46,016	55,372
Investment properties	463	511	494
Plant and equipment	79,898	93,793	97,374
Mineral rights and properties	318,833	586,982	666,645
Total non-current assets	500,917	752,020	889,327

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term portion of lease obligation	1,102	1,053	958
Long-term portion of convertible notes	—	108,193	—
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768	—
Contract liabilities	—	—	44,148
Deferred income tax liabilities	51,108	59,338	62,297
Environmental rehabilitation	6,442	9,639	9,194
Total non-current liabilities	58,652	228,991	116,597

Other Investments

Our other investments primarily consist of equity investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVTOCI**") and equity investments designated as FVTPL. The following table sets forth the components of our other investments during the Track Record Period as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Equity investments designated as FVTOCI			
Public companies	547	1,334	3,673
Private companies	62	—	—
Equity investments designated as FVTPL			
Public companies	42,488	13,409	42,647
Private companies	3,157	2,534	2,534
Total	46,254	17,277	48,854

Our other investments as at March 31, 2026 amounted to USD54.2 million.

Investments in Associates

Our investments in associates primarily represent our investments in NUAG and Tincorp, in which we held 27.8% and 27.4% equity interests as at the Latest Practicable Date. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, and December 31, 2025, our investments in associates amounted to USD49.4 million, USD46.0 million and USD55.4 million, respectively.

Plant and Equipment

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our plant and equipment as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Land use rights and buildings	51,268	70,355	72,186
Office equipment	3,823	4,069	4,098
Machinery	10,414	13,566	13,169
Motor vehicles	2,200	2,077	2,658
Construction in progress	12,193	3,726	5,263
Total	79,898	93,793	97,374

Our plant and equipment were USD79.9 million, USD93.8 million and USD97.4 million as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Mineral Rights and Properties

The following table sets forth the components of our mineral rights and properties as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Ying Project	264,903	294,310	331,696
GC Mine	34,409	38,321	42,106
El Domo	—	208,180	240,752
Condor	—	26,220	28,083
Others	19,521	19,951	24,008
Total	318,833	586,982	666,645

Our mineral properties increased from USD318.8 million as at March 31, 2024 to USD587.0 million as at March 31, 2025 (representing a year-over-year increase of 84.1%), and further to USD666.6 million as at December 31, 2025 (representing an increase of 13.6% compared with March 31, 2025). The increase in our mineral properties was primarily due to (i) the recognition of the El Domo and the Condor mineral properties following acquisition; and (ii) additions to Ying Project and the GC Mine from exploration and development expenditures.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Accounts payable	27,124	32,554	52,296
Accrued liabilities			
Payables for the acquisition of mineral properties, plant and equipment	8,079	16,849	14,659
Employee compensation	5,020	5,303	10,256
Others	1,574	9,175	18,420
Total	41,797	63,881	95,631

The aging analysis of the accounts payables are presented based on invoice dates. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, and December 31, 2025, the aging of our accounts payables were within 90 days.

Our accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased from USD41.8 million as at March 31, 2024 to USD63.9 million as at March 31, 2025, and further to USD95.6 million as at December 31, 2025, mainly due to (i) an increase in accounts payable arising from higher purchases of materials and mining services resulting from the construction of the third TSF at the Ying Project and the improvement of processing capactiy, (ii) higher payables for the acquisition of plant and equipment resulting from the acquisition of Adventus, (iii) increased employee compensation accruals in line with our expanded workforce, and (iv) increased accrued taxes driven by higher revenues.

The following table sets forth our accounts payable turnover days for the fiscal years/periods indicated:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
Accounts payable turnover days[(1)]	71	62	85

Note:

(1) Average accounts payables equal to the average balance of accounts payable at the beginning and the end of the relevant period. Average accounts payables turnover days equal to average accounts payables divided by cost of mine operations for such period and multiplied by 365 days for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and multiplied by 273 days for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

During the Track Record Period, our accounts payable turnover days decreased from 71 days for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to 62 days for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and increased to 85 days for the nine months ended December 31, 2025. The increase in accounts payable turnover days was primarily due to longer settlement periods with various contractors engaged in constructing the third TSF at the Ying Project and mine construction projects in Ecuador, which typically involved multiple payment phases as agreed with the relevant contractors involved.

As at March 31, 2026, approximately USD44.0 million, or 84.1% of our accounts payables as at December 31, 2025 had been subsequently settled.

Deposits Received

We typically request our customers to make prepayment before delivery of products. Our customers have rights to demand repayment of the unused portion of prepayment after the product delivery. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, our deposits received amounted to USD4.2 million, USD7.3 million and USD5.2 million, respectively. As at March 31, 2026, all of the deposits received as at December 31, 2025 had been settled.

Contract Liabilities

We have a PMPA with Wheaton in connection with the construction of the El Domo Project. For details, see "— Precious Metals Purchase Agreement ("**PMPA**")" in this Document.

We account for the PMPA under IFRS 15, with the upfront deposit recognized as a contract liability. Management has determined that the deposit contains a significant financing component due to the significant timing difference between receipt of the deposit and commencement of metal deliveries. The contract liability is therefore accreted over time, with the accretion recognized as finance costs. In October 2025, we received the first installment of USD43.9 million under the PMPA. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the contract liability related to the PMPA was approximately USD44.2 million.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, our deferred tax liabilities amounted to approximately USD51.1 million, USD59.3 million and USD62.3 million, respectively, mainly arising from the temporary differences arising from mineral rights and properties.

INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth the components of our indebtedness as at the dates indicated:

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,	As at March 31,
	2024	2025	2025	2026
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Current portion of lease obligations	213	278	294	286
Current portion of convertible notes	—	2,460	113,650	2,069
Current portion of derivative notes	—	—	163,550	—
Long-term portion of lease obligations	1,102	1,053	958	882
Long-term portion of convertible notes	—	108,193	—	115,156
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768	—	—
Total	1,315	162,752	278,452	118,393

The amounts of our indebtedness have been affected by the classifications of current and long-term portions of the host liabilities and embedded derivative liabilities in connection with the Convertible Notes. For details, see "— Description of Key Statements of Our Current Assets and Current Liabilities", Note 19 of the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 12 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

Except for our indebtedness as disclosed above or as otherwise disclosed herein, and apart from intra-group liabilities, we did not have any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures, other issued debt capital, bank overdrafts, borrowings, hire purchase commitments, liabilities under acceptance (other than normal trade bills), unutilized banking facilities, or other similar indebtedness, any guarantees or other material contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2026 (being the latest practicable date for the indebtedness statement).

We did not experience any difficulty in obtaining bank loans and other borrowings during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, and there has not been any material change in our indebtedness since March 31, 2026 and up to the date of this Document.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

PRODUCTION COSTS AND CASH OPERATING COSTS

Cash operating costs are presented by operational activities rather than by cost elements as the mine costs inherently depend on the specific mining and processing methods used. This allows investors to directly benchmark the project against industry cost ranges to assess and verify its reasonableness. Additionally, the mine's cut-off grade is estimated based on such specific activity costs. All required cost elements are fully embedded within these activity categories. The Competent Persons are of the view that the current cost disclosure is appropriate and sufficient and fully complies with the requirements under NI 43-101 Code.

For the summary of our historical and forecast of the cash operating costs for the Ying Property for the years indicated, please see "Appendix III-A — Competent Person's Report for the Ying Property — Table 1.6 Projected YING LOM Opex (US$M)" in this Document.

For the summary of our historical and forecast of the cash operating costs for the GC Mine for the years indicated, please see "Appendix III-B — Competent Person's Report for the GC Mine" in this Document.

To make a forecast of cash operating costs, the assumptions adopted typically include the follows:

- The LOM schedule of the corresponding mine; and
- Future inflation or currency or cost fluctuations is not considered;

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, our commitments and obligations amounted to USD47.7 million, USD261.6 million and USD291.9 million, respectively.

PRECIOUS METALS PURCHASE AGREEMENT ("PMPA")

Prior to our acquisition of Adventus, on January 17, 2022, Adventus entered into the PMPA with Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd. ("**Wheaton**") to support the development of the El Domo Project. Under the PMPA, Wheaton provided a total cash consideration of USD175.5 million (the "**Deposits**") to be payable in instalments prior to and during the construction of the El Domo Project. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had received the first instalment of USD43.9 million under the PMPA.

Pursuant to the PMPA, we are obliged to sell to Wheaton in accordance with the terms set out as below:

- 50% of our gold production and 75% of our silver production from the El Domo Project until cumulative deliveries reach 145,000 ounces of gold and 4,6000,000 ounces of silver;
- After 145,000 ounces of gold have been delivered, our gold delivery obligation reduces to 33% for the remaining life of mine;
- After 4,600,000 ounces of silver have been delivered, our silver delivery obligation reduces to 50% for the remaining life of mine; and
- For each ounce delivered before the Deposit is fully credited, the metals will be sold at 18% of the prevailing spot market price, with the remaining balance (82%) of the market value applied as non-cash credit to reduce the outstanding portion of the Deposit. Once the balance of the Deposit is fully credited, all subsequent metal deliveries will be sold at a price equal to 22% of the prevailing spot market price.

We are subject to obligations in relation to the abovementioned deliveries of metals under the PMPA. Failure to deliver the required metals, or certain other events beyond our control, such as potential government expropriation of the El Domo Project, could subject us to adverse consequences under the PMPA.

Our management is of the view that the PMPA as a financing option offers several benefits for junior mining companies like Adventus, compared to traditional debt or equity deals, including longer payment terms, less restrictions on cash use, less dilution of overall interests and shared production and operational risks. Overall, the PMPA provides a flexible, lower-risk financing alternative to Adventus for the development of the El Domo Project.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE EL DOMO PROJECT AND THE CHAARAT GOLD PROJECT

El Domo Project

According to the El Domo Report, the El Domo Project is expected to become self-sufficient in terms of working capital and funding in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2028, by generating approximately USD160.1 million in free cash flow. For further details on the forecast and the amount of additional funding required to reach such level of self-sufficiency, see "Appendix III-C — Technical Report on Curipamba-El Domo Polymetallic Project, in Ecuador — Table 22.3: LOM Production and Cash Flow Forecast".

Chaarat Gold Project

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the Chaarat Gold Project is expected to become self-sufficient in terms of working capital and funding in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2028, by generating approximately USD97.8 million in free cash flow. For further details on the forecast and the amount of additional funding required to reach such level of self-sufficiency, see "Appendix III-E — Technical Report on Chaarat Project in Kyrgyzstan — Table 22.3: LOM Production and Cash Flow Forecast".

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Our related party transactions are made on terms agreed upon by the related parties. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Members of key management and their close family members are also considered as related parties. The following tables sets forth our related party transactions during the Track Record Period:

(a) Due from related parties

	As at March 31,		As at December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)
NUAG	28	33	141
Tincorp	562	1,125	1,235
Total	590	1,158	1,376

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000* (unaudited)	*USD'000* (unaudited)
Cash compensation	3,403	3,758	3,406	3,777
Share-based compensation	2,487	2,345	1,976	2,274
Total	5,890	6,103	5,382	6,051

(c) Henan Found purchased construction engineering services from First Geological Brigade amounting to USD573,000 and USD277,000 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

For a detailed discussion of related party transactions, please refer to Note 23 and Note 24 to the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I and Note 14 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following table sets forth certain of our key financial ratios as at the dates or for the fiscal years/periods indicated:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(%)	*(%)*	*(%)*	*(%)*
Profitability ratios				
Income from mine operations margin[1]	37.5	41.3	43.5	52.9
Net income margin[2]	23.1	26.4	36.8	5.8
Adjusted net income margin (non-IFRS measure)[3]	24.5	32.8	35.5	40.4
Return on equity[4]	8.4	11.0	11.5	2.0
Adjusted return on equity (non-IFRS measure)[5]	9.0	13.7	11.0	13.8
Return on assets[6]	7.2	8.6	9.1	1.3
Adjusted return on assets (non-IFRS measure)[7]	7.6	10.6	8.6	9.4

	As at and for the fiscal year ended March 31,		As at and for the fiscal year ended December 31,
	2024	2025	2025
	(%)	*(%)*	*(%)*
Liquidity ratios			
Current ratio[8]	4.3	5.1	1.2
Quick ratio[9]	4.1	4.9	1.2
Leverage ratio			
Debt ratio[10]	15.1	26.8	36.8
Net leverage ratio[11]	(1.6)	(1.6)	(4.9)

Note:

1. Income from mine operations margin is calculated using income from mine operations divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
2. Net income margin is calculated using net income divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
3. Adjusted net income margin is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by revenue for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
4. Return on equity ratio is calculated using net income divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total equity for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
5. Adjusted return on equity ratio is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total equity for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
6. Return on assets ratio is calculated using net income divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total assets for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
7. Adjusted return on assets ratio is calculated using adjusted net income (non-IFRS measure) divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total assets for the respective period, multiplied by 100%.
8. Current ratio is calculated using total current assets divided by total current liabilities as at the end of the respective period.
9. Quick ratio is calculated using total current assets less inventories then divided by total current liabilities as at the end of the respective period.
10. Debt ratio is calculated using total liabilities divided by total assets as at the end of the respective period.

11. Net leverage ratio is calculated using net debt divided by EBITDA as at the end of the respective period. Here, net debt is total interest_bearing debt minus cash and cash equivalents and EBITDA is earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

We are exposed to various types of market risks in the normal course of business, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. For details of the risk to which we are exposed, please refer to Note 26 to the Accountants' Report included in Appendix I to this Document.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, our Group has been paying semi-annual dividend of USD0.0125 per share (USD0.025 per share on an annual basis). We currently do not have a pre-determined dividend policy. The declaration and payment of future dividends, if any, is at the discretion of the Board and will be based on a number of relevant factors including commodity prices, market conditions, financial results, cash flows from operations, and expected cash requirements. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we declared and paid cash dividends of USD4.4 million, USD4.9 million and USD5.5 million, respectively.

[REDACTED]

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Please refer to Note 16 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as set out in Appendix IA to this Document.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, our reserves available for distribution included retained earnings, which amounted to USD261.8 million, USD305.9 million and USD280.7 million, respectively.

[REDACTED] STATEMENT OF ADJUSTED NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

For details of our **[REDACTED]** adjusted consolidated net tangible assets, see the **[REDACTED]** Financial Information as set out in Appendix II to this Document.

NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

After due and careful consideration, our Directors confirm that, up to the date of this Document, there has not been any material adverse change in our financial or trading position or prospects since December 31, 2025, and there is no event since December 31, 2025, which would materially affect the information shown in the Accountants' Report as set out in Appendix I to this Document.

DISCLOSURE UNDER RULES 13.13 TO 13.19 OF THE LISTING RULES

Our Directors confirm that, except as otherwise disclosed in this Document, as at the Latest Practicable Date, there was no circumstance that would give rise to a disclosure requirement under Rules 13.13 to 13.19 of the Listing Rules.

FUTURE PLANS

See "Business — Strategies" in this Document for a detailed description of our future plans.

USE OF [REDACTED]

The following table sets forth the estimated net **[REDACTED]** to be received by us from the **[REDACTED]** (assuming the **[REDACTED]** is not exercised), after deducting the **[REDACTED]** commissions and other estimated expenses payable by us in connection with the **[REDACTED]**:

Assuming the **[REDACTED]** is HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]** (being the low-end of the **[REDACTED]**)	approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million
Assuming the **[REDACTED]** is HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]** (being the low-end of the **[REDACTED]**)	approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million
Assuming the **[REDACTED]** is HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]** (being the low-end of the **[REDACTED]**)	approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million

We intend to use the **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** for the purposes and in the amounts set forth below, subject to adjustments based on our evolving business needs and changing market conditions (assuming an **[REDACTED]** of HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]**, being the mid-point of the indicative **[REDACTED]** range of HK$**[REDACTED]** to HK$**[REDACTED]** per **[REDACTED]**):

(1) Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be used to advance the construction of our projects in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to fully realize our growth potential. We will continue to intensify our geological exploration efforts and expand exploration activities at our existing mines while exploring new mines surrounding our mineralization areas. Specifically:

   a. Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be allocated to the development of the Chaarat Gold Project in the Kyrgyz Republic. This primarily includes the construction of an open-pit, heap leach mining operation with an annual processing capacity of 4.0 million tonnes of oxidized gold ore from the Tulkubash deposits, as well as the development of the Kyzyltash sulfide deposit into an open-pit and underground mining operation with an annual processing capacity of 3.0 to 4.0 million tonnes of sulfide gold ore, incorporating flotation, bacterial oxidization ("**BIOX**") and carbon in leach ("**CIL**") processes.

   b. Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be allocated to the construction of the Condor Project in Ecuador, including but not limited to the development of underground deposit-access tunnels that support drilling to upgrade resources and to explore extensions.

(2) Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be used to acquire sizable, high-quality mining assets with high margins and long mine lives. For more details of our strategies in relation to potential acquisitions and criteria of identifying potential acquisition targets, see "Business — Strategies — Diversifying our mining portfolio and product offerings through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies".

(3) Approximately **[REDACTED]**% of the net **[REDACTED]**, or HK$**[REDACTED]** million, is expected to be used for general corporate purposes.

The additional net **[REDACTED]** that we would receive if the **[REDACTED]** was to be exercised in full are expected to be HK$**[REDACTED]** million. Assuming that the **[REDACTED]** is exercised, after deducting the **[REDACTED]** commissions and other estimated **[REDACTED]** expenses payable by us in connection with the **[REDACTED]**, we estimate that we will receive net **[REDACTED]** of approximately HK$**[REDACTED]** million from the **[REDACTED]**.

To the extent that the net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** are either more or less than expected, we will adjust our allocation of the net **[REDACTED]** for the above purposes on a pro rata basis.

To the extent that the net **[REDACTED]** of the **[REDACTED]** are not immediately used for the aforementioned purposes, we will only deposit such funds into short-term interest-bearing accounts at licenced commercial banks and/or other authorized financial institutions (as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance, or applicable laws and regulations in other jurisdictions). In such event, we will comply with the applicable disclosure requirements under the Listing Rules.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

STRUCTURE OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

STRUCTURE OF THE [REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], REGISTRATION, DEALINGS AND SETTLEMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], REGISTRATION, DEALINGS AND SETTLEMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], REGISTRATION, DEALINGS AND SETTLEMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following is the text of a report set out on pages [I-1] to [I-75] received from the Company's reporting accountants, [Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu], Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong, for the purpose of incorporation in this Document.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF SILVERCORP METALS INC. AND CITIC SECURITIES (HONG KONG) LIMITED

Introduction

We report on the historical financial information of Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (together, the "**Group**") set out on pages [I-3] to [I-75], which comprises the consolidated statements of financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the statements of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the consolidated statements of income, the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows of the Group for each of the two years ended March 31, 2025 (the "**Track Record Period**") and material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together, the "**Historical Financial Information**"). The Historical Financial Information set out on pages [I-3] to [I-75] forms an integral part of this report, which has been prepared for inclusion in the Document of the Company dated [•] (the "**Document**") in connection with the **[REDACTED]** of the **[REDACTED]** of the Company on the **[REDACTED]** of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**").

Directors' responsibility for the Historical Financial Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 3.1 to the Historical Financial Information, and for such internal control as the directors of the Company determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Historical Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Reporting accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Historical Financial Information and to report our opinion to you. We conducted our work in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements 200 "Accountants' Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**"). This standard requires that we comply with ethical standards and plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Historical Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

Our work involved performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Historical Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the reporting accountants' judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Historical Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reporting accountants consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 3.1 to the Historical Financial Information in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

Our work also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors of the Company, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Historical Financial Information.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Historical Financial Information gives, for the purposes of the accountants' report, a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, of the Company's financial position as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 and of the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the Track Record Period in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 3.1 to the Historical Financial Information.

Report on matters under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance

Adjustments

In preparing the Historical Financial Information, no adjustments to the Underlying Financial Statements as defined on page [I-3] have been made.

Dividends

We refer to Note 21(d) to the Historical Financial Information which contains information about the dividends declared and paid by the Company in respect of the Track Record Period.

[Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu]
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
[•]

HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE GROUP

Preparation of Historical Financial Information

Set out below is the Historical Financial Information which forms an integral part of this accountants' report.

The Historical Financial Information in this report was prepared based on previously issued consolidated financial statements of the Group for the Track Record Period. The previously issued consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board (the "**IASB**") and were audited by [Deloitte LLP], Chartered Professional Accountants registered in Vancouver, Canada in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("**PCAOB**") (the "**Underlying Financial Statements**").

The Historical Financial Information is presented in United States dollars ("**USD**") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (USD'000) except when otherwise indicated.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	NOTES	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	5(a)(c)	215,187	298,895
Cost of mine operations			
Production costs		88,574	108,363
Depreciation and amortization		27,286	31,014
Mineral resource taxes		5,275	7,359
Government fees and other taxes	6	2,641	16,009
General and administrative expenses	7	10,822	12,599
		134,598	175,344
Income from mine operations		80,589	123,551
Corporate general and administrative expenses	7	14,095	17,565
Property evaluation and business development		807	3,333
Foreign exchange loss		337	581
Gain on investments	11, 13	(7,677)	(12,451)
Loss on derivative liabilities	19,21(b)(ii)	—	9,011
Share of loss in associates	14	2,692	2,806
Dilution gain on investment in associates	14	(733)	—
Impairment of investment in associates	14	4,251	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		45	163
Other expenses (income)		2,851	(609)
Income from operations		63,921	103,152
Finance income	8	6,247	8,518
Finance costs	8	(213)	(6,713)
Income before income tax		69,955	104,957
Income tax expense	9	20,277	26,188
Net income		49,678	78,769
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		36,306	58,190
Non-controlling interests	23	13,372	20,579
		49,678	78,769
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Basic earnings per share	21(e)	0.21	0.29
Diluted earnings per share	21(e)	0.20	0.28
Weighted average number of shares outstanding — Basic	21(e)	176,997,360	204,008,035
Weighted average number of shares outstanding — Diluted	21(e)	179,137,610	206,301,970

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	NOTES	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
Net income		49,678	78,769
Other comprehensive expenses, net of tax:			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to net income or loss:			
Currency translation adjustment		(19,973)	(1,683)
Share of other comprehensive expenses in associates	*14*	(36)	(784)
Reclassification to net income upon ownership dilution of investment in an associate		(34)	—
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to net income or loss:			
Changes in fair value on equity investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVTOCI**")	*13*	(67)	5
Other comprehensive expenses, net of tax		(20,110)	(2,462)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(16,802)	(2,606)
Non-controlling interests	*23*	(3,308)	144
		(20,110)	(2,462)
Total comprehensive income		29,568	76,307
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		19,504	55,584
Non-controlling interests		10,064	20,723
		29,568	76,307

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	NOTES	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*28(c)*	152,942	363,978
Short-term investments	*11*	31,949	5,078
Other receivables		2,202	1,081
Inventories	*12*	7,395	8,028
Due from related parties	*24*	590	1,158
Income tax receivable		71	37
Prepaids and deposits		6,749	7,561
		201,898	386,921
Non-current Assets			
Long-term prepaids and deposits		1,634	2,099
Reclamation deposits		4,409	4,263
Other investments	*13*	46,254	17,277
Investment in associates	*14*	49,426	46,016
Investment properties	*15*	463	511
Plant and equipment	*16*	79,898	93,793
Mineral rights and properties	*17*	318,833	586,982
Long-term receivables		—	1,079
		500,917	752,020
TOTAL ASSETS		702,815	1,138,941

	NOTES	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	*18*	41,797	63,881
Current portion of lease obligation		213	278
Current portion of convertible notes	*19*	—	2,460
Deposits received		4,223	7,264
Income tax payable		921	2,679
		47,154	76,562
Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term portion of lease obligation		1,102	1,053
Long-term portion of convertible notes	*19*	—	108,193
Derivative liabilities	*19, 21*	—	50,768
Deferred income tax liabilities	*9*	51,108	59,338
Environmental rehabilitation	*20*	6,442	9,639
		58,652	228,991
Total liabilities		105,806	305,553
Equity			
Share capital	*21*	258,400	411,960
Equity reserves		(12,908)	(15,140)
Retained earnings		261,763	305,908
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company		507,255	702,728
Non-controlling interests	*23*	89,754	130,660
Total Equity		597,009	833,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		702,815	1,138,941

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	NOTES	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	28	3,196	107,547
Short-term investments		25	24
Other receivables		1,868	197
Amount due from subsidiaries	24	4,579	64,704
Due from related parties	24	590	1,158
Prepaids and deposits		450	851
		10,708	174,481
Non-current Assets			
Investment in subsidiaries		30,553	216,434
Long-term prepaids and deposits		310	—
Reclamation deposits		7	7
Other investments	13	34,640	5,231
Investment in associates	14	13,681	10,136
Plant and equipment		1,516	1,025
Mineral rights and properties		1,095	1,071
		81,802	233,904
TOTAL ASSETS		92,510	408,385
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18	2,364	2,514
Current portion of lease obligation		213	209
Current portion of convertible notes	19	—	2,460
Amount due to subsidiaries	24	18,621	23,037
		21,198	28,220
Non-current Liabilities			
Long term portion of convertible notes	19	—	108,193
Long-term portion of lease obligation		1,102	871
Derivative liabilities		—	50,768
		1,102	159,832
Total liabilities		22,300	188,052
Equity			
Share capital	21	258,400	411,959
Equity reserves		5,244	8,895
Accumulated losses		(193,434)	(200,521)
Total Equity		70,210	220,333
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		92,510	408,385

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Share capital		Equity reserves						
	NOTES	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payments reserve	Reserves *(note)*	Accumulated other comprehensive expenses *(Note 22)*	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2023		176,771,265	255,684	20,893	25,834	(43,243)	229,885	489,053	90,778	579,831
Restricted share units vested	*21(b)*	928,755	3,736	(3,736)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	*21(b)*	—	—	4,146	—	—	—	4,146	—	4,146
Dividends declared	*21(d)*	—	—	—	—	—	(4,428)	(4,428)	—	(4,428)
Common shares repurchased as part of normal course issuer bid	*21(e)*	(388,324)	(1,020)	—	—	—	—	(1,020)	—	(1,020)
Distribution to non-controlling interests	*23*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,088)	(11,088)
Total comprehensive (expenses) income		—	—	—	—	(16,802)	36,306	19,504	10,064	29,568
At March 31, 2024		177,311,696	258,400	21,303	25,834	(60,045)	261,763	507,255	89,754	597,009
Securities issued upon acquisition of Adventus	*4*	38,818,841	146,016	4,501	—	—	—	150,517	22,808	173,325
Options exercised	*21(b)*	934,222	4,397	(1,759)	—	—	—	2,638	—	2,638
Warrants exercised	*21(c)*	29,607	148	—	—	—	—	148	—	148
Warrants reclassified as derivative liabilities	*21(c)*	—	—	(2,098)	—	—	(673)	(2,771)	—	(2,771)
Restricted share units vested	*21(b)*	941,960	3,962	(3,962)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	*21(b)*	—	—	3,692	—	—	—	3,692	—	3,692
Dividends declared	*21(d)*	—	—	—	—	—	(4,948)	(4,948)	—	(4,948)
Common shares repurchased as part of normal course issuer bid	*21(e)*	(300,000)	(963)	—	—	—	—	(963)	—	(963)
Adjustment to non-controlling interests	*23*	—	—	—	—	—	(8,424)	(8,424)	8,424	—
Distribution to non-controlling interests	*23*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,049)	(11,049)
Total comprehensive (expenses) income		—	—	—	—	(2,606)	58,190	55,584	20,723	76,307
At March 31, 2025		217,736,326	411,960	21,677	25,834	(62,651)	305,908	702,728	130,660	833,388

Note: It represents Henan Found and Henan Huawei's statutory reserve fund and enterprise development fund recorded in the Reserves. Pursuant to the relevant PRC rules and regulations, the Group's PRC subsidiaries are required to transfer no less than 10% of its profits after taxation to the statutory reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital and may appropriate enterprise development fund of its profits after taxation upon resolution by the shareholders' meeting or general meeting.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	NOTES	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		49,678	78,769
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	*8*	213	6,713
Income tax expense	*9*	20,277	26,188
Depreciation, amortization and depletion		28,968	32,828
Gain on investments	*11, 13*	(7,677)	(12,451)
Loss on derivative liabilities	*13*	—	9,011
Share of loss in associates	*14*	2,692	2,806
Dilution gain on investment in associate	*14*	(733)	—
Impairment of investment in associate	*14*	4,251	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	*16*	45	163
Share-based compensation	*21(b)*	4,146	3,692
Reclamation expenditures		(970)	(819)
Income taxes paid		(13,383)	(15,731)
Interest paid		(22)	(126)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital	*28(a)*	4,085	7,588
Net cash from operating activities		91,570	138,631
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Payment on plant and equipment acquisition		(11,523)	(19,986)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		880	46
Payment on mineral rights and properties acquisition		—	(6,224)
Payment on mineral exploration and development expenditures		(51,945)	(59,817)
Payment on reclamation deposits		(1,079)	(83)
Refunds from reclamation deposits		2,962	209
Payment on other investments acquisition	*13*	(23,305)	(20,953)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	*13*	1,492	36,289
Payment on investment in associates	*14*	(4,997)	(4)
Payment on short-term investment acquisition		(65,585)	(108,320)
Proceeds on short-term investment redemption		87,390	134,176
Net cash used in investing activities		(65,710)	(44,667)

	NOTES	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025
		USD'000	USD'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes	*19*	—	143,324
Repayment of long-term deposits	*4*	—	(13,250)
Payments on lease obligation		(262)	(271)
Cash dividends distributed	*21(c)*	(4,428)	(4,948)
Distribution to non-controlling interests	*23*	(11,088)	(11,049)
Payments to related parties	*24*	—	(500)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares		—	2,774
Common shares repurchased as part of normal course issuer bid		(1,020)	(963)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(16,798)	115,117
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1,812)	1,955
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,250	211,036
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		145,692	152,942
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		152,942	363,978

NOTES TO THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and mining of mineral properties. The Group's producing mines are located in China, and current exploration and development projects are located in China and Ecuador.

The Company was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia. The Company's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**") and the NYSE American LLC (the "**NYSE American**").

The respective addresses of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company are stated in the section headed "Corporate Information" of this Document.

The Historical Financial Information is presented in USD.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For the purpose of preparing the Historical Financial Information for the Track Record Period, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies which conform with IFRS Accounting Standards, and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards which are effective for the accounting period beginning on April 1, 2025 throughout the Track Record Period.

New and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of the report, the following new and amendments to IFRSs have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency[3]
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments[2]
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity[2]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[1]
Amendment to IFRS Accounting Standards	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11[2]
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements[3]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Except as mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of the amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards will have no material impact on the Group's financial position and performance and/or the disclosures to the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements, will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. This new IFRS Accounting Standard, while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1, introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of income; provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements and improve aggregation and disaggregation of information to be disclosed in the financial statements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and IFRS 7. Minor amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IAS *33 Earnings per Share* are also made.

IFRS 18, and amendments to other standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The application of the new standard is not expected to have significant impact on the financial performance and positions of the Group in terms of recognition and measurement. However, it is expected to affect the structure and presentation of the consolidated statement of income. Additional disclosures required for the Group's MPMs will be disclosed in a separate note to the consolidated financial statements.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 Basis of preparation of Historical Financial Information

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared based on the accounting policies set out in Note 3.2 which conform with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB. For the purpose of preparation of the Historical Financial Information, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the Historical Financial Information includes applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

3.2 Material accounting policy information

(a) Basis of Consolidation

This Historical Financial Information includes the accounts of the Company and its wholly or partially owned subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control up to the date of the disposition of control. Control is achieved when the Group has power over the subsidiary, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

For non-wholly owned subsidiaries over which the Group has control, the net assets attributable to outside equity shareholders are presented as "non-controlling interests" in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position. Net income for the period that is attributable to the non-controlling interests is calculated based on the ownership of the non-controlling interest shareholders in the subsidiary. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit

balance. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interests' relative interests in the subsidiary and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interest and the Group's proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to equity holders of the Company.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Balances, transactions, revenues and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

Details of the Group's principal subsidiaries which are consolidated during the Track Record Period are as follows:

			Proportion of ownership interest held			
Name of subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at the date of this report	Location of the mineral properties
Silvercorp Beijing	Holding company	China	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Adventus *(note ii)*	Holding company	Canada	—	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Luminex Resources Corp. *(note ii)*	Holding company	Canada	—	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Salazar Holdings Limited ("**Salazar Holdings**") *(note ii)*	Holding company	Canada	—	75.0%	75.0%	N/A
Fortune Mining Limited	Holding company	British Virgin Islands ("**BVI**")	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Victor Resources Ltd.	Holding company	BVI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Victor Mining Ltd.	Holding company	BVI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Ltd.	Holding company	Hong Kong	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Wonder Success Limited	Holding company	Hong Kong	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Henan Huawei Mining Co. Ltd. 河南華威礦業有限公司 ("**Henan Huawei**") *(note i)*	Mining	China	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	Ying Mining District, Henan
Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd. 河南發恩德礦業有限公司 ("**Henan Found**") *(note i)*	Mining	China	77.5%	77.5%	77.5%	Ying Mining District, Henan
Xinshao Yunxiang Mining Co., Ltd. 新邵縣雲翔礦業有限公司 ("**Yunxiang**") *(note i)*	Mining	China	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	BYP Mining District, Hunan
Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd. 廣東發恩德礦業有限公司 ("**Guangdong Found**") *(note i)*	Mining	China	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	GC Mining District, Guangdong
Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co., Ltd. 河南鑫寶源礦業有限公司 ("**Xinbaoyuan**") *(note i)*	Mining	China	77.5%	77.5%	77.5%	Kuanping, Henan
Curimining S.A *(note iii)*	Mining	Ecuador	—	75.0%	75.0%	El Domo
Condormine S.A *(note iii)*	Mining	Ecuador	—	98.7%	98.7%	Condor

Note i: The statutory financial statements of these principal subsidiaries established in the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") were prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting principles and regulations in the PRC. The statutory financial statements for below principal subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 were audited by the following certified public accountants registered in the PRC:

Subsidiaries	Years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024
Henan Huawei	河南滙豐誠和會計師事務所有限公司
Henan Found	河南凱橋會計師事務所有限公司
Yunxiang	湖南弘信園會計師事務所
Guangdong Found	廣東中海粵會計師事務所有限公司
Xinbaoyuan	河南滙豐誠和會計師事務所有限公司

No audited financial statements of other entities comprising the Group have been prepared since there are no statutory audit requirements in those jurisdictions.

Note ii: The Company and its certain legally owned subsidiaries control these companies by way of controlling the voting rights, governing their financial and operating policies, appointing or removing the majority of the members of their controlling authorities, and casting the majority votes at meeting of such authorities.

Note iii: These entities became the subsidiaries the Group upon the completion of the Adventus acquisition as set out in Note 4.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, result in particulars of excessive length.

None of the entities comprising the Group had issued any debt securities at the end of each reporting period.

(b) Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control and is not a subsidiary or joint venture. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Group has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, but can also arise when the Group has power to be actively involved and influential in financial and operating policy decisions of the entity even though the Group has less than 20% of voting rights.

The Group accounts for its investments in associates using the equity method. Under the equity method, the Group's investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of profit and loss of the associate and for impairment losses after the initial recognition date. The Group's share of an associate's loss that are in excess of its investment are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. The Group's share of comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of associates are recognized in comprehensive income during the period.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that an investment in an associate is impaired. Objective evidence includes observable data indicating there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the associate's operations. When there is objective evidence that an investment in an associate is impaired, the carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had an impairment loss not been previously recognized. Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period in which the relevant circumstances are identified.

Details of the Group's associates are as follows:

Name of associates	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest held	
			March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
New Pacific Metals Corp. ("**NUAG**") . .	Mining	Canada	27.4%	27.4%
Tincorp Metals Inc. ("**TIN**", formerly, Whitehorse Gold Corp.)	Mining	Canada	29.7%	29.1%

(c) Business Combinations or asset acquisition

Optional concentration test

The Group applies an optional concentration test, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The gross assets under assessment exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is needed.

Asset acquisitions

When the Group acquires a group of assets and liabilities that do not constitute a business, the Group identifies and recognizes the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed by allocating the purchase price including the associated acquisition-related transaction costs first to financial assets/financial liabilities at the respective fair values, the remaining balance of the purchase price is then allocated to the other identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such a transaction does not give rise to goodwill or bargain purchase gain.

(d) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for each subsidiary of the Group is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of all Chinese subsidiaries is the Chinese Renminbi ("**RMB**"). The functional currency of New Infini, Adventus and their subsidiaries is the USD. Effective from October 1, 2024, the functional currency of the Company and all intermediate holding companies, incorporated in Canada and BVI, has changed from the Canadian dollars ("**CAD**") to USD. This change reflects the fact that the Company's primary economic environment has shifted due to the acquisition of the El Domo Project and Condor Project in Ecuador, their future development and investment plan, and the issuance of convertible notes, all of which are predominately denominated in USD. The change in functional currency is accounted for prospectively in accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchanges Rates*. As the Company's reporting currency is USD, the change has no impact on the Group's financial position as at October 1, 2024, other than the remeasurement difference resulting from the reclassification of the share purchase warrants from equity to derivative liabilities, which is charged to retained earnings. Comparative financial information has not been restated.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign currency non-monetary assets are translated using exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the net income.

The Historical Financial Information is presented in USD. The financial position and performance of the Group's entities are translated from functional currencies to USD as follows:

— assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date;

— income and expenses are translated using average exchange rates prevailing during the period; and

— all resulting exchange gains and losses are included in other comprehensive income.

(e) Convertible Notes

A conversion option that will be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments is a conversion option derivative.

At the date of issue, both the debt component and derivative components are recognized at fair value. In subsequent periods, the debt component of the convertible notes is carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The derivative component is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the debt and derivative components in proportion to their relative fair values. Transaction costs relating to the derivative component are charged to profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs relating to the debt component are included in the carrying amount of the debt portion and amortized over the period of the convertible loan notes using the effective interest method.

When determining the classification of convertible loan notes (including the host liability and the related derivative components) as current or non-current, the Group considers both the redemption through cash settlement and the transfer of the Group's own equity instruments as a result of exercise of conversion options by holders as settlement of the convertible loan notes.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the asset sold is transferred to customers and the Group satisfies its performance obligation. Revenue is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis. The Group considers the terms of the contract in determining the transfer price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the Group expects to receive in exchange for the transferring of the assets. In determining whether the Group has satisfied a performance obligation, it considers the indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, whether: the Group has a present right to payment; the customer has legal title to the asset; the Group has transferred physical possession of the asset to the customer; and the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. This generally occurs when the assets are loaded on the trucks arranged by the customer at the Group's milling facilities. In cases where the Group is responsible for the costs of shipping and certain other services after the date on which the

control of the assets transferred to the customer, these other services are considered separate performance obligations and thus a portion of revenue earned under the contract is allocated and recognized as these performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from concentrate sales is paid by the customer in advance and typically recorded based on the Group's assay results for the quantity and quality of concentrate sold and the applicable commodity prices, such as silver, gold, lead and zinc, set on a specific quotation period, typical ranging from ten to fifteen days around shipment date, by reference to active and freely traded commodity market, and deducted by smelter charges, including refining and treatment charges, to reflect the status of the concentrate on sale. Adjustments, if any, related to the final assay results for the quantity and quality of concentrate sold are not significant and do not constrain the recognition of revenue.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and held at banks and short-term money market investments that are readily convertible to cash with original terms of three months or less and exclude any restricted cash that is not available for use by the Group.

(h) Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit and money market instruments, including cashable guaranteed investment certificates, bearer deposit notes and other financial assets with original terms of over three months but less than one year. Bonds traded on open markets are also included in short-term investments.

(i) Inventories

Inventories include concentrate inventory, direct smelting ore, stockpile ore and material and supplies. The classification of inventory is determined by the stage at which the ore is in the production process. Material that does not contain a minimum quantity of metal to cover estimated processing expenses to recover the contained metal is not classified as inventory and is assigned no value.

Direct smelting ore and stockpiled ore are sampled for metal content and are valued at the lower of mining cost and net realizable value. Mining cost includes the cost of raw material, mining contractor cost, direct labour costs, depletion and depreciation, and applicable production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Concentrate inventory are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of concentrate inventory includes the mining cost for stockpiled ore milled, freight charges for shipping stockpile ore from mine sites to mill sites and milling cost. Milling cost includes cost of materials and supplies, direct labour costs, and applicable production overheads cost, based on normal operating capacity. Material and supplies are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average cost basis, and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

(j) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, including all directly attributable costs to bring the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated

depreciation and amortization and impairment losses. Depreciation and amortization is computed on a straight-line basis based on the nature and useful lives of the assets. The significant classes of plant and equipment and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery	5–10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Land use rights	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or term of the lease

Subsequent costs that meet the asset recognition criteria are capitalized, while costs incurred that do not extend the economic useful life of an asset are considered repairs and maintenance, which are accounted for as an expense recognized during the period.

Assets under construction are capitalized as construction-in-progress. The cost of construction-in-progress comprises of the asset's purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing it into working condition for its intended use. Construction-in-progress assets are transferred to other respective asset classes and are depreciated when they are completed and available for use.

Upon disposal or abandonment, the carrying amounts of plant and equipment are derecognized and any associated gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

(k) Mineral Rights and Properties

Mineral rights and properties include the following capitalized payments and expenditures:

— Acquisition costs which consist of payments for property rights and leases, including payments to acquire or renew an exploration or mining permit, and the estimated fair value of properties acquired as part of business combination or the acquisition of a group of assets.

— Exploration and evaluation costs incurred on a specific property after an acquisition of a beneficial interest or option in the property. Exploration and evaluation expenditures on properties for which the Group does not have title or rights to are expensed when incurred. Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

— Development costs incurred to construct a mine and bring it into commercial production.

— Expenditures incurred on producing properties that are expected to have future economic benefit, including to extend the life of the mine and to increase production by providing access to additional reserves, such as exploration tunneling that can increase or upgrade the mineral resources, and development tunneling, including to build shafts, drifts, ramps, and access corridors that enable to access ore underground.

— Borrowing costs incurred that are directly attributed to the acquisition, construction and development of a qualifying mineral property.

— Estimated environmental rehabilitation and restoration costs.

Before commencement of commercial production, mineral rights and properties are carried at costs, less any accumulated impairment charges.

Upon commencement of commercial production, mineral rights and properties are carried at costs, less accumulated depletion and any accumulated impairment charges. Mineral rights and properties, other than the payments to renew mining permits (the "**mine right fee**") are depleted over the mine's estimated life using the units of production method calculated based on proven and probable reserves. Estimation of proven and probable reserves for each property is updated when relative information such as reserve report is available; the result will be prospectively applied to calculate depletion amounts for future periods. If commercial production commences prior to the determination of proven and probable reserves, depletion is calculated based on the mineable portion of measured and indicated resources. The mine right fee is depleted using the units of production method based on the mineral reserve which were used to determine the mine right fee payable.

(l) Impairment and Impairment Reversal

At each reporting period, the Group reviews and evaluates its assets for impairment, or reversal of a previously recognized impairment, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable or when there is an indication that impairment may have reversed.

When impairment indicators exist, an estimate of the recoverable amount is undertaken, being the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCTD**") and value in use ("**VIU**"). If the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income during the period.

In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The cash flows are based on best estimates of expected future cash flows from the continued use of the asset and its eventual disposal.

FVLCTD is best evidence if obtained from an active market or binding sale agreement. Where neither exists, the fair value is based the best estimates available to reflect the amount that could be received from an arm's length transaction. Fair value of asset is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects.

Impairment is normally assessed at the level of cash-generating units ("**CGU**"), a CGU is identified as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows which are independent of the cash inflows generated from other assets.

When there is an indication that an impairment loss recognized previously may no longer exist or has decreased, the recoverable amount is calculated. If the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount, the carrying value of the asset is increased to the recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period it is determined.

(m) Environmental Rehabilitation Provision

The mining, extraction and processing activities of the Group normally give rise to obligations for site closure or rehabilitation. Closure and decommissioning works can include facility decommissioning and dismantling; removal or treatment of waste materials; site and land rehabilitation. The extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Group's environmental policies. Provisions for the cost of each closure and rehabilitation programme are recognized at the time when environmental disturbance occurs. When the extent of disturbance increases over the life of an operation, the provision is increased accordingly. Costs included in the provision encompass all closure and decommissioning activity expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation and at the time of closure in connection with disturbances at the reporting date. Routine operating costs that may impact the ultimate closure and decommissioning activities, such as waste material handling conducted as an integral part of a mining or production process, are not included in the provision.

Costs arising from unforeseen circumstances, such as the contamination caused by unplanned discharges, are recognized as an expense and liability when the event gives rise to an obligation which is probable and capable of reliable estimation. The timing of the actual closure and decommissioning expenditure is dependent upon a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating licence conditions, and the environment in which the mine operates. Expenditure may occur before and after closure and can continue for an extended period of time dependent on closure and decommissioning requirements.

Closure and decommissioning provisions are measured at the expected amount of future cash flows, discounted to their present value for each operation. Discount rates used are specific to the underlying obligation. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements which give rise to a constructive or legal obligation.

When provisions for closure and decommissioning are initially recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized as an asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. The capitalized cost of closure and decommissioning activities is recognized in mineral rights and properties and depleted accordingly. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognized in finance costs. Closure and decommissioning provisions are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in the provision is greater than the undepreciated capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. In the case of closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income. Changes to the capitalized cost result in an adjustment to future depreciation and finance charges.

Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future closure and decommissioning cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgments and estimates involved. The provision is reviewed at the end of each reporting period for changes to obligations, legislation or discount rates that impact estimated costs or lives of operations and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision resulting from changes in the estimated cash flows or discount rate and the adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively.

(n) Share-based Payments

The Group makes share-based awards, including RSUs and stock options, to employees, officers, directors, and consultants.

For equity-settled awards, the fair value is charged to the consolidated statements of income and credited to equity, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, after adjusting for the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest. The fair value of RSUs is determined based on quoted market price of the Company's common shares at the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options granted to employees, officers, and directors is determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related input. The fair value of stock options granted to consultants is measured at the fair value of the services delivered unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, which then is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values.

At each reporting date prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed (after adjusting for non-market performance conditions). The movement in cumulative expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of income with a corresponding entry within equity. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognized in share-based payments reserve will be transferred to share capital. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognized in share-based payments reserve will continue to be held in share-based payments reserves.

When shares granted are vested, the amount previously recognized in share-based payments reserve will be transferred to share capital.

(o) Income Taxes

Current tax for each taxable entity is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at each reporting date and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect to previous periods.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, can be utilized, except:

— Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and at the time of the transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

— in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognizes the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right -of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities and ultimate costs incurred for provisions for decommissioning and restoration, the Group applies IAS 12 *Income Taxes* requirements to the lease liabilities and the provisions for decommissioning and restoration and the related assets separately. The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset related to lease liabilities and the provisions for decommissioning and restoration to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized and a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(p) Earnings per Share

Earnings per share are computed by dividing net income available to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if additional common shares are assumed to be issued under securities that entitle their holders to obtain common shares in the future. For stock options and warrants, the number of additional shares for inclusion in diluted earnings per share calculations is determined by the options and warrants, whose exercise price is less than the average market price of the Company's common shares, are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The incremental number of common shares issued under stock options, RSUs, and repurchased from proceeds, is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. For convertible notes, conversion to ordinary shares is assumed to occur on the first day of the period or the date of issue of the convertible instrument, if later.

(q) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition:

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs except for financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"), in which case transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the classification of such assets.

I. Non-equity instruments:

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* includes a single model that has only two classification categories for financial instruments other than equity instruments: amortized cost and fair value. To qualify for amortized cost accounting, the instrument must meet two criteria:

i. The objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows; and

ii. All contractual cash flows represent only principal and interest on that principal.

All other instruments are mandatorily measured at fair value.

II. Equity instruments:

At initial recognition, for equity instruments other than held for trading, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate them, on instrument-by-instrument basis, as either FVTPL or FVTOCI.

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured at the amount of initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any impairment loss allowance. Amortization or interest income from the effective interest method is included in finance income.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss. Equity investments designated as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in other comprehensive income ("**OCI**"). Dividends from that investment are recorded in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment of the dividend is established unless they represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost:

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured at the amount of initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. Amortization or interest expense using the effective interest method is included in finance costs.

The Group classifies its financial instruments as follows:

— Financial assets classified as FVTPL: short-term investments — money market instruments, and other investments — equity investments designated as FVTPL and warrants;

— Financial assets classified as FVTOCI: other investments — equity investments designated as FVTOCI;

— Financial assets classified as amortized cost: cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments — bonds, other receivables and due from related parties;

— Financial liabilities classified as amortized cost: accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deposits received.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

A financial asset is derecognized when:

— The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

— The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Gains and losses on derecognition of equity investments designated as FVTOCI (including any related foreign exchange component) are recognized in OCI. Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another liability from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability. In this case, a new liability is recognized, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments:

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using a recent arm's length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, discounted cash flow analysis, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, or other valuation models.

(r) Government Assistance

Refundable mining exploration tax credits received from eligible mining exploration expenditures and other government grants received for project construction and development reduce the carrying amount of the related mineral rights and plant and equipment. The depletion or depreciation of the related mineral rights and plant and equipment is calculated based on the net amount.

Government subsidies as compensation for expenses already incurred are recognized in profit and loss during the period in which it becomes receivable.

(s) Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Historical Financial Information in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and best knowledge of relevant facts and circumstances, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Capitalization of expenditures included in mineral rights and properties

The capitalization of expenditures included in mineral rights and properties are USD51.1 million and USD63.3 million for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Management has determined that those capitalized expenditures, including exploration and evaluation expenditures and development costs incurred at producing properties, have potential future economic benefits and are potentially economically recoverable, subject to impairment analysis. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit, including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits, whether to extend of the mine life, increase future production, or to provide access to a component of an ore body that will be mined in a future period.

Income taxes

No deferred tax assets are recognized as at March 31, 2024 and 2025. Deferred tax liabilities are USD51.1 million and USD59.3 million as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on difference between the financial statements carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax based and loss carried forward. Withholding tax are determined based on the earnings of foreign subsidiary distributed to the Group.

The recognition of deferred tax assets and the determination of the ability of the Group to utilize tax loss carry-forwards to offset deferred tax liabilities requires management to exercise judgement and make certain assumptions about the future performance of the Group. Management is required to assess whether it is "probable" that the Group will benefit from these prior losses and other deferred tax assets. Changes in economic conditions, metal prices, and other factors could result in revision to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of utilization of the losses.

Mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimated by qualified persons in accordance with National Instrument 43–101, "Standards of Disclosure form Mineral Projects". There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Group's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve or mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgements used in engineering and geological interpretation. Changes in assumptions, including metal prices, production costs, recovery rate, and market conditions could result in mineral reserve and mineral resource estimate revision. Such change could impact depreciation and amortization rates, asset carrying value and the environmental and rehabilitation provision.

Impairment and reversal of impairment of assets

Where an indicator of impairment and reversal of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is determined as the higher of FVLCTD and VIU.

The determination of FVLCTD and VIU requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production based on current estimates of recoverable metal, commodity prices, operating costs, taxes and export duties, inflation and foreign exchange, salvage value, future capital expenditures and discount rates. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reversed with the impact recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

Environmental rehabilitation provision and the timing of expenditures

Environmental rehabilitation obligations are USD6.4 million and USD9.6 million as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Environmental rehabilitation costs are a consequence of exploration activities and mining. The cost estimates are updated annually during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g., revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated base on the Group's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at the best estimates of expenditures required to settle the present obligation of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur over the life of the mine. The carrying amount is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur over the life of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on change in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

4. ACQUISITION

Acquisition during the year ended March 31, 2025

On July 31, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Adventus through the purchase of the issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus, not already owned by the Company, by issuing a total of 38,818,841 shares of the Company to the original shareholders of Adventus. The Company also issued a total of 1,766,721 stock options of the Company to replace Adventus' outstanding options, and 2,787,020 warrants of the Company to replace Adventus' outstanding warrants. All Adventus restricted share units outstanding immediately before closing were settled in cash, funded by the Company through Adventus.

Adventus is a Canadian company focused on the exploration and development of copper-gold mineral projects, mainly the El Domo Project and the Condor Project, in Ecuador. Adventus owns 75% interest in the El Domo Project and 98.7% interest in the Condor Project.

The acquisition has been accounted for as an asset acquisition as it was determined that the mineral projects did not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combination*. Part of the consideration was determined in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment.* The consideration paid along with the transaction costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of Adventus were allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values.

Table below summarizes the total acquisitions incurred and their allocation to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date.

Consideration Paid	
38,818,841 common shares of the Company issued	146,016
1,766,721 stock options of the Company issued	2,403
2,787,020 warrants of the Company issued	2,098
Previously held interest in Adventus	25,748
Funds advanced to Adventus before closing	1,239
	177,504
Transaction costs	3,838
Total acquisition costs to be allocated	**181,342**
Cost of assets and liabilities acquired	
Cash and cash equivalent	3,483
Other receivables	710
Prepaids and deposits	324
Other investments	21
Plant and equipment	523
Mineral rights and properties	225,958
Other assets	645
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,248)
Lease obligation	(16)
Deposit received	(13,250)
Non-controlling interests	(22,808)
Net assets acquired	**181,342**

In order to develop the El Domo Project, Adventus entered into a precious metals purchase agreement ("**PMPA**") with Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd. ("**Wheaton**"). The PMPA provides Adventus with access to an upfront cash consideration of USD175.5 million (the "**Deposit**"). Of this, USD13.0 million was made available as an early deposit (the "**Early Deposit**") for pre-construction activities, and USD0.5 million for local community development initiatives (the "**ESG Deposit**") prior to production. The remainder will be available in four installments during construction, subject to certain customary conditions precedent being satisfied.

Under the PMPA, Wheaton will purchase 50% of the payable gold production until 145,000 ounces have been delivered, thereafter dropping to 33% for the life of mine; and 75% of the payable silver production until 4,600,000 ounces have been delivered, thereafter dropping to 50% for the life of mine.

The Group is obligated to sell and deliver the metal to Wheaton by crediting a designated metal account. Wheaton will pay a purchase price for each ounce delivered. Prior to the notional deposit balance being fully credited, the purchase price equals the prevailing market price, of which 18% (the "**Production Payment**") is paid in cash and the balance is applied to reduce the Deposit. After the balance of the Deposit is fully credited, Wheaton pays a cash amount equal to 22% of the market price. The Group accounts for the PMPA under IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The upfront deposit is recorded as a contract liability. Management has determined the Deposit contains a

significant financing component due to the significant timing difference between receiving the deposit and the commencement of metal deliveries. Accordingly, the liability is accreted over time, with the accretion recorded as finance costs.

As at July 31, 2024, Wheaton advanced Adventus a total of USD13.25 million, being the USD13.0 million as Early Deposit and USD0.25 million as ESG Deposit to support the training programmes for members of the communities. In November 2024, the Group repaid USD13.25 million to Wheaton.

In October 2025, the Group received the first installment of the Deposit amounting to USD43.88 million under the PMPA. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the contract liabilities related to the Wheaton PMPA was USD44.15 million.

5. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's reportable operating segments are components of the Company where separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Group's executive director who is the chief operating decision maker ("**CODM**"). The operating segments are determined based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

An operating segment is defined as a component of the Group that:

- Engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues or incur expenses;
- Whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the CODM; and
- For which discrete financial information is available.

All of the Group's operations are within the mining and metals industry. As at March 31, 2024, the Group's significant operating segments include mining segment and administrative segment.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group reviews its segment reporting to ensure it reflects the operational structure of the Group after the Adventus acquisition and enables the Group's chief operating decision maker to review operating segment performance. The Group has determined that each producing mine and significant development property represents an operating segment. The Group has organized its reportable and operating segments by significant revenue streams and geographic regions.

As at March 31, 2025, the Group's significant operating segments include its two producing properties in China, two development and exploration projects in Ecuador. "Other" consists primarily of the Company's corporate assets, other development and exploration properties, and corporate expenses which are not allocated to operating segments. The comparative information has been restated to reflect the change of reportable and operating segments accordingly.

(a) Segmented information for operating results is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2024					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	EI Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Statement of income:						
Revenue	187,793	27,394	—	—	—	215,187
Costs of mine operations	(109,891)	(24,312)	—	—	(395)	(134,598)
Income (loss) from mine operations	77,902	3,082	—	—	(395)	80,589
Operating expenses	(3,335)	291	—	—	(9,373)	(12,417)
Impairment of investments in associates	—	—	—	—	(4,251)	(4,251)
Finance items, net	2,237	409	—	—	3,388	6,034
Income tax expense	(13,887)	(333)	—	—	(6,057)	(20,277)
Net income (loss)	**62,917**	**3,449**	**—**	**—**	**(16,688)**	**49,678**
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	49,396	3,416	—	—	(16,506)	36,306
Non-controlling interests	13,521	33	—	—	(182)	13,372
Net income (loss)	**62,917**	**3,449**	**—**	**—**	**(16,688)**	**49,678**

	Year ended March 31, 2025					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	EI Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Statement of income:						
Revenue	263,515	35,380	—	—	—	298,895
Costs of mine operations	(149,462)	(24,117)	(1,033)	(316)	(416)	(175,344)
Income (loss) from mine operations	114,053	11,263	(1,033)	(316)	(416)	123,551
Operating expenses	(2,748)	(90)	46	(6)	(17,601)	(20,399)
Finance items, net	1,704	297	(217)	3	18	1,805
Income tax expense	(18,418)	(2,983)	—	—	(4,787)	(26,188)
Net income (loss)	**94,591**	**8,487**	**(1,204)**	**(319)**	**(22,786)**	**78,769**
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	73,771	8,402	(903)	(315)	(22,765)	58,190
Non-controlling interests	20,820	85	(301)	(4)	(21)	20,579
Net income (loss)	**94,591**	**8,487**	**(1,204)**	**(319)**	**(22,786)**	**78,769**

(b) Segmented information for assets and liabilities is as follows:

	At March 31, 2024					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	EI Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Statement of consolidated financial position items:						
Current assets	91,777	9,272	—	—	100,849	201,898
Plant and equipment	61,350	13,648	—	—	4,900	79,898
Mineral rights and properties	264,903	34,409	—	—	19,521	318,833
Investment in associates	—	—	—	—	49,426	49,426
Other investments	63	—	—	—	46,191	46,254
Reclamation deposits	1,370	3,032	—	—	7	4,409
Long-term prepaids and deposits	1,104	129	—	—	401	1,634
Investment properties	463	–	—	—	—–	463
Total assets	**421,030**	**60,490**	**—**	**—**	**221,295**	**702,815**
Current liabilities	38,271	5,621	—	—	3,262	47,154
Long-term portion of lease obligation	—	—	—	—	1,102	1,102
Deferred income tax liabilities	50,001	133	—	—	974	51,108
Environmental rehabilitation	4,000	1,486	—	—	956	6,442
Total liabilities	**92,272**	**7,240**	**—**	**—**	**6,294**	**105,806**
Non-controlling interests	**88,166**	**(262)**	**—**	**—**	**1,850**	**89,754**

	At March 31, 2025					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	EI Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Statement of consolidated financial position items:						
Current assets	132,782	17,376	27,021	1,704	208,038	386,921
Plant and equipment	76,248	12,600	499	133	4,313	93,793
Mineral rights and properties	294,310	38,321	208,180	26,220	19,951	586,982
Investment in associates	—	—	—	—	46,016	46,016
Other investments	—	—	—	—	17,277	17,277
Reclamation deposits	1,183	3,073	—	—	7	4,263
Long-term prepaids and deposits	1,782	225	—	—	92	2,099
Investment properties	511	—	—	—	—	511
Long-term receivables	—	—	1,079	—	—	1,079
Total assets	**506,816**	**71,595**	**236,779**	**28,057**	**295,694**	**1,138,941**
Current liabilities	59,624	5,858	4,121	180	6,779	76,562
Long-term portion of lease obligation	—	—	182	—	871	1,053
Long-term portion of convertible notes	—	—	—	—	108,193	108,193
Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	—	50,768	50,768
Deferred income tax liabilities	53,076	2,925	—	—	3,337	59,338
Environmental rehabilitation	7,212	1,480	—	—	947	9,639
Total liabilities	**119,912**	**10,263**	**4,303**	**180**	**170,895**	**305,553**
Non-controlling interests	**98,104**	**(179)**	**31,327**	**(403)**	**1,811**	**130,660**

(c) Sales by metal

The sales generated for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were all earned in China and were comprised of:

	Year ended March 31, 2024		
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Silver (Ag)	116,364	7,870	124,234
Lead (Pb)	46,972	5,422	52,394
Zinc (Zn)	6,904	12,198	19,102
Gold (Au)	13,024	—	13,024
Other	4,529	1,904	6,433
	187,793	27,394	215,187

	Year ended March 31, 2025		
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Silver (Ag)	175,932	10,824	186,756
Lead (Pb)	54,794	5,220	60,014
Zinc (Zn)	9,610	16,413	26,023
Gold (Au)	17,816	—	17,816
Other	5,363	2,923	8,286
	263,515	35,380	298,895

(d) Major customers

Revenue from major customers is summarized as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2024			
Customers	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	Total	Percentage of total revenue
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	
Customer A	57,231	3,128	60,359	28%
Customer B	51,471	4,530	56,001	26%
Customer C	39,770	—	39,770	18%
Customer D	20,678	3,227	23,905	11%
Customer E	15,844	2,338	18,182	8%
	184,994	13,223	198,217	91%

	Year ended March 31, 2025			
Customers	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	Total	Percentage of total revenue
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	
Customer C	76,094	—	76,094	25%
Customer B	70,266	538	70,804	24%
Customer A	45,611	2,717	48,328	16%
Customer D	40,433	3,375	43,808	15%
Customer F	18,284	—	18,284	6%
	250,688	6,630	257,318	86%

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, substantially all of the total revenues were generated from external customers in the PRC. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, 84% and 58% of the Group's total non-current assets other than financial instrument are located in the PRC, nil and 32% of the Group's total non-current assets other than financial instrument are located in Ecuador and the remaining non-current assets are mainly located in Canada.

6. GOVERNMENT FEES AND OTHER TAXES

Government fees and other taxes consist of:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Government fees	61	74
Mineral right royalty	—	12,761
Other taxes	2,580	3,174
	2,641	16,009

Government fees include environmental protection fees paid to the state and local Chinese government. Mineral right royalty was paid or payable to the local Chinese government pursuant to the guideline of "Measure for the Levy of Mining Rights Transfer Royalty" implemented by the Province of Henan, China in 2024. It is calculated based on certain percentages of revenue arising from the mineral resources that had not yet been compensated to the local government. The Group paid approximately USD7.2 million to the local government upon renewal of the Yueliangou Mining Licence at the Ying Mining District in November 2024, USD2.3 million in February 2025 and accrued additional USD3.3 million as at March 31, 2025. Of the USD12.8 million mineral rights transfer royalty, approximately USD8.9 million is calculated based on the mineral resources consumed in the prior years.

Other taxes were composed of surtax on value-added tax, land usage levy, stamp duty and other miscellaneous levies, duties and taxes imposed by the state and local Chinese government.

7. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

General and administrative expenses consist of:

	Year ended March 31, 2024			Year ended March 31, 2025		
	Corporate	Mines	Total	Corporate	Mines	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Amortization and depreciation	588	1,094	1,682	660	1,152	1,812
Office and administrative expenses	2,042	2,613	4,655	2,432	3,735	6,167
Professional fees	860	565	1,425	1,400	536	1,936
Salaries and benefits	6,459	6,550	13,009	9,381	7,176	16,557
Share-based compensation	4,146	—	4,146	3,692	—	3,692
	14,095	10,822	24,917	17,565	12,599	30,164

8. FINANCE ITEMS

Finance items consist of:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Finance income		
Interest income	6,247	8,518

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Finance costs		
Interest on lease obligation	22	126
Interest on convertible notes *(Note 19)*	—	4,708
Issuance costs of convertible notes allocated to derivative liabilities *(Note 19)*	—	1,740
Accretion of environmental rehabilitation provision *(Note 20)*	191	139
	213	6,713

9. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax expense

The significant components of income tax expense are as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Income tax expense		
Current	14,671	17,713
Deferred	5,606	8,475
	20,277	26,188

The reconciliation of the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Income before income tax	69,955	104,957
Income tax expense computed at applicable income tax rate of 15%	10,493	15,744
Impact from differences between foreign tax rates and applicable tax rate	5,357	7,918
Impact from permanent items	(195)	(177)
Withholding taxes	3,369	1,344
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	1,253	1,359
Income tax expense	20,277	26,188

BVI

The entities established in the BVI are exempted from income tax.

Hong Kong

Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime of Hong Kong Profit Tax, the first Hong Kong Dollar ("**HKD**") 2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HKD2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

No provision of Hong Kong Profits Tax was made in the Historical Financial Information as the Group has no assessable profit during the Track Record Period.

PRC

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "**EIT Law**") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the statutory tax rate for PRC entities is 25% during the Track Record Period. Under the EIT Law effective on January 1, 2008, the "High and New Technology Enterprise" (the "**HNTE**") status is valid for three years and qualifying entities can reapply for an additional three years provided their business operations continue to qualify for the new HNTE status.

Henan Found, one of the entities comprising the Group, was qualified as a HNTE since December 4, 2020. In 2023, Henan Found renewed the certificate of the HNTE status and enjoys the preferential tax rate of 15% from calendar year 2023 to 2025.

Guangdong Found, one of the entities comprising the Group, was qualified as a HNTE since December 31, 2021 and was subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for three years, which covered calendar years of 2021, 2022 and 2023. Guangdong Found's HNTE status was approved to extend for another three years on December 19, 2024 and was subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for three years starting from January 1, 2024.

Certain subsidiaries have been approved as small low-profit enterprises. The entitled subsidiaries are subject to an income tax rate of 5% during the Track Record Period.

If the Company were to be a non-resident for the PRC tax purposes, dividends paid out of profits earned after January 1, 2008 would be subject to a withholding tax. In the case of dividends paid by the PRC subsidiaries to their foreign investors, the withholding tax would be 10%, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Ecuador

The Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Ecuador are subject to statutory income tax rate at 25%.

Canada

The Company and the Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Canada are subject to statutory income tax rate at 27%.

(b) Deferred income tax

The continuity of deferred income tax assets (liabilities) is summarized as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Net deferred income tax liabilities, beginning of the year	(47,917)	(51,108)
Deferred income tax expense recognized in net income for the year	(5,606)	(8,475)
Foreign exchange impact	2,415	245
Net deferred income tax liabilities, end of the year	(51,108)	(59,338)

The significant components of the Group's deferred income tax are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Deferred income tax assets		
Plant and equipment	13,121	15,154
Non-capital loss carry forwards	806	133
Environmental rehabilitation	1,462	2,410
Unrealized loss on investments	503	517
Other deductible temporary difference	327	63
Total deferred income tax assets	16,219	18,277
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Mineral rights and properties	(67,174)	(75,188)
Other taxable temporary difference	(153)	(2,427)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(67,327)	(77,615)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(51,108)	(59,338)

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The ability to realize the tax benefits is dependent upon numerous factors, including the future profitability of operations in the jurisdictions in which the tax benefits arose. Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are attributable to the following:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Non-capital loss carry forward	77,298	210,248
Plant and equipment	2,003	4,790
Mineral rights and properties	6,199	892
Other deductible temporary difference	10,108	17,523
	95,608	233,453

As at March 31, 2024, the Group has the following unrecognized operating losses, expiring in various years and available to offset future taxable income in Canada and China, respectively.

Year expired	Canada	China	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
2025	—	792	792
2026	—	234	234
2027	—	1,147	1,147
2028	—	1,684	1,684
2029	1	1,995	1,996
2030	1,083	—	1,083
2031	6,288	—	6,288
2032	9,123	—	9,123
2033 and after	54,951	—	54,951
	71,446	5,852	77,298

As at March 31, 2025, the Group has the following unrecognized operating losses, expiring in various years and available to offset future taxable income in Canada, Ecuador and China, respectively.

Year expired	Canada	China	Ecuador	Other	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
2025	—	—	5,184	—	5,184
2026	—	1,299	11,299	—	12,598
2027	—	1,181	2,154	—	3,335
2028	—	1,165	1,983	—	3,148
2029	1	2,850	46,897	—	49,748
2030	1,021	—	—	—	1,021
2031	5,927	—	—	—	5,927
2032	8,599	—	—	206	8,805
2033	8,849	—	—	26	8,875
2034 and after	111,482	—	—	125	111,607
Total	135,879	6,495	67,517	357	210,248

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, temporary differences of USD174.2 million and USD272.0 million associated with the investments in subsidiaries have not been recognized as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of these differences which are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

10. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the Track Record Period, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules is as follows:

	Fees	Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	Performance related bonuses*	Share-based compensation	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Executive director					
Dr. Feng Rui *(note i)*	—	945	1,091	1,523	3,559
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson	97	—	52	116	265
Mr. Liu Yikang	57	—	30	116	203
Mr. David Kong *(note ii)*	27	—	—	3	30
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa	63	—	30	116	209
Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson	67	—	15	96	178
Ms. Cai Hongyu *(note iii)*	12	—	—	—	12
	323	—	127	447	897
Total	323	945	1,218	1,970	4,456

	Fees	Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	Performance related bonuses*	Share-based compensation	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Year ended March 31, 2025					
Executive director					
Dr. Feng Rui *(note i)* . . .	—	992	1,400	1,283	3,675
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson	122	—	25	108	255
Mr. Liu Yikang	72	—	14	108	194
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa	79	—	14	108	201
Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson	90	—	14	108	212
Ms. Cai Hongyu	72	—	—	108	180
	435	—	67	540	1,042
Total	435	992	1,467	1,823	4,717

* Executive director of the Group are entitled to bonus payments which are determined by key performance indicators.

Notes:

i. Dr. Feng Rui serves as the chairman of the board of directors (the "**Board**") and the chief executive officer of the Group commenced from December 2014.

ii. Mr. David Kong resigned as a director on September 29, 2023.

iii. Ms. Cai Hongyu was appointed as an independent non-executive director on February 6, 2024.

There was no arrangement under which a director or the chief executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the Track Record Period.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the stock options of 205,000 were granted to certain directors. The RSUs of 425,000 and 470,000 shares were granted to certain directors during the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, in respect of their services to the Group. The amount during the Track Record Period is included in the above directors' and chief executive's remuneration disclosures. The difference between the fair value of the shares granted and the subscription price was recorded in the share-based payments reserve within equity with the corresponding "share-based compensation expenses" in the net income over the vesting period. The amount during the Track Record Period is included in the above directors' and chief executive's remuneration disclosures.

(b) Five highest paid employees

During the Track Record Period, the five highest paid employees of the Group include one director whose emoluments are set out above for each of the reporting period. The emoluments of the remaining four employees for each of the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Salaries, bonuses, allowances and benefits in kind	709	742
Performance related bonuses	365	460
Share-based compensation	814	719
	1,888	1,921

The number of the highest paid employees who are neither director nor chief executive of the Group whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2025**
	No. of employees	*No. of employees*
HKD1,500,001 to HKD2,000,000	—	1
HKD2,000,001 to HKD2,500,000	1	—
HKD2,500,001 to HKD3,000,000	1	1
HKD4,500,001 to HKD5,000,000	1	—
HKD5,000,001 to HKD5,500,000	1	2
	4	4

During the Track Record Period, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors of the Company, nor the five highest paid employees as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

11. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Group

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, short-term investments consist of the following:

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Bonds	1,329	316
Money market instruments	30,620	4,762
	31,949	5,078

The short-term investments mainly include bonds and money market instruments. The bonds are measured at amortized cost. The money market instruments are mainly wealth management products purchased by the Group which are issued by major and reputable commercial banks without guaranteed returns which are measured at FVTPL. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the interest rate of these short-term investments ranged from 5.50% to 6.90% and from 1.07% to 7.00% per annum, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group recorded loss from disposal of USD1.4 million on investment in bonds.

12. INVENTORIES

The Group

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Concentrate inventory	1,525	1,800
Ore stockpile	2,176	2,553
Material and supplies	3,694	3,675
	7,395	8,028

The amount of inventories recognized as expense or cost of mine operations during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 was USD115.9 million and USD139.4 million, respectively.

13. OTHER INVESTMENTS

The Group

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Equity investments designated as FVTOCI		
Public companies	547	1,334
Private companies	62	—
	609	1,334
Equity investments at FVTPL		
Public companies	42,488	13,409
Private companies	3,157	2,534
	45,645	15,943
Total	46,254	17,277

The Company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Equity investments designated as FVTOCI		
Public companies	52	1,103
Equity investments at FVTPL		
Public companies	33,123	3,292
Private companies	1,465	836
	34,588	4,128
Total	34,640	5,231

Investments in publicly traded companies represent equity interests of other publicly-trading mining companies that the Group has acquired through the open market or through private placements. Investments held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other investments, the Group can make an irrevocable election, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to designate them as FVTOCI.

The continuity of such investments of the Group is as follows:

	Fair Value	Accumulated fair value changes included in OCI	Accumulated fair value changes included in profit or loss
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
April 1, 2023	15,540	(25,648)	1,385
Loss on equity investments designated as FVTOCI	(67)	(67)	—
Gain on equity investments at FVTPL	9,074	—	9,074
Acquisition	23,305	—	—
Disposal	(1,492)	—	—
Impact of foreign currency translation	(106)	—	—
March 31, 2024	46,254	(25,715)	10,459
Loss on equity investments designated as FVTOCI	5	5	—
Gain on equity investments at FVTPL	12,451	—	12,451
Acquisition	20,953	—	—
Disposal	(36,289)	—	—
Disposed upon acquisition of Adventus	(25,727)	—	—
Impact of foreign currency translation	(370)	—	—
March 31, 2025	17,277	(25,710)	22,910

On August 6, 2023, the Group and OreCorp Limited (ASX: ORR) ("**OreCorp**") announced the signing of a binding scheme implementation deed (the "**Agreement**") whereby the Group will acquire all fully-paid ordinary shares of OreCorp not held by the Group or its associates (the "**OreCorp Shares**"), pursuant to an Australian scheme of arrangement under Part 5.1 of the Corporation Act 2001(Cth) (the "**Scheme**"), subject to the satisfaction and/or waiver of various conditions, whereby each holder of OreCorp Shares will receive, for each OreCorp Share held, 0.15 Australian dollar ("**AUD**") in cash and 0.0967 common share of the Company.

Concurrently with entering into the Agreement, the Group and OreCorp entered into a placement agreement, whereby the Company agreed to purchase 70,411,334 new fully-paid ordinary shares of OreCorp at a price of AUD0.40 per OreCorp Share for aggregate proceeds of approximately USD18.5 million (AUD28.0 million). The placement was completed in August 2023, and as a result, the Group held approximately 15% of the total outstanding ordinary shares of OreCorp. Subsequent to the private placement, the Group acquired additional 3,477,673 OreCorp Shares on the market through the Australian Securities Exchange (the "**ASX**") for approximately USD1.1 million, and as at December 31, 2023, the Group held 73,889,007 OreCorp Shares, representing 15.74% of the total outstanding ordinary shares of OreCorp.

The Agreement and the Scheme were amended and restated on November 23, 2023 (the "**Amending Deed**") to increase the cash consideration from AUD0.15 to AUD0.19 with no change to the share consideration, being 0.0967 of a Company's common share, for each OreCorp Share.

As a result of Perseus Mining Limited ("**Perseus**") acquiring 19.9% relevant interest in OreCorp and indicating they would vote against the Scheme, on December 26, 2023, the Group and OreCorp have entered into a Bid Implementation Deed ("**BID**"), pursuant to which the Group has agreed to acquire, by means of an off-market takeover offer, all of the OreCorp Shares not already owned by the Company for consideration comprising 0.0967 common shares of the Company and AUD0.19 cash per OreCorp Share (the "**Consideration**"). The offer is subject to certain conditions, including the Group having a relevant interest in at least 50.1% of the OreCorp Shares.

As with the Scheme, under certain circumstances a break fee of approximately AUD2.8 million will be payable by OreCorp to the Group if the BID is terminated.

In March 2024, the Group announced that it had been unable to obtain a minimum of 50.1% interest in OreCorp pursuant to its off-market takeover offer for OreCorp's shares and elected not to exercise its right to match Perseus' competing offer for OreCorp.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group recorded a gain of USD7.7 million on mark to market due to the changes of OreCorp share price since the Group's initial investment in OreCorp in August 2023. As at March 31, 2024, the Group held 73,889,007 OreCorp Shares, representing 15.74% of the total outstanding ordinary shares of OreCorp.

The transaction costs related to the proposed acquisition of OreCorp, net of the break fee, was a recovery of USD0.3 million, and recorded as property evaluation and business development expenses on the consolidated statements of income for the year ended March 31, 2024.

In April 2024, the Group accepted Perseus' offer and received approximately USD27.7 million (AUD42.5 million) from Perseus for disposal all of the investments in OreComp shares and approximately USD1.8 million (AUD2.8 million) break fee from OreCorp.

14. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

The Group

Details of the Group's investment in associates are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Cost of investment in associates	56,688	56,692
Share of results and other comprehensive expenses	(7,262)	(10,676)
	49,426	46,016

The Company

Details of the Company's investment in associates are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Cost of investment in associates	20,943	20,812
Share of results and other comprehensive expenses	(7,262)	(10,676)
	13,681	10,136

NUAG is a Canadian public company listed on the TSX (symbol: NUAG) and NYSE American (symbol: NEWP). NUAG is a related party of the Company by way of one common director and one common officer. The Group accounts for its investment in NUAG using the equity method as it is able to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of NUAG.

In September 2023, the Group participated in a bought deal financing of common shares of NUAG to acquire an additional 2,541,890 common shares of NUAG for a cost of approximately USD5.0 million. As a result of the financing participated by other investors, the Group's ownership in NUAG was diluted to 27.4% and a dilution gain of USD0.7 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group acquired 11,200 and 2,995 common shares of NUAG from the public market for a total cost of USD0.02 million and USD0.004 million, respectively.

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group owned 46,904,706 and 46,907,701 common shares of NUAG, representing an ownership interest of 27.4% and 27.4%.

(a) Investment in NUAG

The summary of the investment in NUAG common shares and its market value as at the respective reporting dates are as follows:

	Number of shares held by the Group	Amount	Value of NUAG's common shares per quoted market price
	USD'000	*USD'000*	
At April 1, 2023	44,351,616	43,253	119,621
Participation in bought deal	2,541,890	4,982	
Purchase from open market	11,200	15	
Dilution gain	—	733	
Share of loss	—	(1,784)	
Share of other comprehensive expenses	—	(28)	
Foreign exchange impact	—	(91)	
At March 31, 2024	46,904,706	47,080	63,693
Purchase from open market	2,995	4	
Share of loss	—	(1,188)	
Share of other comprehensive expenses	—	(789)	
Foreign exchange impact	—	169	
At March 31, 2025	46,907,701	45,276	51,598

Summarized financial information for the Group's investment in NUAG on a 100% basis is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024[1]	2025[1]
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Loss attributable to NUAG's shareholders as reported by NUAG.	(6,404)	(4,056)
Loss of NUAG qualified for pick-up	(6,404)	(4,056)
Other comprehensive expenses attributable to NUAG's shareholders as reported by NUAG.	(104)	(2,868)
Comprehensive loss of NUAG qualified for pick-up	(6,508)	(6,924)
Group's share of loss	(1,784)	(1,188)
Group's share of other comprehensive expenses	(28)	(789)
Group's share of comprehensive loss	(1,812)	(1,977)

(1) NUAG's fiscal year-end is on June 30. NUAG's quarterly financial results were used to compile the financial information that matched with the Group's year-end on March 31. NUAG applies the same accounting standards with the Group.

As at	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Current assets	24,509	17,413
Non-current assets	114,048	116,577
Total assets	138,557	133,990
Current liabilities	842	746
Total liabilities	842	746
Net assets	137,715	133,244
Non-controlling interests	(155)	—
Total equity attributable to equity holders of NUAG	137,870	133,244
Group's share of net assets of NUAG	37,719	36,448
Fair value adjustments	9,361	8,828
Carrying value of the investment	47,080	45,276

The difference between the carrying value of the Group's investment in NUAG and the Group's share of NUAG's net asset primarily arises on fair value adjustments upon acquisitions of the investment and subsequent measurements.

(b) Investment in TIN

TIN, formerly Whitehorse Gold Corp., is a Canadian public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: TIN). TIN is a related party of the Group by way of one common director and one common officer. The Group accounts for its investment in TIN using the equity method as it is able to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of TIN.

In January 2024, the Group and TIN entered into an interest-free unsecured credit facility agreement with no conversion features (the "**Facility**") to allow TIN to advance up to USD1.0 million from the Group. Upon signing the Facility, the Group advanced USD0.5 million to TIN and received

350,000 common shares of TIN as the bonus shares for granting the Facility which constitutes non-cash transactions. In April 2024, the Group provided the remaining USD0.5 million to TIN. The Facility has a maturity date on January 31, 2025. In January 2025, the Facility has been extended for another year with a new maturity date of January 31, 2026. In January 2026, the Facility was further extended with new maturity date of January 31, 2027.

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group owned 19,864,285 common shares of TIN, representing an ownership interest of 29.7%.

The summary of the investment in TIN common shares and its market value as at the respective reporting dates are as follows:

	Number of shares held by the Group	Amount	Value of TIN's common shares per quoted market price
		USD'000	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2023	19,514,285	7,442	6,777
TIN shares received under the Facility	350,000	78	
Share of loss	—	(908)	
Share of other comprehensive expense	—	(8)	
Impairment	—	(4,251)	
Foreign exchange impact	—	(7)	
At March 31, 2024	19,864,285	2,346	2,346
Share of loss, net of impairment adjustments	—	(1,618)	
Share of other comprehensive income	—	5	
Foreign exchange impact	—	7	
At March 31, 2025	19,864,285	740	2,073

Based on TIN's financial conditions and share price performance, the Group determined that there was objective evidence that the Group's investment in TIN is impaired as at March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the Group wrote down the carrying value of the investment to the fair value of the investment to the market price of TIN's common shares as at March 31, 2024, and an impairment loss of approximately USD4.3 million was recognized for the investment in TIN.

Summarized financial information for the Group's investment in TIN on a 100% basis is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024[1]	2025[1]
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Loss attributable to TIN's shareholders as reported by TIN	(3,075)	(20,473)
Other comprehensive income attributable to TIN's shareholders as reported by TIN	(26)	20
Comprehensive loss of TIN qualified for pick-up	(3,101)	(20,453)
Group's share of loss, net of impairment adjustments	(908)	(1,618)
Group's share of other comprehensive income	(8)	5
Group's share of comprehensive loss	(916)	(1,613)

(1) TIN's fiscal year-end is on December 31. TIN's quarterly financial results were used to compile the financial information that matched with the Group's year-end on March 31. TIN applies the same accounting standards with the Group.

As at	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Current assets	250	96
Non-current assets	20,899	2,904
Total assets	21,149	3,000
Current liabilities	1,303	3,686
Total liabilities	1,303	3,686
Net assets	19,846	(686)
Group's share of net assets of TIN	5,892	(200)
Fair value adjustments	(3,546)	940
Carrying value of the investment in TIN	2,346	740

The difference between the carrying value of the Group's investment in TIN and the Group's share of TIN's net asset primarily arises on fair value adjustments upon initial acquisition of the investment and subsequent measurements including impairment recognized.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group

Investment properties consist of:

	Total
	USD'000
Cost	
At April 1, 2023	—
Additions	287
Transfer from plant and equipment	837
Impact of foreign currency translation	(9)
At March 31, 2024	1,115
Transfer from plant and equipment	121
Impact of foreign currency translation	(5)
At March 31, 2025	1,231
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	
At April 1, 2023	—
Depreciation and amortization	(39)
Transfer from plant and equipment	(619)
Impact of foreign currency translation	6
At March 31, 2024	(652)
Depreciation and amortization	(17)
Transfer from plant and equipment	(27)
Impact of foreign currency translation	(24)
At March 31, 2025	(720)
Carrying amounts	
At March 31, 2024	463

	Total
	USD'000
At March 31, 2025	511

Investment properties include real estate properties that are rented out to earn rental income. The investment properties were initially recorded at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis based on the nature and an estimated 20 years' useful life of the asset. The Group did not engage an independent valuer to value the properties, and the fair value of the properties estimated based on the quoted market prices for the similar real estate properties in the nearby neighborhoods were approximately USD2.8 million and USD1.9 million respectively as at March 31, 2024 and 2025.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group recorded rental income of USD0.1 million and USD0.1 million respectively, which was included in other expenses (income) on the consolidated statements of income.

16. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group

Plant and equipment consist of:

	Land use rights and buildings	Office equipment	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Cost						
At April 1, 2023	112,121	10,879	34,374	8,062	7,228	172,664
Additions	1,020	853	1,965	609	8,469	12,916
Disposals	(245)	(234)	(1,033)	(290)	—	(1,802)
Transfer to investment properties	(837)	—	—	—	—	(837)
Reclassification of asset groups	2,209	461	840	(410)	(3,100)	—
Impact of foreign currency translation	(5,459)	(495)	(1,723)	(394)	(404)	(8,475)
At March 31, 2024	108,809	11,464	34,423	7,577	12,193	174,466
Additions	356	896	2,316	439	19,233	23,240
Acquisition of Adventus	—	51	347	125	—	523
Disposals	(242)	(135)	(751)	(335)	—	(1,463)
Reclassification of asset groups	23,983	361	3,347	—	(27,691)	—
Transfer to investment properties	(121)	—	—	—	—	(121)
Impact of foreign currency translation	(607)	(49)	(171)	(31)	(9)	(867)
At March 31, 2025	132,178	12,588	39,511	7,775	3,726	195,778

	Land use rights and buildings	Office equipment	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Impairment, accumulated depreciation and amortization						
At April 1, 2023	(56,781)	(7,142)	(23,213)	(5,469)	—	(92,605)
Disposals	159	216	291	211	—	877
Transfer to investment properties	619	—	—	—	—	619
Depreciation and amortization	(4,315)	(1,031)	(2,263)	(390)	—	(7,999)
Impact of foreign currency translation	2,777	316	1,176	271	—	4,540
At March 31, 2024	(57,541)	(7,641)	(24,009)	(5,377)	—	(94,568)
Disposals	121	100	366	307	—	894
Depreciation and amortization	(4,675)	(1,007)	(2,413)	(652)	—	(8,747)
Transfer to investment property	27	—	—	—	—	27
Impact of foreign currency translation	245	29	111	24	—	409
At March 31, 2025	(61,823)	(8,519)	(25,945)	(5,698)	—	(101,985)
Carrying amounts						
At March 31, 2024	51,268	3,823	10,414	2,200	12,193	79,898
At March 31, 2025	70,355	4,069	13,566	2,077	3,726	93,793

The Group as lessee

Right-of-use assets (included in the plant and equipment)

	Land use rights	Buildings	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Carrying values			
At April 1, 2023	3,433	5,214	8,647
Additions	—	998	998
Depreciation charges	(86)	(500)	(586)
Impact of foreign currency translation	(169)	(237)	(406)
At March 31, 2024	3,178	5,475	8,653
Additions	—	283	283
Depreciation charges	(85)	(525)	(610)
Impact of foreign currency translation	(13)	(249)	(262)
At March 31, 2025	3,080	4,984	8,064

The Group has obtained the land use right certificates for all land use rights.

17. MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES

The Group

Mineral rights and properties consist of:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Producing mineral properties	299,312	332,631
Non-producing mineral properties	19,521	254,351
	318,833	586,982

	Producing mineral properties		
	Ying Mining District	GC	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Cost			
At April 1, 2023	402,012	120,118	522,130
Capitalized expenditures	44,633	6,202	50,835
Environmental rehabilitation	89	151	240
Foreign currency translation impact	(20,174)	(5,914)	(26,088)
At March 31, 2024	426,560	120,557	547,117
Capitalized expenditures	48,210	6,122	54,332
Environmental rehabilitation	3,896	33	3,929
Foreign currency translation impact	(2,014)	(520)	(2,534)
At March 31, 2025	476,652	126,192	602,844
Accumulated depletion and impairment			
At April 1, 2023	(150,862)	(88,048)	(238,910)
Depletion	(18,379)	(2,405)	(20,784)
Foreign currency translation impact	7,584	4,305	11,889
At March 31, 2024	(161,657)	(86,148)	(247,805)
Depletion	(21,464)	(2,082)	(23,546)
Foreign currency translation impact	779	359	1,138
	(182,342)	(87,871)	(270,213)
Carrying values			
At March 31, 2024	264,903	34,409	299,312
At March 31, 2025	294,310	38,321	332,631

	Non-producing mineral properties				
	BYP	Kuanping	El Domo	Condor	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Cost and carrying values					
At April 1, 2023	6,953	13,253	—	—	20,206
Capitalized expenditures	—	290	—	—	290
Environmental rehabilitation	20	—	—	—	20
Foreign currency translation impact	(337)	(658)	—	—	(995)
At March 31, 2024	6,636	12,885	—	—	19,521
Acquisition	—	—	201,014	24,945	225,959
Capitalized expenditures	—	543	7,166	1,275	8,984
Environmental rehabilitation	(26)	—	—	—	(26)
Foreign currency translation impact	(30)	(57)	—	—	(87)
At March 31, 2025	6,580	13,371	208,180	26,220	254,351

The BYP Mine which is located in Shaoyang City, Hunan Province, China, was placed on care and maintenance since August 2014 and the Group is conducting activities to apply for a new mining licence, but the process has taken longer than expected.

The Kuanping Project was acquired in 2021 and is located in Shanzhou District, Sanmenxia City, Henan Province, China, approximately 33 km north of the Ying Mining District. The Kuanping Project has received all required permits and licences and is now ready for construction.

The Group acquired the El Domo Project and the Condor Project through the acquisition of Adventus on July 31, 2024.

The El Domo Project is a permitted copper-gold project, 75% owned by Adventus. The El Domo Project is located in central Ecuador, approximately 150 km northeast of the major port city of Guayaquil — about a 3-hour drive. The El Domo Project spans low-lying hills and plains between 300 to 900 m above sea level.

The Condor Project is located within one of the most developed trends in Ecuador, near large-scale operations such as the Fruta del Norte gold mine (33 km north) and the Mirador copper mine (55 km north) and 98.7% owned by Adventus.

18. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Group

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Accounts payables	27,124	32,554
Accrued liabilities		
Payables for the acquisition of mineral properties, plant and equipment	8,079	16,849
Employee compensation	5,020	5,303
Others	1,574	9,175
	41,797	63,881

The aging analysis of the trade payables are presented based on invoice dates. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the aging of the Group's trade payables were within 90 days.

The Company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Accounts payables	941	433
Accrued liabilities		
Employee compensation	686	1,108
Others	737	973
	2,364	2,514

The aging analysis of the trade payables are presented based on invoice dates. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the aging of the Company's trade payables were within 90 days.

19. CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The Group and the Company

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued the unsecured convertible senior notes (the "**Convertible Notes**") and received gross proceeds of USD150 million, before transaction costs of USD6.6 million. The Convertible Notes mature on December 15, 2029, and bear interest at 4.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2025. In addition, the Convertible Notes are conditionally convertible at the holder's option into common shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a fixed conversion rate of 216.0761 common shares per USD1,000 principal amount, representing an initial conversion price of approximately USD4.628 per share. The conditional conversion clause mainly subject to the following circumstance:

- During any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2025 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the price of the Company's common shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive

trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day.

Prior to December 20, 2027, the Company may not redeem the Convertible Notes except in the event of certain changes in Canadian tax law. At any time on or after December 20, 2027, and until maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the Convertible Notes for cash at the Company's option if the price of the Company's common shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading days, ending on the trading day prior to the date of notice of redemption, exceeds 130% of the conversion price in effect on each such day. The redemption price is equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed. In the event of a fundamental change, the Company is required to offer to purchase its outstanding Convertible Notes at a cash purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, ensuring protection against major corporate transformations that could affect the value of the investment held by the holders.

Upon conversion, the Convertible Notes may be settled, at the Company's election, in cash, common shares or a combination thereof. The conversion feature represents a derivative liability which is accounted for initially and subsequently at fair value through profit or loss. The host debt contract is accounted for at amortized cost. Of the gross proceeds of USD150 million, USD39.1 million was allocated to the derivative liability component first, representing the fair value on November 25, 2024, the residual value of USD110.9 million was allocated to the host loan. Transaction costs of USD4.9 million associated with the host loan were capitalized to the liability whereas transaction costs of USD1.7 million associated with the embedded derivative liability were expensed in the consolidated statements of income. The USD105.9 million net amount allocated to the host loan will be accreted to the face value of the Convertible Notes over the term to maturity using the effective interest method with an effective interest rate of 12.6%. There are no financial covenants associated with the Convertible Notes.

The following key inputs and assumptions were used when determining the value of the embedded derivative liability:

	November 15, 2024	March 31, 2025
Share Price	3.34	3.87
Credit spread (basis points)	809	559
Risk free rate	3.84%	3.66%
Volatility	42%	42%
Dividend yield	0.75%	0.65%

The continuity of the host liability and embedded derivative liability is as follow:

	Host liability	Derivative liability	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2024	—	—	—
Issuance	110,880	39,120	150,000
Allocated transaction costs	(4,935)	—	(4,935)
Interest accretion	4,708	—	4,708
Changes on fair value valuation	—	9,908	9,908
Balance as at March 31, 2025	110,653	49,028	159,681
Presentation			
Current liability	2,460	—	2,460
Non-current liability	108,193	49,028	157,221
Total	110,653	49,028	159,681

On March 18, 2026, the Company entered into a supplemental indenture to the Convertible Notes to remove the Company's option to settle conversions of the Convertible Notes in cash. Following this amendment, upon conversion, the Company is required to settle the principal amount of the Convertible Notes exclusively through the issuance of common shares.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION

The Group

The following table presents the reconciliation of the beginning and ending obligations associated with the retirement of the properties:

	Total
	USD'000
At April 1, 2023	7,318
Reclamation expenditures	(970)
Unwinding of discount of environmental rehabilitation	191
Revision of provision	260
Foreign exchange impact	(357)
At March 31, 2024	6,442
Reclamation expenditures	(819)
Unwinding of discount of environmental rehabilitation	139
Addition to provision	1,175
Revision of provision	2,728
Foreign exchange impact	(26)
At March 31, 2025	9,639

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the total undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows required to settle the Group's environmental rehabilitation provision was USD8.6 million and USD12.8 million over the next twenty years, which has been discounted using an average discount rate of 2.26% and 1.94%, respectively.

During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group incurred actual reclamation expenditures of USD1.0 million and USD0.8 million, paid reclamation deposit of USD1.1 million and USD 0.1 million and received USD3.0 million and USD 0.2 million reclamation deposit refund, respectively.

Estimated future reclamation costs are based on the extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Group's environmental policies. In view of uncertainties concerning environmental rehabilitation obligations, the ultimate costs could be materially different from the amounts estimated.

21. SHARE CAPITAL

The Group and the Company

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value. All shares issued as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 were fully paid.

(b) Share-based payments

The Group has a share-based compensation plan (the "**Plan**") which consists of stock options and RSUs. The Plan allows for the maximum number of common shares to be reserved for issuance on any share-based compensation to be a rolling 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time. Furthermore, no more than 3% of the reserve may be granted in the form of RSUs.

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, a total of USD4.1 million and USD3.7 million in share-based compensation expense was recognized, respectively and included in the corporate general and administrative expenses and property evaluation and business development expenses on the consolidated statements of income.

(i) Stock options

For the stock options, the exercise price, vesting, expiry date and other terms and conditions thereof will be determined by the Board. The exercise price of each stock option shall in no event be lower than the closing price of the shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**Market Price**") on the trading date prior to the grant date. Unless otherwise specified at the time of grant, the stock options shall expire 10 years from the date of grant, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the Plan. The options were granted to directors, officers, and employees with a life of five years subject to a vesting schedule over a three-year term with 1/6 of the options vesting every six months from the date of grant until fully vested.

The following is a summary of option transactions:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price per share
		CAD
At April 1, 2023	1,431,668	6.01
Options forfeited	(104,667)	5.83
At March 31, 2024	1,327,001	6.02
Options granted to directors, officers and employees	330,000	4.41
Replacement options issued upon Adventus acquisition	1,766,721	5.71
Options exercised	(934,222)	3.85
Options forfeited	(38,334)	6.30
Option expired	(171,186)	9.17
At March 31, 2025	2,279,980	6.20

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were calculated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025
Risk free interest rate	2.64%	3.39%
Expected life of option in years	2.75 years	3.11 years
Expected volatility	62.00%	50.14%
Expected dividend yield	0.81%	0.68%
Estimated forfeiture rate	9.81%	9.77%
Weighted average share price at date of grant	CAD3.95	CAD5.08

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and 2025:

Exercise price in CAD	Number of options outstanding at March 31, 2024	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	Number of options exercisable at March 31, 2024	Weighted average exercise price in CAD
3.93	438,000	3.07	219,000	3.93
4.08	60,000	3.90	20,000	4.08
5.46	454,001	1.15	454,001	5.46
9.45	375,000	1.62	375,000	9.45
3.93 to 9.45	1,327,001	2.04	1,068,001	6.52

Exercise price in CAD	Number of options outstanding at March 31, 2025	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	Number of options exercisable at March 31, 2025	Weighted average exercise price in CAD
5.46	309,000	0.15	309,000	5.46
9.45	360,000	0.62	360,000	9.45
9.96	41,956	0.66	41,956	9.96
12.52	35,525	0.67	35,525	12.52
7.49	49,096	1.65	49,096	7.49
9.07	224,989	1.84	224,989	9.07
7.99	126,875	1.88	126,875	7.99
3.93	310,000	2.07	240,334	3.93
6.21	15,225	2.17	15,225	6.21
3.75	10,150	2.49	10,150	3.75
3.65	20,162	2.65	20,162	3.65
4.93	5,075	2.74	5,075	4.93
5.13	256,708	2.81	256,708	5.13
4.08	60,000	2.90	40,000	4.08
2.67	150,220	3.82	150,220	2.67
4.41	304,999	4.00	46,666	4.41
2.67 to 12.52	2,279,980	1.98	1,931,981	6.54

(ii) RSUs

For the RSUs, they are notional securities that entitle the recipient to receive cash or shares of the Company at the discretion of the Company at the end of a vesting period. The terms applicable to RSUs under the Plan (including the vesting schedule, performance cycle, performance criteria for vesting and whether dividend equivalents will be credited to a participant's account) are determined by the Board at the time of the grant. During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, a total of 1,056,000 RSUs and 1,044,750 RSUs were granted to directors, officers, and employees of the Group at grant date closing prices of CAD5.28 and CAD4.41 per share subject to a vesting schedule over a three-year term with 1/6 of the RSUs vesting every six months from the date of grant.

The following is a summary of RSUs transactions:

	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date closing price per share
		CAD
At April 1, 2023	2,126,670	5.29
Granted	1,056,000	5.28
Forfeited	(113,665)	5.04
Vested	(928,755)	5.44
At March 31, 2024	2,140,250	5.23
Granted	1,044,750	4.41
Forfeited	(45,167)	4.64
Vested	(941,960)	5.87
At March 31, 2025	2,197,873	4.58

(c) Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of share purchase warrant transactions:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
		CAD
At April 1, 2023 and 2024	—	—
Warrants issued upon Adventus acquisition	2,787,020	5.46
Warrants exercised	(29,607)	6.47
Warrants expired	(1,387,164)	6.47
At March 31, 2025	1,370,249	4.41

On October 1, 2024, the Company had changed its functional currency from CAD to USD (Note 3.2 (d)). As a result, the CAD denominated warrants became derivative liability. The Group reclassified the warrants from equity to derivative liabilities at their fair value, the difference between the fair value of the warrants and the carrying value was recognized in equity upon reclassification. The warrants were remeasured at each reporting period:

	Total
	USD'000
Initial recognition on October 1, 2024	2,771
Value of warrants exercised	(11)
Change in fair value	(897)
Foreign exchange impact	(123)
At March 31, 2025	1,740

The fair value of share purchase warrants was calculated as at the date of valuation using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	July 31, 2024	October 1, 2024	March 31, 2025
Risk free interest rate	3.43%	2.93%	2.44%
Expected life in years	1.27 years	1.11 years	1.34 years
Expected volatility	46.55%	47.91%	49.67%
Expected dividend yield	0.68%	0.80%	0.80%
Estimated forfeiture rate	—	—	—
Share price at the date of valuation	CAD5.21	CAD5.90	CAD5.55

The following table summarizes information about share purchase warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

	Exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding at March 31, 2025	Expiry date
		USD'000	
Warrants issued upon Adventus acquisition	CAD4.41	1,370,249	August 3, 2026

(d) Cash dividends declared

During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, dividends of USD4.4 million and USD4.9 million, or USD0.025 and USD0.025 per share, were declared and paid.

(e) Normal course issuer bid

On September 15, 2023, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid (the "**2023 NCIB**"), which allowed the Company to repurchase and cancel up to 8,487,191 of its own common shares until September 18, 2024. A total of 191,770 common shares were repurchased under the 2023 NCIB.

On September 17, 2024, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid (the "**2024 NCIB**") commencing September 19, 2024 to repurchase up to 8,670,700 of its own common shares until September 18, 2025.

During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Company repurchased a total of 388,324 and 300,000 common shares at a cost of USD1.0 million and USD1.0 million respectively, under the normal course issuer bids. All shares bought were subsequently cancelled.

(f) Earnings per share (basic and diluted)

	For the years ended March 31,					
	2024			2025		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
	USD'000		*USD*	*USD'000*		*USD*
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company	36,306	—	—	58,190	—	—
Basic earnings per share	36,306	176,997,360	0.21	58,190	204,008,035	0.29
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options and RSUs	—	2,140,250	—	—	2,293,935	—
Diluted earnings per share	36,306	179,137,610	0.20	58,190	206,301,970	0.28

Anti-dilutive options and warrants are not included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

22. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSES

The Group

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Changes in fair value on equity investments designated as FVTOCI	24,421	24,416
Share of other comprehensive expenses in associates	1,449	2,233
Currency translation adjustment	34,175	36,002
At end of the period	60,045	62,651

The changes in fair value on equity investments designated as FVTOCI, share of other comprehensive expenses in associates, and currency translation adjustment are net of tax for all periods presented.

23. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Group

The continuity of non-controlling interests is summarized as follows:

	Henan Found	Henan Huawei	Yunxiang	Salazar Holdings	Others	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2023	85,282	3,510	2,640	—	(654)	90,778
Share of net income (loss)	12,846	673	(151)	—	4	13,372
Share of other comprehensive expenses	(3,063)	(55)	(96)	—	(94)	(3,308)
Distributions	(10,088)	(950)	—	—	(50)	(11,088)
At March 31, 2024	84,977	3,178	2,393	—	(794)	89,754
Acquisition	—	—	—	23,204	(396)	22,808
Share of net income (loss)	18,967	1,851	(149)	(95)	5	20,579
Share of other comprehensive expenses	122	45	(19)	—	(4)	144
Adjustment to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	8,424	—	8,424
Distributions	(10,128)	(921)	—	—	—	(11,049)
At March 31, 2025	93,938	4,153	2,225	31,533	(1,189)	130,660

During the year ended March 31, 2024, Henan Non-ferrous Geology Minerals Ltd. ("**Henan Non-ferrous**"), who held 17.5% equity interest in Henan Found, transferred 12.25% equity interest of Henan Found to Henan First Geological Brigade Ltd. ("**First Geological Brigade**"), a company who has the same ultimate parent company as Henan Non-ferrous. As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, Henan Non-ferrous is the 5.25% equity holder of Henan Found and First Geological Brigade is the 12.25% equity holder of Henan Found.

Salazar Resources Ltd. ("**Salazar**") is 25% owner of the common share of Salazar Holdings. Adventus, through its subsidiary Salazar Holdings, owns 75% interest in the El Domo Project. Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement with Salazar, the Group has priority repayment of its investment in the El Domo Project according to an agreed distribution formula. Based on this formula, the percentage share of non-controlling interest will change as a function of advances made by the Group and the earnings or loss recorded by Salazar Holdings and its subsidiaries over time. After the Group has received priority repayment of its investment, the non-controlling interest will revert to 25%.

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

Name of company	Place/Country of operations and principal place of activities	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held interests by non-controlling interests		Income (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
		%	%	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Henan Found	China	22.5	22.5	12,846	18,967	84,977	93,938
Salazar Holdings	Canada	N/A	25.0	—	(95)	—	31,533
Subsidiaries with individually immaterial non-controlling interests						4,777	5,189
						89,754	130,660

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Henan Found

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Current assets	88,835	122,455
Non-current assets	318,340	363,760
Current liabilities	(36,916)	(56,800)
Non-current liabilities	(52,631)	(58,949)
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	232,651	276,528
Non-controlling interests	84,977	93,938

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Revenue	184,805	256,020
Expenses	(126,230)	(170,523)
Net income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	45,729	66,530
Non-controlling interests	12,846	18,967
Net income	58,575	85,497

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Other comprehensive income (expenses) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	13,729	(425)
Non-controlling interests	(3,063)	122
Other comprehensive income (expenses)	10,666	(303)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	59,458	66,105
Non-controlling interests	9,783	19,089
Total comprehensive income	69,241	85,194
Dividends paid to the non-controlling interests	(10,088)	(10,128)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	45,952	126,043
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(34,675)	(43,900)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(10,086)	(33,004)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,368)	1,423
Net cash (outflow) inflow	(177)	50,562

Henan Found purchased construction engineering services from First Geological Brigade amounting to USD573,000 and USD277,000 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 respectively.

Salazar Holdings

	March 31, 2025
	USD'000
Current assets	29,705
Non-current assets	209,758
Current liabilities	(4,069)
Non-current liabilities	(182)
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	203,679
Non-controlling interests	31,533

	From July 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
	USD'000
Revenue	—
Expenses	(465)
Net loss attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Company	(370)

	From July 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
	USD'000
Non-controlling interests	(95)
Net loss	(465)
Other comprehensive income attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Company	421
Non-controlling interests	—
Other comprehensive income	421
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Company	51
Non-controlling interests	(95)
Total comprehensive expenses	(44)
Dividends paid to the non-controlling interests	—
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(3,203)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(15,851)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	42,258
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—
Net cash inflow	23,204

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group

Related party transactions are made on terms agreed upon by the related parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the Historical Financial Information are as follows:

(a) Due from related parties

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
NUAG *(i)*	28	33
TIN *(ii)*	562	1,125
	590	1,158

i. The Group recovers costs for services rendered to NUAG and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement. During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group recovered USD1.0 million and USD0.9 million from NUAG for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG. The costs recovered from NUAG were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income.

ii. The Group recovers costs for services rendered to TIN and expenses incurred on behalf of TIN pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement. During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group recovered USD0.3 million USD0.15 million from TIN for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of TIN, respectively.

The costs recovered from TIN were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income. As disclosed in Note 14, the balance as at March 31, 2025 including the outstanding balance of USD1 million under the Facility.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel, who are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Cash compensation	3,403	3,758
Share-based compensation	2,487	2,345
	5,890	6,103

The Company

(a) Due from related parties

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2025**
	USD'000	*USD'000*
NUAG	28	33
TIN	562	1,125
	590	1,158

(b) Amount due from/to subsidiaries

The amount due from/to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 are non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

25. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Group's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to support the Group's normal operating requirement on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties, and support any expansionary plans.

The capital of the Group consists of the items included in equity less cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Risk and capital management are primarily the responsibility of the Group's corporate finance function and is monitored by the Board. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments depending on economic conditions. Funds have been primarily secured through profitable operations and issuances of equity capital. The Group invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash and other short-term deposits, all held with major financial institutions. Significant risks are monitored and actions are taken, when necessary, according to the Group's approved policies.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

The Group

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	157,063	371,875
Financial assets at FVTPL	76,265	20,705
Financial assets at FVTOCI	609	1,334
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	41,000	176,495
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768

The Company

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	10,233	113,310
Financial assets at FVTPL	34,665	5,255
Financial assets at FVTOCI	52	1,103
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	20,299	113,265
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768

The Group manages its exposure to financial risks, including liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk in accordance with its risk management framework. The Group's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework and reviews the Group's policies on an ongoing basis.

(a) Fair value

The Group classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The following tables set forth the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value level on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2024 and 2025 that are not otherwise disclosed. As required by IFRS 13, the assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Fair value as at March 31, 2024			
Recurring measurements	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Financial assets				
Short-term investments				
— money market instruments	30,620	—	—	30,620
Investments in public companies	41,818	—	1,217	43,035
Investments in private companies	—	—	3,219	3,219

	Fair value as at March 31, 2025			
Recurring measurements	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Financial assets				
Short-term investments				
— money market instruments	4,762	—	—	4,762
Investments in public companies	14,743	—	—	14,743
Investments in private companies	—	—	2,534	2,534
Financial liability				
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768	—	50,768

Financial assets classified within Level 3 are equity investments in private companies and one public company which are suspended from quotation owned by the Company. Significant unobservable inputs are used to determine the fair value of the financial assets, which includes recent arm's length transactions of the investee, the investee's financial performance as well as any changes in planned milestones of the investees.

Fair value of the other financial instruments excluded from the table above approximates their carrying amount as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

	Equity investments designated as FVTOCI	Equity investments at FVTPL	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2023	65	3,161	3,226
Transfer from level 1 to level 3	225	1,025	1,250
Foreign currency translation impact	(8)	(32)	(40)
At March 31, 2024	282	4,154	4,436
Change in fair value	(286)	(1,366)	(1,652)
Disposals	—	(272)	(272)
Foreign currency translation impact	4	18	22
At March 31, 2025	—	2,534	2,534

During the year ended March 31, 2024, equity investments in one public company which was suspended from quotation were transferred into Level 3. There were no transfer out of Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2024. There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they arise. The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. Cash flow forecasting is performed regularly to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after considering cash flows from operations and our holdings of cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments.

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities and operating commitments on an undiscounted basis.

	March 31, 2024				
	Within a year	1–2 years	2–5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,797	—	—	—	41,797
Lease obligation	284	267	828	338	1,717
Deposits received	4,223	—	—	—	4,223
Total contractual obligation	46,304	267	828	338	47,737

	March 31, 2025			
	Within a year	2–5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	63,881	—	—	63,881
Convertible Notes	7,515	178,520	—	186,035
Lease obligation	364	1,270	57	1,691
Deposits received	7,264	—	—	7,264
Total contractual obligation	79,024	179,790	57	258,871

The lease obligation was discounted at a discount rate of 9.2% and 15.6% during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk when the entities within the Group undertakes transactions and holds assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies.

The Group currently does not engage in foreign exchange currency hedging. The sensitivity of the Group's net income due to the exchange rates of CAD against USD and AUD as at March 31, 2024 and the sensitivity of the Group's net income due to the exchange rates of USD against CAD and AUD as at March 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Cash and cash equivalents	Short-term investments	Other investments	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Net financial assets exposure	Effect of +/- 10% change in currency
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
As at March 31, 2024						
USD	87,557	1,329	2,594	(169)	91,311	9,131
AUD	381	—	30,965	(737)	30,609	3,061
	87,938	1,329	33,559	(906)	121,920	12,192

	Cash and cash equivalents	Short-term investments	Other receivables	Due from related parties	Prepaids and deposits	Other investments	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Lease liabilities	Net financial assets exposure	Effect of +/- 10% change in currency
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
As at March 31, 2025										
CAD	1,358	24	195	158	851	13,018	(544)	(1,081)	13,979	1,398
AUD	250	—	—	—	—	1,422	—	—	1,672	167
	1,608	24	195	158	851	14,440	(544)	(1,081)	15,651	1,565

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Group will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, lease liabilities, convertible notes, and the mark-to-market value of derivative instruments.

As at March 31, 2024 and 2025, all of the Group's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity or at variable interest rates. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Group's net income.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had USD1.3 million lease obligation that are subject to annualized interest rate ranging from 9.2% to 15.6%, and USD110.7 million convertible notes liabilities that are discounted at 12.6% of the Company's unsecured senior convertible notes. The principle of the convertible note is USD150.0 million bearing a fixed coupon rate of 4.75% with a maturity date of December 15, 2029. As the amount of the lease obligation is immaterial and the convertible notes bear interest at fixed rates, they are not subject to significant cash flow interest rate risk.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had USD50.8 million mark-to-market value derivative liabilities. With other assumptions unchanged, an increase or decrease of 25 basis points of market interest rate would have resulted in a decrease (increase) to the net income of approximately USD0.5 million.

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the Group's counterparties default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Group. The Group's credit risk exposures are primarily attributable to accounts receivable, due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments.

The Group undertakes credit evaluations on counterparties as necessary, requests deposits from customers prior to delivery, and has monitoring processes intended to mitigate credit risks. There were no material amounts in trade or other receivables which were past due on March 31, 2024 and 2025.

(f) Equity price risk

The Group holds certain marketable securities that will fluctuate in value as a result of trading on financial markets. As the Group's marketable securities holdings are mainly in mining companies, the value will also fluctuate based on commodity prices. Based upon the Group's portfolio as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, a 10% increase (decrease) in the market price of the securities held, ignoring any foreign currency effects, would have resulted in an increase (decrease) to the net income of USD4.2 million and USD1.6 million, respectively.

The fair value of the Group's derivative liabilities will also fluctuate based on the market price of the Group's common shares, and a 10% increase (decrease) in the Company's share price, with other assumptions unchanged, would have resulted in a decrease (increase) to the net income of USD10.4 million as at March 31, 2025.

27. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statements of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Due from related parties*	Dividend	Lease obligation	Convertible notes	Warrants	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2023	—	—	583	—	—	583
Financing cash flows	—	(4,428)	(262)	—	—	(4,690)
New leases entered	—	—	998	—	—	998
Dividend accrued	—	4,428	—	—	—	4,428
Exchange adjustments	—	—	(4)	—	—	(4)
At March 31, 2024	—	—	1,315	—	—	1,315
Financing cash flows	(500)	(4,948)	(271)	143,324	—	137,605
New leases entered	—	—	283	—	—	283
Interest accretion	—	—	—	4,708	—	4,708
Dividend accrued	—	4,948	—	—	—	4,948
Transaction cost expensed	—	—	—	1,741	—	1,741
Initial recognition of warrants	—	—	—	—	2,771	2,771
Value of warrants exercised	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Change in fair value	—	—	—	9,908	(897)	9,011
Exchange adjustments	—	—	4	—	(123)	(119)
At March 31, 2025	(500)	—	1,331	159,681	1,740	162,252

* The amount due from related parties are included in "due from related parties" as set out in Note 24(a).

28. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Group

(a) Changes in non-cash operating working capital

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Other receivables	(479)	1,749
Inventories	610	(661)
Prepaids and deposits	(2,411)	686
Due from related parties	(582)	(58)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,549	2,898
Deposits received	398	2,974
	4,085	7,588

(b) Non-cash capital transactions

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Non-cash capital transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the Historical Financial Information:		
Acquisition of Adventus paid by equity securities	—	176,265
Additions of plant and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,393	3,254
Capital expenditures of mineral rights and properties included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(922)	3,499

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Cash on hand and at bank	112,355	236,457
Bank term deposits and short-term money market investments *(note i)*	40,587	127,521
	152,942	363,978

Note i: The bank term deposits refer to deposits where the Group can withdraw cash without giving any notice and without suffering any penalty. The short-term money market investments are readily convertible to cash with original terms of three months or less and it is held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

The Company

Cash and cash equivalents

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Cash on hand and at bank	3,196	107,547

29. SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Subsequent to Mach 31, 2025, the statutory financial statements for below principal subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025 were audited by the following certified public accountants registered in the PRC:

Subsidiaries	Years ended December 31, 2025
Henan Huawei	河南滙豐誠和會計師事務所有限公司
Henan Found	河南凱橋會計師事務所有限公司
Yunxiang	湖南弘信園會計師事務所
Guangdong Found	廣東中海粵會計師事務所有限公司
Xinbaoyuan	河南滙豐誠和會計師事務所有限公司

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Saved as disclosed in the report, subsequent to the end of the Track Record Period, the following significant events took place:

(a) Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV

The Group entered into a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025), pursuant to which the Group agreed to acquire from Chaarat its entire 100% equity interests in Chaarat ZAAV, which wholly owned the interests in a mining licence (approximately 7 km^2) hosting the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits and the surrounding exploration licence (27.42 km^2) hosting the Karator and Ishakuld gold zones (collectively refer to the "**Projects**"), for a cash consideration of USD92 million. The USD92 million was paid on January 23, 2026 upon the receipt of the Kyrgyz government's statutory pre-emptive right waiver. The acquisition was completed in January 2026. The acquisition will be accounted for as an asset acquisition as it was determined that the mineral projects did not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3.

In January 2026, the Group entered into a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders' agreement (together, the "**Cooperation Agreements**") with the National Investment Agency (the "NIA") under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements, (a) the Group shall transfer 30% interest in Charaat ZAAV to an entity designated by the Kyrgyz Republic for nil consideration; (b) the USD70 million payment to the NIA shall be paid in two stages: (i) USD60 million upon the Kyrgyz Government issuing a waiver of its statutory pre-emptive right on the Projects and an extension of the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining licence from 2032 to 2062; and (ii) USD10 million after the achievement of certain milestones.

In April 2026, the Group transferred 30% interest in Chaarat ZAAV to Kyrgyzaltyn. In May 2026, the USD60 million consideration has been fully paid to the NIA after the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic extended the mining licence validity period for the Projects to 2062.

(b) Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project

On February 24, 2026, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Adventus Mining Corporation (together, the "**Vendors**") entered into a share purchase agreement with Tin, the associate of the Group, to sell the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Santa Barbara Metals Inc., which holds the Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project located in southeastern Ecuador. The transaction closed on May 13, 2026. Under the terms of the agreement, the consideration consists of 15,000,000 common shares of TIN, at a deemed price of CAD0.40 per share, for an aggregate consideration of CAD6,000,000; and USD13.5 million in cash, payable to the Vendors in staged amounts over a three-year period following the acquisition closing date. In addition, the Vendors will receive a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the the Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project. Following the acquisition, the Company's ownership interest in TIN increased to 30.8%, and the Company still accounts its investment in Tin as investment in an associate.

(c) Term Loan Facilities

On April 20, 2026, the Group entered into a syndicated term loan facilities agreement (the "**Facilities**") with a syndicate of international banks. The Facilities provide for an aggregate principal amount of RMB1.5 billion (approximately USD220 million). The Facilities consist of two tranches: Facility A (floating rate) in the amount of RMB452.5 million, which bears interest at Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate for Offshore Chinese Yuan plus a margin of 1.92% per annum; and Facility B in the amount of RMB1,047.5 million, which bears a fixed interest rate of 3.67% per annum. The Facilities have a maturity of three years from the date of initial drawdown. As at the date of this report, the initial drawdown had not occurred.

APPENDIX IA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is the text of a report set out on page [IA-1], received from the Company's reporting accountants, [Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu], Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong, for the purpose of incorporation in this Document.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Introduction

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "**Group**") set out on pages [IA-2] to [IA-23], which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and the related condensed consolidated statements of income, the condensed consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity and condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the directors of the Company solely for the purpose of application of **[REDACTED]** of the Company on **[REDACTED]**. As a result, the condensed consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("**IAS 34**") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review, and to report our conclusion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. A review of these condensed consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

[Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu]
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
[•]

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Notes	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
		USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Revenue	*3*	290,776	223,782
Cost of mine operations			
Production costs		85,622	73,684
Depreciation and amortization		27,481	22,764
Mineral resource taxes		6,554	5,466
Government fees and other taxes	*4*	8,416	14,021
General and administrative expenses	*5*	8,954	10,442
		137,027	126,377
Income from mine operations		153,749	97,405
Corporate general and administrative expenses	*5*	15,719	13,816
Property evaluation and business development		918	2,904
Foreign exchange gain		(983)	—
Gain on investments		(27,125)	(7,528)
Loss (gain) on derivative liabilities	*12*	118,166	(11,561)
Share of loss in associates		283	1,263
Dilution loss on investment in associate		285	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		190	179
Other expense (income)		1,876	(2,461)
Income from operations		44,420	100,793
Finance income	*6*	9,891	5,864
Finance costs	*6*	(9,703)	(3,270)
Income before income tax		44,608	103,387
Income tax expense	*7*	27,856	20,991
Net income		16,752	82,396
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(9,222)	65,775
Non-controlling interests		25,974	16,621
		16,752	82,396
(Loss) earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Basic (loss) earnings per share		(0.04)	0.33
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		(0.04)	0.33
Weighted average number of shares outstanding — Basic		218,954,661	199,608,181
Weighted average number of shares outstanding — Diluted		218,954,661	202,213,409

APPENDIX IA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Net income	16,752	82,396
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:		
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to net income or loss:		
Currency translation adjustment	19,302	(3,890)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in associates	538	(601)
Reclassification to net income upon ownership dilution of investment in an associate	4	—
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to net loss:		
Change in fair value on equity investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVTOCI**")	2,249	(244)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	22,093	(4,735)
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	18,329	(4,347)
Non-controlling interests	3,764	(388)
	22,093	(4,735)
Total comprehensive income	38,845	77,661
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	9,107	61,428
Non-controlling interests	29,738	16,233
	38,845	77,661

APPENDIX IA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	**As at December 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2025**
		USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		462,376	363,978
Short-term investments		464	5,078
Other receivables		2,994	1,081
Inventories		12,319	8,028
Due from related parties	*14*	1,376	1,158
Income tax receivable		—	37
Prepaids and deposits		4,459	7,561
		483,988	386,921
Non-current Assets			
Long-term prepaids and deposits		11,753	2,099
Long-term receivables		4,061	1,079
Reclamation deposits		4,774	4,263
Other investments	*8*	48,854	17,277
Investment in associates	*9*	55,372	46,016
Investment properties		494	511
Plant and equipment	*10*	97,374	93,793
Mineral rights and properties	*10*	666,645	586,982
		889,327	752,020
TOTAL ASSETS		1,373,315	1,138,941

	Notes	**As at December 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2025**
		USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	*11*	95,631	63,881
Current portion of lease obligation		294	278
Current portion of convertible notes	*12*	113,650	2,460
Current portion of derivative liabilities	*12*	163,550	—
Deposits received		5,208	7,264
Income tax payable		11,082	2,679
		389,415	76,562
Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term portion of lease obligation		958	1,053
Long-term portion of convertible notes	*12*	—	108,193
Derivative liabilities	*12*	—	50,768
Contract liabilities		44,148	—
Deferred income tax liabilities		62,297	59,338
Environmental rehabilitation		9,194	9,639
		116,597	228,991
Total Liabilities		506,012	305,553
Equity			
Share capital	*13*	428,148	411,960
Equity reserves	*13*	1,730	(15,140)
Retained earnings		280,712	305,908
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company		710,590	702,728
Non-controlling interests		156,713	130,660
Total Equity		867,303	833,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,373,315	1,138,941

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Share capital		Equity reserves						
	Notes	Number of shares	Amount	Amount option reserve	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive expenses	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2024 (Audited)		177,311,696	258,400	21,303	25,834	(60,045)	261,763	507,255	89,754	597,009
Securities issued upon acquisition of Adventus Mining Corporation ("**Adventus**")		38,818,841	146,016	4,501	—	—	—	150,517	22,808	173,325
Options exercised	*13(b)*	917,555	4,308	(1,734)	—	—	—	2,574	—	2,574
Warrants exercised	*13(c)*	29,607	196	—	—	—	—	196	—	196
Warrants reclassified as derivative liabilities	*13(b)*	—	—	(2,098)	—	—	(710)	(2,808)	—	(2,808)
Restricted share units vested	*13(b)*	638,793	2,612	(2,612)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	*13(b)*	—	—	3,045	—	—	—	3,045	—	3,045
Dividends declared	*13(d)*	—	—	—	—	—	(4,948)	(4,948)	—	(4,948)
Shares buy-back as per normal course issuer bid	*13(e)*	(300,000)	(963)	—	—	—	—	(963)	—	(963)
Adjustment to non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(7,035)	(7,035)	7,035	—
Distribution to non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,049)	(11,049)
Comprehensive (expenses) income		—	—	—	—	(4,347)	65,775	61,428	16,233	77,661
At December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)		217,416,492	410,569	22,405	25,834	(64,392)	314,845	709,261	124,781	834,042
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)		217,736,326	411,960	21,677	25,834	(62,651)	305,908	702,728	130,660	833,388
Options exercised	*13(b)*	458,960	2,437	(736)	—	—	—	1,701	—	1,701
Warrants exercised	*13(c)*	1,370,249	9,739	—	—	—	—	9,739	—	9,739
Restricted share units vested	*13(b)*	1,208,083	4,012	(4,012)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	*13(b)*	—	—	3,289	—	—	—	3,289	—	3,289
Dividends declared	*13(d)*	—	—	—	—	—	(5,482)	(5,482)	—	(5,482)
Adjustment to non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(10,492)	(10,492)	10,492	—
Distribution to non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,221)	(14,221)
Disposal of subsidiaries		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Comprehensive income (expenses)		—	—	—	—	18,329	(9,222)	9,107	29,738	38,845
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		220,773,618	428,148	20,218	25,834	(44,322)	280,712	710,590	156,713	867,303

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
		USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		16,752	82,396
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	*6*	9,703	3,270
Income tax expense	*7*	27,856	20,991
Depreciation, amortization and depletion		28,738	24,132
Gain on investments		(27,125)	(7,528)
Gain on derivative liabilities		118,166	(11,561)
Share of loss in associates		283	1,263
Dilution loss on investment in associate		285	—
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		190	179
Share-based compensation	*13*	3,289	3,045
Reclamation expenditures		(926)	(710)
Income taxes paid		(18,959)	(13,522)
Interest paid		(77)	(91)
Changes in operating working capital		62,229	6,066
Net cash from operating activities		220,404	107,930
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Payment on plant and equipment acquisition		(9,945)	(16,595)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		14	44
Payment on mineral rights and properties acquisition		—	(6,193)
Payment on mineral exploration and development expenditures		(87,007)	(46,681)
Payment on reclamation deposits		(708)	(61)
Refunds from reclamation deposits		366	110
Payment on other investments acquisition		(1,311)	(19,840)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		230	35,982
Payment on investment in associates		(9,382)	(4)
Loan advanced to a third party		(2,000)	—
Payment on short-term investment acquisition		(140)	(104,498)
Proceeds on short-term investment redemption		4,785	126,472
Net cash used in investing activities		(105,098)	(31,264)

	Notes	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
		USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes	*12*	—	143,324
Interest paid on convertible notes	*12*	(7,521)	—
Repayment of long-term deposits		—	(13,250)
Payment on lease obligation		(194)	(212)
Cash dividends distributed	*14*	(5,482)	(4,948)
Distribution to non-controlling interests		(14,221)	(11,049)
Payments to related parties	*14*	—	(500)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares		6,035	2,712
Common shares repurchased as part of normal course issuer bid		—	(963)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(21,383)	115,114
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		4,475	(68)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		98,398	191,712
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		363,978	152,942
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		462,376	344,654

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and mining of mineral properties. The Group's producing mines are located in China, and current exploration and development projects are located in China and Ecuador.

The Company was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia. The Company's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**") and the NYSE American LLC (the "**NYSE American**").

The respective addresses of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company are stated in the section headed "Corporate Information" of this Document.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("**USD**").

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("**IAS 34**") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as well as the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 are the same as those presented in the Group's historical financial information for the two years ended March 31, 2025 included in the accountants' report as set out in Appendix I to the Document.

3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's reportable operating segments are components of the Company where separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Group's executive director who is the chief operating decision maker ("**CODM**"). The operating segments are determined based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

An operating segment is defined as a component of the Group that:

- Engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues or incur expenses;
- Whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the CODM; and
- For which discrete financial information is available.

All of the Group's operations are within the mining and metals industry. The Group has determined that each producing mine and significant development property represents an operating segment. The Group has organized its reportable and operating segments by significant revenue streams and geographic regions.

As at March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's significant operating segments include its two producing properties in China, two development and exploration projects in Ecuador. "Other" consists primarily of the Company's corporate assets, other development and exploration properties, and corporate expenses which are not allocated to operating segments.

(a) Segmented information for operating results is as follows:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	El Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Revenue	261,093	29,683	—	—	—	290,776
Costs of mine operations	(116,944)	(20,083)	—	—	—	(137,027)
Income from mine operations	144,149	9,600	—	—	—	153,749
Other operating and investment items	(2,746)	(6)	(1,426)	(142)	(105,009)	(109,329)
Finance items, net	1,506	295	72	27	(1,712)	188
Income tax expenses	(23,142)	(1,737)	—	—	(2,977)	(27,856)
Net income (loss)	**119,767**	**8,152**	**(1,354)**	**(115)**	**(109,698)**	**16,752**
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	93,459	8,070	(1,084)	(114)	(109,553)	(9,222)
Non-controlling interests	26,308	82	(270)	(1)	(145)	25,974
Net income (loss)	**119,767**	**8,152**	**(1,354)**	**(115)**	**(109,698)**	**16,752**

	Nine months ended December 31, 2024					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	El Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Revenue	193,849	29,933	—	—	—	223,782
Costs of mine operations	(105,710)	(19,516)	(282)	(187)	(682)	(126,377)
Income (loss) from mine operations	88,139	10,417	(282)	(187)	(682)	97,405
Other operating and investment item	(1,596)	24	995	(6)	3,971	3,388
Finance items, net	1,311	222	(5)	—	1,066	2,594
Income tax expenses	(14,246)	(1,589)	—	—	(5,156)	(20,991)
Net income (loss)	**73,608**	**9,074**	**708**	**(193)**	**(801)**	**82,396**
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	57,346	8,983	531	(191)	(894)	65,775
Non-controlling interests	16,262	91	177	(2)	93	16,621
Net income (loss)	**73,608**	**9,074**	**708**	**(193)**	**(801)**	**82,396**

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, Henan Found purchased construction engineering services from its non-controlling shareholder, Henan First Geological Brigade Ltd., amounting to USD554,000 (the nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD378,000).

(b) Segmented information for assets and liabilities is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2025					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	El Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Current assets	194,138	26,838	32,552	578	229,882	483,988
Long-term prepaids and deposits	3,218	248	6,175	—	2,112	11,753
Long-term receivables	—	—	4,061	—	—	4,061
Reclamation deposits	1,452	3,201	—	—	121	4,774
Other investments	—	—	—	—	48,854	48,854
Investment in associates	—	—	—	—	55,372	55,372
Investment properties	494	—	—	—	—	494
Plant and equipment	79,327	12,518	538	318	4,673	97,374
Mineral rights and properties	331,696	42,106	240,752	28,083	24,008	666,645
Total Assets	**610,325**	**84,911**	**284,078**	**28,979**	**365,022**	**1,373,315**
Current liabilities	89,067	7,542	8,875	151	283,780	389,415
Long-term portion of lease obligation	—	—	143	—	815	958
Contract liabilities	—	—	44,148	—	—	44,148
Deferred income tax liabilities	56,589	4,103	—	—	1,605	62,297
Environmental rehabilitation	6,768	1,429	—	—	997	9,194
Total liabilities	**152,424**	**13,074**	**53,166**	**151**	**287,197**	**506,012**
Non-controlling interests	**113,867**	**(73)**	**41,755**	**(403)**	**1,567**	**156,713**

	As at March 31, 2025					
	China		Ecuador			
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	El Domo	Condor	Other	Total
	USD'000 (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
Current assets	132,782	17,376	27,021	1,704	208,038	386,921
Long-term prepaids and deposits	1,782	225	—	—	92	2,099
Long-term receivables	—	—	1,079	—	—	1,079
Reclamation deposits	1,183	3,073	—	—	7	4,263
Other investments	—	—	—	—	17,277	17,277
Investment in associates	—	—	—	—	46,016	46,016
Investment properties	511	—	—	—	—	511
Plant and equipment	76,248	12,600	499	133	4,313	93,793
Mineral rights and properties	294,310	38,321	208,180	26,220	19,951	586,982
Total Assets	**506,816**	**71,595**	**236,779**	**28,057**	**295,694**	**1,138,941**
Current liabilities	59,624	5,858	4,121	180	6,779	76,562
Long-term portion of lease obligation	—	—	182	—	871	1,053
Long-term portion of convertible notes	—	—	—	—	108,193	108,193
Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	—	50,768	50,768
Deferred income tax liabilities	53,076	2,925	—	—	3,337	59,338
Environmental rehabilitation	7,212	1,480	—	—	947	9,639
Total liabilities	**119,912**	**10,263**	**4,303**	**180**	**170,895**	**305,553**
Non-controlling interests	**98,104**	**(179)**	**31,327**	**(403)**	**1,811**	**130,660**

4. GOVERNMENT FEES AND OTHER TAXES

Government fees and other taxes consist of:

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Government fees	74	74
Mineral right transfer royalty	5,195	11,720
Other taxes	3,147	2,227
	8,416	14,021

Government fees include environmental protection fees paid to the state and local Chinese government. Mineral right transfer royalty was paid or payable to the local Chinese government pursuant to the guideline of "Measure for the Levy of Mining Rights Transfer Royalty" implemented by the Province of Henan, China in 2024. Other taxes were composed of surtax on value-added tax, land usage levy, stamp duty and other miscellaneous levies, duties and taxes imposed by the state and local Chinese government.

5. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

General and administrative expenses consist of:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025			Nine months ended December 31, 2024		
	Corporate	Mines	Total	Corporate	Mines	Total
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Amortization and depreciation	539	718	1,257	512	856	1,368
Office administrative expenses	2,367	1,698	4,065	1,978	3,461	5,439
Professional fees	730	283	1,013	1,304	480	1,784
Salaries and benefits	8,794	6,255	15,049	6,977	5,645	12,622
Share-based compensation	3,289	—	3,289	3,045	—	3,045
	15,719	8,954	24,673	13,816	10,442	24,258

6. FINANCE ITEMS

Finance items consist of:

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Finance income		
Interest income	9,891	5,864

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Finance costs		
Interest on lease obligation	133	91
Interest in convertible notes *(Note 12)*	9,163	1,333
Accretion of long-term deposit	273	—
Issuance costs of convertible notes allocated to derivative liabilities *(Note 12)*	—	1,741
Accretion of environmental rehabilitation liabilities	134	105
	9,703	3,270

7. INCOME TAX

The significant components of income tax expense are as follows:

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Income tax expense		
Current	27,108	13,248
Deferred	748	7,743
	27,856	20,991

BVI

The entities established in the BVI are exempted from income tax.

Hong Kong

Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime of Hong Kong Profit Tax, the first Hong Kong Dollar ("**HKD**") 2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HKD2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

No provision of Hong Kong Profits Tax was made in the Historical Financial Information as the Group has no assessable profit during the Track Record Period.

PRC

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "**EIT Law**") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the statutory tax rate for PRC entities is 25% during the Track Record Period. Under the EIT Law effective on January 1, 2008, the "High and New Technology Enterprise" (the "**HNTE**") status is valid for three years and qualifying entities can reapply for an additional three years provided their business operations continue to qualify for the new HNTE status.

Henan Found, one of the entities comprising the Group, was qualified as a HNTE since December 4, 2020. In 2023, Henan Found renewed the certificate of the HNTE status and enjoys the preferential tax rate of 15% from calendar year 2023 to 2025.

Guangdong Found, one of the entities comprising the Group, was qualified as a HNTE since December 31, 2021 and was subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for three years, which covered calendar years of 2021, 2022 and 2023. Guangdong Found's HNTE status was approved to extend for another three years on December 19, 2024 and was subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for three years starting from January 1, 2024.

Certain subsidiaries have been approved as small low-profit enterprises. The entitled subsidiaries are subject to an income tax rate of 5% during the Track Record Period.

If the Company were to be a non-resident for the PRC tax purposes, dividends paid out of profits earned after January 1, 2008 would be subject to a withholding tax. In the case of dividends paid by the PRC subsidiaries to their foreign investors, the withholding tax would be 10%, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the condensed consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Ecuador

The Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Ecuador are subject to statutory income tax rate at 25%.

Canada

The Company and the Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Canada are subject to statutory income tax rate at 27%.

8. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
Investments designated as FVTOCI		
Public companies	3,673	1,334
Investments designated as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")		
Public companies	42,647	13,409
Private companies	2,534	2,534
	45,181	15,943
Total	48,854	17,277

Investments in publicly traded companies represent equity interests of other publicly-trading mining companies that the Company has acquired through the open market or through private placements. Investments held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other investments, the Group has made an irrevocable election, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to designate them as FVTOCI.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Group acquired shares of associates amounting to USD9,382,000 (nine months ended September 30, 2024: USD4,000) in aggregate.

10. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT/MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Group acquired plant and equipment amounting to USD7,755,000 (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD22,364,000).

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Group incurred capitalized expenditures to mineral rights and properties amounting to RMB54,332,000 (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD45,666,000).

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
Accounts payables	52,296	32,554
Accrued liabilities		
Payables for the acquisition of plant and equipment	14,659	16,849
Employee compensation	10,256	5,303
Others	18,420	9,175
Total	95,631	63,881

The aging analysis of the trade payables are presented based on invoice dates. As at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the aging of the Group's trade payables were within 90 days.

12. CONVERTIBLE NOTES

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued the unsecured convertible senior notes (the "**Convertible Notes**") and received gross proceeds of USD150 million, before transaction costs of USD6.6 million. The Convertible Notes mature on December 15, 2029, and bear interest at 4.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2025. In addition, the Convertible Notes are conditionally convertible at the holder's option into common shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a fixed conversion rate of 216.0761 common shares per USD1,000 principal amount, representing an initial conversion price of approximately USD4.628 per share. The conditional conversion clause mainly subject to the following circumstance:

- During any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2025 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the price of the Company's common shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day.

Prior to December 20, 2027, the Company may not redeem the Convertible Notes except in the event of certain changes in Canadian tax law. At any time on or after December 20, 2027, and until maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the Convertible Notes for cash at the Company's option if the price of the Company's common shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading days, ending on the trading day prior to the date of notice of redemption, exceeds 130% of the conversion price in effect on each such day. The redemption price is equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed. In the event of a fundamental change, the Company is required to offer to purchase its outstanding Convertible Notes at a cash purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, ensuring protection against major corporate transformations that could affect the value of the investment held by the holders.

Upon conversion, the Convertible Notes may be settled, at the Company's election, in cash, common shares or a combination thereof. As a result of the Company's right to elect to settle the conversion in cash or shares, the conversion feature represents a derivative liability which is accounted for initially and subsequently at fair value through profit or loss. The host debt contract is accounted for at amortized cost. Of the gross proceeds of USD150 million, USD39.1 million was allocated to the derivative liability component first, representing the fair value on November 25, 2024, the residual value of USD110.9 million was allocated to the host loan. Transaction costs of USD4.9 million associated with the host loan were capitalized to the liability whereas transaction costs of USD1.7 million associated with the embedded derivative liability were expensed in the condensed consolidated statements of income. The USD105.9 million net amount allocated to the host loan will be accreted to the face value of the Convertible Notes over the term to maturity using the effective interest method with an effective interest rate of 12.6%. There are no financial covenants associated with the Convertible Notes.

The following key inputs and assumptions were used when determining the value of the embedded derivative liability:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Share Price	8.34	3.87
Credit spread (basis points)	295	559
Risk free rate	3.38%	3.66%
Volatility	51%	42%
Dividend yield	0.23%	0.65%

The continuity of the host liability and embedded derivative liability is as follow:

	Host liability	Derivative liability	Total
	USD'000	*USD'000*	*USD'000*
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)	110,653	49,028	159,681
Interest accretion	10,518	—	10,518
Interest payment	(7,521)	—	(7,521)
Changes on fair value estimate	—	114,522	114,522
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	113,650	163,550	277,200
Presentation			
Current liability	113,650	163,550	277,200

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the condition allowing holders to convert the Convertible Notes was met as the Company's share price exceeded 130% of the conversion price for the requisite period. As the holders have the right to demand the Company to redeem anytime, the outstanding host liability and embedded derivative liability as at December 31, 2025 have been reclassified from non-current liabilities to current liabilities on the condensed consolidated statements of financial position.

On March 18, 2026, the Company entered into a supplemental indenture to the Convertible Notes to remove the Company's option to settle conversions of the Convertible Notes in cash. Following this amendment, upon conversion, the Company is required to settle the principal amount of the Convertible Notes exclusively through the issuance of common shares.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value. All shares issued as at December 31, 2025 were fully paid.

(b) Share-based compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan (the "**Plan**") which consists of stock options, the RSUs. The Plan allows for the maximum number of common shares to be reserved for issuance on any share-based compensation to be a rolling 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time. Furthermore, no more than 3% of the reserve may be granted in the form of RSUs.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, a total of USD3.3 million (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD3.0 million) in share-based compensation expense was recognized and included in the corporate general and administrative expenses and property evaluation and business development expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

(i) Stock options

The following is a summary of option transactions:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price per share
		*Canadian dollars ("**CAD**")*
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)	2,279,980	6.20
Options granted to directors, officers and employees	307,500	5.63
Options exercised	(458,960)	5.12
Options cancelled/forfeited	(771,701)	7.15
Option expired	(465,000)	8.16
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	891,819	4.71
At April 1, 2024 (Audited)	1,327,001	6.02
Options granted to directors, officers and employees	330,000	4.41
Replacement options issued upon		
Adventus Acquisition	1,766,721	5.71
Options exercised	(917,555)	3.82
Options cancelled/forfeited	(38,334)	6.30
Option expired	(120,436)	9.47
At December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	2,347,397	6.24

The fair value of stock options granted during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were calculated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Risk free interest rate	2.63%	3.39%
Expected life of option in years	2.75 years	3.11 years
Expected volatility	48.50%	50.14%
Expected dividend yield	0.71%	0.68%
Estimated forfeiture rate	9.75%	9.77%
Weighted average share price at date of grant	CAD5.07	CAD5.08

(ii) RSUs

The following is a summary of RSUs transactions:

	Number of units	Weighted average grant date closing price per share
		CAD
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)	2,197,873	4.58
Granted	1,210,500	5.21
Forfeited	(89,333)	4.87
Vested	(1,208,083)	4.59
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	2,110,957	4.92
At April 1, 2024 (Audited)	2,140,250	5.23
Granted	1,044,750	4.41
Forfeited	(45,167)	4.64
Vested	(638,793)	5.62
At December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	2,501,040	4.80

(c) Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of share purchase warrant transactions:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
		CAD
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)	1,370,249	4.41
Warrants exercised	(1,370,249)	4.41
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	—	—
At April 1, 2024 (Audited)	—	—
Warrants issued upon Adventus acquisition	2,787,020	5.46
Warrants exercised	(29,607)	6.47
At December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	2,757,413	5.45

On October 1, 2024, the Company had changed its functional currency from CAD to USD. As a result, the CAD denominated warrants became derivative liability. The Company reclassified the warrants from equity to derivative liabilities at their fair value, the difference between the fair value of the warrants and the carrying value was recognized in equity upon reclassification.

	Total
	USD'000
At April 1, 2025 (Audited)	1,740
Value of warrants exercised	(5,403)
Change in fair value	3,644
Foreign exchange impact	19
At December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	—
Initial recognition on July 31, 2024	2,808
Value of warrants exercised	(59)
Change in fair value	(1,661)
Foreign exchange impact	(112)
At December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	976

The fair value of share purchase warrants were calculated as at the date of valuation using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	March 31, 2025
	(Audited)
Risk free interest rate	2.44%
Expected life in years	1.34 years
Expected volatility	49.67%
Expected dividend yield	0.80%
Estimated forfeiture rate	—
Weighted average share price at date of issuance	CAD5.55

(d) Cash dividends declared

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, dividends of USD5.5 million or USD0.0250 per share, (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD4.9 million or USD0.0248 per share,) were declared and paid.

(e) Normal course issuer bid

On September 17, 2024, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid (the "**2024 NCIB**") commencing September 19, 2024 to repurchase up to 8,670,700 of its own common shares until September 18, 2025.

On September 17, 2025, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid (the "**2025 NCIB**") commencing September 19, 2025 to repurchase up to 8,747,245 of its own common shares until September 18, 2026.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not repurchase common share (nine months ending December 31, 2024: repurchased a total of 300,000 common shares at a cost of USD1.0 million), under the normal course issuer bids. All shares bought were subsequently cancelled.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are made on terms agreed upon by the related parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Due from related parties

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
New Pacific Metals Corp. ("**NUAG**") (i)	141	33
Tincorp Metals Inc. ("**TIN**") (ii)	1,235	1,125
	1,376	1,158

i. The Group recovers costs for services rendered to NUAG and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, a total of USD0.6 million (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD0.7 million) of services rendered to and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG. The costs recoverable from NUAG were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

ii. The Group recovers costs for services rendered to TIN and expenses incurred on behalf of TIN pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, a total of USD0.1 million (nine months ended December 31, 2024: USD0.1 million) of services rendered to and expenses incurred on behalf of TIN. The costs recoverable from TIN were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the condensed consolidated interim statements of income.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is as follows:

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Cash compensation	3,406	3,777
Share-based compensation	1,976	2,274
	5,382	6,051

15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* ("**IFRS 13**").

Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The following tables set forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value level on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 that are not otherwise disclosed. As required by IFRS 13, the assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Fair value as at December 31, 2025			
Recurring measurements	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD'000 (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)	*USD'000* (Unaudited)
Financial assets				
Short-term investments	464	—	—	464
Other investments	46,320	—	2,534	48,854
Financial liability				
Derivative liabilities	—	163,550	—	163,550

	Fair value as at March 31, 2025			
Recurring measurements	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD'000 (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)	*USD'000* (Audited)
Financial assets				
Short-term investments	5,078	—	—	5,078
Other investments	14,743	—	2,534	17,277
Financial liability				
Derivative liabilities	—	50,768	—	50,768

Financial assets classified within Level 3 are equity investments in private companies and one public company which are suspended from quotation owned by the Company. Significant unobservable inputs are used to determine the fair value of the financial assets, which includes recent arm's length transactions of the investee, the investee's financial performance as well as any changes in planned milestones of the investees.

Fair value of the other financial instruments excluded from the table above approximates their carrying amount, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV

The Group entered into a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025), pursuant to which the Group agreed to acquire from Chaarat its entire 100% equity interests in Chaarat ZAAV, which wholly owned the interests in a mining licence (approximately 7 km^2) hosting the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits and the surrounding exploration licence (27.42 km^2) hosting the Karator and Ishakuld gold zones (collectively refer to the "**Projects**"), for a cash consideration of USD92 million. The USD92 million was paid on January 23, 2026 upon the receipt of the Kyrgyz government's statutory pre-emptive right waiver. The acquisition was completed in January 2026. The acquisition will be accounted for as an asset acquisition as it was determined that the mineral projects did not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3.

In January 2026, the Group entered into a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders' agreement (together, the "**Cooperation Agreements**") with the National Investment Agency (the "NIA") under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements, (a) the Group shall transfer 30% interest in Charaat ZAAV to an entity designated by the Kyrgyz Republic for nil consideration; (b) the USD70 million payment to the NIA shall be paid in two stages: (i) USD60 million upon the Kyrgyz Government issuing a waiver of its statutory pre-emptive right on the Projects and an extension of the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV's mining licence from 2032 to 2062; and (ii) USD10 million after the achievement of certain milestones.

In April 2026, the Group transferred 30% interest in Chaarat ZAAV to Kyrgyzaltyn. In May 2026, the USD60 million consideration has been fully paid to the NIA after the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic extended the mining licence validity period for the Projects to 2062.

(b) Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project

On February 24, 2026, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Adventus Mining Corporation (together, the "**Vendors**") entered into a share purchase agreement with TIN, the associate of the Group, to sell the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Santa Barbara Metals Inc., which holds the Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project located in southeastern Ecuador. The transaction closed on May 13, 2026. Under the terms of the agreement, the consideration consists of 15,000,000 common shares of TIN, at a deemed price of CAD0.40 per share, for an aggregate consideration of CAD6,000,000; and USD13.5 million in cash, payable to the Vendors in staged amounts over a three-year period following the acquisition closing date. In addition, the Vendors will receive a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the Santa Barbara Gold-Copper Project. Following the acquisition, the Company's ownership interest in TIN increased to 30.8%, and the Company still accounts its investment in Tin as investment in an associate.

(c) Term Loan Facilities

On April 20, 2026, the Group entered into a syndicated term loan facilities agreement (the "**Facilities**") with a syndicate of international banks. The Facilities provide for an aggregate principal amount of RMB1.5 billion (approximately USD220 million). The Facilities consist of two tranches: Facility A (floating rate) in the amount of RMB452.5 million, which bears interest at Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate for Offshore Chinese Yuan plus a margin of 1.92% per annum; and Facility B in the amount of RMB1,047.5 million, which bears a fixed interest rate of 3.67% per annum. The Facilities have a maturity of three years from the date of initial drawdown. As at the date of this report, the initial drawdown had not occurred.

[REDACTED]

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Report

Competent Person's Report for the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China

Prepared for: Silvercorp Metals Inc.

AMC Project 0725073
Effective date 18 May 2026

mine smarter

Important information about this document

Important notice

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (AMC) was commissioned by Silvercorp Metals Inc. (Silvercorp) to prepare a Competent Person's Report (CPR) for the Ying silver-lead-zinc-gold property (Property) in Henan Province, China in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Listing Rules). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in AMC's services, based on: (i) information available at the time of preparation, (ii) data supplied by outside sources, and (iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this CPR. This CPR is intended for use by Silvercorp subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with AMC and relevant securities legislation. The CPR will be included into the documents submitted to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Stock Exchange) for the Silvercorp **[REDACTED]**. Any other uses of this CPR by any third party are at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Silvercorp. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent CPR for the Property as it is not valid if an updated CPR has been issued.

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Mining unknown factors

The ability of any person to achieve forward-looking production and economic targets is dependent on numerous factors that are beyond AMC control and that AMC cannot anticipate. These factors include, but are not limited to, site-specific mining and geological conditions, management and personnel capabilities, availability of funding to properly operate and capitalize the operation, variations in cost elements and market conditions, developing and operating the mine in an efficient manner, unforeseen changes in legislation and new industry developments. Any of these factors may substantially alter the performance of any mining operation.

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (AMC) was commissioned by Silvercorp Metals Inc. (Silvercorp) to prepare a Competent Person's Report (CPR) (2026 Technical Report or Technical Report) on the Ying silver-lead-zinc-gold property (Property) in Henan Province, China, encompassing the Ying Project (SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG underground mines) and the Kuanping Project (KP underground mine start-up). This report is to be included in an appendix document for Silvercorp's **[REDACTED]** on the Hong Kong **[REDACTED]**.

This Technical Report has been produced in accordance with the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective 9 June 2023) as contained in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and accompanying policies and documents. NI 43-101 utilizes the definitions and categories of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves 2014 (CIM 2014). The Technical Report has been modified as per the requirements of Chapter 18 of the Hong Kong stock exchange listing rules. As this report has been produced in accordance with NI 43-101, the term "Qualified Person" as opposed to "Competent Person" is used throughout. The Qualified Persons who take responsibility for this report also qualify as Competent Persons under Hong Kong stock exchange regulations.

AMC has previously prepared Technical Reports on the Property in:

- 2024 (filed 28 August 2024, effective date 16 July 2024);
- 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022);
- 2020 (filed 14 October 2020, effective date 31 July 2020);
- 2017 (filed 24 February 2017, effective date 31 December 2016);
- 2014 (filed 5 September 2014, effective date 31 December 2013);
- 2012 (filed 15 June 2012, effective date 1 May 2012); and
- 2013 (minor update to 2012 report, filed 6 May 2013, effective date 1 May 2012).

The ten authors of the Technical Report are independent Qualified Persons (QPs). Six of the authors have visited the Ying Property. The latest visit by AMC QPs Mr HA Smith, Mr RJ Chesher, and Mr JE Glanvill, was in May 2026. The immediately preceding visit by AMC QPs Mr HA Smith, Mr S Robinson, Mr RJ Chesher, and Mr D Claffey, was in February 2024. The latest visit by AMC QP Dr GK Vartell was in July 2016. During the site visits, aspects of the project have been examined by the QPs, including drill core, exploration sites, underground workings, processing plant, laboratory, tailings management facilities, and other surface infrastructure.

Silvercorp is a Canadian mining company focused on producing silver, lead, zinc, and gold in concentrates from mines in China. It is listed on both the TSE and NYSE as SVM. Through wholly owned subsidiaries, Silvercorp has an effective interest of 77.5 percent (%) in the SGX, HZG, TLP, LMW, and DCG mines, and the KP Project, and 80% in the HPG and LME mines. It has all the exploration and mining permits necessary to cover its mining and exploration activities. The QPs are aware of no known or recognized environmental issues that might preclude or inhibit a mining operation in this area.

The Ying Project is about 240 kilometres (km) west-southwest of Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan Province, and 145 km south-west of Luoyang, which is the nearest major city. The city of Luoning is about

56 km by paved roads from Silvercorp's Ying mill site. The KP Project is 34 km southeast of Sanmenxia City, Henan Province and 30 km north of the Ying Mill Complex. The Project areas have good road access and operate year-round. The area has a continental sub-tropical climate with four distinct seasons.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Ying Project area has been known and intermittently mined for several hundred years. Silvercorp acquired an interest in the SGX project in 2004, the HPG project in 2006, the TLP / LMW / LME projects in late 2007, and the KP Project in late 2021. Mining and processing output has risen in recent years, with production close to 650,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) from FY2021 through FY2022, 773,000 tpa in FY2023, 827,000 tpa in FY2024, and just over 1,000,000 tpa in FY2025. The QP notes that the Silvercorp fiscal year (FY) begins in April, thus FY2025 runs from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

1.2 Geology, exploration, and Mineral Resources

The Property is situated in the 300 km-long west-northwest trending Qinling orogenic belt, a major structural belt formed by the collision of two large continental tectonic plates in Paleozoic time. Rocks along the orogenic belt are severely folded and faulted, offering optimal structural conditions for the emplacement of mineral deposits. Several operating silver-lead-zinc mines, including those in the Property, occur along this belt. The dominant structures in the region are west-northwest trending folds and faults, the faults comprising numerous thrusts with sets of conjugate shear structures trending either north-west or north-east. These shear zones are associated with all the important mineralization in the district.

Mineralization predominantly comprises numerous, silver-lead-zinc-rich, quartz-carbonate veins in steeply dipping, fault-fissure zones which cut Precambrian gneiss and greenstone. The veins thin and thicken abruptly along the structures in classic "pinch-and-swell" fashion with widths varying from a few centimetres up to a few metres. The fault-fissure zones extend for hundreds to a few thousand metres along strike. To date, significant mineralization has been defined or developed in at least 591 discrete vein structures, and many other smaller veins have been found but not yet well explored. Included in the number of veins are 38 gold -rich veins which have been a recent exploration target for Silvercorp. The vein systems of the various mine areas in the district are generally similar in mineralogy, with slight differences between some of the separate mine areas and between the different vein systems within each area.

On the Ying Project, from January 2004 to December 2025, a total of 2,851,119 m in 14,463 holes was drilled from surface and underground locations. Since the last technical report (from 1 January 2024 to 30 October 2025), Silvercorp drilled 3,293 underground holes and 377 surface holes, for a total of 459,231 m. A portion of the deposits have been mined out. Most drill core is NQ-sized (48 millimetres (mm)). Drill core recoveries range from 63.33 to 100% and average 98.72%.

On the KP Project, from 2012 to December 2022, a total of 19,780 m in 87 holes was drilled from surface locations. The drilling procedures prior to Silvercorp's ownership are not known. The KP Project constitutes 0.6% of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes thus this is not a material risk to the Ying Property. For drilling conducted by Silvercorp in 2022, most drill core is NQ-sized (48 millimetres (mm)) and drill procedure are the same as the Ying Project. Drill core recoveries range between 63.64% and 100% with average recovery being 98.72%.

Other than drilling, the Ying Project mines have been explored primarily from underground workings. The workings follow vein structures along strike, on levels spaced approximately 30 to 50 m apart. Channel samples across the structures are collected at 5 m intervals. From 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025, Silvercorp undertook 136,034 m of tunnelling, and collected 89,501 channel samples. This brings the total

number of metres of tunnelling completed on the Property by Silvercorp to 934,031 m with 394,877 channel samples collected. A portion of the deposits have been mined out.

Silvercorp has implemented industry standard practices for sample preparation, security, and analysis. All core and channel sampling are completed by Silvercorp personnel. Samples from NQ drill cores are collected following detailed geological logging at secure core processing facilities located at each mine site. Samples are prepared by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. One half of the core is marked with sample number and sample boundary and then returned to the core box for archival storage. The other half is placed in a labelled cotton cloth bag with sample number marked on the bag. Bagged and sealed half core drillhole samples are transported by Silvercorp personnel or courier to one of eight commercial laboratories. Channel sampling is completed by cutting channels into walls or backs of tunnels and crosscuts and collecting composite chip samples. Channel samples are transported by Silvercorp personnel to the Ying site laboratory at the mill complex in Luoning County.

The sample preparation procedures used at the various laboratories (nine used since January 2020, eight in 2025), incorporate sample drying to between 60°Celsius (C) and 105°C, crushing to at least 3 mm, subsampling via splitter or mat and scoop, and then pulverizing to 74 micron (µm). Analytical procedures for Ag, Pb, and Zn typically include a two or four acid digest of between 0.1 gram (g) and 1 g pulp followed by AAS or ICP with either mass spectroscopy or optical emission spectrometry as the finishes. Fire assay (10 g to 30 g) is used for gold analysis, and silver over-range analysis.

Silvercorp has established Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures which monitor accuracy, precision and sample contamination during sampling, preparation, and analytical processes through the inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRM), coarse blanks, and field duplicates with sample batches. Umpire sampling has been completed by several independent laboratories. Insertion rates for the various types were between 0.4% and 2.9%.

Silvercorp's present protocols employed at the Ying Project do not encompass all aspects of a comprehensive QA/QC program and have relatively low rates of insertion by comparison with international peers. Despite these issues, a review by the QP shows that there are no material accuracy, precision, or systematic contamination errors within the Ying sample database. The QP considers the Ying sample database to be acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

At the KP Project, from 2008 to 2011 surface drilling of 11,390.52 m was conducted but no records of laboratory protocols or QA/QC were maintained for sampling prior to 2022. In 2022, 32 diamond drill holes were completed by Silvercorp for 8,389.31 m that included 1,913 samples, 27 CRMs, 27 duplicates and 82 umpire samples. The lab used in the 2022 drilling was the SGS Tianjian laboratory, which used four-acid digest, with fire assay for Au, and multi-elements by ICP-OES. The QP considers the QA/QC recorded for KP to be insufficient to meet expected standards. The QP recommends all drilling and sampling at KP is upgraded to meet as a minimum the QA/QC protocols applied at the Ying Project. All records of QA/QC submissions and treatment should be maintained. The KP Project constitutes 0.6% of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes thus the substandard QA/QC is not considered a material risk to the Ying Property.

Data verification was completed by the QPs and, while some minor issues were found, the QPs do not consider the issues noted to have a material impact on Mineral Resource estimates. The QPs consider the data to be acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG, and KP deposits at the Ying Property were prepared by AMC employees. Grade estimation was completed for 591 veins using a block modelling approach using the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method in Datamine or Vulcan software. Grade estimates were completed for Ag, Pb, Cu in all deposits, Zn in selected deposits, and Au within selected veins at selected deposits.

Independent AMC QPs estimated, or supervised the estimates, and take responsibility for the Mineral Resource estimates at the Ying Property.

The interpretation and construction of mineralization wireframes was completed by Silvercorp personnel using Micromine software by either digitizing strings in cross-section and then linking strings to create three-dimensional (3D) wireframes, or by creating separate 3D surfaces for hangingwall (HW) and footwall (FW) vein contacts and then creating solid 3D wireframes from those surfaces. Mineralization interpretations were constructed primarily from vein contacts recorded in drill core and underground mapping and then modified based on silver, lead, zinc, and where relevant, gold and copper grades.

Mineralized veins at the SGX, HZG, TLP, LME mines, and Ag-Pb-Zn veins at LMW mines were modelled using a nominal threshold of 65 g/t AgEq. Mineralized veins at the DCG and KP mines were modelled using a nominal threshold of 80 g/t AgEq. Mineralized veins at the HPG mine and the veins with significant Au at the LMW mines were modelled using a nominal threshold of 0.85 g/t AuEq. Modelling cut-off grades were driven by mine specific controls.

Mineralization interpretations were reviewed by the relevant QPs. Wireframes were modified by the QPs as required.

A composite interval of 0.4 m was selected for all mines based on the predominant sample length. Appropriate top capping was applied based on a review of each vein.

The Mineral Resources include material (approximately 21% of total Mineral Resources by silver equivalent (AgEq) metal and 24% of the total Mineral Resources by tonnes) below the lower elevation limit of Silvercorp's current mining licenses. The renewal of mining licenses and extension of mining depth and boundaries occur in the ordinary course of business as long as Mineral Resources exist, are defined, the required documentation is submitted, and the applicable government resources taxes and fees are paid. Therefore, the QPs for the Mineral Resource estimation are satisfied that there is minimal material risk associated with the granting of approval to Silvercorp to extend the lower depth limit of its licenses and to develop these Mineral Resources as and when required.

Mineral Resources by mine for the Property as of 31 December 2025 are presented in Table 1.1. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off-grade (COG) based on in situ values in silver equivalent (AgEq) terms or gold equivalent (AuEq) terms. COGs incorporate mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A) costs were provided by Silvercorp for each mine and reviewed by the QP for Mineral Reserves. The AgEq and AuEq formulas and COG applied to each mine are noted in the footnotes of Table 1.1.

Copper was added to the 2025 Mineral Resource as it has been demonstrated to be a recoverable byproduct.

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 to Mineral Reserves.

Table 1.1 Ying Mineral Resources as of 31 December 2025

Mine	Resource category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Ag grade (g/t)	Pb grade (%)	Zn grade (%)	Cu grade (%)	Au metal (koz)	Ag metal (Moz)	Pb metal (kt)	Zn metal (kt)	Cu metal (kt)
SGX	Measured	6.98	0.06	205	3.99	2.08	0.03	13.85	45.95	278.43	145.13	2.11
	Indicated	5.63	0.05	157	2.95	1.66	0.05	9.57	28.49	165.77	93.27	2.54
	Meas + Ind	12.61	0.06	184	3.52	1.89	0.04	23.43	74.44	444.20	238.40	4.65
	Inferred	3.77	0.07	150	3.06	1.21	0.05	8.17	18.22	115.32	45.77	2.04
HZG	Measured	0.86	-	229	0.89	-	0.31	-	6.32	7.63	-	2.71
	Indicated	0.87	-	189	0.72	-	0.28	-	5.28	6.27	-	2.44
	Meas + Ind	1.73	-	208	0.80	-	0.30	-	11.60	13.90	-	5.14
	Inferred	0.63	-	266	0.69	-	0.29	-	5.39	4.38	-	1.85
HPG	Measured	1.81	0.82	57	2.42	0.75	0.06	47.57	3.32	43.61	13.53	1.00
	Indicated	2.27	0.78	47	1.92	0.66	0.05	57.01	3.44	43.78	15.11	1.11
	Meas + Ind	4.08	0.80	51	2.14	0.70	0.05	104.57	6.75	87.39	28.64	2.11
	Inferred	2.55	0.79	48	1.57	0.66	0.08	64.88	3.91	39.95	16.89	1.96
TLP	Measured	6.51	0.00	131	2.33	-	0.05	0.21	27.40	151.77	-	3.22
	Indicated	5.14	0.00	111	1.89	-	0.07	0.58	18.37	97.46	-	3.49
	Meas + Ind	11.65	0.00	122	2.14	-	0.06	0.79	45.77	249.23	-	6.71
	Inferred	2.06	0.14	113	2.02	-	0.09	9.07	7.53	41.64	-	1.93
LME	Measured	1.55	0.03	216	1.08	0.24	0.03	1.34	10.75	16.74	3.79	0.53
	Indicated	2.97	0.09	172	0.93	0.25	0.05	8.29	16.46	27.79	7.57	1.41
	Meas + Ind	4.52	0.07	187	0.98	0.25	0.04	9.63	27.21	44.53	11.36	1.94
	Inferred	1.54	0.16	145	1.06	0.31	0.05	8.09	7.19	16.36	4.79	0.79
LMW (Ag-rich veins)	Measured	2.71	-	178	1.64	-	0.11	-	15.46	44.47	-	3.01
	Indicated	2.83	-	131	1.42	-	0.07	-	11.95	40.05	-	2.04
	Meas + Ind	5.54	-	154	1.53	-	0.09	-	27.41	84.52	-	5.06
	Inferred	1.22	-	129	1.42	-	0.08	-	5.05	17.35	-	0.95
LMW (Au-rich veins)	Measured	0.29	2.49	66	0.31	-	0.26	22.92	0.61	0.90	-	0.73
	Indicated	0.83	1.36	50	0.36	-	0.19	36.04	1.34	2.96	-	1.58
	Meas + Ind	1.11	1.65	54	0.35	-	0.21	58.96	1.94	3.86	-	2.31
	Inferred	0.81	1.19	25	0.22	-	0.12	31.12	0.66	1.81	-	0.99
DCG	Measured	0.25	1.62	54	1.68	-	0.04	12.97	0.43	4.17	-	0.09
	Indicated	0.44	1.01	35	2.01	-	0.02	14.27	0.50	8.84	-	0.08
	Meas + Ind	0.69	1.23	42	1.89	-	0.03	27.24	0.93	13.01	-	0.17
	Inferred	0.35	1.18	35	2.01	-	0.02	13.41	0.40	7.13	-	0.08
KP	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	0.25	0.75	197	1.29	2.34	0.00	5.99	1.57	3.20	5.82	0.00
	Meas + Ind	0.25	0.75	197	1.29	2.34	0.00	5.99	1.57	3.20	5.82	0.00
	Inferred	0.61	0.39	199	0.77	1.78	0.00	7.66	3.91	4.75	10.93	0.00
All	Measured	20.94	0.15	164	2.62	0.78	0.06	98.86	110.24	547.72	162.45	13.41
	Indicated	21.24	0.19	128	1.87	0.57	0.07	131.75	87.39	396.11	121.77	14.68
	Meas + Ind	42.18	0.17	146	2.24	0.67	0.07	230.61	197.63	943.84	284.22	28.10
	Inferred	13.55	0.33	120	1.84	0.58	0.08	142.40	52.26	248.70	78.38	10.60

Notes:

- CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting.
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

- Metal prices: gold US$3,200/troy ounce (oz), silver US$35.00/troy oz, lead US$1.03 per pound (lb), zinc US$1.36/lb, copper US$4.74/lb
- Exchange rate: RMB 7.00: US$1.00.
- Mineral Resources exclude the first 5 m below surface.
- Veins diluted to minimum extraction width of 0.4 m after estimation except for HZG which was modelled to a minimum width of 0.4 m.
- COGs: SGX 75 g/t AgEq; HZG 75 g/t AgEq; HPG 0.95 g/t AuEq; TLP 65 g/t AgEq; LME 70 g/t AgEq; LMW silver rich veins 65 g/t AgEq; LMW gold rich veins 0.85 g/t AuEq; DCG 80 g/t AgEq, KP 90 g/t AgEq.
- AgEq equivalent formulas by mine for silver rich veins:
  - SGX = Ag g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
  - HZG = Ag g/t + 19.557 * Pb% + 39.5464 * Cu%.
  - TLP = Ag g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
  - LME = Ag g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
  - LMW = Ag g/t + 20.6682 * Pb% + 38.6489 * Cu%.
  - DCG = Ag g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
- AuEq equivalent formulas by mine:
  - HPG (all veins) = Au g/t+0.0119*Ag g/t+0.2544*Pb%+0.1888*Zn%+0.4926*Cu%.
  - LMW (gold rich veins: LM21, LM22, LM26, LM27, LM28, LM28a, LM50, LM50_3, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM54_2, LM55, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM59_2) = Au g/t + 0.0133 * Ag g/t + 0.2748 * Pb% + 0.5139 * Cu%.
- AgEq formulas used for significant gold bearing veins:
  - SGX (Veins S16W, S18E, S21, S74) = Ag g/t + 52.7753 * Au g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
  - TLP (T50, T51, T52, T53) = Ag g/t + 54.8113 * Au g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
  - LME (Vein LM4E2) = Ag g/t + 46.0927 * Au g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
  - DCG (C76, C9_1, C9_2, C9_3, C9_4, C9_5, C9_6, C9E1, C9E3, C9W1) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
  - KP (all veins) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 17.9076 * Zn% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
- Processing recovery factors:
  - SGX – 61.3% Au, 95.6% Ag, 96.4% Pb, 70.1% Zn, 90.8% Cu.
  - HZG – 62.2% Au, 95.6% Ag, 88.4% Pb, 96.2% Cu.
  - HPG – 91.0% Au, 88.8% Ag, 90.1% Pb, 66.0% Zn, 93.8% Cu.
  - TLP – 61.8% Au ,92.8% Ag, 89.6% Pb, 88.0% Cu.
  - LME – 53.3% Au, 95.2% Ag, 87.2% Pb, 37.1% Zn, 87.2% Cu.
  - LMW – 87.2% Au, 95.4% Ag, 93.3% Pb, 93.8% Cu.
  - DCG – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 69.2% Cu.
  - KP - 75.9% Au, 81.4%, Ag, 73.8%, Pb, 68.0 % Zn, 69.2% Cu
- Payables: Au – 85%; Ag – 94.5%; Pb – 99.0%; Zn – 76.0%, Cu – 40%.
- Includes assay results up to and including 31 October 2025.
- Depleted for mine production to 31 December 2025. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (sterile areas due to the proximity to stopes, unstable ground or where access to the vein is limited) defined as of 31 December 2025.
- Where gold grades show zero g/t, this reflects limited numbers of gold veins informing the Mineral Resource.
- Where copper grades show zero grade, this reflects the low tenor of the copper in the deposits.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

1.3 Comparison of Mineral Resources, 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2025

A comparison of Mineral Resource estimates between 30 June 2024 (2024 Q2) and 31 December 2025 (2025 Q4) indicates the following:

- Measured and Indicated tonnes have increased by 90% overall. The Inferred tonnes have increased by 54%.
- Measured and Indicated grades have decreased for gold and silver by 15% and 28%, respectively. Measured and Indicated grades have decreased for lead by 27% and zinc by 22%.
- Inferred grades decreased for gold, silver, lead, and zinc by 42%, 36%, 38%, and 9%, respectively.
- The net result in the Measured and Indicated categories has been an increase in the contained gold and silver metal of 62% and 37% respectively. Contained Measured and Indicated lead metal and zinc metal have increased by 39% and 48% respectively.

- The net result in the Inferred category has been a decrease in the contained gold metal, silver metal, and lead metal of 10%, 1%, and 4% respectively. Inferred zinc metal has increased by 40%.

The reasons for the differences in grade, tonnes, and contained metal include changes made to vein interpretations for the 2025 Q4 model, conversion to higher categories arising from drilling and level development, application of different COGs and depletion due to mining. The QPs note that metal prices have increased by 78% for Au, 67% for Ag, 3% for Pb, and 36% for Zn. This has resulted in a reduction in cut-off grades for all deposits.

In the case of gold, the QPs note that gold was only estimated for 113 of the total 591 veins (69 veins at HPG, 6 veins at KP, and 38 selected veins from SGX, LME, LMW, and DCG). The notable 62% increase in the Measured plus Indicated gold metal in the 2025 Q4 model is due to the discovery of an additional 20 gold veins since the 2024 Q2 model.

Copper has not been included in previous Mineral Resource estimates at the Ying Property. Copper is included in the current Mineral Resource. The KP deposit has been included in the current Ying Property Mineral Resource for the first time.

1.4 Mining and Mineral Reserves

The Mineral Reserve estimates for the Property were prepared by Silvercorp under the guidance of independent QP Mr H.A. Smith, P.Eng., who takes responsibility for those estimates. Table 1.2 summarizes the Mineral Reserve estimates for each mine and for the entire Ying operation. 55% of the Mineral Reserve tonnage is categorized as Proven and 45% is categorized as Probable.

To convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, mining COGs have been applied, mining dilution has been added, and mining recovery factors assessed on an individual vein mining block basis. Only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources have been used for Mineral Reserves estimation.

Table 1.2 Ying Mineral Reserve estimates at 31 December 2025

Mine	Category	Mt	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Cu	Metal contained in Mineral Reserves				
					(%)	(%)	(%)	Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
SGX	Proven	4.43	0.05	201	3.97	1.89		7.0	28.6	175.9	83.5	
	Probable	2.81	0.03	198	3.70	1.70		2.6	17.9	104.3	47.8	
	Subtotal P&P	**7.24**	**0.04**	**200**	**3.87**	**1.81**		**9.6**	**46.5**	**280.2**	**131.4**	
HZG	Proven	0.53		212	0.75		0.29		3.6	4.0		1.5
	Probable	0.56		185	0.64		0.26		3.3	3.5		1.4
	Subtotal P&P	**1.09**		**198**	**0.69**		**0.28**		**6.9**	**7.5**		**3.0**
HPG	Proven	0.68	1.01	62	2.60	0.61	0.07	22.3	1.4	17.8	4.1	0.5
	Probable	0.67	0.96	61	2.36	0.69	0.06	20.6	1.3	15.7	4.6	0.4
	Subtotal P&P	**1.35**	**0.99**	**62**	**2.48**	**0.65**	**0.07**	**42.8**	**2.7**	**33.5**	**8.7**	**0.9**
TLP	Proven	2.48		150	2.28				12.0	56.5		
	Probable	1.58		136	2.01				6.9	31.9		
	Subtotal P&P	**4.07**		**145**	**2.18**				**18.9**	**88.4**		
LME	Proven	0.73	0.01	254	1.07	0.24		0.3	5.9	7.8	1.7	
	Probable	1.56	0.04	214	1.03	0.25		2.2	10.7	16.0	3.8	

Mine	Category	Mt	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Metal contained in Mineral Reserves				
								Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
	Subtotal P&P	**2.28**	**0.03**	**227**	**1.04**	**0.24**		**2.5**	**16.7**	**23.8**	**5.6**	
LMW	Proven	1.41	0.29	181	1.37		0.13	13.2	8.2	19.3		1.9
	Probable	1.06	0.50	152	1.23		0.09	17.0	5.2	13.1		0.9
	Subtotal P&P	**2.48**	**0.38**	**168**	**1.31**		**0.11**	**30.2**	**13.4**	**32.4**		**2.8**
DCG	Proven	0.15	1.64	44	0.46			8.0	0.2	0.7		
	Probable	0.21	1.40	25	1.53			9.6	0.2	3.3		
	Subtotal P&P	**0.36**	**1.50**	**33**	**1.08**			**17.6**	**0.4**	**3.9**		
KP	Proven											
	Probable	0.21	0.66	158	1.12	2.20		4.4	1.1	2.3	4.5	
	Subtotal P&P	**0.21**	**0.66**	**158**	**1.12**	**2.20**		**4.4**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**4.5**	
Ying Mines	Proven	10.41	0.15	179	2.71	0.87	0.04	50.8	59.9	282.0	90.4	3.9
	Probable	8.66	0.20	167	2.19	0.71	0.03	56.3	46.6	190.1	61.7	2.7
	Total P&P	**19.08**	**0.17**	**174**	**2.47**	**0.80**	**0.04**	**107.1**	**106.5**	**472.1**	**150.2**	**6.7**

Notes to Mineral Reserve Statement:

- Cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 180 Resuing, 155 Shrinkage; HZG – 150 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HPG – 195 Resuing (2.10 AuEq), 175 Shrinkage (1.90 AuEq); TLP – 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; LME – 170 Resuing, 145 Shrinkage, 145 Room & Pillar; LMW – 170 Resuing, 150 Shrinkage, 150 Longhole, 150 Room & Pillar (1.8 g/t AuEq); DCG – 220 Resuing, 195 Shrinkage; KP - 225 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage.
- Stope Marginal cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 155 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HZG – 130 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage; HPG – 165 Resuing (1.80 AuEq), 145 Shrinkage (1.60 AuEq); TLP – 230 Resuing, 1.95 Shrinkage; LME – 135 Resuing, 105 Shrinkage, 105 Room & Pillar; LMW - 135 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage, 110 Longhole, 110 Room & Pillar (1.35 AuEq); DCG – 145 Resuing, 125 Shrinkage.
- Development Ore cutoff grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 100; HZG – 80; HPG – 115; TLP – 90; LME – 80; LMW – 90; DCG – 90; KP – 95.
- Unplanned dilution (zero grade) assumed as 0.05 m on each wall of a resuing stope and 0.10 m on each wall of a shrinkage stope. 20% unplanned dilution assumed for LMW longhole. 27%, 31%, and 62% average dilution assumed for Room & Pillar at LME, LMW, and KP, respectively.
- Mining recovery factors assumed as 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage, room and pillar, and longhole.
- Metal prices: gold US$2,800/troy oz, silver US$28.00/troy oz, lead US$0.90/lb, zinc US$1.20/lb, copper US$4.40/lb.
- Processing recovery factors: SGX – 61.3% Au, 95.6% Ag, 96.4% Pb, 70.1% Zn, 90.80% Cu; HZG – 62.2% Au, 95.6% Ag, 88.4% Pb, 96.2% Cu; HPG – 91.0% Au, 88.8% Ag, 90.1% Pb, 66.0% Zn, 93.8% Cu; TLP – 61.8% Au; 92.8% Ag, 89.6% Pb, 88.0% Cu; LME – 53.3% Au, 95.2% Ag, 87.2% Pb, 37.1% Zn, 87.2% Cu; LMW – 87.2% Au, 95.4% Ag, 93.3% Pb, 93.8% Cu; DCG – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 69.2% Cu; KP – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 68.0% Zn, 69.2% Cu.
- Payables: Au – 85%; Ag – 94.5%; Pb – 99.0%; Zn – 76.0%, Cu – 40.0%.
- Exchange rate assumed is RMB 7.00: US$1.00.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Ying average Mineral Reserve grades for gold, silver, lead and zinc are 76%, 88%, 98%, and 163%, respectively, of the reported grades for the operating period from FY2023Q4 through end-FY2025. This is consistent with utilization of a lower cut-off grade and production generally moving to deeper mine areas.

In terms of Ying Mineral Reserve AgEq metal content, SGX remains the main contributor at 47%, followed by TLP at 16%, LME and LMW each at 12%, HPG at 6%, HZG at 5%, and DCG and KP each at 1%.

A continued focus on best mining practices and minimizing dilution will be key to achieving Mineral Reserve grades over the Ying life-of-mine (LOM).

The Mineral Reserve estimation assumes that current stoping practices will continue to be predominant at the Ying property, namely cut and fill resuing and shrinkage stoping for most veins, using hand-held drills (jacklegs) and hand-mucking within stopes, and loading to mine cars by rocker-shovel or by hand. The QP also recognizes the increased use of more mechanized mining techniques at the Ying operations. The typically sub-vertical veins, generally competent ground, reasonably regular vein width, and generally hand-mining techniques using short rounds, allow a significant degree of selectivity and control in the stoping process. Minimum mining widths of 0.5 m for resuing and 1.0 m for shrinkage are assumed. The QP has observed the resuing and shrinkage mining methods at the Ying property on several occasions and considers the minimum extraction and mining width assumptions to be reasonable. Minimum dilution assumptions are 0.10 m of total overbreak for a resuing cut and 0.2 m of total overbreak for a shrinkage stope. Average Ying dilution projections for resuing and shrinkage are 17% and 20%, respectively.

The QP notes that, for a small number of veins with relatively low-angle dip – generally veins with significant gold content – room and pillar stoping with slushers is now being used at the Property. Longhole stoping has also been recently employed in some areas of the LMW mine.

For longhole mining at LMW, 20% dilution has been assumed. For room and pillar mining at LMW, LME, and KP, a minimum mining width of 1.2 m or vein width + 0.2 m where vein width is greater than 1.0 m has been assumed, with average dilution approximately 31%, 27%, and 62%, respectively.

Of the total tonnage estimated as Ying Mineral Reserves, approximately 64% is associated with resuing, 32% with shrinkage, 3% with room and pillar, and 1% with longhole.

As with previous Technical Reports, the sensitivity of the Ying Mineral Reserves to variation in COG has been tested by applying a 20% increase in COG to Mineral Reserves at each of the Ying mines. The lowest sensitivity, at 9% reduction in AgEq ounces, continues to be seen at SGX. For the entire Ying Mining District, an approximate 16% reduction in AgEq ounces for a 20% COG increase demonstrates moderate overall COG sensitivity.

Total Ying Mineral Reserve tonnes are approximately 45% of Mineral Resource (Measured plus Indicated) tonnes. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper Mineral Reserve grades are 103%, 119%, 110%, 119%, and 50%, respectively, of the corresponding Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource grades. Metal conversion percentages for gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper are 46%, 54%, 50%, 53%, and 24%, respectively.

With respect to the difference in tonnes and metal content between (Measured plus Indicated) Mineral Resources and (Proven plus Probable) Mineral Reserves, the QP notes that the Mineral Resources have not had modifying factors applied that would allow consideration of conversion to Mineral Reserves.

Underground access to each of the mines in the steeply sloped, mountainous district is via adits at various elevations, inclined rail haulageways, shaft / internal shafts (winzes), and declines (ramps). The mines are developed using trackless equipment, with single-boom jumbos, 1 m^3 scoops, and 5 t, 15 t, and 30 t payload trucks. Small, conventional tracked equipment – electric / diesel locomotives, rail cars, electric rocker shovels and load haul ramp trucks – and pneumatic hand-held drills, have been predominant in operations to date, but with an increased use of trackless equipment now in some mine areas and a focus on more mechanized mining will be a key part of future mine planning.

The global extraction sequence is top-down between levels, and generally outwards from the central shaft or main access location. The stope extraction sequence is bottom-up, with shrinkage and resuing being the main mining methods, and using jacklegs. In some flatter-lying veins, room and pillar mining is now

employed. A trial production for uppers longhole stoping has also been undertaken recently, with further longhole initiatives planned.

Recent initiatives at the Ying operations have resulted in a +20% increase in annual production in the last two years, with additional mine expansion activities also underway. In the future, the Ying operation plans to develop deeper mining zones within each mining area, as part of an aim to further enhance overall production rates.

1.5 Reconciliation

Table 1.3 summarizes the Silvercorp reconciliation between Mineral Reserve estimates in areas mined and production as mill feed for the Ying mines from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

Table 1.3 Mineral Reserve to production reconciliation: January 2023 – December 2025

	Mine	Mineral Reserve (kt)	Grade				Metal			
			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Reserve (Proven + Probable)	SGX	556	0.07	239	4.26	1.87	1.3	4,272	23.7	10.4
	HZG	105		263	0.72			888	0.8	
	HPG	186	1.45	58	2.12	0.71	8.7	349	4.0	1.3
	LME	74		347	1.47			824	1.1	
	LMW	206	0.41	238	1.91		2.7	1,580	3.9	
	TLP	543		168	1.95			2,939	10.6	
	DCG	10	1.02	39	2.20		0.3	13	0.2	
	TOTAL	1,681	0.24	201	2.63	0.70	13.0	10,865	44.2	11.7
Reconciled Mine Production	SGX	552	0.12	247	4.24	1.39	2.1	4,392	23.4	7.7
	HZG	138		239	0.79			1,057	1.1	
	HPG	147	1.11	72	2.03	0.50	5.2	338	3.0	0.7
	LME	97		237	1.17			737	1.1	
	LMW	291	0.53	215	1.75		5.0	2,009	5.1	
	TLP	489		152	1.99			2,394	9.7	
	DCG	13	0.61	42	1.34		0.2	17	0.2	
	TOTAL	1,726	0.23	197	2.52	0.49	12.6	10,945	43.6	8.4
Mine Production as % of Reserves	SGX	99%	166%	104%	100%	74%	165%	103%	99%	74%
	HZG	131%	-	91%	110%			119%	144%	
	HPG	79%	77%	123%	95%	70%	60%	97%	75%	55%
	LME	131%		68%	80%			89%	104%	
	LMW	141%	130%	90%	92%		184%	127%	129%	
	TLP	90%		90%	102%			81%	92%	
	DCG	125%	59%	108%	61%		74%	135%	76%	
	TOTAL	**103%**	**94%**	**98%**	**96%**	**70%**	**97%**	**101%**	**99%**	**72%**

Notes:

- Assumes 2.5% moisture in wet ore.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
- Low Cu values at HPG and LMW not referenced and not material.

The QP makes the following observations relative to the data in Table 1.3:

- Overall, the mine produced 3% more tonnes from Mineral Reserves at gold, silver, lead and zinc grades that were, respectively, 6%, 2%, 4%, and 30% lower than reserve grades. Contained gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal values were, respectively, 3% lower, 1% higher, 1% lower, and 28% lower relative to Mineral Reserve estimates.
- The slightly lower mined grades for Au, Ag, and Pb suggest that, overall, dilution control has not suffered significantly in the recent move towards increased production, but with some greater fluctuation seen on an individual mine basis.
- The particularly low zinc grade and metal recovered vs reserves may be attributed, to some extent, to processing recovery uncertainty affecting reconciled values, and to an expected greater processing focus on the higher value metals. The QP notes that zinc contributes only about 4% to Ying revenue in the LOM plan.
- General factors that may contribute to results variability include:
  - Over- and / or under-estimation of Mineral Resource / Reserve tonnes and grades at individual sites.
  - Variable or adverse ground conditions.
  - Increased use of shrinkage stoping in very narrow and / or discontinuous veins.
  - Mining of lower grade, but still economic, material outside of the vein proper.
  - Misattribution of feed source to the mill.
  - Mill process control issues.
  - Mill focus issues on metal prioritization.

Silvercorp has previously placed a high level of focus on dilution control and, as part of that effort, revised its stockpiling and record keeping procedures and implemented a work quality checklist management enhancement program. The QP recommends that Silvercorp continue to emphasize the dilution control aspects of the mining process and notes that this will be even more important with an LOM plan that projects yet higher production rates. The QP recommends that Silvercorp undertake regular mill audits aimed at ensuring optimum process control and mill performance.

1.6 Comparison of Mineral Reserves, 30 June 2024 to 31 December 2025

A comparison of Mineral Reserve estimates between 30 June 2024 (2024 Technical Report) and 31 December 2025 (this Technical Report) indicates the following:

- 50% increase in total (Proven + Probable) Ying Mineral Reserve tonnes: 45% increase in Proven Mineral Reserves and 55% increase in Probable Mineral Reserves.
- 1% increase in Ying Mineral Reserve gold grade and reductions of 20%, 23%, and 17% in silver, lead, and zinc grades, respectively. Increase in gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal content of 21%, 20%, 16%, and 22%, respectively.
- SGX continues to be the leading contributor to the total Ying Mineral Reserves, accounting for 38% of tonnes, 9% of gold, 44% of silver, 59% of lead, and 87% of zinc, compared to respective values of 42%, 6%, 44%, 58%, and 90% in the previous Technical Report.
- 34% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at SGX. 77% increase in gold grade and 11%, 12% and 12% reductions in silver, lead, and zinc grades, respectively. Increases in gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal content of 138%, 19%, 19%, and 18%, respectively.
- TLP remains the second largest contributor to total Ying Mineral Reserves, with 18% of tonnes, 19% of silver, and 20% of lead.

- 21% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at TLP. 22% decrease in both silver and lead grades, with a 6% reduction in both silver and lead metal content.
- LMW remains the third largest contributor to total Ying Mineral Reserves, with 13% of tonnes, 28% of gold, 13% of silver, 70% of lead, and 42% of copper.
- 48% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at LMW. 77% increase in gold grade, with 32% and 36% reductions in silver and lead grades, respectively. Increases in gold and silver metal content of 162% and 1%, respectively; decrease in lead metal content of 6%.
- 40% of Ying total Mineral Reserves gold metal at HPG
- First Mineral Reserves of 0.21 Mt at KP.
- In terms of AgEq metal in total Ying Mineral Reserves, approximate respective contributions are silver 67%, lead 22%, gold 6%, zinc 5%, and copper 1%.
- In total Ying Mineral Reserves, SGX, TLP, LME, LMW, HPG, HZG, DCG, and KP contribute 47%, 16%, 12%, 12%, 6%, 1%, and 1% of AgEq metal, respectively.

The QP notes that, except for gold, the Ying Mineral Reserves general trend of significant increase in tonnes, decrease in grades, and increase in metal content compared to the 2024 Mineral Reserves is largely attributable to use of lower cut-off grades driven by the increased silver price ($28/oz in 2025 vs $21/oz in 2024). The QP also notes that the $28/oz silver price is very much lower than prevailing silver price levels at the time of writing of the Technical Report.

1.7 Life-of-mine plan

Table 1.4 is a summary of the projected LOM production for each of the Ying mines and for the entire operation based on the 31 December 2025 Mineral Reserve estimates.

Annual ore production in the LOM plan is projected to rise from the projected full-year FY2026 level of about 1.2 Mt to: 1.3 Mt in FY2027, 1.5Mt in FY2028, and over 1.6 Mt in FY2029, with that level being maintained through to FY2031. From FY2032, a slow year-over-year decline is projected to around 1.52 Mt in FY2034, followed by a more rapid decline from 1.37 Mt in FY2035, 1.26 Mt in FY2036, 1.17 Mt in FY2037, 830 kt in FY2038, and a further year-over-year decline to 300 kt in the currently projected final year of FY2042.

Table 1.4 Ying Mines LOM production plan

SGX	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	73	370	441	481	507	519	503	503	511	509	512	487	477	407	398	331	214	7,243
Au (g/t)	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01		0.04
Ag (g/t)	215	215	215	215	215	214	212	212	208	204	196	191	184	183	178	162	140	200
Pb (%)	4.02	4.26	4.25	4.04	3.67	3.98	3.96	3.82	3.94	4.19	3.71	3.77	3.52	3.51	4.03	3.73	3.09	3.87
Zn (%)	1.68	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.98	1.93	1.57	1.88	1.71	1.89	1.95	2.07	1.64	1.40	1.81
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	345	348	344	342	332	346	339	339	336	334	317	310	301	300	309	278	236	324
HZG	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	97	76						1,086
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	176	206	202	202	203	205	206	202	202	201	182	161						198
Pb (%)	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.61	0.56						0.69
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23						0.28
AgEq (g/t)	201	233	235	233	234	232	233	230	229	224	206	183						225
HPG	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	20	115	116	119	125	130	131	132	132	132	107	88						1,348
Au (g/t)	0.80	0.82	1.08	1.28	1.27	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.14	0.58	0.65	1.14						0.99
Ag (g/t)	63	63	63	56	54	65	64	70	64	71	71	23						62
Pb (%)	2.22	2.29	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.29	3.20	2.83	1.61						2.48
Zn (%)	0.62	0.60	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.47	0.91	0.73	0.59						0.65
Cu (%)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02						0.07
AgEq (g/t)	204	207	217	236	237	240	242	240	236	219	212	178						225
TLP	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	84	332	373	416	413	402	393	362	340	306	255	248	142					4,066
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	158	160	170	167	170	162	158	152	135	122	91	77	73					145
Pb (%)	2.33	2.31	2.13	2.10	1.88	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.40	1.63	2.59	2.61	2.60					2.18
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	210	212	217	214	212	209	205	200	188	158	149	135	131					193
LM East	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	23	101	104	128	148	147	154	157	156	158	158	160	160	152	152	143	88	2,289
Au (g/t)				0.04					0.17	0.01	0.19		0.09					0.03
Ag (g/t)	217	236	257	239	226	238	229	225	232	213	223	210	206	225	230	230	228	227
Pb (%)	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.23	0.88	1.03	1.39	0.99	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.18	1.24	1.37	1.05	1.01	1.05
Zn (%)	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.33	0.32	0.24
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	239	259	281	265	254	259	254	257	264	234	250	228	238	253	261	256	253	253

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LM West	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	66	235	250	250	249	247	247	242	229	170	132	107	51					2,475
Au (g/t)	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.41					0.38
Ag (g/t)	150	180	167	172	165	178	165	166	166	172	173	164	123					168
Pb (%)	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.21	1.51	2.38					1.31
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.03					0.11
AgEq (g/t)	233	258	244	245	239	241	232	224	220	220	222	218	212					234
DCG	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	1	22	21	53	55	55	56	54	47									365
Au (g/t)	1.21	2.11	2.27	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.91									1.50
Ag (g/t)	27	39	35	40	36	27	32	30	30									33
Pb (%)	0.86	0.94	0.34	0.24	0.59	0.46	2.01	1.66	1.97									1.08
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	146	235	233	220	198	170	159	150	148									181
KP	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)		35	97	97	18													248
Au (g/t)		0.40	0.63	0.76	0.80													0.66
Ag (g/t)		132	178	151	142													158
Pb (%)		0.83	1.13	1.21	1.09													1.12
Zn (%)		1.24	2.38	2.48	1.60													2.20
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)		207	302	289	264													281
Ying Mine	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	278	1,308	1,503	1,644	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,552	1,516	1,374	1,261	1,166	830	559	550	474	302	19,119
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169	177	181	176	177	179	174	173	169	170	164	152	165	194	192	183	166	174
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.30	2.92	2.49	2.47
Zn (%)	0.50	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
AgEq (g/t)	252	264	270	268	261	266	260	258	256	250	247	235	254	287	296	271	241	260
Ag (t)	47	232	272	290	285	286	276	268	257	234	207	178	137	109	106	87	50	3,320

Notes: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Low zinc grades with minimal value not included for HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG.
DCG mine plan includes ~40kt of Inferred Resources – not material to Ying Mineral Reserves.
Other very minor and non-material differences between schedule and Mineral Reserves.

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1.8 Metallurgical testwork and processing

Prior to operation of the mines and the construction of Silvercorp's mills, metallurgical tests had been conducted by various labs to address the recoveries of the different types of mineralization. TLP mineralization was tested by the Changsha Design and Research Institute (CDRI) in 1994, SGX mineralization was tested by Hunan Nonferrous Metal Research Institute (HNMRI) in May 2005, HZG mineralization was tested by Tongling Nonferrous Metals Design Institute (TNMDI) in 2006, and HPG mineralization was tested by Changchun Gold Research Institute (CCGRI) in 2021.

Additional mineralization testing in 2021 was completed by CITIC Heavy Industry Machinery Co., Ltd (CITIC). CITIC was commissioned to conduct grindability tests on sulphide ore from SGX, TLP, LME, and LMW, and oxide ore from TLP and HPG.

The results predicted a metallurgically amenable ore with clean lead-zinc separation by differential flotation and, with the possible exception of silver halides in the upper zones of the TLP deposit, high silver recoveries. Ying on-site metallurgists have conducted plant-tuning programs to continually improve metallurgical performance.

Silvercorp runs two processing plants - Plant 1 (also known as No.1 Mill or Xiayu Plant) and Plant 2 (also known as No. 2 Mill or Zhuangtou Plant) - for the Ying operations, with a total design capacity of 1,800 tonnes per day (tpd) (prior to October 2011), and then 2,800 tpd after October 2011 when expansion Phase II was completed. The two plants are situated within 2 km of each other. An extension to No. 2 Mill - which increased its processing capacity to 3,500 tpd - was completed in November 2024. The combined, designed plant capacity is 4,300 tpd, and the actual, demonstrated capacity is 4,000 tpd.

A third processing plant (No.3 Mill or Plant 3) is planned to begin operation in 2027 and is currently in the final design and construction planning stages.

The overall processes of the existing plants, and of Plant 3 when it comes into operation, are similar and comprise crushing, grinding, flotation of lead and zinc concentrates, and concentrate dewatering. A Knelson concentrator was also installed at Plant 2 to recover coarse-grained gold from the ball mill discharge. At the same time, a linear sieve was installed before the Knelson concentrator to screen out coarse ore particles larger than 2 mm.

Processing information for FY2025 indicates:

- For Plant 2, ore from all mines was used as the feed for flotation, although only a small proportion of ore from HZG was processed in Plant 2.
- Ore from HZG was generally lower grade and was primarily processed in Plant 1, along with about 40% of HPG ore, 5% of TLP ore, 56% of LMW ore, and 5% of DCG ore.
- 77% of the ore was processed at Plant 2, with an average daily processing rate of about 2,400 tpd versus the design capacity of 3,500 tpd.
- 23% of the ore was processed at Plant 1, with an average daily processing rate of about 700 tpd, versus the capacity of 700 tpd.

From the LOM mine schedule, a mill feed schedule has been derived based on the following assumptions:

- Plant 1 and Plant 2 (current capacity of 4,300 tpd) will both continue to operate until Plant 3 is completed and put into operation in 2027. At that time, Plant 2 and Plant 3 will be in operation, each with two flotation lines and a combined design capacity of 6,500 tpd (3,500 tpd from Plant 2 and 3,000 tpd from Plant 3).

1.9 Personnel

Silvercorp operates the Ying mines mainly using contractors for mine development, production, ore transportation, and exploration. The mill plant and surface workshops are operated and maintained using Silvercorp personnel. Silvercorp provides its own management, technical services, and supervisory staff to manage the mine operations.

A recent snapshot of the Ying mines workforce showed a total of 3,804 persons, comprising 1,140 Silvercorp staff, 67 Silvercorp hourly employees, and 2,597 contract workers.

1.10 Main infrastructure, including tailings dams

Historically, tailings generated by ore processing activities were stored in either of two engineered tailings storage facilities, located close to the processing plants, named TSF1 and TSF2. In May 2025, a third TSF was commissioned; it was officially put into operation in December 2025. Deposition to TSF1 ceased in early November 2025.

As of 31 December 2025, the remaining tailings storage capacity in TSF2 was calculated to be approximately 1.14 Mm^3. As designed, TSF3 has a tailings storage volume of 17.2 Mm^3

All three tailings facilities have been designed in accordance with prevailing Chinese standards, with TSF3 as per the most recent iteration of the standard published in 2020 (GB 39496 – 2020, Safety Regulations for Tailings Ponds), which replaced the earlier 2006 version (AQ2006-2005, Safety Technical Regulations for Tailings Ponds).

Overall, QP D Claffey notes that the TSF facilities seen at the time of the February 2024 site visit appeared to be in good condition, well maintained, well operated, and appropriately managed. Visual observations during the May 2026 site visit support Mr Claffey's comments.

The facilities are in an area of low seismic activity and are founded on competent bedrock. Facility designs are conventional and reasonable.

Monitoring systems and procedures are extensive and commensurate with accepted international good practice. The facilities are extensively inspected by a range of internal and external parties and are subject to considerable oversight from local regulators.

Based on the data presented during the 2024 site visit, it appears that the facilities were constructed to a high standard, with adequate levels of oversight and in accordance with an appropriate QA/QC program. Detailed 'as-built' reports are available for each of the three TSFs, including signed-off construction drawings.

Both the TSF1 and TSF2 facilities are noted to have been designed and operated in accordance with Chinese standards, although these standards may, in certain areas, differ from current commonly accepted international standards.

The new TSF3 is similar in design and operation to the existing two facilities, with some notable exceptions, including the incorporation of a complete basal liner to the impoundment area, reflecting the increased standards now required by local regulators. Design documentation is extensive, again reflecting the increased requirements, as regulators move towards an alignment with international standards. Supporting studies for the new facility thus include a Tailings Dam Breach Analysis and three-dimensional seepage modelling.

The QP has made TSF recommendations on hydrological design criteria - including Inflow Design Flood events; reassessment of slope stability analysis; and, for TSF3, that consideration should be given to the installation of an underdrainage system, installed above the high-density polyethylene (HDPE) basin liner in the area immediately upstream of the starter dam. The Silvercorp responses to these recommendations are included in Section 18.1 of the Technical Report.

Wastewater is generated from mining activities, mineral processing, and domestic sewage.

Ying TSF tailings water is collected via culvert under the TSF embankments and piped back to the processing plant for reuse. No tailings water is discharged to the environment.

Mine dewatering is undertaken in accordance with the "Chinese Safety Regulations of Metal and Non-metal Mines".

Sewage from the SGX mining areas is collected and treated by a biological and artificial wetland treatment system. The QP understands that the treated water meets all the criteria of water reuse, with 100% being reused for landscape watering. There is no discharge to the reservoir. At the HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines, underground water and domestic sewage are filtered through gravel pits and then discharged to the environment.

Data provided by Silvercorp indicates that, with few exceptions, any water released to the environment complies with regulatory requirements.

Waste rock dumps are sited throughout the Property and adjacent to the mines. In 2021, the Hongfa Aggregate Plant (Hongfa) was constructed to recycle and crush waste rock from the Ying Mining District. Since Hongfa has been in operation, Silvercorp has evaluated each waste dump, and decided to reclaim three waste dumps (two waste dumps at the SGX mine, and one at the HZG mine). The role of the other waste dumps is changing to temporary waste rock storage, from which waste rock is hauled to the Hongfa plant each day.

Power for the Ying Property is drawn from the Chinese national grid, with high-voltage lines to sub-stations in proximity to the different mine camps and mill plants. Diesel generators act as back-up power supply in the event of a grid power outage. The QP understands that existing main power supply provisions will be able to meet the power requirements of the increased mining and milling operations and TSF requirements. Two 10 kV lines supply power to the KP mine, with one coming from the Gang-Qian line and the other from Xi-Zhang line as a backup.

In 2020, access to the SGX / HZG mine from the mill-office complex was via a 7 km paved road to Hedong wharf of Guxian Reservoir, and then across the reservoir by boat to the mine site. Silvercorp shipped ore from the SGX / HZG and HPG mines to Hedong wharf by two large barges that could carry up to five 45-tonne trucks. Since the beginning of 2021, ore transport from the SGX / HZG and HPG mines has changed to an alternative ore transport route. This route is via a 10 km road that passes through three tunnels in sequence,

with three bridges connecting the tunnels. The HPG mine can be accessed by 12 km paved road, south-west of the main office complex. The TLP, LME, and LMW mines are approximately 15 km south-east of the main office complex and are accessed by paved road along the Chongyang River. A 1,756 m transportation ramp was built in 2020 from the TLP camp area to the DCG mine for ore haulage. The DCG mine can also be accessed by a 10.5 km paved road, south-southwest of the mills. Ore from the KP Project will also be hauled to the Ying mill complex by 45-tonne electric trucks. The one-way transport distance is around 120km

Domestic water for the SGX mine is sourced from the Guxian Reservoir, while water for the HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, HZG, and DCG mines is sourced from nearby creeks and springs. Water is regularly tested and reported test results indicate that its quality and quantity meet requirements. Mine production water for drilling and dust suppression is sourced from underground. The water supply for the KP mine is sourced from a well close to the main office building.

1.11 Market studies and contracts

Contracts for underground mining operations are in place with several contracting firms, including Henan Sanyi Mine Construction Engineering Co. Ltd and Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Co. Ltd.

The QP understands that the lead and zinc concentrates are marketed to existing smelter customers in Henan and Shaanxi provinces and appropriate terms have been negotiated. All contracts have freight and related expenses to be paid by the smelter customers. The key elements of the smelter contracts are subject to change based on market conditions when the contracts are renewed each month; they may vary between smelters.

With respect to recently indicated concentrate terms, the QP notes that lead payability of approximately 100% is higher than the industry norm of 95%. Silver payability of 92.5% to 96% is lower than the industry norm of 95%. Gold payability of 80% to 84% is lower than the norm of 95%.

Zinc concentrate payability of approximately 77% is lower than the industry norm of 80% to 85%. Silver - the only payable minor component, is commonly paid using a standard deduction of 90 g/t and 90% payability for the remainder. The QP understands that Ying zinc concentrate silver has attracted payability of 50% since November 2025.

With respect to copper, when lead concentrate contains 1% to 1.5% of copper, copper is payable at 30% of copper price, and when lead concentrate contains more than 1.5% of copper, copper is payable at 40% of copper price.

Regarding harmful element assessment in concentrates, the QP notes that, other than for silicon dioxide, both the Ying concentrates exhibit deleterious material percentages below the standard maxima. The QP also understands that silicon dioxide has never been considered in concentrate sales contracts and that Silvercorp has had no issues of significance with respect to the saleability of its concentrates since the start of operations in 2006.

1.12 Environmental, permitting, social / community impact

Silvercorp has all the required permits for its operations on the Property. The existing mining permits cover all the active mining areas and, in conjunction with safety and environmental certificates, give Silvercorp the right to carry out full mining and mineral processing operations. Silvercorp has also obtained approvals

and certificates for wastewater discharge locations at the SGX mine, the HPG mine, and the three TSFs. All certificates must be renewed periodically.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of the Shimengou TSF (TSF3), which was built and put into operation in November 2024, has been completed and approved by the Luoyang Branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau. Also, the EIA report for the technical renovation and capacity expansion project of Mill Plant 2 was approved by the Luoyang branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau in July 2024.

There are no cultural minority groups within and around the Ying Property. The culture of the broader Luoning County and Shanzhou District is predominantly Han Chinese. No records of cultural heritage sites exist within or near the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG, and KP Project areas. The surrounding land near the mines is used predominantly for agriculture. The mining areas do not cover any natural conservation, ecological forests, or strict land control zones. The current vegetation within the project area is mainly secondary, including farm plantings. Larger wild mammals have not been found in the region. Small birds nesting and moving in the woodland are observed occasionally. The surrounding villagers raise domestic animals, such as chickens, ducks, pigs, sheep, goats, and cows etc.

Silvercorp has made a range of cash donations and contributions to local capital projects and community support programs, sponsoring university students, and undertaking projects such as road construction and school repairs, upgrading, and construction. In 2024 and 2025, Silvercorp donated CNY 10.85 and CNY 8.6 million, respectively; and, as of 31 December 2025, Silvercorp had, in total, donated around CNY 150 million in cash or in kind. Silvercorp has also made economic contributions in the form of direct hiring and retention of local contractors, suppliers, and service providers. The QP understands that there are no records of public complaints in relation to Silvercorp's Ying Property operations.

The Ying operation has an environmental protection department consisting of eight full-time staff. The full-time environment management personnel are mainly responsible for the environment management and rehabilitation management work in the Ying Property. There are three part-time environment management personnel at the KP mine

Environmental monitoring is undertaken for air and dust emissions, noise and wastewater. The monitoring work is completed by qualified persons and licensed institutes. For water environment monitoring, an intensive program has been developed and implemented, including once-a-quarter testing of domestic sewage water and ground water for TSFs, and once-a-year testing of the ground water near the mine and twice-a-year testing of the surface water at Yueliangou, HPG, and Chongyang River (TLP) by the Luoyang Liming Testing Company. The mine water from Yueliangou (SGX and HZG), HPG, TLP-LM, and DCG is also tested once-a-quarter by the Luoyang Liming Testing Company. Surface water flowing into the Guxian Reservoir from SGX and HPG is tested monthly by the Yellow River Basin Environmental Monitoring Centre, an inter-provincial government organization. Silvercorp will make a plan in the first half of 2026 to start monitoring the water quality at KP.

Production activities on the Property are compliant with Chinese labour regulations. Formal contracts are signed for all full-time employees with wages well above minimum levels. The company provides annual medical surveillance, and checks are conducted for its employees before, during, and after their employment with the Company. The Company does not use child or under-age labour.

Remediation and reclamation plans were developed during the project approval stage, including measures for project construction, operation, and closure. From FY2016 through FY2025, the Company has spent

approximately CNY 213.2M on environmental protection, including dust control measures, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, under-drainage tunnel construction, soil and water conservation, noise control, ecosystem rehabilitation, and emergency response plans. In the same period, a land area of 1,366,500 m^2 was planted with trees and grasses, as planned in the EIA; of this, 54,700 m^2 of land was planted in 2024 and 116,800 m^2 in 2025. Unused mining tunnels have been closed and rehabilitation coverage at all the mines has been undertaken.

Based on Chinese national regulatory requirements, Silvercorp will complete a site decommissioning plan at least one year before mine closure. Site rehabilitation and closure cost estimates will be made at that time.

1.13 Capital and operating costs

An exchange rate of United States Dollar (US$)1 = 7.00 Chinese Yuan (CNY) is assumed for all capital and operating cost estimates.

Table 1.5 indicates anticipated capital expenditures on exploration and mine development; facilities, plant, and equipment; and general investment capital through to the projected end of mine life in 2042. The basis for calculating these capital costs is the LOM plan for mining and processing based on the 31 December 2025 Mineral Reserve estimates.

As of 31 December 2025, LOM projected capital expenditures, inclusive of construction completion and commissioning of Mill Plant 3, but also including ore sorting and TSF costs, planned to be completed in FY2028, total $365M.

The QP considers the projected capital costs to be reasonable relative to the planned exploration, development, mining, processing, and associated site facilities, equipment, and infrastructure.

Table 1.5 Projected Ying LOM Capex (US$M)

Cost item	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
SGX																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	57.62	3.27	14.50	12.32	10.97	4.09	3.53	2.98	2.12	1.97	1.73	0.08	0.06					
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	9.92	0.07	3.56	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.20
Investment Capex	59.73	1.66	18.96	12.94	7.47	5.37	3.29	3.00	2.40	1.63	0.94	0.41	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.00
Total SGX Capex	**127.28**	**5.00**	**37.02**	**25.67**	**18.88**	**9.93**	**7.30**	**6.44**	**4.98**	**4.08**	**3.14**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.75**	**0.69**	**0.68**	**0.62**	**0.20**
HZG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	11.14	3.40	4.86	1.53	0.77	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.02								
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	7.95	0.10	3.30	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.18				
Investment Capex	38.62	0.90	12.86	7.09	3.24	2.45	2.21	2.04	1.93	1.89	1.87	1.66	0.50					
Total HZG Capex	**57.70**	**4.40**	**21.02**	**9.08**	**4.53**	**3.14**	**2.84**	**2.66**	**2.51**	**2.33**	**2.25**	**1.98**	**0.81**	**0.18**				
HPG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	3.27	0.48	2.40	0.39														
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	1.95	0.01	0.92	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04
Investment Capex	28.48	0.70	6.49	3.72	2.64	1.81	1.90	1.70	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.31	1.14	0.87	0.76	0.56	0.53	0.00
Total HPG Capex	**33.70**	**1.19**	**9.82**	**4.16**	**2.70**	**1.88**	**1.97**	**1.77**	**1.55**	**1.53**	**1.48**	**1.39**	**1.22**	**0.94**	**0.83**	**0.63**	**0.60**	**0.04**
TLP																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	10.97	1.54	5.24	2.89	0.64	0.25	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.02							
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	5.26	0.09	2.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.07				
Investment Capex	31.17	1.04	11.77	6.47	4.34	1.43	1.16	1.28	0.92	0.80	0.68	0.49	0.38	0.38				
Total TLP Capex	**47.40**	**2.67**	**19.36**	**9.68**	**5.31**	**2.00**	**1.61**	**1.68**	**1.34**	**1.19**	**0.91**	**0.66**	**0.52**	**0.45**				
LME																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	8.90	0.36	2.75	1.64	0.77	0.58	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.50	0.53	0.08						
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	6.31	0.06	1.38	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.38					
Investment Capex	21.49	0.67	6.63	3.85	2.85	1.81	1.21	1.04	0.88	0.97	0.79	0.72	0.08					
Total LME Capex	**36.69**	**1.09**	**10.75**	**5.99**	**4.12**	**2.89**	**2.24**	**2.08**	**2.01**	**1.97**	**1.82**	**1.29**	**0.46**					
LMW																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	17.47	1.07	5.60	3.15	1.70	1.21	1.22	0.76	1.28	1.49								
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	5.07	0.06	1.34	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41						
Investment Capex	18.77	0.59	5.66	3.56	1.76	1.80	1.58	1.49	1.75	0.45	0.14							
Total LMW Capex	**41.30**	**1.72**	**12.60**	**7.09**	**3.84**	**3.40**	**3.22**	**2.68**	**3.45**	**2.35**	**0.55**	**0.41**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

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Cost item	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
DCG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	4.10	0.08	2.77	0.98	0.27													
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	0.95	0.00	0.23	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10								
Investment Capex	4.17	0.06	1.26	0.75	0.83	0.57	0.46	0.13	0.06	0.06								
Total DCG Capex	**9.22**	**0.13**	**4.27**	**1.77**	**1.20**	**0.69**	**0.57**	**0.24**	**0.18**	**0.16**								
KP																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	4.25	0.66	1.93	1.66														
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	1.05	0.00	0.41	0.29	0.29	0.06												
Investment Capex	6.25	0.64	3.42	2.05	0.10	0.06												
Total DCG Capex	**11.55**	**1.30**	**5.76**	**4.00**	**0.39**	**0.11**												
Ying total																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunneling	117.71	10.86	40.06	24.54	15.11	6.31	5.53	4.49	4.25	4.06	2.28	0.16	0.06					
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	38.45	0.39	13.49	2.47	2.64	2.45	2.41	2.39	2.35	2.29	2.05	1.92	1.35	0.76	0.45	0.44	0.37	0.24
Investment Capex	208.68	6.24	67.05	40.42	23.23	15.29	11.80	10.67	9.42	7.26	5.82	4.59	2.53	1.57	1.07	0.87	0.85	0.00
Total Ying Capex	**364.84**	**17.50**	**120.60**	**67.43**	**40.97**	**24.04**	**19.74**	**17.55**	**16.01**	**13.61**	**10.15**	**6.67**	**3.94**	**2.32**	**1.52**	**1.31**	**1.22**	**0.24**

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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Major operating cost categories are mining, shipping, milling, G&A, product selling, Mineral Resources tax, and government fees and other taxes.

Silvercorp utilizes contract labour for mining on a rate per tonne or a rate per metre basis. The contracts include all labour, all fixed and mobile equipment, materials, and consumables, including fuel and explosives, which are purchased through the Company. Ground support consumables such as timber, and power to the portal areas are the responsibility of the Company.

Shipping costs are for moving ore from each mine to the processing plant.

The principal components of the milling costs are utilities (power and water), consumables (grinding steel and reagents), and labour, each typically about one third of the total cost.

G&A costs represent employee salaries and benefits, office and administrative expenses, and professional fees.

As of 1 July 2016, the previous Mineral Resources tax was switched to a levy based on percentage of sales. The provision for Mineral Resources tax is approximately 3% of sales.

Mineral rights royalty has been paid and included in Government fee and other taxes since November 2024 pursuant to the guideline of "Measure for the Levy of Mining Rights Transfer Royalty" implemented by the Province of Henan, China in 2024

Table 1.6 summarizes projected LOM unit and total operating costs in US$, by mine, and for Ying as a whole.

The QP notes that, for Ying as a whole, the unit operating cost estimates are in close alignment with those used for Mineral Reserve COG determination. In the case of LME, an approximately 18% lower unit mining cost/t projection may be seen as a reflection of the benefits of scale associated with LOM annual average planned production at close to three times that of FY2025. At DCG, an approximately 24% lower unit mining cost/t projection can be attributed to not only significantly higher projected annual production but also the recent underground connection with TLP promising increases in operating efficiency.

Overall, the QP considers the operating cost estimates to be reasonable relative to the methods and technology used and the scale of operations envisaged over the LOM. Inflationary pressures on costs have also been noted and, while the projected overall annual production rate increases and the introduction of more mechanized mining can facilitate the achievement of costs around projected levels, a constant focus on operational efficiency and cost effectiveness will still be essential.

Table 1.6 Projected Ying LOM Opex (US$M)

Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
SGX																			
Mining	89.19	645.99	7.78	38.28	43.84	42.75	45.38	46.17	45.48	45.55	46.24	44.54	44.22	41.08	41.44	36.57	34.16	27.03	15.48
Shipping	3.25	23.52	0.24	1.20	1.43	1.56	1.65	1.69	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.58	1.55	1.32	1.29	1.07	0.70
Milling	12.40	89.81	0.91	4.59	5.47	5.96	6.28	6.44	6.24	6.24	6.34	6.31	6.35	6.04	5.91	5.05	4.93	4.10	2.66
G&A and product selling	7.05	51.09	0.52	2.61	3.11	3.39	3.57	3.66	3.55	3.55	3.61	3.59	3.61	3.44	3.36	2.87	2.81	2.33	1.51
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	12.58	91.09	1.93	6.89	7.00	6.05	6.18	6.63	6.28	6.26	6.33	6.26	5.99	5.59	5.30	4.52	4.58	3.43	1.88
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	25.47	0.26	1.30	1.55	1.69	1.78	1.83	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.71	1.68	1.43	1.40	1.16	0.75
Total SGX Opex	**127.98**	**926.98**	**11.64**	**54.87**	**62.39**	**61.41**	**64.84**	**66.41**	**64.94**	**65.00**	**65.98**	**64.13**	**63.62**	**59.44**	**59.25**	**51.76**	**49.17**	**39.13**	**22.97**
HZG																			
Mining	78.71	85.48	0.95	8.13	8.75	7.31	7.76	8.60	8.33	8.30	8.19	7.85	6.60	4.71					
Shipping	3.82	4.15	0.04	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.29					
Milling	12.41	13.48	0.14	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.20	0.94					
G&A and product selling	7.06	7.67	0.08	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.53					
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	8.61	9.35	0.20	1.36	1.10	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.68	0.47					
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	3.82	0.04	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.27					
Total HZG Opex	**114.13**	**123.95**	**1.46**	**12.18**	**12.53**	**10.80**	**11.24**	**12.07**	**11.80**	**11.79**	**11.70**	**11.29**	**9.87**	**7.22**					
HPG																			
Mining	75.55	101.86	1.72	9.15	10.01	10.86	10.92	9.72	9.88	8.40	9.95	9.42	6.88	4.95					
Shipping	2.45	3.30	0.05	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.22					
Milling	12.40	16.72	0.24	1.42	1.44	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.33	1.10					
G&A and product selling	7.06	9.51	0.14	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.76	0.62					
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	6.51	8.78	0.20	0.88	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.83	0.88	0.68	0.39					
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	4.74	0.07	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.38	0.31					
Total HPG Opex	**107.49**	**144.91**	**2.42**	**12.95**	**13.72**	**14.61**	**14.86**	**13.91**	**14.10**	**12.68**	**14.14**	**13.66**	**10.29**	**7.58**					

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Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
TLP																			
Mining	61.24	248.98	6.56	24.22	24.56	26.20	25.42	24.06	23.47	21.33	19.79	17.72	14.61	13.86	7.17				
Shipping	2.84	11.53	0.24	0.94	1.06	1.18	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.03	0.96	0.87	0.72	0.70	0.40				
Milling	12.40	50.43	1.05	4.11	4.63	5.15	5.13	4.98	4.87	4.50	4.22	3.79	3.16	3.07	1.76				
G&A and product selling	7.06	28.69	0.59	2.34	2.64	2.93	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.56	2.40	2.16	1.80	1.75	1.00				
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	7.63	31.00	1.46	3.89	3.77	3.13	3.07	2.96	2.84	2.57	2.29	1.71	1.38	1.23	0.69				
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	14.30	0.30	1.17	1.31	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.20	1.08	0.90	0.87	0.50				
Total TLP Opex	**94.68**	**384.93**	**10.20**	**36.67**	**37.97**	**40.06**	**39.17**	**37.38**	**36.46**	**33.26**	**30.86**	**27.33**	**22.56**	**21.48**	**11.54**				
LME																			
Mining	63.99	146.46	2.11	10.06	8.83	9.96	10.45	9.89	9.98	10.06	9.17	9.17	9.33	8.51	9.68	8.43	8.29	7.97	4.58
Shipping	2.84	6.49	0.06	0.29	0.30	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.25
Milling	12.40	28.39	0.28	1.25	1.29	1.59	1.84	1.83	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.89	1.88	1.78	1.10
G&A and product selling	7.06	16.15	0.16	0.71	0.73	0.91	1.04	1.04	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.01	0.62
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	9.61	22.01	0.51	1.57	1.44	1.21	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.30	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.31	0.80
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	8.05	0.08	0.35	0.37	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.31
Total LME Opex	**99.42**	**227.55**	**3.21**	**14.23**	**12.95**	**14.49**	**15.62**	**15.04**	**15.36**	**15.55**	**14.67**	**14.56**	**14.78**	**13.93**	**15.16**	**13.74**	**13.62**	**12.98**	**7.65**
LMW																			
Mining	64.59	159.86	4.48	18.39	17.48	17.40	15.89	15.53	15.43	15.14	13.80	10.46	7.16	5.66	3.03				
Shipping	2.84	7.02	0.19	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.65	0.48	0.37	0.30	0.14				
Milling	12.41	30.70	0.82	2.92	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.84	2.11	1.63	1.33	0.63				
G&A and product selling	7.06	17.47	0.47	1.66	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.71	1.62	1.20	0.93	0.76	0.36				
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	8.74	21.64	1.15	3.16	2.59	1.98	1.90	1.96	1.87	1.83	1.74	1.29	0.99	0.80	0.36				
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	8.71	0.23	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.18				
Total LMW Opex	**99.15**	**245.39**	**7.34**	**27.61**	**26.53**	**25.83**	**24.23**	**23.87**	**23.67**	**23.22**	**21.45**	**16.14**	**11.55**	**9.23**	**4.71**				

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Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
DCG																			
Mining	74.88	27.30	0.31	2.03	2.14	3.91	4.30	4.01	3.82	3.64	3.14								
Shipping	2.84	1.03	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13								
Milling	12.40	4.52	0.02	0.27	0.26	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.58								
G&A and product selling	7.06	2.57	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.33								
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	4.29	1.56	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.18								
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	1.28	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.16								
Total DCG Opex	**104.98**	**38.28**	**0.36**	**2.74**	**2.80**	**5.53**	**5.97**	**5.62**	**5.50**	**5.25**	**4.53**								
KP																			
Mining	105.71	26.18		5.50	10.10	8.87	1.70												
Shipping	6.11	1.51		0.21	0.60	0.59	0.11												
Milling	12.40	3.07		0.43	1.21	1.20	0.23												
G&A and product selling	7.06	1.75		0.24	0.69	0.69	0.13												
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	10.51	2.60		0.36	1.20	0.89	0.15												
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	0.87		0.12	0.34	0.34	0.06												
Total DCG Opex	**145.31**	**35.98**		**6.87**	**14.14**	**12.58**	**2.39**												
Ying total																			
Mining	75.43	1442.1	23.92	115.76	125.72	127.26	121.82	117.97	116.39	112.42	110.29	99.16	88.79	78.78	61.33	45.00	42.45	35.01	20.05
Shipping	3.06	58.56	0.82	4.03	4.82	5.23	4.90	4.80	4.75	4.65	4.56	4.15	3.84	3.55	2.55	1.75	1.72	1.48	0.95
Milling	12.40	237.13	3.46	16.23	18.65	20.40	20.05	19.85	19.64	19.24	18.82	17.04	15.63	14.46	10.29	6.93	6.81	5.88	3.75
G&A and product selling	7.06	134.89	1.97	9.24	10.61	11.60	11.40	11.29	11.17	10.94	10.70	9.69	8.89	8.23	5.85	3.94	3.88	3.34	2.13
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	9.83	188.03	5.46	18.26	17.96	15.03	14.45	14.76	14.30	14.04	13.63	12.23	11.10	9.78	7.71	5.90	6.00	4.74	2.68
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	67.24	0.98	4.60	5.29	5.78	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.46	5.34	4.83	4.43	4.10	2.92	1.97	1.93	1.67	1.06
Total Ying Opex	**111.30**	**2,128**	**36.62**	**168.13**	**183.04**	**185.31**	**178.31**	**174.31**	**171.82**	**166.75**	**163.34**	**147.10**	**132.68**	**118.89**	**90.65**	**65.50**	**62.80**	**52.11**	**30.63**

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THAT THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED "WARNING" ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

1.14 Economic analysis

Although Silvercorp is a producing issuer and, therefore, does not require an economic analysis of the Ying Property for the purposes of a NI 43-101 Technical Report, the QPs have considered it reasonable to include a high-level analysis to illustrate the potential economic impact relative to the latest Mineral Reserve estimation and the associated production schedule.

The following Ying realized selling metal prices (Ying averages over projected LOM except where stated), average costs, and exchange rate were used for the economic analysis (all values in $US):

- Gold price/troy ounce $3,400 FY2026Q4, $2,975 FY2027, $2,800 LOM
- Silver price/troy ounce $76.80 FY2026Q4, $48.00 FY2027, $38.40 FY2028, $26.88 LOM
- Lead price/lb $0.90
- Zinc price/lb $1.92
- Copper price/lb $1.76
- Mining cost/t $75.43
- Milling cost/t $12.40
- Shipping cost/t $3.06
- Mineral Resources tax & rights royalty/t $9.87
- G&A/t $7.05
- Government fees and other taxes/t $3.52
- Sustaining and growth capital/t $19.08
- Exchange rate US$1 = CYN7.00

The QP notes the following about the above economic parameters:

- Ying realized metal prices are as per Silvercorp advice and assume the following $US market prices:
  - Gold/oz: $4,000 FY2026Q4, $3,500 FY2027, $2,800 remaining LOM
  - Silver/oz: $80 FY2026Q4, $50 FY2027, $40 FY2028, $28 remaining LOM
  - Lead/lb: $0.90
  - Zinc/b: $1.20
  - Copper/lb: $4.40
- Other than for FY2026Q4 / FY2027 for gold, and FY2026Q4 / FY2027 / FY2028 for silver, the above market prices are as per those used in the mining COG calculations.
- Cost values are as per those indicated in Section 21 (sustaining and growth capital includes mill expansion, TSF, and ore sorting capital through to FY2028).

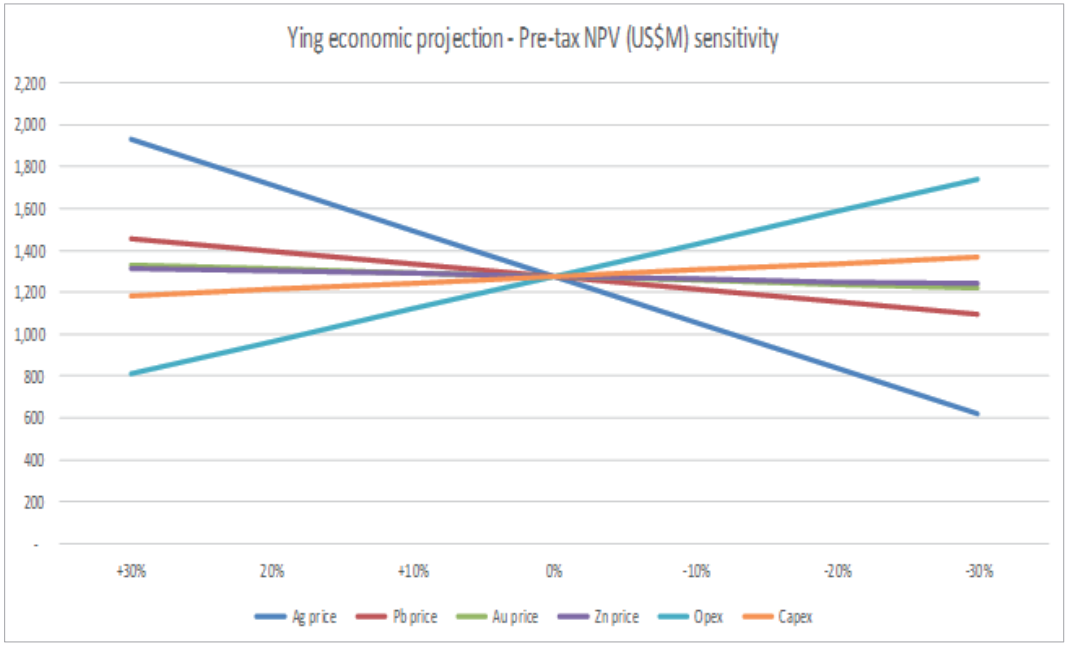
The QP also notes that approximate spot metal prices at the time of writing of the Technical Report are: gold - $4,745/oz; silver - $75.50/oz; lead - $0.86/lb; zinc - $1.49/lb, copper - $5.85/lb.

Based on the LOM production profile and the metal price and other assumptions shown above, pre-tax and post-tax cashflow projections have been generated. At 5% discount rate, pre-tax and post-tax net present values (NPVs) of $1,275M and $1,030M, respectively, are projected. Over the LOM, 69.3% of the net

revenue is projected to come from silver, 20.1% from lead, 5.4% from gold, 4.6% from zinc, and 0.6% from copper.

Pre-tax NPV sensitivity was also examined (see Figure 1.1) over a +/- 30% change in Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn metal prices, and in operating and capital costs.

Figure 1.1 Ying pre-tax NPV sensitivity



Source: AMC, from Silvercorp data.

Most sensitivity is seen in silver price (the sensitivity would effectively be the same with variation in Ag grade) and, to a lesser extent, in operating cost. The NPV is moderately sensitive to lead price and capex, and slightly sensitive to gold price and zinc price.

The Ying mine complex is seen to be a very viable operation with a projected LOM through to 2042 based on Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. There remains significant potential to extend the LOM beyond 2042 via further exploration and development, particularly in areas with identified Inferred Resources.

1.15 Risk assessment

AMC completed a risk assessment of the risks identified for the Ying Property in accordance with Guidance Note 7 to the HKEX Listing Rules. The qualitative risk analysis is summarized in Table 1.7. The risk ratings reflect status before implementation of control recommendations.

Table 1.7 Project risk assessment

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource					
Biased chip sampling	Different grade than estimated in the Mineral Resource model due to biased sampling.	Ensure all channels are cut with diamond saws and representative samples are taken.	Possible	Minor	Low
QAQC Records	There are limited QAQC records for the early years of the Ying Project and at the KP Project before it was acquired by Silvercorp.	Plan additional drilling /channel sampling in areas with limited QAQC and ensure a QAQC program, that is aligned with Industry Best Practices, is in place.	Possible	Minor	Low
CRM samples not blind	Several laboratories show consistently high precision, high accuracy results, suggesting the laboratories are aware of the CRM expected value.	Umpire duplicates can be used to confirm that primary laboratory precision is maintained.	Possible	Minor	Low
Vein geometry	Because of the pinch and swell nature of Ying veins, there is often significant uncertainty in location of potentially economic mineralization within the veins, and in the grade and tonnage of that mineralization.	The large number of veins and active mining areas within each vein means that overall economic risk is mitigated.	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Ensure adequate density of drilling ahead of planned mining	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Permit depth	21% of the total Mineral Resources based on AqEq metal, and 24% of Mineral Resources based on tonnes are at an elevation below the current mining permits	Continue with applications to increase depth of current mining permits.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Mineral Reserve and Mining					
Production plan	Significant production shortfalls due to insufficient labour or equipment	Ensure that contractors can fulfil requirements to meet the production plan. Quickly resolve issues that could cause production delays.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Production plan	Production more than allowed by mining permit leading to financial penalties or shutdown	Ensure regulators are kept fully informed and, as necessary, get required permissions.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Production plan	Dilution greater than anticipated leading to lower metal output at planned tonnes.	Exercise high degree of process control in design, drilling, and blasting at all mines.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Underground development and stope preparation	Inadequate rate of underground development and / or stope planning and / or execution.	Maintain diligent process of plan / schedule / execute / control at all mines.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
In-stope grade control	Inadequate grade control leading to more waste mining and lower grade material to surface.	Maintain constant and high level of geology grade control in vein development and stopes.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Geotechnical	Significant geological structures and/or adverse ground conditions leading to production interruption and / or safety issues	Ensure early geotechnical assessment, appropriate ground support, personnel awareness, defined procedures, and ongoing safety monitoring.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Hydrogeological	More water inflow than anticipated leading to underground flooding and potential production interruption.	Inflow monitoring and maintenance of dewatering facilities.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Introduction of more mechanized equipment	Inadequate training and / or inadequate development and implementation of necessary operating and safety procedures leading to injury exposure and / or production interruption.	Establish and maintain necessary personnel training and comprehensive operating and safety procedures for all equipment at mine sites.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or interruption at Hongfa plant.	Maintain planning and survey vigilance at all waste rock sites. Ensure site provisions adequate for future planned waste production. Appropriate maintenance at Hongfa. Maintain consideration for waste rock storage underground.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Ore stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpiles.	Ensure stockpile planning and area provisions appropriate for increased production.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Processing					
XRT sorting performance	Unable to achieve the anticipated performance of XRT ore sorting, resulting in over-estimation of metal recoveries.	Carry out more in-line tests on adjusting operational parameters of XRT ore sorter to gradually improve waste reject rate and reduce metal losses.	Possible	Minor	Low
Metal recovery	Metal recoveries decrease due to change in properties of plant feed ore.	Continually conduct flotation tests on different ore bodies and appropriately direct operation of processing plant.	Possible	Minor	Low
Infrastructure					
Power supply	Lack of or unstable power supply in heavy load season, leading to operation interruption.	Maintain awareness with supply entity. Maintain emergency power supply for critical infrastructure and services.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
TSF					
TSF dam management	Dam failure leading to tailings leak and/or major failure.	Ensure best practice design, inspection, monitoring, and reaction regime is established and followed at all times.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
TSF capacity	Lack of TSF volume capacity leading to inability to fully complete planned LOM.	Ongoing TSF survey diligence and planning relative to anticipated and actual tailings volume deposition and implications for future storage.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Environment and social					
Water abstraction, surface water, and groundwater	Mining and / or processing activities causing pollution due to unintended discharge of untreated production, domestic, or other wastewater.	Continue water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of Ying mine areas. Ensure any site water discharges follow Chinese legal requirements.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
ARD from waste rock and tailings	No indication of significant ARD issues in Ying Property areas to date but potential may exist as new areas are developed.	Maintain vigilance on testing of waste rocks / tailings to assess any ARD risks.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Social impact and community engagement	Company has good record of engagement with local communities but potential for problematic issues must always be recognized.	Maintain regular interaction with all stakeholders and constant focus on potential social impact of company activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex and Opex					
Capex increases	Lack of detailed planning / budgeting resulting in unforeseen additional Capex and adverse impact on cashflow.	Regularly review plan and budget for sustaining and investment capital required to achieve projected development and production plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex increases	Significant opex increases through inadequate planning and / or provision of appropriate resources and / or inflation leading to adverse impact on operating performance and cashflow.	Regularly review LOM plan / budget and operating performance for both contractors and Company. Establish long-term arrangements with contractors and suppliers.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

1.16 Recommendations

Other than for costs estimated below for exploration tunnelling and drilling – totalling US$39.95M and which are part of planned LOM capital expenditures – the QPs consider that implementation of the following recommendations will form part of the day-to-day operating cost of the Ying mines.

1.16.1 Safety in general

Maintain indicated focus and measures employed related to mine and site safety, including implementation of a policy whereby the more stringent of either Chinese or Canadian safety standards is

employed. The QP notes that Silvercorp has gone beyond Chinese statutory requirements in certain areas of safety and the Company has indicated a continuing focus on production procedure safety improvement.

1.16.2 Exploration

Continue exploration tunnelling and diamond drilling at the Ying Property. The exploration tunnelling is used to upgrade the drill-defined Resources to the Measured category, and the diamond drilling is used to expand and upgrade the previous drill-defined Resources, explore for new mineralized zones within the unexplored portions of vein structures, and test for the down-dip and along strike extensions of the vein structures. The proposed exploration work is as follows:

1.16.2.1 SGX

Tunnelling:

- 23,140 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E, S16E2, S16E5, S16W, S16W1, S18E2, S19, S19E, S19E1, S19W, S1W, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, S2, S21, S21W, S21W3, S21W5, S22, S23, S23W, S27E1, S27E2, S2W, S2W1, S2W2, S2W2_3, S31, S31E, S32, S37, S37E, S39, S39W, S4E, S5, S6, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_2a2, S7_2E, S7_2Ea, S7_3, S7_4, S74, S76, S7W, S7W1, S7W11, S8, S8_1, S8E, S8E1, S8W, and S8W2 between Levels -40 m and 850 m.

Drilling:

- 8,530 m surface drilling and 56,470 m underground diamond drilling on vein structures S1, S10, S11, S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E1, S16E2, S16W, S16W1, S18, S18E2, S18W, S19, S19E, S19W, S1W, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, S2, S21, S21W1, S23, S23W, S26, S26E, S26W, S27, S27E, S27E1, S27E2, S27W, S28, S28E, S29, S2W, S2W1, S2W2, S2W2_1, S2W2_3, S31, S31E, S32, S32E, S33, S36, S39, S51, S53, S54, S54N, S6, S6E1, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_2E, S74, S7E, S7E2, S7W1, S7W11, S8, S8E1, S8W, and S8W2.

1.16.2.2 HZG

Tunnelling:

- 6,275 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, HZ15, HZ15W2, HZ20, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ22S, HZ26, HZ26W, S28, and S8 between Levels 300 m and 850 m.

Drilling:

- 7,920 m surface drilling and 14,080 m underground drilling on vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, HZ15, HZ18, HZ20, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ22E1, HZ22S, HZ22W, HZ26, HZ26E, HZ26E8, HZ26W_1, HZ27, S19, S27, S28, S7_1, and S8.

1.16.2.3 HPG

Tunnelling:

- 10,400 m exploration tunnelling on major vein structures H10, H10_1, H10_1a, H11, H12, H12_1, H12W, H13, H14, H14a, H15, H15W, H15W4, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H16_3E, H16_5, H17, H17_1, H17_1a, H18, H20W, H29, H32, H32a, H32E1, H38, H39_1a, H40, H40W, H42, H5, H5_1, H5_2, and H5W between Levels 50 m and 790 m.

Drilling:

- 1,245 m surface drilling and 34,095 m underground diamond drilling on vein structures B03, H10, H10_1, H10_1a, H11, H12, H12_1, H13, H14, H14a, H15, H15_1, H15W, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H16_5, H17, H17_1a, H18, H20W, H32, H32E1, H38, H39_1, H40, H41, H5, H5_2, and H9.

1.16.2.4 LME

Tunnelling:

- 6,280 m on vein structures LM1, LM2, LM2W, LM3_2, LM3_2E, LM3_4, LM3E, LM3W2, LM4, LM4E2, LM5, LM5a, LM5E, LM5E1, LM5E2, LM5W5, LM6, LM6_1, LM6W, LM6W_1, LM73, LM75, LM75a, LM79, LM82, and LM82E between Levels 400 m and 1,100 m.

Drilling:

- 710 m surface drilling and 29,290 m underground diamond drilling on vein LM1, LM18E1, LM18W3, LM2, LM2E4, LM2W1, LM2W2, LM3, LM3_1, LM3_2, LM3_2E, LM3_4, LM3E2, LM3W, LM3W2, LM3W3, LM4, LM4E2, LM4W, LM4W1, LM4W3, LM5, LM5E, LM5E1, LM5E2, LM5W, LM5W7, LM6, LM6_1, LM68, LM6W, LM6W_1, LM71, LM73, LM75, LM76, LM79, LM82, LM82E, LM84, LM86, LM9, and M4W1.

1.16.2.5 LMW

Tunnelling:

- 18,500 m on vein structures LM11, LM11E, LM11E1, LM12, LM12_1, LM12_3, LM12_4, LM12E, LM12E6, LM12E6a, LM12Ea2, LM13W, LM13W2, LM13Wa, LM14, LM14_2, LM14a, LM17, LM17W, LM17W1, LM17W2, LM17W4, LM17W5, LM17W6, LM19, LM19_1, LM19W1, LM19W2, LM19Wa, LM20, LM21, LM22, LM25, LM25W, LM25W1, LM26, LM26a, LM28, LM30, LM32, LM32E, LM32E1, LM33, LM34, LM41E, LM41E2, LM41E7, LM41W, LM50, LM50_3, LM50a, LM52, LM52_1, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM58, LM7, LM7E, LM8, LM8_3, LM8_4a, LM8_5, LM8_7, LM8_9, T24, W1, W18, W18E1, W2, W2W, W2W1, W5, W6, W6a, W6E, W6E1, W6E2, and W6W as well as their parallel subzones between Levels 500 m and 1,070 m.

Drilling:

- 3,000 m surface drilling and 60,000 m underground drilling on vein LM11, LM11E, LM12_1, LM12_2, LM12E, LM12E1, LM12E6, LM13W, LM14, LM14_1, LM14a, LM14W, LM16, LM16E1, LM17, LM17E1, LM17W, LM17W1, LM17W2, LM17W3, LM19_1, LM19E1, LM19W1, LM19W2, LM19W4, LM20, LM20E, LM20W, LM22, LM25, LM25W1, LM26, LM28, LM32, LM32E, LM41, LM41_1, LM41E, LM41E1, LM41E2, LM41E4, LM41E7, LM41W, LM50, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM56, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM7, LM7E, LM7W2, LM8, LM8_13, LM8_3a, LM8_4, LM8_5, W1, W18, W18E2, W18W, W18W_2, W6, W6E, W6E1, W6E2, and W6W and their parallel vein structures.

1.16.2.6 TLP

Tunnelling:

- 21,600 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures T1 series, T2 series, T3 series, T4, T4E, T5 series, T11, T11E4, T11W1, T12, T12E, T14 series, T15 series, T16 series, T17 series, T20, T21, T21W, T22 series, T23 series, T24, T26, T26E1, T27, T27E, T27W, T28, T28, T28_1, T28E, T29, T30, T31 series, T33 series, T35E, T35E1, T38, T38E, T39E1, T39E, T39W, and T53 between Levels 500 m and 1,120 m.

Drilling:

- 2,660 m surface drilling and 67,340 m underground drilling on vein structures T1 series, T2, T3 series, T5, T11 series, T12, T14, T14E, T15 series, T16 series, T17 series, T20, T21, T21W1, T22 series, T23, T24, T26, T26E, T28, T31, T31W3, T31W5, T33 series, T35 series, T39 series, T41, T50, T51, T52, and T53.

1.16.2.7 DCG

Tunnelling:

- 2,152 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures C4, C4E, C7_1, C7_1a, C7_2, C8, C8E1, C9_1, C9W1, C9W2 between Levels 700 m and 780 m.

Drilling:

- 5,000 m underground drilling on vein structures C8, C8E1, C9_1, C9_2, C9_5, C9E1, C9E3, C9W2, CJ9, and CJ9W.

1.16.2.8 KP

Tunnelling:

- 4,101 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures K3, and K4 between Levels 805 m and 1,120 m.

Drilling:

- 2,315 m surface drilling and 7,200 m underground drilling on vein structures K1, K2, and K3.

1.16.2.9 Exploration costs

The estimated cost for the above exploration work is:

- Tunnelling: CNY 221,120,000 (US$31.59M)
- Drilling: CNY 58,557,000 (US$8.37M)

1.16.3 Drilling

The QP recommends the following:

- The procedures used in the 2020 density measurement for SGX should be independently reviewed and modified, if necessary.
- All density samples should be geologically described, with particular attention to the degree of oxidation and the presence or absence of vugs or porosity.
- The minimum size of the density samples should be 1 kg. The part of the sample that is selected for assaying should be as representative of the mineralization in the part used for density measurement as possible. Assaying of the density sample itself is preferable but only if the wax does not lead to problems with assay sample preparation.
- The regression models are likely to be improved for some samples by inclusion of assays for copper and iron. In samples with a significant content of chalcopyrite, freibergite, pyrite, or hematite, these minerals may make a significant contribution to the overall density of the samples.
- The procedures used in for the KP density measurement should be documented.
- HZG, DCG, and KP are underrepresented in the current density data. Further sampling of these deposits is required.

1.16.4 Sample preparation, analyses, and security

All recommendations in this Section refer to the Ying Project other than those indicated as specific to the KP Project.

1.16.4.1 Laboratories

- Laboratories should be chosen based on similar protocols, or protocols should be standardized between laboratories where possible.
- Attempt to standardize the crush methodology, crush sub-sampling method, and sample size, lower and upper detection limits and overlimit techniques that are utilized by the various laboratories.
- Halt the use of roll mats to mix samples prior to sub-sampling. Riffle splitting or automated rotary sample dividers are a more robust system less inclined to sampling bias.
- Wet sizing of pulps should be conducted to test the grind size protocols.

1.16.4.2 CRMs

- The issue of excessively precise results from some laboratories needs to be discussed with the laboratory managers.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of CRM (and QA/QC) samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that CRMs and laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Issues of data bias (both positive and negative) as well as analytical drift should be further investigated, including the standardization of sample preparation and analysis methods between all labs.
- Consider developing several custom Ying specific CRMs. Several CRM suppliers can create CRMs from surplus coarse reject material and provide relevant certification and documentation. This may help to reduce the number of CRMs required and would also provide CRMs with matrix matched to the Ying deposits.
- Consider adding a CRM that monitors low grade zinc (less than (<) 0.2%).

1.16.4.3 Blanks

- Send a batch of coarse blank samples to several laboratories to enable statistics on grade distribution of Ag, Pb, and Zn of the blank source material to be determined. This should be completed for each quarry site to ensure the source has sufficiently low Ag, Pb, Zn, and Au concentrations. If blank materials from different quarry sites are used, each blank material should be given an identification so that the source can be traced.
- Revise protocols so that blanks are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of at least one blank in every 25 samples (4%) for both drilling and underground samples.
- Insert blanks immediately after expected high-grade mineralization.
- Implement the use of both coarse and fine (pulp) blank material to enable sample preparation and analytical processes to be monitored for contamination.

- Ensure that all laboratories are running their own internal blanks to monitor contamination. If possible, internal laboratory QA/QC data should be acquired in real time and incorporated into the Silvercorp database.
- Investigate if detection limits and analytical methods can be standardized between labs to ensure blank material is performing consistently.
- Implement the monitoring of blank results in real-time and ensure that sample batches with blanks exceeding failure limits are investigated and re-analysed.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Submit pulp duplicate samples for analysis to enable practical detection limits to be determined for each laboratory.

1.16.4.4 Duplicates

- Duplicates insertion rates should be increased to 5 - 6% of total samples submitted and should comprise field duplicates, coarse crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The collection of duplicates at different stages of the sampling process will enable the source of sampling variance to be understood.
- Investigate the cause of poor field duplicate performance in both core and underground samples. This could include a test phase that incorporates the following:
  - Submitting the second half of the core, instead of quarter core as the field duplicates (if required, a thin slice of core could be sliced off and retained for archival storage before cutting the core into halves).
  - Consider increasing the size of underground samples.

1.16.4.5 Umpire samples

- Select a single, third-party laboratory to act as the umpire laboratory.
- Submit a random selection of pulp samples to the umpire laboratory on a regular basis, with CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This is to assess the performance of the batch at the umpire laboratory.
- Increase umpire sampling submissions to 4 - 5% of all samples collected.

1.16.4.6 General recommendations

Ying Project

- Laboratory protocols for sample preparation and analysis should be standardized where possible.
- Insertion rates for all QA/QC sample types should be increased to conform with generally accepted industry standards. QA/QC samples should be included with every batch of samples submitted to the laboratory.
- Insert QA/QC samples randomly within sample batches as opposed to the present practice of consistently inserting consecutive CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This will make it more difficult for the laboratory to pre-determine the QA/QC types.
- Investigate whether internal laboratory QA/QC data are available, and whether these can be reviewed in addition to Silvercorp data.

- Populate and utilize the planned implementation of a commercial drillhole database with QA/QC capability.
- Maintain and report a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of QA/QC samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Standardize the coding of batch IDs for all samples (including QA/QC samples) to allow for the review of data on a batch basis.

KP Project

- Upgrade all drilling and sampling to meet, as a minimum, the QA/QC protocols applied at the Ying Project.
- All records of QA/QC submissions and treatment should be maintained.

1.16.5 Data verification

- Progress centralizing and standardizing all mine databases to reduce duplicate data and minimize version control issues. Rules or lookup tables should be set to ensure data is valid prior to upload.
- Establish standard dataset boundaries for each mine, including overlaps as required.
- Ensure assay data is recorded without rounding to accurately reflect the original assay certificates.
- Establish a protocol for the consistent treatment of samples with analytical results below the LLD.
- Undertake further random assay checks of the channel sample database and make corrections as appropriate.
- Establish a protocol to ensure unsampled intervals are consistently, and unambiguously, recorded in the database.
- Ensure that when a sample ID is on two certificates there is a documented rationale and flag for what assays are used for the Mineral Resources.
- Duplicated drillhole and channel Hole IDs should be addressed to allow the Ying database to be audited as a whole. Develop procedures to ensure Hole IDs and Sample IDs are unique for each deposit.
- Store QA/QC data within the database and ensure that Certificate (batch) IDs are consistent between sample and QA/QC data.
- Ensure that date fields are populated in a consistent format within the assay database. All dates should be checked for validity and corrected as required. Missing dates should be corrected using historical records or by cross-referencing drill dates, samples dates, and assay dates.

1.16.6 Mineral Resource

1.16.6.1 Estimation process

- Continue to standardize modelling protocols at all mines to facilitate efficient model auditing.
- Establish clear responsibilities for key personnel during the Mineral Resource estimation process. This should include a rigorous internal peer review of all inputs including input databases, 3D vein / domain models, as-built and sterilization triangulations, etc. This internal review process could include something as structured as a formal internal data sign-off at each key stage of the modelling process.
- Ensure that vein models are appropriate for use as estimation domains in the context of established parameters (e.g. hard boundary search neighbourhood). Disparate veins in similar structural positions, considered within the mining context as the same vein, may need to be separated into separate domains (different vein domain names). Conversely, spatially related veins with minor fault offsets may be grouped into single domains (same vein domain name). This will enable blocks to be informed by appropriate data and eliminate boundary artefacts in the resulting block model.

1.16.6.2 Resource database

- Finalize the ongoing migration of all Mineral Resource datasets from the individual mine-based data solutions (Excel™ files) to the central Micromine Geobank™ database and implement data validation checks.
- Create fields within the database to identify any drillhole or channel samples that should be excluded from the Mineral Resource. Documentation of why any data are excluded should be maintained and provided to any external QPs completing work on the project.
- Consider standardizing the translation of Chinese vein names to English vein names to ensure consistency between successive (i.e. yearly) Mineral Resource updates. This will allow more detailed comparisons of individual block models on a vein-by-vein basis. This could also be accomplished through a tracking document that records successive names for the same vein.

1.16.6.3 Vein modelling

- Develop standardized procedures for vein modelling across all deposits for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. This should encompass standards that cover how far to extrapolate veins from known mineralization, criteria for combining (or splitting) veins into a single estimation domain, and minimum vein width criteria.
- Increase the number of vertices during wireframe construction to increase the resolution of triangulations, and to prevent deleterious triangle artefacts in veins with highly variable or sparse data density. Investigate possible advanced vein modelling tools such as implicit modelling to create more appropriate and robust vein wireframes.
- Where appropriate, clip intersecting veins using wireframe Boolean tools.
- Adjust wireframing processes to reduce wireframes pinching out to thicknesses of less than 0.4 m between data.

1.16.6.4 Depletion modelling

- In building depletion and sterilization wireframes, ensure that 'cookie cutter' coding wireframes are orthogonal to the strike / dip of vein models.
- As-builts should be used in addition to any 'cookie cutter' wireframe built in the longitudinal plane to ensure that raises and crosscut drives are appropriately coded and depleted.

1.16.7 Mineral processing

- Undertake periodic mill audits aimed at ensuring optimum process control and mill performance.
- Continue with targeting of improvements on processing systems and auxiliary facilities, including XRT sorting, to enhance metal recovery and reduce energy consumption.
- For XRT sorting, establish and maintain a comprehensive performance data collection regime to facilitate optimum use and processing value contribution.
- Ensure that tight control is exercised over construction and commissioning of Mill Plant 3, and for the changeover period as Mill Plant 1 is phased out.

1.16.8 Tailings storage facilities

QP note: Initial Silvercorp responses to recommendations are included in Section 18.1 of the Technical Report.

- Consideration should be given to the adoption of more stringent hydrological design criteria for all three facilities, adopting a more extreme Inflow Design Flood than the presently adopted 1:500-year or 1:1,000-yr events.
- A reassessment of the slope stability analysis for the existing facilities should be undertaken, using up to date methods of analyses and considering all appropriate loading conditions. Initially, this should entail a rigorous review of all data obtained from field and laboratory testing with a particular focus on the identification of contractive materials based on the results of cone penetrometer test (CPTu) data. Undrained limit equilibrium analyses should be conducted. Depending on the results of this review and the undrained analyses, more complex methods of analyses may be required using advanced numerical models, i.e., non-linear deformation analyses (NDA).
- For TSF3, consideration should be given to the installation of an underdrainage system, installed above the HDPE basin liner in the area immediately upstream of the starter dam. The aim of this system would be to facilitate the drainage of the tailings mass on which subsequent upstream raises would be constructed.
- Also for TSF3, engage with an independent TSF design specialist to review and inspect the as-built construction, inclusive of diversion channels, adjacent slope stability aspects, and maintenance of road access in the event of extreme weather events

1.16.9 Surface roads and transportation

- Assess all roads in steep slope areas and take appropriate action to offset risk in any sections that lack road safety barriers and / or where there may be potential for slope failures.
- For road transportation in general at the Ying property and the surrounding area, and with particular reference to increased road traffic and interaction with non-company vehicles on roads and in tunnels, continue to ensure that appropriate safety protocols are in place and adhered to.

1.16.10 Mining

- For internal planning and forecasting and for external reporting, continue with process of fully integrating Resource estimation, Reserve estimation, and mine planning processes at each mine and for Ying as a whole.
- Continue the focus on dilution and grade control and implementation of best mining practices via the Mining Quality Control Department. This will be fundamental to achieving Mineral Reserve grades over the Ying LOM while also producing ore at significantly increased rates.
- Maintain a major and continual focus on mine planning and control in general – particularly of dilution aspects as noted above, but also with respect to personnel numbers and capabilities, and on mechanized equipment maintenance.
- Ensure that geotechnical understanding and planning is at the forefront of implementing and maintaining safe ground control in all the Ying mines.
- Continue with the plan to introduce more advanced technology at the Ying operations, while developing and implementing all necessary operating and safety measures related to the use of more mechanized equipment and new mining methods. This introduction brings additional safety considerations, with specific training and enforced protocols and operating practices being required. Equipment and personnel operating around open brows, raises, and ore-passes; remote mucking practices and operator protection; and provision of safety bays and adequate equipment clearances relative to drift widths are specific examples of aspects to be addressed. The QP acknowledges the Silvercorp indication of training implementation and that all current tasks in the Ying operation have been assessed and standardized for safe production.
- Maintain a high degree of development planning, scheduling, and control throughout the Ying operation. In this regard, achievement of development projections, particularly in the next few years, will be a key contributor to the further planned production increases.
- Ensure consistent contractor awareness and fulfilment of requirements and responsibilities, including provision and availability of resources, particularly skilled manpower numbers and appropriately maintained equipment, and with respect to safety protocol adherence.
- For recently introduced longhole mining, ensure a comprehensive program is continued to monitor drilling and blasting performance against design, inclusive of regular cavity monitoring surveys. With a view to optimizing longhole performance in general - and particularly regarding safety, production rate and dilution - engagement of specialist guidance is recommended. This could include advice on stope access and design, equipment, operating protocols, drill and blast design, geotechnical assessment and ground support – particularly around brows and hangingwalls, and backfilling.
- Again, with respect to longhole mining, consider a more widespread application of the methodology in appropriate areas, with a view to further increasing stope production rates. In undertaking such, it must be recognized that design and blasting practices aimed at dilution control will require yet more focus.
- For room and pillar mining, ensure design and operating practices include geotechnical and support assessment and result in adequate pillar stability and stable backs, both locally and in the wider room and pillar areas.
- For the predominant resuing and shrinkage mining methods, maintain a high degree of process control on design, drilling, and blasting. This will be critical to achieving dilution targets.
- As appropriate, engage specialist guidance on paste backfill, including for recipes, binder type and usage, appropriate strength requirements and achievement over time, testing protocols, delivery system, and placement.

- With respect to diesel equipment operation, ensure that regulatory and best practice ventilation standards are maintained, including with respect to noxious gases and diesel particulate matter (DPM) concentrations.
- Particularly for room and pillar and longhole mining, monitor and assess ore recovery factors against current projections.
- Maintain the focus on stockpiling and record keeping procedures, and on assessing all aspects of reconciliation performance between mine and mill.
- Where viable and safe, maintain consideration of placement of waste material into stope voids for all appropriate mining methods.
- Maintain a constant focus on operational efficiency and cost effectiveness. The QP considers that unit cost estimates are reasonable relative to projected annual production rate increases and the introduction of more mechanized mining but, particularly in recognition of cost inflation pressures, such a focus will be essential.
- Consider increasing use of electric / battery mining vehicles at the Ying operations.

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Appendices

Appendix A
Compliance with Chapter 18

Distribution list

1 e-copy to Silvercorp Metals Inc.
1 e-copy to AMC Canada office

2 Introduction

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (AMC) was commissioned by Silvercorp Metals Inc. (Silvercorp) to prepare a Competent Person's Report (CPR) (2026 Technical Report or Technical Report) on the Ying silver-lead-zinc-gold property (Property) in Henan Province, China, encompassing the Ying Project (SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG underground mines) and the Kuanping Project (KP underground mine start-up). This report is to be included in an appendix document for Silvercorp's **[REDACTED]** on the Hong Kong **[REDACTED]**.

Silvercorp has provided indemnities in favour of AMC against damages, losses, and liabilities arising out of any use of any information provided by the Company or any of the Company's representatives that is false, misleading or incomplete, and damages, losses, and liabilities related to or arising out of AMC's engagement other than those arising from actions taken or omitted to be taken by AMC illegally, in bad faith, or as a result of gross negligence.

Table 2.1 indicates persons who prepared or contributed to the 2026 Technical Report.

This Technical Report has been produced in accordance with the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective 9 June 2023) as contained in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and accompanying policies and documents. NI 43-101 utilizes the definitions and categories of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves 2014 (CIM 2014). The Technical Report has been modified as per the requirements of Chapter 18 of the Hong Kong stock exchange listing rules. As this report has been produced in accordance with NI 43-101, the term "Qualified Person" as opposed to "Competent Person" is used throughout. The Qualified Persons (QP) who take responsibility for this report also qualify as Competent Persons (CP) under Hong Kong stock exchange regulations.

AMC has previously prepared reports in accordance with NI 43-101 on the Property in:

- 2024 (filed 28 August 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).
- 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022).
- 2020 (filed 14 October 2020, effective date 31 July 2020).
- 2017 (filed 24 February 2017, effective date 31 December 2016).
- 2014 (filed 5 September 2014, effective date 31 December 2013).
- 2012 (filed 15 June 2012, effective date 1 May 2012).
- 2013 (minor update to 2012 report, filed 6 May 2013, effective date 1 May 2012).

Table 2.1 Persons who prepared or contributed to this Technical Report

Qualified Persons responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report						
Qualified Person	**Position**	**Employer**	**Independent of Silvercorp?**	**Date of last site visit**	**Professional designation**	**Sections of report***
Mr HA Smith	Senior Principal Mining Engineer	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.	Yes	12 - 13 May 2026	P.Eng. (BC), P.Eng. (ON), P.Eng. (AB), P.Eng. (NT)	2 - 6, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, and parts of 1, 12.1, 18, 19, 25, 26, and 27
Dr GK Vartell	Technical Lead Geosciences / Senior Principal Geologist	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.	Yes	13 - 20 Jul 2016	P.Geo. (BC)	7, 9 ,10, 23, and parts of 1, 12, 25, 26, and 27
Mr S Robinson	Principal Geologist	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.	Yes	26 - 29 Feb 2024	P.Geo. (BC), P.Geo. (ON), MAIG	8, and parts of 1, 12.1,12.2, 25, 26, and 27
Mr JE Glanvill	Principal Geologist	AMC Consultants (UK) Limited.	Yes	12 - 13 May 2026	Pr.Sci.Nat.	Parts of 1, 12.1,12.2, 14, 25, 26, and 27
Mr A Wilkins	Principal Geologist	AMC Consultants (UK) Limited.	Yes	None	CGeol, EurGeol	Parts of 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27
Mr B Nielsen	Senior Geologist	AMC Consultants Pty Ltd	Yes	None	MAIG	Parts of 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27
Mr M Kent	Principal Geologist	AMC Consultants Pty Ltd	Yes	None	FAusIMM	Parts of 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27
Mr R Carlson	Technical Lead Geosciences / Principal Geologist	AMC Consultants Pty Ltd	Yes	None	FAIG, RPGeo	11 and parts of 1, 25, 26, and 27
Mr RJ Chesher	Senior Principal Consultant (Metallurgy)	AMC Consultants Pty Ltd	Yes	12 - 13 May 2026	FAusIMM (CP)	13, 17, and parts of 1,12.1, 19, 25, 26, and 27
Mr D Claffey	Principal Consultant	Hillerton Consulting Ltd.	Yes	26 - 29 Feb 2024	MIEAust, CPEng	Parts of 1,12.1, 18, 25, 26, and 27

Other experts who assisted the Qualified Persons					
Expert	**Position**	**Employer**	**Independent of Silvercorp?**	**Visited site**	**Sections of report**
Mr G Ma	Senior Geologist	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since 2018	General
Mr S Hong	VP, China Operation	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since 2015	Part of 16, 18
Mr Y Liu	Chief Mining Engineer, Henan Found Ltd	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since June 2015	Part of 16
Mr T Zhang	Senior Metallurgical Engineer	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since July 2020	Parts of 13 and 17
Ms W Wang	Interim Chief Financial Officer	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since August 2024	Parts of 4, 19, 21, 22
Mr Y Wang	Engineer	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	No	Since October 2010	Part of 20

*Note: For Section 14, Mr Wilkins is responsible for the SGX and DCG estimates; Mr Kent is responsible for the HZG estimate; Mr Nielson is responsible for the HPG and LME estimates; Mr Glanvill is responsible for the TLP, LMW, and KP estimates. Mr Smith is responsible for Section 18, other than for the TSFs discussion, for which Mr Claffey takes responsibility. For other sections where QPs are indicated as having part responsibility, that responsibility reflects their individual area of expertise, whether geological, mining, metallurgical, or other.

The authors of the Technical Report acknowledge the numerous contributions from Silvercorp in the preparation of this report and are particularly appreciative of the prompt and willing assistance of Mr G. Ma.

The ten authors of the Technical Report are independent Qualified Persons (QPs). Six of the authors have visited the Ying Property. The latest visit, by AMC QPs Mr HA Smith, Mr RJ Chesher, and Mr JE Glanvill, was in May 2026. The immediately preceding AMC visit, by Mr HA Smith, Mr S Robinson, Mr RJ Chesher, and Mr D Claffey, was in February 2024. The latest AMC visit by Dr GK Vartell was in July 2016. During the site visits, aspects of the project have been examined by the QPs, including drill core, exploration sites, underground workings, processing plant, laboratory, tailings management facilities, and other surface infrastructure.

Silvercorp is a Canadian mining company focused on producing silver, lead, zinc, and gold metals in concentrates from mines in China. It is listed on both the TSE and NYSE as SVM. Through wholly owned subsidiaries, Silvercorp has an effective interest of 77.5 percent (%) in the SGX, HZG, TLP, LMW, and DCG mines, and the KP Project, and 80% in the HPG and LME mines. It has all the exploration and mining permits necessary to cover its mining and exploration activities. The QPs are aware of no known or recognized environmental issues that might preclude or inhibit a mining operation in this area.

The Ying Project is about 240 kilometres (km) west-southwest of Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan Province, and 145 km south-west of Luoyang, which is the nearest major city. The city of Luoning is about 56 km by paved roads from Silvercorp's Ying mill site. The KP Project is 34 km southeast of Sanmenxia City, Henan Province and 30 km north of the Ying Mill Complex. The Project areas have good road access and operate year-round. The area has a continental sub-tropical climate with four distinct seasons.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Ying Project area has been known and intermittently mined for several hundred years. Silvercorp acquired an interest in the SGX project in 2004, the HPG project in 2006, the TLP / LMW / LME projects in late 2007, and the KP Project in late 2021. Mining and processing output has risen in recent years, with production close to 650,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) from FY2021 through FY2022, 773,000 tpa in FY2023, 827,000 tpa in FY2024, and just over 1,000,000 tpa in FY2025. The QP notes that the Silvercorp fiscal year (FY) begins in April, thus FY2025 runs from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

The current Technical Report provides an update to the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, incorporating new drilling and underground channel sample results and updated depletion due to mining. The Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are reported with an effective date 31 December 2025.

In preparing this report, the QPs relied on various geological maps, reports, and other technical information provided by Silvercorp.

The QPs reviewed and analyzed the data received, and drew their own conclusions, augmented by direct field observations and knowledge of the Property, and of the results of recent detailed communication with key Silvercorp personnel. Specific documents referenced in this report are listed in Section 27: References.

Much of the geological information in this report was originally written in Chinese. Translations of key technical documents and data into English were provided by Silvercorp. The independent QPs are not Chinese speaking but have no reason to believe that the translations are not credible and generally reliable but cannot attest to their absolute accuracy.

Unless otherwise stated:

- All currency amounts and commodity prices are in US dollars (US$). Where Chinese Yuan (CNY) are stated, an exchange rate of US$1 = 7.00 CNY is assumed.
- Quantities are in metric (SI) units.
- Years are Silvercorp fiscal years (1 April to 31 March) unless otherwise stated.
- Tonnes are dry tonnes unless otherwise stated.

This report includes the tabulation of numerical data, which involves a degree of rounding for the purpose of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve reporting. The QPs do not consider any rounding of the numerical data to be material to the reporting results.

This report is dated 20 May 2026 and has an effective date of 18 May 2026.

3 Reliance on other experts

The QPs have relied, in respect of legal aspects, upon the work of the Expert listed below. To the extent permitted under National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), the QPs disclaim responsibility for the relevant section of the Report.

- Expert: JunHee LLP, Beijing 100005, China, as advised in a letter of 18 May 2026 to Silvercorp Metals Inc.
- Report, opinion, or statement relied upon: Information on mineral tenure and status, and title issues.
- Extent of reliance: Full reliance following a review by the QPs.
- Portion of Technical Report to which disclaimer applies: Relevant portion of Section 4.

The QPs have relied, in respect of legal tenure of Mining Permit depths, upon the work of the Expert listed below. To the extent permitted under NI 43-101, the QPs disclaim responsibility for the relevant sections of the Report.

- Expert: JunHee LLP, Beijing 100005, China, as advised in a letter of 18 May 2026 to Silvercorp Metals Inc.
- Report, opinion, or statement relied upon: Information on Mining Permit coordinate levels (depth extents).
- Extent of reliance: Full reliance following a review by the QPs.
- Portion of Technical Report to which disclaimer applies: Relevant portions of Section 14.11.

The QPs have relied, in respect of environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impact aspects, upon the work of the Experts listed below. To the extent permitted under NI 43-101, the QPs disclaim responsibility for the relevant section of the Report.

- Experts: Mr Guoliang Ma and Mr Yang Wang of Silvercorp Metals Inc.
- Report, opinion, or statement relied upon: Information on environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impact aspects.
- Extent of reliance: Full reliance following a review by the QPs.
- Portion of Technical Report to which disclaimer applies: Section 20.

The QPs have relied, in respect of royalty obligations, government fee, Mineral Resources tax and other taxes, and metal payable arrangements, upon the work of the issuer's expert listed below. To the extent permitted under NI 43-101, the QPs disclaim responsibility for the relevant sections of the Report.

- Expert: Ms Winne Wang, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Silvercorp Metals Inc.
- Report, opinion, or statement relied upon: Information on royalty obligations, government fee, Mineral Resources tax and other taxes, and metal payable arrangements.
- Extent of reliance: Full reliance following a review by the QPs.
- Portion of Technical Report to which disclaimer applies: Relevant portions of Sections 4, 19, 21, and 22.

4 Property description and location

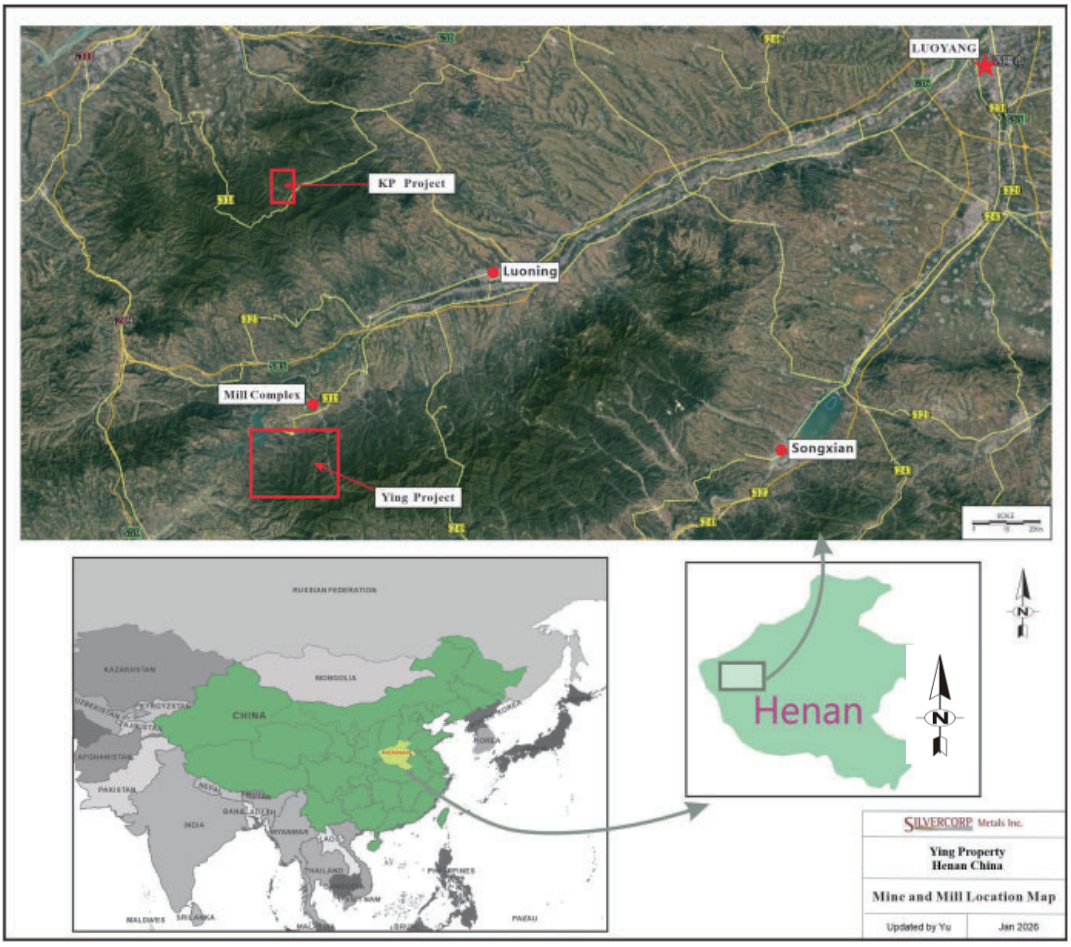
4.1 Property location

The Ying Property consists of the Ying Project and the KP Project.

The Ying Project is situated in central China in western Henan Province near the town of Luoning (Figure 4.1). The term "Ying Project" is used to describe a 100 square kilometres (sq km) rectangular area bounded by latitude 34 degrees (°) 07'N to 34°12'N and longitude 111°14'E to 111°23'E. Within this area, Silvercorp has three principal centres of operation, within which seven mining projects are located. Ore from all mining projects is hauled to the Mill Complex for processing.

The KP Project is located in Dianzi Township, Shanzhou District, and is 34 km to the southeast of Sanmenxia City, Henan Province, and 30 km to the north of the Ying Mill Complex. The centre of the project is at latitude 34°31'33" and longitude 111°19'37" (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Location of Ying Property



4.2 Ownership

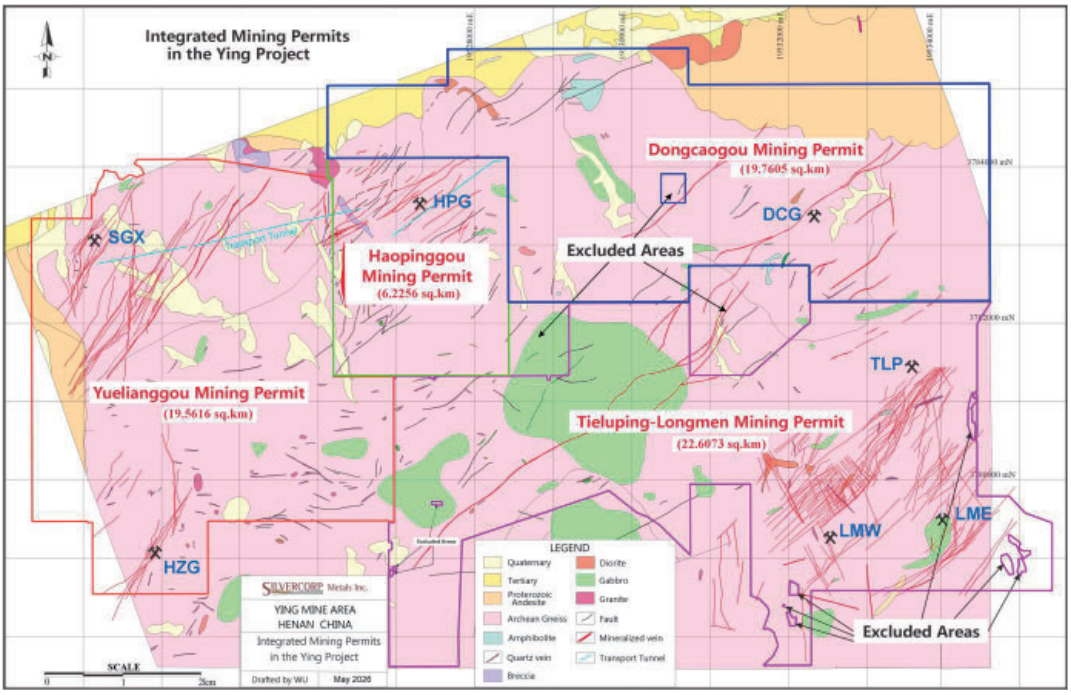
Silvercorp, through its wholly owned subsidiary Victor Mining Ltd, is party to a cooperative joint venture agreement dated 12 April 2004 under which it earned a 77.5% interest in Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd (Henan Found), the Chinese company holding (with other assets) the SGX, HZG, TLP, LMW, and DCG projects. In addition, Silvercorp, through its wholly owned subsidiary Victor Resources Ltd, is party to a cooperative agreement dated 31 March 2006, and an amendment to the Joint Operating Contract dated 11 May 2007, under which it obtained a 80% interest in Henan Huawei Mining Co. Ltd (Henan Huawei), the beneficiary owner of the project in Haopinggou (the HPG Project) and the project in Longmen (the LME Project). Henan Found also holds a 100% interest in Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co. Ltd., which holds a 100% interest in the Kuanping silver-lead-zinc-gold project (the "KP Project").

4.3 Mining licenses

The information supporting Figure 4.2, Figure 4.3, and Table 4.1 is contained in a letter provided to Silvercorp by JunHe LLP, Beijing, People's Republic of China, and is referenced in Section 3.

The Ying Project is covered by four major contiguous mining licenses, as shown in Figure 4.2.

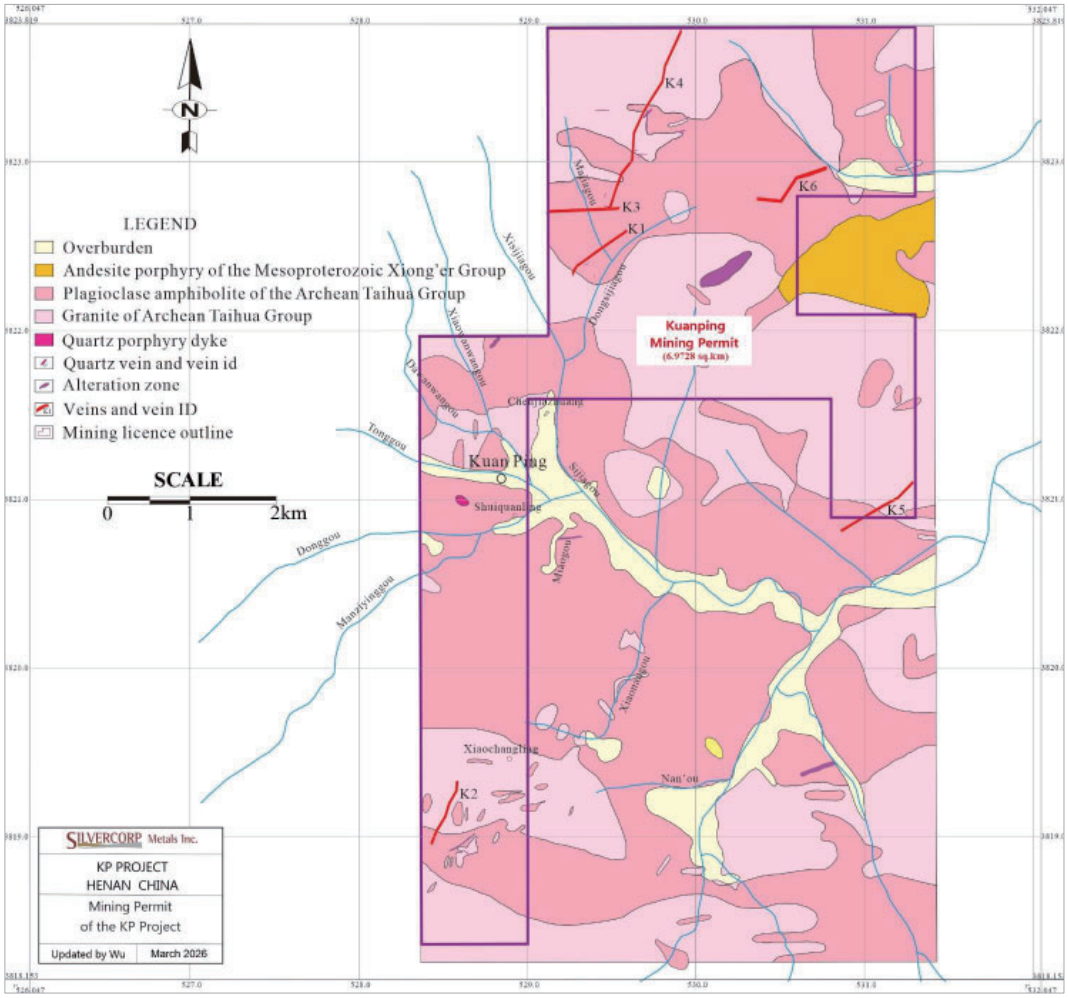
Figure 4.2 Location of the approved mining licenses in the Ying Project



Notes: Excluded areas on the map are believed to have no mineralization and are unclaimed or have been mined out or explored by another company with license not renewed. These areas have no impact on Silvercorp's activities.

The KP Project is covered by one mining license, as shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3 Location of approved mining license for KP Project



The mines in the Ying Project are located as follows:

- The SGX and HZG lead-zinc-silver mines are within the Yuelianggou Mining License in the western part of the block.
- The HPG lead-zinc-silver-gold mine is within the Haopinggou Mining License in the central western part of the block.
- The TLP, LME, and LMW lead-silver mines are within the Tieluping-Longmen Mining License in the eastern part of the block.
- The DCG gold-silver mine is within the Dongcaogou Mining License in the north-eastern part of the block.

The total area of the four mining licenses is 68.1550 sq km. Table 4.1 lists their names, license numbers, areas, and expiry dates.

Table 4.1 Mining licenses for Ying Project

Area and license name	Mines	Mining license #	Sq km	ML expiry date
Yuelianggou Lead-zinc-silver Mine	SGX & HZG	C4100002009093210038549	19.5616	24 Sep 2035
Haopinggou Lead-zinc-silver-gold-copper Mine	HPG	C410000201643210141863	6.2256	29 Apr 2028
Tieluping-Longmen Silver-lead-zinc Mine	TLP, LME, & LMW	XC4100002016064210142239	22.6073	26 Feb 2041
Dongcaogou Gold-silver Mine	DCG	C410000201564210138848	19.7605	16 Jun 2037
Total			**68.1550**	

The licenses indicate mining being permitted between prescribed elevations as follows:

- Yuelianggou Mining License – 1,060 metres (m) and 0 m elevations
- Haopinggou Mining License – 955 m and -232 m elevations
- Tieluping-Longmen Mining License – 1,250 m and -92 m elevations
- Doncaogou Mining License – 1,087 m and 390 m elevations

Table 4.2 Mining licenses for KP Project

Area and license name	Mines	Mining license #	Sq km	ML expiry date
Kuanping Silver-Gold-Lead-Zinc Mine	KP	C4100020222124211000099	6.9728	13 Mar 2029

The license indicates mining being permitted between prescribed elevations as follows:

- Kuanping Silver-Gold Mine Mining License – 1,200 m and 800 m elevations

For the KP Project, underground mining for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn is permitted with capacity of 200 k tonnes per year.

Henan Found has engaged an accredited geological team to prepare the reports needed to apply for extensions of the four Ying Project mining permits to mine ore below the current permit lower limits.

Mining licenses are subject to mining-right usage fees, and applicable Mineral Resource taxes. The renewal of mining licenses and extending of mining depth and boundaries occurs in the ordinary course of business as long as Mineral Resources exist, are defined, the required documentation is submitted, and the applicable government resources taxes and fees are paid. The mining licenses give the right to carry out full mining and mineral processing operations in conjunction with safety and environmental certificates. Safety certificates for Silvercorp's mining activities have been issued by the Department of Safety, Production and Inspection of Henan Province. Environmental certificates have been issued by the Department of Environmental Protection of Henan Province.

Surface rights for mining purposes are not included in the licenses, but Silvercorp has acquired or leased surface rights for mining and milling activities by effecting payment of a fee based on the appraised value of the land or negotiation. Subject to negotiation, some land use compensation fees may also be due to the local farmers if their agricultural land is disturbed by exploratory work.

China has an established Mining Code that defines the mining rights guaranteed by the government of China.

China has a 13% Value Added Tax (VAT) on sales of concentrates and on articles such as materials and supplies. The VAT paid on materials purchased for mining is returned to Silvercorp as an incentive to mine in China. There is no VAT on labour. In addition, Silvercorp also pays a VAT surtax, which amounts to approximately 1.6% of sales, and Mineral Resources tax is currently levied at approximately 3% of sales. The normal income tax rate in China is 25%. In 2020, Henan Found was recognized as a High and New Technology Enterprise (HNTE) and its effective income tax rate was reduced to 15% from 2020 to 2022. The recognition of a HNTE is good for three years, and can be renewed, subject to government approval, in the fourth year. In 2023, Henan Found renewed the recognition of a HNTE and continued to enjoy a reduced income tax rate from 2023 to 2025. In 2026, Henan Found has started the application for renewal of the HNTE designation and, as long as approval is granted by the end of the year, the reduced income tax rate will continue for 2026 to 2028.

There are no known or recognized environmental issues that might preclude or inhibit a mining operation in the Ying Property areas. Some major land purchases may be required in the future for mine infrastructure purposes (such as for additional processing plant requirements, waste disposal, offices and accommodations). There are no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Ying Property that are known at this time.

4.4 Prospecting licenses

In June 2023 Chinese laws regarding prospecting licenses were amended. In a document titled "Notice by the Ministry of Natural Resources of Further Improving the Administration of Registration of Mineral Resources Prospecting and Mining" (Document Number: No.4 [2023], issued on 5 June 2023), it was declared that "...(3) A holder of the mining rights is not required to apply for new registration of prospecting rights if the holder carries out the prospecting work in the deep and upper parts of the mining area". Silvercorp is therefore no longer required to hold prospecting licenses to complete exploration activities within the current mining permits.

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure, and physiography

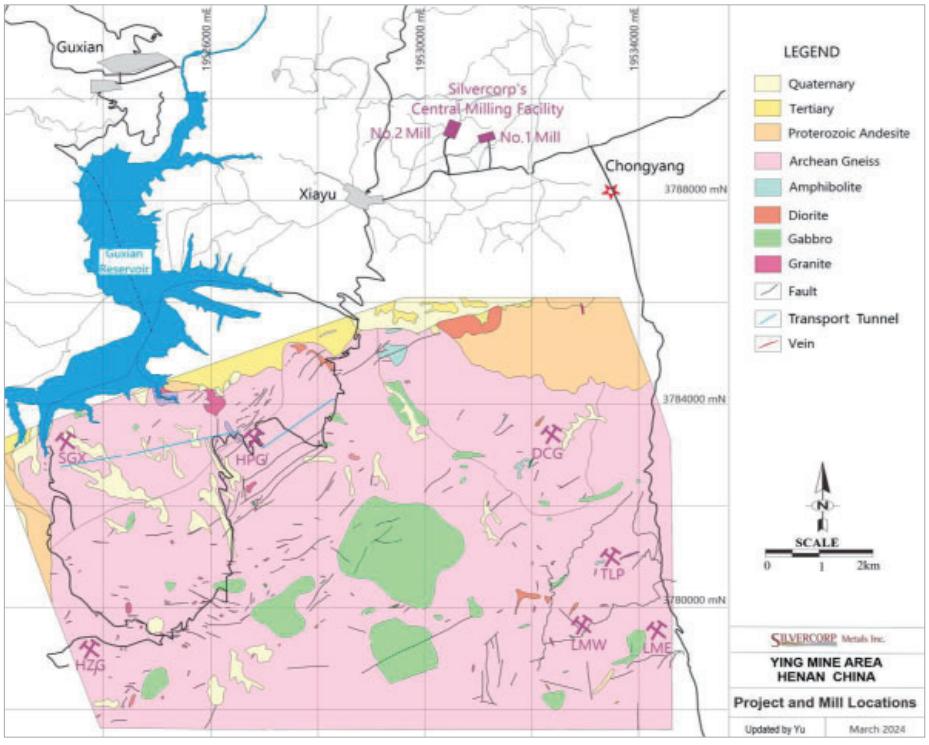
5.1 Ying Project area

The district lies within rugged, deeply dissected mountainous terrain of the Xionger Mountain Range. Elevations range from 300 m to 1,200 m above sea level. Hill slopes are steep, commonly exceeding 25°, and have good bedrock exposure.

The area is sparsely vegetated, consisting mostly of bushes, shrubs, ferns, and small trees. At higher elevations the vegetation is denser, and the trees are larger. The local economy is based on agriculture (wheat, corn, tobacco, medicinal herbs) and mining. Agriculture is confined to the bottoms of the larger stream valleys and to the many terraced hillsides.

The Ying Project area is about 240 km west-southwest of Zhengzhou (population 13.8 million), the capital city of Henan Province, and 145 km south-west of Luoyang (population 7.1 million), which is the nearest major city (see Section 4, Figure 4.1). Zhengzhou, the largest industrial city in the region, offers full-service facilities and daily air flights to Beijing, the capital of China, as well as to Shanghai and Hong Kong. The city of Luoning (population 374,000), is about 56 km by paved roads from the Ying mill site, which is located to the north of the mining license areas. The mill site is about 15 km by paved road from the Guxian Reservoir (Figure 5.1). All the mine sites are accessed by paved roads.

Figure 5.1 Ying Project mine and mill locations



Note that the area in Figure 5.1 with the geology drape roughly corresponds to the outline of the Ying Project mining licenses. To increase haulage efficiency and facilitate environment-friendly operations, Silvercorp has driven haulage tunnels to connect the SGX and HPG mines, and from HPG to a road-access point closer to the mill sites. The SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines all have road access. Currently all ore is hauled to the mill using trucks.

The area has a continental, sub-tropical climate with four distinct seasons. Temperatures have a typical annual range of -10°Celsius (C) to 38°C and an annual average of 15°C, with local changes dependent on elevation. The annual precipitation averages 900 millimetres (mm), occurring mostly in the July to September rainy season and supplemented by snow and frost occurring from November to March. The mines and associated facilities operate year-round.

Silvercorp has sufficient surface rights to operate the Ying mines and mills. There are major power grids adjacent to the Property, including a power line extending to the SGX Area. Adjacent to the Ying Project is a hydropower generating station at the dam that forms the Guxian Reservoir. This reservoir is on the Luo River, a tributary of the Yellow River. Sufficient manpower is available to serve most exploration or mining operations. The steep valleys form natural reservoirs for mine tailings and waste dumps. See Section 18 for further discussion of project infrastructure.

5.2 KP Project area

The KP Project mining area is located in a hilly-to-mid-low mountainous region, with the lowest elevation at 78 m and the highest at 378 m (Jilongding). Generally, the area belongs to the Xiaoshan Range of the Qinling Mountains, featuring steep terrain and significant relative elevation differences. The highest point in the wider area reaches 1,265 m, while the lowest is 825 m, with most areas around 1,000 m. The region generally has higher elevations in the north and south and lower in the centre, with mountain ranges and valleys predominantly running in a north-south direction. There are no major rivers in the area, and only a few mountain streams whose flow varies seasonally. Most of the region is covered by primeval forests, with well-developed vegetation.

The KP Project is situated about 30 km north of the Ying Mill Complex. Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.3 show the KP Project area and its location relative to the Ying Project.

The KP mining area is connected by a highway passing through Dianzi and Gongqian, leading to Sanmenxia City. It intersects with the Longhai Railway, the Lianhuo Expressway, and National Highway 310, with a transport distance of 70 km to Sanmenxia Railway Station.

As the KP Project is close to the Ying Project area, its climatic conditions are similar to those described above.

The wider KP area has significant water resources, with the Hoh River Reservoir and Jianli Reservoir in reasonable proximity. In terms of power resources, the region contains the Sanmenxia Hydropower Station, which has five generating units with a total capacity of 25 megawatts and is connected to the North China Power Grid. Additionally, a 200,000-volt high-voltage transmission line passes through Zhangcun Township near the KP Project, with high-voltage circuits already extending to the Project area.

6 History

6.1 Ying Project

6.1.1 Introduction

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Ying district has been known and intermittently mined for several hundred years. The first systematic geological prospecting and exploration was initiated in 1956 by the Chinese government. Detailed summaries of the district's historical activities from 1956 to 2004, when Silvercorp first acquired interests in the area, are described in previous Technical Reports prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 (see Section 27 References).

6.1.2 Drilling

Prior to Silvercorp obtaining the rights to the SGX mine in 2004, there was little drilling work completed on the Ying Property. Drilling programs conducted by previous operators include a 10,736 m surface drilling program in the TLP-LM area by the No. 6 Nonferrous Geological Exploration Team of Henan Province from 1991 to 1994, and a test drilling program of two drillholes in the SGX area by the Henan Nonferrous Geological Exploration Bureau in 2003. The areas drilled by these drillholes have been mined out.

6.1.3 Ownership and production

Silvercorp acquired an interest in the SGX mine project in 2004. Subsequently, Silvercorp acquired the HZG, HPG, TLP, LM (LME and LMW), and DCG projects, all of which were previously held and operated by private Chinese companies.

The underground mine at HPG was initially constructed in April 1995, with a mining license issued in June 1996 to Huatai #1 company. The mine was shut down during 1997 and 1998. In 2001, new mining licenses were issued by the Henan Bureau of Land and Resources to Huatai #2 company (changing names on a mine license in China is difficult so the same name is used even though they are different companies). In 2004, Huatai #3 company acquired the mine, which reportedly produced 70,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of ore from four principal underground levels. Ore was shipped to the Guxian Ore Processing Plant, owned by Huatai. In 2006, Silvercorp reached an agreement with Huatai #3, which included both the mine and the plant.

In 1998, a mining permit was issued for the TLP area to Tieluping Silver and Lead Mine of Luoning County. The mine produced 450 tonnes per day (tpd) of ore using shrinkage stoping methods. Ore was shipped to five small mills; lead concentrates were produced by conventional flotation methods. The government closed the mine in December 2006 due to health, safety, and environmental concerns. The operation is thought to have produced about 1.55 million tonnes of ore, although actual production and grades are unknown. Silvercorp acquired the TLP project from the owners in late 2007.

In 2002, a mining permit was issued for the LM area to Luoning Xinda Mineral Products Trade Co. Ltd. (Xinda), which allowed Xinda to mine 30,000 tonnes of silver-lead ore using shrinkage stoping methods. Ore was mined mainly from the 990 m to 838 m Levels and shipped to a local custom mill for processing by conventional flotation. Reported production for the operation was 120,206 tonnes of ore averaging 257.06 grams per tonne (g/t) silver (Ag) and 7.04% lead (Pb). Silvercorp acquired the LM project from the owners in late 2007.

Two exploration permits for the original Dongcaogou Gold-Silver Deposit and the adjacent Ximiao-Leileishi Gold Deposit to the west were acquired by Silvercorp in August 2006 and June 2007, respectively. In

February 2013, the Department of Land and Resources of Henan Province approved the delimitation of the mining area of Dongcaogou Gold and Silver Mine (DCG), which combined the original Dongcaogou Gold-Silver Deposit and the Ximiao-Leileishi Gold Deposit. On 15 June 2015, the Department of Land and Resources of Henan Province issued the DCG mining license with the validity period from 15 June 2015 to 15 June 2025; that license has since been renewed, with a current expiry date of 16 June 2037.

6.1.4 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates

Silvercorp acquired its interests in the Ying Project between 2004 and 2007. Any Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates that pre-date Silvercorp's involvement are not considered by the QPs to be information that is material to the Technical Report.

6.2 KP Project

6.2.1 Introduction

The KP mining area in Dongcha Kuanping, Shanxian County, Henan Province, was first established on 17 May 2002, with the original prospecting rights holder being Anyang Xing'an Mining Services Co. Ltd., and the original exploration license number being 4v100000210091. In May 2008, Anyang Xing'an Mining Services Co. Ltd. transferred the mining rights to the First Geological Brigade of the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Metals Geological and Mineral Resources. In September 2011, the First Geological Brigade further consolidated the mining rights under the name of Shanxian County Xinbaoyuan Mining Co. Ltd.

On 13 October 2021, Silvercorp, through a 100% owned subsidiary of Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd., Silvercorp's 77.5% owned subsidiary, won an online open auction to acquire a 100% interest in the KP Project.

6.2.2 Exploration

From 2006 to 2008, the First Geological Brigade of the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Metal Geology and Mineral Resources (FGB) conducted a comprehensive survey and detailed investigation in the KP area, basically identifying the types, intensity, distribution, and scale of mineralization of veins in the area. A systematic surface trench exploration project was carried out and delineated one gold vein and two silver veins, and some pit exploration projects and civil tunnel clearing work were put into operation. In April 2008, the "Detailed Survey Report on Gold Mines in Dongcha Kuanping Mining Area, Shanxian County, Henan Province" was completed by the FGB.

This historical exploration is further discussed in Section 9.2.

6.2.3 Drilling

As of 2011, the FGB had drilled a total of 11,391 m in 55 holes on the KP Project from surface set-ups. This drilling is further discussed in Section 10.

6.2.4 Production

There is no historical production from the KP Project.

6.2.5 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates

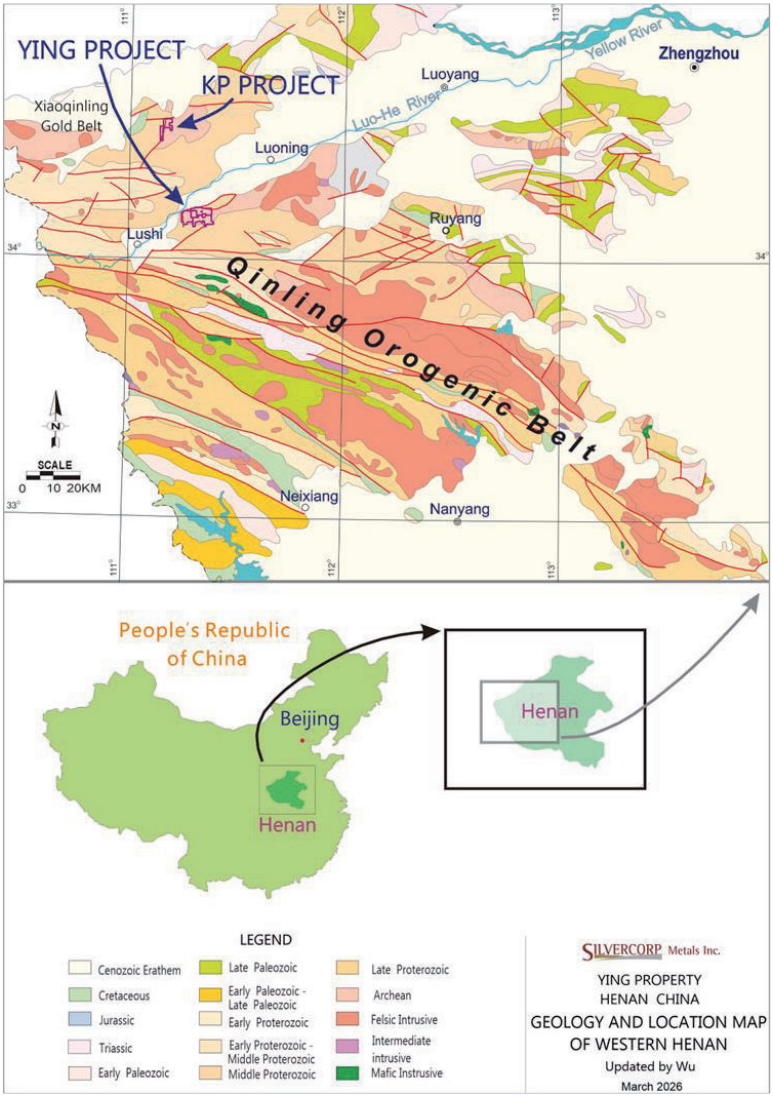
Silvercorp acquired its interests in the KP Project in 2021. Any Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates that pre-date Silvercorp's involvement are not considered by the QPs to be information that is material to the Technical Report.

7 Geological setting and mineralization

7.1 Regional geology

The Property is situated in the 300 km long west-northwest trending Qinling orogenic belt, a major structural belt formed by the collision of two large continental tectonic plates in Paleozoic time. Figure 7.1 shows the regional geology and location of the Ying District in which the Property is situated.

Figure 7.1 Geology of Western Henan Province and location of Ying Property



The northern continental plate, the North China Plate, covers all of Henan Province and most parts of North China, while the southern plate, the Yangtze Plate, covers most part of South China. Rocks along the orogenic belt between the two major tectonic plates are strongly folded and faulted, offering optimal structural conditions for the emplacement of mineral deposits. Several operating silver-lead-zinc mines, including those on the Property, occur along this belt.

The Qinling orogenic belt is comprised largely of Proterozoic to Paleozoic-age rock sequences consisting of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks with variable amounts of interbedded clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. The rocks are weakly metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, with local areas of strongly metamorphosed lower amphibolite facies. The basement of the belt is comprised of highly metamorphosed Archean-age rocks of the North China plate, dominantly felsic to mafic gneisses with minor amphibolites, intrusive gabbros, and diabases. The metamorphosed Qinling belt sequence and the underlying Archean basement rocks are intruded by mafic to felsic dikes and stocks of Proterozoic and Mesozoic ages. They are overlain by non-metamorphosed sedimentary rock sequences of Mesozoic to Cenozoic age, primarily marls and carbonaceous argillites, which are in turn overlain locally by sandstone-conglomerate sequences.

The dominant structures in the Qinling orogenic belt are west-northwest trending folds and faults generated during the collision of the two major tectonic plates in Paleozoic time. The faults consist of numerous thrusts having a component of oblique movement with sets of conjugate shear structures trending either north-west or north-east. These conjugate shear zones, which display features of brittle fracturing such as fault gouge, brecciation, and well-defined slickensides, are associated with all the important mineralization recognized along the 300 km-long orogenic belt. At least three important north-northeast trending mineralized fault zones are identified in the Ying Property:

- Heigou-Luan-Weimosi deep-seated fault zone
- Waxuezi-Qiaoduan fault zone
- Zhuyangguan-Xiaguan fault zone

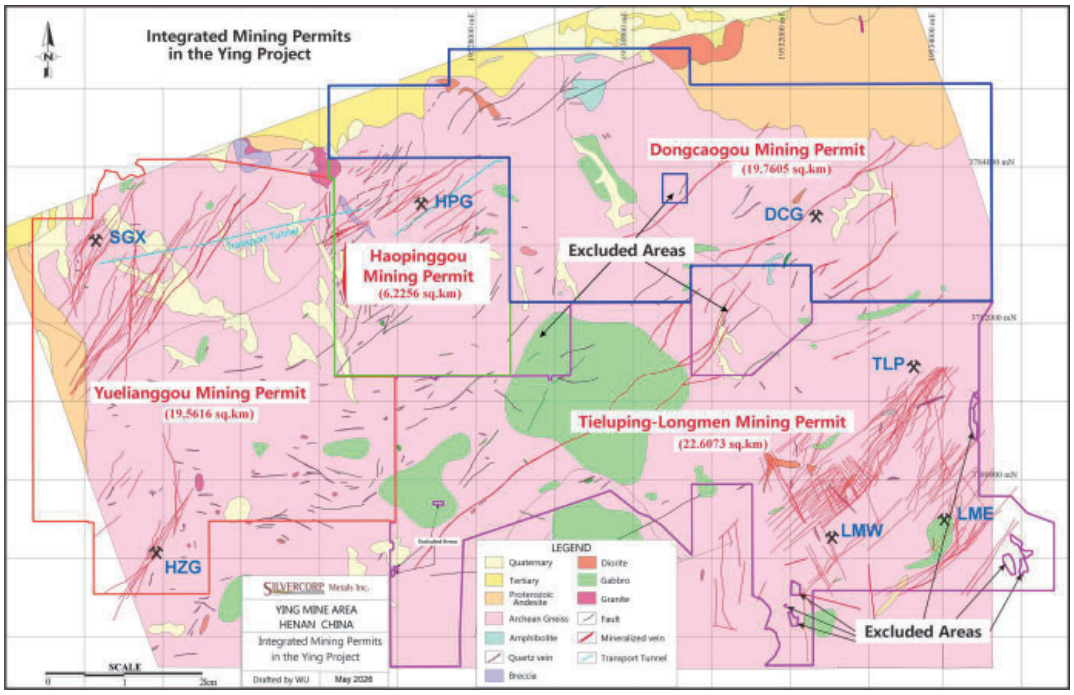
7.2 Property geology

7.2.1 Ying Project

The Archean basement that underlies the Property consists primarily of highly metamorphosed mafic to felsic gneisses derived from mafic to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rock units as shown in Figure 7.2. The lowest part of the basement sequence is a 1 km thick mafic gneiss with local gabbroic dikes and sills that trend north-northeast and dip 30° to 60° south-east. This sequence is overlain by a much thicker sequence of thin-bedded quartz-feldspathic gneiss, which is bounded on the north and west by Proterozoic-age andesitic greenstones along a very high-angle (greater than (>) 70°) "detachment" fault-shear zone. The greenstones have been folded, and dip steeply toward the north-east and south-west. The basement gneisses are commonly tightly folded with boudins abundant near the mafic gneiss-feldspathic gneiss contact. Small granite porphyry stocks of Proterozoic to Paleozoic age locally intrude the gneisses.

All of these lithologies are extensively cut by high-angle, mostly west-dipping conjugate faults. These faults trend generally north-east, varying from mostly north to north-northeast on the west side of the district, to north-east with occasional north and rare north-west on the east side of the district. The faults are commonly near-vertical, with steep dips in either direction, and they are occasionally filled with swarms of younger andesitic to basaltic diabase dikes. Repeated movement on the faults has offered the openings which host all of the district's important silver-lead-zinc veins.

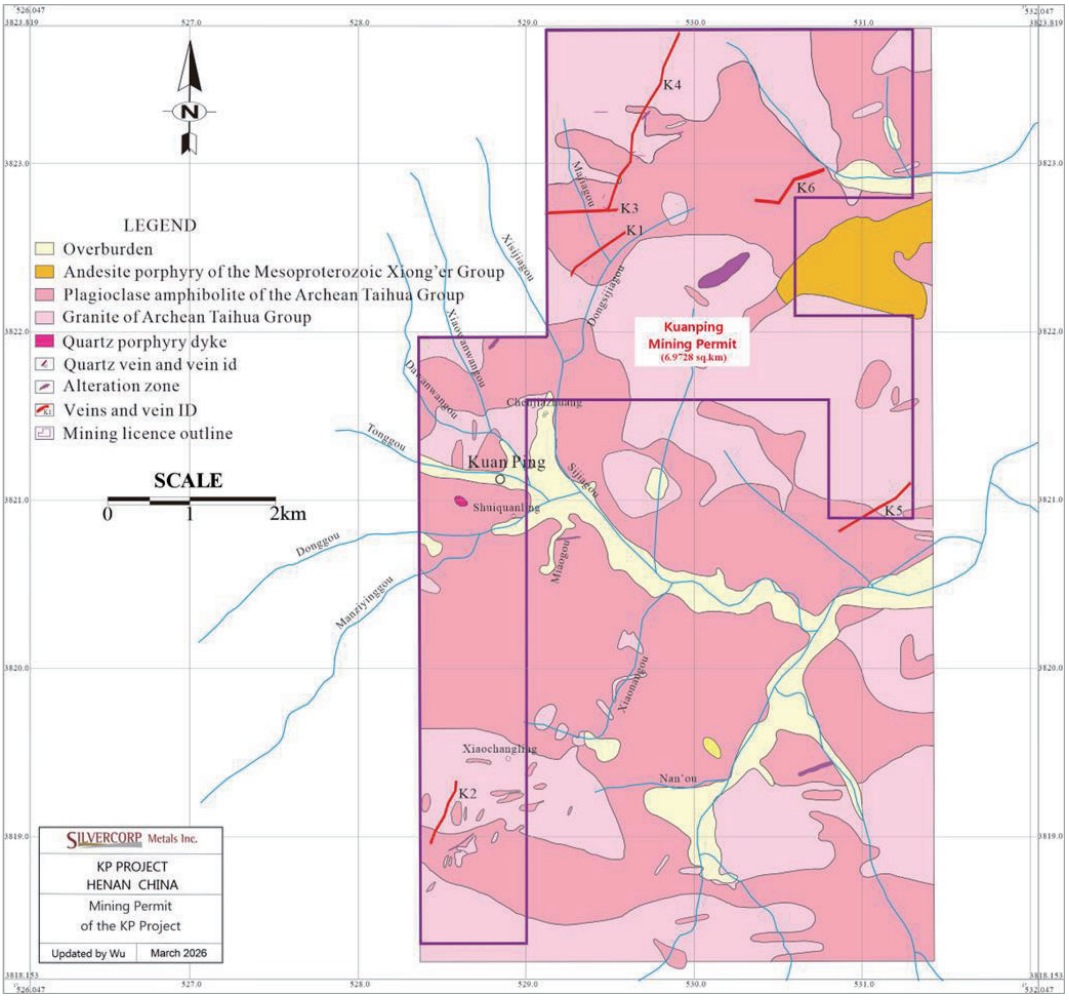
Figure 7.2 Ying Project mining licenses and mineralized vein systems



7.2.2 KP Project

The Kuanping Silver Gold Mining Area in Shaanzhou District is located in the northeast section of the Xiaoshan area, belonging to the southern margin of the Huaxiong terrane of the North China Block within the Xiaoshan fault uplift. The fourth level structural units in the area are mainly the Xiaoshan fault uplift and the Lushi Luoning fault depression. The fault uplift area is a metamorphic core complex structure with a typical double-layer structure. The crystalline basement of the core is the ancient metamorphic rock series of the Taihua Group in the Precambrian period. The eastern and western layers, as well as the southern cover layer, are a set of shallow marine clastic rock formations and neutral volcanic rock formations in the lower section of the Xiong'er Group of the Changcheng System in the Middle Proterozoic era. The magmatic activity in the area was frequent, with strong metamorphic deformation and developed fault structures. There are many polymetallic deposits and showings of gold, silver, lead, and zinc mineralization, with clear geochemical anomalies of polymetallic elements.

Figure 7.3 KP Project mining licenses and mineralized vein systems



7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Overview

The Ying Property contains multiple mesothermal silver-lead-zinc-rich quartz-carbonate veins in steeply dipping, fault-fissure zones which cut Archean gneiss and greenstone. To date, significant mineralization has been defined in at least 591 discrete vein structures, and many other smaller veins have been found but not, as yet well explored. Beside HPG, which contains grades of around 1.5 g/t gold (Au) in the ore veins, 38 veins contain high levels of gold and various levels of silver and base metals. These gold veins are shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Discrete gold-rich veins on the Property

Mine	Vein	Mine	Vein
SGX	S16W	LME	LM4E2
	S18E	TLP	T50
	S21		T51
	S74		T52
LMW	LM21		T53
	LM22	DCG	C76
	LM26		C9_1
	LM27		C9_2
	LM28		C9_3
	LM28a		C9_4
	LM50		C9_5
	LM50_3		C9_6
	LM51		C9E1
	LM52		C9E3
	LM53		C9W1
	LM54		
	LM54_1		
	LM54_2		
	LM55		
	LM58		
	LM58_1		
	LM59		
	LM59_2		

Structurally, the vein systems throughout the district are all somewhat similar in that they occur as sets of veins of generally similar orientation enclosed by fault-fissure zones which trend most commonly northeast-southwest, less commonly north-south, and rarely northwest-southeast. The structures extend for hundreds to a few thousand metres along strike. They are often filled by altered andesite or diabase dikes together with quartz-carbonate veins or occur as discrete zones of altered bedrock (mainly gneiss) associated with local selvages of quartz-carbonate veinlets. From one-third to one-half of the structures exposed at the surface are conspicuously mineralized as well as altered.

The silver-lead-zinc-rich quartz-carbonate vein systems consist of narrow, tabular, or splayed veins, often occurring as sets of parallel and offset veins. The veins thin and thicken abruptly along the structures in classic "pinch-and-swell" fashion with widths varying from a few centimetres up to a few metres. "Swells" formed in structural dilatant zones along the veins often forming mineralized "shoots". At the SGX mine, these shoots range from 30 m to more than 60 m in vertical and horizontal dimensions over true vein widths up to 5.5 m. The vertical dimension of the SGX shoots is commonly twice or more the horizontal dimension. Longitudinal sections constructed along the veins indicate that many of the shoots have a steep, non-vertical rake.

The silver-lead-zinc-rich vein systems of the various mine areas in the district are also generally similar in mineralogy. Slight differences between some of the separate mine areas and between the different vein systems within each area have been attributed to district-scale mineral zonation at different levels within the mineralized system. This subtle zonation is thought to be perhaps analogous to the broad-scale zonation patterns observed in the Coeur d'Alene District (USA) and characteristic of many other significant mesothermal silver-lead-zinc camps in the world (Broili et al., 2008 & 2010).

7.3.2 SGX area

Currently defined silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the SGX area occurs within 101 veins which occur in eight major and two minor vein systems. Four of the 101 veins contain high gold values. The five largest veins based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes, S8, S19, S7, S2, and S16W, account for 30% of this mineralization.

The SGX veins have been extensively mapped and sampled at various levels in the underground workings and by drilling. Results show that approximately 30% of the material filling the veins is strongly mineralized with massive, semi-massive, veinlet, and disseminated galena and sphalerite over widths ranging from 0.2 m to 5.5 m or more with a weighted average true width of 0.78 m. Other than galena and sphalerite, the most common metallic minerals are small amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite, and very small amounts of wire silver, silver-bearing sulfosalts (mainly pyrargyrite), silver-bearing tetrahedrite (known as freibergite), and possibly acanthite (silver sulphide). The metallic minerals are confined to the veins where they occur as massive accumulations or disseminations. The galena mineralization often occurs as massive tabular lenses comprised of coarsely crystalline aggregates or fine-grained granular "steel galena" bodies, which can be up to 1.0 m thick and 100 m or more in vertical and horizontal dimensions. Sphalerite, in its dark-coloured, iron-rich variety often known as "blackjack", occurs with the galena as coarse bands or aggregates. Alternating bands of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and quartz are common near the vein margins.

A detailed study of assay results of drill core and tunnelling samples from major vein structures in 2012 revealed the existence of wide alteration and mineralization zones with lower but economic grades of silver adjacent to some high-grade silver-lead-zinc vein structures, such as S2, S6, S1, S2W2, S14, and S16W1. These lower-grade zones have mostly been neglected in sampling programs before 2012 because of a lack of visible sulphides. An improved understanding of the geology, alteration, and mineralization of major vein structures has indicated that the boundaries of mineralization can no longer be based solely on visual geological mapping of vein contacts but also requires consideration of sampling results because of the silver content in adjoining alteration zones. As a result, average widths of defined mineralized zones have been substantially increased.

Several shoots in some of the SGX veins are unusually rich in silver relative to lead, containing from 131 to 343 g silver for each percent lead. This is a much greater amount of silver to lead than most other SGX veins. The silver in these shoots is thought to be carried mostly as a silver-rich, non-lead-bearing mineral such as freibergite, which is a dark-coloured metallic mineral that could easily be hidden within metallic granular masses of galena. Freibergite is also a copper-bearing mineral, and these shoots contain up to several percent of potentially valuable copper, because of the presence of freibergite.

There are four gold-rich veins defined at SGX: S11, S16W_Au, S18E, and S74. Vein S11 was modelled for the first time this year. The four gold rich veins are similar to the other veins at SGX. Veins S18E and S74 strike north-east and S16W_Au strikes north-south. They are all steeply dipping, with dip angles ranging between 65 - 80°, with dip direction of 315 - 335° for S18E and S74, and 85 - 110° for S16_Au. S11 is at the north-east of the resource area. It is steeply dipping, with dip angles around 86°, and dip direction of

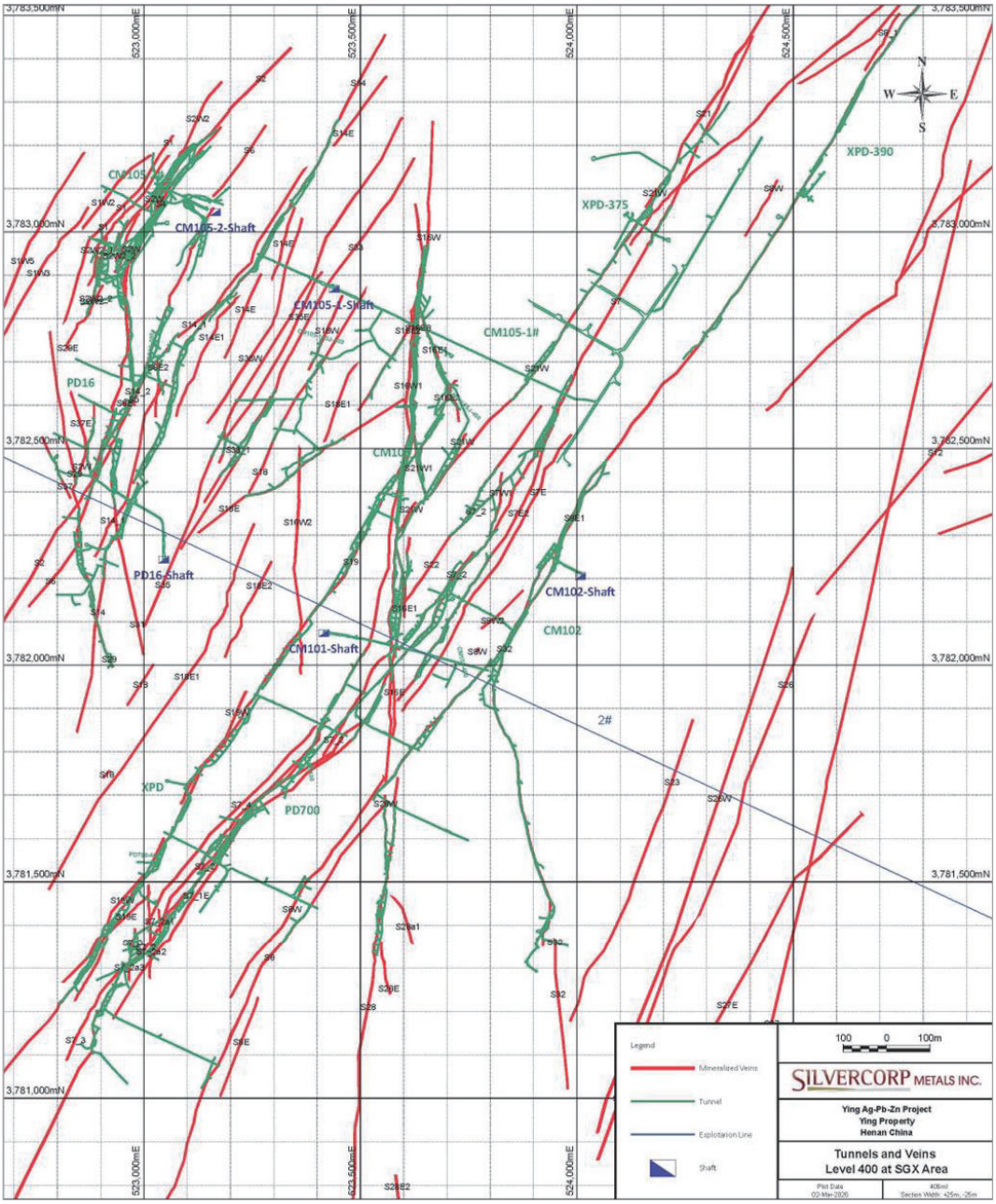
approximately 115°. Gold in these veins is dominated by electrum and kustelite in medium to fine grains in the fractures of sulphides, at the boundaries between sulphides and gangue minerals, or enclosed by sulphides. The typical grade of gold is around 0.5 g/t, with the highest gold assay in the modelled gold veins being 70.8 g/t gold.

Gangue in the vein systems consists mostly of quartz-carbonate minerals with occasional inclusions of altered wall-rock. The carbonate gangue mineral is dominantly ankerite, whereas siderite is the most common carbonate gangue mineral in many other mesothermal silver-lead-zinc districts.

Wall rock alteration is commonly marked as a myriad of quartz veinlets which are accompanied by sericite, chlorite, silicification, and ankerite on fractures. Some retrograde alteration is present as epidote along fractures. Underground drilling suggests that many of the vein systems appear to either persist or strengthen at depth. Additionally, Broili et al., (2006) note that many of the veins exposed in underground workings are often significantly richer in silver-lead-zinc than the same veins exposed at the surface.

Figure 7.4 shows both the exploration and development tunnels (tunnels) and veins in the SGX area in plan. Figure 7.5 shows a cross section of SGX. Table 7.2 shows the attributes of the ten biggest veins.

Figure 7.4 Tunnels and veins in the SGX area



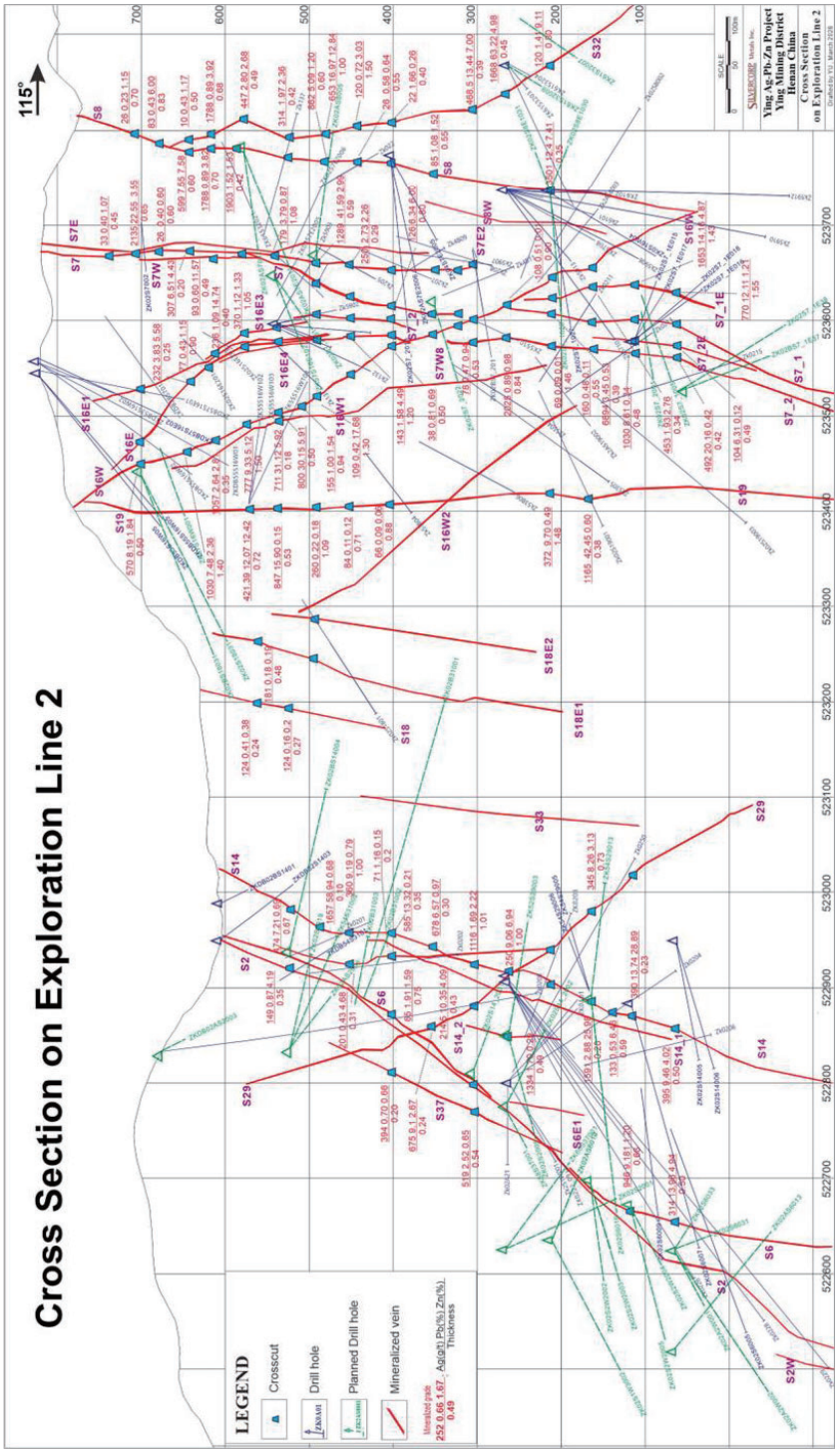


Figure 7.5 Cross section on Line 2, SGX

Notes: The location of exploration line #2 is shown in Figure 7.4.

Table 7.2 Dimensions and orientations of mineralized veins in the SGX area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dip direction (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
S8	3,200	875	845-(-30)	290-330	65-85	0.75(0.29-6.24)
S19	1,780	820	760-(-110)	293-325	70-85	0.80(0.30-8.89)
S7	1,900	800	825-(-10)	286-319	61-88	0.96(0.38-6.05)
S2	960	820	670-(-200)	275-320	55-85	0.78(0.32-4.36)
S16W	1,285	860	790-(-70)	80-110	56-76	0.91(0.29-8.37)
S6	960	860	720-(-140)	280-305	50-82	0.64(0.31-2.76)
S7_1	1,530	950	850-(-170)	301-331	64-85	0.75(0.28-5.87)
S21	1,420	780	795-15	291-310	70-85	0.68(0.26-4.4)
S7_2	1,603	870	705-(-165)	291-311	62-83	0.53(0.30-1.95)
S14	1,310	720	720-(-50)	290-330	60-89	0.64(0.28-3.14)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes

7.3.3 HZG area

The HZG mine area, south of the SGX area, has 30 silver-lead-zinc veins in which mineralization has been defined to date. Underground and surface sampling and drilling indicates that 14% to 23% of the vein-filling material in these veins is strongly mineralized over a true weighted average width of 0.45 m (ranging from 0.23 m to 2.64 m). The veins contain distinctly more copper but lower zinc than many of the district's other veins. For example, one of the largest HZG veins defined to date, HZ20, contains an average of 0.58% copper, which occurs mostly in chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. The tetrahedrite commonly forms massive lenses. The chalcopyrite occurs as disseminated crystals in the gangue and in the tetrahedrite. Other sulphides include galena (up to several percent locally) and pyrite.

The contact of the HZG veins with the wall-rock is sharply marked by shearing and gouge. The gangue is predominantly quartz-ankerite with conspicuous amounts of bright green fuchsite, a chrome-bearing muscovite alteration product that is especially abundant near the HZG vein margins. Fuchsite is a common alteration product in many greenstone-related mesothermal gold districts throughout the world.

The HZG veins mostly trend northeast-southwest, bending north-northeast–south-southwest toward the western margin, although there are a few vein systems that trend approximately north-south as shown in plan on Figure 7.6. The five largest veins based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes, HZ26, HZ22, HZ10, HZ20E, and HZ22, account for 67% of this mineralization. Table 7.3 presents a summary of dimensions and occurrences of the ten largest veins.

Figure 7.6 Tunnels and veins in the HZG area

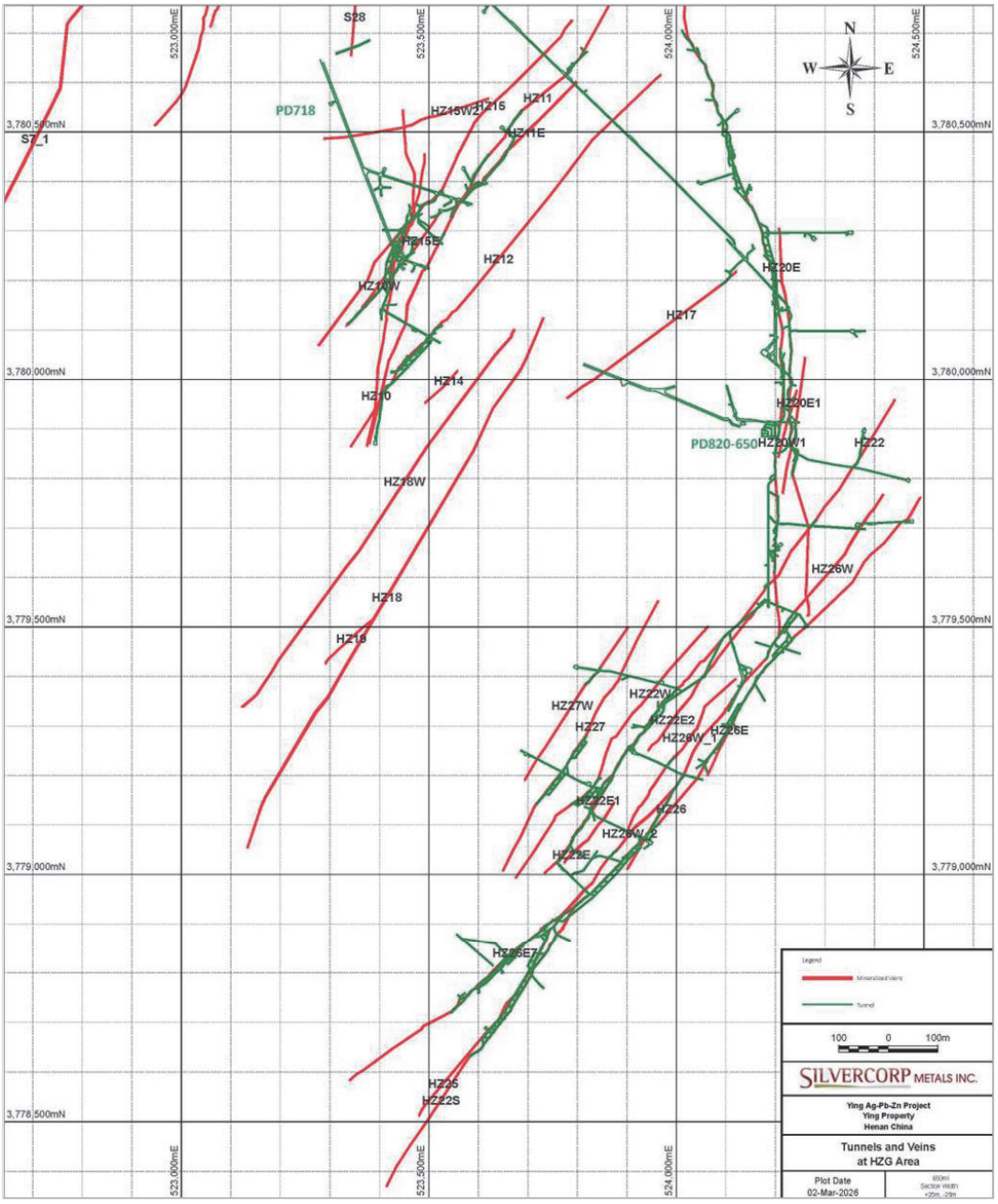


Table 7.3 Dimensions and orientations of major mineralized veins in the HZG area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
HZ26	1,491	600	951-351	120-328	62-88	0.63 (0.5-1.75)
HZ20	1,395	355	452-807	60-111	60-82	0.56 (0.28-1.08)
HZ20E	791	267	382-649	75-115	56-85	0.55 (0.27-1.42)
HZ22	1,106	198	495-693	125-320	60-80	0.76 (0.28-1.32)
HZ10	588	130	474-604	75-295	57-80	0.51 (0.25-1.1)
HZ22S	750	377	509-886	125-330	71-82	0.57 (0.49-1.36)
HZ27	462	274	541-815	300-325	65-85	0.52 (0.47-0.57)
HZ26E8	177	112	314-426	130-335	58-81	0.47 (0.25-1.35)
HZ22E1	620	256	640-896	302-339	63-88	0.45 (0.23-1.48)
HZ26W	997	354	351-705	120-320	65-87	0.62 (0.27-1.3)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

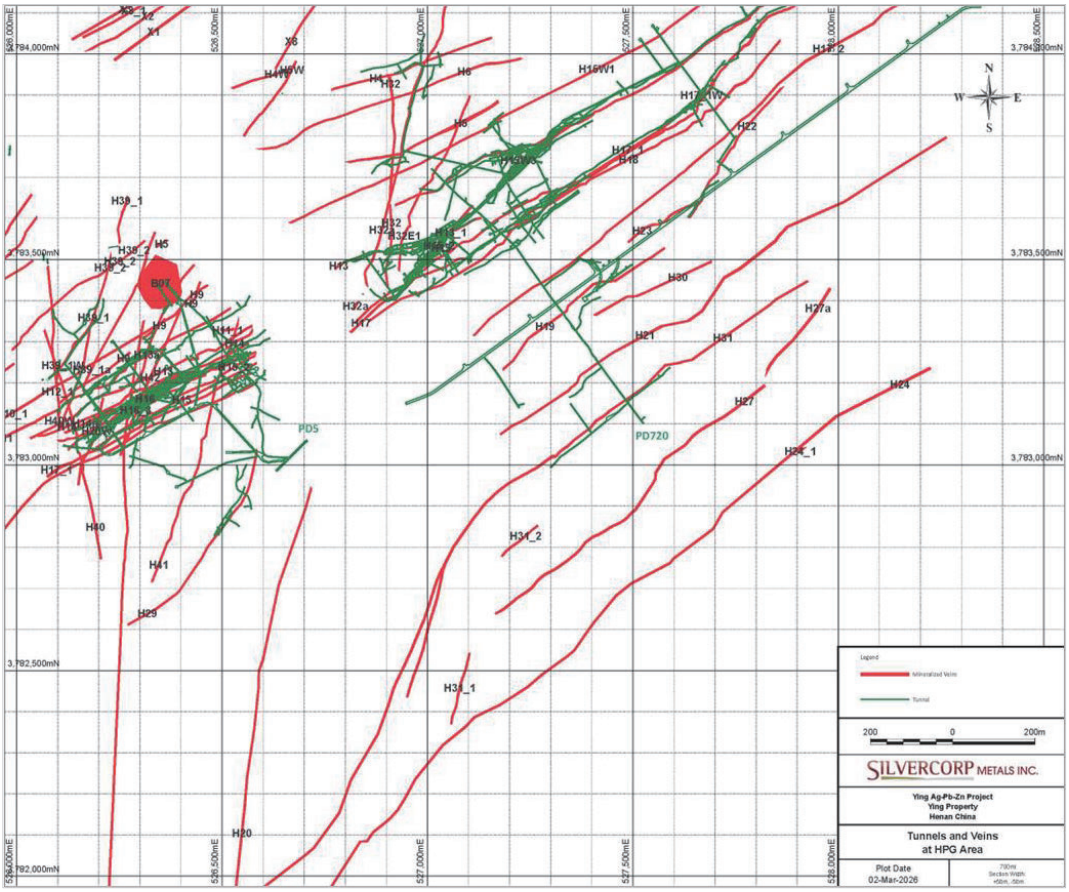
7.3.4 HPG area

The HPG mine area is located in the central part of the district, immediately north-east of the SGX mine. Figure 7.7 shows the tunnels and veins in the HPG area in plan view. Table 7.4 describes the attributes of the ten biggest veins. Mineralization is currently defined in 69 veins. The five largest veins, based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes, H15, H17, H17_1, H15W, and H16, account for 40% of the mineralization. Sampling at various levels in workings along these vein structures indicates that from 27% to 50% or more of the vein material is mineralized, ranging from 0.22 m to 5.76 m in width, averaging 0.69 m.

The veins occur in relatively permeable fault-fissure zones and are extensively oxidized from the surface to depths of about 80 m. Within this zone, the veins show many open spaces with conspicuous box-work lattice textures resulting from the leaching and oxidation of sulphide minerals. Secondary minerals present in varying amounts in this zone include cerussite (lead carbonate), malachite (copper carbonate), and limonite (hydrous iron oxide). Beneath this oxide zone, sulphide minerals are mixed with secondary oxide minerals in the vein, with sulphides becoming increasingly abundant downward to about 150 m depth, beyond which fresh sulphides are present with little or no oxidation. Current mining is more than 80 m below the surface.

The dominant sulphides are galena, typically comprising a few percent to 10% of the vein, together with a few percent sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and freibergite-tetrahedrite. Other metallic minerals in much smaller amounts include argentite, native silver, native gold, bornite, and various sulfosalts. The minerals occur in narrow massive bands, veinlets or as disseminations in the gangue, which consists of quartz, sericite, and carbonate, occurring as dolomite and calcite with some ankerite. Table 7.4 summarizes features of major veins in the HPG area.

Figure 7.7 Tunnels and veins in the HPG area



Notes: The red polygon, B07, is a mineralized intrusive breccia.

Table 7.4 Dimensions and orientations of major mineralized veins in the HPG area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
H15	816	1,153	745- (-361)	322-342	63-83	0.97（0.30-2.28）
H17	1,815	1,283	853- (-426)	315-335	65-85	1.36（0.32-3.47）
H17_1	1,745	910S	860-(-50)	315-340	70-85	0.93（0.22-1.60）
H15W	1,350	860	900-40	310-340	72-80	0.68（0.30-1.41）
H16	657	681	844-179	332-352	67-87	1.05（0.56-1.71）
H16_3	360	650	800-150	315-340	65-83	0.92（0.49-1.63）
H18	1,636	1,055	835-（-220）	315-340	70-85	0.82（0.41-1.38）
H20W	348	313	605-321	100-120	55-75	0.85（0.54-1.16）
H5	840	635	685-150	320-335	70-82	0.96（0.34-2.98）
H32a	610	590	770-180	105-130	70-84	0.70（0.36-1.06）

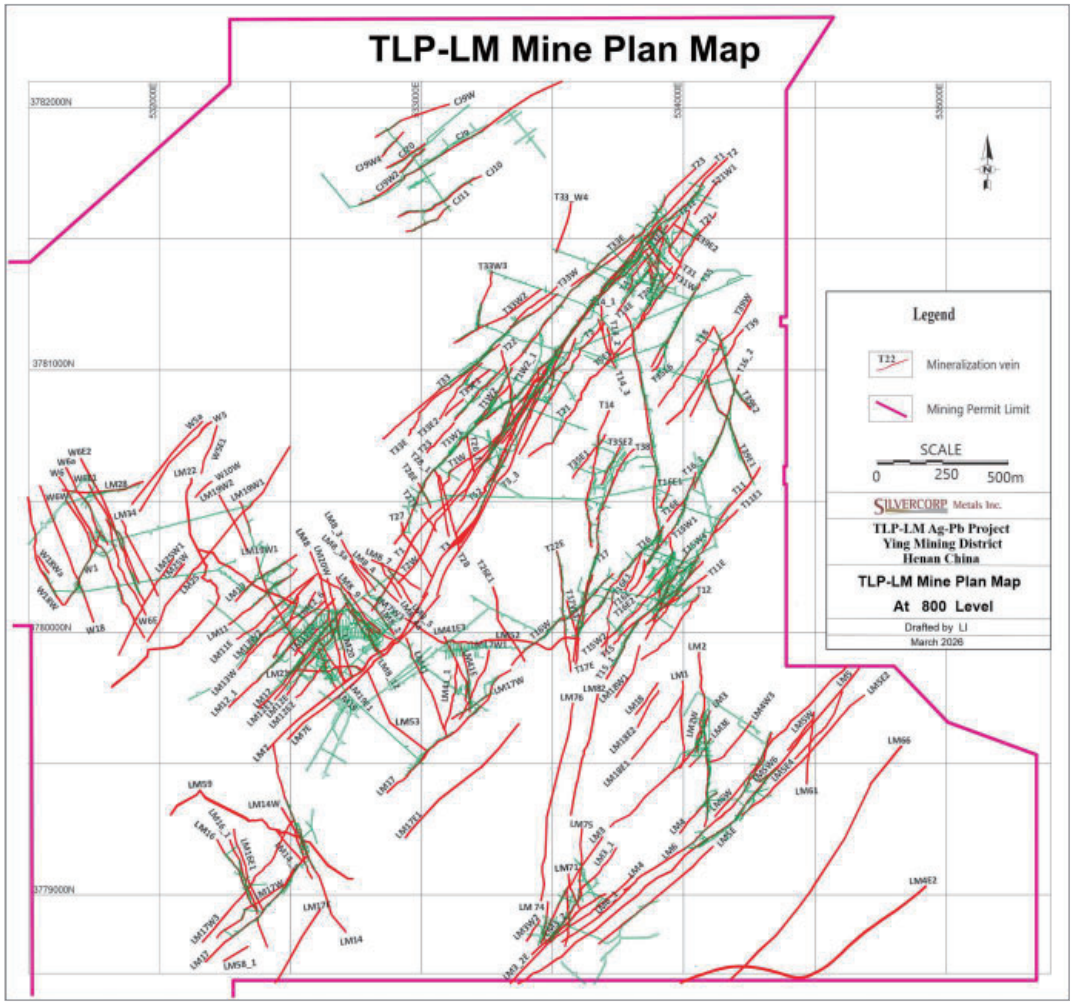
Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

7.3.5 TLP and LM area

As the mineralization style is similar at the TLP, LME, and LMW mines, they are discussed together here. There are 162 known veins at TLP and 135 at LMW and 69 at LME. Figure 7.8 shows the distribution of veins in the TLP and LM area in plan view. Table 7.5 to Table 7.7 describe the attributes of the ten biggest veins for each mine. TLP contains has four gold-rich veins T50, T51, T52, and T53. LME has one gold-rich vein, LM4E2. LMW has nineteen gold-rich veins as listed in Table 7.1.

The five largest veins at TLP, T3, T2, T1W1, T3_3, and T1, account for 25% of the mineralization defined to date at that mine. At LMW the five largest veins, LM7, LM17, LM50, LM12_1, and LM14 account for 25% of the mineralization defined to date in that mine. At LME the five largest veins, LM5, LM5E, LM4E2, LM6, and LM5E2, account for 36% of the mineralization defined to date in that mine. The five largest veins for all three mines are based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes.

Figure 7.8 Distribution of mineralized veins in the TLP-LM area



Notes: Green lines are tunnels.

Extensive underground sampling at various levels along or across the main veins indicates that a significant amount of the vein-filling material is strongly mineralized with massive, semi-massive and disseminated galena as well as minor amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite over widths of 0.25 m to 10 m or more. Other metallic minerals present in much smaller amounts include pyrite, hematite, and very sparse amounts of acanthite.

The veins at TLP mostly dip westward, while those at LM dip steeply both east and west. Previous mining and stoping along the Vein T1 and Vein T2 structures at TLP indicate that the mineralization plunges shallowly to the north within structural zones extending hundreds of metres to a thousand metres or more along strike. The main mineralization occurs as massive accumulations or disseminations in the veins. The galena often occurs as massive tabular lenses comprised of coarsely crystalline aggregates or fine-grained granular "steel galena" bodies, which can be up to 1.0 m thick and 100 m or more in vertical and horizontal dimensions.

Most of the silver in the TLP-LM veins is present as microscopic inclusions in the galena. It appears that Ag:Pb ratios are distinctly different between veins of the northern TLP area (North Zone) and the southern TLP and LM area (South Zone). Based upon 15 verification samples collected for a previous Technical Report (Broili et al., 2008), veins in the South Zone appear to have much higher zinc contents and higher Ag:Pb ratios (90 to 130 g silver for each percent lead) than veins from the North Zone (5 to 15 g silver for each percent lead), as well as proportionally less gold. It is thought this difference is the result of zonation at different levels within the mineralized system.

Gangue in the TLP-LM vein systems is mostly fine-grained quartz with zones of quartz-carbonate and occasional inclusions of altered wall-rock. The carbonate is dominantly ankerite, in contrast to siderite, which is the most common carbonate gangue mineral in many mesothermal silver-lead-zinc districts.

The veins occur in relatively permeable fault-fissure zones and are extensively oxidized from the surface to depths of about 80 m. Within this zone, the veins show many open spaces with conspicuous box-work lattice textures resulting from the leaching and oxidation of sulphide minerals. Secondary minerals present in varying amounts in this zone include cerussite, malachite, and limonite. Beneath this oxide zone, sulphide minerals are mixed with secondary oxide minerals in the vein, with sulphides becoming increasingly abundant downward to about 150 m depth, beyond which fresh sulphides are present with little or no oxidation.

Wall rock alteration consists of numerous quartz veinlets accompanied by sericite, chlorite, silicification, and ankerite on fractures.

Since 2020, 19 gold veins have been discovered at LMW. These vein structures are characterized by higher gold grades and gentle dip angles between 10 and 30°. In general, there are two groups of gentle dip veins with higher gold grades. Group one includes LM50, LM50_3, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM54_2, LM55, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, and LM59_2, and group two includes LM21, LM22, LM26, LM28, and LM28a.

For example, LM50, one of the larger Au veins at LMW, dips south-east at dip angles between 2 and 22°. The thickness ranges between 0.14-2.20 m (average thickness 0.76 m) and has been defined over 1,262 m along strike and over 630 m down-dip. The gold mineralization is associated with K-feldspar-ankerite-quartz-pyrite-galena veinlets and stockwork alteration hosted in gneiss. The mineralization is dominated by gold with low grades of silver and lead.

LM26 is another of the larger veins. LM26 and LM22 both dip north-west with dip angles between 15 and 35°, and have been defined around 600 m along strike and over 610 m down-dip with average thickness of 0.69 m. The veins are coarse-grained quartz-ankerite veins with banded and disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, and galena. The grade distributions within the veins are variable. Both veins have a spatially coincident smaller high-grade gold-rich and copper-rich core. The high-grade core has gold assays ranging from 0.5 g/t to 100 g/t gold and copper assays ranging from 0.25 to > 10% copper. Silver

values in both veins average 18 g/t Ag with only 3% of the assays being over 100 g/t silver and the highest silver value being 7,853 g/t. Veins contain sporadic values of lead and zinc sulphides.

The TLP system also contains some epithermal veins and veinlets. These veins contain abundant large vugs lined with carbonate and they either crosscut or follow some of the mesothermal filled structures.

Dimensions and occurrences of major mineralized veins from the TLP and LM area are summarized in Table 7.5, Table 7.6, and Table 7.7.

Table 7.5 Dimensions and orientations of major mineralized veins in the TLP area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
T3	1,820	1,151	1154-3	300-320	60-80	0.76 (0.55-2.85)
T2	1,859	1,045	1166-120	305-325	65-85	0.70 (0.6-2.45)
T1W1	903	735	1125-390	300-320	60-80	0.63 (0.47-2.25)
T3_3	1,053	429	1156-727	290-310	62-82	0.75 (0.58-1.92)
T1	1,870	819	1159-340	290-310	60-80	0.65 (0.35-2.15)
T21	585	582	1060-478	290-325	35-60	0.66 (0.54-2.35)
T11	1,232	751	906-155	300-320	60-80	0.64 (0.35-2.05)
T2_1	920	495	1105-610	305-325	58-78	0.72 (0.55-3.87)
T2W	1,869	748	1164-416	300-320	65-85	0.66 (0.52-1.95)
T23	1,405	596	1076-480	310-330	56-76	0.54 (0.34-2.1)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

Table 7.6 Dimensions and orientations of major mineralized veins in the LMW area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
LM7	964	1,118	1,102 -289	290-315	40-49	2.29 (0.30-13.29)
LM17	1767	864	1,180 -348	290-345	65-80	0.71 (0.30-3.19)
LM50	1,262	630	906 -773	147-210	2-32	0.76 (0.30-2.25)
LM12_1	761	736	1,082 -327	307-327	57-77	0.58 (0.30-2.82)
LM14	942	781.102	1,197 -232	232-262	68-87	0.61 (0.30-3.11)
LM12	677	886	1092 -324	310-325	55-70	0.38 (0.33-2.00)
LM21	1,207	768	920 -563	300-350	10-30°	0.68 (0.30-11.30)
LM22	1,430	1,082	1205 -706	253-0	5-35	0.47 (0.27-1.60)
LM52	1,339	1,487	1090 -305	160-230	25-60	0.61 (0.25-1.55)
W6	729	478	1100 -601	235-245	55-75	0.66 (0.34-2.20)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

Table 7.7 Dimensions and orientations of major mineralized veins in the LME area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
LM5	1,911	1,148	1048-(-100)	312-332	61-81	0.93 (0.35-2.59)
LM5E	1,100	930	970-40	265-345	59-87	0.73 (0.5-1.9)
LM4E2	1,233	1,779	1108-403	311-331	11-31	1.06 (0.38-2.66)
LM6	1,171	888	1087-197	297-316	58-77	0.82 (0.34-1.82)
LM5E2	937	976	905-(-71)	304-308	68-73	0.75 (0.25-1.63)
LM4	1,072	773	1,130-386	283-303	64-84	0.55 (0.26-1.31)
LM3	1,214	910	1219-393	302-322	54-74	0.75 (0.41-1.38)
LM3_2	936	582	1151-601	304-324	66-86	0.73 (0.36-1.51)
LM75	1,411	676	1236-560	100-115	71-84	0.69 (0.25-1.96)
LM3_2E	659	482	1142-660	313-315	70-77	0.8 (0.47-2.38)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

7.3.6 DCG area

The DCG project area is in the north-east part of the district, immediately north of the TLP mine (Figure 7.9). Mineralization is currently defined in 19 veins. The five largest veins based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes, C76, C4, C9_5, C9_4, and C4E, account for 70% of the Mineral Resources defined to date at DCG. Sampling in workings along vein structures indicates that from 18% to 35% or more of the vein material is mineralized, ranging from 0.30 m to 6.99 m in width, averaging 0.55 m (Table 7.8). C76 and the C9 series of veins (see Table 7.1) are the gold-rich veins at DCG. The C9 series of veins have a different orientation from the other veins in that they extend north-northwest with dip direction around 60-90°, while the other veins extend north-east.

The veins occur in relatively permeable north-east striking fault-fissure zones and are oxidized from the surface to depths of about 50 m. Weak silver-lead mineralization at surface was exposed by trenches at around 200 m intervals.

The dominant sulphides are galena, typically comprising a few percent to 10% of the vein, together with a few percent sphalerite and pyrite and minor argentite. The minerals occur in narrow massive bands, veinlets, or as disseminations in the gangue, which consists of quartz, sericite, and carbonate, occurring as dolomite and calcite with some ankerite. The dominant mineralization is silver-lead. The typical silver grade ranges between 20 and 285 g/t, although grades as high as 3,232 g/t are encountered. The gold rich veins at DCG are C76 and the C9 series of veins. The C9 series of veins are quartz-carbonate veins with banded and disseminated pyrite and galena. Vein C76 is controlled by a fracture and breccia zone with silicification, carbonate and sericite alteration. Table 7.8 summarizes features of the veins in the DCG area.

Figure 7.9 Tunnels and veins in the DCG area

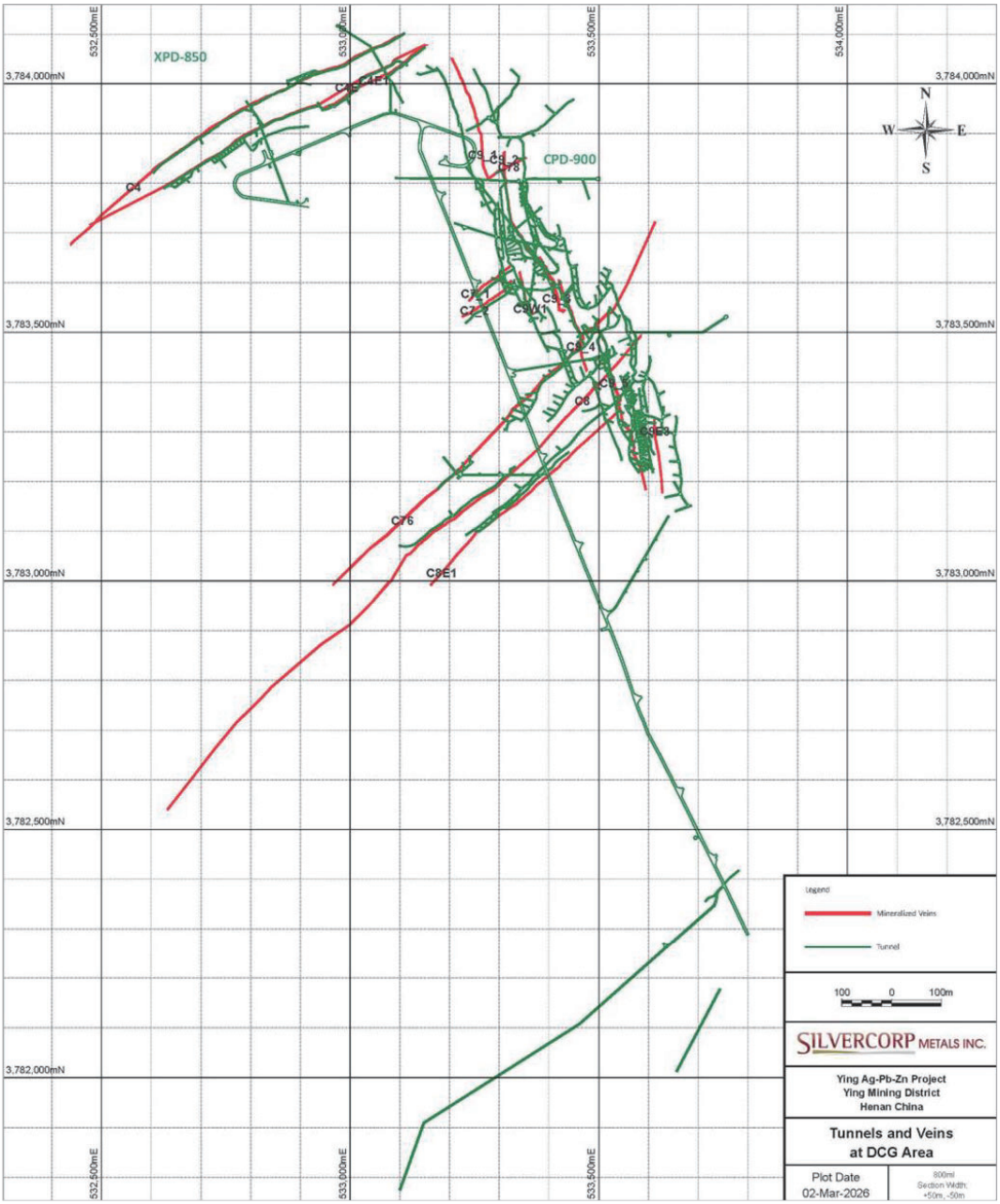


Table 7.8 Dimensions and orientations of the mineralized veins in the DCG area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
C76	1678	602	1,007 -464	305-325	40-60	0.73（0.25-2.33)
C4	2028	454	1,020 -577	317-337	57-77	0.77（0.30-3.31)
C9_5	569	635	931 -380	65-75	32-56	0.69（0.30-3.20)
C9_4	591	557	992 -716	69-89	36-56	0.56（0.33-1.85)
C4E	787	520	990 -509	324-344	62-82	0.63（0.30-1.94)
C9_2	450	390	919 -633	64-84	36-56	0.50（0.30-1.37)
C8	1380	381	1,061 -588	308-328	53-73	0.49（0.30-1.57)
C9_3	308	275	916 -717	60-80	37-57	0.63（0.29-2.58)
C8E1	635	318	937 -646	310-330	54-74	0.46（0.30-1.41)
C2	2712	550	1010-440	315-325	65-75	0.63（0.35-0.9)

Notes: Veins are ranked by Measured and Indicated tonnes.

7.3.7 KP area

At the KP Project more than ten fractured mineralization-bearing structures have been discovered in the area. The strike of the mineralization-bearing fracture zones is mainly in the north-northeast and northeast-east directions as well as the northeast direction. At surface, six veins of significance have been identified within fractured zones. They are mainly distributed in the northern and southwestern parts of the mining area. The vein numbers from north to south are K4, K3, K1, K5, K6, K2. The veins are polymetallic veins associated with silver, lead, zinc, and gold. K1 and K3 veins are parallel to each other, within a distance of about 300 m. Based on the current exploration workings, K4 has the largest strike length, with a strike length of over 782 m, followed by K3, with a strike length of over 567 m. In the tunnelling, two mineralized veins were intersected, K3 and K4. K3 is offset by movement along K4, but the distance of displacement is not large.

Table 7.9 summarizes features of the veins in the KP area. Of the mineralized veins in the KP area, only veins K4, K3, and K1 contributed to the Mineral Resources in Section 14.

Figure 7.10 Tunnels and veins in the KP area

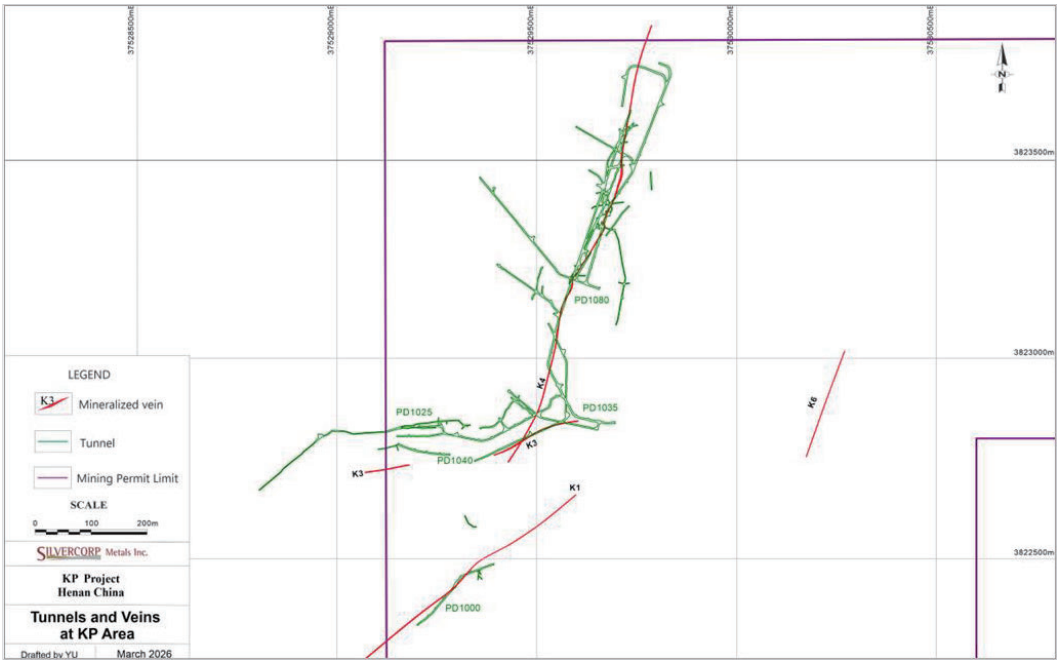


Table 7.9 Dimensions and orientations of the mineralized veins in the KP area

Vein #	Length of vein (m)	Defined inclined depth (m)	Elevation of defined depth (m)	Dips to (°)	Dip angle (°)	Average true thickness / range (m)
K1	235	183	985-905	315-340	30-40	0.53(0.2-2.5)
K2	128	247	1133-1057	325-345	15-25	0.38(0.15-1.37)
K3	567	400	1091-857	335-350	21-45	0.66(0.23-2.23)
K4	782	440	1,200-750	279-289	45-62	1.45(0.15-5.38)
K5	232	52	955-913	285	35	0.26(0.3-0.5)
K6	235	51	1097-1055	290	32	0.36(0.3-0.5)

Notes: Veins are not ranked. The two main veins are K4 and K3.

As this is the first Technical Report on the KP project, each vein is described below.

7.3.7.1 Vein K1

Distributed in the northwest of the mining area, K1 extends in a northeast-southwest direction, with an exposed strike length of 235 m, a structural alteration width of 0.20 - 2.50 m, and a dip direction between 315° and 340°, and dip angle between 30° and 40°. At present, its shape is defined by six exploration trenches, one tunnel, and 16 drillholes, with a spacing of 20 - 40 m between the trenches. The mineralization defined by the drillholes is uneven, with significant variations in grades. Silver occurs in association with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. The alteration includes silicification, chloritization, and sericitization. Despite outcropping, there is no significant oxidation.

7.3.7.2 Vein K2

K2 is located at the southwest end of the mining area. It extends in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. Its location is defined by five exploration trenches and two drillholes, with a spacing of 20 - 40 m between the trenches. The exposed strike length on the surface is about 128 m, with dip directions between 325 ° and 345°, and dip angles between 15° and 25°, and a width of 0.15 -1.37 m for alteration and shearing. The mineralized veins occur in a structural and alteration zone. In surface trenching, the minerals are mainly pyrite, evenly distributed in silica alterations, and mineralized mainly with lead-zinc. The deep part of the K2 vein is defined by two drillholes, with silver-lead-zinc mineralization associated with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. The main alteration types are silicification and sericitization.

7.3.7.3 Vein K3

K3 is in the northwest of the mining area. It extends in a northeast-southwest direction and extends south-westward out of the mining area. It is defined by four artisan tunnels (three of which are outside the licence boundary), one adit, six exploration trenches, and 15 drillholes, with a spacing of 40 - 60 m between the workings and a defined striking length of about 567 m. The dip directions are between 335 and 350°, and dip angles between 21 and 45°, and the width of alteration ranges from 0.23 - 2.23 m, but is generally below 0.5 m, with obvious pinching and swelling. The mineralization is relatively uniform, mainly composed of silver-lead-zinc mineralization, with minor gold. The metallic minerals include galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. The main alteration includes silicification, sericitization, carbonation, and locally kaolinite. This vein is one of the main vein structures in the area.

7.3.7.4 Vein K4

K4 is in the northernmost part of the mining area. It extends in a north-northeast to southwest direction and extends north-eastward beyond the mining licence boundary. Defined by 20 drillholes, 14 trenches, one drift tunnel, and three artisan tunnels, the surface trenches are spaced 40 - 80 m apart and have a total length of 960 m. The width of the alteration zone ranges from 0.15-5.38 m, with local expanding-and-pinching, and branching-and-rejoining. The dip directions are between 279° and 289°, and dip angles between 45° and 62°, with a gentle dip angle in the shallow part and getting gradually steeper at depth. The shallow mineralization is mainly silver-lead-zinc, with minor gold. Metallic minerals include galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. The main alteration types include silicification, sericitization, carbonation, and locally kaolinite. K4 is the largest vein structure in the area.

7.3.7.5 Vein K5

K5 is in the central eastern part of the mining licence area. It extends in a north-northeast to southwest direction. The exposed length is about 232 m, defined by three trenches. The width of alteration is 0.3 - 0.5 m, with a dip direction of 285°, and dip angle of 35°. Mineralization is mainly composed of silver-lead-zinc, with metallic minerals including galena, sphalerite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and limonite. The main alteration types include silicification, kaolinite, chloritization, and sericitization.

7.3.7.6 Vein K6

K6 is in the northeast part of the mining licence area. It extends in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. The exposed length is about 235 m, defined by three trenches. The alteration is 0.3 to 0.5 m in width, with a dip direction of 290 ° and dip angle of 32 °. Mineralization is mainly composed of Ag, Pb, and Zn, minor Au. Metallic minerals include galena, pyrite, and limonite. The main alteration types are silicification and sericitization.

8 Deposit types

Mineralization at the Ying Property shares many of the features of vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits as described by Li et al (2013) and references therein. Vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits are a broad class of polymetallic deposits where silver, lead and zinc (as well as other metals such as gold and copper) are transported in hydrothermal fluids and subsequently precipitated within faults, fractures and veins. Vein gangue mineralogy is typically quartz or quartz carbonate. Veins are commonly connected via crustal scale faults (Li et al, 2013 and reference therein). The tectonic setting and source of fluids can be variable.

The genesis of deposits within the Ying Mining camp is still debated. Early work by Chen et al. (2004) proposed an orogenic origin for SGX (known in the literature as Shagou). However, work by Mao et al (2006) proposes that SGX formed in association with porphyry and/or skarn Mo-W deposits in the area. Conversely, Li et al. (2013) propose that SGX formed by the mixing of metamorphic derived fluids with meteoric water, with veins forming within brittle extensional structures. More recent work by Xu et al (2023) supports a magmatic-hydrothermal origin for SGX, while Tian et al (2023) suggest that the Ying District (Xiayu orefield) represents an intermediate sulphidation epithermal silver-lead-zinc-gold-(copper) deposit.

Regardless of their origin, vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits are a globally important source of silver and base metals (Li et al, 2013 and reference therein). Examples of vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits include Coeur d'Alene (USA) as well as numerous relatively recent discoveries in China such as the Shuangjianzishan epithermal silver-lead-zinc deposit (Inner Mongolia).

9 Exploration

9.1 Ying Project

9.1.1 Introduction

From 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025 (2024 – 2025), Silvercorp conducted underground exploration-development activities including extensive sampling at all mines.

The past exploration activities from 2004 to 2011, of geological mapping (1:50,000), stream sediments geochemical mapping (1:50,000), aerial magnetic geophysical survey, and trenching, have been detailed in previous technical reports prepared for Ying Property projects (Broili et al., 2006; Xu et al., 2006; Broili and Klohn, 2007; Broili et al., 2008; Broili et al., 2010; Klohn et al., 2011). Exploration activities from 2011 to 2024 are further discussed in various reports by AMC (see list in Section 27).

Other than by drilling, the projects have been explored primarily by underground development (termed tunnelling), and sampling. The workings follow the vein structures along strike, on levels spaced 30 to 50 m apart. Silvercorp has found this method of underground exploration an effective and efficient way to define the geometry of the mineralized structures, in part due to the discontinuous character of the high-grade mineralization, but also due to the relatively inexpensive development costs.

Channel samples comprise a composite of chips collected from channels cut into the backs of tunnels and crosscuts. Backs are typically mapped and then sampled along sample lines perpendicular to the mineralized vein structure on 5 m intervals within mineralized zones and increasing to 15 m or 25 m intervals within non-mineralized zones. Sampling of mineralized zones typically encompasses samples of adjacent wallrock in addition to the visible mineralization or vein. Sample lengths have historically ranged between ~20 cm and 2 m. The minimum sample length was recently increased to 40 cm.

Chip samples may include mineralization or associated wall rock. Assay results of samples are documented on underground level plans and longitudinal sections. Details of the procedures and parameters relating to the underground channel sampling and discussion of the sample quality are given in Section 11.

9.1.2 Summary of tunnelling prior to 2024

Table 9.1 is a summary table of the tunnelling and channel samples completed up to 31 December 2023. Additional details on this sampling can be found in the technical reports referenced in the footnotes.

Table 9.1 Summary of tunnelling and sampling completed to 31 December 2023

Mine	Period	Tunnelling (m)	# Channel samples
SGX	Sept 2004 - Dec 2010	83,583	24,235
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	11,186	1,965
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	16,123	3,654
	July 2013- June 2016	53,111	11,056
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	74,239	23,465
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	26,356	10,734
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	29,771	12,049
	SGX total	294,369	87,158
HZG	Jan 2006 - Dec 2010	11,539	3,570
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	4,002	1,369
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	5,437	1,971
	July 2013- June 2016	9,261	3,102
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	15,862	6,316
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	8,011	4,767
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	9,563	9,167
	HZG total	63,675	30,262
HPG	Jan 2007 - Dec 2010	27,966	3,939
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	6,589	760
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	9,588	1,646
	July 2013- June 2016	13,305	4,386
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	19,706	5,276
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	7,224	4,106
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	11,271	5,969
	HPG total	95,649	26,082
TLP	Jan 2008 - Dec 2010	23,919	10,392
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	13,635	4,522
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	16,077	7,541
	July 2013- June 2016	20,992	11,110
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	54,122	26,522
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	30,460	13,676
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	39,065	19,861
	TLP total	198,270	93,624
LME	Jan 2008 - Dec 2010	5,346	2,067
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	1,381	562
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	5,144	1,755
	July 2013- June 2016	8,767	3,448
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	10,988	4,201
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	6,045	3,940
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	6,019	2,564
	LME total	43,690	18,537

Mine	Period	Tunnelling (m)	# Channel samples
LMW	Jan 2008 - Dec 2010	6,852	2,209
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	4,044	1,552
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	5,650	2,397
	July 2013- June 2016	22,949	11,064
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	26,256	9,437
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	10,094	5,779
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	15,416	12,414
	LMW total	91,261	44,852
DCG	Before Dec 2010	-	-
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	-	-
	Jan 2012 - June 2013	-	-
	July 2013- June 2016	-	-
	July 2016 - Dec 2019	514	117
	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	5,551	2,195
	Jan 2022 - Dec 2023	5,019	2,519
	DCG total	11,084	4,831
Mine totals		**797,998**	**305,346**

Sources: Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 is AMC, 2012; Jan 2012 - June 2013 is AMC, 2014; July 2013- June 2016 is AMC, 2017; July 2016 - Dec 2019 is AMC, 2020; Jan 2020 - Dec 2021 is AMC, 2022. Jan 2022- Dec 2023 is AMC, 2024. Information for all other dates was provided by Silvercorp in 2024.

The QP notes that there are 2,095 surface channel samples from SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, and LMW taken prior to 2021 and 614 surface channel samples from SGX (563 samples) and HPG (51 samples) taken in 2022. Silvercorp has not provided additional information on how these samples were taken.

9.1.3 Tunnelling progress 2024 - 2025

Underground exploration tunnelling, along with the drilling programs discussed in Section 10, was conducted during 2024 - 2025 to upgrade the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources and discover new mineralization in subzones and splays. These programs were designed to test the down-dip and along strike extensions of the major mineralized vein structures and their parallel subzones, and to explore new target areas. The programs comprised 136,034 m of tunnelling, including 68,946 m of drifting along mineralized structures, and 41,606 m of cross cutting across mineralized structures. Drift and crosscut tunnels have been developed at 30 m to 50 m vertical intervals to delineate higher-category Mineral Resources.

Statistics for the tunnelling and sampling exploration work completed at each project area are summarized in Table 9.2. A total of 89,501 channel / chip samples were collected from the seven mine areas. Note that this number of channel / chip samples is slightly different than those discussed in Section 11. The reasons for these differences are discussed in Section 12. The numbers in Table 9.2 come from the individual mine databases.

Table 9.2 Tunnelling and sampling completed in 2024 – 2025 Ying Project

Mine	Tunnelling	Total metres	# Channel samples
SGX	Drifting	18,076	15,918
	Crosscut	6,898	
	Raise & others	5,634	
	Subtotal	**30,608**	
HZG	Drifting	5,948	5,783
	Crosscut	2,404	
	Raise & others	4,485	
	Subtotal	**12,837**	
HPG	Drifting	6,305	9,453
	Crosscut	3,772	
	Raise & others	2,584	
	Subtotal	**12,661**	
TLP	Drifting	16,612	26,140
	Crosscut	10,263	
	Raise & others	7,621	
	Subtotal	**34,495**	
LME	Drifting	3,428	6,754
	Crosscut	2,592	
	Raise & others	1,754	
	Subtotal	**7,774**	
LMW	Drifting	17,783	24,177
	Crosscut	14,048	
	Raise & others	3,332	
	Subtotal	**35,163**	
DCG	Drifting	794	1276
	Crosscut	1,629	
	Raise & others	75	
	Subtotal	**2,498**	
Total		**136,034**	**89,501**

Notes: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding. Channel samples in this table include those taken in drifts, crosscuts and raises & other. Channel samples listed in Section 11 do not include raises & others.

On average, 53% of the exploration drift tunnelling was identified as mineralized and therefore sampled (mineralization rate). As an example, Table 9.3 summarizes mineralization structures exposed in drift tunnels developed in 2024 – 2025, including the mineralization rate for each mine.

Table 9.3 Mineralization exposed by drift tunnelling in 2024 - 2025

Mine	Completed meterage (m)	Mineralization exposed (m)	Mineralization rate	Mineralization width (m)	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
					(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)
SGX	19,903	11,871	60%	0.68	0.12	266	4.58	2.26	0.12
HZG	6,406	2,099	33%	0.78	0.02	297	1.26	0.28	0.36
HPG	6,305	2,679	42%	0.84	2.29	56	1.67	0.83	0.11
TLP	16,612	9,736	59%	0.82	0.09	220	3.08	0.43	0.10
LME	3,796	2,365	62%	0.685	0.19	377	1.92	0.38	0.10
LMW	17,783	8,903	50%	0.68	2.52	188	1.42	0.23	0.25
DCG	794	583	73%	0.63	2.48	46	1.56	0.19	0.05
Total / average	**71,599**	**38,236**	**53%**	**0.74**	**0.92**	**224**	**2.72**	**0.9**	**0.17**

The results of the 2024 - 2025 underground tunnelling program demonstrate good down-dip and along strike consistency of existing production veins and resulted in the discovery of numerous subzones and splays beside major vein structures in the Ying Project.

- At the east side of SGX, some subzones of S23, S26, S27 and S74 were discovered close to the surface at elevation between 700 and 800 m, showing the potential of expanding the resources at SGX. At the west side of the SGX resource area, several subzones of S1, such as S1W2, S1W3, and S1W5, as well as S2W2 and S39 were extended around 200 m at levels between 0 and 100 m elevation with higher thickness and Ag and Pb grades.
- Cross sections at the hanging walls of H13a and H10_1a of HPG exposed significant zones of wider mineralization at B07_1, B07_2 and B07_3, which could potentially be mined using longhole stoping at higher elevation. B07_1, B07_2 and B07_3 are newly discovered mineralized breccias. Tunnelling also significantly extended the lateral length of northeast striking veins H15 and H16_1.
- At TLP, tunnelling discovered gently dipping gold-rich vein T53 and defined a strike length of 35 m in tunnel PD730, which suggest that the similar gold-rich veins at LMW could extended northeast to TLP. Tunnelling at higher elevation at TLP extended the strike length of the high-grade mineralization of T15, and T21 between elevation of 750 and 900 m for around 80 and 50 m, respectively, extended high-grade in T1W1 between elevation 700 and 700 m for 120 m, and T280 between 850 and 950 m for 160 m.
- New Au veins LM22_1, LM28a, LM23, LM54_2, LM54_3, LM58_1, and LM59_2 were discovered, and the size of the Au veins LM54, LM54_1, LM52, LM28 were significantly extended. (Note veins LM22_1, LM23 and LM54_3 have limited drilling and are not part of the Mineral Resource gold veins.)
- Newly discovered high-grade Ag, Pb, Zn mineralization in LM16_2, LM20E, LM19E1, LM19W5, LM19_1a, LM8_12, W18W_2 has increased the Mineral Resources at LMW. Veins W18W_2, and LM16_2 are open both laterally and downdip.

The following sections summarize the results of the 2024 - 2025 exploration tunnelling programs by mine. Note the tables show selected veins and do not represent the whole mine area. For average grades of the sampled material for the individual mines, see Table 9.3. The breakdown of what is termed underground tunnelling includes drifting, crosscuts, and raises, and is shown by area in Table 9.2.

9.1.4 SGX

A total of 30,608 m of underground tunnelling was completed along and across major production vein structures S1, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, S2, S2W1, S2W2, S2W2_1, S2W2_2, S4, S6,S6E1, S6a, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_2E, S7W, S8, S8W, S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E, S16E5, S16W, S18, S18W, S19, S19E, S19W, S21, S21W, S21W3, S21W5, S22, S23, S23W, S27E2, S31, S31E, S32, S33_1, S37, S39, S39_1, and S74 between the 850 m and the 10 m elevations. Drift and crosscut tunnels were developed at 30 m to 50 m intervals through eight access tunnels, CM101, CM102, CM103, CM105, PD16, PD690, PD700, and the ramp, to upgrade and expand drill-defined Mineral Resource blocks. A total of 15,918 chip samples were collected during the 2024 - 2025 program. High grade mineralized zones have been exposed in tunnels on most levels at the SGX mine. Underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.4. Figure 9.1 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at SGX.

Table 9.4 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 – 2025 tunnelling in SGX

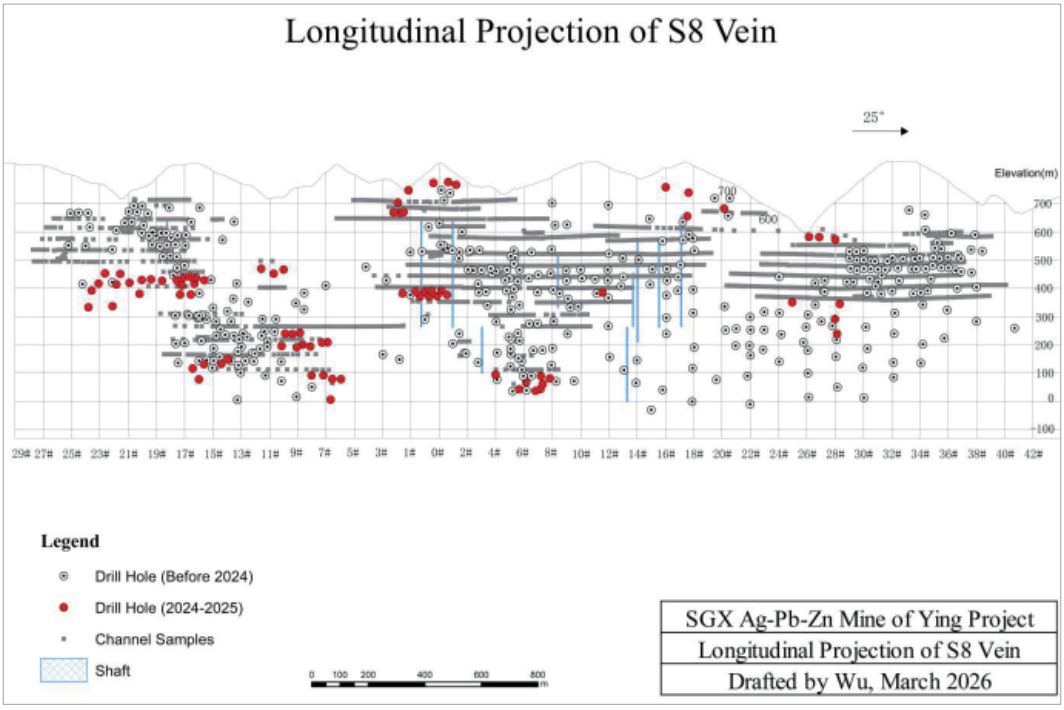
Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
XPD-S6-10-8ANYM	S6	10	160	0.74	0.02	248	4.61	1.80
CM105-1#-S14_1-300-12ASYM	S14_1	300	45	0.50	0.00	416	3.67	4.09
CM105-S2SJ-S2W2-100-8ASYM	S2W2	100	75	0.73	0.02	719	17.53	2.47
CM101-S7_1-160-2SYM	S7_1	160	54	0.54	0.03	296	4.17	0.82
CM102-S16E2-520-56NYM	S21W5	520	55	0.64	0.00	275	5.26	1.87
CM102-S16E2-520-56SYM	S21W5	520	35	0.94	0.00	298	3.66	1.28
CM105-1#-S18W-160-12ANYM	S18W	160	105	0.53	0.01	338	6.93	1.44
XPD-S2-10-8ASYM	S2	10	75	0.57	0.00	287	7.47	4.54
XPD-S2-10-8ANYM	S2	10	150	0.78	0.16	448	9.31	1.21
XPD-S7W-320-2NYM	S7	320	28	0.98	0.00	331	7.47	1.61
PD16-S6-60-4ASYM	S6	60	85	0.66	0.00	412	7.64	2.41
XPD-S7_3-260-15NYM	S19E	260	48	0.66	0.00	197	1.71	4.92
XPD-S19-160-1_XB_QGX	S19	160	40	0.65	0.00	162	6.69	1.52
CM101-S7_2-350-1ANYM	S7_2	350	30	0.58	0.00	757	3.48	6.38
CM101-S7_1E-60-2ANYM	S7_1E	60	55	0.67	0.00	617	10.84	1.01
CM101-S7_1E-60-2ASYM	S7_1E	60	110	0.94	0.03	246	4.89	3.12
CM105_S2SJ-S6-140-12SYM	S6	140	146	0.61	0.00	235	3.58	1.06
CM105-S2SJ-S1-300-12SYM	S1	300	40	0.48	0.00	171	3.87	5.60
CM102-S21-440-8ANYM	S21W	440	40	0.93	0.00	376	3.26	0.83
PD16-S14_2-260-2ASYM	S14_2	260	45	0.54	0.02	838	1.04	0.49
CM101-S7_1-60-2ASYM	S7_1	60	70	0.55	0.06	198	5.92	0.47
PD16-S14_1-110-10ANYM	S14_1	110	75	0.61	0.04	289	2.43	3.41
PD16-S14-300-4AXB-QGX	S14	300	37	0.50	0.00	698	5.18	2.79
CM108-S16W-700-55NYM	S16W	700	58	1.02	0.07	243	2.74	3.87
CM108-S16W-700-55SYM	S16W	700	45	0.86	0.07	451	5.32	2.32
XPD-S19-60-5SYM/CM	S19	60	76	0.85	0.00	177	4.44	1.86
CM105_S2SJ-S1W3-300-12NYM	S1W3	300	50	0.58	0.00	164	1.29	6.47

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
CM105_S2SJ-S1W3-300-12SYM	S1W3	300	35	0.71	0.00	301	4.36	5.29
CM101-S7_1-350-1NYM	S7_1	350	35	0.48	0.00	341	4.20	4.13
CM101-S7_2a-110-2SYM	S7_2E	110	46	0.50	0.00	232	3.93	0.25
CM105_S2SJ-S2W2-180-8ASYM	S2W2	180	35	0.43	0.00	314	9.52	0.44
XPD-S19-260-15_QK-QGX	S19	260	30	1.12	0.00	267	6.30	1.01
CM102-S32-350-63SYM/CM	S32	350	31	0.89	0.21	977	1.27	1.19
XPD-S7_1-60-5NYM/CM	S7_1	60	100	0.73	0.00	167	4.56	2.97
CM105_S2SJ-S14-180-12NYM	S14	180	30	0.58	0.04	196	5.72	0.74
PD700-S7_3-400-9ANMW/CM	S7_3	400	43	0.50	0.00	381	12.19	7.66
CM102-S7E2-350-2ASYM	S7E2	350	75	0.75	0.00	292	5.74	1.41
CM105_S2SJ-S14_1-220-12SYM	S14_1	220	30	0.48	0.00	273	6.75	2.00
CM101-S7_1-110-2NYM	S7_1	110	65	0.64	0.05	178	5.17	0.42
CM101-S7_1-110-2SYM	S7_1	110	55	0.58	0.08	239	8.53	0.41
YPXPD-S21-355-26NYM	S21	355	80	0.79	0.15	227	8.09	4.83
CM105-S2SJ-S2-60-12ASYM	S2	60	45	0.78	0.00	241	7.44	1.02
CM105_1#-S33_1-490-8SYM	S33_1	490	80	0.51	0.00	667	2.50	2.22
CM105_1#-S21E-300-12NYM	S21E	300	45	0.48	0.00	280	14.04	0.68
CM105_1#-S18W-110-14NYM	S18W	110	150	0.51	0.43	208	4.14	0.78
CM101-S7_1-350-11_XB-QGX	S7_1	350	30	0.59	0.00	734	1.60	4.24
PD700-S8-530-27SYM	S8	530	45	0.82	0.00	273	14.50	0.33
PD16-S14-400-0TJ-QGX	S14	420	57	0.43	0.00	236	4.00	0.41
CM105_S2SJ-S6E1-180-12SYM	S6E1	180	60	0.62	0.03	807	11.17	3.40
CM108-S32-760-71SYM	S32	760	133	0.63	0.00	1003	5.44	3.73
CM101-S22-210-8_XB-QGX	S22	210	103	0.51	0.00	240	1.62	1.53
PD16-S1-160-6ASYM	S2W2	160	95	0.87	0.00	266	5.83	1.07
XPD-S2W2-10-8ANYM/CM	S2W2	10	190	0.77	0.06	358	7.56	1.27
CM105_S2SJ-S1W2-260-12AXB-QGX	S1W2	260	30	0.48	0.00	201	6.18	0.46
CM102-S8-520-0SYM	S8	520	30	0.87	0.09	781	9.64	5.98
PD700-S8-570-25_STOPE_-QGX	S8	570	50	0.57	0.00	325	9.12	0.23
PD16-S31E-110-68_QGX	S31E	120	52	0.55	0.03	489	3.56	2.09
PD700-S19-530-9MWTJ-QGX	S19	536	50	0.70	0.00	327	4.37	4.50
CM105_S2SJ-S2W2_1-100-14ASYM	S2W2_1	100	30	0.73	0.15	428	6.95	1.05
CM101-S7_2-60-2SYM	S7_2	60	33	0.51	0.00	326	4.52	0.49
CM101-S7_2-300-2NYM	S7_2	300	28	0.75	0.00	710	1.39	0.72
PD16-S14-110-4_QGX	S14	110	40	0.54	0.02	496	5.65	1.21
CM105_S2SJ-S2-240-6ASYM	S2	240	164	0.82	0.00	360	6.75	3.03
PD16-S6-60-4ATJQGX	S6	70	40	0.71	0.00	120	6.80	2.45
PD16-S6-585-6ANYM	S6	585	50	0.60	0.00	315	4.27	2.62
CM105_1#-S21W5-490-8ASYM	S21W5	490	88	0.74	0.00	207	4.55	2.50
CM102-S21-520-10_QGX	S21W	520	60	0.69	0.00	200	2.03	4.16
XPD-S2-5-12ASYM/CM	S2	(-15)	63	0.63	0.00	379	5.60	0.54

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
XPD-S2-5-12ANYM/CM	S2	(-15)	30	0.56	0.00	124	8.45	0.73
YPD01-S21-300-24ANYM	S21	300	55	1.00	0.09	182	5.30	1.48
CM105_S2SJ-S2-60-12ANYM	S2	60	91	0.77	0.09	188	6.54	1.17
CM105_S2SJ-S14-220-14_XB-QGX	S14	230	30	0.53	0.00	290	7.62	2.78
CM108-S23-640-0SYM	S23	640	51	0.61	0.04	343	0.91	0.52
CM105_S2SJ-S2W2-60-12ASYM	S2W2	60	52	0.71	0.08	178	3.88	5.18
CM105_S2SJ-S39-220-74SYM	S1	220	55	0.58	0.00	229	6.81	3.62
CM105_S2SJ-S31E-100-12ASYM	S31E	100	34	0.52	0.76	518	8.28	4.73
XPD-S19W-110-13NYM	S19W	110	30	0.72	0.01	643	1.54	0.38
PD16-S1W-160-6ANYM	S1W	160	40	0.58	0.00	458	8.48	1.66
CM105_S2SJ-S6-240-6ASYM	S6a	240	40	0.42	0.00	723	11.37	3.09
PD16-S39-60-72NYM	S39	60	73	0.46	0.00	129	6.85	3.23
PD16-S31E-110-68_STOPE_QGX	S31E	130	85	0.75	0.04	256	6.40	1.89
YPD01-S74-300-24ANYM	S74	300	96	0.52	1.71	234	5.01	0.96
XPD-S2-10-8ANYM/CM	S2	10	61	0.52	0.02	459	8.61	0.39
CM105_S2SJ-S31E-60-12ASYM	S31E	60	55	0.65	0.90	266	4.07	4.43
CM108-S32-620-63_XB-QGX	S32	620	45	0.56	0.04	227	1.01	5.52
CM101-S19-60-6SYM	S19	60	41	0.81	0.04	158	7.73	0.32
CM105_S2SJ-S14_2-242-8ANYM	S14_2	242	71	0.47	0.10	248	4.51	4.11
CM105_S2SJ-S14_2-242-8ASYM	S14_2	242	48	0.50	0.08	217	3.51	3.88
CM108-S23W-760-5NYM	S23W	760	90	0.55	0.08	857	3.21	0.90
CM105_1#-S14-400-12TJ-QGX	S14	430	45	0.65	0.05	197	2.27	5.50
CM105_S2SJ-S14_1-190-10ANYM	S14_1	190	107	0.55	0.10	259	4.51	1.83
CM105_S2SJ-S1-140-8_XB-MW	S2W2	140	31	0.56	0.11	270	10.36	1.08
CM105_1#-S14-350-18A_XB-QGX	S14	367	46	0.61	0.13	282	4.49	2.80
CM101-S7_2-640-6SYM	S7_2	640	83	0.52	0.00	276	6.45	2.60
CM105_S2SJ-S1W-140-12ANYM	S1W	140	31	0.56	0.37	173	2.73	4.01
CM101-S21W5-450-8SYM	S21W5	450	57	0.71	0.01	172	4.70	2.70
CM105_S2SJ-S2W2-245-8ANYM	S2W2	245	43	0.60	0.05	375	5.51	1.66
CM101-S21W5-450-8NYM	S21W5	450	32	0.49	0.00	190	2.37	3.27
CM105_S2SJ-S1W2-100-12ANYM	S1W2	100	62	0.67	0.12	221	7.41	0.65
CM105_S2SJ-S1W2-100-12ASYM	S1W2	100	28	0.98	0.11	497	12.18	3.43
CM105_S2SJ-S31E-242-66SYM	S31E	242	49	0.47	0.11	176	2.73	3.00
CM108-S27E2-850-3ANYM	S27E2	850	134	0.66	0.08	257	1.29	0.33
XPD-S7_1E-260-5_XB-QGX	S7_1E	260	34	0.51	0.00	194	0.50	8.30
XPD-S7E2-320-2NYM	S7E2	320	50	0.52	0.00	157	8.45	0.65
XPD-S2W2-10-6NYM/CM	S2W2	10	66	0.63	0.01	458	7.87	1.34
CM105_S2SJ-S2W1-245-8ASYM	S2W1	245	37	0.47	0.06	522	5.61	2.70
CM108-S7W-680-6ASYM	S7W	680	67	0.56	0.04	181	3.64	5.42

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.1 Longitudinal projection of Vein S8, SGX



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.5 HZG

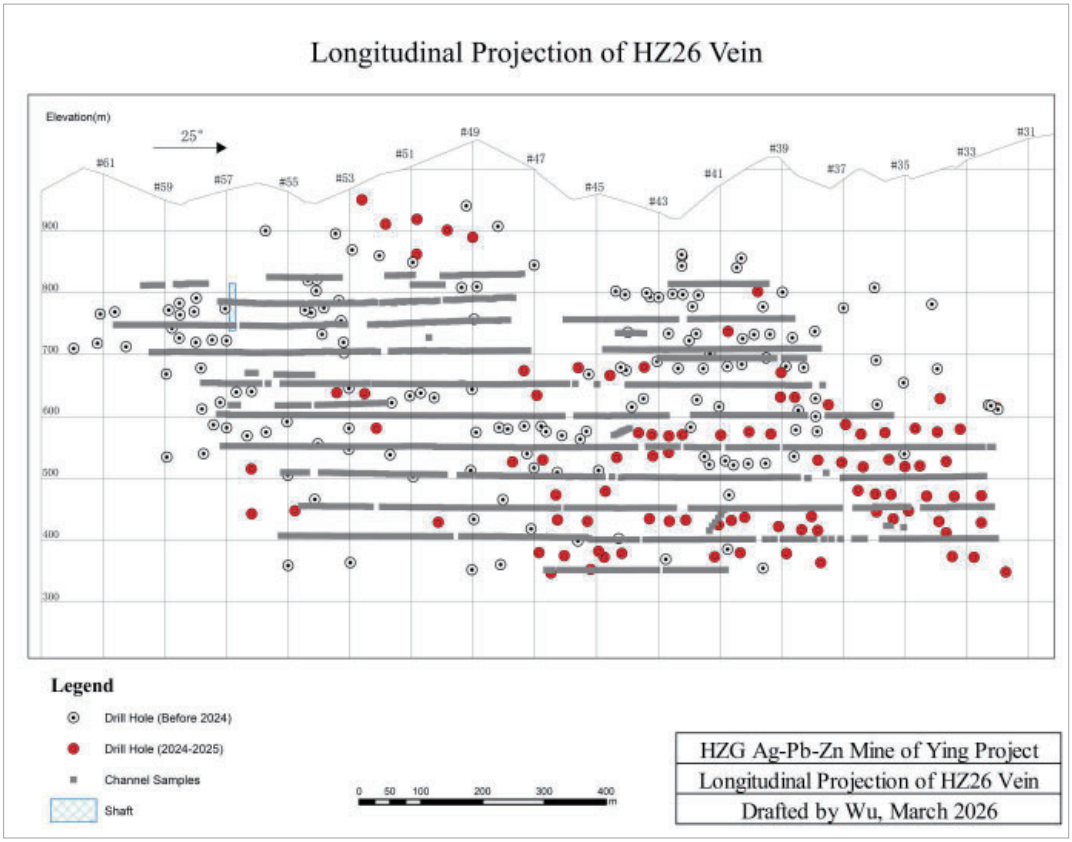
The purpose of the underground tunnelling program of 12,837 m was to delineate and upgrade the previous drill-defined Mineral Resource blocks within the major vein structures HZ20E, HZ26, HZ10, HZ22, HZ12, HZ22, and HZ27 between the 450 m and the 650 m elevations. Drift and crosscut tunnels were developed at 40 m to 50 m intervals through three access tunnels PD810, PD780, and PD820 and are connected with raises, declines, and shafts through different levels. A total of 5,783 chip samples were collected during the 2024-2025 program. High-grade mineralized zones were exposed in tunnels on different levels along major mineralized vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ26, and HZ27. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.5. Figure 9.2 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at HZG.

Table 9.5 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 - 2025 tunnelling in HZG

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
PD718-HZ10-500-127SYM	HZ10	500	25	0.58	484	0.47	0.21	0.52
PD718-HZ15W2-550-25SYM	HZ15W2	550	70	0.86	301	3.58	0.48	0.26
PD718-HZ26-400-41NYM	HZ26	400	35	1.01	438	1.24	0.43	0.55
PD718-HZ26-500-37NYM	HZ26	500	78	1.06	190	0.84	0.22	0.42
PD718-HZ26-500-37NYM	HZ26	500	21	1.3	484	0.49	0.24	0.60
PD718-HZ26E8-350-45NYM	HZ26E8	350	80	0.81	725	0.41	0.19	0.45
PD718-HZ26E8-400-43ANYM	HZ26E8	400	30	0.5	284	0.64	0.08	0.13
PD820-HZ22-690-43ASYM	HZ22	690	82	0.91	452	1.66	0.38	1.00
PD820-MSJ-HZ20-450-153SYM	HZ20E	450	30	0.5	263	0.34	0.32	0.67
PD820-MSJ-HZ20E-550-149SYM	HZ20E	550	45	0.51	312	0.2	0.20	0.95
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-450-35SYM	HZ26	450	35	0.76	175	0.61	0.18	0.36
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-550-35ANYM	HZ26	550	65	0.79	497	0.54	0.17	0.50
PD820-IRH2-HZ22-600-45SYM	HZ22	600	30	0.87	174	1.74	0.09	0.20
PD820-IRH2-HZ26W-550-43NYM	HZ26W	550	45	0.95	493	0.52	0.13	0.28
PD820-IRH2-HZ27-600-47NYM	HZ27	600	60	0.5	299	1.33	0.42	0.45
PD820-IRH2-HZ26-600-45SYM	HZ26	600	30	0.74	215	1.41	0.11	0.12
PD820-MSJ-HZ20E-450-155SYM	HZ20E	450	35	0.96	494	0.24	0.26	0.58
PD718-HZ11-500-29ANYM	HZ11	500	82	0.8	214	0.69	0.14	0.29
PD718-HZ26-350-43ANYM	HZ26	350	50	1.1	205	0.76	0.66	0.16
PD718-HZ26E8-350-45NYM	HZ26E8	350	35	0.6	254	3.61	0.22	0.59
PD718-S8-670-25SYM	UNK	670	35	0.5	221	3.67	0.16	0.02
PD718-S8E-670-25SYM	S8E	670	35	1.5	125	8.01	0.18	0.07
PD820-HZ26-650-47_XB-MW	HZ26	650	41	0.5	205	0.53	0.17	0.07
PD820-HZ26-690-37ASYM	HZ26	690	23	1	562	1.28	0.15	0.40
PD820-HZ26-690-39SYM	HZ26	690	35	0.6	873	0.88	0.16	0.18
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-450-35NYM	HZ26	450	65	0.7	231	0.56	0.23	0.53
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-550-33NYM	HZ26	550	34	0.5	265	1.71	0.16	0.21
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-550-35ANYM	HZ26	550	40	0.5	407	1.67	0.20	0.26
PD820-MSJ-HZ26-600-37NYM	HZ26	600	60	0.5	317	1.40	0.31	0.69
PD820-HZ26W-690-37ANYM	HZ26W	690	25	1.5	236	0.81	0.16	0.19

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.2 Longitudinal projection of Vein HZ26, HZG



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.6 HPG

Compared with mineralized vein systems in other areas, mineralization in the HPG area is characterized by significantly higher gold grade and significantly lower grades of silver.

The purpose of the 12,661 m underground tunnelling program was to further delineate and upgrade the previous drill-defined Mineral Resource blocks within major vein structures H5a1, H11, H12, H12_1, H12_2, H13, H13a, H14, H14a, H15, H15W3, H15Wa, H15W, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H16_5, H17, H20W, H32E1, H39_1, H39_2, , H41W, and H42 between the 50 m and the 740 m elevations. Drift and crosscut tunnels were developed at 30 m to 50 m intervals through access tunnels PD2, PD3, PD6, PD600, PD630, and ramp. A total of 9,453 chip samples were collected. Significant mineralization zones were exposed in drift tunnels on different levels along the major vein structures. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.6. Figure 9.3 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at HPG.

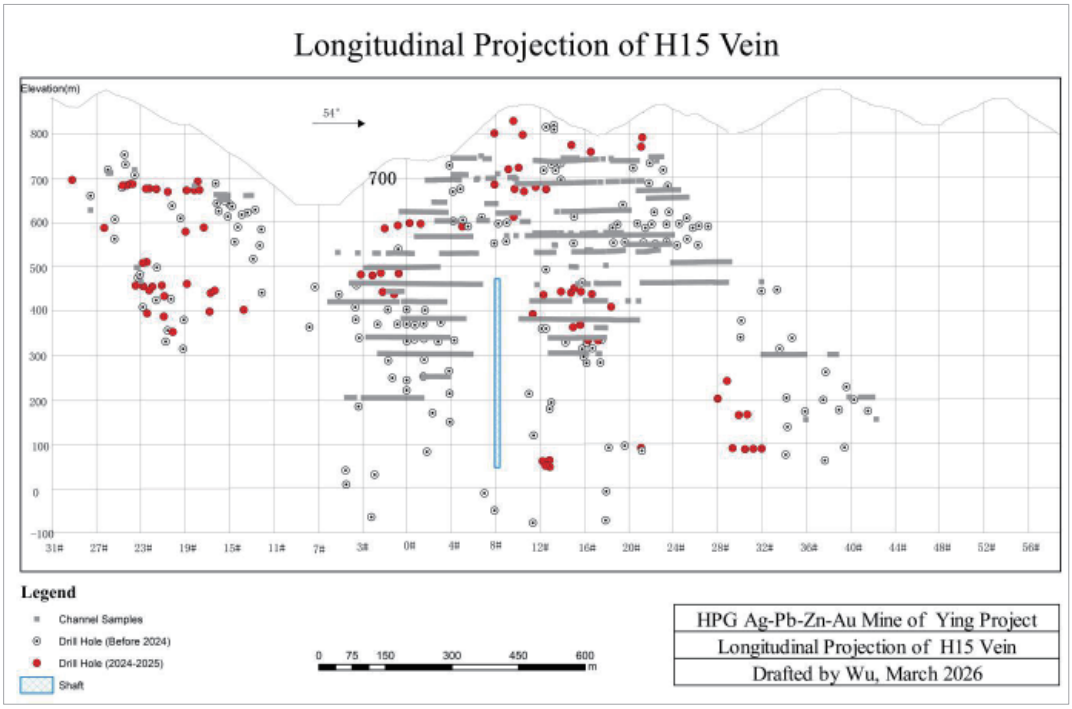
Table 9.6 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 - 2025 tunnelling in HPG

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
PD2-H39_2-490-23SYM	H39_2	490	35	1.15	1.65	11	0.65	0.31
PD2-H13-630-8_TJ_QGX1	H13	689	28	0.60	0.29	98	7.09	0.34
PD2-H13-690-8_-TJ_QGX	H13	720	25	1.01	0.44	117	6.92	0.07
PD2-H14-490-21YM	H14	490	30	0.58	2.12	3	0.19	0.20
HPG_EAST-TUNNEL-H15W-690-14SYM	H15Wa	690	30	0.78	0.65	28	5.54	0.07
SC-2-H15_2-698-NYM	H15W3	690	50	0.50	1.03	75	3.05	0.16
PD3-H15W-380-36SYM	H15W	380	45	1.24	1.03	58	3.47	0.65
PD3-H17-LEVEL8-10NYM	H17	100	80	1.47	3.66	182	2.12	1.40
PD3-H5-LEVEL5-1NYM	H5a1	251	25	0.59	2.73	99	4.17	0.87
PD5XPD-H16_1-628-27NYM	H16_1	628	25	0.72	0.87	88	1.46	1.36
PD5XPD-H16_1-628-27SYM	H16_1	628	25	0.80	2.75	24	1.16	0.69
PD5XPD-H16_3-680-21NYM	H16_3	680	25	0.52	5.30	12	1.78	1.26
PD600XPD-H12_2-570-27NYM	H12_2	570	95	1.14	1.22	40	1.85	0.23
PD600XPD-H12-460-27NYM	H12	460	50	0.82	0.40	48	2.77	4.11
PD600XPD-H16_1-460-27SYM	H16_1	460	25	0.50	5.41	192	3.93	4.72
PD600XPD-H16_1-551-25NYM	H16_1	551	75	1.33	2.00	9	0.66	0.20
PD600XPD-H16_1-551-25SYM	H16_1	551	75	1.01	3.32	23	0.42	0.64
PD600XPD-H16_3-380-23SYM	H16_3	380	55	0.67	2.00	10	0.58	0.25
PD600XPD-H16_3-570-25SYM	H16_3	570	47	0.77	1.70	80	0.54	0.34
PD600XPD-H16-420-25SYM	H16	420	45	0.96	1.97	21	0.42	0.26
PD600XPD-H16-520-23NYM	H16	520	25	1.04	2.82	10	1.07	1.14
PD600XPD-H16-551-25SYM	H16	551	36.4	0.82	4.36	9	0.85	0.88
PD600XPD-H20W-380-21SYM	H20W	380	22.5	0.63	0.79	253	1.13	0.40
PD600XPD-H20W-380-23SYM	H20W	380	50	1.20	1.72	46	1.07	0.56
PD600XPD-H20W-570-27SYM	H20W	570	40	0.59	2.31	20	0.67	0.18
PD600XPD-H20Wa-420-23NYM	H20W	420	25	0.83	2.44	64	0.49	0.19
PD600XPD-H42-380-19SYM	H42	380	25	0.83	1.38	71	0.32	0.18
PD3-H32E1-380-16NYM	H32E1	380	26	0.54	1.76	28	2.09	0.44
PD5XPD-H13-650-29SYM	H13	650	30	0.95	2.04	16	1.42	0.91
PD5XPD-H16_3-700-27SYM	H16	700	56	0.63	3.95	15	0.89	0.77
PD5XPD-H16-685-17NYM	H16	685	40	0.65	2.70	144	1.79	1.09
PD5XPD-H16-685-17SYM	H16_5	685	75	0.77	10.22	30	1.00	0.39
PD5XPD-H39_1-700-27NYM	H39_1	700	25	0.55	2.02	65	0.17	0.17
PD5XPD-H39_1-700-27SYM	H11	700	41	0.64	3.15	39	0.34	0.20
PD5XPD-H39_1-700-27SYM	H11	700	30	0.73	1.71	155	5.06	0.73
PD600XPD-H11-420-19NYM	H11	420	35	0.69	2.60	15	0.45	0.23
PD600XPD-H16_3-340-23NYM	H16_1	340	30	1.08	2.61	21	2.09	0.86
PD600XPD-H16-380-25SYM	H16	380	39	0.57	2.92	15	1.17	0.28

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
PD600XPD-H20W-340-23SYM	H20W	340	90	0.85	1.50	69	1.09	0.27
PD600XPD-H20W-380-21SYM	H20W	380	128	0.77	1.97	71	0.45	0.49
PD600XPD-H32E1-420-16NYM	H32E1	420	37	0.64	0.53	71	4.52	4.12
PD6-H13-600-23NYM	H13a	610	25	0.51	2.96	7	0.74	0.73
PD600XPD-590_570-11_RAIS-RD	UNK	570	35	0.60	1.19	285	1.14	2.38
PD600XPD-H15-420-16NYM	H15	420	25	1.35	0.29	74	3.10	1.97

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.3 Longitudinal projection of Vein H15, HPG



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.7 TLP

The purpose of the 34,495 m underground tunnelling program was to further delineate and upgrade the previous drill-defined Mineral Resource blocks within major vein structures T1, T1E, T1W, T1W1, T1W2, T1W3, T2, T2E, T2E1, , T3, T3E1S, T3E2, T4, T5, T5E1, T5W2, T11, T11E, T11E3, T11E4, T11W1, T14, T14E, T14E, T14E2, T14_2, T15, T15W2, 15W1, T15W3, T15W4, T15W5, T15W6, T15W8, T16, T16E, T16E1, T16E2, T16W, T16_1, T16_2, T16_3, T17W, T20, T21, T21E, T22, T22E, T22E3, T22W, T22_1, T23, T28E, T31W, T33,

T33E4, T38, T39E1, and T39W between the 500 m and the 1,120 m elevations. Drift and crosscut tunnels were developed at 30 m to 50 m intervals through seven access tunnels PD730, PD800, PD820, PD840, PD846, PD890, PD930, PD960, PD1050, and ramp PD820XPD. A total of 26,140 chip samples were collected. Mineralized zones were exposed in drift tunnels on different levels along the major vein structures and numerous new mineralized subzones and splays were discovered. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.7. Figure 9.4 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at TLP.

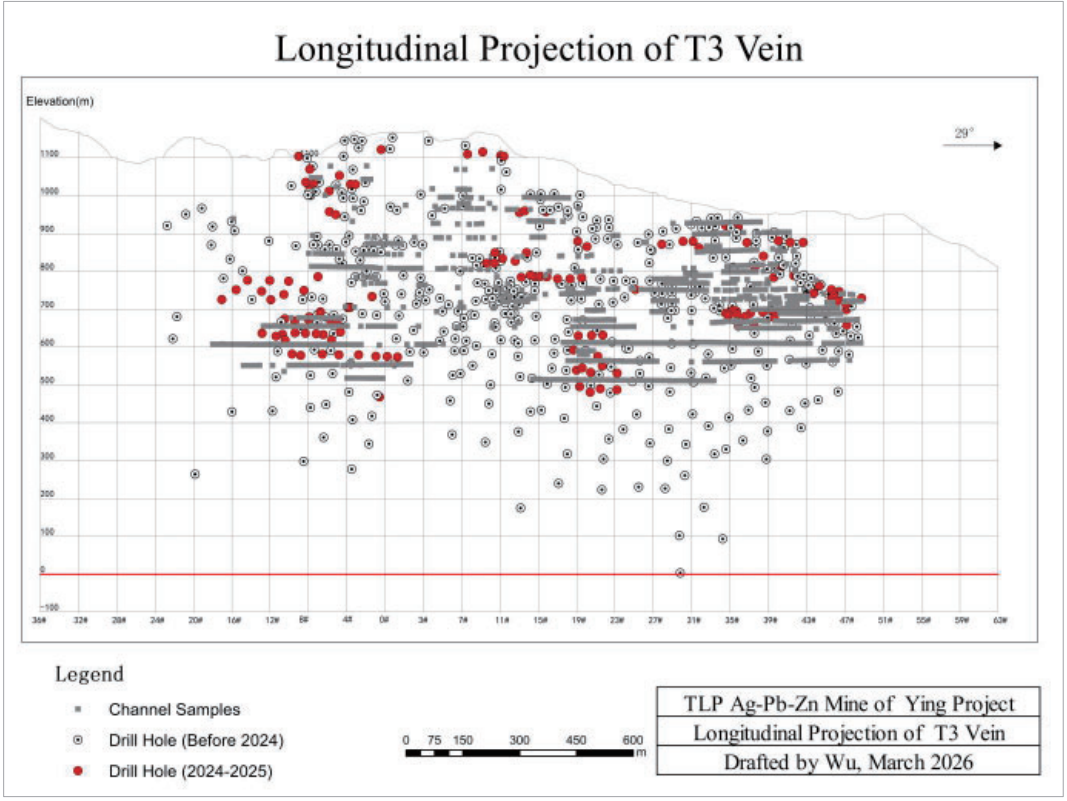
Table 9.7 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 - 2025 tunnelling in TLP

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
PD820-T11-808-10NYM	T11W1	808	31	0.56	0.01	413	1.77	0.64	0.09
PD820-T11-808-10SYM	T11W1	808	91	0.74	0.00	354	3.17	0.31	0.06
PD820-T11E2-LEVEL5-0SYM	T11E3	600	38.5	0.59	0.02	425	5.50	1.89	0.04
PD820-T15_1-755-16SYM	T15_1	755	120	0.59	0.00	359	1.91	0.85	0.06
PD820-T15W8-700-12NYM	T15W8	700	28	0.50	0.00	550	2.95	0.39	0.04
PD820-T16E2-846-8WCM	T14E2	846	51	0.52	0.00	421	3.93	0.35	0.04
PD820-T16E-846-10SYM	T16E2	846	28	0.52	0.00	485	2.21	0.15	0.09
PD820-T38-846-0SYM	T38	846	30	0.58	0.00	297	3.70	0.64	0.03
PD820-T11E4-820-8NYM	T11E4	820	30	0.54	0.00	317	4.51	0.21	0.08
PD820XPD-T11-LEVEL6-10SYM	T11	550	47	0.72	0.32	535	3.91	1.18	0.09
PD820XPD-T1W2-700-10NYM	T1W2	700	38	0.59	0.02	402	0.93	1.17	0.12
PD820XPD-T1W2-600-21SYM	T1W2	600	35	0.50	0.00	526	1.29	1.12	0.05
PD730-T1W1-740-9NYM	T1W1	740	107	0.94	0.30	539	8.61	1.54	0.13
PD1070-T3_3-1070-4SYM	T3_3	1070	50	1.10	0.02	433	2.78	0.07	0.08
PD800-T20-800-33NYM	T20	800	35	0.68	0.69	330	2.11	1.22	0.08
PD890-T15_1-890-18NYM	T15_1	890	45	0.54	0.00	329	1.09	0.24	0.08
PD890-T5E1-880-31SYM	T5E1	890	48	1.27	0.04	337	3.98	0.81	0.02
PD890-T5E1-880-31NYM	T5E1	890	45	0.90	0.04	546	2.80	1.00	0.02
PD800-T1W-800-45SYM	T1W	800	40	0.67	0.19	633	1.45	0.10	0.10
PD890-T11E-890-6SYM	T11E	890	30	0.88	0.00	343	2.17	0.14	0.07
PD890-T16W-890-20SYM	T16W	890	30	0.50	0.00	455	1.44	1.45	0.08
PD820-T15W2-846-12NYM	T15W2	846	35	0.67	0.00	333	2.50	0.28	0.10
PD820-T11-812-4SYM	T11	812	45	0.62	0.01	322	3.65	0.15	0.22
PD820-T16E-700-10SYM	T16E	700	64	0.55	0.00	391	3.38	0.39	0.07
PD730-T21E1-728-37SYM	T21E1	730	35	0.61	3.28	1024	1.73	1.89	0.10
PD730-T21-750-49SYM	T21	730	30	1.29	0.12	419	2.65	1.04	0.04
PD820XPD-T16-LEVEL7-14SYM	T16	500	45	0.78	0.00	480	3.43	0.84	0.04
PD820XPD-T22E3-LEVEL4-A16_TJ	T22E3	650	30	1.59	0.05	289	2.91	0.34	0.09
PD820XPD-T38-LEVEL4-21NYM	T38	650	34	0.79	0.17	341	5.87	1.15	0.05
PD820XPD-T39W-755-23_XB-TJ	T39W	755	50	0.50	0.00	353	2.12	0.68	0.02

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
PD820XPD-T1W3-670-13NYM	T1W3	700	30	0.58	0.00	482	1.42	1.04	0.11
PD820XPD-T22-LEVEL5-16_TJ	T28E	600	33	0.55	0.15	524	2.72	0.46	0.02
PD820XPD-T16W-LEVEL7-14_TJ	T16W	500	55	0.86	0.00	439	3.12	0.53	0.06
PD1070-T22W2-1120-8NYM	T22W	1120	30	0.51	0.00	300	6.13	0.25	0.03
PD960-T2E2-990-0SYM	T21	990	40	1.83	0.01	544	1.99	0.10	0.14
PD930-T16E-930-3NYM	T16E	930	45	0.56	0.00	371	0.46	0.37	0.06

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.4 Longitudinal projection of Vein T3, TLP



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.8 LME

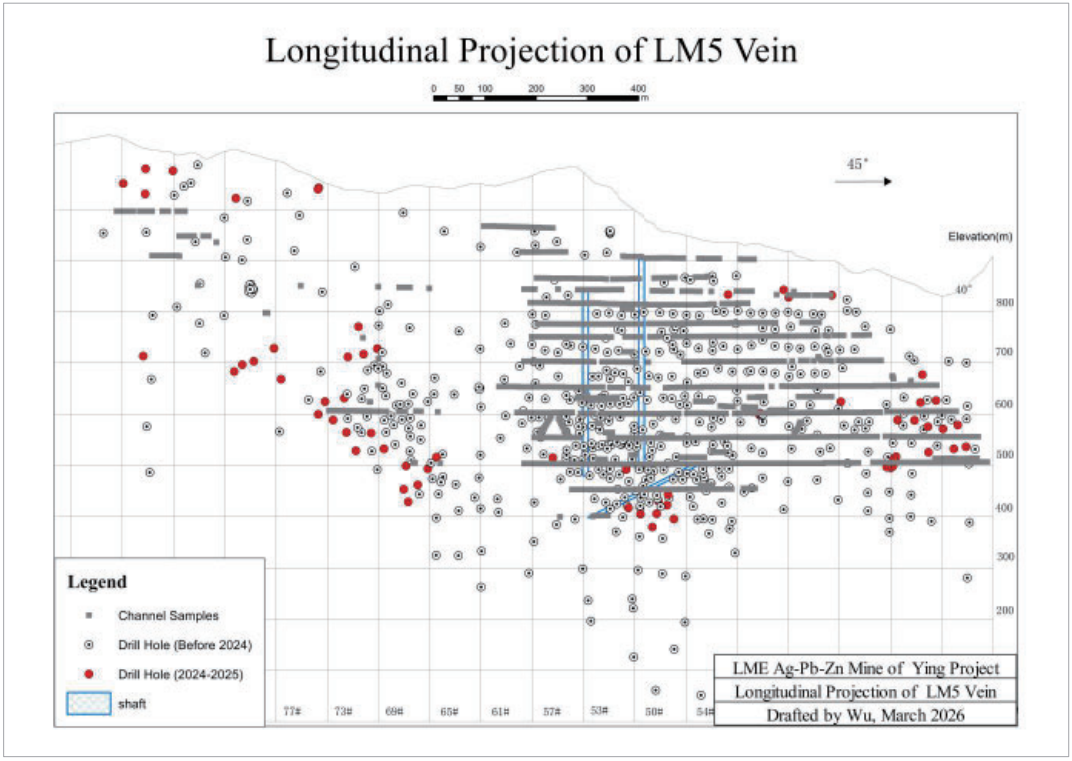
A total of 7,774 m of underground tunnelling was completed at the LME mine. The purpose of the drifting program was to upgrade existing drill-defined Mineral Resource blocks along mineralized vein structures. Drift and crosscut tunnels were developed at 40 m to 50 m intervals between the 550 m and the 1,012 m elevations through shaft PD900, and access tunnels PD838 and PD959 respectively. A total of 6,756 chip samples were collected. Drifting was mainly focused on the LM5, LM3, LM3_1, LM3_2, LM3-1a, LM3W3, LM4, LM6, LM6W, LM6_1, LM71, LM73, LM74, LM82, LM82E, and LM83 veins, and successfully extended the strike lengths of known mineralized zones between the 960 m and the 550 m elevations. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.8. Figure 9.5 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at LME.

Table 9.8 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 - 2025 tunnelling in LME

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
PD900-LM71-700-23NYM	LM71	700	75	0.64	-	502.86	3.19	0.33	0.16
PD900-LM5-500-74_TKX	LM5	500	60	0.64	-	308.95	2.68	1.02	0.04
PD900-LM6W-550-56SYM	LM6W	550	45	0.67	-	349.32	2.28	0.62	0.10
PD838-LM74-845-27YM	LM74	845	73	0.54	-	548.75	1.39	0.23	0.17
PD856XPD-LM71-750-73NYM	LM71	750	35	0.66	-	489.08	2.00	0.60	0.17
PD900-LM3-700-23YM	LM3	700	40	0.86	0.02	1268.66	2.32	0.40	0.45
PD856XPD-LM3_1-750-73NYM	LM3_1	750	50	0.69	-	316.79	1.72	0.21	0.08
PD900-LM3_1-700-69SYM	LM3-1	700	45	0.90	-	233.16	2.69	0.39	0.08
PD856XPD-LM3_1-750-73SYM	LM3_1	750	45	0.81	0.01	554.85	1.47	0.27	0.18
PD856XPD-LM3_1-750-73SYM	LM3_1	750	35	0.78	-	350.77	2.46	0.41	0.09
PD856XPD-LM3_1-750-73_XB-MWX	LM3_1a	750	34	0.77	0.03	450.65	2.04	0.48	0.16
PD856XPD-LM73-710-73NYM	LM73	710	30	0.69	0.01	667.13	2.30	0.49	0.11
PD856XPD-LM4-750-79YM	LM4	750	28	0.88	-	392.18	0.83	0.18	0.05
PD959-LM82-959-57NYM	LM82	959	30	1.11	0.01	317.81	3.58	0.68	0.12
PD856XPD-LM3W3-750-75SYM	LM3W3	750	35	0.62	0.01	432.03	1.91	0.22	0.14
PD900-LM3_1-600-75_TJ-_QGX	LM3_1	600	30	0.84	0.03	497.53	1.95	0.32	0.06
PD900-LM3-700-75TJ_QGX	LM3	700	40	0.57	0.05	275.15	3.68	0.15	0.04
PD900-LM4-600-67SYM	LM83	600	30	0.60	0.07	252.38	1.34	0.55	0.04
PD856-LM3_2-800-75SYM	LM3_2	800	70	1.14	0.05	433.48	1.65	0.20	0.10
PD838-LM74-845-29_MWX	LM74	845	29	0.52	0.05	329.29	1.08	0.21	0.09
PD900-LM6W_1-600-69NYM	LM6W_1	600	31	1.56	0.07	346.32	2.09	0.53	0.05
PD838-LM6-800-62NYM	LM6W	800	30	0.37	0.05	660.00	1.00	0.88	0.16
PD838XPD-LM6-800-62SYM_CM	LM6	800	29	0.66	0.07	433.30	1.23	0.33	0.10
PD959-LM82-945-57NYM	LM82	959	42	1.57	0.07	301.07	3.11	0.27	0.09
PD856-LM3_2-800-75NYM	LM3_2	800	33.5	1.00	0.05	309.31	0.83	0.19	0.06
PD856XPD-LM73-800-71NYM	LM73	800	98.5	0.54	0.05	842.40	1.60	0.47	0.17
PD856XPD-LM3_2-750-77_TJ_QGX	LM3_2	750	28	0.78	0.05	261.07	3.00	0.45	0.07
PD959-LM82E-945-57NYM	LM82	945	135	0.90	0.05	267.47	3.15	0.39	0.10
PD959-LM82E-945-57SYM	LM82E	945	60	0.85	0.05	1634.98	1.91	0.14	0.16

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.5 Longitudinal projection of Vein LM5, LME



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.9 LMW

The 35,163 m underground tunnelling program was focused on vein structures LM7, LM7E, LM11E, LM11a, LM12 LM13W, LM14, LM14a, LM17, LM19, LM20, LM20W, LM21, LM25W1, LM26, LM28, LM30, LM32E, LM41, LM41E, LM50, LM52, LM54, W1, W2, W6, W6E, and W18W, as well as the parallel zones spatially associated with these major structures. Underground tunnelling was conducted on levels between the 190 m and the 1,070 m elevations through shaft SJ969, ramps XPDS and XPDN, and four access tunnels PD918, PD991, PD969, and PD924. A total of 24,177 chip samples were collected. High-grade mineralized zones from 10 m to 95 m in length were exposed in drift tunnels at different levels. The discovery of high-grade zones in veins W18W and W18W_2 in the north-west of the resource area between 850 m and 1070 m levels have resulted in the re-modelling of some of the major vein structures at LMW. The gently dipping higher-gold veins, LM50 series, LM52, LM54 series, and LM58 were exposed between level 190 m and 990 m, which led to the updating of the gold veins. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.9. Figure 9.6 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at LMW.

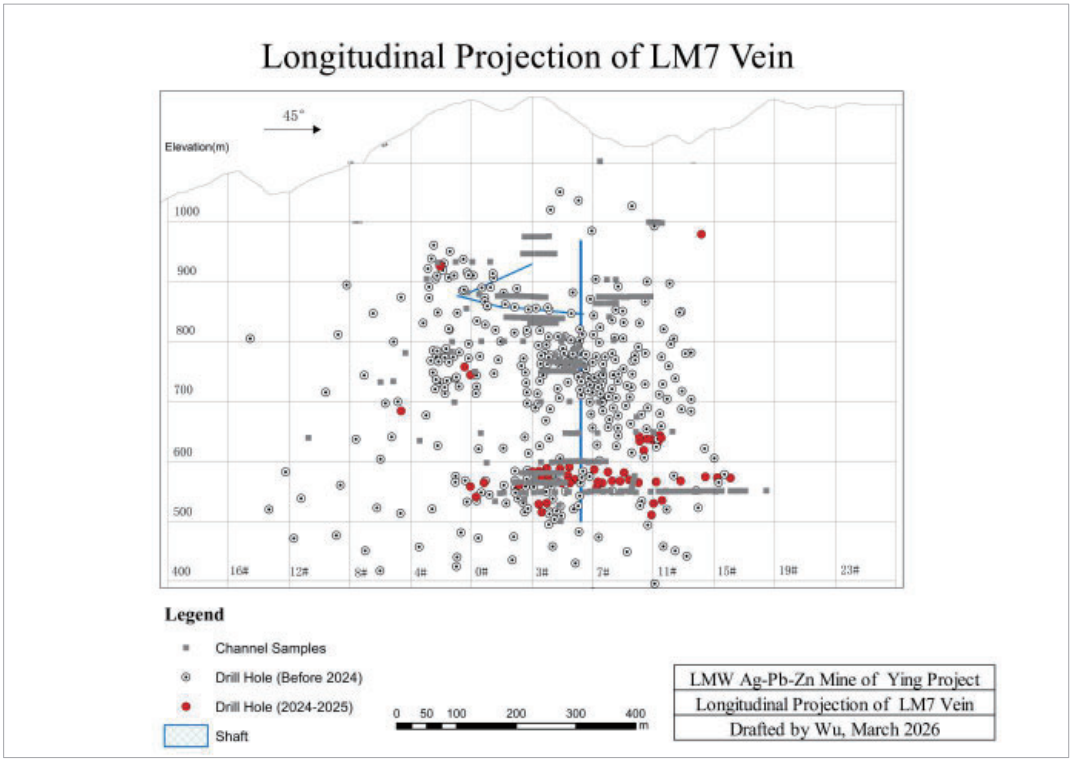
Table 9.9 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 – 2025 tunnelling at LMW

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
PD969_SJ-LM20E-600-110NYM	LM20E	600	34	0.45	0.07	401	2.18	1.00	0.36
PD969_SJ-LM32-550-12_TJ2	LM32	550	45	0.50	0.05	845	3.25	0.67	0.24
PD988-LM28-1002-8NYM	LM28	988	30	0.72	4.26	102	0.10	0.04	1.89
PD988-LM28-1012-8_1#TJ	LM28	1012	38	0.72	11.12	61	0.02	0.01	1.59
XPDN-LM11E-870-3SYM	LM11E	875	60	0.64	0.09	340	4.04	0.25	0.82
XPDN-LM12_3-660-5NYM	LM12_3	660	35	0.49	0.16	615	2.64	0.21	0.07
XPDN-LM13W-750-4SYM	LM13W	750	35	0.63	0.09	1163	4.35	0.77	0.25
XPDN-LM17W4-775-13NYM	LM17W4	775	33	0.48	0.06	347	2.20	0.40	0.02
XPDN-LM17W4-775-13NYM	LM17W4	775	28	0.48	0.06	347	2.20	0.40	0.02
XPDN-LM19W1-625-118NYM	LM19W1	625	26	0.62	0.10	415	3.16	0.16	0.71
XPDN-LM21-725-2_1#TJ	LM21	725	30	0.75	20.19	4	0.02	0.01	0.25
XPDN-LM25W1-700-8SYM	LM25W1	700	50	0.78	0.08	284	3.80	0.29	0.03
XPDN-LM25W1-700-8TJ	LM25W1	700	65	0.14	0.13	283	5.90	0.29	0.06
XPDN-LM26-625-3_3#TJ	LM26	625	62.5	0.82	5.65	306	0.29	0.08	1.04
XPDN-LM26-625-3_TJ_L	LM26	625	45	0.75	2.54	147	0.28	0.18	0.62
XPDN-LM50-775-1NYM	LM50	775	35	0.81	13.33	29	0.74	0.24	0.02
XPDN-LM50-780-11_1#TJ	LM50	780	42.5	0.92	7.06	25	0.20	0.13	0.03
XPDN-LM50-780-3_R-P-4#TJ	LM50	780	40	0.78	8.69	27	0.70	0.39	0.02
XPDN-LM50-790-1SYM	LM50	790	40	0.71	7.38	276	2.29	0.18	0.16
XPDN-LM50-790-1SYM	LM50	790	40	0.63	5.66	208	1.87	0.15	0.13
XPDN-LM50-790-1_3#TJ	LM50	800	70	0.68	4.61	26	0.34	0.09	0.03
XPDN-LM50-790-4_1#TJ_R	LM50		47.5	0.81	4.17	107	0.22	0.13	0.06
XPDN-LM50-805-1_1#TJ_R	LM50	190	42.5	0.83	5.75	14	0.18	0.06	0.01
XPDN-LM50-805-1_R-P3#TJ_L	LM50	805	30	0.98	5.20	9	0.10	0.06	0.01
XPDN-LM50-824-1SYM_L	LM50	824	32.5	0.75	5.24	104	0.22	0.01	0.02
XPDN-LM52-725-11_2#TJ	LM52	725	44	0.66	5.23	21	0.50	0.20	0.01
XPDN-LM52-725-9SYM	LM52	725	77.5	0.67	4.64	19	0.18	0.10	0.01
XPDN-LM52-725-9_1#TJ	LM52	725	50	0.73	8.38	6	0.01	0.03	0.01
XPDN-LM52-825-13_7#TJ	LM52	825	40	0.57	5.38	7	0.02	0.01	0.01
XPDN-LM54-575-11SYM	LM54	575	82.5	0.62	5.06	6	0.12	0.03	0.01
XPDS-LM54_1-600-13WYM	LM54_1	600	30	0.81	6.12	13	0.44	0.06	0.02
XPDS-LM54-575-11_6#TJ	LM54	575	32.5	0.81	11.03	6	0.01	0.01	0.01
PD930XPD-W18W-850-144SYM	W18W	850	40	0.79	0.05	151	6.02	0.18	0.03
PD990-LM41E2-990-117SYM	LM41E2	990	30	0.86	0.07	598	2.10	0.48	0.11
XPDN-W6E1-800-132NYM	W6E1	800	55	0.66	0.11	203	5.36	0.76	0.03
PD918-W6E1-918-134NYM	W6E1	918	65	0.80	0.09	445	3.34	0.28	0.08
PD988-W18W-988-136NYM	W18W	988	30	1.32	0.11	380	1.61	1.12	0.16
PD918-LM25W-880-2_XB	W25W	880	52	0.86	0.10	359	0.55	0.10	0.04

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
XPDS-LM41E-550-111NYM	LM41E	550	30	0.63	0.17	311	5.76	0.29	0.08
PD1040-W18W-1040-136NYM	W18W	1040	27.5	0.49	0.05	364	2.30	0.13	0.05
PD988-LM28-988-6_XPD	LM28	988	30	0.46	1.38	26	0.01	0.03	3.74
XPDN-LM50-775-3_TJ	LM50	775	47.5	0.76	8.10	262	1.14	0.38	0.06
XPDN-900_LM41E4-900-117SYM	LM41E4	900	55	0.73	0.08	404	1.55	0.47	0.14
XPDS-LM54-550-13SYM	LM54	550	62.5	0.44	6.77	4	0.02	0.02	0.01
PD990-LM17W1-990-13SYM	LM17W1	990	75	0.49	0.05	658	1.79	0.61	0.09
PD918-W18W-880-138NYM	W18W	880	60	0.73	0.06	236	5.00	0.09	0.04
PD918-W18W-880-138SYM	W18W	880	35	1.18	0.07	342	2.94	0.69	0.07
XPDN-750-114_XPD	LM13W	750	40	1.53	0.05	722	9.80	2.06	0.47
PD1040-W18W-1070-136NYM	W18W	1070	47.5	0.65	0.05	334	1.33	0.13	0.05
XPDN-LM50-780-9_R-P8TJ	LM50	780	42.5	0.74	5.25	68	1.67	0.42	0.02
XPDN-LM17-900-4SYM	LM17	900	27.5	0.43	0.05	466	1.32	0.41	0.10
XPDN-LM32E-650-112SYM	LM32E	650	32.5	0.64	0.07	630	3.90	0.41	0.12
XPDN-LM13W-800-2SYM	LM13W	800	27.5	0.80	0.05	299	1.72	0.30	0.11
PD1080-LM41E2-1050-117SYM	LM41E2	1050	32.5	0.91	0.05	791	3.46	0.14	0.11
XPDN-W6-800-140S(N)YM	W6	800	45	0.61	0.21	698	5.87	0.97	0.00
XPDN-LM50-775-3_TJ	LM50	775	36	0.77	9.50	82	0.55	0.08	0.03
PD930XPD-W6E1-805-138NYM	W6E1	805	52.5	0.56	0.10	529	2.04	1.01	0.09
XPDN-LM17W2-850-113NYM	LM17W2	850	69	0.62	0.06	428	1.19	0.48	0.13
XPDN-LM50-775-3_R-P2_TJ	LM50	775	45	0.76	5.58	43	0.87	0.10	0.01
XPDN-LM13W-750-1NYM	LM13W	750	77.5	0.71	0.08	358	2.56	0.13	0.52
PD988-LM28-988-6_2#TJ	LM28	988	30	0.53	2.77	26	0.01	0.03	2.62
PD1080-LM17-1050-13SYM	LM17	1050	50	1.38	0.05	485	1.44	0.14	0.20
PD1080-LM17-1050-13NYM	LM17	1050	72.5	0.55	0.07	1047	2.27	0.83	0.22
XPDN-LM50-780-9_R-P4_TJ	LM50	780	48.8	1.13	4.10	116	1.17	0.27	0.04
XPDN-LM41-900-113SYM	LM41	900	32.5	0.51	0.05	332	1.62	0.52	0.09
XPDN-LM19_1a-750-0SYM	LM19_1a	750	37.5	0.51	0.06	395	1.59	0.07	0.03
XPDN-LM50-775-3_R-P-1#TJ	LM50	775	45	0.88	15.81	25	0.41	0.08	0.01
XPDN-LM41W-725-107SNYM	LM41W	725	40	0.68	0.06	506	1.24	0.40	0.06
XPDN-LM41W-725-107NYM	LM41W	725	55	0.56	0.06	443	1.43	0.51	0.07
XPDN-LM52-750-11_R-P3#TJ	LM52	750	30	0.64	10.26	4	0.01	0.01	0.01
PD969_SJ-LM32-550-114NYM	UNK1	550	40	0.53	0.05	337	1.57	0.13	0.06
XPDN-LM52-725-9NYM	LM52	725	72.5	0.62	5.81	64	0.44	0.07	0.02
PD988-LM28-1012-8SYM	LM28	1012	45	0.72	1.31	440	0.40	0.11	1.30
PD1040-W18W_2-1070-136SNYM	W18W_2	1070	32.5	0.65	4.21	153	0.46	0.08	0.37

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.6 Longitudinal projection of Vein LM7, LMW



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.1.10 DCG

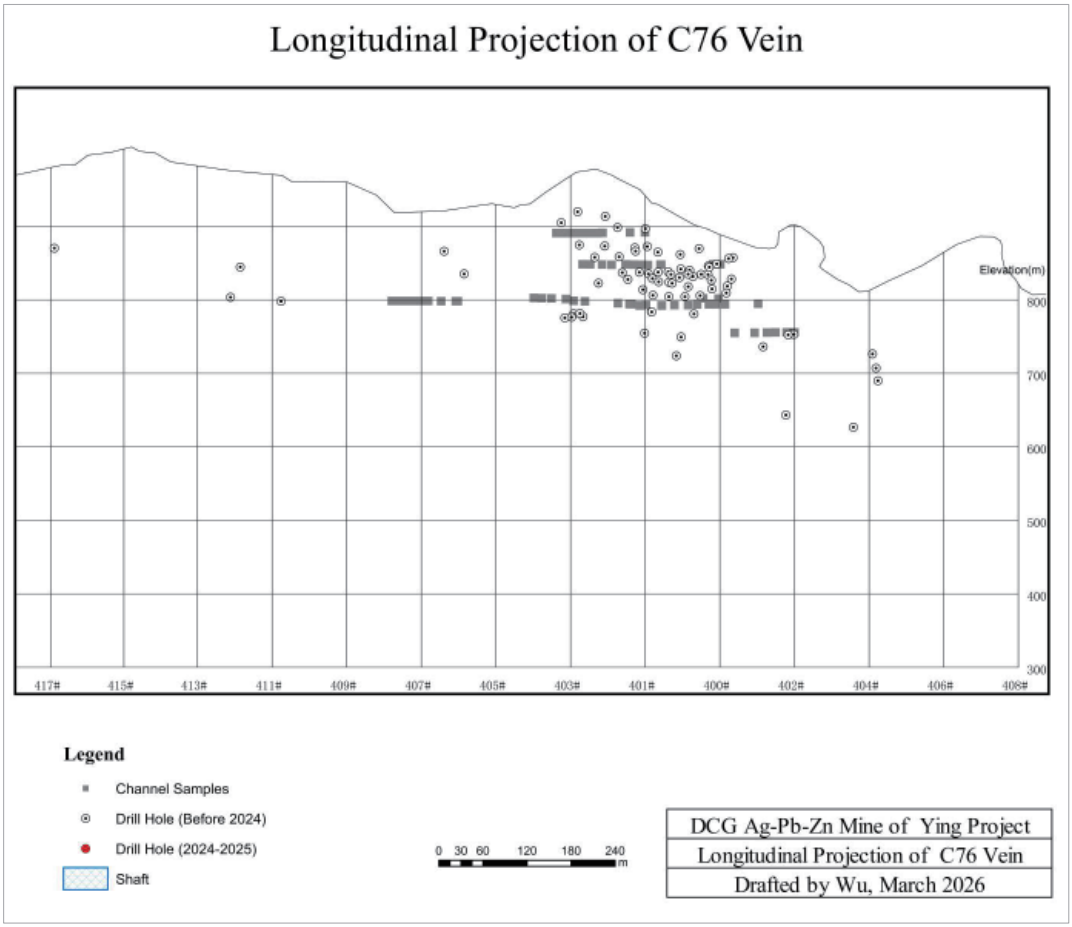
The 2,498 m underground tunnelling program was focused on vein structures C4, C4E, and C9, as well as the parallel zones spatially associated with these major structures. Underground tunnelling was conducted on level 850 m, 800 m, and 750 m elevation. The underground tunnelling on level 850 m through 800 m to 750 m exposed the continuous higher-gold vein structures C9 series. Detailed underground mapping indicated that C9 consists of a series of gold veins C9_1 to C9_5 with similar occurrence and displaced by a set of north-east striking faults. A total of 1,276 channel samples were collected. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.10. Figure 9.7 gives an example of the channel sample density and location of drifts on one of the main veins at DCG.

Table 9.10 Mineralization zones defined by the 2024 – 2025 tunnelling at DCG

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade				
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
DCGXPD-C9_2-800-50-52_TJ#5	C9_2	800	30	0.72	2.46	43	0.15	0.10	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_3-800-50_TJ#3	C9_3	800	13	0.56	4.65	20	0.05	0.06	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_5-771_TJ_L2	C9_5	771	15	0.71	3.60	113	1.09	1.13	0.05
DCGXPD-C9_5-750-51-53_R-P1#TJ	C9_5	750	32	0.82	3.81	22	0.23	0.54	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_5-750-51-53_R-P2#TJ	C9_5	750	27.5	0.69	3.64	19	0.18	0.26	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_5-750-51-53_R-P3#TJ	C9_5	750	14.5	0.68	2.91	9	0.08	0.14	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_5-750-51-53_R-P5#TJ	C9_5	750	37.4	0.63	2.80	14	0.11	0.15	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_5-750-51-53_R-P8#TJ	C9_5	750	30	0.63	2.84	42	0.09	0.21	0.02
DCG-C7_5-750-1#TJ	C9_5	750	12.5	0.65	3.05	15	0.05	0.05	0.03
DCG-XPD-C4-800-403SYM	C4	800	15	0.98	0.34	51	8.36	0.09	0.02
DCG-XPD-C4-850-403NYM	C4	850	80	0.87	0.08	168	7.52	0.19	0.27
DCGXPD-C9_3-800-50_TJ#1	C9_3	800	18	0.43	5.62	39	0.15	0.14	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_3-800-50_TJ#2	C9_3	800	18.3	0.61	3.09	30	0.13	0.14	0.01
DCGXPD-C9-5-756_MW	C9_5	750	20	0.53	7.65	4	0.01	0.02	0.01
DCGXPD-C9_2-800-50-52_TJ#4	C9_2	800	40	0.79	4.67	43	0.13	0.15	0.01

Note: Selected results from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

Figure 9.7 Longitudinal projection of Vein C76, DCG



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

9.2 KP Project

Some of the exploration work done on the KP Project pre-dates Silvercorp's ownership of the Project in 2021. From 2006 to 2008, the First Geological Brigade (FGB) of Henan Nonferrous Metal Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau conducted a comprehensive survey and detailed exploration in the area. A surface trench exploration project covering an area of 1123 m^2 was carried out and delineated two silver veins. A total of 559 m tunnel exploration projects and 200 m artisanal tunnel clearing work were completed. Tunnel exploration projects are developing new tunnels and include both drift tunnels and crosscut tunnels. Artisanal tunnel clearing is to widen / clear the artisanal (historical) tunnels, which also include both drift and crosscut tunnels. The FGB also did a Mineral Resource estimate on the two silver veins within the mining area.

A total of 53 samples were taken from the artisanal tunnels, with samples taken every 5 metres along the tunnels. A total of 51 samples were taken from the drift tunnels, with samples taken every 5 metres. A total of 116 samples were taken from the trench, with samples taken every 40 metres; These samples mainly covered the K1, K3, and K4 mineral veins in the KP Project.

In April 2008, based on the work completed, a Mineral Resource report, the "Detailed Survey Report on the Gold Mine in Dongcha Kuanping Mining Area, Shaanxi County, Henan Province" was completed by the FGB, and the Henan Provincial Department of Land and Resources conducted a Mineral Resource review and filing under the name of Land and Resources Reserve (Xiao) Zi [2008] No. 40.

From March 2012 to August 2013, the FGB identified the distribution characteristics of the rock types and main mineralization controlling structures in the mining area through geological surveying work. In addition to the two vein structures discovered during the previous detailed exploration, four new silver lead polymetallic veins were discovered. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Mineralization zones defined by tunnelling at KP (previous owners)

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MD1203_8-35_1040	K3	1040	65	0.60	0.61	1083	1.50	3.66
MD1212_2-14_1060	K4	1060	45	0.66	0.35	494	1.64	2.53
PD1050_19-43_1050	K4	1050	52	0.39	0.18	2746	2.26	2.50

March 2024 to November 2025, Silvercorp conducted a 5,909 m underground tunnelling program that was focused on vein structures K3 and K4. Underground tunnelling was conducted on level 1020 m and 1000 m elevation. A total of 255 channel samples were collected. The underground channel samples from selected mineralized zones collected during the reporting period are weighted by true thickness and reported in Table 9.12.

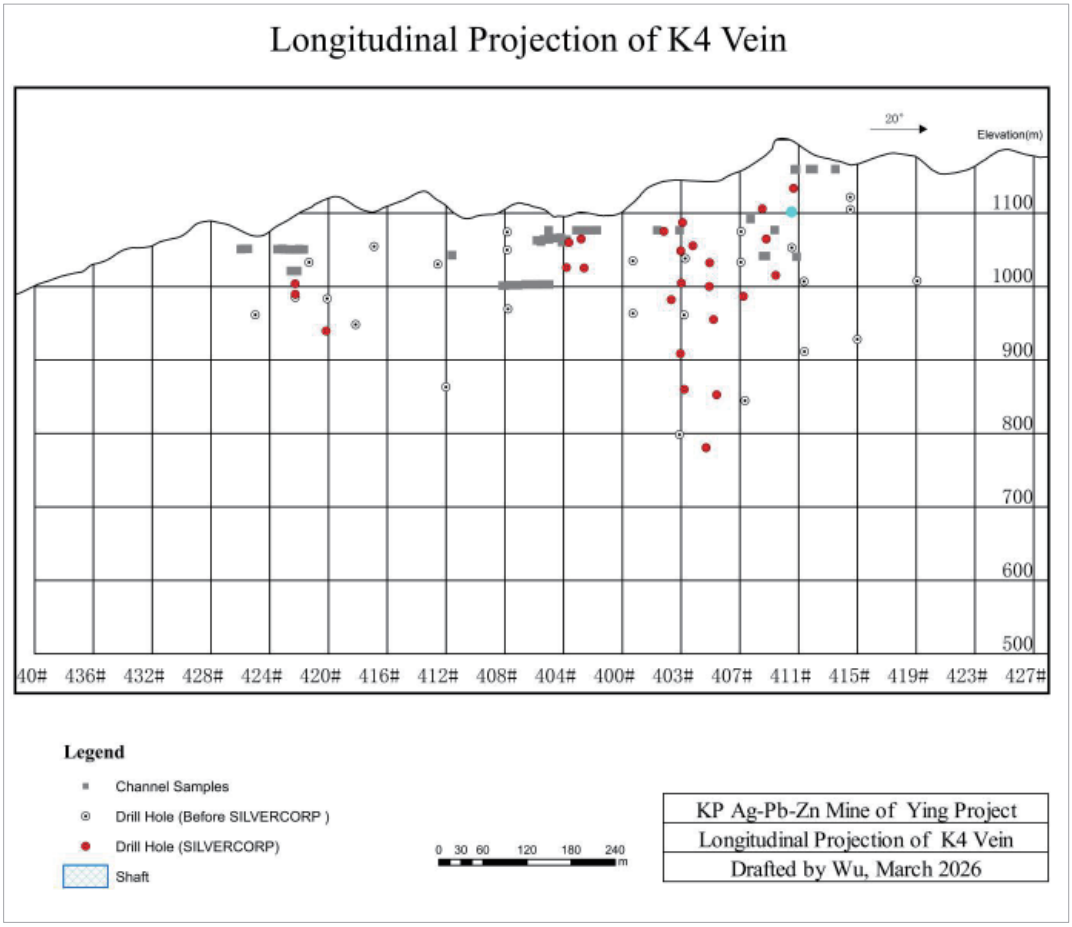
Table 9.12 Mineralization zones defined by Silvercorp's tunnelling at KP

Tunnel ID	Vein	Level (m)	Length of mineralized zone along strike (m)	True width (m)	Weighted average grade			
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
XPD1035-K4-1000-408NYM	K4	1000	37	0.62	0.20	209	1.56	2.00
XPD1035-K3-1020-324SYM	K3	1020	29	0.40	0.18	340	0.90	1.49

Notes: True width is the average true width of the sample lines, which are typically 5 m apart from each other. Weighted average grade is the average grade of samples collected from those lines.

A longitudinal project of one of KP's largest veins is shown in Figure 9.8.

Figure 9.8 Longitudinal projection of Vein K4, KP



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

10 Drilling

10.1 Ying Project

10.1.1 Drilling summary

Since acquiring the Ying Project, Silvercorp has undertaken systematic drilling programs to test the strike and down-dip extensions of the major mineralized vein structures and explore for new mineralized structures in less-explored or unexplored areas of the Ying Project. From January 2004 to December 2025, a total of 2,851,119 m in 14,463 holes was drilled on the Ying Project from surface and underground locations.

A summary of the drilling undertaken by Silvercorp between 2004 and December 2023 is presented in Table 10.1. This includes drilling on the mine targets as well as reconnaissance drilling on projects, which are summed separately. Further details on this drilling are provided in the previous Technical Reports (AMC 2012, AMC 2013, AMC 2014, AMC 2017, AMC 2020, AMC 2022, AMC 2024).

Representative longitudinal sections for the veins are presented in Section 9. Figure 7.5 (Section 7) presents a cross section which provides examples of drill intersection angles relative to the vein geometry.

Table 10.1 Summary of drilling completed by Silvercorp on the Ying Project, 2004 to 2023

Mine	Period	Number of holes		Metres (m)
		Underground	Surface	
SGX	Jan 2004 - Dec 2023	2,807	377	753,079
HZG	May 2006 - Dec 2023	598	181	192,258
HPG	May 2006 - Dec 2023	1012	304	275,232
TLP	Jan 2008- Dec 2023	1,807	210	441,756
LM	Jan 2008- Dec 2013	324	11	114,458
LME	Jan 2012- Dec 2023	782	132	185,947
LMW	Jan 2012- Dec 2023	1655	139	344,640
DCG	Jan 2010- Dec 2023	210	181	64,907
Mine subtotal	Jan 2004 - Dec 2023	9,195	1,535	2,372,277
Project				
RHW	2006	0	7	1,981
XM	2006	0	2	479
SDG-LIG	Jul 2007 – Jun 2013	36	18	17,151
Project subtotal		36	27	19,611
Total	**Jan 2004 - Dec 2023**	**9,231**	**1,562**	**2,391,888**

Table 10.2 presents the drilling carried out from January 2024 to December 2025. This drilling post-dates the last Technical Report and is discussed in detail below.

Table 10.2 Summary of drilling completed by Silvercorp on the Ying Project, 2024 to 2025

Mine	Surface		Underground		Total	
	Number	Metres	Number	Metres	Number	Metres
SGX	123	17,703	592	85,009	715	102,712
HZG	30	5,961	154	23,620	184	29,581
HPG	35	4,581	335	41,955	370	46,536
TLP	74	7,585	995	117,294	1069	124,879
LME	31	5,962	324	41,857	355	47819
LMW	66	8,450	889	95,358	955	103,807
DCG	18	3,102	4	796	22	3,897
Total	**377**	**53,343**	**3,293**	**405,889**	**3,670**	**459,231**

Source: Silvercorp, 2025 based on individual mine databases.

Drilling programs were continuously conducted over the Ying Project from January 2024 to December 2025. Underground and surface drilling was carried out in mining areas to test the down-dip extension of major mineralized vein structures, extend the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at or above the current mining depth, and infill the Inferred Mineral Resource blocks defined in previous drilling programs below the current mining depth. Most of the holes were designed as inclined holes to test multiple vein structures and to ensure a good intersection angle. Results of the diamond drilling program were the down-dip and strike extension of most of the major mineralized veins and the discovery of a number of new mineralized veins in the current mine areas.

10.1.2 Summary of results for 2024 - 2025

Drilling results from the 2024 - 2025 drilling program on the Ying Project are briefly summarized in Table 10.3. These results have been incorporated into the mine databases and contribute to the current Mineral Resource update for the seven deposits.

Table 10.3 Brief summary of the 2024 - 2025 drilling results

Mine	Holes completed	No. of mineralized holes	Average grade of mineralized intersections	Average true width of mineralized intersections (m)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
SGX	715	457	422 g/t AgEq	0.85	（-94）-843
HZG	180	77	529 g/t AgEq	0.78	330-997
HPG	370	232	2.99 g/t AuEq	0.96	27-836
TLP	1069	670	278 g/t AgEq	0.67	47-1166
LME	324	218	446 g/t AgEq	0.54	365-1177
LMW	955	526	391 g/t AgEq	0.86	469-1129
DCG	22	7	201 g/t AgEq	1.88	614-936

Notes: Cut-off grades: 75 g/t AgEq for SGX and HZG; 0.95 g/t AuEq for HPG; 70 g/t AgEq for LME; 65 g/t for TLP and LMW, and 80 g/t AgEq for DCG. AgEq and AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

Drilling results of individual mine areas for the 2024 - 2025 period are further discussed in the following sections. The silver equivalent (AgEq) formulas, gold equivalent (AuEq) formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

10.1.3 Discussion of results by mine / deposit

10.1.3.1 SGX

The underground and surface drilling were focused on expanding the known Mineral Resource of major production veins S2, S2W, S2W2, S6, S6E1, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_3, S7E2, S8, S8E, S8W, S8W2, S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E, S16W, S16W1, S19, S19E, S19W, S21, S21W, S32, S33, S4, S39, S1, S1W, and S1W2. Limited drilling was also conducted on veins S22, S23, S7W, S7_4, S74, S74E, S4E, S35E, S16E1, S16E2, S2W2_1, S29, S31, S31E, S33_1, S8W1, S1W3, and S5, and their branch veins. The results from the program added and extended notable high-grade mineralized zones within vein structures S7_2, S2W2, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, and S39. The 2024 - 2025 SGX drilling program results are summarized in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Summary of the SGX 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 75 g/t AgEq)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
S1	20	4	127-171
S14	65	14	-9-548
S14_1	69	15	-40-613
S14_2	25	1	274
S14E1	6	1	439
S16E	19	3	393-740
S16E1	14	8	282-750
S16E2	13	6	280-500
S16E8	5	2	344-682
S16W	65	24	95-728
S16W1	45	4	515-642
S16W2	3	1	376
S18	6	1	373
S18E	7	1	587
S18W	8	3	144-241
S19	68	30	110-559
S19E	37	11	134-389
S19W	31	9	99-326
S1W	20	13	-26-305
S1W2	20	16	-33-435
S1W3	11	3	-45-288
S2	115	60	-77-573
S21	44	19	296-783
S21W	35	12	294-546
S21W1	9	1	291
S21W2	9	4	522-568
S21W3	4	2	495-514
S21W5	5	4	485-506
S22	18	2	389-675
S23	15	3	268-661
S23W	4	1	773
S26W	6	1	784

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 75 g/t AgEq)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
S27E2	3	1	843
S28	3	1	479
S28E2	2	2	445-457
S29	12	5	144-296
S2W	54	17	-94-335
S2W_1	5	3	515-562
S2W2	60	40	-22-443
S2W2_1	14	5	60-405
S2W2_2	6	3	335-341
S2W2_3	5	1	274
S31	13	4	12-15
S31E	12	7	80-149
S32	35	17	382-792
S33	28	3	145-309
S33_1	12	3	204-522
S35E	15	2	490-506
S39	25	14	42-286
S39E	11	5	57-170
S39W	3	1	117
S4	28	11	-8-200
S4E	16	3	20-178
S5	11	3	373-493
S6	105	48	-79-609
S6E1	17	4	26-165
S7	74	34	98-729
S7_1	59	21	-3-763
S7_1E	38	10	47-750
S7_2	53	18	3-707
S7_2a3	6	1	388
S7_3	26	6	323-391
S7_4	14	5	320-399
S74	16	4	293-344
S74E	10	3	325-347
S7E2	22	6	338-390
S7W	15	3	295-732
S8	87	37	39-776
S8E	23	3	57-284
S8W	59	16	49-477
S8W1	12	3	430-464
S8W2	20	4	31-218

Note: Results from January 2024 to December 2025. Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.2 HZG

The diamond drilling program was designed to test the along strike and down-dip extension of major mineralized vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, H15W2, HZ20, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ22W, HZ26, HZ26W, HZ26W_1, and HZ27 between the 988 m and the 344 m elevations.

The 2024 - 2025 diamond drilling program expanded the mineralization in these and other vein structures for which the results are summarized in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Summary of the HZG 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 75 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
HZ26	79	33	352-951
HZ20E	23	12	344-639
HZ11	20	10	457-805
HZ22	25	10	495-876
HZ10	18	8	473-783
HZ26W	31	8	380-877
HZ20	18	7	369-886
HZ26W_1	13	4	392-686
HZ15W2	8	3	511-672
HZ22W	6	2	562-988
HZ26E8	6	2	347-426
HZ27	8	2	598-677
HZ10a	1	1	607
HZ12	3	1	620
HZ17	3	1	605
HZ20E3	1	1	427
HZ22E1	1	1	884
HZ22S	5	1	886
S8	7	1	698
S8E	5	1	795

Note: Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, as in the case of underground drillholes they are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.3 HPG

The underground diamond drilling program was designed to test the along strike and down-dip extension of the major mineralized vein structures B07, B07_1, B07_2, H5, H10, H10_1, H11, H11a, H12_1, H13, H13a, H14, H14a, H15, H15_2, H15W, H15W1, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H17, H17_1, H18, H20W, H20W1, H32a, H32E1, H39_1, H39_1, H39_2, H40, H41W, and H42 between the minus 856 m and the 12 m elevations. Significant new mineralized zones were defined within major vein structures B07, H13, H14, H15, H16, H17, H17_1, and H20W along strike and down-dip directions. The 2024 - 2025 HPG drilling program results are summarized in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Summary of HPG 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 0.95 g/t Au equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
H17	103	35	28-836
H17_1	87	11	35-830
H15	84	25	49-828
H13	80	14	351-678
H16	66	34	312-696
H14	64	23	347-679
H16_3	60	25	301-704
H14a	57	9	334-689
H11	50	18	373-678
H16_1	49	21	315-701
H18	41	5	12-808
H20W	39	23	351-664
H15W	33	6	100-856
H10_1	29	9	440-686
H42	21	7	347-684
H39_1a	21	6	418-691
H10_1a	20	4	406-561
H32E1	19	5	342-685
H40	18	5	408-693
H39_1	17	5	458-674
H12_1	15	7	510-667
H41W	13	2	390-681
H15_2	12	3	583-782
H20W1	11	4	446-562
H13a	11	4	448-703
H11a	10	5	471-552
H39_2	10	1	524-680
H15W1	10	0	
B07_1	9	7	697-704
B07	9	6	676-741

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 0.95 g/t Au equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
H32a	9	2	424-621
H40E	8	2	393-456
H39_1W	8	0	
H20W2	7	7	292-456
H12_2	7	1	522-594
B07_2	6	6	683-714
H20	6	4	657-804
H16_5	6	3	668-672
H41	6	1	392-677
H13_1	5	1	673-794
H15W4	5	1	610-616
H5	4	3	229-428
H12	4	1	442-483
H29	4	1	404-771
H33	4	1	445-446
H17_1a	4	1	689-689

Notes: Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. AuEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.4 TLP

The 2024 - 2025 underground diamond drilling program was designed to test along strike and down-dip extensions of the major mineralized vein structures T1, T1W, T1W1, T1W2, T2, T2_1, T2E2, T2W, T2W2, T3, T3_3, T3E, T3E1, T3E5, T3E8, T3W1, T4, T5, T5E1, T5W2, T11, T14, T15, T15_1, T15W, T15W1, T15W2, T15W4, T15W8, T16, T16E2, T16W, T17, T17E, T17W, T17W3, T21, T21E, T22_1, T23, T28, T28_1, T33, T33E, T38, and T39W and to explore for new vein structures in less-explored areas. Results of the drilling program added significant mineralization zones within major vein structures T1, T1W1, T2, T2W, T3, T3_3, T5, T5E1, T14, T16, T16W, T21, T22_1, T22E, T23, and T38. Numerous mineralized parallel and splay structures such as T53, T22_1, T28_1, and T22W1 were discovered beside major vein structures. The results of the 2024 - 2025 drilling program at TLP are summarized in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Summary of TLP 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
T1	148	33	505-1147
T3	128	48	487-1122
T21	118	43	629-1048
T2W	107	24	602-1141
T2	105	55	485-1162
T5	89	29	692-1166
T23	88	22	687-1071
T1W1	77	33	480-1116
T22E	65	17	531-1144
T16	61	20	526-1014
T17	51	12	636-946
T16W	49	14	476-969
T38	49	21	610-913
T5E1	49	20	724-1029
T15	45	8	792-937
T15W2	44	14	684-975
T3_3	43	24	953-1116
T4	42	14	643-884
T5W2	42	13	781-1064
T14	40	17	537-821
T17E	37	4	663-734
T17W	36	12	474-1025
T22_1	36	16	551-1154
T1W2	34	14	499-834
T2_1	34	7	701-1105
T16E2	33	3	850-919
T2W2	32	9	621-768
T15W1	31	8	674-939
T39W	30	12	571-857
T15_1	29	8	682-901
T33E	29	3	886-900
T3E5	29	13	778-1054
T1W	27	6	680-1078
T2E2	26	8	960-1142
T3E1	26	9	782-1016
T28E	25	8	667-966
T35E6	24	5	592-787
T3E	24	4	1033-1132

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
T15W4	23	5	683-979
T3E8	23	5	1027-1073
T17W3	22	9	738-917
T28_1	21	9	692-1044
T11	20	4	535-687
T21E	20	5	711-841
T15W	18	10	524-684
T33	17	3	955-982
T15W8	16	2	691-699
T16E	16	4	832-909
T16E3	16	3	671-733
T22E4	16	4	713-984
T31W3	16	8	814-895
T33W2	16	5	858-952
T16W_1	15	5	519-632
T35	15	3	544-990
T35E1	15	4	878-940
T3W1	15	8	1007-1120
T14E	14	4	670-864
T16_2	14	9	524-876
T26E	14	6	980-1143
T28	14	5	547-1032
T33W	14	2	878-950
T17E1	13	3	682-689
T22E1	13	6	1014-1144
T35E2	13	1	721
T39E1	13	8	627-897
T3E9	13	3	1031-1107
T11E	12	1	871
T11W1	12	4	567-696
T14E2	12	3	909-947
T22	12	3	1012-1069
T12	11	1	865
T15_2	11	5	846-879
T15W3	11	5	757-759
T16E1	11	5	696-1032
T31	11	4	718-843
T31W1	10	5	816-887
T33E4	10	4	483-541
T33E_1	10	4	487-498

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
T39E2	10	5	826-868
T5W1	10	3	1038-1056
T3W2	9	5	820-1120
T1E	8	4	1047-1084
T1W3	8	0	
T1W6	8	2	503-532
T22E2	8	4	809-946
T2W1	8	4	1101-1129
T33E1	8	2	829-975
T3E14	8	2	1046-1056
T3W5	8	3	955-1055
T33W3	7	2	859-865
T53	7	4	731-736
T11E4	6	0	
T15W9	6	2	697-884
T16_1	6	2	818-834
T21E1	6	1	733
T22W2	6	4	1014-1094
T23W	6	1	736
T27E	6	2	806-1036
T31W	6	2	854-869
T50	6	1	755
T51	6	3	831-850

Notes: Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.5 LME

The LM mine is discussed in terms of the two sub-areas, LME and LMW.

The 2024 - 2025 LME underground drilling program was focused on vein structures LM3, LM4, LM5, LM5E, LM6, LM71, LM73, LM74, LM75, LM78, LM79, and LM82, and their subzones and splay structures at elevations between 1071 m and 375 m. The purpose of the drilling program was to extend known mineralization along strike and down-dip and explore for new veins at or above the current mining depth within the mineralized vein structures. The drilling program added new mineralized zones within major production veins LM3, LM4, LM5, and LM6. The drilling program also discovered vein structures LM78M, LM79, and LM82 with resources defined. The results of the 2024-2025 drilling program are summarized in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Summary of LME 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 70 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
LM3	36	25	565-997
LM3_2	33	21	590-993
LM4	21	17	495-1016
LM82	18	12	916-996
LM1	13	9	860-955
LM3_2E	13	9	719-1040
LM5	13	10	405-770
LM73	12	8	559-632
LM3W3	11	8	480-683
LM4E2	10	6	564-579
LM74	10	6	752-844
LM82E	10	7	922-1054
LM2E	9	2	992-1006
LM2E4	9	5	1002-1006
LM6	9	7	629-1009
LM71	9	6	634-783
LM2	8	5	886-1010
LM2E_1	8	6	999
LM3W2	8	6	1045-1060
LM75	8	6	614-1039
LM79	8	6	577-800
LM6W_1	7	4	620-766
LM3_4	6	3	1041-1071
LM5E	5	3	420
LM78	5	3	703-729
LM3W	4	2	860-950
LM5E4	4	3	458-585
LM6-1	4	3	522-730
LM5E1	3	2	375-489
LM6W3	3	2	622
LM6E2	2	2	5587-596
LM83	2	1	600
LM18E2	1	1	963
LM18W1	1	1	998
LM6W	1	1	573

Notes: AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.6 LMW

The LMW diamond drilling in 2024 - 2025 was designed to extend and expand the known mineralized zones within major vein structures LM7, LM10, LM11E, LM12E, LM12_1, LM13W, LM14, LM17, LM19_1, LM19W1, LM21, LM22, LM26, LM28, LM32, LM32E, LM41E, LM50, LM52, W1, W2, W6, W6E1, LM18, and W18W, and explore for new mineralized structures in less-explored areas. Results of the drilling program successfully expanded mineralization in vein structures LM7, LM14, LM17, LM21, LM26, LM41E, LM50, W1, W2, W6, and W18W, in addition to discovering vein structure LM50_3, LM52_1, LM54_1, LM56, LM58, LM59, LM19E1, LM19W5, LM19_1a, LM8_12, and W18W_2. The 2024 - 2025 drilling program results are summarized in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Summary of the LMW 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
LM28	114	37	840-1091
LM50	74	26	788-859
LM17	60	24	578-1079
LM26	44	25	539-754
LM52	40	14	685-859
W18W	37	15	824-1108
LM7	35	35	511-644
LM54	32	21	478-638
LM21	31	16	637-813
W18	31	12	824-1129
LM13W	29	16	723-961
W6	28	19	746-1042
LM41E	26	18	477-842
W6E1	20	10	773-983
W6E2	19	8	745-964
W1	18	18	794-1096
LM19_1	16	10	516-681
LM22	16	16	745-1045
LM12E	15	10	660-821
LM14	15	6	643-881
LM54_1	14	14	555-604
LM7W7	14	14	565-610
LM32	13	8	584-635
LM19W1	12	9	586-853
LM32E	12	12	590-646
LM41	11	11	521-702
LM59	11	2	848-856
W6E	11	5	637-872
LM12_1	10	10	588-843

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
LM32E1	10	10	605-647
LM58	10	6	899-917
LM11E	9	9	519-840
LM13W2	9	8	576-907
LM50_3	9	9	725-892
LM7W4	9	9	532-618
LM10	8	5	689-861
LM14_1	8	8	508-642
LM30	8	8	527-693
LM52_1	8	8	703-748
LM7E	8	8	532-640
LM8_5	8	4	786-916
LM17W2	7	7	827-990
LM19W3	7	4	729-776
LM25	7	1	658
LM19W2	6	6	571-728
LM41E2	6	15	952-1096
W6W	6	6	861-883
LM12E2	5	1	770
LM17W1	5	5	766-1075
LM56	5	1	875
LM8_3a	5	5	642-876
LM8_9	5	5	538-811
LM16E1	4	0	-
LM20_1	4	4	570-647
LM20W	4	4	575-923
LM23	4	4	747-755
W18W1	4	4	884-935
W5E	4	0	-
LM11E1	3	3	650-697
LM12	3	1	596
LM12_2	3	0	-
LM12_3	3	2	586-590
LM12E1	3	3	674-754
LM12E4	3	0	-
LM14_3	3	1	665
LM41E1	3	3	948-1101
LM53	3	2	784-793
LM8	3	3	629-816
LM8_1	3	2	628-634
LM8_3	3	3	736-862
LM8_7	3	0	-
W18E2	3	3	1005-1044
W18Wa	3	3	870-906

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 65 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
LM10E	2	2	852-858
LM12_5	2	2	627-677
LM12_6	2	2	741-776
LM12E3	2	0	-
LM17W4	2	2	769
LM17W5	2		
LM20	2	2	579-597
LM22_1	2	2	776-853
LM25W	2	2	910-913
LM41E7	2	2	826-878
LM41W	2	2	683-712
LM8_4	2	2	809-871
W18E1	2	2	804-820
W18W2	2	2	837-1099
W1W	2	2	1039-1044
W2W1	2	2	1032-1035
W6a	2	2	806-860
LM11	1	1	694
LM12E5	1	1	925
LM12E6	1	0	-
LM12E7	1	1	591
LM13	1	1	847
LM14_1E	1	1	535
LM16	1	1	849
LM17E1	1	0	-
LM17W	1	0	-
LM25W1	1	1	725
LM28_1	1	1	1069
LM28a	1	1	969
LM33	1	0	-
LM41_1	1	1	749
LM41E3	1	4	752-843
LM51	1	0	-
LM52_3	1	1	890
LM7W1	1	0	-
LM7W2	1	0	-
LM8_12	1	0	-
LM8_2	1	1	764
W18E	1	1	1000
W18W_2	1	0	-
W2	1	1	1012-1043

Note: Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.3.7 DCG

The DCG diamond drilling in 2024 - 2025 was designed to extend and expand the known mineralized zones within major vein structures C2, C4, C4W, C76, C8, C8_1, and C9_2 and explore for new mineralized structures in less-explored areas. Results of the drilling program successfully expanded mineralization in vein structures C4, C8C76, and C9_2. The 2024 - 2025 drilling program results are summarized in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Summary of the DCG 2024 - 2025 drilling programs

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 80 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres
C8	7	2	858-936
C4	5	2	670-785
C2	4	0	-
C4W	3	0	-
C9_2	1	1	614
C8_1	1	1	895
C76	1	1	896
C10	1	0	-
C8E1	1	0	-

Note: Holes intersect more than one vein so the number of holes in this table exceeds the number of holes in Table 10.3. Results from January 2024 to December 2025. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable, because many underground drillholes are drilled as fans of multiple holes from one set-up. This is best seen in Figure 7.5, which is a cross section on Exploration Line 2 for SGX.

10.1.4 Plans and sections

Plans for each mine and representative examples of drill sections through the deposits are shown in Section 7, Section 9, and Section 14.

10.1.5 Bulk density measurements and results

10.1.5.1 Measurements and results

Prior to 2020, 497 samples were collected for bulk density measurement by Silvercorp from the different mines in the Ying Project. Samples were collected in individual blocks of broken ore of about 1 kg from different mineralization types at each mine area. Several wallrock samples were also collected. The bulk density was measured using the wax-immersion method by the Inner Mongolia Mineral Experiment Research Institute located in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia. Table 10.11 presents the average bulk densities derived for the Ying Project deposits prior to 2020.

Table 10.11 Bulk density values for the Ying deposits pre-2020

Mine	Samples collected	# samples for bulk density calculation	Average bulk density	Remarks
SGX, HPG	194	186	N/A	Calculated using the Pb and Zn assay results, see formula below.
DCG	0	0	2.70	Assumed based on HZG.
HZG	17	17	2.70	Average of the 17 measurements.
TLP	186	186	2.92	Adopted from previous government exploration reports.
LME, LMW	100	98	2.93	The minimum and maximum values were removed from the dataset.

Source: Compiled by AMC, 2020, using data provided by Silvercorp.

A relationship between measured bulk density and the weighted combination of lead and zinc grades was developed using multivariate linear least squares regression, and this formula is used for the SGX and HPG mines. At these mines, the assay values for lead and zinc show a correlation to density and form a good regression line. Samples with a relative error of >20% between the measured and calculated bulk density were removed from the dataset before calculation of the final relationship that was used in the Mineral Resource estimate. The relationship between bulk density and grade is:

$$Bulk\ Density = 2.643339 + 0.0524358 \times Pb\% + 0.011367 \times Zn\%$$

Using this formula, the Ying Project bulk density measurements range from ~2.64 t/m^3 to 7.08 t/m^3 with a mean of 2.72 t/m^3 for SGX and from 2.64 t/m^3 to 6.48 t/m^3 with a mean of 2.66 t/m^3 for HPG.

In 2020, Silvercorp took an additional 210 density measurements at SGX and 100 density measurements at HPG. AMC reviewed the 2020 SGX data and found that it was very scattered relative to previous density and a poor fit to the prior report's regression formula. The significant scatter suggests higher experimental errors than in previous years or that the ore type measured in 2020 was different to the ore measured in previous years. The 2020 SGX data does not appear to be satisfactory for use in density estimation without further validation.

The 100 density measurements at HPG and the original 90 density measurements were plotted against the regression line. There remains a reasonable case for applying the 2020 regression model to the HPG resource block model.

The HPG data appears to be affected by the presence of oxidized samples and iron sulphides or oxides, but this cannot be resolved until more samples have been collected.

In the 2020 Technical Report, the bulk density formula above was applied to DCG. In reviewing the data, it was noted that the upper parts of DCG are oxidized. The performance of the regression model in the oxidized zone is uncertain due to the oxidation of sulphide minerals and the formation of secondary porosity. For this reason, 2.7 t/m^3 was applied to the Mineral Resource model for DCG. This value is consistent with the value applied to HZG, for which good predictive relationships were also not evident due to the impact of oxidation and formation of secondary porosity.

No additional density measurements have been provided to the QP since 2020.

10.1.5.2 Recommendations on bulk density

The QP recommends the following:

- The procedures used in the 2020 density measurement for SGX should be independently reviewed and modified, if necessary.
- All density samples should be geologically described, with particular attention to the degree of oxidation and the presence or absence of vughs or porosity.
- The minimum size of the density samples should be 1 kg. The part of the sample that is selected for assaying should be as representative of the mineralization in the part used for density measurement as possible. Assaying of the density sample itself is preferable but only if the wax does not lead to problems with assay sample preparation.
- The regression models are likely to be improved for some samples by inclusion of assays for copper and iron. In samples with a significant content of chalcopyrite, freibergite, pyrite, or hematite, these minerals may make a significant contribution to the overall density of the samples.
- HZG and DCG are underrepresented in the current density data. Further sampling of these deposits is required.

10.1.6 Drilling procedures

Surface drilling is surveyed using Real-time Kinematic (RTK) GPS. Total stations are used to survey the collars of the underground holes. An electronic compass is used to determine the azimuth and dip of drillholes approximately every 50 m for surface drilling. NQ-sized drill cores (48 mm in diameter) are recovered from the mineralized zones. Drill core is moved from drill site to the surface core shack located at the mine camp on a daily basis and is logged, photographed, and sampled in detail there. Samples are prepared by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. One half of the core is marked with a sample number and sample boundary and then returned to the core box for archival storage. The other half is placed in a labelled cotton cloth bag with sample number marked on the bag. A pre-numbered ticket book with three connected tickets with the same number is used to assign the sample numbers. A ticket from the book is inserted in the bag, another is stapled onto the core boxes beside the archived sample, and the stub of the ticket book is retained for reference. QA/QC samples are inserted and the bagged sample is then shipped to the laboratory for assaying. Sampling is further discussed in Section 11.

Core recovery at the Ying Project is good. Core recoveries range between 63.33% and 100% with the average recovery being 98.72%.

10.2 KP Project

10.2.1 Drilling summary

As discussed in Section 6, Silvercorp acquired its interest in the KP Project in October 2021 by acquiring all the shares of Shanxian Xinbaoyuan Mining Co. Ltd. ("Xinbaoyuan"). Prior to 2021, the previous owners of the Xinbaoyuan company, the First Geological Brigade of the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Metals Geological and Mineral Resources (FGB) had drilled a total of 11,391 m in 55 holes on the KP Project from surface locations. Since October 2021, Silvercorp has drilled an additional 8,390 m in 32 holes from surface locations. From January 2012 to December 2025, a total of 19,780 m in 87 holes was drilled on the KP Project.

A summary of the drilling undertaken by FGB and Silvercorp is presented in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Summary of drilling completed on KP Project, 2006 to December 2025

Owner	Period	Number of holes		Metres (m)
		Underground	Surface	
FGB	2012 - 2013	0	55	11,390.52
Silvercorp	Mar 2022 - Dec 2022	0	32	8,389.31
Total	**2006 - Dec 2025**	**0**	**87**	**19,780.33**

Notes: FGB = First Geological Brigade of Henan Nonferrous Metals Geological and Mineral Resources Bureau.

A representative longitudinal section for the biggest vein is presented in Section 9.

The 2012-2013 surface drilling defined six mineralization zones, which are all silver lead zinc polymetallic veins (K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6) in the mining area. The 2022 diamond drilling program resulted in the extension of the down-dip and strike of some mineralized veins and the discovery of a new mineralization near K4; the occurrence and continuity of this mineralization are yet to be fully defined.

10.2.2 Summary of results

Drilling results from the drill programs on the KP Project are briefly summarized in Table 10.13. These results have been incorporated into the mine database and contribute to the current Mineral Resource for the KP deposit.

Table 10.13 Brief summary of the drilling results

Owner	Holes completed	No. of mineralized holes	Average grade of mineralized	Average true width of mineralized intersections (m)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
FGB	55	383	624 g/t AgEq	0.73	878 - (-171)
Silvercorp	32	65	266 g/t AgEq	0.75	977-649

Notes: Value of 90 g/t AgEq selected as lowest COG for KP. AgEq formula and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

Drilling results of individual veins for the March 2022 – September 2022 period are further discussed in the following section. The silver equivalent (AgEq) formula and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

10.2.3 Discussion of results by vein

FBG's surface drilling was focused on targeting down-dip extensions and infill on mineralized vein structures. The FBG's drilling program results are summarized by vein in Table 10.14.

Table 10.14 Summary of the FBG drilling program by vein

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 90 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
K1	17	8	848-966
K2	3	2	1087-1107
K3	17	9	880-1038
K4	27	16	799-1122

Note: AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

Silvercorp's 2022 surface drilling was focused on targeting down-dip extensions and infill on mineralized vein structures. The 2022 KP drilling program results are summarized by vein in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Summary of the KP 2022 drilling program by vein

Target vein	Number of holes drilled	Holes intercepting mineralization (= or > 90 g/t Ag equivalent)	Detected depth of mineralization (elevation in metres)
K1	3	0	-
K3	6	2	949-999
K4	25	11	780-1075

Note: Results from March 2022 to September 2022. AgEq formulas and inputs are shown in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

The drillhole intersection angles with the veins are variable.

10.2.4 Plans and sections

A plan and a representative example of drill sections through the deposit are shown in Section 7, Section 9, and Section 14.

10.2.5 Bulk density measurements and results

Bulk density measurements were carried out by FBG. Fresh mineralized samples were collected, and the Archimedes method was used.

Table 10.16 Bulk density values for the KP deposit

Deposit	Samples collected	# samples for bulk density calculation	Average bulk density (t/m^3)	Remarks
KP	40	40	2.82	Average of the 40 measurements.

Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026, using data provided by Silvercorp.

10.2.5.1 Recommendations on bulk density

The QP recommends the following:

- The procedures used in for the density measurement should be documented.
- All density samples should be geologically described, with particular attention to the degree of oxidation and the presence or absence of vughs or porosity.
- The minimum size of the density samples should be 1 kg. The part of the sample that is selected for assaying should be as representative of the mineralization in the part used for density measurement as possible. Assaying of the density sample itself is preferable but only if the wax does not lead to problems with assay sample preparation.
- KP is underrepresented in the current density data. Further sampling of this deposit is required.

10.2.6 Drilling procedures

The drilling procedures used by FBG are not known.

For Silvercorp's 2022 drilling, survey methods were the same as the Ying Project. NQ-sized drill cores (48 mm in diameter) were recovered from the mineralized zones. Drill core is moved from drill site to the surface core shack located at the mine camp on a daily basis and is logged, photographed, and sampled

in detail there. While logging, QA/QC samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards were inserted into the sample series with around one blank, one duplicate, and one standard sample for every 20-30 samples. Samples are prepared by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. One half of the core is marked with a sample number and sample boundary and then returned to the core box for archival storage. The other half is placed in a labelled cotton cloth bag with sample number marked on the bag. A pre-numbered ticket book with three connected tickets with the same number is used to assign the sample numbers. A ticket from the book is inserted in the bag, another is stapled onto the core boxes beside the archived sample, and the stub of the ticket book is retained for reference. The bagged sample is then shipped to the laboratory for assaying.

Core recovery at the KP Project for the 2022 drilling is good. Core recoveries range between 63.64% and 100%, with average recovery being 98.72%.

10.3 Conclusions

The QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results at the Ying Project. The QP notes that, at the KP Project, 57% of the metres were drilled by FBG and drilling, sampling and recovery factors are not known. Overall, the KP Project is a small contributor to the overall Ying Property.

11 Sample preparation, analyses, and security

11.1 Ying Project

11.1.1 Introduction

This section describes the sampling methods, analytical techniques, security, and assay QA/QC protocols employed at the Ying Project from January 2024 to October 2025. All work programs completed on the project since 2004 have been managed by Silvercorp and carried out in accordance with the company's internal procedures.

Silvercorp has analyzed samples for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn at all mines since 2024. Drillhole samples are submitted to external commercial laboratories for analysis. Drillhole sample dispatch and monitoring is managed by geologists from the central Beijing office. Underground channel samples are almost exclusively sent to the Ying site laboratory for analysis. Underground sample dispatch and monitoring is managed by geologists at the respective mine sites. Drillhole and underground assay data is stored within Microsoft Access™ databases at each mine site. QA/QC data is generally stored in Microsoft Excel worksheets.

The QP has reviewed sample preparation, analysis, security and QA/QC protocols, and results for drillhole and sampling programs completed between January 2010 and October 2025. Pre-2010 protocols are reported as being similar, but the results of QA/QC programs were not available for the QP to verify. The QP notes that work completed prior to 2010 comprises approximately 3% of total drilling and 8% of underground sampling databases.

Since the release of the 2024 AMC Technical Report, Silvercorp has collected and analyzed an additional 107,713 drillhole samples and 79,546 underground channel samples from the seven mines that comprise the Ying Project[1]. These samples represent approximately 19% of the total Ying drillhole database and 22% of the total Ying channel sample database. While a summary of results for the period 2010 - 2023 is briefly discussed, this report focuses on the work carried out in 2024 and 2025. Readers are referred to previous Technical Reports for additional information on earlier work.

11.1.2 Sampling

11.1.2.1 Introduction

Mineralization within the Ying mines occurs as a series of narrow quartz-carbonate veins which are typically related to steeply dipping, fault-fissure zones, hosted within Archean gneiss and greenstone. Individual veins commonly 'pinch and swell', varying in thickness from several centimetres to several metres. In some instances, veins may disappear and reappear within the fault-fissure structures along strike and down-dip.

Silvercorp's exploration strategy comprises a combination of underground tunnelling and diamond core drilling. Tunnels are typically developed along and across the veins on nominal 40 - 50 m spaced levels, with infill to 20 - 25 m levels where warranted. Raises and declines are developed to provide access to the veins between levels. Diamond core drilling is used to target veins in other locations vertically and laterally.

[1] Sample counts are based on the number of silver assays in the databases provided for the Mineral Resource. Absent data are ignored here but are set to zero ahead of estimation as discussed in Section 14.

11.1.2.2 Drillhole sampling

Drilling at the Ying Project has been completed using NQ (48 mm) diamond core. Drillholes are collared from both surface and underground. Drill core was collected in wooden or plastic core trays by drilling personnel. Silvercorp geologists visit the drill site daily to check drilling progress, drill core quality, and correct depth markings. Once checks of the core are complete, core is transported to a secure core logging facility at the respective mine.

Silvercorp personnel complete all logging and sampling processes. These comprise the collection of core recovery data, detailed lithological, vein and mineralization logging, core photography, and core sampling. After geological logging, sample intervals are determined by the geologist based on the presence of veining and sulphide content, respecting geological and mineralization contacts. Samples of the adjacent footwall or hangingwall wallrock are collected in addition to the visible mineralization or vein.

Silvercorp historically has collected drillhole samples at lengths that generally range between 5 cm and 2 m. The minimum length was increased to 40 cm in recent programs. During the sampling process the geologist records the Hole ID and relevant depth interval of the sample in a sample book with a pre-numbered sample ID and tear-off tags.

After the core has been photographed, core to be sampled is cut in half with a rock saw. One half of the core is collected and placed into cotton bags and the other half of the core is returned to the core tray for archival storage (or quartered if a duplicate sample is required). The sample number for the corresponding interval is then marked on the outside of the cotton bag, and a tear off tag with the sample number is inserted into the bag. The sample number is also recorded on the retained half of the core with an indelible marker for future reference. Sample bags are then sealed and placed into larger rice bags and secured for shipment to the laboratory.

11.1.2.3 Underground sampling

Underground samples comprise a composite of chips collected from channels cut into the walls or backs of tunnels and crosscuts. Faces are typically sampled along sample lines perpendicular to the mineralized vein structure at 5 m intervals within mineralized zones and increasing to 15 m or 25 m intervals within non-mineralized zones. Sampling of mineralized zones typically includes collection of samples of adjacent wallrock in addition to the visible mineralization or vein. Sample lengths have historically ranged between ~20 cm and 2 m. The minimum sample length was recently increased to 40 cm.

Samples are collected in cotton bags labelled with a unique sample number. Sample bags are then sealed and placed into larger rice bags and secured for shipment to the laboratory.

11.1.2.4 Sample shipment and security

Drill core is stored in a clean and well-maintained core shack at each mine. Core shacks are locked when unattended and monitored by security personnel 24 hours a day. Figure 11.1 shows photos of the SGX core shack and core storage, and logging facilities at HPG and TLP.

Underground channel samples are transported to the Ying mine laboratory by Silvercorp personnel. Drillhole samples, are transported to a sample preparation facility (operated by SGS) located near Mill 2 at Ying or directly to external laboratories. The prepared samples then have the external QA/QC Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks inserted into the dispatch and are then sent to commercial laboratories, by Silvercorp personnel or by commercial courier.

Figure 11.1 Ying sampling processing, logging, and storage facilities

Notes: Top Left: SGX core processing / logging facility, Top Right: SGX core storage, Bottom Left: HPG Core logging facility, Bottom Right: TLP Core logging facility.
Source: Silvercorp, 2022.

11.1.3 Sampling preparation and analysis

Silvercorp used a total of 10 primary laboratories between 2004 and 2023, nine primary laboratories between 2024 and 2025 for analysis of drill core samples and underground samples. Additional laboratories were utilized primarily between 2019 and 2021 to accommodate the volume of samples and to mitigate protracted laboratory turn-around times. Table 11.1 presents the laboratories used for sample analysis from the Ying Project since 2006.

All external laboratories are certified in accordance with the China Metrology Certification / China Inspection Body and Laboratory Mandatory Approval (CMA) issued by the Chinese government at the national or provincial level. This approval is a mandatory requirement for all commercial laboratory and inspection institutions operating within China that release data to the public. SGS Tianjin is certified in accordance with the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) in addition to CMA. The CNAS accreditation incorporates ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The Ying site laboratory was granted a CMA certificate on 3 November 2025.

Table 11.1 Laboratories used for the Ying Project (January 2006 – October 2025)

Laboratory name	Abbreviated name	Lab code	Location	Certification	Years used
SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	SGS	SGS	Tianjin	CMA, CNAS	2020 – 2025
Ying (Henan Found) site laboratory	Ying Site laboratory	HNFED	Luoning County, Henan Province	CMA	2006 – 2025
Analytical Laboratory of Henan Non-Ferrous Metals Geological and Exploitation Institute	Henan Nonferrous Ins.		Zhengzhou, Henan Province	CMA	2006 – 2023
Henan Geological Institute / Henan Provincial Rock & Mineral Testing Centre (previously known as the Henan Nonferrous Institute)	Henan Geol Ins.	DZYJY	Zhengzhou, Henan Province	CMA	2024 - 2025
Test Centre of Qiqihar Geological Exploration Institute of Qiqihar, Heilongjiang	Qiqihar Geol Test Centre	QQHE	Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province	CMA	2020 – 2023
Heilongjiang Geological Institute (previously known as the Qiqihar Geol Test Centre).	Heilongjiang Geo Ins.		Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province	CMA	2024 - 2025
Henan Centre of Quality Supervision and Inspection for Gold and Precious Metal Product	Henan Gold Test Centre	SMX	Sanmenxia, Henan Province	CMA	2020 – 2025
Lab of Brigade 1 of Geological and Mineral Exploration Bureau in Henan Province	Henan Geol Brigade 1	LYYD	Luoyang, Henan Province	CMA	2020 – 2025
Analytical Laboratory of Henan Non-Ferrous Metals (Brigade 6)	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6	LYLD	Luoyang, Henan Province	CMA	2020 – 2025
Analytical Laboratory of Henan Non-Ferrous Metals (Brigade 1)	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1	AYYD	Anyang, Henan Province	CMA	2020 – 2025
Analytical Lab of the Inner Mongolia Geological Exploration Bureau	Inner Mongolia Geol Lab	-	Hohhot, Inner Mongolia.	CMA	2016 - 2019
Chengde 514 Geological and Mineral Test and Research Co. Ltd.	Chengde	-	Chengde, Hebei Province	CMA	2016 – 2023

Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026 from data provided by Silvercorp.

11.1.3.1 Laboratory protocols

The procedures at the nine laboratories used since January 2020 have some differences in sample preparation and analysis. Samples are dried at the laboratories at a temperature between 60°C and 105°C and then crushed using a jaw crusher to a size varying between 2 mm and 20 mm (Figure 11.2). Rod crushers are then used to reduce the crush size to at least 3 mm, but typically to 1 mm.

Sub-sampling of the crushed samples is completed using a riffle splitter at the site preparation facility, SGS Tianjin, and the Qiqihar Geol Test Centre. All other laboratories pour crushed samples onto a mat and subsample manually using a scoop. A sub-sample of between 100 g and 500 g is then pulverized to 74 microns (µm).

Figure 11.2 SGS Tianjin jaw crusher and RSD

Source: AMC, 2024.

Pulp samples taken for digestion vary in size from 0.2 g to 1 g for Ag, 0.1 g to 1 g for Pb and Zn, and between 10 and 30 g for Au.

A two-acid (2A) digest (Aqua Regia) is used at all laboratories except SGS Tianjin, where a four-acid (4A) (perchloric, hydrochloric, nitric, hydrofluoric) digest is used. Analysis at all laboratories generally comprises Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) and Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrophotometer (ICP-AES) using various instrumental finishes. Samples returning over limit (above upper detection limit) results for Au and Ag are repeated by fire assay. Over-limit Pb and Zn results, are repeated with a combination of dilution and titration (volumetric correction). Chengde differs from most other laboratories by using dilution for repeating over-limit results for Ag and Au.

Table 11.2 summarizes laboratory protocols for the nine laboratories used by Silvercorp between 2006 and 2023. Table 11.3 summarizes laboratory protocols for the eight laboratories used by Silvercorp between 2024 and 2025. No information was available for the Inner Mongolia Geol Lab (used between 2006 and 2019).

Table 11.2 Ying laboratory protocols (January 2006 – December 2023)

Element	Process	Ying Site lab	SGS Tianjin	Henan Nonferrous Ins	Chengde Laboratory	Qiqihar Geol Test Centre	Henan Gold Test Centre	Henan Geol Brigade 1	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1
All	Drying	105°C	95°C	70°C	60°C	95°C	105°C	95°C	90°C	70°C
	Crush	Jaw to 20 mm, rod to 2 mm	Jaw to 3 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 2 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm
	Split method	Riffle split	Riffle split	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4	Riffle split	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4
	Pulverize mass	100 g	500 g	N/S	N/S	400 g	400 g	500 g	500 g	400 g
	Pulverize size	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm
Ag	Method	2A AAS	4A ICP-AES	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A ICP	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS
	LLD (g/t)	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	5
	UDL (g/t)	300	100	1,500	500	100	800	10,000	2,000	2,000
	Overlimit	FA	FA	FA	D	FA	FA-AAS	FA-AAS	FA-AAS	FA-AAS
	O/L UDL (g/t)		>2,000	NS	NS	50,000	20,000	50,000	>2,000	50,000
Pb	Method	2A AAS	4A ICP-AES	2A ICP	NS ICP	2A ICP	2A ICP-OES	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS
	LLD (%)	0.02	0.0002	0.01	0.005	0.0001	0.01	0.001	0.03	0.02
	UDL (%)	1	1	10	5	1	5	10	10	5
	Overlimit	D, V	AAS/V	V	V	D, V	V	V	V	V
	O/L UDL (%)	NS	20	20	20	>20	>3	>10	>10	>5
Zn	Method	2A AAS	4A ICP-AES	2A ICP	NS ICP	2A ICP	NS ICP-OES	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS
	LLD (%)	0.02	0.0001	0.01	0.005	0.0001	0.01	0.001	0.03	0.02
	UDL (%)	0.5	1	10	3	1	3	10	5	3
	Overlimit	D, V	AAS/V	V	V	D, V	V	V	V	V
	O/L UDL (%)	NS	20	20	20	>20	>3	>10	>5	>5
Au	Method	2A AAS	FA-AAS	2A AAS	NS AAS	FA-AAS	FA-AAS	2A AAS	FA-AAS	FA-AAS
	LLD (g/t)	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01
	UDL (g/t)	5	10	10	50	10	100	10	10	10
	Overlimit	FA	FA-AAS	FA	D	FA	NS	NS	FA	FA
	O/L UDL (g/t)	NS	100	NS	NS	>100	NS	100	100	100

Notes:

- 2A=Two acid digest, 4A=Four acid digest, ICP=Inductively Coupled Plasma, AES=Atomic Emission Spectroscopy, AAS=Atomic absorption spectroscopy, FA= Fire assay, NS=Not specified.
- Over limits: D=Dilution, V=Volumetric (titration).

Source: Compiled by AMC, 2024 from data provided by Silvercorp.

Table 11.3 Ying laboratory protocols (January 2024 – October 2025)

Element	Process	Ying Site lab	SGS Tianjin	Henan Geol Ins	Heilongjiang Geo Ins	Henan Gold Test Centre	Henan Geol Brigade 1	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1
All	Drying	105°C	95°C	70°C	95°C	105°C	95°C	90°C	70°C
	Crush	Jaw to 20 mm, rod to 2 mm	Jaw to 3 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 2 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm	Jaw to 4 mm, rod to 1 mm
	Split method	Riffle split	Riffle split	Manual 1/4	Riffle split	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4	Manual 1/4
	Pulverize mass	100 g	500 g	N/S	400 g	400 g	500 g	500 g	400 g
	Pulverize size	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm	74 µm
Ag	Method	2A ICP	4A ICP-AES	3A AAS	2A AAS	4A AAS	3A AAS	4A AAS	3A AAS
	LLD (g/t)	5	2	2	0.2	5	1	5	1
	UDL (g/t)	3000	100	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Overlimit	FA-GRAV	FA	FA	GRAV	FA-GRAV	FA-AAS	FA-GRAV	FA-AAS
	O/L UDL (g/t)	10,000	>2,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	50,000
Cu	Method	2A ICP	4A ICP-AES	3A ICP	2A AAS	4A AAS	3A ICP	4A AAS	3A ICP
	LLD (%)	0.01	0.0001	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.002
	UDL (%)	10	1	10	10	5	10	5	10
	Overlimit	V	AAS	V	V	V	V	V	V
	O/L UDL (%)	50	-	50	50	50	50	60	50
Pb	Method	2A ICP	4A ICP-AES	3A ICP	2A AAS	4A AAS	3A ICP	4A AAS	3A ICP
	LLD (%)	0.01	0.0002	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.005	0.02	0.005
	UDL (%)	30	1	10	10	5	10	5	10
	Overlimit	V	AAS/V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	O/L UDL (%)	30	20	70	70	70	70	70	70
Zn	Method	2A ICP	4A ICP-AES	3A ICP	2A AAS	4A AAS	3A ICP	4A AAS	3A ICP
	LLD (%)	0.01	0.0001	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.001
	UDL (%)	15	1	10	10	5	10	3	10
	Overlimit	V	AAS/V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	O/L UDL (%)	70	20	60	70	60	60	60	60
Au	Method	2A AAS	FA-AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS	2A AAS
	LLD (g/t)	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	UDL (g/t)	10	100	10	50	1	10	10	10
	Overlimit	FA-GRAV	FA-AAS	FA	GRAV	FA-GRAV	FA-AAS	FA-GRAV	FA-AAS
	O/L UDL (g/t)	100000	100	100	100	150	100	100	100

Notes:

- 2A = Two acid digest, 3A = Three acid digest, 4A = Four acid digest, ICP = Inductively Coupled Plasma, AES = Atomic Emission Spectroscopy, AAS = Atomic absorption spectroscopy, FA = Fire assay, NS = Not specified.
- Over limits: D = Dilution, V = Volumetric (titration), GRAV = Gravimetric.

Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026 from data provided by Silvercorp.

Discussion on laboratory protocols

The laboratory sample preparation and analysis protocols are somewhat different between laboratories. The QP recommends that, in future programs, laboratories are chosen based on similar protocols, or that protocols are standardized between laboratories as much as possible.

- The QP recommends that Silvercorp should attempt to standardize the crush methodology, crush sub-sampling method, and sample size, lower and upper detection limits and overlimit techniques that are utilized by the various laboratories.
- The QP recommends the halting the use of roll mats to mix samples prior to sub-sampling. Riffle splitting or automated rotary sample dividers are a more robust system less inclined to sampling bias.
- Wet sizing of pulps should be conducted to test the grind size protocols.

11.1.4 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

11.1.4.1 Overview

Silvercorp has established QA/QC procedures to monitor accuracy, precision and sample contamination of the sample stream during sampling, preparation, and analysis. CRMs and coarse blanks have been included with drilling and underground samples since 2010. Field duplicates have been included with drilling samples since 2012, and with underground samples between 2012 and 2016, and between 2020 and 2025. Pulp duplicates were included within sample batches as internal check samples between 2010 and 2016. Umpire (external check) samples (pulps) were sent to a separate 'umpire' laboratory for most programs since 2010, with the exception of the period from July 2016 to December 2019.

Summaries of QA/QC samples included in drilling and underground sampling 2010 to 2016 and 2017 to 2025 are presented in Table 11.4 and Table 11.6 respectively. Table 11.5 and Table 11.7 summarize the insertion rate of these QA/QC samples. Note in the period from 2004 to December 2009, limited QA/QC programs were in place, however no data was available for review.

In this report, gold and copper values are not discussed in detail as, historically, they have not been material components of the Mineral Resource.

Table 11.4 Ying QA/QC samples by time period (2010 – June 2016)

Time period	Drilling				Underground				Combined DH / UG[1]	
	Drill samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Channel samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Pulp duplicates	Umpire samples
January 2010 to December 2012[2]	27,604	810	168	-	Reported with drill samples				543	247
January 2012 to June 2013[3]	17,369	477	531	447	17,938	648	390	330	684	319
July 2013 to July 2016[4]	14,444	453	438	422	44,166	1,282	1,104	850	684	519

Notes:
[1] Previous report combined drillhole and underground samples for pulp duplicate and umpire samples.
[2] 2012 Technical Report (Drill and channel samples combined).
[3] 2014 Technical Report.
[4] 2017 Technical Report.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2022.

Table 11.5 Ying QA/QC insertion rates by time period (2010 – June 2016)

Time period	Drilling				Underground				Combined DH / UG[1]	
	Drill samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Channel samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Pulp duplicates	Umpire samples
January 2010 to December 2011[1,2]	27,604	2.9%	0.6%	0.0%	Reported with drill samples				2.0%	0.9%
January 2012 to June 2013[3]	17,369	2.7%	3.1%	2.6%	17,938	3.6%	2.2%	1.8%	3.8%	1.8%
July 2013 to July 2016[4]	14,444	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	44,166	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%

Notes:
[1] Previous report combined drillhole and underground samples for pulp duplicate and umpire samples.
[2] 2012 Technical Report (Drill and channel samples combined).
[3] 2014 Technical Report.
[4] 2017 Technical Report.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2022.

Table 11.6 Ying QA/QC sample numbers by time period (July 2016 – October 2025)

Time period [1]	Drilling					Underground				
	Drill samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Umpire samples	Channel samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Umpire samples
July 2016 to December 2019[2]	20,433	625	625	623	0	67,274	1,731	304	0	0
January 2020 to December 2020[3]	61,366	1,437	1,425	1,431	52	21,532	481	485	486	470
January 2021 to December 2021[3]	148,869	3,423	3,427	3,779	200	22,075	417	419	419	670
January 2022 to December 2023[4]	127,935	3,616	3,609	4,251	314	56,842	618	534	4,246	442
January 2024 to October 2025	107,713	3,027	3,025	3,172	402	79,546	1,431	1,263	1,331	839

Notes:
[1] Breakdown by year is approximate. Year compiled by AMC based on drill date recorded in collar file and assay files and excludes surface trench and raise bore sampling. Where missing, dates were compiled from assay date, report date or interpolated by sorting data by sample ID.
[2] 2020 Technical Report.
[3] 2022 Technical Report.
[4] 2024 Technical Report.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026 from data provided by Silvercorp.

Table 11.7 Ying QA/QC insertion rates by time period (July 2016 – October 2025)

Time period [1]	Drilling					Underground				
	Drill samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Umpire samples	Channel samples	CRMs	Blanks	Field dups	Umpire samples
July 2016 to December 2019[2]	20,433	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	0.0%	67,274	2.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
January 2020 to December 2020[3]	61,366	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	0.1%	21,532	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
January 2021 to December 2021[3]	148,869	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	0.1%	22,075	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	3.0%
January 2022 to December 2023[4]	127,935	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	0.2%	56,842	1.1%	0.9%	7.5%	0.8%
January 2024 to October 2025	107,713	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	0.4%	79,546	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%

Notes:
[1] Breakdown by year is approximate. Year compiled by AMC based on drill date recorded in collar file and assay files. Where missing, dates were compiled from assay date, report date or interpolated by sorting data by sample ID.
[2] 2020 Technical Report.
[3] 2022 Technical Report.
[4] 2024 Technical Report.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026 from data provided by Silvercorp.

11.1.4.2 Certified reference materials

Twenty-seven different CRMs were used by Silvercorp during the January 2024 – October 2025 drill and channel sampling programs. All CRMs were supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia, Canada, and are variably certified for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, and Au. Nineteen of the CRMs were used in previous years. The eight new CRMs were purchased to replace depleted CRM stocks or to monitor additional grade ranges.

All CRMs for silver are certified by four-acid digest with an AAS or ICP-AES determination. CRMs CDN-ME-1603 and CDN-ME-1902 are also certified for silver by fire assay with a gravimetric determination. CDN-ME-1811 is also certified by aqua regia digest with AAS / ICP-AES determination.

All copper, lead, and zinc values are certified by four-acid digest with an AAS / ICP-AES determination. All gold CRMs are certified by fire assay with an AAS or ICP-AES determination. CRM CDN-ME-1201 has only a provisional value for gold (relative standard deviation >~5%).

Details of CRMs used at Ying are presented in Table 11.8 (sorted from low to high grade silver grades).

Table 11.8 Ying CRMs (January 2024 – October 2025)

CRM ID	Ag (g/t)		Pb (%)		Zn (%)		Au (g/t)		Cu (%)		No. CRMs (drilling)		No. CRMs (channel)
	Expected value	SD	Expected value	SD	Expected value	SD	Expected value	SD	Expected value	SD	2024	2025	2024 / 2025
CDN-ME-2310	5.3	0.42	0.71	0.021	5.33	0.15	4.59	0.21	0.396	0.015		89	28
CDN-ME-2311	33.8	2.13	0.032	0.003	3.49	0.12	1.656	0.12	0.311	0.011		79	50
CDN-ME-1201[2]	37.6	1.7	0.465	0.016	4.99	0.145	0.125	0.015	1.572	0.145			7
CDN-ME-1808	39	1.3	0.6	0.01	3.85	0.075	2.31	0.14	0.212	0.005	184	81	77
CDN-ME-2312	45	5	0.59	0.027	1.38	0.07	1.58	0.16	0.271	0.013		65	19
CDN-ME-1803	46	1.5	1.21	0.02	2.82	0.06	1.308	0.034	0.381	0.007	69	7	31
CDN-ME-2101	48	4	0.827	0.038	1.488	0.057	0.765	0.087	1.32	0.06		93	32
CDN-ME-1403	53.9	2.7	0.414	0.009	1.34	0.03	0.954	0.039	0.448	0.015	146	16	80
CDN-ME-1708	53.9	2	0.171	0.006	0.484	0.013	6.96	0.25	2	0.035	103	11	116
CDN-ME-2306	67	6	0.702	0.018	2.34	0.09	2.553	0.237	0.302	0.012		109	25
CDN-ME-2204	78	3.5	1.11	0.02	2.41	0.06	1.013	0.046	0.257	0.006	104	105	131
CDN-ME-1603[3]	86	1.5	1.34	0.025	0.45	0.015	0.995	0.033	0.279	0.007	34	11	25
CDN-ME-1405	88.8	3.3	0.638	0.026	3.02	0.055	1.295	0.037	0.685	0.018	49	12	22
CDN-ME-1811[4]	90	2	0.304	0.008	1.55	0.03	2.05	0.12	1.671	0.024	89	18	70
CDN-ME-2203	90	2.5	1.44	0.03	3.13	0.085	1.277	0.049	0.298	0.014	98	131	147
CDN-ME-1812	97	2.5	1.47	0.03	3.23	0.1	7.86	0.33	0.989	0.021	121	10	107
CDN-ME-2003	106	9	0.475	0.016	1.05	0.05	1.301	0.135	0.656	0.018		97	17
CDN-ME-1801	108	3	3.08	0.05	7.43	0.15	0.911	0.029	0.284	0.005			4
CDN-ME-2305	133	7	2.11	0.06	5.66	0.2	1.562	0.137	0.259	0.009		109	78
CDN-ME-2201	135	4	1.93	0.035	4.62	0.085	1.52	0.085	0.076	0.002	84		32
CDN-ME-1903	180	5.5	1.06	0.02	1.75	0.035	3.035	0.121	1.23	0.03	129	82	76
CDN-ME-2202	249	7	1.14	0.02	2.26	0.05	1.755	0.068	0.111	0.002	95	113	79
CDN-ME-2301	329	15	2.57	0.12	4.41	0.09	1.329	0.101	0.271	0.01		121	17
CDN-ME-2303	330	8	6.83	0.29	22.39	0.81	3.71	0.34	0.37	0.012		113	66
CDN-ME-1902[3]	356	9.5	2.2	0.05	3.66	0.115	5.38	0.21	0.781	0.013	99	18	59
CDN-ME-2302	602	18	3.51	0.13	5.68	0.15	1.44	0.08	0.257	0.011		131	36

Notes:

- CRMs are presented in order of increasing Ag expected value.
- Except for CDN-ME-1305, All Ag, Pb, and Zn CRM values shown are certified by 4A digest with AAS/ICP-AES determination. All CRM Au values are certified by fire assay with AAS/ICP-AES determination.
- SD = standard deviation.

[1] CDN-ME-1305: Ag certified by fire assay with AAS/ICP-AES determination. Pb, and Zn CRM values shown are certified by 4A digest with AAS/ICP-AES determination. Au CRM values are certified by fire assay with AAS/ICP-AES determination.
[2] Provisional value for Au (RSD > ~5%).
[3] Ag certified for 4A digest with AAS/ICP-AES determination and fire assay with gravimetric finish. Instrumental finish value shown.
[4] Certified for 4A digest and aqua regia with AAS/ICP-AES determination. 4A digest value shown.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Silvercorp prepares individual 50 g CRM packets from bulk containers and selects which CRMs are inserted into the sample stream based on visually estimated mineralization criteria (i.e., strongly mineralized samples are accompanied by CRMs with similarly high grades, and vice versa).

Silvercorp's internal procedures require that CRMs are inserted into the sample stream at a rate of ~1 CRM for every 37 samples.

CRM performance is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis by geologists at each mine and by the Exploration Management Department in Silvercorp's Beijing office. Assay data is visually reviewed on CRM control charts. Assay results of a CRM within ±2 standard deviations (SD) of the recommended value are considered acceptable, results between 2SD and 3SD are considered as a warning, and assay data outside the ±3SD control lines are deemed failed assays. When two or more consecutive assays of CRMs occur outside the warning 2SD control lines in a sample batch, Silvercorp will notify the laboratory immediately to check their internal QA/QC procedures and re-assay samples of the batch with failed CRM assays. Only approved assay results are used for Mineral Resource estimation.

Discussion on CRMs (2024 - 2025)

CRMs contain known concentrations of silver, lead, and zinc which are inserted into the sample stream to check the analytical accuracy of the laboratory. Industry best practice typically advocates an insertion rate of at least 5 - 6% of the total samples assayed (Long et al., 1997; Méndez, 2011; Rossi and Deutsch, 2014). This should ensure that CRMs are included in every batch of samples sent to the laboratory. CRMs should be monitored on a batch-by-batch basis and remedial action taken immediately if required. For each economic mineral, the use of at least three CRMs is recommended with values:

- At the approximate cut-off grade (COG) of the deposit.
- At the approximate expected grade of the deposit.
- At a higher grade.

Between January 2024 and October 2025, a total of 3,027 CRMs were submitted as part of the drilling program, representing an average overall insertion rate of 2.8%. For the channel sampling program, 1,431 CRMs were submitted during this timeframe, representing an average overall insertion rate of 2%.

The average Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource grades of the seven Ying Project mines range from ~42 g/t to 208 g/t for Ag, 0.8% to 3.5% for Pb, 0.1% to 1.9% for Zn, 0% to 0.3% for Cu and 0.5 g/t to 2.1 g/t for Au. COGs for the seven mines of the Ying Project are expressed in either Ag or Au equivalency. Given that there is a positive correlation between metals, approximate Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource COGs range from ~12 g/t to 66 g/t for Ag, ~0.1% to 2.3% for Pb, ~0.1% to 0.6% for Zn and up to 0.1% for Cu. Gold-rich veins incorporate COG ranges between 0.2 g/t and 0.9 g/t Au.

The 27 CRMs used presently by Silvercorp provide reasonable coverage of the COG and average grade ranges and cover higher grade ranges for all economic minerals. It is noted that the lowest grades CRM for Zn has a grade of 0.45% Zn, which may not adequately monitor the contribution of low -grade zinc (0.1%) at some of the mines.

Industry best practice is to investigate and, where necessary, re-assay batches where any two consecutive CRM assay results occur outside of two standard deviations, or one CRM assay result occurs outside of three standard deviations of the certified value. It should be noted that consecutive CRM warnings are often defined by two different CRMs in a sample batch.

Control charts are commonly used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual CRM over time. CRM assay results are plotted in order of analysis along the X axis. Assay values of the CRM are plotted on the Y axis. Control lines are also plotted on the chart for the expected value of the CRM, two standard deviations above and below the expected value (defining a 'warning' threshold), and three standard deviations above and below the expected value (defining a ''failure'' threshold). Control charts show analytical drift, bias, trends, and irregularities occurring at the laboratory (or various laboratories over time).

Table 11.9, Table 11.10, and Table 11.11 summarize the results of Ying CRMs for Ag, Pb, and Zn. These tables incorporate all mines, all laboratories, and both drilling and underground samples. Au and Cu are reviewed but not shown as, historically, they have not been main economic metals.

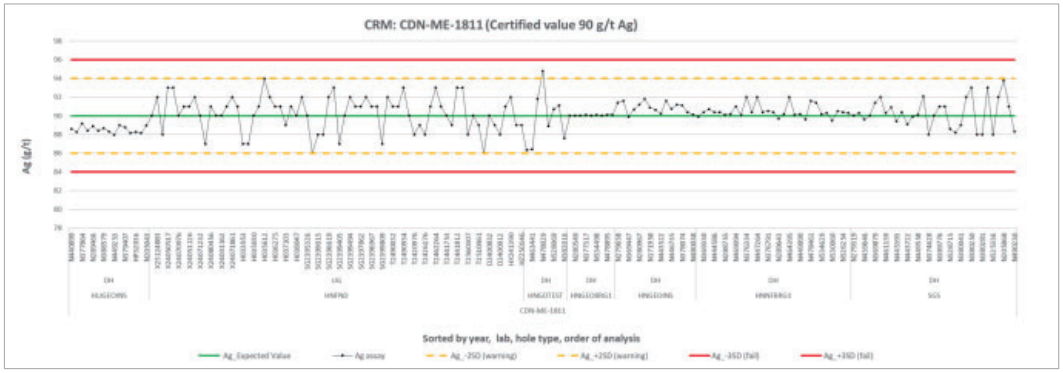
Figure 11.3 to Figure 11.8 present summary control charts for Ying CRMs for Ag, Pb, and Zn. Due to the number of laboratories used, control charts have been combined, and CRM results compiled by year, laboratory, and sample type. Samples are sorted in chronological order within each laboratory. This combined control chart shows differences between laboratories and changes in analytical accuracy and precision over time.

Table 11.9 Ying Ag CRM results (January 2024 – October 2025)

CRM ID	Expected value (Ag g/t)	SD	Grade range	Number of assays	Low warn (-2SD)	High warn (+2SD)	Low fail (-3SD)	High fail (+3SD)	Mis-label	True fail	Fail %
CDN-ME-1201	37.6	1.7	LG	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1403	53.9	2.7	LG	242	0	8	1	3	3	1	-1%
CDN-ME-1405	88.8	3.3	LG	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1603	81	5	MG	70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1708	53.9	2	MG	230	13	3	6	2	0	8	3%
CDN-ME-1801	108	3	LG	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1803	46	1.5	MG	107	4	0	12	3	0	15	14%
CDN-ME-1808	39	1.3	LG	342	1	28	0	3	0	3	1%
CDN-ME-1811	90	2	LG	177	0	1	0	0	4	0	0%
CDN-ME-1812	96	7.5	MG	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1902	356	9.5	MG	176	1	1	2	0	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-1903	177	7.5	HG	287	0	18	1	0	3	0	0%
CDN-ME-2003	106	9	MG	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2101	48	4	LG	125	0	0	0	1	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2201	135	4	LG	116	2	0	1	0	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2202	249	7	MG	287	1	0	1	0	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2203	90	5	HG	376	0	1	0	2	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2204	78	3.5	MG	340	0	26	1	3	2	2	1%
CDN-ME-2301	329	15	MG	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2302	602	18	HG	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2303	330	8	HG	179	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2305	133	7	HG	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2306	67	6	MG	134	0	0	1	0	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2310	5.3	0.42	LG	117	0	1	1	8	0	9	8%
CDN-ME-2311	33.8	2.13	LG	129	1	0	0	1	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2312	45	5	LG	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	-	-	-	4,454	23	91	27	26	22	38	1%

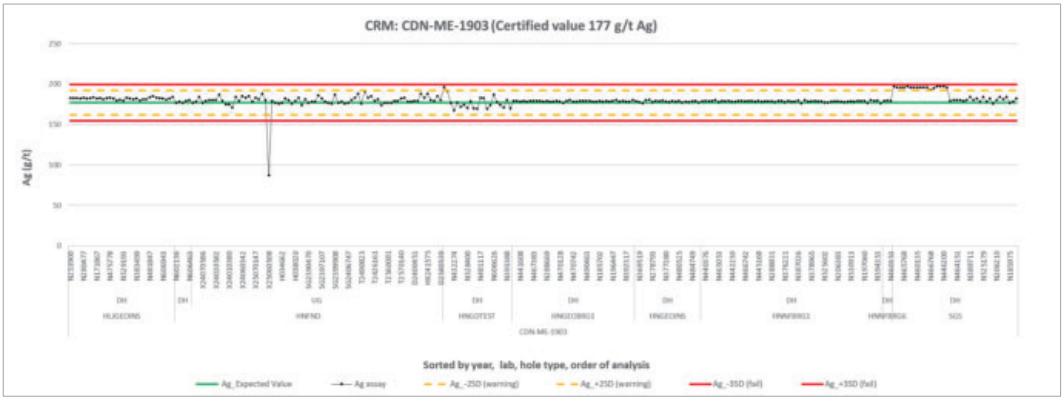
Notes: All mines combined. Drillhole and underground channel samples combined. Original assay results. SD = standard deviation, LG = low grade, AG = average grade, HG = high grade.
Control chart presented.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.3 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1811 (Ag)



Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.4 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1903 (Ag)



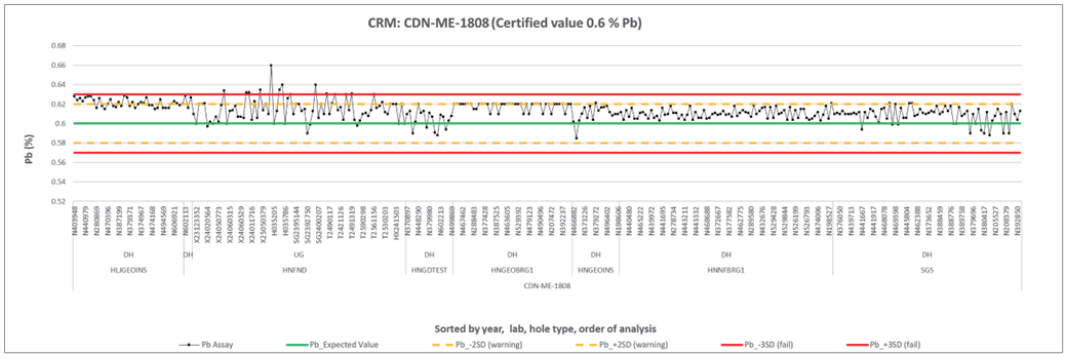
Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1=Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Table 11.10 Ying Pb CRM results (January 2024 – October 2025)

CRM ID	Expected value (Pb%)	SD	Grade range	Number assays	Low warn (-2SD)	High warn (+2SD)	Low fail (-3SD)	High fail (+3SD)	Mis-label	True fail	Fail %
CDN-ME-1201	0.465	0.015	LG	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1403	0.414	0.009	LG	242	2	29	4	5	7	2	1%
CDN-ME-1405	0.638	0.026	LG	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1603	1.34	0.025	AG	70	6	7	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1708	0.171	0.006	LG	230	0	19	1	0	0	1	0%
CDN-ME-1801	3.08	0.05	HG	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	25%
CDN-ME-1803	1.21	0.02	AG	107	10	1	27	0	0	27	25%
CDN-ME-1808	0.6	0.01	LG	342	0	36	0	10	0	10	3%
CDN-ME-1811	0.304	0.008	LG	177	2	4	0	0	4	0	0%
CDN-ME-1812	1.47	0.03	AG	238	4	5	0	1	0	1	0%
CDN-ME-1902	2.2	0.05	AG	176	0	0	2	0	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-1903	1.06	0.02	AG	287	3	3	2	3	3	2	1%
CDN-ME-2003	0.475	0.016	LG	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2101	0.827	0.038	LG	125	0	0	0	1	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2201	1.93	0.035	AG	116	2	0	1	2	1	2	2%
CDN-ME-2202	1.14	0.02	AG	287	7	3	11	4	1	14	5%
CDN-ME-2203	1.44	0.06	AG	376	0	0	2	1	2	1	0%
CDN-ME-2204	1.11	0.02	AG	340	25	4	5	1	2	4	1%
CDN-ME-2301	2.57	0.12	HG	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2302	3.51	0.13	HG	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2303	6.83	0.29	HG	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2305	2.11	0.06	HG	187	1	1	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2306	0.702	0.018	LG	134	1	1	1	0	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2310	0.71	0.021	LG	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2311	0.032	0.003	LG	129	0	11	2	0	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2312	0.59	0.027	LG	84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	-	-	-	4454	65	125	59	28	26	65	1%

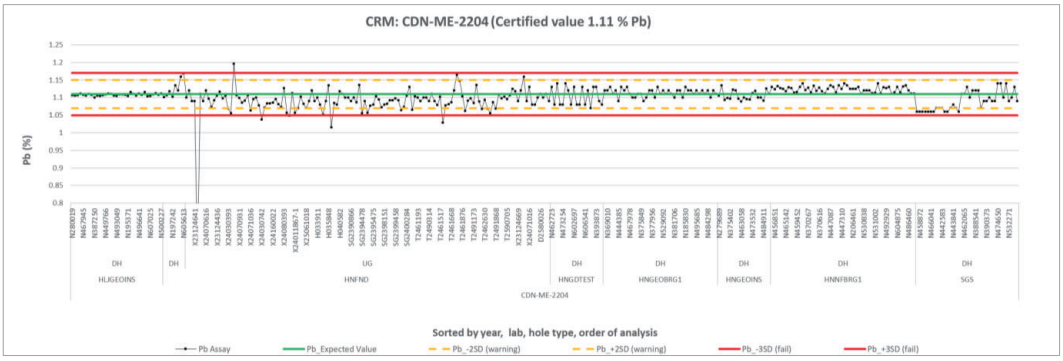
Notes: All mines combined. Drillhole and underground channel samples combined. Original assay results. SD = standard deviation, LG = low grade, AG = average grade, HG = high grade.
Control chart presented.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.5 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1808 (Pb)



Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 =Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.6 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-2204 (Pb)



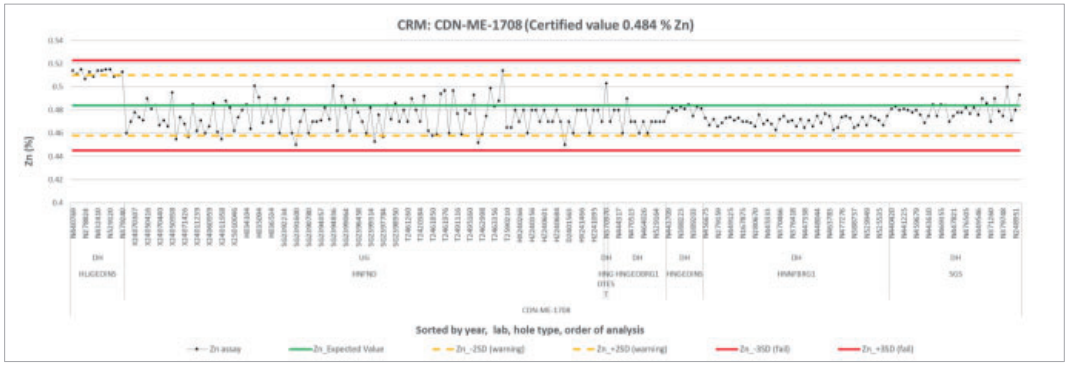
Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Table 11.11 Ying Zn CRM results (January 2024 – October 2025)

CRM ID	Expected value (Zn%)	SD	Grade range	Number assays	Low warn (-2SD)	High warn (+2SD)	Low fail (-3SD)	High fail (+3SD)	Mis-label	True fail	Fail %
CDN-ME-1201	4.99	0.043	AG	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1403	1.34	0.03	AG	242	0	6	3	4	7	0	0%
CDN-ME-1405	3.02	0.055	AG	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1603	0.45	0.015	LG	70	2	0	0	2	0	2	3%
CDN-ME-1708	0.484	0.013	LG	230	8	10	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1801	7.43	0.15	AG	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1803	2.82	0.06	AG	107	11	0	11	0	0	11	10%
CDN-ME-1808	3.85	0.075	AG	342	1	61	0	16	0	16	5%
CDN-ME-1811	1.55	0.03	AG	177	4	0	1	0	4	0	0%
CDN-ME-1812	3.23	0.1	AG	238	3	1	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1902	3.66	0.115	AG	176	0	0	2	0	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-1903	1.75	0.035	AG	287	0	6	1	4	3	2	1%
CDN-ME-2003	1.05	0.05	AG	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2101	1.488	0.057	AG	125	0	0	1	1	1	1	1%
CDN-ME-2201	4.62	0.085	AG	116	3	0	2	1	1	2	2%
CDN-ME-2202	2.26	0.05	AG	287	1	24	2	0	1	1	0%
CDN-ME-2203	3.13	0.17	AG	376	0	0	1	1	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2204	2.41	0.06	AG	340	11	2	3	1	2	2	1%
CDN-ME-2301	4.41	0.09	AG	138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2302	5.68	0.15	AG	167	2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2303	22.39	0.81	HG	179	0	0	3	0	0	3	2%
CDN-ME-2305	5.66	0.2	AG	187	0	0	1	0	0	1	1%
CDN-ME-2306	2.34	0.09	AG	134	1	0	1	0	1	0	0%
CDN-ME-2310	5.33	0.15	AG	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2311	3.49	0.12	AG	129	0	0	0	0	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2312	1.38	0.07	AG	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	-	-	-	4,454	49	110	32	30	26	41	1%

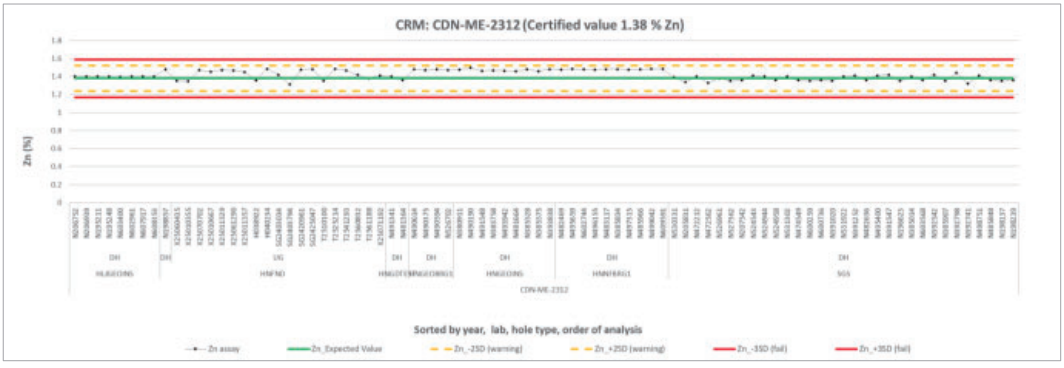
Notes: All mines combined. Drillhole and underground channel samples combined. Original assay results. SD = standard deviation, LG = low grade, AG = average grade, HG = high grade.
Control chart presented.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.7 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1708 (Zn)



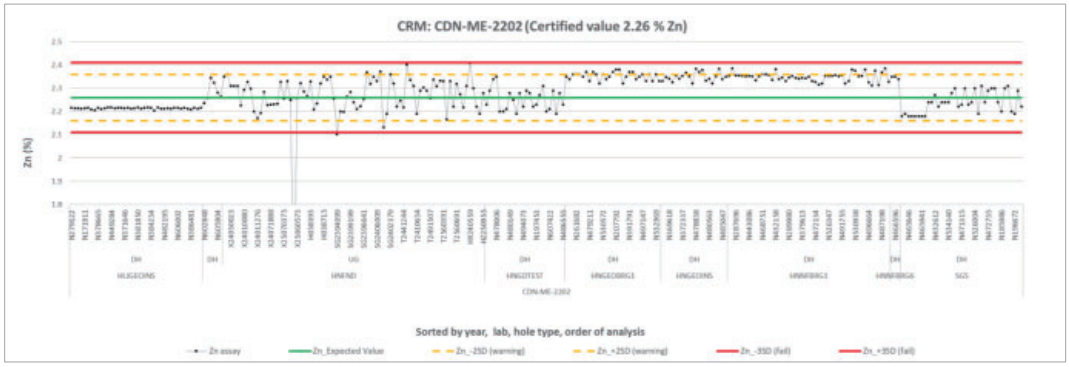
Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.8 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-2312 (Zn)



Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.9 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-2202 (Zn)



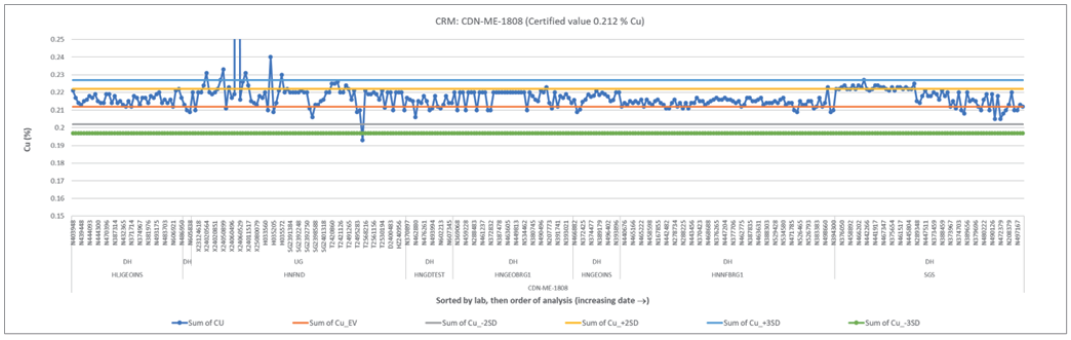
Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, HNNFBRG6 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Table 11.12 Ying Cu CRM results (January 2024 – October 2025)

CRM ID	Expected value (Cu%)	SD	Number assays	Low warn (-2SD)	High warn (+2SD)	Low fail (-3SD)	High fail (+3SD)	Mis-label	True fail	Fail %
CDN-ME-1201	1.572	0.145	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1403	0.448	0.015	242	3	8	0	5	7	-2	-1%
CDN-ME-1405	0.685	0.018	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-1603	0.279	0.007	70	0	0	2	1	0	3	4%
CDN-ME-1708	2.000	0.035	230	1	10	1	16	0	17	7%
CDN-ME-1801	0.284	0.005	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	25%
CDN-ME-1803	0.381	0.007	107	11	2	10	5	0	15	14%
CDN-ME-1808	0.212	0.005	342	1	6	0	26	1	5	8%
CDN-ME-1811	1.671	0.0245	177	0	2	1	9	4	0	0%
CDN-ME-1812	0.989	0.021	238	6	3	8	2	0	10	4%
CDN-ME-1902	0.781	0.0135	176	2	1	2	9	2	9	5%
CDN-ME-1903	1.230	0.03	287	2	1	0	2	3	2	0%
CDN-ME-2003	0.656	0.018	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2101	1.320	0.06	125	1	0	0	0	1	0	-1%
CDN-ME-2201	0.076	0.002	116	0	0	1	1	1	1	1%
CDN-ME-2202	0.111	0.0025	287	1	10	2	7	1	8	3%
CDN-ME-2203	0.298	0.014	376	0	5	0	0	2	0	-1%
CDN-ME-2204	0.257	0.006	340	5	7	2	17	2	17	5%
CDN-ME-2301	0.271	0.01	138	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2302	0.257	0.011	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CDN-ME-2303	0.370	0.012	179	0	5	0	13	0	13	7%
CDN-ME-2305	0.259	0.009	187	1	0	1	0	0	1	1%
CDN-ME-2306	0.302	0.012	134	1	0	0	0	1	-1	-1%
CDN-ME-2310	0.396	0.015	117	7	0	3	0	0	3	3%
CDN-ME-2311	0.311	0.011	129	0	1	0	2	2	0	0%
CDN-ME-2312	0.271	0.013	84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	-	-	4454	42	63	34	115	26	117	2.6%

Notes: All mines combined. Drillhole and underground channel samples combined. Original assay results. SD = standard deviation.
Control chart presented.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.10 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1808 (Cu)



Notes: Summary control chart: All mines, all labs, drillholes and channel samples combined (2024-2025), HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, SGS = SGS Tianjin.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

The QP notes the following, based on the review of CRMs used at the seven Ying Mines between January 2024 and October 2025:

- The 2024 to 2025 work program continues to show improvement on the control of issues from late 2022, when a fulltime QA/QC geological supervisor was employed.
- This period the number of CRM sample misclassifications increased compared to the 2024 report (22 vs 6). The QA/QC database control should examine all results outside of 3SD and eliminate misclassification as a cause and if discovered change the CRM name in the database.
- Two Ag CRMs, one Pb CRM, one Zn CRM, and four Cu CRM's have failure rates greater than 5%. These warnings and failures are generally related to specific laboratories.
- Silver:
  - A total of 38 CRMs out of the total 4,454 submitted returned Ag results outside of control limits, representing an overall 0.9% failure.
  - CRM CDN-ME-1811 (Figure 11.3) shows a typical grade response with one lab showing a higher-than-expected mean, the Ying site lab having a larger spread of results than other laboratories but generally well within the limits of three standard deviations.
  - CRM CDN-ME-1903 (177 g/t Ag) (Figure 11.4) shows one misclassification with no other failures. However, it does show several interesting features worth noting. The first is the change in the average result reported by SGS. The initial five batches of results are reporting high (at about 198 g/t Ag) and then suddenly revert to a lower average closer to the expected mean. The 198 g/t Ag follows on from the SGS mean seen in the 2024 report. Pb and Zn elements in these batches match the expected values adequately so the CRM is correctly classified. Three laboratories have at times unexpectedly shown high precision and high accuracy results. Another laboratory also has an early set of results that are mid period down closer to the expected value. The CRM expected values are published and available on-line. All laboratories can tell which samples are CRM's and with little effort could identify which of the CRMs it is to ensure laboratory compliance based on precision. The QP considers the use of umpire duplicates the best way to confirm primary laboratory precision is maintained.

- Lead:
  - A total of 65 CRMs out of the total 4,454 submitted returned Pb results outside of control limits, representing an overall 1.5% failure.
  - CRM CDN-ME-1808 (0.6% Pb, Figure 11.5) returned ten results outside of upper control limits. The high values are returned from Ying Site laboratory. Overall, there is a slightly high bias across all the labs compared to the expected result.
  - CRM CDN-ME-2204 (1.11% Pb, Figure 11.6) returned five low fails and one high fail result with two misclassified CRMs. Most analyses show a typical spread of results, although the Heilongjiang Geol Institute appears to show suspiciously high precision results. Interestingly the early batches at SGS show a low bias that is corrected at the same time as the silver results changed their average value for a different CRM (see discussion in Silver above).
- Zinc:
  - A total of 41 CRMs out of the total 4,454 submitted returned Zn results outside of control limits, representing an overall failure rate of 0.9%.
  - CRM CDN-ME-1708 (0.484% Zn, Figure 11.7) showed no failures but do indicate a bias high for the Heilongjiang Geol Institute compared to the other laboratories.
  - CRM CDN-ME-2312 (1.38% Zn, Figure 11.8) showed no failures but again show the overly precise results from the three Henan laboratories discussed above.
  - CRM CDN-ME-2202 (3.85% Zn, Figure 11.9) showed one misclassification but a similar pattern of overly precise results from the Henan laboratories (with a small positive bias).
- Gold:
  - Gold CRM performance is poor at Ying Site laboratory with many missing grades as well as many low values reported. The QP recommends that, if gold is a significant credit, greater efforts are made to control the gold reporting.
- Copper:
  - Copper CRM performance is variable with a number of fails greater for copper than other elements. The QP recommends that, if copper is a significant credit, greater efforts are made to control the gold reporting.
- General comments:
  - In general, CRMs included with sample submissions show overall acceptable analytical accuracy, with most CRM results occurring within control limits (within three laboratory standard deviations of the expected value as specified on the CRM certificate).
  - The issue of excessively precise results from some laboratories needs to be discussed with the laboratory managers. Data should be presented without filtering, in a raw as-received nature to ensure any systematic error, bias, or analytical drift can be recognized.
  - Instances of analytical bias are noted in several laboratories and numerous CRMs, but not consistently. In general, the average assay result for the CRM is within 5% of the expected CRM result.
  - Discrepancies between laboratory results for a particular CRM may be the result of differences in sample sizes, digestion parameters, or analytical method and / or machine calibration issues at individual labs.
  - Despite Silvercorp's protocols, which require the review of QA/QC data in real time, data associated with the 2024 to 2025 work program does not appear to have been subject to a rigorous review with remedial actions applied. Issues of lab bias should be communicated to the relevant laboratory during work programs.

Recommendations for CRMs

- The issue of excessively precise results from some laboratories needs to be discussed with the laboratory managers.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' which documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of CRM (and QA/QC) samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that CRMs and laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Issues of data bias (both positive and negative) as well as analytical drift should be further investigated, including the standardization of sample preparation and analysis methods between all labs.
- Consider developing several custom Ying specific CRMs. Several CRM suppliers can create CRMs from surplus coarse reject material and provide relevant certification and documentation. This may help to reduce the number of CRMs required and would also provide CRMs with matrix matched to the Ying deposits.
- Consider adding a CRM that monitors low grade zinc (less than (<) 0.2%).

11.1.4.3 Blank samples

Coarse blank material used at the Ying Project is derived from several unmineralized marble quarries nearby the individual mine sites. To the QP's knowledge, the quarry sources have not been subjected to detailed analytical testing or certification.

Between January 2024 and October 2025, a total of 3,025 coarse blanks were inserted into the drill core sample stream and 1,263 coarse blanks were inserted into the channel sample stream. This represents an insertion rate of 2.8% and 1.7% for drillhole and channel samples, respectively.

Silvercorp revised blank failure criteria in 2020 to consider blank samples with assay results greater than 10 g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn to have failed. Statistics on blank samples submitted by Silvercorp between January 2024 and October 2025 and the results of Silvercorp pass / fail parameters are presented in Table 11.13.

Table 11.13 Ying coarse blank results based on Silvercorp fail criteria (Jan 2024 – Oct 2025)

Sample type	Laboratory	Number of blank samples	Number of Ag fail >10 g/t	Number of Pb fail >0.1%	Number of Zn fail >0.1%	% Ag fail	% Pb fail	% Zn fail
Drill	Ying Site Laboratory	53	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	SGS Tianjin	803	4	3	0	0.50%	0.37%	0.00%
	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1	793	0	1	0	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%
	Heilongjiang Geol Institute	443	2	0	0	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%
	Henan Geol Brigade 1	409	10	11	0	2.44%	2.69%	0.00%
	Henan Geol Institute	312	1	8	8	0.32%	2.56%	2.56%
	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6	15	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Henan Geol Test Centre	197	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	3,025	17	23	8	0.56%	0.76%	0.26%
UG	Ying Site Laboratory	1,263	18	29	9	1.43%	2.30%	0.71%

Notes: Drill = drilling, UG = underground channel samples.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Discussion on blanks (2024 - 2025)

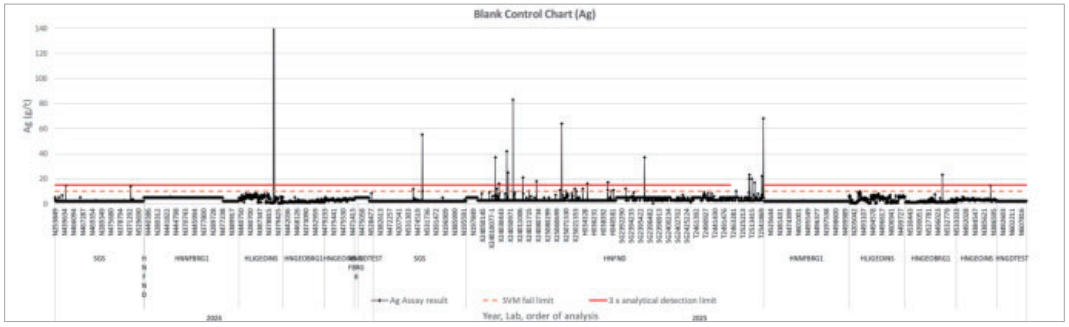
Coarse blanks test for contamination during both the sample preparation (crushing, pulverizing) and assay process. Pulp or fine blanks test for contamination during the analytical process. Both coarse and fine blanks should be inserted in each batch sent to the laboratory and comprise 4 - 5% of total samples submitted (Long et al., 1997; Méndez, 2011; Rossi and Deutsch, 2014).

Blank samples should be monitored in real-time as the results of sample batches are received. Failed blank samples should be investigated and sample batches where contamination is identified should be re-assayed. The generally accepted criterion is that 80% of coarse blanks should be less than three times the lower limit of analytical detection (LLD), and 90% of pulp blanks should be less than two times the LLD.

Where extremely low LLD are utilized in high grade samples, blank performance is best measured against a practical lower detection limit, which can be calculated from pulp duplicate data. Analytical test work on the blank material by multiple laboratories may also provide an understanding of the expected grade distribution of blank materials. Given that Silvercorp does not have pulp duplicate data for Ying samples, and there is no analysis to assess the metal distribution within the blank material, a practical detection limit cannot be derived.

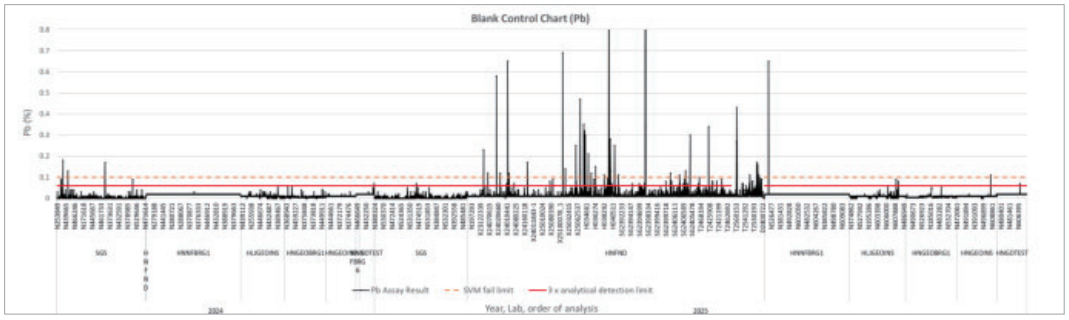
Figure 11.11, Figure 11.12, and Figure 11.13 present the results of January 2024 to October 2025.

Figure 11.11 Coarse blank control chart (Ag)



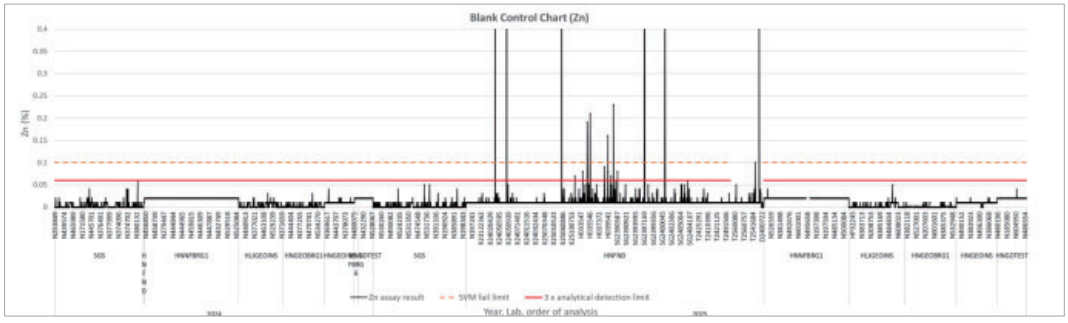
Notes: Sorted by Year, Lab and order of analysis. SGS= SGS Tianjin, HNFND=Ying Site Laboratory, HNNFBRG1=Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, HLJGEOINS=Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNGEOBRG1=Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS=Henan Geol Ins, HNGDTEST=Henan Geol Test Centre.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.12 Coarse blank control chart (Pb)



Notes: Sorted by Year, Lab and order of analysis. SGS = SGS Tianjin, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.13 Coarse blank control chart (Zn)



Notes: Sorted by Year, Lab and order of analysis. SGS = SGS Tianjin, HNFND = Ying Site Laboratory, HNNFBRG1 = Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1, HLJGEOINS = Heilongjiang Geol Institute, HNGEOBRG1 = Henan Geol Brigade 1, HNGEOINS = Henan Geol Ins, HNGDTEST = Henan Geol Test Centre.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

The QP makes the following observations with respect to coarse blanks:

- The coarse blank material used by Silvercorp has not been tested to ensure sufficiently low concentrations of metals of interest.
- The 2024 to 2025 work program does not appear to have had any rigorous real time data review or remedial actions applied.
- Silvercorp's 10 g/t fail limit for Ag is between two to ten times higher than the reported LLD and well below the expected Ag COGs at all the deposits. This is considered an acceptable limit.
- Silvercorp's failure limit of 0.1% Pb and Zn is between 3 and 1,000 times higher than the reported LLDs. Given that the COG of some deposits may include Pb and Zn grades in the 0.2% to 0.5% range, the failure limit is likely too high to identify systematic contamination which may impact COG decisions.
- Based on Silvercorp's 10 g/t Ag coarse blank failure criteria, 0.9% of total drillholes and 2.1% of underground blanks exceed the failure threshold. Individual lab failure rates vary between 0.0% and 3.7%.
- Based on Silvercorp's 0.1% Pb coarse blank failure criteria, 1.4% of total drillholes and 5.8% of underground blanks exceed the failure threshold. Individual lab failure rates vary between 0.0% and 7.5%.
- Based on Silvercorp's 0.1% Zn coarse blank failure criteria, 0.2% of total drillholes and 1.7% of underground blanks exceed the failure threshold. Individual lab failure rates vary between 0% and 1.7%.

While blank material has not been tested, the results received from various laboratories suggest blank material has an average concentration less than 5 g/t Ag, 0.025% Pb, and 0.025% Zn. While the expected grade distributions of coarse blanks is not definitive, analytical results from the eight different laboratories suggest low levels of contamination are occurring sporadically at the Ying site laboratory, Henan Geol Brigade 6, and the Henan Gold Test Centre although following on from the discussion in the CRM section, the QP suggests switching to a quartz blank which may make the blank sample harder to pick by the laboratories.

General comments:

- In general, coarse blank samples show that minor levels of contamination are occurring during either the sample preparation or analytical process. The amount of contamination observed is unlikely to have a material impact on Mineral Resource estimates.
- Despite Silvercorp's protocols which require the review of QA/QC data in real time, data associated with the 2024 to 2025 work program does not appear to have been subject to a rigorous review with remedial actions applied. Issues of laboratory contamination should be communicated to relevant laboratories as soon as possible.

Recommendations on blanks

The QP makes the following recommendations:

- Send a batch of coarse blank samples to several laboratories to enable statistics on grade distribution of Ag, Pb, and Zn of the blank source material to be determined. This should be completed for each quarry site to ensure the source has sufficiently low Ag, Pb, Zn, and Au concentrations. If blank materials from different quarry sites are used, each blank material should be given an identification so that the source can be traced.
- Revise protocols so that blanks are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of at least one blank in every 25 samples (4%) for both drilling and underground samples.
- Insert blanks immediately after expected high-grade mineralization.
- Implement the use of both coarse and fine (pulp) blank material to enable sample preparation and analytical processes to be monitored for contamination.
- Ensure that all laboratories are running their own internal blanks to monitor contamination. If possible, internal laboratory QA/QC data should be acquired in real time and incorporated into the Silvercorp database.
- Investigate if detection limits and analytical methods can be standardized between labs to ensure blank material is performing consistently.
- Implement the monitoring of blank results in real-time and ensure that sample batches with blanks exceeding failure limits are investigated and re-analysed.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' which documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Submit pulp duplicate samples for analysis to enable practical detection limits to be determined for each laboratory.

11.1.4.4 Duplicate samples

Silvercorp's current QA/QC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates with both drilling and underground channel samples. Field duplicates have been included with drillhole samples since 2012 and have been included with underground channel samples between January 2012 and July 2016, and between January 2020 and October 2025.

Between January 2024 and October 2025, a total of 3,172 quarter core field duplicates were reported with drillhole samples, and 1,331 field duplicates were reported with underground samples (Table 11.6). This represents a field duplicate insertion rate of 2.9% for drillhole samples and 1.7% for underground channel samples.

Field duplicates of core samples are prepared by cutting the unsampled half of the core into two and including one of these quarters as a separate sample in the original laboratory submission. Underground field duplicates comprise the collection of a separate sample from rock chips taken at the same location in the face, back or wall of tunnels, and including this in the initial laboratory submission.

Silvercorp monitors field duplicates using scatter plots of the grades of original samples against the grades of the corresponding duplicate. A 45° line representing equal grades of the original and the duplicate are included on the plot as well as a line representing 20% error. Silvercorp expects field duplicates to be within 20% of the original sample.

Discussion on duplicates (2024 – 2025)

Duplicate samples are taken at successive points within the sample preparation and analysis process to understand the variances occurring at each stage of the process. Pulp duplicates monitor variance associated with sub-sampling of the pulp, the analysis process as well as the inherent geological variability. Coarse reject duplicates monitor these same variances plus the variance associated with sub-sampling of the coarse reject. Field duplicates monitor all previously described variances plus the variance associated with the actual sampling process.

While duplicate samples should encompass the entire range of grades seen within a deposit to ensure that the geological heterogeneity is understood, most duplicate samples should be selected from zones of mineralization. Unmineralized or very low-grade samples approaching the stated limit of lower detection are commonly imprecise, and do not provide a meaningful assessment of variance.

Generally accepted industry best practice is to include a combination of field, coarse and pulp duplicates in the original sample stream in approximately equal proportions at a combined insertion rate of 5 to 6% (Long et al., 1997; Méndez, 2011; Rossi and Deutsch, 2014).

Duplicate data can be assessed using a variety of approaches. The QP typically assesses duplicate data using scatter plots and absolute relative paired difference (RPD) plots which measure the absolute difference between a sample and its duplicate relative to the mean of the pairs. In these analyses, pairs where one sample is less than 15 times the LLD are excluded. Removing these low values ensures that there is no undue influence on the RPD plots due to the higher variance of grades expected near the lower detection limit, where precision becomes poorer (Long et al., 1997).

The performance of duplicates is dependent on the mineralization style, inherent geological variance, and variance associated with sampling. The relative precision of a duplicate sample will increase as the variance associated with sub-sampling is removed. Pulp duplicates should therefore be more precise (alike) than coarse duplicates as they do not incorporate the sampling errors associated with collection of the sub-sample from the coarse reject. Coarse reject duplicates should be more precise than field duplicates.

The generally accepted criterion is that 85 - 90% of field duplicate samples should have an absolute relative difference of less than 25%. The threshold RPD decreases to less than 20% for coarse duplicates and to less than 10% for pulp duplicates (Rossi and Deutsch, 2014).

Table 11.14 presents a summary of field duplicates by laboratory and sample type for 2024 and 2025. Figure 11.14 presents example RPD and scatter plots for Ag, Pb, and Zn respectively for underground channel samples processed at the Ying site laboratory.

Table 11.14 Drill Field duplicate results by laboratory and sample type (2024-2025)

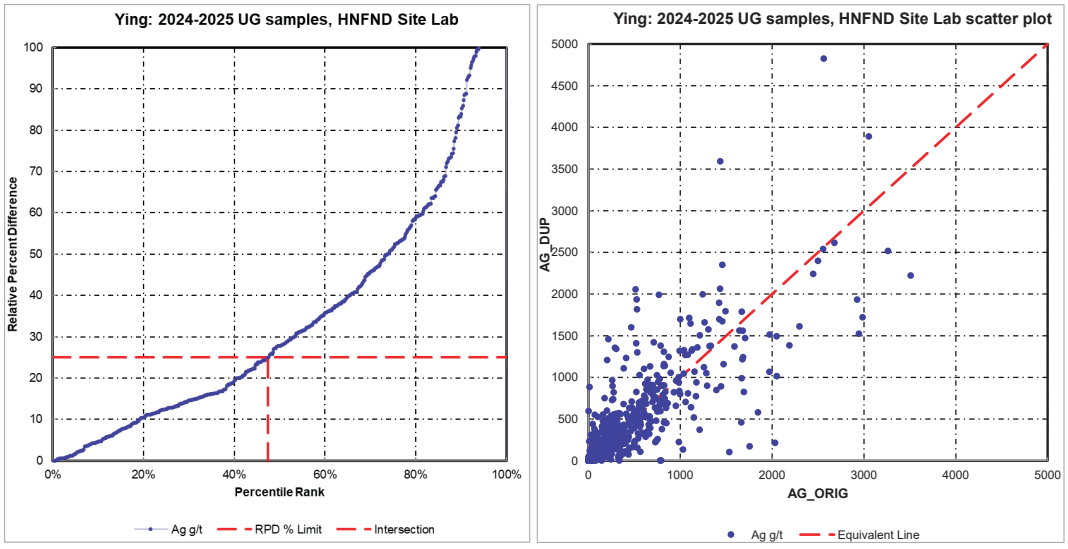
Element	Sample type	Drill								UG
	Lab =>	Ying Site lab	SGS Tianjin	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1	Henan Geol Ins	Heilongjiang Geol Ins	Henan Geol Brigade 1	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 6	Henan Geol Test Centre	Ying Site lab
Ag	n dup pairs	53	695	593	318	448	411	21	114	1,331
	LLD (g/t)	5	2	5	2	1	1	5	5	5
	Mean original (g/t)	145	121	166	96	125	148	278	136	253
	Mean duplicate (g/t)	142	109	151	105	132	135	1140	125	258
	n > 15 x LLD	10	267	252	88	200	164	4	21	602
	<25% RPD (%)	60%	49%	45%	49%	46%	38%	25%	33%	47%
Pb	n dup pairs	51	873	718	303	448	405	26	168	1,262
	LLD (%)	0.01	0.0002	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Mean original	1.16	1.3	1.35	1.69	1.73	1.61	1.06	1.56	79
	Mean duplicate	1.07	1.29	1.42	1.77	1.73	1.64	1.27	1.49	73
	n > 15 x LLD	36	830	428	220	294	305	18	110	1025
	% <25% RPD	59%	54%	62%	63%	59%	58%	56%	57%	50%
Zn	n dup pairs	51	876	695	322	448	429	26	161	1,262
	LLD (%)	0.01	0.0001	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Mean original	0.31	0.46	0.38	0.42	0.61	0.43	0.21	0.27	1.21
	Mean duplicate	0.31	0.46	38	0.44	0.61	0.41	0.45	0.26	1.17
	n > 15 x LLD	22	862	118	111	152	374	5	26	571
	% <25% RPD	50%	53%	46%	50%	53%	53%	0%	59%	53%

Notes: n duplicate pairs = number of duplicate pairs where the assay value of each duplicate is not blank and >0. LLD = Lower limit of analytical detection.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

The QP makes the following observations with respect to field duplicates:

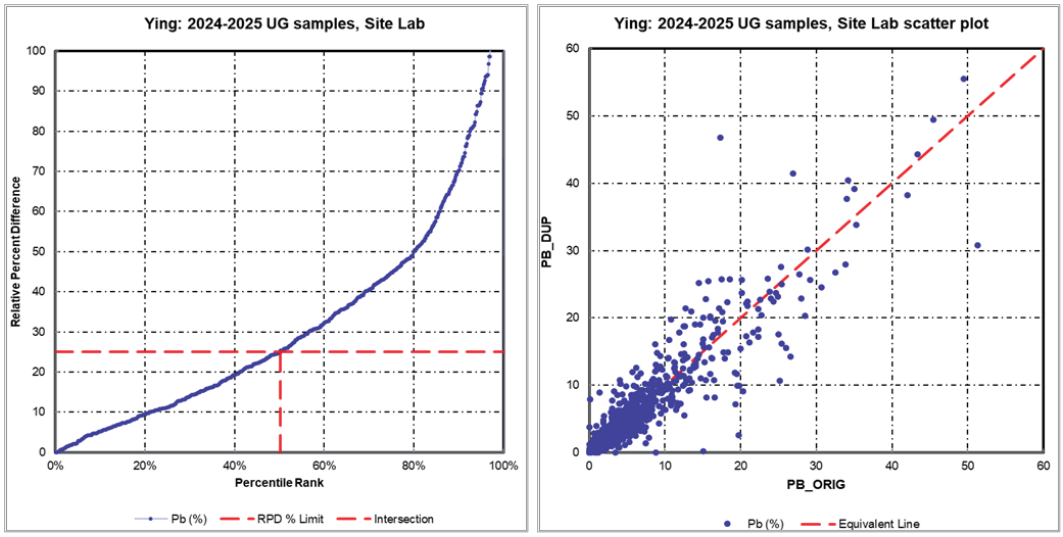
- The results of field duplicate sampling of quarter core and a separate underground sample do not meet generally accepted criteria for satisfactory sample representivity.
- The percentage of quarter core duplicate samples with a RPD of less than 25% ranges from 25% to 60% for Ag, 51% to 63% for Pb, and 46% to 53% for Zn at the various laboratories.
- The percentage of underground duplicate samples with a RPD of less than 25% is 47% for Ag, 50% for Pb, and 53% for Zn.
- Duplicate performance is broadly similar between laboratories and elements. This suggests that a significant source of the variance may be occurring at the initial sampling process.
- The implementation of coarse (crush) duplicates and pulp duplicates in future programs could be used to assist in identifying where error is occurring during the sampling process.
- A comparison of the mean of original samples against the mean of duplicate samples shows no consistent bias is occurring between the original and duplicate. Most laboratories have a duplicate mean that is within 10% of the original sample mean.
- Sub-optimal results of duplicate samples may be attributable to heterogeneity within the mineralization.

Figure 11.14 Ying field duplicate RPD and scatter plots of Ag (channel samples)



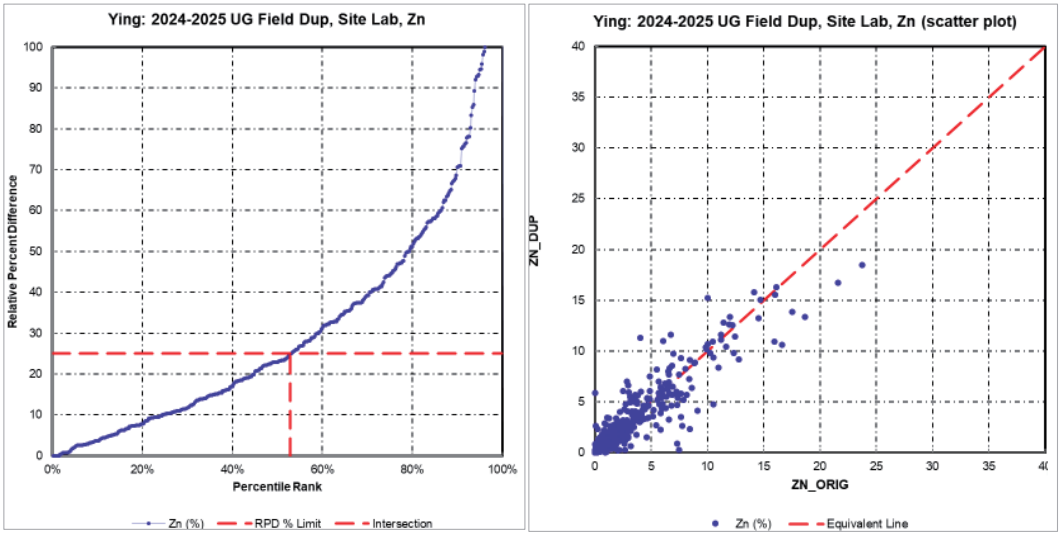
Notes: Lower detection limit 5 g/t Ag (1,262 duplicate pairs).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.15 Ying field duplicate RPD and scatter plots of Pb (channel samples)



Notes: Lower detection limit 0.02% Pb (1,262 duplicate pairs).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.16 Ying field duplicate RPD and scatter plots of Zn (channel samples)



Notes: Lower detection limit 0.02% Zn (1,262 duplicate pairs).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Recommendations on duplicates

The QP recommends that the following improvements be made to the QA/QC protocols with respect to duplicate samples:

- Duplicates insertion rates should be increased to 5 - 6% of total samples submitted and should comprise field duplicates, coarse crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The collection of duplicates at different stages of the sampling process will enable the source of sampling variance to be understood.
- Investigate the cause of poor field duplicate performance in both core and underground samples. This could include a test phase that incorporates the following:
  - Submitting the second half of the core, instead of quarter core as the field duplicates (if required, a thin slice of core could be sliced off and retained for archival storage before cutting the core into halves).
  - Consider increasing the size of underground samples.

11.1.4.5 Umpire (check) samples

Silvercorp regularly submits a portion of pulp samples to a second umpire (check) laboratory for independent analysis. Individual samples are selected randomly from mineralized samples and encompass a variety of grade ranges.

A total of 1,241 umpire samples were submitted to a second laboratory between January 2024 and October 2025. Table 11.15 presents a summary of the number of umpire samples by primary and umpire laboratory. For drillhole samples analyzed at various primary laboratories, umpire samples were sent to one of four labs for umpire analysis. Underground samples where the original sample was analyzed at the

Site Laboratory were submitted to Henan Non-Ferrous Institute. CRMs and blanks do not appear to have been submitted with umpire samples submissions.

Table 11.15 Ying umpire samples laboratories

			Number of samples (Umpire Laboratory)			
			Henan Geol Brigade 1	Henan Geol Institute	Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1	SGS Tianjin
Primary laboratory	Drill	Heilongjiang Geol Institute	16	7	2	28
		Henan Gold Test Centre	5	6	-	12
		Henan Geological Brigade 1	-	12	15	16
		Henan Geological Institute	16	-	6	19
		Henan Nonferrous Brigade 1	72	16	-	35
		SGS	75	22	22	-
	UG	Site Lab			81	758

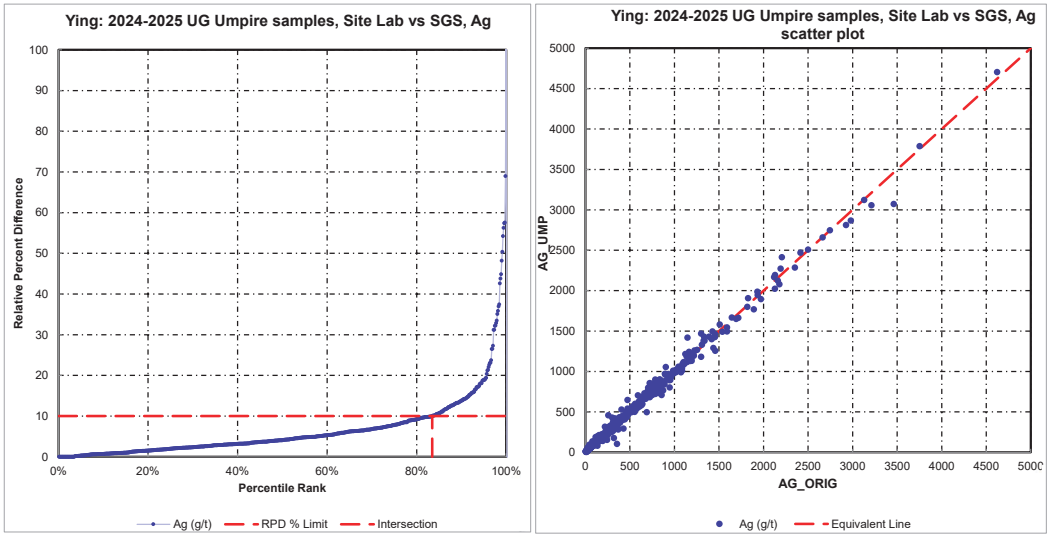
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Discussion on umpire samples (2024 - 2026)

Umpire laboratory samples are pulp samples sent to a separate laboratory to assess the accuracy of the primary laboratory. Umpire samples measure analytical variance and sub-sampling variance. Generally accepted practices are that at least 4 - 5% of total samples submitted to the primary laboratory should be sent to a third-party umpire laboratory (Méndez, 2011; Rossi and Deutsch, 2014).

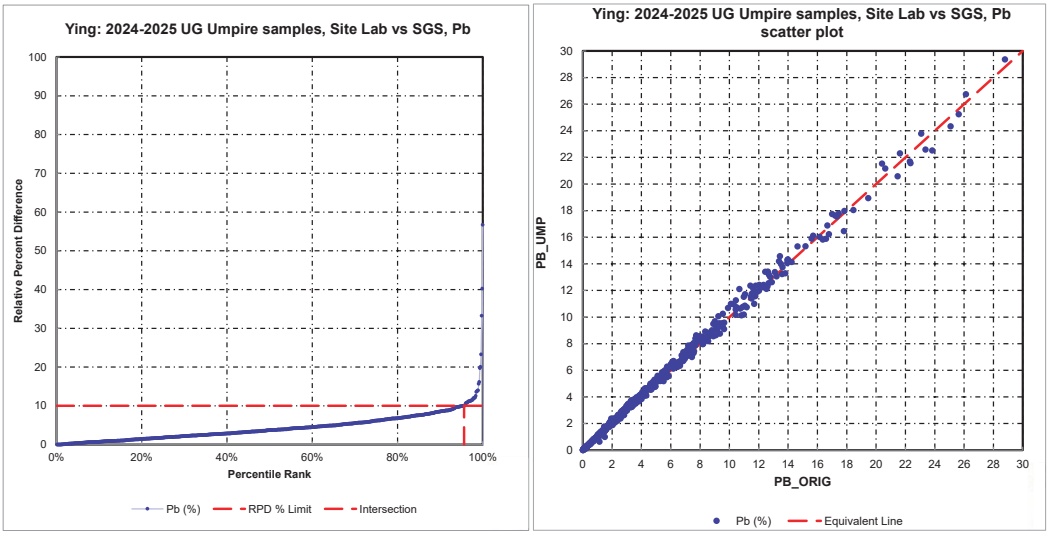
Table 11.16 presents the results of the umpire sampling program. Figure 11.17, Figure 11.18, and Figure 11.19 present example RPD and scatter plots for Ag, Pb, and Zn for underground samples where the primary laboratory was the Ying Site Laboratory and the umpire laboratory was SGS.

Figure 11.17 Ying umpire RPD and scatter plots of Ag (UG samples, Site Lab, SGS Umpire Lab)



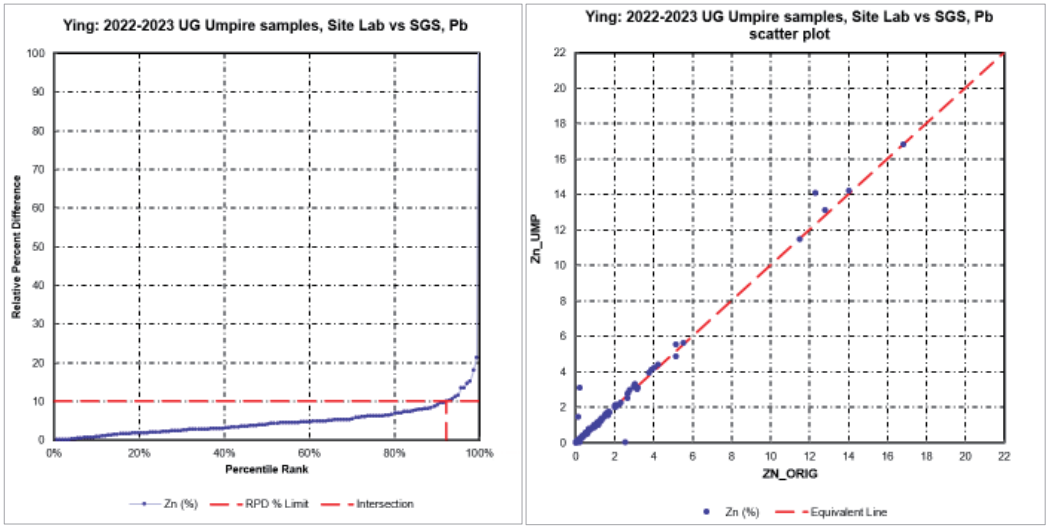
Note: Lower detection: Site Lab = 5 g/t Ag, SGS = 1 g/t Ag (758 duplicate pairs, 26 pairs > 15 X LLD).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.18 Ying umpire RPD and scatter plots of Pb (UG samples, Site Lab, SGS Umpire Lab)



Note: Lower detection: Site Lab = 0.02% Pb, SGS = 0.0002% Pb (758 duplicate pairs, 595 pairs > 15 X LLD).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.19 Ying umpire RPD and scatter plots of Zn (UG samples, Site Lab, SGS Umpire Lab)



Note: Lower detection: Site Lab = 0.02% Zn, SGS = 0.0001% Zn (758 duplicate pairs, 464 pairs > 15 X LLD).
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Table 11.16 Ying umpire sample results

	Primary lab	Umpire lab	Element	Number of sample pairs	Mean original samples[1]	Mean umpire samples[1]	Mean difference[1,2]	n >15 x LLD[3]	% Samples within 10% RPD
DH	Heilongjiang Geol Institute	SGS, HNGEOBRG1, HNGEOINS, HNNFBRG1	Ag (g/t)	52	244	260	6.2%	31	85
			Pb (%)		2.22	2.60	1.8%	40	95
			Zn (%)		0.51	0.52	2.1%	22	91
	Henan Gold Test Centre	SGS, HNGEOBRG1	Ag (g/t)	23	461	457	-0.9%	15	86
			Pb (%)		1.95	1.92	-1.4%	20	95
			Zn (%)		0.24	0.23	-2.5%	10	70
	Henan Geol Brigade 1	SGS, HNGEOINS, HNNFBRG1	Ag (g/t)	43	289	289	0.0%	22	75
			Pb (%)		3.29	3.22	-2.0%	38	82
			Zn (%)		0.58	0.60	4.1%	23	78
	Henan Geological Institute	SGS, HNGEOBRG1, HNNFBRG1	Ag (g/t)	41	341	313	-8.3%	22	74
			Pb (%)		2.19	2.27	3.7%	39	92
			Zn (%)		0.40	0.39	-2.8%	25	87
	Henan Non-ferrous Brigade 1	SGS, HNGEOBRG1, HNGEOINS	Ag (g/t)	123	339	342	0.9%	79	85
			Pb (%)		2.30	2.35	2.2%	103	92
			Zn (%)		0.46	0.46	-1.0%	49	77
	SGS Tianjian	HNGEOBRG1, HNGEOINS, HNNFBRG1	Ag (g/t)	119	334	315	-5.6%	69	87
			Pb (%)		1.97	1.96	-0.7%	109	93
			Zn (%)		0.59	0.58	-1.0	70	97
UG	Site Lab	Henan Non-ferrous Geol Brigade 1	Ag (g/t)	81	364	345	-5.2%	76	78
			Pb (%)		2.98	2.93	-1.9%	81	93
			Zn (%)		1.06	1.10	1.8%	67	94
	Site Lab	SGS	Ag (g/t)	758	436	439	0.7%	646	83
			Pb (%)		4.15	4.23	1.8%	595	97
			Zn (%)		1.21	1.24	2.2%	464	93

Notes:
[1] Based on all sample pairs.
[2] Calculated as (umpire-orig) / orig.
[3] Number of sample pairs >15 times the LLD.
Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

The QP makes the following observations based on the review of the umpire sampling program completed at Ying between January 2024 and October 2025:

- Silvercorp's umpire sampling program comprises 0.4% of all drillhole samples, and 1.1% of underground samples submitted, which is lower than optimal to ensure analytical accuracy or bias risks are minimized.
- Umpire sample programs have not incorporated CRMs, blanks, or duplicates to monitor the performance of the umpire laboratory.
- Differences in laboratory preparation, digestion, and analytical methodology inherently result in slight differences between the primary and umpire laboratory.

- Drilling samples:
  - The use of numerous primary laboratories used for drillhole sampling, and low number of umpire samples has resulted in relatively few umpire sample pairs for meaningful analysis.
  - Check assay results completed on drillhole samples do not show any persistent bias with the mean of original samples generally being within 5% of the mean of the check samples. One outlier from Henan Geol Institute with an umpire sample from Henan Non-ferrous Brigade 1 has a very high-grade result that was originally 5,614 g/t Ag repeated at 4,640 g/t Ag that skews the statistics to result in a -8.3% difference.
  - Most laboratories used for drillhole analysis have more than 80% of checks sample pairs which are within a 10% RPD. The percentage of Zn samples within 10% RPD is lower in a couple of laboratories suggesting that differences in Zn analytical methodologies is more pronounced between laboratories.
  - The check sample data indicates that analytical error is not a large contributor to the variance in the duplicate samples. This supports the view that natural heterogeneity is the challenge and larger samples sizes would improve representativity and the quality of the Mineral Resource estimates
- Underground samples:
  - Two check laboratories have been used to check the accuracy of the primary Ying Site Laboratory.
  - The percentage of check sample pairs within a 10% RPD ranges about 78-83% for Ag, 93 - 97% for Pb, and 93 - 94% for Zn which is a significant improvement compared to the last reporting period.
- Silvercorp's check sampling program is improving in number of samples, and in results derived between Site Lab and Umpire lab. The results suggest that the performance of the primary laboratories is acceptable.

Recommendations on umpire samples

The QP recommends that the following improvements be made to the QA/QC protocols with respect to umpire samples:

- Select a single third-party laboratory to act as the umpire laboratory.
- Submit a random selection of pulp samples to the umpire laboratory on a regular basis, with CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This is to assess the performance of the batch at the umpire laboratory.
- Increase umpire sampling submissions to 4 - 5% of all samples collected.

11.2 KP Project

11.2.1 Introduction

The KP Project was added the Ying Property this year. This section describes the sampling methods, analytical techniques, security, and assay QA/QC protocols employed at the KP Project to October 2025. The KP Project was purchased by Silvercorp in 2021, and QA/QC protocols were not consistently applied prior to this point. The data assessed below is the limit of all known QA/QC for the project.

11.2.2 Sampling

11.2.2.1 Introduction

From 2006 to 2008, the First Geological Brigade of Henan Nonferrous Metal Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau conducted trenching and channel sampling in tunnels and drifts. QA/QC is mentioned but data not recorded. From 2008 to 2011 surface drilling of 11,390.52 m was conducted with no known QA/QC. In 2022, 32 diamond drill holes were completed by Silvercorp for 8,389.31 m that included 1,913 samples, 27 CRMs, 27 duplicates and 82 umpire samples.

11.2.2.2 Drillhole sampling

No records of sampling methodology have been recorded for the KP Project. A summary of Silvercorp's drillcore sampling is discussed in Section 10.2.6. The drilling conducted in 2022 follows the Ying Project protocols which include:

- Log and decide the part of the cores with mineralization or alteration.
- Assign sample ID, consider inserting a set of QA/QC sample (Blank, Duplicate and CRM) at proportion of 1 in every 20-30 samples.
- Cut half core, place in cotton bags with sample tag, and write the sample ID on the bag.
- Send samples to the sample preparation facility (operated by SGS) at the Ying camp for crushing and pulverizing.
- Take the sample pulps from the Ying preparation facility, insert the Blank and CRM samples.
- Send the pulps to the SGS laboratory at Tianjin by courier.

11.2.2.3 Sample shipment and security

No records of sampling shipments and security have been maintained.

11.2.3 Sampling preparation and analysis

No records of sample preparation and analysis have been maintained.

11.2.3.1 Laboratory protocols

No records of laboratory protocols have been maintained for sampling prior to 2022. The lab used in the 2022 drilling was the SGS Tianjian laboratory, which used four-acid digest, with fire assay for Au, and multi-elements by ICP-OES.

11.2.4 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

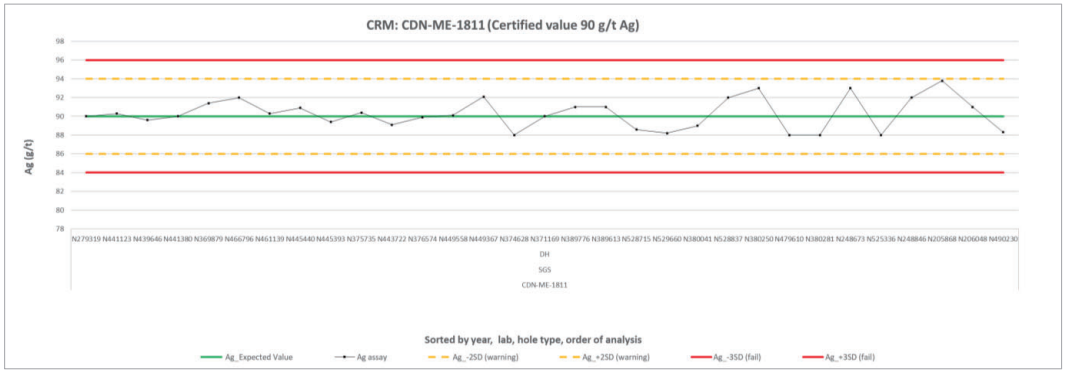
11.2.4.1 Overview

Limited QA/QC is available for the KP Project. Data recorded from the 2022 drilling programme was provided.

11.2.4.2 Certified Reference Materials

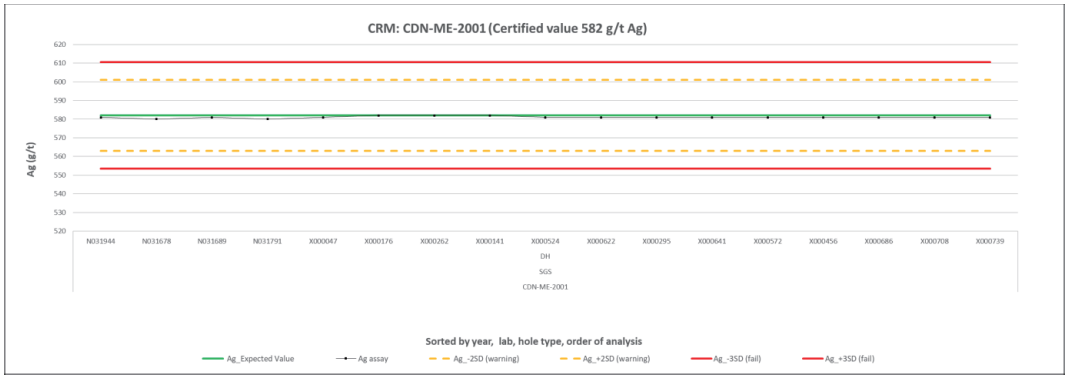
A total of 27 CRMs is recorded from drilling completed in 2022. The results of the two CRMs analyzed are shown in Figure 11.20 and Figure 11.21 for silver. These results report well with acceptable limits for all elements.

Figure 11.20 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-1811 (Ag)



Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

Figure 11.21 Summary control chart for CDN-ME-2001 (Ag)



Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

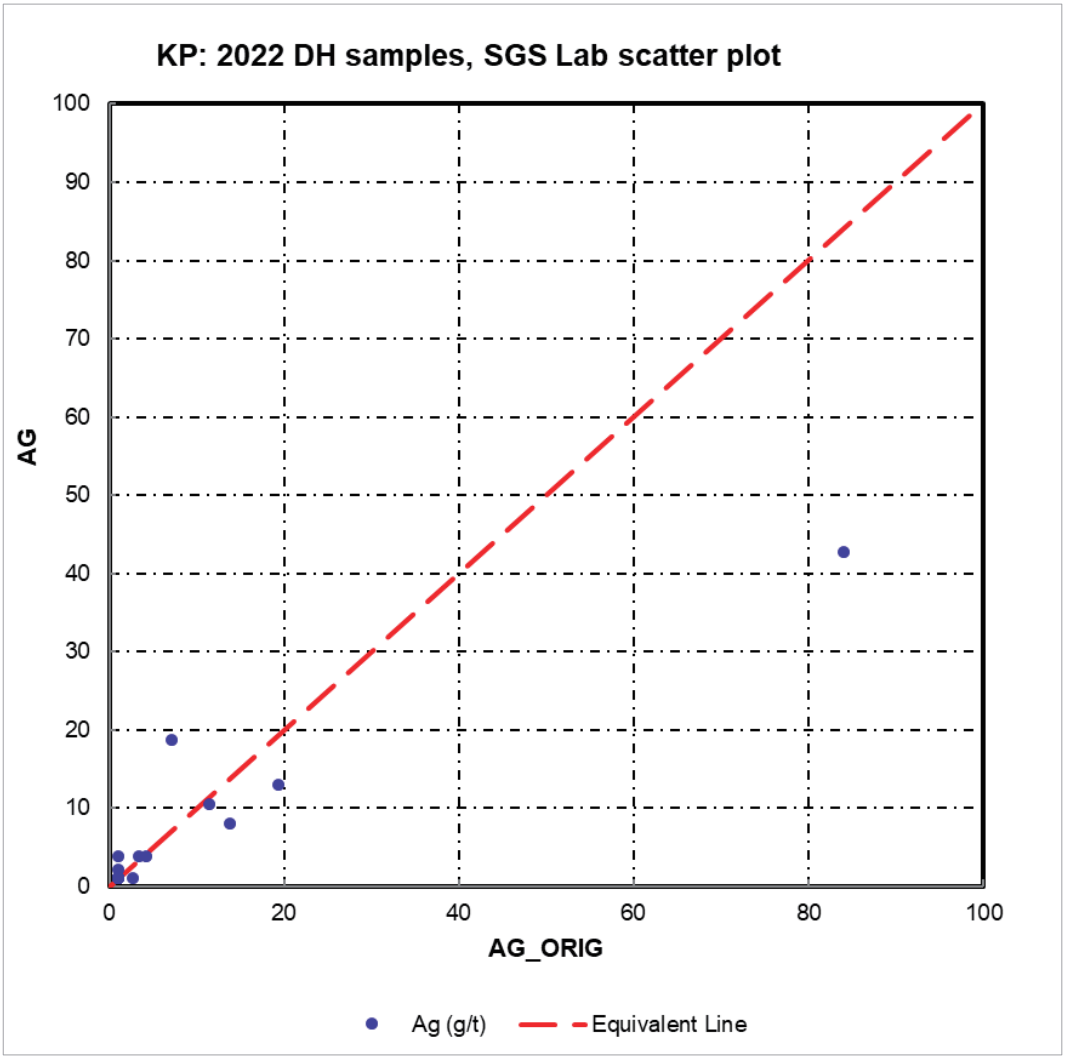
11.2.4.3 Blank samples

A total of 27 coarse blanks were included in the 2022 drilling programmes. The results are all reported to be below detection for silver, they have an average of 0.006% for Pb, and 0.014% for Zn.

11.2.4.4 Duplicate samples

A total of 27 quarter core duplicates were recorded for the 2022 drilling program. Only one sample return >15 times detection limit (an arbitrary level below which detection limit impacts the percentage difference too much). There is insufficient data to assess duplicate precision. A scatterplot of available data is shown in Figure 11.22

Figure 11.22 KP Project – 2022 drilling duplicate scatter plot

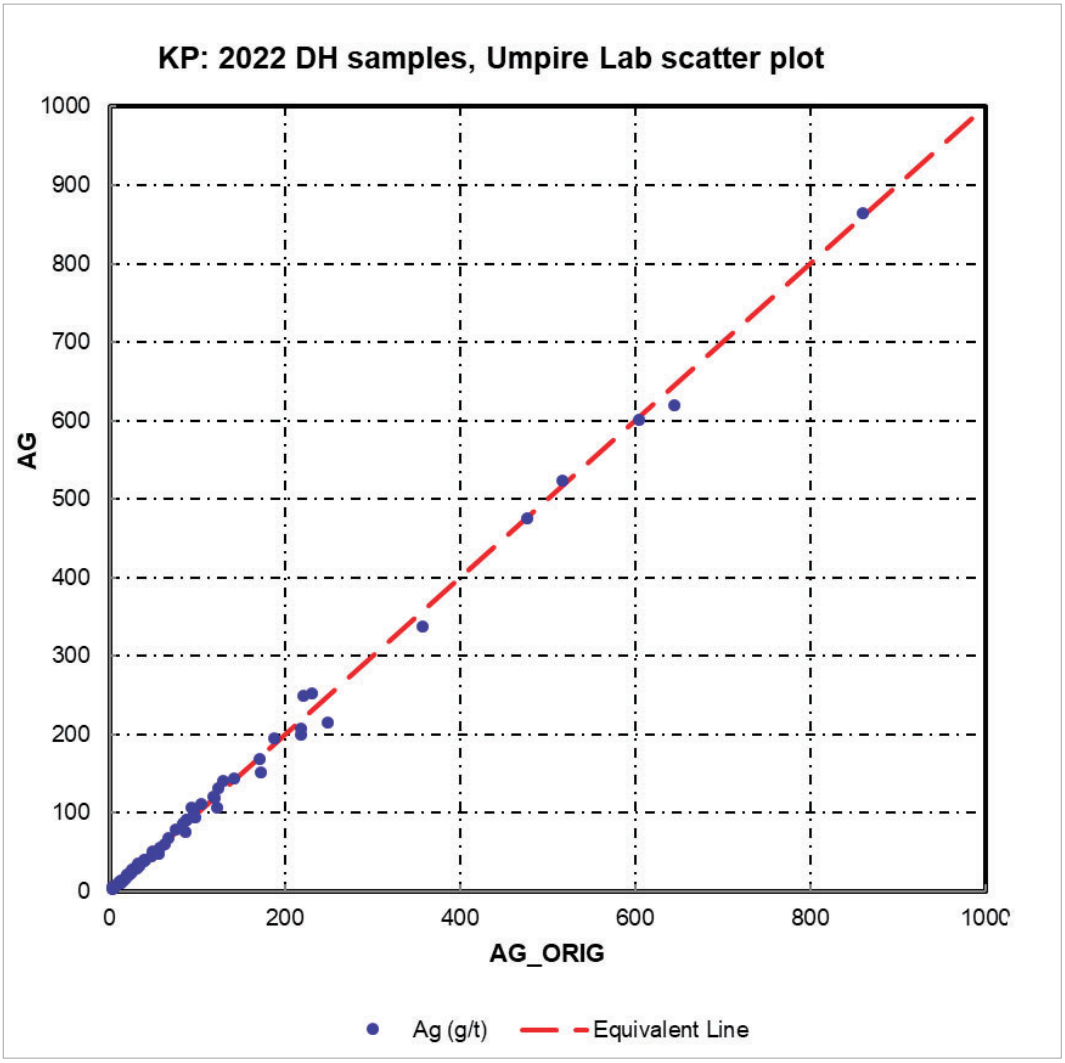


Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

11.2.4.5 Umpire (check) samples

A total of 82 pulp duplicates were recorded for the 2022 drilling program. A total of 47 pairs were greater than detection. There is insufficient data to assess umpire precision. A scatterplot of available data is shown in Figure 11.23.

Figure 11.23 KP Project – 2022 drilling umpire scatter plot



Source: Compiled by AMC, 2026.

11.3 General recommendations

11.3.1 Ying Project

In addition to recommendations on Laboratory protocols (Section 11.1.3.1), CRMs (Section 11.1.4.2), blanks (Section 11.1.4.3), duplicates (Section 11.1.4.4), and umpire samples (Section 011.1.4.5) the QP makes the following general recommendations:

- Laboratory protocols for sample preparation and analysis should be standardized where possible.
- Insertion rates for all QA/QC sample types should be increased to conform with generally accepted industry standards. QA/QC samples should be included with every batch of samples submitted to the laboratory.
- Insert QA/QC samples randomly within sample batches as opposed to the present practice of consistently inserting consecutive CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This will make it more difficult for the laboratory to pre-determine the QA/QC types.
- Investigate whether internal laboratory QA/QC data are available, and whether these can be reviewed in addition to Silvercorp data.
- Populate and utilize the planned implementation of a commercial drillhole database with QA/QC capability.
- Maintain and report a 'table of fails' which documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of QA/QC samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Standardize the coding of batch IDs for all samples (including QA/QC samples) to allow for the review of data on a batch basis.

11.3.2 KP Project

The QP considers the QA/QC recorded for KP to be insufficient to meet expected standards.

The QP recommends all drilling and sampling be upgraded to meet, as a minimum, the QA/QC protocols applied at the Ying Project. All records of QA/QC submissions and treatment should be maintained.

11.4 Conclusions

At the Ying Project, Silvercorp has implemented industry standard practices which cover sample collection, preparation, and analysis protocols and sample security. Basic QA/QC protocols have been implemented to monitor accuracy, precision and sample contamination during sampling, preparation, and analytical processes through the inclusion of CRMs, coarse blanks, and field duplicates with sample batches. Limited umpire (check) assaying has been completed by several independent laboratories.

The QP consider that the most serious concern is the unexpectedly high precision and high accuracy results from CRM by some of the assay laboratories. This is shown in Section 11.1.4.2 where examples of overly precise reporting of elements is noted from specific laboratories. The data shows that one laboratory issued results from specific CRMs that were grouped at one analytical grade and then closer to expected value of the CRM during the reporting period. The potential is that instrument drift was resolved, or that digest methods or equipment changed. The change in the mean grade is evident across multiple elements.

The check sample data indicates that analytical error is not a large contributor to the variance in the duplicate samples. This supports the view that natural heterogeneity is the challenge, and the QP recommends that larger sample sizes would improve representativity and the quality of the Mineral Resource estimates.

The QP considers inclusion and reporting of CRMs is a critical component of QA/QC, however if the CRMs results are problematic, then the umpire samples are much more critical to define if the primary laboratories have an issue. The QP has examined the umpire results, and whilst the number submitted for checks is lower than optimal there is no evidence to suggest bias between the laboratories. Overall, the QP considers the presented assay data has enough confidence to be included in a Mineral Resource estimate.

Silvercorp's present protocols employed at the Ying Project do not encompass all aspects of a comprehensive QA/QC program, do not include optimal rates of insertion, and have not included rigorous monitoring of results in a real time basis. Despite these issues, a review by the QP shows that there are no material accuracy, precision, or systematic contamination errors within the Ying Project sample database. The QP considers the Ying Project sample database to be acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

At the KP Project, the lack of recorded QA/QC limits the ability to interpret analytical accuracy and precision. AMC concludes that the resource classification should incorporate the risk associated with this lack of defensible QA/QC analytical data.

12 Data verification

12.1 Site inspections

In 2024, independent AMC QPs Mr HA Smith, Mr S Robinson, and Mr RJ Chesher, together with independent QP Mr D Claffey of Hillerton Consulting Ltd., visited the Ying Property between 26 - 29 February. In 2026, independent AMC QPs Mr HA Smith, Mr RJ Chesher, and Mr JE Glanvill, visited the Ying Property between 12 - 13 May. Mr Smith has made a total of five visits to the site.

12.1.1 2024 site inspection

The following items formed part of the data verification exercises on site during the 2024 visit:

- Discussions with site staff regarding:
  - Sample collection.
  - Sample preparation.
  - Sample storage.
  - QA/QC.
  - Data validation procedures.
  - Underground mapping procedures.
  - Survey procedures.
  - Geological interpretation.
  - Exploration strategy.
  - Underground operations and mining methods.
  - Tailings management facilities (TSFs) design, construction, and operation, including plans for 3rd TSF.
  - Mills operation and plan for Mill No. 2 expansion.
- Silvercorp presentations on Ying operations, Mill No. 2 expansion, future planning, and initiatives.
- Inspection of Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2 and viewing of ore-sorting set-up and operation.
- Inspections of current TSFs and area for 3rd TSF.
- Inspection of site laboratory and SGS sample preparation laboratory.
- Inspection of SGX water treatment plant.
- Inspection of mine electrical sub-station.
- SGX mine visit:
  - Core shack:
    - Review of rock samples and a selection of diamond core showing representative portions of significant Ag-Pb-Zn veins (see Table 12.1).
    - Review of core storage and processing facilities.
  - CM105-S2SJ-S2W-100-12A resuing stope.
  - Refuge chamber.
  - Dewatering station.
  - Monitoring room and emergency broadcasting and communication systems.
  - Load-haul-dump machine at XPD area.

- XPD-S7-2-320-2WCM channel sampling.
- Waste rock chutes.
- Roadside drill rig.
- Surface emergency rescue warehouse / medical room.
- CM108 portal.

- HPG mine visit:
  - PD600-XPD-B8 longhole stoping.
  - PD5-XPD main transportation decline.
  - Visit to underground diamond core drill setup at XPD-260-18A (drillhole ZK22S14003).
- Inspection of Hongfa aggregate plant.
- TLP mine visit:
  - PD820 portal.
  - PD820XPD-T22E-A26 Shrinkage Stope.
  - PD730 portal.
  - Shallow-dipping part of the T21 vein (Ag-Pb-Zn) and steep-dipping T21E vein (Ag-Pb-Zn-Au) at PD730.
- LMW mine visit:
  - Core shack: Review of select intervals of drillcore showing typical Ag-Pb-Zn veins and recently discovered shallow-dipping Au-rich veins. (see Table 12.1).
  - Paste backfill station.
  - LM50 and LM26 room and pillar stoping in shallow-dipping Au veins.
  - 930XPD-850: high-grade Ag-Pb vein W18W.

12.1.2 2026 site inspection

The following items formed part of the data verification exercises on site during the 2026 visit:

- Discussions with site staff regarding:
  - Silvercorp latest plans for the Ying Property.
  - Mill No. 2 expansion and status of preparations for Mill No. 3 construction.
  - Status of XRT sorting at Mill No. 2, performance data collection, and plans for additional XRT sorting at Mill No. 3.
  - Underground operations and future production.
  - TSF situation relative to TSF1 closure / remediation, and remaining capacity in TSF2.
  - Status and key design aspects of recently commissioned TSF3.
- Silvercorp presentation on the Ying Property, including discussion of improvements since 2024; production challenges and opportunities; gold initiatives; and environmental and social governance activities.
- Silvercorp presentation on TSF 3 design and construction.
- Underground safety induction and discussions throughout visit on various safety aspects.
- Inspection of Mill No. 2 and third flotation cell bank.

- Inspection of ore-sorting set-up at Mill No.2.
- Introduction to new plant office and live screen viewing of key areas.
- Inspection view of Mill No. 3 site in preparation for first construction activities.
- Visit to TSF 3, including starter dam and finger drains, water diversion channels, and live screen monitoring.
- Inspection of the SGS-managed sample preparation laboratory, along with workplace activity observations of sample crushing, pulverising, and final pulp sample packaging.
- Inspection of on-site assay laboratory reviewing Fire Assay (Au and Ag) as well as base metal assay facilities. Additional areas observed include the Mill and CIL assay laboratories.
- Inspection of data management process and QAQC review process
- LMW mine visit:
  - Core shack: Review of select intervals of drill core showing Au-rich veins and typical Ag-Pb-Zn veins.
  - Core storage.
  - Cage descent and LM7 Au longhole stope – access drives, uppers brow, starter raise, ore-pass, LHD.
  - LM50 room and pillar stope in shallow-dipping Au veins.
  - LM 12-1 Ag-Pb-Zn resue stope first lift.
- SGX mine visit:
  - Core shack: Review of rock samples and a selection of drill core showing representative portions of significant Ag-Pb-Zn veins.
  - Core storage.
  - Underground to see S74 Au vein and channel sample area.
  - Diamond drill operation on azimuth for S74, S7-2E1, S8-2 veins.
  - S2 vein and channel sample area.

12.2 Drill core verification

Drill core intervals containing key silver-lead-zinc and gold rich veins were reviewed by the QPs during the 2024 and 2026 site visits. The QPs observed and visually confirmed the presence of key ore minerals within veins in remaining half core samples relative to recorded assay results. Core boxes were clearly marked with drillhole ID, box number, depth from and depth to. Samples were marked up on remaining half core and sample tags with sample ID, and barcodes were staples to boxes. Table 12.1 shows the list of drillholes reviewed on site by Mr Robinson in 2024. Table 12.1 shows the partial list of drillholes reviewed on site by Mr Glanvill in 2026.

Table 12.1 Drillholes reviewed on site 2024

SGX Hole ID	SGX Hole ID	LMW Hole ID
ZK02AS203	ZK12S103	ZKX0818
ZK02S6008	ZK12S607	ZKX11238
ZK02S7E2005	ZK14AS2W2001	ZKX05X076
ZK06S706	ZK15S19W002	ZKX05X096
ZK06S8010	ZK16S18W002	ZKX05X098
ZK08AS2W207	ZK24AS21001	ZKX3822
ZK0S16W1005	ZK24AS7001	ZKX1613
ZK10AS6010	ZK26S21W002	ZKX03X021
ZK10S104	ZK63AS8E1001	ZKX03X026
ZK10S14006	ZK6AS2W06	ZKX1623
ZK11AS19015	ZKDB06AS1401	ZKX05X079
ZK11AS1905	ZKDB0S8E102	ZKX05X010
ZK11AS1906	ZKDB10AS1401	
ZK11S7_1002	ZKDB12S1001	
ZK12AS1W5005	ZKDB12S2002	
ZK12AS2W2001	ZKDB71S3201	

Table 12.2 Drillholes reviewed on site 2026

LMW Hole ID	VEIN	LMW Hole ID	VEIN	SGX Hole ID	VEIN
ZKX107X013	LM54	ZKX1009	LM22	ZK02S7_1E015	S7_1E
ZKX07X141	LM54	ZKX0573	LM22	ZK02S7_1E016	S7_1E
ZKX05X079	LM50	ZKX1578	LM54	ZK10AS2W2003	S2W2
ZKX03X095	LM50	ZKX10556	LM41E	ZK82S16W023	S16W
ZKX05X010	LM50	ZKX11142	LM41E	ZK11S7_1002	S19E
ZKX05X017	LM50	ZKX3417	LM17	ZK6S8006	S8W
ZKX03X026	LM50	ZKX05X151	LM12_2	ZK01BS8002	S8
ZKX0727	LM50	ZKX3414	LM17	ZK10AS21002	S21
ZKX0528	LM50	ZKX0656	W1	ZK15S19W002	S19
ZKX0650	LM28	ZKX12813	LM25W1	ZK12S2010	-
ZKX0877	-	ZKX0623	W1		
ZKX03X021	LM26	ZKX0733	LM12E		
ZKX03X021	LM26	ZKX0593	LM7		
ZKX1423	LM28	ZKX0819	W2		
ZKX00X029	-	ZKX13615	W18W		
		ZKX0471	W1		

12.3 Assay data verification

12.3.1 Ying Project

12.3.1.1 Work completed by the QP

The QP for Section 12 of the 2017 Technical Report supervised a random cross-check of 10 - 15% of the mineralized assay results in the database with original assay certificates for data collected to 30 June 2016. Details are outlined in the 2017 Technical Report (AMC, 2017). No issues were noted. The current QP for this section, Dr Genoa K Vartell, has reviewed this work and accepts the results.

For the 2020 Technical Report and under supervision of Dr Vartell, a full-time employee of AMC completed data verification for assay results collected between 1 July 2016 and 31 December 2019. This verification comprised randomly selecting data from approximately 5% of the drilling and 5% of the channel samples from each year and each mine and comparing silver, lead, zinc, and gold assay results in the Mineral Resource database with analytical results on the original assay certificate. Details are outlined in the 2020 Technical Report (AMC,2020). Minor issues were noted.

Under supervision of Dr Vartell, a full-time employee of AMC completed data verification for assay results collected between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2021 (AMC, 2022). Due to the large number of assays in 2020 and 2021, the data was subset to only assays with > 35 g/t Ag or > 0.1% Pb or > 0.1% Zn or > 0.1 g/t Au assays. This verification comprised randomly selecting data from approximately 8% of the drilling and channel samples from each year, mine and laboratory and comparing silver, lead, zinc, and gold assay results in the Mineral Resource database with analytical results on the original assay certificate. Minor issues were noted.

Under supervision of Dr Vartell, Amir Ridzuan of Amir Ridzuan Enterprise completed data verification for assay results collected between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023 (AMC, 2024). Due to the large number of assays in 2022 and 2023, an automated computer process was used to check for discrepancies between the original assay certificates and the database. Over 70% of the assay certificates were provided by Silvercorp. Data verification on these certificates comprised checking the key data types (drilling and underground channel samples) from each year and comparing silver, lead, zinc, and gold assay results in the Mineral Resource database with analytical results on the original assay certificate.

Checks of the 2022 - 2023 assay data identified 1,067 anomalies where the same sample ID existed in more than one assay certificate, but the values from the assay certificates were different from each other. This list of samples was provided to Silvercorp. Silvercorp confirmed that if an assay result was unexpected, it re-assayed the same sample with the same sample number again in a different batch as a check. This situation normally arose when a channel sample was re-taken. The procedure is for the new assay to be used, but the QP found this was not always the case. These sample IDs were excluded from the check.

Under supervision of Dr Vartell, Luis Torres of AMC completed data verification for assay results collected between 1 January 2024 and 31 October 2025. Due to the large number of assays in 2024 and 2025, an automated computer process was used to check for discrepancies between the original assay certificates and the database. Data verification on these certificates comprised checking the key data types (drilling and underground channel samples) from each year and comparing silver, lead, zinc, gold, and copper assay results in the Mineral Resource database with analytical results on the original assay certificate.

Checks of the 2024 - 2025 assay data showed rounding issues where the database had less significant digits than the assay certificate and the degree of rounding was not consistent. There were also 58 samples

that occurred on assay certificates but were recorded in the database with blank cells. These were drillhole samples with a blank date field.

The results of drilling and channel assay verification from 2016 to 2025 are presented in Table 12.2 and Table 12.3.

Table 12.2 Assay verification results for drillhole samples from July 2016 to October 2025

Year	Total samples	# Samples selected for verification	Records with no identified errors[1]	Errors noted[2]	Certificate error[3]	% Samples checked
2016	2,994	298	297	1	0	10.0
2017	7,407	559	559	0	0	7.5
2018	5,665	262	262	0	0	4.6
2019	5,678	453	452	1	0	8.0
2020[4, 5]	6,872	650	596	54	37	9.5
2021[4, 5]	16,938	1,200	1200	0	22	7.1
2022	82,274	57,286	57,242	44	nr[6]	69.6
2023	45,661	30,001	29,948	53	nr[6]	65.7
2024[7]	42,069[7]	41,916[8]	40,190	0	nr[6]	99.6
2025[7]	43,630[7]	42,331[8]	41,483	11	nr[6]	95.1
Total	**259,188**	**174,956**	**172,229**	**164**	**59**	**67.5**

Notes:
[1] Assay results match certificate ignoring minor rounding and truncation discrepancies.
[2] Individual assay value does not match certificate.
[3] Certificate reference number in the database incorrect.
[4] Due to the large number of assays in 2020 and 2021 (65,711 & 159,698, respectively), the database was sub-set on the following criteria: only samples > 35 g/t silver or > 0.1% lead or > 0.1% zinc or > 0.1 g/t gold were included for review.
[5] QA/QC samples were included in the assay verification check.
[6] nr=not recorded
[7] Total samples are based on number of sample IDs listed in the Silvercorp database.
[8] Total # samples selected for verification is based on the number of silver assays.

Table 12.3 Assay verification results channel samples from July 2016 to October 2025

Year	Total samples	# Samples selected for verification	Records with no identified errors[1]	Errors noted[2]	Certificate error[3]	% Samples checked
2016	9,190	512	465	33	14	5.6
2017	18,803	977	963	7	7	5.2
2018	18,106	1,036	951	72	13	5.7
2019	23,829	1,307	1,273	22	12	5.5
2020[4, 5]	8,798	668	663	5	119	7.6
2021[4, 5]	12,862	959	951	8	186	7.5
2022[7]	27,179	25,686[8]	25,447	239	nr[6]	94.5
2023[7]	29,663	21,775[8]	21,739	36	nr[6]	73.4
2024[8]	33,536	33,161	33,115	5	nr[6]	98.7
2025[8]	20,887	20,704	20,656	10	nr[6]	98.9
Total	**202,853**	**106,785**	**106,223**	**437**	**351**	**52.6**

Notes:
[1] Assay results match certificate ignoring minor rounding and truncation discrepancies.
[2] Individual assay value does not match certificate.
[3] Certificate reference number in the database incorrect.
[4] Due to the large number of assays in 2020 and 2021 (23,454 & 24,000, respectively), the database was sub-set on the following criteria: only samples > 35 g/t silver or > 0.1% lead or > 0.1% zinc or > 0.1 g/t gold were included for review.

[5] QA/QC samples were included in the assay verification check.
[6] nr=not recorded.
[7] Total samples refer to the number of channels samples taken in drifts.
8 Total # samples selected for verification is based on the number of silver assays.

12.3.1.2 QP observations on assay data verification

The QP makes the following observations based on the assay data verification undertaken:

- Cross-checking of original assay results with the drilling database for 2024 - 2025 noted 11 errors out of 84,247 samples verified representing an error rate of 0.01%.
- Cross-checking of original assay results with the channel sample database for 2024 - 2025 noted 15 errors out of 53,865 samples verified representing an error rate of 0.03%.
- Silver assays (recorded as grams per tonne) have been inconsistently rounded or truncated to the nearest integer value in the Ying drilling and channel databases.
- Lead and zinc assays (recorded as percent) have been inconsistently rounded or truncated to two decimal places in the Ying drilling and channel databases.
- Gold (recorded as grams per tonne) is commonly recorded as 0 g/t when no Au assays are available. This is further discussed in Section 14.
- Assay results below the LLD are not treated consistently within the assay database. In some cases, LLD results are recorded as the LLD and in other cases they are recorded as half of the LLD or set to another background value.
- Lead analyses were recorded in the silver columns and vice versa in the database for the data from three assay certificates. These certificates impacted the 2022 channel data, however there were less than 100 affected assays.

12.3.2 KP Project

12.3.2.1 Work completed by the QP

Under supervision of Dr Vartell, Luis Torres of AMC completed data verification for assay results collected by Silvercorp in 2022. Assay certificates are not available for the other years. An automated computer process was used to check for discrepancies between the original assay certificates and the drilling database. Data verification on these certificates comprised comparing silver, lead, zinc, gold, and copper assay results in the Mineral Resource database with analytical results on the original assay certificate for all drillhole samples. No assay certificates were provided for the channel samples.

The results of the drillhole assay verification are presented in Table 12.4.

Table 12.4 KP Project verification results for drillhole samples from 2022

Year	Total samples	# Samples selected for verification	Records with no identified errors[1]	Errors noted[2]	Certificate error[3]	% Samples checked
2022	2,521	2,521	2,521	0	nr	100

Notes:
[1] Assay results match certificate ignoring minor rounding and truncation discrepancies.
[2] Individual assay value does not match certificate. Copper assays were not reviewed as all Database entries were zero.

[3] Certificate reference number in the database incorrect. NR= note recorded.

12.3.2.2 QP observations on the assay data verification

The QP makes the following observations based on the assay data verification undertaken:

- Cross-checking of original assay results with the drilling database noted zero errors out of 2,521 samples verified, representing an error rate of 0%.
- The KP database records less significant digits than the assay certificates. This results in confusion for copper in the database, where low assay values, such as 0.098% copper, are recorded in the database as 0% copper. Without the original certificate, it is unclear if zero values represent low copper assays or copper was not analysed.

12.4 Verification of other data

During the review of the 2023 database for the Ying Project, the QP noted that some issues highlighted in the previous Technical Reports had not yet been addressed or only partially addressed. These issues do not directly affect Mineral Resources but reduce the efficiency in which data can be reviewed or audited. These discrepancies, however, have resulted in differences in the number of samples tabulated by time-period between Silvercorp and AMC.

A summary of prior issues is provided below:

- Date fields for the date of drilling or underground sample collection and assaying are inconsistent, invalid, and commonly left unpopulated prior to 2022. In some instances, discrepancies were noted with sample dates and assay dates being years apart. Missing date information creates issues with time-period reporting and identifying and rectifying errors.
- Sample type discrepancies were noted between the collar and assay files (i.e., a sample may be noted as drillhole in collar file and underground channel sample in assay file).
- Assay certificate and batch data is inconsistently recorded in the sample database. In some instances, dates have been used as the lab certificate ID which have been corrupted by Microsoft Excel.

Differences in the number of samples tabulated by time-period between Silvercorp and AMC are primarily due to 1) differing interpretations of missing dates, 2) some drillholes occur in more than one mine database, and 3) non-sampled intervals being counted as a sample.

12.5 Recommendations

The QPs have been informed by Silvercorp that in the future, data will be housed in Micromine's Geobank™ data management system. Silvercorp is planning to transition to Geobank™ later this year. The QPs recommend that Silvercorp implements the following:

- Consider centralizing and standardizing all mine databases to reduce duplicate data and minimize version control issues. Rules or lookup tables should be set to ensure data is valid prior to upload.
- Establish standard dataset boundaries for each mine, including overlaps as required.
- Ensure assay data is recorded without rounding to accurately reflect the original assay certificates.
- Establish a protocol for the consistent treatment of samples with analytical results below the LLD.
- Undertake further random assay checks of the channel sample database and make corrections as appropriate.

- Establish a protocol to ensure unsampled intervals are consistently, and unambiguously, recorded in the database.
- Ensure that when a sample ID is on two certificates there is a documented rationale and flag for what assays are used for the Mineral Resources.
- Duplicated drillhole and channel Hole IDs should be addressed to allow the Ying database to be audited as a whole. Develop procedures to ensure Hole IDs and Sample IDs are unique for each deposit.
- Store QA/QC data within the database and ensure that Certificate (batch) IDs are consistent between sample and QA/QC data.
- Ensure that date fields are populated in a consistent format within the assay database. All dates should be checked for validity and corrected as required. Missing dates should be corrected using historical records or by cross-referencing drill dates, samples dates, and assay dates.

AMC has been told by Silvercorp that each of these recommendations will be addressed in Geobank™ except the last bullet point which is an ongoing task.

12.6 Conclusions

The QP does not consider the issues noted to have a material impact on Mineral Resource estimates. The QP considers the assay database to be acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

13 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

13.1 Introduction

Laboratory-scale mineral processing and metallurgical tests for the Ying Project deposits have been carried out by four laboratories in China as follows:

- Changsha Design and Research Institute (CDRI) using TLP mineralization in 1994.
- Hunan Nonferrous Metal Research Institute (HNMRI) using SGX mineralization in 2005.
- Tongling Nonferrous Metals Design Institute (TNMDI) using HZG mineralization in 2006.
- Changchun Gold Research Institute (CCGRI) using HPG mineralization in 2021.

For the Kuanping (KP) Project mineralization, the Mineral Processing Test Centre of Henan Found carried out exploratory tests in 2023.

The objectives of the 1994 to 2005 laboratory mineral processing testwork were:

- To maximize silver recovery to the lead concentrate.
- To develop a process flow sheet with appropriate operating parameters as a basis for the industrial scale implementation of lead, zinc, and silver recovery.
- To determine the product quality characteristics relative to the relevant national standards.

The metallurgical testing consisted of mineralogical assessment, gravity separation tests, flotation tests, and specific gravity measurements of the mineralized veins.

SGX has been, and remains, the main deposit on the Ying Property. The lab test results from HNMRI's study (2005) on SGX mineralization were used for both Mill Plant 1 (2005) and Mill Plant 2 (2008) design.

In 2021, CCGRI carried out mineral processing tests for HPG mineralization. The purpose was to conduct a comprehensive mineral processing test on gold ore, obtain a recovery plan for gold, silver, lead, and zinc, and provide a basis for production process optimization. The test results were used for the technical upgrading of the Mill Plant 2 concentrator in 2021. Knelson concentrators were added to the plant circuit for gravity recovery and greatly improved the overall gold recovery for the HPG mine.

Additional mineralization testing in 2021 was done by CITIC Heavy Industry Machinery Co. Ltd (CITIC). CITIC was commissioned to conduct grinding tests on sulphide ore from SGX, TLP, LME, and LMW, and oxide ore from TLP and HPG. This test work included JK Drop Weight testing, Bond Ball Mill Index testing, and Bond Abrasion Index testing.

13.2 Mineralogy

Silvercorp has three principal mining operations on the Ying Property:

- SGX, consisting of the SGX and HZG mines in the western part of the block.
- HPG, consisting of the HPG mine, also in the western part of the block.
- TLP / LM, consisting of the TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines in the eastern part of the block.

The mineralization in the SGX-HZG deposits and other deposits in the Ying district occurs as relatively narrow tabular veins that pinch-and-swell along fault-fissure structures.

The mineralogy generally consists of galena and sphalerite plus a variety of silver minerals from native silver to silver sulphides and sulphosalts, some rare; and in the case of the TLP / LM mine operations, some silver halides in the upper zones.

The mineralization for the KP Project is similar to that at the Ying Project. The mineralization occurs as narrow tabular veins with pinch-and swell along strike and down dip, although the dip angles are shallower, close to 45 degrees or less. The minerals are similar to those at HPG. The mineralogy specific to each deposit is described in the following sub-sections.

13.2.1 SGX mineralization

In 2005, HNMRI performed petrographic analysis on samples collected for metallurgical test work from veins S14, S16E, and S16W in adit CM102. HNMRI's study identified the following main mineral occurrences:

- Polymetallic sulphide minerals: galena, sphalerite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, hematite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite.
- Silver minerals: native-silver, B-argentite, and the antimonial sulphosalts: pyrargyrite and stephanite.

Table 13.1 summarizes the mineralogical compositions of blended cores, as feed for flotation tests.

Table 13.1 Mineral composition of the SGX mineralization

Sulphide minerals	%	Gangue minerals	%
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	2.5	Quartz	40.0
Galena	6.8	Chlorite and sericite	22.5
Sphalerite	7.8	Kaolin and clay minerals	15.0
Arsenopyrite	0.1	Hornblende and feldspars	4.0
Chalcopyrite etc.	0.2	Iron oxides, others	1.1

The mineralogical study results showed that:

- Galena is fine to coarse-grained (0.05 to 0.5 mm) and commonly occurs as a replacement of pyrite. The galena is distributed along the fractures of quartz or other gangue minerals and is commonly interlocked with sphalerite and pyrite.
- Sphalerite is commonly coarse-grained and ranges from 0.2 to 2.0 mm in size. It is formed by replacing pyrite and is enclosed in a skeleton of remaining pyrite.

Table 13.2 summarizes the distribution of silver minerals. Silver appears in two forms:

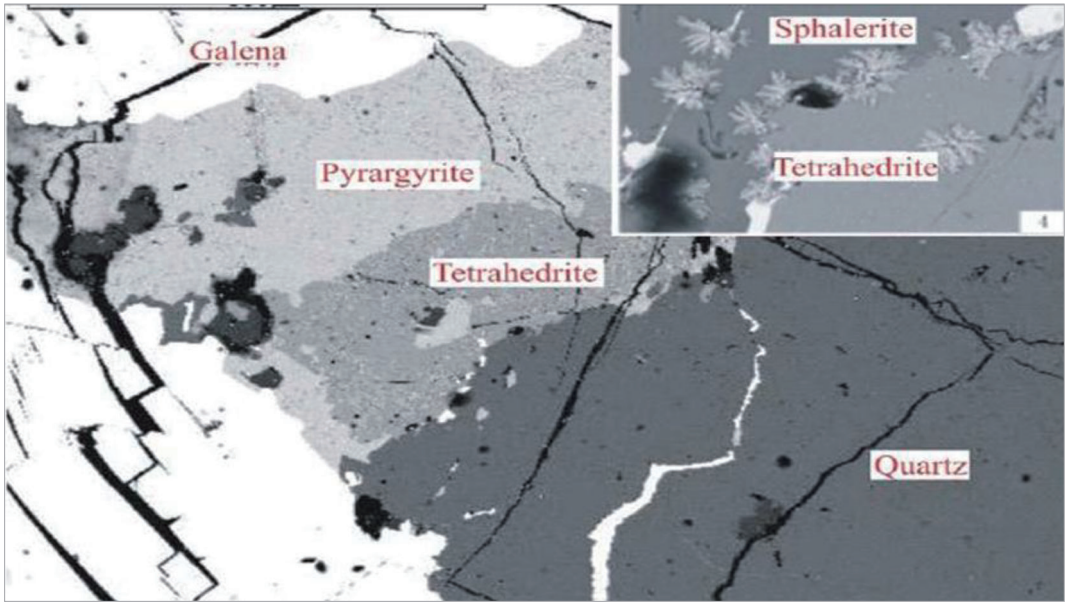
- As silver minerals, including native silver, electrum, tetrahedrite, polybasite, pyrargyrite, and argentite.
- As electro-replacement in galena, pyrite, and other sulphides. Native sulphides usually range from 0.01 to 0.07 mm in size.
- Only 4.6% of the silver is associated with gangue minerals.

Table 13.2 Phase distribution of silver (SGX mineralization)

Occurrence	g/t	%	Comments
Native silver	89.45	23.32	Free silver
Silver sulphides	136.32	35.54	In tetrahedrite, polybasite, pyrargyrite, and argentite
Silver in sulphides	140.04	36.51	In galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite
Enclosed in gangue minerals	17.76	4.63	In quartz etc.
Total		**100**	

An example of the distribution of silver minerals and silver-bearing minerals is shown in Figure 13.1.

Figure 13.1 Distribution of silver minerals and silver-bearing minerals



Source: Silvercorp.

13.2.2 TLP mineralization

The TLP mineralogical assessment was carried out by the No. 6 Brigade, a China-based Exploration Company, and the main mineral occurrences were noted as:

- Metallic sulphide minerals: galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.
- Silver minerals: native silver, argentite-acanthite, freibergite, polybasite, cerargyrite-bromochlorargyrite, and canfieldite (a rare silver tin sulphide).
- Gangue minerals: carbonate, quartz, sericite, chlorite, hornblende, feldspars, and others.

The composition of the minerals in the blended sample is listed in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3 Mineral composition of the TLP-LM mineralization

Sulphide & iron minerals	%	Gangue minerals	%
Galena	2.1	Carbonate	42.5
Cerussite	0.5	Quartz	30.0
Anglesite	0.2	Biotite	4.5
Sphalerite	0.2	Chlorite	4.5
Chalcopyrite	0.1	Sericite	2.5
Covellite	0.1	Hornblende	2.0
Pyrite	0.1	Psilomelane	1.5
Hematite Limonite	6.0	Feldspars	1.4
		Clay	2.1

A detailed phase distribution of silver is listed in Table 13.4. Although only 12.7% of the silver was associated with oxides and gangue minerals, 30.9% was as halides; thus only 56.4% was as free silver or associated with sulphide minerals — much lower than was found for SGX.

It was noted that this could result in lower recoveries for TLP mineralization, although the occurrence of halides is related to surface oxidation and would be expected to decrease at depth.

Table 13.4 Phase distribution of silver (TLP - LM mineralization)

Occurrence	g/t	%	Comments
Native Silver	18.7	13.61	Free silver
Silver Sulphides	42.9	31.22	In freibergite, argentite-acanthite, polybasite
Silver in Sulphides	15.9	11.57	In galena
Absorbed by Fe and Mn Oxides	15.5	11.28	N/A
Enclosed in gangue minerals	2.0	1.46	N/A
Silver in Halides	42.4	30.86	In bromochlorargyrite
Total		**100.00**	

13.2.3 HPG mineralization

Mineralogical analysis of HPG mineralization showed that:

- Common sulphide minerals are galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, and other sulfosalts.
- Small amounts of acanthite and native silver may occur, but most silver in the veins is present as inclusions in galena or tetrahedrite (silver-bearing tetrahedrite is also known as freibergite).
- Copper and gold may increase at depth.
- Common gangue minerals are quartz, pyrite, and carbonate, usually siderite or ankerite with distal calcite.

13.2.4 KP mineralization

Mineralogical studies for KP have shown that the main metallic minerals are sphalerite, galena, pyrite, siderite, and braunite, with minor content of arsenopyrite. The dominant gangue minerals include quartz, albite, muscovite, ankerite, chlorite, orthoclase, and kaolinite.

13.3 Metallurgical samples

Samples sent for metallurgical tests are described in the following text.

13.3.1 SGX samples

Blends of the core samples from veins S14, S16E, and S16W in adit CM102 at the SGX mine were used. Compositions of these core samples are listed in Table 13.5.

Table 13.5 Core samples used for ore blending test

Sample	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
No. 1	436.45	0.72	0.87
No. 3	659.75	2.66	13.34
No. 5	314.65	9.67	4.20

To better understand the metallurgical characteristics of the SGX mineralization, HNMRI blended the core samples based on the following ratios of No.1: No.3: No.5 of 2.50: 2.00: 5.55. It was assumed that this blend would be representative of ore mined from SGX and it would represent an anticipated mill grade. The head grade result of this blended sample is provided in Table 13.6.

Table 13.6 Head grade of blended sample from SGX

Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	S (%)	As (%)	Total Fe (%)
5.88	5.23	0.063	4.02	0.001	2.83
Au (g/t)	**Ag (g/t)**	**CaO (%)**	**MgO (%)**	**SiO_2 (%)**	**Al_2O_3 (%)**
0.17	385.7	0.740	0.64	30.71	5.40

13.3.2 TLP samples

CDRI did some metallurgical work for silver and lead materials on the TLP project in 1994. Two representative bulk samples (Table 13.7) consisting of 110 kg of high-grade mineralization, 111 kg of wall rocks and 304.5 kg of medium-grade mineralization, totalling 525.5 kg, were collected from several crosscuts and undercut drifts for metallurgical testing. The samples consisted of mainly transition mineralization but also included a small amount of oxide and sulphide materials. Sample No.1 contained more carbonate rock than Sample No.2, which had higher silicate content.

Table 13.7 TLP mineralization samples for metallurgical tests

Samples	Ag grade (g/t)	Pb grade (%)
Sample 1	187.1	2.37
Sample 2	204.9	2.66

13.3.3 HPG samples

Blends of channel samples from veins H5, H15, and H17, taken from stopes PD3-H5-380-9, D2-H15-570-12, and PD3-H17-150-20, respectively, at the HPG mine were used. These samples were high-grade sulphide ore. Compositions of the 360 kg (120 kg from each vein) composite samples are listed in Table 13.8.

Table 13.8 Head grade of blended sample from HPG

Element	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Grade	3.1	270.0	5.42	2.01

13.3.4 KP samples

In September 2022, 14 samples from the KP Project, with a total weight of 6 kg, were received for testing. These samples originated from the coarse rejects of KP core samples. They were further crushed to a particle size of -3 mm at the Ying (Henan Found) Mineral Test Centre and then used to carry out the 2023 metallurgical tests (see Section 13.4.5).

13.4 Metallurgical testwork

Prior to operation of the mines and the construction of Silvercorp's mills, metallurgical tests by HNMRI and other laboratories were conducted to address the recoveries of the different types of mineralization (Broili et al., 2006; Xu et al., 2006; Broili & Klohn, 2007; Broili et al., 2008). As noted in Section 13.1, HPG mineralization was tested in 2021:

- TLP mineralization was tested by the CDRI in 1994.
- SGX mineralization was tested by HNMRI in May 2005.
- HZG mineralization was tested by TNMDI in 2006.
- HPG mineralization was tested by CCGRI in 2021.

Some initial size-by-size analysis work is summarized in Table 13.9 which shows the grade and distribution of Pb, Zn, and Ag vs size fractions for a ball mill stream of 70% -75 µm. The results indicated that liberation of Pb, Zn, and Ag at the grinding target of 70% -75 µm was sufficient for desired flotation recovery.

Table 13.9 Liberation of Pb, Zn, and Ag vs size fractions (70% -75 µm)

Size (mm)	Yield (%)	Grade			Distribution (%)		
		Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag
+0.150	5.59	1.80	4.21	151.0	1.71	4.45	2.19
-0.150+0.100	12.22	3.99	5.94	278.0	8.31	13.72	8.78
-0.100+0.074	12.01	5.14	5.95	384.0	10.51	13.50	11.91
-0.074+0.037	22.43	5.76	6.60	387.0	22.01	27.98	22.45
-0.037+0.019	21.65	8.93	5.24	511.0	32.94	21.45	28.56
-0.019+0.010	14.29	7.05	4.03	441.0	17.16	10.89	16.28
-0.010	11.81	3.66	3.59	322.0	7.36	8.01	9.83
Total	**100.00**	**5.87**	**5.29**	**387.0**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

HNMRI's evaluation did not find any difficulty with separation of gangue minerals associated with the base and precious metal mineralization but did find a small fraction of encapsulation of the barren sulphide minerals (pyrite, etc.) with silver, lead, and zinc sulphide minerals. Due to the coarseness of these minerals, it was expected that adequate liberation during processing would occur to maintain high recoveries.

After the initial work, the main focus was on flotation testwork to maximize lead and, therefore, silver recovery. Both open-circuit and closed-circuit flotation tests were conducted to derive the final metallurgical performance predictions, in line with normal practice.

13.4.1 SGX mineralization

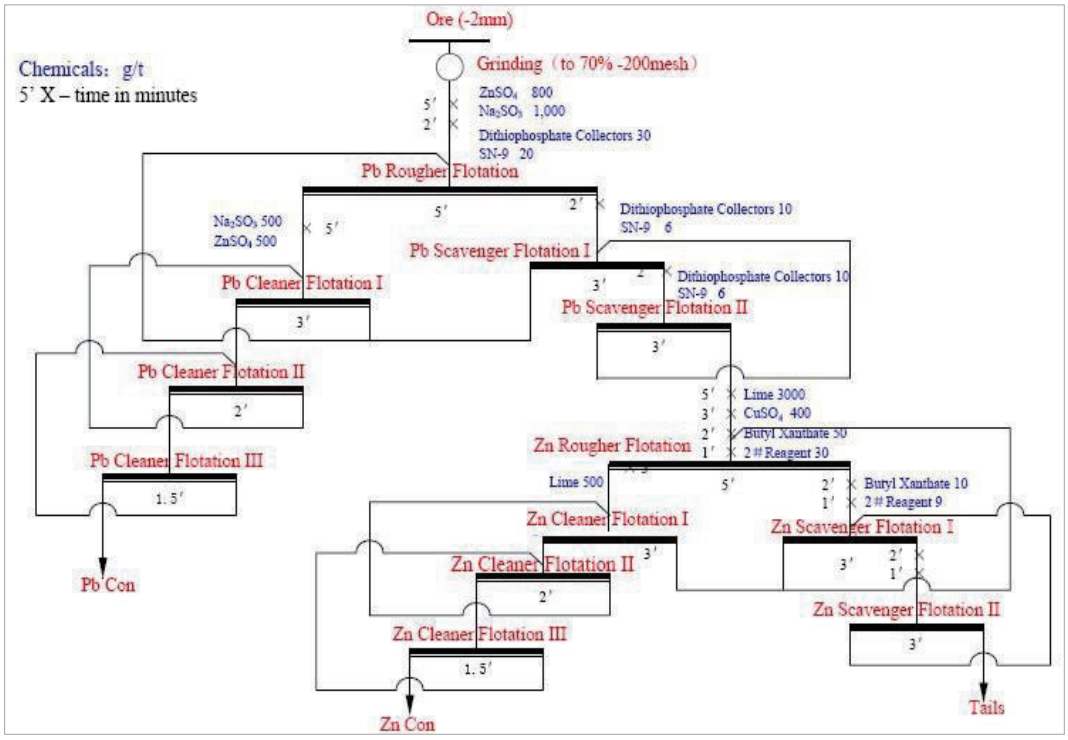
As summarized in previous Ying Property NI 43-101 Technical Reports, the SGX testwork concluded that:

- A conventional Pb / Zn separation process by differential flotation (see Figure 13.2, closed loop) would effectively produce Pb and Zn concentrates.
- The optimum grinding target for the ore was 70% passing 75 µm.
- The optimum reagent dosage at different addition locations was as shown in Figure 13.2. This gave the best metal recovery (refer to Table 13.10) under recommended operating conditions.

Table 13.10 Mass balance for locked cycle test (SGX mineralization)

Product	Mass yield (%)	Grade			Recovery (%)		
		Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag
Head	-	5.88	5.21	386.5	-	-	-
Lead Con.	7.84	68.18	6.24	4,197.0	90.89	9.39	85.12
Zinc Con.	7.49	2.10	59.61	453.8	2.67	85.67	8.79
Tails	84.67	0.45	0.30	27.8	6.44	4.94	6.09
Total	**100**	-	-	-	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 13.2 Locked cycle flotation flow sheet (SGX mineralization)



Source: Silvercorp.

13.4.2 TLP mineralization

Under closed conditions and using an 80% -75 µm feed, the CDRI laboratory performed conventional flotation tests and reported the following results (Table 13.11). The test work demonstrated that silver and lead could be easily extracted from the mineralized vein material using a conventional flotation process. It was noted that silver recovery did not appear to be impacted by the presence of halides.

Table 13.11 Mass balance for locked cycle test (TLP mineralization)

Samples		Ag grade (g/t)	Pb grade (%)	Ag recovery (%)	Pb recovery (%)
Sample 1	Head	187.1	2.37	-	-
	Conc	5274.0	66.94	94.71	94.96
	Tails	10.3	0.12	5.29	5.04
	Total	-	-	**100**	**100**
Sample 2	Head	204.9	2.66		-
	Conc	5432.0	61.65	94.12	82.24
	Tails	12.5	0.49	5.88	17.76
	Total	-	-	**100**	**100**

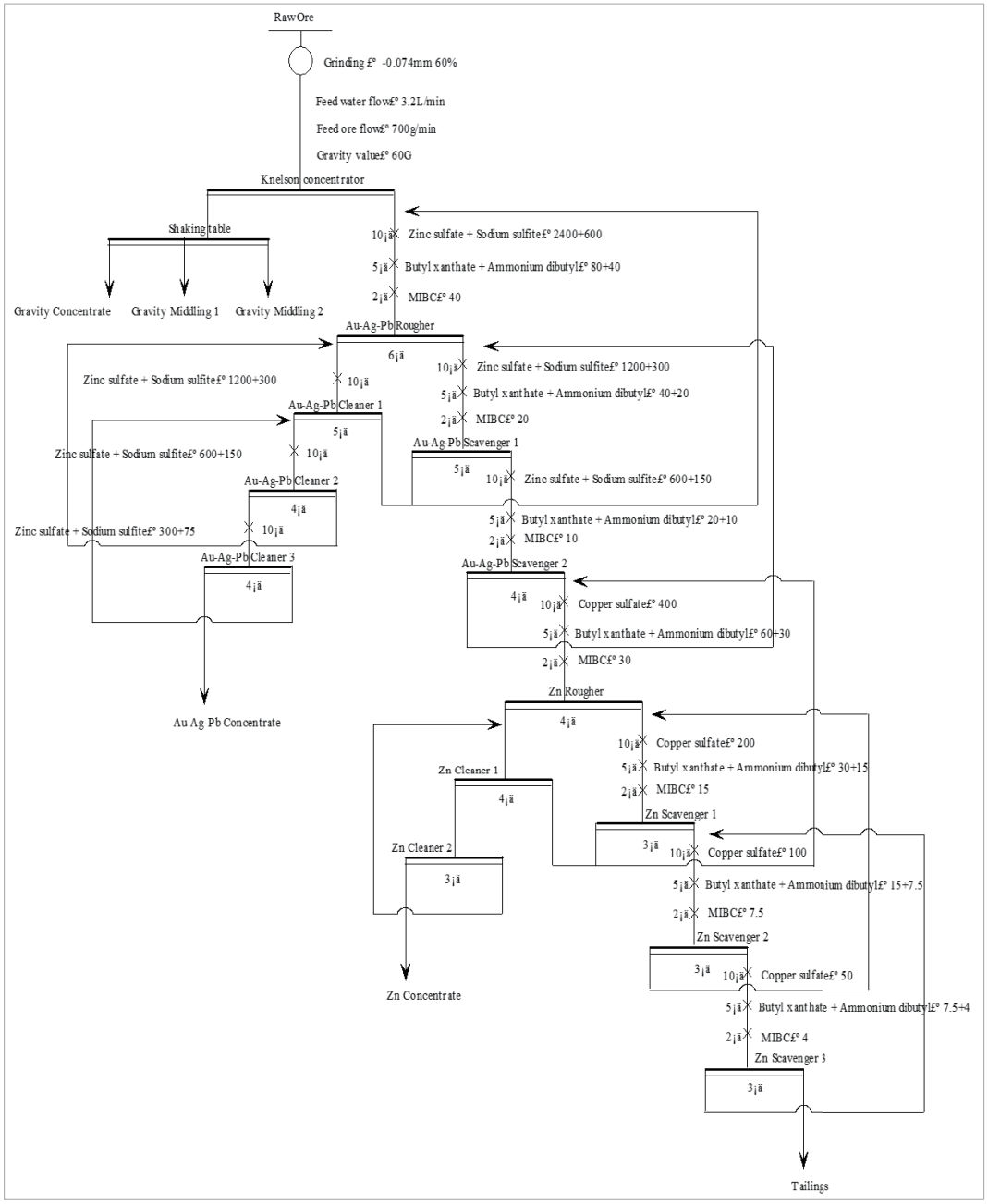
13.4.3 HPG mineralization

Closed-circuit gravity separation and flotation tests on HPG mineralization were carried out by CCGRI in 2021 using 60% -75 µm feed conditions, as shown in Figure 13.3. The test results (Table 13.12) showed that free particulate gold could be recovered effectively by using a Knelson centrifugal concentrator for gravity separation; with the use of a shaking table on the Knelson concentrate enabling further separation into high, middle, and low-grade gold streams (Figure 13.3). Flotation recovery was seen to comprehensively recover gold, silver, lead, and zinc in the ore.

Table 13.12 Mass balance for locked cycle test (HPG mineralization)

Product	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery								
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au			Ag			Pb		Zn
Gravity Con.	0.0072	10,077.1	63,421.8	42.88	0.05	23.40	52.32	95.00	1.69	12.11	88.46	0.06	96.90	-
Shaking Table Con.1	0.0047	2,108.6	20,305.6	44.62	0.04	3.20			0.35			0.04		-
Shaking Table Con.2	0.3840	207.6	7,078.7	50.01	2.07	25.72			10.07			3.54		0.40
Au-Ag-Pb Con.	10.4500	12.7	1,972.7	48.37	3.28	42.68	42.68		76.35	76.35		93.26		17.05
Zn Con.	3.3280	2.1	445.9	1.18	44.96	2.23			5.5			0.72		74.44
Tails	85.8261	0.1	19.0	0.15	0.19	2.77			6.04			2.38		8.11
Total	**100**	**3.1**	**270.0**	**5.42**	**2.01**	**100**			**100**			**100**		**100**

Figure 13.3 Locked cycle gravity separation and flotation flow sheet (HPG mineralization)



Source: Silvercorp.

13.4.4 HZG mineralization

TNMDI tested the HZG mineralization in 2006. It was found to contain low levels of copper and zinc. The mass balance is summarized in Table 13.13.

Table 13.13 Mass balance for locked cycle test (HZG mineralization)

Product	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery (%)			
		Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (%)	Ag	Pb	Cu	Au
Copper Conc	1.53	22,026.0	16.40	19.440	0.29	85.82	9.67	89.98	3.12
Lead Conc	4.39	895.2	50.23	0.433	0.14	10.01	85.03	5.75	4.32
Tailings	94.08	17.4	0.146	0.015	0.14	4.14	5.30	4.27	92.56
Total	**100**	**392.7**	**2.59**	**0.33**	**0.14**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

13.4.5 KP mineralization

In the 2023 metallurgical testing of KP samples, only a simplified preliminary test was performed due to the extremely limited sample quantities.

Test results demonstrated that mineralization beneficiation can be implemented in accordance with the existing production flowsheet at the Ying Mills, adopting sequential lead-zinc flotation to produce lead concentrate and zinc concentrate separately.

Grinding fineness tests indicated that KP mineralization requires finer grinding (e.g., a grind size of 75% passing 0.074 mm) to produce concentrates of appropriate quality. This points to a possible requirement for installation of additional ball milling capability in the on-site production line.

Accordingly, Silvercorp plans to acquire a sufficiently large and representative sample batch in 2026 to enable comprehensive and detailed beneficiation tests to be conducted.

13.4.6 Grind size optimization

Table 13.14 shows the grade and distribution of Ying Project Pb, Zn, and Ag vs size fractions for a ball mill stream under different grinding targets. The results indicated that:

- The minimum grinding target of 65% -75 µm gave sufficient liberation of Pb, Zn, and Ag.
- The grade / recovery performance was relatively insensitive to grind size in the 65% – 75% -75 µm range, although some small (~1%) improvement in silver recovery could be expected at the fine end of this range.

Table 13.14 Grind size optimization test results

Product	Yield (%)	Grade			Recovery (%)			-75 µm (%)
		Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag	
Lead Conc	11.84	43.10	8.61	2,726.8	86.75	19.42	84.65	60
Lead Tails	88.16	0.88	4.80	66.4	13.25	80.58	15.35	-
Feed Ore	100.00	5.88	5.25	381.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
Lead Conc	11.72	44.19	7.89	2,876.4	88.68	17.65	86.55	65
Lead Tails	88.28	0.75	4.89	59.3	11.32	82.35	13.45	-
Feed Ore	100.00	5.84	5.24	389.5	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
Lead Conc	11.30	45.99	7.01	2,965.2	88.69	15.21	87.19	70
Lead Tails	88.70	0.75	4.98	55.5	11.31	84.79	12.81	-
Feed Ore	100.00	5.86	5.21	384.3	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
Lead Conc	11.15	46.55	7.15	2,986.0	88.10	15.21	87.50	75
Lead Tails	88.85	0.79	5.00	53.5	11.90	84.79	12.50	-
Feed Ore	100.00	5.89	5.24	380.5	100.00	100.00	100.00	-

13.5 Concentrate quality considerations

Table 13.15 shows the product quality projected for Mill Plants 1 and 2.

Table 13.15 Product quality (blends of Plants 1 & 2)

Product	Content (% unless stated otherwise)					
	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Total Fe	
Lead Conc	0.36	68.10	6.24	0.015	-	
Zinc Conc	0.33	2.10	50.00	0.010	1.61	
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	MgO	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	F
Lead Conc	0.20	4,196.0	0.13	1.13	-	-
Zinc Conc	0.10	454.0	-	-	2.87	0.10

Table 13.15 shows the product chemical composition, which indicated that:

- The lead concentrate product was high-grade (68–70% Pb). Copper (0.36%) and zinc (6.24%) levels in the lead concentrate were acceptable.
- Arsenic levels in the zinc concentrate (0.01% As) were well below the 0.5%, as customary limit for marketed concentrate.
- The product moisture (8%) would be low due to the coarse grind (65% -75 µm) and, therefore, ease of filtration.
- Both lead and zinc concentrate quality would be acceptable for the commercial market.

13.6 Grindability testwork

Four samples were sent to CITIC in 2021 for grinding tests. Table 13.16 shows the source and ore type for each sample. The tests included ore density, JK Drop Weight Test, Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi), and Bond Abrasion Index (Ai). The grindability test results are shown in Table 13.17. Similar tests have not yet been done on KP mineralization.

Table 13.16 Source and ore type of samples

Sample ID	Mine	Ore type
SG-1	SGX, HPG, HZG	Sulphide
TLP-1	TLP	Sulphide / Transition
EW-1	LME, LMW, DCG	Sulphide
YH-1	TLP, HPG	Oxide

Table 13.17 Grindability test results

Test	Code	Unit	SG-1	TLP-1	EW-1	YH-1
Density	SG	N/A	2.99	2.79	2.82	2.73
JK Drop Weight	A	N/A	77.7	77.5	71.2	74.5
	b	N/A	0.61	0.52	0.56	0.61
	Axb	N/A	**47.4**	**40.3**	**39.9**	**45.4**
	t_a	N/A	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.43
	SCSE	kWh/t	9.70	10.02	10.15	9.37
	DWi	kWh/m^3	6.24	6.90	7.02	6.05
	Mia	kWh/t	16.6	19.3	19.4	17.7
	Mih	kWh/t	12.1	14.4	14.4	12.8
	Mic	kWh/t	6.3	7.4	7.5	6.6
Ball Mill Work Index	BWi @ 125 µm	kWh/t	**14.49**	**16.28**	**19.85**	**17.70**
Abrasion Index	Ai	N/A	0.1988	0.2276	0.1903	0.1960

The DWi test values ranged from 6.05 kilowatt hour per cubic metre (kWh/m^3) to 7.02 kWh/m^3, indicating that the ore resistance to crushing is "intermediate" in hardness. The BWi test values ranged from 14.49 kilowatt hour per tonne (kWh/t) to 19.85 kWh/t, indicating that the grinding resistance of the ore is "hard". The Ai index test values ranged from 0.1903 to 0.2276, which indicates that the metal wear resistance is between "slight wear" and "moderate wear".

13.7 Ore sorting trials

An ore sorting system based on X-ray transmission (XRT) measurement has been installed at Plant 2. It has now been converted from a pilot plant to a small-scale production operation.

ROM ore is crushed and screened (see Figure 13.4) to produce the following size fractions:

- -15 mm fines
- -20+15 mm
- -60+20 mm
- -120+60 mm

Fine material of -15 mm is directly fed into the fine ore bin. Material of -20+15 mm is crushed by the original crushing system and then transferred to the fine ore bin. The two size fractions of -60+20 mm and -120+60 mm are separately fed into the two XRT sorters for processing.

The operating sorting efficiency of the XRT sorter has been determined as 30%. However, the combined proportion of -60+20 mm and -120+60 mm in the ROM ore is 27%, resulting in a sorting efficiency of only 8% relative to the total ROM ore.

In 2025, the XRT photoelectric pre-sorting system mainly processed ores from TLP, SGX, and LME, with proportions of total ore processed of 66.25%, 20.79%, and 10.22%, respectively. Testing was also carried out on ores from some other mining areas, including LMW and HPG, but with limited success. As overall test indicators failed to meet full expectations, larger-scale processing of all Ying ores has not been implemented.

Table 13.18 summarizes 2025 results of processing after ore sorting. Figure 13.4 shows the associated crushing and screening plant. Figure 13.5 shows the ore sorting units.

Table 13.18 Processing after ore sorting results 2025

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade			Recovery		
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)
Wet tonnes	284,577							
Dry tonnes	279,428	100.00	2.65	0.30	198	100.00	100.00	100.00
conc	257,218	92.05	2.86	0.33	213	99.22	99.10	99.13
Tails	22,210	7.95	0.26	0.03	22	0.78	0.90	0.87

Figure 13.4 Ore sorting circuit at Plant 2 – crushing and screening

Source: AMC, 2024.

Figure 13.5 Ore sorting circuit at Plant 2 – sorting units (2)

Source: AMC, 2024.

13.8 Summary of Ying Property testwork outcomes

The mineralogy predicted a metallurgically amenable ore with clean lead-zinc separation by differential flotation and, with the possible exception of silver halides in the upper zones of the TLP deposit, high silver recoveries.

The gravity separation-flotation combined process proved to perform better in recovering gold, silver, lead, and zinc in gold ore. In particular, the gravity separation process could recover more particulate gold and improve the overall recovery rate of gold.

The metallurgical testwork resulted in the following projection of performance indices:

- >90% lead recovery to a high grade (>65% Pb) lead concentrate with >85% silver recoveries.
- 85% zinc recovery to an acceptable (>50% Zn) zinc concentrate.
- Low and acceptable zinc impurity levels in lead concentrates and very low arsenic impurity levels in both concentrates.

- Gravity separation could recover most of the gold particles in gold ore, with a gold recovery rate greater than 50%; additional gold could be recovered in lead concentrate by flotation, with a total gold recovery rate over 90%.
- The results of ongoing XRT ore sorting tests and small-scale production have demonstrated improvements in the grades of silver, lead, and zinc for ores from TLP, SGX, and LME. The Company is currently planning and designing the installation of an XRT ore sorting system at TLP and / or SGX to further reduce ore transportation costs and upgrade ore grades.

Initial testing of KP mineralization indicated that it requires finer grinding and the addition of customized flotation reagents. The Company plans to collect more representative samples in 2026 to carry out more detailed metallurgical tests.

14 Mineral Resource estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource estimates for the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG, and KP deposits at the Ying Property were prepared by AMC employees. Grade estimation was completed for 591 veins using a block modelling approach using the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method in Datamine or Vulcan software. Grade estimates were completed for Ag, Pb, Cu in all deposits, Zn in selected deposits, and Au within selected veins at selected deposits.

Mr Aaron Wilkins, CGeol, EurGeol, of AMC prepared the SGX and DCG Mineral Resource estimates and takes responsibility for these estimates.

Mr Mark Kent, FAusIMM, of AMC prepared the HZG Mineral Resource estimate and takes responsibility for the estimate.

Mr Matheus Andrade, MAusIMM, of AMC prepared the HPG estimate. Mr Brett Nielsen, MAIG, of AMC reviewed the data, parameters and methodologies used to prepare the HPG Mineral Resource estimates. Mr Nielsen is satisfied that the HPG estimates have been completed in accordance with reasonably accepted industry practice and takes responsibility for these estimates.

Mr Justin Glanvill, Pri.Sci.Nat., of AMC prepared the TLP and KP Mineral Resource estimates and takes responsibility for these estimates.

Mr Brett Nielsen, MAIG, of AMC prepared the LME Mineral Resource estimate and takes responsibility for the estimate.

Dr Craig Stewart, P.Geo., of AMC prepared the LMW estimate. Mr Justin Glanvill, Pri.Sci.Nat., of AMC reviewed the data, parameters and methodologies used to prepare the LMW Mineral Resource estimates. Mr Glanvill is satisfied that the LMW estimates have been completed in accordance with reasonably accepted industry practice and takes responsibility for these estimates.

The Mineral Resources include material (approximately 21% of total Mineral Resources by silver equivalent (AgEq) metal and 24% of the total Mineral Resources by tonnes) below the lower elevation limit of Silvercorp's current mining licenses. As discussed in Section 4, the renewal of mining licenses and extension of mining depth and boundaries occur in the ordinary course of business as long as Mineral Resources exist, are defined, the required documentation is submitted, and the applicable government resources taxes and fees are paid. Therefore, the QPs for the Mineral Resource estimation are satisfied that there is minimal material risk associated with the granting of approval to Silvercorp to extend the lower depth limit of its licenses and to develop these Mineral Resources as and when required.

Table 14.1 presents the total Mineral Resources by mine for the Property as of 31 December 2025. These estimates incorporate Ag and Pb in all deposits, Zn in selected deposits, and Au within selected veins at selected deposits. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off-grade (COG) based on in situ values in AgEq terms in grams per tonne or gold equivalent (AuEq) terms in grams per tonne. COGs incorporate mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A) costs provided by Silvercorp for each mine and reviewed by the QP for Mineral Reserves. The AgEq and AuEq formulas and COG applied to each mine are noted in the footnotes of Table 14.1.

Copper was added to the 2025 Mineral Resource as it has been demonstrated to be a recoverable byproduct.

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 to Mineral Reserves.

Table 14.1 Ying Mineral Resources as of 31 December 2025

Mine	Resource category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Ag grade (g/t)	Pb grade (%)	Zn grade (%)	Cu grade (%)	Au metal (koz)	Ag metal (Moz)	Pb metal (kt)	Zn metal (kt)	Cu metal (kt)
SGX	Measured	6.98	0.06	205	3.99	2.08	0.03	13.85	45.95	278.43	145.13	2.11
	Indicated	5.63	0.05	157	2.95	1.66	0.05	9.57	28.49	165.77	93.27	2.54
	Meas + Ind	12.61	0.06	184	3.52	1.89	0.04	23.43	74.44	444.20	238.40	4.65
	Inferred	3.77	0.07	150	3.06	1.21	0.05	8.17	18.22	115.32	45.77	2.04
HZG	Measured	0.86	-	229	0.89	-	0.31	-	6.32	7.63	-	2.71
	Indicated	0.87	-	189	0.72	-	0.28	-	5.28	6.27	-	2.44
	Meas + Ind	1.73	-	208	0.80	-	0.30	-	11.60	13.90	-	5.14
	Inferred	0.63	-	266	0.69	-	0.29	-	5.39	4.38	-	1.85
HPG	Measured	1.81	0.82	57	2.42	0.75	0.06	47.57	3.32	43.61	13.53	1.00
	Indicated	2.27	0.78	47	1.92	0.66	0.05	57.01	3.44	43.78	15.11	1.11
	Meas + Ind	4.08	0.80	51	2.14	0.70	0.05	104.57	6.75	87.39	28.64	2.11
	Inferred	2.55	0.79	48	1.57	0.66	0.08	64.88	3.91	39.95	16.89	1.96
TLP	Measured	6.51	0.00	131	2.33	-	0.05	0.21	27.40	151.77	-	3.22
	Indicated	5.14	0.00	111	1.89	-	0.07	0.58	18.37	97.46	-	3.49
	Meas + Ind	11.65	0.00	122	2.14	-	0.06	0.79	45.77	249.23	-	6.71
	Inferred	2.06	0.14	113	2.02	-	0.09	9.07	7.53	41.64	-	1.93
LME	Measured	1.55	0.03	216	1.08	0.24	0.03	1.34	10.75	16.74	3.79	0.53
	Indicated	2.97	0.09	172	0.93	0.25	0.05	8.29	16.46	27.79	7.57	1.41
	Meas + Ind	4.52	0.07	187	0.98	0.25	0.04	9.63	27.21	44.53	11.36	1.94
	Inferred	1.54	0.16	145	1.06	0.31	0.05	8.09	7.19	16.36	4.79	0.79
LMW (Ag-rich veins)	Measured	2.71	-	178	1.64	-	0.11	-	15.46	44.47	-	3.01
	Indicated	2.83	-	131	1.42	-	0.07	-	11.95	40.05	-	2.04
	Meas + Ind	5.54	-	154	1.53	-	0.09	-	27.41	84.52	-	5.06
	Inferred	1.22	-	129	1.42	-	0.08	-	5.05	17.35	-	0.95
LMW (Au-rich veins)	Measured	0.29	2.49	66	0.31	-	0.26	22.92	0.61	0.90	-	0.73
	Indicated	0.83	1.36	50	0.36	-	0.19	36.04	1.34	2.96	-	1.58
	Meas + Ind	1.11	1.65	54	0.35	-	0.21	58.96	1.94	3.86	-	2.31
	Inferred	0.81	1.19	25	0.22	-	0.12	31.12	0.66	1.81	-	0.99
DCG	Measured	0.25	1.62	54	1.68	-	0.04	12.97	0.43	4.17	-	0.09
	Indicated	0.44	1.01	35	2.01	-	0.02	14.27	0.50	8.84	-	0.08
	Meas + Ind	0.69	1.23	42	1.89	-	0.03	27.24	0.93	13.01	-	0.17
	Inferred	0.35	1.18	35	2.01	-	0.02	13.41	0.40	7.13	-	0.08
KP	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	0.25	0.75	197	1.29	2.34	0.00	5.99	1.57	3.20	5.82	0.00
	Meas + Ind	0.25	0.75	197	1.29	2.34	0.00	5.99	1.57	3.20	5.82	0.00
	Inferred	0.61	0.39	199	0.77	1.78	0.00	7.66	3.91	4.75	10.93	0.00
All	Measured	20.94	0.15	164	2.62	0.78	0.06	98.86	110.24	547.72	162.45	13.41
	Indicated	21.24	0.19	128	1.87	0.57	0.07	131.75	87.39	396.11	121.77	14.68
	Meas + Ind	42.18	0.17	146	2.24	0.67	0.07	230.61	197.63	943.84	284.22	28.10
	Inferred	13.55	0.33	120	1.84	0.58	0.08	142.40	52.26	248.70	78.38	10.60

Notes:

- CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting.
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- Metal prices: gold US$3,200/troy ounce (oz), silver US$35.00/troy oz, lead US$1.03 per pound (lb), zinc US$1.36/lb, copper US$4.74/lb
- Exchange rate: CNY 7.00: US$1.00.
- Mineral Resources exclude the first 5 m below surface.
- Veins diluted to minimum extraction width of 0.4 m after estimation except for HZG which was modelled to a minimum width of 0.4 m.
- COGs: SGX 75 g/t AgEq; HZG 75 g/t AgEq; HPG 0.95 g/t AuEq; TLP 65 g/t AgEq; LME 70 g/t AgEq; LMW silver rich veins 65 g/t AgEq; LMW gold rich veins 0.85 g/t AuEq; DCG 80 g/t AgEq, KP 90 g/t AgEq.
- AgEq equivalent formulas by mine for silver rich veins:
  - SGX = Ag g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
  - HZG = Ag g/t + 19.557 * Pb% + 39.5464 * Cu%.
  - TLP = Ag g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
  - LME = Ag g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
  - LMW = Ag g/t + 20.6682 * Pb% + 38.6489 * Cu%.
  - DCG = Ag g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
- AuEq equivalent formulas by mine:
  - HPG (all veins) = Au g/t+0.0119*Ag g/t+0.2544*Pb%+0.1888*Zn%+0.4926*Cu%.
  - LMW (gold rich veins: LM21, LM22, LM26, LM27, LM28, LM28a, LM50, LM50_3, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM54_2, LM55, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM59_2) = Au g/t + 0.0133 * Ag g/t + 0.2748 * Pb% + 0.5139 * Cu%.
- AgEq formulas used for significant gold bearing veins:
  - SGX (Veins S16W, S18E, S21, S74) = Ag g/t + 52.7753 * Au g/t + 21.3351 * Pb% + 15.7268 * Zn% + 37.3575 * Cu%.
  - TLP (T50, T51, T52, T53) = Ag g/t + 54.8113 * Au g/t + 20.4155 * Pb% + 37.2718 * Cu%.
  - LME (Vein LM4E2) = Ag g/t + 46.0927 * Au g/t + 19.3704 * Pb% + 8.3614 * Zn% + 36.0026 * Cu%.
  - DCG (C76, C9_1, C9_2, C9_3, C9_4, C9_5, C9_6, C9E1, C9E3, C9W1) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
  - KP (all veins) = Ag g/t + 76.6609 * Au g/t + 19.1772 * Pb% + 17.9076 * Zn% + 33.4296 * Cu%.
- Processing recovery factors:
  - SGX – 61.3% Au, 95.6% Ag, 96.4% Pb, 70.1% Zn, 90.8% Cu.
  - HZG – 62.2% Au, 95.6% Ag, 88.4% Pb, 96.2% Cu.
  - HPG – 91.0% Au, 88.8% Ag, 90.1% Pb, 66.0% Zn, 93.8% Cu.
  - TLP – 61.8% Au ,92.8% Ag, 89.6% Pb, 88.0% Cu.
  - LME – 53.3% Au, 95.2% Ag, 87.2% Pb, 37.1% Zn, 87.2% Cu.
  - LMW – 87.2% Au, 95.4% Ag, 93.3% Pb, 93.8% Cu.
  - DCG – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 69.2% Cu.
  - KP - 75.9% Au, 81.4%, Ag, 73.8%, Pb, 68.0 % Zn, 69.2% Cu
- Payables: Au – 85%; Ag – 94.5%; Pb – 99.0%; Zn – 76.0%, Cu – 40%.
- Includes assay results up to and including 31 October 2025.
- Depleted for mine production to 31 December 2025. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (sterile areas due to the proximity to stopes, unstable ground or where access to the vein is limited) defined as of 31 December 2025.
- Where gold grades show zero g/t, this reflects limited numbers of gold veins informing the Mineral Resource.
- Where copper grades show zero grade, this reflects the low tenor of the copper in the deposits.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Due to the number of deposits, veins, metals, and the associated 591 block models within the Ying Property, only a representative summary of the models is discussed within this report. Most tables and figures present data from the SGX and TLP deposits, which collectively contribute 61% of the total Measured and Indicated AgEq metal and 58% of the total Measured and Indicated tonnes for the combined Ying Property, respectively.

14.2 Data

The Ying database used for Mineral Resource estimation includes sample data where assay results were available up to and including the 31 October 2025. The database comprises surface and underground

diamond drillholes, underground samples collected from channels cut into tunnels, raises, and crosscuts and a relatively minor number of channel samples collected from trenches at surface. Data relevant to each mine site is stored in separate Microsoft Access databases which are managed by designated database administrators at each site. Sample data was provided as a series of Microsoft Excel worksheets which comprised collar coordinates, downhole surveys, and sample and assay intervals for each mine. This data was imported, by mine, into Datamine Studio RM and checked for errors by the relevant QPs. These error checks for all data included gaps, overlaps, duplicate samples, duplicate hole names as well as visual review of the correctness of the drillhole surveys. Visual checking of channel sampling was limited to alignment with existing interpretations and general vein trends.

In addition to sample databases, Silvercorp provided 591 separate wireframes of the mineralization / vein envelopes in Datamine format. Mineralization wireframes were checked and verified by relevant QPs and modified as required.

Details of the number of vein wireframes and a summary of the data within the mine databases is presented in Table 14.2. Mine totals are derived from the individual mine datasets and may include duplicate records between adjacent mines.

Table 14.2 Summary of data used

Mine	No. of veins	No. of underground channel samples	Metres of underground channel samples	No. of drillholes	Metres of drill core samples	No. of surface channel samples	Metres of surface channel samples
SGX	101	101,905	55,359	3,799	121,858.0	2,043	1,901
HZG	30	29,460	14,422.6	989	41,064.1	0	0.0
HPG	69	33,517	23,957.3	1,700	83,047.9	677	674.1
TLP	162	103,083	62,714.0	3,021	121,928.8	10	246.2
LME	69	24,667	15,468	1,475	64,126.9	0	0.0
LMW	135	59,778	35,319	2,912	126,749.0	0	0.0
DCG	19	5,678	3,974.4	471	31,113.4	47	56,78
KP	6	210	133.8	87	3,108.7	116	42.6
Total	**591**	**358,298**	**211,348**	**14,454**	**592,996.8**	**2,893**	**2,863.9**

Notes: Compiled by AMC, 2026, using individual mine databases. Database includes all assays available up to and including 31 October 2025.
Non-sampled data is excluded.

14.3 Geological interpretation

The interpretation and construction of mineralization wireframes was completed by Silvercorp personnel using Micromine software by either digitizing strings in cross-section and then linking strings to create three-dimensional (3D) wireframes, or by creating separate 3D surfaces for hangingwall (HW) and footwall (FW) vein contacts and then creating solid 3D wireframes from those surfaces. Mineralization interpretations were constructed primarily from vein contacts recorded in drill core and underground mapping and then modified based on silver, lead, zinc, and where relevant, gold and copper grades.

Most of the oxide material has been depleted by artisanal miners and the remaining material exploited in the mines is sulphide. Therefore, oxidation has not been coded into the data or the block models.

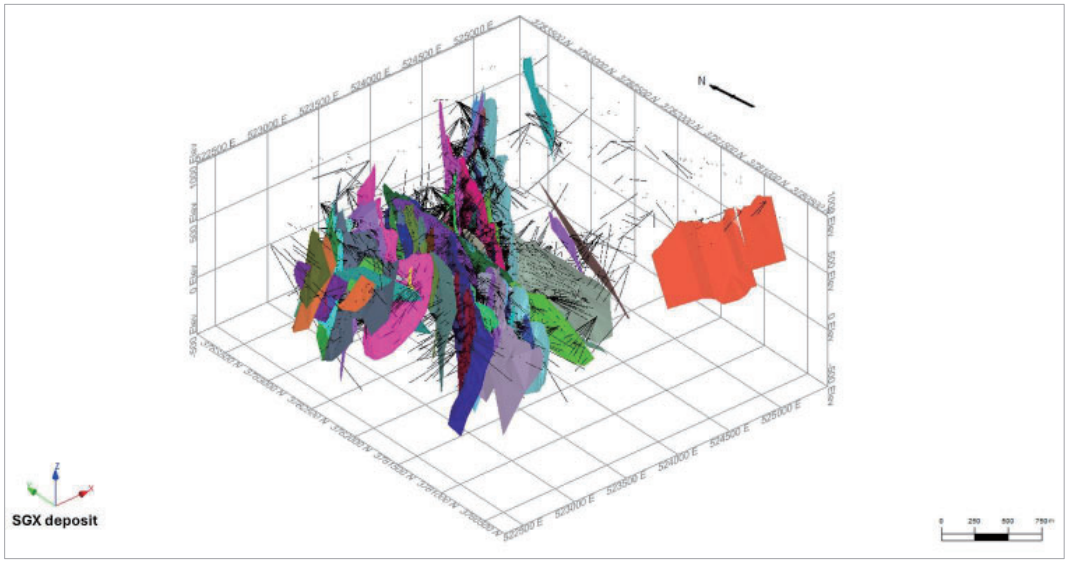
Mineralized veins at the SGX, HZG, TLP, LME mines, and Ag-Pb-Zn veins at LMW mines were modelled using a nominal threshold of 65 g/t AgEq. Mineralized veins at the DCG and KP mines were modelled using a nominal threshold of 80 g/t AgEq. Mineralized veins at the HPG mine and the veins with significant Au at the LMW mines were modelled using 0.85 g/t AuEq. Modelling cut-off grades were driven by mine specific controls.

Mineralization interpretations were reviewed by the relevant QPs. Wireframes were modified by the QPs as required. These changes included corrections for out of plane vein intersections (from parallel veins), anomalous direction changes, and inconsistent triangulations.

The QPs note that there is scope for refinement of Silvercorp's interpretation approach which will resolve many of the artefacts created during the wireframe triangulations of clustered and variably distributed HW and FW contact points.

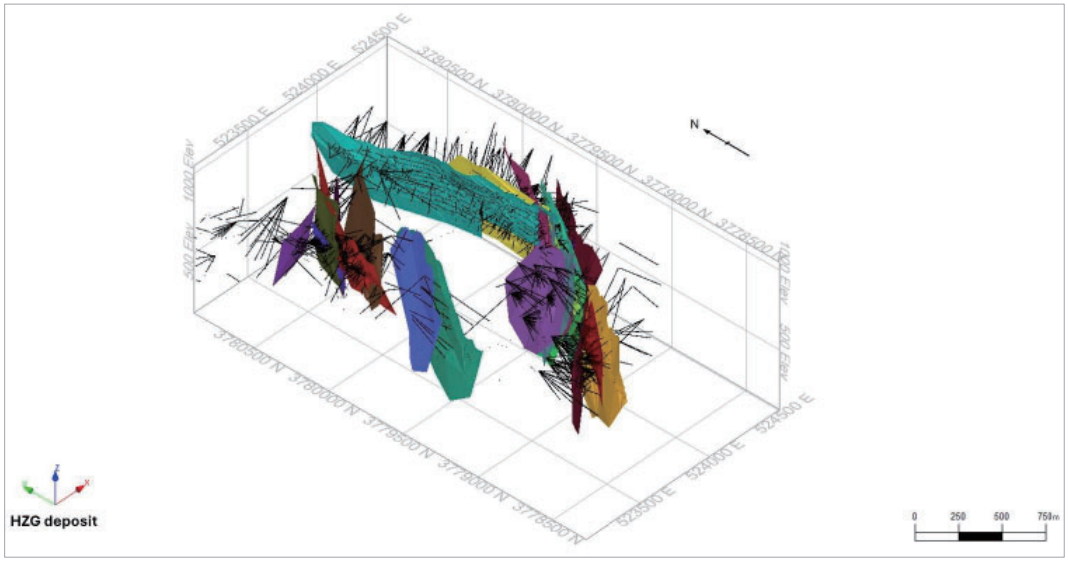
Figure 14.1 to Figure 14.8 present a 3D perspective view of vein / mineralization wireframes for each mine.

Figure 14.1 3D view of the SGX mineralization wireframes



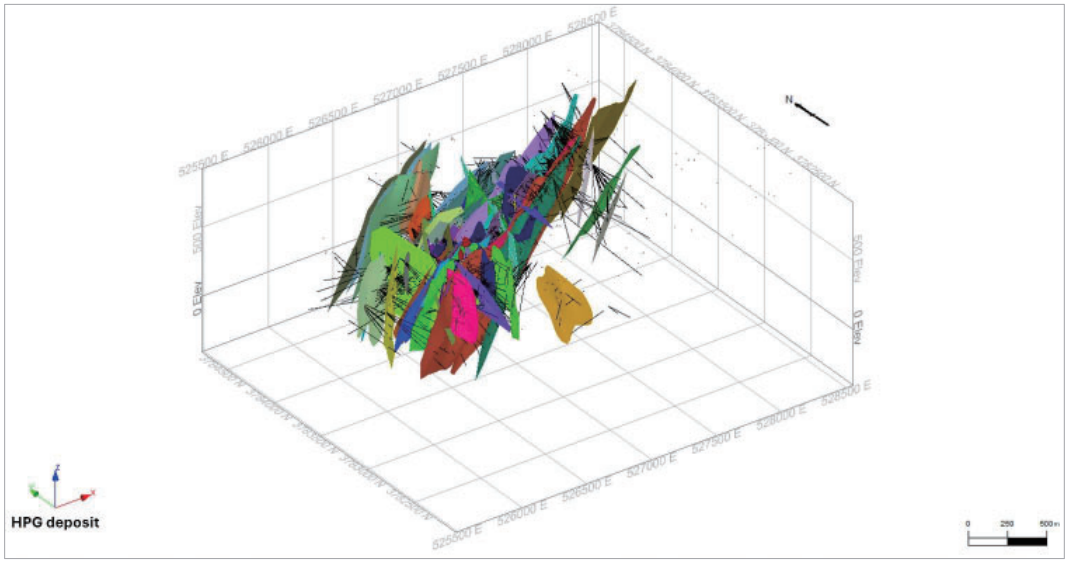
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.2 3D view of the HZG mineralization wireframes



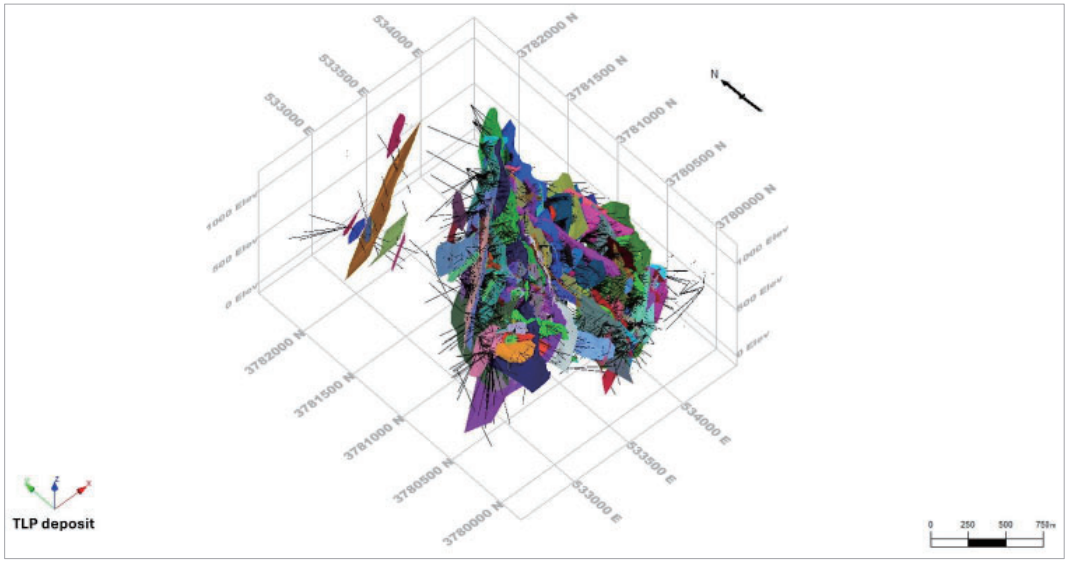
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.3 3D view of the HPG mineralization wireframes



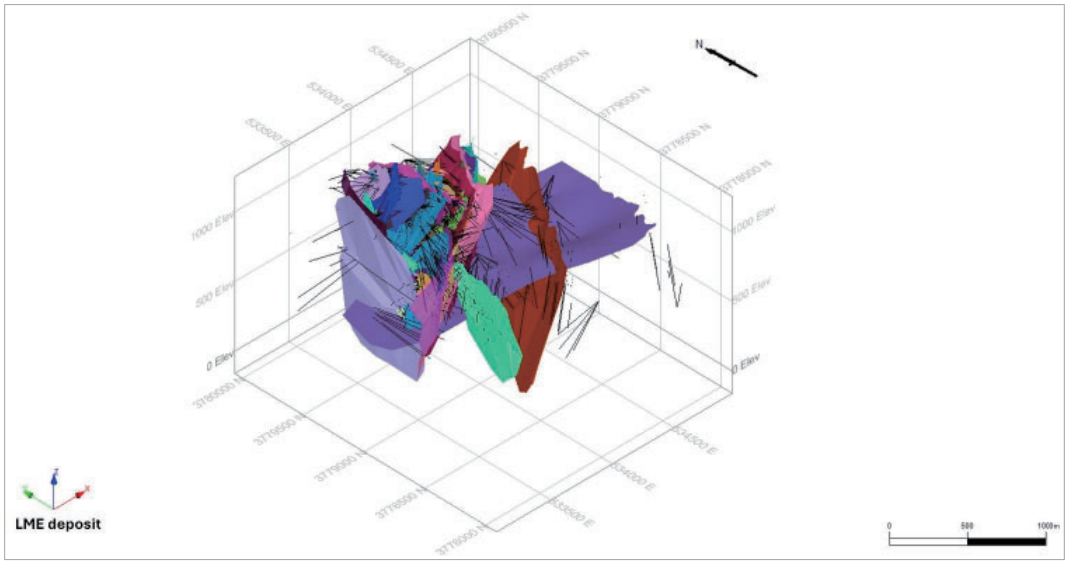
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.4 3D view of the TLP mineralization wireframes



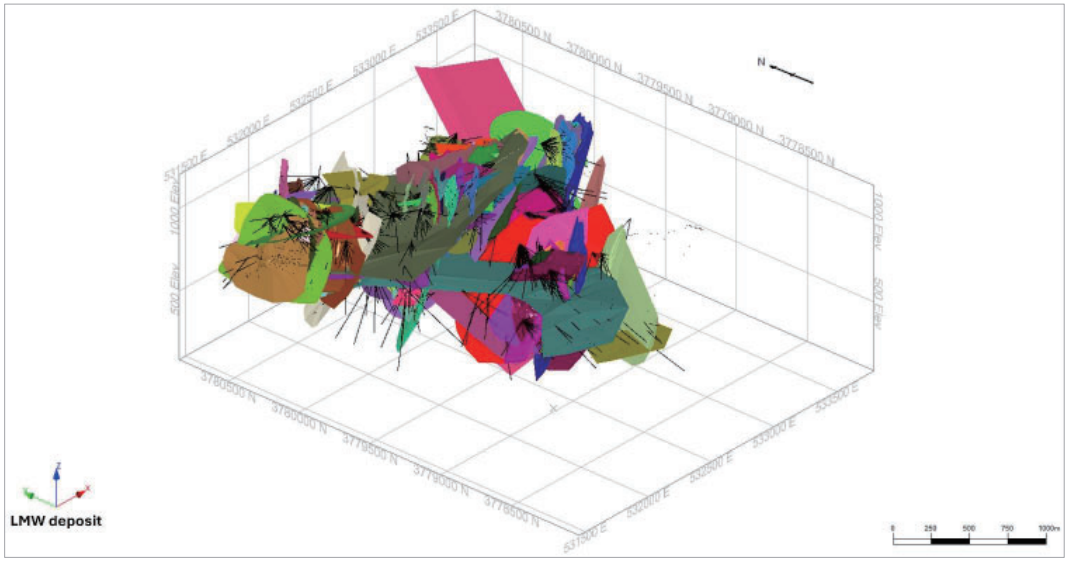
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.5 3D view of the LME mineralization wireframes



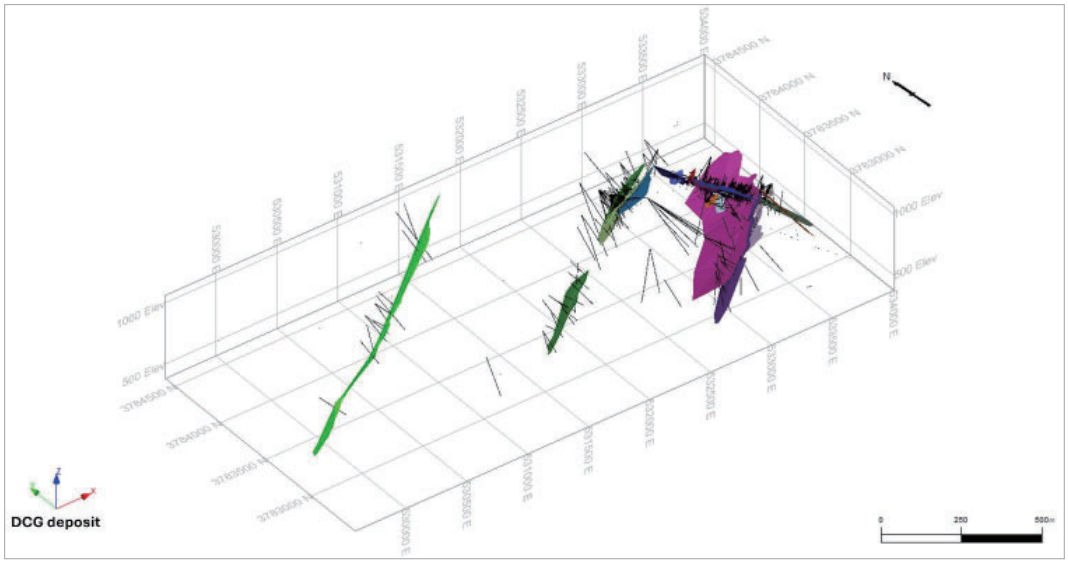
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.6 3D view of the LMW mineralization wireframes



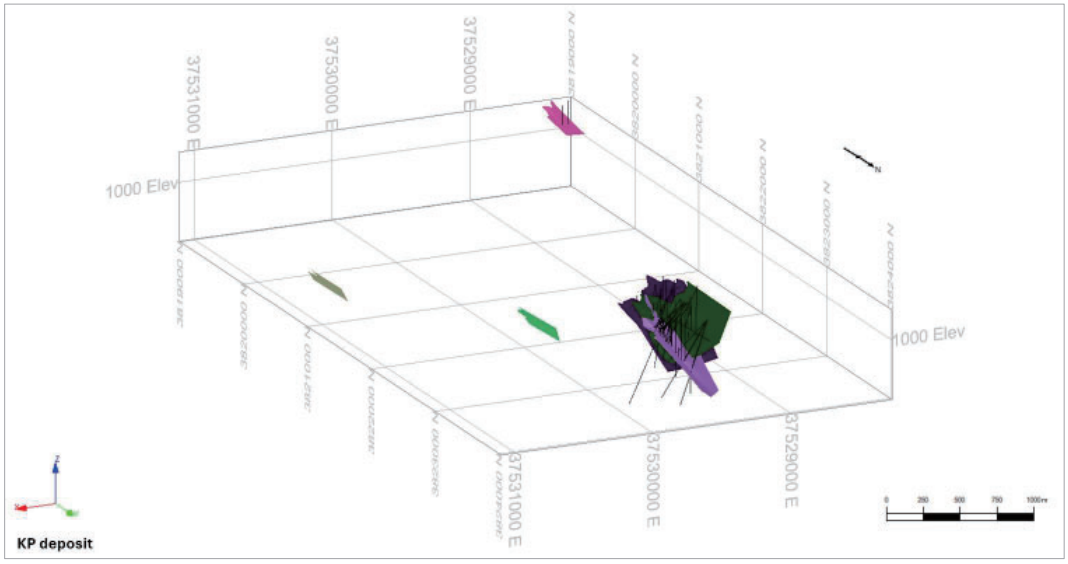
Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.7 3D view of the DCG mineralization wireframes



Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.8 3D view of the KP mineralization wireframes



Notes: 3D view, drillhole and channel sample traces shown in black. Individual veins are given unique colours to aid visualization. Veins without drilling have been identified by surface trenching and have not been classified.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.4 Input data for estimation

Silvercorp selectively sampled drillholes during the logging process based on the visual identification of veining and sulphide content as a proxy for mineralization. This has resulted in intervals intersected by the modelled veins that are not sampled. To ensure that high grades would not be smeared into unsampled areas during the modelling process, all unsampled intersections within the modelled veins were assigned grades of zero (for all elements). As unsampled intervals are commonly much larger than vein widths, unsampled portions were split into nominal 0.4 m intervals. The use of this small interval ensured that the assigned zero grades were correctly coded by intersecting wireframes in the subsequent sample flagging process.

Before relatively recent discoveries of gold-bearing veins at SGX, LME, LMW, TLP, and DCG, drillholes and channel samples were not systematically sampled for gold other than at the HPG and KP deposits. The lack of systematic sampling results in significant differences in input data spacing between Au and Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu assays. In the relatively few veins where gold has been estimated, drillhole and channel sample intervals that do not include Au assays have been set to a zero-gold grade. This approach is conservative but has been taken to prevent high-grade gold assays from being smeared into areas without gold assays.

14.4.1 Sample flagging

Desurveyed sample data were coded using the mineralization wireframes. During this process, any sample interval that had a centroid inside a wireframe, was assigned a "vein" code relevant to that wireframe. Due to the complexity of the vein systems at Ying, and lack of clear timing relationships between veins of different orientations, sample coding was completed on a per-vein basis to allow samples occurring within two or more wireframes to be coded to each wireframe.

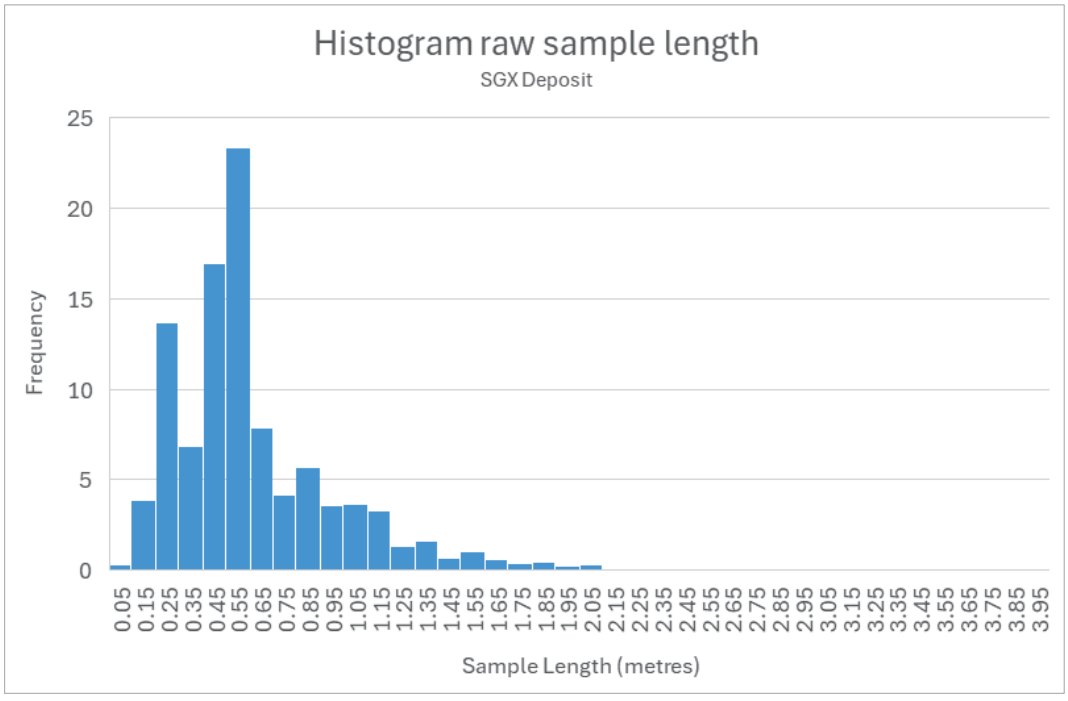
14.4.2 Sample compositing

Flagged sample data was composited using a residual retention process to standardise the sample lengths. A composite interval of 0.4 m was selected for all mines based on the predominant sample length. Figure 14.9 presents a histogram for the SGX deposit showing the distribution of sample lengths within all mineralization wireframes.

Sample compositing was completed using either Datamine or Vulcan software, by vein, using a primary composite length of 0.4 m, and a minimum composite length of 0.1 m. In Datamine, the sample length was adjusted to ensure all samples were included, resulting in sample lengths approximating 0.4 m. In Vulcan, residual samples (less than 0.2 m, left over after compositing) were combined with the previous composite if the composite occurred within the same vein.

In Vulcan, residual samples less than 0.2 m after compositing that could not be combined with the previous interval generally reflect historical highly selective underground sampling. To mitigate potential sample selection bias, the grades in these samples were diluted by expanding samples to a 0.4 m length. Diluted samples typically comprised less than 1% of samples.

Figure 14.9 SGX mineralized sample length histogram



Note: All data within veins.
Source: AMC, 2026.

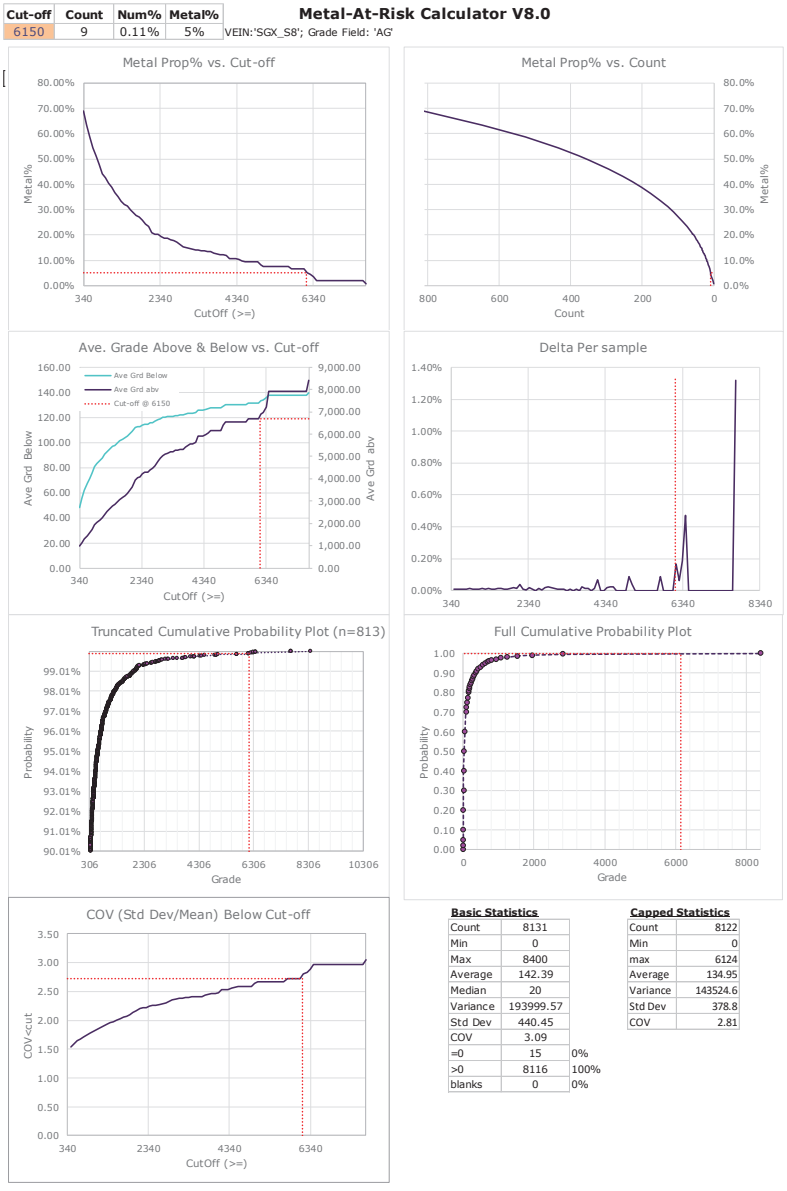
14.4.3 Grade capping

Grade capping is the process of reducing the grade of an outlier sample to prevent those samples from smearing higher grades into areas of lower grade during the estimation process.

All capping thresholds were selected by the relevant QPs using flagged, composited sample data. A combination of histograms, probability, and metal-at-risk plots were used to identify breaks within the sample population, and potential high-grade outliers for each vein. Outliers were then reviewed in a 3D context to determine whether samples reflected clustered high-grade zones which could be sub-domained, or random high-grade occurrences. Grade caps were typically defined at the upper break of the dominant sample population defined by the histogram or log probability plot. Figure 14.10 presents an example histogram and log probability plot for silver for Vein S8 at the SGX deposit. Table 14.3 presents a summary of grade caps applied to the various Ying deposits. Capping was an iterative process with adjustments made to the selected values based on the validation performance of the resulting Mineral Resource models. The approach has been implemented to manage smearing in the estimates.

The statistics for samples, composite and capped composites for Ag, Pb, and Zn for a subset of veins from each deposit are presented in Table 14.4. Veins were selected based on their contribution to the overall Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes.

Figure 14.10 SGX deposit: Vein S8 - Silver histogram and log probability plot - grade capping



Notes: Grade capping of SGX deposit, Vein S8, composite samples. Grade cap defined at break in sample population as shown by red line.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Table 14.3 Grade capping summary

Mine	Element	Number of veins	Number of veins top cut	Lowest top cut	Highest top cut
SGX	Au (g/t)	4*	3	8.7	29
	Ag (g/t)	101	78	28	6,500
	Pb (%)	101	82	1.1	65
	Zn (%)	101	71	1.6	38
	Cu (%)	101	23	0.3	1.9
HZG	Ag (g/t)	30	30	300	8,000
	Pb (%)	30	30	0.5	40
	Cu (%)	30	28	0.2	10
HPG	Au (g/t)	69	63	0.25	45
	Ag (g/t)	69	63	8	1,100
	Pb (%)	69	63	0.5	55
	Zn (%)	69	56	0.6	30
	Cu (%)	69	23	0.05	3.88
TLP	Au (g/t)	4*	4	0.125	161
	Ag (g/t)	163	139	41	9,901
	Pb (%)	163	138	1.5	50.1
	Cu (%)	163	136	0.0.01	8.3
LME	Au (g/t)	1	1	8	8
	Ag (g/t)	69	69	21	6,000
	Pb (%)	69	69	0.04	24
	Zn (%)	69	67	0.02	4.5
	Cu (%)	69	50	0.052	2.2
LMW (Ag-rich veins)	Ag (g/t)	116	116	150	7,000
	Pb (%)	116	115	1	32
	Zn (%)	116	112	0.1	6
	Cu (%)	116	109	0.006	4.5
LMW (Au-rich veins)	Au (g/t)	19	17	0.5	140
	Ag (g/t)	19	19	2	5,000
	Pb (%)	19	19	0.4	12
	Cu (%)	19	17	0.1	11
DCG	Au (g/t)	10	9	1.5	50.5
	Ag (g/t)	19	15	68	1,050
	Pb (%)	19	13	0.9	20
	Cu (%)	19	3	0.29	1.32
KP	Au (g/t)	6	3	0.65	3.8
	Ag (g/t)	6	3	200	1,300
	Pb (%)	6	3	0.7	6
	Zn (%)	6	3	0.7	10
	Cu (%)	0	-	-	-

Note: *Only a few veins were estimated for Au.
Source: AMC, 2026.

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Table 14.4 Comparison between samples, composites, and capped composites

Mine	Vein	Statistic	Ag (g/t)			Au (g/t)			Pb (%)			Zn (%)			Cu (%)		
			Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped
SGX	S8	No. samples	5,098	8,131	8,131	-	-	-	5,098	8,131	8,131	5,098	8,131	8,131	5,113	8,131	8,131
		Minimum	0.01	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	8,400	8,400	6,150	-	-	-	78.14	78.14	52	37.85	34.94	24	6.13	5.45	1.8
		Mean	158.08	142.39	141.60	-	-	-	3.81	3.41	3.39	1.48	1.28	1.27	0.03	0.03	0.03
		Coeff. Var	2.90	3.09	3.02	-	-	-	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.28	2.25	2.21	6.37	6.21	4.97
	S19	No. samples	4,010	6,658	6,658	-	-	-	4,010	6,658	6,658	4,010	6,658	6,658	4,010	6,658	6,658
		Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	8944	8,944	2,400	-	-	-	81.16	81.16	50	34.03	34.03	19	1.92	1.92	0.7
		Mean	203.68	188.28	179.40	-	-	-	4.10	3.84	3.80	1.75	1.61	1.60	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Coeff. Var	2.32	2.35	2.01	-	-	-	1.94	1.93	1.88	1.81	1.83	1.80	5.71	5.25	3.69
	S7	No. samples	2,970	5,341	5,341	-	-	-	2,970	5,341	5,341	2,970	5,341	5,341	2,970	5,341	5,341
		Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	4,596	4,596	4,596	-	-	-	73.94	73.94	73.94	34.77	34.77	34.77	1.2	1.2	1.2
		Mean	219.14	179.66	179.66	-	-	-	4.67	3.79	3.79	1.81	1.46	1.46	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Coeff. Var	1.88	1.94	1.94	-	-	-	1.96	1.93	1.93	1.90	1.85	1.85	6.97	6.22	6.22
	S2	No. samples	2,540	4,033	4,033	-	-	-	2,540	4,033	4,033	2,540	4,033	4,033	2,540	4,033	4,033
		Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	10,878	10,878	4,800	-	-	-	79.37	79.11	65	44.99	34.45	26	2.24	2.24	2.24
		Mean	355.57	328.34	321.89	-	-	-	6.65	6.06	6.06	2.33	2.02	2.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
		Coeff. Var	2.02	1.99	1.81	-	-	-	1.66	1.63	1.62	1.75	1.68	1.66	4.03	4.02	4.02
	S16W	No. samples	5,175	9,186	9,186	5,175	9,186	9,186	5,175	9,186	9,186	5,171	9,186	9,186	5,175	9,186	4,033
		Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	11,017	9,278	2,500	70.8	70.8	29	83.9	83.9	48	48.45	46.48	28	1.16	1.15	2.24
		Mean	241.61	188.56	182.61	0.14	0.19	0.18	5.33	4.00	3.86	2.72	2.14	2.11	0.01	0.01	0.03
		Coeff. Var	2.28	2.36	2.14	10.52	9.08	7.93	2.24	2.38	2.26	1.92	1.97	1.89	5.65	4.99	4.02

Mine	Vein	Statistic	Ag (g/t)			Au (g/t)			Pb (%)			Zn (%)			Cu (%)		
			Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped
	S6	No. samples	2,660	3,163	3,163	-	-	-	2,660	3,163	3,163	2,660	3,163	3,163	2,660	3,163	3,163
		Minimum	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	9,731	9,731	5,000	-	-	-	75.5	71.8	71.8	44.87	43.93	21	1.62	1.62	1.62
		Mean	354.80	318.39	316.39	-	-	-	6.11	5.54	5.54	2.98	2.61	2.56	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Coeff. Var	1.96	1.85	1.79	-	-	-	1.86	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.59	1.51	4.18	3.79	3.79
	S7_1	No. samples	3,962	6,025	6,025	-	-	-	3,962	6,025	6,025	3,962	6,025	6,025	3,962	6,025	6,025
		Minimum	0.99	0.99	0.99	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	6,894	6,894	2,520	-	-	-	81.73	81.73	44	56.54	56.54	38	1.563	1.563	1
		Mean	203.51	189.44	185.53	-	-	-	4.00	3.82	3.70	3.69	3.43	3.41	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Coeff. Var	2.22	2.16	2.03	-	-	-	2.32	2.28	2.16	1.78	1.75	1.72	5.05	4.40	4.23
HZG	HZ26	No. samples	2,790	5,499	5,499	-	-	-	2,790	5,487	5,487	-	-	-	2,790	5,063	5,063
		Minimum	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
		Maximum	7,268	7,268	7,000	-	-	-	18.19	18.19	15.0	-	-	-	15.66	15.66	6.0
		Mean	61.2	218.2	216.6	-	-	-	0.78	0.72	0.71	-	-	-	0.21	0.21	0.21
		Coeff. Var	2.29	2.36	2.35	-	-	-	1.90	1.98	1.96	-	-	-	2.55	2.36	2.14
HPG	H15	No. samples	2,206	3,603	3,306	2,206	3,603	3,306	2,206	3,603	3,306	2,206	3,603	3,603	2,206	3,603	3,603
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	3,515	3,330	500	80.7	80.7	5	73.18	73.18	26	29.85	29.85	12	1.94	1.94	1
		Mean	54.63	54.63	48.34	0.57	0.57	0.45	2.57	2.57	2.5	0.59	0.59	0.54	0.05	0.05	0.05
		Coeff. Var	2.64	2.60	1.73	4.87	4.57	1.98	2.06	2.02	1.87	3.65	2.02	2.99	3.15	3.09	2.88
TLP	T1	No. samples	1,575	2,912	2,912	1,289	2,412	-	1,567	2,898	2,898	-	-	-	696	1,324	1,324
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
		Maximum	6,322	6,322	1,180	5.28	5.28	-	37.29	37.29	15.00	-	-	-	2.21	2.21	0.40
		Mean	79	79	68	0.04	0.04	-	1.16	1.16	1.13	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Coeff. Var	3.85	3.73	2.38	4.82	4.80	-	2.20	2.13	1.95	-	-	-	4.42	4.25	2.92

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Mine	Vein	Statistic	Ag (g/t)			Au (g/t)			Pb (%)			Zn (%)			Cu (%)		
			Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped
	T2	No. samples	4,101	8,248	8,248	3,730	7,507	-	4,098	8,241	8,241	-	-	-	1,965	4,080	4,080
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
		Maximum	6,093	6,093	2,500	31.20	31.20	-	69.67	56.09	31.00	-	-	-	6.19	6.19	4.00
		Mean	71	71	69	0.10	0.10	-	2.25	2.25	2.22	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.11
		Coeff. Var	2.95	2.80	2.45	6.54	6.36	-	1.82	1.75	1.67	-	-	-	3.28	3.18	3.04
	T3	No. samples	3,422	7,289	7,289	2,856	6,083	-	3,413	7,269	7,269	-	-	-	1,723	3,749	3,749
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
		Maximum	2,205	2,205	1,550	8.18	8.18	-	68.00	68.00	24.00	-	-	-	8.19	8.19	3.00
		Mean	54	54	54	0.06	0.06	-	1.74	1.74	1.72	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
		Coeff. Var	2.52	2.45	2.39	4.26	4.15	-	1.94	1.86	1.70	-	-	-	3.76	3.70	3.15
LME	LM5	No. samples	2,858	5,236	5,236	-	-	-	2,858	5,236	5,236	2,858	5,236	5,236	2,858	5,236	5,236
		Minimum	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	14,613	14,613	4,675	-	-	-	37.2	33.8	13.5	7.53	7.53	4.5	8.13	8.13	2.2
		Mean	233.9	220.5	217.4	-	-	-	1.05	1.05	1.04	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.02
		Coeff. Var	2.7	2.7	2.33	-	-	-	1.84	1.76	1.66	1.78	1.78	1.73	8.3	8.1	5.5
LMW (Ag-rich veins)	LM7	No. samples	2,825	8,706	8,706	-	-	-	2,825	8,706	8,706	2,825	8,706	8,706	2,825	8,706	8,706
		Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Maximum	2,005	2,005	1,500	-	-	-	37.74	37.74	16.00	7.60	7.60	2.80	8.39	8.39	4.50
		Mean	95	93	92	-	-	-	1.09	1.06	1.03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.29
		Coeff. Var	2.05	2.08	2.03	-	-	-	1.99	2.02	1.70	2.49	2.52	1.83	2.01	2.04	1.93
	LM17	No. samples	2,153	3,830	3,830	-	-	-	3,830	2,153	3,830	3,830	2,153	3,830	3,830	2,153	3,830
		Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Maximum	13,363.00	13,363.00	6,000.00	-	-	-	2.75	50.13	50.13	30.00	13.54	13.54	5.50	3.16	3.16
		Mean	178.85	178.85	174.70	-	-	-	0.09	1.51	1.51	1.50	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.09
		Coeff. Var	3.30	3.21	6.10	-	-	-	3.18	2.33		2.91	3.16	2.13	2.08	6.02	2.19

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Mine	Vein	Statistic	Ag (g/t)			Au (g/t)			Pb (%)			Zn (%)			Cu (%)		
			Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped	Samp	Comp	Capped
LMW (Au-rich veins)	LM50	No. samples	2,779	5,352	5,352	2,779	5,352	5,352	5,352	2,779	5,352	5,352	2,779	5,352	5,352	2,779	5,352
		Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Maximum	6,896.00	6,896.00	3,200.00	80.30	80.30	60.00	2.50	17.32	17.32	12.00	7.82	7.82	3.50	6.54	6.54
		Mean	45.81	45.81	43.67	2.31	2.31	2.28	0.03	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03
		Coeff. Var	5.31	5.21	2.88	2.34	5.18	2.75	5.15	2.73	2.77	4.33	4.08	2.32	2.22	2.84	2.30
	LM21	No. samples	973	1,619	1,619	973	1,619	1,619	1,619	973	1,619	1,619	973	1,619	1,619	973	1,619
		Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Maximum	1,568.00	1,568.00	400.00	320.82	320.82	140.00	8.25	14.36	14.36	6.50	4.51	4.51	1.20	14.36	14.36
		Mean	20.71	20.71	18.46	1.62	1.62	1.29	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.20	0.20
		Coeff. Var	4.00	4.44	9.19	3.96	3.86	5.37	4.44	5.13	6.77	3.12	4.09	2.97	3.49	9.16	3.85
DCG	C76	No. samples	236	699	699	236	699	699	236	699	699	-	-	-	236	699	699
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
		Maximum	940	940	230	24.2	24.2	8.5	12.77	12.77	12.77	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	0.26
		Mean	30.32	28.28	20.61	1.28	1.20	0.98	0.63	0.59	0.59	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Coeff. Var	3.24	3.56	1.84	2.51	2.55	1.93	2.61	2.69	2.69	-	-	-	2.02	2.08	2.08
KP	K4	No. samples	142	211	211	148	218	218	146	213	213	146	215	215	6	12	12
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Maximum	15,998	15,998	1300	10	10	3.8	10.01	10.01	6	17.74	16.69	10	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Mean	249.3	249.3	177.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Coeff. Var	4.3	4.2	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	4.6	4.6	4.6

Notes: All statistics are length weighted. Samp = raw samples, Comp = composited samples. Capped = capped composites. Coeff. Var = coefficient of variation. Zero values represent both below detection and unsampled intervals.
Source: AMC, 2026.

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14.5 Block model

14.5.1 Block model parameters

The QPs created separate block models for each vein. Datamine software was used for all mines, except HZG which was done in Vulcan. Block models were rotated so that the X-block dimension was aligned down the dip of the vein, the Y-block dimension was aligned along the strike of the vein, and the Z-block dimension was aligned across the vein thickness. The model rotation convention is outlined in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 Block model rotations

Rotation	Axis of rotation	Description
First rotation	Z-axis	Rotation around Z-axis to align Y-axis with the strike of the vein.
Second rotation	Y-axis	Rotation around the Y-axis to align X-axis down-dip of vein, and Z-axis across vein thickness.

Source: AMC, 2026.

All models used a parent block size of 10 m X by 10 m Y by 0.8 m Z. Parent block dimensions were chosen as a compromise based on nominal 5 m spaced channel sampling on 40 m spaced levels, with 40 - 50 m spaced drillholes in less well-informed areas of major veins.

In Datamine, parent blocks were subcelled to 1 m X by 1 m Y by 0.1 m Z to provide resolution of vein contacts. Some models were subcelled to 0.25 m X by 0.25 m Y by 0.1 m Z to manage some margins in remodelled veins, especially in thinner portions of the veins.

In Vulcan, parent blocks were subcelled to 2 m X by 2 m Y by 0.1 m Z to provide resolution of vein contacts. As the Vulcan wireframes were modelled using a minimum sample width of 0.4, the lower resolution was considered acceptable – less requirements for finer and narrower block fitting.

14.5.2 Density

A fixed density was assigned to blocks for all deposits other than SGX and HPG, for which the density values were estimated by regression from the block estimates of lead and zinc grades. Density is discussed in Section 10.1.5 (Ying Project) and Section 10.2.5 (KP Project).

14.6 Grade estimation

Silver, lead, zinc, copper, and in selected veins, gold, were estimated into the parent blocks using ID^2 interpolation. The ID^2 interpolation method was selected due to the significant number of veins at the Ying Property. Previous comparisons of ID^2 and ordinary kriging, and successive resource estimations completed since 2020 on the Ying Project, have demonstrated that the ID^2 interpolation produces estimates of tonnage and grade that are globally unbiased. To preserve the relationships between the metals of interest, a static common search with a uniform estimation neighbourhood was applied during the estimation process, except for HZG. A multiple-pass, omnidirectional search was used for the HZG estimate. The capped composites were restricted using hard domain boundaries so that only the flagged, capped composites within the vein could influence the estimate of the specific vein model.

Except for HZG, the data was cell-declustered within the plane of mineralization, using a nominal grid spacing of 100 m x100 m which aligns with the general peripheral data spacing. The declustered and length-weighted capped and composited data was used to estimate into the models using a single pass. Search pass parameters are summarized in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6 Ying deposits – estimation search parameters

Deposit	Pass	Search distance X (m)	Search distance Y (m)	Search distance Z (m)	Minimum number of samples	Maximum number of samples	Maximum number of samples per drillhole or channel
HZG	1	25	25	25	4	12	2
HZG	2	50	50	50	4	12	2
HZG	3	200	200	200	3	12	2
All Others	1	500	500	500	4	12	2

Source: AMC, 2026.

14.6.1 Mining depletion

Silvercorp depletes block models based on topography, mining activity (stopes and tunnels), and material considered to be non-recoverable due to access restrictions, or proximity to stopes or unstable ground.

All blocks within 5 vertical metres of the natural topography surface are coded using a 'TOPO' flag within the block model and excluded from Mineral Resource calculations per Silvercorp's internal business process.

Mining and tunnelling depletion is defined on a vein-by-vein basis by manually constructing 'cookie cutter' wireframes in the longitudinal plane for each vein based on the intersection of the vein with as-built surveys of stopes and tunnels. These wireframes are used by Silvercorp in preference to directly using as-built survey wireframe solids to ensure that very narrow (<2 m wide) tunnels and stopes are coded correctly into the small subcells.

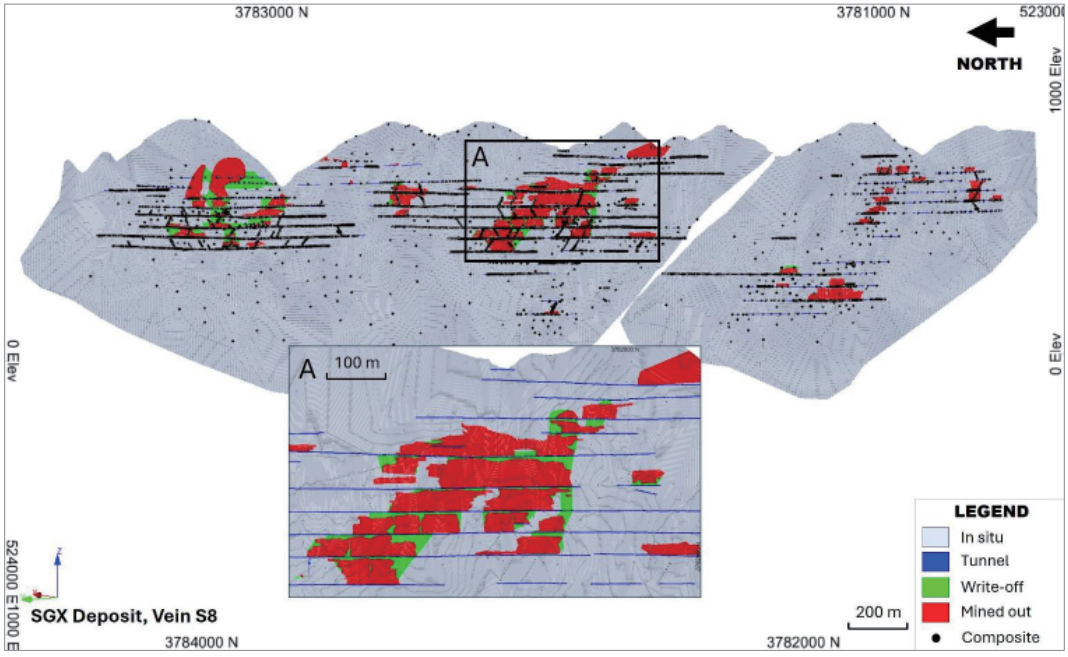
Areas considered to be non-recoverable or sterile (locally termed 'write-off') are defined by Silvercorp personnel on a biannual basis. Write-off 'cookie cutter' wireframes are constructed for each vein in the longitudinal plane.

Stope, tunnel and write-off depletion wireframes are used to code each vein within the model with a 'MINED' flag. Coding is completed so that tunnels overprint stopes, and stopes overprint 'write-off'. Figure 14.11 presents a longitudinal section of SGX Vein S8 with depletion coding.

Mineral Resources exclude all blocks coded as tunnels, stopes or write-off. Tunnels and stopes are depleted from the block model based on mining completed to the end of 31 December 2025. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (write-off) have been depleted based on a review of mining activities to the end of 31 December 2025.

The QPs note that the use of the "cookie cutter" wireframes is not a precise estimation of the amount of depletion in longitudinal drives and stopes and does not consistently deplete the model for small cross-cut drives and raises. The QPs do not consider this to have a material impact on the Mineral Resources.

Figure 14.11 Mining depletion longitudinal projection SGX mine: Vein S8



Notes: Longitudinal section looking towards 120°. Figure shows mined out to 31 December 2025, write-off to 31 December 2025.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.7 Mineral Resource classification

The Mineral Resource classification considered the narrow vein style of mineralization, the visually observed grade continuity, the sample spacing in longitudinal projection and the performance of the estimation historical Mineral Resource block models as predictors of reconciled mine production. The criteria are detailed below:

- Measured Resources:
  - Measured Resources are defined by the presence of veins defined by exploration tunnelling. The boundary of Measured Resources is determined by extrapolating 20 - 25 m up and down-dip from the exploration tunnels where channel samples are less than 15 m apart.
  - Measured Resources are not extrapolated along strike from the ends of an exploration tunnel.
- Indicated Resources:
  - Indicated Resources are defined by either exploration drilling or exploration tunnelling.
  - A basic drilling grid of 50 m (along strike) by 100 m (up and down-dip) is used to delineate Indicated Resources. A minimum of three holes is required to define an Indicated Resource block. Boundaries of drillhole-defined Indicated Resource blocks are determined by extrapolating 25 m along strike and 50 m up and down-dip from the drillhole closest to the boundary.

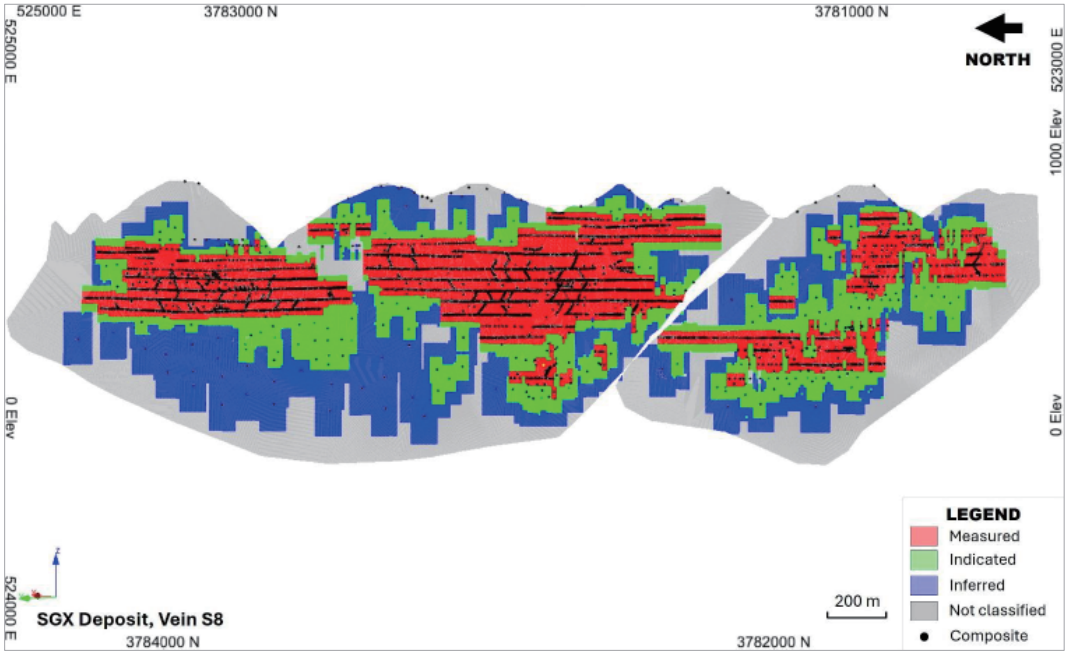
- Boundaries of tunnel-defined Indicated Resources are determined by extrapolating 40 – 50 m up and down-dip from the exploration tunnel. Indicated Resources are not extrapolated along strike from the ends of exploration tunnels.

- Inferred Resources:
  - Inferred Resources are either defined by a low-density of drillholes or extrapolated from drillhole-defined Indicated Resource blocks.
  - Boundaries of Inferred Resources are determined by extrapolating 50 m along strike and 100 m up and down-dip from the hole closest to the Indicated boundary. Inferred Resources are not extrapolated from exploration tunnels.

First pass Mineral Resource classification was completed with an automated script that was then reviewed by the QPs. Modifications to the classification were then made by the QPs to address local uncertainty with the geological model, erratic grade continuity, or poor-quality estimates.

An example of the Mineral Resource classification for the SGX mine Vein S8 is presented in Figure 14.12.

Figure 14.12 Mineral Resource classification longitudinal projection SGX mine: Vein S8



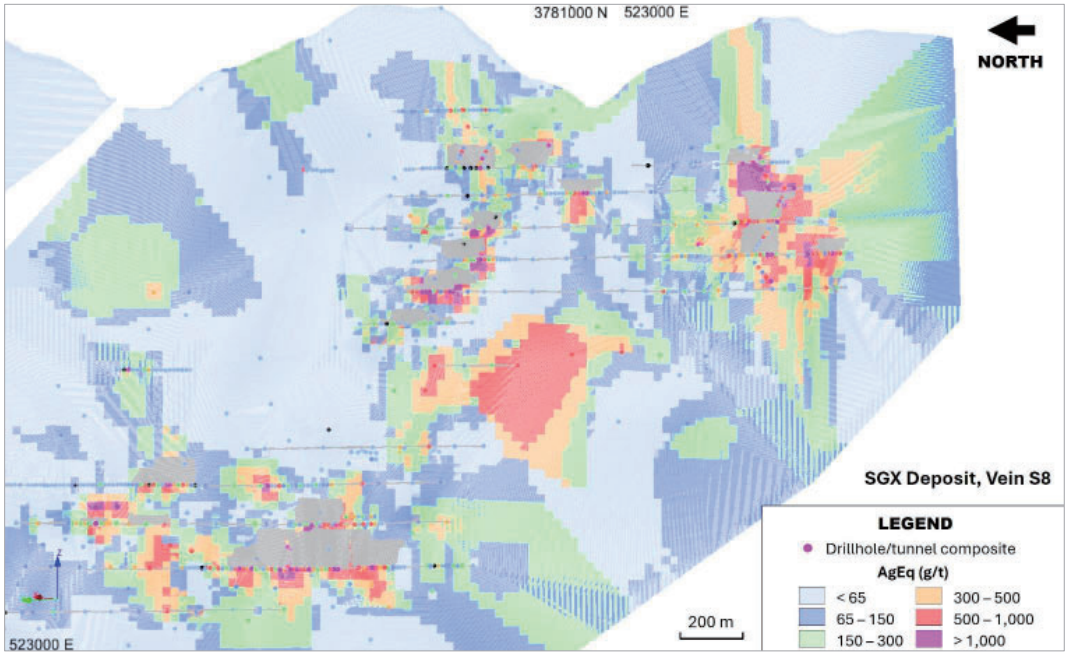
Note: Longitudinal section looking towards 120°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.8 Block model validation

The QPs validated the block models using a combination of methods including statistical comparisons between the model and input data, swath plots (using declustered data), and comparisons to previous estimates.

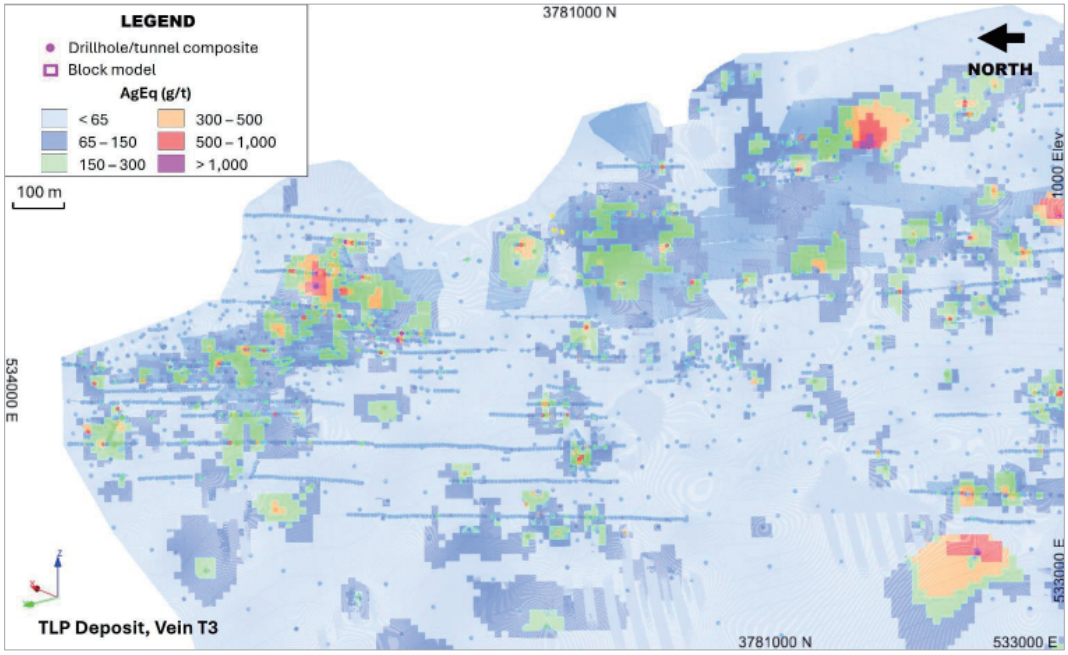
Figure 14.13 and Figure 14.14 show examples of the drillhole and channel composite AgEq grades compared to the block model estimated grades for a part of Vein S8 at the SGX mine and part of Vein T3 of the TLP mine – the largest veins from the largest deposits. The figures show good agreement between the drillhole composite grades and the estimated block model grades.

Figure 14.13 Silver equivalent grade longitudinal projection SGX mine: Vein S8



Notes: Longitudinal section looking towards 120°. A portion of the block model is shown.
Source: AMC, 2026.

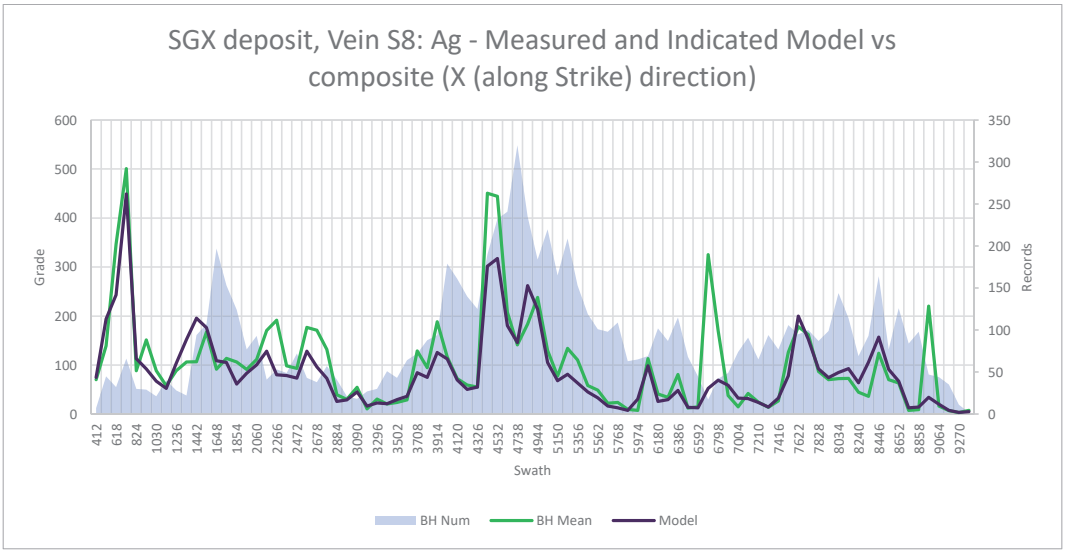
Figure 14.14 Silver equivalent grade longitudinal projection TLP mine: Vein T3



Note: Longitudinal section looking towards 125°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

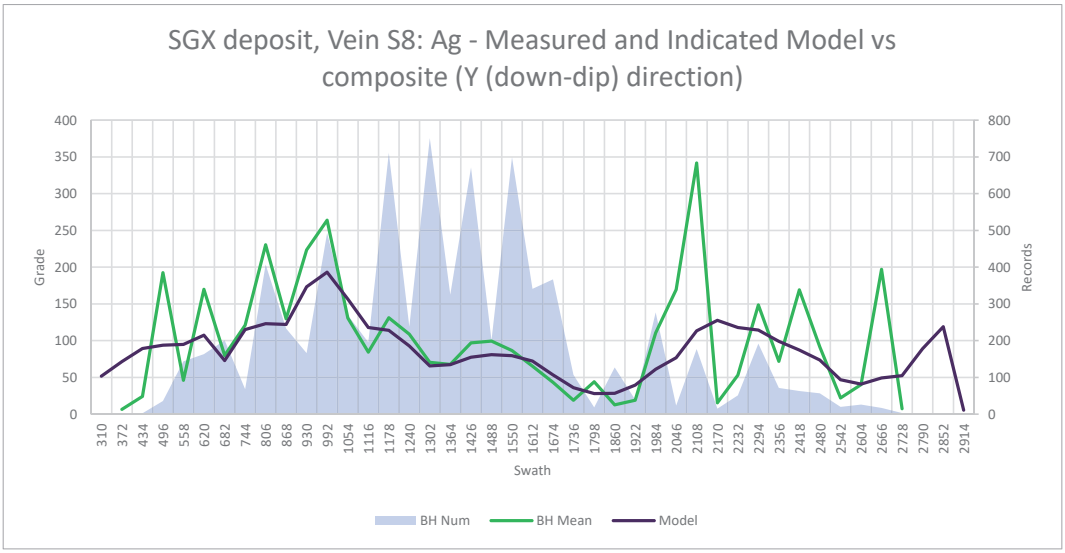
Figure 14.15 to Figure 14.20 present swath plots for the SGX Vein S8. Swath plots generally indicate a good agreement between model grade and declustered composite grades. Slight differences were noted between the model and composites, reflecting grade smoothing, edge effects from the estimation, or challenges finding a robust declustering solution.

Figure 14.15 S8 silver swath plot along strike



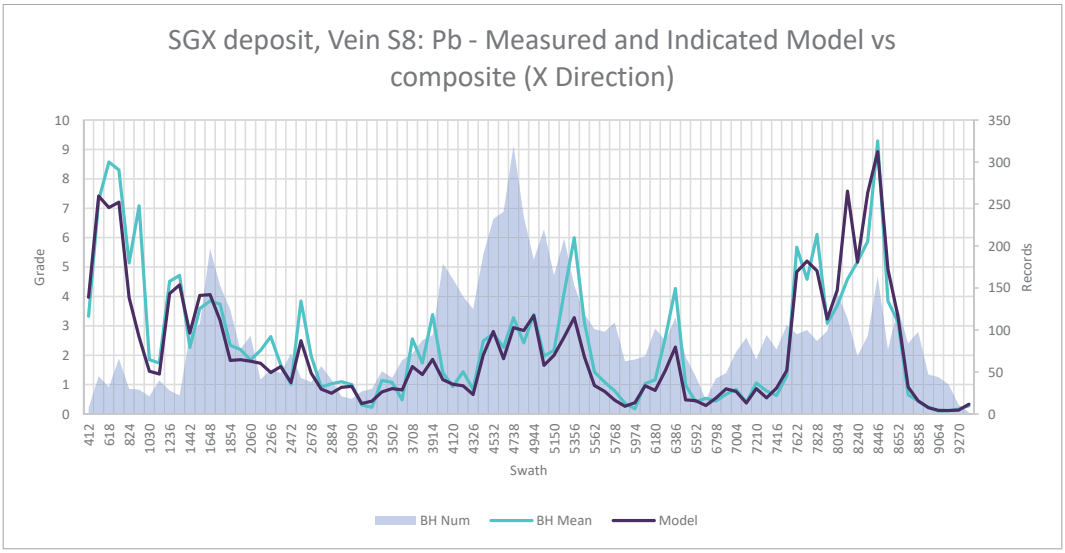
Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered. BH = all drilling and channel sampling.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.16 S8 silver swath plot down-dip



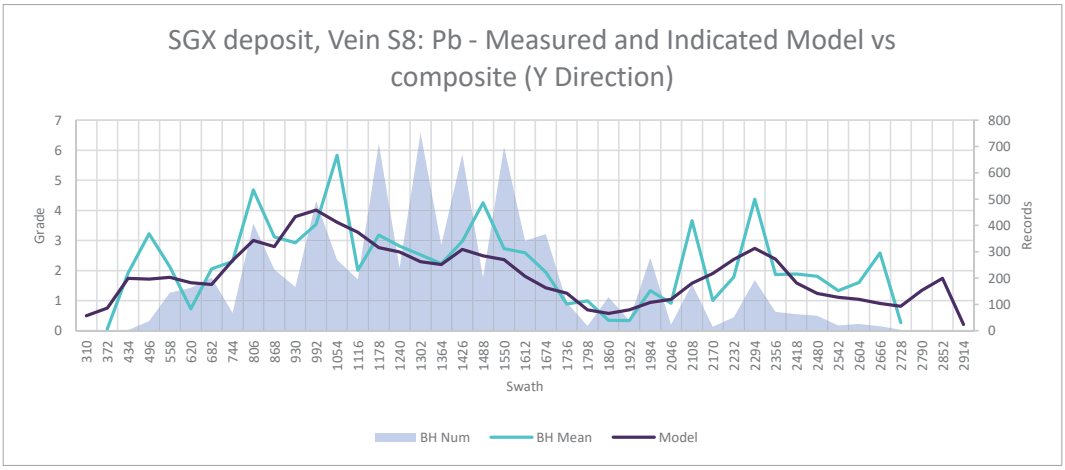
Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered.BH = all drilling and channel sampling.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.17 S8 lead swath plot along strike



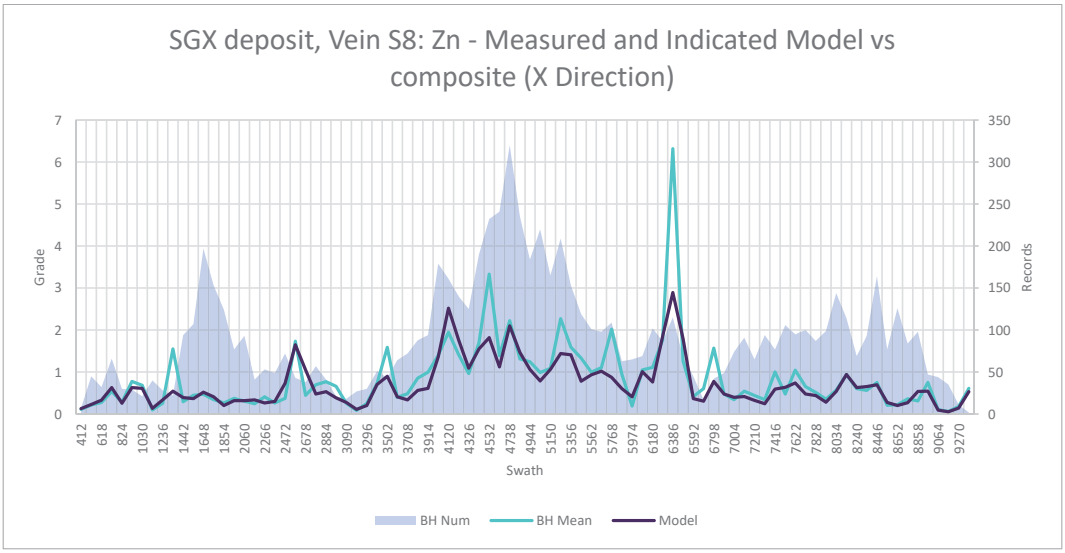
Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.18 S8 lead swath plot down-dip



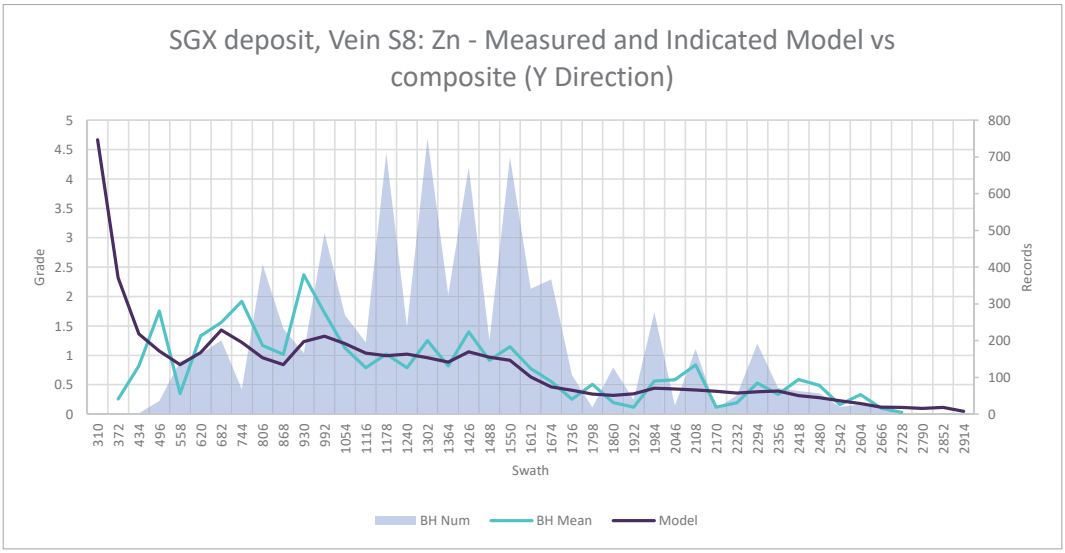
Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.19 S8 zinc swath plot along strike



Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.20 S8 zinc swath plot down-dip



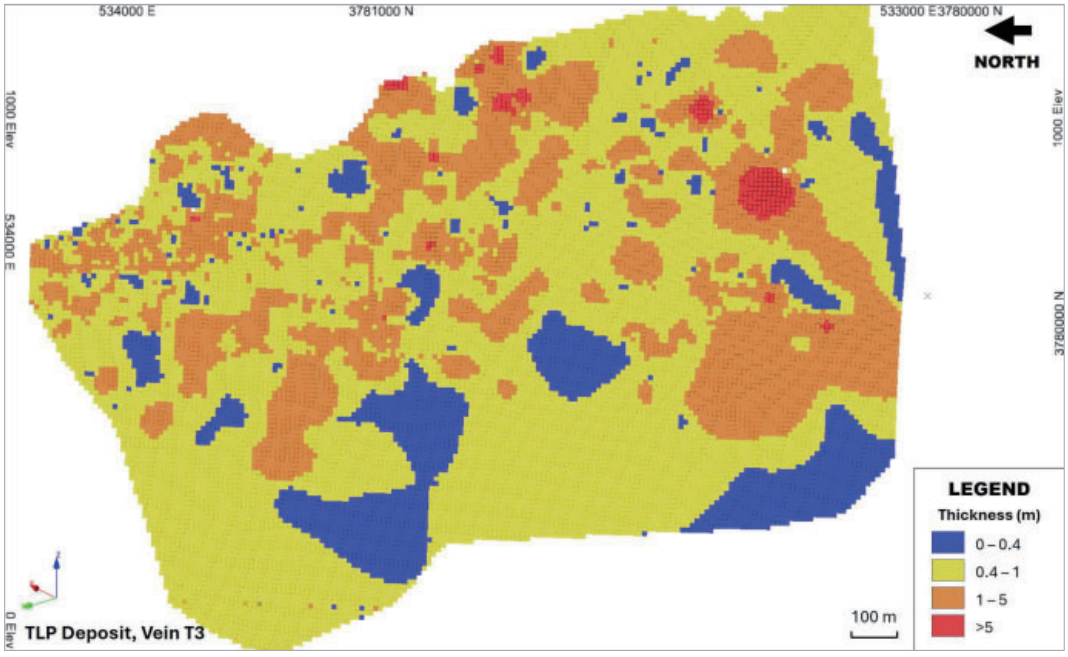
Notes: S8 model rotated 304 degrees clockwise around Z-axis, and 78 degrees clockwise around X-axis. Swath plots in real world coordinates (not rotated). Composites are declustered.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.9 Minimum mining width

To ensure that the estimates have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, all block representations of the veins were tested to ensure they had a minimum horizontal thickness of 0.4 m to be amenable for the resuing mining method. This was achieved by testing horizontal thicknesses across the model at a spacing equivalent to the model subcell dimensions. In instances where the modelled vein was less than 0.4 m thick, the Z direction block dimension (across strike) for the respective subcell was expanded and model grades were diluted accordingly.

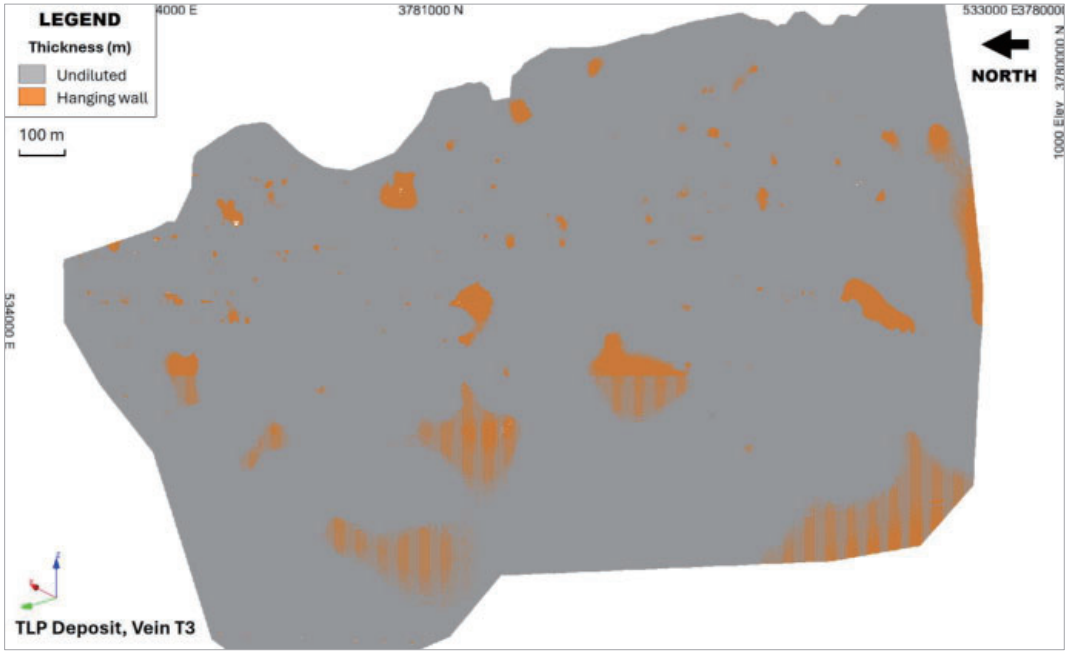
An example of the vein thickness is shown in Figure 14.21. The same vein diluted is shown in Figure 14.22.

Figure 14.21 Vein thickness of the TLP_T3 vein



Note: Longitudinal section looking towards 125°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.22 TLP_T3 showing the HW dilution that has been added to achieve 0.4 m minimum thickness



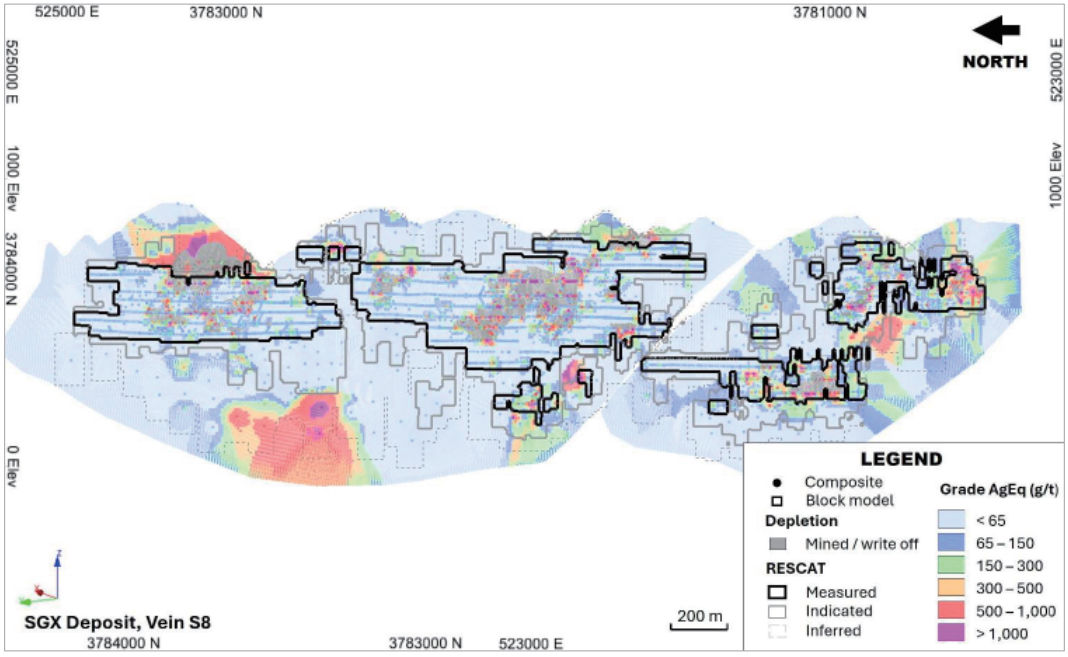
Notes: Longitudinal section looking towards 125°. Footwall dilution is not shown.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.10 Mineral Resource estimates

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Ying Property as of 31 December 2025 are presented in Table 14.1 in the introduction to this section. Mineral Resource estimates report Ag and Pb grades in all deposits, Zn grades in selected deposits, and Au grades within selected veins at selected deposits. Contained metal is also reported.

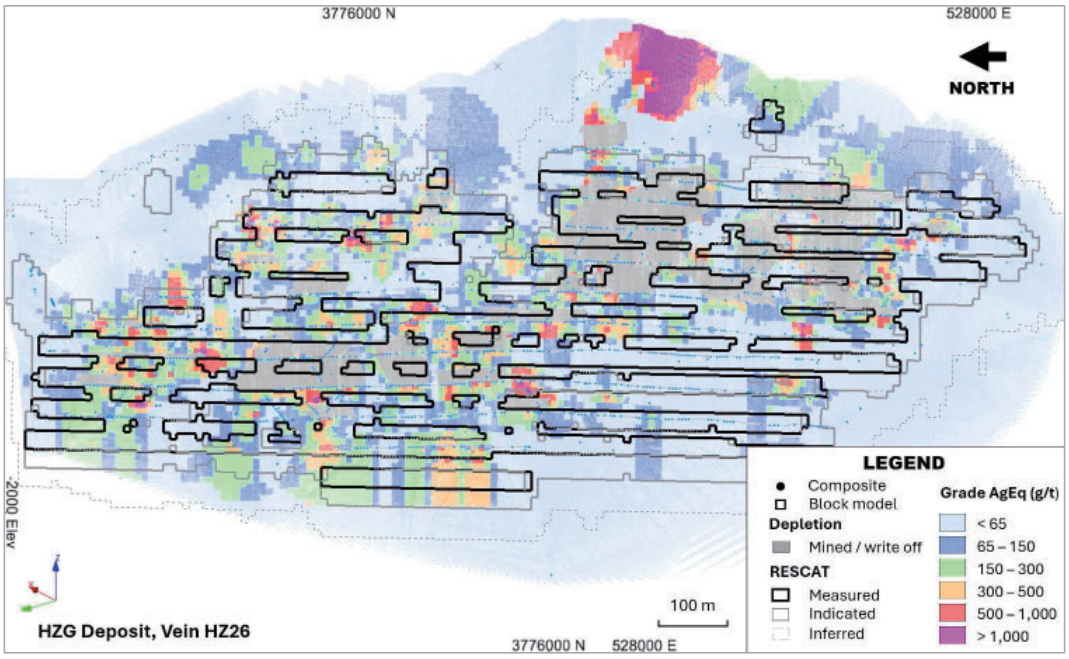
Longitudinal sections showing the model with AgEq grades, supporting data, mined-out areas, and classification for some of the largest veins on the Ying Property are displayed in Figure 14.23 to Figure 14.30. Note only the Measured, Indicated, and Inferred are shown, thus the outer boundary coincides with the extent of Inferred material.

Figure 14.23 SGX - Vein S8 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



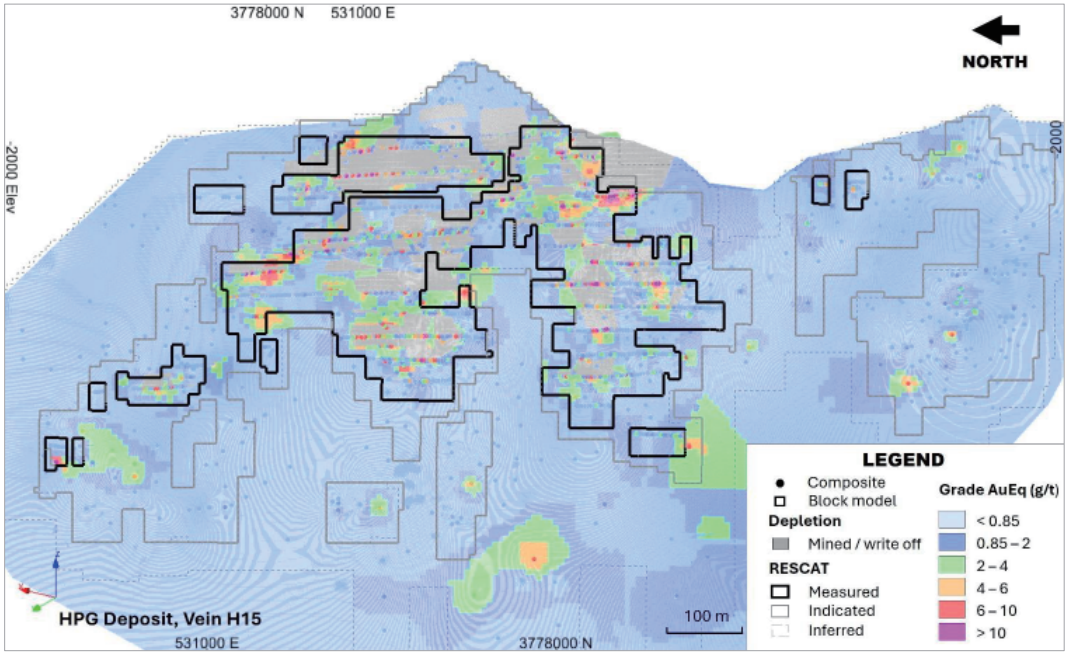
Note: Long section looking towards 120°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.24 HZG - Vein HZ26 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



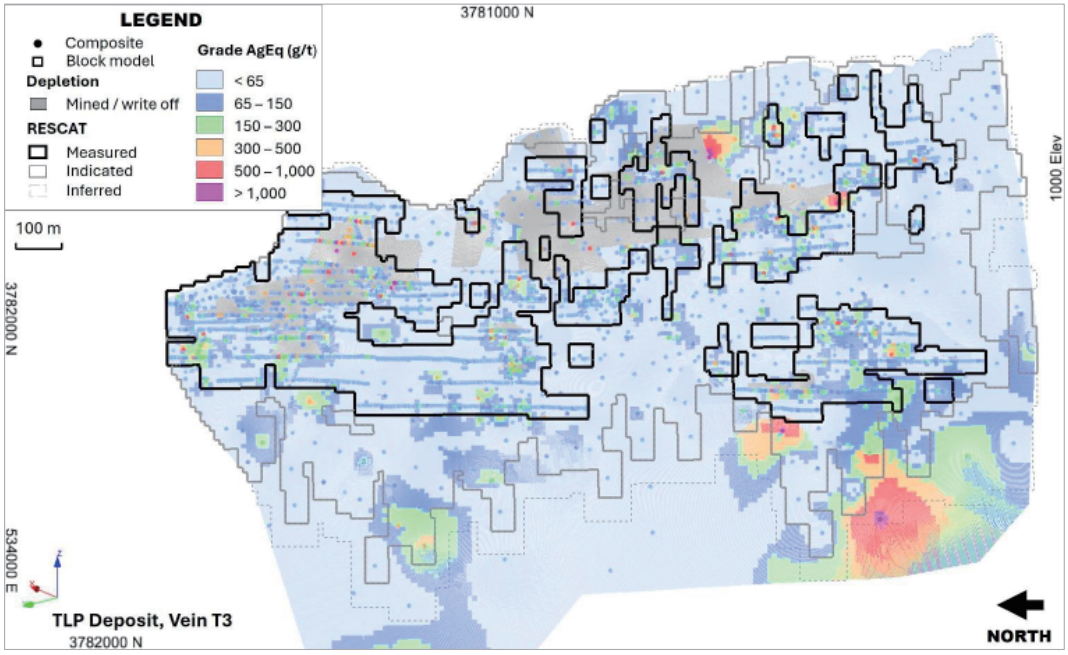
Note: Long section looking towards 125°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.25 HPG - Vein H15 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



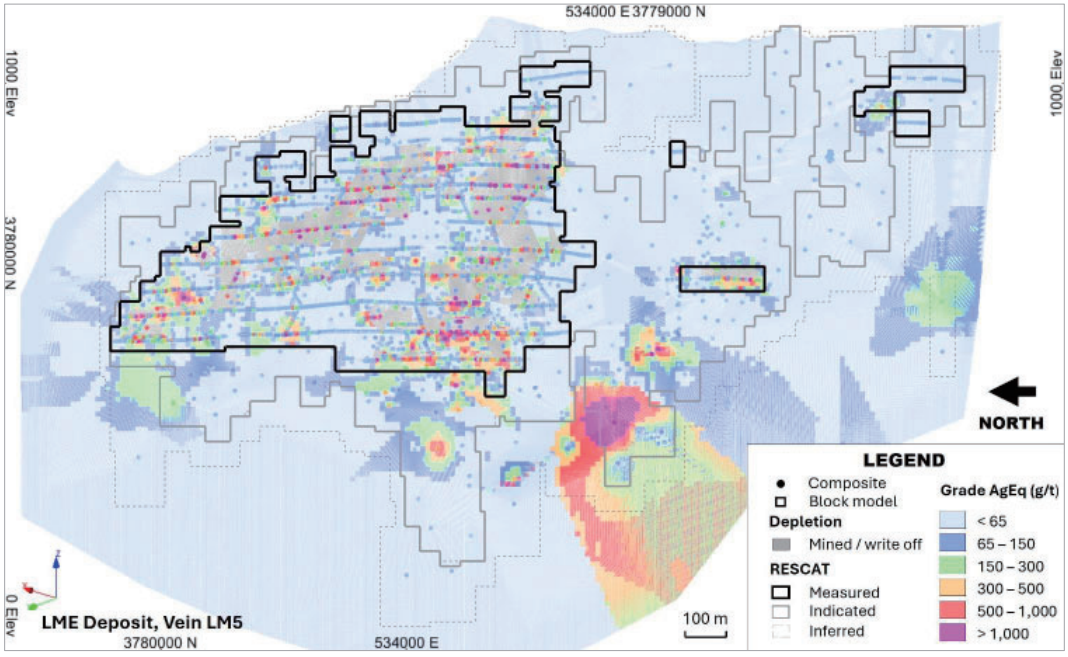
Note: Long section looking towards 140°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.26 TLP - Vein T3 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



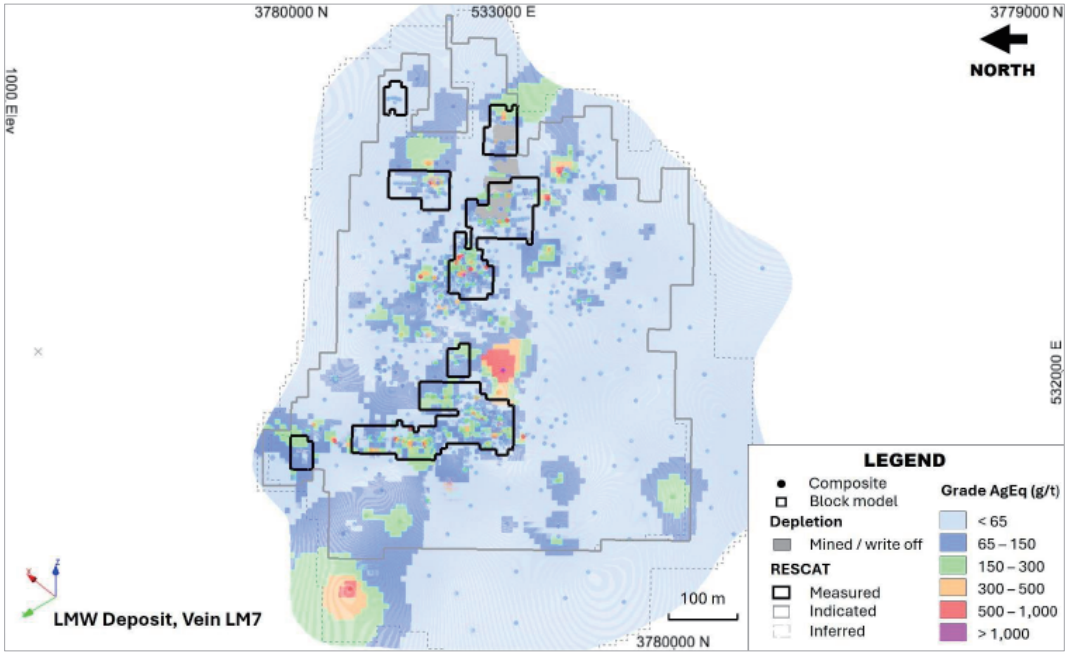
Note: Long section looking towards 125°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.27 LME - Vein LM5 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



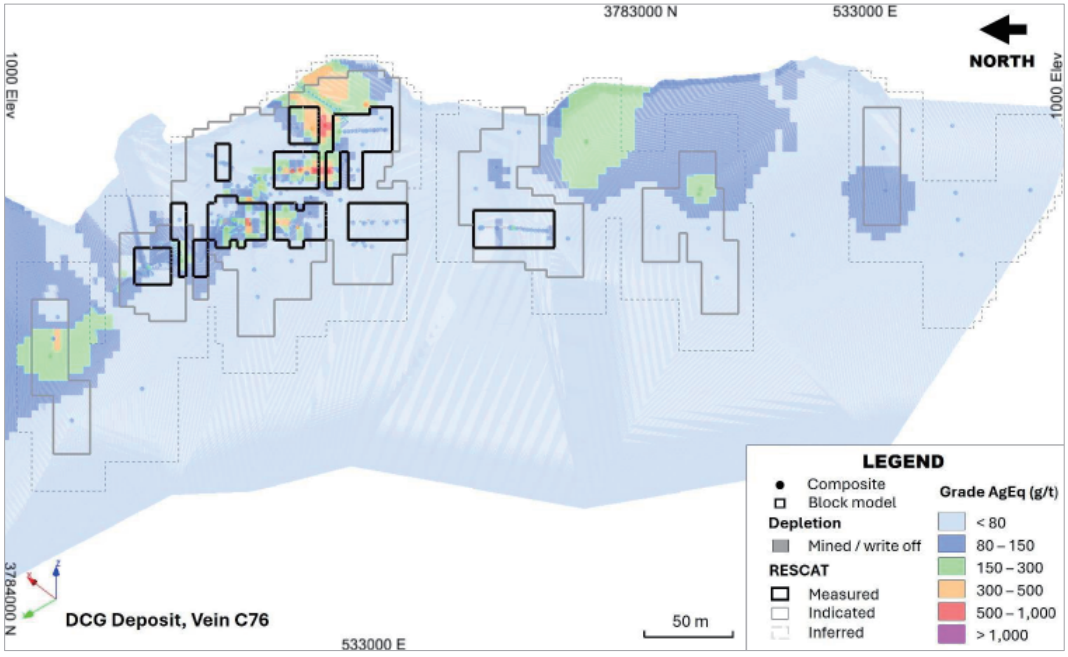
Note: Long section looking towards 140°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.28 LMW - Vein LM7 vertical long section projection Mineral Resource



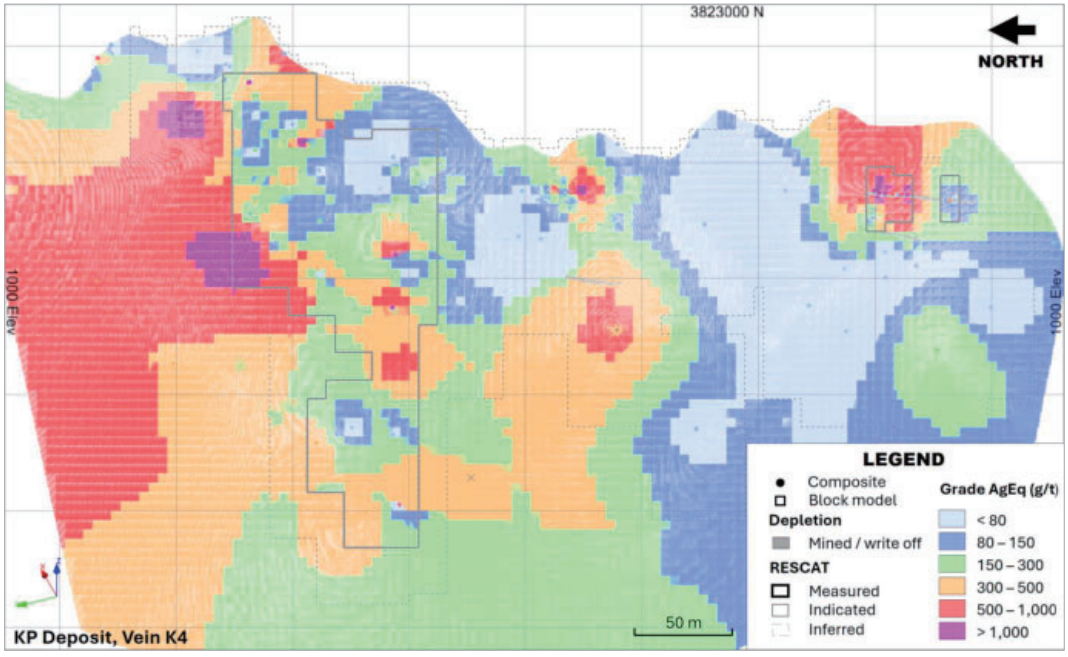
Note: Long section looking towards 130°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.29 DCG - Vein C76 oblique section projection Mineral Resource



Note: Long section looking towards 130°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

Figure 14.30 KP - Vein K4 oblique section projection Mineral Resource



Note: Long section looking towards 110°.
Source: AMC, 2026.

14.11 Risks

The QPs are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other similar factors which could materially affect the stated Mineral Resources.

The QPs note that 21% of the total Mineral Resources based on AqEq metal, and 24% of Mineral Resources based on tonnes are at an elevation below the current mining permits. On a mine by mine basis the proportion varies between 0% (HZG and DGC) to 61% of tonnes and 58% of metal (LME).

As discussed in Section 4.3, it is not unusual for mining companies in China, including Silvercorp, to undertake resource-related activities outside of limits prescribed in mining permits (title). The process related to applications for, and granting of, mining permit limit extensions occurs in parallel with those activities.

In previous years, Prospecting permits were required to allow for exploration activities beneath current mining permits. As discussed in Section 4.4, Prospecting permits are no longer necessary if the Mining permit holder carries out the prospecting work at elevations higher or lower than the permitted mining area. Details of mining permit depths were provided to AMC by Silvercorp (see Section 3 and Section 4).

The QPs are satisfied that there is minimal material risk of Silvercorp not receiving approval to mine these resources when access is required in the future. The QPs note that the most recent mining permits (titles)

have extended the permitted mining depths for some of the mines (HPG and DCG). The application for TLP has been lodged and is in progress while a depth extension application for SGX is planned.

14.12 Comparison with Mineral Resource estimate as of 30 June 2024

Prior to this Technical Report, the most recently published independent Mineral Resource estimate on the Ying Project is contained in the 2024 Technical Report This estimate has an effective date of 30 June 2024. A comparison between the Mineral Resource estimates with an effective date of 30 June 2024 (2024 Q2) and 31 December 2025 (2025 Q4) are presented in Table 14.7. Changes since the 2024 Q2 estimate include:

- Drilling of an additional 3,670 diamond core drillholes for a total of 459,231 m for the Ying Project.
- Ongoing underground development including the completion of an additional 136,034 m of tunnels including 68,945 m of drifts 41,605 m of crosscuts and 25,484 m of raises and 89,501 associated channel samples for the Ying Project.
- Ongoing depletion and sterilization (write-off) due to mining.
- Updated metal prices, AgEq formulas, addition of AuEq formulas, and updated COGs for each mine.
- Addition of the KP Project as part of the Ying Property.

Table 14.7 Comparison of Ying Property 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2024 Mineral Resource estimates[3]

Mine	Resource category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au		Ag		Pb		Zn		Cu [1]	
			g/t	Metal (koz)	g/t	Metal (Moz)	%	Metal (kt)	%	Metal (kt)	%	Metal (kt)
SGX	2025 Q4 MS+ID	12.61	0.06	23.43	184	74.44	3.52	444.20	1.89	238.40	0.04	4.65
	2025 Q4 IF	3.77	0.07	8.17	150	18.22	3.06	115.32	1.21	45.77	0.05	2.04
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	7.23	0.04	10.27	231	53.76	4.50	325.15	2.29	165.61	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	2.26	0.01	0.98	210	15.28	4.38	99.00	1.70	38.44	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	74%	31%	128%	-21%	38%	-22%	37%	-17%	44%	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	67%	399%	733%	-29%	19%	-30%	16%	-29%	19%	-	-
HZG	2025 Q4 MS+ID	1.73	-	-	208	11.60	0.80	13.90	-	-	0.30	5.14
	2025 Q4 IF	0.63	-	-	266	5.39	0.69	4.38	-	-	0.29	1.85
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	0.93	-	-	291	8.68	0.98	9.12	-	-	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	0.34	-	-	266	2.94	0.71	2.43	-	-	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	86%	-	-	-28%	34%	-18%	52%	-	-	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	84%	-	-	0%	83%	-2%	80%	-	-	-	-
HPG	2025 Q4 MS+ID	4.08	0.80	104.57	51	6.75	2.14	87.39	0.70	28.64	0.05	2.11
	2025 Q4 IF	2.55	0.79	64.88	48	3.91	1.57	39.95	0.66	16.89	0.08	1.96
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	2.02	1.24	80.94	71	4.64	2.99	60.58	0.99	19.95	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	1.57	2.86	144.71	103	5.22	3.76	59.18	0.95	14.88	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	102%	-36%	29%	-28%	46%	-28%	44%	-29%	44%	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	62%	-72%	-55%	-54%	-25%	-58%	-32%	-30%	14%	-	-
TLP	2025 Q4 MS+ID	11.65	0.00	0.79	122	45.77	2.14	249.23	-	-	0.06	6.71

Mine	Resource category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au		Ag		Pb		Zn		Cu [1]	
			g/t	Metal (koz)	g/t	Metal (Moz)	%	Metal (kt)	%	Metal (kt)	%	Metal (kt)
	2025 Q4 IF	2.06	0.14	9.07	113	7.53	2.02	41.64	-	-	0.09	1.93
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	6.21	-	-	177	35.34	2.91	180.99	-	-	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	1.87	-	-	175	10.50	2.35	43.77	-	-	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	88%	-	-	-31%	30%	-27%	38%	-	-	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	11%	-	-	-35%	-28%	-14%	-5%	-	-	-	-
LME	2025 Q4 MS+ID	4.52	0.07	9.63	187	27.21	0.98	44.53	0.25	11.36	0.04	1.94
	2025 Q4 IF	1.54	0.16	8.09	145	7.19	1.06	16.36	0.31	4.79	0.05	0.79
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	1.80	0.07	4.16	282	16.33	1.23	22.09	0.33	5.87	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	0.89	0.16	4.68	258	7.36	1.24	11.05	0.30	2.69	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	151%	-8%	131%	-34%	67%	-20%	102%	-23%	93%	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	73%	0%	73%	-44%	-2%	-14%	48%	3%	78%	-	-
LMW	2025 Q4 MS+ID	6.65	0.28	58.96	137	29.35	1.33	88.38	-	-	0.11	7.37
	2025 Q4 IF	2.03	0.48	31.12	87	5.71	0.94	19.16	-	-	0.10	1.95
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	3.59	0.19	22.41	216	24.89	2.01	71.99	-	-	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	1.77	0.11	6.02	199	11.31	2.33	41.12	-	-	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	85%	42%	163%	-36%	18%	-34%	23%	-	-	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	15%	349%	417%	-56%	-50%	-59%	-53%	-	-	-	-
DCG	2025 Q4 MS+ID	0.69	1.23	27.24	42	0.93	1.89	13.01	-	-	0.03	0.17
	2025 Q4 IF	0.35	1.18	13.41	35	0.40	2.01	7.13	-	-	0.02	0.08
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	0.36	2.16	24.92	67	0.77	1.93	6.93	0.21	0.75	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	0.10	0.63	2.04	59	0.19	3.79	3.84	0.13	0.13	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	92%	-43%	9%	-37%	21%	-2%	88%	-	-	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	250%	88%	558%	-41%	106%	-47%	86%	-	-	-	-
KP [2]	2025 Q4 MS+ID	0.25	0.75	5.99	197	1.57	1.29	3.20	2.34	5.82	0.00	0.00
	2025 Q4 IF	0.61	0.39	7.66	199	3.91	0.77	4.75	1.78	10.93	0.00	0.00
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2025 Q4 MS+ID	42.18	0.17	230.61	146	197.63	2.24	943.84	0.67	284.22	0.07	28.10
	2025 Q4 IF	13.55	0.33	142.40	120	52.26	1.84	248.70	0.58	78.38	0.08	10.60
	2024 Q2 MS+ID	22.15	0.20	142.69	203	144.40	3.06	676.85	0.87	192.18	-	-
	2024 Q2 IF	8.80	0.56	158.43	187	52.80	2.96	260.39	0.64	56.14	-	-
	Difference MS+ID (%)	90%	-15%	62%	-28%	37%	-27%	39%	-22%	48%	-	-
	Difference IF (%)	54%	-42%	-10%	-36%	-1%	-38%	-4%	-9%	40%	-	-

Notes:

- Copper was not estimated in 2024.
- The KP Project was added to the Ying Property for reporting purposes for the first time in this report.
- MS – Measured; ID – Indicated; IF – Inferred.

2025 (Q4):

- See footnotes under Table 14.1.

2024 (Q2):

- CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting.
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- Metal prices: gold US$1,800/troy ounce (oz), silver US$21.00/troy oz, lead US$1.00 per pound (lb), zinc US$1.10/lb.
- Exchange rate: CNY 7.00: US$1.00.
- Mineral Resources exclude the first 5 m below surface.
- Veins factored to minimum extraction width of 0.4 m after estimation.
- COGs: SGX 140 g/t AgEq; HZG 130 g/t AgEq; HPG 140 g/t AgEq; TLP 125 g/t AgEq; LME 130 g/t AgEq; LMW 125 g/t AgEq; DCG 150 g/t AgEq.
- AgEq equivalent formulas by mine:
  - SGX = Ag g/t+35.05*Pb%+17.97*Zn%.
  - HZG = Ag g/t+33.59*Pb%.
  - HPG = Ag g/t+80.6*Au g/t+35.17*Pb%+21.60*Zn%.
  - TLP = Ag g/t+33.23*Pb%.
  - LME = Ag g/t+32.71*Pb%+9.38*Zn%.
  - LMW = Ag g/t+34.20*Pb%.
  - DCG = Ag g/t+33.18*Pb%
- AgEq formulas used for significant gold bearing veins:
  - SGX (Veins S11, S16W_Au, S18E, S74) = Ag g/t+54.44*Au g/t+35.05*Pb%+17.97*Zn%.
  - LME (Veins LM4E2, LM4E3) = Ag g/t+55.12*Au g/t+32.71*Pb%+9.38*Zn%.
  - LMW (Veins LM21, LM22, LM26, LM28, LM50, LM50_3, LM52, LM53, LM54) = Ag g/t+71.85*Au g/t+34.2*Pb%.
  - DCG (Veins C76, C9_1, C9_2, C9_3, C9_4, C9E1, C9W1) = Ag g/t+83.44*Au g/t+33.18*Pb%.
- Includes assay results up to and including 31 December 2023.
- Depleted for mine production to 30 June 2024. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (sterile areas due to the proximity to stopes, unstable ground or where access to the vein is limited) defined as of 30 June 2024.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

The following observations have been made by the QPs from the comparison table:

- Measured and Indicated tonnes have increased by 90% overall. The Inferred tonnes have increased by 54%.
- Measured and Indicated grades have decreased for gold and silver by 15% and 28%, respectively. Measured and Indicated grades have decreased for lead by 27% and zinc by 22%.
- Inferred grades decreased for gold, silver, lead, and zinc by 42%, 36%, 38%, and 9%, respectively.
- The net result in the Measured and Indicated categories has been an increase in the contained gold and silver metal of 62% and 37% respectively. Contained Measured and Indicated lead metal and zinc metal have increased by 39% and 48% respectively.
- The net result in the Inferred category has been a decrease in the contained gold metal, silver metal, and lead metal of 10%, 1%, and 4% respectively. Inferred zinc metal has increased by 40%.

The reasons for the differences in grade, tonnes, and contained metal include changes made to vein interpretations for the 2025 Q4 model, conversion to higher categories arising from drilling and level development, application of different COGs and depletion due to mining. The QPs note that metal prices have increased by 78% for Au, 67% for Ag, 3% for Pb, and 36% for Zn. This has resulted in a reduction in cut-off grades for all deposits.

In the case of gold, the QPs note that gold was only estimated for 113 of the total 591 veins (69 veins at HPG, 6 veins at KP, and 38 selected veins from SGX, LME, LMW, and DCG). The notable 62% increase in the Measured plus Indicated gold metal in the 2025 Q4 model is due to the discovery of an additional 20 gold veins since the 2024 Q2 model.

Copper has not been included in previous Mineral Resource estimates at the Ying Property. Copper is included in the current Mineral Resource. The KP deposit has been included in the current Ying Property Mineral Resource for the first time.

14.13 General comments and recommendations

The QPs suggest the following recommendations be considered for future Mineral Resource estimates:

14.13.1 Mineral Resource estimation process

- Continue to standardize modelling protocols at all mines to facilitate efficient model auditing.
- Establish clear responsibilities for key personnel during the Mineral Resource estimation process. This should include a rigorous internal peer review of all inputs including input databases, 3D vein / domain models, as-built and sterilization triangulations, etc. This internal review process could include something as structured as a formal internal data sign-off at each key stage of the modelling process.
- Ensure that vein models are appropriate for use as estimation domains in the context of established parameters (e.g. hard boundary search neighbourhood). Disparate veins in similar structural positions, considered within the mining context as the same vein, may need to be separated into separate domains (different vein domain names). Conversely, spatially related veins with minor fault offsets may be grouped into single domains (same vein domain name). This will enable blocks to be informed by appropriate data and eliminate boundary artefacts in the resulting block model.

14.13.2 Mineral Resource database

- Finalize the ongoing migration of all Mineral Resource datasets from the individual mine based data solutions (Excel™ files) to the central Micromine Geobank™ database and implement data validation checks as discussed in Section 12.
- Create fields within the database to identify any drillhole or channel samples that should be excluded from the Mineral Resource. Documentation of why any data are excluded should be maintained and provided to any external QPs completing work on the project.
- Consider standardizing the translation of Chinese vein names to English vein names to ensure consistency between successive (i.e. yearly) Mineral Resource updates. This will allow more detailed comparisons of individual block models on a vein-by-vein basis. This could also be accomplished through a tracking document which records successive names for the same vein.

14.13.3 Density

- Please see Section 10 for detailed density recommendations.

14.13.4 Vein modelling

- Develop standardized procedures for vein modelling across all deposits for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. This should encompass standards that cover how far to extrapolate veins from known mineralization, criteria for combining (or splitting) veins into a single estimation domain, and minimum vein width criteria.
- Increase the number of vertices during wireframe construction to increase the resolution of triangulations, and to prevent deleterious triangle artefacts in veins with highly variable or sparse data density. Investigate possible advanced vein modelling tools such as implicit modelling to create more appropriate and robust vein wireframes.

- Where appropriate, clip intersecting veins using wireframe Boolean tools.
- Adjust wireframing processes to reduce wireframes pinching out to thicknesses of less than 0.4 m between data.

14.13.5 Depletion modelling

- In building depletion and sterilization wireframes, ensure that 'cookie cutter' coding wireframes are orthogonal to the strike / dip of vein models.
- As-builts should be used in addition to any 'cookie cutter' wireframe built in the longitudinal plane to ensure that raises and crosscut drives are appropriately coded and depleted.

15 Mineral Reserve estimates

15.1 Introduction and Mineral Resources base

The Mineral Resources upon which the Ying Mineral Reserves are based have been discussed in detail in Section 14. The Mineral Resources are located in, or adjacent to, areas where Silvercorp has mining permits. The permitting issue has also been discussed in Section 14. The QP considers that it is reasonable to include all the current Mineral Resources, including those located below the current lower limit of Silvercorp's mining permits, in the Mineral Reserve estimation.

To convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, mining COGs have been applied, mining dilution has been added, and mining recovery factors assessed on an individual vein mining block basis. Only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources have been used for Mineral Reserves estimation.

The Mineral Reserve estimates for the Ying property were prepared by Silvercorp under the guidance of independent QP Mr HA Smith, P.Eng., who takes responsibility for those estimates.

15.2 Mineral Reserve estimation methodology

The Mineral Reserve estimation assumes that current stoping practices will continue to be predominant at the Ying Property, namely cut and fill resuing and shrinkage stoping for most veins, using hand-held drills (jacklegs) and hand-mucking within stopes, and loading to mine cars by rocker-shovel or by hand. The QP also recognizes the increased use of more mechanized mining techniques at the Ying operations. The typically sub-vertical veins, generally competent ground, reasonably regular vein width, and generally hand-mining techniques using short rounds, allow a significant degree of selectivity and control in the stoping process. Minimum mining widths of 0.5 m for resuing and 1.0 m for shrinkage are assumed. The QP has observed the resuing and shrinkage mining methods at the Ying property on several occasions and considers the minimum extraction and mining width assumptions to be reasonable. Minimum dilution assumptions are 0.10 m of total overbreak for a resuing cut and 0.2 m of total overbreak for a shrinkage stope. Dilution is discussed further in Section 15.4.

The QP notes that, for a small number of veins with relatively low-angle dip – generally veins with significant gold content – room and pillar stoping with slushers is now being used at the Property. Longhole stoping has also been recently employed in some areas of the LMW mine.

Of the total tonnage estimated as Ying Mineral Reserves, approximately 64% is associated with resuing, 32% with shrinkage, 3% with room and pillar mining, and 1% with longhole mining.

15.3 Cut-off grades

Mineral Reserves have been estimated using full breakeven cut-off values for the different mining methods (largely shrinkage and resuing) at each site as appropriate. The COG basis is summarized below and in Table 15.1.

COG AgEq (g/t) = (operating cost/t + sustaining capital cost/t + Mineral Resources tax/t + government fee/t / (Ag value/g x processing recovery x payable)

In determining metal prices for use in the cut-off calculations, the QP has referenced World Bank long-term forecast information, prices used in recent NI 43-101 reports, three-year trailing averages, and prices current as Q4 2025. An exchange rate of CNY 7.00 to US$1 was used in the cut-off calculations. The exchange rate was also referenced against current Silvercorp budgeting and information in the public domain.

Table 15.1 Mineral Reserve cut-off grades and key estimation parameters

Item	SGX		HZG		HPG		TLP		LME		LMW		DCG		KP	
Foreign exchange rate (CNY:US$)	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Resuing	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**	**Resuing**	**Shrinkage**
Operating costs																
Mining cost ($/t)	92.64	70.28	78.85	61.18	88.87	73.25	75.40	58.20	94.89	72.23	89.15	72.04	119.02	103.15	119.02	103.15
Shipping cost ($/t)	3.79	3.79	4.39	4.39	2.81	2.81	3.22	3.22	3.23	3.23	3.24	3.24	3.20	3.20	8.79	8.79
Milling cost ($/t)	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61
G&A ($/t)	10.11	10.11	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42
Mineral Resources tax ($/t)	4.02	4.02	3.66	3.66	4.11	4.11	3.51	3.51	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.18	3.18	3.35	3.35
Government fee and royalty ($/t)	5.70	5.70	5.13	5.13	5.47	5.47	5.01	5.01	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.13	4.76	4.76	4.89	4.89
Sustaining Capital - (development tunnelling, PPE) ($/t)	22.13	22.13	11.52	11.52	26.98	26.98	20.35	20.35	14.45	14.45	18.19	18.19	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Total operating costs (US$/t)	**150.00**	**127.64**	**123.57**	**105.91**	**148.26**	**132.64**	**127.53**	**110.34**	**141.40**	**118.74**	**139.40**	**122.29**	**153.26**	**137.39**	**159.14**	**143.26**
Mill recoveries																
Au (%)	61.32	61.32	62.17	62.17	91.05	91.05	61.82	61.82	53.34	53.34	87.24	87.24	75.85	75.85	75.85	75.85
Ag (%)	95.56	95.56	95.57	95.57	88.80	88.80	92.76	92.76	95.17	95.17	95.40	95.40	81.37	81.37	81.37	81.37
Pb (%)	96.44	96.44	88.42	88.42	90.10	90.10	89.58	89.58	87.21	87.21	93.27	93.27	73.81	73.81	73.81	73.81
Zn (%)	70.13	70.13	0.00	0.00	65.98	65.98	0.00	0.00	37.14	37.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	68.00
Cu%					93.83	93.83	87.95	87.95	87.17	87.17	93.80	93.80	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20
Payables																
Au (%)	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Ag (%)	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50
Pb (%)	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Zn (%)	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
Cu (%)					40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Full breakeven COG (AgEq g/t) = (Total operating cost $/t)/($ value per in situ gram after metallurgical recovery & payable)	**180**	**155**	**150**	**130**	**195**	**175**	**160**	**135**	**170**	**145**	**170**	**150**	**160**	**135**	**225**	**205**

Notes:
1. For longhole mining at LMW, full breakeven COG of 150 AgEq g/t applied.
2. For room and pillar mining at LMW, full breakeven COG of 1.8 AuEq g/t applied.
3. For room and pillar mining at LME, full breakeven COG of 145 AgEq g/t applied.
4. For room and pillar mining at KP, full breakeven COG of 205 AgEq g/t applied.
5. Full breakeven resuing and shrinkage COGs at HPG applied as AuEq values of 2.1 g/t and 1.9 g/t, respectively.
6. Operating cost estimates referenced FY2026 budget projections and FY2025 'actuals'.
7. Metal price assumptions: Au $2,800/oz; Ag $28.00/oz; Pb $0.90 per pound (lb); Zn $1.20/lb, Cu $4.40/lb.

Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
See Section 14for AgEq formulae.

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Lower COG values have been used for development ore and in areas where, effectively, all development and drilling for a given stope is complete and the decision is whether to mine the stope or not. These values are shown in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2 Stope marginal and development ore cut-off grades

Item	SGX		HZG		HPG		TLP		LME		LMW		DCG		KP	
	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage	Resuing	Shrinkage
Stope Marginal COG (AgEq g/t)	155	130	130	110	165	145	135	115	135	105	135	110	135	115	155	135
Development Ore COG (AgEq g/t)	100		80		115		90		80		90		90		95	

Notes:
1. For longhole mining at LMW, marginal COG of 110 AgEq g/t applied.
2. For room and pillar mining at LMW, marginal COG of 1.35 AuEq g/t applied.
3. For room and pillar mining at LME, marginal COG of 105 AgEq g/t applied.
4. For room and pillar mining at KP, marginal COG of 135 AgEq g/t applied.
5. Marginal resuing and shrinkage COGs at HPG applied as AuEq values of 1.8 g/t and 1.6 g/t, respectively.
6. Costs, recoveries, payables, and metal price assumptions as per Table 15.1 above.

15.3.1 Comment on cut-off grades

The QP considers that the Mineral Reserve COGs and their supporting parameters are reasonable. The QP also notes that, although the use of lower COGs supported by higher silver and gold prices metal prices has increased Mineral Reserves sensitivity to variation in COG at some of the Ying mines, there is only moderate sensitivity to lower COGs for the Ying operations as a whole – see discussion in Section 15.6.

15.4 Dilution and recovery factors

15.4.1 Dilution

As indicated above, minimum mining widths are assumed as 0.5 m and 1.0 m, respectively, for resuing and shrinkage. For resuing, a dilution factor has been applied to each true vein width up to a minimum extraction width of 0.5 m or to (vein width plus 0.1 m) where the true width is greater than 0.4 m. For shrinkage, a minimum dilution factor of 0.2 m is added to the minimum vein width of 0.8 m. The QP notes that a key strategy used at Ying for minimizing floor dilution is the placement of rubber mats and / or conveyor belting over the waste fill floor in resuing stopes immediately before each resuing blast. This effectively serves as a barrier between ore and waste.

For longhole mining at LMW, 20% dilution has been assumed. For room and pillar mining at LMW, LME, and KP, a minimum mining width of 1.2 m or vein width + 0.2 m where vein width is greater than 1.0 m has been assumed, with average dilution approximately 31%, 27%, and 62%, respectively.

The dilution calculation process used for the Mineral Reserves estimation assumes that the resulting figures represent the overall tonnes and grade delivered to surface. There is a small degree of waste hand-sorting, and therefore upgrading, that occurs underground, depending on the mine and mining method. The QP considers that the resulting impact of this hand-sorting on the delivered product is not significant enough to materially affect the dilution factors used in the estimation.

The QP notes that the projections for dilution for the predominant resuing and shrinkage mining methods assume a high degree of process control in terms of design, drilling, and blasting, and that such control on an ongoing basis is critical to achieving dilution targets. For longhole mining at LMW, a comprehensive program to monitor drilling and blasting performance against design, inclusive of regular cavity monitoring surveys, is ongoing.

Table 15.3 summarizes average dilution estimates from the Mineral Reserve calculations for each of the Ying mines. The QP considers that the current dilution estimation is reasonable. Total Ying production grades for silver, lead, and gold from beginning-2023 to end-2025 have been slightly lower than Reserve grades for the areas mined. For the main value contributors – silver and lead – values were 197 g/t mined vs 201 g/t Reserve for Ag, and 2.52 g/t vs 2.63 g/t for Pb – see Table 16.14. On an individual mine basis, SGX mined grade for Ag has been above Reserve and for Pb has been on par. For the second-largest production mine (TLP), Ag grade was at 90% of Reserve, with Pb grade at 102%. For the third-largest production mine (LMW), Ag grade was at 90% of Reserve, with Pb grade at 92%. This suggests that, while the recent move towards increased production rates has not greatly impacted current dilution for the Property as a whole, the focus on mining process and dilution control must be maintained at individual sites as further production rate increases in the LOM plan are implemented.

Table 15.3 Average dilution by mine and method

Mine	Dilution %			
	Resuing	Shrinkage	R&P	Longhole
SGX	17.9%	21.4%		
HZG	18.8%	24.0%		
HPG	15.8%	20.4%		
TLP	15.8%	18.6%		
LME	16.1%	19.2%	27.2%	
LMW	14.7%	20.1%	31.3%	20.0%
DCG	14.6%	15.6%		
KP	51.1%	18.1%	62.3%	
Total Ying	**16.9%**	**20.0%**	**32.1%**	**20.0%**

15.4.2 Mining recovery factors

Mining recovery estimates used in the resuing and shrinkage Mineral Reserve calculations are based on experience with these predominant mining methods at each of the Ying operations. For resuing stopes, 95% total recovery is assumed; for shrinkage stopes, 92% total recovery is assumed. Minimal pillars are anticipated to remain between adjacent mining blocks in the same vein, and partial recovery in sill pillars is allowed for in the respective recovery factors. For longhole mining at LMW, and for room and pillar mining at LME, LMW, and KP, the projected recovery factor is 92%.

The QP considers the adopted recovery factors to be reasonable.

15.5 Mineral Reserve estimate

To convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, Silvercorp uses the following procedures:

- Selection of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource areas (potential stope blocks) for which the average AgEq grade is greater than the applicable mine COG.
- Application of minimum extraction and mining width criteria and calculation of diluting material quantities at zero grade.
- Estimation of Mineral Reserve potential by applying relevant mining loss factors.
- Reconfirmation that diluted AgEq grade is greater than the applicable mine cut-off grade.
- Confirmation as Mineral Reserves by considering any other significant cost factors such as additional waste development required to gain access to the block in question.

Table 15.4 summarizes the Mineral Reserve estimates for each Ying mine and for the entire Ying operation. 55% of the Mineral Reserve tonnage is categorized as Proven and 45% is categorized as Probable.

Table 15.4 Ying Mining District Mineral Reserve estimates & metal content at 31 December 2025

Mine	Category	Mt	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Metal contained in Mineral Reserves				
								Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
SGX	Proven	4.43	0.05	201	3.97	1.89		7.0	28.6	175.9	83.5	
	Probable	2.81	0.03	198	3.70	1.70		2.6	17.9	104.3	47.8	
	Subtotal P&P	**7.24**	**0.04**	**200**	**3.87**	**1.81**		**9.6**	**46.5**	**280.2**	**131.4**	
HZG	Proven	0.53		212	0.75		0.29		3.6	4.0		1.5
	Probable	0.56		185	0.64		0.26		3.3	3.5		1.4
	Subtotal P&P	**1.09**		**198**	**0.69**		**0.28**		**6.9**	**7.5**		**3.0**
HPG	Proven	0.68	1.01	62	2.60	0.61	0.07	22.3	1.4	17.8	4.1	0.5
	Probable	0.67	0.96	61	2.36	0.69	0.06	20.6	1.3	15.7	4.6	0.4
	Subtotal P&P	**1.35**	**0.99**	**62**	**2.48**	**0.65**	**0.07**	**42.8**	**2.7**	**33.5**	**8.7**	**0.9**
TLP	Proven	2.48		150	2.28				12.0	56.5		
	Probable	1.58		136	2.01				6.9	31.9		
	Subtotal P&P	**4.07**		**145**	**2.18**				**18.9**	**88.4**		
LME	Proven	0.73	0.01	254	1.07	0.24		0.3	5.9	7.8	1.7	
	Probable	1.56	0.04	214	1.03	0.25		2.2	10.7	16.0	3.8	
	Subtotal P&P	**2.28**	**0.03**	**227**	**1.04**	**0.24**		**2.5**	**16.7**	**23.8**	**5.6**	
LMW	Proven	1.41	0.29	181	1.37		0.13	13.2	8.2	19.3		1.9
	Probable	1.06	0.50	152	1.23		0.09	17.0	5.2	13.1		0.9
	Subtotal P&P	**2.48**	**0.38**	**168**	**1.31**		**0.11**	**30.2**	**13.4**	**32.4**		**2.8**
DCG	Proven	0.15	1.64	44	0.46			8.0	0.2	0.7		
	Probable	0.21	1.40	25	1.53			9.6	0.2	3.3		
	Subtotal P&P	**0.36**	**1.50**	**33**	**1.08**			**17.6**	**0.4**	**3.9**		
KP	Proven											
	Probable	0.21	0.66	158	1.12	2.20		4.4	1.1	2.3	4.5	
	Subtotal P&P	**0.21**	**0.66**	**158**	**1.12**	**2.20**		**4.4**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**4.5**	
Ying Mines	Proven	10.41	0.15	179	2.71	0.87	0.04	50.8	59.9	282.0	90.4	3.9
	Probable	8.66	0.20	167	2.19	0.71	0.03	56.3	46.6	190.1	61.7	2.7
	Total P&P	**19.08**	**0.17**	**174**	**2.47**	**0.80**	**0.04**	**107.1**	**106.5**	**472.1**	**150.2**	**6.7**

Notes to Mineral Reserve Statement:

- Cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 180 Resuing, 155 Shrinkage; HZG – 150 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HPG – 195 Resuing (2.10 AuEq), 175 Shrinkage (1.90 AuEq); TLP – 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; LME – 170 Resuing, 145 Shrinkage, 145 Room & Pillar; LMW – 170 Resuing, 150 Shrinkage, 150 Longhole, 150 Room & Pillar (1.8 g/t AuEq); DCG – 220 Resuing, 195 Shrinkage; KP - 225 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage.
- Stope Marginal cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 155 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HZG – 130 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage; HPG – 165 Resuing (1.80 AuEq), 145 Shrinkage (1.60 AuEq); TLP – 230 Resuing, 1.95 Shrinkage; LME – 135 Resuing, 105 Shrinkage, 105 Room & Pillar; LMW - 135 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage, 110 Longhole, 110 Room & Pillar (1.35 AuEq); DCG – 145 Resuing, 125 Shrinkage.
- Development Ore cutoff grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 100; HZG – 80; HPG – 115; TLP – 90; LME – 80; LMW – 90; DCG – 90; KP – 95.
- Unplanned dilution (zero grade) assumed as 0.05 m on each wall of a resuing stope and 0.10 m on each wall of a shrinkage stope. 20% unplanned dilution assumed for LMW longhole. 27%, 31%, and 62% average dilution assumed for Room & Pillar at LME, LMW, and KP, respectively.
- Mining recovery factors assumed as 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage, room and pillar, and longhole.
- Metal prices: gold US$2,800/troy oz, silver US$28.00/troy oz, lead US$0.90/lb, zinc US$1.20/lb, copper US$4.40/lb.
- Processing recovery factors: SGX – 61.3% Au, 95.6% Ag, 96.4% Pb, 70.1% Zn, 90.80% Cu; HZG – 62.2% Au, 95.6% Ag, 88.4% Pb, 96.2% Cu; HPG – 91.0% Au, 88.8% Ag, 90.1% Pb, 66.0% Zn, 93.8% Cu; TLP – 61.8% Au; 92.8% Ag, 89.6% Pb, 88.0% Cu; LME – 53.3% Au, 95.2% Ag, 87.2% Pb, 37.1% Zn, 87.2% Cu; LMW – 87.2% Au, 95.4% Ag, 93.3% Pb, 93.8% Cu; DCG – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 69.2% Cu; KP – 75.9% Au, 81.4% Ag, 73.8% Pb, 68.0% Zn, 69.2% Cu.
- Payables: Au – 85%; Ag – 94.5%; Pb – 99.0%; Zn – 76.0%, Cu – 40.0%.
- Exchange rate assumed is CNY 7.00: US$1.00.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Ying average Mineral Reserve grades for gold, silver, lead and zinc are 76%, 88%, 98%, and 163%, respectively, of the reported grades for the operating period from FY2023Q4 through end-FY2025. This is consistent with utilization of a lower cut-off grade and production generally moving to deeper mine areas.

In terms of Ying Mineral Reserve AgEq metal content, SGX remains the main contributor at 47%, followed by TLP at 16%, LME and LMW each at 12%, HPG at 6%, HZG at 5%, and DCG and KP each at 1%.

A continued focus on best mining practices and minimizing dilution will be key to achieving Mineral Reserve grades over the Ying LOM.

15.6 Reserves sensitivity to cut-off grade

The sensitivity of the Ying Mineral Reserves to variation in COG has been tested by applying a 20% increase in COG to Mineral Reserves at each of the Ying mines. The approximate percentage differences in contained AgEq ounces for each of the Ying mines and for the property as a whole are shown in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5 Estimated reduction in contained AgEq oz in Mineral Reserves for COG increase of 20%

COGs increased by 20%	**SGX**	**HZG**	**HPG**	**TLP**	**LME**	**LMW**	**DCG**	**KP**
Mine AgEq oz reduction	-8.9%	-16.0%	-28.7%	-32.6%	-13.3%	-19.3%	-43.0%	-7.0%
Ying Total AgEq oz reduction	**-16.4%**							

The lowest sensitivity continues to be seen at SGX. For the entire Ying Mining District, an approximate 16% reduction in AgEq ounces for a 20% COG increase demonstrates moderate overall COG sensitivity.

15.7 Conversion of Mineral Resources to Reserves

Table 15.6 compares the respective sums of Measured plus Indicated Resources and Proven plus Probable Reserves for each of the Ying mines and the entire Ying operation.

Table 15.6 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves comparison

Mine		Tonnes	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
		Mt	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	koz	Moz	kt	kt	kt
SGX	Resource MS+ID	12.61	0.06	184	3.52	1.89	0.04	23.43	74.44	444.2	238.4	4.65
	Reserve Prv + Prb	7.24	0.04	200	3.87	1.81		9.55	46.49	280.2	131.4	
Conversion percentages		57%	68%	108%	110%	96%	0%	41%	62%	63%	55%	0%
HZG	Resource MS+ID	1.73		208	0.80		0.30		11.60	13.90		5.14
	Reserve Prv + Prb	1.09		198	0.69		0.28		6.92	7.5		2.99
Conversion percentages		63%		95%	87%		92%		60%	54%		58%
HPG	Resource MS+ID	4.08	0.80	51.00	2.14	0.70	0.05	104.57	6.75	87.39	28.64	2.11
	Reserve Prv + Prb	1.35	0.99	62	2.48	0.65	0.07	42.83	2.67	33.5	8.7	0.89
Conversion percentages		33%	124%	121%	116%	92%	132%	41%	40%	38%	30%	42%
TLP	Resource MS+ID	11.65		122.00	2.14		0.06	0.79	45.77	249.23		6.71
	Reserve Prv + Prb	4.07		145	2.18				18.90	88.4		
Conversion percentages		35%		119%	102%		0%	0%	41%	35%		0%
LME	Resource MS+ID	4.52	0.07	187.00	0.98	0.25	0.04	9.63	27.21	44.53	11.36	1.94
	Reserve Prv + Prb	2.28	0.03	227	1.04	0.24		2.53	16.66	23.8	5.6	
Conversion percentages		51%	49%	121%	106%	97%	0%	26%	61%	53%	49%	0%
LMW	Resource MS+ID	6.65	0.28	137.31	1.33		0.11	58.96	29.35	88.38		7.37
	Reserve Prv + Prb	2.48	0.38	168	1.31		0.11	30.16	13.41	32.4		2.81
Conversion percentages		37%	138%	123%	98%		103%	51%	46%	37%		38%
DCG	Resource MS+ID	0.69	1.23	42.00	1.89		0.03	27.24	0.93	13.01		0.17
	Reserve Prv + Prb	0.36	1.50	33	1.08			17.58	0.39	3.9		
Conversion percentages		53%	122%	78%	57%		0%	65%	41%	30%		0%
KP	Resource MS+ID	0.25	0.75	197.00	1.29	2.34		5.99	1.57	3.20	5.82	
	Reserve Prv + Prb	0.21	0.66	158	1.12	2.20		4.41	1.05	2.3	4.5	
Conversion percentages		83%	89%	80%	87%	94%		74%	67%	72%	78%	
Total Ying	**Resource MS+ID**	**42.18**	**0.17**	**146.00**	**2.24**	**0.67**	**0.07**	**230.61**	**197.63**	**943.84**	**284.22**	**28.10**
	Reserve Prv + Prb	**19.08**	**0.17**	**174**	**2.47**	**0.80**	**0.04**	**107.07**	**106.49**	**472.1**	**150.2**	**6.69**
Conversion percentages		45%	103%	119%	110%	119%	50%	46%	54%	50%	53%	24%

Notes:

- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
- MS+ID = Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources; Prv+Prb = Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves.

For the Property as a whole, total Mineral Reserve tonnes are approximately 45% of Mineral Resource (Measured plus Indicated) tonnes. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper Mineral Reserve grades are 103%, 119%, 110%, 119%, and 50%, respectively, of the corresponding Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource grades. Metal conversion percentages for gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper are 46%, 54%, 50%, 53%, and 24%, respectively.

With respect to the difference in tonnes and metal content between (Measured plus Indicated) Mineral Resources and (Proven plus Probable) Mineral Reserves, the QP notes that the Mineral Resources have not had modifying factors applied that would allow consideration of conversion to Mineral Reserves.

15.8 Comparison of Mineral Reserves, 30 June 2024 to 31 December 2025

Table 15.7 shows Ying Mineral Reserves at 30 June 2024 (2024 Technical Report) and 31 December 2025 (this Technical Report).

Table 15.7 Comparison of 2024 and 2025 Mineral Reserve estimates

Mine	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Metal Contained in Mineral Reserves				
								Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
SGX 2025	Proven	4.43	0.05	200.78	3.97	1.89		6.96	28.59	175.95	83.53	
	Probable	2.81	0.03	197.85	3.70	1.70		2.59	17.91	104.26	47.84	
Total proven & probable		**7.24**	**0.04**	**199.64**	**3.87**	**1.81**		**9.55**	**46.49**	**280.20**	**131.37**	
SGX 2024	Proven	3.14	0.03	242	4.64	2.20		3.15	24.37	145.6	69.0	
	Probable	2.25	0.01	202	4.02	1.88		0.86	14.63	90.5	42.2	
Total proven & probable		**5.39**	**0.02**	**225**	**4.38**	**2.06**		**4.01**	**39.00**	**236.1**	**111.2**	
SGX % Change	Proven	41%	57%	-17%	-14%	-14%		121%	17%	21%	21%	
	Probable	25%	140%	-2%	-8%	-9%		200%	22%	15%	13%	
Total proven & probable		**34%**	**77%**	**-11%**	**-12%**	**-12%**		**138%**	**19%**	**19%**	**18%**	
HZG 2025	Proven	0.53		211.78	0.75		0.29		3.62	3.98		1.55
	Probable	0.56		184.92	0.64		0.26		3.30	3.54		1.44
Total proven & probable		**1.09**		**198.05**	**0.69**		**0.28**		**6.92**	**7.52**		**2.99**
HZG 2024	Proven	0.36		292	0.92				3.35	3.3		
	Probable	0.13		336	0.75				1.40	1.0		
Total proven & probable		**0.49**		**304**	**0.87**				**4.75**	**4.2**		
HZG % Change	Proven	49%		-28%	-18%		N/A		8%	22%		N/A
	Probable	329%		-45%	-15%		N/A		136%	263%		N/A
Total proven & probable		**124%**		**-35%**	**-21%**		N/A		**46%**	**78%**		N/A
HPG 2025	Proven	0.68	1.01	61.90	2.60	0.61	0.07	22.27	1.36	17.76	4.15	0.51
	Probable	0.67	0.96	61.17	2.36	0.69	0.06	20.57	1.31	15.70	4.57	0.38
Total proven & probable		**1.35**	**0.99**	**61.54**	**2.48**	**0.65**	**0.07**	**42.83**	**2.67**	**33.46**	**8.72**	**0.89**
HPG 2024	Proven	0.47	1.44	82	3.72	1.14		21.56	1.23	17.35	5.34	
	Probable	0.36	1.44	68	2.72	0.97		16.91	0.80	9.92	3.52	
Total proven & probable		**0.83**	**1.44**	**76**	**3.28**	**1.07**		**38.47**	**2.03**	**27.28**	**8.86**	
HPG % Change	Proven	46%	-29%	-24%	-30%	-47%	N/A	3%	11%	2%	-22%	N/A
	Probable	82%	-33%	-11%	-13%	-29%	N/A	22%	63%	58%	30%	N/A
Total proven & probable		**62%**	**-31%**	**-19%**	**-24%**	**-39%**	N/A	**11%**	**31%**	**23%**	**-2%**	N/A
TLP 2025	Proven	2.48		150.00	2.28				11.97	56.55		
	Probable	1.58		136.16	2.01				6.93	31.89		
Total proven & probable		**4.07**		**144.61**	**2.18**				**18.90**	**88.44**		
TLP 2024	Proven	2.02		194	2.93				12.60	59.19		
	Probable	1.34		176	2.59				7.56	34.75		
Total proven & probable		**3.36**		**187**	**2.79**				**20.17**	**93.94**		
TLP % Change	Proven	23%		-23%	-22%				-5%	-4%		
	Probable	18%		-22%	-22%				-8%	-8%		
Total proven & probable		**21%**		**-22%**	**-22%**				**-6%**	**-6%**		
LME 2025	Proven	0.73	0.01	253.62	1.07	0.24		0.34	5.92	7.78	1.73	
	Probable	1.56	0.04	214.32	1.03	0.25		2.20	10.75	16.02	3.84	
Total proven & probable		**2.28**	**0.03**	**226.80**	**1.04**	**0.24**		**2.53**	**16.66**	**23.80**	**5.57**	
LME 2024	Proven	0.30	0.12	311	1.29	0.29		1.13	3.03	3.9	0.9	
	Probable	0.61	0.14	314	1.14	0.32		2.77	6.14	6.9	1.9	
Total proven & probable		**0.91**	**0.13**	**313**	**1.19**	**0.31**		**3.90**	**9.17**	**10.8**	**2.8**	
LME % Change	Proven	139%	-88%	-18%	-17%	-17%		-70%	95%	100%	99%	
	Probable	156%	-69%	-32%	-10%	-23%		-21%	75%	132%	97%	
Total proven & probable		**151%**	**-74%**	**-28%**	**-12%**	**-21%**		**-35%**	**82%**	**120%**	**98%**	
LMW 2025	Proven	1.41	0.29	180.95	1.37		0.13	13.21	8.21	19.34		1.88

Mine	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Metal Contained in Mineral Reserves				
								Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
	Probable	1.06	0.50	152.01	1.23		0.09	16.95	5.20	13.08		0.92
Total proven & probable		**2.48**	**0.38**	**168.50**	**1.31**		**0.11**	**30.16**	**13.41**	**32.41**		**2.81**
LMW 2024	Proven	0.83	0.22	251	2.12			5.77	6.71	17.6		
	Probable	0.84	0.21	241	1.99			5.73	6.50	16.7		
Total proven & probable		**1.67**	**0.21**	**246**	**2.05**			**11.50**	**13.21**	**34.3**		
LMW % Change	Proven	70%	35%	-28%	-35%		N/A	129%	22%	10%		N/A
	Probable	27%	133%	-37%	-38%		N/A	196%	-20%	-22%		N/A
Total proven & probable		**48%**	**77%**	**-32%**	**-36%**		N/A	**162%**	**1%**	**-6%**		N/A
DCG 2025	Proven	0.15	1.64	43.93	0.46			7.99	0.21	0.69		
	Probable	0.21	1.40	25.09	1.53			9.59	0.17	3.26		
Total proven & probable		**0.36**	**1.50**	**32.92**	**1.08**			**17.58**	**0.39**	**3.95**		
DCG 2024	Proven	0.06	2.69	61	1.21			4.96	0.11	0.7		
	Probable	0.05	4.54	63	1.13			7.76	0.11	0.6		
Total proven & probable		**0.11**	**3.58**	**62**	**1.17**			**12.72**	**0.22**	**1.3**		
DCG % Change	Proven	165%	-39%	-28%	-62%			61%	89%	0%		
	Probable	302%	-69%	-60%	35%			24%	59%	442%		
Total proven & probable		**230%**	**-58%**	**-47%**	**-8%**			**38%**	**75%**	**205%**		
KP 2025	Proven											
	Probable	0.21	0.66	158.34	1.12	2.20		4.41	1.05	2.31	4.54	
Total proven & probable		**0.21**	**0.66**	**158.34**	**1.12**	**2.20**		**4.41**	**1.05**	**2.31**	**4.54**	
KP 2024	Proven											
	Probable											
Total proven & probable												
KP % Change	Proven											
	Probable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total proven & probable		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ying Mine 2025	Proven	10.41	0.15	178.84	2.71	0.87	0.04	50.76	59.87	282.04	90.40	3.94
	Probable	8.66	0.20	167.38	2.19	0.71	0.03	56.31	46.62	190.06	61.71	2.75
Total proven & probable		**19.08**	**0.17**	**173.64**	**2.47**	**0.80**	**0.04**	**107.07**	**106.49**	**472.10**	**150.20**	**6.69**
Ying Mine 2024	Proven	7.17	0.16	223	3.45	1.05		36.56	51.40	247.6	75.2	
	Probable	5.58	0.19	207	2.87	0.85		34.03	37.15	160.3	47.7	
Total proven & probable		**12.76**	**0.17**	**215.90**	**3.20**	**0.96**		**70.59**	**88.55**	**407.96**	**122.89**	
Ying % Change	Proven	45%	-4%	-20%	-22%	-17%	N/A	-1%	16%	14%	20%	N/A
	Probable	55%	7%	-19%	-24%	-17%	N/A	52%	25%	19%	29%	N/A
Total proven & probable		**50%**	**1%**	**-20%**	**-23%**	**-17%**	N/A	**21%**	**20%**	**16%**	**22%**	N/A

For notes to 2025 Mineral Reserve statement, see footnotes to Table 15.4.
Notes to 2024 Mineral Reserve Statement:

- Cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 225 Resuing, 190 Shrinkage; HZG – 235 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage; HPG – 240 Resuing, 200 Shrinkage; TLP – 205 Resuing, 170 Shrinkage; LME – 235 Resuing, 210 Shrinkage, 205 Room & Pillar; LMW – 250 Resuing, 225 Shrinkage, 195 Longhole, 205 Room & Pillar; DCG – 275 Resuing, 235 Shrinkage.
- Stope Marginal cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 200 Resuing, 160 Shrinkage; HZG – 195 Resuing, 165 Shrinkage; HPG – 220 Resuing, 180 Shrinkage; TLP – 185 Resuing, 160 Shrinkage; LME – 205 Resuing, 185 Shrinkage, 150 Room & Pillar; LMW - 195 Resuing, 165 Shrinkage, 140 Longhole, 150 Room & Pillar; DCG – 235 Resuing, 190 Shrinkage.
- Development Ore cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX – 125; HZG – 120; HPG – 145; TLP – 115; LME – 145; LMW – 125; DCG – 150.
- Unplanned dilution (zero grade) assumed as 0.05 m on each wall of a resuing stope and 0.10 m on each wall of a shrinkage stope. 20% unplanned dilution assumed for LMW longhole. 17% average dilution for Room & Pillar at LME, 33% average dilution for Room & Pillar at LMW.
- Mining recovery factors assumed as 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage; for LMW longhole, 80% is assumed; for R&P at LME and LMW, 92% is assumed.
- Metal prices: gold US$1,800/troy oz, silver US$21.00/troy oz, lead US$1.00/lb, zinc US$1.10/lb.

- Processing recovery factors: SGX – 66.6% Au, 96.4% Ag, 97.6% Pb, 60.5% Zn; HZG – 96.4% Ag, 93.6% Pb; HPG – 92.0% Au, 89.9% Ag, 91.4% Pb, 67.8% Zn; TLP – 94.0% Ag, 90.3% Pb; LME – 66.9% Au, 95.6% Ag, 90.4% Pb, 31.3% Zn; LMW – 88.3% Au, 96.8% Ag, 95.7% Pb; DCG – 85.7% Au, 80.9% Ag, 77.6% Pb.
- Payables: Au – 85%; Ag – 92.5%; Pb – 98.0%; Zn – 73.7%.
- Exclusive of mine production to 30 June 2024.
- Exchange rate assumed is CNY 7.00:US$1.00.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Some significant aspects of the comparison are:

- 50% increase in total (Proven + Probable) Ying Mineral Reserve tonnes: 45% increase in Proven Mineral Reserves and 55% increase in Probable Mineral Reserves.
- 1% increase in Ying Mineral Reserve gold grade and reductions of 20%, 23%, and 17% in silver, lead, and zinc grades, respectively. Increase in gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal content of 21%, 20%, 16%, and 22%, respectively.
- SGX continues to be the leading contributor to the total Ying Mineral Reserves, accounting for 38% of tonnes, 9% of gold, 44% of silver, 59% of lead, and 87% of zinc, compared to respective values of 42%, 6%, 44%, 58%, and 90% in the previous Technical Report.
- 34% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at SGX. 77% increase in gold grade and 11%, 12% and 12% reductions in silver, lead, and zinc grades, respectively. Increases in gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal content of 138%, 19%, 19%, and 18%, respectively.
- TLP remains the second largest contributor to total Ying Mineral Reserves, with 18% of tonnes, 19% of silver, and 20% of lead.
- 21% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at TLP. 22% decrease in both silver and lead grades, with a 6% reduction in both silver and lead metal content.
- LMW remains the third largest contributor to total Ying Mineral Reserves, with 13% of tonnes, 28% of gold, 13% of silver, 70% of lead, and 42% of copper.
- 48% increase in Mineral Reserve tonnes at LMW. 77% increase in gold grade, with 32% and 36% reductions in silver and lead grades, respectively. Increases in gold and silver metal content of 162% and 1%, respectively; decrease in lead metal content of 6%.
- 40% of Ying total Mineral Reserves gold metal at HPG.
- First Mineral Reserves of 0.21 Mt at KP.
- In terms of AgEq metal in total Ying Mineral Reserves, approximate respective contributions are silver 67%, lead 22%, gold 6%, zinc 5%, and copper 1%.
- In total Ying Mineral Reserves, SGX, TLP, LME, LMW, HPG, HZG, DCG, and KP contribute 47%, 16%, 12%, 12%, 6%, 1%, and 1% of AgEq metal, respectively.

The QP notes that, except for gold, the Ying Mineral Reserves general trend of significant increase in tonnes, decrease in grades, and increase in metal content compared to the 2024 Mineral Reserves is largely attributable to use of lower cut-off grades driven by the increased silver price ($28/oz in 2025 vs $21/oz in 2024). The QP also notes that the $28/oz silver price is very much lower than prevailing silver price levels at the time of writing of the Technical Report.

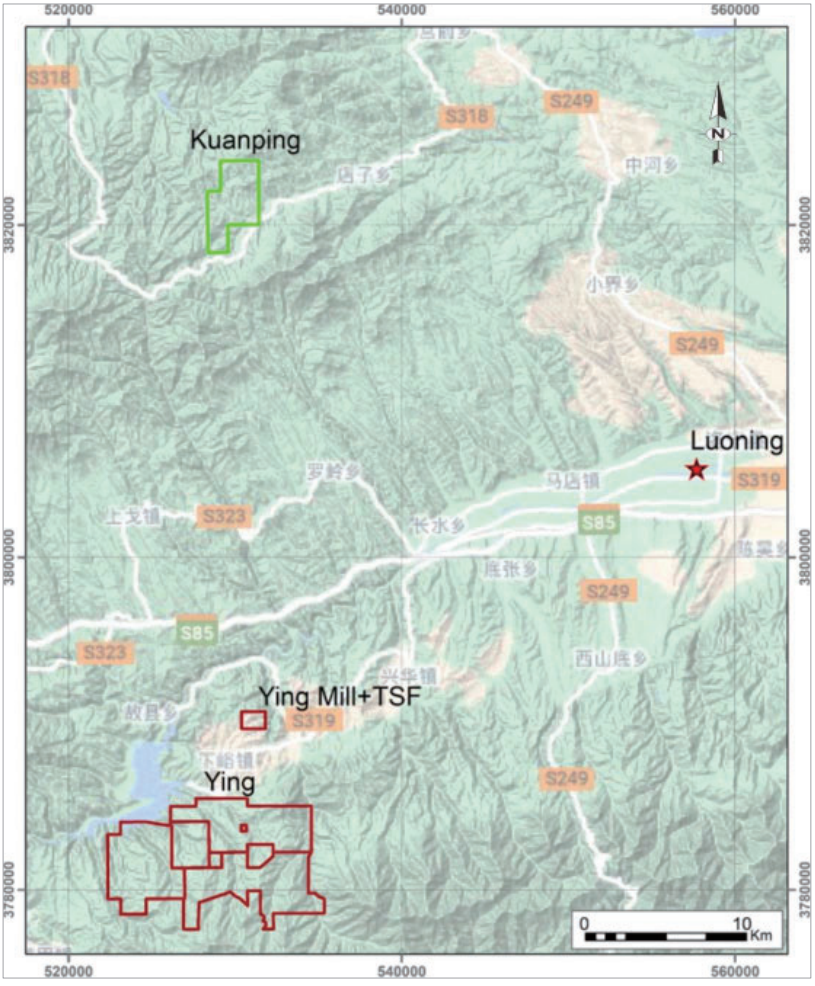
16 Mining methods

16.1 Ying mining operations

16.1.1 Introduction

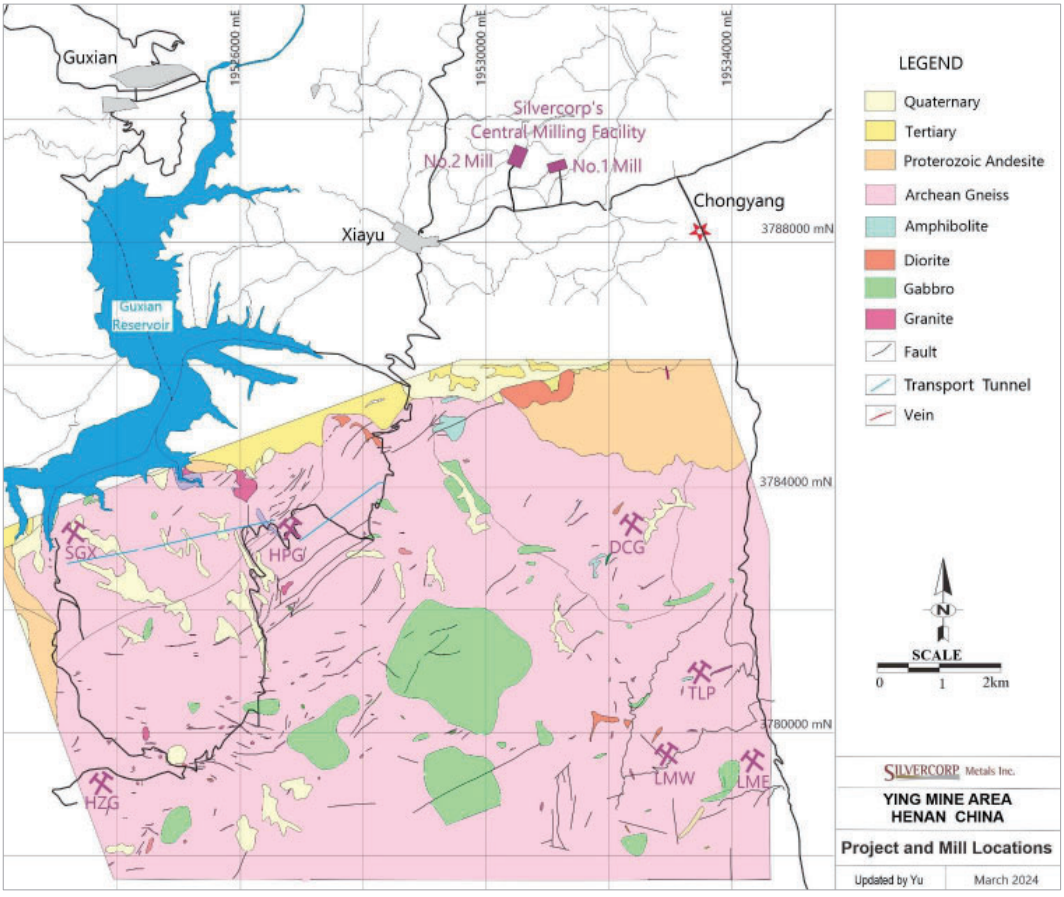
The Ying Mining District has been intermittently mined over many years by local, small-scale miners. Silvercorp commenced mining at its Ying property SGX mine in April 2006. Its current Ying Project mining activities continue to be significantly focused at the SGX mine but now include HZG (a satellite deposit to SGX), and the HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines. As shown in Figure 16.1, the KP Project, situated 30 km to the north of the Silvercorp mill operations, also now forms part of the wider Ying Property. Figure 16.2 shows the Ying Project area mine and mill locations.

Figure 16.1 Ying Property mines locations



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Figure 16.2 Ying Project mine and mill locations



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Underground access to each of the mines in the steeply sloped, mountainous district is via adits at various elevations, inclined rail haulageways, shaft / internal shafts (winzes), and declines (ramps).

The mines are developed using trackless equipment, with single-boom jumbos, 1 m^3 scoops, and 5 t, 15 t, and 30 t payload trucks. Small conventional tracked equipment, such as electric or diesel locomotives, rail cars, and pneumatic hand-held drills, have been predominant in operations to date. However, with an increased use of trackless equipment, such as those scoops and trucks referenced above, more mechanized mining has been in place at some mine areas; with this being a key part of future mine planning. Parts of the TLP, SGX, LME, LMW, HZG, HPG, and DCG mines still use mini haul trucks with a payload of up to 3 t to haul ore to the surface. Throughout the Ying district, mine trucks are used in all the ramp areas to haul ore and waste to the surface. These trucks and other mobile equipment meet the Chinese mine safety requirements. Except for the ramp and mini haul truck areas, other mine sections use rail cars to haul ore and waste to the surface.

The global mining sequence is top-down between levels and generally outwards from the central shaft or main access location. The stoping sequence is bottom-up within one level, with shrinkage and resuing being the main mining methods, using jacklegs. For some flatter-lying veins, room and pillar mining method is now employed. A trial production for uppers longhole stoping has also been undertaken recently, with further longhole initiatives planned. Ore handling in resuing stopes is by hand-carting or hand-shovelling and small bucket slushers to specially manufactured steel-lined orepasses; and, for shrinkage stopes, it is by gravity to drawpoints. Slushers are used in room and pillar mining stopes. Most production loading from stope drawpoints to date has been via hand-shovels or rocker shovels, with rail cars and battery-powered or diesel locomotives transporting ore to the main shaft, inclined rail haulageway, or main loading points in ramps. As noted above, scoops and trucks with different payloads are now playing a greater role in operations, given ramp haulage to surface being a major initiative. Some hand picking of high-grade ore and of waste may be carried out on surface at either run-of-mine ore pad or sorting belt, with transport to the centralized processing plants via 30 t and 45 t trucks.

Recent initiatives at the Ying operations have resulted in a +20% increase in annual production in the last two years, with additional mine expansion activities also underway. In the future, the Ying operation plans to develop deeper mining zones within each mining area, as part of an aim to further enhance overall production rates. To achieve planned targets, the district managers plan to augment the numbers of mining equipment, including scoops and haulage trucks.

16.1.2 SGX

The SGX mine is located at the western part of the Ying district.

There are six production systems in total. Production levels are spaced vertically at a 40 m to 50 m interval. The design of the production systems includes:

- Five adits with winzes from the surface to 0 mRL.
- The main ramp production system, inclusive of one main ramp from the surface, with branch ramps underground:
  - Main ramp from 555 mRL to 0 mRL with a total length of 5,500 m.
  - 400 XPD branch ramp, with a design length of 3,800 m from 400 mRL at the main ramp to 0 mRL. As of end of 2025, this ramp was developed to 110 mRL and is planned to be completed in 2026.
  - YXPD-360_260 ramp, with a design from 360 mRL to 0 mRL totalling a length of 3,600 m. By the end of 2025, this ramp was developed to 270 mRL and is planned to be completed in 2028.
  - CM108 new ramp, with a design from surface 710 mRL to 400 mRL totalling a length of 3,100 m. As of end of 2025, this ramp was developed to 540 mRL and is planned to be completed in 2027.
  - YPD-580-32 zigzag ramp, with a design from surface 580 mRL to 440 mRL totalling a length of 1,400 m. By the end of 2025, this ramp was developed to 550 mRL and is planned to be completed in 2026.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.

Each production system is an independent mining area with an independent mucking, hauling, and hoisting system.

SGX is the largest of the Silvercorp Ying operations, producing about 33% of mill feed ore tonnes and 43% of silver ounces for the total operation in fiscal year 2025 (FY2025). The mining plan currently shows

production occurring through to FY2042. Vein widths range from around 0.5 m to 5.1 m, with resuing as the predominant mining method to date, and only about 13% mined by shrinkage in FY2025 on a tonnage basis. Mining is currently planned down to 0 mRL. Adjacent to the SGX mine are the ore and waste sorting facilities, main office, engineering, and administration buildings.

16.1.3 HZG

The HZG mine is a satellite section of the SGX mine, with portals located about 4 km to the south of the main SGX site.

The HZG mine is accessed by one adit and two ramps for hoisting from two production systems. Production levels are spaced at a 50 m vertical interval. The design of the production systems includes:

- The adit production system, which consists of one main and one branch inclined rail haulageway, and a winze:
  - The inclined rail haulageway from the adit of 820 mRL to 650 mRL.
  - The branch inclined rail haulageway from 650 mRL to 550 mRL in the south area.
  - The winze from 650 mRL to 450 mRL in the north area.
- The ramp production system design consists of one main ramp, two branch ramps, and some connection ramps:
  - A main ramp of 3,800 m from 712 mRL to 300 mRL, completed in 2025.
  - HZ20 branch ramp, used for hauling waste from the HZ20 vein area, with a total length of 1,500 m from 450 mRL to 300 mRL, was developed to 340 mRL and is planned to be completed in 2026.
  - HZ15 branch ramp, used for hauling rock from the HZ15 vein area, with a total length of 1,800 m from 600 mRL to 450 mRL, completed in 2025.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.
- A new ramp access of 1,800 m from 850 mRL at surface to 700 mRL is to be developed.
- Each production system is an independent mining area with an independent mucking, hauling, and hoisting system.

The first year of production at HZG was 2011. The vein widths for mining range from less than 0.5 m to about 2.0 m, which is common for the Ying district. The main mining method in FY2025 was resuing, delivering about 87% of mine production. Approximately 9% of Ying mill feed ore tonnage and 10% of silver ounces in FY2025 were produced at HZG.

16.1.4 HPG

The HPG mine has been operated since 2007 and is located in the central part of the Ying district, to the north-east of the SGX mine.

The mine is accessed from several adits and mining through to FY2036 is projected in the Life-of-mine (LOM) plan. The mine is divided into three production systems, with production levels spaced at 50 m vertical intervals. The production system design includes:

- The lowest adit production system, with inclined rail haulageway from surface to 460 mRL and winze from 460 mRL to 50 mRL.
- The ramp production and exploration system, which includes one main ramp and some connection ramps:
  - Main ramp of 2,900 m from 600 mRL to 300 mRL, completed at the end of 2025.
  - PD5-XPD, a new ramp of 1,200 m from 650 mRL to 770 mRL, also completed at the end of 2025.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.

Each production system is an independent mining area with an independent mucking, hauling, and hoisting system. Production by mining method was approximately 48% resuing and 52% shrinkage in FY2025, with vein widths for mining ranging from less than 0.3 m up to about 2.7 m. About 8% of Ying mill feed ore tonnage in FY2025 was produced at HPG (approximately 3% of Ying silver ounces and 32% of Ying gold ounces).

16.1.5 TLP

The TLP mine has been operated since 2007 and is located in the east of the Ying district.

The TLP mine consists of four production and exploration systems, with production levels spaced at 50 m vertical intervals. The production and exploration system design includes:

- One adit production system (six adits) above 800 mRL to 1070 mRL.
- One adit production system with winze and inclined rail haulageway at 740 mRL.
  - A new ramp of 3,000 m under development from 740 mRL to 610 mRL.
- One adit production system with inclined rail haulageway at 820 mRL.
- Ramp production and exploration system, which includes one main ramp, two branch ramps, one new ramp, and some connection ramps:
  - A main ramp of 3,600 m length from 840 mRL to 510 mRL, which was developed in 2020.
  - The south branch exploration ramp of 1,820 m from 590 mRL to 700 mRL.
  - The east branch exploration ramp of 480 m from 590 mRL to 500 mRL.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.

The mining plan currently shows production occurring through to FY2038 from stopes between 510 mRL and 1,070 mRL, with vein widths generally between 0.5 m and 5.0 m. Production by mining method was about 80% resuing and 20% shrinkage in FY2025. TLP contributed about 26% of Ying mill feed ore tonnes and 21% of Ying silver ounces in FY2025.

16.1.6 LME

The LME mine is located 2 km south of the TLP mine.

The LME mine has three production and exploration systems, with production levels spaced at 50 m vertical intervals. The system design includes:

- One adit production and exploration system with winze from 900 mRL to 500 mRL and inclined rail haulageway from 500 mRL to 400 mRL.
- PD856 ramp of 1,960 m length from 854 mRL to 700 mRL connects to the TLP south branch ramp, completed in 2024.
- PD820 ramp, connected to the LME south area at 550 mRL and 500 mRL, was completed in 2025.

Production by mining method was almost 100% resuing in FY2025. LME contributed about 5% of Ying mill feed ore tonnes and 5% of Ying silver ounces in FY2025. The mining plan currently shows production occurring through to FY2042.

16.1.7 LMW

The LMW mine is located 3 km south-west of the TLP mine. It is divided into six production and exploration systems, with production levels spaced at 50 m vertical intervals. The system design includes:

- Shaft production and exploration system, with a shaft from surface to 500 mRL.
- Adit system, consisting of one adit and two inclined rail haulageways from surface to 800 mRL.
- Ramp production system composed of two ramps, located at the east and west sides of the mine, with connection ramps:
  - PD980_XPD ramp of 4,000 m length for exploration and production from 980 mRL to 500 mRL, located at the east side of the mine.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.
- PD930_XPD ramp of 2,500 m length from 938 mRL to 700 mRL, completed at the end of 2025 and being served to 'W' series veins.
- LM52-XPD ramp, designed for LM52 at 825 mRL, 800 mRL, 775 mRL, 750 mRL, 725 mRL, and 700 mRL, completed in 2025.
- XPDS, another branch ramp from 585 mRL through 575mRL to 525mRL, to develop LM14, LM17, and LM16.
  - Connection ramps planned to connect the main ramp to each level of the adit production system.

Production by mining method was about 50% resuing in FY2025, with shrinkage accounting for most of the balance. LMW contributed approximately 16% of Ying mill feed ore tonnes and 17% of Ying silver ounces in FY2025. The mining plan currently shows production occurring through to FY2038.

16.1.8 DCG

The DCG mine is located about 2.7 km north-west of the TLP mine. The access for DCG is via a ramp from 900 mRL to 796 mRL. The length of the ramp is 1,768 m. DCG contributed approximately 1% of Ying mill feed ore tonnes and 0.2% of Ying silver ounces in FY2025. Production through to FY2034 is shown in the current mine plan.

16.1.9 KP

The KP mine is located about 30 km north of the Ying Mill area (75 km by road). It is operated as a 100% subsidiary of Henan Found. Construction started in May 2025, and the mine is anticipated to produce ore by the end of 2026.

Two ramps and four drifts are in development. PD1035XPD is the main ramp from surface 1035 mRL to 800 mRL at 2,500 m length, and PD1080 is a second ramp from surface 1,080 mRL to 960 mRL at 1,200 m length. PD1020 and PD1160 are return air accesses for ventilation purposes. Based upon the current development schedule, the mine will complete construction by the end of 2027.

16.2 Mining methods and mine design

16.2.1 Geotechnical and hydrogeological considerations

No specific geotechnical or hydrogeological study data are available for the Ying mines. In general, ground conditions experienced to date have been good. The excavation of relatively small openings, both in development and stoping, facilitates ground stability. A large number of resuing mining stopes also means a greater number of smaller rather than larger openings. Support is only installed where deemed to be necessary, with rockbolts being used for hangingwall support on occasion. Timber and steel I-beams are also used where unstable ground is encountered.

The QP is not aware that water inflow to date at the Ying mines has caused any significant problems. Section 16.2.9 discusses mine dewatering.

16.2.2 Development and access

The mines in the Ying District are sited in narrow valleys and were developed with a series of adits at each mine providing access from the surface to the mining areas. Several main ramps have also been developed at the Ying mines, as referenced above and further described below. Most of the operational levels do not have their own access portal and must connect to ramps, winzes, or inclined rail haulageways. A main ramp development program is now underway at the Ying mines, with the intention of connecting most stopes to the individual mine ramp system and, thereby, increasing ore and waste movement capacity with reduced hauling time, and allowing much easier and quicker stope access for operating personnel and supervision.

In summary, mine access to waste haulage, materials supply, and personnel is provided by five different means; in combination, they form the access systems for the Ying District mines:

- Adits
- Inclined rail haulageways
- Declines and ramps
- Internal shafts (winzes)
- Shafts

Adits are driven at a slight incline at a dimension of approximately 2.4 m wide x 2.4 m high with arch profile. These are the principal means of access for men and materials and haulage of ore and waste. All services such as power, compressed air, production water, and dewatering pipes are sited in the adits. In many instances, the adits are also used for ventilation. Most adits are equipped with narrow gauge rail for haulage

by railcars. Where there is no rail and ramp access, tricycle cars have been utilized for haulage of ore, waste, and supplies.

Inclined rail haulageways have been driven at an approximately 25° to 30° incline. A typical dimension is 2.6 m wide x 2.4 m high. They are equipped with narrow gauge rail and steps on one side for walking. The main purpose of these haulageways is haulage of ore and waste, ventilation, and routing for other auxiliary services such as production water, compressed air, power, communications, and dewatering. The QP notes that more ramps are planned for future operations, which will preclude development of further inclined rail haulageways.

Ramps have been developed at each of the Ying mines. The ramps can be separated into three different types, governed by dimensions:

- 'Large Profile' ramps at SGX, TLP, LMW, and HPG are 4.2 m wide by 3.8 m high with an arch cross section, at 12% gradient, using 30 t trucks for haulage of ore and waste. These ramps are:
  - At SGX mine, the SGX_XPD Ramp starts at 560 mRL and ends at 55 mRL, with a total developed length of over 7.5 km.
  - At TLP mine, the PD820_XPD Ramp starts at 840 mRL and ends at 510 mRL, with a total developed length of 3.6 km.
  - At LMW mine, the PD980_XPD Ramp starts at 980 mRL and ends at 500 mRL, with a total developed length of 5 km.
- 'Medium Profile' ramps at SGX, HPG, HZG, LMW, LME, and DCG are 3.6 m wide by 3.4 m high with an arch profile, at 12% gradient, utilizing 15 t trucks for haulage of ore and waste. These ramps are:
  - At SGX mine, the CM108_XPD ramp starts at 700 mRL and ends at 400 mRL. This ramp is still under development and, as of the end of 2025, had reached 540 mRL; YPD_XPD ramp starts at 580 mRL and ends at 440 mRL; it had reached 520 mRL by the end of 2025.
  - At HZG mine, the PD718_XPD ramp starts at 718 mRL and end at 300 mRL. It was completed at the end of 2025, with a length of 4.5 km.
  - At HPG mine, the PD600_XPD ramp starts at 600 mRL and ends at 300 mRL. It was finished at the end of 2025, with a length of 3 km; the PD5_XPD upward ramp starts at 640 mRL and finishes at 770 mRL. It was also finished at the end of 2025, with a length of 1.5 km.
  - At LMW mine, the PD930_XPD ramp starts at 930 mRL and ends at 670 mRL. This ramp is still under development and, by the end of 2025, had reached 700 mRL, with a length of 2.3 km.
  - At LME mine, the PD856_XPD ramp starts at 856 mRL and stops at 700 mRL; it was completed in 2025.
  - At TLP mine, the PD730_XPD ramp starts at 740 mRL and ends at 664 mRL, with a total length of 1 km; it was finished at the beginning of 2025.

'Small Profile' ramps at 3.0 m wide by 3.0 m high with an arch profile, at 10% gradient, employing 5 t trucks for haulage of ore and waste, and used as connection ramps. Each mine has designed their connection ramps from the existing ramps to each production and exploration level to facilitate increasing the production rate and exploration efficiency and to enhance the use of mechanized equipment. Figure 16.3 shows portal and ramp views at the SGX mine.

Figure 16.3 Portal and ramp at SGX mine

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Shaft and other infrastructure systems equipped for hoisting have been or are being established at the Ying mines. They include:

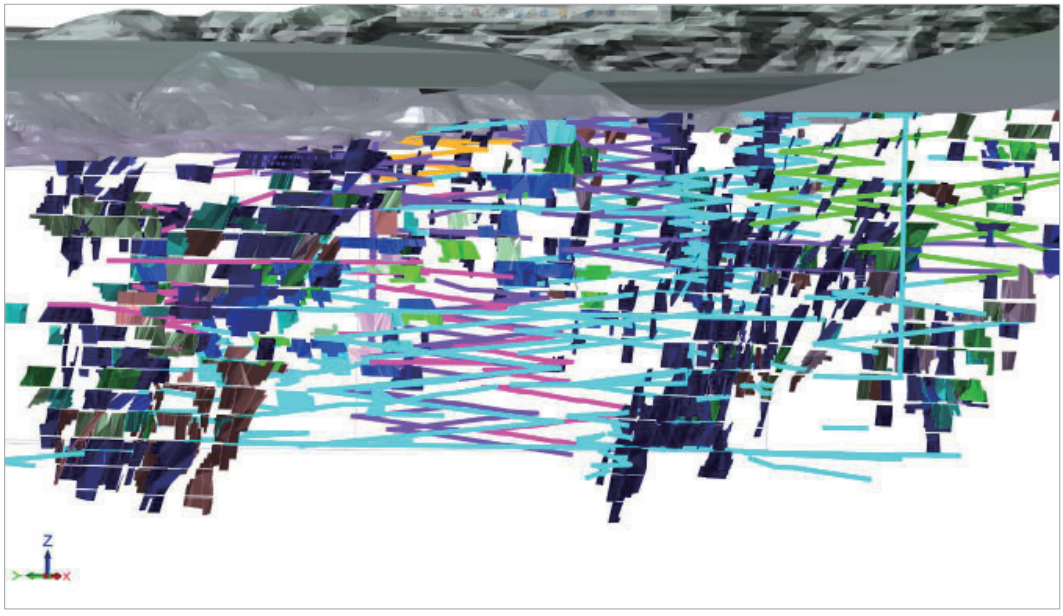
- Existing shafts / hoisting systems:
  - As of December 2025, there were 19 winzes and 11 inclined rail haulageways throughout the Ying Property. The hoisting capacity of each varies from 30,000 tpa to 80,000 tpa (combined ore and waste). Fully-loaded rail cars carrying ore and waste are transported via these hoisting systems (via cages in winzes); they are also used to move men and materials.
  - At LMW mine, the 969 shaft is from surface 969 mRL to 500 mRL. The finished diameter is 3.5 m and it is equipped with a ZJK-2×125P hoist winch. The total depth of the shaft is 480 m and the hoisting capacity is 50,000 tpa of combined ore and waste with a standard cage. This shaft works in tandem with the PD900 winze at the LME area.
- Planned shafts:
  - At TLP mine, the planned shaft is from surface at 890 mRL to -65 mRL, with a 5 m- diameter and JKMD3.25×4ZIII hoist winch. It will be furnished with a 3.6 m x 1.6 m cage and 15 m^3 skip. The total shaft depth is 955 m, with a hoisting capacity of 1,000,000 tpa of combined waste and ore. The shaft length includes 16 levels from 800 mRL to 0 mRL, with a vertical interval of 50 m between each level. The 800 mRL will be the main loading / unloading level. From 500 mRL to 0 mRL, there will be one connection tunnel from the TLP new shaft to LME mining development areas at each level. At 500 mRL and 350 mRL, there will be connection tunnels from the TLP new shaft to LMW mining development areas.

At SGX, only the main adit and one ramp connect the mine workings to surface. The inclined rail haulageways and winzes provide access to the veins, which are generally located at elevations below the main adit level. Inclined rail haulageways and winzes have been developed at the SGX, LMW, LME, HZG,

TLP, and HPG mines. As noted, the inclined rail haulageways will be phased out as the ramps and planned shaft development are completed.

Figure 16.4 is an orthogonal view of the 2025 SGX mine design.

Figure 16.4 SGX mine design



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.3 Mining methods

Shrinkage stoping and resue stoping are the predominant mining methods employed at the Ying mines, except for a small amount of room and pillar being employed and some trial longhole stoping recently undertaken. The LOM plan envisages the continuation of these methods, but with an increasing focus on shrinkage stoping. with more mechanized mining introduced.

16.2.3.1 Shrinkage stoping

A sill drive is initially driven along the vein at 1.8 m height. For typical shrinkage stopes, the lower part of the vein will be mined at 1.2 m width, while the upper part will be mined at 0.8 m width. An access drive at 2.4 m wide x 2.4 m high (conventionally a footwall drive) is also developed parallel to the vein at a stand-off distance of about 6 m. Crosscuts for ore mucking from draw-points are driven between the vein and the strike drives at approximately 5 m spacing. Each stope is typically 40 m to 60 m in strike length by 40 m to 50 m in height. Travelway raises that are also used for services are established between the levels at each end of the stope.

Jacklegs are used to drill a 1.8 – 2.0 m stope lift that is drilled and blasted as inclined up-holes with a forward inclination of 65 – 75° ("half-uppers"). The typical drill pattern has a burden of 0.6 - 0.8 m and spacing of 0.8 – 1.2 m, dependent on vein width. Holes are charged with cartridge explosives and ignited with tape

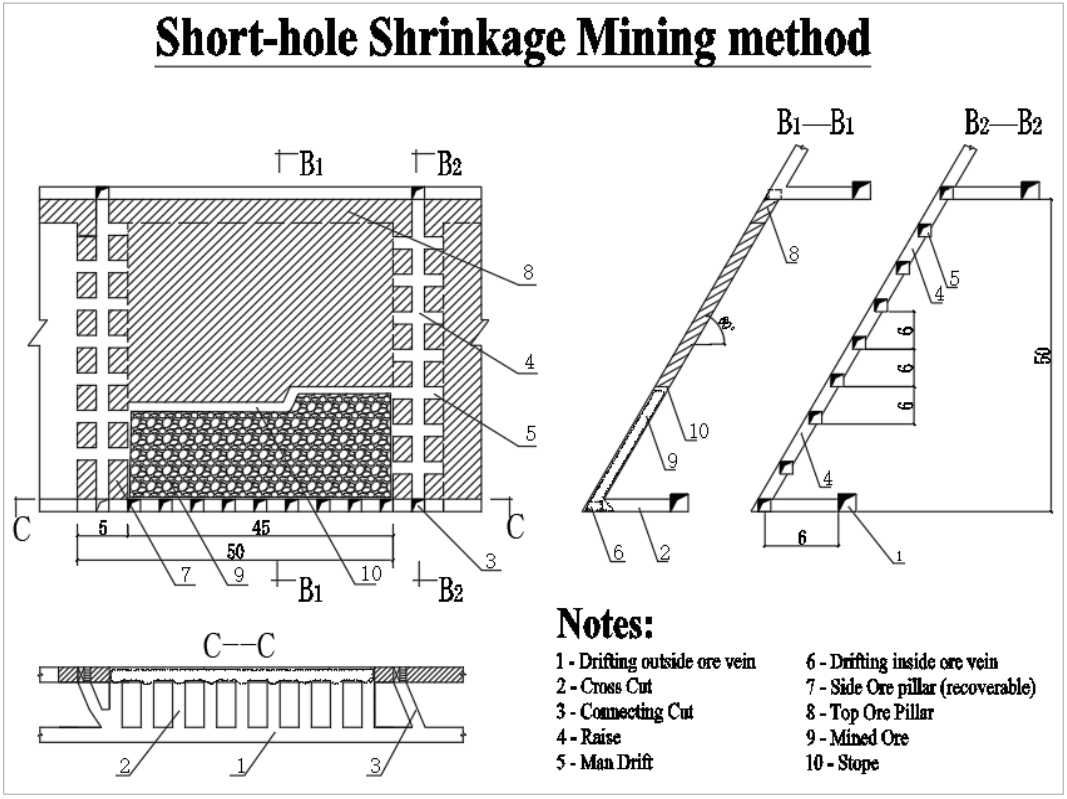
fuse. The powder factor is generally 0.4 – 0.5 kg/t. Stope blasting fills the void below with ore as mining proceeds upwards. The ore swell is mucked from the drawpoints to maintain a stope working height of about 2 m. While mining is underway, only about 30% of the broken ore may be mucked. When mining is complete, all remaining ore is mucked from the stope, unless significant wall dilution occurs. The stope is left empty beneath a sill (crown) pillar of, typically, around 3 m thickness (adopted thickness ultimately dependent on extraction width). Ventilation, compressed air, and water are carried up the travelway raises to the mining horizon. Loading of ore from the draw-points is by miners into rail cars, either using rocker-shovels or by hand. Figure 16.5 is a view inside the A26 shrinkage stope at the TLP mine. The stope width is about 1.3 m.

Figure 16.5 TLP mine – A26 shrinkage stope

Source: AMC, 2024.

Figure 16.6 is a schematic of the shrinkage stoping method.

Figure 16.6 Shrinkage stoping method



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.3.2 Resue stoping

Resue stoping veins are typically high-grade and generally between 0.1 m (minimum extraction 0.3 m) and 0.80 m in width. Resue stoping involves separately blasting and mucking the vein and adjoining waste to achieve a minimum stope mining width.

Vein and access development preparation is essentially the same as shrinkage stoping, other than draw points being established at approximately 15 m spacing along strike. Blasted ore is mucked into steel-lined mill holes that are carried up with the stope and feed to the draw points. The base of the mill holes is held in place with a timber set.

Half-upper lifts are drilled with jacklegs and blasted in essentially the same manner as shrinkage stoping. Typically, after a lift in the vein is blasted and mucked, the footwall is blasted and the ensuing waste is used to fill the space mined out and to provide a working floor. This process is repeated until the stope sill (crown) pillar is reached. The entire stope is left filled with waste from the slashing of the footwall.

The blasted ore is hauled by wheelbarrow and / or hand-shovelled to the mill hole, which is extended in lift segments as the stope is mined upwards. The footwall waste is slashed (blasted) to maintain a minimum mining width (typically 0.8 m).

The order of vein extraction and footwall slashing is generally dependent on the condition of the vein hangingwall contact. Where the contact is distinct and stable, the vein is extracted first; otherwise, the footwall waste is extracted first, followed by vein slashing.

Figure 16.7 is a view of the 12A resuing stope at the SGX mine.

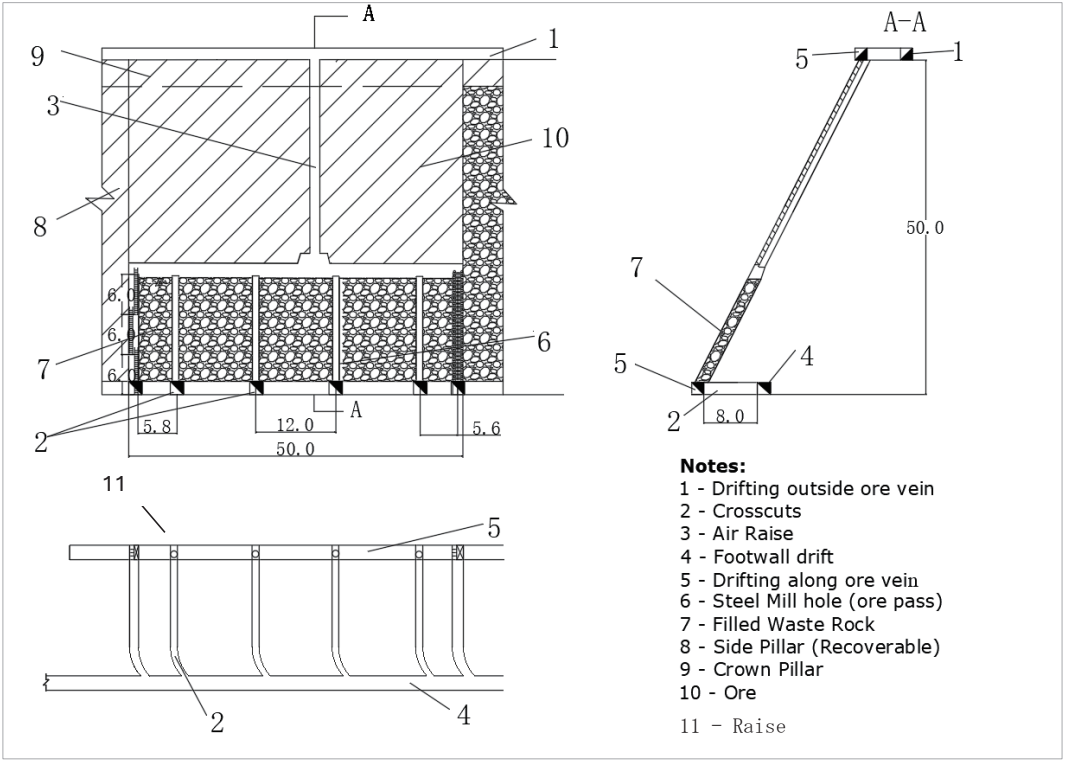
Figure 16.7 SGX mine – 12A resuing stope

Source: AMC, 2024.

Rubber mats and / or belting are placed on top of the waste after each waste lift to minimize blasted ore intermingling with the waste (ore losses) and also to minimize over-mucking of the waste (dilution). The rubber mats and / or belting are rolled up and removed prior to the next waste slash, with that waste material forming the floor for the next extraction lift.

Figure 16.8 is a schematic of the resue stoping method.

Figure 16.8 Resue stoping method



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.3.3 Step room and pillar mining method

Room and pillar stoping is now typically used at the Property for several high-grade Au veins, which are generally between 0.8 m and 2.0 m in thickness, with dip angles around 15° to 30°. A footwall drift is driven along the vein at 2.0 m high. Two initial crosscuts at about 2 m wide x 2 m high are driven up-plunge to a top sill location. The distance between the two crosscuts is typically 30 m to 35 m. The top sill is developed after the two crosscuts are completed and is driven along the vein strike. The excavating method advances from the footwall drift to the top sill, with mucking of the higher-ore via the crosscuts to an orepass below the footwall drift. The stope area is divided into several standard blocks along the trend of the ore vein, with each block measuring 50 m along strike and 50 m along plunge, divided into two 25 m sub-levels, with a 3 m crown pillar for each sub-level. During the mining process, additional crosscuts are driven about 10 m apart. Where practicable, lower grade areas are left as pillars to allow extraction of higher-grade material, while concrete pillars with a dimension of about 2.5 m by 2.5 m are installed, as required, from a geotechnical perspective.

Jacklegs are used to drill a 1.8 – 2.0 m stope advance. The typical drill pattern has a burden of 0.6 - 0.8 m and spacing of 0.8 – 1.2 m, dependent on vein thickness. Holes are charged with cartridge explosives and

ignited with tape fuse. The powder factor is generally 0.4 – 0.5 kg/t. Opposite to the stoping direction and adjacent to the bottom sill, a nest is excavated in which an electric slusher winch is installed. The slusher is used to muck the broken ore from the stope to the footwall drift.

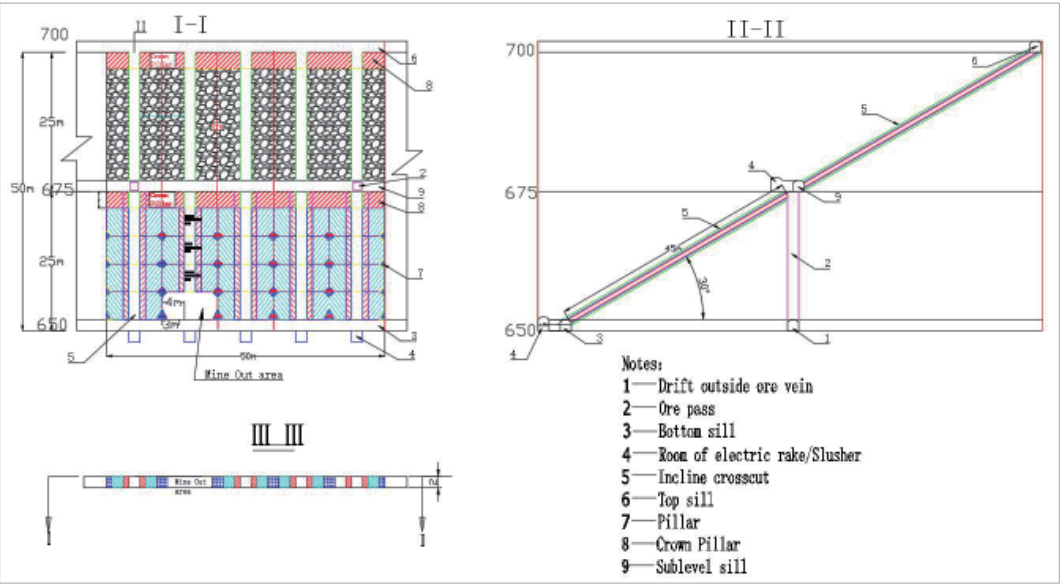
Figure 16.9 is an up-plunge view of the LM50 room and pillar stope at the LMW mine.

Figure 16.9 LMW mine – LM50 room and pillar stope

Source: AMC, 2024.

Figure 16.10 is a representative view of the room and pillar stoping method.

Figure 16.10 Room and pillar mining method



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.3.4 Longhole mining method

A trial of uppers longhole stoping has been undertaken in the HPG B8 stope. Further longhole stoping is planned for the LM7 stope at the LMW mine. Figure 16.11 shows a 1-yd LHD adjacent to the HPG B8 stope.

The longhole mining method has been planned to be generally used for low-grade and wide veins, typically between 4 m and 9 m thick and with dip angles around 55° to 70°. A stoping block is designed at 40 m to 60 m in length and 15 m to 20 m in height. The typical 50 m vertical distance between levels is reduced to about 20 m, with ramp access for hauling ore and supplies. The top sill is driven along the vein at an initial height of 2.4 m. From the ramp access at the bottom of the stope, the bottom sill is driven along the vein at the same 2.4 m height. A footwall access drive at 2.6 m wide x 2.4 m high is developed parallel to the bottom sill at a stand-off distance of about 8 m, with crosscuts connecting the two drives at typical intervals of 8 m to 10 m.

Top-hammer drills are used to drill a 0.75 x 0.75 m vertical drop raise. The drilling direction is upward, from the bottom sill to the top sill. Production drilling is done on a single dip plane, perpendicular to the vein strike. For production drilling, the top spacing of drilling holes ranges from 1.8 m to 2.3 m, and collar spacing of drilling holes ranges from 0.1 m to 0.4 m, depending on vein geometry and ground conditions. The spacing of each plane is 1.5 m to 2 m, determined by ground conditions. The primary backfill for this mining method at LMW is consolidated fill from the fill plant, although waste rock from development is also used as backfill material. The longhole method involves mucking using load haul dump machines (LHDs) and loading haul trucks at a remuck bay located between the ramp and footwall drift.

Figure 16.11 1-yd LHD at HPG B8 stope

Source: AMC, 2024.

16.2.3.5 Stope management and grade control

Silvercorp has developed a stope management protocol and stope management manual at the Ying operations. The purpose of stope management is to implement stope operation procedures for dilution reduction via the Mining Quality Control Department. The department has a total of nine technical staff, including management, mine engineers, geologists, and technicians, and reports directly to Silvercorp's HQ in Beijing. The mine engineers in the group are responsible for supervising the stope operation procedure, with stope inspection occurring at least once per day to check that mine contractors are following procedure guidelines. The geologists and geological technicians are responsible for stope geological mapping and sampling, which occurs every 3 – 5 m of stope lift in resuing and shrinkage stopes and at proportionate intervals in room and pillar stopes. The department also measures the mined voids of stopes at the end of each month for mine contract payment purposes.

Key aspects of the resuing and shrinkage stope inspection are as follows:

- Ensuring that the back and floor of stopes are flat prior to drilling blasting holes.
- Checking to ensure the boundary of the mineralization and drillhole locations are correctly marked with red paint before drilling.
- Ensuring drillholes are inclined not less than 60° to the horizontal, are not longer than 2 m, and are drilled optimally relative to vein and excavation width to minimize dilution.
- Checking length, orientation, direction, collar location, slope gradient, and number of blast holes after drilling blastholes.
- In resuing stopes, checking if the stope floor is covered with rubber mat / belt before vein blasting.
- In resuing stopes, checking to make sure that waste is sorted first and left in the stope before mucking ore to the mill holes after blasting; also ensuring that the floor and walls are cleaned with a broom to minimize ore losses before footwall slashing.
- After blasting, checking that the stope back is not more than 3.5 m high and the steel mill holes in resuing stopes are properly covered with timbers.

Regarding contract payments, a mine contractor is paid based on the quantity of ore mined. As it may be seen as an incentive for the contractor to maximize material removed from the stope, contractor payments are governed by a specific formula that calculates planned ore tonnes based on extraction designed and a projected dilution factor. During mine operations, each rail car or truck load of ore is weighed at a weighing station outside the mine portals. If weighed ore tonnes are greater than planned ore tonnes from a given stoping area, the mine contractor is paid solely based on the planned tonnes. For shrinkage stopes, an adjustment for paid tonnes is required to be made, since a stope usually takes several months to complete and, generally, only blast swell ore is mucked until the stope nears completion.

16.2.4 Ore and waste haulage

As described above, stoping ore and development waste have been typically loaded by hand or rocker shovels into 0.75 m^3 rail cars. Increasingly, LHDs and haulage trucks are being used for the same purpose. Section 16.4 describes the material source tracking process and associated quality control. In the case of rail cars, each is tagged to identify the location from which the ore or waste has been mined. Typically, the cars have been pushed by hand or by locomotives along the rail at the production level to the bottom of inclined rail haulageways, where they are hoisted to the level above and parked until their number meets the requirement of a locomotive to bring a group of cars to the adit portal at surface. Where hoisting is via winzes, rail cars are pushed onto the cage for transport to the level above, except for one winze at SGX mine equipped with a skip to hoist waste.

As the mines move towards a greater use of more mechanized mining equipment, for the loading phase:

- Ore from stopes is loaded using a vibration feeder, wheel-mucking loader, LHD, or electric slusher into 0.75 m^3 rail cars, 3 t mini-trucks, or 5 t small trucks, depending on the development dimensions.
- Waste from development faces is loaded using a wheel-mucking loader, wheel-mounted mucker, or LHD into 0.75 m^3 rail cars, 3 t mini-trucks, or 5 t small trucks, depending on the development dimensions.

For the hauling phase:

- The shaft, winze, and inclined rail haulageways will continue to their function in the haulage of ore or waste from the workface to the surface via 0.75 m^3 rail cars.

- The ramp hauling system will involve 0.75 m^3 rail cars, LHDs, or 3 t mini-trucks transporting ore or waste from the workface to the orepasses or remuck bays at each level, with larger trucks then used for transport to surface. Figure 16.12 shows typical Ying rail cars.

Figure 16.12 Ying rail cars

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.5 Equipment

16.2.5.1 Mine equipment

Most of the key mining equipment is provided by Silvercorp and is maintained by contractors. Exceptions to this are the air compressors, trackless trucks, airlegs, LHDs, jumbos, auxiliary fans, vent ducting, low voltage transformers, rocker shovels, submersible pumps, and small winches that are provided by the mining contractors.

The Silvercorp fixed plant is predominantly domestically manufactured and locally sourced. The equipment manufacturers are well known and commonly used. Table 16.1 and Table 16.2 list equipment at the SGX mine. Equipment at the other mine sites in the Ying district is similar to that at the SGX mine. Table 16.4 lists contractor mobile equipment at all mines.

Table 16.1 SGX mine owner equipment list

Mine	Equipment	Model	Capacity	Quantities
SGX	Winch	2JTP-1.6*0.9	132 kW	9
	Primary fan	FKCDZ-6-No.20	43.2-103.4 m^3/s	2
	Cage	GLS1/6/1/1		4
	Cage	GLM1/6/1/1		6
	Electric locomotive			33

Table 16.2 SGX mine contractor equipment list

Mine	Equipment	Model	Capacity	Quantities
SGX	One boom jumbo drill	CYTJ45B	55 kW	3
	Shovel		168 kW	6
	LHD	RWJ202		4
	Compressor	LG132G-8/17	132 kW	3
	Compressor	GL110A-Ⅱ-B、LG110G-8、JG110LA	110 kW	15
	Compressor	KLT90-8、VDS-120A、R90E11-20/8	90 kW	10
	Large haul truck	FQ3250GD303	40 t	11
	Middle haul truck	UQ-12	15 t	3
	Small haul truck		8 t	0
	mini haul truck		3 t	17
	Wheel mucking loader			27
	Wheel mounted mucker			51
	Manual drill	YT28		396
	Auxiliary fan	FD	2*37 kW	5
	Auxiliary fan	YBT-11	11 kW	114

Table 16.3 Contractor mobile equipment list

Mine	Mucking loader	LHD	Jumbo	Truck		Scaling jumbo
				<=10 t	>10 t	
SGX	51	8	3	12	38	5
HZG	21	1	0	5	11	0
TLP	71	4	0	6	24	7
LME	12	0	0	3	6	1
LMW	69	3	4	38	10	2
HPG	12	4	2	5	16	1
DCG			9			
Total	**236**	**20**	**9**	**69**	**105**	**16**
KP	**4**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**10**	

16.2.5.2 Equipment advance rates

Table 16.4 summarizes advance rates assumed for development based on equipment types.

Table 16.4 Equipment advance rates

Development	Rate (m/month)	Equipment type
Jumbo - Ramp	120	Single boom electric-hydraulic
Jackleg – Levels (Hand Mucking)	50	Jackleg (YT-28)
Jackleg – Levels (Mechanical Mucking)	60	Jackleg (YT-28)
Jackleg - Stope Raises	40	Jackleg (YT-28)
Jackleg – Shaft (Mechanical Mucking)	55	Jackleg (YT-28)
Jackleg – Declines (Mechanical Mucking) Raise Boring – Shaft (Mechanical Mucking)	60 100	Jackleg (YT-28) ZFY1.8-40-250

16.2.6 Manpower

Silvercorp operates the Ying mines mainly using contractors for mine development, production, ore transportation, and exploration. The mill plant and surface workshops are operated and maintained using Silvercorp personnel. Silvercorp provides its own management, technical services, and supervisory staff to manage the mine operations.

Each mine complex is run by a mine manager and one or two deputy mine managers.

Table 16.5, Table 16.6, and Table 16.7 provide a recent 'snapshot' of the manpower, split by Silvercorp staff, contract workers, and Silvercorp hourly employees.

Table 16.5 Silvercorp staff

Mine	Staff
SGX	255
HZG	45
HPG	65
TLP / LME	233
LMW / DCG	110
Mill Plant	254
Company Administration	158
Total	**1,120**
KP	**20**

Table 16.6 List of contract workers in the Ying district

Mine	Contractors	Workers	Location
SGX	Shaanxi Tunnelling Construction Engineering Ltd.	255	CM101, PD700
	Shaanxi Tunnelling Construction Engineering Ltd.	295	PD16, SGX_XPD
	Shaanxi Tunnelling Construction Engineering Ltd.	232	CM105
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	94	CM102
	Ankang Hongkun Engineering Construction Ltd.	9	CM108_XPD
	Subtotal	**885**	
HZG	Shaanxi Tunnelling Construction Engineering Ltd.	110	HZG_XPD
	Shaanxi Tunnelling Construction Engineering Ltd.	100	PD820, PD810, PD890
	Subtotal	**210**	
HPG	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	99	PD2
	Henan Xinmao Mining Engineering Co., Ltd	8	PD5_XPD
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	139	PD3, PD600_XPD
	Subtotal	**246**	
LME	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	149	PD900, PD838
	Subtotal	**149**	
LMW	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	126	PD924, SJ969
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	13	PD930_XPD
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	214	PD980_XPD
	Subtotal	**353**	
TLP	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	158	PD820, PD846
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	105	PD800, PD840, PD890
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	228	PD730, PD930, PD960, PD990
	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	140	PD820_XPD
	Subtotal	**631**	
DCG	Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Ltd.	23	DCG XPD
	Subtotal	**23**	
Total Ying		**2,497**	
KP	**Henan Xiandai Blasting Technology Co., Ltd**	**100**	

Table 16.7 Silvercorp hourly workers

Mine	Workers	Location
SGX	32	SGX Hand picking, waste sorting
HZG	4	HZG Hand picking, waste sorting
HPG	5	HPG Hand picking, waste sorting
LME	4	LME Hand picking, waste sorting
LMW	8	LMW Hand picking, waste sorting
TLP	14	TLP Hand picking, waste sorting
Total Ying	**67**	
KP	**0**	

16.2.7 Ventilation

Mine ventilation at the Ying mines is planned and set up in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations. Among the key ventilation requirements are minimum ventilation volume per person (4 m^3/min/person), minimum ventilation velocity (typically 0.25 - 0.50 m/sec dependent on location or activity), and minimum diluting volume for diesel emissions (4 m^3/min/kW). The following section describes the ventilation system at SGX. Other mines have a similar network of fans, entries, and face ventilation.

16.2.7.1 SGX primary ventilation

The SGX primary ventilation volume is predominantly influenced by the minimum air velocity for the various development and production activities. The peak ventilation volume is estimated to be 63.6 m^3/sec, which is inclusive of 15% air leakage.

A diagonal ventilation system is utilized in the SGX mine.

West Wing (Vein S14, S6, and S2 Stopes):

Fresh air enters into all working levels, such as 220 mRL, 210 mRL, 180 mRL, 160 mRL, 140 mRL, and 110 mRL, from adit PD16 via No.1 winze and fresh air access CM105 via No.2 winze, respectively. Partial exhaust air returns to the 655 mRL adit via 450 mRL and winze located at exploration lines 70 to 72, and the other exhaust air returns to the 640 mRL adit via 380 mRL returned air raises, exhausted to surface by a main axial fan.

During the expansion process, two returned air shafts will be constructed from 0 mRL to 260 mRL or 300 mRL, respectively, in order to connect to two existing returned air shafts from 260 mRL to 650 mRL and from 300 mRL to 655 mRL to pull exhaust air to surface.

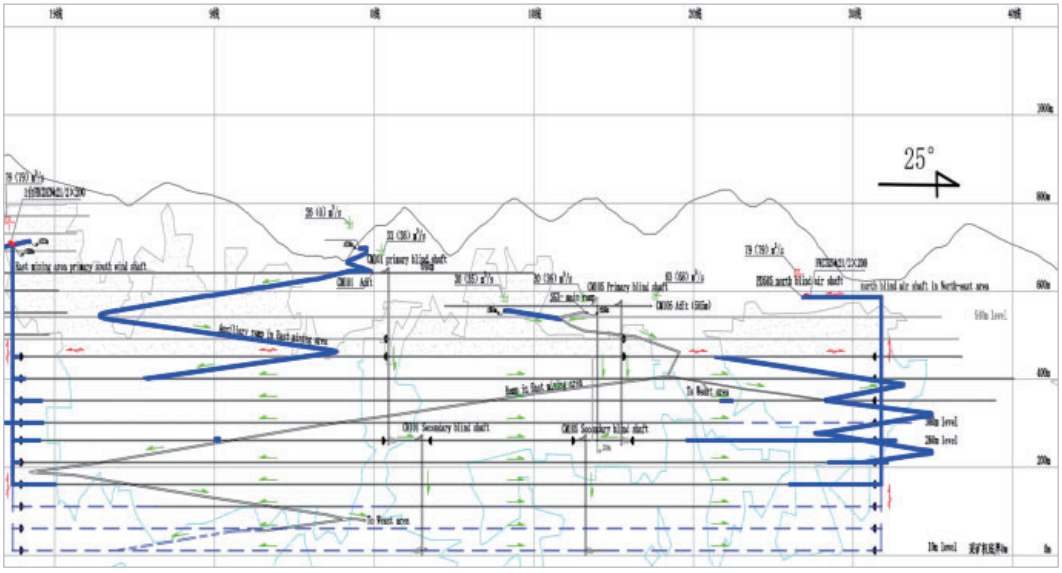
East Wing (Vein S16W, S7, S8, and S21 Stopes):

Fresh air enters into all working levels, such as 210 mRL, 160 mRL, 110 mRL, 60 mRL, and 10 mRL, from adit CM101 via No.1 winze and from fresh air access CM105 via No.2 winze. A portion of exhaust air returns to the 655 adit via 450 mRL and winze located at exploration lines 70 to 72, and the other exhaust air returns to the 640 adit via 380 mRL return air raises and is exhausted to surface by a main axial fan.

During the expansion process, a new north return air shaft will be constructed from 580 mRL to 0 mRL, and a new south return air shaft will be constructed from 710 mRL to 0 mRL level.

Figure 16.13 shows ventilation system diagrams for the SGX mine.

Figure 16.13 SGX ventilation system diagram looking North 65° West



Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.7.2 Ying primary ventilation

The SGX ventilation system is described in detail above. The ventilation systems at the HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, and LMW mines are similar to that at SGX mine, as briefly described below.

Fifteen return air shafts or raises are needed in the Ying expansion process. To enhance mechanization and construction efficiency, all ventilation or stope access raises are to be constructed by raise borers.

The total footage is approximately 6,300 m, executed by three contractors, with a total estimated capital cost of US$8 million for shaft construction only.

The first shaft, TLP shaft, started construction in FY2026, and all shaft or raise projects are planned to be finished in 1.5 years, as listed in Table 16.8.

Table 16.8 Ying primary vent shafts and raises

Mine	No.	Project Name	Collar location	Elevation (Collar - Bottom) (mRL)	Cross-Section (m)
SGX	Y-1	HZG Line PD820-MSJ-650-450-30 North Vent Shaft	Underground	650-450	ϕ2.5
	Y-2	HZG Line PD718-418-300-47 South Vent Shaft	Underground	418-300	ϕ2.5
	Y-3	SGX East Mining Area Level 1 South Vent Shaft (705-10)	Surface	705-10	ϕ3.5
	Y-4	SGX East Mining Area Level 1 North Blind Vent Raise (580-160)	In ramp	580-160	ϕ3.5
	Y-5	SGX West Mining Area Level 2 South Blind Vent Raise (260-10)	In ramp	260-10	ϕ2.5
	Y-6	SGX West Mining Area Level 2 North Blind Vent Raise (260-5)	In ramp	260-5	ϕ2.5
TLP-E	T-1	TLP-1# Vent Shaft	Surface	765-500	ϕ3.0
	T-2	TLP Shaft（900-500 m）	Surface	900-500	ϕ4.0
	T-3	TLP-2# Vent Shaft (1100-500 m)	Surface	1100-500	ϕ4.0
	T-4	TLP East 5# Vent Shaft (850-500)	Surface	850-500	ϕ3.0
	T-5	TLP East 6# Vent Shaft (1050-500)	Surface	1050-500	ϕ3.5
TLP-W	X-1	TLP West 4# Vent Shaft (1100-500)	Surface	1100-500	ϕ3.0
	X-2	TLP West 3# Vent Shaft (1075-525)	Surface	1075-525	ϕ3.0
HPG	H-1	East Area Phase I Vent Raise (795_300)	In adit	795-300	ϕ3.0
	H-2	West Area Phase I Vent Raise (770_300)	In ramp	770-300	ϕ2.5

16.2.7.3 Secondary ventilation

The secondary ventilation system employs auxiliary fans to meet the requirements of ventilation for development faces, stopes, and infrastructure chambers.

Development faces are ventilated using domestically manufactured fans, with a power of 5.5 to 11 kW and voltage of 380 V. A combination of forced and exhausted ventilation is applied for long distance blind-headings.

Resuing and shrinkage stopes are ventilated using domestically manufactured fans via the timber-cribbed access. Exhaust air returns to the upper level via a raise.

16.2.8 Backfill

Backfill such as tailings or development waste is typically not required for shrinkage mining, where blasted ore provides a working platform for each stope lift. Ore is removed on completion of stope mining leaving a void. The potential to opportunistically dispose of development waste into these voids is not currently considered in the mine plans; however, at SGX, where there will be an increased number of shrinkage stopes, Silvercorp has planned to construct a new backfill plant to backfill stopes with poorer rock stability and to provide additional safety benefits (see below).

The resue stoping method uses blasted waste from the footwall as a working platform at each stope lift to achieve a minimum mining width. Waste remains in the stope at completion of stope mining. For some stopes, where the rock mass of footwall and hangingwall is less stable, and the width of vein is over 0.8 m, upper-level development waste rocks may be used to backfill the stope voids.

As an addition to an overall mining optimization and mechanization initiative, a surface paste backfill plant was established and commissioned at the LMW site at 1,080 mRL in early 2023, with two lines to underground. For certain areas, this provides more mining method options, backfill efficiency with reduced labour involvement, and the opportunity for reduced use of ore pillars and, thus, increased ore recovery. Figure 16.14 shows the binder silo at the LMW backfill plant.

The LMW mine backfilling system consists of several sub-systems, including sand and binder preparations to mix with water into slurry. The plant has a capacity of 40 m^3/hr, and the targeted concentration of the backfill delivered by pipeline is approximately 69 – 72% by weight. The prepared backfilling slurry is pumped from surface at the 1,080 mRL horizon to the underground transportation development at the 800 mRL via one of two 14 cm diameter pipelines and delivered to various underground shrinkage stope voids as needed. Following the establishment of the backfill plant, Silvercorp experimented with a new mining method at the LMW mine, where cut and fill mining replaced the resuing mining method in a stope where the width was greater than 1 m. This successful experiment led to Silvercorp to decide to use sub-level open stoping with paste backfill in the LM7 vein area, where the thickness of the LM7 vein is greater than 2 m.

Another backfill plant with a capacity of 40 m^3/hr is planned for SGX. Construction is projected to start in March 2026 with a commissioning target at the end of 2026.

Figure 16.14 Binder silo at LMW paste backfill plant

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

16.2.9 Dewatering

Mine dewatering is accomplished under the requirement from the "Chinese Safety Regulations for Metal and Non-metal Mines".

Typical ground water inflow from the different mines is listed in Table 16.9 below.

Table 16.9 Mine water inflow

Mine	Maximum water inflow (m^3/d)	Average water inflow (m^3/d)
SGX & HZG	7,271	5,372
HPG	1,469	397
TLP & LME	1,969	1,100
LMW	1,489	867
DCG	240	80
KP	530	216

The SGX dewatering system is described in detail below. The dewatering systems at the HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, and LMW mines are similar to that at SGX. These systems are briefly described as well.

16.2.9.1 SGX

The pumping system is composed of a sump and three pumps at each main location. Under normal circumstances, one pump is running, one is being maintained, and one is on standby. As maximum water inflow occurs, the pump on standby can be operated, exclusive of the pump that is being maintained, to discharge the maximum estimated inflow rate. There are two main pipelines to surface, with one on standby. The underground sump capacity is 6 to 8 hours at an average water inflow rate.

Stage 1

Pump stations equipped with pumps connected directly to surface are located at the bottom of winzes. Table 16.10 lists such pumps at SGX.

Table 16.10 Stage 1 dewatering pumps at SGX mine

Portal	Model	Units	Power (kW)	Inflow (m^3/h)	Head (m)
CM101	MD85-45×9	3	160	85	405
	MD46-50×9	1	110	46	450
CM105-S1#	MD155-67×6	3	280	155	402
	MD155-67×6P	1	280	155	402
CM105-S2#	MD155-67×6	3	280	155	402
	MD155-67×5	1	220	155	335
PD16	MD46-50×8	3	90	46	400
PD700	MD46-50×7	3	75	46	350
CM105 Skip shaft	MD155-67*6	3	280	155	402
CM102	MD46-50×5	1	55	46	250
	MD25-50*5	1	37	25	250
XPD	MD46-50×6	1	75	46	300
	MD25-50×8	1	75	25	400

Stage 2

Level accesses are designed with a 0.3% gradient to ease drainage. The pump and piping arrangements are similar to Stage 1. Inflow collected from various levels is pumped to the 260 mRL, then pumped out to surface through the first stage dewatering system. Table 16.11 lists the details of the SGX second stage pumping system.

Table 16.11 Second stage dewatering pumps at SGX mine

Pump station	Units	Model	Power (kW)	Inflow (m^3/h)	Head (m)
CM101	4	MD155-67×6P	280	155	402
CM105-S1	3	MD155-67×5	220	155	335
	1	MD155-67×5P	220	155	335
CM105-S2	3	MD155-67×5	220	155	335
	1	MD155-67×5P	220	155	335
PD16	3	MD46-50×6	75	46	300

In case of flooding and for protection of personnel and equipment, water dams are set up at the entrance to shaft and pump stations.

Development faces

Conventional electric submersible pumps are used for dewatering of development in ramps and declines on an as needed basis. Water is discharged by relay to the nearest level pump station.

Dewatering design for expansion

All wastewater, including ground water from HZG, will be collected into the 5 mRL sump and discharged to surface via a piping system currently under construction.

16.2.9.2 HZG

HZG dewatering is divided into two stages, with the first stage from 450 mRL to 650 mRL and the second stage from 650 mRL to 820 mRL. The first stage utilizes one 75 kW MD46-50×5 and two 55 kW MD46-50×5 centrifugal pumps. The second stage employs three 55 kW MD46-50×5 centrifugal pumps.

After the mine expansion, the pump station will not be used, given that ground water will be flowing towards SGX.

16.2.9.3 HPG

HPG PD3 dewatering is divided into two stages, i.e., the first is from 300 mRL to 460 mRL, and the second is from 460 mRL to 600 mRL, namely PD3 adit level. The sumps at both 300 mRL and 460 mRL have a capacity of 300 m^3. For the first stage, there are three centrifugal pumps, model D85-45x4 with power draw of 75 kW. For the second stage, there are three centrifugal pumps with the same model. Two 159 mm diameter pipelines are installed at the inclined haulageway for discharging water to surface, with one line on standby.

Following expansion, a centralized drainage approach will be adopted, with one stage from the bottom at 300 mRL to directly pump ground water inflow to the surface water pond.

16.2.9.4 TLP

The underground dewatering system at TLP is separated into two areas, east and west wings. For the west wing of TLP (PD730, PD840, PD890, PD930, PD960, and PD990), water is currently discharged from 700 mRL to 730 mRL via the PD730 adit to surface. Four centrifugal pumps are installed at the 510 mRL bottom pump station of the winze located at Exploration Line 31. The pump model is MD46-50×4, with a head of 200 m, designed discharging capacity of 46 m^3/h, and power of 45 kW. Two 89 mm diameter pipelines are installed in the winze, connected to surface via 650 mRL, the winze located at Exploration Line 33, PD770 inclined rail haulageway, and PD770 adit. For the east wing of TLP (PD820 and ramp), water is currently discharged from 700 mRL to 840 mRL via PD820_XPD to surface. Three centrifugal pumps, model MD25-50×4 with power of 30 kW, and two 89 mm diameter pipelines installed in an inclined rail haulageway, discharge ground water to surface, including ground water from LME.

After the expansion, a new drainage system will be built at 500 mRL to directly pump ground water inflow to the surface water pond.

16.2.9.5 LME

At LME, three 110 kW MD46-50x8 centrifugal water pumps are installed at the 500 mRL pump station in the PD900 winze. There are two 140 mm diameter pipelines installed in the PD900 winze, which are then routed via PD838 adit to surface.

Following expansion, the 500 mRL pump station will not be used, with ground water flowing towards TLP.

16.2.9.6 LMW

Three centrifugal pumps of model MD46-50×8, with a combined power draw of 90 kW, are installed at the 500 mRL pump station at the bottom of 969 shaft. There are two 140 mm diameter pipelines installed in 969 shaft, which are then routed via PD924 adit to surface.

16.2.9.7 DCG

The working face at DCG mine has lower water inflow, using a small water pump to discharge ground water.

Post expansion, a new drainage system will be built at 570 mRL to directly pump ground water inflow to the surface water pond.

16.2.9.8 KP

The working face at KP mine has lower water inflow, using a small water pump to discharge ground water.

Post expansion, a new drainage system will be built at 800 mRL to directly pump ground water inflow to the surface water pond.

16.2.10 Water supply

In 2023, Ying operations received confirmation of government permission to use water from creeks and springs nearby.

The water source for the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines is from creeks and springs nearby, and ground water. A water pond of typical 100 to 200 m^3 capacity is established at each production system.

Both the water quality and quantity from local creeks is sufficient to meet mine process water requirements, dust suppression, fire prevention, and personnel needs.

SGX requirements are estimated at 650 m^3/d. There are two 200 m^3 water ponds at CM105 and CM101 on surface, with a small size of sump at each additional adit portal. Water supply is via 108 mm diameter pipelines.

HZG requirements are estimated at 200 m^3/d, with a water pond of 200 m^3 at surface.

HPG requirements are estimated at 260 m^3/d. There is a water pond of 200 m^3 at the mine site, with water being delivered via a 107 mm diameter pipeline. An additional water pond of 300 m^3 was constructed in 2017 to pump ground water to No.2 Mill. In 2025, SGX and HPG pumped around 4600 m^3/d of ground water to No.2 Mill.

TLP requirements are estimated at 550 m^3/d. There are two water ponds of 200 m^3 each at the mine site, with an 89 mm diameter pipeline.

LM requirements are estimated at 150 m^3/d for LME and 300 m^3/d for LMW, respectively. There are two water ponds of 200 m^3 at each portal, with 89 mm and 150 mm diameter pipelines for LME and LMW, respectively.

DCG requirements are estimated at 50 m^3/d. There is a water pond of 200 m^3 capacity at the portal.

KP requirements are estimated at 150 m^3/d. There are two water ponds of 230 m^3 capacity at the portal.

16.2.11 Power supply

Power for the SGX mine is supplied by the local government power grid via three overhead lines. The first is a 35 kilovolts (kV) high-voltage line that is connected from Luoning-Guxian 110 kV substation; the second is a 10 kV high-voltage line; the third is a line from a fully automated 35 kV substation, built in the vicinity of the mine site in 2008 to provide back-up supply and composed of two 1,500 kW and one 1,200 kW generators. The capacity of the main transformer is 12,500 kilovolt-amperes (kVA).

The 35 kV overhead line can supply main power for all mine production, and the 10 kV overhead line is maintained as a standby. Underground water pumping stations and hoist winches belong to the first-class power load, requiring two independent 10 kV power lines, one for operations and the other for back-up.

The 10 kV distribution power station at TLP mine was designed with two 10 kV power supply lines drawn from the Lianglong Line and Liangdong Line on the 10 kV side at the Moon Bay 110 kV substation. This 10 kV distribution power station also supplies power to the LME and LME mines.

During the mine expansion, a 12 km 35 kV power line will be constructed from the 110 kV Moon Bay substation at TLP, forming a dual power line with the existing SGX-TLP 35 kV line.

See also Section 18.3.

16.2.12 Compressed air

Compressed air is primarily used for drilling. Jacklegs are employed in all stopes and conventional development faces. A minor quantity of air is utilized for shotcreting and cleaning blastholes.

A compressed air station is located adjacent to each portal, with a two-stage and electric piston configuration. Air is reticulated via steel pipes of various sizes, depending on demand, to all levels and is also directed to refuge stations. Air pipelines are progressively sized from 159 mm diameter down to 50 mm diameter at stopes.

Compressed air consumption is estimated for each mine operating system, usually differentiated by adits, based on the number of stopes and development faces. Suitable air compressors have been installed to satisfy underground requirements.

16.2.13 Explosives

Starting in June 2022, with reference to the Chinese government's safety regulations, an outside company with hazardous material transportation qualifications began handling the transportation of explosives and detonators for the Ying operations. Special vehicles certified for hazardous material transportation are used for this purpose. Additionally, in line with the safety development plan for the civil explosives industry established by the Chinese government, the Ying operations began procuring electronic detonators in June 2022, improving safety measures related to the use of explosives.

There are four explosives storage facilities at the Ying Project, namely, SGX, HPG, LMW, and TLP magazines. In accordance with government requirements, safety evaluations are conducted every third year, with all facilities currently within their valid period.

The KP Project is currently in the construction phase, with blasting operations entrusted to a professional blasting company for implementation. After the KP Project obtains its anticipated Safe Production License in mid - 2026, an on-site explosives magazine will be constructed and an application for a non-commercial blasting license will be made.

16.2.14 Communications

Mine surface communication is available by landline service from China Network Company (CNC) and by mobile phone service from China Mobile (CMCC) and China Unicom.

Key underground locations, such as hoist rooms, shaft stations, transportation dispatching rooms, power substations, pump stations, and refuge stations, and the highest point of each level are equipped with telephones. Communication cables to underground are connected via winzes and inclined rail haulageways. Internal telephones are installed in operating areas and dispatching rooms, which are also connected with communication cables to the local telephone lines.

At the end of 2023, in line with the "GB-16423-2020 Safety Regulations for Metallic and Non-metallic Mines" and "Management Measures for Emergency Plans for Production Safety Accidents", SGX and HZG mines embarked on updating their communication and liaison system, and emergency broadcast system, for the purpose of their safety production license renewal. Other mines also updated these two systems in 2024 to prepare for the next period of their safety production licenses. The two systems previously used a private line for power supply, requiring two lines from two different portals to the underground working faces.

Based on the telephone system, a new broadcast system was established to ensure that emergency instructions are communicated to all personnel at their working areas.

For example, at the SGX mine, the communication and liaison system utilizes two 24-core optical cables connecting two surface portals to HZG mine's two surface portals via an underground route. One line runs from the SGX mine CM105 adit portal through HZG mine PD820 adit portal to CM105-1, CM 101, and PD820 adit production systems. The other line runs from the SGX mine PD16 adit portal through HZG mine PD718_XPD ramp portal to the PD16, CM105-S2SJ, and PD718_XPD ramp production systems.

For the broadcast system, SGX established a broadcast server and installed microphones and other equipment, as well as related supporting software at each level, based on the original telephone system route.

To update these two systems, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG set up similar equipment to SGX.

16.3 Safety

Ying mine safety is practiced as per Chinese health and safety laws and regulations. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Department is accountable for providing safety training, enforcing OHS policies and procedures, making mine safety recommendations, and carrying out daily inspections of the underground workings and explosives usage.

The company has formulated safety production responsibility regulations, safety production rules and regulations, and a safety operation handbook, and all work is performed by personnel with operating qualifications.

Each of the mining contractors is required to appoint safety officers at an average ratio of one safety officer to 20 contractor workers for each portal.

A ten-member safety committee is maintained for each of the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines. The committee is led by the Henan Found General Manager and includes the Deputy General Manager, Mine Manager, Safety Department Supervisor, and mining contractor representatives. The committees are coordinated by each mine's safety division, and the mine management and safety officers are required to have valid mine safety training certificates issued by the Provincial Bureau of Safe Production and Inspection.

At the Ying district, each mine has its own safety department with at least one safety supervisor and four safety engineers, except for DCG, which has one safety supervisor. Insurance policies covering death and injury have been purchased for all company staff and contractor workers at the mines.

The mines and contractors supply Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to their own personnel.

A contract with the Luoning County General Hospital is in place to take and treat injured workers from all mines, except for those only requiring first aid treatment at the mine clinic. During the QP site visit in February 2024, the emergency response warehouse or medical room at the SGX site was inspected.

Since 2022, all tasks in the Ying operations, inclusive of those at the mill workshops, have been assessed and standardized for safe production. This assessment includes identifying, evaluating, and classifying potential hazards, as well as developing corresponding control measures. The standardized safety production process has been documented in two updated versions since 2019. Monthly inspections are

conducted to assess significant accident hazards. Training materials with illustrations and texts have been developed for frontline employees and internal management personnel, tailored to their specific roles.

The training includes classroom sessions followed by practical guidance on-site. On-site inspection forms are used to assess each task process, and an "Enterprise Blog" (EB) (see below) form is utilized for data collection and reporting. The safety production information management system automatically generates on-site safety inspection work logs for each safety management person by combining the personnel positioning system and on-site inspection form. Company leaders are responsible for daily inspections of identified risk sources and hidden dangers.

Beginning in June 2023, Silvercorp made a decision to swap out the existing seat belts at winze working areas for double-hook seat belts and to provide comprehensive training to frontline workers on how to properly use them.

In 2025, the Company also promoted a safety confirmation method called "finger oral" originated from Japan, i.e., one confirms key safety components via thinking by heart, viewing by eyes, pointing to objects by index finger, and confirming by speaking out, to achieve safe operations based on focusing their attention on specific operating procedures.

Additionally, Silvercorp set up eight emergency rescue teams, totalling 129 members, on a part time basis. Training is often provided to enhance the members' skills to cope with a variety of emergency situations. To improve emergency response and on-site handling capabilities, the mill and all mines implemented emergency exercises, covering toxic asphyxia, escape, fire, flood prevention, explosion, and geological disasters, etc., based upon action plan, training, practice, and assessment in conjunction with contractors.

The QP notes that Silvercorp has gone beyond Chinese statutory requirements in certain areas of safety and the Company has indicated a continued focus on production procedure safety improvement. The QP has also previously recognized that some operating practices and procedures fall short of more international standards. The QP recommends that Silvercorp continues with a focus on improving underground and overall site safety, including implementation of a policy where the more stringent of either Chinese or Canadian safety standards is employed.

Table 16.12 shows Ying safety statistics for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Table 16.12 Ying safety statistics FY2024 and FY2025

	FY2025	FY2024
Number of safety production training sessions	1,596	1,525
Average training duration per employee in the company (hours)	17.98	21.90
Average training duration per contractor employee (hours)	38.12	34.20
Number of work-related injury incidents	4	7
Number of Lost Time Incidents（LTI）	4	7
Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) per million hours worked（LTIR）	0.4	0.84
Number of work-related fatalities	0	0

16.4 Development and production quality control

At the beginning of 2022, Silvercorp faced a challenge with manpower recruitment, whilst also targeting increasing production. In response, the company chose to enlarge the profile of development, enhance the use of mechanized equipment, and facilitate an increase in mine production by adding more shrinkage stopes. The company has also conducted trials of an XRT ore sorting system, with that project now transitioned to production status.

Silvercorp has also introduced other initiatives aimed at improving the quality of production:

- Using colour card markings to identify the type of materials from the working places, with blue for resuing stope ore, green for shrinkage stope ore, red for ore from exploration and development tunnelling, and white for waste rocks.
- Integral to the process for ore and waste rock weighing, the weighing persons record the weight of the haul vehicle against the card colours or types.
- Geologists are required to check the ore exploration and development tunnelling faces to identify the type of rock. When the type of rock, e.g., 'ore', from the exploration and development tunnelling faces has been identified, the geologist records the advance metres by filling out the "exploration and development tunnelling faces check-in sheet to identify type of rock" in the Enterprise Blog (EB) system (see below). After completing this process, a red card - 'ore' identified in this case - is placed in the haul vehicle.

Silvercorp requires the statistician at each mine to upload the mine weighing data to the online system every day.

In August 2015, Silvercorp implemented a workplace safety and work quality checklist system to reinforce operations process control. A characteristic of this initiative is an internal EB system in the management of Mine Production and Safety Information. The EB is a social media system on internet that facilitates the distribution and flow of work-related knowledge and information for parties at different locations and enables transparency.

The first step is to identify all possible risks or hazard sources, including potential hazards, risk levels, and mitigating methods in all operating activities, encompassing machinery and equipment; then, management personnel process and formulate corresponding inspection items for different hazards, summarized in an "Inspection Form".

Before each shift, on-site management personnel investigate hazards item by item, enter the inspection results in the "Fact Sheet" system, and upload on-site inspection photos or other attachments. If all the inspection results of the hazardous items are satisfied with, operation can be started. If there is a potential safety hazard, but it can be eliminated by on-site action, the operation will be begun after the hazard is nullified on the site. Personnel cannot commence an operation until the safety risks are eliminated and "a go" is confirmed.

In the system, for example, each of the mining stopes, development faces, or pieces of equipment is assigned a "blog" name. Daily results of on-site inspection for these stopes or faces by responsible engineers are required to be "published" on their "blogs", with the results listed in a structured data format in a "check-list table", containing information and supporting photos as required by the Company. Related parties at different levels of the management team can access the daily "blog" directly, detailing each workplace, to obtain first-hand information. The EB system will also record if a management member has

accessed the "blog" to read or comment on the daily results, which is to be acknowledged by corresponding personnel. With the EB system, information collection, distribution, retrieval, and monitoring have become transparent and immediate. The information and knowledge collected by the frontline technicians or engineers freely flows through layers of the organizational structure. The responsible management personnel have requirements, incentives, and tools to make prompt and more accurate decisions that can be instantly delivered to responsible parties. From a safety perspective, the EB system enables personnel to be easily informed of any potentially hazardous conditions, and mine safety inspectors collect and analyze the current status and history of stopes and development faces. In 2021, the EB system introduced a data visualization functionality, which shows the data in charts, including line, pie, bar, and dynamic charts, etc., and table formats. For the display part, the size and position of charts and tables can be self-adaptive, which means computers and mobile phones can view the mining production daily and monthly reports, geological exploration daily and monthly reports, and milling production daily and monthly reports. Each mine has individual mining production and geological exploration reports. Further, based on all the data recorded by the fact-finding system, performance appraisal of the work quality of personnel involved in safety production management is carried out to ensure that safety production measures and processes are implemented as required.

In summary, some of the benefits of the EB system are:

- Information collection, distribution, retrieval, and monitoring have become transparent and immediate.
- Information and knowledge collected by the frontline technicians or engineers freely flows through the management structure.
- Safety information is readily shared.
- The structured data format allows statistics to be generated for key management information.
- Management has requirements, incentives, and tools to make prompt and more accurate decisions.
- Collaboration is facilitated, KPI assessments are able to be fair and timely, and each person is accountable for their work.

16.5 Production and scheduling

16.5.1 Development schedule

Table 16.13 summarizes the LOM development schedule from 1 January 2026, start of FY2026Q4, for each of the Ying mines and for the entire operation.

Table 16.13 Ying Mines LOM development schedule by fiscal year (FY)

Mine	Categories	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total
SGX	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	6,709	31,625	31,286	25,743	15,072	9,219	8,410	7,405	5,535	2,995	250	295						144,544
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	150	1,090																1,240
	Operational Working - Horizontal	3,998	21,324	21,179	19,755	18,755	19,007	17,017	14,225	14,069	13,266	10,145	8,437	8,630	8,215	5,521	5,045		208,587
	Operational Working - Vertical	1,397	6,043	7,563	6,611	7,014	6,805	7,008	6,911	6,437	6,452	5,708	5,193	4,691	5,848	3,279	2,763		89,723
	Total (m)	**12,254**	**60,082**	**60,028**	**52,109**	**40,841**	**35,031**	**32,435**	**28,541**	**26,041**	**22,713**	**16,103**	**13,925**	**13,321**	**14,063**	**8,800**	**7,808**		**444,094**
HZG	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	2,003	12,815	8,661	6,880	3,896	2,382	1,922	1,632	1,943	1,630	1,745							45,509
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	215	1,005																1,220
	Operational Working - Horizontal	230	1,884	4,021	1,716	3,600	3,686	3,892	4,025	3,537	3,605	646							30,842
	Operational Working - Vertical	61	671	1,526	722	1,443	1,430	1,468	1,685	1,344	1,441	220							12,011
	Total (m)	**2,509**	**16,375**	**14,208**	**9,318**	**8,939**	**7,498**	**7,282**	**7,342**	**6,824**	**6,676**	**2,611**							**89,582**
HPG	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	2,461	13,152	8,694	4,495	4,075	3,730	3,455	4,190	740									44,992
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	145	382	250	10			60	532	650									2029
	Operational Working - Horizontal	1,908	7,480	7,787	9,923	9,623	8,012	6,286	3,981	7,421	2,396	364							65,181
	Operational Working - Vertical	345	1,260	1,519	1,695	1,941	1,675	1,736	269	1,600	942	238							13,220
	Total (m)	**4,859**	**22,274**	**18,250**	**16,123**	**15,639**	**13,417**	**11,537**	**8,972**	**10,411**	**3,338**	**602**							**125,422**
TLP	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	5,237	11,355	9,602	7,522	5,115	4,945	4,980	4,950	5,345	5,430	5,130	920						70,531
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	1,148	1,785	635															3,568
	Operational Working - Horizontal	6,162	16,268	10,219	9,125	6,300	6,283	5,859	5,561	5,192	4,969	4,433	2,834						83,205
	Operational Working - Vertical	1,842	7,138	4,520	3,579	3,536	2,940	2,928	2,828	2,638	2,738	2,228	1,883						38,798
	Total (m)	**14,389**	**36,546**	**24,976**	**20,226**	**14,951**	**14,168**	**13,767**	**13,339**	**13,175**	**13,137**	**11,791**	**5,637**						**196,102**
LME	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	2,909	12,980	8,787	7,515	5,760	4,764	4,141	3,550	3,593	3,468	3,280	3,042	2,324	1,978	1,588	1,421		71,100
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	60	1,484	182	246	77	20	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	93		2,364
	Operational Working - Horizontal	585	3,142	2,941	3,425	3,293	3,099	2,896	2,862	2,393	2,613	3,005	1,993	2,763	1,482	2,287	1,238		40,018
	Operational Working - Vertical	366	1,589	1,785	2,034	1,841	1,698	1,708	1,650	1,428	1,373	1,631	1,281	1,568	854	1,208	671		22,685
	Total (m)	**3,920**	**19,195**	**13,695**	**13,220**	**10,971**	**9,581**	**8,890**	**8,062**	**7,414**	**7,454**	**7,916**	**6,316**	**6,655**	**4,371**	**5,083**	**3,423**		**136,167**
LMW	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	4,846	19,653	13,995	12,029	2,410	1,844	1,408	729	679	549								58,141
	Capitalized Working - Vertical		999	210															1,209
	Operational Working - Horizontal	2,973	16,132	10,233	9,266	6,973	7,153	6,562	6,698	5,457	3,168	218							74,833
	Operational Working - Vertical	439	2,743	4,654	3,164	2,672	1,673	1,954	2,270	866	354	0							20,789
	Total (m)	**8,258**	**39,527**	**29,092**	**24,459**	**12,055**	**10,670**	**9,924**	**9,697**	**7,001**	**4,071**	**218**							**154,973**
DCG	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	150	1,704	1,460	2,135	1,445	1,131	172											8,197
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	0	3,330	760															4,090
	Operational Working - Horizontal	659	3,725	2,663	983	840	582												9,452
	Operational Working - Vertical	170	301	685	300	655	350												2,461
	Total (m)	**979**	**9,060**	**5,568**	**3,418**	**2,940**	**2,063**	**172**											**24,200**
KP	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	3,047	11,093	7,630															21,770
	Capitalized Working - Vertical																		
	Operational Working - Horizontal		2,570	1,180	360														4,110
	Operational Working - Vertical		3,320	2,155	420														5,895
	Total (m)	**3,047**	**16,983**	**10,965**	**780**														**31,775**
Ying	Capitalized Working - Horizontal	27,362	114,376	90,115	66,319	37,773	28,015	24,488	22,456	17,835	14,072	10,405	4,257	2,324	1,978	1,588	1,421		464,784
	Capitalized Working - Vertical	1,718	10,075	2,037	256	77	20	205	532	650					57		93		15,720
	Operational Working - Horizontal	16,515	72,525	60,223	54,553	49,384	47,822	42,512	37,353	38,068	30,017	18,811	13,265	11,393	9,698	7,808	6,283		516,228
	Operational Working - Vertical	4,620	23,065	24,407	18,525	19,102	16,571	16,802	15,613	14,313	13,300	10,025	8,357	6,259	6,702	4,487	3,434		205,582
Total	**Total (m)**	**50,215**	**220,042**	**176,782**	**139,653**	**106,335**	**92,428**	**84,007**	**75,954**	**70,866**	**57,389**	**39,241**	**25,879**	**19,976**	**18,435**	**13,883**	**11,231**		**1,202,314**

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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Development is characterized as either operating or capital and includes vein exploration, stope preparations, level development, ramps, decline and shaft excavation, raises and orepasses, and underground infrastructure development. Capital development is notionally associated with ramp excavation, level access, and level haulage drifts. Operating development is notionally the portions of the development that provide immediate access to a stope, draw-point accesses, cutting raises and vein development, including exploration vein development.

The QP notes and considers that the projected advance rate of 120 m/m (~4 m/d) for the main ramp development at SGX, LMW, TLP, and HZG is reasonable. The QP also notes that the annual development projections, particularly in the next few years, are achievable, while necessitating a continuing high degree of development schedule and control throughout the Ying operations, which is a key contributor to the production increases discussed below.

16.5.2 Mines production

16.5.2.1 Production rate

Mine operations are scheduled for 365 days of the year, but with production on a 330 days per year basis. Nominal projected production rates for shrinkage, resue, and room and pillar stopes are around 1,000 t, 400 t, and 700 t per month, respectively, but with the actual rate from each stope being dependent on realized vein and excavation widths. The longhole production rate is projected at 1, 500 t per month.

Table 16.14 is a general summary of planned peak production rates and projected years of operation for the Ying mines.

Table 16.14 Ying mines production rate summary

	Production rate (t/month)				Typical no. of stopes in operation	LOM peak annual production (kt/a)	Estimated mine life (years)
	Shrinkage	Room and Pillar	Longhole	Resue			
SGX	1,000		1,500	400	192	500	16
HZG	1,000			400	28	100	11
HPG	1,000		1,500	400	48	120	10
TLP	1,000	700		400	174	400	9
LME	1,000	700		400	41	150	16
LMW	1,000	700	1,500	400	102	240	12
DCG	1,000			400	12	50	8
KP	1,000	700		400	28	90	4

16.5.2.2 Mine production: 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025

Table 16.15 summarizes mine production tonnes and grade from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

Table 16.15 Ying mines production Q4 FY2023 to Q3 FY2026

Mine	Ore type	Unit	FY2023Q4	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026 Q1-Q3	Total
SGX	**Ore mined**	**t**	**46,378**	**292,266**	**335,841**	**283,198**	**957,684**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	326	307	277	218	271
		Au (g/t)	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14
		Pb (%)	5.62	5.40	4.65	3.92	4.71
		Zn (%)	1.53	1.67	1.59	1.22	1.50
HZG	**Ore mined**	**t**	**8,912**	**74,801**	**90,037**	**63,895**	**237,645**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	245	229	251	227	237
		Au (g/t)	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.13
		Pb (%)	1.09	1.04	0.56	0.95	0.84
		Zn (%)					
HPG	**Ore mined**	**t**	**12,255**	**73,853**	**82,523**	**80,465**	**249,096**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	109	82	81	66	78
		Au (g/t)	0.99	1.01	1.17	1.09	1.09
		Pb (%)	3.11	2.63	2.42	1.70	2.28
		Zn (%)	0.74	0.67	0.50	0.50	0.56
TLP	**Ore mined**	**t**	**41,487**	**247,177**	**299,117**	**278,492**	**866,273**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	219	182	160	155	168
		Au (g/t)	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.15
		Pb (%)	3.00	2.49	2.17	2.07	2.27
		Zn (%)					
LME	**Ore mined**	**t**	**4,210**	**24,104**	**49,787**	**62,949**	**141,050**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	278	248	239	251	247
		Au (g/t)	0.25	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.13
		Pb (%)	1.71	1.42	1.21	1.28	1.29
		Zn (%)	0.30	0.07	0.04		0.03
LMW	**Ore mined**	**t**	**16,998**	**102,992**	**163,093**	**147,499**	**430,582**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	281	245	213	221	226
		Au (g/t)	0.80	0.69	0.58	0.57	0.61
		Pb (%)	2.18	2.32	1.98	1.52	1.91
		Zn (%)					
DCG	**Ore mined**	**t**	**1,963**	**11,917**	**10,051**	**1,981**	**25,913**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	74	48	41	61	48
		Au (g/t)	0.46	0.42	0.49	1.68	0.54
		Pb (%)	2.13	1.82	1.46	0.78	1.62
		Zn (%)					
Ying Mines	**Ore mined**	**t**	**132,204**	**827,112**	**1,030,449**	**918,479**	**2,908,243**
	Grade	Ag (g/t)	255	231	212	190	212
		Au (g/t)	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.30
		Pb (%)	3.62	3.38	2.79	2.40	2.87
		Zn (%)	0.61	0.66	0.56	0.43	0.55

Notes:

- Grades in Ying Mines total reflect final adjustments from individual period reporting – this results in some non-material grade differences when compared to compilation of individual period numbers.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

16.5.2.3 Ying LOM production planning

Projected production at the Ying operations shows an increase of about 35% by FY2029 over the FY2026 performance (see Section 16.5.2.4 below). Each mine within the district has a specific plan to achieve its contribution towards the overall projected increase. Plans reference currently completed development, but also include additional stopes and associated necessary development, manpower increases – largely for LHD driving, mucking and drilling, and additional mobile equipment – particularly LHDs.

16.5.2.4 Ying LOM production schedule

Table 16.16 is a summary of projected LOM production for each of the Ying mines and for the entire operations based on the 31 December 2025 Mineral Reserve estimates. Figure 16.15 shows the production schedule in chart format.

Annual ore production in the LOM plan is projected to rise from the projected full-year FY2026 level of about 1.2 Mt to: 1.3 Mt in FY2027, 1.5Mt in FY2028, and over 1.6 Mt in FY2029, with that level being maintained through to FY2031. From FY2032, a slow year-over-year decline is projected to around 1.52 Mt in FY2034, followed by a more rapid decline from 1.37 Mt in FY2035, 1.26 Mt in FY2036, 1.17 Mt in FY2037, 830 kt in FY2038, and a further year-over-year decline to 300 kt in the currently projected final year of FY2042.

The significantly increased production rate through to FY2029, and the maintenance of higher than current production levels envisaged though FY2036, reflects the planning aspects referenced in Section 16.5.2.3. The QP considers that the planned production increases are achievable, but in addition to projected increases in development, manpower, and mobile equipment, a major and continual focus on planning and control, particularly dilution aspects, personnel capabilities, and mechanized equipment maintenance, will be fundamental to success. Introduction to more mechanized equipment also brings additional safety considerations, with specific training and enforced protocols and operating practices being necessary. Safety around open brows, remote mucking practices, and provision of safety bays and adequate equipment clearances relative to drift widths are specific examples of aspects to be addressed.

Ying mine Ag grades are projected to be relatively consistent, averaging around 175 g/t for the LOM but with some inconsistency in later years. Planned lead grades average around 2.29% through to FY2031 but then generally increase, reaching close to 3% by FY2038 and through to FY2041. Average zinc grades show a steady increase from 0.50% in FY2026, reaching 1.56% in FY2040. Gold grades average about 0.26 g/t through to FY2030 but then decline steadily to a projected final low of 0.02 g/t in FY2039. The projected AgEq grade is relatively stable over the LOM, averaging 260 g/t.

To maintain optimum metal grades while embarking on increased production, the QP recommends that Silvercorp redouble its focus on planning, and on dilution and grade control via the Mining Quality Control Department.

Table 16.16 Ying Mines LOM production plan

SGX	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	73	370	441	481	507	519	503	503	511	509	512	487	477	407	398	331	214	7,243
Au (g/t)	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01		0.04
Ag (g/t)	215	215	215	215	215	214	212	212	208	204	196	191	184	183	178	162	140	200
Pb (%)	4.02	4.26	4.25	4.04	3.67	3.98	3.96	3.82	3.94	4.19	3.71	3.77	3.52	3.51	4.03	3.73	3.09	3.87
Zn (%)	1.68	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.98	1.93	1.57	1.88	1.71	1.89	1.95	2.07	1.64	1.40	1.81
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	345	348	344	342	332	346	339	339	336	334	317	310	301	300	309	278	236	324
HZG	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	97	76						1,086
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	176	206	202	202	203	205	206	202	202	201	182	161						198
Pb (%)	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.61	0.56						0.69
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23						0.28
AgEq (g/t)	201	233	235	233	234	232	233	230	229	224	206	183						225
HPG	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	20	115	116	119	125	130	131	132	132	132	107	88						1,348
Au (g/t)	0.80	0.82	1.08	1.28	1.27	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.14	0.58	0.65	1.14						0.99
Ag (g/t)	63	63	63	56	54	65	64	70	64	71	71	23						62
Pb (%)	2.22	2.29	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.29	3.20	2.83	1.61						2.48
Zn (%)	0.62	0.60	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.47	0.91	0.73	0.59						0.65
Cu (%)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02						0.07
AgEq (g/t)	204	207	217	236	237	240	242	240	236	219	212	178						225
TLP	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	84	332	373	416	413	402	393	362	340	306	255	248	142					4,066
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	158	160	170	167	170	162	158	152	135	122	91	77	73					145
Pb (%)	2.33	2.31	2.13	2.10	1.88	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.40	1.63	2.59	2.61	2.60					2.18
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	210	212	217	214	212	209	205	200	188	158	149	135	131					193
LM East	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	23	101	104	128	148	147	154	157	156	158	158	160	160	152	152	143	88	2,289
Au (g/t)				0.04					0.17	0.01	0.19		0.09					0.03
Ag (g/t)	217	236	257	239	226	238	229	225	232	213	223	210	206	225	230	230	228	227
Pb (%)	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.23	0.88	1.03	1.39	0.99	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.18	1.24	1.37	1.05	1.01	1.05
Zn (%)	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.33	0.32	0.24
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	239	259	281	265	254	259	254	257	264	234	250	228	238	253	261	256	253	253
LM West	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	66	235	250	250	249	247	247	242	229	170	132	107	51					2,475
Au (g/t)	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.41					0.38
Ag (g/t)	150	180	167	172	165	178	165	166	166	172	173	164	123					168
Pb (%)	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.21	1.51	2.38					1.31
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.03					0.11
AgEq (g/t)	233	258	244	245	239	241	232	224	220	220	222	218	212					234

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DCG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	1	22	21	53	55	55	56	54	47									365
Au (g/t)	1.21	2.11	2.27	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.91									1.50
Ag (g/t)	27	39	35	40	36	27	32	30	30									33
Pb (%)	0.86	0.94	0.34	0.24	0.59	0.46	2.01	1.66	1.97									1.08
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	146	235	233	220	198	170	159	150	148									181
KP	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)		35	97	97	18													248
Au (g/t)		0.40	0.63	0.76	0.80													0.66
Ag (g/t)		132	178	151	142													158
Pb (%)		0.83	1.13	1.21	1.09													1.12
Zn (%)		1.24	2.38	2.48	1.60													2.20
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)		207	302	289	264													281
Ying Mine	**FY2026Q4**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**FY2029**	**FY2030**	**FY2031**	**FY2032**	**FY2033**	**FY2034**	**FY2035**	**FY2036**	**FY2037**	**FY2038**	**FY2039**	**FY2040**	**FY2041**	**FY2042**	**Total LOM**
Production (kt)	278	1,308	1,503	1,644	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,552	1,516	1,374	1,261	1,166	830	559	550	474	302	19,119
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169	177	181	176	177	179	174	173	169	170	164	152	165	194	192	183	166	174
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.30	2.92	2.49	2.47
Zn (%)	0.50	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
AgEq (g/t)	252	264	270	268	261	266	260	258	256	250	247	235	254	287	296	271	241	260
Ag (t)	47	232	272	290	285	286	276	268	257	234	207	178	137	109	106	87	50	3,320

Notes: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Low zinc grades with minimal value not included for HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG.
DCG mine plan includes ~40kt of Inferred Resources – not material to Ying Mineral Reserves.
Other very minor and non-material differences between schedule and Mineral Reserves.

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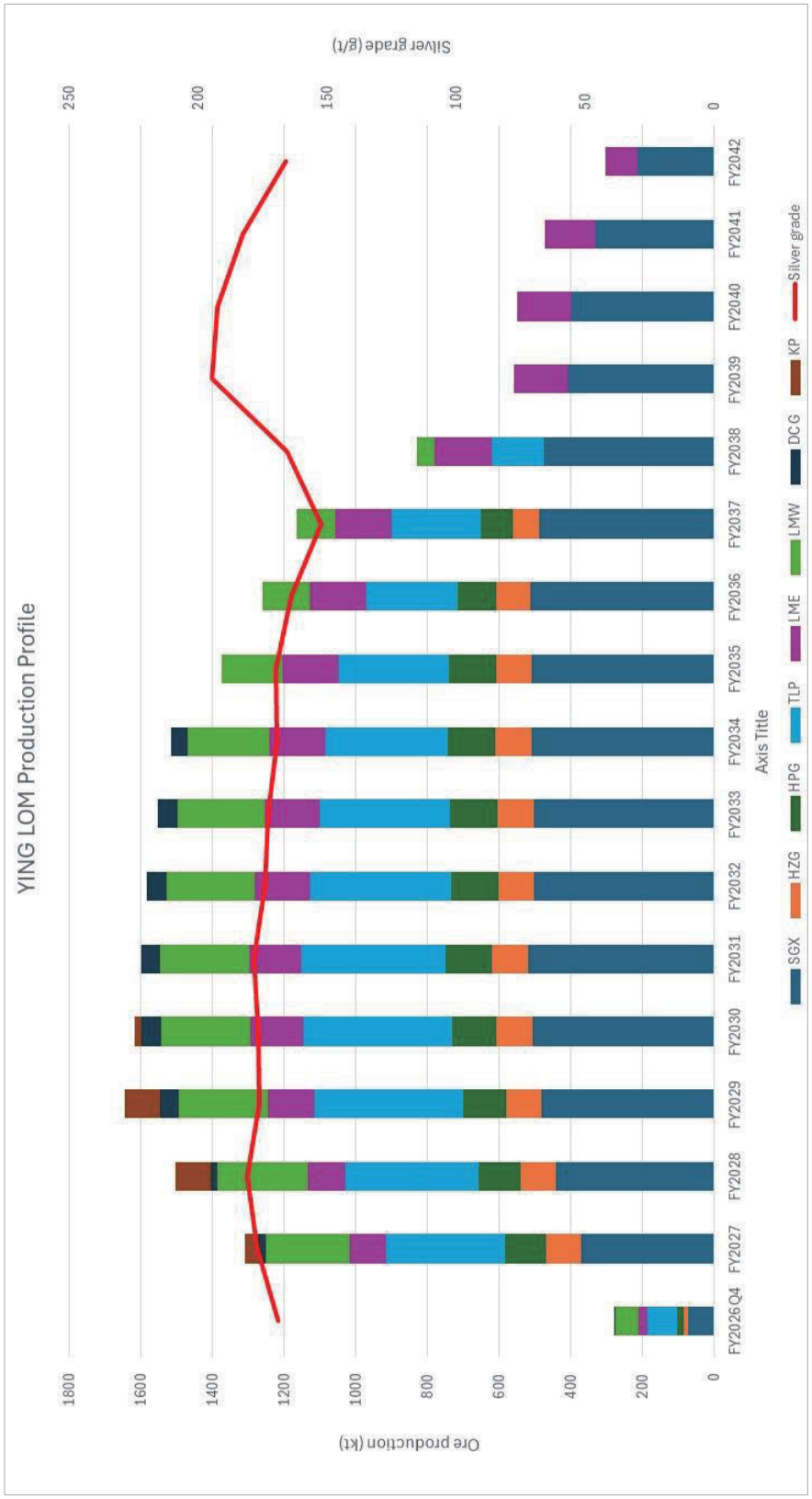


Figure 16.15 Ying Mines LOM production

Source: Silvercorp / AMC 2026

16.6 Reconciliation

Table 16.17 summarizes the Silvercorp reconciliation between Mineral Reserve estimates in areas mined and production as mill feed for the Ying mines from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

Table 16.17 Mineral Reserve to production reconciliation: January 2023 – December 2025

	Mine	Mineral Reserve (kt)	Grade				Metal			
			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Reserve (Proven + Probable)	SGX	556	0.07	239	4.26	1.87	1.3	4,272	23.7	10.4
	HZG	105		263	0.72			888	0.8	
	HPG	186	1.45	58	2.12	0.71	8.7	349	4.0	1.3
	LME	74		347	1.47			824	1.1	
	LMW	206	0.41	238	1.91		2.7	1,580	3.9	
	TLP	543		168	1.95			2,939	10.6	
	DCG	10	1.02	39	2.20		0.3	13	0.2	
	TOTAL	1,681	0.24	201	2.63	0.70	13.0	10,865	44.2	11.7
Reconciled Mine Production	SGX	552	0.12	247	4.24	1.39	2.1	4,392	23.4	7.7
	HZG	138		239	0.79			1,057	1.1	
	HPG	147	1.11	72	2.03	0.50	5.2	338	3.0	0.7
	LME	97		237	1.17			737	1.1	
	LMW	291	0.53	215	1.75		5.0	2,009	5.1	
	TLP	489		152	1.99			2,394	9.7	
	DCG	13	0.61	42	1.34		0.2	17	0.2	
	TOTAL	1,726	0.23	197	2.52	0.49	12.6	10,945	43.6	8.4
Mine Production as % of Reserves	SGX	99%	166%	104%	100%	74%	165%	103%	99%	74%
	HZG	131%	-	91%	110%			119%	144%	
	HPG	79%	77%	123%	95%	70%	60%	97%	75%	55%
	LME	131%		68%	80%			89%	104%	
	LMW	141%	130%	90%	92%		184%	127%	129%	
	TLP	90%		90%	102%			81%	92%	
	DCG	125%	59%	108%	61%		74%	135%	76%	
	TOTAL	**103%**	**94%**	**98%**	**96%**	**70%**	**97%**	**101%**	**99%**	**72%**

Notes:
- Assumes 2.5% moisture in wet ore.
- Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
- Low Cu values at HPG and LMW not referenced and not material.

The QP makes the following observations relative to the data in Table 16.17:

- Overall, the mine produced 3% more tonnes from Mineral Reserves at gold, silver, lead and zinc grades that were, respectively, 6%, 2%, 4%, and 30% lower than reserve grades. Contained gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal values were, respectively, 3% lower, 1% higher, 1% lower, and 28% lower relative to Mineral Reserve estimates.
- The slightly lower mined grades for Au, Ag, and Pb suggest that, overall, dilution control has not suffered significantly in the recent move towards increased production, but with some greater fluctuation seen on an individual mine basis.

- The particularly low zinc grade and metal recovered vs reserves may be attributed, to some extent, to processing recovery uncertainty affecting reconciled values, and to an expected greater processing focus on the higher value metals. The QP notes that zinc contributes only about 4% to Ying revenue in the LOM plan.
- General factors that may contribute to results variability include:
  - Over- and / or under-estimation of Mineral Resource / Reserve tonnes and grades at individual sites.
  - Variable or adverse ground conditions.
  - Increased use of shrinkage stoping in very narrow and / or discontinuous veins.
  - Mining of lower grade, but still economic, material outside of the vein proper.
  - Misattribution of feed source to the mill.
  - Mill process control issues.
  - Mill focus issues on metal prioritization.

Silvercorp has previously placed a high level of focus on dilution control and, as part of that effort, revised its stockpiling and record keeping procedures and implemented a work quality checklist management enhancement program. The QP recommends that Silvercorp continue to emphasize the dilution control aspects of the mining process and notes that this will be even more important with an LOM plan that projects yet higher production rates (see Section 16.5.2.4). The QP recommends that Silvercorp undertake regular mill audits aimed at ensuring optimum process control and mill performance.

16.7 Mining summary

The Ying mine complex is a viable operation with a projected LOM through to 2042 based on Proven and Probable Reserves.

Annual ore production in the LOM plan is projected to rise by over 30% from the projected full-year FY2026 level of about 1.2 Mt to over 1.6 Mt in FY2029, with over 1.5Mtpa being maintained through to FY2034.

The QP considers that the planned production targets are achievable but, in addition to the projected increases in development, manpower, and mobile equipment, a major and continual focus on planning and control, particularly dilution aspects, personnel capabilities, and mechanized equipment maintenance, will be fundamental to success. Introduction to more mechanized equipment also brings additional safety considerations, with specific training and enforced protocols and operating practices being necessary.

Ying mine Ag grades are projected to be relatively consistent, averaging around 174 g/t for the LOM but with some inconsistency in later years. Planned lead grades average around 2.29% through to FY2031 but then generally increase, reaching close to 3% by FY2038. Gold grades average about 0.26 g/t through to FY2030 but then decline steadily to a projected final low of 0.02 g/t in FY2039. Average zinc grades show a steady increase from 0.50% in FY2026 to 1.56% in FY2040. The projected AgEq grade is relatively stable over the LOM, averaging 260 g/t.

To maintain optimum metal grades while embarking on increased production, the QP recommends that Silvercorp redouble its focus on planning, and on dilution and grade control via the Mining Quality Control Department.

The QP notes that the development and infrastructure required to allow production as projected is either already in place, is in development, or has been planned. The ultimate success of the planned significant increase in production at close to Mineral Reserve grades will, to a large degree, be dependent on:

- Diligent planning and the consistent availability of resources, particularly skilled manpower numbers and appropriately maintained equipment.
- A concentrated focus on achieving production rate goals with the adopted mining methods while exercising strict dilution control.
- An emphasis on necessary operating protocols and safety standards.

The QP recommends that efforts continue to fully integrate the Resource estimation, Reserve estimation, and mine planning processes for both internal planning and external reporting across all mine sites.

The QP acknowledges the definitive process for tracking ore haulage to the surface processing plants and understands that this is part of a deliberate focus on planning, scheduling, execution, and control of mining operations.

Ying mines safety is governed by Chinese statutory requirements, and the QP acknowledges that, in certain areas, those requirements are exceeded. The QP recommends that Silvercorp focus on the highest safety standards, including implementation of a policy whereby the more stringent of either Chinese or Canadian safety standards are employed. The introduction of more mechanized equipment and the adoption of additional mining methods over those previously employed also mean that appropriate training must be provided, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed and diligently exercised.

The QP recognizes the technological change that has been underway at the Ying Property in certain areas of the mining process, including the use of more mechanized equipment underground and ore sorting on surface. The QP also notes the construction of a backfill station at LMW and the introduction of backfill to some stopes and, since 2021, the use of room and pillar mining and electric slushers in slightly dipping stopes with vein thickness over 1 m to improve production rates. The longhole mining recently introduced and the decision to expand its use in certain areas is also noted.

With respect to longhole mining, the generally good ground conditions, and the regularity and sub-vertical nature of the Ying district veins provide the opportunity to effectively employ such a bulk-mining method. The QP considers that a more widespread application of the methodology is possible, with a view to further increase stope production rates, but with recognition that design and blasting practices aimed at dilution control will require yet more focus.

With the deepening of development and stoping activities, the QP suggests that Silvercorp begin to collect stress information at depth in order to take preventive measures should they be required.

The QP notes that, of the US$365M capital expenditure in the LOM plan, approximately US$38M is allocated for expenditure on facilities, plant, and equipment (see Section 21), with most of that financial provision supporting future production and associated technological changes. Separate from that US$38M, but also included in the LOM capital, is $40M through to FY2028 for completion of current milling expansion activities (largely Mill Plant 3; but also including ore sorting and TSF costs).

17 Recovery methods

17.1 Introduction

Silvercorp currently runs two processing plants - Plant 1 (also known as No.1 Mill or Xiayu Plant) and Plant 2 (also known as No. 2 Mill or Zhuangtou Plant) - for the Ying operations, with a total design capacity of 1,800 tpd (prior to October 2011), and then 2,800 tpd after October 2011 when expansion Phase II was completed. The two plants are situated within 2 km of each other. An extension to No. 2 Mill - which increased its processing capacity to 3,500 tpd - was completed in November 2024. The combined, designed plant capacity is 4,300 tpd, and the actual, demonstrated capacity is 4,000 tpd.

A third processing plant (No.3 Mill or Plant 3) is planned to begin operation in 2027 and is currently in the final design and construction planning stages.

Tailings from the two plants have, to date, been directed to two Tailings Storage facilities (TSF1 and TSF2). A third TSF (TSF3 or Shimengou TSF) was constructed and put into pilot operation in November 2024 to accommodate tailings beyond the capacity of the current two TSFs. With some upgrading, TSF3 was permitted by the provincial government to start formal operation in December 2025.

The development history for Plants 1 and 2 is described below and summarized in Table 17.1:

- Both plants were designed based on the lab tests completed by HNMRI in 2005.
- Plant 1 (Xiayu Plant, with design capacity of 600 tpd, later expanded to 800 tpd) has been in operation since March 2007.
- Plant 2 (Zhuangtou Plant): (1) Phase I (1,000 tpd) has been in operation since December 2009; (2) Phase II (also 1,000 tpd) has been in operation since October 2011 when construction of another parallel flotation bank was completed. Phase III (1,500 tpd) has been in operation since November 2024, when the 3rd parallel flotation bank was added.
- Total design capacity of these plants is 4,300 tpd of ore.
- Total actual processing capacity for Plants 1 and 2 is currently 4,000 tpd of ore.

In this section, production data from FY2020 through FY2025 (1 April 2018 to 31 March 2024) have generally been referenced, unless otherwise specified.

Table 17.1 shows a summary of the current capacity of the process plants.

Table 17.1 Processing Plants 1 and 2 - summary of current capacities

Items	Plant 1	Plant 2 (Phase I)	Plant 2 (Phase II)	Plant 2 (Phase Ⅲ)	Plants 1+2
First year in operation	Mar 2007	Dec 2009	Oct 2011	Nov 2024	
Design capacity (tpd)	800	1,000	1,000	1,500	4,300
Actual capacity (tpd)	700	900	900	1,500	4,000
Plant availability (day/yr)	330	330	330	330	330
Major ore feed	LM / TLP / HZG	All	All	All	All
Tailings pond	**TSF1-Zhuangtou**	**TSF2-Shiwagou**	**TSF2-Shiwagou**	**TSF3-Shimengou**	**TSF1+TSF2+TSF3**

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.2 Ore supply and concentrate production from Ying Property mines

17.2.1 Ore supply

Ore from the Ying mines is shipped via truck to processing Plants 1 and 2:

- SGX / HPG lumps: Prior to FY2020, rich, large-size galena lumps with characteristic specular, silver-grey appearance were often hand-sorted at the mine sites, crushed, and then shipped by dedicated trucks to Plant 1. Such lumps were milled in a dedicated facility and then sold directly or mixed with flotation lead concentrate for sale. This practice has been discontinued since the end of FY2019.
- SGX / HZG and HPG ore: An ore transportation tunnel from SGX to HPG was constructed and the haul road from HPG to the plants has been upgraded, with ore from all three sites transported by truck through the tunnel and via the haul road to the plants.
- TLP / LME / LMW ore: Transported via truck directly from mine site to the plants.
- DCG ore: A transportation tunnel from TLP to DCG was completed in October 2020 to haul the ore from DCG via TLP to the plants by truck.
- The KP mine is currently under construction, with no fixed plans for the milling of future production. Metallurgical testing has been initiated on the KP ore to allow processing flowsheet development.

Table 17.2 summarizes the ore supply from the mines from FY2020 to FY2025. Some aspects of note are:

- SGX has remained the largest contributor to production at 36% of total for FY2025.
- TLP at 28% of total for FY2025 remains the second largest contributor and continues a five-year trend of increasing production.
- Production at LME doubled in FY2025, while LMW increased 63%, HZG increased 20%, TLP increased 19%, SGX increased 14%, and HPG increased 10%.
- Overall production increase of 31% in the last two years (24% in 2025 alone).

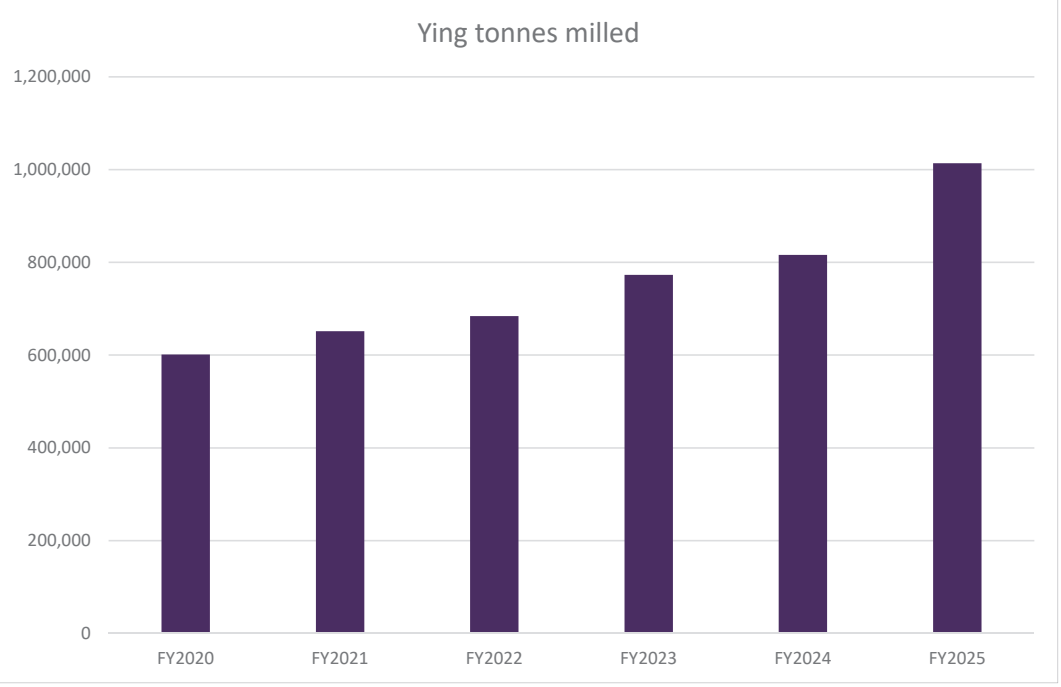
Table 17.2 Ore supply to Plants 1 and 2 from FY2020 to FY2025

Fiscal year	Unit	SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LME	LMW	DCG	Subtotal
2020	Tonnes	236,696	52,618	54,945	154,373	44,436	58,435	-	601,504
	Contribution (%)	39	9	9	26	7	10		100
2021	Tonnes	241,004	51,754	65,922	176,635	49,872	66,216	-	651,402
	Contribution (%)	37	8	10	27	8	10		100
2022	Tonnes	261,639	49,497	59,183	201,572	39,227	69,486	3,688	684,292
	Contribution (%)	38	7	9	29	6	10	1	100
2023	Tonnes	285,116	53,120	68,742	232,778	30,278	93,077	9,946	773,057
	Contribution (%)	37	7	9	30	4	12	1	100
2024	Tonnes	292,161	74,393	73,822	239,034	24,089	101,858	10,788	816,145
	Contribution (%)	36	9	9	29	3	12	1	100
2025	Tonnes	332,817	89,290	81,083	284,527	48,631	166,432	10,879	1,013,659
	Contribution (%)	33	9	8	28	5	16	1	100
Totals 2020 – 2025	**Tonnes**	**1,649,433**	**370,672**	**403,697**	**1,288,919**	**236,533**	**555,504**	**35,301**	**4,540,059**
	Contribution (%)	**36**	**8**	**9**	**28**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**100**
Production ranking (2025)		1	5	4	2	6	3	7	

Notes:
[1]Includes BCG contribution. BCG is the south part of HZG.
• Wet tonnes basis.
• Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Figure 17.1 shows total ore treated by fiscal year from FY2020 to FY2025.

Figure 17.1 Tonnes milled production trend - FY2020 to FY2025



Source: Silvercorp data, 2025.

17.2.2 Ore composition per mine

Table 17.3 shows average mill feed grades by mine for FY2025. HZG, TLP, LMW, and DCG have very low zinc values (shown as 'zero' in the table as processing of zinc from these sites is of little value).

Table 17.3 Average mill feed grades by mine - FY2025

Unit	SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LME	LMW	DCG	Average
Ag (g/t)	277	252	81	160	239	213	41	212
Pb (%)	4.65	0.74	2.42	2.17	1.21	1.98	1.46	2.79
Zn (%)	1.59	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.56
Au (g/t)	0.13	0.14	1.17	0.15	0.10	0.58	0.49	0.30

Notes: Grades are weighted averages by ore from each mine.
Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.2.3 Concentrate production by mine - FY2025

Table 17.4 summarizes the quantity of concentrate products, by mine, in FY2025. There was no hand-sorting ore during this period.

Table 17.4 Concentrate production by mine - FY2025

Products	Wt.	SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LME	LMW	DCG	Subtotal
1. Hand-sorted concentrate									
	(tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Knelson concentrate									
	(tonnes)	7.80	0	54.04	0	0	57.59	1.18	120.61
3. Flotation concentrate									
Pb flotation conc	(tonnes)	25,138	1,938	5,206	11,978	1,212	7,510	275	53,257
Zn flotation conc	(tonnes)	7,239	0	631	0	12	0	0	7,882
Pb+Zn concs	(tonnes)	32,377	1,938	5,837	11,978	1,225	7,510	275	61,140
Conc contribution (%)		53	3	10	20	2	12	0	100
Conc. production ranking (2025)		1	5	4	2	6	3	7	

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.2.4 Concentrate quality and metal recovery (average) - FY2020 to FY2025

Table 17.5 and Table 17.6 summarize the concentrate quality and recovery (average) by year from FY2020 to FY2025, with the recovery also shown in Figure 17.2. The results indicate that:

- Pb and Ag recoveries have been stable. The average recovery rates for Pb and Ag are 95.21% and 95.48%, respectively; these values are significantly higher than the common design recovery rate of 90%.
- Pb and Ag grades in lead concentrate have been relatively stable; however, the average Pb grade decreased to 48.38% in 2025 and is lower than the design value of 60%.
- Zn grade in zinc concentrate averaged 49.94% over the six-year period, which is significantly higher than the design value of 45%.
- Zn recovery averaged 64.80%, which reflects a generally increasing trend since 2022. The average Zn recovery is still significantly lower than the target of 85%, this being attributed to lower than anticipated zinc content in the ore feed.
- The statistics are consistent with an increasing proportion of production from lower grade mines like TLP, while over 50% of Pb concentrate is from SGX.

Table 17.5 Concentrate quality by year - FY2020 to FY2025

Product	Fiscal Year	Wt (t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
PbS Lumps hand-sort	2020	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-
PbS flotation conc.	2020	46,285	55.31	3.35	3,758	-
	2021	49,074	53.5	3.02	3,532	-
	2022	48,433	51.40	3.60	3,538	-
	2023	52,152	52.40	2.97	3,592	1.55
	2024	50,799	50.21	2.45	3,429	3.26
	2025	53,257	48.38	2.33	3,706	3.70
Design	-	-	60	1.95	-	-
ZnS flotation conc.	2020	6,344	0.81	52.46	307	-
	2021	6,003	0.84	52.26	284	-
	2022	5,817	0.55	52.78	252	-
	2023	7,460	0.64	43.48	245	-
	2024	7,539	0.67	49.42	301	-
	2025	7,882	0.88	49.21	316	-
Design			0.95	45	-	-
Knelson conc.	2020	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	22	12.45	-	927	413.85
	2024	121	16.50	-	1,143	331.09
	2025	121	17.22	-	1,039	298.38
Design			49	-	8,260	409

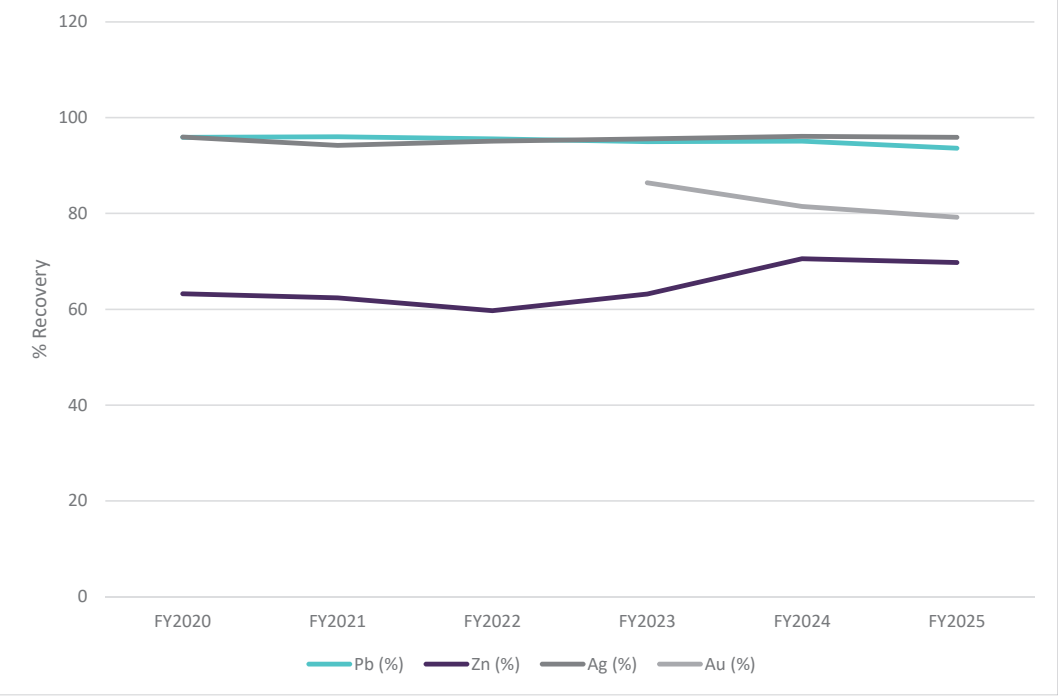
Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.6 Overall metal recovery by year - FY2020 to FY2025

Fiscal year	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
2020	95.89	63.24	95.98	-
2021	96.02	62.40	94.22	-
2022	95.60	59.70	95.10	-
2023	95.02	63.18	95.57	86.41
2024	95.11	70.55	96.11	81.47
2025	93.63	69.74	95.88	79.21
Average	95.21	64.80	95.48	82.36
Design	90	85	90	80

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Figure 17.2 Overall metal recovery to concentrate - FY2020 to FY2025



Source: AMC from Silvercorp data, 2025.

17.2.5 Impact of ore type on concentrate quality and metal recovery - FY2025

Table 17.7 to Table 17.13 summarize concentrate production by mine (SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG) for FY2025.

Table 17.7 SGX mine – ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	332,817									
Dry tonnes	323,839	100.00	4.65	1.59	277	0.13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc	7.80	0.002	21.97	-	665	84.59	0.01	-	0.01	1.52
Lead Con.	25,138	7.76	57.73	4.53	3,414	1.03	96.43	22.08	95.55	59.80
Zinc Con.	7,239	2.24	0.77	49.94	323	-	0.37	70.13	2.61	-
Tails	291,455	90.00	0.16	0.14	6	-	3.19	7.79	1.84	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.8 HZG mine – ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	89,290									
Dry tonnes	87,015	100.00	0.73	-	251	0.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead Con.	1,938	2.23	29.17	-	10,766	3.94	88.42	-	95.57	62.17
Zinc Con.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tails	85,076	97.77	0.09	-	11	-	11.58	-	4.43	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.9 HPG mine – ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	81,083									
Dry tonnes	78,907	100.00	2.42	0.50	81	1.17	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc	54.04	0.068	18.54	-	923	374.53	0.52	-	-	-
Lead Con.	5,206	6.60	32.89	1.85	1,081	12.28	89.57	24.68	88.02	69.15
Zinc Con.	631	0.80	2.05	40.88	190	-	0.68	65.98	1.88	-
Tails	73,015	92.53	0.24	0.05	8	-	9.22	9.34	9.31	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.10 TLP mine - ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	284,527									
Dry tonnes	276,500	100.00	2.17	-	160	0.15	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc.	-	0.000	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.16	5.26
Lead Con.	11,978	4.33	44.92	-	3,431	2.16	89.58	-	92.76	61.82
Zinc Con.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tails	264,522	95.67	0.24	-	12	-	10.42	-	7.24	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.11 LME mine - ore processed - actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	48,631									
Dry tonnes	47,384	100.00	1.21	0.04	239	0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead Con.	1,212	2.56	41.21	0.47	8,872	2.06	87.21	33.43	95.17	53.34
Zinc Con.	12	0.03	0.61	50.85	2,679	-	0.01	37.14	0.29	-
Tails	46,159	97.42	0.16	0.01	11	-	12.78	29.44	4.53	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.12 LMW mine – ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	166,432									
Dry tonnes	162,076	100.00	1.98	-	213	0.58	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc.	57.59	0.036	15.37	-	1,203	258.10	0.28	-	-	-
Lead Con.	7,510	4.63	39.69	-	4,377	9.00	93.00	-	95.20	71.51
Zinc Con.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tails	154,509	95.33	0.14	0.00	10	-	6.72	-	4.60	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.13 DCG mine – ore processed – actual mass balance (FY2025)

Production	Wt (Tonne)	Mass yield (%)	Grade				Recovery			
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
Wet tonnes	10,879									
Dry tonnes	10,569	100.00	1.46	-	41	0.49	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Knelson conc.	1.18	0.011	15.76	-	825	190.37	0.12	-	0.04	8.18
Lead Con.	275	2.60	41.26	0.00	1,276	13.34	73.69	-	81.15	71.48
Zinc Con.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tails	10,293	97.38	0.39	0.00	8	-	26.18	-	18.63	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.7 to Table 17.13 indicate that:

- Pb recovery was close to or above design of 90% for SGX, HPG, TLP, and LMW, and exceeded it significantly at SGX and LMW.
- Ag recoveries for SGX, HZG, TLP, LME, and LMW exceeded the design value of 90%.
- Zinc concentrate grade: Zn grades met the target grade of 45% for SGX and LME, with HPG marginally below the goal.
- No mines achieved the Zn recovery design value of 85%.
- In all mines other than HZG and HPG, lead concentrates contained more than 33% Pb, which is acceptable within the Chinese domestic smelting market. HPG Pb content was just below 33%, HGG

was at 29.17%. Higher treatment charges and lower percent payables are experienced for values lower than 33% (see terms in Section 19.3).

17.2.6 Ore supply by plant

Silvercorp has adopted the following strategies to maximize the metal recovery and plant processing throughput:

- Prior to FY2020, some high-grade lead lumps were hand-sorted at the mine sites and not processed via a flotation circuit. This served to increase overall lead recovery as the recovery for this fraction of lead in the feed is 100%. This also helped to reduce the flotation circuit loading and the operating cost in earlier years.
- Plant 1 was upgraded by installing a Knelson concentrator to process gold-bearing ores from HPG, SGX, and LMW. Plant 1 also processes developmental, low-grade ores from LME, LMW, HZG, and part of TLP.
- Plant 2 processes ores from all mines.
- Lead concentrates from Plant 1 and Plant 2 are blended to maximize profit.
- For higher Ag-grade ore from LME, LMW, and HZG, the lead concentrate product grade set-point is set slightly lower to increase the recovery.

Table 17.14 shows the ore feed by mine for flotation for FY2025. SGX, TLP, and HPG ores are rich in lead; and TLP, LMW, LME, HZG, and DCG have little zinc. Lead recovery ranged from 73.81% to 96.44%, with a weighted average of 93.63%. Silver recovery ranged from 81.37% to 98.16%, with a weighted average of 95.88%. Zinc recoveries were 65.98% for HPG, 70.13% for SGX, and 37.14% for LME, with a weighted average of 69.74%.

Table 17.14 Flotation feed: ore grade and recovery (FY2025)

Mines	Grade				Recovery			
	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
SGX	4.65	1.59	277	0.13	96.44	70.13	98.16	61.32
HZG	0.73	-	251	0.14	88.42	-	95.57	62.17
HPG	2.42	0.50	81	1.17	90.10	65.98	90.68	91.05
TLP	2.17	-	160	0.15	89.58	-	92.76	61.82
LME	1.21	0.04	239	0.10	87.21	37.14	95.47	53.34
LMW	1.98	-	213	0.58	93.27	-	95.40	87.24
DCG	1.46	-	41	0.49	73.81	-	81.37	75.85
Average	2.79	0.56	212	0.30	93.63	69.74	95.88	79.21

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Table 17.15 shows the ore feed from each mine processed at flotation Plants 1 and 2 in FY2025.

Table 17.15 Flotation feed: tonnes to plants (FY2025)*

Mines	Plant 1 (t)	Plant 2 (t)	Subtotal (t)
SGX	3,226	329,591	332,817
HZG	84,153	5,137	89,290
HPG	32,675	48,408	81,083
TLP	14,105	270,422	284,527
LME	-	48,631	48,631
LMW	93,610	72,822	166,432
DCG	563	10,316	10,879
Subtotal	228,332	785,327	1,013,659
Ratio (%)	22.53	77.47	100.00

*Feed numbers are wet tonnes.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

The data in Table 17.14 and Table 17.15 indicate that, for FY2025:

- For Plant 2, ore from all mines was used as the feed for flotation, although only a small proportion of ore from HZG was processed in Plant 2.
- Ore from HZG was generally lower grade and was primarily processed in Plant 1, along with about 40% of HPG ore, 5% of TLP ore, 56% of LMW ore, and 5% of DCG ore.
- 77% of the ore was processed at Plant 2, with an average daily processing rate of about 2,400 tpd versus the design capacity of 3,500 tpd.
- 23% of the ore was processed at Plant 1, with an average daily processing rate of about 700 tpd, versus the capacity of 700 tpd.

17.2.7 LOM mill feed schedule

From the LOM mine schedule, a mill feed schedule has been derived (Table 17.16) based on the following assumptions:

- Plant 1 and Plant 2 (current capacity of 4,300 tpd) will both continue to operate until Plant 3 is completed and put into operation in 2027. At that time, Plant 2 and Plant 3 will be in operation, each with two flotation lines and a combined design capacity of 6,500 tpd (3,500 tpd from Plant 2 and 3,000 tpd from Plant 3).

Table 17.16 LOM mill feed schedule from 1 January 2026

Mill	MILL1							MILL2										MILL3									Total
Mine	HZG	TLP	LMW	HPG	DCG	Sub-total	Processed Daily	SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LME	LMW	DCG	KP	Sub-total	Processed Daily	SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LME	LMW	DCG	Sub-total	Processed Daily	ktpa
	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpd	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpd	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpa	ktpd	
FY2026Q4	11.3					11.3	0.7	73.2		19.7	84.3	22.8	66.3	1.4		267.7	3.3										279.0
FY2027	100.4	121.5				221.9	0.7	370.1		114.8	210.1	100.6	235.2	21.5	34.6	1086.9	3.3										1308.9
FY2028								220.6	100.1	116.2	169.5	104.2	250.2	21.2	97.4	1079.4	3.3	220.0			204.0				424.0	2.5	1503.4
FY2029									100.5	119.2	30.0		249.9	53.1	97.1	649.8	2.4	480.8			385.6	128.5			991.0	3.0	1644.6
FY2030									100.1	124.8	80.0		249.4	55.4	18.4	628.2	2.4	506.7			333.3	147.9			987.9	3.0	1616.1
FY2031									100.2	130.5	80.0		247.2	54.8		612.7	2.4	519.1			321.6	147.2			988.0	3.0	1600.6
FY2032									100.0	131.0	60.0		246.5	56.0		593.5	2.4	502.9			333.0	154.2			990.1	3.0	1583.6
FY2033									100.6	132.3	30.0		242.0	54.5		559.3	1.5	502.7			332.5	156.6			991.9	3.0	1551.2
FY2034									101.2	132.0	20.0		228.9	46.9		529.0	1.5	511.4			320.1	156.5			987.9	3.0	1516.9
FY2035										131.9	80.0		170.2			382.1	1.5	508.5	99.7		225.8	157.6			991.7	3.0	1373.8
FY2036										107.3	30.0		131.5			268.9	1.5	511.6	97.0		224.5	157.9			991.0	3.0	1259.8
FY2037										88.3			107.2			195.6	1.5	487.2	75.7		247.6	159.8			970.3	3.0	1165.9
FY2038													50.7			50.7	1.5	476.7			142.2	159.8			778.8	2.5	829.5
FY2039																		407.0				152.1			559.1	2.5	559.1
FY2040																		397.8				151.6			549.4	2.5	549.4
FY2041																		330.6				143.1			473.7	2.5	473.7
FY2042																		214.1				88.3			302.4	2.5	302.4
Totals	**111.7**	**121.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**233.2**	**0.7**	**663.9**	**702.8**	**1348.1**	**873.9**	**227.6**	**2475.4**	**364.7**	**247.6**	**6903.9**	**3.6**	**6577.2**	**272.4**	**0.0**	**3070.2**	**2057.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**11977.2**	**3.0**	**19118.8**

Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

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17.3 Mill Plant 1 (Xiayu)

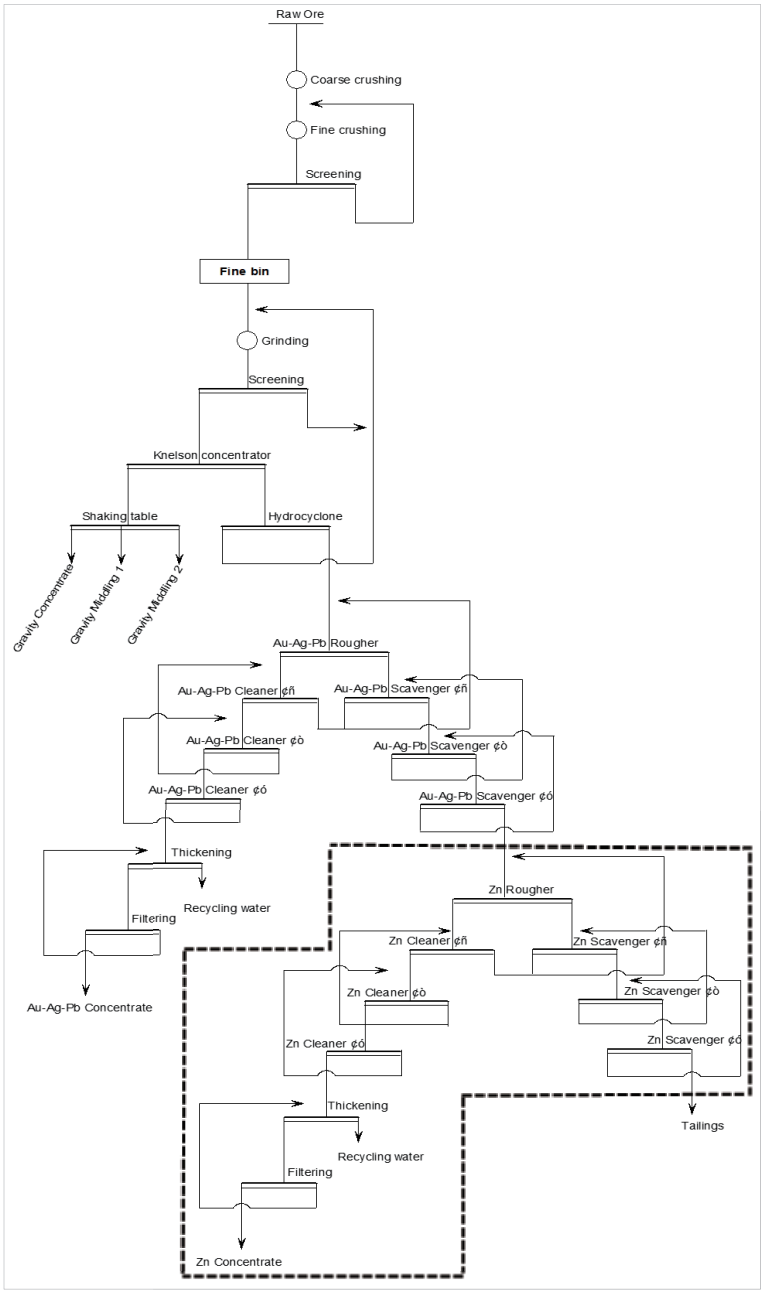
17.3.1 Process flowsheet

For processing Plant 1, general view photos and the flowsheet are shown in Figure 17.3 and Figure 17.4, respectively.

Figure 17.3 General view photos (Plant 1)

Source: Silvercorp, 2023.

Figure 17.4 Flowsheet (Plant 1)



Note: Zinc circuit not in use.
Source: Silvercorp, 2023.

The flowsheet includes the following major unit operations:

- Crusher circuit - crusher discharge becomes mill feed.
- Grinding circuit - ball mill.
- Gravity separation circuit for gold recovery: including Knelson concentrator, shaking table, and cyclone classification in one train.
- Pb flotation circuit (one train, conventional Pb flotation arrangement, capable of processing 800 tpd).
- Filtration and product handling circuit.

17.3.2 Process description

The overall process consists of crushing, grinding, gravity separation for gold, flotation of lead concentrate, and concentrate dewatering circuits as follows:

- Ore crusher circuit (closed circuit with two-stage crusher-screen: jaw crusher, one cone crusher, vibrating screen, dust collectors, two ore storage bins), operating in one train with design capacity of 800 tpd.
- Ball mill circuit with spiral classifiers - one train with design capacity of 800 tpd.
- Gravity separation for gold recovery (Knelson concentrator, shaking table, and hydrocyclone).
- Flotation circuit to recover lead concentrate - rougher-scavenger-cleaner cells, chemical reagent preparation tanks, arranged as one circuit with design capacity of 800 tpd.
- Concentrate thickening - ceramic filtration circuit to dewater lead concentrate - one train.
- Water make-up system.
- Tailings storage pond.

The following minor changes have been made to the original Plant 1 design:

- Addition of one cone crusher to reduce ball mill feed size and thus to increase overall ball mill capacity from 600 to 800 tpd.
- The original ball mill grinding size target was coarsened from 70% to 60% -75 µm, which helps to reduce energy consumption, mill grinding time, and filtration time; with only a small recovery loss (see Section 13). In 2014, the system was adjusted, with the ball mill grinding size target modified from 60% to 61% to 63% -75 µm, which resulted in increased Pb recovery of 0.41% and Ag recovery of 2.16 g/t.
- Addition of gravity separation circuit to recover a gold concentrate: including Knelson concentrator, shaking table, and cyclone classification in one train.

Chemical consumption is slightly higher than that determined by the laboratory work.

No water treatment plant is required, with untreated recycled water from the tailings storage pond and fresh water from the reservoir being reused in the plant.

17.3.2.1 Crushing

Crushing is operated in a closed circuit consisting of jaw and cone crushers with a vibrating screen. The primary jaw crusher (Model: PEF 500 x 750) has a closed-side setting of 80 mm. Discharge from the primary jaw crusher is conveyed to the 15 mm aperture vibrating screen. Ore larger than 15 mm is conveyed to the secondary cone crusher (Model: PYH-2X cone crusher), which has a closed-side setting of 15 mm.

Discharge from the secondary crusher is conveyed back to the 15 mm aperture screen. Product undersize discharge from the screen feeds fine-ore bins with live storage capacity of 100 t.

Dust from the crushing and screening processes is collected under vacuum, captured in a baghouse dust filter, and then transferred to a process tank, with the resulting slurry introduced to flotation.

17.3.2.2 Milling / classification (two trains)

- Crushed ore from the live bins is conveyed to a closed milling circuit consisting of two trains, each with a grate-discharge ball mill (Model: MQCG 2100 x 3600). One circuit utilizes a screw classifier (Model: FG-200) to separate the fine product stream while the other utilizes a cluster of hydrocyclones.
- The ball charge is made up of Mn-steel balls, with diameters ranging from 60 mm to 120 mm.
- The target grind size is 61% to 63% passing 75 µm and the overflow density is maintained at 40% solids w/w when introduced to the conditioning tanks ahead of lead flotation.

17.3.2.3 Gravity separation (one train)

- In line with metallurgical testing on the gold-bearing and silver-bearing, polymetallic ores carried out by Changchun Gold Research Institute (CCGRI) in 2021, Plant 1 was upgraded by adding a gravity separation circuit to produce a gold concentrate.
- A set of hydrocyclones was added to replace the spiral classifier, reducing the overgrinding of galena and improving the classification efficiency.
- A Knelson concentrator was added to process the products discharged by the ball mill to recover coarse gold. At the same time, a linear screen was added in front of the Knelson to screen coarse particles $>$ 2 mm.
- The concentrate from the Knelson concentrator is cleaned with a shaking table. The tailings from the concentrator are classified by a cyclone, with coarse materials returning to the ball mill for further grinding, and fine materials entering the flotation system.

This system can process gold ore independently, improving the overall gold recovery of the plant.

17.3.2.4 Flotation (one train)

- The overflow (O/F) fine fraction from the screw classifier flows to the lead rougher conditioning tank, and then to the lead rougher flotation cells. Knelson concentrator tailings also report to Pb flotation feed. The lead flotation bank consists of one stage of roughing, two stages of scavenging (both BF-4 type cells), and three stages of cleaning (BF-1.2 type cells), arranged as shown in Figure 17.4.

17.3.2.5 Product thickening, filtration, and handling

- The lead concentrate slurry flows to a concrete settling containment structure for settling.
- The settled slurry, containing approximately 50% to 60% solids w/w, is pumped to a ceramic filter for dewatering. The moisture content of the dewatered lead concentrate is 7% to 10%.
- The filter cake product is sent to Plant 2 for concentrate blending. Blended concentrate products are then sold and shipped by truck to the customers.

The QP notes that there is also a zinc flotation circuit in Plant 1 but, due to low Zn in the feed ore to Plant 1, that circuit is not currently in operation.

To optimize profitability, high-grade lead concentrate (55% to 65% Pb) from Plant 2 is blended with medium grade lead concentrate (40% to 50% Pb) from Plant 1, before shipping the blended concentrate to customers.

17.3.2.6 Tailings thickening

- Tailings are directly pumped through up to four discharge outlets into the Shiwagou tailings storage pond located at the northern creek between Plant 1 and Plant 2.
- The plant recirculates the lead concentrate tailings overflow in addition to the tailings dam supernatant water.

A crew of two people monitors the tailings storage pond. Reclaimed process water from the tailings pond is recycled for reuse in the milling process. In addition, a crew of two carries out maintenance of the water reclamation circuit and pump stations.

17.3.3 Metallurgical performance (Plant 1)

Table 17.17 lists the mass balance based on design for Plant 1. It is again noted that only the lead flotation circuit is in operation.

Table 17.17 Design mass balance at Plant 1 (daily basis)

Product	Quantity (tpd)	Distribution (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb recovery (%)	Zn recovery (%)
Ore	800	100	3.18	1.73	100	100
Pb Conc	28.62	4.77	60.00	1.95	90.00	5.38
Zn Conc	19.62	3.27	0.95	45.00	0.98	85.00
Tailings	551.76	91.96	0.31	0.18	9.02	9.62

Note: Zinc circuit not in use.
Source: Silvercorp, 2023.

Mass balances covering combined Plant 1 and Plant 2 performance for FY2025 have been shown in Table 17.7 to Table 17.13, and Plant 1 ore grade vs recovery over the same period is shown in Table 17.18. The split of ore-feed quantities to Plants 1 and 2 for FY2025 has been shown in Table 17.15. For assessing Plant 1 performance, the feed quantities indicate that LMW and HZG are the most relevant, but with the 40% of HPG ore and 5% of TLP ore processed at Plant 1 also being of significance. The processing results show that:

- Pb / Ag recoveries exceed the design expectation for LMW, HPG, and TLP ores.
- Zinc concentrate is only generated from SGX and HPG ores.
- HZG ore exceeded design recovery for Ag and was slightly below design for Pb.
- The small amount of SGX ore exceeded design recovery for Pb and was slightly below design for Ag.

Table 17.18 Flotation feed: ore grade vs. recovery - FY2025 (Plant 1)

Mines	Grade				Recovery			
	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
SGX	1.38	0.94	148	0.82	94.09	70.99	89.10	88.70
HZG	0.72	0.00	254	0.14	88.34	0.00	95.61	62.74
HPG	1.33	0.04	84	1.69	92.90	46.98	92.40	95.11
TLP	2.33	0.00	186	0.18	91.56	0.00	93.21	63.83
LME	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LMW	1.72	0.00	190	0.80	92.62	0.00	94.80	89.38
DCG	0.73	0.00	43	1.95	83.85	0.00	87.07	87.48

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.4 Mill Plant 2 (Zhuangtou)

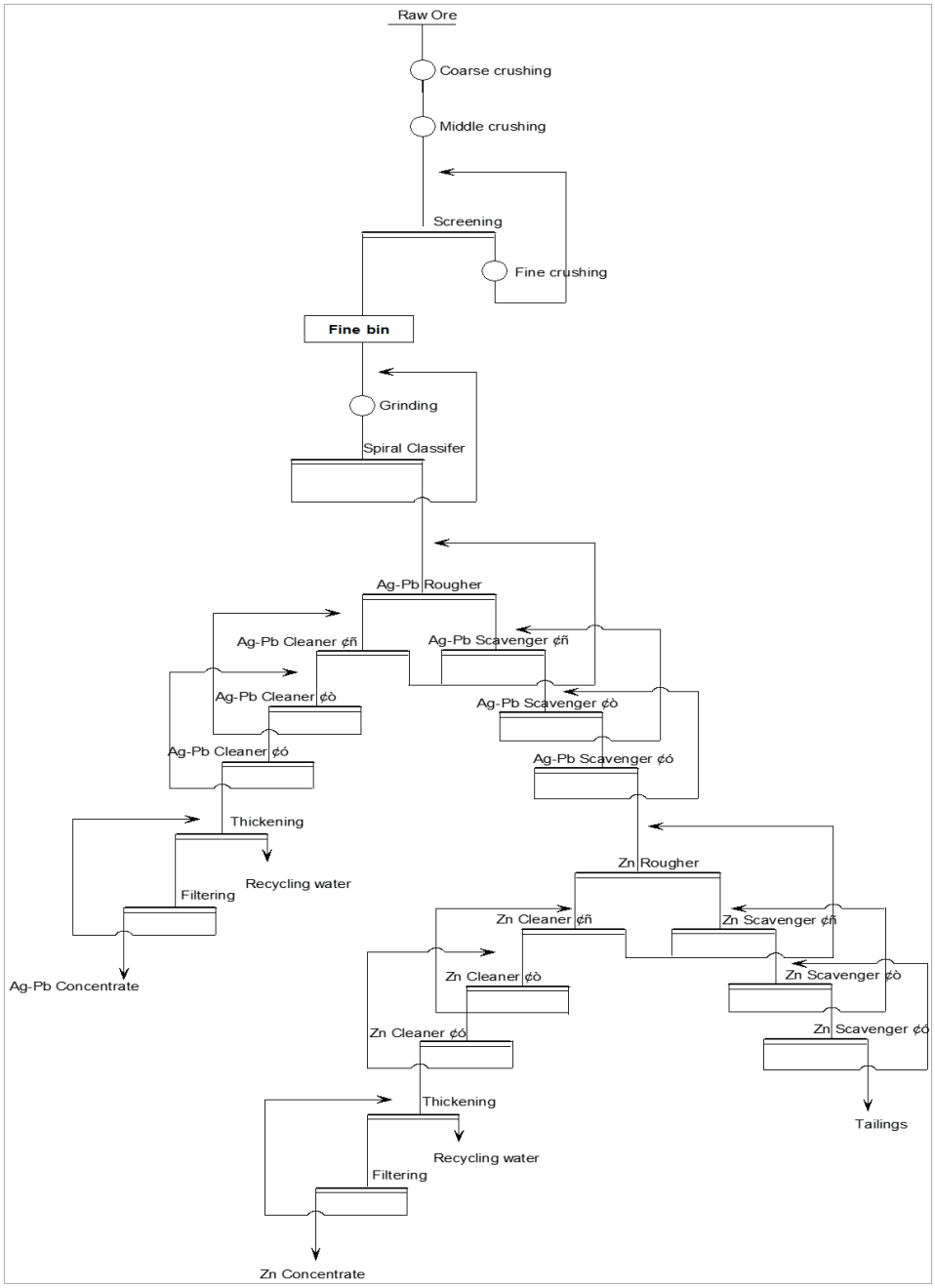
Plant 2 general view photos and flowsheet are shown in Figure 17.5 and Figure 17.6, respectively.

Figure 17.5 General view photos (Plant 2)

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Plant 2 (Zhuangtou) is located 2 km to the west of Plant 1. Plant 2 includes three parallel processing lines. The first line, with a design capacity of 1,000 tpd, has been operating since December 2009. The second flotation line, also with a design capacity of 1,000 tpd, was installed in October 2011. The third flotation line was completed in November 2024, with design capacity of 1,500 tpd.

Figure 17.6 Flowsheet for Plant 2



Source: Silvercorp, 2023.

17.4.1 Flowsheet

The flowsheet includes the following major unit operations:

- Crusher circuit (one train).
- Ball milling circuit (three trains).
- Pb/Zn differential flotation circuit (three trains).
- Concentrate filtration and product handling circuit (one train).

17.4.2 Process description

The process elements for Plant 2 are very similar to those of Plant 1, except for the larger capacity equipment. The flowsheet consists of the following circuits:

- Ore crusher circuit (closed circuit with three-stage crushing-screening: one jaw crusher, two cone crushers, vibration screen, dust collectors, ore storage bins) - one train with design capacity of 3,300 tpd.
- Ball mill circuit: Three parallel trains, each train consisting of a ball mill (Train 1: 2.7 m dia. × 4.0 m length, Train 2: 2.7 m dia. x 4.0 m length, Train 3: 3.6 m dia. × 4.5 m length) with 10.5" hydrocyclone / spiral classifiers.
- Differential flotation circuit – Three parallel trains with design capacities of 1,000 tpd (Train 1), 1,000 tpd (Train 2), and 1,500 tpd (Train 3) to produce lead sulphide concentrate, then zinc sulphide concentrate. Circuits contains rougher, scavenger, and cleaner cells arranged as shown in Figure 17.6, and chemical reagent preparation tanks.
- A Knelson Concentrator has been added to the third processing line to recover coarse-grained gold from the ball mill discharge. At the same time, a linear sieve was installed before the Knelson concentrator to screen out coarse ore particles larger than 2 mm.
- Product thickening – ceramic-disc filtration circuits (lead concentrate filtration, zinc concentrate filtration).
- Water make-up system.
- Tailings storage pond (monitored by seven people).

The plant design was based on a design document very similar to Plant 1, with some minor changes.

17.4.2.1 Ore sorting

In parallel with the 2024 extension of Plant 2, Silvercorp undertook assessment and trials with XRT intelligent ore sorting. In the last year, that project has transitioned from industrial trials to full-scale production. The system is installed adjacent to the ROM ore yard at Plant 2. The primary ores processed have been from the TLP, SGX and DCG mines, and the QP understands that this has resulted in about 8% of waste rock being separated and rejected prior to the ore proceeding to crushing and grinding. The rejected waste rock is transported to Hongfa Sand and Gravel Aggregate Plant (see Section 18) for processing or stockpiled at slag storage yards.

17.4.2.2 Crushing

Crushing is a closed circuit, consisting of three-stage crushing with a vibrating screen closing the third stage (see Figure 17.6). The primary jaw crusher (Model: PEF 800 x 1000) has a closed-side setting of 80 mm. Discharge from the primary jaw crusher is conveyed to the secondary cone crusher (Model: PYHD-3CC), which has a closed-side setting of 15 mm. Discharge of the secondary cone is conveyed to the 15 mm

aperture vibrating screen. Ore larger than 15 mm is conveyed to the tertiary cone crusher (Model: PYH-3CC), which has a closed-side setting of 15 mm. Discharge from the tertiary crusher is conveyed back to the 15 mm aperture screen. Undersize product discharge from the screen feeds crushed ore storage (COS) bins with a live capacity of 1,000 t.

17.4.2.3 Milling / classification

Crushed ore from the COS bins is conveyed to a closed milling circuit consisting of three, parallel trains, each with a grate-discharge ball mill (Train 1: Model MQG 2.7 m dia. x 4.0 m, Train 2: Model MQG 2.7 m dia. x 4.0 m, Train 3: MQG 3.6 m dia. x 4.5 m), and size classifier (10.5" hydrocyclone / spiral classifier (Model:2FG2.4)).

17.4.2.4 Flotation

Flotation circuit arrangements are similar to Plant 1, but with larger flotation cells employed (BF-16 and BF-4). The flotation cells used for the third processing line are XCF/KYF-30, XCF/KYF-16, and XCF/KYF-8. The circuit block flow diagram is shown in Figure 17.6. Classifier product (spiral classifier overflow) reports to the lead rougher cells. Lead rougher concentrate undergoes three stages of flotation cleaning to produce final lead concentrate. Lead rougher tailings receive three stages of scavenger flotation with concentrates recycled in the lead circuit.

Final scavenger tails report to zinc rougher flotation feed. Zinc rougher concentrate undergoes three stages of flotation cleaning to produce final zinc concentrate. Zinc rougher tailings receive three stages of scavenger flotation with concentrates recycled in the zinc circuit.

No equipment has been installed for recovery of copper by flotation from the zinc circuit tailings.

17.4.2.5 Concentrate product thickening, filtration and handling

Similar to Plant 1, with larger size thickener, filters, and handling system.

To optimize profitability, high grade lead concentrate (55% to 65% Pb) from Plant 2 is blended with medium grade lead concentrate (40% to 50% Pb) from Plant 1 before shipping to customers.

17.4.2.6 Tailings thickening

Tailings from the zinc scavenger flotation circuit are directly pumped into the Shimengou tailings storage pond (TSF3), which is adjacent to the Plant 3 location.

17.4.3 Metallurgical performance (Plant 2)

Originally, Plant 2 was designed to process both Pb / Zn ore as well as Cu / Pb / Zn ore. In practice, however, Plant 2 currently processes Pb / Zn ore only. The design mass balance for Phase I of Plant 2 is shown in Table 17.19. Plant 2 was subsequently upgraded (Phase II) in 2011. The design mass balance for Phase II is the same as that for Phase I.

Table 17.19 Design mass balance for Plant 2 Phase I – Pb / Zn ore

Product	Quantity (tpd)	Product rate (%)	Pb content (%)	Zn content (%)	Pb recovery (%)	Zn recovery (%)
Ore	1,000	100	4.7	3.6	100	100
Pb Conc	67.2	6.72	65	-	93	-
Zn Conc	58.7	5.87	-	50	-	81.5
Tailings	874	87.4	0.35	0.23	-	-

Source: Silvercorp, 2024.

Mass balances covering combined Plant 1 and Plant 2 performance for 2024 are shown in Table 17.7 to Table 17.13, and Plant 2 ore grade vs recovery over the same period is shown in Table 17.20. The split of ore feed quantities to Plants 1 and 2 for 2025 has been shown in Table 17.15. For assessing Plant 2 performance, the feed quantities indicate that the performances of SGX, TLP, LMW, LME, and HPG are the most relevant, while also recognizing that only 6% of HZG was processed at Plant 2, and most of DCG ore (10.3 kt out of 10.9 kt total). The processing results indicate that:

- Ag recoveries exceed the design expectation (90%) for all ores other than HPG and DCG.
- Pb recoveries exceed design expectation (90%) for only SGX and LMW.
- Zn recoveries for SGX, LME, and HPG ores are 70.13%, 37.14%, and 66.54%, respectively, which are lower than the design value (85%).
- Since Zn grades are very low, no contribution to the zinc concentrate is assumed from TLP, LMW, HZG, and DCG ores.

Table 17.20 Flotation feeds: ore grade vs. recovery - FY2025 (Plant 2)

Mine	Grade				Recovery			
	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)	Au (%)
SGX	4.68	1.60	279	0.13	96.44	70.13	95.59	59.59
HZG	0.92	-	196	0.09	89.35	-	94.85	46.99
HPG	3.16	0.81	79	0.82	89.30	66.54	86.20	85.36
TLP	2.16	-	159	0.15	89.46	-	92.73	61.70
LME	1.21	0.04	239	0.10	87.21	37.14	95.17	53.34
LMW	2.31	-	242	0.31	93.89	-	96.01	80.08
DCG	1.50	-	41	0.41	73.55	-	81.04	72.81

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.4.4 Sampling (for Plants 1 and 2)

For metallurgical accounting purposes, a set of five samples for Ag-Pb-Zn ore flotation, three samples for Ag-Pb ore flotation, and one sample for the Knelson concentrator is usually taken during every eight-hour shift for (up to) a total of 20 samples per 24-hour day. The shift samples include flotation feed from the classifier overflow, lead and zinc concentrates from the third cleaners, and lead and zinc tailings from the last scavengers.

17.5 Mill Plant 3

The detailed design of Plant 3 is being finalized. The QP understands that, as of January 2026, a project team for the construction of Plant 3 has been established, and work is underway to advance the design of construction drawings, procurement of equipment, and bidding for construction teams. The construction is expected to start in March 2026, when land use application is approved by the government.

Plant 3 design capacity will be 3,000 tpd. The preliminary design was undertaken by Changchun Gold Design Institute (CGDI). The flowsheet of Plant 3 is similar to that of Plant 2, but with larger equipment, larger processing capacity, more advanced technology, and with a more flexible flowsheet. Plant 3 will process Ag-Pb-Zn ore and Ag-Pb ore. Construction is planned to be completed and the plant put into operation in 2027.

17.5.1 Flowsheet

The Plant 3 flowsheet includes the following major unit operations (Figure 17.7):

- Crusher circuit (one train)
- Grinding circuit (SAG and ball mill)
- Pb / Zn differential flotation circuit (one train)
- Concentrate product thickening, filtration, and handling
- Tailings thickening and TSF

Figure 17.7 Flowsheet for Plant 3

Source: Silvercorp 2025.

17.5.2 Process description

The general process for Plant 3 is very similar to that of Plants 1 and 2, and consists of the following:

- For ore crushing, a primary jaw crusher is used for coarse crushing of raw ore. One circuit with a single crusher will provide a design capacity of 3,000 tpd.
- The grinding circuit will consist of semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) milling (single unit, 6.0 m dia. x 3.0 m), ball milling (single unit, 4.5 m dia. x 6.4 m), and hydrocyclone classification (one set, 500 mm dia. hydrocyclones), arranged as one circuit with design capacity of 3,000 tpd.
- The flotation circuit arrangement is shown in Figure 17.7. Lead and zinc concentrates are produced by differential flotation techniques used in Plants 1 and 2, and globally throughout the Pb / Zn ore processing sector.
- Lead and zinc concentrate thickeners remove excess water (as thickener overflow) for re-use in the plant and produce thickener underflows of suitable density for filtration. Ceramic filters are used to produce lead and zinc concentrates with appropriate moisture content for material handling and shipment from site.
- Water recycling system.
- Tailings pond.

17.5.3 Designed metallurgical performance (Plant 3)

The metallurgical performance design is based on results of locked-cycle flotation tests of different ore types shown in Table 17.21 and Table 17.22.

Table 17.21 Mass balance for locked cycle test of Ag-Pb-Zn ore

Product	Product rate (%)	Product (t/d)	Grade			Recovery		
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (%)
Raw ore	100.0	3,000	3.5	0.85	200	100	100	100
Pb concentrate	6.40	192	51.14	4.52	2900	93.50	34.03	92.80
Zn concentrate	1.02	30.6	1.00	50.00	260	0.29	60.00	1.33
Tails	92.58	2,777.4	0.23	0.05	13	6.20	5.97	5.87

Table 17.22 Mass balance for locked cycle test of Ag-Pb ore

Product	Product rate (%)	Product (t/d)	Grade		Recovery	
			Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Ag (%)
Raw ore	100	3,000	2	150	100	100
Pb concentrate	4.00	120	44	3413	88	91
Tails	96.00	2,880	0.25	14.06	12	9

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

17.6 Process control

An ore crushing control centre in Plant 2 controls and monitors the Plant 2 crushing and screening equipment. Operation control in other sections is done locally:

- In 2019, a PLC (programmable logic controller) system was installed in the crushing building in Plant 2 to allow automatic control of the entire crushing system and each crusher and screen. This

reduced the workload for the workforce, increased overall operational efficiency, and reduced operating costs.

- Ore feed to the ball mill is controlled via an electronic scale. Water addition is controlled to a set-point by operators via manual slurry density measurement and manually adjusted water addition.
- Chemical reagent dosages are controlled via a localized PLC system for each set of equipment. Chemical reagent dosage is adjusted in a narrow range (around the default target or setting value), based on assay feedback (each half hour) to handle process upsets such as ore feed changes.
- The central monitoring room in the grinding-flotation building allows monitoring of key points in the production flow via TV imaging.

The current level of process control and automation is basic but adequate, recognizing that the processing circuit is complex and that low-cost operating labour to monitor and control process variables is readily available.

The process control of Plant 3 will follow the same basic logic and use the same systems wherever possible.

17.7 Ancillary facilities

17.7.1 Laboratory

The laboratory is equipped with the usual sample preparation, fire assay, wet chemistry, and basic photometric analytical equipment, as well as sample crushing equipment.

The laboratory also conducts routine analyses of ores and concentrates, as well as water quality and other environmental testing. It also provides a technical service to the processing plant in monitoring plant conditions, helping solve production problems, and investigating processes to assist with improvement efforts.

The Silvercorp QA/QC check procedures include inserting standards in the sample batches submitted to the laboratory by the geology team on a regular basis and submitting duplicate pulps to an independent external lab on an intermittent basis.

17.7.2 Maintenance workshops

Daily maintenance requirements are serviced through section-specific workshops, each equipped with a crane, welding capability, and basic machine-shop facilities. More extensive maintenance and major overhaul needs are met through use of appropriate contractors.

17.8 Key inputs

17.8.1 Power

Mill power is drawn from the Chinese national grid. It is transformed from 10,000 V to 400 V by a total of twelve 400 KVA transformers (see also Section 18.3).

Plant 1: Total installed power is 3,317 kW (including standby equipment), including 827 kW for crushing and grinding. The average mill power consumption was 34.43 kWh/t ore treated in 2025.

Plant 2: Total installed power is 10,696 kW (including standby equipment), with crushing and grinding accounting for 4,244 kW. The average mill power consumption was 41.51 kWh/t ore treated in 2025.

17.8.2 Water usage and mass balance for Plant 1 and Plant 2

The water usage includes:

- Fresh make-up water used for cooling, reagent preparation, and flotation.
- Recycle water used for general ball mill and flotation operations.
- Water recycle from the tailings pond decanted and pumped back to the recycle water tank.

17.8.2.1 Water for Plant 1

Total water usage is about 2,275 m^3/d, with 1,997 m^3/d recycled water from tailing pond and thickeners, accounting for about 87.8%. The fresh, make-up water (treated SGX underground mine inflow water) usage is around 216 m^3/d and, therefore, the needed fresh water from the Luohe River is around 62 m^3/d.

17.8.2.2 Water for Plant 2

Total water consumption for Plant 2 is about 11,700 m^3/d. Fresh make-up water requirement is about 1,110 m^3/d from processed mine water from SGX, and 10,272 m^3/d from decant tailings return water. The remaining 318 m^3/d fresh water is taken from the Luohe River.

17.8.2.3 Strategy to reduce fresh-water usage

For optimum water usage the following practices have been implemented:

- Reclaimed water from the tailings storage ponds and overflows from the two concentrators are recycled to minimize fresh-water requirements. The raw water cost at 1.60 CNY per m^3 is approximately 200,000 CNY per annum at the current production rate.
- Fresh water can be piped to the raw water tank from a river source adjacent to the concentrator property – a distance of 2.5 km.
- The cost of reclaimed water from the tailing storage ponds is 2.1 CNY per m^3 and for recycled water in the plant is 0.30 CNY per m^3. The in-plant recycled water is mainly for milling and flotation.
- With the re-use of recycled water from the tailings storage pond, there is minimal lock-up of water in tailings and close to 80% of the water is recycled. However, there is a practical requirement for fresh, clean water, e.g., for pump seals, closed cooling systems, and reagent mixing, and it is this requirement that sets the overall fresh-water demand. The reclaimed water from the tailings storage ponds accounts for about 65% of total water usage and in-plant recycled water for about 10%.
- Overall water usage is about 3.0 - 3.5 m^3/t ore processed, but allowing for recycled water, net freshwater usage is approximately 0.1 m^3/t ore processed.

17.8.3 Reagents

The reagents used in both plants include:

- Depressant / modifiers: 1-Sodium sulphide, 2-Zinc sulphate, 3-Sodium sulphite, 4-Copper sulphate.
- Collectors: 1-Di-ethyl dithiocarbamate, 2-Ammonium dibutyl dithiophosphate, 3-Butyl xanthate.
- Frother: No.2 oil (added directly).

Reagent preparation and application are described as follows:

- Reagent storage and mixing is located adjacent to the grinding / flotation plant and comprises a storage area with hoisting equipment to lift bags and drums through into the mixing area.

- From the mixing area, the reagents are pumped up to the dosing station, located above the flotation section, for dosing and gravity feeding to the various addition points.

17.9 Conclusions

Plant 1 and Plant 2 operated for more than 330 days in FY2025. Plant 1 averaged 676 tpd in FY2025, which is 97% of the current, stated operating capacity of 700 tpd. Plant 2 averaged 2,245 tpd in FY2025, which is 64% of the current, stated capacity of 3,500 tpd. The reason for the lower daily processing rate for Plant 2 is because the third processing line was not put into operation until November 2024.

Lead and silver recovery targets are being met: In FY2025, 93.63% versus 90.0% for Pb, 95.88% versus 90.0% for Ag; however, zinc recovery averaged 69.74% versus the target of 85.0%, which, as in other years, was attributed to lower than planned zinc feed grades.

Improvements have been consistently targeted on the processing system and auxiliary facilities both in Plants 1 and 2 to improve the metal recovery and reduce energy consumption.

Historically, higher-grade feed from SGX has enhanced plant performance but, with the proportion of SGX ore decreasing, the challenge is to maintain similar metallurgical performance on lower grade feedstock. From recent performance, it appears that recoveries are being maintained. In FY2025, Pb grade in Pb-concentrate was lower than design and Zn grade in Zn-concentrate was higher than design, with both being just slightly below payable values without deduction.

After the commissioning of the third train of Plant 2, the processing capacity has been improved, which, to some extent, compensates for the adverse effects of the decrease in ore grade and supports higher metal production. At the same time, the beneficiation experience of Plant 1 and Plant 2 was applied and optimized in the construction of the third processing line of Plant 2, enabling the third processing line to quickly reach operation at designed capacity.

The planning and detailed engineering of Plant 3 is underway to accommodate for the further planned increase in mine production. Operators will make full use of the experience gained from the design and construction of the third processing line of Plant 2 to improve construction efficiency, reduce construction costs, and increase the productivity of the new plant. After the commissioning of Plant 3, the company intends to operate the newer, larger scale, more efficient production lines for ore processing, and intends to close Plant 1 when its capacity is no longer required.

After Plant 3 is put into operation, all tailings from Plant 1 and some from Plant 2 will be discharged into TSF2 (Shiwagou), and part of the tailings from Plant 2 and all tailings from Plant 3 will be discharged into TSF3 (Shimengou). In the later stages of operations, the tailings from Plant 2 and Plant 3 will be discharged into TSF3 based on the production situation and the operation of the TSFs.

Closure of TSF1

The company initiated the closure process for TSF1 in 2023 and completed the engineering survey, stability analysis, and evaluation of the dam body. In 2024, a safety assessment and closure design were carried out for the TSF1 closure.

TSF1 is designed as a valley type tailings facility, with a total dam height of 70 m and a final dam elevation of 650 mRL. The effective total storage capacity is 2.83 million m^3. The tailings dam is constructed with drainage wells and flood discharge tunnels, and the decanted water is returned from below the dam.

In total, 11 levels of dam wall have been constructed, with the dam crest elevation now at 650.0 mRL and a beach crest elevation of 649.3 mRL in front of the dam. According to the design requirements, the closure condition has been met, and the tailing discharge from Plant 1 stopped in February 2025. Subsequent to that date, tailings from Plant 1 have been pumped and discharged into TSF2 through pipelines.

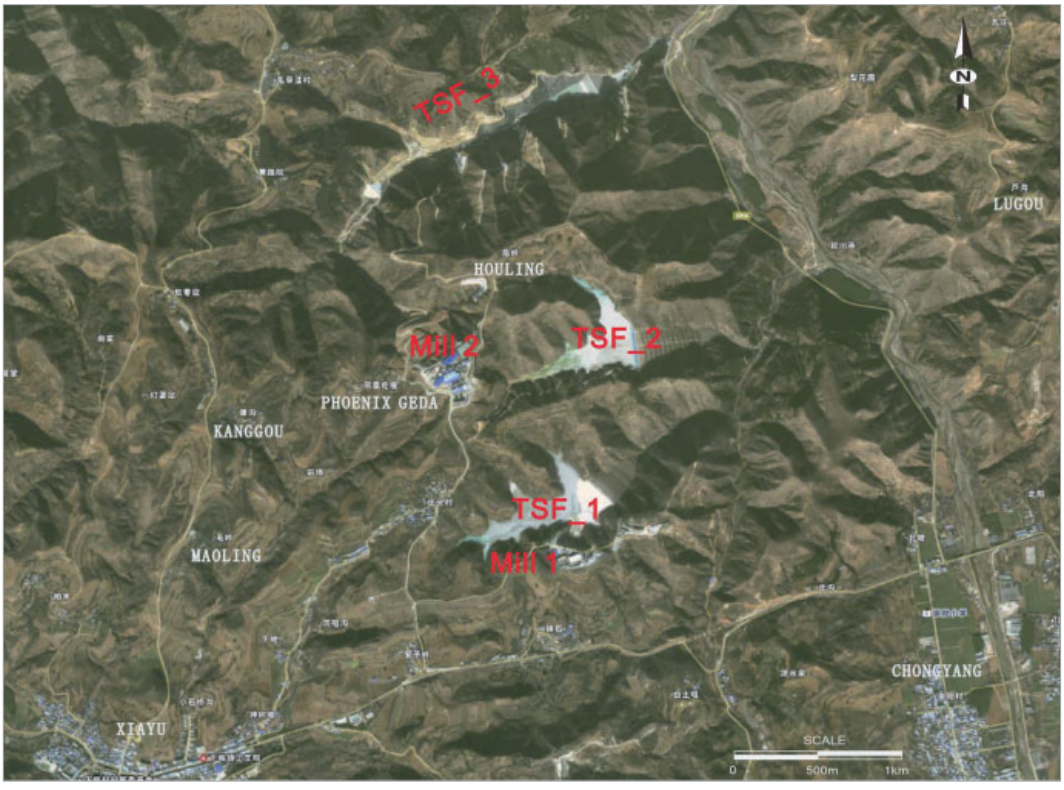
18 Project infrastructure

18.1 Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF)

18.1.1 Overview

Historically, tailings generated by ore processing activities were stored in either of two engineered tailings storage facilities, located close to the processing plants, named TSF1 and TSF2, as shown in Figure 18.1. In May 2025, a third TSF was commissioned – see details in Section 18.1.3. Deposition to TSF1 ceased in early November 2025.

Figure 18.1 Arrangement of Ying TSFs



Source: Silvercorp, 2026.

TSF1, also known as the Zhuangtou TSF, was initially constructed in 2006, based on a design prepared by the Engineering Survey and Design Institute of Ma'anshan General Institute of Mining Research Co. Tailings deposition to the facility commenced in 2007 and was ongoing until late 2025. The facility was designed to accommodate tailings production from Mill 1, at a rate of 600 t/d and an estimated annual tailings volume of 120,000 m^3. The total tailings storage volume of the facility, as designed, was approximately 2.83 million cubic metres (Mm^3). As noted above, tailings discharge to TSF1 ceased in November 2025. In accordance with Chinese laws, regulations, standards, and corporate requirements, prior to closure, Silvercorp engaged Henan Nonferrous Engineering Survey Co., Ltd. to conduct engineering surveys of TSF1 for its

closure project, and commissioned China National Gold Group Henan Co., Ltd. to carry out a safety status assessment. The assessment indicates that all potential influencing factors associated with the TSF1 closure project can be effectively prevented or controlled through targeted safety measures.

In 2025, Sichuan Metallurgical Design and Research Institute was entrusted to develop the closure designs for TSF1. The preliminary design and safety facility design for the closure project submitted by the institute have passed expert reviews organized by government regulatory authorities. The design is currently being finalized and prepared for government filing, and construction is scheduled to commence in mid-2026.

Construction of TSF2, also known as the Shiwagou TSF, commenced in May 2010, based on a design prepared by the Sanmenxia Gold Design Institute Co. Ltd. Tailings deposition to the facility commenced in 2013 and has been ongoing since then. The facility was designed to accommodate tailings production from Mill 2 at a rate of 2,000 t/d and an estimated annual tailings volume of 364,000 m^3. The total tailings storage volume of the facility, as designed, was estimated to be approximately 4.06 Mm^3. As of 31 December 2025, the remaining tailings storage capacity was calculated to be approximately 1.14 Mm^3. Following the commissioning of TSF3, Silvercorp has been discharging around 1000 tpd of tailings (approximately 675 m^3) from Mill 1 and line 1 of Mill 2 to TSF2 and, therefore, the remaining service life is estimated as approximately 5.1 years.

Construction of the third TSF, designed by the Changchun Gold Design Institute and named TSF3 or the Shimengou TSF, commenced in July 2022 with the excavation of the decant tunnels. Groundworks at the dam site and within the impoundment area commenced in August 2023 and construction of the starter facility was completed in May 2025. TSF3 obtained its Safety Production Permit in December 2025 and was then officially put into operation. As designed, the facility has a tailings storage volume of 17.2 Mm^3.

18.1.2 Facility 1 & 2 description

18.1.2.1 Confining dams

The two initial tailings facilities are similar in design, construction, and method of operation. Both are cross valley impoundments, with containment provided by a single dam located within a narrow and steeply sided valley (refer Figure 18.2).

Figure 18.2 View of downstream face of TSF2

Source: AMC, 2024.

Homogeneous, permeable, rockfill starter dams were constructed at both sites, to heights of approximately 26 m and 36 m, respectively. Both dams were subsequently raised incrementally, using upstream construction methods and tailings reclaimed mechanically from the adjacent beach. Raises were typically constructed in lifts of between 1.5 m and 2.0 m in height and benches formed at regular intervals – 4 m at TSF1 and 6 m at TSF2. On the downstream face of the dams above the starter embankment, topsoil was applied to the surface of the trimmed tailings surface and subsequently seeded to form a vegetative cover. On the starter dam, the downstream slope was covered with a layer of dressed stone (refer Figure 18.3).

Figure 18.3 View of downstream face of TSF2 Starter Dam

Source: AMC, 2024.

A surface drainage system was constructed on the downstream face of both dams, comprising a network of rectangular reinforced concrete bench drains, drop chutes, and abutment drains. A series of concrete deflector plinths was also constructed to reduce flow path lengths and flow velocities. The drainage system conveys surface water to the downstream toe of each dam.

Surface water diversions are located on the valley sides above each facility, and a diversion dam constructed upstream of each facility to limit the amount of surface runoff reporting to the facilities.

The major parameters for each facility are summarized in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1 Major characteristics TSF1 and TSF2

Parameter	TSF1	TSF2
Starter dam crest elevation (m)	606	591
Starter dam height (m)	26	36
Starter dam upstream slope	1 V:2.0 H	1 V:2.0 H
Current crest elevation (m)	650	672
Starter dam downstream slope	1 V:2.0 H	1 V:2.5 H
Ultimate dam crest elevation (m)	650	690
Ultimate dam height (m)	70	135
Bench spacing on upstream raise portion of dam	4	6
Bench width (m)	2	2
Overall dam slope	1 V:5.0 H	V:4.5 H

Both dams contain an internal finger drain system, intended to drain the downstream face of the dams above the level of the starter dam. The system comprises approximately 60 m-long perforated pipes wrapped in geotextile laid sub-horizontally at 20 m horizontal centres within the tailings mass. Pipes, which discharge to the surface drainage system on the dam face, are installed at each bench level (refer Figure 18.4).

Figure 18.4 Discharging finger drain

Source: AMC, 2024.

It is also understood that both starter dams contain some form of upstream toe drainage system, which gravity discharges, via pipes installed at the base of the dams, to the downstream toe. It appears these pipes may have been sealed off subsequently (refer Figure 18.5 and Figure 18.6).

Figure 18.5 Upstream toe drain outlet pipe – TSF1

Source: AMC, 2024.

Figure 18.6 Upstream toe drain outlet pipes – TSF2

Source: AMC, 2024.

18.1.2.2 Facilities operation and management

For TSF1 and TSF2, the QP noted slurry tailings are delivered to the crest of each dam and discharged to the facility via spigot offtakes located at 6 m centres (refer Figure 18.7), creating a tailings surface that slopes downwards to the west, where the supernatant pond forms.

Figure 18.7 Tailings discharge along crest of TSF2

Source: AMC, 2024.

The decant system comprises a series of vertical reinforced concrete towers located within the impoundment area. As the facility is filled and the pond level rises, concrete rings are added to the towers to control the pond water level (see Figure 18.8). When the operating range of a tower is exceeded, the tower is capped, and the next uphill tower is commissioned. Decant towers are connected by tunnels excavated in bedrock to a main outlet tunnel installed, within bedrock, beneath the facility. The main decant tunnel conveys water downstream of the starter dam where it is collected and returned to the plant.

Figure 18.8 Operational decant tower in TSF2

Source: AMC, 2024.

A dedicated team of twenty-one specifically trained personnel is responsible for the operation of the facilities. The team includes one full-time safety manager, one tailings engineer, sixteen tailings operators, and three water pump operators, working two, twelve-hour shifts per day. All personnel involved in the operation of the tailings facilities have been trained and certified to work.

18.1.2.3 Surveillance – Monitoring instrumentation and inspections

Monitoring instrumentation

A comprehensive suite of instrumentation is installed on both facilities. Instruments include piezometers (standpipe and vibrating wire), displacement measuring devices (GPS and inclinometers), survey pins, video cameras, beach level and supernatant pond level sensors. The numbers of each instrument type installed on each facility is summarized on Table 18.2.

Table 18.2 Number of instruments installed on TSF1 and TSF2

Instrument type	TSF1	TSF2
Vibrating Wire Piezometer	6	12
Standpipe Piezometer	30	39
Survey Pin	33	39
GPS Displacement Monitor	2	6
Inclinometer	2	4
Camera	5	9
Beach Level Sensor	2	2
Water Level Sensor	1	2
Rain gauge	1	1

An on-line monitoring system allows data to be continuously monitored. Data from the system are displayed continuously, and in real-time, on monitors installed in the control room (Figure 18.9).

Figure 18.9 TSF monitoring data displayed in the control room

Source: AMC, 2024.

Data are automatically monitored according to a Trigger Action Response Plan based on a four-level alert model (red, orange, yellow, blue). In the event of anomalous data being detected, the network generates an alert message, which it then automatically transmits to management staff depending on the alert level. In addition to mine personnel and management, the system will, as appropriate, issue alert messages to provincial, city, and county monitoring centres.

18.1.3 TSF inspections

A comprehensive inspection regime is in place for the three tailings facilities. Daily inspections are conducted by facility operators and cover all aspects of the TSF operation including operating parameters, the dam structure, drainage facilities, communication systems, and the decant operation. Inspections are conducted in accordance with an electronic template report, which is completed and posted on-line daily. Weekly inspections are carried out by the team leader and monthly inspections by the supervisor or process plant manager. On-line template reports are completed for all inspections.

Inspection personnel use a web-based system, which facilitates the uploading of real-time photos and records of facility conditions to a site-specific hazard inspection form. The system then issues alerts / warnings, depending on the severity of the identified hazard, to the appropriate level of management for action.

Chinese regulations require that a Safety Standards Evaluation Report be prepared every three years. This third-party report is essentially a comprehensive audit of the facility. The report is submitted to the government for review, and, on approval, a Safety Production License (an operating license) is issued. The TSF1 operating license was valid through to 7 November 2025, when TSF1 operations ceased. The operating licenses for TSF2 and TSF3 are valid through to 6 December 2028 and 3 November 2028, respectively.

The facilities are also regularly inspected by various Government departments at unspecified times. It is understood that approximately three such inspections are conducted per year. Other inspections include, but are not limited to:

- Annual third-party inspection of the decant system.
- Annual third-party assessment of risks and hazards and verification of flood control calculations and stability verification.
- Annual verification of operating data including tailings particle size distribution, tailings tonnage and volume, tailings beach levels, and dam crest.

18.1.4 Dam classification and design criteria

All three tailings facilities have been designed in accordance with prevailing Chinese standards, with TSF3 as per the most recent iteration of the standard published in 2020 (GB 39496 – 2020, Safety Regulations for Tailings Ponds), which replaced the earlier 2006 version (AQ2006-2005, Safety Technical Regulations for Tailings Ponds).

International practice uses dam classification methods to categorize TSF confining dams. Classification is undertaken to develop an understanding of the potential impacts of the facility, to inform the selection of appropriate design parameters, and to guide the development of dam safety stewardship and management programs. Classification schemes, of which there are many, are generally of two types; those that are based on an assessment of the potential consequence of dam failure, and those that are based on height and storage volume. The Chinese classification is of the latter type, as shown on Table 18.3.

Table 18.3 Dam Classification System (as per GB 39496 – 2020)

Category no.	Stored volume (Mm^3)	Dam height (m)
1	>500	>=200
2	100 - 500	100-200
3	10 - 100	60-100
4	1 - 10	30-60
5	<1	<30

Containing less than 3 Mm^3 of tailings and with an ultimate dam height of 70 m, TSF1 is classified as a Category 3 facility.

TSF2, with a storage volume of approximately 4 Mm^3 and an ultimate dam height of 135 m, also classifies as a Category 3 facility (the dam is Category 4 based on volume and Category 2 based on height; however, the standard states that when the category classification varies as such, the intermediate category is selected).

TSF3, with a planned storage volume of more than 17 Mm^3 and an ultimate dam height approaching 180 m, classifies as a Category 2 facility.

18.1.5 Documentation

Documentation for both TSF1 and TSF2 facilities was noted as appearing to be extensive during the QP visit in February 2024. Detailed and voluminous construction reports for both facilities, including comprehensive QA/QC test results on all aspects of the facility and signed 'as-built' drawings, were sighted during the visit, as were the latest Safety Standards Evaluation Reports.

The latest Slope Stability Analysis Reports for TSF1, TSF2, and TSF3 are dated 2024, 2022, and 2025, respectively. The stabilities of the dam bodies are indicated as meeting design criteria and Chinese standards.

18.1.6 TSF3 description

18.1.6.1 Confining dam

The design arrangement for the Shimengou TSF (TSF3) is broadly similar to that of the TSF1 and TSF2 facilities, with some exceptions, reflecting the more stringent requirements adopted by Chinese regulators in recent years. The most significant of these is the requirement to install an HDPE geomembrane liner over the full impoundment area, a not insignificant undertaking given the steep terrain.

The facility is a cross-valley impoundment with containment provided by a single dam located within a narrow and steeply sided valley. The 60 m-high starter dam is designed as a homogeneous, free draining structure, constructed with rock quarried from the basin area. Fill material requirement comprises competent rock with a maximum particle size of approximately 330 mm with less than 5% fines (75 microns), and placed in 500 mm layers. A drainage system has been constructed on the upstream face with the following design parameters:

- 300 mm-thick transition layer of 10 mm to 30 mm gravel placed on the dam rockfill.
- 300 mm-thick coarse sand layer.
- 500 grams per square metre (g/m^2) geotextile.
- 300 mm-thick coarse sand layer.

- 500 mm-thick protective layer of 10 mm to 30 mm gravel.

The drainage system extends beneath the dam footprint. Details of the drain design at the base of the starter dam are:

- 300 mm-thick coarse sand layer placed on the prepared foundation.
- 500 g/m^2 geotextile.
- 1.5 mm-thick HDPE geomembrane.
- Drainage net geocomposite comprising a 7 mm-thick drainage core sandwiched between two layers of geotextile, one at 200 g/m^2 and one at 500 g/m^2.
- 300 mm-thick layer of 10 mm to 30 mm gravel.

The dam design has required construction with 2 m-wide benches at 10 m vertical intervals, resulting in upstream and downstream slopes of approximately 1 V:1.96 H and 1 V:1.98 H, respectively.

From the starter dam crest at El. 550 m, the dam will be raised using upstream construction methods and reclaimed tailings to an ultimate crest elevation of 670 m, resulting in an ultimate dam height of approximately 180 m (measured from the downstream toe). Benches, 5 m wide, will be installed at 10 m vertical intervals. With an inter-bench slope of 1 V:4.0 H, the overall slope above the starter wall will be approximately 1 V:5.0 H.

18.1.6.2 Basin liner

As previously noted, the entire basin area is lined with a 1.5 mm-thick HDPE geomembrane liner. To facilitate liner placement, the valley sides have been shaped with benches created at 10 m vertical intervals. A protective geotextile is understood to have been placed on top of the HDPE.

18.1.6.3 Water management

There are two water management systems associated with the Shimengou TSF, the 'operational' system and the 'flood control system.'

The operational system relates to the collection of slurry water and surface water runoff directly from the facility basin. The system, similar to that installed in TSF1 and TSF2, comprises a series of 6 m-diameter vertical decant towers (the initial tower has a diameter of 3 m) within the basin area, connected, via branch tunnels, to a main tunnel excavated through bedrock on the southern side of the valley. At each decant location, dual towers are constructed, providing an additional level of redundancy to the system. 11 towers are proposed at six separate locations (the initial decant point is equipped with a single tower). The overall tunnel length is approximately 3,200 m. The main tunnel terminates in a stilling basin located downstream of the Starter Dam.

Provincial standards (Henan Provincial Local Standard, DB41/T1448-2017), require a level of redundancy be provided for flood drainage. In compliance with the standard, the TSF design features a double flood drainage system. This second system comprises:

- A 26 m-high water diversion dam constructed upstream of the TSF Starter facility to a crest elevation of 640 m.
- An approximately 1,828 m-long discharge tunnel driven through bedrock on the northern side of the valley, which conveys water downstream of the starter dam.

According to standards requirements, the TSF's flood protection standard is based on a 500-year and a 1,000-year period.

In addition to the two systems described above, a surface water diversion channel has been installed on the valley sides above the facility to capture and divert surface water runoff around the facility. The approximately 9.2 km reinforced concrete-lined channel has been constructed approximately along the 670 m contour.

18.1.6.4 Facility construction

The construction of TSF3 was completed and the facility commissioned in May 2025 - see Figure 18.10 and Figure 18.11.

Figure 18.10 TSF3 embankment

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

Figure 18.11 TSF3 impoundment

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

18.1.6.5 Facility documentation and design

Documentation associated with the design of TSF3 appears to be comprehensive and commensurate with the more stringent requirements imposed by local regulators in recent years. In addition to the appropriate geotechnical, geological, and hydrological supporting studies, the following studies / reports have been required:

- 3D seepage analysis.
- Dynamic seismic analysis.
- Dam failure numerical simulation study (tailings dam breach assessment).
- Hydraulic numerical simulation study report for flood discharge system.

All these reports were prepared and submitted for TSF3.

18.1.7 Conclusions and recommendations

18.1.7.1 General

Overall, the QP notes that facilities seen at the time of the 2024 site visit appeared to be in good condition, well maintained, well operated, and appropriately managed. Visual observations during the May 2026 site visit support Mr Claffey's comments.

The facilities are in an area of low seismic activity and are founded on competent bedrock. Facility designs are conventional and reasonable.

Monitoring systems and procedures are extensive and commensurate with accepted international good practice. The facilities are extensively inspected by a range of internal and external parties and are subject to considerable oversight from local regulators.

Based on the data presented during the QP February 2024 site visit, it appears that the facilities have been constructed to a high standard, with adequate levels of oversight and in accordance with an appropriate QA/QC program. Detailed 'as-built' reports are available for each of the three TSFs, including signed-off construction drawings.

Both the TSF1 and TSF2 facilities are noted by the QP to have been designed and operated in accordance with Chinese standards, although as discussed further below, these standards may, in certain areas, differ from current commonly accepted international standards.

The new TSF3 is similar in design and operation to the existing two facilities, with some notable exceptions, including the incorporation of a complete basal liner to the impoundment area, reflecting the increased standards now required by local regulators. Design documentation is extensive, again reflecting the increased requirements, as regulators move towards an alignment with international standards. Supporting studies for the new facility thus include a Tailings Dam Breach Analysis and three-dimensional seepage modelling.

18.1.7.2 Specifics

Comments on specific areas of the facilities design, operation and management are discussed in the following sections.

Dam classification

All three facilities have been classified by the designers in accordance with the prevailing Chinese system, which classifies dams based on the stored volume and dam height. TSF1 and TSF2 classify as Category 3 facilities, and TSF3 as Category 2. Flood design criteria, as proposed by Chinese standards, are 1:500-yr recurrence interval and 1:1,000-yr recurrence interval events, for Category 3 and Category 2 facilities, respectively.

Designing to accommodate a 1:500-yr design flood event for a facility the height of TSF1 and TSF2 appears to be adopting a low design criterion (for example the probability of a 1:500-yr event been exceeded in a 50-year design life is approximately 10%). In the opinion of the QP, most practitioners would adopt more extreme design criteria.

Slope stability analyses

Limit equilibrium factors of safety

Slope stability analyses (limit equilibrium) have been carried out for both the TSF1 and TSF2 facilities and the results presented in detailed and comprehensive reports. Minimum Factors of Safety (FoS) were reported to be 1.305 and 1.391 for TSF1 and TSF2, respectively. While these values meet the minimum value of 1.3 stipulated in Chinese standards, they do not meet currently accepted international standards (ICOLD, CDA, ANCOLD, etc.), which adopt a minimum target FoS of 1.5. The difference between a FoS of 1.3 and 1.5 is significant, and the relatively low quoted factors of safety are of potential concern.

Undrained analyses

Significantly, the stability analyses appear only to have considered drained loading conditions. It is well accepted international practice that, where contractive materials exist, undrained strength analyses must be considered, as most dams fail in undrained or partially undrained conditions where the shear strength is typically lower than the drained strength parameters would indicate. For example, the latest International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) Bulletin on Tailings Dam Safety[2] (published in 2024) states: "*For dams that have contractive elements in the dam shell or foundation and that may be (or may become) saturated or partially saturated, undrained shear strength parameters must be considered"*. Similar specific guidance is provided in the ANCOLD Guidelines on Tailings Dams[3]: "*Where tailings dams involve uncompacted materials such as deposited tailings ..... which can exhibit contractive behaviour, the drained shear failure mode is likely to over-predict the stability of the dam. Long-term stability analyses must consider all materials that are contractive and generate pore pressures on shearing. These materials should always be modelled in accordance with the Undrained Strength Analysis approach"*.

Considering the nature of the tailings materials, and the relatively rapid rates of rise that prevailed during the early stage of facility development, the QP considers it likely that zones of contractive tailings material exist within the structural zones of both TSF1 and TSF2 and that, therefore, undrained analyses should be considered.

Liquefaction

The stability reports state that foundation liquefaction is not considered plausible and, given that the dams are founded on bedrock and in an area of low seismicity, this assumption appears reasonable. However, it does not appear that potential liquefaction of the tailings mass, and in particular, static liquefaction, has been considered in the analyses.

Static liquefaction represents a subset of contractive undrained shearing of loose, near-saturated materials, wherein substantial strength loss occurs following a triggering event, causing a change in stresses within the structure. The shear resistance of the materials subject to static liquefaction reduces rapidly due to the excessive strain-induced pore water pressures. Current recommended international guidance is that, if the tailings or any other materials, which may be important for the TSF stability, are brittle and potentially contractive, significant rigour is required in the assessment of the liquefaction susceptibility, stability assessment, and the triggering analyses.

Phreatic surface

Installed piezometers indicate a relatively high phreatic surface within the tailings mass upstream of the starter dam.

[2] Tailings Dam Safety, ICOLD Bulletin No. 194, Committee L Tailings Dam and Waste Lagoons.

[3] Guidelines on Tailings Dams: Planning, Design, Construction, Operation and Closure. Addendum, Australian National Committee on Large Dams, July 2019.

Previous QP recommendations

Recommendations made in previous QP reporting and their currently understood status are as follows:

- Local guidelines suggest a seismic peak ground acceleration of 0.05 g. The QP has previously recommended that Silvercorp review the design basis acceleration to ensure consistency with the most up-to-date Ying site seismic zoning classification and associated parameters. Silvercorp reviewed and assessed the seismic data relevant to TSFs 1, 2, and 3. The evaluation indicates that TSF1, TSF2, and TSF3 strictly comply with applicable Chinese national mandatory standards. The structural stability objectives for tailings storage facilities of different grades under these standards are understood to have covered dam failure risk control under extreme operating conditions
- The QP has previously recommended that the dam classification under the Chinese system be reviewed in the context of recent international classifications. The QP understands that Silvercorp is reviewing recent international classification norms relative to the current Ying TSF classifications (see reference below).
- The QP has previously recommended that Silvercorp also ensures that all safety and stability aspects of the TSFs are fully aligned with most up-to-date tailings facility recommendations on international best practice, including for latest guidance on maximum flood parameters. The Silvercorp response to that recommendation is included as part of the text in the paragraph below.
- As a general comment with respect to the Ying TSFs, it was recommended that Silvercorp reference the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management ('Global Industry Standard'). It was further recommended that a specified program be put in place, with timeframes and participating entities identified, for review of TSF design criteria and operating practices in the context of ensuring alignment with current international industry standards and guidelines. The QP now understands that Silvercorp has entrusted professional third-party companies to conduct reviews such as safety status assessments, and flood control and flood routing calculations for the TSFs, to ensure that the three TSFs are, and are operated, in compliance with relevant safety standards; also, to identify potential risks to improve Silvercorp operating management. Silvercorp has indicated that it attaches great importance to the QP recommendations and plans to carry out further review work to analyze differences between Chinese and international standards.

18.1.7.3 Current QP recommendations and Silvercorp response comments (italicized)

The QP has made the following recommendations:

- Consideration should be given to the adoption of more stringent hydrological design criteria for all three facilities, adopting a more extreme Inflow Design Flood than the presently adopted 1:500-year or 1:1,000-yr events.
  - Silvercorp has indicated the following relative to the above recommendation:
    - *Silvercorp acknowledges the variations in classification standards and design criteria for tailings storage facilities (TSFs) between the Chinese standards and international standards. To ensure the safe operation of these facilities, Silvercorp entrusts qualified third-party organizations to carry out flood control calculations every year. The calculations for TSF1, TSF2, and TSF3 were completed in April 2024, April 2025, and April 2025, respectively, and all results indicate compliance with relevant designs and Chinese standards.*
- A reassessment of the slope stability analysis for the existing facilities should be undertaken, using up to date methods of analyses and considering all appropriate loading conditions. Initially, this should entail a rigorous review of all data obtained from field and laboratory testing with a particular

focus on the identification of contractive materials based on the results of CPTu data. Undrained limit equilibrium analyses should be conducted. Depending on the results of this review and the undrained analyses, more complex methods of analyses may be required using advanced numerical models, i.e., non-linear deformation analyses (NDA).

- Silvercorp has indicated the following relative to the above recommendation:

  Silvercorp has engaged accredited third-party engineering firms to conduct annual stability assessments of the dam structures for TSF1, TSF2, and TSF3. All the assessment reports show that the dam structures comply with relevant designs and meet the requirement of the Chinese National standards. In the 'Current Situation Flood Routing Simulation and Dam Stability Analysis' report of 2022, the minimum factors of safety were reported to be 1.363 for TSF1 and 1.42 for TSF2.

  The standards referenced include the following:

  - *Safety Code for Tailings Reservoirs (GB 39496-2020).*
  - *Code for Design of Tailings Facilities (GB 50863-2013).*
  - *Code for Design of Tailings Facilities.*
  - *Provisions on the Safety Supervision and Administration of Tailings Reservoirs.*
  - *Technical Code for On-Line Safety Monitoring System of Tailings Reservoirs.*
  - *Preliminary Design and Special Safety Chapter (for each tailings reservoir).*

  During the stability analysis of the TSFs, the shear strength of each soil layer material in both drained and undrained states is examined. This examination provides values for the friction angle ΦΦ (degrees) and cohesion ℂC (kPa) for both consolidated drained shear (below the phreatic surface) and consolidated undrained shear (above the phreatic surface). Subsequently, calculations are performed using the total stress method, taking into account both effective stress and pore water pressure.

  Table 18.4 shows the relevant requirements for the testing methods of the strength indicators of tailings dam body materials and dam foundations.

Table 18.4 Silvercorp table: Testing methods for tailings dam materials

Strength calculation method	*Type of soil*		*Instruments used*	*Test method and code*	*Strength index*	*Sample initial state*
Total stress method	*Non-cohesive soil*		*Triaxial apparatus*	*Consolidated undrained shear (CU)*	C_{ocu}, φ_{cu}	*I. Dam body material:* *1. The water content and density shall be consistent with the original state.* *2. The place below the saturation line and underwater shall be pre-saturated.* *3. The test stress shall be consistent with the actual stress of the dam.* *II. The dam foundation soil shall be undisturbed soil.*
	Less cohesive soil		*Direct shear apparatus*	*Consolidated quick shear (CQ)*		
			Triaxial apparatus	*Consolidated undrained shear (CU)*		
	Cohesive soil		*Direct shear apparatus*	*Consolidated quick shear (CQ)*		
			Triaxial apparatus	*Consolidated undrained shear (CU)*		
Effective stress method	*Non-cohesive soil*		*Direct shear apparatus*	*Slow Shear (S)*	C, φ'	
			Triaxial apparatus	*Consolidation drainage shear (CD)*		
	Cohesive soil	*The saturability shall be less than 80%*	*Direct shear apparatus*	*Slow Shear (S)*		
			Triaxial apparatus	*Pore water pressure measured in consolidated undrain shear ($\overline{UU}$)*		
		The saturability shall be greater than 80%	*Direct shear apparatus*	*Slow Shear (S)*		
			Triaxial apparatus	*Consolidation undrained Pore water pressure measured in shear ($\overline{CU}$)*		

Note:
1. Non-cohesive soil refers to tailings or dam foundation soil with clay content less than 5%. Less cohesive soil refers to tailings or dam foundation soil with clay content less than 15%.
2. When the index of consolidated quick shear is adopted for cohesive soil of soft tail clay, the strength index shall be determined according to the degree of consolidation; when the shear strength index of the cross plate is adopted, the strength index shall be revised according to the degree of consolidation.

Silvercorp has indicated that it will continue to source appropriately effective methods to study slope stabilities, with solutions / measures for any issues to be proposed by a professional third-party engineering consulting firm and its expert team. These solutions / measures would be implemented upon obtaining approval from government regulatory authorities.

18.2 Waste rock dumps

Waste dumps for the Ying mines are listed in Table 18.5. Based on the mine plan, the mines at the Ying Property will move about 9.82 Mm^3 of waste rocks to the surface dumps during the remaining mine life. The excess capacities of the existing dumps are calculated as 6.45 Mm^3.

Silvercorp indicates great importance to environmental protection and waste minimization. At the end of April 2021, the Hongfa Aggregate Plant (Hongfa) was constructed to recycle and crush waste rock from the

Ying Mining District. Since Hongfa has been in operation, Silvercorp has evaluated each waste dump, and decided to reclaim three waste dumps (two waste dumps at the SGX mine, and one at the HZG mine). The role of the other waste dumps is changing to temporary waste rock storage, from which waste rocks are hauled to the Hongfa plant every day. Figure 18.12 shows the Hongfa plant.

Figure 18.12 Hongfa Aggregate Plant at the Ying site

Source: AMC, 2024.

Table 18.5 Waste dumps at the Ying project

Mines	Remaining capacity in 2025 (m^3)	Plan new dump capacity (m^3)	LOM waste (m^3)	Variance[1] (m^3)
SGX		11,000,000	3,841,979	6,384,090
HZG			773,931	
HPG		1,080,000	1,080,000	
TLP	52700	3,690,000	1,369,238	-148,513
LME			1,204,012	
LMW	21000		1,338,963	
DCG		500,000	209,088	290,912
Total	**73,700**	**16,270,000**	**9,817,211**	**6,452,789**

Note: [1]Positive value indicates dump has excess capacity.

From Table 18.5 it is seen that the combined waste dump capacity of all mines is enough for the anticipated LOM waste rocks.

At SGX and HZG, the new waste dump for the two mines is under construction and will be used in 2026.

The waste dump at HPG is also under construction and will be put into operation in June 2026.

A new TLP waste dump is under design, with planned completion of construction by the end of 2026; it will be used for TLP, LME, and LMW. Currently, most waste rock from the three mines is being hauled to the existing waste dumps at TLP and LMW, with some being hauled to the Hongfa aggregate plant.

In 2025, 480,112 tonnes of waste rock from the Ying Mining District were transported to the Hongfa plant (LMW - 282,234 tonnes, LME - 86,570 tonnes, TLP - 31,446 tonnes, SGX - 37,519 tonnes, HZG - 4,794 tonnes, HPG - 9,023 tonnes, and, after XRT ore sorting - 28,526 tonnes). The Hongfa plant produced 435,282 tonnes of sand and gravel aggregates in 2025.

Waste may also be opportunistically placed into the shrinkage stope voids, although this is not in the current mine plan.

Waste can also be consumed for local construction works such as hardstand areas, retainer walls, and other miscellaneous infrastructure foundations.

18.3 Power supply

The power supply for the Ying property is from the national grid, with various high voltage power lines and distances to the different mines and mill.

18.3.1 SGX and HZG mines

Three power lines supply electricity to the SGX / HZG mines (see also Section 16.2.11):

- The 35 kV and 10 kV power lines are from the nearby Luoning-Guxian Hydropower Station, 7.85 km north-west of the SGX mine, where the hydropower is generated by the Guxian Dam, and there are two substations, one with 110 kV and the other 35 kV capacity.
- The SGX 35 kV line is connected to the Luoning-Guxian 110 kV substation, while the 10 kV line is connected to the Luoning-Guxian 35 kV substation.
- The third line is a 10 kV line, which is connected from the Chongyang 35 kV substation, about 12.1 km north-east of the SGX mine.

At the SGX mine, a fully automated 35 kV transformer station in the immediate vicinity of the mine site was built in 2008. This connects to the 35 kV line from Guxian and provides main electricity for the mine production, office and residences. The main transformers in the 35 kV substation have a total capacity of 6,300 kVA.

Underground water pumps, primary fans, and shaft hoists are major pieces of equipment that require a guaranteed power supply. The two 10 kV lines mainly act as a standby source of power in case of disruption of the 35 kV line. Two 1,500 kW and one 1,200 kW diesel generators were installed at the 35 kV substation, connected to local mine power grids, and acting as a backup power supply in the event of a grid power outage.

Power from the 35 kV substation is transformed to 10 kV and is delivered to each adit portal by overhead lines that mostly follow the access roads. The overhead lines terminate at transformers outside each adit portal, shaft, or decline. The transmission cables are 105 to 150 square millimetres (mm^2) in size.

18.3.2 HPG mine

Two high-voltage 10 kV lines supply electricity to the HPG mine site. The main power supply line is from the Chongyang 35 kV substation, 11 km north-east of the mine, and a second line connects to the SGX 35 kV substation that is used as a standby line. One 400 kW diesel generator is installed outside of the HPG PD3 tunnel, acting as backup power supply.

The 10 kV line terminates at the transformers outside each adit portal. The office buildings and camp areas for mine operations are connected to the same power line. A 105 mm^2 cable is used to connect 10 kV power to a winze hoist chamber in PD3.

18.3.3 TLP / LM mines

Two 10 kV power lines provide electricity to the TLP and LM mines, both of which are from Chongyang 35 kV substation, 8 km north of the TLP mine.

Similar to other mines at the Ying Property, the 10 kV line terminates directly at transformers outside of adit portals. The office buildings and camp areas for mine operations are connected to the same power line. 105 to 150 mm^2 cables are used to connect 10 kV power to the winze hoist chambers of exploration lines 55, 33, and 23, track declines in PD730 at the TLP mine, and the winze hoist chamber in PD900 at the LM East camp.

18.3.4 No. 1 and No. 2 Mills and office / camp complex

Power for the No. 1 and No. 2 Mills and Silvercorp's site administration office building and camp complex is drawn from the Chongyang 35 kV substation. The 10 kV power from the substation is transformed to 400 V by several transformers for mill operations, water pumps, office, and camp.

The capacities of transformers for No. 1 and No. 2 Mills, including associated water pumps, are 2,500 kVA and 6,500 kVA, respectively.

18.3.5 Underground lighting

400 V to 230 V and 400 V to 127 V transformers are used to transform high voltage to low voltage power for underground lighting purposes. Mining level lights run on a 36 V system. Step-down transformers are used in many locations, as required.

18.3.6 Power for TSF3

The QP understands that existing main power supply provisions are able to meet the power requirements of the third TSF.

18.4 KP mine

Two 10 kV lines supply power to the KP mine, with one coming from the Gang-Qian line and the other from Xi-Zhang line as a backup.

18.5 Roads and transportation

The central mills, mine administration office and camp complex are located at about 3 km north-east of the town of Xiayu, south-west of Luoning County. Luoning to Xiayu is connected by a 7 m-wide and 48 km-long paved road called the Yi-Gu Way. The company has built a 2 km-long, 6 m-wide concrete road to link the mill / office complex to the Yi-Gu Way.

Prior to 2021, access to the SGX / HZG mine from the mill-office complex was via a 7 km paved road to Hedong wharf of Guxian Reservoir, and then across the reservoir by boat to the mine site. Silvercorp shipped ore from the SGX / HZG and HPG mines to Hedong wharf by two large barges that could carry up to five 45-tonne trucks. At the beginning of 2021, ore transport from the SGX / HZG and HPG mines was changed to an alternative ore transport route. Ore transport from all mines to the mill complex is further referenced below.

In 2025, Silvercorp's electric vehicles were commissioned to undertake the transport tasks - see Figure 18.13.

Figure 18.13 Electric vehicles

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

The TLP, LME, and LMW mines are approximately 15 km south-east of the main office complex and are accessed by paved road along the Chongyang River.

Gravel roads link to all adits from the mine camps. Drainage ditches with trees have been formed along the roads. The roads are regularly repaired and maintained by designated workers. Safety barriers have been installed in some steep slope areas, and warning signs posted at steep slopes, sharp turn points, and places with potential traffic risks. The road to the TLP mine was upgraded in 2016.

The QP has noted previously that there are some steep slope areas that lack road safety barriers and has recommended that Silvercorp assess these areas and take appropriate actions to offset any undue risks. Silvercorp has since indicated that several safety barriers have been built in steep slope areas near TLP and HZG.

A 1,756 m-long transportation ramp was built in 2020 from the TLP camp area to the DCG mine for ore haulage. The DCG project can also be accessed by a 10.5 km long paved road, south-southwest of the mills.

Heavy-duty trucks are used to transport ore, mine supplies, and concentrates for all mines. Run-of-mine ore at the SGX / HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines is currently loaded onto 45-tonne trucks and then hauled to Silvercorp's central mills (see Figure 16.1). All ore stockpiled outside of underground adits is accessible by trucks.

To facilitate transport of ore efficiently and safely, there are three main tunnels with a total length of about 6300m. No.1 is from HZG to SGX, about 1,300 m long; No.2 is from SGX to HPG, about 3,700 m long, and No.3 is from HPG to Mogou (which is on the road between HPG and the mill complex), about 1,300 m long – see Figure 18.14.

Figure 18.14 Ying underground tunnel routes

Source: Drone photo by Silvercorp, 2026.

Ore from the KP Project will also be hauled to the Ying mill complex by 45-tonne electric trucks. The one-way transport distance is around 120 km – see Figure 18.15.

Figure 18.15 Transport route from KP to Ying mill site

Source: Silvercorp from Baidu Map, 2026.

The final products from the mills are lead and zinc concentrates, which are transported by trucks to local smelters located within about 210 km of the Ying site.

18.6 Water supply

Domestic water for the SGX mine is sourced from the Guxian Reservoir, while water for the HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, HZG, and DCG mines is supplied from the creeks and springs nearby. Water is regularly tested, and the QP understands that its quality and quantity meet regulatory requirements. Table 18.6 shows example test results. See also the groundwater discussion in Section 20.4.3 of the Technical Report.

Table 18.6 Example groundwater test results

Sampling date	Sampling location	pH	Pb	Hg	Cd	Cu	As	Tl8	Sb
	Groundwater Standard (GBT14848-2017)	6--9	0.05	0.001	0.01	1	0.05	0.0001	0.005
2025/3/6	Downstream TSF2	7.6	<LLDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL
2025/5/16	Downstream SGX	7.8	0.00167	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	0.00057	<LDL	0.00048
2025/5/16	Downstream HPG	7.5	0.00169	<LDL	0.00031	<LDL	0.00011	<LDL	0.00035
2025/5/16	Downstream TLP-LM	7.9	0.0023	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	0.00069	<LDL	0.00791
2025/5/16	Downstream TSF2	7.3	0.00179	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	0.00035	<LDL	0.00077
2025/9/17	Downstream TSF2	7.8	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	0.00047	<LDL	0.00066
2025/11/18	Downstream TSF2	7.7	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	<LDL	0.00034	<LDL	0.00097
	Detection limit (LDL)		0.00009	0.00004	0.00005	0.006	0.00012	0.00002	0.00015

Note: LLDL = Lower limit of detection.

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Mine production water for drilling and dust suppression is sourced from underground at all mines.

18.7 Wastewater and sewage treatment

Wastewater is generated from mining activities, mineral processing, and domestic sewage.

At the SGX mine, groundwater is pumped to surface via the mine portals and then pumped to settling pond No. 1. At this pond, lime is added to assist flocculation. Further clarification occurs at pond No. 2. Overflow is then allowed to drain to three settling tanks before it is discharged into the Guxian Reservoir through a discharge point close to CM102 approved by the Yellow River Management Committee. Figure 18.16 is a view of the SGX water treatment plant. Fish were observed to be swimming in the treated water during the QP site visit in February 2024.

Figure 18.16 SGX water treatment plant

Source: AMC, 2024.

The Ying TSF tailings water is collected via culvert under the TSF embankments. The collected tailings water from the TSFs is piped back to the processing plant for reuse. No tailings water is discharged to the environment.

Sewage from the SGX mining areas is collected and treated by a biological and artificial wetland treatment system. The QP understands that reports indicate that the treated water meets all the criteria of water reuse, with 100% being reused for landscape watering. There is no discharge to the reservoir.

At the HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines, ground water and domestic sewage are filtered through gravel pits and then discharged to the environment.

At HPG, the ground water is pumped through a 13.2 km long, 150 mm-diameter pipeline to Mill No. 2 for reuse. The set-up includes a 300 m^3 wastewater pond and two MD155-67x8(p) water pumps.

See additional wastewater discussion in Section 20.4.4.

18.8 Other infrastructure

18.8.1 Mine dewatering

Mine dewatering is described in Section 16.2.9. It is executed in accordance with the "Chinese Safety Regulations of Metal and Non-metal Mines".

18.8.2 Site communications

Mine surface communications are by landline and optical fibre service from CNC and with mobile phone services from China Mobile, China Telecom, and China Unicom. Internal telephones are installed at active mining areas and the dispatch room, with local communication cable net connection.

High-speed internet and fibre cables are connected to all the mine sites from Xiayu.

18.8.3 Camp

At each mine and mill site there are dormitory buildings and administration buildings that are equipped with dining rooms and washrooms for Silvercorp's management, technical personnel, and hourly workers. Colour-coded steel housing structures are built adjacent to each portal as living facilities for the mine contractor workers. These buildings also include dining rooms and washrooms.

18.8.4 Dams and tunnels

Diversion tunnels and a dam at SGX were constructed to prevent storms and heavy rains from impacting on surface infrastructures, and to block waste rocks and waste materials from entering the Guxian Reservoir. Table 18.7 lists the SGX dam and the diversion tunnels at each mine.

Table 18.7 Dam and diversion tunnels in the Ying district

Mine	Tunnel / dam	Profile (m x m)	Length (m)	Purpose
SGX	PD700-Zhanggou Tunnel	5.0 x 5.0	512	To divert flood water to Zhanggou above PD700 (712 mRL) in the SGX valley
	PD16-Zhaogou Tunnel	2.2 x 2.4	540	To divert flood water to Zhanggou above PD16 (598 mRL) in the SGX valley
	CM101-PD16 Tunnel	2.2 x 2.4	330	To divert flood water from above CM101 (650 mRL) into PD16-Zhanggou Tunnel (598 mRL)
	CM105 West Tunnel	2.2 x 2.4	580	To divert flood water from above CM105 (570 mRL) to east site of the Guxian Reservoir
	SGX Dam	50 x 12 x 55 (bottom width, top width, height)	90	To prevent waste rock and waste material from washing into the Guxian Reservoir
TLP	PD770-Chongyang River Tunnel	3.0 x 3.0	750	To divert the Xigou Creek and prevent PD730 from flooding
LMW	924 West Tunnel	3.0 x 3.0	70	To divert the Xigou Creek and prevent PD924 from flooding
HPG	PD3 Tunnel	3.2 x 3.5	80	To divert HPG creek and prevent PD3 from flooding

18.8.5 Surface maintenance workshops

Each mine has a maintenance workshop in which the following auxiliary services are provided:

- Tire processing, maintenance, and servicing
- Welding
- Electrical
- Hydraulic
- Tools, parts, and material warehouse

The repair workshop is mainly responsible for maintenance of large-scale production equipment, vehicle repair, processing and repair of component parts, and machining of parts as may be required. All necessary equipment is available. Mechanical maintenance facilities include mining equipment maintenance workshop, equipment and spare parts store, dump oil depot, battery locomotives, and tramcar maintenance workshop and yard.

With the increased numbers of LHD equipment in 2025, Silvercorp allocated a specific section within the current maintenance shop for the purpose of LHD vehicle maintenance.

At the TLP maintenance workshop, automatic welding equipment was installed with a new technology to make steel-lined mill holes as orepasses for ore movement from stopes to ore drawpoints.

In 2021, the Ying operation updated safety guidelines for the equipment and maintenance process. Mechanical engineers use the EB software tool (see Sections 16.3 and 16.4) to record maintenance processes.

The mining contractors generally have their own maintenance workshops adjacent to adit portals. Any type of trucks, electric locomotives, rail cars, and LHDs, as well as minor equipment, such as jacklegs, secondary fans, development pumps, etc., are serviced at these workshops.

All maintenance work at the Ying camp is performed on surface, and there are no workshops located underground.

18.8.6 Explosives magazines

Each mine has an explosives magazine and detonator storage house with strict security. The magazines are gated and are guarded by two gatekeepers and a dog. Surveillance cameras are installed in the magazine areas. All explosives and detonators are labelled with barcodes, which are scanned before release from the magazines for security audit purposes. The QP has noted that these magazines are well constructed and maintained.

Underground magazines are located adjacent to each level return air shaft or decline and are limited to one day's requirement for bulk explosives and three days' requirement for blasting ancillaries.

18.8.7 Fuel farm (SGX, HPG, TLP, LMW, and Mill)

Diesel fuel is used for mobile mine equipment, some small trucks, and surface vehicles. There are two fuel farms at the SGX mine, with a total capacity of 60 tonnes. The first unit is located 459 m north of PD16 to supply diesel for mobile equipment. The second unit is at the PD700 waste dump, and is mainly for supply of diesel to the generators.

Fuel storage tanks are also installed at the TLP, LME, LMW, and HPG mines to provide diesel for mobile equipment. The DCG mine uses the storage tank at the TLP mine.

The contractors have their own small fuel tankers close to the portals, and provide fuel for underground diesel locomotives, mini and small trucks, and mobile equipment.

As the fleet of mobile mining equipment expands, there is a corresponding rise in the demand for fuel. In 2024, Silvercorp opted to augment fuel procurement and establish a skid-mounted diesel tank at each mine site to optimize fuelling operations. To date, a tank of 20 m^3 at Mill No. 2 has been put into operation, while the completion acceptance is underway at HPG and LMW, and the procurement is ongoing at TLP and SGX.

Containment for storage of fuel is constructed in the vicinity of the diesel generators and fuel dispensing facilities. The storage facility must be located downwind from the mine air intake fans and a reasonable distance from buildings, camp, and mine portals, dependent upon local OHS regulations and firefighting requirements. The lined containment areas are constructed such that spills are confined and can readily be cleaned up, so that any need for extensive and costly remediation work can be avoided during site closure.

18.8.8 Mine dry area

At each mine site, the dormitory and administration buildings provide showers and washrooms for Silvercorp employees. There are showers and washrooms near each adit portal for contractor workers. Provisions for PPE such as gloves, safety glasses, hard hats, safety boots, safety back wearing (hard, protective back vest), a small oxygen tank, and cap lamps / batteries are made by Silvercorp or its contractors.

18.8.9 Administration building

At each mine site, there is an administration building that provides working places for management, supervision, geology, engineering, and other operations support staff. Silvercorp's local office is located at the central mill site, with an accommodation capacity of over 200 staff. The senior management personnel in charge of Ying District sales, purchasing, accounting, and technical services are located at the local office.

18.8.10 Warehouse and open area storage

There are warehouses at each mine site that are designed for materials and equipment inventory storage. There are also open storage areas that can be used for the same purpose.

18.8.11 Laboratory

The laboratory is located in a separate building at the north-west side of Mill No. 1. The laboratory is a two-story structure equipped to perform daily analyses of mine and processing samples. Amongst 36 personnel are one who is a qualified professor, one senior engineer, and six engineers. There are over 30 sets of laboratory equipment, including ICP-OES spectrometers, GGX-810 atomic absorption spectrophotometer, a variety of Mettler electronic scales, and sample processing equipment. The lab was certified by CMA in October 2025.

18.8.12 Security / gatehouse

There is a designated security department at each mine site and mill that is responsible for daily security tasks. A security gatehouse is located at each mine site access road with personnel on round-the-clock duty. Monitoring cameras are installed at the gatehouses, loading points, ore stockpiles, and warehouses for additional coverage. There are also personnel on duty at all times at each access road. Patrol of the key areas is undertaken by the night shift workers. In terms of the ore transportation, there are dedicated personnel in charge of inspection for the transportation process. The central monitoring room located at the local office is manned round-the-clock. Figure 18.17 shows screens in the central monitoring room.

Figure 18.17 Central monitoring room

Source: AMC, 2024.

18.8.13 Compressed air

Compressed air is primarily used for drilling blastholes. Jacklegs are used in all stopes and conventional development faces. There are some minor compressed air uses for shotcreting and hole cleaning.

Compressor plants are located adjacent to every portal. These compressors are of a two-stage electric piston configuration. Compressed air is reticulated via steel pipes of varying sizes, depending on demand, to all levels and refuge stations. Pipelines are progressively sized from four inches to one inch at the stopes and development headings.

18.8.14 Underground noxious gas monitoring system

Underground Noxious Gas Monitoring Systems are employed at the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines. These systems, which cover all the underground areas at the Ying Mining District, meet the requirements of the "Technical Codes for Ventilation Safety at Metallic and Non-Metallic Underground Mines AQ2013".

The systems are used to monitor the underground ventilation network. Data such as air velocity and carbon monoxide (CO) concentration can be collected, processed, and reported instantaneously. When an item is above the threshold limit value (TLV), the mine control room is notified immediately. The sub-system of safety monitoring, which has a routine inspection cycle of less than 30 seconds, can instantly exchange data with the Automation Integrated Software Platform.

Underground monitoring substations (see Figure 18.18) have two-way communication with transmission interfaces. They have a data collector for air velocity, air pressure, carbon monoxide, and temperature, and can collect information about power status, fan switch status, air door switch status, and smoke. The system is supported by a computer at the central office.

Figure 18.18 Carbon monoxide senser at underground noxious gas monitoring system

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

18.8.15 Underground personnel positioning system

The underground personnel positioning system (see Figure 18.19) can indicate an exact time when each miner enters or exits underground. The system can also provide the number of miners currently underground, with details of their names and work durations; this also enables instant reporting of personnel locations and print-out of daily and monthly timesheets. After some updates and additions, the underground personnel positioning system network has been extended.

All mines also use tag board systems to monitor personnel entering and exiting a mine entrance.

Figure 18.19 Modular base station at underground personnel positioning system

Source: Silvercorp, 2025.

19 Market studies and contracts

19.1 Mining contracts

Contracts for underground mining operations are in place with several contracting firms, including Henan Sanyi Mine Construction Engineering Co. Ltd and Luoyang Xinsheng Mining Engineering Co. Ltd.

19.2 Concentrate marketing

The QP understands that the lead and zinc concentrates are marketed to existing smelter customers in Henan and Shaanxi provinces and appropriate terms have been negotiated as detailed in Section 19.3.

With respect to copper, when lead concentrate contains 1% to 1.5% of copper, copper is payable at 30% of copper price, and when lead concentrate contains more than 1.5% of copper, copper is payable at 40% of copper price.

With respect to gold, the QP understands that it is payable at 84% of delivered gold content in concentrate.

19.3 Smelter contracts

Monthly sales contracts are in place for the lead concentrates with leading smelters, mostly located in Henan province. Among them are Henan Yuguang Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd, JiyuanWanyang Smelting (Group) Co. Ltd, JiyuanJinli Smelting (Group) Co., Lingbao Xinling Smelting Co. Ltd, and Minshan Huaneng Kaoge Co. Ltd. For the zinc concentrate, sales contracts are in place with Henan Yuguang Zinc Industry Co. Ltd.

All contracts have freight and related expenses to be paid by the smelter customers.

The key elements of the smelter contracts are subject to change based on market conditions when the contracts are renewed each month; they may vary between smelters. Table 19.1 shows terms commonly applied.

Table 19.1 Key elements of smelter contracts

	Pb Concentrate										Zn Concentrate				
	% Pb	Deduction (CNY/t pb)	Ag (g/t)	Payable (%)	Au (g/t)	Payable (%)	Cu (%)	Payable (%)	Zn (%)	Payable (%)	% Zn	Deduction (CNY/t Zn if price <CNY 15,000/t)	Deduction (CNY/t Zn if price >CNY 15,000/t)	Ag (g/t)	Payable (CNY/g)
Minimum quality	10		1,000		1	80%	1.0%	30%	>5%	100+(Actual -5%)*20	35			150	
Payment scales or deduction scales	>=50		3,000-3,500	94.5	>=1	80%	1.5%	40%	5%	CNY100	>=50	3,600	3,600+(price -15,000)*20%	>=300	1.5
	45	-100+20*(45%-actual)	2,500-3,000	94	>=2	81%					45-50	3,600+20*(50%-actual)	3,600+20*(50%-actual)+(price-15,000)*20%	200-300	1.3
	35-45	-100+20*(35%-actual)	2,000-2,500	93.5	>=3	82%					40-45	3,700+50*(45%-actual)	3,700+50*(45%-actual)+(price-15,000)*20%	150-200	1
	30-35	100+50*(45%-actual)	1,000-2,000	92.5	>=5	83%					30-40	3,950+100*(40%-actual)	*(40%-actual)+(price-15,000)*20%		
					>=7	84%									

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THAT THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED "WARNING" ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

With respect to recent lead and zinc terms for Silvercorp Ying concentrates, payability / deductibles are as follows:

- For lead concentrate:
  - Concentrate grading from 30% Pb to >50% Pb, payability is 100%.
  - Concentrate grading from 1,000 g/t Ag to 3,500 g/t Ag, payability is 94% to 95.5% (December 2025).
  - Concentrate grading 1 g/t Au to >7 g/t Au, payability is 84% to 87% (December 2025).
  - Concentrate grading 1.0% Cu to >1.5% Cu, payability is 30% to 40%.
  - Concentrate grading ≥5.0% Zn, payability as per the formula in Table 19.1.
- For zinc concentrate:
  - A deduction of CNY 3,600/t is charged for concentrate grading ≥50% Zn when the zinc price is less than CNY 15,000/t.
  - Deductions increase as concentrate grade decreases to a minimum required of 35%.
  - A second set of higher deductibles is used when the zinc price is greater than CNY 15,000/t.
  - Concentrate grading 150 g/t Ag to ≥300 g/t Ag, payability is CNY 1.0/g to CNY 1.5/g.

Lead concentrate payability of approximately 100% is higher than the industry norm of 95%. Silver payability of 92.5% to 96% is lower than the industry norm of 95%. Gold payability of 80% to 84% is lower than the norm of 95%.

Zinc concentrate payability of approximately 77% is lower than the industry norm of 80% to 85%. Silver - the only payable minor component, is commonly paid using a standard deduction of 90 g/t and 90% payability for the remainder. The QP understands that Ying zinc concentrate silver has attracted payability of 50% since November 2025.

19.4 Commodity prices

Metal prices of Au $2,800/oz, Ag $28.00/oz, Pb $0.90/lb, Zn $1.20/lb, Cu $4.40/lb were used for COG, AgEq, and AuEq calculations in the Mineral Reserve estimation.

In determining the metal prices to be used, the QP referenced World Bank long-term forecast information, prices used in recent NI 43-101 reports, three-year trailing averages, and prices current as of mid-2025. The exchange rate of CNY 7.00 to US$1 is as per Silvercorp and has been accepted as reasonable by the QP. The exchange rate was also referenced against historical and projected information in the public domain.

19.5 Harmful element assessment

Table 19.2 shows results of Ying lead concentrate sample testing in August / September 2025, along with the China National Standard for maximum deleterious material grade in lead concentrate.

Table 19.3 shows results of Ying zinc concentrate sample testing in August / September 2025, along with the China National Standard for maximum deleterious material grade in zinc concentrate.

Table 19.2 Ying lead concentrate

Ying lead concentrate sample – August / September 2025 testing			
Item	**Unit**	**Assay Result**	**Method Code**
Pb	%	47.4	GB/T 8152.1-2006
Au	g/t	2.65	GB/T 8152.10-2006
Ag	g/t	4126	GB/T 8152.10-2006
Cu	%	2.46	GB/T 8152.7-2006
Zn	%	8.16	GB/T 8152.17-2023
Sb	%	0.46	GB/T 8152.17-2023
Bi	%	0.061	GB/T 8152.17-2023
As	%	0.11	GB/T 8152.17-2023
Cd	%	0.06	GB/T 8152.17-2023
SiO_2	%	5.47	GB/T 8152.14-2019
Hg	%	0.0004	GB/T 8152.11-2023
Al_2O_3	%	0.85	GB/T 8152.3-2006
Mo	%	<0.010	GB/T 14353.13-2014
In	%	0.0015	GB/T 14353.13-2014
S	%	20.8	GB/T 14353.12-2010
Cr	%	<0.010	GB/T 30902-2014
Fe	%	9.3	GB/T 3884.15-2014

China National Standard for lead concentrate						
	Min Pb%	**Maximum deleterious material grade allowed (%)**				
		As	**Cd**	**Hg**	**SiO_2**	**Al_2O_3**
Class A	65	0.30	0.20	0.05	1.50	2.00
Class B	60	0.40	0.30	0.05	2.00	2.50
Class C	55	0.50	0.40	0.05	2.50	3.00
Class D	50	0.55	0.40	0.05	3.00	4.00
Class E	45	0.60	0.40	0.05	3.00	4.00

Table 19.3 Ying zinc concentrate

Zinc concentrate sample - August 2025			
Item	**Unit**	**Assay Result**	**Method Code**
Zn	%	50.96	GB/T 8151.1-2012
Ag	g/t	288	GB/T 8151.12-2012
Pb	%	0.66	GB/T 8151.20-2012
Fe	%	4.56	GB/T 8151.20-2012
Mg	%	0.19	GB/T 8151.20-2012
As	%	0.019	GB/T 8151.20-2012
Cd	%	0.3	GB/T 8151.20-2012
S	%	28.78	GB/T 8151.2-2012
SiO2	%	9.09	GB/T 8151.4-2012
Hg	%	0.0012	GB/T 8151.15-2005
Cl	%	<0.050	YS/T 1171.5-2017

China National Standard for zinc concentrate						
	Min Zn%	**Maximum deleterious element grade allowed (%)**				
		Cu	**Pb**	**Fe**	**As**	**SiO_2**
Class A	55	1.0	1.2	6	0.2	3.5
Class B	50	1.2	1.8	8	0.4	4.5
Class C	45	1.5	2.5	12	0.5	5.0
Class D	40	1.5	2.5	14	0.5	5.5

The QP notes that, other than for silicon dioxide, both the Ying concentrates exhibit deleterious material percentages below the standard maxima.

The QP also understands that silicon dioxide has never been considered in concentrate sales contracts and that Silvercorp has had no issues of significance with respect to the saleability of its concentrates since the start of operations in 2006.

20 Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact

20.1 Introduction

Silvercorp has all the required permits for its operations on the Ying Property. The exploration and mining permits are described in Section 4.1 of this report.

The existing mining permits cover all the active mining areas and, in conjunction with safety and environmental certificates, give Silvercorp the right to carry out full mining and mineral processing operations. Seven safety certificates have been issued by the Department of Safety Production and Inspection of Henan Province, covering the SGX mine, HZG mine, Zhuangtou TSF (TSF1), Shiwagou TSF (TSF2), HPG mine, TLP mine (west and east section), LMW mine, LME mine, and DCG mine. Silvercorp will apply for the safety certificate for KP in the first half of 2026 before the planned operation start in mid-2026. Six environmental certificates have been issued by the Department of Environmental Protection of Henan Province, covering the Yuelianggou project (SGX mine and 1,000 tpd mill plant), HPG mine, TLP mine, LMW mine, LME mine, DCG mine, KP mine, and the 2,000 tpd mill plant built in 2009. For each of these certificates, there are related mine development / utilization and soil / water conservation programs, and rehabilitation plan reports. Silvercorp has also obtained approvals and certificates for wastewater discharge locations at the SGX mine, the HPG mine, and TSF1 and TSF2 (see below re TSF3). All certificates must be renewed periodically.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of the Shimengou TSF (TSF3), which was built and put into operation in November 2024, has been completed and approved by the Luoyang Branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau. Also, the EIA report for the technical renovation and capacity expansion project of Mill Plant 2 was approved by the Luoyang branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau in July 2024.

There are no cultural minority groups within the areas surrounding the Ying Property. The culture of the broader Luoning County and Shanzhou District is predominantly Han Chinese. No records of cultural heritage sites exist within or near the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG, and KP Project areas. The surrounding land near the mines is used predominantly for agriculture. The mining areas do not cover any natural conservation, ecological forests, or strict land control zones. The current vegetation within the project area is mainly secondary, including farm plantings. Larger wild mammals have not been found in the region. Small birds nesting and moving in the woodland are observed occasionally. The surrounding villagers raise domestic animals, such as chickens, ducks, pigs, sheep, goats, cows, etc.

Silvercorp has made a range of cash donations and contributions to local capital projects and community support programs, sponsoring university students, and undertaking projects such as road construction and school repairs, upgrading, and construction. Silvercorp has also made economic contributions in the form of direct hiring and retention of local contractors, suppliers, and service providers.

20.2 Laws and regulations

Silvercorp's activities in the Property and associated infrastructure operate under the following Chinese laws, regulations, and guidelines.

20.2.1 Laws

- Law of Environmental Protection PRC (1989).
- Law of Minerals Resources of PRC (1996, Amended on 8 November 2024 and was in effect on 1 July 2025).

- Production Safety Law of the PRC (2002).
- Law of Occupational Disease Prevention (2001-Amended 2011).
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law (2002).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Atmospheric Pollution (2000).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Noise Pollution (1996).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Water Pollution (1996, amended 2008).
- Law on Prevention & Control Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste (2002).
- Forestry Law (1998).
- Water Law (1988).
- Water & Soil Conservancy Law (1991).
- Land Administration Law (1999).
- Protection of Wildlife Law (1989).
- Energy Conservation Law (1998).
- The Yellow River Protection Law of the PRC (2023).

20.2.2 Regulations and guidelines

- Environment Protection Design Regulations of Construction Project (No.002) by Environment Protection Committee of State Council of PRC (1987).
- Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection (1998).
- Regulations for Environmental Monitoring (1983).
- Regulations on Nature Reserves (1994).
- Regulations on Administration of Chemicals Subject to Supervision & Control (1995).
- Regulations on Management of Chemicals Subject to Supervision & Control (1995).
- Environment Protection Design Regulations of Metallurgical Industry (YB9066-55).
- Comprehensive Emission Standard of Wastewater (GB8978-1996).
- Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Water (GB3838-1988).
- Environmental Quality Standard for Groundwater (GB/T14848-1993).
- Ambient Air Quality Standard (GB3095-1996).
- Comprehensive Emission Standard of Atmospheric Pollutants (GB16297-1996).
- Environmental Quality Standard for Soils (GB15618-1995).
- Standard of Boundary Noise of Industrial Enterprise (GB12348-90).
- Emissions Standard for Pollution from Heavy Industry; Non-Ferrous Metals (GB4913-1985).
- Control Standard on Cyanide for Waste Slugs (GB12502-1990).
- Standard for Pollution Control on Hazardous Waste Storage (GB18597-2001).
- Identification Standard for Hazardous Wastes-Identification for Extraction Procedure-Toxicity (GB5085.3-1996).
- Standard of Landfill and Pollution Control of Hazardous Waste (GB 18598-2001).
- Standards of Pollution Control for General Industrial Solid Waste Storage and Landfill (GB18599-2020) effective as of 1 July 2021.
- Environmental Quality Standard for Noise (GB3096-2008).

- Emission Standard for Industrial Enterprises Noise at Boundary (GB12348-2008).
- Evaluating Indicator System for Lead and Zinc Industry Cleaner Production (Trial) (2007).
- TSF Safety Regulations (GB39496-2020) updated effective as of 1 September 2021.
- Administrative Measures for the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution from the TSF (Decree No. 26 of the Ministry of Ecological Environment), effective as of 1 July 2022).
- Emission Standards for Water Pollutants in the Yellow River Basin of Henan Province (effective as of 1 March 2021).
- Management Regulations for the Prevention & Cure of Tailings Pollution (1992).
- Management Regulations for Dangerous Chemical Materials (1987).

20.3 Waste and tailings disposal management

The main waste byproducts are waste rock produced during mining operations and the mine tailings produced during processing. There is also minor sanitation waste produced.

Waste rock is deposited in various waste rock stockpiles adjacent to the mine portals. The waste rock is mainly comprised of quartz, chlorite and sericite, kaolin, and clay minerals and is non-acid generating.

The protocol for waste stockpiles is as follows: When a waste stockpile becomes full (or at the time of site closure), it is covered with soil and re-vegetated. For stabilization, retaining wall structures are built downstream of the waste rock site. A diversion channel is also constructed upstream to prevent high water flows into the stockpile and the slope surface from washing out. Some waste rock stockpiles - at the SGX mine, HPG mine, HZG mine, and LMW mine - have already been covered with soil and revegetated.

In April 2021, the Luoyang Hongfa Building Materials Aggregate Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Silvercorp with a design production capacity of one million tonnes per year, was put into operation. It consumed 457,000, 598,800, and 451,500 tonnes of waste rock in FY2023, FY2024, and FY2025, respectively. Any profit, after capital recovery, is shared between the local government, the local communities, and employees.

Process tailings are currently being discharged into purpose-built tailings storage facilities – TSF2 and TSF3, which have effective design (working volume) capacities of 4.05 Mm^3 and 9.92 Mm^3 (Phase 1 for TSF3), respectively (refer also to Section 18.1). The TSFs have decant and under-drainage systems that provide for flood protection and for the collection of return water. Daily inspections at each facility are undertaken of the tailings pipelines, TSF embankment, and the seepage / return water collection system. The TSF underdrainage and return water collection system comprises a tunnel discharging directly into an unlined collection pond / pumping station, which is situated just downstream of the TSF embankment. According to the current rehabilitation plan, after the completion of the TSFs, the facilities will be covered with soil and revegetated. The SGX EIA Report states that the tailings do not contain sulphide and have no material potential for acid generation.

TSF3 is built in the Shimengou valley, a branch of the Chongyanggou river, within the territory of Xiayu Township, Luoning County. The Shimengou TSF is located about 1.7 km to the north of Mill Plant 2 and is about 500 m from the (downstream) Chongyanggou river.

The Shimengou starter dam is 52 m high, with ground elevation of 498 m at the dam central line and dam crest elevation of 550 m above mean sea level. The designed accumulation slope of the dam is 1:5, with a

final design elevation of 670 m and a total dam height of 172 m. The total design storage capacity is 19,214,000 m^3, with TSF effective storage capacity of 17,212,500 m^3.

20.4 Site monitoring

20.4.1 Monitoring plan

Comprehensive monitoring plans were developed during the EIA stage, including monitoring plans for the construction period. The Ying operation has an environmental protection department consisting of eight full-time staff. The full-time environment management personnel are mainly responsible for the environment management and rehabilitation management work in the Ying Property. There are three part-time environment management personnel at the KP mine.

The monitoring plans include air and dust emissions and noise and wastewater monitoring. The monitoring work is completed by qualified persons and licensed institutes. For water environment monitoring, an intensive program has been developed and implemented, including once-a-quarter testing of domestic sewage water and ground water for TSFs, and once-a-year testing of the ground water near the mine and twice-a-year testing of the surface water at Yuelianggou, HPG, and Chongyang River (TLP) by the Luoyang Liming Testing Company. The mine water from Yuelianggou (SGX and HZG), HPG, TLP-LM, and DCG is also tested once-a-quarter by the Luoyang Liming Testing Company. Surface water flowing into the Guxian Reservoir from SGX and HPG is tested monthly by the Yellow River Basin Environmental Monitoring Centre, an inter-provincial government organization. Water monitoring plans are summarized in Table 20.1. Silvercorp will make a plan in the first half of 2026 to start monitoring the water quality of KP.

Table 20.1 Water environmental monitoring plans for Ying mining area

Items	Monitoring location	Monitoring parameters	Frequency	Monitored by
Groundwater	Upstream and downstream of the mines	pH, Cu, Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Tl, Sb	Once / Year	Luoyang Liming Testing Company Yellow River Basin Monitoring Centre
Groundwater	Upstream and downstream of the TSFs	pH, Cu, Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Tl, Sb	Once / Quarter	
Domestic sewage water	Discharge point after sanitary wastewater treatment	COD, BOD5, NH3-N, SS	Once / Quarter	
Surface water	Yuelianggou, HPG, and Chongyang River (TLP)	COD, NH3-N, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Phenol, TPH	Twice / Year	
Mine water	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from Yuelianggou, HPG, TLP-LM, and DCG	pH, COD, NH3-N, Pb	Once / Quarter	
Surface water	Entrance to Guxian Reservoir from SGX and HPG	NH3-N, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cd, Hg	Once / Month	Yellow River Basin Monitoring Centre

The QP notes that monitoring data from 2016 to 2025 indicate that the surface water results are in compliance with Class II and III limits of Surface Water Environmental Quality Standards (GB38382002), sanitary and process plant wastewater results are in compliance with Class I limits of Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB8978-1996), and mining water results are in compliance with Class I limits of Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB89781996). These standards match the requirements in the EIA approvals. In addition, the QP notes that the project-stage completion inspection results were all compliant for wastewater discharge, air emission, noise, and solid waste disposal.

There have been a few exceptional cases in which Pb concentrations slightly exceeded the permitted limit of 0.011 mg/L at the general discharge point after sedimentation tank for both SGX and TLP mines.

20.4.2 Water management

The water supply for the SGX and HPG mines is sourced mainly from the Guxian Reservoir and mountain spring water. Water supply for the HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG mines is mainly from mountain spring water near the mines. The water supply for the KP mine is sourced from a well close to the main office building.

Maintaining water quality for Guxian Reservoir, while operating the SGX / HZG and HPG mines, is a key requirement in the project environmental approvals. Silvercorp has created an SGX and HPG surface water discharge management plan. This comprises collection and sedimentation treatment of mine water combined with a containment system (i.e., zero surface water discharge), and installation of a stormwater drainage bypass system for the segregation and diversion of clean stormwater and for flood protection.

Prior to completion of the stormwater drainage bypass system, drainage construction in the project water catchment area was completed. Overflow water from the mill process (which is segregated by the thickener), and water generated from the tailings by the pressure filter, are returned to the milling process to ensure that wastewater (including tailings water) is not discharged.

Water from mining operations is reused for the same purpose and the remaining water is treated according to the Surface Water Quality Standards (GB3838-2002) and Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB8978-1996) to meet the Class III requirements of surface water quality and Class I wastewater quality, before being discharged to Guxian Reservoir at discharge points approved by the Yellow River Management Committee in Luoning County.

Monthly monitoring results from Yellow River Basin Environmental Monitoring Centre, and twice per year monitoring results from the Luoyang Liming Testing Company indicate that the quality of water discharged to the surface water body is compliant with the pertinent standards. Selected data are shown in Table 20.2 and Table 20.3 and show the general level of test results.

Table 20.2 January 2024 to December 2025 example monitoring results, surface water (Yellow River Basin Environmental Monitoring Centre)

Sample location	Sampling date	NH_3N	Ag	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cd	Hg
GB3838-2002 Limits (mg/L)		**0.5**	**<DL**	**1**	**1**	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.00005**
Detect Limits (DL)		**0.025**	**0.00004**		**0.00067**		**0.00005**	**0.00004**
Entrance to Guxian Reservoir from SGX	2024/1/25	0.033	<DL	0.00186	0.014	0.00089	0.00012	<DL
	2024/2/28	0.03	<DL	0.00055	0.00478	0.00059	0.00011	<DL
	2024/3/28	0.034	<DL	0.00064	<DL	0.00151	<DL	<DL
	2024/4/24	0.033	<DL	0.00081	0.00248	0.00171	<DL	<DL
	2024/5/15	0.033	<DL	0.00094	0.00248	0.00332	0.00008	<DL
	2024/6/20	0.036	<DL	0.00052	<DL	0.00042	<DL	<DL
	2024/7/18	0.033	<DL	0.00143	0.00464	0.00988	0.0001	<DL
	2024/8/22	0.043	<DL	0.00149	0.00421	0.00148	0.00008	<DL
	2024/9/24	0.036	<DL	0.00187	0.00943	0.00239	<DL	<DL
	2024/10/15	0.038	<DL	0.00269	0.00675	0.00179	0.00009	<DL

Sample location	Sampling date	NH_3N	Ag	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cd	Hg
GB3838-2002 Limits (mg/L)		**0.5**	**<DL**	**1**	**1**	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.00005**
Detect Limits (DL)		**0.025**	**0.00004**		**0.00067**		**0.00005**	**0.00004**
	2024/11/15	0.035	<DL	0.00181	0.0089	0.00181	0.0001	<DL
	2024/12/5	0.034	<DL	0.0262	0.0142	0.00161	<DL	<DL
	2025/1/8	<DL	<DL	0.0214	0.0116	0.00252	0.00026	<DL
	2025/2/25	<DL	<DL	0.00174	<DL	0.00071	0.00006	<DL
	2025/3/13	0.029	<DL	0.00154	0.00102	0.00238	0.0001	<DL
	2025/4/28	0.029	<DL	0.00154	0.00102	0.00238	<DL	<DL
	2025/6/4	0.029	<DL	0.00206	0.00513	0.00102	0.00006	<DL
	2025/6/25	0.031	<DL	0.00272	<DL	0.00068	0.00007	<DL
	2025/7/17	0.073	<DL	0.0171	0.00329	0.00123	0.00009	<DL
	2025/8/15	0.071	<DL	0.00114	0.00486	0.00098	<DL	<DL
	2025/9/3	0.027	<DL	0.0114	0.00165	0.00358	0.0002	<DL
	2025/10/15	0.034	<DL	0.00292	0.0021	0.00024	<DL	<DL
	2025/11/25	0.031	<DL	0.00636	0.0204	0.0139	<DL	<DL
	2025/12/10	0.04	<DL	0.00373	0.00447	0.00034	<DL	<DL
Entrance to Guxian reservoir from HPG	2024/1/25	0.036	<DL	0.00115	0.0052	0.00058	0.00012	<DL
	2024/2/28	0.027	<DL	0.00055	0.00388	0.00088	0.00008	<DL
	2024/3/28	0.034	<DL	0.00088	<DL	0.00222	<DL	<DL
	2024/4/24	0.027	<DL	0.00076	<DL	0.0014	<DL	<DL
	2024/5/15	0.031	<DL	0.00099	0.00161	0.00201	<DL	<DL
	2024/6/20	0.033	<DL	0.0008	0.00748	0.00036	<DL	<DL
	2024/7/18	0.044	<DL	0.0008	<DL	0.00036	<DL	<DL
	2024/8/22	0.046	<DL	0.00139	0.0018	0.00063	<DL	<DL
	2024/9/24	0.036	<DL	0.0127	0.0018	0.00275	<DL	<DL
	2024/10/15	0.035	<DL	0.0024	0.00473	0.00308	0.00006	<DL
	2024/11/15	0.035	<DL	0.00204	0.0095	0.00107	<DL	<DL
	2024/12/5	0.034	<DL	0.0446	0.0153	0.00162	<DL	<DL
	2025/1/8	<DL	<DL	0.00197	0.00375	0.00027	<DL	<DL
	2025/2/25	<DL	<DL	0.00138	0.00251	0.00095	0.00006	<DL
	2025/3/13	0.029	<DL	0.00152	0.00411	0.00135	<DL	<DL
	2025/4/28	0.029	<DL	0.00098	0.00332	0.00108	0.00006	<DL
	2025/6/4	0.038	<DL	0.00133	0.00244	0.00132	0.00018	<DL
	2025/6/25	0.028	<DL	0.002	<DL	0.003	<DL	<DL
	2025/7/17	0.062	<DL	0.0171	0.00329	0.00037	0.00008	<DL
	2025/8/15	0.056	<DL	0.00074	<DL	0.00161	<DL	<DL
	2025/9/3	0.032	<DL	0.00636	0.00764	0.00266	0.00007	<DL
	2025/10/15	<DL	<DL	0.00732	0.0026	0.00192	0.00011	<DL
	2025/11/25	0.034	<DL	0.00444	0.0026	0.00055	<DL	<DL
	2025/12/10	0.042	<DL	0.0041	0.0115	0.00086	<DL	<DL

Notes: Units – mg/L. DL=detection limit.NA=Not Assayed.

Table 20.3 January 2024 to December 2025 example monitoring results, surface water (Luoyang Liming Testing Company)

Mines	Sampling date	COD	NH3-N	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cd	TPH	Phenol
GB3838-2002 Limit		**15**	**0.5**	**1**	**1**	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.05**	**0.002**
Detect Limits (DL)				**0.006**	**0.004**	**0.0025**	**0.00005**	**0.01**	
Yuelianggou	2024/03/01	12	0.121	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.005	<DL	NA
Yuelianggou	2025/05/16	12	0.086	<DL	<DL	0.00372	<DL	<DL	NA
HPG	2024/03/01	10	0.112	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.005	<DL	NA
HPG	2025/05/16	11	0.07	<DL	<DL	0.00373	<DL	<DL	NA
Chongyang River (TLP)	2024/03/01	15	0.154	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.005	<DL	NA
Chongyang River (TLP)	2025/05/16	12	0.097	<DL	<DL	0.00389	<DL	<DL	NA

Notes: Units – mg/L. DL=detection limit. NA=not assayed.

Except for one small creek, there are no surface water sources near the TLP and LM mines, and no mining water is discharged to this creek from the mines. There is a limited volume of mining water generated from the lower sections of the TLP and LM mines, most of which is used in the mining activities, and none is generated from the upper sections.

20.4.3 Groundwater

Groundwater guidelines are contained in the Groundwater Environmental Quality Standards (GB/T14848-93). There is a groundwater monitoring program for the processing plant area, TSFs and the mining areas. Groundwater (the main drinking water source) monitoring results of tested parameters, including pH, Pb, Hg, Zn, Cd, Cu, As, Tl, and Sb, conducted by the Luoyang Liming Testing Centre in 2025 at different areas, indicated that groundwater quality is in compliance with Class III of GBT14848-2017. The results are summarized in Table 20.4 below.

Table 20.4 Results summary of groundwater tests (Luoyang Liming Testing Company)

Sampling date	Sampling location	pH	Pb	Hg	Cd	Cu	As	Tl	Sb
	Groundwater Standard (GBT14848-2017)	**6--9**	**0.05**	**0.001**	**0.01**	**1**	**0.05**	**0.0001**	**0.005**
2025/3/6	downstream TSF2	7.6	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
2025/5/16	downstream SGX	7.8	0.00167	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.00057	<DL	0.00048
2025/5/16	downstream HPG	7.5	0.00169	<DL	0.00031	<DL	0.00011	<DL	0.00035
2025/5/16	downstream TLP-LM	7.9	0.0023	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.00069	<DL	0.00791
2025/5/16	downstream TSF2	7.3	0.00179	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.00035	<DL	0.00077
2025/9/17	downstream TSF2	7.8	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.00047	<DL	0.00066
2025/11/18	downstream TSF2	7.7	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	0.00034	<DL	0.00097
	Detection limit (DL)		**0.00009**	**0.00004**	**0.00005**	**0.006**	**0.00012**	**0.00002**	**0.00015**

Notes: Units – mg/L. DL=detection limit.

20.4.4 Wastewater

There are three sources of wastewater: mining activities, mineral processing, and domestic sewage. Mine water from SGX, HZG, and HPG is pumped to surface via the mine portals and then pumped to Sedimentation Pond 1 at SGX via a lime dosing system to assist in flocculation. The settled water is then drained to Sedimentation Pond 2, where the overflow is allowed to drain to another system of three

settlement tanks, before being discharged to Guxian Reservoir through a discharge point, approved by the Yellow River Management Committee, at an elevation of 549.5 m above sea level.

A second similar Sedimentation Station was built near the portal of PD730 of TLP to treat the mine water from TLP-LM and DCG.

Table 20.5 shows recent representative mine water monitoring results.

Table 20.5 Mine water monitoring results (Luoyang Liming Testing Company)

Sampling date	Sample location	pH	Cd (mg/L)	Pb (mg/L)	Tl (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)	NH3-N (mg/L)
	Industrial wastewater reuse standard (GB / T19923-2005)	**6--9**	**0.005**	**0.05**	**< DL**		
2025/3/6	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from Yuelianggou (HPG)		< DL	0.0022	0.00003	< DL	< DL
2025/3/6	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from TLP-LM (DCG)		< DL	0.00009L	0.00002L	< DL	< DL
2025/9/17	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from Yuelianggou (HPG)	7.7	< DL	0.00098	< DL	14	0.266
2025/10/29	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from Yuelianggou (HPG)	7.5	< DL	0.00246	< DL	14	0.186
2025/10/29	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from TLP-LM (DCG)	7.6	< DL	0.00009L	0.00002L	17	0.158
2025/11/18	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from Yuelianggou (HPG)	7.7	< DL	0.00206	< DL	21	0.211
2025/11/18	Discharge point after sedimentation treatment from TLP-LM (DCG)	7.6	< DL	0.00009L	0.00002L	18	0.234

Note: DL=detection limit.

Sewage water from mining areas is collected and treated by a biological and artificial wetland treatment system. The treated water meets the criteria for water reuse and is applied 100% to landscape watering with no discharge to the public water body. Table 20.6 shows representative sanitary water monitoring results.

Table 20.6 Sewage water monitoring results (Luoyang Liming Testing Company)

Sampling date	Sample location	pH	COD (mg/L)	BOD5 (mg/L)	NH3-N (mg/L)	SS (mg/L)
	Integrated wastewater discharge standard class I (GB 8978-1996)	**6-9**	**100**	**30**	**15**	**70**
2025/2/12	Discharge point of sewage water from SGX	NA	32	6.8	5.12	56
2025/2/12	Discharge point of sewage water from LMW	NA	59	24	13.7	25
2025/9/17	Discharge point of sewage water from SGX	NA	32	7.4	1.55	18
2025/9/17	Discharge point of sewage water from LME	NA	27	8.6	1.12	12

Notes: COD= Chemical Oxygen Demand. BOD= Biochemical Oxygen Demand. SS=Suspended Soils.

According to the EIA approval, water quality protection for the Guxian Reservoir and the SGX project area is subject to Chinese National Standard Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Water (GB3838-1988 – Class II) and the mine discharge water quality is to meet Class I of the Integrated Wastewater Discharge

Standard (i.e., at the point of discharge). Quality monitoring of the mine waters and the surrounding receiving surface waters is carried out under contract by the Luoning County Environmental Protection Bureau and the Yellow River Basin Environmental Monitoring Centre, in line with specifications in the site environmental monitoring plan. Monthly monitoring results continue to indicate that quality of water discharged to surface water bodies is compliant with both standards.

The under-drainage and return water collection system of Shiwagou TSF comprises a tunnel discharging directly into a collection pond / pumping station just downstream of the TSF embankment. This TSF decant and under-drainage system provides a mechanism for the direct discharge of tailings water from the TSF. The collection pond is designed to overflow into a second containment / seepage dam. There are two further containment dams downstream, with a fourth dam, approximately 1 km downstream, also acting as another pumping station and emergency containment system. The collected tailings water from the TSF in these dams is pumped back through a long pipe to Mill Plant 2 for reuse. No tailings water is discharged to the public water body.

The under-drainage and return water collection system of Zhuangtou TSF is different from that of Shiwagou in that there is no second containment / seepage dam downstream of the collection pond. Also, there is only one collection pond and emergency containment system, with pumping station to pump back the water to Mill Plant 1.

At the Shimengou TSF, two tunnels have been designed, namely the drainage tunnel inside the dam and the flood discharge tunnel outside the dam. The flood discharge tunnel outside the dam only serves the first phase of the project (i.e., rainwater and any flood water above 640 m elevation are discharged to the downstream emergency containment through the flood discharge tunnel outside the dam to achieve rainwater and sewage diversion). The drainage tunnel inside the tailings dam is used for seepage water and Phase II flood discharge. The tailings seepage water flows into the collection pond downstream of the TSF embankment and is pumped to the high-level water tank of Mill Plant 2 for reuse. There is a seepage water collection pond downstream of the starter dam, and an additional pond (emergency dam) located 500 m downstream of the seepage collection pond.

20.5 Permitting requirements

The following permits and approvals have been obtained by Silvercorp for the Ying operation.

20.5.1 Environmental impact assessment reports and approvals

- Environmental Impact Assessment Report of SGX Mine Project, by Luoyang Environmental Protection & Design Institute, January 2006.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of SGX Mine Project, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, February 2006.
- SGX Mine Project Trial Production Completion Acceptance Inspection Approval, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, January 2009.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Report of HPG Mine, by Luoyang Environmental Protection & Design Institute, November 2002.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of HPG Mine, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, January 2003.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of HPG by the Luoning Branch of the Luoyang Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau, 25 December 2024.

- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Resource Development and Utilization Project of the Kuanping Silver-Gold Mine in Shanzhou District, Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co., Ltd., by Henan Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, 3 July 2024.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of TLP Mine, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, November 1998.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment of LM Mine Expansion, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, May 2010.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Report of 2000 t/d processing plant and tailings storage facility, by Luoyang Environmental Protection & Design Institute, May 2009.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report for 2000 t/d Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, July 2009.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of TLP / LM Mines, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, March 2016.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of HPG Mine, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, February 2016.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report of DCG Mine, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, July 2016.
- Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Shimengou TSF Project, by Henan Environmental Protection Bureau, 2023.
- Clean Site Production Auditing Report of Henan Found Mining Ltd, by Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau, December 2013.
- Clean Site Production Auditing Report of Henan Found Mining Ltd, by Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau, January 2015.
- Environment Emergency Management Plan of Henan Found Mining Ltd, filed in Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau, April 2012.
- Environment Emergency Management Plan for Henan Found TLP mine and Shiwagou Tailing Dam, filed in Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau, January 2014.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for SGX Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, July 2012.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for SGX Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, June 2014.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for HPG Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, June 2014.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for TLP Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, July 2012.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for TLP / LM Mines, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, December 2014.
- Geological Environment Protection and Reclamation Treatment for Dongcaogou Mines, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, January 2014.

20.5.2 Project safety pre-assessments reports and safety production permits

- Yuelianggou (SGX Mine) Project Safety Pre-Assessment Report & Registration, by Henan Tiantai Mining Safety Engineering Company, December 2008.
- HPG Mine Safety Pre-Assessment Report & Registration, by Henan Minerals Test Centre, April 2010.
- TLP Mine Safety Pre-Assessment Report & Registration, by Henan Tiantai Mining Safety Engineering Company, December 2008.
- LM Mine Safety Pre-Assessment Report & Registration, by Henan Minerals Test Centre, January 2011.
- Safety Production Permit (XCGL001Y) for Henan Found Mining Ltd, by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 20 January 2022 to 19 January 2025.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX006Y) for SGX Mine by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 25 April 2021 to 24 April 2024.
- Safety Production Permit (XCJC388Y) for HPG Mine by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 20 September 2021 to 19 September 2024.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX004Y) for TLP / LM Mines West by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 20 January 2022 to 19 January 2025.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX001) for TLP / LM Mines East by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 22 February 2022 to 21 February 2025.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX002Y) for LME, by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 20 January 2022 to 19 January 2025.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX003Y) for LMW, by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 20 January 2022 to 19 January 2025.
- Safety Production Permit (XCDX007Y) for HZG (Qiaogou) Mine by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 25 April 2021 to 24 April 2024.
- Safety Production Permit (XCWK365Y) for Zhuangtou Tailing Dam Operation by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 21 November 2019 to 20 November 2022.
- Safety Production Permit (XCWK375Y) for Shiwagou Tailing Dam Operation by Henan Emergency Management Bureau, valid from 7 December 2019 to 6 December 2022.

20.5.3 Resource utilization plan (RUP) reports and approvals

- RUP Report and Approval for SGX Mine, by China Steel Group Design Institute.
- RUP (Feasibility Studies) Report and Approval for Yuelianggou (SGX and HZG Mines), by Henan Metallurgical Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd, 2013.
- RUP Report and Approval for HPG Mine, by Sanmenxia Gold Design Institute, February 2010.
- RUP Report and Approval for TLP Mine, by China Steel Group Design Institute.
- RUP Report and Approval for LM Mine, by Sanmenxia Gold Design Institute, April 2010.
- RUP Report and Approval for DCG Mine, by Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd., July 2020.
- RUP and Ecological Remediation and Reclamation Plan Report for TLP, LME and LMW Mines, by Henan Tiantai Engineering Technology Co., Ltd., January 2022.
- RUP Report and Approval for Yuelianggou Mine, by Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd., July 2024.
- RUP Report and Approval for HPG Mine, by Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd., November 2024.
- RUP Report and Approval for TLP-LM Mine, by Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd., April 2025.
- RUP Report and Approval for DCG Mine, by Henan Found Mining Co., Ltd., March 2025.

20.5.4 Soil and water conservation plan and approvals

- Soil and Water Conservation Plan for the SGX Mine, by Luoyang Soil and Water Conservation Supervision Station and approved by Luoyang Water Resources Management Bureau, May 2009.
- Soil and Water Conservation Plan for HPG Mine, by Luoyang Soil and Water Conservation Supervision Station and approved by Luoyang Water Resources Management Bureau, May 2008.
- Soil and Water Conservation Plan for LM Mine, by Luoyang Soil and Water Conservation Supervision Station and approved by Luoyang Water Resources Management Bureau, January 2007.
- Soil and Water Conservation Plan for the Shimengou TSF, approved by Luoyang Water Resources Management Bureau, 2022.
- Approval of Wastewater Discharge at the SGX mine and HPG mines to the Guxian Reservoir, by Yellow River Irrigation Work Committee, January 2007.
- Approval of Wastewater Discharge from the Ying TSF to the Chongyang River, by Yellow River Irrigation Work Committee, January 2007.
- Land Reclamation Plan for SGX Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, July 2014.
- Land Reclamation Plan for TLP / LM Mines, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, June 2015.
- Land Reclamation Plan for HPG Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, January 2016.
- Land Reclamation Plan for Dongcaogou Mine, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, September 2014.
- Land Reclamation Plan for Shiwagou Tailings Dam, Henan Found Mining Ltd., filed in Henan Land and Resources Bureau, July 2014.
- Receipt for Registration of Wastewater Discharge from fixed Pollution Sources, Henan Found Mining Ltd., valid from 14 April 2020 to 13 April 2025.

20.5.5 Geological hazards assessment report and approval

- The Geological Hazards Assessment Report for the SGX mine, by Henan Provincial Science and Research Institute of Land and Resources, January 2009.
- The Geological Hazards Assessment Report is part of the documents for the mining permit application that was implemented in March 2004. This report was not required for HPG, LM, and TLP mines since the original mining permits were issued before March 2004.

20.5.6 Mining permits

See Section 4, Table 4.1.

20.5.7 Land use right permits

- **Land use right certificate (Luoning County Guoyong (2011) No. 0032).** The certificate covers a land area of 98,667 m^2 located in Shagou Village, Xiayu Town, Luoning County and will expire in 2061; issued and approved by Luoning County Government, Luoning County Land and Resources Bureau and Ministry of Land and Resources of PRC.
- **Forest land use right permit (Yulinzixu 2008 No 170).** Issued by Henan Forest Bureau in November 2008. The permit covers a forest land area of 12.8064 hectares located in Zhuangtou Village, Xiayu Township, Luoning County for the processing plant and the tailings dam construction.

20.5.8 Water permit

- **Water permits (No. C410328S2025-0022)**. This permit allows the taking of 997,200 m^3 of water annually for living purposes and mill processing. The water extraction locations include the right bank of the Chongyang Power Station Dam in Luoning County, as well as surface water from HPG Mine and the surface water from the Yuelianggou Mine. The permit was issued by Luoyang Bureau of Water Resources Management on 24 December 2025 and is valid until 23 December 2030.
- **Water permits (No. C410328G2023-0066)**. This permit allows the taking of 809,900 m^3 of water annually for living purposes and mill processing from within the mining permits of Yuelianggou Pb-Zn mine, Haopinggou Ag-Pb mine, LTLP-LM Ag-Pb mine, and DCG Au-Ag mine. The permit was issued by Luoyang Bureau of Water Resources Management on 26 October 2023 and is valid until 25 October 2026.

20.6 Social and community interaction

The nearest significant community to the Ying Project is the Xia Yu Township, which is approximately 2 km to the south-west of the Ying processing plant area. The Luoning County Town is approximately 48 km to the north-east and the Lushi County Town is approximately 30 km to the south-west. The KP Project is 34 km to the south-east of Sanmenxia City.

The Property area surrounding land is predominantly agricultural.

Silvercorp has provided several donations and contributions to communities within the Luoning County. These comprise a range of cash donations to local capital projects and community support programs, and capital projects such as road construction and repairing, and constructing and upgrading schools. In 2024 and 2025, Silvercorp donated CNY10.85 and CNY8.6 million, respectively; and, as of 31 December 2025, Silvercorp had, in total, donated around CNY150 million in cash or in kind.

Economic benefit from the Ying operations is also seen in the form of direct hiring and retention of local contractors, suppliers, and service providers.

The QP understands that there are no records of public complaints in relation to Silvercorp's Ying Property operations.

20.6.1 Cultural minorities and heritages

There are no cultural minority groups within the general Property areas. The cultural make-up of the broader Luoning County and Shanzhou District is predominantly Han Chinese. It is understood that there are no records of cultural heritage sites located within or near the Ying Property.

20.6.2 Relationships with local government

Silvercorp has indicated that it has close relationships with the local Luoning County, Shanxian County, and Luoyang City, evidenced by the following:

- The Company consults with the Luoning County on local issues.
- The Luoning County is utilized to undertake regular water quality monitoring for the SGX and HPG Projects.
- Relations with statutory bodies are positive, and Silvercorp has received no notices of breaches of environmental conditions.

20.6.3 Labour practices

Production activities on the Property are compliant with Chinese labour regulations. Formal contracts are signed for all the full-time employees with wages well above minimum levels. The company provides annual medical surveillance, and checks are conducted for its employees before, during, and after their employment with the Company. The Company does not use child or under-age labour.

20.7 Remediation and reclamation

Remediation and reclamation plans were developed during the project approval stage, including measures for project construction, operation, and closure. From FY2016 through FY2025, the Company has spent approximately CNY213.2 million on environmental protection, including dust control measures, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, under-drainage tunnel construction, soil and water conservation, noise control, ecosystem rehabilitation, and emergency response plans. In the same period, a land area of 1,366,500 m^2 was planted with trees and grasses, as planned in the EIA; of this, 54,700 m^2 of land was planted in 2024 and 116,800 m^2 in 2025. Unused mining tunnels have been closed and rehabilitation coverage at all the mines has been undertaken.

Table 20.7 details expenditures for environmental protection, rehabilitation, reclamation, and compensation for land acquisition from FY2016 to FY2025.

Table 20.7 Expenditures on reclamation and remediation from FY2016 to FY2025 ('000 CNY)

Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Totals
EIA	640	0	0	0	0	490	101	226	740	553	2,750
Soil & water conservation	0	0	0	410	130	557	238	194	563	587	2,679
Environmental equipment	0	140	240	770	80	2,800	168	153	694	1,049	6,093
TSFs	1,130	610	10,090	10,830	20	585	23,231	37,819	75,828	6,949	167,091
Land reclamation	600	780	1,060	2,980	1,120	2,600	620	1,624	3,291	4,370	19,044
Compensation for land acquisition	1,540	1,550	2,840	1,780	20	1,840	1,274	1,189	1,527	2,003	15,563
Total	**3,910**	**3,080**	**14,230**	**16,770**	**1,370**	**8,872**	**25,632**	**41,205**	**82,641**	**15,511**	**213,221**

Note: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

20.8 Site closure plan

Mine closure will comply with the Chinese national regulatory requirements. These comprise Article 21 (Closure Requirements) of the Mineral Resources Law (1996) and Articles 33 and 34 of the Rules of Implementation Procedures of the Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China (2006).

The site closure planning process will include the following components:

- Identify all site closure stakeholders (e.g., government, employees, community, etc.).
- Undertake stakeholder consultation to develop agreed-upon site closure criteria and post operational land use.
- Maintain records of stakeholder consultation.
- Establish a site rehabilitation objective in line with the agreed post-operational land use.
- Describe / define the site closure liabilities (i.e., determined against agreed closure criteria).

- Establish site closure management strategies and cost estimates (i.e., to address / reduce site closure liabilities).
- Establish a financial accrual process for the site closure.
- Describe the post-site closure monitoring activities / program (i.e., to demonstrate compliance with the rehabilitation objective / closure criteria).

Based on the Chinese national regulatory requirements, Silvercorp will complete a site decommissioning plan at least one year before mine closure. Site rehabilitation and closure cost estimates will be made at that time.

21 Capital and operating costs

An exchange rate of US$1 = 7.00 CNY is assumed for all capital and operating cost estimates.

21.1 Capital costs

The Ying Property capital cost projections covering the exploitation of the current Mineral Reserves are shown below in Table 21.1.

Table 21.1 indicates anticipated capital expenditures on exploration and mine development; facilities, plant, and equipment; and general investment capital through to the projected end of mine life in 2042. The basis for calculating these capital costs is the LOM plan for mining and processing described in Sections 16 and 17.

As of 31 December 2025, LOM projected capital expenditures, inclusive of construction completion and commissioning of Mill Plant 3 but also including ore sorting and TSF costs planned to be completed in FY2028, total $365M.

The QP considers the projected capital costs to be reasonable relative to the planned exploration, development, mining, processing, and associated site facilities, equipment, and infrastructure.

Table 21.1 Projected Ying LOM Capex (US$M)

Cost item	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
SGX																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	57.62	3.27	14.50	12.32	10.97	4.09	3.53	2.98	2.12	1.97	1.73	0.08	0.06					
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	9.92	0.07	3.56	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.20
Investment Capex	59.73	1.66	18.96	12.94	7.47	5.37	3.29	3.00	2.40	1.63	0.94	0.41	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.00
Total SGX Capex	**127.28**	**5.00**	**37.02**	**25.67**	**18.88**	**9.93**	**7.30**	**6.44**	**4.98**	**4.08**	**3.14**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.75**	**0.69**	**0.68**	**0.62**	**0.20**
HZG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	11.14	3.40	4.86	1.53	0.77	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.02								
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	7.95	0.10	3.30	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.18				
Investment Capex	38.62	0.90	12.86	7.09	3.24	2.45	2.21	2.04	1.93	1.89	1.87	1.66	0.50					
Total HZG Capex	**57.70**	**4.40**	**21.02**	**9.08**	**4.53**	**3.14**	**2.84**	**2.66**	**2.51**	**2.33**	**2.25**	**1.98**	**0.81**	**0.18**				
HPG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	3.27	0.48	2.40	0.39														
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	1.95	0.01	0.92	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04
Investment Capex	28.48	0.70	6.49	3.72	2.64	1.81	1.90	1.70	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.31	1.14	0.87	0.76	0.56	0.53	0.00
Total HPG Capex	**33.70**	**1.19**	**9.82**	**4.16**	**2.70**	**1.88**	**1.97**	**1.77**	**1.55**	**1.53**	**1.48**	**1.39**	**1.22**	**0.94**	**0.83**	**0.63**	**0.60**	**0.04**
TLP																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	10.97	1.54	5.24	2.89	0.64	0.25	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.02							
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	5.26	0.09	2.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.07				
Investment Capex	31.17	1.04	11.77	6.47	4.34	1.43	1.16	1.28	0.92	0.80	0.68	0.49	0.38	0.38				
Total TLP Capex	**47.40**	**2.67**	**19.36**	**9.68**	**5.31**	**2.00**	**1.61**	**1.68**	**1.34**	**1.19**	**0.91**	**0.66**	**0.52**	**0.45**				
LME																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	8.90	0.36	2.75	1.64	0.77	0.58	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.50	0.53	0.08						
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	6.31	0.06	1.38	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.38					
Investment Capex	21.49	0.67	6.63	3.85	2.85	1.81	1.21	1.04	0.88	0.97	0.79	0.72	0.08					
Total LME Capex	**36.69**	**1.09**	**10.75**	**5.99**	**4.12**	**2.89**	**2.24**	**2.08**	**2.01**	**1.97**	**1.82**	**1.29**	**0.46**					

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Cost item	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
LMW																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	17.47	1.07	5.60	3.15	1.70	1.21	1.22	0.76	1.28	1.49								
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	5.07	0.06	1.34	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41						
Investment Capex	18.77	0.59	5.66	3.56	1.76	1.80	1.58	1.49	1.75	0.45	0.14							
Total LMW Capex	**41.30**	**1.72**	**12.60**	**7.09**	**3.84**	**3.40**	**3.22**	**2.68**	**3.45**	**2.35**	**0.55**	**0.41**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
DCG																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	4.10	0.08	2.77	0.98	0.27													
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	0.95	0.00	0.23	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10								
Investment Capex	4.17	0.06	1.26	0.75	0.83	0.57	0.46	0.13	0.06	0.06								
Total DCG Capex	**9.22**	**0.13**	**4.27**	**1.77**	**1.20**	**0.69**	**0.57**	**0.24**	**0.18**	**0.16**								
KP																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	4.25	0.66	1.93	1.66														
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	1.05	0.00	0.41	0.29	0.29	0.06												
Investment Capex	6.25	0.64	3.42	2.05	0.10	0.06												
Total DCG Capex	**11.55**	**1.30**	**5.76**	**4.00**	**0.39**	**0.11**												
Ying total																		
Sustaining Capex																		
Exploration & mine development tunnelling	117.71	10.86	40.06	24.54	15.11	6.31	5.53	4.49	4.25	4.06	2.28	0.16	0.06					
Facilities, Plant, and Equipment	38.45	0.39	13.49	2.47	2.64	2.45	2.41	2.39	2.35	2.29	2.05	1.92	1.35	0.76	0.45	0.44	0.37	0.24
Investment Capex	208.68	6.24	67.05	40.42	23.23	15.29	11.80	10.67	9.42	7.26	5.82	4.59	2.53	1.57	1.07	0.87	0.85	0.00
Total Ying Capex	**364.84**	**17.50**	**120.60**	**67.43**	**40.97**	**24.04**	**19.74**	**17.55**	**16.01**	**13.61**	**10.15**	**6.67**	**3.94**	**2.32**	**1.52**	**1.31**	**1.22**	**0.24**

Notes: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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21.2 Operating costs

Major operating cost categories are mining, shipping, milling, G&A, product selling, Mineral Resources tax, and government fees and other taxes.

Silvercorp utilizes contract labour for mining on a rate per tonne or a rate per metre basis. The contracts include all labour, all fixed and mobile equipment, materials, and consumables, including fuel and explosives, which are purchased through the Company. Ground support consumables such as timber and power to the portal areas are the responsibility of the Company.

Shipping costs are for moving ore from each mine to the processing plant.

The principal components of the milling costs are utilities (power and water), consumables (grinding steel and reagents), and labour, each typically about one third of the total cost.

G&A costs represent employee salaries and benefits, office and administrative expenses, and professional fees.

As of 1 July 2016, the previous Mineral Resources tax was switched to a levy based on percentage of sales. The provision for Mineral Resources tax is approximately 3% of sales.

Mineral rights royalty has been paid and included in Government fee and other taxes since November 2024 pursuant to the guideline of "Measure for the Levy of Mining Rights Transfer Royalty" implemented by the Province of Henan, China in 2024.

Table 21.2 summarizes projected LOM unit and total operating costs in US$, by mine, and for Ying as a whole.

The QP notes that, for Ying as a whole, the unit operating cost estimates are in close alignment with those used for Mineral Reserve COG determination. In the case of LME, an approximately 18% lower unit mining cost/t projection may be seen as a reflection of the benefits of scale associated with LOM annual average planned production at close to three times that of FY2025. At DCG, an approximately 24% lower unit mining cost/t projection can be attributed to not only significantly higher projected annual production but also the recent underground connection with TLP promising increases in operating efficiency.

Overall, the QP considers the operating cost estimates to be reasonable relative to the methods and technology used and the scale of operations envisaged over the LOM. Inflationary pressures on costs have also been noted and, while the projected overall annual production rate increases and the introduction of more mechanized mining can facilitate the achievement of costs around projected levels, a constant focus on operational efficiency and cost effectiveness will still be essential.

Table 21.2 Projected Ying LOM Opex (US$M and US$/t)

Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
SGX																			
Mining	89.19	645.99	7.78	38.28	43.84	42.75	45.38	46.17	45.48	45.55	46.24	44.54	44.22	41.08	41.44	36.57	34.16	27.03	15.48
Shipping	3.25	23.52	0.24	1.20	1.43	1.56	1.65	1.69	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.58	1.55	1.32	1.29	1.07	0.70
Milling	12.40	89.81	0.91	4.59	5.47	5.96	6.28	6.44	6.24	6.24	6.34	6.31	6.35	6.04	5.91	5.05	4.93	4.10	2.66
G&A and product selling	7.05	51.09	0.52	2.61	3.11	3.39	3.57	3.66	3.55	3.55	3.61	3.59	3.61	3.44	3.36	2.87	2.81	2.33	1.51
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	12.58	91.09	1.93	6.89	7.00	6.05	6.18	6.63	6.28	6.26	6.33	6.26	5.99	5.59	5.30	4.52	4.58	3.43	1.88
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	25.47	0.26	1.30	1.55	1.69	1.78	1.83	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.71	1.68	1.43	1.40	1.16	0.75
Total SGX Opex	**127.98**	**926.98**	**11.64**	**54.87**	**62.39**	**61.41**	**64.84**	**66.41**	**64.94**	**65.00**	**65.98**	**64.13**	**63.62**	**59.44**	**59.25**	**51.76**	**49.17**	**39.13**	**22.97**
HZG																			
Mining	78.71	85.48	0.95	8.13	8.75	7.31	7.76	8.60	8.33	8.30	8.19	7.85	6.60	4.71					
Shipping	3.82	4.15	0.04	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.29					
Milling	12.41	13.48	0.14	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.20	0.94					
G&A and product selling	7.06	7.67	0.08	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.53					
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	8.61	9.35	0.20	1.36	1.10	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.68	0.47					
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	3.82	0.04	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.27					
Total HZG Opex	**114.13**	**123.95**	**1.46**	**12.18**	**12.53**	**10.80**	**11.24**	**12.07**	**11.80**	**11.79**	**11.70**	**11.29**	**9.87**	**7.22**					
HPG																			
Mining	75.55	101.86	1.72	9.15	10.01	10.86	10.92	9.72	9.88	8.40	9.95	9.42	6.88	4.95					
Shipping	2.45	3.30	0.05	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.22					
Milling	12.40	16.72	0.24	1.42	1.44	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.33	1.10					
G&A and product selling	7.06	9.51	0.14	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.76	0.62					
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	6.51	8.78	0.20	0.88	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.83	0.88	0.68	0.39					
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	4.74	0.07	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.38	0.31					
Total HPG Opex	**107.49**	**144.91**	**2.42**	**12.95**	**13.72**	**14.61**	**14.86**	**13.91**	**14.10**	**12.68**	**14.14**	**13.66**	**10.29**	**7.58**					

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Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
TLP																			
Mining	61.24	248.98	6.56	24.22	24.56	26.20	25.42	24.06	23.47	21.33	19.79	17.72	14.61	13.86	7.17				
Shipping	2.84	11.53	0.24	0.94	1.06	1.18	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.03	0.96	0.87	0.72	0.70	0.40				
Milling	12.40	50.43	1.05	4.11	4.63	5.15	5.13	4.98	4.87	4.50	4.22	3.79	3.16	3.07	1.76				
G&A and product selling	7.06	28.69	0.59	2.34	2.64	2.93	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.56	2.40	2.16	1.80	1.75	1.00				
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	7.63	31.00	1.46	3.89	3.77	3.13	3.07	2.96	2.84	2.57	2.29	1.71	1.38	1.23	0.69				
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	14.30	0.30	1.17	1.31	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.20	1.08	0.90	0.87	0.50				
Total TLP Opex	**94.68**	**384.93**	**10.20**	**36.67**	**37.97**	**40.06**	**39.17**	**37.38**	**36.46**	**33.26**	**30.86**	**27.33**	**22.56**	**21.48**	**11.54**				
LME																			
Mining	63.99	146.46	2.11	10.06	8.83	9.96	10.45	9.89	9.98	10.06	9.17	9.17	9.33	8.51	9.68	8.43	8.29	7.97	4.58
Shipping	2.84	6.49	0.06	0.29	0.30	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.25
Milling	12.40	28.39	0.28	1.25	1.29	1.59	1.84	1.83	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.89	1.88	1.78	1.10
G&A and product selling	7.06	16.15	0.16	0.71	0.73	0.91	1.04	1.04	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.01	0.62
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	9.61	22.01	0.51	1.57	1.44	1.21	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.30	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.31	0.80
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	8.05	0.08	0.35	0.37	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.31
Total LME Opex	**99.42**	**227.55**	**3.21**	**14.23**	**12.95**	**14.49**	**15.62**	**15.04**	**15.36**	**15.55**	**14.67**	**14.56**	**14.78**	**13.93**	**15.16**	**13.74**	**13.62**	**12.98**	**7.65**
LMW																			
Mining	64.59	159.86	4.48	18.39	17.48	17.40	15.89	15.53	15.43	15.14	13.80	10.46	7.16	5.66	3.03				
Shipping	2.84	7.02	0.19	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.65	0.48	0.37	0.30	0.14				
Milling	12.41	30.70	0.82	2.92	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.84	2.11	1.63	1.33	0.63				
G&A and product selling	7.06	17.47	0.47	1.66	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.71	1.62	1.20	0.93	0.76	0.36				
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	8.74	21.64	1.15	3.16	2.59	1.98	1.90	1.96	1.87	1.83	1.74	1.29	0.99	0.80	0.36				
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	8.71	0.23	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.18				
Total LMW Opex	**99.15**	**245.39**	**7.34**	**27.61**	**26.53**	**25.83**	**24.23**	**23.87**	**23.67**	**23.22**	**21.45**	**16.14**	**11.55**	**9.23**	**4.71**				

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Cost item	Unit cost	Total LOM	FY 2026 Q4	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041	FY 2042
DCG																			
Mining	74.88	27.30	0.31	2.03	2.14	3.91	4.30	4.01	3.82	3.64	3.14								
Shipping	2.84	1.03	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13								
Milling	12.40	4.52	0.02	0.27	0.26	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.58								
G&A and product selling	7.06	2.57	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.33								
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	4.29	1.56	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.18								
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	1.28	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.16								
Total DCG Opex	**104.98**	**38.28**	**0.36**	**2.74**	**2.80**	**5.53**	**5.97**	**5.62**	**5.50**	**5.25**	**4.53**								
KP																			
Mining	105.71	26.18		5.50	10.10	8.87	1.70												
Shipping	6.11	1.51		0.21	0.60	0.59	0.11												
Milling	12.40	3.07		0.43	1.21	1.20	0.23												
G&A and product selling	7.06	1.75		0.24	0.69	0.69	0.13												
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	10.51	2.60		0.36	1.20	0.89	0.15												
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	0.87		0.12	0.34	0.34	0.06												
Total DCG Opex	**145.31**	**35.98**		**6.87**	**14.14**	**12.58**	**2.39**												
Ying total																			
Mining	75.43	1442.1	23.92	115.76	125.72	127.26	121.82	117.97	116.39	112.42	110.29	99.16	88.79	78.78	61.33	45.00	42.45	35.01	20.05
Shipping	3.06	58.56	0.82	4.03	4.82	5.23	4.90	4.80	4.75	4.65	4.56	4.15	3.84	3.55	2.55	1.75	1.72	1.48	0.95
Milling	12.40	237.13	3.46	16.23	18.65	20.40	20.05	19.85	19.64	19.24	18.82	17.04	15.63	14.46	10.29	6.93	6.81	5.88	3.75
G&A and product selling	7.06	134.89	1.97	9.24	10.61	11.60	11.40	11.29	11.17	10.94	10.70	9.69	8.89	8.23	5.85	3.94	3.88	3.34	2.13
Mineral Resources tax and royalty	9.83	188.03	5.46	18.26	17.96	15.03	14.45	14.76	14.30	14.04	13.63	12.23	11.10	9.78	7.71	5.90	6.00	4.74	2.68
Government fee and other taxes	3.52	67.24	0.98	4.60	5.29	5.78	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.46	5.34	4.83	4.43	4.10	2.92	1.97	1.93	1.67	1.06
Total Ying Opex	**111.30**	**2,128**	**36.62**	**168.13**	**183.04**	**185.31**	**178.31**	**174.31**	**171.82**	**166.75**	**163.34**	**147.10**	**132.68**	**118.89**	**90.65**	**65.50**	**62.80**	**52.11**	**30.63**

Notes: Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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22 Economic analysis

22.1 Introduction

Although Silvercorp is a producing issuer and, therefore, does not require an economic analysis of the Ying Property for the purposes of a NI 43-101 Technical Report, the QPs consider it reasonable to include a high-level analysis to illustrate the potential economic impact relative to the latest Mineral Reserve estimation and the associated production schedule.

The following Ying realized selling metal prices (Ying averages over projected LOM except where stated), average costs, and exchange rate were used for the economic analysis (all values in $US):

- Gold price/troy ounce $3,400 FY2026Q4, $2,975 FY2027, $2,800 LOM
- Silver price/troy ounce $76.80 FY2026Q4, $48.00 FY2027, $38.40 FY2028, $26.88 LOM
- Lead price/lb $0.90
- Zinc price/lb $1.92
- Copper price/lb $1.76
- Mining cost/t $75.43
- Milling cost/t $12.40
- Shipping cost/t $3.06
- Mineral Resources tax & rights royalty/t $9.87
- G&A/t $7.05
- Government fees and other taxes/t $3.52
- Sustaining and growth capital/t $19.08
- Exchange rate US$1 = 7.00CYN

The QP notes the following about the above economic parameters:

- Ying realized metal prices are as per Silvercorp advice and assume the following $US market prices:
  - Gold/oz: $4,000 FY2026Q4, $3,500 FY2027, $2,800 remaining LOM
  - Silver/oz: $80 FY2026Q4, $50 FY2027, $40 FY2028, $28 remaining LOM
  - Lead/lb: $0.90
  - Zinc/b: $1.20
  - Copper/lb: $4.40
- Other than for FY2026Q4 / FY2027 for gold, and FY2026Q4 / FY2027 / FY2028 for silver, the above market prices are as per those used in the mining COG calculations.
- Cost values are as per those indicated in Section 21 (sustaining and growth capital includes mill expansion, TSF, and ore sorting capital through to FY2028).

The QP also notes that approximate spot metal prices at the time of writing of the Technical Report are: gold - $4,745/oz; silver - $75.50/oz; lead - $0.86/lb; zinc - $1.49/lb, copper - $5.85/lb.

22.2 Annual production schedule

The Ying LOM ore and metal production schedule upon which the economic analysis is based is shown below as Table 22.1.

Table 22.1 Ying Mines LOM production schedule

Ying Mines production schedule	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total
Ying Mine - total tonnes																		
Resuing	241,370	1,125,275	1,124,555	1,043,743	994,402	961,636	966,269	911,627	904,691	820,726	737,417	605,875	530,719	369,001	363,495	272,307	208,038	12,181,145
Shrinkage	5,450	94,637	298,338	486,552	514,042	549,427	545,121	588,901	563,570	501,751	474,849	537,510	287,234	190,106	185,938	201,414	94,373	6,119,214
Room and Pillar	21,214	56,151	49,551	80,374	65,451	43,160	53,242	38,660	44,028	45,416	47,559	22,519	11,574	-	-	-	-	578,899
Longhole	11,000	32,812	31,000	34,000	42,190	46,405	19,000	12,000	4,661	5,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,973
LOM Plan	279,034	1,308,874	1,503,444	1,644,669	1,616,085	1,600,629	1,583,633	1,551,187	1,516,949	1,373,799	1,259,825	1,165,905	829,527	559,106	549,432	473,722	302,411	19,118,232
Grade																		-
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02			-	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169.37	177.41	181.32	176.40	176.71	178.59	173.98	172.80	169.39	169.88	163.99	152.15	165.19	194.29	192.70	182.92	165.59	173.64
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.30	2.92	2.49	2.47
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.03
Zn (%)	0.50	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Metal Production																		
Au (oz)	1,856	8,595	10,302	13,537	11,930	9,375	8,874	7,452	7,535	4,036	3,820	3,992	1,474	337	61	47	-	93,222
Ag (oz)	1,394,120	6,851,545	8,042,713	8,557,325	8,424,071	8,433,516	8,127,258	7,907,529	7,586,155	6,891,319	6,107,961	5,255,522	4,064,446	3,227,397	3,146,100	2,576,256	1,489,148	98,082,381
Pb (pounds)	12,717,180	62,088,085	69,988,272	73,654,185	69,553,692	75,534,265	76,355,250	76,672,196	76,731,805	70,299,466	64,077,825	59,450,218	47,696,645	33,034,244	37,035,406	28,297,778	15,357,246	948,553,759
Cu (pounds)	316,683	1,557,608	1,566,121	1,645,193	1,546,667	1,287,798	1,330,338	1,077,763	889,631	885,226	916,045	489,217	34,881	-	-	-	-	13,543,170
Zn (pounds)	1,957,925	10,367,085	14,620,890	16,612,275	13,925,174	17,204,691	14,852,272	16,158,005	15,392,619	13,271,394	15,147,917	12,859,723	13,358,580	11,672,565	12,123,057	8,334,576	4,641,913	212,500,661

Notes:
97% factor applied in metal production calculation as a conservative economic projection measure.
Ying LOM average recoveries for economic assessment: Au – 86.43%, Ag – 91.89%, Pb – 91.01%, Zn – 63.81%, Cu – 91.85%.
Minor and non-material differences (<< 1%) between Table 22.1 and schedules shown in Sections 16 and 17.
Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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22.3 Cash flow forecast and cash flow projection

Based on the LOM production profile and the metal price and other assumptions shown above, pre-tax and post-tax cashflow projections have been generated as presented in Table 22.2. At 5% discount rate, pre-tax and post-tax net present values (NPVs) of $1,275M and $1,030M, respectively, are projected. Over the LOM, 69.3% of the net revenue is projected to come from silver, 20.1% from lead, 5.4% from gold, 4.6% from zinc, and 0.6% from copper.

Table 22.2 Ying LOM economic projection

	Unit cost $/t	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total
Metal Production																			
Au (koz)		1.86	8.60	10.30	13.54	11.93	9.38	8.87	7.45	7.54	4.04	3.82	3.99	1.47	0.34	0.06	0.05		93.22
Ag (koz)		1,394	6,852	8,043	8,557	8,424	8,434	8,127	7,908	7,586	6,891	6,108	5,256	4,064	3,227	3,146	2,576	1,489	98,082
Pb (Mlb)		12.72	62.09	69.99	73.65	69.55	75.53	76.36	76.67	76.73	70.30	64.08	59.45	47.70	33.03	37.04	28.30	15.36	948.54
Cu (Mlb)		0.32	1.56	1.57	1.65	1.55	1.29	1.33	1.08	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.49	0.03					13.54
Zn (Mlb)		1.96	10.37	14.62	16.61	13.93	17.20	14.85	16.16	15.39	13.27	15.15	12.86	13.36	11.67	12.12	8.33	4.64	212.50
Net Realized Selling Price																			
Au ($/oz)		3,400	2,975	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,475
Ag ($/oz)		76.80	48.00	38.40	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.88	31.74
Pb ($/lb)		0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Cu ($/lb)		1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
Zn ($/lb)		0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Revenue																			
Au ($M)		6.31	25.57	24.52	32.22	28.39	22.31	21.12	17.74	17.93	9.60	9.09	9.50	3.51	0.80	0.14	0.11		228.87
Ag ($M)		107.07	328.87	308.84	230.02	226.44	226.69	218.46	212.55	203.92	185.24	164.18	141.27	109.25	86.75	84.57	69.25	40.03	2,943.41
Pb ($M)		11.45	55.88	63.00	66.29	62.60	67.98	68.72	69.00	69.06	63.27	57.67	53.51	42.93	29.73	33.33	25.47	13.82	853.70
Cu ($M)		0.56	2.74	2.76	2.90	2.72	2.27	2.34	1.90	1.57	1.56	1.61	0.86	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.84
Zn ($M)		1.81	9.58	13.51	15.35	12.87	15.90	13.72	14.93	14.22	12.26	14.00	11.88	12.34	10.79	11.20	7.70	4.29	196.35
Total Revenue ($M)		127.19	422.64	412.62	346.77	333.02	335.15	324.37	316.12	306.70	271.93	246.55	217.02	168.09	128.07	129.25	102.53	58.14	4,246.16
Mining Costs ($M)	**$/t**	**$M**																	
Resuing mining	43.23	-10.06	-47.52	-47.59	-43.54	-41.87	-41.08	-41.30	-39.26	-39.17	-35.47	-32.38	-26.70	-24.02	-17.27	-17.18	-12.58	-9.65	-526.64
Shrinkage mining	21.81	-0.12	-1.92	-6.10	-10.74	-11.42	-12.00	-11.75	-12.63	-12.04	-10.84	-10.30	-11.62	-6.41	-4.40	-4.23	-4.72	-2.20	-133.44
Room and Pillar	16.95	-0.45	-1.10	-0.92	-1.31	-1.30	-0.92	-1.14	-0.83	-0.52	-0.47	-0.50	-0.26	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9.81
Longhole	2.14	-0.02	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.09	-0.10	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.51
Drilling	1.97	-0.86	-4.77	-3.95	-3.91	-3.59	-3.20	-3.06	-2.89	-2.52	-2.23	-1.92	-1.60	-1.37	-0.67	-0.61	-0.61	0.00	-37.75
Expensed tunnelling	12.38	-5.69	-26.40	-25.47	-22.28	-22.04	-20.15	-19.10	-17.49	-17.48	-15.35	-11.50	-8.84	-7.81	-7.34	-5.41	-4.32	0.00	-236.66
Mine common costs	26.01	-6.72	-33.97	-41.62	-45.41	-41.51	-40.52	-39.99	-39.30	-38.55	-34.78	-32.20	-29.76	-21.65	-15.32	-15.02	-12.78	-8.20	-497.31
Ying mining cost total	75.43	-23.92	-115.76	-125.72	-127.26	-121.82	-117.97	-116.39	-112.42	-110.29	-99.16	-88.79	-78.78	-61.33	-45.00	-42.45	-35.01	-20.05	-1442.12
Milling Costs ($M)	12.40	-3.46	-16.23	-18.65	-20.40	-20.05	-19.85	-19.64	-19.24	-18.82	-17.04	-15.63	-14.46	-10.29	-6.93	-6.81	-5.88	-3.75	-237.13
Shipping Costs ($M)	3.06	-0.82	-4.03	-4.82	-5.23	-4.90	-4.80	-4.75	-4.65	-4.56	-4.15	-3.84	-3.55	-2.55	-1.75	-1.72	-1.48	-0.95	-58.56
Mineral Resource Tax ($M)	9.87	-5.48	-18.34	-18.05	-15.11	-14.53	-14.83	-14.37	-14.10	-13.68	-12.27	-11.15	-9.80	-7.71	-5.90	-6.00	-4.74	-2.68	-188.75
Cost sub-total	100.77	-33.69	-154.37	-167.23	-168.01	-161.30	-157.45	-155.15	-150.41	-147.34	-132.62	-119.41	-106.59	-81.88	-59.59	-56.99	-47.10	-27.43	-1926.56
General & Administrative ($M)	7.05	-1.97	-9.22	-10.57	-11.57	-11.40	-11.29	-11.17	-10.94	-10.70	-9.69	-8.89	-8.23	-5.85	-3.94	-3.88	-3.34	-2.13	-134.80
Government fees and other taxes ($M)	3.52	-0.98	-4.60	-5.29	-5.78	-5.68	-5.63	-5.57	-5.46	-5.34	-4.83	-4.43	-4.10	-2.92	-1.97	-1.93	-1.67	-1.06	-67.24
Total Cash Operation Cost ($M)	111.34	-36.64	-168.20	-183.09	-185.36	-178.38	-174.38	-171.89	-166.81	-163.38	-147.15	-132.73	-118.92	-90.65	-65.50	-62.80	-52.11	-30.63	-2128.60
Cashflow before tax and capital ($M)		90.55	254.44	229.54	161.41	154.64	160.77	152.47	149.31	143.31	124.79	113.82	98.10	77.45	62.57	66.45	50.42	27.51	2117.57
Amortization ($M)		-12.91	-60.94	-77.80	-82.63	-50.91	-42.60	-32.66	-29.99	-27.91	-25.48	-22.15	-18.24	-15.74	-12.17	-4.68	-4.13	-25.40	-546.34
Taxable income ($M)		77.64	193.50	151.74	78.78	103.73	118.17	119.82	119.33	115.40	99.30	91.67	79.87	61.70	50.41	61.77	46.29	2.11	1571.23
Income tax rates		15%	15%	15%	15%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	
Income tax ($M)		11.65	29.03	22.76	11.82	25.93	29.54	29.95	29.83	28.85	24.83	22.92	19.97	15.43	12.60	15.44	11.57	0.53	342.64
Cash flow post-tax, before capital ($M)		78.90	225.42	206.78	149.59	128.71	131.23	122.52	119.48	114.46	99.96	90.90	78.14	62.02	49.97	51.01	38.85	26.98	1774.93
Sustaining capital ($M)	9.33	-13.43	-62.43	-32.40	-22.56	-9.62	-7.94	-6.88	-6.59	-6.36	-4.33	-2.08	-1.41	-0.76	-0.45	-0.44	-0.37	-0.24	-178.29
Growth capital ($M)	9.76	-4.07	-58.17	-35.03	-18.41	-14.42	-11.80	-10.67	-9.42	-7.26	-5.82	-4.59	-2.53	-1.57	-1.07	-0.87	-0.85		-186.56
Total Costs ($M)	130.42	-54.14	-288.80	-250.51	-226.34	-202.42	-194.12	-189.44	-182.82	-177.00	-157.30	-139.40	-122.85	-92.97	-67.02	-64.11	-53.33	-30.87	-2493.44
Free cash flow before taxes ($M)		73.05	133.85	162.11	120.44	130.60	141.03	134.92	133.31	129.70	114.63	107.15	94.16	75.12	61.05	65.14	49.20	27.27	1752.72
Free Cash Flow after taxes ($M)		61.40	104.82	139.35	108.62	104.67	111.49	104.97	103.47	100.85	89.81	84.23	74.20	59.70	48.45	49.69	37.63	26.74	1410.08
NPV5% pre-tax $M1,275																			
NPV5% post-tax $M1,030																			

Notes: Exclusive of 17% VAT.
Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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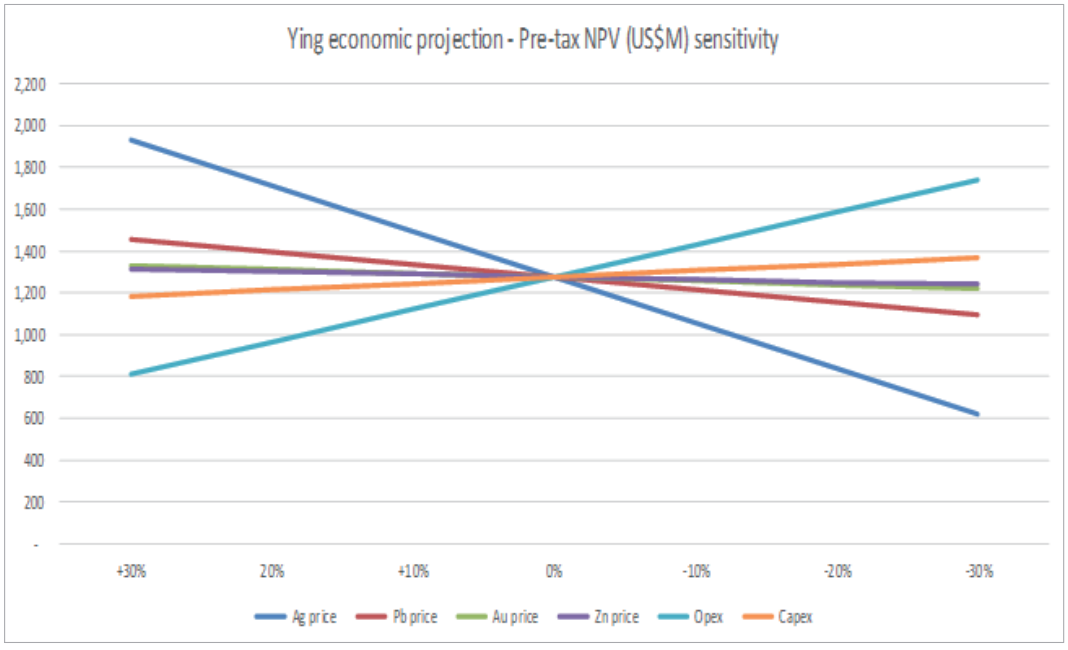
22.4 Sensitivity analysis

Figure 22.1 shows the Ying pre-tax NPV sensitivity over a +/- 30% change in Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn metal prices, and in operating and capital costs.

Figure 22.1 Ying pre-tax NPV sensitivity



Source: AMC, from Silvercorp data.

Most sensitivity is seen in silver price (the sensitivity would effectively be the same with variation in silver grade) and, to a lesser extent, in operating cost. The NPV is moderately sensitive to lead price and capex, and slightly sensitive to gold price and zinc price.

The Ying Property is seen to be a very viable mining operation with a projected LOM through to 2042 based on Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. Annual mined production of silver is projected to be between 7.3 and 9.2 Moz through FY2035 (metal produced 6.9 to 8.6 Moz), between 4.4 and 6.6 Moz from FY2036 through FY2038 (metal produced 4.1 to 6.1 Moz), and to average 2.8 Moz (metal produced 2.6 Moz) over the final four years of currently projected mine life. Approximately 105 Moz of silver, 108 koz of gold, 1Bn lb of Pb, 321M lb of zinc, and 15M lb of copper are projected to be mined over the LOM from 1 January 2026. There remains significant potential to extend the LOM beyond 2042 via further exploration and development, particularly in areas with identified Inferred Resources.

23 Adjacent properties

The QP is not aware of any adjacent properties on either the Ying Project or KP Project with a similar type of mineralization.

24 Other relevant data and information

The QP is not aware of any additional information or explanation that is necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and conclusions

25.1 Interpretations and conclusions

Silvercorp has been active on the Ying Property since 2004, with first production achieved in 2006. The Property comprises the Ying Project, which currently includes the SGX, HZG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, DCG mines, and the KP Project, which consists of the KP deposit. Annual production of primarily silver-lead-zinc ore from the Ying Project had been consistently in the range of 600 to 650 kt tonnes in the years leading up to and including FY2022, but increased to 769 kt in FY2023, 827 kt in FY2024, and 1.03 Mt in FY2025. Final FY2026 production is projected at close to 1.2 Mt, with the LOM plan targeting further annual increases up to 1.6 Mt by FY2029 The Silvercorp fiscal year (FY) begins in April, thus FY2026 runs from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

Mineralization in the Ying district mainly comprises numerous, steeply dipping, silver-lead-zinc veins with widths varying from a few centimetres to a few metres and with strike lengths up to 3,200 metres. To date, significant mineralization has been defined or developed in at least 591 discrete vein structures, and many other smaller veins have been found but not yet well explored. Included in the number of veins are 38 gold-rich veins, which have been a recent exploration target for Silvercorp.

Exploration at the Ying Project is by underground drilling, surface drilling, and chip sampling of underground workings. Silvercorp's logging, surveying, sampling, sub-sampling, and assaying procedures for the Ying Project follow common industry practice. Exploration at the development stage KP Project is by surface drilling. The procedures at the KP Project are less well understood.

At the Ying Project, QA/QC programs have been in place since 2004. QA/QC records were not available from 2004 to 2009; however, this represents a small portion of the total results and, therefore, has not presented a material risk to the Project. The 2010 to 2025 results are deemed satisfactory by the QP. At the KP Project, no recorded QA/QC programs were in place until the 2022 drilling phase by Silvercorp. The QP considers the QA/QC recorded for KP does not meet accepted industry standards. The KP Project constitutes 0.6% of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource tonnes, thus the sub-standard QAQC is not a material risk to the Ying Property.

Because of the pinch and swell nature of Ying veins, there is often significant uncertainty in location of potentially economic mineralization within the veins, and in the grade and tonnage of that mineralization. However, the large number of veins and active mining areas within each vein mean that overall economic risk related to this uncertainty is low. Silvercorp has a history of profitable mining, which demonstrates its ability to successfully manage this uncertainty.

The interpretation and construction of mineralization wireframes was completed by Silvercorp personnel using Micromine software. These were reviewed by the QPs and modified where required. Grade estimation was completed for a total of 591 veins using a block modelling approach using the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method in Datamine and Vulcan software. This is an increase of 57 veins from the previous 2024 Technical Report (AMC, 2024). Grade estimates were completed for silver, lead, and copper in all deposits, zinc in select deposits, and gold within select veins at select deposits. After interpolation for all deposits, a 0.4 m minimum mining width calculation was applied, whereby mineralization widths < 0.4 m had a dilution envelope of zero grade added to make up the difference.

The Mineral Resources were then reported above a COG based on in situ values of AgEq or AuEq. For the purposes of COG, AgEq, and AuEq calculations, the QP used individual metal processing recoveries, payables, and operating costs reported by Silvercorp for each site.

In determining the metal prices to be used, the QP referenced World Bank long-term forecast information, prices used in recent NI 43-101 reports, three-year trailing averages, and prices current as of mid-2025. The exchange rate of 7.00 CNY to US$1 is as per Silvercorp and has been accepted as reasonable by the QP. The exchange rate was also referenced against historical information in the public domain.

The following long-term metal prices were used for Mineral Resources: Au US$3,200/oz, Ag US$35.00/oz, Pb US$1.03/lb, Zn US$1.36/lb and Cu US$4.74/lb.

The following long-term metal prices were used for Mineral Reserves: Au US$2,800/oz, Ag US$28.00/oz, Pb US$0.90/lb, Zn US$1.20/lb and Cu US$4.40/lb.

Measured Mineral Resources were reported for the SGX, HXG, HPG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG deposits. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources were reported for all deposits, including the KP deposit.

Proven and Probable Reserves total 19.1 Mt averaging 174 g/t Ag, 2.47% Pb, 0.80% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au, and 0.04% Cu. Mineral Reserve COGs in g/t AgEq are: SGX – 180 Resuing, 155 Shrinkage; HZG – 150 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HPG – 195 Resuing, 175 Shrinkage; TLP – 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; LME – 170 Resuing, 145 Shrinkage, 145 Room & Pillar; LMW – 170 Resuing, 150 Shrinkage, 150 Longhole; DCG – 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; KP – 225 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage, 205 Room & Pillar. Mineral Reserve COGs in g/t AuEq were also applied at: LMW – 1.8 Room & Pillar; HPG – 2.1 Resuing, 1.9 Shrinkage.

The sensitivity of the Ying Mineral Reserves to variation in COG has been tested by applying a 20% increase in COG to Mineral Reserves at each of the Ying mines. The lowest sensitivity (reduction of 8.9% in AgEq ounces) is seen at SGX, the largest of the mines and the largest economic contributor. For the entire Ying Mining District, an approximate 16.4% reduction in AgEq ounces for a 20% COG increase demonstrates moderate overall COG sensitivity.

The Mineral Reserve estimation assumes that current stoping practices will continue to be predominant at the Ying Property - namely cut and fill resuing and shrinkage stoping for most veins - but also recognizes the introduction of the use of room and pillar mining for some flatter-lying gold-rich veins and, more recently, some limited longhole mining. A significant initiative towards the use of more mechanized mining is also recognized. The largely sub-vertical veins, generally competent ground, reasonably regular vein width, and, traditionally, hand-mining techniques using short rounds has allowed a significant degree of selectivity and control in the stoping process. Minimum mining widths of 0.5 m for resuing and 1.0 m for shrinkage are assumed. The QP has observed the mining methods at Ying and considers these widths to be reasonable.

For the total tonnage estimated as Ying Mineral Reserves, approximately 64% is associated with resuing, 32% with shrinkage, 3% with room and pillar, and 1% with longhole.

Mining dilution and recovery factors vary from mine to mine, dependent on vein width and mining method. Average dilution factors have been estimated as 16.9% for resuing, 20.0% for shrinkage, 32.1% for room and pillar, and 20.0% for longhole. Assumed mining recovery factors are 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage, room and pillar, and longhole.

Silvercorp has placed a high level of focus on dilution control in recent years and the QP considers that, overall, the current dilution estimation is reasonable. The QP also notes that, while the recent move towards increased production rates has not greatly impacted current dilution for the Property as a whole, the focus on mining process and dilution control must be maintained at individual sites as further production rate increases in the LOM plan are implemented.

Examination of the Silvercorp reconciliation between Mineral Reserve estimates in areas mined and production as mill feed for the Ying mines from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025 indicates that, overall, the mines produced 3% more tonnes at gold, silver, lead, and zinc grades that were, respectively, 6%, 2%, 4%, and 30% lower than Mineral Reserve grades. Contained gold, silver, lead, and zinc metal values were, respectively, 3% lower, 1% higher, 1% lower, and 28% lower relative to Mineral Reserve estimates.

The QP notes that silver and lead together contribute about 89% of projected Ying revenue.

Annual ore production in the LOM plan is projected to rise by over 30% from the full-year FY2026 level of about 1.2 Mt to over 1.6 Mt in FY2029, with over 1.5 Mtpa being maintained through to FY2034.

The QP considers that the planned production targets are achievable but, in addition to the projected increases in development, manpower, and mobile equipment, a major and continual focus on planning and control, particularly dilution aspects, personnel capabilities, and mechanized equipment maintenance, will be fundamental to success. Introduction to more mechanized equipment also brings additional safety considerations, with specific training and enforced protocols and operating practices being necessary.

The QP notes that the development and infrastructure required to allow production as projected is either already in place, is in development, or has been planned. The ultimate success of the planned significant increase in production at close to Mineral Reserve grades will, to a large degree, be dependent on:

- Diligent planning and the consistent availability of resources, particularly skilled manpower numbers and appropriately maintained equipment.
- A concentrated focus on achieving production rate goals with the adopted mining methods while exercising strict dilution control.
- An emphasis on necessary operating protocols and safety standards.

Ying mine Ag grades are projected to be relatively consistent, averaging around 174 g/t for the LOM but with some inconsistency in later years. Planned lead grades average around 2.29% through to FY2031 but then generally increase, reaching close to 3% by FY2038. Gold grades average about 0.26 g/t through to FY2030 but then decline steadily to a projected final low of 0.02 g/t in FY2039. Average zinc grades show a steady increase from 0.50% in FY2026 to 1.56% in FY2040. The projected AgEq grade is relatively stable over the LOM, averaging 260 g/t.

The Ying Property is seen to be a very viable mining operation with a projected LOM through to 2042 based on Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. Annual mined production of silver is projected to be between 7.3 and 9.2 Moz through FY2035 (metal produced 6.9 to 8.6 Moz), between 4.4 and 6.6 Moz from FY2036 through FY2038 (metal produced 4.1 to 6.1 Moz), and to average 2.8 Moz (metal produced 2.6 Moz) over the final four years of currently projected mine life. Approximately 105 Moz of silver, 108 koz of gold, 1Bn lb of Pb, 321M lb of zinc, and 15M lb of copper are projected to be mined over the LOM from 1 January 2026. There remains significant potential to extend the LOM beyond 2042 via further exploration and development, particularly in areas with identified Inferred Resources.

Silvercorp currently runs two processing plants - Plant 1 (also known as No.1 Mill or Xiayu Plant) and Plant 2 (also known as No. 2 Mill or Zhuangtou Plant) - for the Ying operations, with a total design capacity of 1,800 tpd (prior to October 2011), and then 2,800 tpd after October 2011 when expansion Phase II was completed. The two plants are situated within 2 km of each other. An extension to No. 2 Mill - which increased its processing capacity to 3,500 tpd - was completed in November 2024. The combined, designed plant capacity is 4,300 tpd, and the actual demonstrated capacity is 4,000 tpd.

A third processing plant (No. 3 Mill or Plant 3) is currently in the final design and construction planning stages and is scheduled for completion in 2027. At that time, Plant 2 and Plant 3 will be in operation, each with two flotation lines and a combined design capacity of 6,500 tpd (3,500 tpd from Plant 2 and 3,000 tpd from Plant 3).

77% of the ore in FY2025 was processed at Plant 2, with an average daily processing rate of about 2,400 tpd versus the design capacity of 3,500 tpd. 23% of the ore was processed at Plant 1, with an average daily processing rate of about 700 tpd, versus current capacity of 700 tpd.

Lead and silver recovery targets are being met: In FY2025, 93.63% versus 90.0% for Pb, 95.88% versus 90.0% for Ag; however, zinc recovery averaged 69.74% versus the target of 85.0%, which, as in other years, was attributed to lower than planned zinc feed grades.

Improvements have been consistently targeted on the processing system and auxiliary facilities, both in No.1 and No.2 Mill, to improve metal recovery and reduce energy consumption.

Historically, higher-grade feed from SGX has enhanced plant performance but, with the proportion of SGX ore decreasing, the challenge is to maintain similar metallurgical performance on lower grade feedstock. From recent performance, it appears that recoveries are being maintained. In FY2025, Pb grade in Pb-concentrate was lower than design and Zn grade in Zn-concentrate was higher than design, with both being just slightly below payable values without deduction.

After the commissioning of the third train of Plant 2, the processing capacity has increased, which, to some extent, compensates for the adverse effects of the decrease in ore grade and supports higher metal production. At the same time, the beneficiation experience of Plant 1 and Plant 2 has been applied and optimized in the processing line of Plant 2.

The planning and detailed engineering of Plant 3 is underway to accommodate for the further planned increase in mine production. Operators will make full use of the experience gained from the design and construction of the third processing line of Plant 2 to improve construction efficiency, reduce construction costs, and increase the productivity of the new plant.

Historically, tailings generated by ore processing activities were stored in either of two engineered tailings storage facilities located close to the processing plants, named TSF1 and TSF2. In May 2025, a third TSF located about 1.7 km to the north of Plant 2 was commissioned. Deposition to TSF1 ceased in early November 2025.

The company initiated the closure process for TSF1 in 2023 and completed the engineering survey, stability analysis, and evaluation of the dam body. In 2024, a safety assessment and closure design were carried out for the TSF1 closure.

Overall, the QP notes that the TSF facilities seen at the time of the QP site visit in February 2024 appeared to be in good condition, well maintained, well operated, and appropriately managed. Visual observations during the May 2026 site visit support Mr Claffey's comments.

The facilities are in an area of low seismic activity and are founded on competent bedrock. Facility designs are conventional and reasonable.

Monitoring systems and procedures are extensive and commensurate with accepted international good practice. The facilities are extensively inspected by a range of internal and external parties and are subject to considerable oversight from local regulators.

Based on the data presented during the QP 2024 site visit, it appears that the facilities have been constructed to a high standard, with adequate levels of oversight and in accordance with an appropriate QA/QC program. Detailed 'as-built' reports are available at each of the three TSFs, including signed-off construction drawings.

Both the TSF1 and TSF2 facilities are noted by the QP to have been designed and operated in accordance with Chinese standards, although these standards may, in certain areas, differ from current commonly accepted international standards.

The new TSF3 is similar in design and operation to the existing two facilities, with some notable exceptions, including the incorporation of a complete basal liner to the impoundment area, reflecting the increased standards now required by local regulators. Design documentation is extensive, again reflecting the increased requirements, as regulators move towards an alignment with international standards. Supporting studies for the new facility thus include a Tailings Dam Breach Analysis and three-dimensional seepage modelling.

The QP has made TSF recommendations on hydrological design criteria - including Inflow Design Flood events; reassessment of slope stability analysis; and, for TSF3, that consideration should be given to the installation of an underdrainage system, installed above the HDPE basin liner in the area immediately upstream of the starter dam. Silvercorp has indicated that, to ensure safe operation of the TSF facilities:

- Qualified third-party organizations are engaged to carry out flood control calculations every year.
- Accredited third-party engineering firms have been engaged to conduct annual dam stability assessments.
- During the stability analyses of the TSFs, the shear strength of each soil layer material in both drained and undrained states is examined.
- All TSF assessment reporting by accredited third- party entities has indicated compliance with relevant designs and meeting the requirements of the Chinese National standards.
- Silvercorp attaches great importance to the QP recommendations and plans to carry out further review work to analyze differences between Chinese and international standards.

Silvercorp has all the required permits for its operations on the Ying Property. The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates include material (approximately 21% of total Mineral Resources by AgEq metal and 24% of the total Mineral Resources by tonnes) that is currently below the elevation approved in the mining permits. However, the QPs are satisfied that there is minimal material risk of Silvercorp not receiving approval to mine these resources when access is required in the future.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of TSF3 was approved by the Luoyang Branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau. Also, the EIA report for the technical renovation and capacity expansion project of Mill Plant 2 was approved by the Luoyang branch of the Luoyang Ecological Environment Bureau in July 2024.

The Ying operation has an environmental protection department consisting of eight full-time staff. The department is mainly responsible for the environment and rehabilitation management work in the Ying Property. There are three part-time environment management personnel at the KP mine.

Environmental monitoring items include air and dust emissions and noise and wastewater monitoring. The monitoring work is completed by qualified persons and licensed institutes. Monitoring results to date indicate, with relatively minor exceptions, that discharges have met required standards.

Based on Chinese national regulatory requirements, Silvercorp will complete a site decommissioning plan at least one year before mine closure. Site rehabilitation and closure cost estimates will be made at that time.

Anticipated LOM capital expenditures are $118M for exploration and mine development; $38M for facilities, plant, and equipment; and $209M in general investment capital through to the projected end of mine life. The basis for calculating these capital costs is the LOM mining and processing plan.

Major operating cost categories are mining, shipping, milling, G&A, product selling, Mineral Resources tax, and government fees and other taxes. The estimated total LOM operating cost is $2,128M, at a unit cost averaging $111/t per tonne of ore mined.

Overall, the QP considers both capital and operating cost estimates to be reasonable relative to the methods and technology planned to be used and the scale of operations envisaged over the LOM. Inflationary pressures on costs have also been noted and, while the projected overall annual production rate increases and the introduction of more mechanized mining can facilitate the achievement of operating costs around projected levels, a constant focus on operational efficiency and cost effectiveness will still be essential.

Although Silvercorp is a producing issuer and, therefore, does not require an economic analysis of the Ying Property for the purposes of a NI 43-101 Technical Report, the QPs have considered it reasonable to include a high-level analysis to illustrate the potential economic impact relative to the latest Mineral Reserve estimation and the associated production schedule.

The following Ying realized selling metal prices (Ying averages over projected LOM except where stated), average costs, and exchange rate were used for the economic analysis (all values in US$):

- Gold price/troy ounce $3,400 FY2026Q4, $2,975 FY2027, $2,800 LOM
- Silver price/troy ounce $76.80 FY2026Q4, $48.00 FY2027, $38.40 FY2028, $26.88 LOM
- Lead price/lb $0.90
- Zinc price/lb $1.92
- Copper price/lb $1.76
- Mining cost/t $75.43
- Milling cost/t $12.40

- Shipping cost/t $3.06
- Mineral Resources tax & rights royalty/t $9.87
- G&A/t $7.05
- Government fees and other taxes/t $3.52
- Sustaining and growth capital/t $19.08
- Exchange rate US$1 = 7.00CYN

The QP notes the following about the above economic parameters:

- Ying realized metal prices are as per Silvercorp advice and assume the following US$ market prices:
  - Gold/oz: $4,000 FY2026Q4, $3,500 FY2027, $2,800 remaining LOM
  - Silver/oz: $80 FY2026Q4, $50 FY2027, $40 FY2028, $28 remaining LOM
  - Lead/lb: $0.90
  - Zinc/b: $1.20
  - Copper/lb: $4.40
- Other than for FY2026Q4 / FY2027 for gold, and FY2026Q4 / FY2027 / FY2028 for silver, the above market prices are as per those used in the mining COG calculations.
- Cost values are as per those indicated in Section 21 (sustaining and growth capital includes mill expansion, TSF, and ore sorting capital through to FY2028).

The QP also notes that approximate spot metal prices at the time of writing of the Technical Report are: gold - $4,745/oz; silver - $75.50/oz; lead - $0.86/lb; zinc - $1.49/lb, copper - $5.85/lb.

Based on the LOM production profile and the metal price and other assumptions shown above, pre-tax and post-tax cashflow projections have been generated. At 5% discount rate, pre-tax and post-tax net present values (NPVs) of $1,275M and $1,030M, respectively, are projected. Over the LOM, 69.3% of the net revenue is projected to come from silver, 20.1% from lead, 5.4% from gold, 4.6% from zinc, and 0.6% from copper.

Pre-tax NPV sensitivity was also examined over a +/- 30% change in Ag, Pb, Au, and Zn metal prices, and in operating and capital costs. Most sensitivity is seen in silver price (the sensitivity would effectively be the same with variation in silver grade) and, to a lesser extent, in operating cost. The NPV is moderately sensitive to lead price and capex, and slightly sensitive to gold price and zinc price.

25.2 Ying Project risks

As noted above, the Ying Project has been operational for 20 years but risks common to the mining industry still exist. AMC has considered various technical aspects that could affect future operations and projected production and cash flows. The AMC risk assessment is summarized in Table 25.2. In the risk analysis, various risk sources / issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence, with the words 'operational performance' also including safety aspects.

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- Major risk: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (> 20%) on the project cashflow and operational performance and, in the extreme, could potentially lead to major project disruption or failure.
- Moderate risk: The factor could have a significant effect (10% to 20%) on the project cashflow and operational performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- Minor risk: The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and operational performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a 7-year timeframe can be considered as:

- Likely: will probably occur.
- Possible: may occur.
- Unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 25.1 shows the risk assessment matrix.

Table 25.1 Risk assessment matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 25.2. The risk ratings reflect status before implementation of control recommendations.

Table 25.2 Project risk assessment

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource					
Biased chip sampling	Different grade than estimated in the Mineral Resource model due to biased sampling.	Ensure all channels are cut with diamond saws and representative samples are taken.	Possible	Minor	Low
QAQC Records	There are limited QAQC records for the early years of the Ying Project and at the KP Project before it was acquired by Silvercorp.	Plan additional drilling /channel sampling in areas with limited QAQC and ensure a QAQC program that is aligned with Industry Best Practices is in place.	Possible	Minor	Low
CRM samples not blind	Several laboratories show consistently high precision, high accuracy results, suggesting the laboratories are aware of the CRM expected value.	Umpire duplicates can be used to confirm that primary laboratory precision is maintained.	Possible	Minor	Low

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Vein geometry	Because of the pinch and swell nature of Ying veins, there is often significant uncertainty in location of potentially economic mineralization within the veins, and in the grade and tonnage of that mineralization.	The large number of veins and active mining areas within each vein means that overall economic risk is mitigated.	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Ensure adequate density of drilling ahead of planned mining	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Permit depth	21% of the total Mineral Resources based on AqEq metal, and 24% of Mineral Resources based on tonnes are at an elevation below the current mining permits	Continue with applications to increase depth of current mining permits.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Mineral Reserve and Mining					
Production plan	Significant production shortfalls due to insufficient labour or equipment	Ensure that contractors can fulfil requirements to meet the production plan. Quickly resolve issues that could cause production delays.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Production plan	Production more than allowed by mining permit leading to financial penalties or shutdown	Ensure regulators are kept fully informed and, as necessary, get required permissions.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Production plan	Dilution greater than anticipated leading to lower metal output at planned tonnes.	Exercise high degree of process control in design, drilling, and blasting at all mines.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Underground development and stope preparation	Inadequate rate of underground development and/or stope planning and/or execution.	Maintain diligent process of plan / schedule / execute / control at all mines.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
In-stope grade control	Inadequate grade control leading to more waste mining and lower grade material to surface.	Maintain constant and high level of geology grade control in vein development and stopes.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Geotechnical	Significant geological structures and/or adverse ground conditions leading to production interruption and/or safety issues	Ensure early geotechnical assessment, appropriate ground support, personnel awareness, defined procedures, and ongoing safety monitoring.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Hydrogeological	More water inflow than anticipated leading to underground flooding and potential production interruption.	Inflow monitoring and maintenance of dewatering facilities.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Introduction of more mechanized equipment	Inadequate training and/or inadequate development and implementation of necessary operating and safety procedures leading to injury exposure and/or production interruption.	Establish and maintain necessary personnel training and comprehensive operating and safety procedures for all equipment at mine sites.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or interruption at Hongfa plant.	Maintain planning and survey vigilance at all waste rock sites. Ensure site provisions adequate for future planned waste production. Appropriate maintenance at Hongfa. Maintain consideration for waste rock storage underground.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Ore stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpiles.	Ensure stockpile planning and area provisions appropriate for increased production.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Processing					
XRT sorting performance	Unable to achieve the anticipated performance of XRT ore sorting, resulting in over-estimation of metal recoveries.	Carry out more in-line tests on adjusting operational parameters of XRT ore sorter to gradually improve waste reject rate and reduce metal losses.	Possible	Minor	Low
Metal recovery	Metal recoveries decrease due to change in properties of plant feed ore.	Continually conduct flotation tests on different ore bodies and appropriately direct operation of processing plant.	Possible	Minor	Low
Infrastructure					
Power supply	Lack of or unstable power supply in heavy load season, leading to operation interruption.	Maintain awareness with supply entity. Maintain emergency power supply for critical infrastructure and services.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
TSF					
TSF dam management	Dam failure leading to tailings leak and/or major failure.	Ensure best practice design, inspection, monitoring, and reaction regime is established and followed at all times.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
TSF capacity	Lack of TSF volume capacity leading to inability to fully complete planned LOM.	Ongoing TSF survey diligence and planning relative to anticipated and actual tailings volume deposition and implications for future storage.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Environment and social					
Water abstraction, surface water, and groundwater	Mining and/or processing activities causing pollution due to unintended discharge of untreated production, domestic, or other wastewater.	Continue water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of Ying mine areas. Ensure any site water discharges follow Chinese legal requirements.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
ARD from waste rock and tailings	No indication of significant ARD issues in Ying Property areas to date but potential may exist as new areas are developed.	Maintain vigilance on testing of waste rocks / tailings to assess any ARD risks.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Social impact and community engagement	Company has good record of engagement with local communities but potential for problematic issues must always be recognized.	Maintain regular interaction with all stakeholders and constant focus on potential social impact of company activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Risk	Description	Control recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Capex and Opex					
Capex increases	Lack of detailed planning / budgeting resulting in unforeseen additional Capex and adverse impact on cashflow.	Regularly review plan and budget for sustaining and investment capital required to achieve projected development and production plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex increases	Significant opex increases through inadequate planning and/or provision of appropriate resources and/or inflation leading to adverse impact on operating performance and cashflow.	Regularly review LOM plan / budget and operating performance for both contractors and Company. Establish long-term arrangements with contractors and suppliers.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

26 Recommendations

Other than for costs estimated below for exploration tunnelling and drilling – totalling US$39.95M and which are part of planned LOM capital expenditures – the QPs consider that implementation of the following recommendations will form part of the day-to-day operating cost of the Ying mines.

26.1 Safety in general

Maintain indicated focus and measures employed related to mine and site safety, including implementation of a policy whereby the more stringent of either Chinese or Canadian safety standards is employed. The QP notes that Silvercorp has gone beyond Chinese statutory requirements in certain areas of safety and the Company has indicated a continuing focus on production procedure safety improvement.

26.2 Exploration

Continue exploration tunnelling and diamond drilling at the Ying Property. The exploration tunnelling is used to upgrade the drill-defined Resources to the Measured category, and the diamond drilling is used to expand and upgrade the previous drill-defined Resources, explore for new mineralized zones within the unexplored portions of vein structures, and test for the down-dip and along strike extensions of the vein structures. The proposed exploration work is as follows:

26.2.1 SGX

Tunnelling:

- 23,140 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E, S16E2, S16E5, S16W, S16W1, S18E2, S19, S19E, S19E1, S19W, S1W, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, S2, S21, S21W, S21W3, S21W5, S22, S23, S23W, S27E1, S27E2, S2W, S2W1, S2W2, S2W2_3, S31, S31E, S32, S37, S37E, S39, S39W, S4E, S5, S6, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_2a2, S7_2E, S7_2Ea, S7_3, S7_4, S74, S76, S7W, S7W1, S7W11, S8, S8_1, S8E, S8E1, S8W, and S8W2 between Levels -40 m and 850 m.

Drilling:

- 8,530 m surface drilling and 56,470 m underground diamond drilling on vein structures S1, S10, S11, S14, S14_1, S14_2, S16E1, S16E2, S16W, S16W1, S18, S18E2, S18W, S19, S19E, S19W, S1W, S1W2, S1W3, S1W5, S2, S21, S21W1, S23, S23W, S26, S26E, S26W, S27, S27E, S27E1, S27E2, S27W, S28, S28E, S29, S2W, S2W1, S2W2, S2W2_1, S2W2_3, S31, S31E, S32, S32E, S33, S36, S39, S51, S53, S54, S54N, S6, S6E1, S7, S7_1, S7_1E, S7_2, S7_2E, S74, S7E, S7E2, S7W1, S7W11, S8, S8E1, S8W, and S8W2.

26.2.2 HZG

Tunnelling:

- 6,275 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, HZ15, HZ15W2, HZ20, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ22S, HZ26, HZ26W, S28, and S8 between Levels 300 m and 850 m.

Drilling:

- 7,920 m surface drilling and 14,080 m underground drilling on vein structures HZ10, HZ11, HZ12, HZ15, HZ18, HZ20, HZ20E, HZ22, HZ22E1, HZ22S, HZ22W, HZ26, HZ26E, HZ26E8, HZ26W_1, HZ27, S19, S27, S28, S7_1, and S8.

26.2.3 HPG

Tunnelling:

- 10,400 m exploration tunnelling on major vein structures H10, H10_1, H10_1a, H11, H12, H12_1, H12W, H13, H14, H14a, H15, H15W, H15W4, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H16_3E, H16_5, H17, H17_1, H17_1a, H18, H20W, H29, H32, H32a, H32E1, H38, H39_1a, H40, H40W, H42, H5, H5_1, H5_2, and H5W between Levels 50 m and 790 m.

Drilling:

- 1,245 m surface drilling and 34,095 m underground diamond drilling on vein structures B03, H10, H10_1, H10_1a, H11, H12, H12_1, H13, H14, H14a, H15, H15_1, H15W, H16, H16_1, H16_3, H16_5, H17, H17_1a, H18, H20W, H32, H32E1, H38, H39_1, H40, H41, H5, H5_2, and H9.

26.2.4 LME

Tunnelling:

- 6,280 m on vein structures LM1, LM2, LM2W, LM3_2, LM3_2E, LM3_4, LM3E, LM3W2, LM4, LM4E2, LM5, LM5a, LM5E, LM5E1, LM5E2, LM5W5, LM6, LM6_1, LM6W, LM6W_1, LM73, LM75, LM75a, LM79, LM82, and LM82E between Levels 400 m and 1,100 m

Drilling:

- 710 m surface drilling and 29,290 m underground diamond drilling on vein LM1, LM18E1, LM18W3, LM2, LM2E4, LM2W1, LM2W2, LM3, LM3_1, LM3_2, LM3_2E, LM3_4, LM3E2, LM3W, LM3W2, LM3W3, LM4, LM4E2, LM4W, LM4W1, LM4W3, LM5, LM5E, LM5E1, LM5E2, LM5W, LM5W7, LM6, LM6_1, LM68, LM6W, LM6W_1, LM71, LM73, LM75, LM76, LM79, LM82, LM82E, LM84, LM86, LM9, and M4W1.

26.2.5 LMW

Tunnelling:

- 18,500 m on vein structures LM11, LM11E, LM11E1, LM12, LM12_1, LM12_3, LM12_4, LM12E, LM12E6, LM12E6a, LM12Ea2, LM13W, LM13W2, LM13Wa, LM14, LM14_2, LM14a, LM17, LM17W, LM17W1, LM17W2, LM17W4, LM17W5, LM17W6, LM19, LM19_1, LM19W1, LM19W2, LM19Wa, LM20, LM21, LM22, LM25, LM25W, LM25W1, LM26, LM26a, LM28, LM30, LM32, LM32E, LM32E1, LM33, LM34, LM41E, LM41E2, LM41E7, LM41W, LM50, LM50_3, LM50a, LM52, LM52_1, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM58, LM7, LM7E, LM8, LM8_3, LM8_4a, LM8_5, LM8_7, LM8_9, T24, W1, W18, W18E1, W2, W2W, W2W1, W5, W6, W6a, W6E, W6E1, W6E2, and W6W as well as their parallel subzones between Levels 500 m and 1,070 m.

Drilling:

- 3,000 m surface drilling and 60,000 m underground drilling on vein LM11, LM11E, LM12_1, LM12_2, LM12E, LM12E1, LM12E6, LM13W, LM14, LM14_1, LM14a, LM14W, LM16, LM16E1, LM17, LM17E1, LM17W, LM17W1, LM17W2, LM17W3, LM19_1, LM19E1, LM19W1, LM19W2, LM19W4, LM20, LM20E, LM20W, LM22, LM25, LM25W1, LM26, LM28, LM32, LM32E, LM41, LM41_1, LM41E, LM41E1, LM41E2, LM41E4, LM41E7, LM41W, LM50, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM56, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM7, LM7E, LM7W2, LM8, LM8_13, LM8_3a, LM8_4, LM8_5, W1, W18, W18E2, W18W, W18W_2, W6, W6E, W6E1, W6E2, and W6W and their parallel vein structures.

26.2.6 TLP

Tunnelling:

- 21,600 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures T1 series, T2 series, T3 series, T4, T4E, T5 series, T11, T11E4, T11W1, T12, T12E, T14 series, T15 series, T16 series, T17 series, T20, T21, T21W, T22 series, T23 series, T24, T26, T26E1, T27, T27E, T27W, T28, T28, T28_1, T28E, T29, T30, T31 series, T33 series, T35E, T35E1, T38, T38E, T39E1, T39E, T39W, and T53 between Levels 500 m and 1,120 m.

Drilling:

- 2,660 m surface drilling and 67,340 m underground drilling on vein structures T1 series, T2, T3 series, T5, T11 series, T12, T14, T14E, T15 series, T16 series, T17 series, T20, T21, T21W1, T22 series, T23, T24, T26, T26E, T28, T31, T31W3, T31W5, T33 series, T35 series, T39 series, T41, T50, T51, T52, and T53.

26.2.7 DCG

Tunnelling:

- 2,152 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures C4, C4E, C7_1, C7_1a, C7_2, C8, C8E1, C9_1, C9W1, C9W2 between Levels 700 m and 780 m.

Drilling:

- 5,000 m underground drilling on vein structures C8, C8E1, C9_1, C9_2, C9_5, C9E1, C9E3, C9W2, CJ9, and CJ9W.

26.2.8 KP

Tunnelling:

- 4,101 m exploration tunnelling on vein structures K3, and K4 between Levels 805 m and 1120 m.

Drilling:

- 2,315 m surface drilling and 7,200 m underground drilling on vein structures K1, K2, and K3.

26.2.9 Exploration costs

The estimated cost for the above exploration work is:

- Tunnelling: CNY 221,120,000 (US$31.59M)
- Drilling: CNY 58,557,000 (US$8.37M)

26.3 Drilling

The QP recommends the following:

- The procedures used in the 2020 density measurement for SGX should be independently reviewed and modified, if necessary.
- All density samples should be geologically described, with particular attention to the degree of oxidation and the presence or absence of vugs or porosity.
- The minimum size of the density samples should be 1 kg. The part of the sample that is selected for assaying should be as representative of the mineralization in the part used for density measurement

as possible. Assaying of the density sample itself is preferable but only if the wax does not lead to problems with assay sample preparation.

- The regression models are likely to be improved for some samples by inclusion of assays for copper and iron. In samples with a significant content of chalcopyrite, freibergite, pyrite, or hematite, these minerals may make a significant contribution to the overall density of the samples.
- The procedures used in for the KP density measurement should be documented.
- HZG, DCG, and KP are underrepresented in the current density data. Further sampling of these deposits is required.

26.4 Sample preparation, analyses, and security

All recommendations in this Section refer to the Ying Project, except Section 26.4.6.2.

26.4.1 Laboratories

- Laboratories should be chosen based on similar protocols, or protocols should be standardized between laboratories where possible.
- Attempt to standardize the crush methodology, crush sub-sampling method, and sample size, lower and upper detection limits and overlimit techniques that are utilized by the various laboratories.
- Halt the use of roll mats to mix samples prior to sub-sampling. Riffle splitting or automated rotary sample dividers are a more robust system less inclined to sampling bias.
- Wet sizing of pulps should be conducted to test the grind size protocols.

26.4.2 CRMs

- The issue of excessively precise results from some laboratories needs to be discussed with the laboratory managers.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of CRM (and QA/QC) samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that CRMs and laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Issues of data bias (both positive and negative) as well as analytical drift should be further investigated, including the standardization of sample preparation and analysis methods between all labs.
- Consider developing several custom Ying specific CRMs. Several CRM suppliers can create CRMs from surplus coarse reject material and provide relevant certification and documentation. This may help to reduce the number of CRMs required and would also provide CRMs with matrix matched to the Ying deposits.
- Consider adding a CRM that monitors low grade zinc (less than (<) 0.2%).

26.4.3 Blanks

- Send a batch of coarse blank samples to several laboratories to enable statistics on grade distribution of Ag, Pb, and Zn of the blank source material to be determined. This should be completed for each quarry site to ensure the source has sufficiently low Ag, Pb, Zn, and Au

concentrations. If blank materials from different quarry sites are used, each blank material should be given an identification so that the source can be traced.

- Revise protocols so that blanks are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of at least one blank in every 25 samples (4%) for both drilling and underground samples.
- Insert blanks immediately after expected high-grade mineralization.
- Implement the use of both coarse and fine (pulp) blank material to enable sample preparation and analytical processes to be monitored for contamination.
- Ensure that all laboratories are running their own internal blanks to monitor contamination. If possible, internal laboratory QA/QC data should be acquired in real time and incorporated into the Silvercorp database.
- Investigate if detection limits and analytical methods can be standardized between labs to ensure blank material is performing consistently.
- Implement the monitoring of blank results in real-time and ensure that sample batches with blanks exceeding failure limits are investigated and re-analysed.
- Maintain a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Submit pulp duplicate samples for analysis to enable practical detection limits to be determined for each laboratory.

26.4.4 Duplicates

- Duplicates insertion rates should be increased to 5 - 6% of total samples submitted and should comprise field duplicates, coarse crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The collection of duplicates at different stages of the sampling process will enable the source of sampling variance to be understood.
- Investigate the cause of poor field duplicate performance in both core and underground samples. This could include a test phase that incorporates the following:
  - Submitting the second half of the core, instead of quarter core as the field duplicates (if required, a thin slice of core could be sliced off and retained for archival storage before cutting the core into halves).
  - Consider increasing the size of underground samples.

26.4.5 Umpire samples

- Select a single, third-party laboratory to act as the umpire laboratory.
- Submit a random selection of pulp samples to the umpire laboratory on a regular basis, with CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This is to assess the performance of the batch at the umpire laboratory.
- Increase umpire sampling submissions to 4 - 5% of all samples collected.

26.4.6 General recommendations

26.4.6.1 Ying Project

- Laboratory protocols for sample preparation and analysis should be standardized where possible.

- Insertion rates for all QA/QC sample types should be increased to conform with generally accepted industry standards. QA/QC samples should be included with every batch of samples submitted to the laboratory.
- Insert QA/QC samples randomly within sample batches as opposed to the present practice of consistently inserting consecutive CRMs, blanks, and duplicates. This will make it more difficult for the laboratory to pre-determine the QA/QC types.
- Investigate whether internal laboratory QA/QC data are available, and whether these can be reviewed in addition to Silvercorp data.
- Populate and utilize the planned implementation of a commercial drillhole database with QA/QC capability.
- Maintain and report a 'table of fails' that documents the remedial action completed on any failed batch.
- Implement a system whereby the original assays of failed batches are retained in the sample database and available for audit.
- Consider implementing the review of QA/QC samples for all mines collectively, in addition to the present practice of reviewing QA/QC samples separately at each mine. Given that laboratories are common to all mines, this will provide additional data to monitor laboratory performance and trends.
- Standardize the coding of batch IDs for all samples (including QA/QC samples) to allow for the review of data on a batch basis.

26.4.6.2 KP Project

- Upgrade all drilling and sampling to meet, as a minimum, the QA/QC protocols applied at the Ying Project.
- All records of QA/QC submissions and treatment should be maintained.

26.5 Data verification

- Progress centralizing and standardizing all mine databases to reduce duplicate data and minimize version control issues. Rules or lookup tables should be set to ensure data is valid prior to upload.
- Establish standard dataset boundaries for each mine, including overlaps as required.
- Ensure assay data is recorded without rounding to accurately reflect the original assay certificates.
- Establish a protocol for the consistent treatment of samples with analytical results below the LLD.
- Undertake further random assay checks of the channel sample database and make corrections as appropriate.
- Establish a protocol to ensure unsampled intervals are consistently, and unambiguously, recorded in the database.
- Ensure that when a sample ID is on two certificates there is a documented rationale and flag for what assays are used for the Mineral Resources.
- Duplicated drillhole and channel Hole IDs should be addressed to allow the Ying database to be audited as a whole. Develop procedures to ensure Hole IDs and Sample IDs are unique for each deposit.
- Store QA/QC data within the database and ensure that Certificate (batch) IDs are consistent between sample and QA/QC data.

- Ensure that date fields are populated in a consistent format within the assay database. All dates should be checked for validity and corrected as required. Missing dates should be corrected using historical records or by cross-referencing drill dates, samples dates, and assay dates.

26.6 Mineral Resource

26.6.1 Estimation process

- Continue to standardize modelling protocols at all mines to facilitate efficient model auditing.
- Establish clear responsibilities for key personnel during the Mineral Resource estimation process. This should include a rigorous internal peer review of all inputs including input databases, 3D vein / domain models, as-built and sterilization triangulations, etc. This internal review process could include something as structured as a formal internal data sign-off at each key stage of the modelling process.
- Ensure that vein models are appropriate for use as estimation domains in the context of established parameters (e.g. hard boundary search neighbourhood). Disparate veins in similar structural positions, considered within the mining context as the same vein, may need to be separated into separate domains (different vein domain names). Conversely, spatially related veins with minor fault offsets may be grouped into single domains (same vein domain name). This will enable blocks to be informed by appropriate data and eliminate boundary artefacts in the resulting block model.

26.6.2 Resource database

- Finalize the ongoing migration of all Mineral Resource datasets from the individual mine-based data solutions (Excel™ files) to the central Micromine Geobank™ database and implement data validation checks.
- Create fields within the database to identify any drillhole or channel samples that should be excluded from the Mineral Resource. Documentation of why any data are excluded should be maintained and provided to any external QPs completing work on the project.
- Consider standardizing the translation of Chinese vein names to English vein names to ensure consistency between successive (i.e. yearly) Mineral Resource updates. This will allow more detailed comparisons of individual block models on a vein-by-vein basis. This could also be accomplished through a tracking document that records successive names for the same vein.

26.6.3 Vein modelling

- Develop standardized procedures for vein modelling across all deposits for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. This should encompass standards that cover how far to extrapolate veins from known mineralization, criteria for combining (or splitting) veins into a single estimation domain, and minimum vein width criteria.
- Increase the number of vertices during wireframe construction to increase the resolution of triangulations, and to prevent deleterious triangle artefacts in veins with highly variable or sparse data density. Investigate possible advanced vein modelling tools such as implicit modelling to create more appropriate and robust vein wireframes.
- Where appropriate, clip intersecting veins using wireframe Boolean tools.
- Adjust wireframing processes to reduce wireframes pinching out to thicknesses of less than 0.4 m between data.

26.6.4 Depletion modelling

- In building depletion and sterilization wireframes, ensure that 'cookie cutter' coding wireframes are orthogonal to the strike / dip of vein models.
- As-builts should be used in addition to any 'cookie cutter' wireframe built in the longitudinal plane to ensure that raises and crosscut drives are appropriately coded and depleted.

26.7 Mineral processing

- Undertake periodic mill audits aimed at ensuring optimum process control and mill performance.
- Continue with targeting of improvements on processing systems and auxiliary facilities, including XRT sorting, to enhance metal recovery and reduce energy consumption.
- For XRT sorting, establish and maintain a comprehensive performance data collection regime to facilitate optimum use and processing value contribution.
- Ensure that tight control is exercised over construction and commissioning of Mill Plant 3, and for the changeover period as Mill Plant 1 is phased out.

26.8 Tailings storage facilities

QP note: Initial Silvercorp responses to recommendations are included in Section 18.1 of the Technical Report.

- Consideration should be given to the adoption of more stringent hydrological design criteria for all three facilities, adopting a more extreme Inflow Design Flood than the presently adopted 1:500-year or 1:1,000-yr events.
- A reassessment of the slope stability analysis for the existing facilities should be undertaken, using up to date methods of analyses and considering all appropriate loading conditions. Initially, this should entail a rigorous review of all data obtained from field and laboratory testing with a particular focus on the identification of contractive materials based on the results of cone penetrometer test (CPTu) data. Undrained limit equilibrium analyses should be conducted. Depending on the results of this review and the undrained analyses, more complex methods of analyses may be required using advanced numerical models, i.e., non-linear deformation analyses (NDA).
- For TSF3, consideration should be given to the installation of an underdrainage system, installed above the HDPE basin liner in the area immediately upstream of the starter dam. The aim of this system would be to facilitate the drainage of the tailings mass on which subsequent upstream raises would be constructed.
- Also for TSF3, engage with an independent TSF design specialist to review and inspect the as-built construction, inclusive of diversion channels, adjacent slope stability aspects, and maintenance of road access in the event of extreme weather events

26.9 Surface roads and transportation

- Assess all roads in steep slope areas and take appropriate action to offset risk in any sections that lack road safety barriers and / or where there may be potential for slope failures.
- For road transportation in general at the Ying property and the surrounding area, and with particular reference to increased road traffic and interaction with non-company vehicles on roads and in tunnels, continue to ensure that appropriate safety protocols are in place and adhered to.

26.10 Mining

- For internal planning and forecasting and for external reporting, continue with process of fully integrating Resource estimation, Reserve estimation, and mine planning processes at each mine and for Ying as a whole.
- Continue the focus on dilution and grade control and implementation of best mining practices via the Mining Quality Control Department. This will be fundamental to achieving Mineral Reserve grades over the Ying LOM while also producing ore at significantly increased rates.
- Maintain a major and continual focus on mine planning and control in general – particularly of dilution aspects as noted above, but also with respect to personnel numbers and capabilities, and on mechanized equipment maintenance.
- Ensure that geotechnical understanding and planning is at the forefront of implementing and maintaining safe ground control in all the Ying mines.
- Continue with the plan to introduce more advanced technology at the Ying operations, while developing and implementing all necessary operating and safety measures related to the use of more mechanized equipment and new mining methods. This introduction brings additional safety considerations, with specific training and enforced protocols and operating practices being required. Equipment and personnel operating around open brows, raises, and ore-passes; remote mucking practices and operator protection; and provision of safety bays and adequate equipment clearances relative to drift widths are specific examples of aspects to be addressed. The QP acknowledges the Silvercorp indication of training implementation and that all current tasks in the Ying operation have been assessed and standardized for safe production.
- Maintain a high degree of development planning, scheduling, and control throughout the Ying operation. In this regard, achievement of development projections, particularly in the next few years, will be a key contributor to the further planned production increases.
- Ensure consistent contractor awareness and fulfilment of requirements and responsibilities, including provision and availability of resources, particularly skilled manpower numbers and appropriately maintained equipment, and with respect to safety protocol adherence.
- For recently introduced longhole mining, ensure a comprehensive program is continued to monitor drilling and blasting performance against design, inclusive of regular cavity monitoring surveys. With a view to optimizing longhole performance in general - and particularly regarding safety, production rate and dilution - engagement of specialist guidance is recommended. This could include advice on stope access and design, equipment, operating protocols, drill and blast design, geotechnical assessment and ground support – particularly around brows and hangingwalls, and backfilling.
- Again, with respect to longhole mining, consider a more widespread application of the methodology in appropriate areas, with a view to further increasing stope production rates. In undertaking such, it must be recognized that design and blasting practices aimed at dilution control will require yet more focus.
- For room and pillar mining, ensure design and operating practices include geotechnical and support assessment and result in adequate pillar stability and stable backs, both locally and in the wider room and pillar areas.
- For the predominant resuing and shrinkage mining methods, maintain a high degree of process control on design, drilling, and blasting. This will be critical to achieving dilution targets.
- As appropriate, engage specialist guidance on paste backfill, including for recipes, binder type and usage, appropriate strength requirements and achievement over time, testing protocols, delivery system, and placement.

- With respect to diesel equipment operation, ensure that regulatory and best practice ventilation standards are maintained, including with respect to noxious gases and diesel particulate matter (DPM) concentrations.
- Particularly for room and pillar and longhole mining, monitor and assess ore recovery factors against current projections.
- Maintain the focus on stockpiling and record keeping procedures, and on assessing all aspects of reconciliation performance between mine and mill.
- Where viable and safe, maintain consideration of placement of waste material into stope voids for all appropriate mining methods.
- Maintain a constant focus on operational efficiency and cost effectiveness. The QP considers that unit cost estimates are reasonable relative to projected annual production rate increases and the introduction of more mechanized mining but, particularly in recognition of cost inflation pressures, such a focus will be essential.
- Consider increasing use of electric / battery mining vehicles at the Ying operations.

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28 QP Certificates

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Herbert A. Smith, P.Eng., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Senior Principal Mining Engineer with AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (EGBC Permit #100235), with an office at Suite 202, 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1S4, Canada.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").
3. I graduated with a degree of B.Sc. in Mining Engineering in 1972 and a degree of M.Sc. in Rock Mechanics and Excavation Engineering in 1983, both from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England. I am a registered member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #32378), Professional Engineers of Ontario (License #100017396), Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (License #31494), and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (License #L4413).

   I have worked as a Mining Engineer for a total of 48 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in underground mining, feasibility studies, and technical report preparation for mining projects.

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I visited the Ying Property from 6 – 19 February 2012 for four days, 3 – 6 September 2013 for four days, 13 – 16 July 2016 for three days, 26 – 29 February 2024 for four days, and 12 – 13 May 2026 for two days.
5. I am responsible for Sections 2 - 6, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, and parts of 1, 12.1, 18, 19, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for previous AMC Technical Reports on the Ying property in 2012 (filed 15 June 2012, effective date 1 May 2012), 2013 (minor update to 2012 report, filed 6 May 2013, effective date 1 May 2012), 2014 (filed 5 September 2014, effective date 31 December 2013), 2017 (filed 24 February 2017, effective date 31 December 2016), 2020 (filed 14 October 2020, effective date 31 July 2020), 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022) and 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).
8. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Herbert A. Smith, P.Eng.
Senior Principal Mining Engineer
AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Genoa K. Vartell, P.Geo., of Surrey, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Technical Lead Geosciences / Senior Principal Geologist with AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (EGBC Permit #100235), with an office at Suite 202, 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1S4, Canada.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada (Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Geology in 1991). I am a graduate of the University of Western Australia in Perth, Australia (Ph.D. in Geology). I am a registered member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #37418). I have practiced my profession for a total of 32 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I visited the Ying Property from 13 – 20 July 2016 for eight days.

5 I am responsible for Sections 7, 9, 10, 23, and parts of 1, 12, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I assisted the qualified persons with respect to a previous AMC Technical Report on the Ying property in 2013 (filed 6 May 2013, effective date 1 May 2012) and was a qualified person for the previous AMC Technical Reports on the Ying property in 2017 (filed 24 February 2017, effective date 31 December 2016), 2020 (filed 14 October 2020, effective date 31 July 2020), 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022) and 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Genoa K. Vartell, P.Geo.
Technical Lead Geosciences / Senior Principal Geologist
AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Simeon Robinson, P.Geo., MAIG, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Principal Geologist with AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (EGBC Permit #100235), with an office at Suite 202, 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1S4, Canada.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of Curtin University of Technology, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Bachelor of Science – Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology, 2001). I have completed the Citation Program in Applied Geostatistics (University of Alberta, 2019). I am a registered member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Licence #43058) and Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration #3904). I am a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#5609). I have practiced my profession for a total of 24 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I visited the Ying Property from 26 – 29 February 2024 for four days.

5 I am responsible for Section 8, and parts of 1, 12.1, 12.2, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for previous AMC Technical Reports on the Ying property in 2020 (filed 14 October 2022, effective date 31 July 2022), 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022) and 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Simeon Robinson, P.Geo., MAIG
Principal Geologist
AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Justin Glanvill, PrSciNat, of Maidenhead, United Kingdom, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Principal Geologist with AMC Consultants (UK) Limited with an office at Office 336a, Davidson House, Forbury Square, Reading, Berkshire RG1 3EU, United Kingdom.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China", with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of Natal in Durban, South Africa (Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1997) and the University of the Witwatersrand (Master of Science, Engineering in 2013). I am a member in good standing of the Geological Society of South Africa, and a Professional Natural Scientist (PrSciNat) registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP Reg. 40164/07). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1997. My expertise is in systems development and automation, underground and open-pit geological mapping and modelling, grade control, reconciliation, resource estimation, and associated geostatistics.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I visited the Ying Property from 12 – 13 May 2026 for two days.

5 I am responsible for parts of Sections 1, 12.1, 12.2,14, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for the previous AMC Technical Report on the Ying Property in 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Justin Glanvill, PrSciNat
Principal Geologist
AMC Consultants (UK) Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Aaron Wilkins, CGeol, EurGeol, of Penryn, United Kingdom, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Principal Geologist with AMC Consultants (UK) Limited with an office at Office 336a, Davidson House, Forbury Square, Reading, Berkshire RG1 3EU, United Kingdom.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China", with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of Liverpool, United Kingdom (Bachelor of Science in Geology in 2005) and the University of Exeter (Camborne School of Mines) (Master of Science in 2006). I am a registered member in good standing with the Geological Society of London (CGeol#1015302), and a registered member in good standing with the European Federation of Geologists (EurGeol #1056). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2006. My expertise is in mineral exploration, resource definition, estimation and associated geostatistics, and project development of both underground and open pit mines. I have relevant experience in definition and evaluation of base metal deposits and specializing in narrow vein mineralisation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I have not visited the Ying Property.

5 I am responsible for parts of Sections 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

7 I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Aaron Wilkins, CGeol, EurGeol
Principal Geologist
AMC Consultants (UK) Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Brett Nielsen, MAIG, of Brisbane, Australia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist with AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. with an office at Level 15, 100 Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland (4000), Australia.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China", with an effective date of 18 May 2026 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of New England, Australia (Bachelor of Geoscience). I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. My membership number is 9043. I am also a member of The Australian Institute of Minning and Metallurgy. I have practised my profession for 14 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I have not visited the Ying Property.

5 I am responsible for parts of 1,14, and 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I assisted with the Mineral Resource estimates for the HZG mine for the AMC Technical Report on the Ying Property in 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Brett Nielsen, MAIG
Senior Geologist
AMC Consultants Pty Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Mark Kent, FAusIMM, of Iluka, Western Australia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Principal Geologist with AMC Consultants Pty Ltd with an office at 1100 Hay Street, West Perth in Western Australia, Australia.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China", with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of Macquarie University, New South Wales, Australia (B.Sc. (Geology) in 1995), the University of New England, New South Wales, Australia (B.Sc. (Hons) (Geology) in 1996) and the University of Adelaide in South Australia, Australia (Master of Geostatistics, in 2009). I am a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 203631). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1997. I have experience in Mineral Resource estimation for a number of mines, including open pit and underground gold mines, and have undertaken numerous geostatistical studies leading to Mineral Resource estimation in Australia and overseas. I have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I have not visited the Ying Property.

5 I am responsible for parts of Sections 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

7 I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Mark Kent, FAusIMM
Principal Geologist
AMC Consultants Pty Ltd

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Roderick Carlson, FAIG, RPGeo (Exploration and Mining), of Brisbane, Australia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Technical Lead Geosciences / Principal Geologist with AMC Consultants Pty Ltd., with an office at Level 15, 100 Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000 Australia.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of Canberra College of Advanced Education, Canberra, ACT (Bachelor of Applied Science in Geology, 1988). I have completed an MSc (Ore Deposit Geology and Evaluation) (University of Western Australia, 1999). I am a registered Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#1443) and Registered Professional Geologist (RPGeo) (#10122). I have practiced my profession for a total of 38 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I have not visited the Ying Property.

5 I am responsible for Section 11 and parts of 1, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for the previous AMC Technical Report on the Ying property in 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Roderick Carlson, FAIG, RPGeo
Technical Lead Geosciences / Principal Geologist
AMC Consultants Pty Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Robert Chesher, FAusIMM(CP), of Brisbane, Australia, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Senior Principal Consultant with AMC Consultants Pty Ltd, with an office at Level 15, 100 Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000, Australia.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of University of Queensland in St Lucia, Australia (BSc (Hons) in Metallurgy in 1977). I am a Fellow in good standing of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and am accredited as a Chartered Professional of the AusIMM in the discipline of Metallurgy (License #311429). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1977. My expertise is in corporate and technical (metallurgical) consulting, focusing on operational and performance reviews, improvements, and optimization.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I visited the Ying Property from 12 – 13 May 2026 for two days and 26 – 29 February 2024 for four days.

5 I am responsible for Sections 13 and 17, and parts of 1, 12.1,19, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for previous AMC Technical Reports on the Ying property in 2020 (filed 14 October 2020, effective date 31 July 2020), 2022 (filed 4 November 2022, effective date 20 September 2022), and 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Robert Chesher, FAusIMM(CP)
Principal Consultant
AMC Consultants Pty Ltd

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Dermot M. Claffey, CPEng., of Devon, United Kingdom, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently self-employed as a Principal Consultant doing business as Hillerton Consulting Limited with an office at High Wynard, Clyst St George, Devon, EX3 0NN, United Kingdom.

2 This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ying Ag-Pb-Zn-Au Property in Henan Province, People's Republic of China" with an effective date of 18 May 2026, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of Dublin in Dublin, Ireland (Bachelor of Civil Engineering in 1982) and the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (Master of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in 1983). I am a member in good standing of the Institute of Engineers, Australia. Chartered. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation for a total of 39 years and have relevant experience in tailings management.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4 I visited the Ying Property from 26-29 February 2024 for four days.

5 I am responsible for parts of Sections 1, 12.1, 18, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.

6 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report in that I was a qualified person for the previous AMC Technical Report on the Ying property in 2024 (filed 12 September 2024, effective date 16 July 2024).

8 I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 18 May 2026
Signing Date: 20 May 2026

Original Signed By

Dermot M. Claffey, CPEng.
Principal Consultant
Hillerton Consulting Limited

29 Qualifications, independence and fees

29.1 Qualifications

The QPs responsible for this report qualify as CP, as defined by Hong Kong Stock Exchange regulations. The CPs:

1 Have a minimum of five years' experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which the Mineral Company is undertaking.

2 Are professionally qualified, and are members in good standing of a relevant Recognised Professional Organisation, in a jurisdiction where, in the Exchange's opinion, the statutory securities regulator has satisfactory arrangements with the Commission for mutual assistance and exchange of information for enforcing and securing compliance with the laws and regulations of that jurisdiction and Hong Kong; and

3 Take responsibility for the Competent Person's Report as set out in the QP certificates and in Table 2.1.

29.2 Independence

The Competent Persons are independent of the issuer, its directors, senior management and advisers. Specifically, the Competent Persons:

1 Have no economic or beneficial interest (present or contingent) in any of the assets being reported on.

2 Have not and will not be remunerated with a fee dependent on the findings of the Competent Persons' Report.

3 As individuals, are not officers, employees or proposed officers of the issuer or any group, holding or associated company of the issuer; and

4 Are employees of AMC or Hillerton Consulting Ltd. (Hillerton), which are not groups, holdings or associated companies of the issuer. None of AMC's or Hillerton's partners or officers are officers or proposed officers of any group, holding or associated company of the issuer.

29.3 Fees

AMC and Hillerton are being paid a fee according to their normal per diem rates and out-of-pocket expenses in the preparation of this report. AMC's and Hillerton's fees are not contingent upon the outcome of the transaction subject to this report.

Appendix A
Compliance with Chapter 18

CPR Report sections containing information required by the conditions for listing are indicated in the Compliance table column titled 'AMC'.

Chapter 18				AMC
18.01	**Definitions and interpretation**			**Not applicable.** [1]
18.02-18.04	**Conditions for listing of new applicant mineral companies**			
18.02	In addition to satisfying the requirements of Chapter 8, a Mineral Company which has applied for listing must also satisfy the requirements of this Chapter.			
18.03	A Mineral Company must: —			
	(1)	establish to the Exchange's satisfaction that it has the right to participate actively in the exploration for and / or extraction of Natural Resources, either: —		4.2, 4.3,4.4
		(a)	through control over a majority (by value) of the assets in which it has invested together with adequate rights over the exploration for and / or extraction of Natural Resources; or	
			Note: 'control over a majority' means an interest greater than 50%.	
		(b)	through adequate rights (arising under arrangements acceptable to the Exchange), which give it sufficient influence in decisions over the exploration for and / or extraction of the Natural Resources;	
	(2)	establish to the Exchange's satisfaction that it has at least a portfolio of: —		14.1
		(a)	Indicated Resources; or	
		(b)	Contingent Resources, identifiable under a Reporting Standard and substantiated in a Competent Person's Report. This portfolio must be meaningful and of sufficient substance to justify a listing;	
	(3)	if it has commenced production, provide an estimate of cash operating costs		21; 22
		including the costs associated with: —		
		(a)	workforce employment;	
		(b)	consumables;	
		(c)	fuel, electricity, water and other services;	
		(d)	on and off-site administration;	
		(e)	environmental protection and monitoring;	
		(f)	transportation of workforce;	
		(g)	product marketing and transport;	
		(h)	non-income taxes, royalties and other governmental charges; and	
		(i)	contingency allowances;	
		Note:	*A Mineral Company must:* *- set out the components of cash operating costs separately by category;* *- explain the reason for any departure from the list of items to be included under cash operating costs; and* *- discuss any material cost items that should be highlighted to investors.*	
	(4)	demonstrate to the Exchange's satisfaction that it has available working capital for 125% of the group's present requirements, which is for at least the next 12 months, which must include: —		Not applicable. [1]

		(a)	general, administrative and operating costs;	
		(b)	property holding costs; and	
		(c)	the cost of any proposed exploration and / or development; and	
		Note:	*Capital expenditures do not need to be included in working capital requirements. Where they are financed out of borrowings, relevant interest and loan repayments must be included.*	
	(5)	ensure that its working capital statement in the listing document under Listing Rule 8.21A states it has available sufficient working capital for 125% of the group's present requirements, which is for at least 12 months from the date of its listing document.		Not applicable. [1]
18.04	If a Mineral Company is unable to satisfy either the profit test in rule 8.05(1), the market capitalisation / revenue / cash flow test in rule 8.05(2), or the market capitalisation / revenue test in rule 8.05(3), it may still apply to be listed if it can establish to the Exchange's satisfaction that its directors and senior managers, taken together, have sufficient experience relevant to the exploration and / or extraction activity that the Mineral Company is pursuing. Individuals relied on must have a minimum of five years relevant industry experience. Details of the relevant experience must be disclosed in the listing document of the new applicant.			Not applicable. [1]
	Note: *A Mineral Company relying on this rule must demonstrate that its primary activity is the exploration for and / or extraction of Natural Resources.*			
18.05-18.08	**Contents of listing documents for new applicants**			
18.05	In addition to the information set out in Appendix 1A, a Mineral Company must include in its listing document: —			
	(1)	a Competent Person's Report;		1 to 29
	(2)	a statement that no material changes have occurred since the effective date of the Competent Person's Report. Where there are material changes, these must be prominently disclosed;		Appendix A [7]
	(3)	the nature and extent of its prospecting, exploration, exploitation, land use and mining rights and a description of the properties to which those rights attach, including the duration and other principal terms and conditions of the concessions and any necessary licences and consents. Details of material rights to be obtained must also be disclosed;		4; 20.
	(4)	a statement of any legal claims or proceedings that may have an influence on its rights to explore or mine;		4
	(5)	disclosure of specific risks and general risks. Companies should have regard to Guidance Note 7 on suggested risk analysis; and		25
	(6)	if relevant and material to the Mineral Company's business operations, information on the following: —		
		(a)	project risks arising from environmental, social, and health and safety issues;	25
		(b)	any non-governmental organisation impact on sustainability of mineral and / or exploration projects;	None.

		(c)	compliance with host country laws, regulations and permits, and payments made to host country governments in respect of tax, royalties and other significant payments on a country-by-country basis;	20; 21; 22
		(d)	sufficient funding plans for remediation, rehabilitation and, closure and removal of facilities in a sustainable manner;	20.7; 20.8
		(e)	environmental liabilities of its projects or properties;	20
		(f)	its historical experience of dealing with host country laws and practices, including management of differences between national and local practice;	20
		(g)	its historical experience of dealing with concerns of local governments and communities on the sites of its mines, exploration properties, and relevant management arrangements; and	20.5
		(h)	any claims that may exist over the land on which exploration or mining activity is being carried out, including any ancestral or native claims.	4.3; 20.5.7
18.06-18.08	***Additional disclosure requirements that apply to certain new applicant Mineral Companies***			
18.06	If a Mineral Company has begun production, it must disclose an estimate of the operating cash cost per appropriate unit for the minerals and / or Petroleum produced.			21.2
18.07	If a Mineral Company has not yet begun production, it must disclose its plans to proceed to production with indicative dates and costs. These plans must be supported by at least a Scoping Study, substantiated by the opinion of a Competent Person. If exploration rights or rights to extract Resources and / or Reserves have not yet been obtained, relevant risks to obtaining these rights must be prominently disclosed.			Not applicable. [3]
18.08	If a Mineral Company is involved in the exploration for or extraction of Resources, it must prominently disclose to investors that its Resources may not ultimately be extracted at a profit.			14.1
18.09-18.13	**RELEVANT NOTIFIABLE TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING THE ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL OF MINERAL OR PETROLEUM ASSETS**			**Not applicable. [1]**
18.09	A Mineral Company proposing to acquire or dispose of assets which are solely or mainly Mineral or Petroleum Assets as part of a Relevant Notifiable Transaction must: —			
	(1)	comply with Chapter 14 and Chapter 14A, if relevant;		
	(2)	produce a Competent Person's Report, which must form part of the relevant circular, on the Resources and / or Reserves being acquired or disposed of as part of the Relevant Notifiable Transaction;		
		Note:	*The Exchange may dispense with the requirement for a Competent Person's Report on disposals where shareholders have sufficient information on the assets being disposed of.*	
	(3)	in the case of a major (or above) acquisition, produce a Valuation Report, which must form part of the relevant circular, on the Mineral or Petroleum Assets being acquired as part of the Relevant Notifiable Transaction; and		
	(4)	comply with the requirements of rules 18.05(2) to 18.05(6) in respect of the assets being acquired.		

	Note: Material liabilities that remain with the issuer on a disposal must also be discussed.	
18.10-18.11	***Requirements that apply to listed issuers***	
18.10	A listed issuer proposing to acquire assets which are solely or mainly Mineral or Petroleum Assets as part of a Relevant Notifiable Transaction must comply with rule 18.09.	
18.11	On completion of a Relevant Notifiable Transaction involving the acquisition of Mineral or Petroleum Assets, unless the Exchange decides otherwise, a listed issuer will be treated as a Mineral Company.	
18.12-18.13	***Requirements that apply to Mineral Companies and listed issuers***	
18.12	The Exchange may dispense with the requirement to produce a new Competent Person's Report or a Valuation Report under rules 18.05(1), 18.09(2) or 18.09(3), if the issuer has available a previously published Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report (or equivalent) which complies with rules 18.18 to 18.34 (where applicable), provided the report is no more than six months old. The issuer must provide this document and a no material change statement in the listing document or circular for the Relevant Notifiable Transaction.	
18.13	An issuer must obtain the prior written consent of a Competent Person(s) or Competent Evaluator for their material to be included in the form and context in which it appears in a listing document or circular for the Relevant Notifiable Transaction, whether or not such person or firm is retained by the listing applicant or the issuer.	
18.14-18.17	**CONTINUING OBLIGATIONS**	**Not applicable. [4]**
18.14	***Disclosure in reports***	
18.14	A Mineral Company must include in its interim (half-yearly) and annual reports details of its exploration, development and mining production activities and a summary of expenditure incurred on these activities during the period under review. If there has been no exploration, development or production activity, that fact must be stated.	
18.15-18.17	***Publication of Resources and Reserves***	
18.15	A listed issuer that publicly discloses details of Resources and / or Reserves must give an update of those Resources and / or Reserves once a year in its annual report, in accordance with the reporting standard under which they were previously disclosed or a Reporting Standard.	
18.16	A Mineral Company must include an update of its Resources and / or Reserves in its annual report in accordance with the Reporting Standard under which they were previously disclosed.	
18.17	Annual updates of Resources and / or Reserves must comply with rule 18.18.	
	Note: *Annual updates are not required to be supported by a Competent Person's Report and may take the form of a no material change statement.*	
18.18-18.27	**STATEMENTS ON RESOURCES AND / OR RESERVES**	
18.18	***Presentation of data***	
18.18	Any data presented on Resources and / or Reserves by a Mineral Company in a listing document, Competent Person's Report, Valuation Report or annual report, must be presented in tables in a manner readily understandable to a non-technical person. All assumptions must be clearly disclosed, and statements should include an estimate of volume, tonnage and grades.	14.1 15
18.19	***Basis of evidence***	

18.19	**All statements referring to Resources and / or Reserves: —**		**Not applicable.** [1]
	(1)	in any new applicant listing document or circular relating to a Relevant Notifiable Transaction, must be substantiated in a Competent Person's Report which must form part of the document; and	
	(2)	in all other cases, must at least be substantiated by the issuer's internal experts.	
18.20	***Petroleum Competent Persons' Reports***		**Not applicable.** [5]
18.20	A Competent Person's Report for Mineral Companies involved in the exploration for and / or extraction of Petroleum Resources and Reserves must include the information set out in Appendix 25.		
18.21-18.22	***Competent Person***		
18.21	A Competent Person must: —		
	(1)	have a minimum of five years' experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration or to the type of Petroleum exploration, reserve estimate (as appropriate), and to the activity which the Mineral Company is undertaking;	29.1
	(2)	be professionally qualified, and be a member in good standing of a relevant Recognised Professional Organisation, in a jurisdiction where, in the Exchange's opinion, the statutory securities regulator has satisfactory arrangements (either by way of the IOSCO Multilateral MOU or other bi-lateral agreement acceptable to the Exchange) with the Commission for mutual assistance and exchange of information for enforcing and securing compliance with the laws and regulations of that jurisdiction and Hong Kong; and	29.1
	(3)	take overall responsibility for the Competent Person's Report.	29.1, 2.1
18.22	A Competent Person must be independent of the issuer, its directors, senior management and advisers. Specifically, the Competent Person retained must: —		29.2
	(1)	have no economic or beneficial interest (present or contingent) in any of the assets being reported on;	
	(2)	not be remunerated with a fee dependent on the findings of the Competent Person's Report;	
	(3)	in the case of an individual, not be an officer, employee or proposed officer of the issuer or any group, holding or associated company of the issuer; and	
	(4)	in the case of a firm, not be a group, holding or associated company of the issuer. Any of the firm's partners or officers must not be officers or proposed officers of any group, holding or associated company of the issuer.	
18.23	***Additional requirements of Competent Evaluators***		**Not applicable.** [6]
18.23	In addition to the requirements set out in rules 18.21(2) and 18.22, a Competent Evaluator must: —		
	(1)	have at least ten years relevant and recent general mining or Petroleum experience (as appropriate);	
	(2)	have at least five years relevant and recent experience in the assessment and / or valuation of Mineral or Petroleum Assets or securities (as appropriate); and	
	(3)	hold all necessary licences.	
	Note:	*A Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report may be performed by the same Competent Person provided he or she is also a Competent Evaluator.*	

18.24	***Scope of Competent Persons' Reports and Valuation Reports***			
18.24	A Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report must comply with a Reporting Standard as modified by this Chapter, and must: —			
	(1)	be addressed to the Mineral Company or listed issuer;		2
	(2)	have an effective date (being the date when the contents of the Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report are valid) less than six months before the date of publishing the listing document or circular relating to a Relevant Notifiable Transaction required under the Listing Rules; and		2
	(3)	set out what Reporting Standard has been used in preparing the Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report and explain any departure from the relevant Reporting Standard.		2
18.25-18.26	***Disclaimers and Indemnities***			
18.25	A Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report may contain disclaimers of sections or topics outside their scope of expertise in which the Competent Person or Competent Evaluator relied upon other experts' opinions but must not contain any disclaimers of the report in its entirety.			3
18.26	The Competent Person or Competent Evaluator must prominently disclose in the Competent Person's Report or Valuation Report the nature and details of all indemnities provided by the issuer. Indemnities for reliance placed on information provided by issuers and third-party experts (for information outside the Competent Person's or Competent Evaluator's expertise) are generally acceptable. Indemnities for fraud and gross negligence are generally unacceptable.			2
18.27	***Obligations of sponsor***			
18.27	Any sponsor appointed to or by a new applicant Mineral Company under Chapter 3A must ensure that any Competent Person or Competent Evaluator meets the requirements of this Chapter.			
18.28-18.34	**REPORTING STANDARD**			
18.28-18.30	***Mineral reporting standard***			
18.28	In addition to satisfying the requirements of Chapter 13 (as modified by this Chapter), a Mineral Company exploring for and / or extracting Mineral Resources and Reserves must also satisfy rules 18.29 and 18.30.			
18.29	A Mineral Company must disclose information on Mineral Resources, Reserves and / or exploration results either: —			2
	(1)	under:		
		(a)	the JORC Code;	
		(b)	NI 43-101; or	
		(c)	the SAMREC Code,	
		as modified by this Chapter; or		
	(2)	under other codes acceptable to the Exchange as communicated to the market from time to time, provided the Exchange is satisfied that they give a comparable standard of disclosure and sufficient assessment of the underlying assets.		
	Note:	*The Exchange may allow presentation of Reserves under other reporting standards provided reconciliation to a Reporting Standard is provided. A Reporting Standard applied to specific assets must be used consistently.*		
18.30	A Mineral Company must ensure that: —			

	(1)	any estimates of Mineral Reserves disclosed are supported, at a minimum, by a Prefeasibility Study;		15
	(2)	estimates of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are disclosed separately;		14; 15
	(3)	Indicated Resources and Measured Resources are only included in economic analyses if the basis on which they are considered to be economically extractable is explained and they are appropriately discounted for the probabilities of their conversion to Mineral Reserves. All assumptions must be clearly disclosed. Valuations for Inferred Resources are not permitted;		15[2] 16 17 21 22
	(4)	for commodity prices used in Pre-feasibility Studies, Feasibility Studies and valuations of Indicated Resources, Measured Resources and Reserves: —		15; 19
		(a)	the methods to determine those commodity prices, all material assumptions and the basis on which those prices represent reasonable views of future prices are explained clearly; and	15; 19
		(b)	if a contract for future prices of Mineral Reserves exists, the contract price is used; and	19
	(5)	for forecast valuations of Reserves and profit forecasts, sensitivity analyses to higher and lower prices are supplied. All assumptions must be clearly disclosed.		Not applicable. [6]
18.31-18.33	***Petroleum reporting standard***			**Not applicable. [5]**
18.31	In addition to satisfying the requirements of Chapter 13 (as modified by this Chapter), a Mineral Company exploring for and / or extracting Petroleum Resources and Reserves must also satisfy rules 18.32 and 18.33.			
18.32	A Mineral Company must disclose information on Petroleum Resources and Reserves ither: —			
	(1)	under PRMS as modified by this Chapter; or		
	(2)	under other codes acceptable to the Exchange if it is satisfied that they give a comparable standard of disclosure and sufficient assessment of the underlying assets.		
	Note:	*A Reporting Standard applied to specific assets must be used consistently.*		
18.33	A Mineral Company must ensure that: —			
	(1)	where estimates of Reserves are disclosed, the method and reason for choice of estimation are disclosed (i.e. deterministic or probabilistic methods, as defined in PRMS). Where the probabilistic method is used, the underlying confidence levels applied must be stated;		
	(2)	if the NPVs attributable to Proved Reserves and Proved plus Probable Reserves are disclosed, they are presented on a post-tax basis at varying discount rates (including a reflection of the weighted average cost of capital or minimum acceptable rate of return that applies to the entity at the time of evaluation) or a fixed discount rate of 10%;		
	(3)	Proved Reserves and Proved plus Probable Reserves are analysed separately and principal assumptions (including prices, costs, exchange rates and effective date) and the basis of the methodology are clearly stated;		

	(4)	if the NPVs attributable to Reserves are disclosed, they are presented using a forecast price as a base case or using a constant price as a base case. The bases for the forecast case must be disclosed. The constant price is defined as the unweighted arithmetic average of the closing price on the first day of each month within the 12 months before the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements. The basis on which the forecast price is considered reasonable must be disclosed and Mineral Companies must comply with rule 18.30;	
		Note: *In the forecast case under PRMS, the economic evaluation underlying the investment decision is based on the entity's reasonable forecast of future conditions, including costs and prices, which will exist during the life of the project.*	
	(5)	if estimated volumes of Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources are disclosed, relevant risk factors are clearly stated;	
		Note: *Under PRMS, wherever the volume of a Contingent Resource is stated, risk is expressed as the chance that the accumulation will be commercially developed and graduate to the reserves class. Wherever the volume of a Prospective Resource is stated, risk is expressed as the chance that a potential accumulation will result in a significant discovery of Petroleum.*	
	(6)	economic values are not attached to Possible Reserves, Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources; and	
	(7)	where an estimate of future net revenue is disclosed, whether calculated without discount or using a discount rate, it is prominently disclosed that the estimated values disclosed do not represent fair market value.	
18.34	***Mineral or Petroleum Asset Valuation Reports***		**Not applicable.** [5, 6]
18.34	A Mineral Company must ensure that: —		
	(1)	any valuation of its Mineral or Petroleum Assets is prepared under the VALMIN Code, SAMVAL Code, CIMVAL or such other code approved by the Exchange from time to time;	
	(2)	the Competent Evaluator states clearly the basis of valuation, relevant assumptions and the reason why a particular method of valuation is considered most appropriate, having regard to the nature of the valuation and the development status of the Mineral or Petroleum Asset;	
	(3)	if more than one valuation method is used and different valuations result, the Competent Evaluator comments on how the valuations compare and on the reason for selecting the value adopted; and	
	(4)	in preparing any valuation a Competent Evaluator meets the requirements set out in rule 18.23.	

Notes:
1. Not in the scope of AMC's work.
2. Sections 15,16, 17, 21 and 22 describe the Mineral Reserves, the operations that have occurred and the economic viability of the Ying Property.
3. The Ying Property has been a producing operation since 2006.
4. Upon listing, Silvercorp will comply with the relevant requirements under the Listing Rules.
5. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Ying Property are Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu minerals.
6. The report prepared by AMC is not an Evaluation Report.
7. There have been no material changes that have occurred since the effective date of the Competent Person's Report.

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FINAL

Technical Report on Gaocheng Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in Guangdong Province, China

Gaocheng Project, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China
Silvercorp Metals Inc.

SRK Consulting China Ltd. ▪ SCN949_1GC ▪ Apr. 20, 2026 ▪ Effective Date: Dec. 31, 2025

srk consulting

FINAL

Technical Report on Gaocheng Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in Guangdong Province, China

Gaocheng Project, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China

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Appendices

Appendix A Mining Permit
Appendix B Business License
Appendix C High-Tech Enterprise Certificate
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Useful Definitions

This list contains definitions of symbols, units, abbreviations, and terminology that may be unfamiliar to the reader.

Abbreviation	Terminology
%	Percent/percentage
/	Per
′	Minute of arc
°	Degree(s) of arc
°C	Degree(s) Centigrade
3D	Three-dimensional
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
AER	Annual Environmental Report
Ag	The chemical symbol for silver
AgEq	Equivalent Ag grade, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors.
ALS	ALS Chemical Assaying Laboratory in Guangzhou, China
AMC	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
ARD	Acid rock drainage
As	The chemical symbol for arsenic
ASL	Above sea level
Au	The chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B×H	Breadth × height
BD	Bulk density
Bi	The chemical symbol for bismuth
BVI	British Virgin Island
Canadian NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, which is a national instrument for the (Canadian) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, including Companion Policy 43-101 as amended from time to time.
Capex	Capital expenditure and/or cost
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	The Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM
cm	Centimetre(s)
CMF	Consensus Market Forecasts
CMP	Composite(s)
COG	Cut-off grade, the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
Conc.	Concentrate

Abbreviation	Terminology
CoV	Coefficient of Variation
CP	Competent Person
CPR	Competent Person's Report
CSA	Compensations for sulfuric acid
CSR	Corporate social responsibility costs
CSV	Comma-separated values
Cu	The chemical symbol for copper
DA	Depreciation and amortization
DCF	Discounted cash flow
DNR of Guandong	Department of Natural Resources of Guangdong Province
Dr	Doctor of Philosophy
ECAP	Environmental Corrective Action Plan
EIA	The Environmental Impact Assessment
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
FA	Fire Assay
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM
FS	Feasibility study
g	Gram(s)
g/t	Gram(s) per tonne
GC	Gaocheng
GMADI	Guangdong Metallurgical & Architectural Design Institute
GPS	global positioning system
H1 2024	the first half of 2024
H2 2024	the second half of 2024
ha	hectare(s)
HQ core	core diameter of 63.5 mm
i.e.	id Est (= that is)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer
ID3	inverse distance power of three
IDW	inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Indicated Mineral Resource	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits,

Abbreviation	Terminology
	workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
Intertek	Intertek Laboratory in Beijing
IP	Induced Polarisation, which is an exploration technique whereby an electrical current is pulsed through the ground and the response from the sub surface measured in order to identify minerals of interest. Strong IP responses may be a result of sulphide which may be associated with gold mineralization
	[REDACTED]
IRR	internal rate of return
JORC Code	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2012 edition, as published by the Joint Mineral Reserves Committee.
JORC Committee	Joint Mineral Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
kg	kilogram(s), equivalent to 1,000 grams
kg/t	kilogram(s) per tonne
km	kilometre(s), equivalent to 1,000 metres
km^2	square kilometre(s)
koz	1,000 troy ounces
kt	kiloton(s)
ktpa	kiloton(s) per annum
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh/t	kilowatt(s) hour per tonne
L×B×H	length × breadth × height
LHD	load-haul-dump machine
LOM	life of mine
m	metre(s)
M	Million(s)
m ASL	metre(s) above sea level
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering
M.Sc.	Master of Science
m/kt	metre(s) per kiloton
m/s	metre(s) per second
m^2	square metre(s)

Abbreviation	Terminology
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/d	cubic metre(s) per day
m^3/s	cubic metre(s) per second
m^3/t	cubic metre(s) per tonne
m^3/year	cubic metre(s) per year
MAusIMM	Member of the AusIMM
Measured Mineral Resource	A Measured Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
mg/l	milligram(s) per litre
mg/m^3	milligram(s) per cubic metre
MI	Measured + Indicated Categories Mineral Resources
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and social and government factors, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves.
Mineral Resources	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
mm	millimetre(s)
Mo	The chemical symbol for molybdenum
Moz	Million ounce(s)
Mr	Mister
mRL	Meter(s) relative level to sea level
MW	Megawatt(s), equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
NCF	net cash flow
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	net present value
NQ core	core diameter of 47.6 mm
O.K.	Ordinary Kriging
OHS	occupational health and safety
Opex	operating cost
oz	ounce
Pb	The chemical symbol for lead

Abbreviation	Terminology
PEA	Preliminary Assessment Technical Report
pH	potential of hydrogen
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
ppb	part(s) per billion
PRC	People's Republic of China
Probable Mineral Reserve	A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
Proven Mineral Reserves	A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/ Quality Control
QMS	Quality Management System
QP	Qualified Person
QPR	Qualified Person's Report
RMB	Renminbi, which is the official currency of the People's Republic of China.
ROM	run-of-mine
RTK	real-time kinematic
S	The chemical symbol for Sulfur
SBX	Sodium butyl xanthate
SD	standard deviations
SG	specific gravity
SGS Tianjin	SGS Laboratory in Tianjin, China
Silvercorp	Silvercorp Metals Inc.
Sn	The chemical symbol for Tin
SRK, SRK CN	SRK Consulting China Ltd. trading as SRK Consulting
Stock Exchange, HKEX	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
t	tonne(s), equivalent to 1,000kg
t/hr	tonne(s) per hour
t/m^3	tonne(s) per cubic metre
tpa	tonne(s) per annum
tpd	tonne(s) per day

Abbreviation	Terminology
tph	tonne(s) per hour
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
USc	United States cent
USD, US$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Valmin Code	Code for Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral and Petroleum Assets and Securities for Independent Expert Reports
VAT	value-added tax
W	The chemical symbol for tungsten
WRD	waste rock dump
WSCP	Water and Soil Conservation Plan
Zn	The chemical symbol for zinc
µm	micron(s), 1/1,000 of a millimetre

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

SRK Consulting China Limited ("Ltd.") ("SRK") was requested by Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("SVM" or "Silvercorp") to prepare a Qualified Person's Report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report, "CPR")) for Gaocheng ("GC") Silver-Lead-Zinc Project (the "GC Project"), located in Yunfu City of Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China (the "PRC" or "China") in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") for **[REDACTED]** Silvercorp Metals Inc., who indirectly owns 99% of GC Mine.

This QPR or CPR is an independent review of the GC Mine's geology, exploration, Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves, mining, mineral processing, capital investment, operating cost, and environmental and social aspects.

The scope of work includes the review the Mineral Resources estimates, modifying factors for Mineral Reserve conversion, operation records and mining operations of the GC Mine as of the effective date of the report, conducting site visit by the Qualified Persons, and preparation of the QPR in compliance with the NI 43-101 and the Listing Rules.

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between GC Mine, SVM and SRK personnel.

The exploration database was compiled and maintained by GC Mine and was reviewed by SRK. The geological model and wireframes defining the mineralization were constructed by SVM in December 2025, In SRK's opinion, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralization at the current level of sampling.

The statistical analysis, block model(s) and grade estimate were constructed by SRK, between January and February 2026.

Based on the Mineral Resource estimates and model(s), the mine plan and operation practices, GC Mine converted the qualified Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves and scheduled the productions of the mine under SRK's review. SRK updated the technical-economic analysis to demonstrate the project economic viability for perspective operation.

1.2 Overview

GC Mine, 99% owned by SVM, in the vicinity of Gaocheng village, Gaocun Township, Yun'an District, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, which is accessed from Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province, is via a 178 kilometer ("km"), four-lane express highway to Yunfu, then a 48 km of paved road to the Project.

The poly-metallic mineralization of the GC deposits belongs to the mesothermal vein infill style of deposit, with silver, lead and zinc elements for commercial extraction.

The Mine is an operating underground mine ("UG"), with related facilities and infrastructure that are suitable and constructed for supporting the operation, and necessary regulation permits and licenses.

The GC Mine is a producing UG Mine applying decline (ramp) and shaft hybrid access method and shrinkage, resuing and overhand cut and fill mining methods, to produce plant feed ore since Q2 2014. The GC processing plant has a nominate capacity of 330 thousand tonnes per annual ("ktpa") feed ore to produce commercial lead concentrate and zinc concentrate.

SRK has worked on the GC Mine since November 2025, conducted data verification programs and carried out quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") programs on drill hole information. SRK reviewed the active database and economic and technical parameters provided by GC Mine and SVM and opined the estimation of Mineral Resources is reasonable.

The Mineral Resource statements for GC Mine are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Mineral Resource Statement for GC Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Contained Metal		
					Ag (koz)	Pb(kt)	Zn(kt)
Measured	8.97	66	1.01	2.44	19,091	91	219
Indicated	9.30	64	0.82	2.04	19,180	76	190
Measured+Indicated	18.28	65	0.91	2.24	38,271	167	408
Inferred	7.36	75	0.84	1.91	17,729	62	140

Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resource Statement as of December 31, 2025.
[2] Source: Silvercorp Metals Inc., Verified by SRK
[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 80 gram per tonne ("g/t") AgEq.
[4] The totals may not compute exactly due to rounding.
[5] The veins within the sub-surface/ 5m below surface are not included in the Mineral Resource estimate
[6] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025
[7] AgEq = Ag+28.74*Pb+33.53*Zn.

The mine plan prepared by GC Mine is based on the eligible Mineral Resource, that are Measure and Indicated categories ("MI") and generates an 18 year life of mine ("LOM") for the GC Mine at a production rate of about 370 ktpa run of mine ("ROM"), which was converted to Mineral Reserve after considering and applying the modifying factors.

GC Mine could be scheduled for more than 25 years based on eligible Measured and Indicated categories Resources (9.32 million tonnes ("Mt")), primarily driven by: increases or upgrades in the Mineral Resources resulting from exploration investment; reductions in cut-off grade ("COG") due to higher metal prices; and planned development of deeper Mineral Resources. After accounting for the tailings used in backfilling, total tailings generation, and the remaining tailing storage facility ("TSF") capacity, the mine schedule has been shortened to 18 years to match the mine's TSF remaining capacity.

SRK is of the view that the project's Mineral Resources present an opportunity to extend the mine life; however, a TSF expansion study or the design of a second TSF will be required at an appropriate stage.

The capital costs and operating costs provided to SRK, were matched production capacity and the current economic conditions. The economic analysis results demonstrate the economic viability of GC Mine.

Based on the SRK's review, the key assumptions and projection using discount cash flow modelling, the GC Mine has a net present value (the "NPV") of US Dollar (the "USD") 101.4 million at a discount rate of 8%.

The economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the designed stopes, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The Mineral Reserve is estimated based on the reference point being the primary crusher or temporary stockpile at the crusher feed. The Mineral Reserve statement for GC Mine is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Mineral Reserve Statement for GC Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Tonnes	Ag	Pb	Zn	Contained Metal		
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	Ag (koz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Proven	3.57	59	0.96	2.27	6,789	34	81
Probable	2.62	67	0.84	2.17	5,673	22	57
Total	**6.19**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**12,462**	**56**	**138**

Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] 100 g/t AgEq and 130 g/t AgEq COG was applied to Shrinkage (including overhand cut & fill) and resuing stopes, respectively.

[3] The COG estimates are based on the forecast prices 31 USD/oz silver, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

[4] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[5] The Mineral Reserves are reported at the reference point of ROM stockpile before crushing or directly crushing.

[6] The Mineral Reserves are effective as of December 31, 2025.

1.3 Property Description and Ownership

The GC mine is located in the vicinity of Gaocheng Village of Gaocun Township, Yun'an District, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, China. Altitudes in the region range from 78 to 378 meter ("m") above sea level ("ASL"), usually 150 to 250 m ASL, with relative differences of 50 to 150 m. Vegetation is in the form of secondary forests of pine and hardwoods, bushes, and grasses. Topsoil covers most of the ground. Outcrops of bedrocks can only be observed in valleys.

The region belongs to a sub-tropical monsoon climate zone with average annual temperature of 20 – 22 degree Celsius ("°C"). Rainfall is mainly concentrated in spring and summer from March to August. Winters feature short periods of frosting. The GC Mine is able to operate year-round.

In 2008, SVM acquired 100% of the shares of Yangtze Gold Ltd. ("Yangtze Gold"), a private British Virgin Island ("BVI") company, which in turn wholly owns Yangtze Mining Ltd. ("Yangtze Mining").

Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd. (China), ("Guangdong Found"), is the designated joint venture operating company of the GC Mine. Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Ltd. ("Yangtze Mining HK"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yangtze Mining, owns 95% of Guangdong Found.

In October 2018, Silvercorp Metals (China) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of SVM, acquired an additional 4% equity interest in Guangdong Found, and as a result, the SVM now beneficially owns a 99% interest in Guangdong Found, who has a 100% beneficial interest in GC Mine.

GRT Mining Investment (Beijing) Co., Ltd. is a 1% equity interest holder of Guangdong Found.

Table 1.3 summarises the status of key operational licences and permits for GC Mine. SRK has reviewed the information provided and is satisfied that the extent of the properties described in the various rights are consistent with the maps and diagrams received from GC Mine.

Table 1.3: Key Operational Licences and Permits

Holder	Business Licence	Mining Licences	Safety Production Permits	Land/Forest Use Permit	Water Use Permit	Site Discharge Permit
GC Mine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: "Y" denotes the licence/permit is granted and has been sighted by SRK.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

1.4.1 History

Prior to Yangtze Mining Ltd. acquiring the then project in 2005, illegal mining activity resulted in the excavation of several tunnels and small-scale mining of veins. In 2008, SVM acquired a 100% interest in the shares of Yangtze Gold which in turn wholly owned the entirety of Yangtze Mining.

The GC Mine was discovered in 1959 by traditional prospecting methods. From 1959 to 2007, Geophysical Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources and Guangdong Provincial Institute of Geological Survey ("GIGS") conducted the exploration work on the GC Mine, and SVM started the exploration work from 2008, while detailed systematic drilling commenced in 2011 and has been on-going.

Prior to Yangtze Mining acquiring the Property, illegal mining activity resulted in the excavation of several tunnels and small-scale mining of veins; V2, V2-2, V3, V4, V5, V6, and V10. GIGS reported that a total of 1,398 m of excavation comprised of 10 adits and tunnels had been completed on the Property through the illegal activity.

Since 2008, six Mineral Resource estimates for the GC Mine have been documented by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. ("AMC") following the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards.

1.4.2 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Project is located on the east margin of the Luoding basin, east of the Wuchuan – Sihui major fault within the north portion of the Yunkai uplift of the South China Orogenic Belt. Basement geology in the area comprises late Proterozoic Sinian sedimentary clastics and carbonate rocks; Palaeozoic (Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous) sedimentary clastics and carbonate rocks; and Mesozoic (Triassic) coal-bearing clastic rocks and Cretaceous red clastic rocks. Silver ("Ag")-lead ("Pb")-zinc ("Zn") polymetallic deposits occur within late Proterozoic rocks. Copper ("Cu")-Pb-Zn, manganese ("Mn"), and gold ("Au")-Ag deposits occur within Paleozoic rocks.

The majority of Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization is hosted by the Mesozoic granite. The granite dips south and strikes west north-west, parallel to the majority of mineralized veins on the GC property.

Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization at the GC deposit can be divided into two types: primary and oxidized. The primary mineralization is mainly composed of galena-sphalerite-silver minerals, which occur sparsely,

as disseminations, veinlets, and lumps. Primary mineralization accounts for 95% of the entire Mineral Resource. Oxide mineralization occurs on and near the surface. Alteration minerals associated with the GC vein systems include quartz, sericite, pyrite, and chlorite, together with clay minerals and limonite. Silicification commonly occurs near the centre of the veins. Chlorite and sericite occur near and slightly beyond the vein margins.

1.4.3 Deposit Types

The poly-metallic mineralization of the GC deposit belongs to the mesothermal vein infill style of deposit.

1.4.4 Exploration and Data Management

Various state-sponsored Chinese Geological Brigades and companies have conducted geological and exploration work in the Project area.

During 2001 and 2002, and again in 2004 and 2005, GIGS conducted general prospecting at the GC Mine area and defined some mineralized bodies and estimated Mineral Resources for the GC deposit.

From 2006 to 2007, GIGS conducted detailed prospecting at the GC Mine area, and completed a 36-hole, 11,470 m surface diamond drilling program and 1,964 cubic meter ("m^3") of trenching and surface stripping to update and upgrade the Mineral Resources of the GC deposit.

In 2008, SVM completed a surface exploration program including soil sampling, geological mapping, and trenching. After 2008, SVM continued the underground tunnelling and sampling at the Property Area.

All SVM drilling from 2008 to 2025 was conducted using NQ-sized core (47.6 mm diameter core), with all drill programs managed by SVM. Drillhole collars were surveyed using a total station, and downhole surveys were completed every 50 m using a Photographical Inclinometer manufactured by Beizheng Weiye Science and Technology Co. Ltd. (Chinese equivalent of the Sperry-Sun downhole survey tool). After the completion of drilling, surface drillhole collars were cemented closed, and the locations were marked with concrete blocks measuring 50 x 30 x 20 centimeter ("cm"). Core recoveries from SVM's drilling programs ranged from 35.66% to 100.00%, with an average recovery rate of 99.36%. A review of the relationship between grade and core recovery showed no bias.

From 2008, SVM continued the underground tunnelling and sampling at the GC Mine. Details of drill programs completed between 2008 and 2025 are presented in Section 5 of this report.

Channel sampling was conducted at 5 m intervals across mineralized vein structures in the adits, with wider spacing (15 or 25 m) in non-mineralized sections. Each channel comprised multiple chip samples taken across the mineralization and wallrocks.

All data for the GC Mine is stored within a central Microsoft Access Database, which is managed by two designated database administrators. Drillhole data is collected in Microsoft Excel software and imported into the Access database software. Underground mapping is recorded on grid paper and in Excel and then imported into Access or Micromine 3D software.

SVM has established QA/QC procedures which cover sample collection and processing at the GC Mine. These QA/QC protocols have been progressively refined since 2011. Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") and coarse blanks have been included with drilling samples since 2011, and with

underground samples since 2014. Field duplicates have been included with drilling samples since 2012 and with underground samples since 2014. Check (umpire) samples (pulp duplicates) have been sent to a separate 'umpire' laboratory since 2012.

In 2018, SVM further improved their QA/QC protocols to include regular and more frequent submission of CRMs, coarse blanks, and field duplicates with drilling and underground samples. Coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates were also incorporated into drill sampling programs. The proportion of check samples, sent to a different laboratory was also increased. In 2019, SVM initiated real-time monitoring of QA/QC protocols.

SRK has reviewed QA/QC data collected to date. Except for a small portion of data missing, all the data collected shows reasonable analytical accuracy and precision. SRK considers the GC Mine Mineral Resource database acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

1.5 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The database, estimation domains of GC Mine was completed by SVM Resource Geologists . Mr. Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, ("MAIG")), Senior Geologist and Ms. Yanfang Zhao, Principal Geologists (MAIG), both full-time employees of SRK have reviewed the database, estimation domains and are satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate work.

The Qualified Person ("QP") responsible for the Mineral Resources are Mr. Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667) and Ms. Yanfang Zhao (MAIG #10796). Mr. Huaixiang Li and Ms. Yanfang Zhao, visited the GC Mine between the 28 and 29 of April 2026.

The estimates are based on drilling samples and underground samples information available up to December 2025. With respect to drilling and underground sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for GC deposits and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. SRK considers that the majority of the GC Mine is amenable for underground mining.

Within the current mining License area, as of December 31, 2025, the GC Mine, above a COG of 80g/ t equivalent silver grade ("AgEq") [AgEq, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors. AgEq = Ag+28.74*Pb+33.53*Zn], there are 18.28 Mt of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 65 gram per tonne ("g/t") Ag, 0.91% Pb, 2.24% Zn; and 7.36 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at an average grade of 75 g/t Ag, 0.84% Pb, 1.91% Zn.

The Mineral Reserve estimation work was completed by Mr. Falong Hu, Principal Mining Engineer, Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("FAusIMM"), a full-time employee of SRK, based on the review of modifying factors supplied by GC Mine and the mine plan by Mr Chengsen Lin, Mining Engineer of GC Mine,.

The modifying factors relevant to metallurgical and processing are relied on the opinions from Mr. Lanliang Niu, Principal Processing Engineer, member of the AusIMM ("MAusIMM"), a full-time

employee of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to environmental permitting, and social impact are relied on the opinions from Mr. Nan Xue, Principal Environmental Scientist, MAusIMM, and full-time employee of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to costings and technical-economic analysis are relied on the opinions from Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang, Senior Mining Engineer, MAusIMM, and full-time employee of SRK. Mr Falong Hu and engineers or scientists he reliance on are satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice.

The QP responsible for the Mineral Reserve is Mr Falong Hu, who visited the GC Mine between the 28 and 29 of April 2026.

Within the current mining License area and mine plan scope, as of December 31, 2025, the GC Mine, by applying the Modifying Factors, the economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the designed stopes, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The ROM ore is estimated based on the reference point being the primary crusher or temporary stockpile at the crusher feed.

Above a COG of 100 g/t AgEq and 130 g/t AgEq applied to Shrinkage (including overhand cut and fill ("OCAF")) and resuing stopes, respectively, there are 6.19 Mt of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve at an average grade of 63g/t Ag, 0.91% Pb, 2.23% Zn. The estimated Mineral Reserves are shown in Table 1.2.

Due to the restriction of the TSFs capacity, there are still 3.13 Mt categorised as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are not converted to Mineral Reserves. SVM should consider expanding the current TSF or building another TSF in order to mine this part of the resources. This requires detailed design studies to be carried out.

1.6 Development and Operations

1.6.1 Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Considerations

The rock mass condition is categorized as Fair to Good, and it is anticipated that the vein and host rocks in the mine area will continue to be largely competent and require minimal ground support other than in weaker ground areas. For AMC's preliminary geotechnical assessments, minor water inflows (less than five litres per minute locally) were assumed. SRK notes that operating experience to date indicates that the assumption of minor water inflows is reasonable.

1.6.2 Mining Method

UG mining to date has been conducted in two Phases, and designing the third Phase, which are horizontally defined by mine sections and vertically by elevations:

- Stage 1 targeted bringing the project into production as soon as practicable using mobile, rubber-tired, diesel-powered equipment (development drilling jumbo rig ("jumbo"), loader, and truck) with surface declines access down to -50 ASL.
- Stage 2 development from -50 ASL down to -300 ASL employs conventional tracked equipment (battery powered locomotives, rail cars, electric rocker shovels and pneumatic hand-held drills) via a surface shaft access and surface decline extension.
- Stage 3 is on design, which mines the Mineral Resources located between -300 ASL and -500 ASL.

The mining method employed by the mine was traditionally shrinkage and resuing stoping methods, prior to 2021. Overhand cut and fill method has been introduced as the backfill plant finished construction.

The underground infrastructure, including water supply and dewatering system, hoisting system, ventilation, power supply, compressed air supply, are well constructed for the first two Phases of mining.

The mine is scheduled to operate 8 hours per shift, 3 shifts per day, 330 days per year. The nominate capacity is to be 330 ktpa ROM plant feed.

Annual ore production is forecast to increase from the current level of approximately 345 kt to about 365 kt for the period 2026–2028 and then stabilise at around 373 kt from 2029 for the remainder of the planned mine life. The key reason of production ramp up is associated with the third Phase development and more stopes employing mobile equipment. The key target of the mine plan is to achieve the planned grade, mining more efficiently and lower the cost base. The LOM schedule is summarized in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Summary of LOM Schedule

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
Unit	kt	g/t	g/t	%	%	m	m	m	m
2026	345	168	58	0.97	2.44	3,978	13,932	10,890	28,800
2027	350	176	62	1.06	2.50	7,390	5,913	6,828	20,131
2028	365	164	62	0.98	2.22	9,122	1,578	15,683	26,384
2029	372	164	68	0.93	2.04	4,216	1,918	14,826	20,959
2030	372	172	68	0.88	2.35	3,064	1,814	15,520	20,398
2031	373	171	68	0.84	2.35	1,217	1,934	15,652	18,803
2032	373	166	68	0.82	2.20	749	1,895	15,191	17,835
2033	372	169	62	0.89	2.44	795	3,493	13,401	17,688
2034	373	151	59	0.88	1.99	518	3,012	14,927	18,456
2035	372	162	63	0.86	2.20	561	2,328	13,687	16,576
2036	372	168	66	0.87	2.29	357	2,163	15,114	17,634
2037	373	160	65	0.86	2.10	388	2,490	13,784	16,661
2038	373	161	56	1.02	2.24	471	2,406	14,766	17,643
2039	373	154	60	0.95	2.00	827	1,963	14,314	17,104
2040	372	158	59	0.88	2.20	532	1,457	12,168	14,157
2041	372	156	58	0.85	2.18	744	2,775	8,694	12,212
2042	223	165	62	1.05	2.18	147	562	7,329	8,038
2043	62	161	60	0.84	2.27	0	0	1,305	1,305

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
LOM total	**6,186**	**163**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**35,075**	**51,632**	**224,077**	**310,785**

Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes:

[1] ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.

[2] Dev stands for drive development.

[3] Stope Prep stands for stope preparation development.

[4] Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.

[5] ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

1.6.3 Recovery Method

The GC Mine contains silver-lead-zinc polymetallic ore, with minor quantities of copper and tin available for comprehensive recovery. The processing test work conducted by the Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals in 2009 employed a preferential flotation process, sequentially yielding lead, zinc, and sulfur concentrates with favourable results, providing technical support for the design of the GC processing plant. An exploratory test on tin recovery from tailings was undertaken, achieving a recovery rate of 34% through gravity separation using classified shaking tables. Additionally, a copper-lead separation flotation test was performed on the lead concentrate, successfully producing copper concentrate.

The GC processing plant is designed with a processing capacity of 1,600 tonnes per day ("tpd"), and the grinding and flotation system consists of two parallel circuits. The original lead-zinc-sulphur sequential preferential flotation process was modified in 2013 to a lead preferential flotation, a zinc-sulphur mixed flotation and then zinc-sulphur separation flotation process. The actual capacity of each circuit has reached between 900 and 950 tpd. Historical production indicators are positive, with the lead concentrate averaging a lead grade of 45%, a lead recovery rate of 90%, and containing 1,500 g/t of silver with a silver recovery rate of 60%, and a zinc content of 6%. The zinc concentrate has a zinc grade of 44%, a zinc recovery rate of 89%, and contains 290 g/t of silver with a silver recovery rate of 23%. The sulphur concentrate has a sulphur grade of 45% and a sulphur recovery rate of 49%.

In 2023, the newly implemented intelligent pre-sorting system replaced the manual hand-sorting methodology, allowing for the preliminary removal of waste rock and enhancing the grade of ore fed into the mill. This advancement is particularly beneficial for the processing of low-grade ores. The system is currently undergoing continuous optimization, and it is anticipated to significantly contribute to the efficient pre-discarding of tailings, thereby yielding improved economic benefits.

The GC TSF is a dry-stacking tailings dam, located in a valley on the south side of the GC processing plant, 200 m away from the GC processing plant in a straight line. Between the GC processing plant and the TSF are the tailings dewatering station and the paste filling station. The tailings from the GC processing plant is pumped to the deep cone thickener for thickening, after which it is primarily used for the underground paste filling needs, and the remaining part is pressed and filtrated in the tailings press filter workshop, and the filter cake is transported to the TSF by the belt conveyor, which will be levelled and compacted by bulldozers and excavators. The total designed dam height of the TSF is 99.5 m (elevation of 233 m ASL), and the total storage capacity is 2,989,300 m^3. At present, the tailings stacking height is 71 m (elevation of 204.5 m ASL) with the tailings stacking stock of about

1,356,000 m^3 (45.4% of capacity), and the remaining storage capacity is 1,633,300m^3 corresponding to a tailings stacking volume of 2,858 kt according to a tailings stacking specific gravity of 1.75t/ m^3.

The GC TSF is a third-class dam with a number of displacement monitoring facilities and phreatic line monitoring systems installed to monitor the safety of the dam body and obtained the latest "Safety Production Permit" on August 31, 2023, valid until August 30, 2026. It is renewal every 3 year as the regulation requirement.

1.7 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The GC Mine has obtained the main environmental protection-related permits required for operation, including the safety production permit, water use permit, and site discharge permit. An environmental impact assessment report for the project was prepared by Guangdong Heli Engineering Survey Institute in March 2020. Guangdong Province Environmental Protection Bureau issued aforementioned Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") approval on 13 June 2010. The EIA report covers the main production facilities including the mine site, GC processing plant and TSF.

Some treated dewatering water is reused to supplement fresh water for underground mining operations and GC processing plant production, while the remaining portion is discharged. All processing wastewater is internally recycled and not discharged externally. The project conducts comprehensive environmental monitoring every quarter, which includes water quality monitoring, noise emission and dust emission. Additionally, surface water and groundwater monitoring are conducted annually, separately during the first and second halves of the year.

The GC Mine does not cover any nature reserves, scenic spots, or cultural relics. The general project area does not include any cultural minority groups. The project area consists mostly of secondary forest land, with a few hillsides cleared for farmland. The company actively participates in a range of social welfare and charitable initiatives, such as community development, support for vulnerable groups, educational assistance, and contributions to foundations. Moreover, it offers a variety of employment opportunities for working-age residents in the local area.

1.8 Capital Cost and Operating Cost

Forecasting of capital expenditure ("Capex") and record of operating cost ("Opex") for the last three fiscal years have been provided to SRK. The associated Capex for expansion development (deepening the mine) are estimated by GC Mine. The other sustainable Capex such as mine closure, facilities upgrades, and capital maintenance are also estimated. The summary of Capex is presented in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Summary of Capex for GC Mine

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Capitalization Development	USD Million	21.2
Processing Upgrades	USD Million	2.4
Infrastructure Upgrades	USD Million	0.2
Mine Closure & Reclamation	USD Million	2.0
Total	**USD Million**	**26**

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK
Notes: Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding

GC Mine has a relative stable operation which addresses the Opex forecasting via their historic production records. The Opex is forecasted from the historical operation records of the past three years, which is USD 69.4/t. The operating costs are categorized into mining, processing, backfill, tailings and filtration, sale, general and administrative, ("S&GA"), and corporate social responsibility costs ("CSR"). Table 1.6 presented the summary of unit costs for the last three year and the weighted average parameters.

Table 1.6: Summary of Opex Historical & Forecasted for GC Mine

Item	Unit	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average as Forecasted
Mining	USD/t ROM	39.8	44.4	38.5	40.9
Plant	USD/t Feed	15.8	16.5	16.8	16.4
Backfill	USD/t ROM	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
Tailings filtration	USD/t Feed	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
S&GA	USD/t Feed	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6
CSR	USD/t Feed	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total cash unit cost	**USD/t**	**67.6**	**73.2**	**67.3**	**69.4**
Mine ROM	kt	300	290	291	
Plant Feed	kt	300	290	291	

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK
Notes: Mining and backfill costs are united by mine ROM and the others are united by plant feed.

1.9 Technical-Economic Analysis

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with GC Mine. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial products of GC Mine, which are lead and zinc concentrates, are based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for the Project is Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), while US dollars are used for technical-economic analysis. The exchange rate is set statically at USD1 = RMB7.12
- Annual gross revenue is calculated by applying the forecasted metal prices and payable metal percentages from contracts to the annual recovered metal for each operating year.
- SRK does not consider future inflation or currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are currently outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working Capex will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.

- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

The technical-economic analysis was conducted using conventional Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") techniques. The projection for Project operation shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 101.4 million. The NPVs at different discount rates were estimated by SRK through DCF model, presented in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Estimated NPVs at Different Discount Rate

Discount Rate	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
NPV	119.2	112.6	106.7	101.4	96.5	92.1	88.1	84.4	81.0	77.9	75.1

Sources: SRK

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the Project. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices. The break-even prices (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) are around a change of -30.5% simultaneously of silver, lead and zinc, from the base scenario prices used in the model. In summary, all the three metal prices drop to about 69.5% of the forecasting prices, the Project NPV will become negative.

1.10 Risk Assessment

SRK completed a risk assessment of the risks identified for the GC Mine in relation to their likelihood of occurrence within the LOM and consequence in accordance with Guidance Note 7 to the Listing Rules.

In general, project risk decreases from exploration, development, through to the production stage. GC Mine is at production stage.

SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 1.8. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for likelihood and consequence, and then an overall risk rating has been assigned.

Table 1.8: Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve				
Biased chip sampling	Lower ore grade than estimated in the Mineral Resource model.	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Resources for Mineral Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category Mineral Resources restricts Mineral Reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining				
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the insufficient skilled labor or professional from the contractor	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Production plan	The over output than the mining permit leading to financial penalties or shutdown	Possible	Minor	Low
Geotechnical	Significant Geological Structure leading production shutdown or safety issues	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Hydrogeological	More water in-flow than expectation leading to underground flooding, making production shutdown or production shortfalls	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or the unreliable on selling waste rock contracting	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpile.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Equipment shortage	Insufficient quantity of production equipment as a result of unstable total material movement.	Possible	Minor	Low
Processing				
Unable to achieve the anticipated performance of the X-ray intelligent sorting ("XRT intelligent sorting"), resulting in an over-estimate of metals recoveries	The test of XRT intelligent sorting achieved 41.8% of waste reject rate and metal loss of 6.43% (Pb+Zn) with waste grade of 0.33% (Pb+Zn). The installed XRT intelligent sorting facility performed poorer than the test. In the first quarter of 2024, the waste reject rate is 23.1% with the waste grade of 0.81% (Pb+Zn) and metal loss of 11.42% (Pb+Zn). The high metal loss will cause the total metal recovery decrease.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
The metals recovery decreases due to the change of the properties of plant feed ore.	The plant feed materials come from multiple ore bodies, and the ore property changes from different ore bodies. The changes will drive the adjustment of flotation parameters to keep the metals recovery. If the adjustment is not timely, the metals recovery will fall.	Possible	Minor	Low
Infrastructure				
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading production unstable	Unlikely	Minor	Low
TSF				
TSF management	TSF failure leading tailings leak out	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Lack of TSF volume capacity leading LOM failure	The insufficient TSF capacity will cause the generated tailings to exceed the TSF's remaining storage limit before the scheduled LOM, forcing the mine to suspend production in advance and resulting in LOM failure.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Environment and Social				
Land disturbance and river diversion may result in habitat loss and biodiversity decline	The landform and topography in the project's area were changed by mining, waste rock and tailings dumping, haul roads, office buildings and dormitories, and other facilities. River diversion will change the original habitat environment of aquatic organisms, especially the benthic animals.	Possible	Minor	Low
Water abstraction, surface water and groundwater pollution due to the mining and processing activities	Indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater will have negative impacts on surface and groundwater. The mining activities may lead to the change of the groundwater table.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Acid rock drainage ("ARD") from waste rock and tailings	No geochemical characterization of waste rocks/ tailings or ARD assessment has been conducted. ARD has the potential to introduce acidity and dissolved metals into water, which can be harmful to surface and groundwater.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Social impact and community engagement	The lack of participation of stakeholders, especially local communities, in project development can lead to a range of social impacts.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex and Opex				
Management plan	Poor mine management plan leading lack of cash resulting the Capex investment delay to impact production	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex increases	Poor plan or budget leading the Capex increases significantly impact the financial performance.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex under forecasted	Opex increased significantly leading the failure of operation or impact the financial performance.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

1.11 Conclusions and Recommendations

- The data verification shows reasonable analytical accuracy and precision. The QP considers the GC Mineral Resource database acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.
- SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for GC deposits and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.
- The mine is operating at industrial good practice and with a reasonable perspective feasible extraction of the eligible Mineral Resources.
- The production process and operating parameters of the GC processing plant are suitable for the ore properties of the GC Mine. The historical performance shows that the targets of producing commercial lead concentrate and zinc concentrate have been achieved, and the recovery rates of silver, lead and zinc have also reached the design value.
- GC Mine has obtained the main environmental protection-related permits required for operation, including the safety production permit, water use permit, and site discharge permit. An EIA report for the project was prepared by Guangdong Heli Engineering Survey Institute in March 2020. Guangdong Province Environmental Protection Bureau issued aforementioned EIA approval on 13 June 2010. The EIA report covers the main production facilities including mine site, GC processing plant and TSF.
- The associated Capex for development associated with the deepening of the mine are estimated by GC Mine. The other sustainable Capex such as mine closure, facilities upgrades and capital maintenance are also estimated. GC Mine has a relative stable operation which addresses the Opex forecasting via their practice records.
- The economic analysis demonstrates the project could be economic viable operated according to the principal assumptions.
- As reviewed by SRK from the geology, exploration, data management and Mineral Resource estimation, the QP recommendations for the GC mine are indicated below:
  - Regarding the sample database and QA/QC samples, SRK recommends ensuring that all records, including drillhole and channel samples, are assigned a consistent year between the collar and assay files. This will help reduce reporting discrepancies.
  - Additional bulk density measurements should be conducted on representative samples with varying base metal and pyrite content.

- Bulk density measurements should also be taken from samples of the surrounding waste material.
- The umpire (check) samples from 2024 to 2025 show slightly bias results compared to the original samples in the higher end of the assay range for Ag and Zn. It is recommended that it be assessed whether the storage of samples leads to this situation, which may be related to swelling and caking during oxidation.
- In the 2024 and 2026 site underground channel sampling observed, only the larger blocks on the plastic sheet were taken, all the fines were discarded, and the sampling was biased against the hanging wall and footwall units, with a larger proportion of the mineralization zone chipped. Although SRK recognises that channel sampling is challenging due to the variable hardness of the rock units and uneven surface for sampling, SRK recommends that the chip sampling can be improved using a diamond saw to cut a channel for the chipping, which will also reduce the volume of sample and allow the full sample of coarse and fine material to be collected.

- Based on the site visit and review of available technical information, and Mineral Reserve estimates, the QP recommendations for the GC mine are indicated below:
  - Conducting technical studies on long-hole stoping method for the relative wider veins, and well recording the test stope data, for the improvement of mining efficiency and cost reduction.
  - Conducting reconciliation on not only Mineral Resources versus Processed Feed, but also on the mineral flows, from the Mineral Resource model, grade control results, mining, then processing.
  - Conducting reconciliation on exploration investment versus Mineral Resources updates to demonstrate the Capex efficiency.
  - Considering utilising commercial mine planning software for mine scheduling, more efficient for modifying.
  - As part of ongoing operations at the mine, geotechnical and ground support aspects should be continuously reviewed in a formal and recordable manner, bearing in mind previous recommendations, local and mine-wide operating experience in all rock types encountered, any advisable data collection, and looking to future mining development.
  - Conduct a TSF expansion study or the design of a second tailings storage facility for the future LOM expansion.

2 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK was requested by Yangtze Mining (H.K.) (wholly owned subsidiary company of Silvercorp Metals Inc.) to prepare an independent technical review report on GC Mine"), located in Yunfu City of Guangdong province, China. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's operations.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent technical assessment for inclusion in a **[REDACTED]** to be issued by Silvercorp Metal Inc, who is 99% owned GC Mine, to support **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX").

SVM is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential. SVM operates several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China, the GC Mine. and the El Domo copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc project under construction in Ecuador; the Condor gold-silver-lead-zinc advanced exploration Project in Ecuador, and Chaarat gold advanced exploration Project in Kyrgyzstan. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), under the symbol "SVM".

SRK was advised that the report will be included in the listing and/or disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX, the report is in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") format and CIM Standard Definition.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the engagement includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following key aspects of this project:

- Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") inputs, workflow, and the results which are used and or applied by GC Mine expert(s). Update the grades estimates and Mineral Resources categorization where applicable.
- Mineral Reserve conversion review, including the mining modifying factors applied by GC Mine expert(s).
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant disciplines, such as processing recovery method and associated infrastructure.
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant environmental-management activities, and permitting-compliance status, EIA approval, mining license, reclamation, mine safety operation license, as well as the potential impact on the Project.
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant technical-economic parameters, such as Capex and Opex.
- Review of the LOM for the GC Mine based on the reviewed input parameters.
- Update technical-economic model and conduct analysis for the GC Mine.

- SRK team conducted a site visit of the GC Mine.
- SRK gave recommendation on data verification procedures, all assays have been gathered and examined by independent credible entities and that the results are accessible to industry best practices.
- Summarized all findings and compile a QPR in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines.

SRK's scope excludes any work relating to the marketing, commodity price and exchange rate assumptions, inflation rates and financial analysis (including discount rate) adopted in the technical economic model.

2.3 Work Program

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between GC Mine and SRK personnel. The exploration database was compiled and is maintained by GC Mine and was audited by SRK.

The geological model and outlines for the silver, lead and zinc mineralization were constructed by GC Mine from a two-dimensional geological interpretation. In the opinion of SRK, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralization at the current level of sampling. The geostatistical analysis, variography and grade models were completed by SRK during the two months (December 2025 and January 2026). The Mineral Resource statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared by GC Mine based on the stated Mineral Resource model and validation/consideration of the modifying factors as outlined in the engineering design for the mine and during the operation practice since 2014 to date. A technical assessment and an economic analysis were performed by SRK and indicates the GC Mine is both technically feasible and economically viable. The Mineral Reserve statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines. This technical report was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The technical report was compiled in the SRK during the four months of January 2026 to April 2026.

2.4 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during a site visit performed and on additional information provided by GC Mine throughout the course of SRK's investigations. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by GC Mine. Other information was obtained from the public domain. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with GC Mine personnel
- Inspection of the GC Mine area, including outcrop, drill core and underground operating stopes
- Review of exploration data collected

- Information, models, reports and recorded data provided to SRK by GC Mine
- Additional information from public domain sources.

2.5 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Consulting Group ("SRK Consulting") including SRK, comprises more than 1,800 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of SRK Consulting is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK Consulting has a proven track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, SRK Consulting has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry. Table 2.1 below indicates the SRK team who prepared or contributed to the independent technical review, resulting in the QPR.

Table 2.1: SRK Team Contributed to This Report

Contributor	Position	Discipline	Professional Designation	Role	Site Visit
Falong Hu	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM, PMP	Project Management, Mining and Mineral Reserve Review	Yes
Yanfang Zhao (Bonnie)	Principal Consultant	Geology	MAIG, MAusIMM	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
Huaixiang Li	Senior Consultant	Geology	MAIG	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
Zimeng Li	Assistant Consultant	Geology	N/A	Data Process	No
Hui Bai	Consultant	GIS	N/A	Map and Drawing	No
TzuHsuan Chuang (Shan)	Senior Consultant	Mining	MAusIMM	Costs and Technical-Economic Review	No
Lanliang Niu	Principal Consultant	Processing	MAusIMM	Metallurgical Test, Processing Plant, and Infrastructure Review	Yes
Nan Xue	Principal Consultant	Environment	MAusIMM	Environmental and Permitting Review	Yes
Qiong Wu	Senior BD and Project Coordinator	Project Coordinate	N/A	Project Coordinator	Yes
Alexander Thin (Alex)	Corporate Consultant	Project Evaluation and Mining	FAusIMM; FIMMM; FSAIMM	Internal Review	No

Sources: SRK

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve evaluation review work and the compilation of this technical report was completed by Mr. Huaixiang Li MAIG (8667), Ms. Yanfang Zhao MAIG (10796) and Mr. Falong Hu, FAusIMM (CP) (313608). By virtue of their education, membership to a

recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Huaixiang, Yanfang and Falong are independent Qualified Persons as this term is defined by NI 43-101. Falong is the project manager and the chief compiler of this report who takes overall responsibility.

Mr. Alexander (Alex) Thin, FAusIMM (CP) (227503), FIMMM (C.Eng) (47860), FSAIMM (702076), RPEQ (26347), a Corporate Consultant (Project Evaluation and Mining) with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to GC Mine and/or SVM as per SRK internal quality management procedures. Alex did not visit the project.

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK.

SRK had prior involvement with GC Mine that is the subject of the Technical Report in 2024 and 2023. In 2024, SRK conducted the independent technical review of GC Mine then deliver the QPR in accordance with NI 43-101 format. In 2023, SRK assisted the independent valuer with SRK Australian team to review the mining method recovery method as well as environment assessment, with respect to an independent technical valuation service.

SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment capable of affecting its independence.

SRK's estimated fee for completing this QPR is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated based on the working hours and rates of the consultants assigned to complete the project. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2.6 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Huaixiang Li (Geology), Yanfang Zhao (Geology), Falong Hu (Mining), Langliang Niu (Processing), and Nan Xue (Environmental) visited the GC Mine from April 28 to 29, 2026 accompanied by Guoliang Ma P.Geo of SVM.

The purpose of the site visit was to review the digitalization of the exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a revised Mineral Resource model and the compilation of a technical report. During the site visit, particular attention was given to the treatment and validation of historical drilling data.

The site visits also aimed at investigating the geological and structural controls on the distribution of the mineralization, also aimed at investigating the infrastructure of the mine constructed and the operation performed by the management.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with GC Mine personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse historical and current exploration data, as well the operation data and costing data.

2.7 Effective Date

The conclusions expressed in this report are appropriate as of December 31, 2025. The report and associated technical-economic analysis are only appropriate for this date and may change in time in response to variations in economic, market, legal or political factors, in addition to ongoing exploration results.

Based on the information provided by GC Mine, there are no events that have occurred since the Effective Date that are likely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statements for GC Mine, at the date of publication of this QPR.

2.8 Currency, Units and Year

All monetary values outlined in this assessment are expressed in United States Dollars ("US$ or USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Quantities are generally stated in Système international d'unités ("SI") metrics units, the standard Canadian and international practices, including metric tonne ("tonne", "t") for weight, and kilometre ("km") or metre ("m") for distances.

Fiscal year ("FY") is stated in the report which start from the Q2 of last year till Q1 of this year. For example, FY2024 is from the 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

2.9 Limitations, Declaration and Consent

2.9.1 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by GC Mine throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in this QPR, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such information as provided by GC Mine was taken in good faith by SRK.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider them to be material.

2.9.2 Legal Matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters.

SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this review. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

2.9.3 Consent

SRK consents to this Report being included, in full, in SVM's **[REDACTED]** document in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and SVM's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided, and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical

assessment expressed in the Summary and in the individual sections of this Report is considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparing this technical report, SRK has relied upon input from GC Mine. Standard professional review procedures were also used by SRK in preparation of this report.

SRK trusts the information from GC Mine regarding mine ownership, legal and financial liability. SRK did not carry out independent verification of the information regarding licenses and permits of the Project as summarized in Section 4 of this Report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the GC Mine. A copy of the original mining license is provided in Appendix A. The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Section 4.1.

SRK was informed by GC Mine that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the GC Mine.

GC Mine provided the digital database used for geological modelling, and the geological and grade block models which was updated to date by SRK. SRK verified this database and reviewed the previous estimation. It is SRK's opinion that the database used for the Mineral Resource estimation has been validated and was collected and built in a professional manner.

The topography used in estimating the Mineral Resource statement in this report relies on the topographic survey map from the geological report prepared by GC Mine. SRK trusts the results of this survey. SRK also relied on the geological reports approved by related governmental authorities which were compiled by various Chinese geological brigades.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Ownership and Mining Permit

SVM is the sole shareholder of Fortune Mining Limited ("Fortune") which was incorporated under the laws of BVI on August 23, 2002, to be the holding company of several other subsidiaries which are parties to agreements relating to mineral properties in China. Fortune owns 100% of Yangtze Mining, which was incorporated on February 11, 2002, under the laws of the BVI. It holds a 100% equity interest in Yangtze Mining HK.

Yangtze Mining HK holds a 95% equity interest in Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd. ("Guangdong Found"), a company incorporated on October 26, 2008, under the laws of the PRC, that holds a 100% interest in the silver-lead-zinc exploration Project in Gaocheng, in Guangdong Province.

In October 2018, Silvercorp Metals (China) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the SVM, acquired an additional 4% equity interest in Guangdong Found, and as a result, the Company now beneficially owns a 99% interest in Guangdong Found.

GRT Mining Investment (Beijing) Co., Ltd. is a 1% equity interest holder of Guangdong Found.

The boundaries of the mining permit were surveyed, and the boundary markers were staked in the ground by the Bureau of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province before issuing the mining permit to Guangdong Found in 2010.

On June 14, 2010, SVM announced that it had been issued an Environmental Permit for the Project from the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province, an essential document required for a mining permit application.

A Mining Permit was issued to Anhui Yangtze by the Ministry of Land and Resources of China on November 24, 2010. The permit is valid for 30 years to November 24, 2040, covers the entire 5.5238 square kilometers ("km^{2}") area of the GC Mine and permits mining from 315 ASL to minus 530 ASL. The permit was issued on the terms applied for and allows for the operation of an underground mine to produce silver, lead, and zinc. In June 2012, Anhui Yangtze transferred the mining permit to Guangdong Found, and a new mining permit was issued to Guangdong Found by the Ministry of Land and Resources of China on June 6, 2012.

SRK relies on the information provided by GC Mine, and SRK did not conduct a legal due diligence review of the Project since such work is outside the scope of SRK's technical review. Mining Permit Corner Points of the Property are as shown below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Mining Permit Corner Points of Property

Point	Gauss coordinates	
	X	Y
1	2536958.82	37591830.45
2	2536977.34	37594822.59
3	2535131.42	37594834.19
4	2535112.9	37591841.69

Sources: The Copy of Mining Permit of GC Mine

The grid system used for the GC Mine is the Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980. Altitude is referred to the Yellow Sea 1956 Elevation System. The project survey control points were generated from three nearby national survey control points. Details of the mining permit for the Project are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Information of Mining Permit for GC Mine

Owner	**Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd.**
Project Name	GC Lead and Zinc Mine of Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd.
License No.	No. C1000002010113210083333
Business category	Sino-Foreign cooperative enterprises
Types of ore mined	Zinc, lead, and silver ore
Mining method	Underground mining
Mining Depth	From 315 m to -530 m
Production capacity	330,000 tonne/year
Mine area	5.5238 km^2
Valid period	6 June 2012 to 24 November 2040
Issued date*	6 June 2012

Sources: The Copy of Mining Permit of GC Mine

4.2 Permits and Authorization

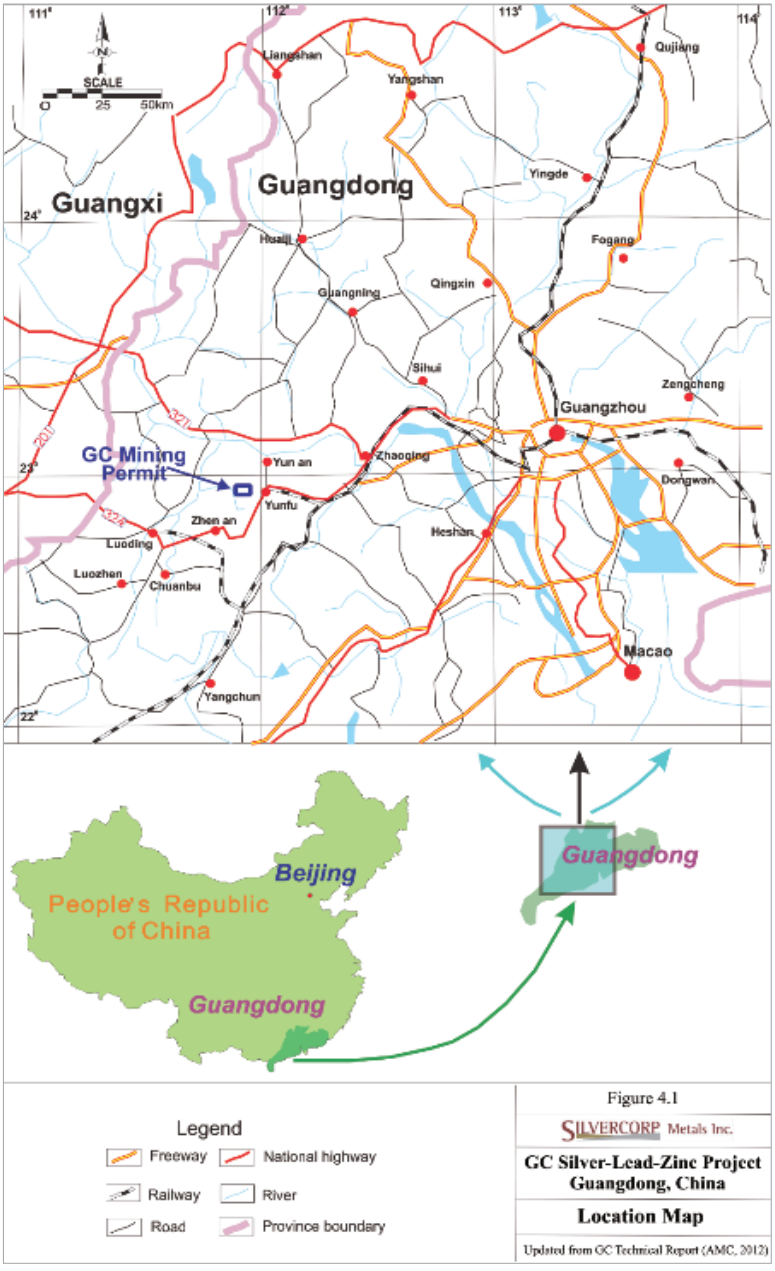
Apart from the mining permit, other operational permits are required for the GC Mine according to the relevant Chinese laws and regulations. These operational permits include:

- Business License
- Safety Production Permit
- Land/forest Use Permit,
- Water Use Permit, and
- Pollutant Discharge Permit

4.3 Location

The Property is located in the vicinity of Gaocheng village, Gaocun Township, Yun'an District, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: General Location Map of the Project



Sources: GC Mine

4.4 Environmental Considerations

Environmental liabilities associated with the project operation are mainly from underground mining, waste rock dumps, processing plant, TSF and other auxiliary facilities. The significant inherent environmental risks for the project consist of environmental approvals, water management and tailings management. Additional details on environmental approvals, water management and tailings/ TSF management are provided in Sections 20 of this QPR.

4.5 Taxes and Royalties

Based on the information provided by and discussions with GC Mine, the Mine has the following tax obligations.

Corporate Income Tax: In China the normal corporate income tax ("CIT") is 25% of the taxable income. GC Mine has advised SRK that as a Hi-New Tech. enterprise, the subsidiary entities operating the GC Mine are subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% of taxable income for three years term, which is renewable. The last renewed one is issued on November 19, 2024.

Resource Tax:

- 3% of the net amount of sales from lead and zinc mineral products
- 2% of the net amount of sales from silver mineral products
- No resource tax for gold and copper, since they are by-products

Value Added Tax ("VAT") (received):

- 13% of the net revenue of sales, excluding the revenue from gold.

Surtax/Surcharge:

- City construction fee: 5% of VAT Payable
- Education surtax: 7% of VAT Payable

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

The GC mine is located in the vicinity of Gaocheng Village of Gaocun Township, Yun'an District, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, China. Altitudes in the region range from 78 to 378 m ASL, usually 150 to 250 m ASL, with relative differences of 50 to 150 m. Vegetation is in the form of secondary forests of pine and hardwoods, bushes, and grasses. Topsoil covers most of the ground. Outcrops of bedrocks can only be observed in valleys.

The mine is located west of the metropolitan city of Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province. Guangzhou is located about 120 km north-west of Hong Kong and has a population of about 14 million people. It is serviced by rail and daily flights from many of China's larger population centres. Access to the mine from Guangzhou is via 178 km of four-lane express highway to Yunfu, then 48 km of paved road to the GC Mine site. A railway connection from Guangzhou to Yunfu is also available.

The region belongs to a sub-tropical monsoon climate zone with average annual temperature of 20 – 22°C. Rainfall is mainly concentrated in spring and summer from March to August. Winters feature short periods of frosting. The GC Mine is able to operate year-round.

Streams are well developed in the district, with the Hashui Creek flowing in the Gaocheng mine area. There is a reservoir upstream of the mine. Small hydropower stations are developed in the region that are connected to the provincial electrical grid. There is a 10 kilovolts ("kV") power line that crosses through the GC Mine area.

A power supply system consisting of a 5.8 km power line, a 110 kV substation, and a 10 kV safety backup-circuit was completed in 2013. This system has sufficient capacity to support the current production and any envisaged future production expansion.

The economy of Yun'an District mainly relies upon agriculture and some small township industrial enterprises. Labor is locally available, and technical personnel are available in Yunfu and nearby cities. The Gaocheng village is located within the Gaocheng mine area.

6 History

6.1 Ownership History

Prior to Yangtze Mining acquiring the project area in 2005, illegal mining activity resulted in the excavation of several adits/ tunnels and small-scale mining of veins.

In 2008, SVM acquired a 100% interest in the shares of Yangtze Gold which in turn wholly owned the entirety of Yangtze Mining HK, who owns a 95% equity interest in GC Mine. In October 2018, Silvercorp Metals (China) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of SVM, acquired an additional 4% equity interest in Guangdong Found, and as a result, SVM now beneficially owns a 99% interest in Guangdong Found, who is the owner of GC Mine.

6.2 Exploration History

The GC Mine was discovered in 1959 by traditional prospecting methods. Follow-up exploration in the region has included soil surveying, hydrogeological survey, geological mapping, rock chip sampling and diamond drilling.

All exploration work on the GC Mine from 1959 to 2007 was completed by Geophysical Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources and GIGS.

SVM completed its first phase of exploration work in 2008, Based on the soil geochemical and surface mapping, SVM conducted trenching, pitting, and drilling programs on the GC Property. The program exposed additional mineralized veins. Detailed systematic drilling commenced on the GC Property in 2011 and has been ongoing.

6.3 Production

Prior to Yangtze Mining acquiring the GC Property, illegal mining activity resulted in the excavation of several adits/ tunnels and small-scale mining of veins; V2, V2-2, V3, V4, V5, V6, and V10. GIGS reported that a total of 1,398 m of excavation comprising 10 adits/ tunnels had been completed on the GC Property through the illegal activity.

In 2002, GIGS developed 66 m of tunnel to crosscut veins V5 and V5-1. GIGS sampled and mapped adits ML1 to ML5, ML6, ML7, ML9, and PD12.

Yangtze Mining, after its purchase of the GC Property in 2005, mapped and sampled the accessible tunnels ML5 and ML8. Tunnel ML5 had exposure to vein V10 and tunnel ML8 had exposure to vein V2-2. Assay results of tunnel samples were used in Mineral Resource estimation. Table 6.1 details the underground workings and work completed at this time. However, there are no detailed reconciliation data available for any of the mineralization extracted.

Table 6.1: Details of Historical Underground Workings

Tunnel / Adit	Length of Tunnel / Adit (m)	Vein Intersected	No. Samples Collected	Mapped and Sampled by
ML1	156	V4	12	GIGS
ML2	70	V3	1	GIGS
ML3	2	V4	6	GIGS
ML4	41	V4	3	GIGS

Tunnel / Adit	Length of Tunnel / Adit (m)	Vein Intersected	No. Samples Collected	Mapped and Sampled by
ML5	324	V10	13	Yangtze
ML6	438	V2	25	GIGS
ML7	45	Not named, parallel to V4		GIGS
ML8	246	V2-2	19	Yangtze
ML9	46	V4		GIGS
PD12	28	V6	3	GIGS
PD4401	66	V5	5	GIGS

Sources: 2021 AMC report

6.4 Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

During 2001 and 2002, and again in 2004 and 2005, GIGS conducted general prospecting and prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the GC Mine, using the old Chinese classification standard system for mineral resources/ reserves, which differs from the CIM Definition Standards.

Since 2008, seven Mineral Resource estimates for the GC Mine have been documented, details are summarized in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Title	Consultant	Date
Technical Report on Gaocheng Ag-Zn-Pb Project and Shimentou Au-Ag-Zn-Pb Project, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	SRK Consulting	April 2008
NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the GC Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	AMC	June 18, 2009
NI 43-101 Technical Report on the GC Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China'	AMC	December 31, 2011
NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the Gaocheng Ag-Zn Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	AMC	June 30, 2018
NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the Gaocheng Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	AMC	June 30, 2019
NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the Gaocheng Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	AMC	March 31, 2021
NI 43-101 Technical Report on Gaocheng Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China	SRK Consulting	June 30, 2024

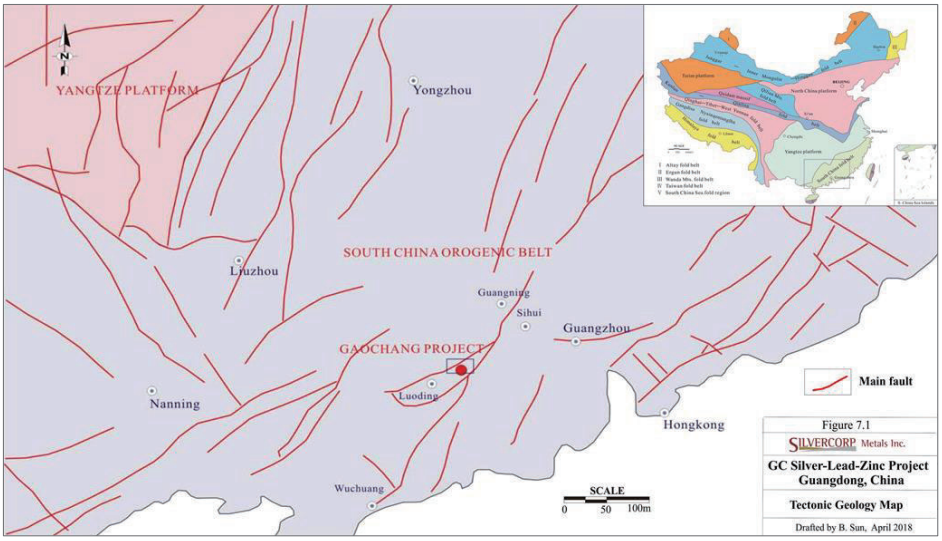
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The contents of this section are mainly sourced from the 2008 SRK Technical Report and the technical report prepared by AMC in 2020 and 2021.

7.1 Regional Geology

The GC Property is located on the east margin of the Luoding basin, east of the Wuchuan – Sihui major fault within the north portion of the Yunkai uplift of the South China Orogenic Belt (Figure 7.1). Northeast striking structures and arc structures form the basic geological framework of the region. Deposits on the Property occur at the intersection of a north-easterly striking fault zone and a near east westerly striking fault zone.

Figure 7.1: Tectonic Geology Map of Southern China



Sources: 2021 AMC report

Basement geology in the area comprises late Proterozoic Sinian sedimentary clastic and carbonate rocks; Palaeozoic (Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous) sedimentary clastic and carbonate rocks; and Mesozoic (Triassic) coal-bearing clastic rocks and Cretaceous red clastic rocks. Ag-Pb-Zn poly-metallic deposits occur within late Proterozoic rocks. Cu-Pb-Zn, Mn, and Au-Ag deposits occur within Palaeozoic rocks.

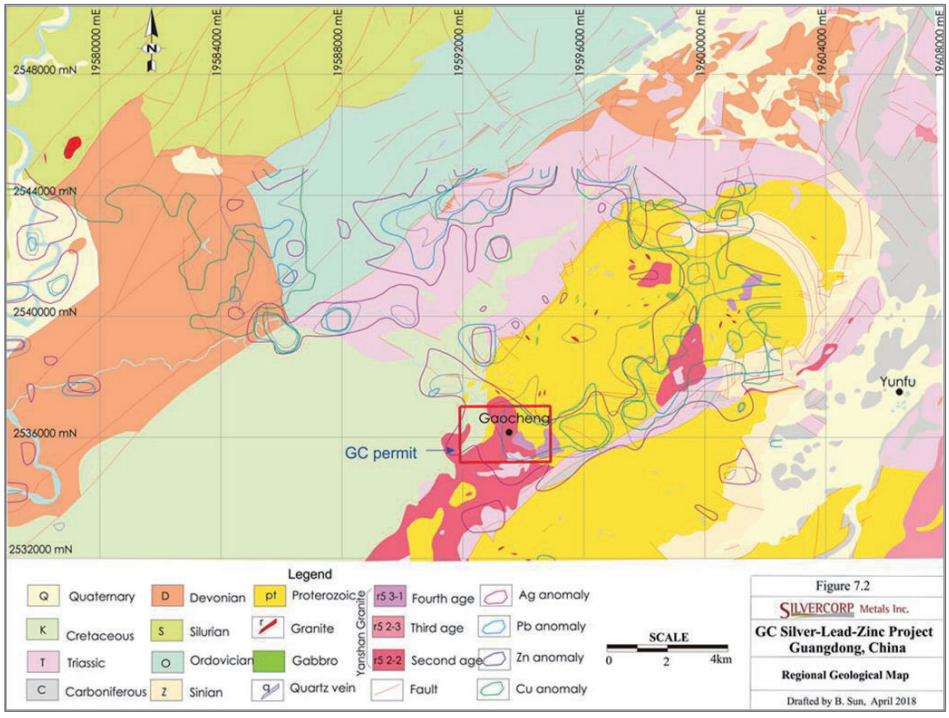
Three prominent sets of structures occur within the region:

- North-easterly striking structures comprising a series of folds and faults that host some mineralized bodies.
- Approximately east-westerly striking structures which dip steeply and contain structural breccias and quartz infill within the fault zones. Prominent alteration zones occur along both sides of these structures.

- Arc or ring structures which include folds and faults surrounding the Daganshan granite body. The Pb-Zn-Ag-Sn deposits, mineralization showings, and Au-Ag-Pb-Zn geochemical anomalies occur in the arc/ ring structural zone.

Palaeozoic granite batholiths and Mesozoic granite stocks and dykes occur commonly within the arc/ ring structure. These intrusions are closely related with Pb-Zn-Ag poly-metallic mineralization in the region. The Regional geological map is shown in Figure 7.2.

Figure 7.2: Regional Geological Map



Sources: 2021 AMC report

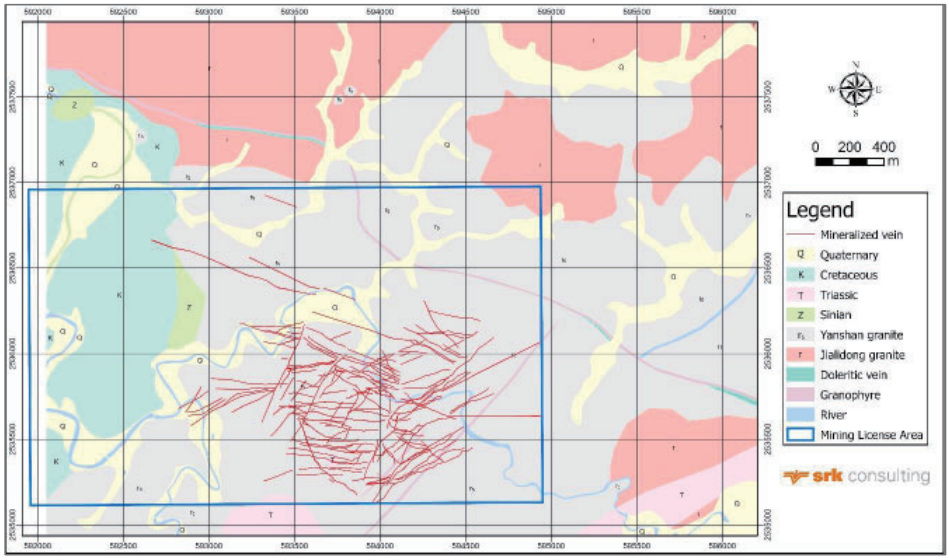
7.2 Property Geology

The GC Mine is located at the intersection between the Wuchuan-Sihui Deep Fault zone and Daganshan Arc-ring structural zone.

Basement rocks within the Property encompass quartz sandstone, meta-carbonaceous siltstone, carbonaceous phyllite, calcareous quartzite, and argillaceous limestone of the Sinian Daganshan Formation; quartz sandstone and shale of the Triassic Xiaoyunwushan Formation, and sandy conglomerate and conglomerate of the Cretaceous Luoding Formation. These rocks are intruded by Palaeozoic medium-grained biotite granite, and Mesozoic fine- to medium-grained adamellite, brownish, fine-grained, biotite mylonite, granite porphyry, quartz porphyry, diabase, and aplite. The Mesozoic intrusive rocks intruded along the south and south-west contacts of the Palaeozoic granites. The majority of Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization is hosted by the Mesozoic granite. The granite dips south

and strikes approximately west north-west, parallel to many of the mineralized veins on the Property. The Property geological map is shown in Figure 7.3.

Figure 7.3: GC Property Geology Map



Sources: 2021 AMC report, modified by SRK in 2026

The Project area is located in the southwest part of the Daganshan uplift, characterized by several fault zones, including the west-northwest ("WNW") and east-west ("EW") striking Gaocheng Fault zone, the northeast ("NE") striking Baimei Fault zone, and the Songgui Fault zone.

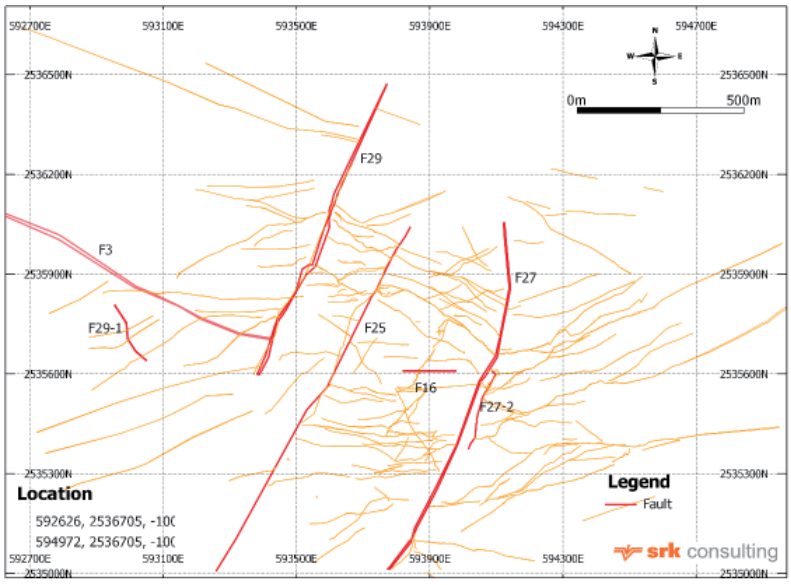
Mineralization at GC is primarily hosted within a WNW-east-northeast ("ENE") trending fault zone that is 4.8 km long and 2 km wide. This zone contains numerous veins with the more common WNW veins generally striking between 90° and 150° and dipping between 55° to sub-vertical to the south ("S") and southwest ("SW"). The average thickness of these WNW-ENE veins is 0.76 m.

EW striking veins generally strike between 50° and 130° and dip between 65° and sub-vertical to the southeast ("SE") and south-southwest ("SSW"). The average thickness of these veins is 0.77 m.

NE-striking faults cut through the WNW-striking structures with no or minor displacement. Mineralized veins in this trend are sub-parallel to the major NE striking faults F25 and F27, generally striking between 10° and 80° and dipping between 60° and 75° to the SE. The average thickness of these veins is 0.76 m.

Figure 7.4 shows the distribution of mineralized veins and the fault zones.

Figure 7.4: The Distribution of Mineralized Veins and Fault Zones (Level -100 m)



Sources: SRK,2026

7.3 Mineralization

The Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization at the GC deposit can be categorized into primary and oxidized types. Primary mineralization, which constitutes 95% of the total Mineral Resource, is mainly composed of galena, sphalerite, and silver minerals, appearing sparsely, as disseminations, veinlets, and lumps. Oxide mineralization occurs near the surface, primarily within fault-breccia zones that are oxidized down to about 40 m. These veins display open space and boxwork lattice textures due to sulphide mineral oxidation, with secondary minerals like kaolinite, hematite, and limonite present.

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral, making up a few percent to 13% of the veins. Other minerals include sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, and trace amounts of chalcopyrite and cassiterite. Metallic minerals, found in smaller quantities, include argentite, native silver, bornite, wolframite, scheelite, and antimonite. These occur in narrow bands, veinlets, or as disseminations within the gangue, which consists of chlorite, quartz, fluorite, feldspar, mica, hornblende, and minor or trace amounts of kaolinite, tremolite, actinolite, chalcedony, garnet, zoisite, apatite, and tourmaline.

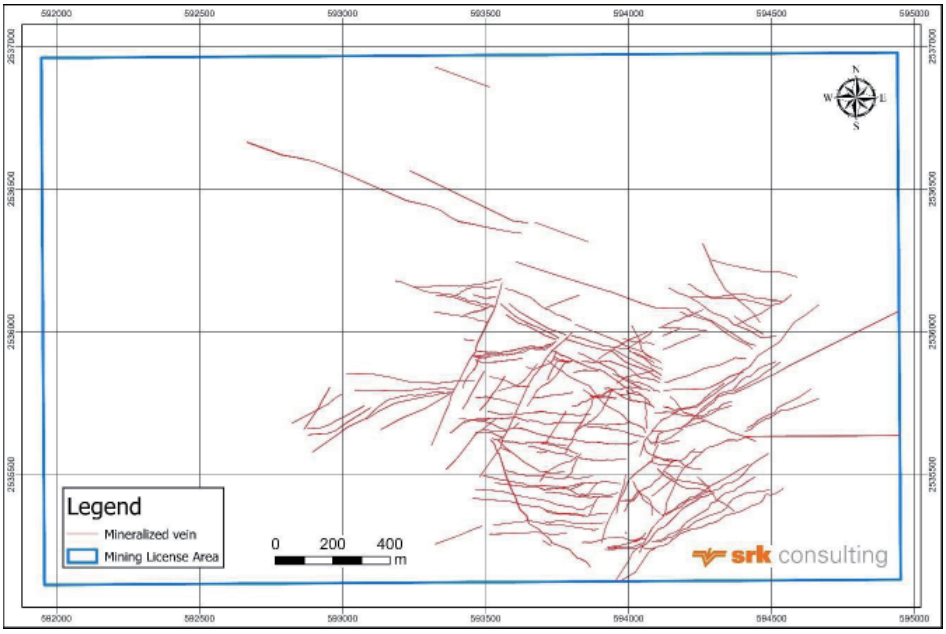
Alteration minerals associated with the GC deposit veins (Figure 7.5) include quartz, sericite, pyrite, chlorite, clay minerals, and limonite. Silicification is common near the centre of the veins, while chlorite and sericite are found near and slightly beyond the vein margins. Quartz, pyrite, fluorite, and chlorite are closely related to the mineralization.

In addition, the GC deposit exhibits several notable mineralization features:

- High-grade Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization tends to occur at the intersections of NWW and east-west striking faults, leading to east plunging shoots of high-grade mineralization.
- Fault breccia zones host the most intense, continuous, and wide mineralization of Ag-Zn-Pb.

- Grade contours indicate that Zn mineralization is more continuous across the veins, whereas Ag and Pb are more locally concentrated.

Figure 7.5: Ag-Zn-Pb Veins of the GC Mine (Level 0 m)



Sources: SRK

The GC deposit consists of 315 mineralized Ag-Zn-Pb veins. Lithological domains were constructed for each vein. The vein domains were modelled in Micromine software. Table 7.1 presents a summary of the characteristics of the mineralized veins on the Property.

Table 7.1: Dimensions and Occurrences of the Mineralized Veins

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
NV11	0.46	89	-76-(90)	284	194	71
NV14	0.86	407	-111-(186)	281	191	70
NV1	0.60	297	-81-(216)	298	208	75
NV28A	1.91	52	-169-(136)	263	173	67
NV28B	1.00	131	-65-(115)	263	173	67
NV28N	0.71	186	-170-(-24)	251	161	80
NV28_1B	1.32	67	-125-(159)	277	187	64
NV28_1	1.00	65	-36-(185)	235	145	55
NV2	0.45	61	-135-(26)	259	169	59
NV8	1.03	347	-101-(180)	276	186	70
V19B	0.83	256	9-(181)	260	170	56.5
V19_11	0.58	160	-330-(-149)	210	120	72

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V19_1	0.57	219	-181-(210)	275	185	68
V19_2	0.78	116	-115-(56)	277	187	68
V19_3A	0.59	43	-50-(36)	161	71	83
V19_3	0.46	31	102-(150)	260	170	80
V19_4	0.60	121	-95-(-9)	273	183	68
V19_7	0.75	123	-160-(-28)	262	172	60
V19_8	0.64	113	-251-(-119)	303	213	72
V1C	0.81	206	-220-(36)	116	26	37
V1_3	0.70	85	-255-(-85)	154	64	45
V1_5	0.82	73	-335-(-265)	130	40	75
V1_6	1.41	137	-596-(-264)	80	350	83
V1_8	0.88	162	-180-(-74)	121	31	29
V25E	1.15	40	-260-(-204)	208	118	69
V25N	0.51	71	-81-(11)	254	164	85
V25_1	0.86	124	34-(176)	246	156	73
V25_2	1.39	110	-40-(71)	203	113	55
V25_4	0.91	162	-571-(-315)	233	143	74
V25_5	0.89	159	-80-(80)	237	147	63
V25	0.73	593	-491-(171)	211	121	72
V26E	0.88	168	69-(170)	288	198	77
V26	0.95	65	-70-(125)	228	138	78
V27A	0.76	371	-96-(211)	206	116	86
V27W_1	0.89	73	-260-(-169)	217	127	60
V27_4	0.79	125	-165-(-25)	35	305	74
V28_1	0.63	126	-170-(-6)	34	304	73
V28_2	0.73	132	-35-(111)	211	121	62
V28_3	0.53	28	119-(150)	68	338	48
V28_4C	0.93	150	-275-(194)	219	129	65
V28_4D	0.79	95	-261-(101)	224	134	49
V28_4E	0.90	100	-335-(131)	225	135	49
V28_4F	0.86	90	-311-(-44)	210	120	63
V28	0.79	185	-81-(201)	213	123	60
V29_1	1.04	695	-704-(140)	210	120	58
V29_2	0.91	77	-285-(-206)	209	119	60
V30	0.77	84	-55-(80)	283	193	73
V31	0.59	316	-135-(195)	237	147	67
V32B	0.54	212	-409-(-225)	268	178	60
V33EB	0.63	69	24-(170)	244	154	68
V33_1	0.59	151	50-(246)	262	172	52
V33_3	0.30	59	-35-(25)	266	176	54
V33	0.74	565	-555-(306)	240	150	70
V36_1	0.58	117	-30-(146)	277	187	67
V36_2	0.70	166	4-(150)	251	161	54

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V36	0.63	609	-115-(261)	248	158	52
V37N	0.51	37	35-(81)	83	353	87
V37_1	0.68	336	-246-(116)	263	173	76
V37_2	0.56	90	-129-(50)	73	343	75
V37_3	0.58	47	-191-(-100)	274	184	85
V37	0.66	306	-190-(206)	253	163	78
V39W	1.02	139	-90-(91)	125	35	55
V40S	1.31	292	-359-(100)	241	151	58
V40W	0.69	202	-306-(101)	60	330	40
V40	0.61	533	-651-(181)	248	158	82
V41_1	0.61	128	-275-(-190)	59	329	69
V41_2	0.70	143	-120-(101)	219	129	75
V41_3	0.88	102	-130-(45)	258	168	69
V41	0.44	98	-250-(-110)	233	143	69
V42A	0.48	71	119-(241)	241	151	65
V42B	0.67	204	-5-(205)	241	151	65
V42D	0.52	75	-111-(-39)	241	151	65
V43_1	1.05	590	-261-(80)	252	162	85
V43_2	1.12	690	-261-(80)	255	165	85
V43	0.92	729	-535-(80)	72	342	79
V44	0.43	185	-106-(86)	133	43	55
V45_1	0.56	102	-96-(11)	239	149	70
V46	0.38	88	99-(186)	135	45	52
V48	0.54	98	-136-(-45)	300	210	83
V49S	0.78	99	-541-(-245)	70	340	83
V51	0.95	245	-100-(64)	262	172	80
V52_10	1.19	252	-391-(-194)	258	168	67
V52_11	0.87	392	-350-(-19)	290	200	70
V52_2_1	0.83	126	-221-(105)	250	160	76
V52_2	0.97	151	-345-(270)	250	160	72
V52_3	0.62	80	-25-(250)	284	194	81
V52_4	0.70	227	-324-(-104)	285	195	70
V52_5	1.20	127	-365-(-189)	246	156	79
V52_6	0.71	122	-235-(-49)	115	25	55
V52_8	1.48	311	-261-(-66)	273	183	69
V52	0.70	106	9-(266)	273	183	80
V55	0.56	129	-380-(-39)	238	148	70
V58S	0.63	190	-201-(-49)	61	331	35
V58	0.69	309	-240-(-6)	86	356	74
V59B	0.60	33	100-(241)	172	82	57
V59	0.47	45	49-(215)	166	76	57
VH1_1	1.09	67	-49-(155)	242	152	80
VH1_2	0.81	198	-265-(115)	242	152	84

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
VH1_3	0.56	147	-56-(191)	251	161	68
VH1_4	0.87	170	-129-(146)	270	180	80
VH1_5	0.57	128	-174-(30)	236	146	72
VH1_7	0.36	84	-86-(69)	50	320	63
VH1_8	0.60	66	-70-(90)	248	158	81
VH1	0.80	218	-90-(116)	85	355	78
X1	0.89	207	-301-(81)	86	356	70
X2	0.96	233	-331-(91)	86	356	67
X4	0.86	177	-80-(60)	213	123	35
V16_1	0.58	70	-120-(95)	220	130	68
V16_6	0.92	236	-351-(-162)	267	177	64
V17_1	0.83	218	-346-(138)	273	183	70
V17	0.92	435	-165-(195)	275	185	65
V18_1	0.72	417	-170-(190)	280	190	70
V18_3	0.62	114	-181-(75)	239	149	57
V2E10	0.77	250	-246-(118)	287	197	70
V2E11	1.10	159	-706-(-195)	295	205	65
V2E12	0.78	299	-461-(149)	290	200	65
V2E13	0.81	138	-635-(-110)	293	203	65
V2E15	0.87	292	-730-(141)	296	206	65
V2E17	0.68	314	-130-(146)	293	203	67
V2E18	1.09	167	-615-(-326)	295	205	65
V2E1A	2.42	69	-316-(146)	272	182	67
V2E1B	1.66	113	-561-(-261)	281	191	62
V2E1C	0.79	155	-631-(-315)	300	210	63
V2E21	0.55	138	-266-(90)	159	69	86
V2E23B	0.76	46	-21-(94)	337	247	87
V2E24	0.67	169	-175-(-100)	133	43	48
V2E26A	1.19	103	-501-(-245)	277	187	65
V2E26B	1.25	54	-315-(-249)	275	185	68
V2E2B	1.33	20	-283-(-149)	237	147	64
V2E2	1.94	42	-271-(-90)	265	175	66
V2E3	1.59	122	-470-(-56)	288	198	62.6
V2E4A	1.52	76	-516-(-231)	284	194	65
V2E4B	2.49	90	-325-(-225)	277	187	70
V2E5	0.93	246	-640-(-200)	306	216	67
V2E7	0.66	48	-284-(-224)	277	187	85
V2E8	0.65	68	-335-(-184)	325	235	72
V2E9	0.79	94	-36-(150)	265	175	74
V2E_4E	0.71	202	-165-(115)	258	168	66
V2E_8	0.97	111	-36-(80)	355	265	90
V2M	1.11	211	-496-(111)	116	26	83
NV10	0.76	687	-535-(265)	241	151	65

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
NV12	0.92	157	-10-(111)	336	246	69
NV3N	0.83	105	56-(216)	272	182	86
NV3	0.57	80	40-(194)	272	182	75
NV4	0.61	376	-215-(231)	300	210	77
V10_10	0.64	67	-85-(-25)	235	145	74
V10_14	0.53	125	4-(96)	235	145	74
V10_15	0.75	156	-255-(-155)	236	146	69
V10_19	0.62	58	-15-(141)	214	124	75
V10_1S	0.56	60	82-(234)	241	151	71
V10_1W	0.76	50	-300-(-130)	205	115	81
V10_21	0.59	102	-186-(-70)	253	163	89
V10_22	0.57	68	-31-(35)	303	213	87
V10_2	1.02	52	-252-(-151)	205	115	84
V10_3	0.89	104	-306-(-54)	225	135	68
V10_4	0.76	292	-311-(189)	238	148	72
V10_5	0.55	108	-85-(195)	174	84	81
V11A	0.76	129	-450-(85)	254	164	61
V11B	0.81	208	-276-(45)	247	157	61
V13_1	0.77	119	-25-(110)	214	124	73
V14	1.12	841	-371-(250)	242	152	60
V15N	0.63	290	-279-(125)	250	160	64
V15	0.52	115	-169-(146)	259	169	69
V19A	1.19	945	-521-(171)	260	170	56.5
V2E20	0.76	75	-140-(105)	298	208	68
V2M_10	0.71	46	-230-(-140)	225	135	44
V2M_11	0.60	155	-495-(-179)	228	138	67
V2M_13	0.59	98	-294-(-195)	257	167	46
V2M_14	0.79	104	-351-(-195)	211	121	60
V2M_1	0.38	109	-296-(-130)	100	10	86
V2M_2	0.86	63	-135-(20)	306	216	87
V2M_3B	0.90	38	-351-(-241)	121	31	78
V2M_3	1.01	209	-496-(105)	295	205	84
V2M_4	0.79	50	-192-(-75)	96	6	78
V2M_5	0.73	65	-75-(26)	110	20	75
V2M_6	0.51	201	-531-(-160)	269	179	85
V2M_8	1.02	223	-265-(61)	280	190	76
V2M_9	0.60	54	-295-(-75)	87	357	84
V2N_1	1.45	129	-355-(-201)	274	184	70
V2N_2	1.13	154	-394-(-184)	273	183	85
V2N_3	0.50	149	-190-(21)	285	195	78
V2N_4N	0.55	315	-371-(95)	267	177	88
V2N_4	0.48	190	-371-(85)	260	170	85
V2N_5S	0.93	195	-189-(110)	290	200	78

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V2N_5	0.59	392	-459-(121)	290	200	80
V2N_6	0.86	105	-156-(25)	269	179	70
V2N_7	0.62	128	-145-(-5)	67	337	86
V2N_8	1.23	213	-650-(-119)	273	183	69
V2N	2.01	494	-666-(35)	250	160	72
V2WA	1.77	244	-670-(-94)	247	157	68
V2WB	2.83	283	-161-(181)	253	163	68
V2W_10	0.68	151	-635-(-274)	242	152	84
V2W_12	0.99	357	-650-(-189)	227	137	68
V2W_13	1.30	160	-634-(-430)	280	190	73
V2W_14	1.56	103	-380-(-200)	257	167	74
V2W_15	1.00	51	-311-(-130)	266	176	71
V2W_16	1.08	52	-340-(-170)	265	175	62
V2W_1	0.90	90	-331-(-94)	235	145	69
V2W_3	1.01	100	-133-(11)	270	180	60
V2W_4	0.69	125	-241-(-94)	264	174	68
V2W_5	0.58	57	-221-(90)	284	194	68
V2W_7	0.67	125	-174-(-5)	260	170	50
V2W_9	0.75	87	-366-(-230)	266	176	69
V2_11S	0.96	46	-185-(-114)	66	336	63
V2_12	0.75	212	-509-(-220)	298	208	58
V2_1B	0.74	97	-325-(-240)	298	208	50
V2_1	0.71	155	-231-(-125)	289	199	69
V2_3	1.31	207	-125-(125)	294	204	69
V2_9	0.75	112	-430-(-294)	294	204	75
V4_1	1.02	371	-601-(146)	295	205	72
V4	1.22	948	-421-(186)	280	190	73
V5_12	0.47	80	-121-(81)	204	114	66
V5_19	0.55	53	-305-(-230)	237	147	55
V5_1	0.58	64	31-(230)	270	180	76
V5_26B	0.80	114	-270-(-104)	33	303	76
V5_3	0.68	114	29-(111)	73	343	59
V5_4	0.75	165	-214-(116)	303	213	73
V5_6	0.98	167	-341-(-145)	206	116	58
V5	0.94	225	10-(176)	271	181	84
V7EA	2.16	27	-495-(81)	324	234	64
V7EN	0.85	59	-40-(56)	345	255	73
V7	0.82	417	-365-(146)	308	218	68
V9W_1	1.01	77	-91-(205)	274	184	69
V9W_2B	1.61	73	-74-(75)	258	168	70
V9W_2E	0.52	105	-236-(156)	315	225	85
V9W_2N	0.69	104	-81-(176)	296	206	80
V9W_2	0.95	264	-146-(225)	276	186	70

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V9W_5	0.57	88	105-(231)	115	25	77
V9_2N	0.55	246	69-(190)	92	2	70
V9_2	0.74	260	-184-(90)	270	180	65
V9_3B	0.73	66	-186-(-99)	270	180	65
V9_3	1.15	37	-70-(8)	251	161	65
V9_4	0.75	150	-410-(-59)	274	184	67
NV6	0.70	241	9-(155)	247	157	70
NV9	0.79	273	-36-(164)	273	183	79
V10W	1.10	45	-231-(-135)	227	137	65
V10_12	0.67	207	-275-(-105)	265	175	75
V10_1	0.94	254	-455-(196)	227	137	65
V10	1.18	1005	-530-(191)	240	150	62
V13	0.71	664	-375-(266)	214	124	74
V1A	0.68	312	-270-(126)	145	55	43
V1B	0.75	273	-321-(-15)	145	55	43
V27_1	1.10	213	-500-(-229)	240	150	62
V28_4A	1.07	41	-291-(255)	219	129	65
V29	1.10	264	-50-(186)	203	113	85
V2E16	0.87	371	-549-(140)	295	205	65.5
V2E19	0.77	215	-561-(31)	294	204	67
V2E23	1.09	55	-45-(75)	310	220	79
V2E	2.05	394	-650-(136)	300	210	65
V2W_8	0.96	149	-625-(-65)	280	190	80
V32_1	0.51	132	-156-(-16)	260	170	80
V32	0.58	359	-270-(300)	245	155	66
V33E	0.76	232	-361-(226)	239	149	69
V38	0.66	591	-386-(149)	270	180	82
V39	1.07	384	-495-(-10)	272	182	82
V3	0.56	170	-145-(135)	110	20	85
V45	0.67	252	-201-(185)	225	135	60
V47	0.99	267	-351-(126)	251	161	72
V4_2	0.41	200	-111-(105)	110	20	70
V4_4	0.59	101	-180-(9)	280	190	75
V52_9	0.64	42	-395-(-196)	256	166	68
V5_15	0.54	154	4-(136)	230	140	73
V5_17	0.59	80	15-(161)	280	190	62
V5_26A	0.49	77	-235-(-90)	32	302	56
V5_2	0.59	223	-365-(-84)	275	185	65
V5_5	0.87	288	-480-(85)	273	183	73
V5_7	0.68	107	-11-(136)	85	355	60
V7E_1	1.39	54	-401-(-181)	300	210	73
V7_10	0.84	82	-9-(185)	272	182	72
V7_1S	0.57	46	115-(200)	274	184	68

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V7_1W	0.65	68	40-(191)	282	192	73
V7_1	0.95	185	-461-(240)	275	185	63
V7_3	0.56	229	-350-(229)	280	190	65
V7_4	0.79	176	-239-(137)	270	180	72
V7_5	0.80	107	-186-(69)	270	180	64
V7_9	0.79	63	-80-(76)	212	122	74
V8_10	1.56	160	-100-(166)	313	223	85
V8_11B	0.61	156	-401-(-199)	224	134	58
V8_11	1.03	113	-251-(-176)	238	148	40
V8_12	1.08	67	-181-(-125)	270	180	80
V8_13	0.62	102	-476-(-230)	253	163	88
V8_14	0.84	154	-475-(-169)	252	162	75
V8_16	0.54	456	-210-(260)	276	186	78
V8_17	0.64	78	-310-(-189)	237	147	69
V8_1	0.79	143	-476-(-169)	277	187	73
V8_2A	0.99	396	-500-(130)	260	170	68
V8_2B	0.90	417	-196-(245)	279	189	67
V8_2C	0.89	153	-271-(35)	265	175	75
V8_2D	0.56	164	44-(171)	279	189	57
V8_2E	0.99	144	-201-(11)	268	178	70
V8_3	0.58	211	-380-(-201)	258	168	77
V8_4N	0.73	217	-406-(-205)	269	179	70
V8_4	0.59	297	-391-(-69)	247	157	63
V8_7	0.57	59	-121-(-75)	141	51	81
V8_9	0.89	122	-236-(-164)	260	170	46
V8	0.54	280	-241-(245)	265	175	81
V9_11	0.93	193	-86-(241)	220	130	70
V9_14	0.82	82	54-(130)	267	177	82
V9_5A	1.22	236	-190-(251)	265	175	63
V9_5B	1.54	334	-531-(-54)	273	183	70
V9_5C	1.96	67	-541-(-200)	273	183	70
V9_5D	0.68	133	-31-(151)	275	185	65
V9_6A	1.21	301	-385-(-179)	85	355	53
V9_6B	1.45	95	-261-(-194)	83	353	41
V9_6C	0.75	180	-350-(-100)	65	335	66
V9_6D	1.78	105	-349-(-220)	246	156	83
V9_7	1.61	91	-330-(-235)	101	11	60
V9_8	0.91	70	-4-(45)	275	185	78
V9_9	0.74	59	50-(235)	227	137	66
V15N_1	0.71	456	-281-(150)	239	149	67
V16_2	0.57	60	105-(180)	275	185	70
V16_4	1.01	49	70-(200)	288	198	62
V16_5	0.83	139	-261-(61)	265	175	78

Vein	Average Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Elevation(m)	Strike (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Average Dip Angle (°)
V16	0.88	501	-395-(241)	273	183	70
V19_12	1.04	40	109-(175)	253	163	66.5

Sources: GC Mine,2026

8 Deposit Types

The poly-metallic mineralization at the GC deposit is characteristic of mesothermal vein infill deposits and exhibits the following features:

- Mineralization occurs as structurally controlled veins within broader alteration zones, which can extend several meters along both the hangingwall and footwall of the faults.
- The veins have sharp contacts with the host rocks and steeply dip at angles between 60° and 85°.

Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization generally follows the strike of the faults.

9 Exploration

This section is a summary of the description of exploration chapter presented in the 2021 AMC Technical Report and new data and exploration summary from 2021 to 2025 provide by GC Mine.

9.1 Surface Works

Various state-sponsored Chinese Geological Brigades and companies have conducted geological and exploration work in the Project area.

During 2001 and 2002, and again in 2004 and 2005, GIGS conducted general prospecting at the GC Mine area, and defined some mineralized bodies and estimated mineral resources (Chinese classification standard system for mineral resources/ reserves) for the GC deposit.

From 2006 to 2007, GIGS conducted detailed prospecting at the GC Mine area, and completed a 36-hole, 11,470 m surface diamond drilling program and 1,964 m^3 of trenching and surface sampling to update and upgrade the mineral resources of the GC deposit.

In 2008, SVM completed a surface exploration program including soil sampling, geological mapping, and trenching (Table 9.1), and a 22-hole, 10,083 m drilling program, which resulted in the discovery of an additional 15 mineralized veins.

In 2023, SVM completed five step out surface diamond drill holes, totalling 2,807 m, to the northwest and northeast sides of the mineral resource area

The details of the soil sampling, geological mapping, and trenching programme in 2008 are as follows:

- In 2008, SVM conducted a 1:10,000 scale soil geochemical survey on the southern portion of the GC Property. The survey involved collecting soil samples at 20m intervals along lines spaced 200m apart, covering an area of 2.22 km^2 that had not been previously drilled. A total of 535 soil samples were taken from C-horizon soils. These samples were analysed using aqua regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") analysis to detect concentrations of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, molybdenum ("Mo"), and arsenic ("As"). As well as three significant Ag-Zn-Pb geochemical anomalies were identified.
- Contracted by Yangtze Mining, the GIGS conducted 1:10,000, 1:5,000, and 1:2,000 geological mapping programs, and a 1: 2,000 topographic survey covering the GC Mine area in 2008. The geological mapping programs established stratigraphic sequences and size and distributions of intrusions and faults, which was used as a framework for exploration targeting.
- Based on the soil geochemical and surface mapping, SVM conducted trenching and pitting programs on the GC Property. The program exposed the mineralized veins on the surface and at shallow depth. A total of seven pits and one trench were dug by SVM exposing three veins.

Table 9.1: Surface Exploration Programs Completed in 2008

Program	Unit	Work Completed
Trenching (Pitting)	m^3	740
Soil Samples	Samples	535
	Line km	10

Sources: GC Mine

The record of drilling from 2001 to 2008 is shown in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Record of Drilling 2001 – 2008

Year Drilled	PQ (m) 85.0 mm	HQ (m) 63.5 mm	NQ (m) 47.6 mm	Total (m)
2001 – 2005		1,994		1,994
2006 – 2007	420	5,180	5,870	11,470
2008			10,083	10,083
Total (m)	**420**	**7,174**	**15,953**	**23,547**

Sources: GC Mine

9.2 Underground Works

From 2008, SVM continued the underground tunnelling and sampling at the GC Property Area. Details of drill programs completed between 2008 and 2025 are presented in Section 10 of this report.

Channel sampling was conducted at 5m intervals across mineralized vein structures in the adits, with wider spacing (15 or 25m) in non-mineralized sections. Each channel comprised multiple chip samples taken across the mineralization and wall rocks. Detailed procedures and parameters for underground channel sampling are discussed in Section 11.

A breakdown of all underground tunnelling from 2012 to 2025 is provided in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Summary of Underground Tunnelling Works between 2012 and 2025

Underground Works	Drift Metres	Crosscut Metres	Raise Metres	Total Metres
2012	2,379			2,379
2013	5,321			5,321
2014	3,355	1,060		4,415
2015	6,734	2,286	1,038	10,058
2016	4,328	1,432	2,461	8,221
2017	5,286	2,514	2,668	10,467
2018	5,894	2,855	2,666	11,415
2019	7,581	3,912	3,752	15,245
2020	7,359	3,376	3,199	13,934
2021	5,965	2,521	2,743	11,229
2022	5,127	2,416	2,047	9,590
2023	4,153	4,079	1,113	9,345
2024	4,529	5,269	205	10,003
2025	4,131	3,449	13	7,593
Total	**72,142**	**35,169**	**21,905**	**129,215**

Notes: The records between 2012 and 2020 are from the 2021 AMC report, however the summary from 2021 to 2025 was made by SRK from the database provided by GC Mine

10 Drilling

10.1 Historical Drilling (Pre-2008)

Between 2001 and 2007, prior to SVM's acquisition of the GC Property, 43 diamond drillholes were completed, totalling 13,463.74 m. The drilling began with PQ size (79 mm core) in overburden, reduced to HQ size (63 mm core) up to 100 m depth, and continued with NQ size (48 mm core) for the remainder, unless the hole exceeded 600 m in length. Core recoveries ranged from 85% to 100%, with an average recovery of 99%. Drilling statistics for this period are detailed in Table 10.1.

10.2 Silvercorp Drilling (2008 – 2025)

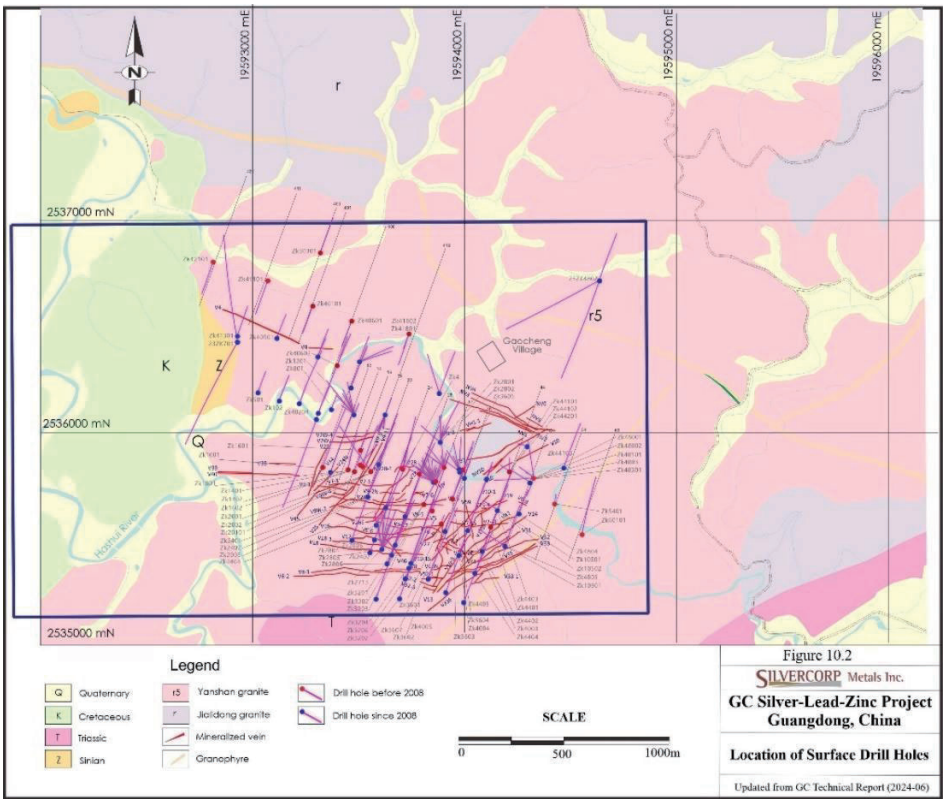
All SVM drilling from 2008 to 2025 was conducted using NQ-sized core, with all drill programs managed by SVM. Drillhole collars were surveyed using a total station, and downhole surveys were completed every 50 m using a Photographical Inclinometer manufactured by Beizheng Weiye Science and Technology Co. Ltd. (Chinese equivalent of the Sperry-Sun downhole survey tool). After the completion of drilling, surface drillhole collars were cemented closed, and the locations were marked with concrete blocks measuring 50 x 30 x 20 cm.

Drill core recoveries from SVM's drilling programs ranged from 35.66% to 100.00%, with an average recovery rate of 99.36%. A review of the relationship between grade and core recovery showed no bias.

SVM completed its first phase of diamond drilling on the Property in 2008, consisting of 22 surface holes, totalling 10,082.6 m. This program led to the discovery of 15 mineralized veins.

In 2023, SVM completed five surface holes within the license area. Figure 10.1 displays the locations of all surface drillholes drilled both before and after 2008.

Figure 10.1: Surface Drilling Location Map



Sources: Silvercorp Metals Inc.

Detailed systematic drilling commenced on the GC Mine in 2011 and continued through to 2025. In 2011, most of the drilling was completed from the surface. As drill target depths increased, underground drilling was increasingly utilized. Since 2014, all diamond drilling has been completed using underground set-ups except five surface holes in 2023.

Table 10.1 presents drilling statistics by year for holes drilled from surface and underground set-ups.

Table 10.1: Drilling Program Summary

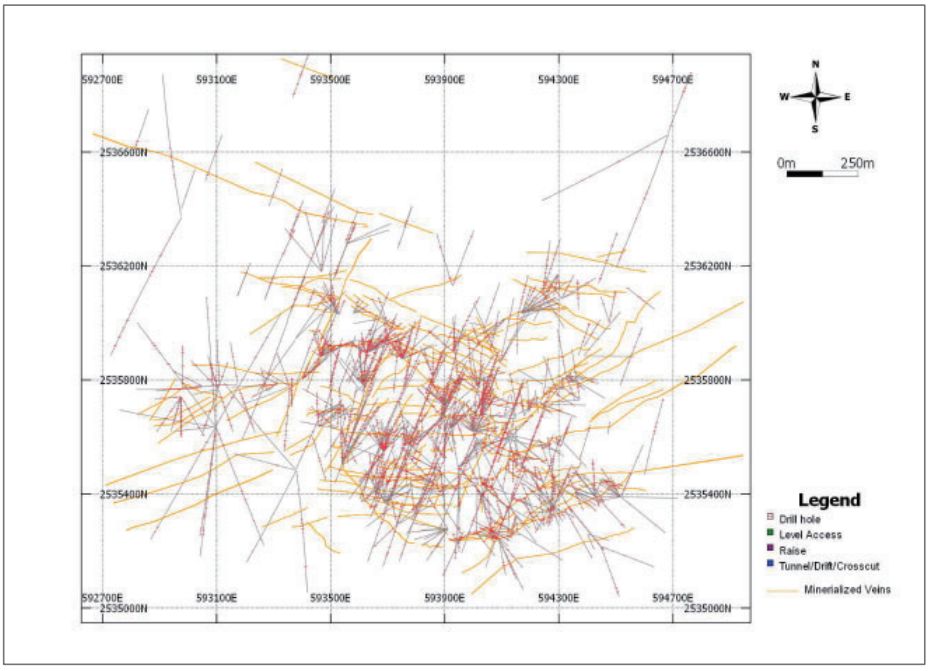
Year	Metres Drilled	Holes Completed	
		Underground	Surface
2008-2011	28,413	0	123
2011	14,484	2	34
2012	27,450	109	27
2013	46,565	262	41
2014	19,332	121	0
2015	22,431	150	0
2016	11,944	129	0
2017	21,085	164	0
2018	24,993	189	0
2019	24,946	192	0
2020	34,953	346	0

Year	Metres Drilled	Holes Completed	
		Underground	Surface
2021	65,054	623	0
2022	65,871	560	0
2023	72,115	487	5
2024	59,880	420	0
2025	49,664	427	0
Total	**589,180**	**4,181**	**230**

Notes: The number of holes and meters drilled between 2008 and 2020 are from the 2021 AMC report, however the summary from 2021 to 2025 has been sourced by SRK from the database provided by GC Mine

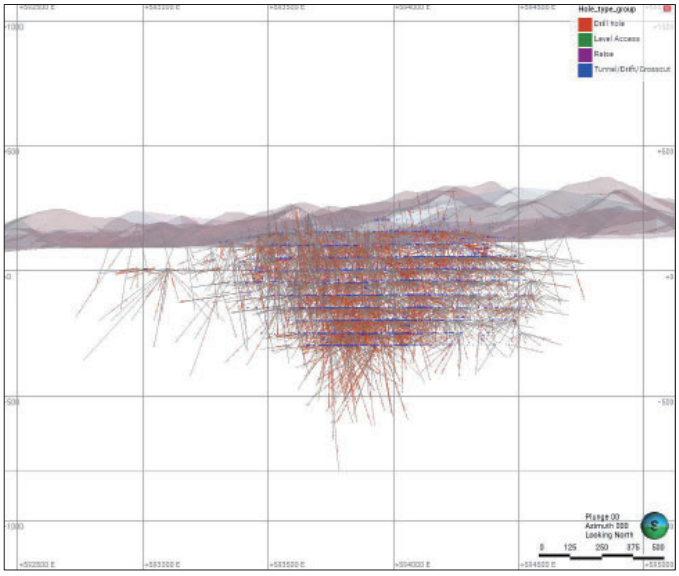
Most drillholes are inclined to test multiple vein structures. Underground drilling is conducted using fan arrays, with multiple holes drilled from single setups. High-grade mineralized zones have been significantly exposed both at and below current production levels, and major mineralized zones have been extended along strike and down dip. The drillholes and underground samples are shown in Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3.

Figure 10.2: Location of Drillhole and Underground Samples (Level 0m)



Sources: SRK

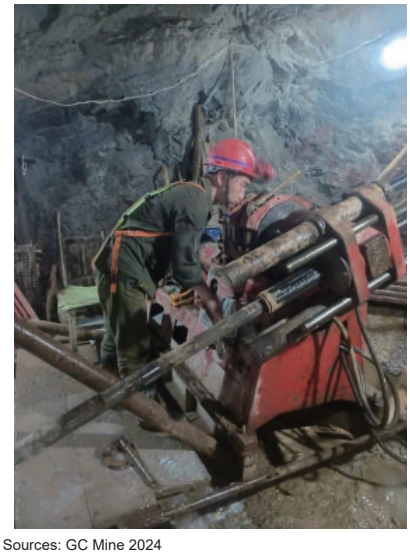
Figure 10.3: View of Drillhole and Underground Samples (Looking North)

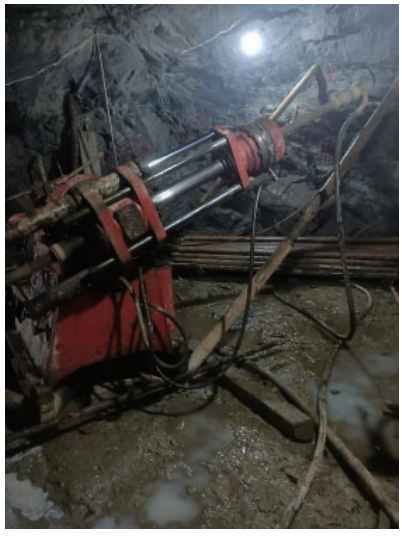


Sources: SRK

The Photographs of underground diamond drilling is shown in Figure 10.4.

Figure 10.4: Underground Diamond Drilling Programme





Sources: GC Mine 2024

10.3 Bulk Density

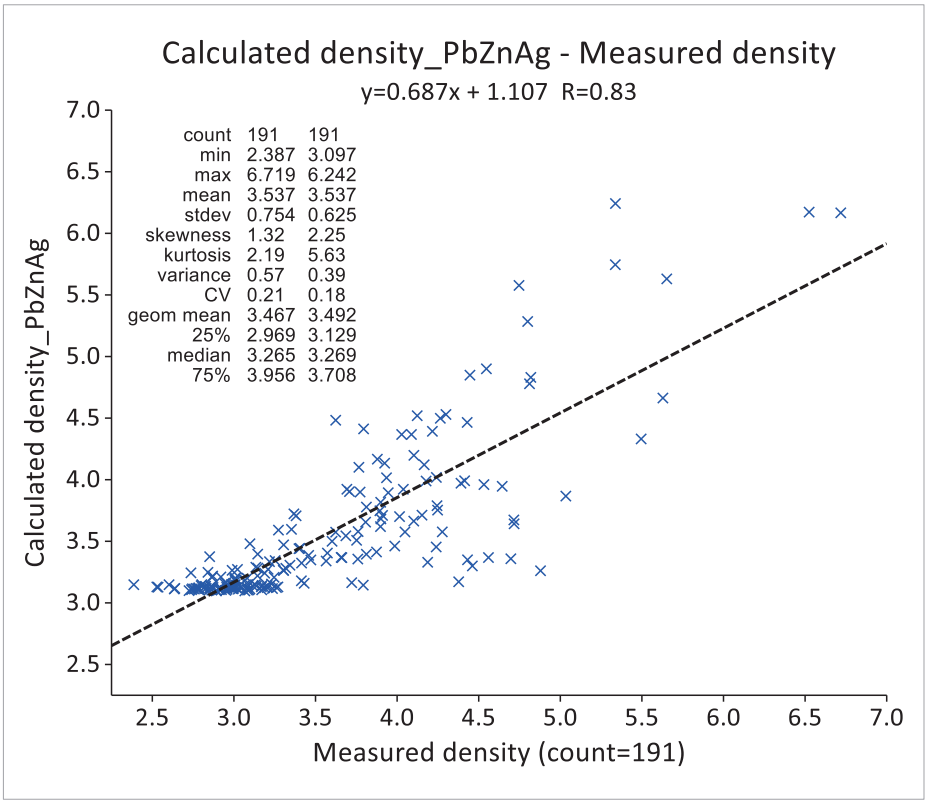
In 2019, SVM has collected 192 samples from veins; V9-5, V9-3, V6M, V5-7, V2W, V2E, V28-6, V28-4, V24, V19, V12, V10-1, V10, NV28-1 and NV10 which covers a range of mineralization styles.

AMC provided the density formula within mineralization wireframes of GC deposit based on the new samples and is a multiple linear regression model using lead, zinc, and silver grades, while barren rock is considered to have a density of 2.60.

DENSITY = 3.094919 + (0.040827 x Pb) + (0.034253 x Zn) + (0.000482 x Ag)

Figure 10.5 presents a scatterplot comparing the measured density with the density estimated using linear regression.

Figure 10.5: Measured Density vs Density Estimated by Linear Regression with Pb, Zn, Ag



Sources: 2021 AMC report

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

The sample preparation and assaying of primary samples from GC Mineral Resource drilling was undertaken by GC Mine, ALS and SGS laboratories.

The author considers that quality control measures adopted for assaying of the GC Mineral Resource drilling have established that the assaying is representative and free of any biases or other factors that may materially impact the reliability of the analytical results. The author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures adopted for the GC drilling provide an adequate basis for the current Mineral Resource estimates.

11.1 Sampling

Drilling at the GC Mine uses NQ-sized diamond core, conducted from both surface and underground. Drill core is collected in wooden trays by drilling personnel, with SVM geologists visiting the drill site daily to check drilling progress, core quality, and depth markings. The core is then transported to the surface core shed at the mine camp for further processing.

SVM personnel handle all logging and sampling, which includes collecting core recovery data, detailed lithological, vein, and mineralization logging, core photography, and core sampling. Sample intervals, determined by the geologist based on veining and sulphide content, range from 5 cm to 2 m, averaging 1.1 m.

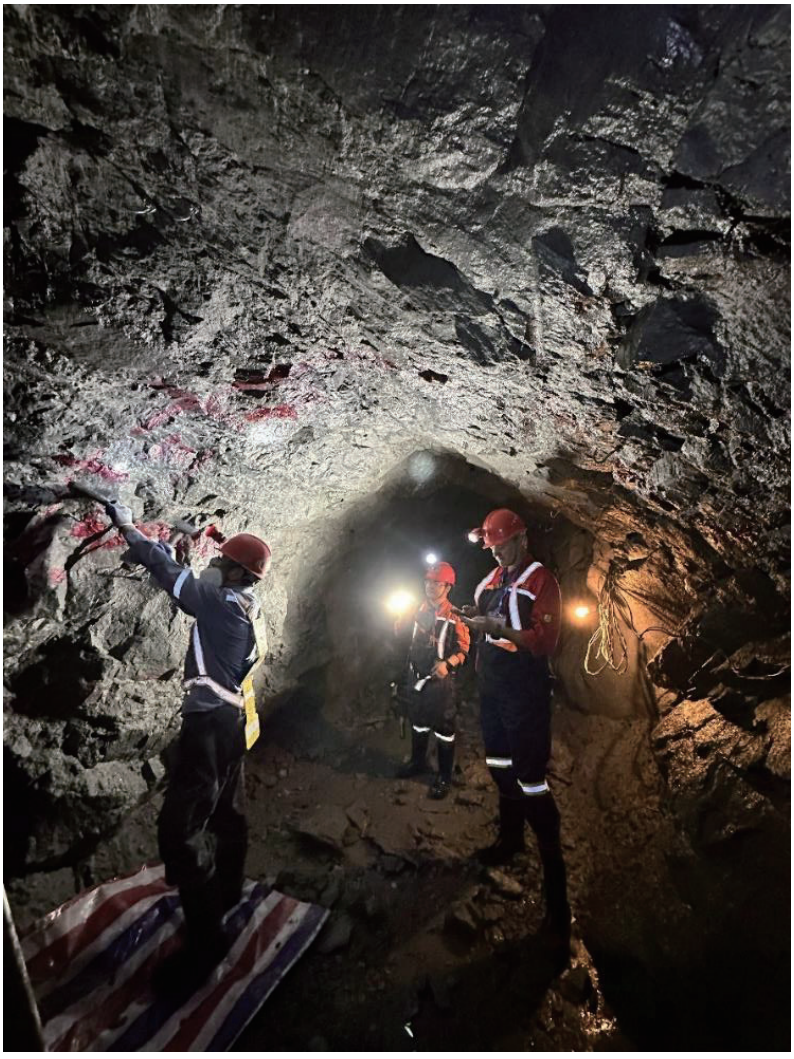
After photographing, the core to be sampled is cut in half with a rock saw (Figure 11.1). One half is placed into cotton bags for analysis, while the other half is returned to the core tray for archival storage. If a duplicate sample is needed, the core is quartered. Sample numbers are marked on the cotton bags, and a tear-off tag with the sample number is inserted into the bag. The corresponding interval is also marked on the retained core. The sealed sample bags are then placed into larger suitable bags for shipment to the laboratory.

Figure 11.1: Drill Core Cut in Half

Sources: GC Mine 2024

Underground samples are composites of chips collected from channels cut in the underground; tunnels, crosscuts, and trench bottoms. Tunnels are typically sampled along lines perpendicular to the mineralized vein structure at 5 m intervals within mineralized zones, and at 15 to 25 m intervals in non-mineralized zones. Samples from crosscuts and trench bottoms are generally restricted to the thickness of the mineralized structure (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Underground Sampling



Sources: SRK Site visit, 2024

These samples include both vein material and associated wallrock. They are collected in cotton bags labelled with a unique sample number. The bags are then sealed, placed into larger suitable bags, and secured for shipment to the laboratory.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Since 2008, SVM has used three main laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. From 2008 to 2014, ALS Chemex (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd. (ALS Guangzhou or ALS), a part of ALS Global laboratory Group located in Guangdong Province, served as the primary laboratory. Since 2014,

SVM's GC Laboratory has taken over as the primary laboratory. From 2021 to 2025, SGS (Tianjin) Laboratory ("SGS") served as the umpire laboratory for GC Mine.

ALS Guangzhou is accredited by the International Standards Organization ("ISO") with standards 9001:2015 and 17025:2007, as well as the China National Accreditation Service ("CNAS"). These accreditations cover the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

The GC Laboratory, owned and operated by SVM, is not certified by any standards association.

The SGS Laboratory is accredited by China Metrology Certification/ China Inspection Body and Laboratory Mandatory Approval ("CMA") and CNAS.

11.2.1 ALS Guangzhou

From 2008 to 2014, SVM used ALS Guangzhou as the primary laboratory for sample preparation and analysis of GC Mine samples. After 2014, ALS Guangzhou has served as an umpire laboratory. At ALS Guangzhou, the sample preparation process involves drying the samples, followed by crushing them to ensure more than 70% pass through a <2 mm sieve. The crushed samples are then split using a riffle splitter, and up to 250 grams ("g") are pulverized to achieve 85% passing 75 microns ("µm").

The prepared samples are analysed using ALS assay procedure OG62. This involves a four-acid digestion process where the samples are treated with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, then evaporated. Afterward, hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water are added, and the samples are heated for a specified time. Once cooled, the samples are diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized, and analysed using Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry ("ICP-AES") or Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy ("AAS").

Detection ranges for the OG62 method are provided in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: ALS Chemex Laboratory Method and Detection Limits

Element	ALS Method	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	Ag-OG62	ppm	1	1,500
Pb	Pb-OG62	%	0.001	20
Zn	Zn-OG62	%	0.001	30

Sources: 2021 AMC report

Silver samples returning assays greater than 1,500 g/t Ag are subsequently analyzed by ALS fire assay ("FA") (method AG GRA-21). This method has a lower detection of 5 g/t and an upper limit of 10,000 g/t.

11.2.2 GC Mine Laboratory

Since 2014, SVM's GC Laboratory has served as the primary facility for sample preparation and analysis of GC Mine samples. At the GC Laboratory, samples undergo a drying process for 12 hours at temperatures between 75 and 80°C. They are then crushed to a size of 2 to 5 mm using a jaw crusher, followed by further crushing to 0.84 to 1.0 mm with a roll crusher. The crushed sample is split using a riffle splitter to obtain a 300 g subsample, which is ground to 0.125 to 0.074 mm using a pulverizer made in Jiangxi, China. The pulverizer is regularly cleaned by grinding quartz sand and then with high-pressure air. For analysis, 0.5 g of the prepared sample are digested using a two-acid

digest. Ag, Pb and Zn are analysed using AAS method. When Pb and Zn concentrations exceed the upper detection limit of 3%, they are analysed using a separate titration method, which has a detection range of 2% to 60%. High-grade silver is analysed using FA, with an upper detection limit of 5,000 ppm Ag.

From July 2023, Ag, Pb, and Zn are analysed using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer ("ICP-OES") method first. If Ag returned assays greater than 1,000 g/t, the Ag samples were subsequently analysed by AAS, and if Ag returned assays greater 2,000 g/t by AAS, the Ag samples were analysed by FA. This atomic absorption spectrometry and fire method for Ag has an upper limit of 2,000 g/t and 10,000 g/t respectively. If Pb and Zn returned assays greater than 3%, The lead and zinc samples were subsequently analysed by separate titration. This method has an upper limit of 60% for both Pb and Zn.

The Detection limits for the GC Laboratory's analytical processes are detailed in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Silvercorp GC Laboratory Detection Limits

Element	Detection Range	Over Limit Notes	Over Limit Upper Detection Limit
Ag	2/5 - 1,000 ppm	>1,000 g/t overlimit samples analysed by AAS, >2,000 g/t overlimit samples analysed by FA	10,000 ppm
Pb	0.001 - 3%	>3% overlimit samples analysed by separate titration	60%
Zn	0.001 - 3%	>3% overlimit samples analysed by separate titration	60%

Sources: GC Mine

Notes: From July 2023, the lower detection range of Ag is changed to 2 ppm

11.2.3 SGS Laboratory

The SGS laboratory has been used as the umpire laboratory for the GC Mine sample analysis since 2023.

At the SGS laboratory, samples are dried at 95°C, crushed to 3 mm with a jaw crusher, then split through a riffle splitter resulting in a subsample of 500 g and is ground with a pulveriser to 0.074 mm. Ag, Pb, and Zn are analyzed using AAS method. This process has a lower detection limit of 0.002% and an upper detection limit of 2% for Pb and lower detection limit of 0.001% and an upper detection limit of 2% for Zn. The Detection range for Ag is 5 – 500 g/t. If Ag, Pb or Zn returned assays greater than upper detection limit, The samples are subsequently analysed by FA method for Ag and separate titration for Pb and Zn.

Detection limits for the SGS laboratory analytical process are presented in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3: SGS Laboratory Detection Limits

Element	Detection Range	Over Limit Notes	Over Limit Upper Detection Limit
Ag	5 - 500 ppm	>500 g/t overlimit samples analysed by FA	>2,000 ppm
Pb	0.002 - 2%	>2% overlimit samples analysed by separate titration	80%
Zn	0.001 - 2%	>2% overlimit samples analysed by separate titration	80%

Sources: GC Mine

11.3 Sample Shipment and Security

Drill core is stored in a clean and well-maintained core shed in the GC Mine camp complex (

Figure 11.3). This core shed is locked when unattended and monitored by two security personnel 24 hours a day.

Samples are shipped to the laboratory in sample bags inside sealed poly-woven bags. Between 2008 and 2014, samples were transported by GC Mine personnel in a pickup truck and then couriered to the ALS laboratory in Guangzhou. Between 2014 and 2025 samples were transported to the GC laboratory by GC Mine personnel.

Figure 11.3: Core Tray Storage

Sources: SRK Site visit, 2026

11.4 QA/QC

11.4.1 Monitoring Program

SVM has established QA/QC procedures which cover sample collection and processing at the GC Mine. These QA/QC protocols have been progressively refined since 2011. CRMs and coarse blanks have been included with drilling samples since 2011, and with underground samples since 2014. Field duplicates have been included with drilling samples since 2012 and with underground samples since 2014. Check (umpire) samples (pulp duplicates) have been sent to a separate 'umpire' laboratory since 2012.

In 2018, SVM further improved their QA/QC protocols to include regular and more frequent submission of CRMs, coarse blanks, and field duplicates with drilling and underground samples.

Coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates were also incorporated into drill sampling programs. The proportion of check samples, sent to a different laboratory was also increased. In 2019, SVM initiated real-time monitoring of QA/QC protocols.

A summary of QA/QC samples included in drilling and underground sampling programs since 2011 is provided in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4: GC Mine QA/QC Samples by Year

Year	Drilling							Underground Sampling					
	Drill Samples	CRMs	Blanks	Duplicates			Umpire Samples	Channel Samples	CRMs	Blanks	Duplicates			Umpire Samples
				Field	Coarse	Pulp					Field	Coarse	Pulp	
Pre-2011.5	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-			-
2011	1,859	68	82	-	-	-	60	34	-	-	-			-
2012	4,707	98	133	94	-	-	2,247	1,142	-	-	-			103
2013	7,235	105	132	106	-	-	3,094	2,145	-	-	-			11
2014	1,617	44	50	44	-	-	109	1,991	31	29	35			102
2015	1,729	45	48	41	-	-	31	4,139	64	67	68			-
2016	1,974	82	81	80	-	-	33	4,299	71	71	74			-
2017	4,150	150	153	155	-	-	46	5,183	84	84	84			-
2018	5,178	178	184	184	60	60	303	5,786	281	289	289			976
2019	5,085	164	176	163	163	163	-	7,629	122	124	118			482
2020	9,473	331	407	331	331	327	467	6,961	136	141	138			382
2021	20,410	701	797	338	686	678	650	6,812	61	61	65			213
2022	16,955	590	679	598	596	593	517	5,097	35	42	43			149
2023	13,984	435	522	338	338	335	425	4,247	113	142	81	61	60	43
2024	9,929	407	283	154	154	157	121	4,988	250	269	214	107	107	105
2025	7,312	367	364	182	182	181	295	3,502	172	192	159	60	60	153
Total	**116,897**	**3,765**	**4,091**	**2,808**	**2,510**	**2,494**	**8,398**	**64,057**	**1,420**	**1,511**	**1,368**	**228**	**227**	**2,719**

Notes: Consistent with the historical summary,the samples before 2021 are from the 2021 AMC report, however the summary from 2021 to 2025 has been sourced by SRK from the database provided by GC Mine

The QA/QC samples summary and performance from 2011 to 2023 have been presented in the 2024 SRK report. This report will mainly focus on the performance of the CRMs from 2024 to 2025.

11.4.2 Certified Reference Materials

The monitoring of assay reliability of GC Mine included insertion of samples of CRMS prepared by The Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration and approved by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China. CRMs with prefix "CDN" were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia, Canada.

Details and performance of the CRMs used at the GC Mine from 2024 to 2025 are presented in Table 11.5, Table 11.6 and Figure 11.4.

Table 11.5: Summary of CRMs（2024-2025）

Reference Material	Type	Analyte	Units	Accepted Value	2 Std Dev
CDN-ME-1206	CRM	Ag	g/t	274.00	28.00
CDN-FCM-7	CRM	Ag	g/t	64.70	8.20
CDN-ME-1604	CRM	Ag	g/t	309.00	30.00
CDN-ME-1801	CRM	Ag	g/t	108.00	12.00
CDN-ME-1306	CRM	Ag	g/t	104.00	14.00
CDN-ME-1410	CRM	Ag	g/t	69.00	7.60
CDN-ME-1807	CRM	Ag	g/t	327.00	40.00
CDN-ME-1201	CRM	Ag	g/t	37.60	6.80
CDN-ME-1403	CRM	Ag	g/t	53.90	10.80
CDN-ME-1404	CRM	Ag	g/t	59.10	5.40
CDN-ME-2001	CRM	Ag	g/t	582.00	38.00
CDN-ME-1405	CRM	Ag	g/t	88.80	13.20
CDN-ME-1603	CRM	Ag	g/t	86.00	6.00

Reference Material	Type	Analyte	Units	Accepted Value	2 Std Dev
CDN-ME-1803	CRM	Ag	g/t	46.00	6.00
CDN-ME-1808	CRM	Ag	g/t	39.00	5.20
CDN-ME-1206	CRM	Pb	%	0.80	0.09
CDN-FCM-7	CRM	Pb	%	0.63	0.08
CDN-ME-1604	CRM	Pb	%	4.83	0.30
CDN-ME-1801	CRM	Pb	%	3.08	0.20
CDN-ME-1306	CRM	Pb	%	1.60	0.14
CDN-ME-1410	CRM	Pb	%	0.25	0.02
CDN-ME-1807	CRM	Pb	%	2.34	0.20
CDN-ME-1201	CRM	Pb	%	0.47	0.06
CDN-ME-1403	CRM	Pb	%	0.41	0.04
CDN-ME-1404	CRM	Pb	%	0.38	0.04
CDN-ME-2001	CRM	Pb	%	0.78	0.06
CDN-ME-1405	CRM	Pb	%	0.64	0.10
CDN-ME-1603	CRM	Pb	%	1.34	0.10
CDN-ME-1803	CRM	Pb	%	1.21	0.08
CDN-ME-1808	CRM	Pb	%	0.60	0.04
CDN-ME-1206	CRM	Zn	%	2.38	0.30
CDN-FCM-7	CRM	Zn	%	3.85	0.38
CDN-ME-1604	CRM	Zn	%	0.72	0.06
CDN-ME-1801	CRM	Zn	%	7.43	0.60
CDN-ME-1306	CRM	Zn	%	3.17	0.30
CDN-ME-1410	CRM	Zn	%	3.68	0.17
CDN-ME-1807	CRM	Zn	%	2.43	0.16
CDN-ME-1201	CRM	Zn	%	4.99	0.58
CDN-ME-1403	CRM	Zn	%	1.34	0.12
CDN-ME-1404	CRM	Zn	%	2.08	0.14
CDN-ME-2001	CRM	Zn	%	1.50	0.10
CDN-ME-1405	CRM	Zn	%	3.02	0.22
CDN-ME-1603	CRM	Zn	%	0.45	0.06
CDN-ME-1803	CRM	Zn	%	2.82	0.24
CDN-ME-1808	CRM	Zn	%	3.85	0.30

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by GC Mine

Table 11.6: Summary of GC Mine CRM Results (2024 - 2025)

srk consulting

		Statistics	CDN-FCM-7(Ag)	CDN-FCM-7(Pb)	CDN-FCM-7(Zn)
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	95.00	95	95
Data Series	2024-2025 Underground & Core	**Expected Value**	64.70	0.63	3.85
Data Type	Samples	**Standard Deviation**	8.20	0.08	0.38
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	64.56	0.63	3.85
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Outside 2StdDev**	0	1%	0%
Analytical Method		**Below 2StdDev**	0	1	0
Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0.00	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1201(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1201(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1201(Zn)**
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	31	31	31
Data Series	2024-2025 Underground & Core	**Expected Value**	37.60	0.47	4.99
Data Type	Samples	**Standard Deviation**	6.80	0.06	0.58

Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	37.81	0.47	4.98
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Outside 2StdDev**	0%	0%	0%
Analytical Method		**Below 2StdDev**	0	0	0
Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1403(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1403(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1403(Zn)**
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	159	159	159
Data Series	2024-2025	**Expected Value**	53.90	0.41	1.34
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	**Standard Deviation**	10.80	0.04	0.12
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	53.59	0.42	1.34
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Outside 2StdDev**	1%	0%	0%
Analytical Method		**Below 2StdDev**	1	0	0
Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1404(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1404(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1404(Zn)**
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	155	155	155
Data Series	2024-2025	**Expected Value**	59.10	0.38	2.08
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	**Standard Deviation**	5.40	0.04	0.14
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	58.85	0.38	2.08
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Outside 2StdDev**	0%	1%	0%
Analytical Method		**Below 2StdDev**	0	1	0
Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1405(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1405(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1405(Zn)**
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	124	124	124
Data Series	2024-2025	**Expected Value**	88.80	0.64	3.02
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	**Standard Deviation**	13.20	0.10	0.22
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	88.11	0.64	3.03
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Outside 2StdDev**	0%	0%	0%
Analytical Method		**Below 2StdDev**	0	0	0
Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1410(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1410(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1410(Zn)**
Project	GC Mine	**Sample Count**	67	67	67
Data Series	2024-2025	**Expected Value**	69.00	0.25	3.68
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	**Standard Deviation**	7.60	0.02	0.17
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Data Mean**	69.04	0.25	3.68

		Outside 2StdDev	0%	4%	0%
Laboratory Analytical Method Detection Limit	GC Laboratory	Below 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Above 2StdDev	0	3	0
		Statistics	CDN-ME-1603(Ag)	CDN-ME-1603(Pb)	CDN-ME-1603(Zn)
Project	GC Mine	Sample Count	119	121	119
Data Series	2024-2025	Expected Value	86.00	1.34	0.45
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Standard Deviation	6.00	0.10	0.06
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	85.85	1.35	0.45
		Outside 2StdDev	1%	0%	1%
Laboratory Analytical Method Detection Limit	GC Laboratory	Below 2StdDev	1	0	1
		Above 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Statistics	CDN-ME-1604(Ag)	CDN-ME-1604(Pb)	CDN-ME-1604(Zn)
Project	GC Mine	Sample Count	75	75	75
Data Series	2024-2025	Expected Value	309.00	4.83	4.83
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Standard Deviation	30.00	0.30	0.30
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	299.25	4.84	4.84
		Outside 2StdDev	0%	0%	0%
Laboratory Analytical Method Detection Limit	GC Laboratory	Below 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Above 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Statistics	CDN-ME-1801(Ag)	CDN-ME-1801(Pb)	CDN-ME-1801(Zn)
Project	GC Mine	Sample Count	90	90	90
Data Series	2024-2025	Expected Value	108.00	3.08	7.43
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Standard Deviation	12.00	0.20	0.60
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	107.56	3.08	7.43
		Outside 2StdDev	0%	0%	0%
Laboratory Analytical Method Detection Limit	GC Laboratory	Below 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Above 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Statistics	CDN-ME-1803(Ag)	CDN-ME-1803(Pb)	CDN-ME-1803(Zn)
Project	GC Mine	Sample Count	95	95	95
Data Series	2024-2025	Expected Value	46.00	1.21	2.82
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Standard Deviation	6.00	0.08	0.24
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	46.35	1.22	2.82
		Outside 2StdDev	0%	0%	0%
Laboratory	GC Laboratory				

Analytical Method Detection Limit		**Below 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Above 2StdDev	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1807(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1807(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1807(Zn)**
		Sample Count	27	27	27
Project	GC Mine	**Expected Value**	327.00	2.34	2.43
Data Series	2024-2025 Underground & Core	**Standard Deviation**	40.00	0.20	0.16
Data Type	Samples	**Data Mean**	325.56	2.34	2.44
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Outside 2StdDev**	0%	0%	0%
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Below 2StdDev**	0	0	0
Analytical Method Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	0	0
		Statistics	**CDN-ME-1808(Ag)**	**CDN-ME-1808(Pb)**	**CDN-ME-1808(Zn)**
		Sample Count	159	159	159
Project	GC Mine	**Expected Value**	39.00	0.60	3.85
Data Series	2024-2025 Underground & Core	**Standard Deviation**	5.20	0.04	0.30
Data Type	Samples	**Data Mean**	39.14	0.61	3.86
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	**Outside 2StdDev**	0%	1%	0%
Laboratory	GC Laboratory	**Below 2StdDev**	0	0	0
Analytical Method Detection Limit		**Above 2StdDev**	0	1	0

Figure 11.4: CRMs Performances（2024-2025）

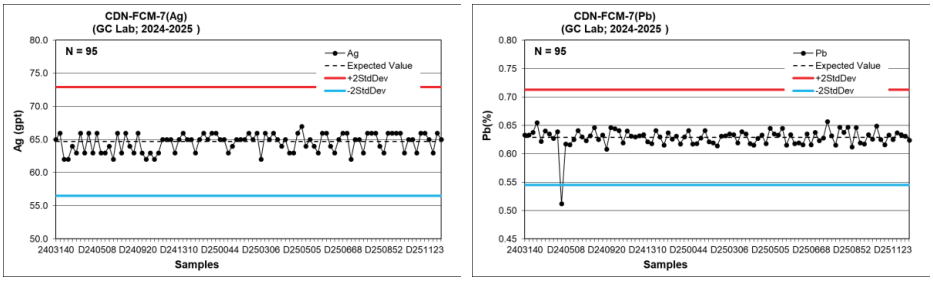


Figure 11.4: CRMs Performances（2024-2025）

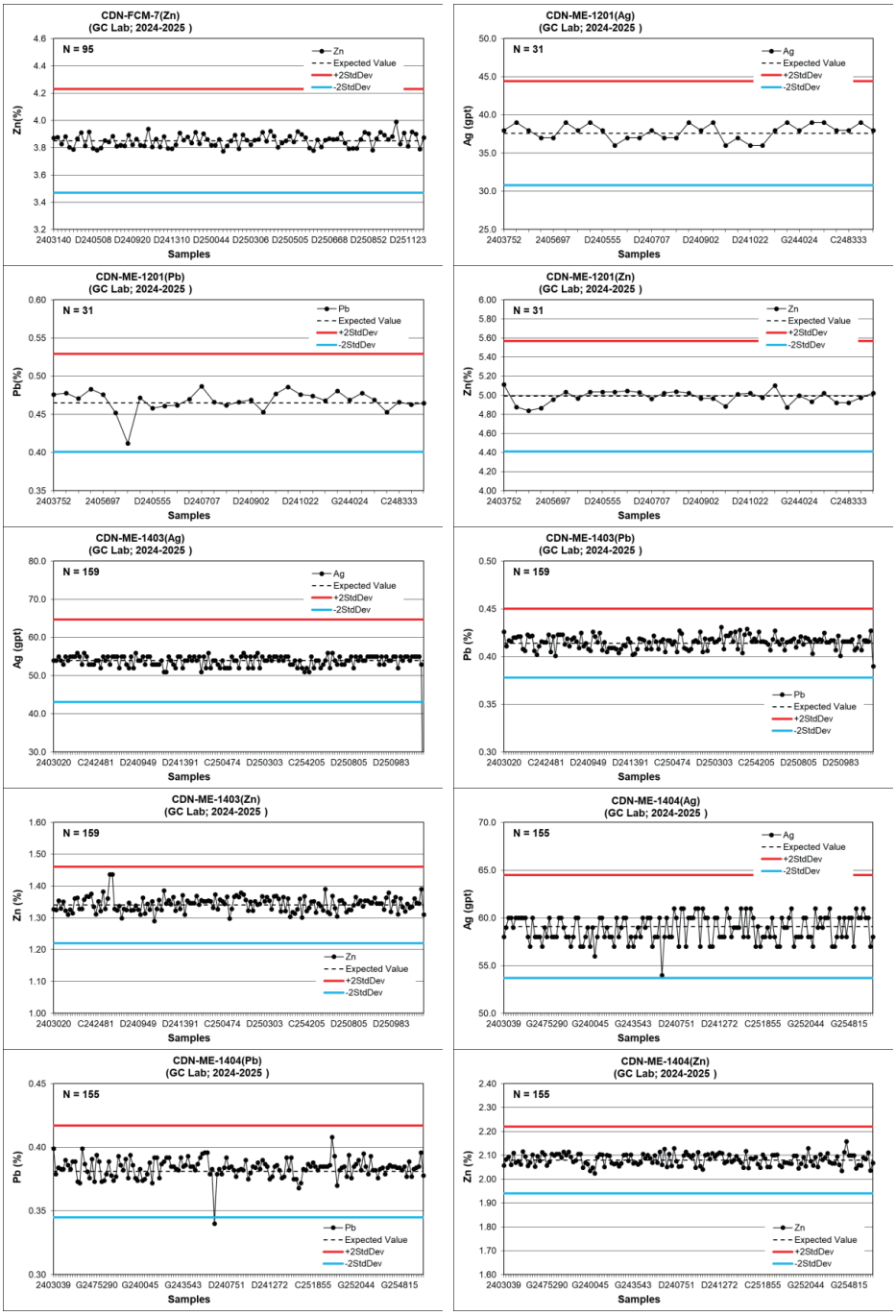


Figure 11.4: CRMs Performances（2024-2025）

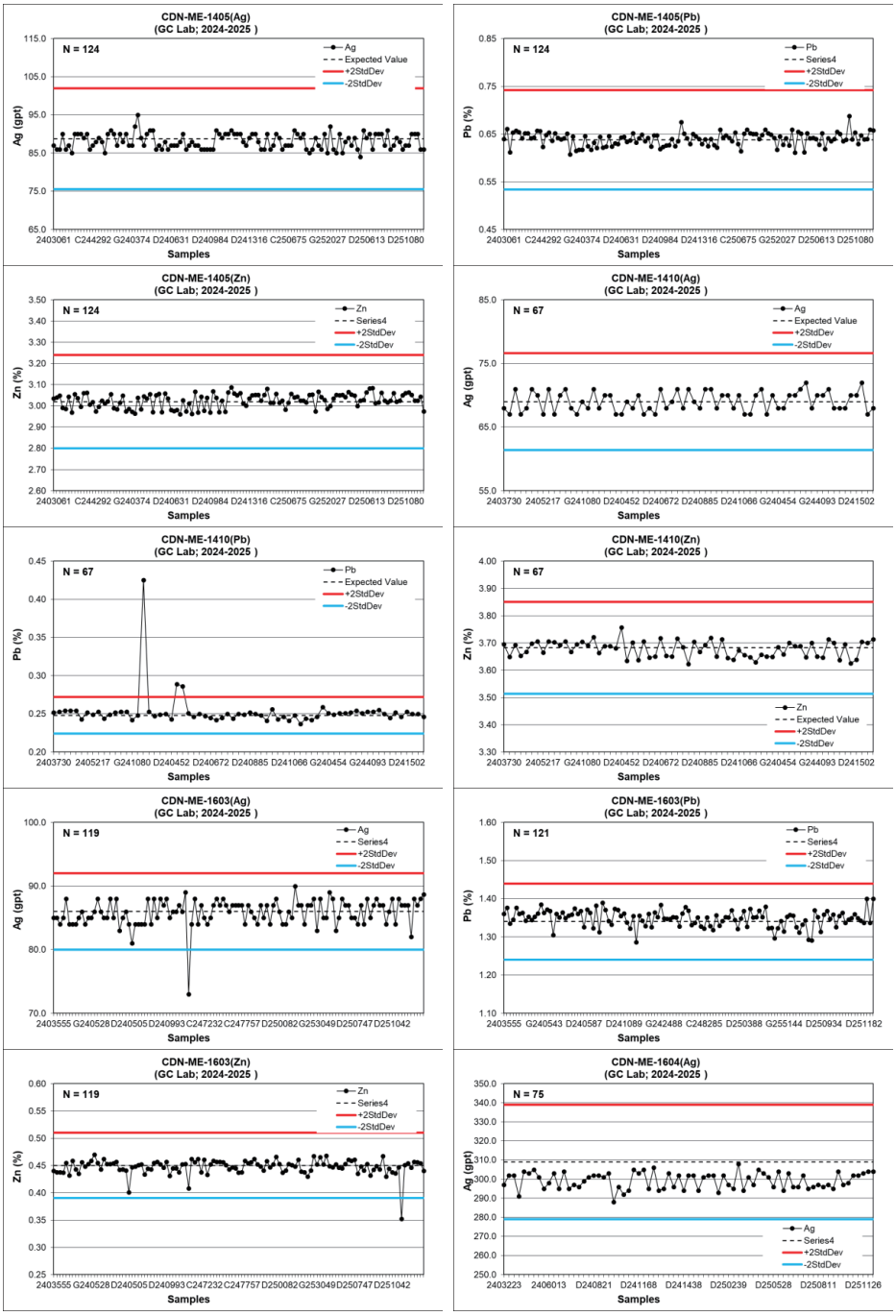


Figure 11.4: CRMs Performances（2024-2025）

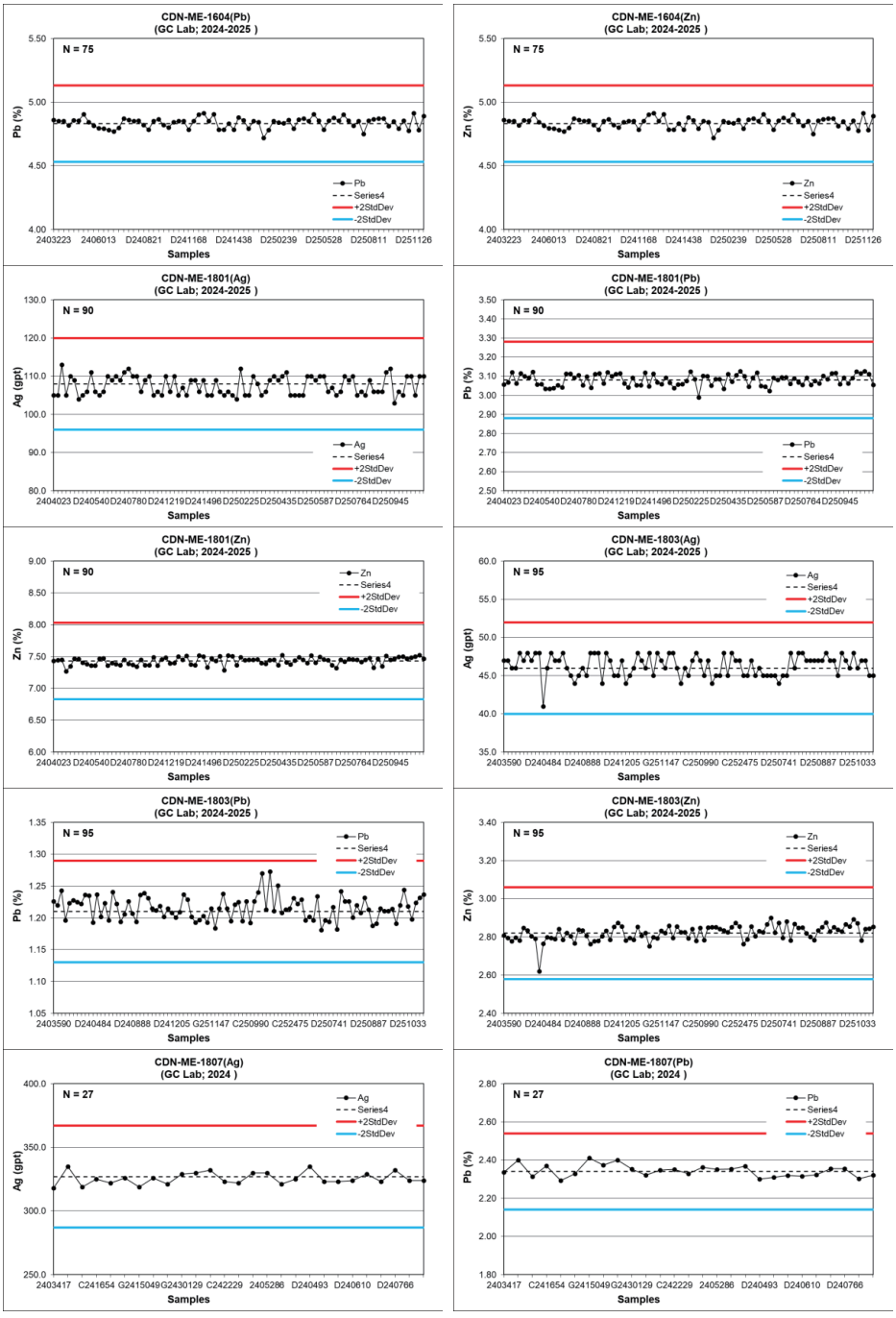
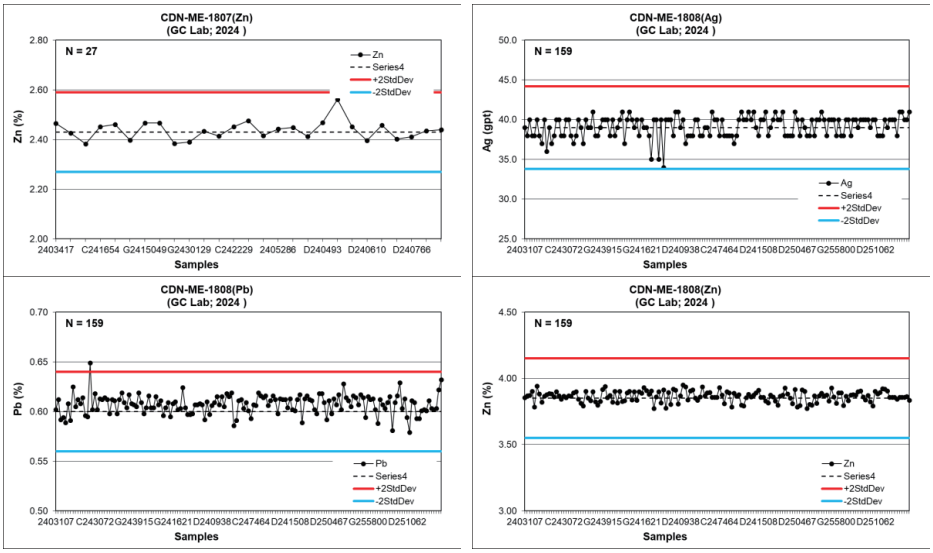


Figure 11.4: CRMs Performances（2024-2025）



11.4.3 Blank Samples

SVM routinely included samples of un-mineralized rock collected from a quarry outside the GC area in assay batches, since 2011, for drillholes and since 2014 for underground samples. Blank assays described in this report include all results from the assay laboratories used for Mineral Resource drilling and underground samples, including data from outside the Mineral Resource area. The submission insert ratio of these samples averaged 3.7% for drillholes and 2.0% for underground samples.

Prior to 2018, SVM's protocol considered blank samples with assay results exceeding 30 g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, or 0.3% Zn as failures. This protocol was revised in 2018, reducing the failure thresholds to 8 g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, and 0.1% Zn.

Blank samples were monitored on a real-time basis as the results of samples batches are received. Failed blank samples were investigated and sample batches where contamination is identified would be re-assayed.

For assaying prior to 2023, the inserted blanks are coarse marble blanks. Starting in 2023, pulp blank samples have been inserted to monitor potential contamination during the grinding process. The generally accepted criterion is that 80% of coarse blanks should be less than three times the lower limit of analytical detection, and 90% of pulp blanks should be less than two times the lower limit of analytical detection. Table 11.7 summarizes SVM failure criteria and the generally accepted criteria for blank.

Table 11.7: GC Blank Fail Criteria

Year	Lab	Detection Limits	Ag		Pb		Zn	
			SVM Fail Fail Limit (g/t)	3 x LDL Fail Fail (g/t)	SVM Fail Fail Limit (g/t)	3 x LDL Fail Fail Limit (%)	SVM Fail Fail Limit (%)	3 x LDL Fail Fail Limit (%)
2011		Ag LDL=1 g/t	30	3	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2012	ALS	Pb LDL=0.001%	30	3	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2013		Zn LDL=0.001%	30	3	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2014			30	15	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2015			30	15	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2016			30	15	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2017		Ag LDL=2-5 g/t	30	15	0.3	0.003	0.3	0.003
2018		Pb LDL=0.001%	8	15	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003
2019	GC	Zn LDL=0.001%	8	15	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003
2020			8	15	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003
2021			8	15	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003
2022			8	15	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003
2023-2025			8	6	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.003

Notes:

[1] SVM - Silvercorp, ALS - ALS Guangzhou, GC - Gaocheng site laboratory

[2] The GC Laboratory Lower Detection Limit of Ag changed from 5g/t to 2g/t from July 2023 due to the update of analytical equipment

Table 11.8 and Figure 11.5 and Figure 11.6 show the performance of the blanks following the generally accepted criteria.

Table 11.8: Summary of GC Blanks Results (2024 - 2025)

srk consulting		Statistics	Coarse BLACK (Ag)	Coarse BLACK (Pb)	Coarse BLACK (Zn)
Project		Sample Count	656	656	656
Data Series	2024-2025 Blanks	Lab Lower Detection Limit	NA	NA	NA
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Samples Above (3x Det. Lim.)	0	2	3
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	1.024	0.001	0.001
Laboratory	GC Laboratory.	Percentage Outside (3xDL)	0.0%	0.3%	0%
Analytical Method	ICP-AES, AAS				
Detection Limit	2 gpt (Ag); 0.001% (Pb),0.001% (Zn)				
		Statistics	**Pulp Blank (Ag)**	**Pulp Blank (Pb)**	**Pulp Blank (Zn)**
Project		Sample Count	452	452	452
Data Series	2024-2025Blanks	Lab Lower Detection Limit	NA	NA	NA
Data Type	Underground & Core Samples	Samples Above (3x Det. Lim.)	1	3	3
Commodity	Ag, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	1.100	0.005	0.004
Laboratory	GC Laboratory.	Percentage Outside (3xDL)	0.2%	0.7%	1%
Analytical Method	ICP-AES, AAS				
Detection Limit	2 gpt (Ag); 0.001% (Pb),0.001% (Zn)				

Figure 11.5: Coarse Marble Blanks Performances(2024 - 2025)

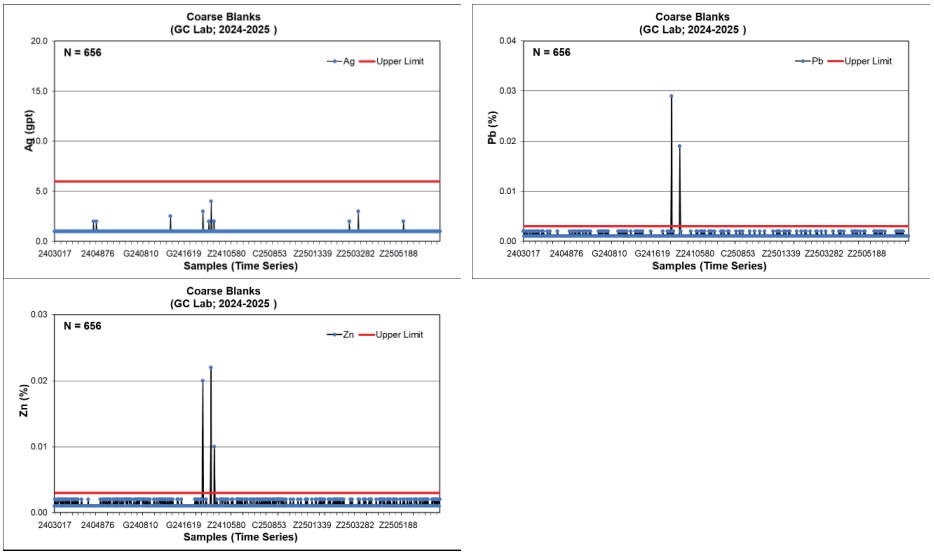
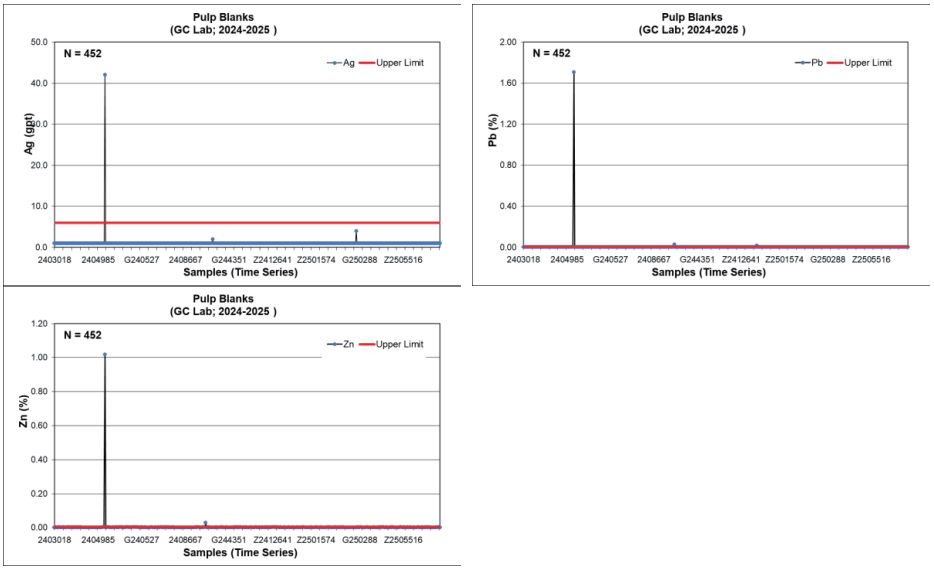


Figure 11.6: Pulp Blanks Performances(2024 - 2025)



11.4.4 Duplicate Samples

SVM's current QA/QC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates, and pulp duplicates. Field duplicates have been included with drilling samples since 2012 and with underground samples since 2014. Coarse duplicates and pulp duplicates have been included in

drillhole sample batches since 2018, while coarse duplicates and pulp duplicates have been included in underground sample batches since 2023. The duplicates comprise the following:

- Total of 4,176 field duplicates, including 208 field duplicates assays by ALS Laboratory and 3,968 field duplicates assays by GC Laboratory,
- 2,738 coarse duplicates assays by GC Laboratory, and
- 2,721 pulp duplicates assays by GC Laboratory.

The field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates, and pulp duplicates are collected at a rate of 3.2%, 2.8%, 2.8% for drillholes samples and 2.2%, 1.8%, 1.8% for underground samples respectively.

The Statistics and Scatter plot of field duplicates, coarse duplicates and pulp duplicates are presented in Table 11.9 and Figure 11.7 to Figure 11.9.

Table 11.9: Summary of GC Duplicates Results (2024 - 2025)

QC type	Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
			<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Field Duplicates	Ag	709	311	43.9%	178	25.1%	220	31.0%
	Pb	709	268	37.8%	202	28.5%	239	33.7%
	Zn	709	321	45.3%	221	31.2%	167	23.6%
Coarse Duplicates	Ag	503	470	93.4%	24	4.8%	9	1.8%
	Pb	503	493	98.0%	5	1.0%	5	1.0%
	Zn	503	488	97.0%	9	1.8%	6	1.2%
Pulp Duplicates	Ag	505	434	85.9%	31	6.1%	40	7.9%
	Pb	505	433	85.7%	25	5.0%	47	9.3%
	Zn	505	437	86.5%	37	7.3%	31	6.1%

Figure 11.7: Scatter Plot of Field Duplicates

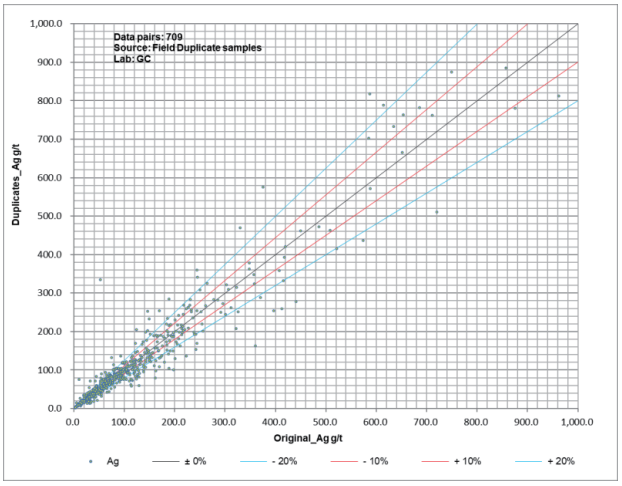
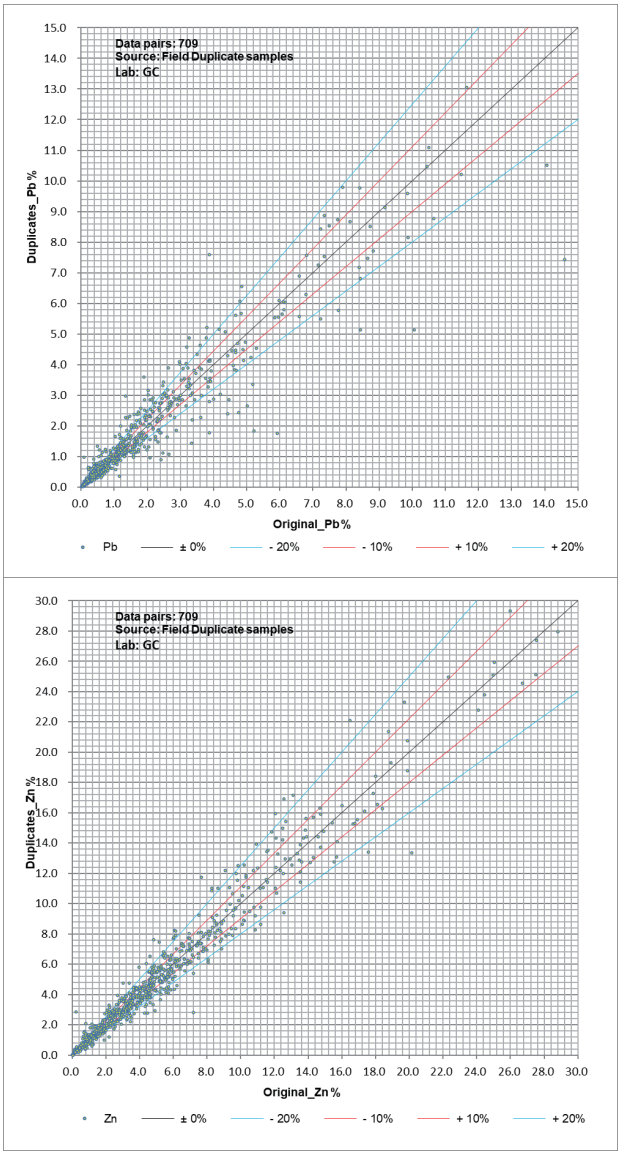


Figure 11.7: Scatter Plot of Field Duplicates



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

Figure 11.8: Scatter Plot of Coarse Duplicates

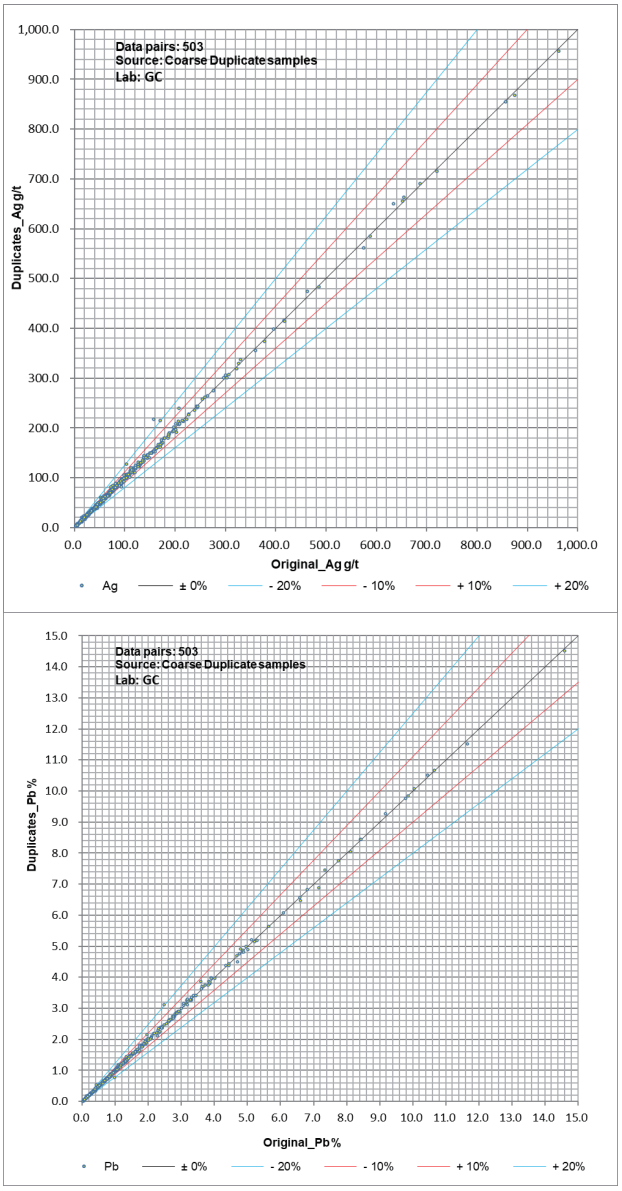
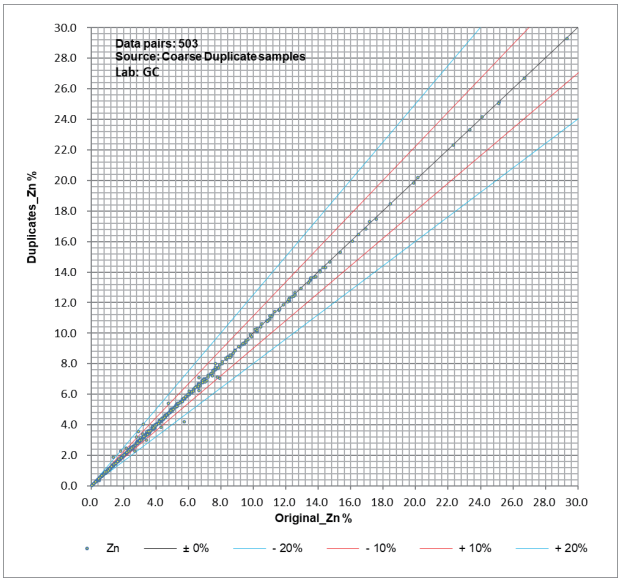


Figure 11.8: Scatter Plot of Coarse Duplicates



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

Figure 11.9: Scatter Plot of Pulp Duplicates

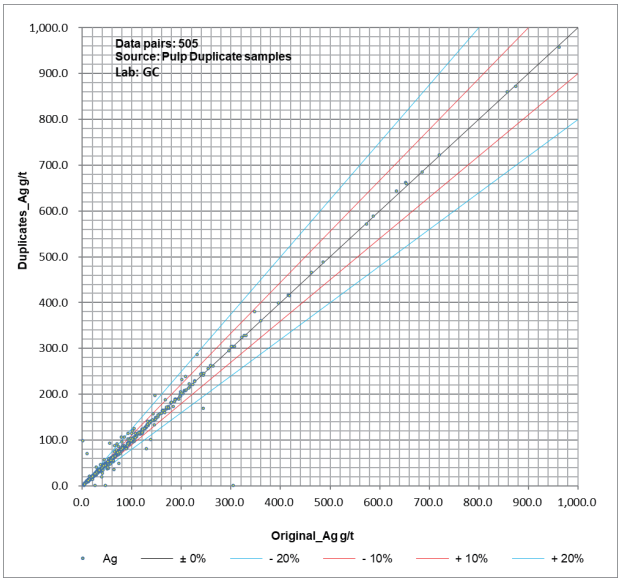
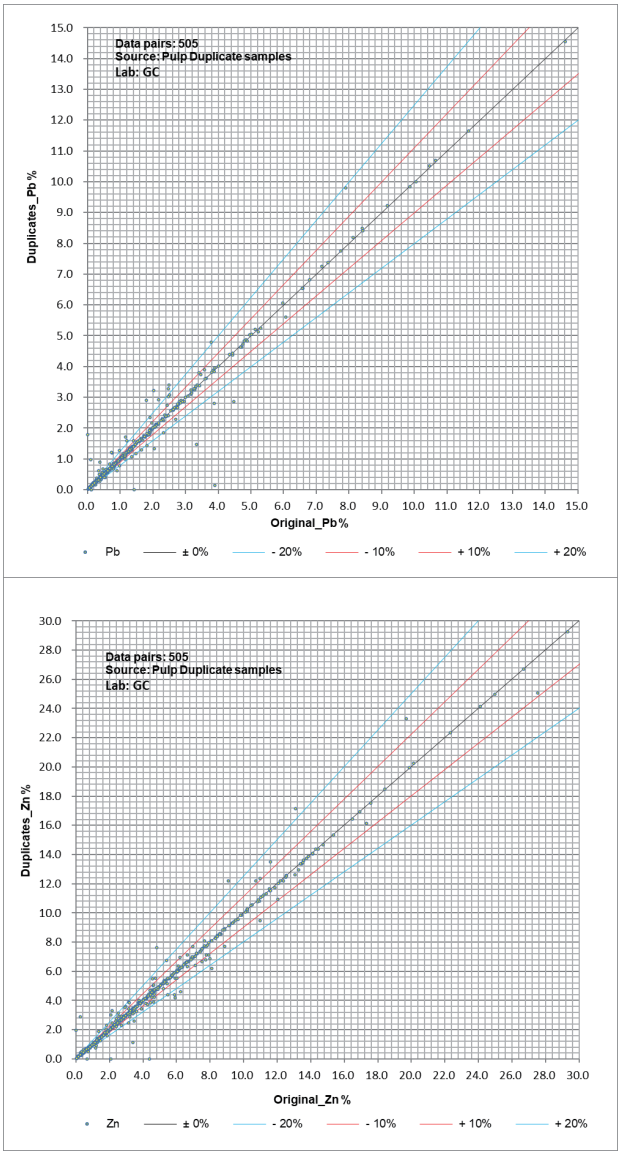


Figure 11.9: Scatter Plot of Pulp Duplicates



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

11.4.5 Check (Umpire) Samples

SVM regularly submits a portion of pulps to a third-party check (umpire) laboratory for independent analysis. Laboratories used for check analysis since 2012 have included the following:

- GC Mine laboratory (when not used as the primary laboratory).
- ALS Guangzhou (when not used as the primary laboratory).
- Chengde Huakan (Chengde Huakan 514 Geology and Mineral Testing and Research Institute) in Chengde, Hebei Province.
- The Analytical Laboratory of the Inner Mongolia Geological Exploration Bureau (Inner Mongolia) in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia.
- The SGS Laboratory in Tianjin from 2023.

Table 11.10 summarizes the number of drillhole and underground samples sent to the respective check laboratories between 2011 and 2025.

Table 11.10: Gaocheng Check (Umpire) Laboratories Used 2011 - 2025

Year	Primary Laboratory	Umpire Laboratory	n Drillhole Check Assays	n Underground Check Assays
2011	ALS	Chengde Huakan	60	
		GC	2,175	
2012	ALS	Inner Mongolia	49	103
		Chengde Huakan	23	
		GC	2,969	
2013	ALS	Inner Mongolia	74	11
		Chengde Huakan	51	
		GC	71	101
2014	ALS	Inner Mongolia		1
	GC	Chengde Huakan	38	
2015	GC	Chengde Huakan	31	
2016	GC	Chengde Huakan	33	
2017	GC	Chengde Huakan	46	
2018	GC	ALS	303	976
2019	GC	ALS		482
2020	GC	ALS	467	382
2021	GC	ALS	650	213
2022	GC	ALS	517	149
2023-	GC	SGS	425	43
2024	GC	SGS	121	105
2025	GC	SGS	295	153
Total			**6,806**	**2,314**

Notes:

[1] n=number of samples

[2] The samples before 2021 are from the 2021 AMC report, however the summary from 2021 to 2025 are reported by SRK from on the database provided by GC Mine.

Table 11.11 presents the results of the major check sampling programs completed from 2011 to 2025.

Table 11.11: Results of Check Samples （2011-2025）

YEAR	Mean of Original Sample Ag (g/t)	Mean of Check Samples Ag (g/t)	Mean of Original Sample Pb (%)	Mean of Check Samples Pb (%)	Mean of Original Sample Zn (%)	Mean of Check Samples Zn (%)
2011	9.78	8.93	0.16	0.17	0.42	0.38
2012	28.95	31.07	0.20	0.26	0.65	0.65
2013	42.46	42.18	0.36	0.36	1.15	1.13
2014	88.07	85.41	1.22	1.20	2.56	2.54
2015	68.39	64.46	1.04	0.95	2.35	2.17
2016	53.82	50.16	0.53	0.50	2.76	2.70

YEAR	Mean of Original Sample Ag (g/t)	Mean of Check Samples Ag (g/t)	Mean of Original Sample Pb (%)	Mean of Check Samples Pb (%)	Mean of Original Sample Zn (%)	Mean of Check Samples Zn (%)
2017	34.22	32.71	0.65	0.62	2.56	2.60
2018	128.09	125.34	2.18	2.07	4.19	4.04
2019	147.96	148.64	1.83	1.79	4.46	4.49
2020	139.56	139.06	1.83	1.79	4.39	4.41
2021	77.16	77.63	1.23	1.28	3.14	3.15
2022	89.20	85.57	1.68	1.73	3.30	3.25
2023	56.26	55.32	1.09	1.12	2.51	2.48
2024-	87.40	99.79	1.21	1.20	3.63	3.65
2025	69.36	77.67	1.14	1.17	3.09	3.15
Grand Total	**74.771**	**74.93**	**1.09**	**1.08**	**2.74**	**2.72**

The check (umpire) samples are collected at an overall rate of 7.4% for drillholes samples and 4.2% for underground samples respectively from 2011 to 2025.

The summary, Scatter and QQ plot of Ag, Pb and Zn from 2024 to 2025 for umpire samples are presented in Table 11.12 and Figure 11.10 and Figure 11.11. The ideal correlation within the Scatter plots show slight bias for Ag of the original samples and umpire samples, and an unbiased fit for Pb and Zn of the original samples and umpire samples. The QQ plot of umpire samples between GC Laboratory and SGS laboratory returned slightly higher results than the original samples in the higher end of the assay range for Ag, Pb and Zn.

Table 11.12: Summary of GC Umpire Checks Results (2024 - 2025)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Ag	674	267	40%	276	41%	126	19%
Pb	674	412	61%	125	19%	137	20%
Zn	674	584	87%	71	11%	19	3%

Figure 11.10: Scatter Plot of Umpire Samples from 2024 to 2025

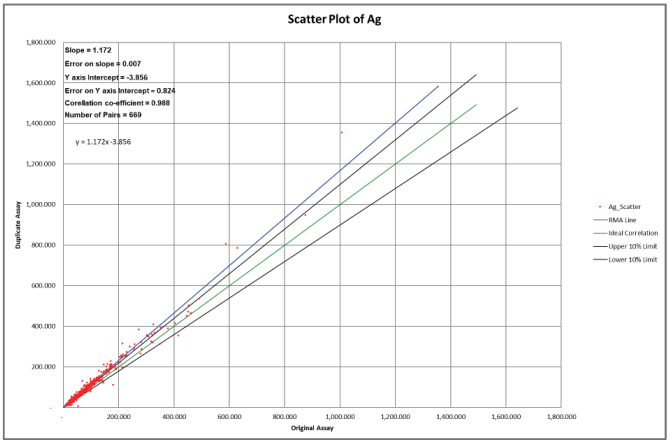
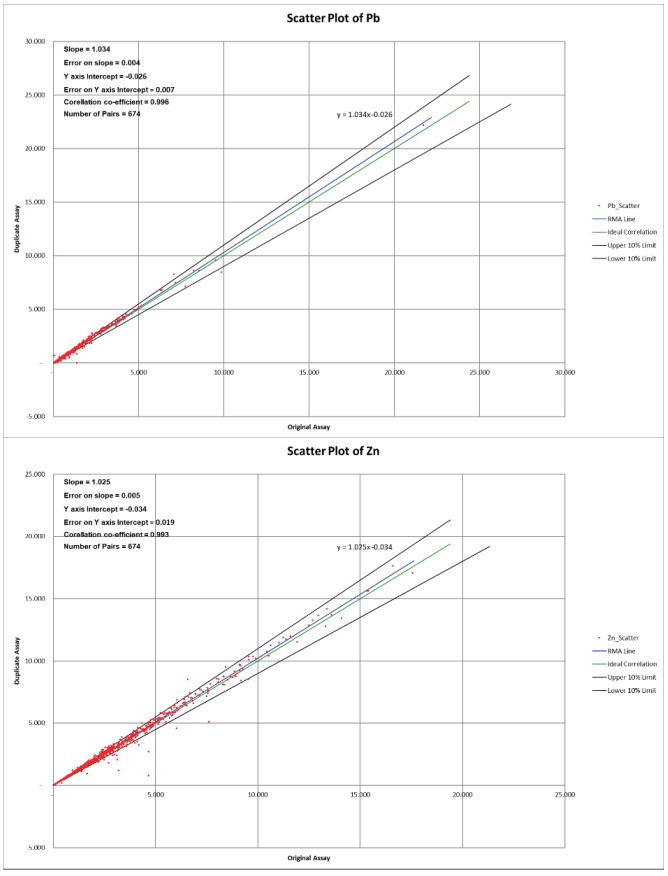


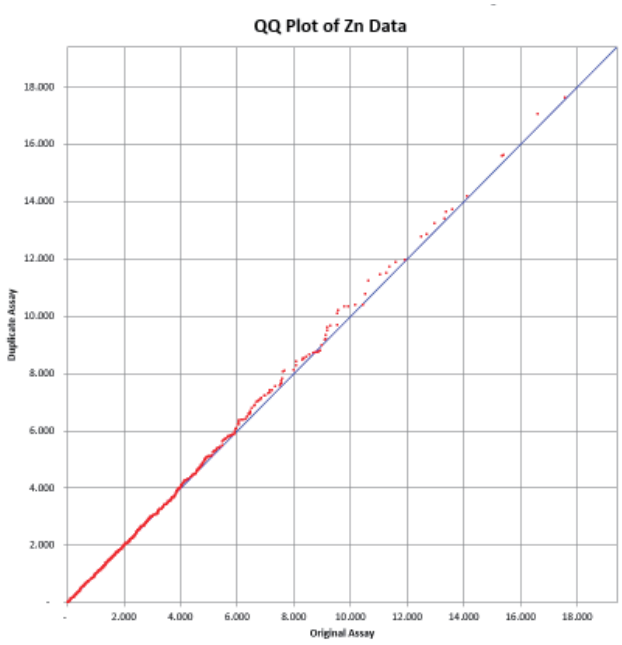
Figure 11.10: Scatter Plot of Umpire Samples from 2024 to 2025



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

Figure 11.11: Q-Q Plot of Umpire Samples from 2024 to 2025

Figure 11.11: Q-Q Plot of Umpire Samples from 2024 to 2025



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

12 Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit

SRK conducted the first site inspections to the GC Mine from 23 to 26 April in 2024 by the Principal Geologists Mark Wanless and Yanfang Zhao, and the second undertaken on 29 April 2026 by the Principal Geologist Yanfang Zhao and the Senior Geologist Huaixiang Li, who are all SRK full time employees.

The following verification steps were undertaken：

- Site inspection of the project area.
- Meeting with GC Mine representatives.
- Discussions with geologists regarding sample collection, sample preparation, sample storage, QA/QC, geological interpretation, and underground mapping procedures.
- Underground visit, review of the mineralization, tunnel sampling procedure (Figure 12.1).
- Visit the drill core store and drill core intersections.
- Visit on site laboratory.

SRK visited the core tray storage (Figure 12.1), drill core store/ core tray storage of GC Mine (

Figure 11.3) and site laboratory (Figure 12.2), to understand the company's core storage protocols and procedures.

Figure 12.1: Tunnel Sampling and Core Store Shed of GC Mine

Sources: SRK site visit

Figure 12.2: Site Laboratory of the GC Mine

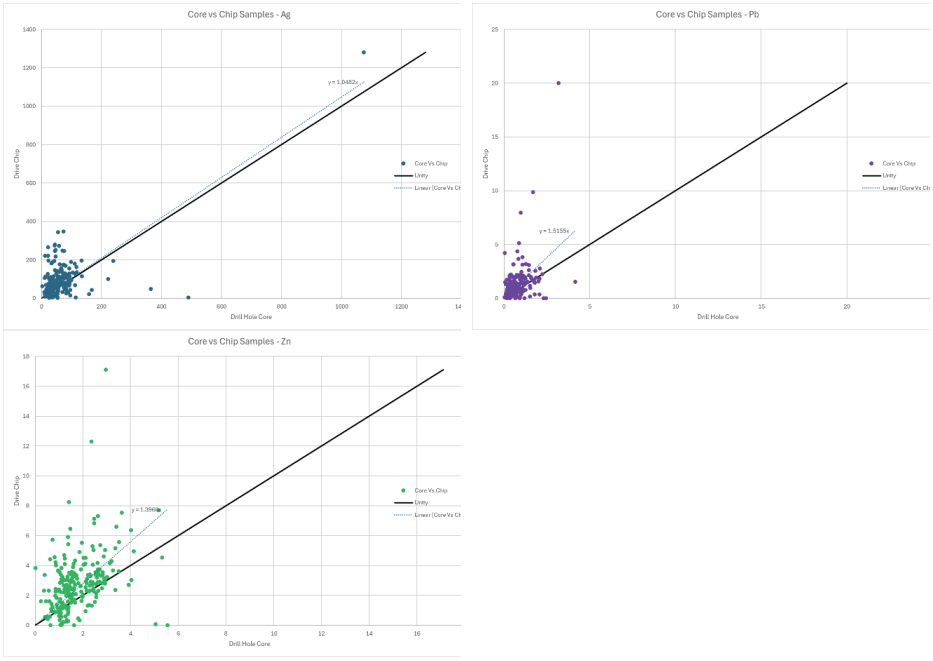
Sources: SRK site visits, 2024 and 2026

During the 2024 underground site visit, tunnel sampling was observed. Samples are collected by chipping with a hammer and chisel, and these are collected on a large plastic sheet on the floor. The sample is mixed on the sheet, and a portion of the chips are bagged. Only the larger blocks on the plastic sheet were included in the collected sample, and all the fines were discarded. While it is not certain, this may result in a low bias in the chip sample results if the mineralization tends to form a larger proportion of the fines than the unmineralized units. The chip sampling observed was also biased towards collecting material from the mineralized zone compared to the harder waste units. As the unmineralized units are harder to chip, the collection of sampled material was biased towards the mineralized units, which may result in a high bias in the chip samples.

SRK's comparison between the de-clustered mean of Core Samples and the de-clustered mean of Drive samples, presented in Figure 12.3. Each point in the scatter plot represents the mean values for a vein. Only the drive samples were considered for comparison, and not the raise samples, as the raise samples are more likely to be where the grade is high enough for them to design a stope, which may result in a high bias. The drive samples may also have a bias, as they will usually target the high-grade portions of the vein, but less bias than the raise samples.

The comparison shows quite a lot of variability, but on average, the chip samples in the drives are higher grade than the drill holes. This may be due to the chip sampling introducing a bias into the drive sampling results, but this is not conclusively demonstrated. Introducing a diamond saw into the chip sampling process, to cut a channel from which material can more consistently and evenly be chipped and collecting the entire sample and not just the coarse fraction, will reduce the possibility of bias from the issues above.

Figure 12.3: Comparison between the Core Samples and the Drive Samples



Notes: Ag: g/t, Pb: %, Zn: %

12.2 Summary

- SRK found that the procedures of core sampling, log and storage are standardized, and the analytical methods and processes are in line with good practice.
- During the 2024 underground site visit, it was observed, only the larger blocks on the plastic sheet were taken, all the fines were discarded, and the sampling was biased against the hanging wall and footwall units, with a larger proportion of the mineralization zone (Figure 11.2) chipped. Although SRK recognises that channel sampling is challenging due to the variable hardness of the rock units and uneven surface for sampling, SRK recommends that the chip sampling can be improved using a diamond saw to cut a channel for the chipping, which will also reduce the volume of sample and allow the full sample of coarse and fine material to be collected.
- The resource database and the QC sample data supplied by SVM shows slight deviation for the total original samples and QC samples, the historical (2011-2020) sample number difference between the resource database and the table in the 2021 AMC report is about 2%, and the sample number difference of QC data is below 9%. While not a material discrepancy, SRK recommends that the database management can be improved.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

In May 2009, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals completed the mineralogical study and processing test on ore samples of the GC Mine and compiled the "*Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin and Sulphur for GC Lead-Zinc Mine*". Although a processing laboratory is built at the mine, no systematic processing test has been carried out since then. This processing test report is the main basis for the feasibility study and engineering design of GC processing plant. The GC processing plant was completed and put into operation in 2014 and has continued in operation since that time.

In July 2020, to improve the head grade and reduce the processing costs, Beijing Honest Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing Honest) conducted a pre-sorting test of ore and compiled the "*Test Brief Report on X104 Intelligent Sorting System of Found Lead-Zinc Mine, Guangdong Province*". The pre-sorting system was built in 2022 and is still at the stage of optimization.

This chapter is a summary of the above two tests, to show the ore beneficiation at the GC Mine, although the actual production records can better illustrate the historical performance.

13.2 Test Samples

The test samples are the basic assay samples of drilling cores of 2008. They were crushed to a grain size of less than 2 mm, and predominantly from Exploration Line 24 to Exploration Line 48. The total number of test samples is 152. The samples are mixed and used as samples for mineralogical study and processing test samples.

13.3 Mineralogy

13.3.1 Chemical Components and Mineral Composition

The chemical multi-element analysis results of the test samples are shown in Table 13.1. The mineral composition analysis results are shown in Table 13.2. The elements with high content in the ore are Si, Al, Ca, S and Fe. The elements with recovery value are Ag, Au, Zn, Pb, Cu, Sn, S and Fe. The harmful element is As. These elements exist in the ore in different minerals.

Table 13.1: Chemical Multi-Element Analysis Results of the Test Samples

Element	Content (%)	Element	Content (%)
Cu	0.16	CaF_2	7.52
Pb	1.45	SiO_2	44.2
Zn	3.25	Al_2O_3	9.01
As	0.47	MgO	0.34
S	10.16	CaO	5.82
TFe	9.67	Mn	0.92
Sn	0.20	Cd	0.019
Ag (g/t)	128.32	Au (g/t)	0.20

Sources: *Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin and Sulphur for GC Lead-Zinc Mine*, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals, May 2009.

The main minerals of the ore include quartz, feldspar, chlorite, fluorite, kaolinite and mica, which are gangue minerals with no recovery value. Minerals with recovery value are sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bornite and cassiterite.

Table 13.2: Main Mineral Composition of the Test Samples

Mineral	Content (%)	Mineral	Content (%)
Sphalerite	4.8	Quartz (Contain a small amount of chalcedony)	30
Galena	1.6	Feldspar	8
Pyrite	13	Chlorite	12
Pyrrhotite	2.2	Kaolinite	5.5
Arsenopyrite	1	Sericite and Muscovite	6
Magnetite and Hematite	2	Hornblende	2
Chalcopyrite and Bornite	0.5	Silicate minerals such as tremolite, actinolite and garnet	1
Cassiterite	0.2	Calcite and Rhodochrosite	2.2
Fluorite	7.5	Others	0.5

Sources: Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin and Sulphur for GC Lead-Zinc Mine, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals, May 2009.

13.3.2 Occurrence State

Silver

Silver is the main valuable element in the ore, and its phase analysis results are shown in Table 13.3. Silver is relatively scattered, mainly in the form of silver sulphide such as argentite and acanthite, accounting for about 40.59%. Secondly, it occurs in pyrite, galena, sphalerite and other sulfides as submicroscopic natural silver particles or isomorphism state atomic state, accounting for about 32.65%. The silver that exists in the form of independent native silver minerals is also relatively high, accounting for approximately 23.39%. Additionally, approximately 2.19% of silver is hosted in gangue minerals, and about 1.18% of silver is hosted in cerargyrite.

Under the microscope, minerals such as native silver, argentite and acanthite are rare, and the embedding particle size is small, mostly below 0.04 mm. They are mainly embedded with galena and pyrite, mostly wrapped by galena, pyrite or embedded in galena, pyrite grains. Occasionally, native silver is embedded in quartz fissures or wrapped by quartz. Analysis results of monominerals show that independent silver minerals account for about 13% of the total silver. Silver in galena accounts for about 40% of the total silver, and silver in sphalerite accounts for about 14% of the total silver. Silver in other sulfides accounts for about 30% of the total silver, and silver in gangue minerals accounts for 3% of the total silver. Silver minerals are most closely related to galena, and silver has the widest distribution in galena, suggesting that most of the silver can be enriched in lead concentrate.

Table 13.3: Phase Analysis Results of Silver

Silver phase	Content (g/t)	Distribution (%)	Remarks
Native Silver	30.24	23.39	Dissociated or exposed metallic silver
Silver Sulphide	52.47	40.59	Dissociated or exposed silver sulfide minerals such as argentite and acanthite
Silver in Sulfides	42.21	32.65	Including atomic silver in pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and other sulfides, as well as native silver and silver sulfide enclosed in sulfides and not exposed.
Silver in Cerargyrite	1.53	1.18	The content of cerargyrite in the ore is minimal.
Silver in Other	2.83	2.19	Enveloped by gangue minerals, unexposed native silver, silver sulfide, silver in sulfides, etc.
Total	129.28	100.00	

Sources: Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin and Sulphur for GC Lead-Zinc Mine, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals, May 2009.

Tin

The phase analysis results for tin are presented in Table 13.4, with the disseminated grain size of cassiterite illustrated in Figure 13.1. Tin in the ore mainly occurs as the oxide mineral cassiterite, comprising 74.55% of the total tin content. This is followed by tin sulfide, which constitutes 13.64%. Tin in silicates and colloidal tin account for 6.36% and 5.45% respectively.

- Cassiterite: Primarily occurs as irregularly dispersed granules within the ore. It is commonly situated between particles of quartz, sericite, chlorite, and hornblende. It is also frequently observed among particles of galena and pyrite, while its association with sphalerite is comparatively less pronounced. The embedding grain size of cassiterite is fine, typically less than 0.05 mm, with a substantial proportion below 0.03 mm. Stannite, is mainly located between particles of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, among other sulfides. It is embedded as irregularly shaped granules with a grain size that is slightly coarser than that of cassiterite, mainly under 0.05 mm
- Tin sulfide: Mainly occurs as stannite.
- Colloidal tin: Mainly occurs as varlamoffite, which is a fine-grained colloidal aggregate resembling earthy or ochreous textures. It is typically a mixture of fine-crystalline or cryptocrystalline tin dioxide hydrate with cryptocrystalline tin-bearing hydrous limonite and alumina, frequently adsorbed by other minerals such as limonite and clay minerals. Varlamoffite generally has such a fine particle size that its morphology is challenging to discern under a microscope.
- Tin in silicates: This form of tin mainly manifests as ultrafine particles of cassiterite encapsulated within silicate minerals or quartz. Subsequently, it may occur as tin silicate or in an ionic state within the silicates.

Table 13.4: Phase Analysis of Tin

Chemical Phase of Tin	Content (%)	Distribution (%)	Remarks
Tin in Cassiterite	0.164	74.55	The main tin phase
Tin in Tin Sulfide	0.030	13.64	Stannite
Tin in Silicate	0.014	6.36	Tin silicate and cassiterite in very fine particles encased in silicate minerals or quartz
Tin in Colloidal Tin	0.012	5.45	Varlamoffite etc.
Total Tin	0.22	100.00	

Sources: Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin, and Sulphur for GC Lead-Zinc Mine, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals, May 2009

Lead

Lead mainly occurs in the form of the sulfide mineral galena, comprising 92.59% of the total, followed by carbonate mineral white lead, accounting for about 4.44%. Anglesite and plumbojarosite accounted for 1.48% each.

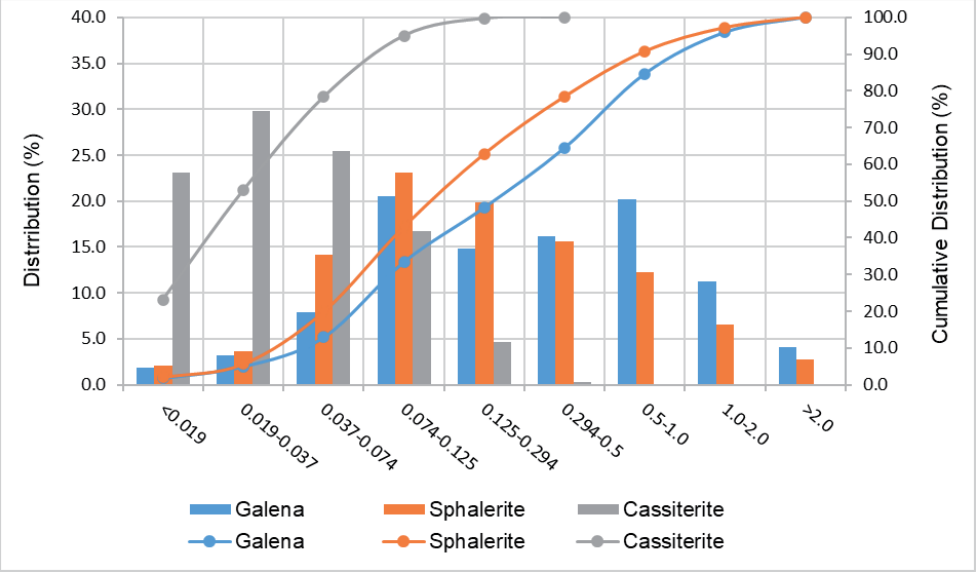
Some coarse galena particles exhibit hypidiomorphic granular texture, though they generally appear as allotriomorphic granular texture. These are commonly found in contact with sphalerite and pyrite, filling the spaces between pyrite grains, often accompanied by sphalerite and chalcopyrite, and exhibit minor metasomatism of the pyrite. The disseminated grain size of galena is depicted in Figure 13.1.

Zinc

Zinc mainly occurs as the sulfide mineral sphalerite, comprising approximately 94.17% of the total zinc content. This is followed by carbonate minerals such as smithsonite, which constitute about 2.32%. Zinc silicate accounted for approximately 2.24%, while franklinite and other zinc-bearing minerals account for around 1.27%.

Sphalerite mostly appears as allotriomorphic granular texture, with some occurring as hypidiomorphic granular texture. It is commonly found in contact with and intergrown with galena and pyrite, filling the spaces between pyrite grains along with galena and chalcopyrite, and exhibits minor metasomatism of pyrite. Some sphalerite is fine grained and coated with pyrite, meanwhile the chalcopyrite of emulsion texture also can be observed at some sphalerite internally. The disseminated grain size of sphalerite is shown in Figure 13.1.

Figure 13.1: Disseminated Grain Size of Galena, Sphalerite and Cassiterite



Source: SRK, based on the data from Preliminary Design

Galena and sphalerite are primarily disseminated as medium to fine grains, mainly between 0.037 and 2 mm, with the grain size of galena being marginally larger than that of sphalerite. Cassiterite is disseminated as micro-fine grains, posing a challenge to its dissociation and recovery during the grinding process.

Other Elements

Copper ores in the GC deposit are primarily chalcopyrite, with a minor presence of bornite and occasional occurrences of tetrahedrite. The distribution of these ores is uneven, and the overall content is low. Exploring the feasibility of processing and concentrating copper into copper concentrate represents a significant area of research.

Arsenic minerals are mainly represented by arsenopyrite, which is considered a deleterious mineral within the ore. The arsenic content is subject to strict limitations across all concentrates. Concentrate testing indicates the presence of arsenic, though its content does not reach the penalty threshold.

Fluorine is mainly found in the form of fluorite, with minor occurrences within silicate minerals such as tourmaline and hornblende. In the GC deposit, fluorite is unevenly distributed and has a relatively low average content, rendering it without economic recovery value, and it is typically regarded as a gangue mineral.

Cadmium is typically presented in sphalerite through isomorphism or as inclusions of greenockite. In the zinc concentrate, cadmium is co-enriched with zinc, which is a valuable element in the concentrate.

Iron is primarily found in iron sulfide minerals such as pyrite and pyrrhotite, and to a lesser extent in magnetite and hematite, as well as in silicate minerals. These iron sulfide minerals are also the main source of sulphur, which is concentrated into sulphur concentrate during the mineral processing.

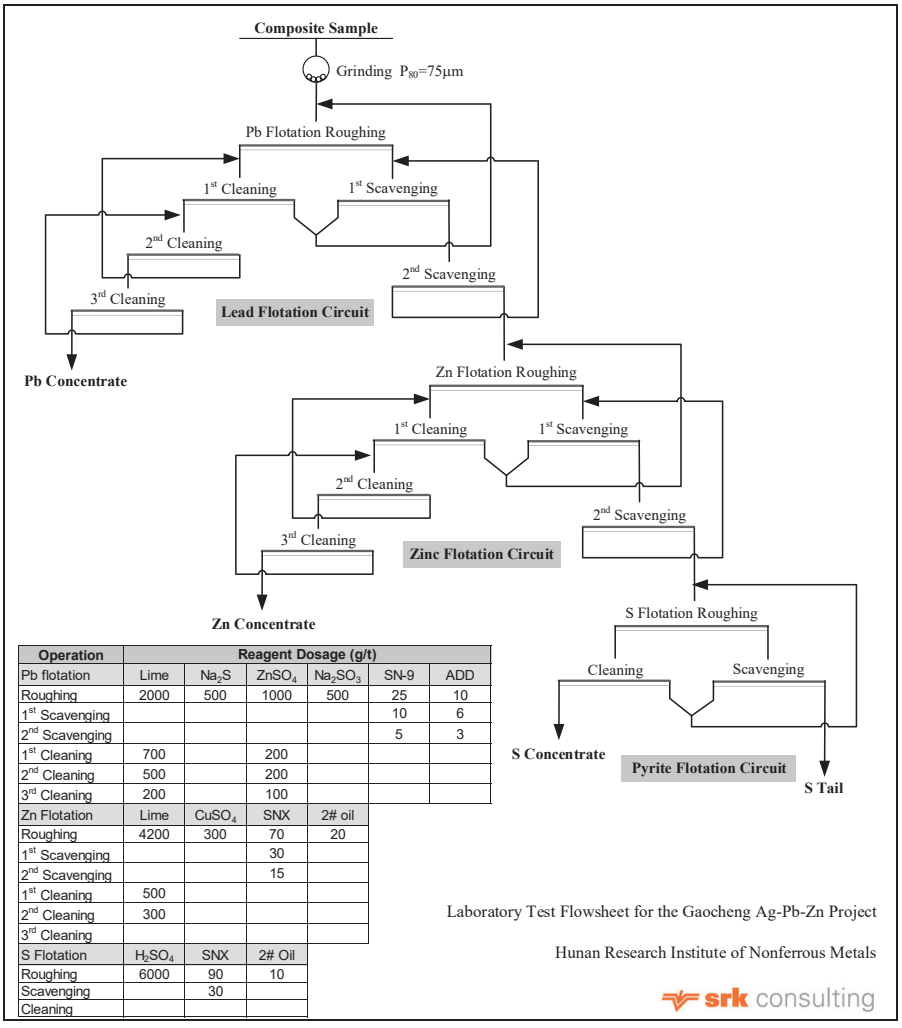
Sulphur is primarily presented in pyrite, and secondarily in minerals such as sphalerite, pyrrhotite, galena, and arsenopyrite. In the mineral processing, aside from the lead and zinc concentrates, sulphur is concentrated as pyrite and pyrrhotite into pyrite concentrate, thereby forming sulphur concentrate.

13.4 Processing Test

13.4.1 Lead-Zinc-Sulphur Sequential Flotation Test

For ore samples less than 2 mm in size, a sequential preferential flotation process for lead, zinc, and sulphur was employed. A series of condition tests were conducted, including those for grinding fineness, lead flotation reagent scheme, zinc flotation reagent scheme, and sulphur flotation reagent scheme. Based on these tests, the optimal conditions were selected for both open-circuit and closed-circuit process tests. The closed-circuit test process is depicted in Figure 13.2, with the results detailed in Table 13.5. The optimal grinding fineness was 80% passing 200 mesh (P_{80}=75μm).

Figure 13.2: Lead-Zinc-Sulphur Flotation Closed-Circuit Test Flowsheet



Operation	Reagent Dosage (g/t)					
Pb flotation	Lime	Na_2S	$ZnSO_4$	Na_2SO_3	SN-9	ADD
Roughing	2000	500	1000	500	25	10
1st Scavenging					10	6
2nd Scavenging					5	3
1st Cleaning	700		200			
2nd Cleaning	500		200			
3rd Cleaning	200		100			
Zn Flotation	Lime	$CuSO_4$	SNX	2# oil		
Roughing	4200	300	70	20		
1st Scavenging			30			
2nd Scavenging			15			
1st Cleaning	500					
2nd Cleaning	300					
3rd Cleaning						
S Flotation	H_2SO_4	SNX	2# Oil			
Roughing	6000	90	10			
Scavenging		30				
Cleaning						

Source: SRK, based on the Mineral Processing Test Report by Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals.

Table 13.5: Results of the Lead-Zinc-Sulphur Flotation Closed-Circuit Process Test

Product	Mass Pull (%)	Grade				Metal Recovery (%)			
		Pb (%)	Zn (%)	S (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	S	Ag
Pb Conc.	2.65	45.92	9.72		2,903.75	84.25	7.92		63.16
Zn Conc.	5.86	0.97	48.70		264.52	3.94	87.77		12.72
S Conc.	15.01	0.79	0.46	41.85	170.32	8.21	2.12	61.83	20.98
S Tail	76.48	0.068	0.093		5.00	3.60	2.19		3.14
Feed	100.00	1.44	3.25	10.16	121.84	100.00	100.00		100.00

Source: Processing Test Report on the Comprehensive Recovery of Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin, and Sulphur for GC Lead Zinc Mine, Hunan Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals, May 2009

13.4.2 Copper-Lead Separation Exploratory Test

The lead concentrate obtained from the aforementioned closed-circuit test contained 3% copper. A copper-lead separation test was conducted using an open-circuit process with 'one roughing and one cleaning' to depress lead and float copper, producing quality-standard copper concentrate with an improved lead concentrate grade. The copper concentrate achieved a grade of 18.46% with a recovery rate of 67.56%; the lead concentrate grade was enhanced from 46.05% to 57.16%, with a recovery rate of 88.88%. The results indicate the feasibility of producing high-quality copper concentrate.

13.4.3 Tin Recovery Test

Exploratory tests were conducted on the sulphur tailings from the aforementioned closed-circuit test to recover tin, utilizing various processes and equipment for gravity separation. The results are as follows:

- Flotation tests with different reagent schemes yielded a maximum concentrate grade of 0.36% and a tin recovery rate of 12.68%, which were unsatisfactory.
- Unclassified shaking tables separation produced tin concentrate at a grade of 27.72% with a tin recovery rate of 32.64%.
- Classified shaking tables separation, where tailings were classified by fineness into two categories: greater than 200 mesh (75μm) and less than 200 mesh, resulted in a tin concentrate grade of 28.34% and a tin recovery rate of 34.07%.
- The rough concentrate obtained from pre-concentration with spiral chutes was further processed with classified shaking tables for cleaning operation, resulting in a tin concentrate grade of 41.28% and a tin recovery rate of 31.57%.
- The rough concentrate, pre-concentrated by centrifugal concentrators, was then cleaned with unclassified shaking tables, resulting in a tin concentrate grade of 35.82% and a tin recovery rate of 21.49%.

The results of the tin recovery test indicate that the gravity separation is feasible, particularly the combination of spiral chutes and shaking tables, which can achieve higher concentrate grades and recovery rates.

The tin concentrate resulting from the gravity separation process contained sulphur in excess of 7%. Flotation for desulfurization was employed, and the tests showed that it was possible to reduce the sulphur content in the final tin concentrate to around 0.5%, while increasing the tin grade to over 50% and achieving an operational recovery rate of more than 84%. Particularly, the desulfurization flotation of the concentrate from the spiral chutes and shaking tables yielded a tin concentrate grade of 56.7% and a recovery rate of 93.8%.

13.5 Ore Pre-Sorting Test

Beijing Honest completed the ore pre-sorting test in July 2020. ROM with particle size of 10~60 mm was selected. X104 intelligent sorting system is used to scan the ROM to obtain its image. Through intelligent identification algorithm, different tailings discarding rates from low to high were set for pre-discarding of tailings. The test results are shown in Table 13.6.

The test results show that when the discarding rate of tailings is 41.84%, the grade of lead and zinc in the concentrate is 6.734%, and the grade of lead and zinc in tailings is 0.333%, which meets the requirements of tailings. The recovery rate of lead and zinc is more than 96%. The grade of silver in the concentrate is 114.12 g/t, and the grade of silver in the tailings is only 13.01 g/t. It shows that the pre-sorting results of X104 intelligent sorting system is satisfactory.

Table 13.6: Intelligent Pre-Sorting Test Results

Steps	Product	Weight (kg)	Yield (%)	Grade (%)			Recovery Rate (%)		
				Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag	Pb	Zn
Step 1	Concentrate	449.6	81.43	85.53	1.69	3.25	96.98	99.26	99.17
	Tailings	102.5	18.57	11.67	0.06	0.12	3.02	0.74	0.83
Step 2	Concentrate	363.6	65.86	102.77	2.07	3.96	94.24	98.39	97.71
	Tailings	188.5	34.14	12.12	0.07	0.18	5.76	1.61	2.29
Step 3	Concentrate	321.1	58.16	114.12	2.32	4.41	92.42	97.50	96.09
	Tailings	231.0	41.84	13.01	0.08	0.25	7.58	2.50	3.91
Step 4	Concentrate	288.0	52.16	123.97	2.56	4.74	90.05	96.33	92.61
	Tailings	264.1	47.84	14.95	0.11	0.41	9.95	3.67	7.39

13.6 Conclusions of Testing

- The GC deposit has silver-lead-zinc polymetallic ore and also contains a small amount of copper and tin for comprehensive recovery. Lead concentrate, zinc concentrate, and sulphur concentrate are produced sequentially by preferential flotation process. Silver and copper are mainly enriched in lead concentrate, and the test results are good. Lead preferential flotation -- zinc-sulphur mixed flotation and then zinc-sulphur separation flotation process is now adopted in the GC processing plant. It is proved to be feasible, and satisfactory recovery rates are achieved.
- It is feasible to separate copper concentrate from lead concentrate, not only to obtain copper concentrate, but also to improve the grade of lead concentrate. At present, there is no in-depth technical study on copper recovery in the GC processing plant. SRK recommends that copper-lead separation flotation test be carried out on the lead concentrate produced in the GC processing plant, including lead concentrate regrinding and flotation test. It can reduce zinc content in the lead concentrate and improve the grade of lead concentrate while obtaining copper concentrate.
- The results of experimental tin recovery from sulphur flotation tailings show that tin concentrate can be produced by gravity separation. Tin is recovered by classified gravity separation process, and qualified tin concentrate is produced, which is feasible.
- The X-ray intelligent sorting machine is the preferred equipment for ore pre-sorting. It has been developed in recent years. Tests have shown that it is feasible to conduct pre-sorting to the ore crushed to a suitable particle size. Some partings and waste rocks can be discarded in advance. It is beneficial for processing of low-grade ore. XRT intelligent sorting system was installed in the GC processing plant in March 2023, replacing the previous hand-sorting.
- There are many ore bodies in GC Mine, and the ore properties of different ore bodies vary slightly. The processing parameters and reagents should be adjusted to adapt to the changes in ore properties. SRK recommends that ore processing tests be carried out on ore from some representative ore bodies in order to guide the production of the plant.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The database, estimation domains for the GC Mine were completed by the Silvercorp Resource Geologist. SRK employees; Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (MAIG), Senior Geologist and Ms Yanfang Zhao, Principal Geologists (MAIG), have reviewed the database, estimation domains and were satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate.

The Qualified Persons responsible for the Mineral Resources are Mr Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667) and Ms Yanfang Zhao (MAIG #10796), both are full-time employee of SRK. Mr Huaixiang and Ms Yanfang Zhao visited the project on 29 of April 2026.

The estimates are based on drilling samples and underground samples information available up to December 31, 2025. With respect to drilling and underground sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for GC deposits and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Listing Rules. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Micromine™ and Leapfrog software was used for data compilation, domain wireframing and grade estimation.

This section describes the Mineral Resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions. The report author is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities on the property. GC Mine has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. The report author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform on-going work programs on the property.

14.2 Estimation Procedures

The Mineral Resource estimation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification.
- Geological interpretation for estimation domain.
- Data preparation (compositing and capping) for statistical analysis.
- Construction of the block model and grade interpolation.
- Mining depletion.
- Mineral Resource classification.
- Model validation.
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE") and selection of appropriate COG; and
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource statement.

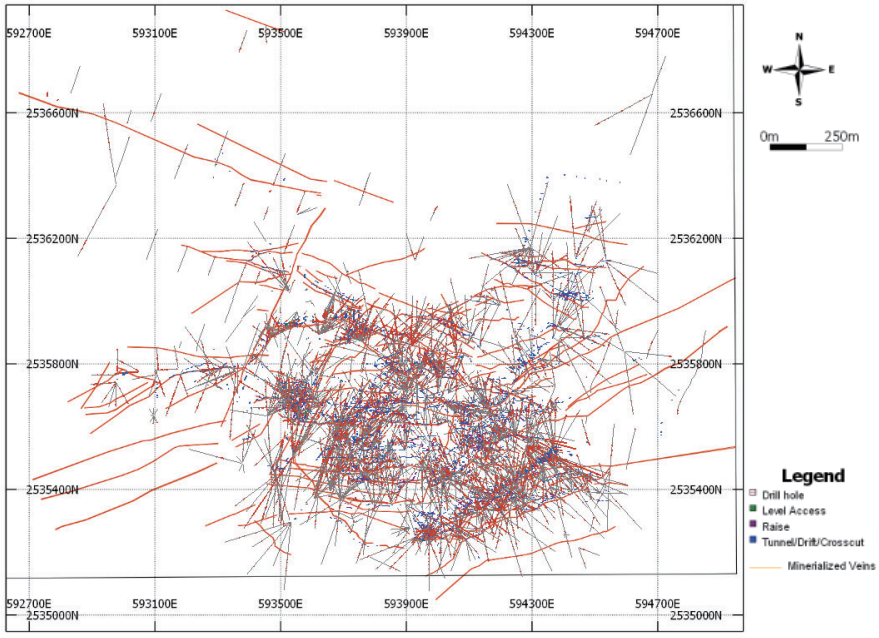
14.3 Database

The data used in the estimate consists of surface and underground diamond drillholes and channel samples. The underground channel samples are from tunnels, raises, and crosscuts.

The data SRK received from GC Mine included a database (database_gc_dec2025.mdb and Density Measurement in excel format), Wireframes (Ag-Pb-Zn veins, mined out area and write-off areas to be excluded from the Mineral Resource), QA/QC data from April 2024 to 2025, and Topography file.

As of December 2025, there were 4,376 drillholes (118,548 samples/ 583,524 m) and 64,399 underground samples in the database. Detailed information is as shown in Table 14.1, and the drillhole and underground sample locations are shown in Figure 14.1.

Figure 14.1: Drillholes and Underground Sampling Location



Source: Silvercorp

Table 14.1: Summary of Resource Database

Type	Drillhole/Channel Number	Length (m)	Samples
Tunnel/Drift/Cross-cut samples	20,224	41,239	55,878
Level access samples	111	343	820
Raise samples	3,881	4,514	7,701
Drill holes	4,376	583,524	118,548
Sub-total	**28,592**	**629,620**	**182,947**

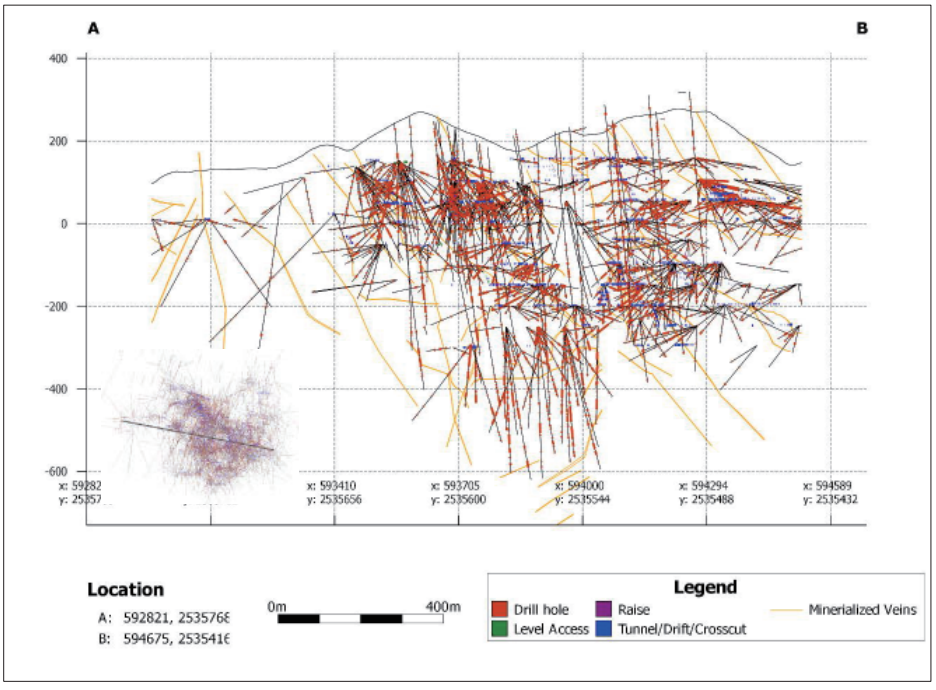
Note: Summarized by SRK based on the database provided by Silvercorp

14.4 Domain Modelling

The wireframe models for 315 mineralized veins have been modelled and supplied by GC Mine to SRK, and were reviwed by SRK and on the GC Mine site to ensure they were representative of the insitu mineralization as of December 2025.

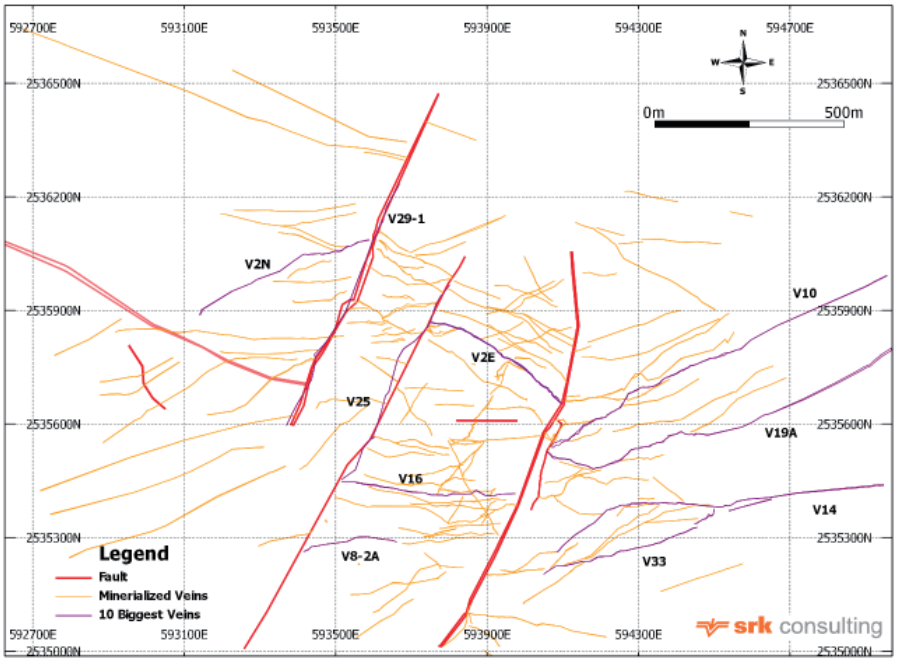
The mineralized veins were modelled in Micromine software mainly based on the vein structure and lithology using a broad 70 g/t AgEq cut-off for the Mineral Resource domain boundary. A cross section of the mineralized veins is shown in Figure 14.2.

Figure 14.2: Mineralized Veins Section



The GC deposit comprises 315 veins, including numerous small veins. The 10 biggest veins, on the basis of classified tonnes, are; V2E, V10, V2N, V19A, V14, V29-1,V33, V25, V16 and V8-2A in sequence. The location of these is illustrated in Figure 14.3 as the purple traces.

Figure 14.3: Plan View of Mineralized Veins Display at Level 0 m (Purple: Biggest 10 Veins)



14.5 Specific Gravity

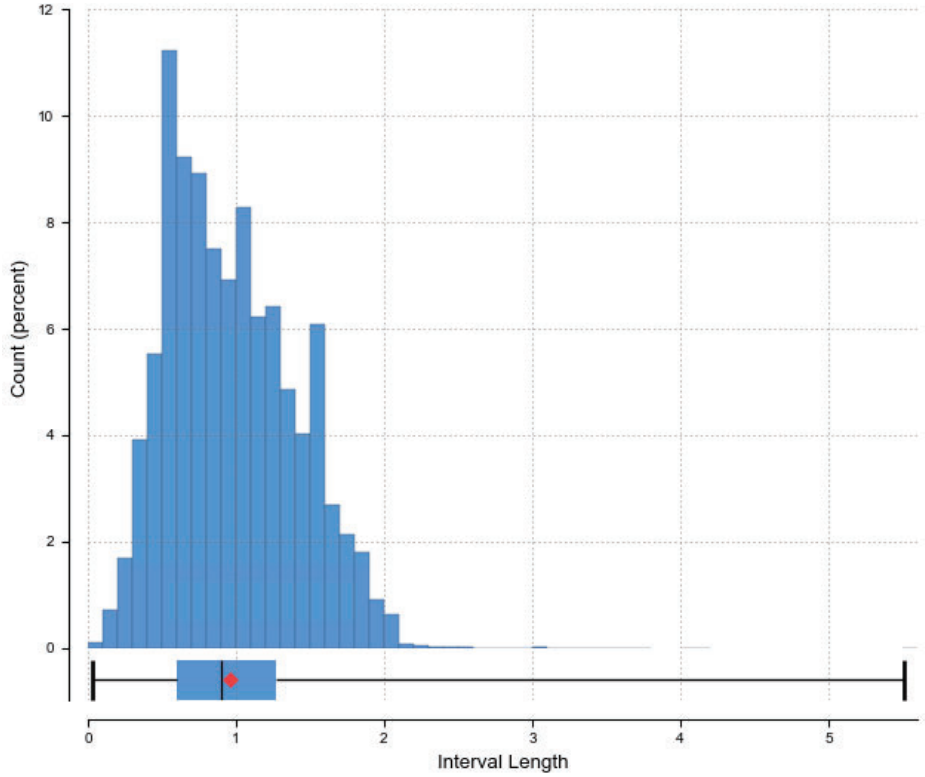
As there are no new density measurements since samples collected between 2021 and 2023, the same density formula was assigned to the block model as per AMC's previous calculations:

- Within mineralization wireframes of GC deposit based on the multiple linear regression model using lead, zinc, and silver grades
- *DENSITY = 3.094919 + (0.040827 x Pb) + (0.034253 x Zn) + (0.000482 x Ag)*
- 2.60 is assigned to barren rock.

14.6 Compositing

Assays were averaged into full-width composites across the individual veins. The shrinkage stoping and resue stoping methods are employed on the GC Mine, are non-selective across the width of the veins. Therefore, estimating variable grades across the thickness of the veins is not required for the mine planning, and a full width compositing strategy allows for the estimates to be length weighted, which is more appropriate for this style of mineralization. A full-width composite was deemed appropriate given the narrow geometry of the veins and lack of selectivity. The distribution of sample lengths is shown in Figure 14.4.

Figure 14.4: Sampling Interval Histogram



The full width composites statistics for the largest 10 veins are presented in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Composites (Declustered Length Weighted) Statistics of the Selected 10 Veins

Vein	Field Name	No of Points	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev	Coeff. of Variation
V2E	Ag (g/t)	1,267	1,030.50	71.23	89.59	1.26
	Pb (%)	1,267	18	1.5	1.9	1.26
	Zn (%)	1,267	13.86	2.34	2.10	0.90
V10	Ag (g/t)	1,326	865.00	48.60	73.26	1.51
	Pb (%)	1,326	26.61	1.26	1.91	1.52
	Zn (%)	1,326	20.10	2.33	2.08	0.89
V2N	Ag (g/t)	147	1,495.00	119.34	205.93	1.73
	Pb (%)	147	17.01	0.77	1.78	2.30
	Zn (%)	147	31.40	5.24	5.72	1.09
V19A	Ag (g/t)	1,098	714.88	58.34	69.96	1.20
	Pb (%)	1,098	31.30	1.26	2.31	1.83
	Zn (%)	1,098	32.05	3.27	3.65	1.12
V14	Ag (g/t)	584	2,578.00	85.95	176.97	2.06
	Pb (%)	584	14.03	0.85	1.35	1.59
	Zn (%)	584	35.86	2.15	3.18	1.48
V29-1	Ag (g/t)	143	2,190.00	45.24	190.60	4.21
	Pb (%)	143	6.30	0.36	0.78	2.13
	Zn (%)	143	6.36	0.82	1.25	1.52
V33	Ag (g/t)	905	3,162.00	125.12	234.48	1.87
	Pb (%)	905	19.72	1.25	2.33	1.87

Vein	Field Name	No of Points	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev	Coeff. of Variation
	Zn (%)	905	25.71	2.08	3.03	1.46
	Ag (g/t)	499	1,538.00	65.87	142.79	2.17
V25	Pb (%)	499	13.46	0.66	1.52	2.29
	Zn (%)	499	12.54	1.45	1.98	1.36
	Ag (g/t)	929	2,260.00	113.53	196.66	1.73
V16	Pb (%)	929	14.62	0.78	1.47	1.89
	Zn (%)	929	27.43	2.25	2.94	1.31
	Ag (g/t)	444	1,104.06	50.49	79.16	1.57
V8-2A	Pb (%)	444	13.65	1.09	1.65	1.52
	Zn (%)	444	34.23	3.27	3.92	1.20

14.7 Evaluation of Outliers

Assay capping for Ag, Pb and Zn was applied after compositing for the mineralized domains. The Probability plots and Capping Values for the largest 10 veins are presented in Figure 14.5 and Table 14.3. Capping values were selected for each vein and variable based on the visual assessment of the distribution and the outliers. No standardised value (such as at a specific percentile) was applied, but each was assessed individually to assess the most appropriate capping value. These were generally above but close to the two standard deviation value, where capping was deemed necessary.

Table 14.3: Statistics of Capping Data for the Selected 10 Veins

Veins	Items	Sample No. Capped	Capping Value	Mean Grade	
				Before Capping	After Capping
	Ag (g/t)	10	480	71.23	69.66
V2E	Pb (%)	8	10	71.23	1.07
	Zn (%)	4	12	2.34	2.33
	Ag (g/t)	8	450	48.60	47.32
V10	Pb (%)	13	11	1.26	1.23
	Zn (%)	5	11	2.33	2.31
	Ag (g/t)	10	280	119.34	86.84
V2N	Pb (%)	1	7	0.77	0.70
	Zn (%)	18	15	5.24	4.58
	Ag (g/t)	6	380	58.34	57.38
V19A	Pb (%)	9	11	1.26	1.20
	Zn (%)	3	21	3.27	3.25
	Ag (g/t)	7	580	85.95	76.99
V14	Pb (%)	8	5	0.85	0.79
	Zn (%)	10	12	2.15	2.03
	Ag (g/t)	4	200	45.24	28.37
V29-1	Pb (%)	1	4	0.36	0.35
	Zn (%)		No Cap	0.82	0.35
	Ag (g/t)	23	750	125.12	113.25
V33	Pb (%)	19	9	1.25	1.16
	Zn (%)	5	16	2.08	2.04
	Ag (g/t)	11	500	65.87	58.08
V25	Pb (%)		No Cap	0.66	0.66
	Zn (%)		No Cap	1.45	1.45
	Ag (g/t)	11	900	113.53	108.92
V16	Pb (%)	9	7	0.78	0.73
	Zn (%)	15	12	2.25	2.17
	Ag (g/t)	3	340	50.49	47.76
V8-2A	Pb (%)	1	10	1.09	1.08
	Zn (%)	4	19	3.27	3.19

Figure 14.5: Histogram Plots for the Selected 10 Veins

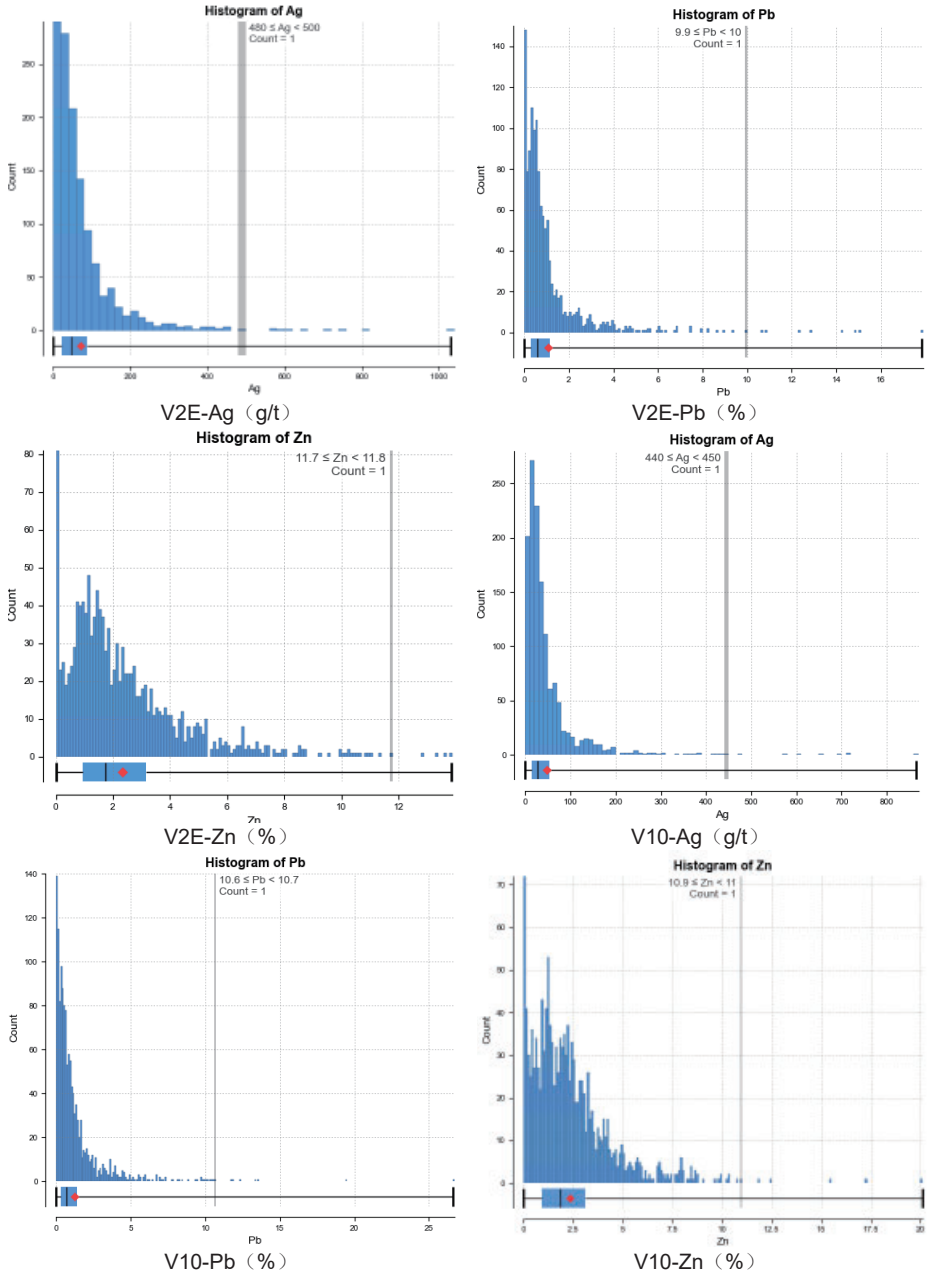


Figure 14.5: Histogram Plots for the Selected 10 Veins

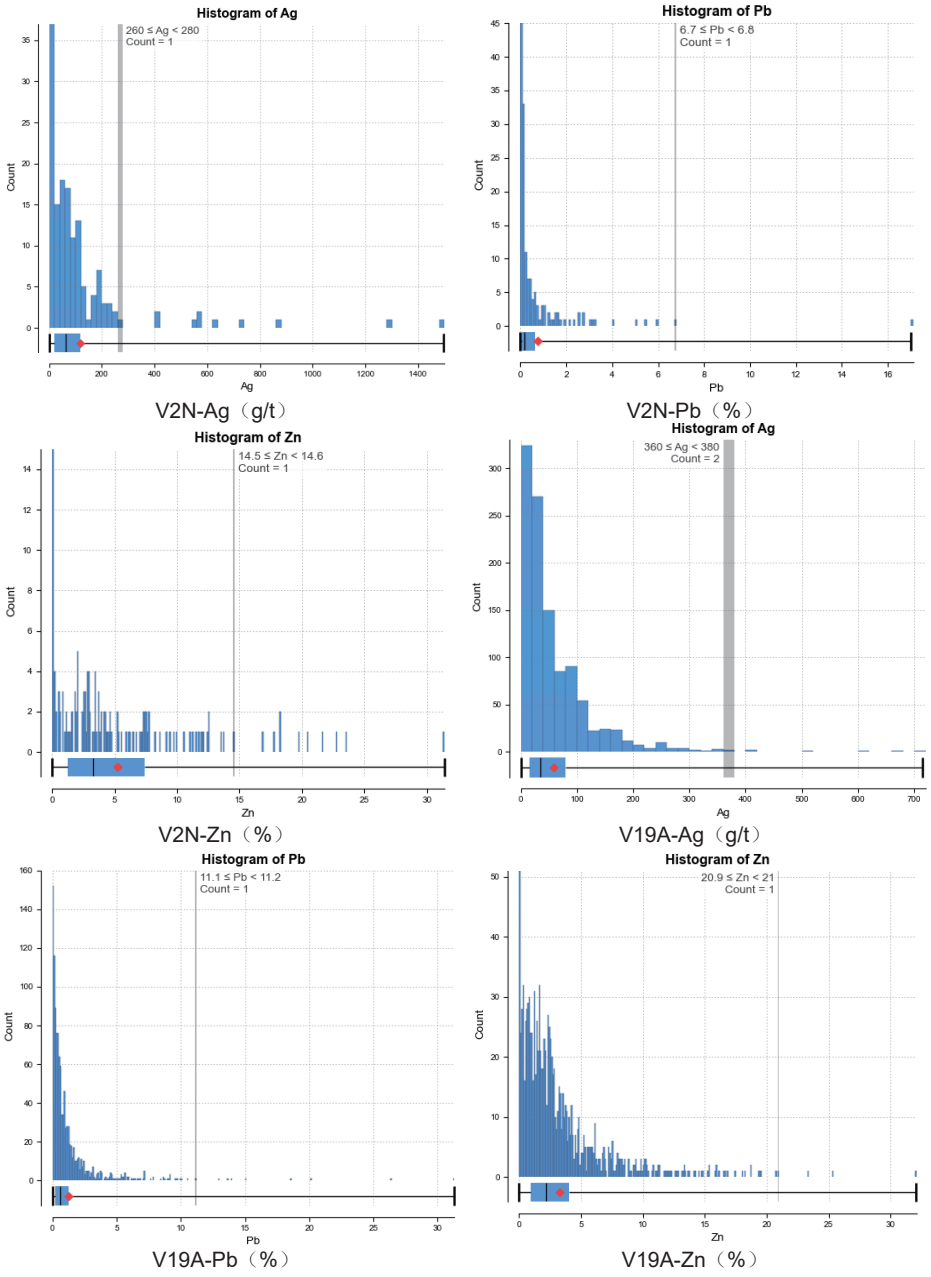


Figure 14.5: Histogram Plots for the Selected 10 Veins

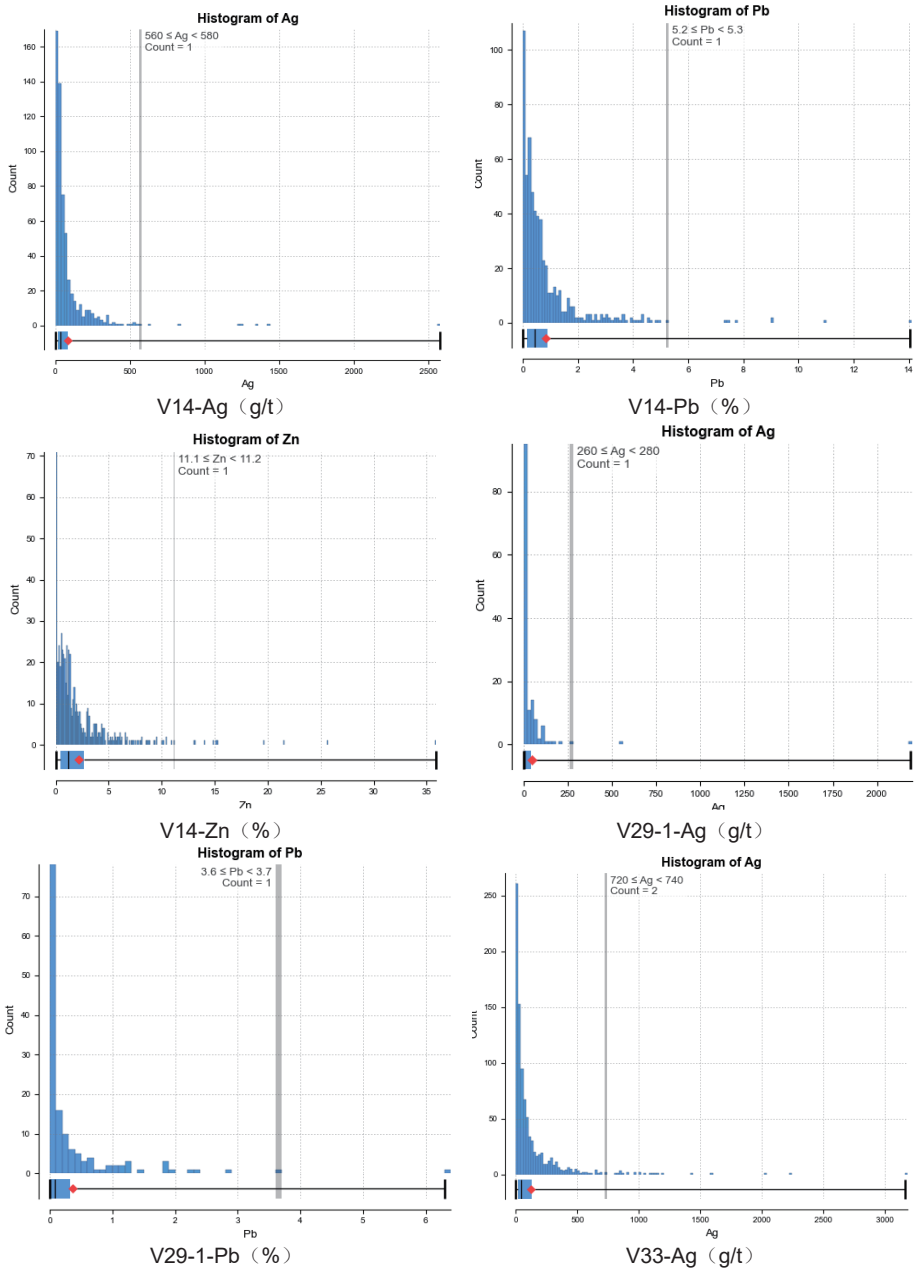


Figure 14.5: Histogram Plots for the Selected 10 Veins

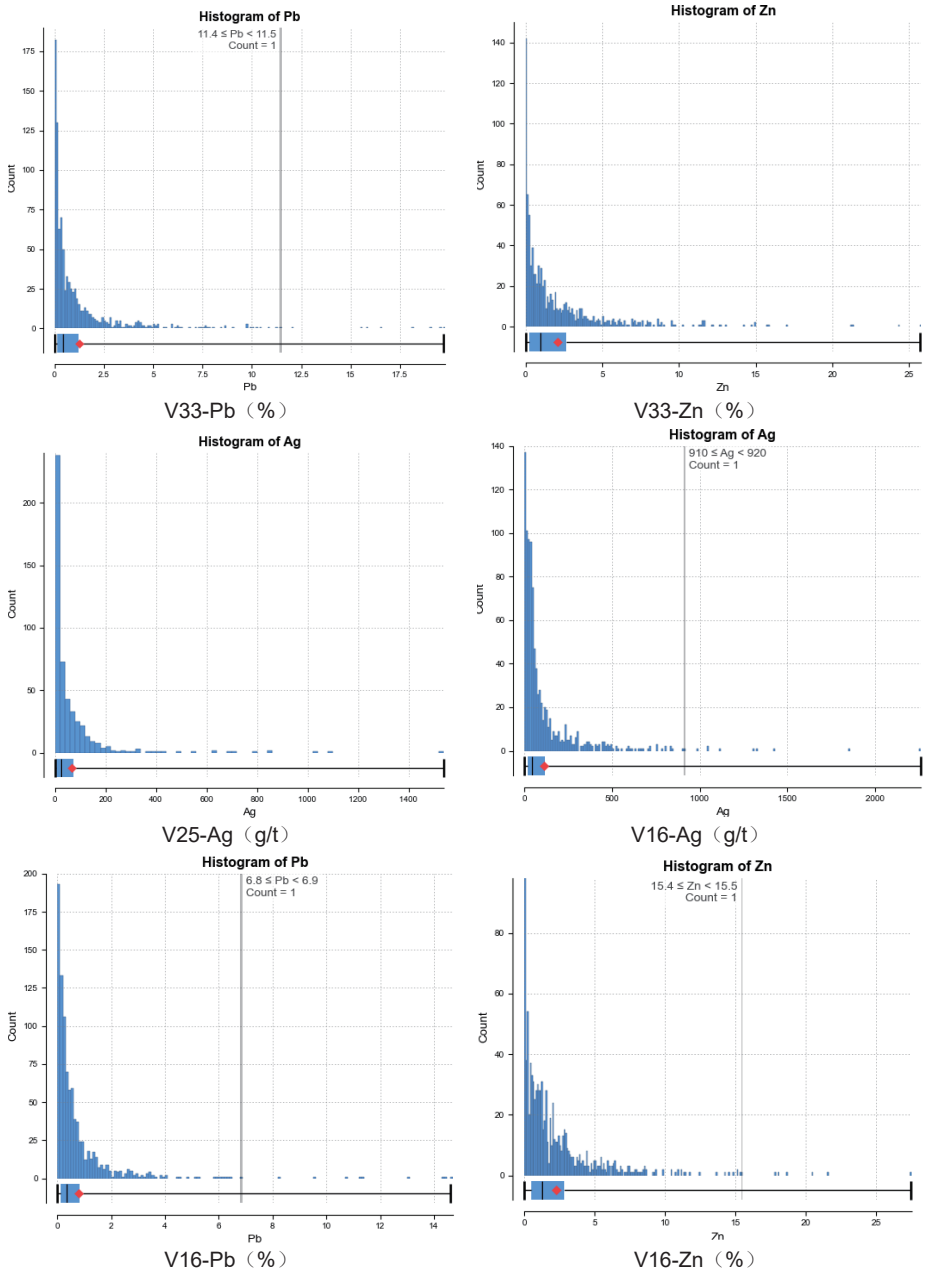
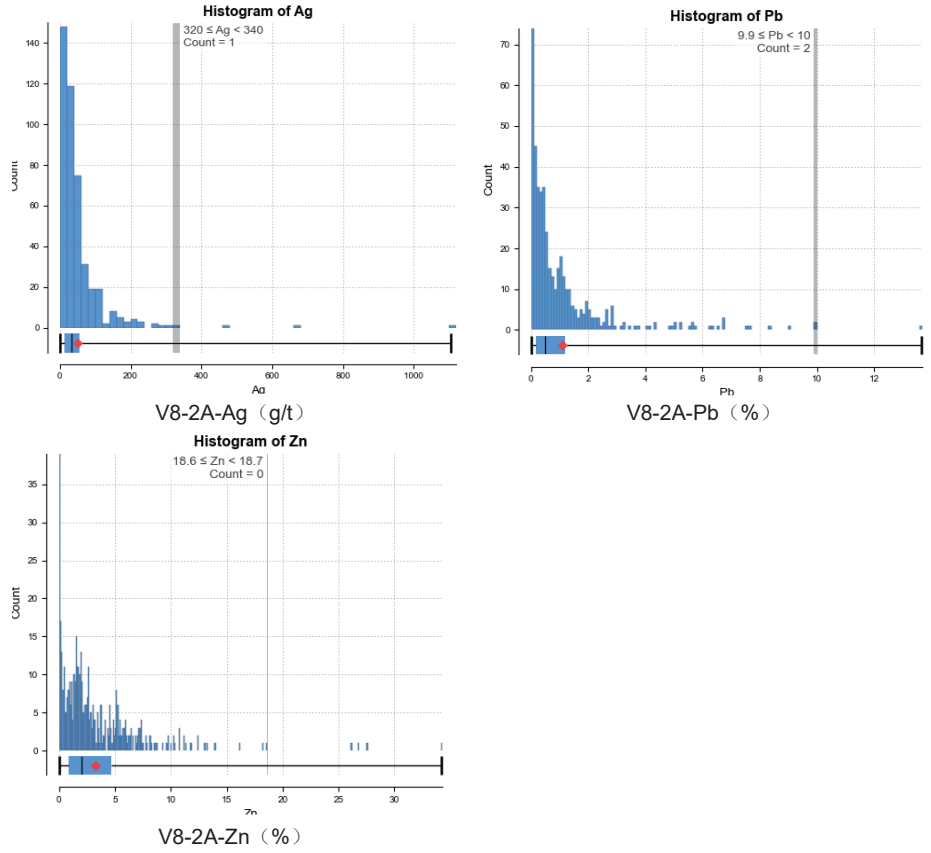


Figure 14.5: Histogram Plots for the Selected 10 Veins



Sources: SRK

14.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation

The separated Micromine software models, with different block model origins, dimensions and rotations for each vein were generated by GC Mine in January 2026. The block size was set to 2 m × 2 m × 2 m (East × North × Elevation), and the sub bock size was set to 0.2 m × 0.2 m × 0.2 m (East × North × Elevation). In order to orient the model to follow the general strike of the mineralization, a rotation was performed for each vein. A block model parameter summary is presented in Table 14.4 for the ten largest veins.

Table 14.4: Block Model Summary

Vein	XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	ZMIN	ZMAX	DIP	AZIMUTH
V2E	593725	2535495	-650	594130	2535980	135	-65	125
V10	594045	2535295	-530	594960	2536165	190	-62	55
V2N	593120	2535825	-665	593845	2536095	40	-72	77.5
V19A	594055	2535260	-520	594980	2535945	170	-56.5	75.4

Vein	XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	ZMIN	ZMAX	DIP	AZIMUTH
V14	594070	2535145	-370	594950	2535600	250	-60	62.1
V29-1	593285	2535565	-705	593935	2536315	140	-58	23.8
V33	594010	2534995	-555	594650	2535550	305	-70	65
V25	593435	2535420	-490	593890	2536065	170	-72	46
V16	593485	2535345	-395	594010	2535595	240	-70	93
V8-2A	593325	2535105	-500	593885	2535325	130	-68	91.7

Sources: SRK

Ag, Pb and Zn grade interpolation was performed using inverse distance squared ("IDW") weighting for different veins, and the vein true thickness of each composite is used as a weight. The three progressively more relaxed search criteria used for estimation are presented in Table 14.5. The search ellipsoids were aligned with the general mineralization orientation.

Table 14.5: Specific Search Parameters

Pass	Search Distance (X, Y, Z)	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites
1	30	6	24
2	60	4	16
3	120	4	16

14.9 Model Validation

Model validation is a common approach for determining whether grade estimation has performed as expected. An acceptable or preferred validation result does not necessarily imply that the model is correct or derived from the right estimation approach. It suggests only that the model is a reasonable representation of the Mineral Resource data used and of the estimation method applied. Other issues such as the relationship between the model-selectivity assumptions and mining practices are equally important when determining the appropriateness of the Mineral Resource estimate.

Comparisons between the global mean for the composites and block models for each vein showed some material differences, which are a result of the heterogenous nature of the mineralization, and the clustering of information in high and low grade areas of veins. SRK investigated the estimates in these veins visually and through swath plots to determine if there are any materially biased estimates. In all instances reviewed, the local estimation matched the data well, and the observed differences in the mean values were clearly due to irregular distribution of the composites. The estimation parameters in Table 14.5 were designed to result in accurate local estimates where there is dense data, and more smoothed estimates where the data is widely spaced.

The swath plot validation approach was adopted to validate the models. Swath plots of Ag, Pb and Zn for the largest 10 veins (as well as a number of other veins which showed discrepancies between the mean of the data and the mean of the estimates) were created in three orthogonal directions and elevation in particular slice thicknesses in each direction to validate the resultant block models. The example swath plots of the 10 largest veins are shown in Figure 14.6 to Figure 14.8. The block models and composites match reasonably well in all orthogonal directions. This comparison shows close agreement between the block model and composites in terms of overall distribution and the estimates match the trends of the data along strike and in the dip direction.

Figure 14.6: Swath Plot of Ag for the Selected 10 Veins

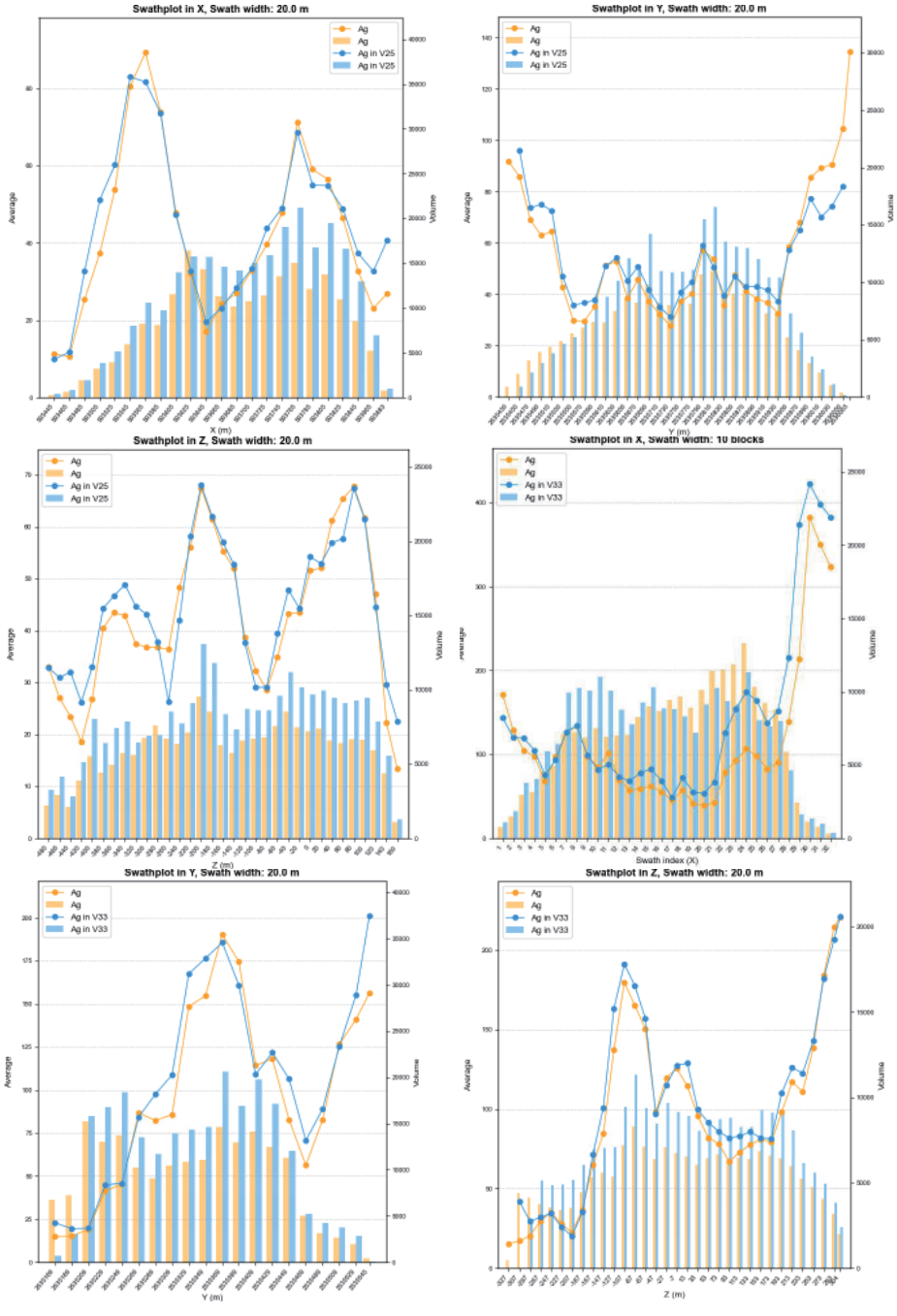


Figure 14.6: Swath Plot of Ag for the Selected 10 Veins

Figure 14.6: Swath Plot of Ag for the Selected 10 Veins

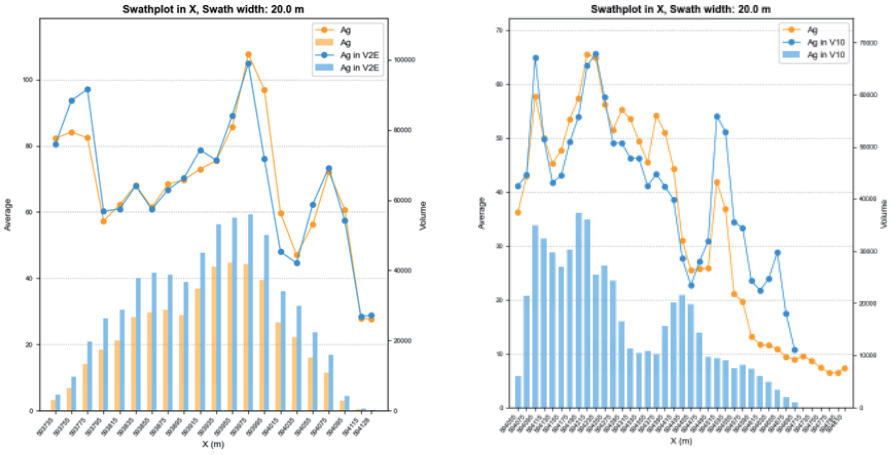


Figure 14.7: Swath Plot of Pb for the Selected 10 Veins

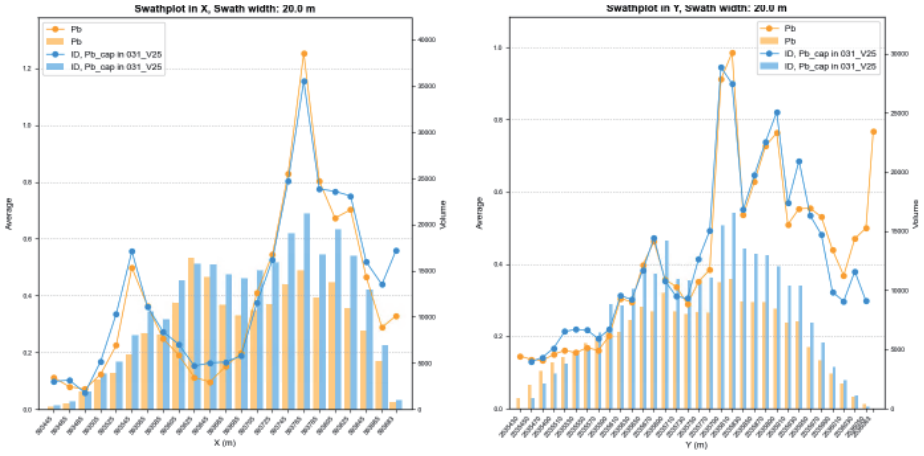


Figure 14.7: Swath Plot of Pb for the Selected 10 Veins

Figure 14.7: Swath Plot of Pb for the Selected 10 Veins

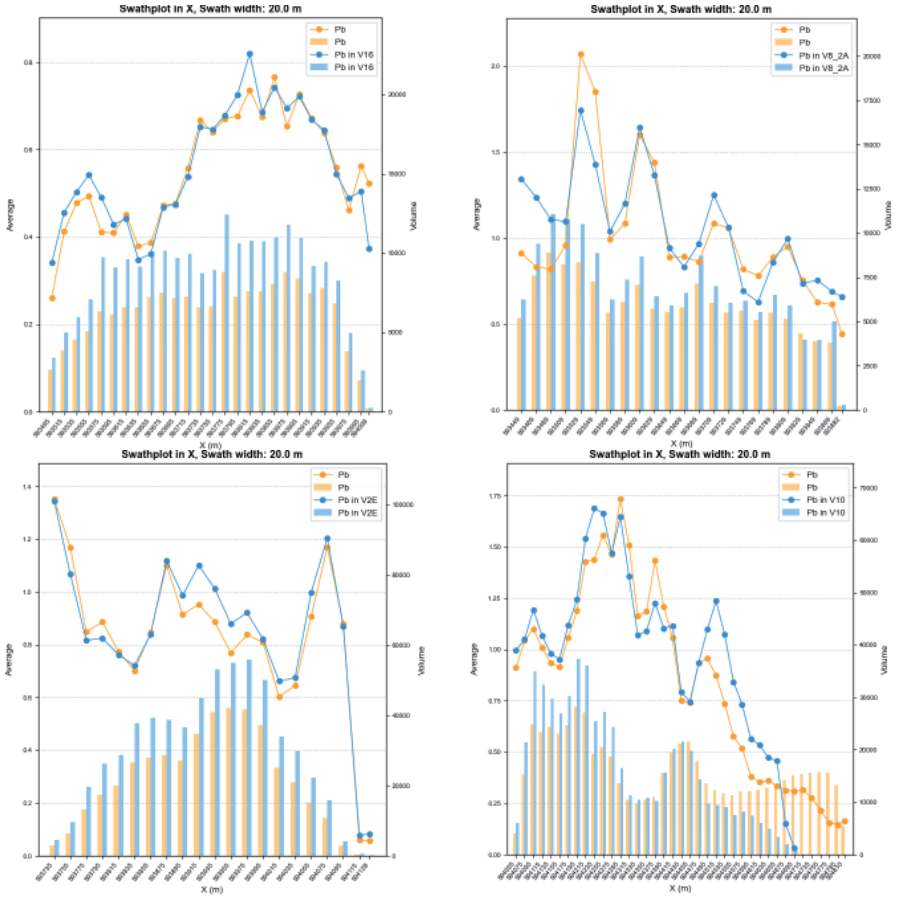


Figure 14.8: Swath Plot of Zn for the Selected 10 Veins

Figure 14.8: Swath Plot of Zn for the Selected 10 Veins

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification

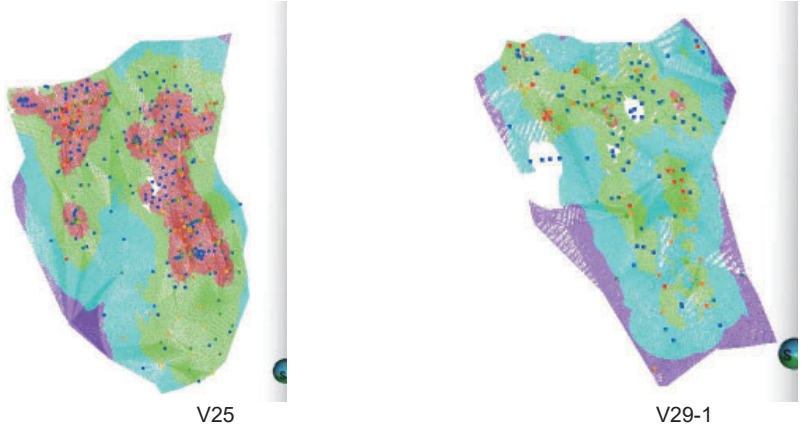
Mineral Resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that Mineral Resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

SRK consider the quality of the drill hole data to be good, with appropriate sample collection protocols, good core recovery, adequate database management, and analytical results which generally are demonstrated to be sufficiently accurate and precise through industry standard analytical procedures and a comprehensive QA/QC management system. The chip sampling data, share the same database management protocols, and confidence in the analytical results. As discussed above, there are some concerns relating to possible bias in the sample collection methods. While this data is collected on short-spaced intervals, their confidence is not as high as the drill core data. While no bias has been conclusively demonstrated, the sample collection is sub optimal and is likely to introduce inaccuracy in the data. This is somewhat mitigated by the quantity and spacing of the data but can be improved.

The genesis of the ore bodies is well understood, and the veins can be followed over tens to hundreds of meter distances along strike and down dip. The wireframe models show few anomalous artifacts and honour the composite data well.

SRK considers the three search passes parameters (Table 14.5) as the primary discriminator for the Mineral Resource classification (Figure 14.9) under the QP's advice, with the estimates in the first pass having confidence sufficient for Measured Mineral Resources, the second pass as Indicated Mineral Resources and the third for Inferred Mineral Resources. To avoid a spotted dog phenomenon, SRK smoothed the classification boundaries to remove isolated pockets of higher or lower classification, with due consideration of the continuity of the veins. This approach is consistent with that previously applied by AMC.

Figure 14.9: Resource Classification for the Selected 10 Veins



V25 V29-1

Figure 14.9: Resource Classification for the Selected 10 Veins

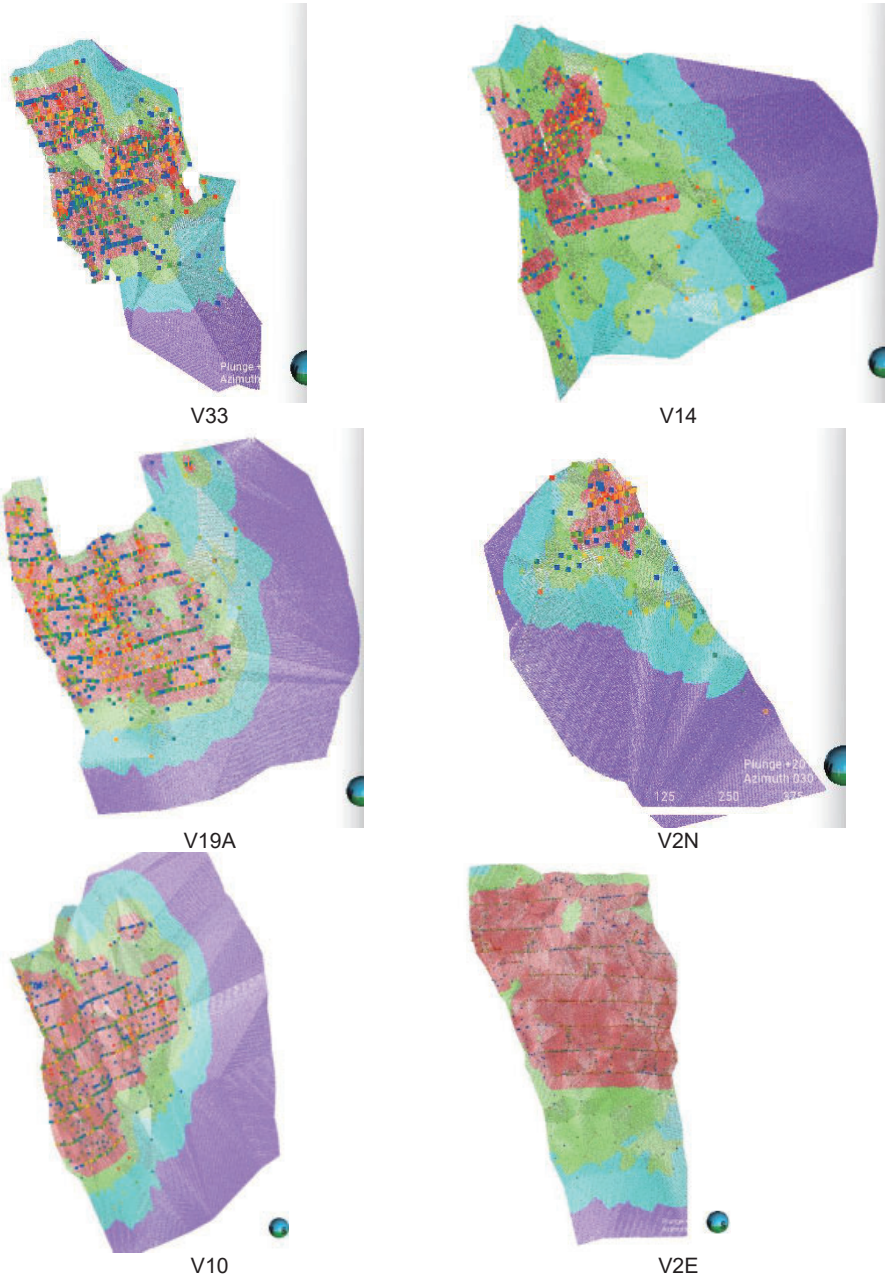
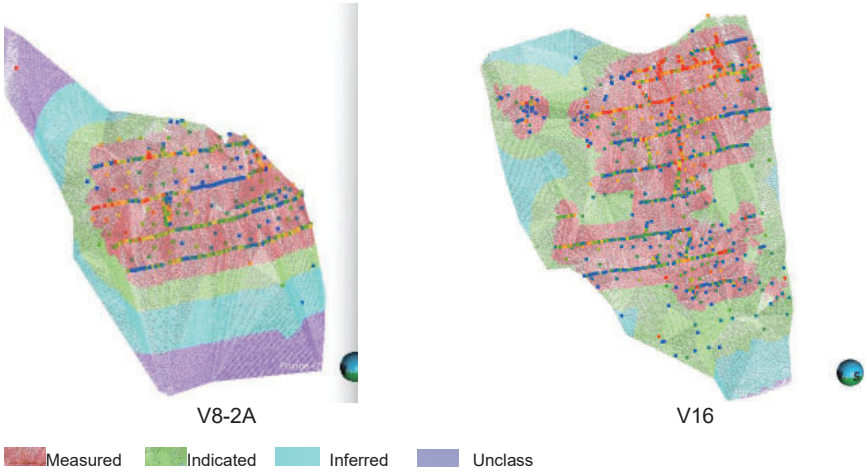


Figure 14.9: Resource Classification for the Selected 10 Veins



14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. In order to meet this requirement, SRK considers that major portions of the GC Mine are amenable for underground mining. The assumptions made to determine the cut-off grade for underground mining for the GC Mine are shown in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6: RPEEE Assumptions

Item	Unit	Parameter
Long-term Silver Price	USD/oz	40.00
Ag Recovery Rate	%	81.40
Payable Factor	factor	0.75
Mining Costs	USD/t ROM	32.07
Backfill Plant	USD/t ROM	3.10
Processing Plant	USD/t ROM	14.93
Tailing	USD/t ROM	0.44
Sales, G & A	USD/t ROM	8.17
Reclamation	USD/t ROM	0.36
Corporate Social Responsibility	USD/t ROM	0.11
COG (AgEq)	**g/t**	**80**

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025

[2] AgEq = Ag+28.74*Pb+33.53*Zn.

Within the current mining license area, as of December 31, 2025, the GC Mine, above a COG of 80g/t AgEq, there are 18.28 Mt of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 65 g/t Ag, 0.91% Pb, 2.24% Zn; and 7.36 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at an average grade of 75 g/t Ag, 0.84% Pb, 1.91% Zn. Details of the estimated Mineral Resources are shown in Table 14.7.

Table 14.7: Mineral Resource Statement for GC Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Contained Metal		
					Ag (koz)	Pb(kt)	Zn(kt)
Measured	8.97	66	1.01	2.44	19,091	91	219
Indicated	9.30	64	0.82	2.04	19,180	76	190
Measured+Indicated	**18.28**	**65**	**0.91**	**2.24**	**38,271**	**167**	**408**
Inferred	7.36	75	0.84	1.91	17,729	62	140

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resource Statement as of December 31, 2025.

[2] Source: Silvercorp Metals Inc., Verified by SRK

[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 80 g/t AgEq.

[4] The totals may not compute exactly due to rounding.

[5] The veins within the depth less than 5 m below surface are not included in the Mineral Resource

14.12 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

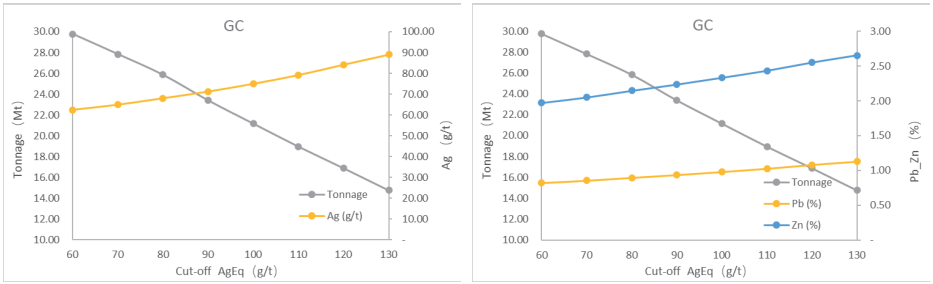
Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of COGs. To illustrate this sensitivity, ore quantities and grade estimates at different COGs are presented in Table 14.8. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be mistaken for a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of COG. Figure 14.10 represent this sensitivity as grade-tonnage curves.

Table 14.8: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade, GC Mine at Various cut-off Grades.

Cut-off Grade AgEq (g/t)	Quantity (Mt)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Grade Pb (%)	Grade Zn (%)
60	29.77	62.45	0.82	1.97
70	27.84	64.92	0.86	2.05
80	25.85	68.03	0.90	2.15
90	23.40	71.26	0.94	2.24
100	21.17	75.00	0.98	2.33
110	18.96	79.19	1.03	2.43
120	16.89	84.19	1.08	2.55
130	14.76	89.02	1.13	2.65

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14.10: Grade-Tonnage Curve for GC, at Various Cut-off Grades



14.13 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

SRK was requested by SVM to complete a NI43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimation for the GC Mine in 2024.

The last Mineral Resource estimate was reported above a 120 g/t AgEq cut-off to reflect underground mining for the RPEEE criteria under the CIM Definition Standards. The results of the estimation are shown in the Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Mineral Resources as of June 30, 2024 (at a cut-off of 120g/t AgEq)

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Contained Metal		
					Ag (koz)	Pb(kt)	Zn(kt)
Measured	5.87	88	1.3	3.11	16,542	76	183
Indicated	5.62	80	1.05	2.57	14,507	59	144
Measured+Indicated	**11.49**	**84**	**1.18**	**2.85**	**31,049**	**136**	**327**
Inferred	9.57	85	1.23	2.44	26,194	117	234

Sources: 2024 SRK report

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resource Statement as of 30 June 2024.
[2] Source: Silvercorp Metals Inc., Verified by SRK.
[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 120 g/t AgEq.
[4] The totals may not compute exactly due to rounding.
[5] The veins within the depth less than 5m below surface are not included in the Mineral Resource.

The major changes to the Mineral Resource estimate between 2024 and 2025 include:

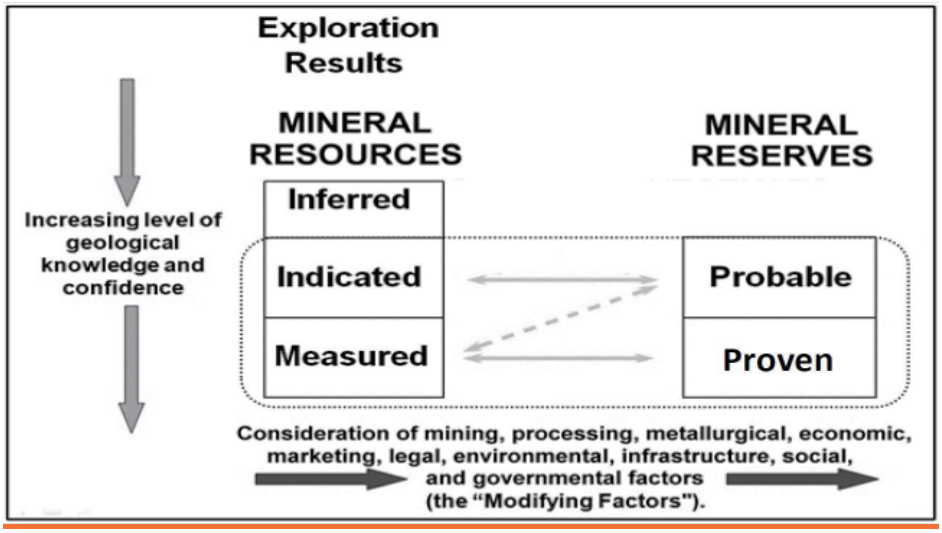
- The addition of approximately 17,274 samples from 100,876 m of drilling and 8,490 channel samples.
- A decrease in the reporting cut-off due to changes in the RPEEE assumptions.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

15.1 Introduction

The CIM Definition Standards provide for a direct relationship between Indicated Mineral Resources and Probable Mineral Reserves and between Measured Mineral Resources and Proven Mineral Reserves. As shown in Figure 15.1 below.

Figure 15.1: Relationship Between Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources



Sources: CIM Definition Standard 2014

The following statement has been extracted from the CIM Standards for reference:

"Mineral Reserves are those parts of Mineral Resources which, after the application of all mining factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person(s) making the estimates, is the basis of an economically viable project after taking account of all relevant processing, metallurgical, economic, market, legal, environment, socio-economic and government factors. Mineral Reserves and delivered to the treatment plant or equivalent facility. The term 'Mineral Reserve' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative or that all governmental approvals have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable expectations of such approvals."

"A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified."

"The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study."

15.2 Summary of Technical Study and Operation

A preliminary engineering design named *Mining and Dressing Project of Gaocheng Lead-Zinc Ore in Yun'an County, Guangdong Province*, was conducted by Guangdong Metallurgical & Architectural Design Institute ("GDMAI"), in January 2011.

The mine was constructed based on the design by GDMAI and operated since 2014. Though some practical modifications and upgrades to the mining system and/or processing plant have been implemented in the ten years of operating, SRK opines the production practice could be equivalent to or exceed a pre-feasibility study.

15.3 Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resources of GC Mine contain silver, lead, and zinc elements. The AgEq grade was used for COG to define the "Ore".

The following formula is applied to estimate the economic COG of AgEq for the feed ore from underground extraction.

$$A = \frac{Cm + Cp + Cg + Cc + Ce}{P * R * F}$$

Parameters that are applied for estimates of the COG are presented in Table 15.1. The preferred COG is the estimated value which is round up to the nearest 10. SRK is of the view that material above the COG could be defined as economically extractable under those specific conditions.

Due to rising prices and a more favorable payable for silver in concentrates considering the newly sales contracts, the COG for GC Mine has decreased compared to 2024 Report.

Table 15.1: Estimates for COGs

Item	Unit	MRE	Shrinkage/OCAF	Resuing	Description
Preferred AgEq	g/t	80	100	130	Round up to nearest 10
A	g/t	75	92	125	Estimated COG of AgEq
Cm	USD/t ROM	32.1	25.0	45.0	Mining cash cost
Cp	USD/t ROM	18.5	18.5	18.5	Plant cash cost, including processing, backfill plants and tailing treatment
Cg	USD/t ROM	8.2	8.2	8.2	Sale, General & Administration cash cost
Cc	USD/t ROM	0.5	0.5	0.5	Corporate social responsibility and reclamation
Se	USD/t ROM	-	4.6	4.6	Exploration sustaining
R	%	81.4	81.4	81.4	Long-term average processing recovery rates for silver
P	USD/oz	40	31.0	31.0	Long-term forecast silver price
F	factor	0.75	0.75	0.75	Payable Factor

Sources: GC Mine, and SRK

Notes:

[1] OCAF – Overhand cut and fill
[2] Costs are considerred on the last three year average, detailed in Section 21.2 of this Report
[3] Prices are souced from Consensus Market Forecast, released in October 2025. The long-term silver price for Reserve is 31.0 USD/oz. It is 40 USD/oz. for Resources Estimates.
[4] 1 oz=31.1035 g
[5] 1 USD=7.12 RMB
[6] Average processing recovery rate is based on the last 3 year operation record, which is detailed in Section 17 of this report.

The saleable products of the GC Mine are lead concentrate and zinc concentrate. The elements within these concentrates are payable based on various factors, depending on both the specific elements and their respective grades. The payable factors for Ag, Pb, and Zn elements within each concentrate are estimated based on the Contracts and operations records, as presented in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2: Estimates for Payable Factors

Item	Unit	Ag in Lead Conc.	Pb in Lead Conc.	Ag in Zinc Conc.	Zn in Lead Conc.
Long-term forecast price	USD/oz for Ag, USD/t for Pb and Zn	31.0	2,000	31.0	2,800
Average element grade in Conc.	g/t for Ag, % for Pb and Zn	1,608	43.2	282.3	43.2
Reference prices in RMB, incl. VAT	RMB/g for Ag, RMB/t for Pb and Zn	8.0	16,091	2.0	22,527
Paid considered, in RMB, incl. VAT	RMB/g for Ag, RMB/t for Pb and Zn	7.6	15,571	2.0	18,482
Net received in USD, excl. VAT	USD/oz for Ag, USD/t for Pb and Zn	20.9	1,958	8	2,297
Payable Factors, Net received against LTP	Factor	0.94	0.98	0.25	0.82
Ag percentage in each Conc.	%	73%	N/A	27%	N/A
Weighted payable Factor	Factor	Ag:0.75	Pb: 0.98		Zn 0.82

Sources: GC Mine, CMF and SRK

Notes:

[1] Prices are souced from Consensus Market Forecast released in October 2025. The long-term prices for Reserve are silver 31USD/oz.; lead 2,000 USD/t (0.91 USD/lb); zinc 2,800 USD/t (1.27 USD/lb)
[2] Average element grade in concenstrates is based on the last 3 year operation record, which is detailed in Section 17 of this report.
[3] Reference prices in RMB consider value added tax with the rate of 13%, and the currency exchange rate of 1 USD=7.12 RMB
[4] The paid considered is depending on the grade of elements and contracts items, which is detailed in Section 19 of this report.
[5] The Ag percentage in each concentrate is based on the proportion of last 3 years operation records.
[6] Conc.: concentrate.
[7] VAT: value added tax.
[8] Incl. and excl. stand for including and excluding, respectively.

The equivalent factor of Pb and Zn against Ag is estimated considering, prices, recovery rates, and payable factors differences. The estimates are presented in Table 15.3. It should be noted that the equivalent factors are not updated since March 31, 2024, estimation. SRK opines the prices changing for three months has minimum effect on the factors.

Table 15.3: Estimates for Equivalent Factors of Pb and Zn to Ag

Item	Unit	Ag	Pb	Zn
Long-term forecast price	USD/oz for Ag, USD/t for Pb and Zn	31	2,000	2,800
Average recovery rate	%	81.4	90.0	89.5
Weighted payable Factor	Factor	0.75	0.98	0.82
Unit used in Resource model	Unit	g/t	%	%
Unit value	USD/Unit	0.61	17.62	20.56
Eq Factor against Ag	Factor	1	28.74	33.53

Sources: GC Mine, CMF and SRK

Notes:

[1] Ag recovery rate conbines the rates in both lead and zinc Conc., which are 58.9% and 22.5%, respectively.

[2] Eq stands for equivalent

Table 15.4 summarizes the long-term prices quoted in October 2025 were adopted for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimation purposes, when the works were conducting. A premium of 15% was added to the LTP to reflect the RPEEE for the Mineral Resources.

Table 15.4: Long-Term Commodities Prices Applied to Estimates

Commodity	Units	SPOT	Analysts	LTP-High	LTP-Low	Mineral Reserves	Mineral Resources
Silver	USD/oz	51.80	9	55	23	31	40
Lead	USD/t	1,990	9	2,250	1,650	2,000	2,300
	USc/lb	90	9	102	75	91	105
Zinc	USD/t	2,972	9	2,844	2,217	2,800	3,220
	USc/lb	135	9	129	101	127	147

Sources: CMF, released on 20 October, 2025

15.4 Modifying Factor

15.4.1 Mine Design Scope

Mining to date has been conducted in two Phases, and design of the third Phase, which are horizontally defined by mine sections and vertically by elevations:

- Stage 1 access by decline down to -50 ASL
- Stage 2 is -50 ASL down to -300 ASL and employs a surface shaft access, as well as the extension of the decline
- Stage 3 is on engineering design, which mines the Mineral Resources occurred between -300 ASL and -500 ASL. The access method is a planned extension the decline.

The mine is designed to cover the deposits from the +100ASL down to -500ASL within the mining permits.

15.4.2 Stopes Design

The mineable shape is designed and evaluated by the following:

- Designed mining stope outline manually against the Measure and Indicated Mineral Resources categories, based on the 50 m vertical intervals and about 50 m length of the shapes. 5 m crown pillar and 5-6 m rib pillars of every stope excluded in the design
- Cut the mineral structures with the stope outlines into stope blocks as mineable stope
- Boolean operation with the end of month survey of stope
- Interrogating against grade model (block model) to get the critical parameters, such as Mineral Resource category, grades, thickness, etc.
- Classify the stope into mining method base on the thickness (horizontal) then applying the modifying factors:
  - Minimum Mining Width("MMW"): 0.5 m for resuing and 1.0 m for shrinkage, therefore before planned dilution, 0.4 m for resuing and 0.8 m for shrinkage mineable shape is considered;
  - Planned dilution: if the thickness is lower than those, planned dilution (zero grade) to the minimum mining width;
  - Unplanned dilution: an equivalent linear overbreak/slough ("ELOS") with zero grade is applied to the mineable shape. Factored 0.05 m on hanging wall and footwall each for resuing stope and 0.1 each wall for shrinkage stope;
  - Further factored dilution of 2% (if more than 2 m wide), 3% (between 2 m and 1 m) and 4% (less 1 m wide), is also applied for shrinkage as broken ore drawing when mining is finished;
  - Factored ore loss as 95% and 92% for resuing and shrinkage method, respectively;
  - COG filter: assess the diluted mineable shape against COG to filter out sub-economic stopes;
  - Visual and manual filter the stopes considering the practical conditions with local engineer for mine planning; and
  - Summation of the eligible material in stopes as the potential Mineral Reserves then conduct mine planning and scheduling.

In general, the Mineral Reserve estimates are well supported and provide a reasonable basis for ongoing production mining at these narrow vein deposits. The mining methods employed are highly selective, and the GC Mine has initiated activities to minimise dilution as key strategy.

It should be noted that only stopes for resuing and shrinkage methods are considered during the stope design, the overhand cut and fill method employed as the same as the parameters as shrinkage stope.

15.4.3 Dilution and Loss Summary

As a result of the previously described stope design, the mining dilution and ore loss estimated stope by stope and is summarized in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5: Dilution and Loss Summary

Mining Method	Average Stope Width (m)	Dilution Rate	Ore Loss Rate	Reserve %
Resuing	0.9	17%	5%	33%
Shrinkage or OCAF	1.8	25%	8%	67%
Weighted Average	1.5	22.3%	7.0%	100%

Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized
Notes: OCAF - overhand cut and fill mining method

15.5 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The estimated Mineral Reserve, based on the Mineral Resource estimate and the application of Modifying Factors to the tonnes and contained equivalent silver, is summarized in Table 15.6 and illustrated in waterfall charts shown in Figure 15.2 and Figure 15.3.

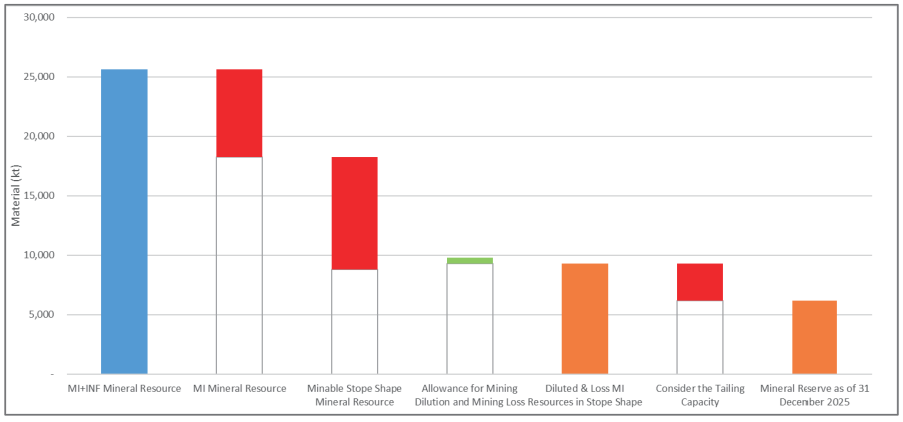
It should be noted that the GC Mine has a substantial volume of qualified Mineral Resources of about 9.32 Mt available for conversion to Mineral Reserves. However, due to the remaining capacity constraint of the existing TSF, the mining plan has been considered for 18 year. The Mineral Reserves are aligned with the remaining capacity of the TSF and the LOM plan. The project will need to start considering the TSF expansion plan study around the 10th year. By that time, there is a high opportunity to increase Mineral Reserves and extend the LOM.

Table 15.6: Summary of Mineral Reserve Conversion Process

Description	Tonne (kt)	AgEq Grade (g/t)	AgEq Contained (t)
MI+INF Mineral Resource	25,634	165	4,241
MI Mineral Resource	-7,357	166	-1,201
Minable Stope Shape Mineral Resource	-9,456	185	-1,408
Allowance for Mining Dilution and Mining Loss	497	162	-119
Diluted & Loss MI Resources in Stope Shape	9,317	162	1,513
Consider the TSF Capacity	-3,131	160	-502
Mineral Reserve as of December 31, 2025	6,186	163	1,011

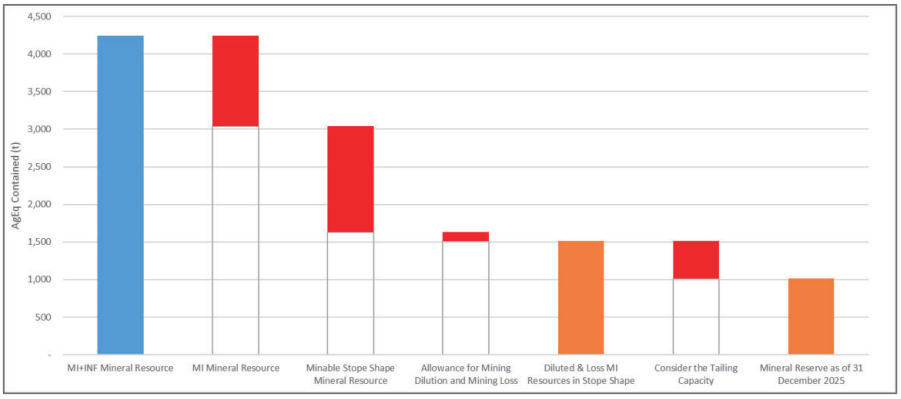
Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 15.2: Waterfall Chart of Mineral Reserve Conversion --Tonne



Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 15.3: Waterfall Chart of Mineral Reserve Conversion -- Contained Equivalent Silver



Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

15.6 Mineral Reserve Statement

By applying the Modifying Factors, SRK reviewed the GC Mine Mineral Reserves estimate, in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (2014) and NI 43-101 standard (Table 15.7). The economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources categories within the designed stopes, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The feed ore is estimated based on the reference point being the primary crusher or temporary stockpile at the crusher feed. Totally around 34% MI Mineral Resource converted into Mineral Reserve in tonnes, and about 33% contained metal converted when considering equivalent silver.

Table 15.7: Mineral Reserve Statement for GC Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Tonnes	Ag	Pb	Zn	Contained Metal		
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	Ag (koz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Proven	3.57	59	0.96	2.27	6,789	34	81
Probable	2.62	67	0.84	2.17	5,673	22	57
Total	**6.19**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**12,462**	**56**	**138**

Sources: GC Mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] 100 g/t AgEq and 130 g/t AgEq COG was applied to Shrinkage (including overhand cut & fill) and resuing stopes, respectively.

[3] The COG estimates are based on the forecast prices 31 USD/oz silver, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

[4] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[5] The Mineral Reserves are reported at the reference point of ROM stockpile before crushing or directly crushing.

[6] The Mineral Reserves are effective as of December 31, 2025.

15.7 Discussion on Potentially Impacts to Mineral Reserve Estimates

As in the case for most mining projects, the extent to which the estimate of Mineral Reserves may be affected by mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, permitting, market and other factors could vary from major gains to total losses of Mineral Reserves.

There are no known issues to the Qualified/ Competent Person of this section expected to materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimates.

There is an opportunity to increase reserves and extend the LOM in future since around 3.13 Mt eligible MI Resources were not converted due to the modifying factor of TSF remaining capacity.

16 Mining Methods

16.1 Introduction

Mining to date has been conducted in two Phases, and designing the third Phase, which are horizontally defined by mine sections and vertically by elevations:

- Stage 1 production employs conventional mobile, rubber-tired, diesel-powered equipment (development jumbo, loader, and truck) with surface declines access down to -50 ASL.
- Stage 2 development from -50 ASL down to -300 ASL employs conventional tracked equipment (battery powered locomotives, rail cars, electric rocker shovels and pneumatic hand-held drills) via a surface shaft access, as well as the extension of the decline.
- Stage 3 is on design, which mines the Mineral Resources occurred between -300 ASL and -500 ASL, with access via the extension of the surface decline.

The GC Mine is currently operating the combination of Phase 1 and Phase 2 via three production and one ventilation systems. The production level interval is 50 m between each level. These systems include:

- The main decline production system includes one main decline from surface at 176 ASL to -300 ASL with a total length of 4,000 m.
- The exploration decline production system is one exploration decline from surface at 110 ASL to -50 ASL with a total length of 1,500 m. Furthermore, the exploration decline connects to the main decline at 0 ASL and -50 ASL.
- The main shaft production system is one main shaft from surface 258 ASL to -370 ASL.
- The ventilation system includes two ventilation shafts, which are:
  - Phase 1 ventilation shaft is return air raise from 114 ASL to -50 ASL;
  - Phase 2 ventilation shaft is return air raise from 122 ASL to -200 ASL;
  - The main decline, exploration decline, and main shaft are utilized as intake fresh air.

The mining method employed by the mine were traditional shrinkage and resuing stoping methods, previously 2021. Overhand cut and fill method has been introduced as the backfill plant finished construction and is operational.

The underground infrastructure, including water supplier and dewatering system, hoisting system, ventilation, power supply, compressed air supply, are constructed for the first two Phases mine.

16.2 Operation and Product Rate

GC Mine has been commercial operating since Q2 2014.

GC Mine operates mainly using contractors for mine development, production, ore transportation, and exploration. GC Mine provides its own management, technical services, and supervisory staff to manage the mine operations.

The design full product rate is approximately 330 ktpa. The mine operation is conducted 365 days of the year but mine production is currently scheduled on the basis of 330 days per year at an average

of approximately 1,000 tpd. The GC Mine has commissioned a pre-sorting system on run-of-mine ore, which is currently operating in a trial/commissioning phase with an indicative waste rejection rate of approximately 17%. This rate is not considered final; GC Mine is continuing test work and optimization with the objective of reducing the waste rejection rate and increasing metal recovery through the pre-sorting circuit. The operation results for the last five years are presented in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1: Operation Results from FY2020 to FY2025 Q1

Year	Unit	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026Q1-Q3
Ore Mined	dry tonne	314,882	299,959	290,006	291,044	278,171
Moisture	%	3.07	2.97	2.67	2.8	2.8
Processed	dry tonne	318,042	299,597	290,050	290,897	231,696
Head Grades						
Ag	g/t	75	75	69	67	61
Pb	%	1.53	1.32	1.19	0.94	0.92
Zn	%	3.19	2.75	2.64	2.49	2.72

Sources: GC Mine processing annually report

16.3 Geotechnical and Hydrogeology Considerations

The rock mass condition is categorized as Fair to Good and the AMC assessment anticipated that the vein and host rocks in the mine area would generally be competent, but with areas where local conditions require, additional local ground support installed. This has largely been confirmed in operations, with most areas deemed to require little or no support. Where Poor ground conditions have been encountered, ground support is provided, with a range of strategies available depending on the local conditions. This may be either rock bolts with or without mesh, shotcrete only, shotcrete with rock bolts, shotcrete with rock bolts and mesh, timber, or heavier steel support.

Based on the review of the available geotechnical data and high-level assessments undertaken, the geotechnical aspects of the mine design were generally reasonable for mining study purposes. However, given the limited nature of the data, the geotechnical knowledge at the Project prior to commencement of operations was not considered to be at the level of detail normally associated with a mining operation or feasibility study in Canada. That geotechnical knowledge has at the practical level, been significantly advanced since the commencement of operations. SRK has recommended that, as part of ongoing operations at the mine, geotechnical and ground support aspects should be continuously reviewed in a formal and recordable manner, bearing in mind previous recommendations, local and mine-wide operating experience in all rock types encountered, any advisable data collection, and looking to future mining development.

Specific hydrogeological investigations were not conducted. The mine design report presents discussion of hydrogeological conditions at GC Mine and states that hydrogeological exploration in the district is relatively inadequate. For AMC's preliminary geotechnical assessments, minor water inflows (less than five litres per minute locally) were assumed. SRK notes that operating experience to date indicates that the assumption of minor water inflows is reasonable.

16.4 Mine Design

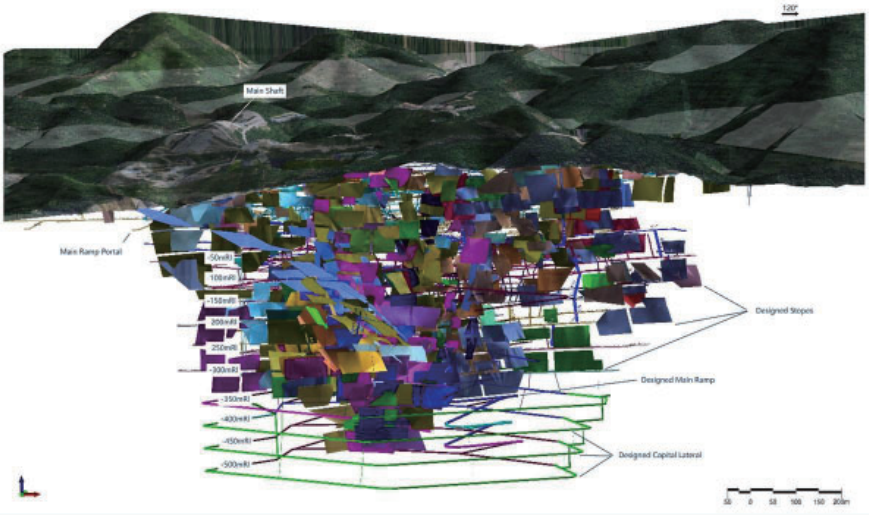
The mine design is based on the engineering work completed by the local official provincial design institute GMADI (April 2016). Refinements in areas such as profile dimensions, alignments, fleet sizing, etc. have been made by GC Mine technical personnel on an as-needed basis during the Project construction and operations phases. Design aspects have been progressively advanced and refined as operations have progressed but without any major change in development requirements.

The mine is designed as an underground operation, developed a hybrid access system of declines and shafts, staged in two Phases at the beginning, targeting the Mineral Resources above -300 ASL. A third Phase is on the process of engineering design; however, the access method has been considered as decline access and the relayed air return raises. Figure 16.1 shows the mine design for GC Mine.

The mining stages are horizontally defined by mine sections and vertically by elevations:

- Phase 1: production employs conventional mobile, rubber-tired, diesel-powered equipment (development jumbo, loader, and truck) with surface declines access down to -50 ASL.
- Phase 2: development from -50 ASL down to -300 ASL employs conventional tracked equipment (battery powered locomotives, rail cars, electric rocker shovels and pneumatic hand-held drills) via a surface shaft access, as well as the extension of the decline.
- Phase 3: designing, which mines the Mineral Resources occurred between -300 ASL and -500 ASL.

Figure 16.1: Mine Design for GC Mine



Sources: GC Mine

16.4.1 Vertical Access

The mine access for men and materials, as well as the transportation of ore and waste, is provided by two declines (Exploration decline, Main decline) and a vertical shaft (Main Shaft). The secondary means of emergency egress is provided by the Phase1 and Phase 2 return airway shafts ("RAR"). Table 16.2 summarizes general details for each vertical access.

Table 16.2: Summary of General Details for Mine Access

Shaft name	Diameter (m)	Collar elevation (ASL)	Bottom elevation (ASL)	Depth (m)	Profile	East collar co-ordinate	North collar co-ordinate	Collar access
Main decline extend	4.2 x 3.8	176	-300	706	Rectangular	37,593,581	2,535,330	Surface
Exploration decline	3.7 x 3.5	112	50	62	Rectangular	37,593,379	2,535,987	Surface
Stage 1 RAR	3.5	120	-50	170	Circular	37,593,954	2,535,692	Surface
Stage 2 RAR	3.5	122	-50	172	Circular	37,594,206	2,535,586	Adit
Main Shaft	6.0	248	-370	618	Circular	37,593,562	2,535,544	Surface

Sources: GC Mine

The Main decline provides access to the +100 ASL, +50 ASL, 0 ASL, -50 ASL, -100 ASL, -150 ASL, -200 ASL, -250 ASL and -300 ASL levels.

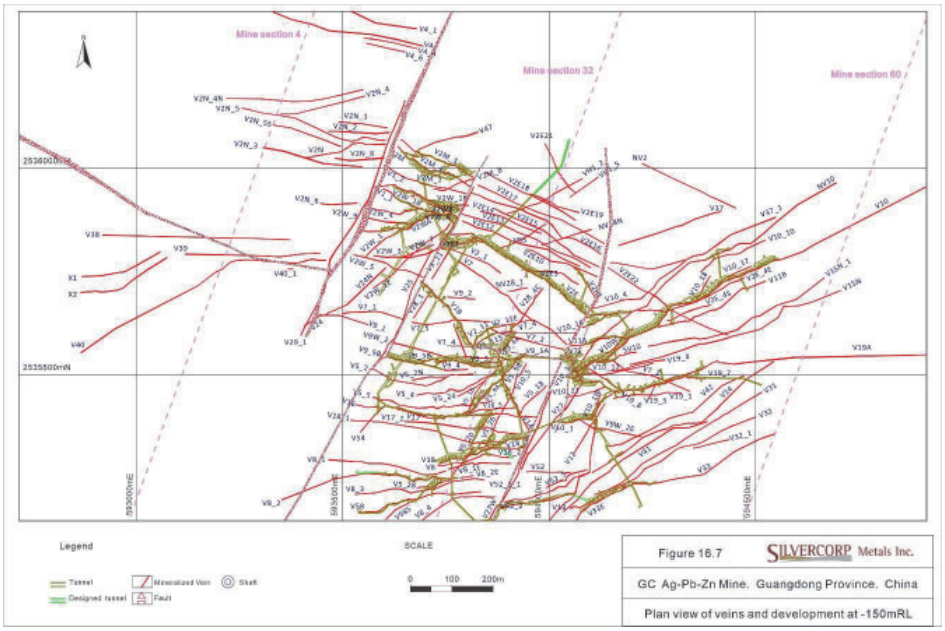
The Exploration decline provides access to the +100 ASL, +50 ASL, 0 ASL, and -50 ASL. The Main decline connects to the Exploration decline at 0 ASL and -50 ASL. The average gradient is 12% (1 in 8.3) with minimum radius of 20 m. The total decline access length is 2,358 m (excluding stockpile cubbies).

The Main Shaft collar is located at +248 ASL elevation with a circular diameter is 6.0 m.

16.4.2 Horizontal Access

The level (horizontal) development/ drive is designed relative to the vein positions. The ore drive is developed primarily from the level access. Then development of the raises to the upper-level to control the vein, also the stope access. A third drive is developed, the footwall drive which is used as the transportation of ROM. The fourth part of the develop is the cross-cut from the foot wall drive to ore drive that is used for the extraction of ore from the stope. A typical level develop against mineralization veins is illustrates in Figure 16.2.

Figure 16.2: Plan View of Development and Veins - 150m RL



Sources: GC Mine

16.4.3 Expansion Plan for the third Phase

The third Phase is the planned extension of the decline downwards as the main access. Relayed air return raises are planned for ventilation. Materials and ROM will be transported to Level -300 ASL then hoisted to surface via main shaft. The main decline is also a standby material movement path.

16.5 Material Movement

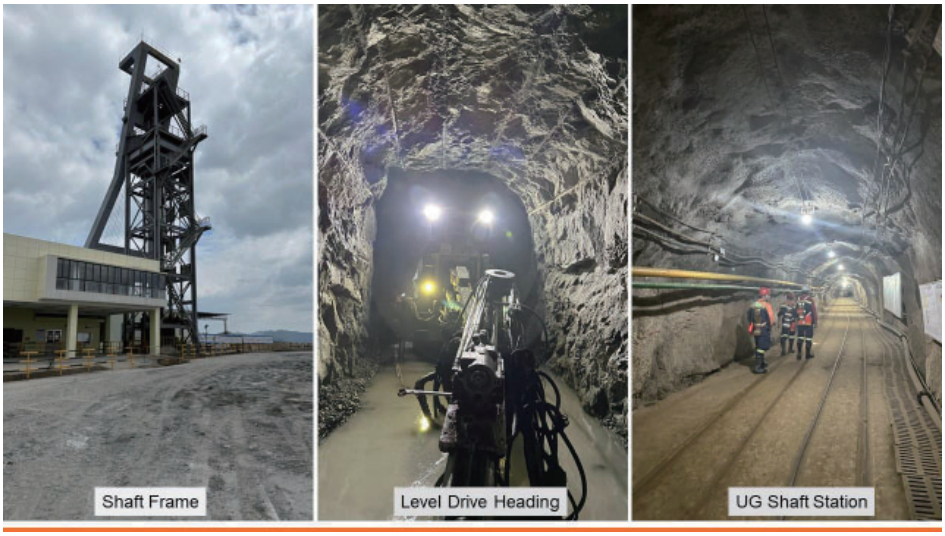
The ROM material is mined/ drawn out of the stope or waste excavated from development headings and loaded into 0.7 m^3 rail cars by small scale rubber-tired load-haul-dump mobile machines ("LHD") from either cross-cut draw points or development headings directly. The rail cars are moved by electric locomotives along the level drive (footwall drive) to the shaft, then hoisted two at a time in the shaft cage (2 deck) to surface. The material mined near the decline system, underground trucks are loaded at the stope draw points equipped with vibration feeder at the bottom of the ore pass, which is fed from upper level by rail cars or LHD directly.

The Main Shaft has one ground mounted multi-rope friction winder (Koepe winder) (600 kW rating) and is used for hoisting men and material as well ore and waste, for areas below the -50 ASL. The shaft is also used for intake air, services access (ladder, cables, and pipes) and emergency egress.

The shaft hoisting capacity is estimated to be approximately 330 ktpa. The capacities are estimated based on 330 days per year, three shifts per day, and eight-hour shifts.

Waste that is cage hoisted in rail cars to surface is transferred to the rail waste dump tip head that is within 200 m of the Main Shaft. Figure 16.3 shows the Main Shaft headframe.

Figure 16.3: Underground Access and Level Drive of GC Mine



Sources: SRK site visit

16.6 Stoping Method

Shrinkage stoping, OCAF stoping, and resue stoping are the methods utilized in the GC Mine. Shrinkage stoping and resue stoping were employed at the beginning of the mine's life. OCAF stoping has been employed since 2021. The ROM per stoping method for the last three years is presented in Figure 16.3.

Table 16.3: ROM Percentage per Stoping Method

Year	Unit	FY2021	FY2022	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026 Q1-Q3
Shrinkage	% ROM	71%	77%	76%	72%	63%
Resuing	% ROM	29%	21%	16%	22%	28%
OCAF	% ROM	0%	3%	8%	6%	9%

Sources: GC Mine
Notes: The final total might include some rounding inaccuracies.

16.6.1 Shrinkage Stoping

The method begins with establishing a sill drive along the vein to expose the vein at 2.4 m height. An access drive (conventionally a footwall drive) is also developed parallel to the vein at 2.4 m wide x 2.4 m high at a minimum stand-off distance of 6 m from the vein. Cross-cuts between the access and vein drives are developed at approximately 7.5 m strike spacing (actual spacing is dependent on the loader used, loader dimensions and the rib pillar thickness required for rib stability). The cross-cuts act as draw points for the loading of the stope ore. Travel way access raises, that are also used

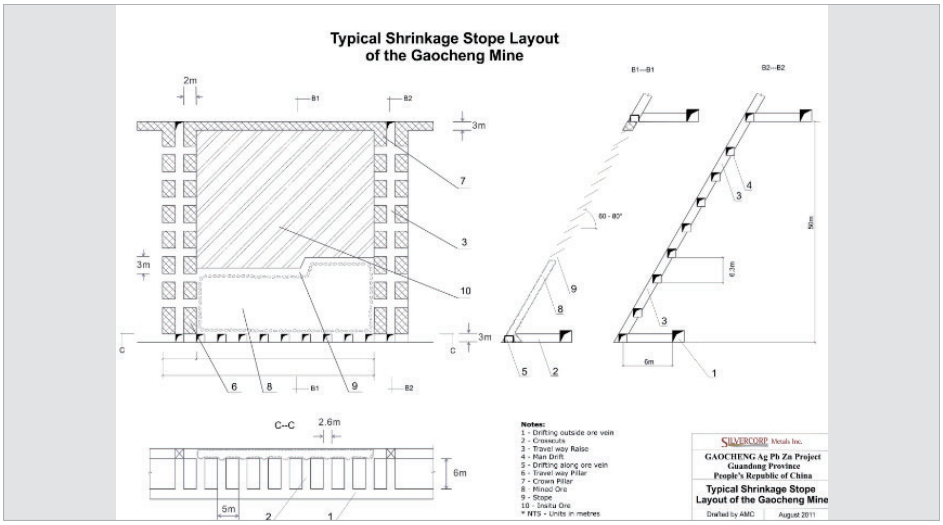
for services are established between the levels at each end of the stope block. Waste packs are built on each void side of the raise as stoping proceeds upwards. Each stoping block is normally 50 m strike length by 50 m height.

Miners use hand-held pneumatic drills ("jackleg") to drill a 1.8 – 2.0 m stope lift that is drilled and blasted as inclined up-holes with a forward inclination of 75 – 85° ("half-uppers"). The typical drill pattern uses a drill burden of 0.6 – 0.8 m and spacing of 0.8 – 1.2 m, depending on vein thickness. Holes are charged with cartridge explosives and ignited with tape fuse. The powder factor is generally 0.4 – 0.5 kg/t. Stope blasting fills the void below with ore as the mining proceeds upwards, standing on broken ore. While mining upwards, only 30 – 35% of the stope ore may be removed until the entire stope is mined. At this point, all ore is removed from the stope, leaving the stoping void effectively empty. A crown pillar is maintained for the stope to provide regional stability and to minimize dilution from up-dip stopes. Ventilation, compressed air, and water are carried up the travel way raises to the stoping level. Loading of the ore from the draw points is by LHD into trucks (Stage 1) or electric rail over-throw loaders into rail cars (Stage 2).

As the backfill plant began operating in 2021, the mined out areas of shrinkage stopes in GC Mine are being backfilled in a predetermined schedule.

Figure 16.4 depicts the Shrinkage stoping method as used at GC Mine.

Figure 16.4: Typical Shrinkage Stope Layout



Sources: GC Mine

16.6.2 Resue Stoping

Vein and access development preparation is essentially the same as for shrinkage stoping except that an elevated sill drive (3 m on-dip height) is established along with draw points (generally limited to two or three) to provide access to the raise positions (raises equipped with steel liners as mill holes).

Resue stoping veins are typically higher-grade and generally between 0.20 m (minimum extraction width 0.3 m) and 0.80 m width. Resue stoping involves separately blasting and loading the high grade narrow vein and waste required to achieve a minimum stoping work width.

The mining crew consists of miners using hand-held pneumatic drills. Half-uppers lifts are drilled and blasted in essentially the same manner as for shrinkage stoping. After an ore lift is blasted and cleaned, the footwall is blasted and used to fill the void mined out. This process is repeated until the crown pillar is reached. The entire stope is left filled with waste from the cleaning of the footwall.

The blasted ore is transported by wheelbarrow and/ or hand shovelling to the steel-lined mill-hole ("steel pass"). The steel pass is constructed in lift segments as the stope is mined upwards. The base of the steel pass is held in place with a timber set. The footwall waste is then cleaned to maintain a minimum mining width (typically 0.8 m) and to provide the working platform for the next stope lift. In contrast to shrinkage stoping, the mined-out stope is left filled with waste from the cleaning of the footwall necessary to maintain a minimum mining thickness and to provide a working platform.

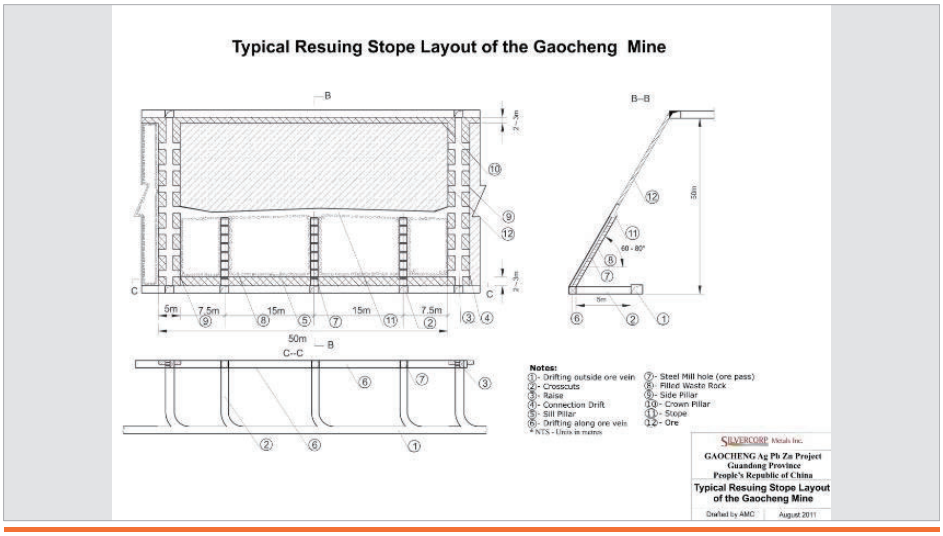
The order of vein extraction and footwall cleaning is generally dependent on the condition of the vein hangingwall contact. Where the vein hangingwall contact is distinct and stable, the vein is extracted first; otherwise, the footwall waste is extracted first followed by vein.

Rubber mats and/ or old conveyor belting is placed on top of the levelled waste after each waste lift to minimize ore dilution with the waste (ore losses) and also to minimize over-cleaning of the waste (dilution). Cleaning of the ore consists of hand shovelling and hand carting to the steel pass which connects to the mill hole cross-cut. The rubber mats and/ or old conveyor belt are rolled up and removed for reuse prior to blasting the footwall and forming the next platform lift.

In-stope ore transporting may potentially be improved by using scraper winches with small hoes.

Figure 16.5 depicts the resue stoping method at GC Mine.

Figure 16.5: Typical Resuing Stope Layout



Sources: GC Mine

16.6.3 Overhand Cut and Fill

OCAF mining is suitable for ore bodies with steep dips and vein thicknesses of 2 to 7 m. Key design factors for this method similar as shrinkage method.

Stopes are arranged along the strike of the ore body, with lengths of 80 and 100 m, widths corresponding to the ore body thickness, and heights of 50 m.

Each stope is a relatively independent mining unit, divided into lifts with heights of 1.8 to 2 m.

The lift is mined and cemented backfilled to a height of 1.8 to 2 m, matching the height of the open void. The final layer is backfilled to the roof.

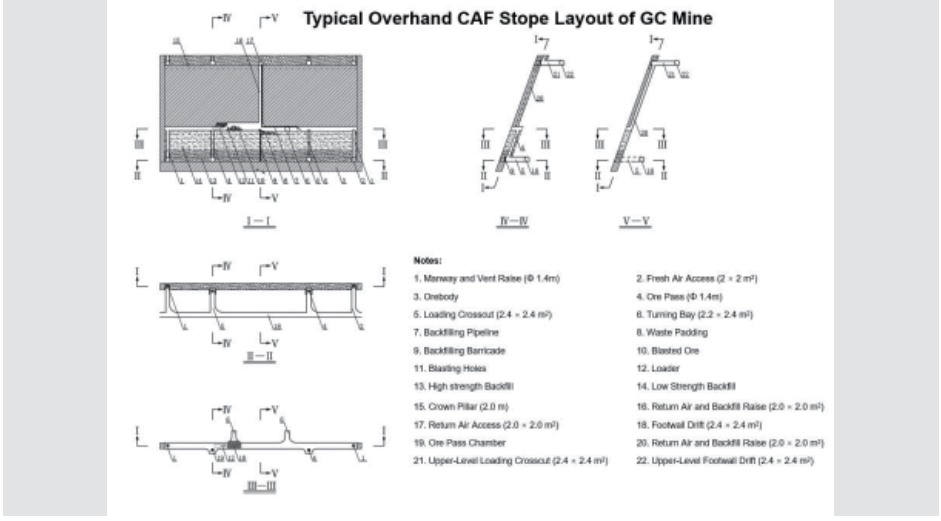
There are two manways, which also serve for ventilation, are positioned on either side of the stope, with the ore pass located in the footwall level.

Ore is extracted using a scraper or loader. When a loader is used, footwall ramps and sub-levels are designed for personnel, materials, and equipment access.

Crown pillars and rib pillars are left intact, but no sill pillars are retained.

Figure 16.6 depicts the OCAF method at GC Mine, and Figure 16.7 shows an operated OCAF stope.

Figure 16.6: Typical OCAF Stope Layout



Sources: GC Mine

Figure 16.7: Operation of OCAF Stope

Sources: SRK site visit

16.6.4 Stope Management and Grade Control

The purpose of stope management is to implement stope operation procedures for dilution reduction via the Mining Quality Control Department. The department has a total of four technical staff, including management, mine engineer, geologist, and technician. The mine engineer in the group is responsible for supervising the stope operation procedure, with stope inspection occurring at least once per day to check that mining contractors are following procedure guidelines. The geologist and geological technician are responsible for stope geological mapping and sampling, which occurs every 1.5 m of stope lift. The department also measures the mined area of a stope, at the end of each month for the contract payment and reconciliation purposes.

Key aspects of the stope inspection are as follows:

- Ensuring that the back and floor of the stope are flat prior to drilling blasting holes
- Checking to ensure the boundary of the mineralization and drillhole locations are correctly marked with red paint before drilling, as presented in Figure 16.8
- Checking to ensure the length, orientation, direction, location, slope gradient, and number of blast holes drilled
- Ensuring drillholes are inclined not less than 60 degree to the horizontal, are not longer than 2 m, and are drilled optimally relative to vein and excavation width to minimize dilution
- In a resuing stope, checking if the stope floor is covered with rubber mat/ belting before blasting
- In a resuing stope, checking to make sure that waste is sorted first and left in the stope before loading ore to the steel pass after blasting; also ensuring that the floor and walls are cleaned with a broom to minimize ore losses before footwall slashing

- After blasting, checking that the stope back is not more than 3.5 m high and the steel pass in a resue stope are properly covered with steel grid.

Regarding contract payments, the contractor is paid based on the quantity of ore mined. As it may be seen as an incentive for the contractor to maximize material removed from the stope, contractor payments are governed by a specific formula that calculates planned ore tonnes based on extraction to design and a planned dilution factor. During mining operations, each rail car or small tricycle load of ore is weighed at a weigh station outside the mine portals. If weighed ore tonnes are greater than planned ore tonnes from a given stoping area, the contractor is paid solely based on the planned tonnes. For shrinkage stopes, an adjustment for paid tonnes is required to be made, since a stope usually takes several months to complete and, generally, only blast swell is removed until the stope nears completion.

Figure 16.8: Stoping Management and Blasting Holes

Sources: SRK site visit

16.7 Mine Services

16.7.1 Ventilation

The mine ventilation procedures are as set out by Chinese laws and regulations. Among key ventilation regulations are:

- minimum ventilation volume per person (4 m^3/ min/ person);
- minimum ventilation velocity (typically 0.25 – 0.50 m/sec dependent on location or activity); and
- minimum diluting volume for diesel emissions (4 m^3/min/kW).

The primary ventilation generally flows from west to east using the main levels interconnected by dedicated level ventilation raises (plus active stope accesses). The upper level(s) where stoping has been completed are used as return airways to separate the fresh and exhaust air. A series of air/

ventilation doors and sealed walls are utilized in the ventilation control system. Inactive development headings and draw points are sealed to enhance the ventilation circuit by minimizing leakage.

Primary Ventilation

The ventilation volume is predominantly influenced by the minimum air velocity for the various development and production activities. No diesel equipment is required for Stage 2 stoping. The peak ventilation volume is estimated to be 220 cubic meter per second ("m^3/ sec) inclusive of 30% air leakage. The total air quantity is 210 m^3/ sec, with 100 m^3/ sec from the decline and 110 m^3/ sec from the shaft. The primary fan (FBCDZ-NO32) is powered by YBF-450-12P electrical motors (250 kW x 2, one for standby).

The fresh air intake airways are:

- Main Shaft (6.0 m diameter located approximately at Mine Section 22) with air flow of 110 m^3/sec at the collar. The friction factor acknowledges hoisting equipment and fittings in the shaft. For hoisting intake airways, there is a regulatory requirement for air purification prior to a level receiving fresh air from the Main Shaft
- Main decline (4.2 m x 3.6 m located approximately at Mine Section 26) with 50 m^3/ sec at the portal
- Exploration decline (3.7 m x 3.45 m located approximately at Mine Section 28) with 50 m^3/ sec at the portal.

The return air exhaust airways are:

- Stage 2 Ventilation Shaft (3.5 m diameter located approximately at Mine Section 52). The fan duty point is 140 m^3/ sec at 2,070 pascal ("Pa") (total pressure). The friction factor assumes the shaft is furnished with a ladderway. The exhaust fan configuration is axial (250 kW/380 V) mounted horizontally with a fan diffuser for silencing
- The development on the inlet side is configured to enable emergency egress
- The Stage 2 Ventilation Shaft is developed internally from within a short drift with the fan installation also established within the drift development.

The key airway regulation requirements are:

- Vehicle access doors (airlock system) placed in the decline level accesses for the +100 ASL, +50 ASL, 0 ASL, -100 ASL, -150 ASL, -200 ASL and -250 ASL levels
- Two regulators on the -100 ASL level and one on the -50 ASL level to force air to the lower level working areas
- The Stage 1 Vent Shaft is sealed at the collar and is used as an internal exhaust
- All rock passes are assumed to be filled with rock for leakage purposes
- All stope and inter-level ventilation raises include ladderway resistances
- Two mine air-conditioners at the connection with the decline and main shaft in -300 ASL to cool the fresh air from the upper level.

Secondary Ventilation

The secondary ventilation consists of auxiliary fans for ventilating development faces, infrastructure chambers, loading and tipping areas and stope faces.

Development faces are ventilated using domestically manufactured fans (5.5 kW/380 V). A combination of forced and exhaust ventilation is applied for long blind-heading distances as required.

Stopes are force-ventilated using domestically manufactured fans (4 kW/380 V) via the access timber cribbed travel way. The stope air returns to the upper level via a second access travel way at 50 m strike spacing.

16.7.2 Water Supply

Water consumption underground is primarily for drilling and dust suppression. Water supply is via pipelines along the drives, is sourced from the nearby sump(s) of recycle uses for underground works.

Personnel carry drinking water as required to remote workplaces in water containers.

16.7.3 Dewatering

Underground water is discharged to surface using conventional centrifugal pumps via pipelines installed in the decline, and Main Shaft. Underground water is pumped to surface in two stages and is collected in ponds at the decline portal or Main Shaft for sediment settling prior to being pumped to the GC process plant water treatment facility.

At the Stage 1 pump station (-300 ASL), three pumps (Model MD155-67×5, capacity 155 cubic meters per hour ("m^3/hr")) are installed, as shown in Figure 16.9. Water from -300 ASL pump station is discharged through two steel pipelines installed in the shaft to the Stage 2 pump station. The effective water storage volume of the inner and outer sumps totals 2,000 m^3 at -300ASL.

At the Stage 2 pump station (-50 ASL), three pumps (Model MD280-43×8, capacity 280 m^3/hr) are installed. Water from -50 ASL pump station is discharged through two steel pipelines installed in the decline to the surface. The effective water storage volume of the inner and outer sumps totals 2,450 m^3 at -50 ASL.

As indicated, three pumps are installed in each pump chamber. Under normal water inflow conditions one unit is running, one unit is under maintenance, and the other is on standby. Under maximum water inflow conditions, two pumps will be running. Underground pumps are specified for clean water discharge, so each pump station has its own twin compartment sediment settling arrangement. The capacity of these is equivalent to six to eight hours of normal water inflow condition (Safety Regulations on Metal and Nonmetal Mining Operation – National Standard GB16423-2006).

Figure 16.9: Pump and Power Stations at -300ASL

Sources: SRK site visit

16.7.4 Power Supply

Power is provided from a 110 kV substation near Gaocun town, about 6 km from the mine site, which is fed from the Guangdong Province electrical grid system.

High voltage supply is 10kV to the surface sub-stations. There are two 1,500 kW standby diesel generator power for essential mine facilities (pump stations, shaft operations, primary ventilation fans).

Underground sub-stations are located on each level. Level development utilizing electric mining equipment (jumbos) has incorporated additional sub-stations along the level to manage voltage drop from the sub-station.

Low voltage supply from the underground sub-stations is 415 V (jumbos), 380 V (pumps and fans), and 220 – 250 V (lighting and rail operation).

16.7.5 Compressed Air

Compressed air is primarily used for drilling, i.e. hand-held 'jackleg' drilling in the stopes and conventional development faces. There is some minor use for shotcreting, and blasthole cleaning, as necessary.

Compressed air is reticulated to all levels and to the emergency refuge stations.

Compressors (electrically powered two-stage piston compressors) are located adjacent to the decline portal (3 x 20 cubic meters per minute ("m^3/min"), 0.8 Mpa, 110 kW, and one 40 m^3/min, 0.8 Mpa, 250 kW) and Main Shaft brace area (7 x 40 m^3/min, 0.8 Mpa, 250 kW). Compressed air is reticulated using steel and plastic piping for air distribution via the Main Shaft.

16.7.6 Communications

Mine surface communications are available by landline and mobile phone services.

Telephones are the base means of communicating with underground. Phones are located adjacent to the decline level accesses (Stage 1 set-up) and adjacent to the Main Shaft level accesses.

The WiFi signal covers the capital development on each level, the air doors at the connection between the shaft area and decline area, and drift which has filling pipelines of GC Mine. This is used to remote control and monitoring the hoisting, air doors, and power switching situation.

16.7.7 Explosive Magazine

Underground explosive magazines are located adjacent to each level return air shaft and are limited to one day of required bulk explosives and three days of required blasting ancillaries.

16.7.8 Maintenance Workshop

The mining contractor have their own mobile equipment workshop for repairs and servicing located adjacent to the decline portal. There are also underground drill service bays established close to the working areas in redundant stockpile areas/ cubbies to minimize tramming delays, as shown in Figure 16.10.

Mobile equipment repairs (trucks, loaders, etc.), other equipment breakdowns and equipment major services are conducted in the mining contractor's surface workshop with minor services conducted in redundant stockpile areas underground.

Minor equipment (such as jacklegs, secondary fans, development pumps, etc.) are also serviced in the mining contractor's surface workshop.

The electric locomotive and rail cars are serviced and repaired in a service rail siding located adjacent to the Main Shaft.

Other fixed and mobile equipment (primary pumps, surface electric locomotive, rail cars, vehicles, etc.) are serviced in surface workshop located adjacent to the Main Shaft. This is fully equipped with overhead crane, welding, electrical, hydraulic, lathe services, etc.

Figure 16.10: Surface and Underground Workshops

Sources: SRK site visit

16.8 Mine Equipment and Machinery

All mobile equipment and some minor fixed equipment are provided by the mining contractor.

The fixed equipment is predominantly domestically manufactured and locally sourced (Guangdong Province). The equipment manufacturers are well known, and their equipment is commonly used for Chinese mining operations. Table 16.4 summarizes the contractor's equipment. Table 16.5 summarizes the GC Mine equipment.

Table 16.4: Mining Contractor Typical Key Equipment Summary

Contractor Equipment	Units	Manufacturer	Model	Capacity
Single boom jumbo	1	Atlas Copco	BoomerK41	3,700mm rod
Single boom jumbo	1	Atlas Copco	BoomerK111	4,100 mm rod
Load haul dump truck	20	Shandong Derui Mining Machinery	WJ-1	1 m^3
Load haul dump truck	2	Guangxi Liugong Machinery	CLG833	3 m^3
Raise boring	2	Hunan Jinyue Machinery Equipment	JY-AT1500	φ1,000-1,500
Truck	12	Fujian Longyan Shifeng Construction Machinery	LHF30	18 t
Personnel carrier	2	Anhui Tongguan Machinery	JY-5YR-16	16 persons
Shotcreter	2	Hunan Changde Shotcrete Machinery Factory	HPZ-6	6 m^3/ hr
Electric loader	15	Nanchang Hengye Mining	Z-30	0.3 m^3
Auxiliary stoping & development fan	60	Zib Ventilation Machine Plant	JK56-No4	0.1~3.4 m^3/ hr
Truck	15	Suizhou Shenwei Mining Machinery	UO-5	3 t
Jackleg	120	Tianshui pneumatic machinery	YT-28	

Sources: GC Mine

Table 16.5: GC Mine's Fixed Equipment Summary

Equipment	Stage	Units	Manufacturer	Model	Capacity
Multi-rope friction hoister	2	1	Luoyang Zhongzhong Automation Engineering	JKMD-2.8*4PI	1,200 t/day – ore+waste
Primary fan	1	1	Zibo Fan Factory	DK62-12-No30/2 × 200KW	3,474 ~ 8,790m³/ min
Primary fan	2	1	Yanjing Equipment Manufacturing	FBCDZ-12-NO32/2 × 250KW	3,000 ~ 10,800m³/ min
Waste and service cage	2	1	Xuzou Coal Mine Safety Equipment	4# lengthen cage	
Multiple stage centrifugal pump - -50 ASL	1	3	Chongqing Xiquan Pump Industry	MD280-43*8	Q=280 m³/ hr, 344 m head
Multiple stage centrifugal pump - -300 ASL	2	3	Chongqing Xiquan Pump Industry	MD155-67*5	Q=155 m³/ hr, 335 m head
Air compressor – decline	1	1	Shanghai Kangkeer Compressor	KG-150A	20 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	1	1	Q-tech Air System Technology Ltd.	QGD250-8.5	42 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	1	1	Engineering The Future Ltd.	BK132-8T	22 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	1	1	Engineering The Future Ltd.	BK110-8T	20 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
Air compressor – main shaft	2	3	Engineering The Future Ltd.	JN270-8-//	43.12 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	2	2	Guangdong Hande Precision Machinery Co. Ltd.	HJ-350A	42 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	2	1	Q-tech Air System Technology Ltd.	QGD250A-8.5	42 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
	2	1	Q-tech Air System Technology Ltd.	QGD250AC	43.3 m³/ min at 0.8 Mpa
Voltage transformer - decline	1&2	1	Zhuhai Nanfang Hualitong Special Transformer Co., Ltd.	S11-1250KVA 0.4/10KV	
	1&2	1	Zhuhai Nanfang Hualitong Special Transformer Co., Ltd.	S11-3150Kva	
Voltage transformer – Stage 2 Ventilation shaft	1&2	1	Zhuhai Nanfang Hualitong Special Transformer Co., Ltd.	S11-800kVA	
Voltage transformer - -150 ASL	1&2	1	Zhejiang Fujie Electric Co., Ltd.	KSG11-500/10	
Voltage transformer - -150 ASL	1&2	1	Zhejiang Fujie Electric Co., Ltd.	KSG-1000/10-0.4	
	1&2	1	Zhejiang Fujie Electric Co., Ltd.	KSG-500/10-0.4	
Voltage transformer - -300 ASL	1&2	1	Zhejiang Fujie Electric Co., Ltd.	KSG-1000/10-0.4	
	1&2	1	Zhejiang Fujie Electric Co., Ltd.	KSG-500/10-0.4	
Electric generator – Stage2 Ventilation shaft	1&2	2	Guangzhou Yinge Power Technology Co., Ltd.	MTAA11-G3	250 KVA
Electric generator - Shaft	1&2	1	Guangzhou Yinge Power Technology Co., Ltd.	QSK60-G4	1,500 KVA
Electric locomotive	2	24	Hunan Xiangtan Qiankun Mining Equipment Co., Ltd.	CKY2.5-6GB	75m3/ hr
Rail car	2	136	Luanchuan County Sanli Engineering Co., Ltd.	YFC-0.81	0.75 m³
Mine air-condition	2	2	Shenzhen Del Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	ILG320DV(20°)	10,000-12,000m³/ hr
Ceramic plunger pump	2	2	Xianyang Keyu Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	YB300	45m³/hr

Sources: GC Mine

16.9 Mine Safety

Mine safety is practiced as set out by Chinese health and safety laws and regulations.

There is an Occupational Health and Safety ("OHS") department for the GC Mine, staffed with three mine safety trainer officers and seven technicians.

The mine and mining contractors are tasked with providing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") to their own staff. The PPE available includes protective clothes, hard hats, safety steel toe capped boots, work gloves, face masks, back armour, respiratory protective apparatus (self-rescuers), headband lamp and ear plugs.

The OHS department provides safety training, enforces the OHS policies and procedures, makes recommendations on mine safety issues, and carries out daily inspections of the underground workings and explosive usages.

The safety committee is headed by the General Manager and made up of the Deputy General Manager, Mine Superintendent, Safety Department Supervisor, and representatives of the mining contractor. The committee is coordinated by the GC Mine Safety Department. The mine management and the safety officers are required to have valid mine safety training certificates issued by the Provincial Bureau of Safe Production and Inspection.

16.9.1 Fire Prevention

Water for fire protection is provided via the Main Shaft with 200 t surge capacity. Primary reticulation and secondary reticulation are by 108 mm and 89 mm nominal bore pipes respectively, which are installed and maintained in accordance with national safety standards (Safety Regulations on Metal and Non-metal Mining Operation – National standard GB16423-2006).

Fire extinguishers are provided and maintained in accordance with regulations and good practice at the electrical installations, pump stations, service workshops, and locomotive garage and wherever a fire hazard is identified to exist.

Visible fire signs and fire safety notices are posted in appropriate areas.

A suitable number of fire extinguishers are provided and maintained at each stationary diesel motor and transformer substation. In addition, the main fan air flow can be reversed within 10 minutes.

Every light duty vehicle carries at least one fire extinguisher of adequate size and proper type.

All heavy-duty mobile mine equipment; loaders, trucks, jumbos, charge-up machines, etc. are equipped with on-board fire suppression systems.

A mine-wide warning system is installed at the main mine intake airway entries to alert underground workers to the event of an emergency. This consists of audible alarms, ventilation status lights, and stench gas.

16.9.2 Mine Rescue

Fully trained and equipped mine rescue teams are site-based with team members provided by the mining contractor and always maintained on-site. The mine rescue teams are trained for surface and underground emergencies.

A mine rescue Emergency Response Plan has been developed and is kept up to date.

A mine rescue room is provided in the surface mine offices adjacent to the Main Shaft.

An emergency clinic is maintained on-site and manned by a physician 24 hours per day. GC Mine also has a contract established with the Yunfu General Hospital to provide emergency services and ambulance extraction to the hospital.

At the beginning of 2023, GC Mine had signed a contract with the ShaoGuan Mine Rescue Team.

16.9.3 Emergency Egress

Egress to surface is available via all ventilation shafts, Exploration decline, Main decline, and Main Shaft.

The Main Shaft and ventilation shafts are equipped with staged ladderways incorporating general mine services and partitioned from other shaft activities; they are provided with appropriate ventilation profile clearance and established in accordance with good practices.

Lateral egresses are appropriately signposted and maintained for walking access.

16.9.4 Mine Refuge Stations

A permanent refuge station is located at -300 ASL in the bottom of the Main Shaft, as shown in Figure 16.11.

Static and/or mobile refuge stations are established on each mine level with the exception of the +100 ASL, which is not a production level.

The static refuge stations or mobile refuge chambers are established in accordance with good practices with independent air supply (compressed bottled oxygen), communications, first aid, etc., and are of appropriate capacity to cater for the personnel numbers in the active mine areas.

For the +50 ASL, 0 ASL, and -50 ASL levels, mobile mine refuge chambers are located in close proximity to the active development and production stopes in redundant stockpile areas.

For the remaining levels from -100 ASL to -300 ASL, static mine refuge stations are located adjacent to the Main Shaft.

Figure 16.11: Permanent Refuge Station at -300ASL

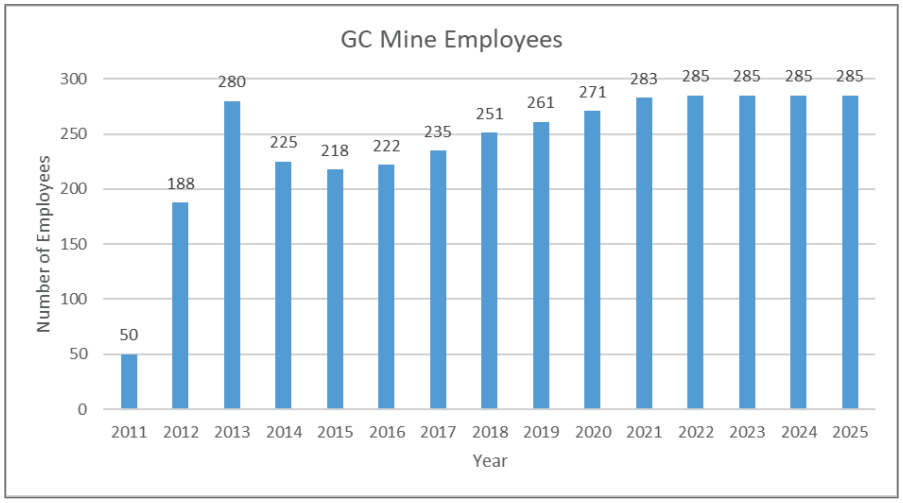
Sources: SRK site visit

16.10 Mine Personnel

GC Mine operates the mine using mining contractors for development, production, as well as the operation and maintenance of GC Mines fixed equipment. GC Mine provides their own management, technical services, and supervision staff. The mine is operated on a continuous roster for 365 days per year working three eight-hour shifts per day.

Figure 16.12 summarizes the GC Mine employee numbers from year 2011 to 2025. These numbers exclude geological drilling, external consultants, and advisor. The mining contractor average yearly employee numbers are approximately 280 for all years.

Figure 16.12: GC Mine Employees over Years



Sources: GC Mine

16.11 Life of Mine Plan

The GC Mine has operating since late 2014 and achieved peak capacity in 2021, which is approximately 313 ktpa. The mine has been designed as 1,000 tpd and operates 330 day/year for the first two Phases. The third Phase is proposed to utilise the current shaft capacity, however addition capacity is also available via decline.

Annual ore production is forecast to increase from the current level of approximately 345 kt to about 365 kt for the period 2026–2028 and then stabilise at around 373 kt from 2029 for the remainder of the planned mine life. The key reason of production ramp up is associated with the third Phase development and more stopes employing mobile equipment. The key target of the mine plan is to achieve the planned grade, mining more efficiently and lower the cost base.

Based on discussions with GC Mine, the processing plan assumes a pre-sorting waste rejection rate of 12% and a corresponding metal recovery of 96% through the pre-sorting circuit.

GC Mine could be scheduled for more than 25 years based on eligible Measured and Indicated categories Resources. After accounting for the tailings used in backfilling, total tailings generation, and the remaining TSF storage capacity, the mine schedule has been shortened to 18 years to match the mine's TSF remaining capacity. SRK is of the view that the project's Mineral Resources present an opportunity to extend mine life; however, a TSF expansion study or the design of a second tailings storage facility will be required at an appropriate stage.

The mine schedule is directed towards achieving the grade target as provided by mine management. The progress of mine sequencing and scheduling has been designed to facilitate this target and is as following:

- Stope by stope planning considering the currently mining activities and grades target;

- Design the ore drive as grade control or production exploration development as necessary;
- Factored stope preparation development, such as level drive, cross-cut, raises based on the stope geometry parameters;
- Design and schedule the mine layout development, such as decline, lower level ore drive (exploration drive) for long-term consideration; and
- Sum up the scheduling result and optimization.

The productivity applied to mine schedule is summarised as followings:

- Resuing stope: maximum 600 t/month, the typical planned productivity is 300-500 t/month
- Shrinkage stope: 1,200 t/m including the broken ore loading period, the typical planned productivity is about 1,000 t/m;
- OCAF stope: using as same as shrinkage stopes' parameters.
- Decline: 100m/month with jumbo drilling
- Level drive or ore drive: 50 m/month with LHD cleaning
- Raises: all consider 50 m/month as jackleg drilling, though three raise boring machine are available on site. The boring time for a 50 m raise is about 15 days.

The schedule is summarized in Table 16.6 and Figure 16.13 and Figure 16.14.

Table 16.6: Summary of LOM Schedule

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
Unit	kt	g/t	g/t	%	%	m	m	m	m
2026	345	168	58	0.97	2.44	3,978	13,932	10,890	28,800
2027	350	176	62	1.06	2.50	7,390	5,913	6,828	20,131
2028	365	164	62	0.98	2.22	9,122	1,578	15,683	26,384
2029	372	164	68	0.93	2.04	4,216	1,918	14,826	20,959
2030	372	172	68	0.88	2.35	3,064	1,814	15,520	20,398
2031	373	171	68	0.84	2.35	1,217	1,934	15,652	18,803
2032	373	166	68	0.82	2.20	749	1,895	15,191	17,835
2033	372	169	62	0.89	2.44	795	3,493	13,401	17,688
2034	373	151	59	0.88	1.99	518	3,012	14,927	18,456
2035	372	162	63	0.86	2.20	561	2,328	13,687	16,576
2036	372	168	66	0.87	2.29	357	2,163	15,114	17,634
2037	373	160	65	0.86	2.10	388	2,490	13,784	16,661
2038	373	161	56	1.02	2.24	471	2,406	14,766	17,643
2039	373	154	60	0.95	2.00	827	1,963	14,314	17,104

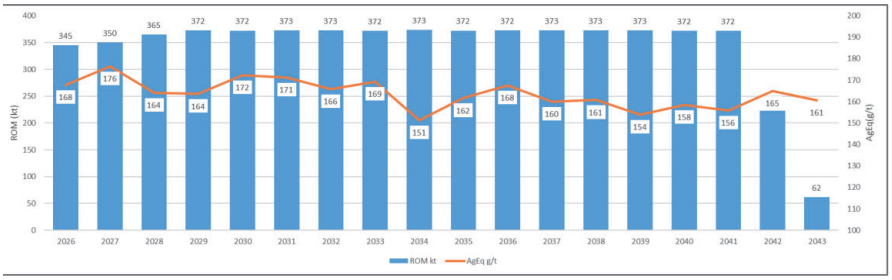
2040	372	158	59	0.88	2.20	532	1,457	12,168	14,157
2041	372	156	58	0.85	2.18	744	2,775	8,694	12,212
2042	223	165	62	1.05	2.18	147	562	7,329	8,038
2043	62	161	60	0.84	2.27	0	0	1,305	1,305
LOM total	**6,186**	**163**	**63**	**0.91**	**2.23**	**35,075**	**51,632**	**224,077**	**310,785**

Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes:

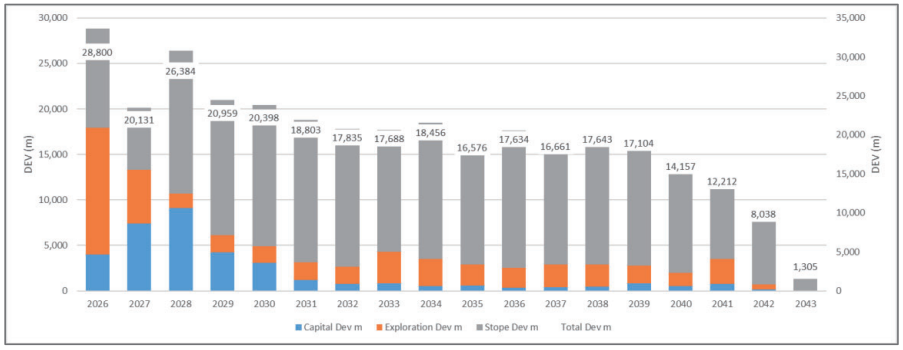
[1] ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.
[2] Dev stands for drive development
[3] Stope Prep stands for stope preparation development
[4] Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.
[5] ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

Figure 16.13: ROM Schedule over LOM



Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Figure 16.14: Development Schedule over LOM



Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

The capacity since 2026 (about 345-373 ktpa) is over the mining permit capacity which is 330 ktpa. SRK opines that there is potentially a risk of GC Mine being fined by the Regulator for over production. However, that would not be a material risk for the mining activities as 10% plus the permitting could be managed by shutting down or ramping down during the raining season or the month of Spring Festival.

The processing plant schedule summarized in Table 16.7 and Figure 16.15.

Table 16.7: Summary of LOM Schedule for Processing Plant

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn
Unit	kt	g/t	g/t	%	%
2026	304	183	63	1.06	2.66
2027	308	192	68	1.15	2.72
2028	321	179	67	1.07	2.42
2029	328	178	75	1.01	2.22
2030	328	188	74	0.96	2.57
2031	328	187	74	0.92	2.56
2032	328	181	74	0.90	2.41
2033	327	185	68	0.97	2.66
2034	329	165	64	0.96	2.17
2035	328	176	69	0.94	2.40
2036	328	183	72	0.95	2.50
2037	328	174	71	0.94	2.29
2038	328	175	61	1.12	2.45
2039	328	168	65	1.03	2.18
2040	327	173	65	0.96	2.40
2041	327	170	64	0.93	2.38
2042	196	180	67	1.15	2.38
2043	54	175	66	0.91	2.48
LOM total	**5,444**	**179**	**68**	**0.99**	**2.43**

Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes:

1 ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.

2 Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.

3 ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

Figure 16.15: Processing Plant Schedule over LOM

Source: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

17 Recovery Method

17.1 Introduction

GDMAI completed the *Preliminary Design of Mining and Processing of GC Lead-Zinc Mine in Yun'an District, Guangdong Province* in April 2011. The GC processing plant has a designed processing capacity of 528 ktpa (1,600 tpd) and is built on a steep hillside next to the main shaft. It makes full use of the terrain to make the slurry flow (gravity flow) by itself and saves pumping costs. The GC processing plant has one crushing production line, two identical grinding and floatation production lines, one production line for tin recovery from tailings, four concentrate dewatering lines, one tailings dewatering line, and one TSF for dry tailings. The GC processing plant was completed and put into operation in 2014. Depending on the mining supply quantity, a flexible operation system is adopted for the crushing production line. One or two grinding and floatation production lines will run. The actual annual ore processing volume is between 260 kt and 630 kt. In March 2023, an XRT intelligent sorting line was built to replace the previous hand-sorting operation. At present, the pre-sorting system is still in the process of adjustment/ optimization. Figure 17.1 is the photo of the GC processing plant.

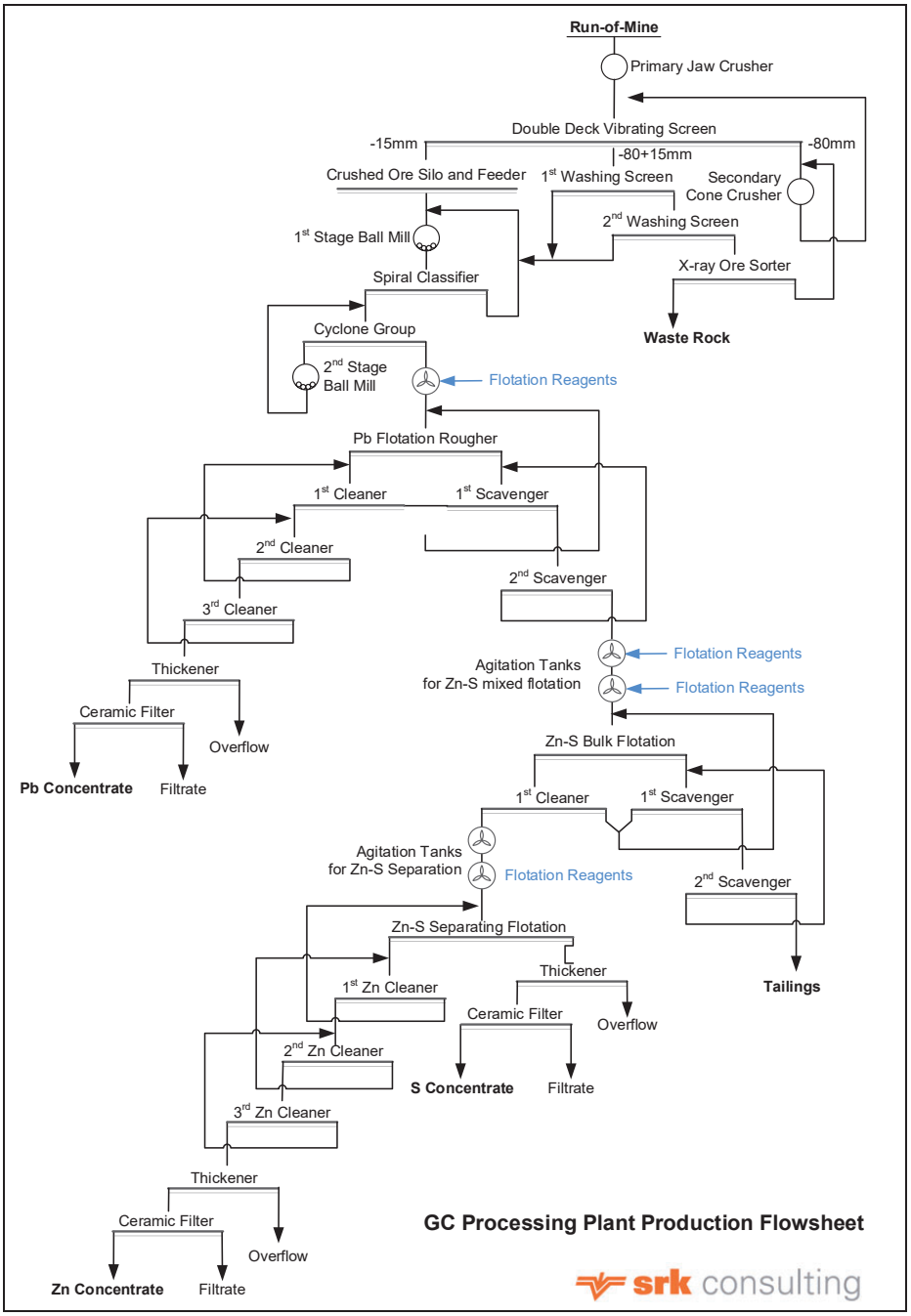
Figure 17.1: Photo of GC Processing Plant

Sources: SRK site visit in April 2024

17.2 Production Process

The production process of GC processing plant is shown in Figure 17.2. It includes crushing-screening, XRT intelligent sorting, grinding-classification, lead preferential flotation, zinc-sulphur mixed flotation and zinc-sulfur separation flotation, tin recovery by gravity separation, concentrate thickening-filtering, tailings thickening-filtering, tailings piling and discharging, etc. The main facilities can be seen in Figure 17.3.

Figure 17.2: Production Process Flowsheet of GC Processing Plant



Sources: SRK site visit in April 2024

Figure 17.3: Main Production Facility Photos of GC Processing Plant

Sources: SRK site visit in April 2024

- Crushing and Screening:

  The plant adopts a two-stage closed-circuit crushing process, with the ROM feed size of no more than 350 mm and the product size of less than 15 mm (-15 mm).

  The crushing circuit consists of a ROM bin from which the ore is drawn by a vibrating feeder into the primary jaw crusher. The jaw crusher product is screened on a double deck vibrating screen, with the -15 mm fines being conveyed forwards to the fine ore bin while the +60 mm material feeds the secondary cone crusher via a buffer storage bin to maintain choke feeding of the crusher. The 15–60 mm material is transported into the XRT intelligent sorting system by belt conveyor. Currently, the feed size class of the pre-sorting system is still in the process of optimization.

- Intelligent Ore Sorting:

  The XRT intelligent sorting system was built and put into trial production in March 2023, being expected to replace the previous hand-sorting operation to improve the throughput and reduce the cost of the plant.

  The screening intermediate products (15–60 mm) enter into two stage vibrating screens (ZK2142) in the XRT intelligent sorting system by belt conveyor for two-stage washings. The pulp produced by washing is pumped to the grinding system through the pipeline while the oversize product (clean ore) is distributed to the XRT intelligent sorting machine for waste rock discarding. The waste rock is conveyed to a waste rock silo for sale, and the concentrate returns to the buffer ore bin of the secondary cone crusher.

- Grinding and Classification:

  The grinding process adopts a two-stage closed circuit, equipped with grate ball mill + spiral classifier and overflow ball mill + hydrocyclone group, with a final overflow fineness of 80% passing 75 μm (P_{80}=75μm) and a concentration of 35% to 38%.

The grinding circuit is configured in two parallel series, each with a capacity of 800 tpd, for reasons of flexibility and easy maintenance.

- Flotation:

  Following on the grinding circuit, the flotation circuit is similarly configured in two parallel series. The overflow ("O/F") of the hydrocyclone group flows to the lead rougher conditioning tank mixing with flotation reagents, and then to the lead rougher flotation cells. The lead flotation circuit is 'one roughing + two scavengings+ three cleanings', to obtain lead concentrate. The lead tailings then flow to the zinc-sulphur mixed flotation process, with the circuit of 'one roughing + two scavengings + one cleaning', to produce the tailings and zinc-sulphur mix concentrate. The mix concentrate then enters the zinc-sulphur separation flotation process, with the structure of 'one roughing + two scavengings + three cleanings', to produce the zinc concentrate and sulphur concentrate simultaneously.

- Concentrate Dewatering:

  The lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrate all use a two-stage dewatering process, with one stage of dewatering using a thickener and a discharge concentration of 40% to 50%, the second stage of dewatering using a ceramic filter, with a final concentrate moisture content of 10% to 12%. After dewatering, the concentrate is bagged and loaded by front-end loader into trucks for transport to the smelter customers.

- Tailings Handling:

  The tailings are firstly pumped to a deep cone thickener for concentration, and the underflow is switched through the valve into the press filtration system or into the backfill system. The thickener underflow concentration can reach more than 72%.

  The tailings deposition method is dry stacking. The filtered tailings are conveyed to the TSF via conveyor belts and then spread by bulldozer on a bench-by-bench basis.

17.3 Processing Equipment

The GC processing plant includes; one crushing system and one newly built X-ray intelligent sorting system, two grinding and flotation production lines, dewatering lines for lead, zinc and sulphur concentrates, tailings dewatering and dry tailings piling facility, and tin recovery from flotation tailings by gravity separation. The main processing equipment is shown in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1: Main Processing Equipment of GC Processing Plant

No.	Item	Type	Power (kW)	Quantity
1	1# Head Tank (Return Water)	Φ15,000×6,000		1
2	2# Head Tank (Raw Water)	Φ13,000×6,000		1
3	ROM Bin (Coarse Crushing)	135m^3		1
4	Vibrating Feeder	XZGZ-2500×1100×250	3	1
5	Jaw Crusher	PE600×900	75	1
6	Middling Bin (Fine Crushing)	24.8m^3		1
7	Vibrating Feeder	GZG903	0.75×2	1
8	Cone Crusher	PYH-3Z	220+5.5+4	1
9	Double-deck Heavy-duty Type Circular Vibrating Screen	2YKR2460H	45	1
10	Vibrating Screen (Washing)	ZKB2240	15×2	2
11	Electric Vibrating Feeder	GKG903	1.5×2	1

No.	Item	Type	Power (kW)	Quantity
12	X-ray Intelligent Sorting Machine	KK104-24-M	22	1
13	Screw Air Compressor	RUO-Y110-8	110	1
14	Waste Rock Bin	Φ8,000×11,500		1
15	Fine Ore Bin (Ball Mill)	718m^3		2
16	Disk Feeder	DK-1,000	1.5	8
17	Grate Ball Mill	MQG2,700×3,000	400	2
18	Overflow Ball Mill	MQY2,700×3,000	400	2
19	High Weir Single Spiral Classifier	FG-24	18.5	2
20	Polyurethane Hydrocyclone Group	FX-250GJ×8		2
21	Slurry Pump (Cyclone Group)	6×4E-WXR	75	4
22	Air Agitation Flotation Machine	XCF-10	30	16
23	Air Agitation Flotation Machine	KYF-10	22	38
24	Mechanical Agitation Flotation Machine	BF-2.8	5.5	24
25	Lifting Agitation Tank	XBT-2500	22	4
26	Lifting Agitation Tank	XBJ-10	4	2
27	Agitation Tank	RJ-25	11	6
28	Agitation Tank	RJ-20	7.5	2
29	Centrifugal Blower	C360-1.25	220	3
30	Polyurethane Hydrocyclone Group	FX-250GJ-15×6		1
31	Slurry Pump (Cyclone)	80SPH	75	2
32	Reciprocated Swing Belt Sluice	6-10500	1.1	2
33	Suspended Swing Belt Sluice	2,800×5,000		11
34	6-S Type Fine Sand Shaking Table	6-S1825*4520	1.1	12
35	6-S Type Fine Tailings Shaking Table	6-S1825*4520	1.1	25
36	Desulphurization Flotation Machine	4A、5A		12
37	Central Drive Thickener	TXZ-9	4	1
38	Central Drive Thickener	NXZ-15	5.5	1
39	Central Drive Thickener	NXZ-20	5.5	1
40	Ceramic Disc Vacuum Filter	HTG-12	2.2	1
41	Ceramic Disc Vacuum Filter	HTG-20/5	2.2	1
42	Ceramic Disc Vacuum Filter	HTG-45/5	2.2	2

Sources: GC Mine Processing Equipment Summary Table

17.4 Production Records

The production records of the GC processing plant in recent years are shown in Table 17.2. The lead concentrate has a grade of about 45% Pb, and the recovery rate of lead is about 90%. It contains about 1,500 g/t silver, with a recovery rate of about 60%. It also has a zinc content of about 6%. The zinc concentrate has a zinc grade of about 44%, a zinc recovery rate of about 89%, a silver content of about 290 g/t, and a silver recovery rate of about 23%. The sulfur grade of sulfur concentrate is about 45%, and the sulfur recovery rate is about 49%.

The XRT intelligent sorting system was completed and put into trial operation in March 2023. It has been proved that it can replace hand-sorting. At present, it is still in the process of continuous optimization to increase the tailings discarding rate and reduce the grade of waste rock.

The copper content in the lead concentrate reaches 2% ~ 3%, and it is possible to produce copper concentrate by flotation from the lead concentrate. Given that the lead concentrate also contains around 6% zinc, SRK proposes that GC Mine, carry out regrinding-flotation test on lead concentrate

to reduce the zinc content and obtain copper concentrate. Reducing the zinc content of lead concentrate may improve the recovery of zinc from the zinc concentrate.

Table 17.2: Production Records of GC Processing Plant

Item	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ore Tonnes for Pre-sorting	t		103,095	348,935	327,037
Ore Grade for Pre-sorting	Pb %		0.91	0.88	0.78
	Zn %		2.19	2.24	2.31
	Ag g/t		54.65	60.55	53.35
Tonnes of Pre-sorting Waste	t		22,368	43,205	54,495
Grade of Pre-sorting Waste	Pb %		0.13	0.15	0.13
	Zn %		0.35	0.45	0.50
	Ag g/t		8.21	11.63	9.39
Discarding Rate of Pre-sorting	%		21.70	12.38	16.66
Metal Loss of Pre-sorting Waste	Pb %		3.16	2.08	2.81
	Zn %		3.49	2.51	3.59
	Ag %		3.26	2.38	2.93
Ore tonnes for Grinding and Flotation	t	302,083	281,692	305,730	272,541
Head Grade for Grinding	Pb %	1.33	1.23	0.98	0.91
	Zn %	2.78	2.62	2.49	2.67
	Ag g/t	70.93	74.83	67.46	62.14
Output of Lead Concentrate	t	7,917	7,089	7,053	5,964
Grade of Lead Concentrate	Pb %	45.49	43.95	38.10	37.16
	Zn %	6.04	5.23	5.43	4.92
	Ag g/t	1,603	1,786	1,781	1,642
Yield of Lead Concentrate (to grinding feed)	%	2.62	2.52	2.31	2.19
Recovery of Lead Concentrate (to grinding feed)	Pb %	89.42	90.26	89.50	88.92
	Zn %	5.69	5.02	5.02	4.03
	Ag %	59.24	60.06	60.90	57.84
Output of Zinc Concentrate	t	17,092	15,152	16,195	15,428
Grade of Zinc Concentrate	Zn %	44.23	43.82	42.14	42.91
	Ag g/t	292	291	268	279
Yield of Zinc Concentrate (to grinding feed)	%	6.30	5.58	5.40	5.10
Recovery of Zinc Concentrate (to grinding feed)	Zn %	89.97	89.86	89.53	90.95
	Ag %	23.28	20.91	21.08	25.42

Sources: GC Mine

17.5 Consumptions and Services

17.5.1 Reagent and Material Consumptions

The reagent and material consumptions for processing in the recent years are shown in Table 17.3, where the data in the table represent the consumptions under normal production conditions. SRK is informed by the GC processing plant manager, that the crushing system typically operates at night during the low electricity price period to save crushing costs, with a price difference of about double between peak and valley electricity prices.

Table 17.3: Reagent and Material Consumptions in GC Processing Plant

Reagents	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
$ZnSO_4$	kg/t	1.09	1.05	1.03	1.24
W-1	g/t	99	93	86.35	92.41
Na_2SO_3	g/t	117	122	114.64	163.23
BK903	g/t	2.83	5.2	5.64	0.71
ADD	g/t	2.5	0.7	0.78	1.89
SN-9	g/t	69	40	27.44	4.13
$CuSO_4$	g/t	193	168	161.4	124.79
8230	g/t	3	6	4.88	1.18
SNX	g/t	118	106	103.46	124.75
Sodium Humate	g/t	265	265	262.27	192.74
Na_2CO_3	g/t	42	23	17.61	15.34
2# Oil	g/t	24	25	26.53	27.03
H_2SO_4	g/t	633	488	406.8	173.38
Lime	kg/t	2.1	1.57	1.56	1.42
SHMP	g/t		17.77	41.43	0
Steel Balls	kg/t	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.26
Electricity	kWh/t	50.35	52.84	54.77	50.23

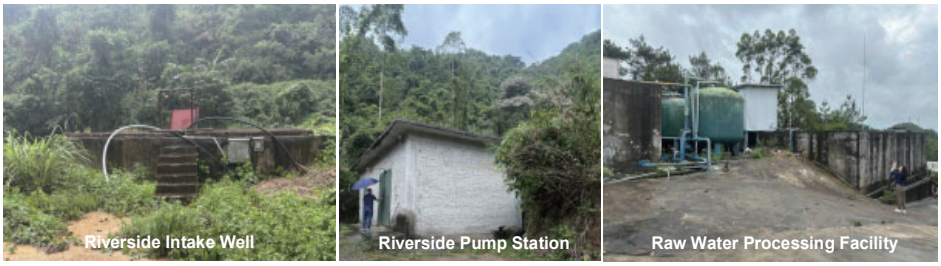
Sources: GC Mine.

17.5.2 Water Supply

The water consumption is about 5 cubic meter per tonne ("m^3/ t") of ore, which mainly comes from mineral processing return water and mine water. The mine water is pumped and discharged to the wastewater processing facility for coagulation and sedimentation treatment, and then pumped to the TSF reclaiming basin, where it is further precipitated and clarified together with the return water from the GC processing plant, and then pumped to the return water head tank of the GC processing plant.

New water comes from the Hashui River, and a large-diameter water intake well is built by the riverside. Water is pumped to the nearby transfer pump station, from where it is pumped to the raw water processing facility on the top of the mine, and after purification, it flows to the clean water head tank at the GC processing plant, mainly used for the preparation of mineral processing reagents, pulp pump sealing and ground flushing. (Figure 17.4)

Figure 17.4: New Water Intake, Pumping and Purification Processing Facilities



Sources: SRK site visit in April 2024

17.5.3 Laboratory

The GC Mine has built a high-standard laboratory, GC Laboratory, equipped with X-ray fluorescence spectrophotometer, ICP-OES Aivo550, atomic absorption spectrophotometer, infrared carbon and sulfur analyser, fire assay analysis room, volumetric analysis room (including balance room, Au-Ag-Cu analysis room, Pb-Zn-Sn analysis room), responsible for the preparation and laboratory analysis of the production samples of the GC processing plant and mining exploration/ ore definition samples. There is also a mineral processing laboratory to conduct tests when the processing index is abnormal, to timely guide the adjustment of the operation parameters for the GC processing plant. Figure 17.5 shows some photos of the GC Laboratory.

Figure 17.5: Photos of the GC Laboratory

Sources: SRK site visit in April 2024

17.5.4 Machine Maintenance

The GC maintenance workshop is equipped with appropriate equipment to meet daily maintenance requirements. The workshop facilities are equipped with craneage, welding, and basic machine-shop capabilities.

More extensive maintenance and major overhaul needs can be outsourced, with appropriate contractors or equipment suppliers.

18 Project Infrastructure

18.1 Introduction

Both the surface and underground infrastructure has been established. Some of the infrastructures are presented in Figure 18.1.

Figure 18.1: Part of Facilities of GC Mine

Sources: SRK site visit 2024

18.2 Tailings Storage Facility

18.2.1 Overview

The GC TSF is a dry-stacking tailings dam, located in a valley on the south side of the GC processing plant, approximately 200 m away from the GC processing plant in a straight line, as shown in Figure 18.2. Between the processing plant and the TSF are the tailings dewatering station and the underground mine paste plant. The tailings from the GC processing plant are pumped to the deep cone thickener for thickening, after which they are primarily used for the underground paste filling needs, and the remaining tailings are pressed and filtrated in the tailings press filter plant, and the filter cake is transported to the TSF by the belt conveyor, which will be levelled and compacted by bulldozers and excavators.

The total designed dam height of the TSF is 99.5 m (elevation of 233 m), and the total storage capacity is 2,989,300 m^3. At present, the tailings stacking height is 71 m (elevation of 204.5 m) with the tailings stacking stock of about 1,356,000 m^3 (45.4% of capacity), and the remaining storage capacity is 1,633,300 m^3 corresponding to a tailings stacking volume of 2,858 kt according to a tailings stacking specific gravity of 1.75 t/ m^3.

The GC TSF is a third-class dam with a number of displacement monitoring facilities and phreatic line monitoring systems installed to monitor the safety of the dam body and obtained the latest "Safety Production Permit" on August 31, 2023, valid until August 30, 2026. In accordance with regulatory requirements, this permit shall be reviewed and renewed every three years.

Figure 18.2: Photos of Tailings Storage Facility

Sources: SRK site visit 2024

18.2.2 Tailings Dam and Tailings Discharge

The tailings dam is composed of the initial dam and the tailings stacking dam. The initial dam is 21.5 m high, the stacking dam is 78.0 m high, and the total dam height is 99.5 m. The initial dam is rolled rockfill dam, with the dam crest elevation of 155.0 m, the dam base elevation of 133.5 m, the dam height of 21.5 m, the dam crest width of 5.0 m and the dam crest axis length of 60.0 m.

The tailings stacking dam adopts the upstream damming method, and the final crest elevation is 233.0 m. After thickened and press filtered, tailings are transported to the TSF by the belt conveyor, levelled and compacted by bulldozers and excavators from the front of the TSF to the tail, and a gradient of 1% to 10% is formed slightly toward the tail of the TSF, so that the rainwater on the surface of the TSF is collected at the tail of the TSF and discharged outside of the TSF through the

drainage system under the dam. The tailings' stacking dam is divided into sub-dams every 5 m higher, and each sub-dam is equipped with a 2.5 m wide berm with longitudinal and transverse drainage ditches of cement laid stone masonry constructed inside the berms. The dam face drainage ditches and dam abutment ditches are constructed at all the berms and dam abutments to divert and drainage the slope water catchment. The designed total height of the stacking dam is 78.0 m. A total of 8 sub-dams has been built, and the 9th sub-dam is currently being built. The outer slope of the stacking dam is covered with soil and planted with turf for slope protection. During the site visit, SRK noticed that the slopes of all the completed sub-dams have been planted with grass and restored to green.

After tailings are stacked to the designed final stacking dam crest elevation of 233.0 m, in order to make the beach surface as a whole "high at the tail and low in front of the dam" and eliminate the possibility of beach water ponding and overtopping, a beach surface with a slope of 1.5% is formed at the tail towards the dam body. Finally, the beach surface is covered with 30 to 50 cm clay, planted with grass and restored to green, and TSF surface drainage ditches are built to divert and drainage the beach water catchment.

18.2.3 Flood Control and Drainage System and Return Water System

In addition to the above-mentioned slope and abutment drainage ditches, permanent flood interception ditches have been built on the slopes on both sides of the TSF to intercept the upstream slope rainwater from entering the TSF. The catchment area of the TSF below the flood interception ditches is 0.23 km^2. The rainwater on the dam slope is diverted to the reclaiming basin through the slope drainage ditches, and the rainwater on the TSF surface collected at the tail of the TSF is discharged to the reclaiming basin through the drainage system in the TSF. The drainage system in the TSF is completely constructed in accordance with the wet discharge TSF, which is composed of the drainage chute at the tail of the TSF and the drainage culvert at the bottom. The drainage chute and culvert are all constructed of reinforced concrete structures and rectangular sections with the sectional dimensions (width × height) of 1.5×1.8m and 0.5×1.05m, respectively.

The tailings seepage water is discharged to the reclaiming basin by the drainage chute, the drainage culvert and the seepage drainage zone under the TSF. The seepage drainage zone is made of woven bagged gravel and stacked next to the drainage chute and the drainage culvert on both sides to form blind ditches with a trapezoidal section.

The reclaiming basin is located downstream of the initial dam, and there is a retaining dam 100 m away the initial dam, forming a reclaiming basin with a total capacity of about 40,000 m^3, which also serves as a sedimentation and clarification sump. The retaining dam is an impermeable rolling earth-rock dam, with the dam crest elevation of 135.5 m, the dam base elevation of 113.2 m, the dam height of 22.3 m, the dam length of approximately 71 m, and the dam crest width of 5 m. A spillway is built on each side of the abutments to prevent flood water from overflowing dam during extreme weather events and ensure the safety of the retaining dam. The section size of the spillway is 2.0 × 2.9m. A return water pump house is built in the reclaiming basin, which is connected to the left bank by a trestle, and the reclaimed water in the basin is pumped to the return water head tank of the GC processing plant for the use of mineral processing production.

18.3 Waste Rock Dump

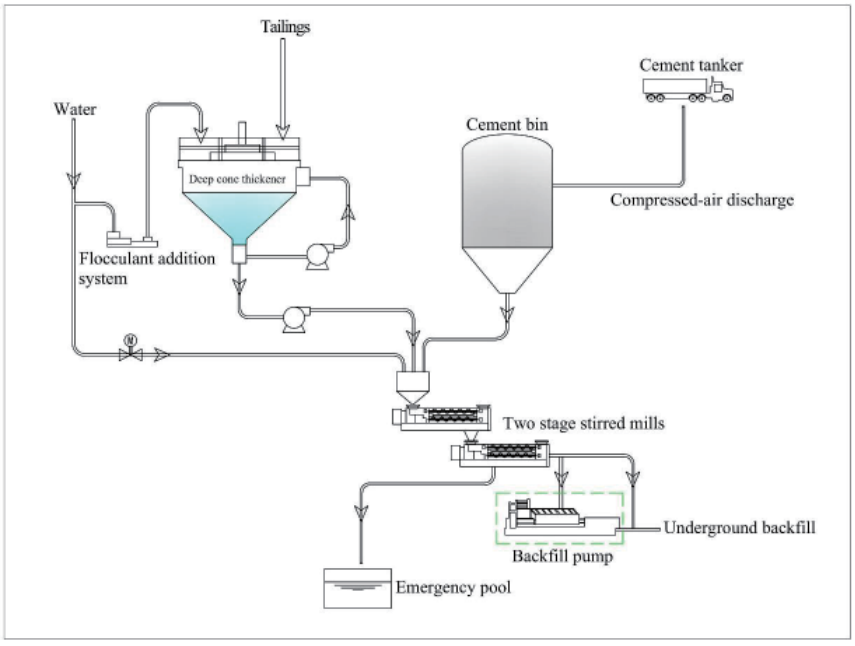
The +215 ASL waste rock dump ("WRD") is located a short distance to the east of the mine portal. SRK were advised that the immediate capacity of the order of 275,000 m^3 (~558 kt). Previous site observations and review of surface plans referenced that there appeared to be room for a downstream extension of the waste dump location and/ or ability to increase the waste dump height to approximately +300 ASL to accommodate all waste produced over the LOM.

However, waste rock produced to date has largely been used for construction purposes transported off-site by local companies, minimum of charge, again to be used for construction activities. The WRD areas on site are thus empty. The removal of waste rock from the site is anticipated to continue for the foreseeable future. The waste rock sale contracts are reviewed on annual basis. SRK has reviewed the available contract and the associate side agreement. The sale price is RMB 3/t (including 13% VAT) of development waste rock and RMB11.5/t of ore sorting waste. SRK also noted as stated by the management of GC Mine, the waste rook is free when the aggregate market is low.

18.4 Backfill Plant

The backfill plant is designed for cemented full tailings, with a system capacity of 60 – 80 m^3/hr, or around 300 m^3/day assuming seven hours operation. The envisaged concentration of the backfill is around 69 - 72% solids, at a density of approximately 1.9 t/m^3. The capacity of the plant at the projected utilization is more than sufficient to supply underground backfill requirements at the LOM mining rates. The schematic process of the backfill plant is presented in Figure 18.3.

Figure 18.3: Flowsheet of Backfill Plant



Sources: GC Mine

The backfilling system is mainly composed of the sub-systems of tailings delivery, tailings thickening, tailings mixing, water addition, backfill control, cement supply, pipeline conveying, water supply, and power supply.

The full tailings with a mass concentration of 10 - 12% produced by the process plant are pumped into the deep cone thickener in order to thicken to the range of 66 - 68% solids. The concentrated tailings are conveyed to the mixing system by gravity from the bottom of the thickener.

The bulk cement is stored in a steel silo from where it is delivered to the mixer. The concentrated tailings are mixed with water and cement in the mixer to prepare a backfilling slurry, which is then pumped underground via a backfill raise or raises and pipelines, to be delivered to various underground stope voids as required.

Tailings feed to the backfill plant can come directly from the process plant or from the dry stack tailings area.

GC Mine notes that underground tailings backfill has obvious advantages, including reduction of the surface storage footprint and thus being more environmentally friendly, facilitation of in situ ore pillar removal and thus maximizing ore production, enhancing mine support with associated safety benefits, and improvement of the ventilation circuit through elimination of potential short-circuiting.

The construction of the backfill plant was completed and tested on December 24, 2019. After surface and underground full-process backfilling tests and adjustment, the system began operating on July 15, 2020. The operation record of the backfill plant is shown in Table 18.1. The backfill plan and tailings balance is presented in Table 18.2.

Table 18.1: Operation Record of Backfill Plant

Year	**Backfill Volume**	**Backfill Material**
Unit	m^3	t
FY2020	43,900	53,997
FY2021	79,050	97,231
FY2022	99,531	122,423
FY2023	101,118	124,375
FY2024	104,011	127,933
FY2025	98,220	120,811

Sources: GC Mine

Table 18.2: Backfill Plan and Tailings Consumption

Year	**Volume to Fill**	**Backfill Material**	**Tailings to backfill**	**Tailings generated**	**Tailings to TSF**
Unit	k m^3	kt	kt	kt	kt
LOM Total	**1,568**	**2,979**	**2,251**	**4,935**	**2,875**
2026	114	217	169	147	169
2027	92	175	136	284	148
2028	105	200	156	298	142
2029	83	157	122	306	184

Year	Volume to Fill	Backfill Material	Tailings to backfill	Tailings generated	Tailings to TSF
2030	79	151	117	304	187
2031	85	162	126	305	179
2032	80	151	118	306	188
2033	81	153	120	303	184
2034	84	160	124	308	183
2035	84	160	125	306	181
2036	88	168	131	305	174
2037	84	160	125	307	182
2038	88	167	130	305	174
2039	86	163	127	307	180
2040	87	166	129	305	176
2041	82	156	122	305	184
2042	82	157	122	183	60
2043	82	156	51	51	-

Sources: GC Mine, SRK Modified

After accounting for tailings used in backfilling mined-out areas and future open stopes (shrinkage stoping), plus a 15% tailings loss allowance, the remaining tailings will be discharged to the TSF. Tailings discharge will effectively reach the existing TSF capacity by Year 18.

18.5 Power Supply

There is a 110 kV substation near Gaocun Township, about 6 km from the mining area. This is fed from the Guangdong Province electrical grid system. The GC Mine uses this substation as the main source of power for the mine.

There are two overhead power lines for the 6 km route. Two 15.0 MW diesel generators are designated for emergency backup to the man-hoist, underground ventilation system, water pumping and essential services in the plant.

A new 10 kV substation was built in the mining area to provide power service for the operations area as a whole. The power supply and distribution in the process plant, mining area, administrative and living areas are configured based on needs.

18.6 Access Road

Access to the GC Mine from Guangzhou is via 178 km of four-lane express highway to Yunfu, then 48 km of paved road to the GC Mine site. A railway connection including high speed rail from Guangzhou to Yunfu is also available.

There are 15 road segments assigned to this Project, some are site and others general access roads. There are no issues of large equipment and/ or ore concentrates transportation.

18.7 Water Supply

The source of water for the mine is from local creeks and gullies that flow into the Hashui Creek. The flows typically vary from about 11,000 m^3/day (dry season) to 69,000 m^3/day (wet season), with the wet season being from April to September inclusive. The annual average rainfall varies in the range of 1,400 – 1,734 mm. The water quality and quantity from the local creeks is sufficient to meet the GC Mine requirements, which are of the order of 2,000 m^3/day.

Water is drawn from the Bai Mai reservoir and pumped to an elevated hilltop water tank (at approximately 343 ASL) for water treatment filtration and surge capacity storage. The treated water is then gravity fed to the mine site and processing plant (at approximately 248 ASL).

The key specifications of the water supply system are:

- Bai Mai reservoir water tank with 100 m^3 of settling capacity and 200 m^3 clean water capacity.
- Hilltop water tank with 300 m^3 storage, and water filtration capability via two filtration units.

Water consumption underground is primarily for drilling and dust suppression.

Potable water is provided underground adjacent to the Main Shaft with water quality conforming to regulatory requirements. Personnel carry drinking water as required to remote workplaces in water containers.

18.8 Sewage Treatment

A sewage treatment facility is located at the mine site for processing of mine camp sewage.

18.9 Water Treatment Facility

There is a water treatment facility at the GC Mine to treat the water that is not recycled, before the water is released to the environment, to comply with standing regulations.

18.10 Site Communication

A dispatching system is used for production dispatching at the mine. A 200-gate digital programmed control dispatching exchange is deployed at the dispatching room of the office building under production management personnel. To facilitate external communication, 10 pairs of trunk lines are used. The internet and cell phone signal are well established on site by service providers.

18.11 Dams and Tunnels

GC Mine has built an approximately 1 km long diversion tunnel with two dams on the Hashui Creek to relocate the course of this river beyond the projected subsidence zone of influence.

18.12 Surface Maintenance Workshop

The surface maintenance facilities include a workshop building area of 756.5 m^2, in which the following auxiliary services are provided:

- Tyre processing, maintenance, and servicing

- Welding
- Electrical
- Hydraulic
- Tools, parts, and material warehouse

The workshop is mainly responsible for maintenance of large-scale production equipment, vehicle repair, processing and repair of components, and the processing of emergency parts. One LD 10 t electric single-beam crane, one BC6063B shaping machine, one CD6240A saddle bed lathe, one Z3040 × 16/I radial drilling machine, and one bench drilling machine are located in the workshop, as well as alternating current arc welding, rectification arc welding, snag grinding machine, cut-off machine, electric drying oven, mobile air compressor, etc. Maintenance facilities such as tool rack, working platform, gas cutting device, etc. are also provided, along with a dynamic balancing machine, tire picking machine, tire mending machine, battery charger, and vehicle repair/ inspection pit.

Mechanical maintenance facilities also include equipment and spare parts store, dump oil depot, reserve electric locomotives, and tramcars maintenance workshop and stockpile yard.

The mining contractor have their own mobile equipment workshop for repairs and servicing adjacent to the decline portal. There are underground jumbo service bays established in redundant stockpile areas/ cubbies to minimize tramming delays for the slower moving jumbos.

Mobile equipment repairs (trucks, loaders, etc.), other equipment breakdowns and equipment major services are conducted in the mining contractor's surface workshop with minor services conducted in the redundant stockpile areas. Minor equipment (such as jacklegs, secondary fans, development pumps, etc.) are also serviced in the mining contractor's surface workshop.

Electric locomotives and rail cars are serviced and repaired in a service rail siding located adjacent to the Main Shaft.

Other fixed and mobile plant (primary pumps, surface electric locomotive, rail cars, vehicles, etc.) are serviced in GC Mine surface workshop located adjacent to the Main Shaft.

18.13 Explosive Magazine

The explosives magazine is located in the valley to the south-east of the GC Mine. It is permitted to hold two of 5t of bulk explosives magazines and 20,000 detonators, representing approximately 15 days and 30 days of supply, respectively. Security services are used, and detonators are scanned on release from the magazine for security audit purposes.

18.14 Fuel Farm

Diesel fuel is required for the mobile mine equipment, some small trucks, and surface vehicles. The surface fuel tank and pumping station set-up allows for refuelling of both light vehicles and heavy-duty mining equipment.

A properly constructed containment for storage of fuel is located in the vicinity of the diesel generators and fuel dispensing facilities. The storage facility is located down-wind from the mine air intake fans and a reasonable distance from buildings, camp, and mine portal (referencing local occupational health and safety regulations and fire-fighting requirement). The lined containment area is

constructed such that spills are confined and can readily be cleaned, so that the need for extensive and costly remediation work can be avoided during site closure.

No fuel is allowed to be stored underground. Trucks and loaders are re-fuelled at the surface fuel farm and dispensing facility.

18.15 Camp and Building

The mine office complex to the east of the warehouse comprises the administration and engineering buildings, which provide working space for management, supervision, geology, engineering, and other operations support staff.

Administrative, living, and welfare facilities are composed of administrative office building, hostel, canteen, washroom, and residential building, as well as dining and entertainment facilities.

18.16 Security and Gate House

A security/ gatehouse is located on the site access road. The access road off a local village road has a manual gate with signage indicating that vehicles and persons are now entering the private property.

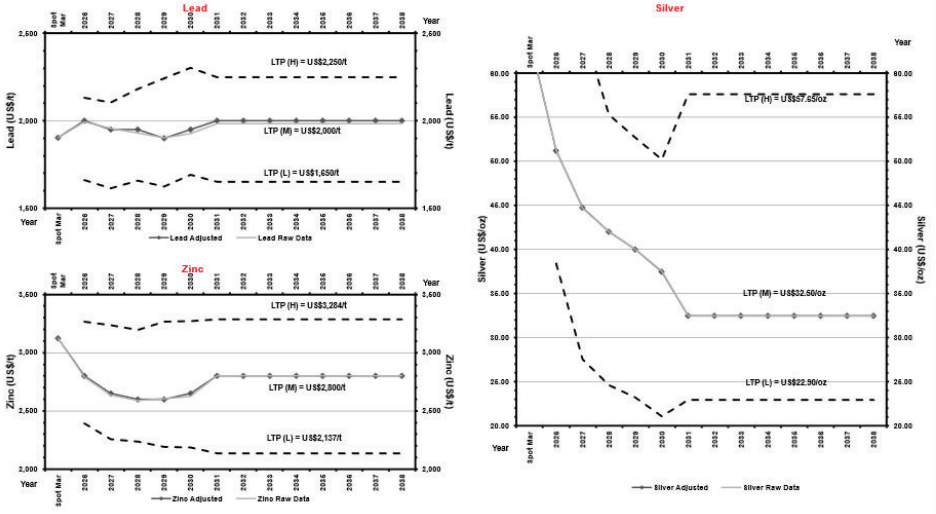
19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Commodity Prices

Neither GC Mine, nor SRK has conducted a market study in relation to silver, lead and zinc concentrates which will be produced by GC Mine. Silver, lead and zinc are freely traded commodities on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.

Figure 19.1 below represent independent analyst, Consensus Market Forecasts ("CMF") for the silver, lead, and zinc outlooks (in real USD), which was issued in December 2025. The commodity price forecasts are considered by SRK to reflect a reasonable outlook for the future.

Figure 19.1: Outlook for Silver, Lead and Zinc Prices by CMF



Sources: CMF, released on December 20, 2025

Table 19.1 shows the prices for Silver, Lead, and Zinc. These commodity prices are dynamic and are derived from CMF, published by Consensus Economics Inc., to which SRK subscribes annually. However, during the preparation of the technical report by SRK, the silver price increased significantly. SRK also referred to the price forecast released by CMF in March 2026, in which the silver prices for 2026 and 2027 reflect the changes in early 2026. SVM ultimately recommended that, in the techno-economic analysis, the updated price forecast be used for the silver price in the first three years. Since the long-term price shows little difference from the December forecast for Pb and Zn prices, the December forecast prices should continue to be adopted.

Table 19.1: Commodity Price Assumptions for the Economic Analysis

Commodity	Units	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	LTP
Silver	USD/oz	72.75	66.50	42.00	40.00	37.50	32.50	32.50
Lead	USD/t	2,000	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,000
	USc/lb	91	88	88	86	88	91	91
Zinc	USD/t	2,800	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,800	2,800
	USc/lb	127	120	118	118	120	127	127

Source: CMF, December 20, 2025

19.2 Concentrate Marketing

It is understood that the GC Mine concentrates are marketed to existing smelter customers in China and appropriate terms have been negotiated yearly. A totally of 11 contracts with nine smelters, consist of five on zinc concentrates, four on lead concentrates and two on Sulfur concentrate are available for reviewing. All contracts have freight and related expenses to be paid by the customers.

SRK has summarized the payable metals in concentrate prices based on the discount method which is notarized in the sale contracts. The prices mentioned in the contracts are all in RMB and including ("Incl.") 13% VAT. The discount method mentioned in the contracts is summary as below:

- Silver metal in lead concentrate. The payable factor is depending on the silver grade in the concentrate.
  - Payable 95.5%, Ag grade ⩾ 3,500 g/t
  - Payable 95%, Ag grade ⩾ 3,000 g/t
  - Payable 94.5%, Ag grade ⩾ 2,500 g/t
  - Payable 94%, Ag grade ⩾ 2,000 g/t
  - Payable 93.5%, Ag grade ⩾ 1,500 g/t
  - Payable 93%, Ag grade ⩾ 1,000 g/t
  - Payable 92%, Ag grade ⩾ 800 g/t
- Lead metal in lead concentrate. The basic grade is Pb 50%. The abatement of price is RMB 200/t metal contained in concentrate. The penalty on grade floating is as follows:
  - Fix abatement RMB 200 /t metal in concentrate, Pb grade ⩾ 50 %
  - RMB 200/t + (50%-Grade) x 100x RMB 20, 40%⩽Pb grade ⩽ 50 %
  - RMB 200/t + (40%-Grade) x 100x 50 RMB, 35%⩽Pb grade ⩽ 40 %
  - RMB 250/t + (35%-Grade) x 100x 100 RMB, 30%⩽Pb grade ⩽ 35 %
  - RMB 750/t + (35%-Grade) x 100x 150 RMB, 25%⩽Pb grade ⩽ 30 %
- Zinc metal in zinc concentrate. The penalty is based on not only Zn grade, but also the metal prices.
  - If the zinc metal price is no more than 15,000 RMB/t incl. VAT
    - Fix abatement RMB2,400/t metal in concentrate, Zn grade = 50 %

  - RMB 2,400/t - (Grade-50%) x 100x 20 RMB, Zn grade ＞ 50%
  - RMB 2,400/t + (50%-Grade) x 100x 20 RMB, 40%≤Zn grade ＜ 50 %
  - RMB 2,600/t + (40%-Grade) x 100x 50 RMB, 35%≤Zn grade ＜ 40 %
  - RMB 2,850/t + (35%-Grade) x 100x 100 RMB, 30%≤Zn grade ＜ 35 %
  - If the zinc metal price is more than RMB 15,000/t incl. VAT, additional 20% of the premium against the based price is applied together with the penalties applied as the price is lower than RMB 15,000/t.
- Silver metal in zinc concentrate. The payable factor is depending on the silver grade in the concentrate.
  - RMB 4.0 per gram, Ag grade ≥ 500 g/t
  - RMB 3.0 per gram, Ag grade ≥ 400 g/t
  - RMB 2.5 per gram, Ag grade ≥ 300 g/t
  - RMB 2.0 per gram, Ag grade ≥ 200 g/t
  - RMB 1.2 per gram, Ag grade ≥ 100 g/t
  - Not pay, Ag grade ＜ 100 g/t

It is also understood that an acceptable arsenic level in base metal concentrates, without penalty, for Chinese smelters is of the order of 1.0% and notes that the GC Mine lead and zinc concentrates are acceptable to those smelters. Should the arsenic level ever be higher than 1.0% in zinc concentrates or lead concentrates, the payable Zn or Pb content would be discounted by 0.5% Zn or Pb for every 1% As above the 1.0% As level.

It is also understood that there are some other measures on valuable elements in concentrates other than silver, lead, and zinc, such as copper or gold. However, there is no available data from the Mineral Resource estimates and not material to the operation performance.

19.3 Operational Contracts

SRK reviewed the available mining and development contract with professional services provider dated January 1, 2026, which will expire at the end of 2028. The items and budget support the costing records and forecasting for Opex. A negotiating on terms for next three years will be conducted in 2028.

The waste rock from the development which is transported to the temporary WRD located near the shaft portal, main decline and exploration decline, are available to sell. The sale price is RMB 3.0/ t underground development waste including 13% VAT. The tail waste from XRT intelligent sorting is RMB 11.5/t, including 13% VAT. The freight and related expenses to be paid by the customer.

The domestic garbage disposal is contracted out to local provider. Totally about RMB 302,820 annually including 3% VAT.

The environmental impact monitoring service is contracted out to professional service providers, on waste, surface underground and TSF water, waste gas, soil, and noise. The contract budget about RMB 74,000 annually including 6% VAT for the service.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Review Objective

The objective of this review is to identify and/ or verify the existing and potential Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community liabilities and risks, and assess any associated proposed remediation measures for the GC Mine.

20.2 Review Process, Scope, and Standards

The process for verifying the environmental permitting and licensing compliance and operational conformance for the GC Mine comprised a review and inspection of the projects' environmental management performance against:

- Chinese national environmental regulatory requirements; and
- World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC) environmental standards and guidelines, and internationally recognised environmental management practices.

The methodology applied for this environmental review of the project consisted of a combination of documentation review, site visit and interviews with company technical representatives.

20.3 Permitting

According to the requirements of relevant laws and regulations of China, a series of environmental protection related licences and permits should be obtained during the operation of mines, such as safety production permit, water use permit and site discharge permit.

20.3.1 Safety Production Permit

The safety production permits for the GC Mine are presented in Table 20.1.

Table 20.1: Details of the Safety Production Permits for the GC Mine

Areas	GC Mine
Safety Production Permit No.	[2023] Wb012 II2
Issued To	Guangdong Found Mining Ltd. (GC Mine)
Issued By	Guangdong Province Emergency Management Bureau
Licensed Activity	Lead-zinc-silver Mine Underground Mining
Issue Date	August 31, 2023
Expiry Date	August 30, 2026
Areas	GC Mine TSF
Safety Production Permit No.	[2023] Wc013 II2
Issued To	Guangdong Found Mining Ltd. (GC Mine TSF)
Issued By	Guangdong Province Emergency Management Bureau
Licensed Activity	TSF Operation
Issue Date	August 31, 2023

Expiry Date	August 30, 2026

SRK considers that the above safety production permits cover the entire mine site and TSF of the GC Mine.

20.3.2 Water Use Permit

The water use permit for the GC Mine is presented in Table 20.2.

Table 20.2: Details of the Water Use Permit for the GC Mine

Water Use Permit No.	D445303S2022-0007
Issued To	Guangdong Found Mining Ltd.
Issued By	Yunfu City Yun'an District Agriculture, Rural and Water Resources Bureau
Issue Date	March 15, 2022
Expiry Date	March 14, 2027
Water Supply Source	Surface water
Water Use Allocation	200,000m^3/year

20.3.3 Pollutant Discharge Permit

According to the Regulations on the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits and the Measures for the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits, pollutant discharge units must apply for a Pollutant Discharge Permit from the approval authority before starting production facilities or engaging in actual pollutant discharge activities. However, enterprises, institutions, and other producers and operators whose production and emissions of pollutants are small and have minimal impact on the environment are not required to apply for pollutant discharge permits, but they should fill out pollutant discharge registration forms. The GC Mine has registered the discharge of fixed pollution sources on May 19, 2023. The registration number is 91445300680642284X002Y. Registration is valid until May 18, 2028. The permissible discharge of waste includes dust and treated mine dewatering water.

20.4 Status of Environmental Approvals

The basis of environmental policy in China is contained in the 2018 Constitution of the PRC. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Constitution, the state protects and improves the environment in which people live and the ecological environment. It prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards. The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

The following are other Chinese laws that provide environmental legislative support to the Minerals Resources Law of the PRC (2024) and the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC (2014):

- Environmental Impact Assessment Law (2018)
- Law on Prevention & Control of Atmospheric Pollution (2018)
- Law on Prevention & Control of Noise Pollution (2021)
- Law on Prevention & Control of Water Pollution (2017)
- Law on Prevention & Control Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste (2020)

- Forestry Law (2019)
- Water Law (2016)
- Land Administration Law (2019)
- Protection of Wildlife Law (2022)
- Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection (2017).

In accordance with Chinese legislation, the Project will be subjected to a comprehensive EIA to assess the environmental impacts of the proposed development on the human and natural environment prior to the commencement of construction, mining and processing operations. The company provided SRK with the EIA report and approval for the project, with specific details outlined in Table 20.3.

Table 20.3: Details of the EIA Report and Approval for the GC Mine

Project	Produced By	Production Date	Approved By	Approval Date
Gaocheng Pb-Zn Mine Development Project (0.33Mtpa)	Guangdong Heli Engineering Survey Institute	March, 2010	Guangdong Province Environmental Protection Bureau	June 13, 2010

Furthermore, a water and soil conservation plan ("WSCP") is required for a project constructed in the area where is prone to water and soil erosion. The company provided SRK with the WSCP report and approval for the project, with specific details outlined in Table 20.4.

Table 20.4: Details of the WSCP Report and Approval for the GC Mine

Project	Produced By	Production Date	Approved By	Approval Date
Gaocheng Pb-Zn Mine Development Project (0.33Mtpa)	China Water Resources Pearl River Planning, Surveying & Designing Co., Ltd.	February, 2009	Guangdong Province Water Bureau	March 25, 2009

SRK reviewed the above EIA report and approval and concluded that the EIA basically cover the main production facilities including mine site, GC processing plant and TSF. SRK considers that the GC Mine prepared the EIA report in accordance with relevant Chinese legal requirements and obtained corresponding government approval.

20.5 Environmental and Social Aspects

20.5.1 Flora and Fauna

According to the baseline study of EIA report, the vegetation in this area belongs to the South Asian tropical monsoon rainforest, also known as evergreen monsoon rainforest and monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest. Due to the strong interference and destruction of human activities, only some zonal vegetation exists near the TSF in this area, such as Ficus of the mulberry family. Most of plants are secondary vegetation and artificial vegetation. No large wild mammals were seen during the survey, and small passerine birds were occasionally seen in this area. There are no endangered animals and plants in the GC Mine's area. The landform and topography in the project area may be changed by mining, waste rock and tailings dumping, haul roads, office buildings and dormitories,

and other facilities. The WSCP report anticipates that the disturbed land area due to project development will be 28.7 km^2. The development of the project may also result in impacts to or loss of flora and fauna habitat. If effective measures are not taken to manage and rehabilitate the disturbed areas, the surrounding land can become polluted and the land utilization function will be changed, causing an increase in land desertification, water loss and soil erosion. The EIA concludes that the river diversion will not cause significant impacts on the habitats of terrestrial wildlife or lead to species extinction. The impacts on terrestrial wildlife are considered temporary. However, the river diversion will alter the original habitat of aquatic organisms, particularly impacting benthic organisms to a greater extent. According to the preliminary investigation of the EIA report, there are no rare or endangered plants or animals in the mining area, TSF, or surrounding areas. Additionally, there are no natural reserves or forest parks in the vicinity.

20.5.2 Water Management

The region is located in a subtropical warm and humid area with abundant rainfall, characterized by well-developed surface water systems, mainly consisting of gullies and tributaries, with the largest river being the Shenbu River. The Shenbu River flows through the northeastern periphery of the mining area. All surface water sources in the region drain into the Shenbu River. Additionally, within the mining area, the Hashui River flows into the Shenbu River from the southwestern corner of the mining area.

The drinking water source for the GC Mine is mountain spring water. Before use, the spring water undergoes filtration through sand, activated carbon, and reverse osmosis. The treated mountain spring water is also provided to nearby villagers for their use. For daily domestic water needs, water is sourced from the Hashui River and treated before use. Underground mining production water and supplementary fresh water for the GC processing plant comes from treated dewatering water. SRK suggests that GC Mine adopts a sustainable water supply management strategy aimed at minimizing its effects on natural ecosystems, preventing aquifer depletion, and mitigating impacts on water users. Simultaneously, the company should engage in consultation with essential stakeholders, such as governments and potentially affected communities, to comprehend and address any conflicts arising from water demand, community reliance on water resources, and existing local conservation regulations.

The potential negative impacts of the GC Mine to surface water and ground water are due to the indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater. In addition, the mining activities may lead to the change of the groundwater table. The main wastewater pollution sources of the project include dewatering water, processing wastewater, tailings and waste rock leachate, hazardous waste leachate, wastewater from maintenance workshop, industrial site rainwater, domestic sewage, etc. The EIA report states that mine dewatering may cause groundwater table to drop and have negative impacts on agricultural and domestic water sources. The EIA approval requires all the processing wastewater for the GC Mine should be collected and reused for production.

During the site visit, it was observed that the project development had led to the diversion of the Hashui River, which was accomplished through the use of culverts. SRK also observed that there was a dewatering water treatment plant constructed at the GC Mine to process the mine water. Lime, PAC (Polyaluminum chloride), and PAM (Polyacrylamide) are used to treat the mine water. After treatment, some of the mine water is reused to supplement fresh water for underground mining operations, road dust suppression and the GC processing plant production, while the remaining portion, meeting the Class III standard of the "Surface Water Environmental Quality Standards"

(GB3838-2002), is discharged. All processing wastewater is internally recycled and not discharged externally. The processing plant and the tailings storage facility are both equipped with emergency pools to collect wastewater in emergency situations. In addition, a collection pool has been constructed for the leachate from the legacy waste rock dump; the collected water is treated at the dewatering water treatment plant and reused in production. Domestic sewage is centrally collected, undergoes biochemical treatment, and is reused for landscaping within the GC processing plant area without external discharge. The treatment methods for mine water, processing wastewater and domestic sewage for the project are generally consistent with the requirements outlined in the project's EIA approval.

According to the monitoring reports provided by GC Mine, the project conducts comprehensive environmental monitoring every quarter, which includes dewatering water quality monitoring. Additionally, surface water and groundwater monitoring are conducted once each year, separately during the first and second halves of the year. Sampling locations for surface water include the discharge point of mine water as well as upstream and downstream points of the Hashui River from the discharge outlet. Monitoring parameters include ammonia nitrogen, copper, cadmium, arsenic, iron, manganese, etc. SRK reviewed the surface water monitoring reports provided by the company for the year 2024 and 2025, which indicated that the water quality monitoring results were within the relevant standard ranges. However, the groundwater monitoring conducted in 2024 and 2025 revealed that the manganese and iron levels in monitoring wells exceeded the relevant standard limits.

SRK recommends that water quality monitoring be undertaken upstream and downstream of the GC Mine area (including the TSF), and also any site water discharges. SRK also suggests enhancing some water pollution control measures to reduce the risk, such as surface hardening, second containment facility and accident pool, are recommended to mitigate the water pollution risks.

20.5.3 Waste Rock and Tailings Management

The project does not have a permanent WRD, but there is a temporary WRD where generated waste rock is temporarily stored and subsequently sold externally. SRK sighted a waste rock sales contract valid until October 31, 2024. During the site visit, SRK observed that a previously abandoned waste rock dump had undergone reclamation and afforestation. Most of the tailings are backfilled in the mined-out area and the remaining tailings are discharged into the TSF through dry stacking. No geochemical characterization of waste rocks or ARD assessment has been sighted as part of this review. During the site visit, SRK did not observe clear evidence of ARD. The EIA report states that toxicity leaching tests has been conducted on the tailings from the GC Mine. The tailings for the GC Mine are not hazardous waste with leaching toxicity and belong to general industrial solid waste (Class I).

20.5.4 Noise and Dust Emissions

The dust emission sources for the GC Mine are mainly from loading and unloading, waste rock dumping, ore stockpile, crashing, screening and movement of vehicles and mobile equipment. Dust management measures for the mine site and GC processing plant proposed in the EIA reports mainly comprise wet drilling, water sprinkling, using dust collector, etc. During the site visit, SRK observed that the dust collector was used for ore crushing process.

The main sources of noise emissions for the GC Mine are from the operation of the mining and GC processing plant operation (drilling, blasting, loading, haulage, crushers, ball mills, pumps and other processing equipment) and movement of vehicles/ mobile equipment. The EIA reports states that low noise equipment, foundation vibration reduction and workshop sealing are to be adopted as noise prevention measures.

No significant noise and dust emissions were observed during the site visit. SRK reviewed the quarterly noise and dust monitoring reports provided by the company for 2024 and 2025. The reports indicate that the particulate emissions from the crushing and screening workshop, the fugitive emissions at the mine boundary, and the noise levels at the mine boundary all comply with the relevant standards.

20.5.5 Hazardous Substances Management

Hazardous materials have the characteristics of corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic, flammable and potentially biologically infectious, which pose a potential risk to human and/ or environmental health. The hazardous materials will be generated mainly by the project's construction, mining, and processing operations and include hydrocarbons (i.e. fuels, waste oils, and lubricants) and oil containers, batteries, medical waste, etc. The leaks, spills or other types of accidental releases of hazardous materials may have negative impact on soils, surface water, and groundwater resources.

The main hazardous materials for the GC Mine operations will comprise the storage and handling of processing reagents, waste oil, waste oil drum, spent batteries and discarded chemical packaging bags, etc. Hazardous wastes are stored in a designated hazardous waste warehouse. Zoning labels are posted at the entrance. The floor has been hardened, and a collection sump is installed. There is an explosive magazine which was generally well managed. During the site visit, SRK noted that the processing reagents are stored on a cement surface. SRK recommends that anti-seepage treatment be applied to the perimeter of the hazardous waste warehouse..

20.5.6 Occupational Health and Safety

A well developed and comprehensive safety management system comprises site inductions, site policies, safe work procedures, training, risk/ hazard management (including signage), use of PPE, emergency response process, incident/ accident reporting, an onsite first aid/ medical centre, designated safety responsibilities for site personnel, regular safety meetings and a work permit/ tagging system. SRK reviewed the company's safety production management system, occupational disease prevention and control plan, safety production work plan, and emergency response plan for the GC Mine and concluded that the development of these plans complies with relevant Chinese requirements. SRK recommends GC Mine conduct safety record and develop incident analysis reports for the possible injuries in future. The proposed reports analysed the cause of injuries and identified measures to prevent a recurrence, which are in line with international recognized OHS accident monitoring practice.

20.5.7 Mine Closure and Rehabilitation

The Chinese national requirements for mine closure are covered under the Mineral Resources Law of People's Republic of China (2024), the Rules for Implementation of the Mineral Resources Law of the PRC, the Mine Site Geological Environment Protection Regulations (2019), and the Land Rehabilitation Regulation (2011) issued by the State Council. In summary, these legislative

requirements cover the need to conduct land rehabilitation, to prepare a geological environmental protection and reclamation plan, and to submit it for assessment and approval. In addition, a mine geological environment treatment and restoration fund account should be established by GC Mine. SRK has sighted the geological environmental protection and reclamation plan for the GC Mine which was produced in July 2021.

Reclamation has been carried out in certain areas of the mining site, such as the legacy waste rock dump. The total cost of geological environmental protection and reclamation for the GC Mine is RMB7,754,300 which comprise geological environmental protection of RMB2,087,200 and land reclamation of RMB5,667,100 respectively. GC Mine informed SRK that the full amount has been deposited, and withdrawals will be made based on annual reclamation and mine closure conditions, subject to approval and acceptance by relevant departments. Balance of the Mine Geological Environment Restoration Fund account as of October 2025 is RMB 20,829,811.48.

20.5.8 Social Considerations

The GC Mine is located approximately 15 km southwest of Yun'an District, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province. Administratively, it falls under the jurisdiction of Gaocun Town, Yun'an District, Yunfu City. Villages within the mining area boundary include Gaocheng Village and You Village, among others. The project area consists mostly of secondary forest land, with a few hillsides cleared for farmland.

The GC Mine does not encompass any nature reserves, scenic spots, or cultural relics. The general project area does not include any cultural minority groups. The broader Yun'an District is predominantly made up of Han Chinese. According to the relevant Chinese environmental legislation, public participation should be involved within the environmental impact assessment. The results of public participation for the GC Mine shows that 95.4% of the respondents supported the construction of the project. Public comments mainly focused on drinking water, water security for agricultural irrigation and the impact of project drainage on agricultural production. GC Mine informed SRK that there had been no environmental complaints from nearby villagers over the past three years.

GC Mine actively engages in various social welfare and charity activities, including community development, assistance to vulnerable groups, educational support, and donations to foundations. Additionally, GC Mine provides diverse employment opportunities for local residents of working age. SRK recommends that GC Mine continuously improve its public participation and grievance mechanisms to ensure ongoing community engagement. This ensures the company receive and address specific concerns raised by affected persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

GC Mine has been in operation since 2014 at designed nominal capacity of 330 ktpa feed ore, and all necessary infrastructure for the operation is in place. The mine is designed as an underground operation developed by a hybrid access of declines and shaft, staged in 2 Phases at the beginning, targeting the Mineral Resources above -300ASL. A third Phase is in the engineering design phase; however, the access method has been considered as decline access and the relayed air return raises. The associated Capex for the depth extension development is estimated by the GC Mine. The other sustainable Capex such as mine closure, facilities upgrades and/or capital maintenance are also estimated.

GC Mine has a relative stable operation which addresses the Opex forecasting via their historic performance records.

All the Capex and Opex are estimated in RMB original by the mine management, but present in USD during this report. A static exchange rate of USD 1.00: RMB7.12 is referenced.

21.1 Capital Cost

21.1.1 Summary

The Capex for GC Mine over LOM includes capitalization development, processing upgrades, infrastructure updates and mine closure and reclamation. The summary of LOM Capex is presented in Table 21.1.

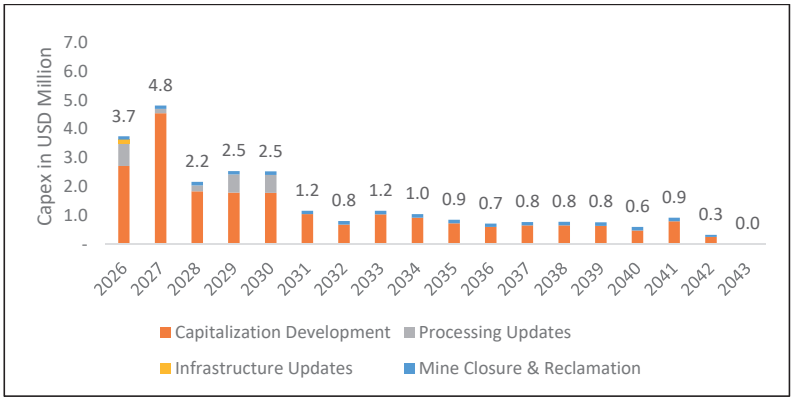
Table 21.1: Summary of LOM Capex for the GC Mine

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Capitalization Development	USD Million	21.2
Processing Upgrades	USD Million	2.4
Infrastructure Upgrades	USD Million	0.2
Mine Closure & Reclamation	USD Million	2.0
Total	**USD Million**	**26**

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes: Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding

Figure 21.1: Capex Investment Plan over LOM



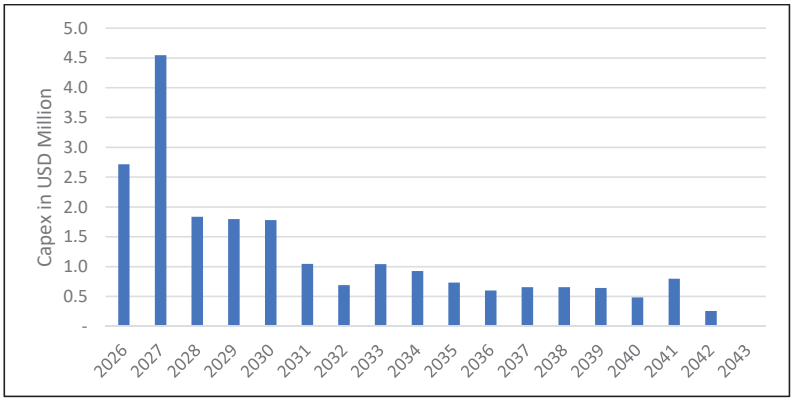
Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.1.2 Capitalization Development

Capitalization development includes the decline expansion/ deepening that is from the currently level -300ASL down to -500ASL; and the level drive, air return raise, UG exploration drilling chamber/ cubbies, and exploration drives, which serve the mine more than one year. The stope preparation drives are classed as Opex.

The decline development is currently undergoing detail design engineering, targeting the Mineral Resources from -350 ASL to -500 ASL. The mine schedule outlines the planned development meters annually, with unit costs derived from development contracts. Figure 21.2 illustrates the projected capitalization development costs over the LOM.

Figure 21.2: Capitalization Development over the LOM



Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.1.3 Processing and Infrastructure Upgrades

The processing and infrastructure upgrade Capex include the following items, and the details are presented in Table 21.2:

- Coarse waste rejection: The implementation of automation to improve waste management and processing efficiency, with an estimated cost of USD761,773 scheduled in 2026
- Automation: Aiming to integrate advanced automation equipment, such as various components and electrical instruments, into the processing line to enhance operational efficiency, with an estimated cost of USD110,803 in 2026
- Tin Ore Process Optimization: Optimizing the processing infrastructure and some equipment for the tin ore gravity separation circuit, with an estimated cost of USD41,551 in 2026
- Detection Automation: The installation of automatic concentration density detection equipment in the grinding and floating circuit, with an estimated cost of USD207,756 for 2027
- Dense Media Separation: The purchasing of equipment for enhancing ore separation processes. It is planned for 2028 and 2029, with an estimated cost of USD1,246,537
- Stockyard Rain Shelter: This infrastructure improvement is to protect stockpiled materials from weather-related impacts and is planned to be constructed in 2026 at a cost of USD152,355.

Table 21.2: Processing and Infrastructure Upgrade Capex

Item	Unit	LOM Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Processing							
Coarse waste rejection	USD k	761.8	761.8	-	-	-	-
Automation	USD k	110.8	-	110.8	-	-	-
Tin ore process optimization	USD k	41.6	-	41.6	-	-	-
Detection automation	USD k	207.8	-	-	207.8	-	-
Dense media separation	USD k	1,246.5	-	-	-	623.3	623.3
Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-
Stockyard rain shelter	USD k	152.4	152.4	-	-	-	-

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.1.4 Closure & Reclamation Capex

The closure costs are categorized into reclamation engineering costs, general reclamation expenses, and sustainable mine construction, and detailed in Table 21.3.

- Reclamation Engineering Cost: Includes reclamation engineering costs associated with outsourcing and construction
- Reclamation Expense: General expenses related to material, consulting, and reviewing for reclamation
- Sustainable Mine Construction: Costs associated with sustainable mine construction, appearing in 2023.

Table 21.3: Closure & Reclamation Capex over Last Three Years

Item	Unit	Average	2022	2023	2024
Reclamation Engineering	USD k	27.99	59.16	24.82	-
Reclamation Expense	USD k	61.46	33.39	83.12	67.88
Sustainable Mine Construction	USD k	13.50	-	21.01	19.48
Mine Closure & Reclamation Total	USD k	102.95	92.54	128.95	87.36
Mine ROM	t	293,515	299,597	290,050	290,897
Closure Capex Rate	USD/t ROM	0.35	0.31	0.44	0.30

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2 Operating Costs

21.2.1 Summary

The Opex is categorized into mining, processing, backfill, tailings and filtration, S&GA, and CSR. The Opex is forecasted from the historical operation/ production records of the past three years. The unit Opex increases slightly due to the variation of ROM tonnages over the past three years. The forecasted Opex is USD 69.4/ t ROM. Table 21.4 presented the summary of unit costs per last three year and the weighted average parameters. Figure 21.3 illustrates the distribution of each cost center of the Opex. The mining cost is a major part of the Opex.

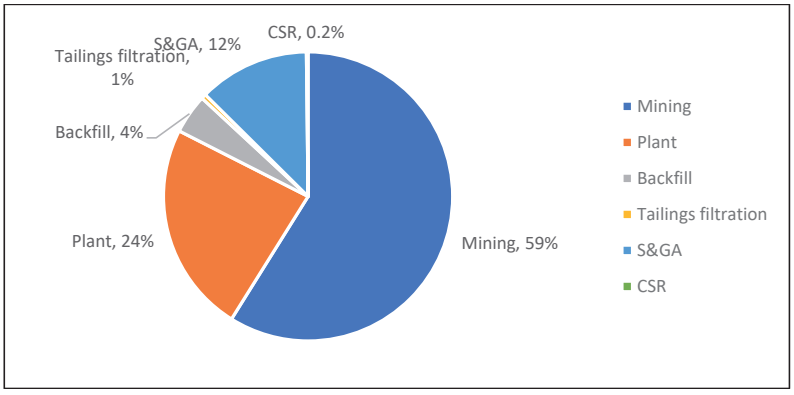
Table 21.4: Summary of Opex Historical & Forecasted for GC Mine

Item	Unit	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average as Forecasted
Mining	USD/t ROM	39.8	44.4	38.5	40.9
Plant	USD/t Feed	15.8	16.5	16.8	16.4
Backfill	USD/t ROM	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
Tailings filtration	USD/t Feed	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
S&GA	USD/t Feed	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6
CSR	USD/t Feed	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total cash unit cost	**USD/t**	**67.6**	**73.2**	**67.3**	**69.4**
Mine ROM	kt	300	290	291	
Plant Feed	kt	300	290	291	

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes: Mining and backfill costs are united by mine ROM and the others are united by plant feed.

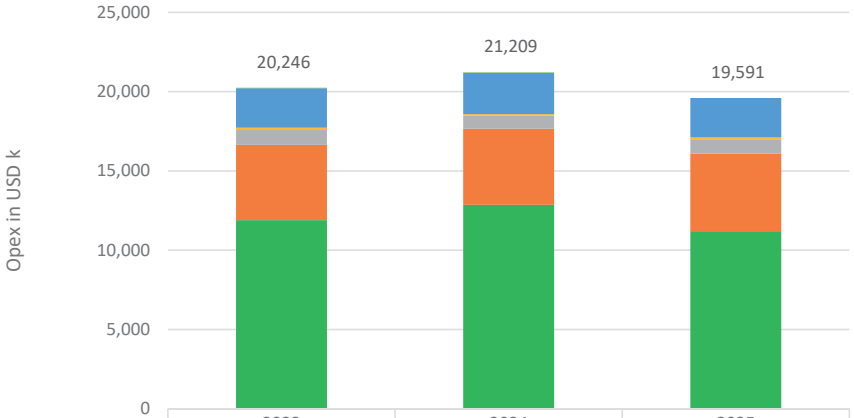
Figure 21.3: Pie Chat of Percentage for GC Mine Opex



Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Figure 21.4 shows the total Opex from 2023 to 2025. In SRK's view, following long-term operation, the Opex against ROM or plant feed has remained restable.

Figure 21.4: Opex for historical three year (in USD k)



	2023	2024	2025
CSR	40.7	28.8	-
S&GA	2,482.9	2,606.7	2,484.0
Tailings filtration	145.0	79.2	104.1
Backfill	941.2	844.2	911.6
Processing	4,736.8	4,797.2	4,888.8
Mining	11,899.5	12,853.4	11,202.4
Total	20,246	21,209	19,591

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2.2 Mining

The mining Opex is categorized into contractors for mining and development, materials, labor, power, maintenance, and safety management. It is noted that the contractor costs are presented in RMB.

- Mining Contractor

  Costs for contractors of stoping operation are based on annual contracts with agreed unit mining costs. Costs vary for the mining methods; shrinkage, and resuing, depending on mining width (thickness) (Table 21.5). The contract stipulates that the GC Mine supplies the materials.

Table 21.5: Detailed Opex from Mining Contracts

Mining method	Thickness	Unit	Cost
Resuing	≦50cm	RMB/t	269
Resuing	50cm＜d ≦ 80cm	RMB/t	247
Resuing	80cm＜d	RMB/t	235
Cut and Filling	≦50cm	RMB/t	239
Cut and Filling	50cm＜d ≦ 80cm	RMB/t	217
Cut and Filling	80cm＜d ≦ 140cm	RMB/t	170
Cut and Filling	140cm＜d ≦ 180cm	RMB/t	155
Cut and Filling	180cm＜d	RMB/t	110
Shrinkage	≧3m	RMB/t	64.7
Shrinkage	1.5<d≦3m	RMB/t	79
Shrinkage	≦1.5m	RMB/t	106
Short-hole Residual Mining		RMB/t	46.9
Stockpiled Ore Handling		RMB/t	34.7

Source: GC Mine

- Development Contractor

  The Opex for contractors involved in mine development, such as developing ore passes, raises, drifts, and cross-cuts, are also based on annual contracts with agreed unit development costs (Table 21.6). This Opex is based on the stope development budget from GC mine.

Table 21.6: Detailed Opex from Development Contracts

Category	Profile / Specification	Dimensions (m)	Unit	Rate
Drift	Three-centered Arch	2.7×2.5	RMB/m	1,804.3
		2.5×2.5	RMB/m	1,719.7
		2.8×2.8	RMB/m	2,021.5
		2.6×2.6	RMB/m	1,803.9
		2.4×2.4	RMB/m	1,644.2
		2.2×2.4	RMB/m	1,539.2
		2.0×2.2	RMB/m	1,458.9
		2.0×2.0	RMB/m	1,394.4
	Water Sump	-	RMB/m^3	239.8

Incline	Three-centered Arch	4.2×3.75	RMB/m	4,296.50
Raise	Rectangular	1.2×1.2	RMB/m	1,015.4
	Rectangular	1.5×2.0	RMB/m	1,956.6
	Rectangular	1.5×1.8	RMB/m	1,533.3
	Rectangular	1.8×1.8	RMB/m	1,672.0
	Rectangular	2.0×2.0	RMB/m	1,923.8
	Circular	1.2×1.2	RMB/m	2,857.3
	Circular	1.4×1.4	RMB/m	3,068.9
	Circular	3.5×3.5	RMB/m	5,287.5
Raise Access	Three-centered Arch	1.2×1.8	RMB/m	940
		1.4×1.8	RMB/m	1,004.00
		1.6×1.8	RMB/m	1,371.7
		1.4×1.8	RMB/m	1,280.5
Stripping	General Stripping	-	RMB/m^3	239.8
	Decline Stripping	-	RMB/m^3	254.2

Source: GC Mine

- Material

  This includes accessories, wire and cable, steel, wood, lubricating oil, and explosive/ blasting materials.

- Labor

  This category includes salaries and bonuses, insurance, welfare fees, and subsidies.

- Water and Power

  This includes water and electricity consumption during mining operations.

- Maintenance and others

  This includes general maintenance and miscellaneous costs.

- Safety Management

  This includes PPE, safety training, supplies and the monitoring.

- Production Drilling

  This includes the drilling work to increase the confidence in the resource block model.

Table 21.7 below provides the unit mining cost breakdown over past three years and the weighted average of them.

Table 21.7: Breakdown of Mining Opex (in USD/t ROM)

Cost Centre	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average
Mining contractor	12.04	15.42	15.36	14.27
Development contractor	6.65	9.32	14.63	10.20
Material	5.91	4.08	0.83	3.60
Labor	2.00	2.68	2.56	2.41
Power	1.51	2.51	1.43	1.82
Maintenance & others	0.17	1.22	1.45	0.95
Safety Management	4.06	1.85	1.17	2.36
Production Drilling	7.44	7.34	1.05	5.28
Mining Total	39.77	44.42	38.49	40.90

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes: Development contractor cost is based on the stope development budget from the GC Mine

21.2.3 Backfill Cost

The backfill Opex is categorized into materials, labor, power, maintenance, and safety management. Material is the major part which includes cement, backfilling pipes, wires and cables, accessories, lubricant oil, and tools. The breakdown of backfill cost is presented in Table 21.8.

Table 21.8: Breakdown of Backfill Opex (in USD/t ROM)

Cost Centre	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average
Material	1.62	1.59	1.36	1.52
Labor	1.35	1.25	1.29	1.30
Power	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Maintenance & other	0.07	-0.00	0.41	0.16
Safety Management	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
Backfill Total	**3.14**	**2.91**	**3.13**	3.06

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2.4 Processing

The processing Opex is categorized into consumables, labor, power, maintenance, safety management, and outsourced manufacturing. The consumables and the labor are the major parts of processing cost.

- Consumables

  This includes steel balls, reagents, steel, wires and cables, equipment accessories, lubricant oil, tools, and equipment spare parts.

- Labor

  This includes salaries and bonuses, insurance, welfare fees, and subsidies.

- Water and Power

  Costs include water and electricity consumption for processing operations.

- Maintenance & Other

This includes general maintenance and other miscellaneous costs.

- Safety Management

  This includes PPE, safety training and supplies.

- Outsourced Manufacturing

  This cost, which starts appearing in 2023, covers outsourced processing manufacturing activities.

The breakdown of processing Opex is presented in Table 21.9.

Table 21.9: Breakdown of Processing Opex (in USD/t feed)

Cost Centre	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average
Consumables	6.74	5.91	5.11	5.92
Labor	4.50	4.78	4.91	4.73
Power	3.95	4.64	4.13	4.24
Maintenance & other	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.53
Safety Management	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.09
Outsourced Manufacturing	-	0.60	2.03	0.88
Processing Total	15.81	16.54	16.81	16.39

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2.5 Tailings Filtration

The tailings filtration Opex is divided into categories: material, labor, power, maintenance, other and safety management. The breakdown of tailings filtration activity is shown in Table 21.10, in which power and material are the largest expenditure components.

Table 21.10: Breakdown of Taillings Filtration Opex (in USD/t feed)

Cost Center	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average
Material	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08
Labor	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Power	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11
Maintenance & other	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
Safety Management	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.08
Tailings Filtration Total	0.48	0.27	0.36	0.37

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2.6 Selling, General and Administrative

The S&GA Opex is categorized into selling, laboratory, administration, environment, reclamation, insurance, power, service charges, travel and office expenses, and others. The breakdown of S&GA activity is shown in Table 21.11, in which administration cost is the largest expenditure components.

- Selling: Opex includes salaries and bonuses, insurance, welfare fees, and subsidies for selling personal and office expenses.

- Laboratory: Opex for laboratory activities began in 2022, including expense for crushing, grinding, flotation, and gravity-separation metallurgical testing.
- Administration: Administrative Opex, including salaries, bonuses, insurance, and welfare fees for management personnel.
- Environment: Opex related to environmental management and compliance.
- Reclamation: Opex for reclamation management.
- Insurance: Opex for disability security fund.
- Power: Opex for water and electricity consumption.
- Service Charge: Service charges related to consulting for consulting, review, and legal matters.
- Travel and Office Expenses: Opex of travel expense, business entertainment expenses, and office-related expenses.
- Others: Miscellaneous Opex.

Table 21.11: Breakdown of S&GA Opex (in USD/t feed)

Cost Centre	2023	2024	2025	Weighted Average
Selling	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.08
Laboratory	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.23
Administration	5.22	5.00	5.26	5.16
Environment	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.17
Reclamation	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.13
Insurance	0.04	0.14	-0.04	0.05
Power	0.25	0.33	0.28	0.29
Service charge	1.06	1.52	1.01	1.20
Travel and office expenses	0.85	1.16	0.86	0.96
Others	0.26	0.19	0.60	0.35
S&GA Total	**8.29**	**8.99**	**8.54**	8.60

Sources: GC Mine, summarized by SRK

21.2.7 Corporate Social Responsibility Opex

CSR Opex is associated with initiatives aimed at benefiting the local community and ensuring responsible mining practices, such as charity association, donations, and foundation. The average of past three years is USD39 thousand per year, and the unit cost is about USD0.13/t plant feed.

22 Economic Analysis

The economic analysis presented in this section is based only on the results of the technical review provided above and some key assumptions. It is provided for technical evaluation and Mineral Reserve estimation purposes only.

The economic analysis was conducted using conventional DCF techniques. It is important to note that the purpose of this analysis is solely to demonstrate the economic viability of the GC Mine. The derived NPVs do not indicate the fair market values or the profitability of the Project. The estimated cash flows and NPVs were presented on an after-tax basis, and financing costs were not considered.

The NPV was determined from the project's cash flow using an 8% discount rate as the base case. Since the GC Mine is ongoing, there is no Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") or payback period due to the absence of initial Capex. Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was performed to examine the effects of changes in Capex, Opex, and commodity prices.

22.1 Principal Assumptions

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with the GC Mine. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial products of the GC Mine, which are lead and zinc concentrates, are based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for GC Mine is RMB, while USD are used for technical-economic analysis. The exchange rate is set statically at USD1 = RMB7.12, based on the reference value at the effective date.
- Annual gross revenue is calculated by applying the forecasted metal prices and payable metal percentages from contracts to the annual recovered metal for each operating year.
- SRK does not consider future inflation nor currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working capital will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.
- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

22.1.1 LOM Physical

The mine production and key technical inputs parameters are described in the previous section. The summary of the key physical assumptions is presented in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic-Analysis

Item	Unit	LOM Total or Average
Physical		
Mineral Reserve	kt	6,186
Ag Grade	g/t	62.67
Pb Grade	%	0.91
Zn Grade	%	2.23
Capacity (average over LOM)	ktpa	369
Life of Mine	a	18
Processing		
Feed tonnes	kt	5,444
Ag Grade	g/t	68.36
Pb Grade	%	0.99
Zn Grade	%	2.43
Pb Concentrate		
Ag Recovery Rate	%	59.28
Pb Recovery Rate	%	89.86
Pb Grade in Conc.	%	44.85
Zn Concentrate		
Ag Recovery Rate	%	23.26
Zn Recovery Rate	%	89.85
Zn Grade in Conc.	%	44.53

Sources: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic Analysis

22.1.2 Pricing Assumptions

Table 22.2 shows the prices for Silver, Lead, and Zinc. These commodity prices are dynamic and are derived from Consensus Market Forecasts (CMF), published by Consensus Economics Inc., to which SRK subscribes annually. The base pricing model applies data as of December 15, 2025. During the preparation of the technical report by SRK, the silver price increased significantly. SRK also referred to the price forecast released by CMF in March 2026, in which the silver prices for 2026 and 2027 reflect the near-term changes in early 2026. SVM ultimately recommended that, in the technical-economic analysis, the updated price forecast be used for the silver price in the first three years. Since the long-term price shows little difference from the December forecast for other metals price, the December forecast prices should continue to be adopted.

Table 22.2: Pricing Assumptions for Economic Analysis

Commodity	Units	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	LTP
Silver	USD/oz	72.75	66.50	42.00	40.00	37.50	32.50	32.50
Lead	USD/t	2,000	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,000
	USc/lb	91	88	88	86	88	91	91
Zinc	USD/t	2,800	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,800	2,800
	USc/lb	127	120	118	118	120	127	127

Source: CMF, 15 December 2025; CMF, 16 March 2026

22.1.3 Tax and Royalties

The tax, government charges and royalties for GC Mine are mainly CIT, resource tax, which is in term of royalties, and value added tax. The small scales tax such as stamp duty, are included in S&GA costs.

- Corporate Income Tax:

The standard corporate tax rate in China is 25% of taxable income. However, SVM has informed SRK that, as a Hi-New Tech enterprise, the subsidiary entities operating the GC Mine benefit from a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% for a three year term, which is renewable.

- Resource Tax (Royalties):
  - 3% of the net sales from lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) mineral products
  - 2% of the net sales from silver (Ag) mineral products
  - No resource tax for gold (Au) and copper (Cu), as they are considered by-products
- Value Added Tax:

  In China, industrial minerals prices include a VAT, which is 13% of sales, excluding revenue from gold (Au) if any. GC Mine is allowed to deduct the VAT paid for the production costs. The final VAT payable will be the basis for paying other surtaxes and fees. SRK used the following simplified formulas to calculate the VAT payable:
  - VAT received = total sales revenue/(1+13%) × 13%;
  - VAT paid = VAT received × 43%; and
  - VAT payable = VAT received – VAT paid.
- Surtax/Surcharge
  - City construction fee: 5% of VAT Payable
  - Education surtax: 7% of VAT Payable

22.1.4 Depreciation

The capital and sustaining expenditures, including development costs, have been depreciated on a unit production basis over the LOM. The assumed depreciation follows the straight-line method over a period of ten years.

22.1.5 Working Capital

Working capital is the capital needed to fund operations before revenue is received from the finished product. Working Capital requirements are estimated based on industry benchmarks. Both Debtor Days and Creditor Days are set at 30 days. Over the project's life, the working capital nets to zero.

22.2 DCF Projection

The key economic results from the technical-economic model are shown in Table 22.3.

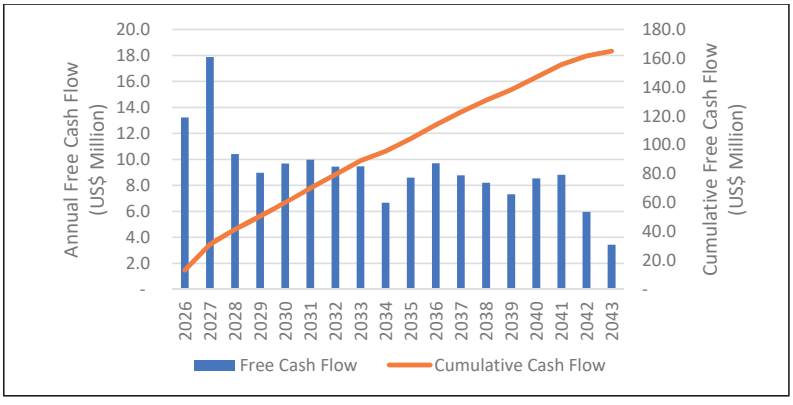
Table 22.3: LOM Key Economic Results

Item	Unit	Value
Production Start date	Date	1-Jan-26
Valuation date	Date	1-Jul-26
Discount rate	USDm	8.0%
Net Present Value, pre-tax @ 8% discount rate	USDm	120.8
Net Present Value, post-tax @ 8% discount rate	USDm	101.4
IRR	%	N/A
Payback	in year	N/A

Sources: SRK

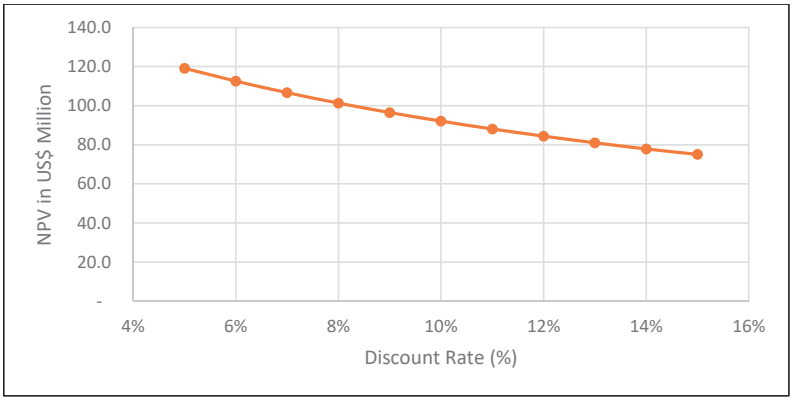
The projection for the GC Mine shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 101.4 million. The sensitivity of NPV against discount rate is presented in Figure 22.2. The annual cash flows are presented graphically in Figure 22.1 and in tabular form in Table 22.4.

Figure 22.1: Cash Flow Profile



Sources: SRK

Figure 22.2: GC Mine NPV versus Discount Rate



Sources: SRK

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Table 22.4: Cash Flow Forecast

Operating costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
Mining	USDm	290	18.7	14.1	17.6	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.4	17.7	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.5	16.9	15.7	10.8	2.1
Processing	USDm	89	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.2	0.9
Tailings Filtration	USDm	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
S&GA	USDm	47	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	0.5
CSR	USDm	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**USDm**	**428**	**26.4**	**22.0**	**25.8**	**26.2**	**26.3**	**26.3**	**26.2**	**25.7**	**26.1**	**25.7**	**26.0**	**25.6**	**25.8**	**25.8**	**25.2**	**24.1**	**15.8**	**3.5**
Royalties	USDm	24	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.2
Total (incl. royalties)	**USDm**	**453**	**28.2**	**23.8**	**27.2**	**27.7**	**27.7**	**27.8**	**27.6**	**27.1**	**27.4**	**27.0**	**27.4**	**27.0**	**27.2**	**27.1**	**26.6**	**25.4**	**16.7**	**3.7**

Capital costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
Capitalization Development	USDm	21.2	2.7	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	-
Processing Updates	USDm	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Updates	USDm	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mine Closure & Reclamation	USDm	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	**USDm**	**26**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**
	USDm																			

Unit costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
Mining	USD/t	53.2	61.6	45.9	54.8	54.5	54.7	54.8	54.5	53.1	53.8	52.8	53.8	52.6	53.2	53.3	51.5	48.1	55.1	38.4
Processing	USD/t	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Tailings Filtration	USD/t	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
S&GA	USD/t	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
CSR	USD/t	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**USD/t**	**78.7**	**87.1**	**71.4**	**80.3**	**80.0**	**80.1**	**80.3**	**79.9**	**78.6**	**79.3**	**78.3**	**79.3**	**78.1**	**78.7**	**78.8**	**77.0**	**73.5**	**80.6**	**63.8**

Cash flow		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
Net revenue	USDm	637.7	48.1	48.3	38.3	38.7	39.7	38.4	37.2	37.4	33.9	36.2	37.5	35.9	35.5	34.4	35.3	34.8	22.1	5.9
Operating costs	USDm	(393)	(23.8)	(19.3)	(23.6)	(24.1)	(24.0)	(24.2)	(24.1)	(23.6)	(24.2)	(23.6)	(23.9)	(23.6)	(23.8)	(23.9)	(23.2)	(22.1)	(14.6)	(3.1)
Royalties	USDm	(24)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.2)
Closure Costs	USDm	(2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Change in net working capital	USDm	-	(2.3)	(0.6)	1.2	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.5	0.9
Capex	USDm	(24)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.3)	-
Tax paid	USDm	(30)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(0.9)	-
Free Cash Flows	**USDm**	**165**	13.2	17.9	10.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.5	6.7	8.6	9.7	8.8	8.2	7.3	8.5	8.8	5.9	3.4

Sources: SRK

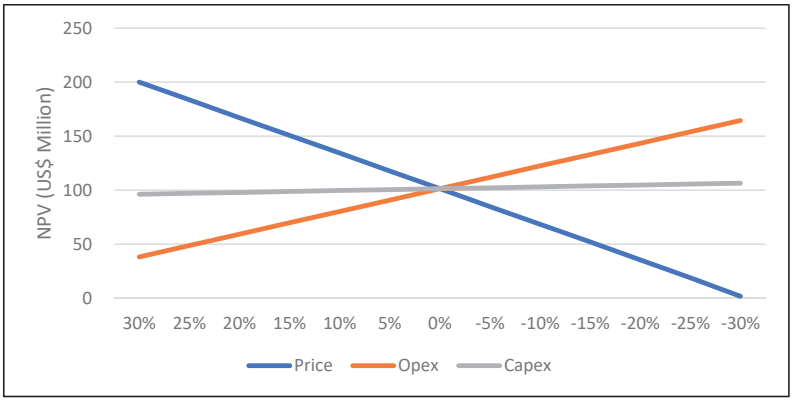
22.3 Sensitivity Analysis

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the GC Mine to determine which factors significantly impact its economics when considered independently. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices and least sensitive to variations in Capex. Results of the sensitivity tests are presented in Table 22.5 and Figure 22.3.

Table 22.5: Sensitivity Analysis Result (@8% Discount Rate)

Variance	Price	Opex	Capex
	NPV @ 8% annual discount rate (USD Million)		
30%	200	38	96
25%	184	49	97
20%	167	59	98
15%	151	70	99
10%	134	80	100
5%	118	91	101
0%	101	101	101
-5%	85	112	102
-10%	68	122	103
-15%	52	133	104
-20%	36	143	105
-25%	19	154	106
-30%	2	164	106

Figure 22.3: Sensitivity Spider Chart (8% Discount Rate)



It can be seen that the changes in prices have the greatest impact on the GC Mine's NPV, while Opex and Capex have smaller effects.

To clarify the effects of prices on the GC Mine's NPV, SRK estimated that the break-even price (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) is around a change of -30.5% from the base scenario prices used in the model, i.e. if the price drops to about 69.5% of the forecasting price, the GC Mine NPV will become negative.

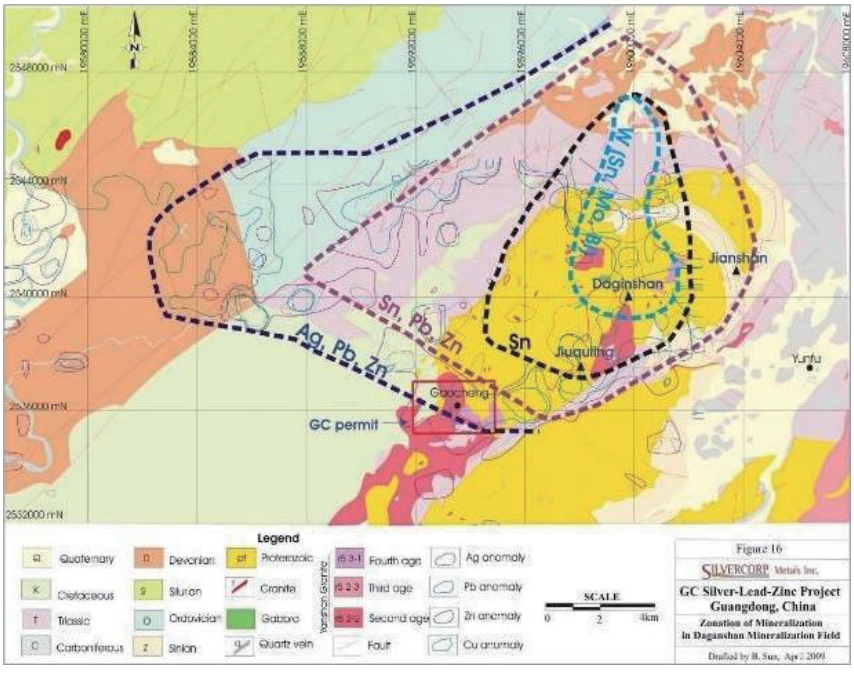
23 Adjacent Properties

The GC Mine is located within the Daganshan mineralization field featuring tungsten (W), tin (Sn), gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn) mineralization. The field is characterized by five "nested" zonations. From the centre outward, the mineralization zones are W (+Sn, Mo, and bismuth ("Bi")), Sn, Sn-Pb-Zn, Ag-Pb-Zn, and Au (the gold zone is not shown in Figure 23.1). The following are a list of deposits that have been discovered and mined within the field:

- Dajinshan Tungsten Deposit. The deposit is located in the centre of the Daganshan field.
- Jiuquling Tin Deposit. The deposit is a quartz vein type and surrounds the tungsten mineralization zone. It is reported that the Jiuquling deposit has been developed and is in production, however detailed information such as grade, deposit size, tonnage, metal recovery, etc. are not available at this time.
- Jianshan Tin-Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposit. The deposit is located in the tin-lead-zinc mineralization zone. It is a sedimentary type of deposit.
- Yunfu Pyrite Deposit. The Yunfu pyrite mine is an open pit mine located 4.5 km north-west of the city of Yunfu. Mine production began in 1988.

Figure 23.1 illustrates the general geological understanding of properties adjacent to the GC Mine. SRK is not aware of any immediate adjacent properties that would directly affect the interpretation or evaluation of the mineralization and anomalies found with the GC Mine property.

Figure 23.1: Zonation of Mineralization in the Daganshan Mineralization Field



Sources: GC Mine

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Mining is a relatively high-risk industry. In general, the risk may decrease as a project moves from exploration to development and through to the production stage. The GC Mine is operational but still has risks existing in different areas. SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow of the project and conducted a qualitative risk analysis, using the risk assessment mythology (Table 24.1), which has been summarised in Table 24.2. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence:

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- **Major risk**: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (>15% to 20%) on the project cashflow and performance and could potentially lead to project failure.
- **Moderate risk**: The factor, if uncorrected, could have a significant effect (10% to 15–20%) on the project cashflow and performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- **Minor risk:** The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a seven year timeframe can be considered as:

- likely: will probably occur.
- possible: may occur.
- unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 24.1: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 24.2. The rating of the risks is presented before implementation of control recommendations.

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Table 24.2: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve					
Biased chip sampling	Lower ore grade than estimated in the Mineral Resource model.	Improve the chip sampling procedure, and implement diamond saw cut channels	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Ensure adequate density of drilling ahead of planned mining	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Mineral Resources for Mineral Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category Mineral Resources restricts Mineral Reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Strengthen geological exploration to discover or upgrade Mineral Resources classification and supplement the Mineral Reserve conversion pool.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining					
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the insufficient labor or equipment	Ensure that contractor can fulfil the obligations to meet the production plan and resolve issues that could cause production delays.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Production plan	The over output than the mining permit leading to financial penalties or shutdown	Ensure the pre-negotiation with regulators on the issue and get the temporary permission.	Possible	Minor	Low
Geotechnical	Significant Geological Structure leading production shutdown or safety issues	Ensure the safety monitoring procedure executed and the technical review the supporting plan for the geotechnically unfavourite location.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Hydrogeological	More water in-flow than expectation leading to underground flooding, making production shutdown or production shortfalls	Monitoring, and maintain the dewater facilities.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or the unreliable on selling waste rock contracting	Pre-negotiation with the contractors with the long-term agreements and find more acquiring sources, a backup waste dump should be development when the on selling source is unavailable, considering the feasibility of rock fill	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpile.	Good planning of the ROM and plant feed balance or stockpiled the broken ore in stopes	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Equipment shortage	Insufficient quantity of production equipment as a result of unstable total material movement.	Ensure that the amount of equipment that contractors provide is flexible and can meet the production plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
Processing					
Unable to achieve the anticipated performance of the XRT intelligent sorting, resulting in an over-estimate of metals recoveries	The test of XRT intelligent sorting achieved 41.8% of waste reject rate and metal loss of 6.43% (Pb+Zn) with waste grade of 0.33% (Pb+Zn). The installed XRT intelligent sorting facility performed poorer than the test. In the first quarter of 2024, the waste reject rate is 23.1% with the waste grade of 0.81% (Pb+Zn) and metal loss of 11.42% (Pb+Zn). The high metal loss will cause the total metal recovery decrease.	Carry out more in line tests on adjusting the operational parameters of the XRT intelligent sorter to gradually improve the waste reject rate and deduce the metals losses.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
The metals recovery decreases due to the change of the properties of plant feed ore.	The plant feed materials come from multiple ore bodies, and the ore property changes from different ore bodies. The changes will drive the adjustment of flotation parameters to keep the metals recovery. If the adjustment is not timely, the metals recovery will fall.	Continually conduct flotation tests on different ore bodies, directing the operation of the processing plant.	Possible	Minor	Low
Infrastructure					
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading to production unstable.	Pre-negotiation with the supplier and get the response plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
TSF					
Dam management	Dam failure leading tailings leak out.	Ensure the monitoring procedure executed and the reviewed.	Unlikely	Major	Medium

APPENDIX IIIB COMPETENT PERSON'S REPORT FOR THE GC MINE
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Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Lack of TSF volume capacity leading LOM failure	The insufficient TSF capacity will cause the generated tailings to exceed the TSF's remaining storage limit before the scheduled LOM, forcing the mine to suspend production in advance and resulting in LOM failure.	Conduct feasibility study on TSF expansion or design a second TSF timely to increase tailings storage capacity matching the planned LOM.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Environment and Social					
Land disturbance and river diversion may result in habitat loss and biodiversity decline	The landform and topography in the project's area is changed by mining, waste rock and tailings dumping, haul roads, office buildings and dormitories, and other facilities. River diversion will change the original habitat environment of aquatic organisms, especially the benthic animals.	Conduct timely reclamation and biodiversity monitoring.	Possible	Minor	Low
Water abstraction, surface water and groundwater pollution due to the mining and processing activities	Indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater will have negative impacts on surface and groundwater. The mining activities may lead to the change of the groundwater table.	Carry out water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of the project area (including the TSF), and also any site water discharges. Water discharge should follow Chinese legal requirements.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
ARD from waste rock and tailings	No geochemical characterization of waste rocks/ tailings or ARD assessment has been conducted. ARD has the potential to introduce acidity and dissolved metals into water, which can be harmful to surface and groundwater.	Conduct geochemical characterization of waste rocks/ tailings to assess ARD risk and implement mitigation measures if required.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Social impact and community engagement	The lack of participation of stakeholders, especially local communities, in project development can lead to a range of social impacts.	Public consultation and disclosure plan is recommended to ensure ongoing community engagement and a resettle action plan is suggested to manage land acquisition related impacts if required.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex and Opex					
Management plan	Poor mine management plan leading lack of cash resulting in the Capex investment delay to impact production	Conduct timely budget and regularly review the budget.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

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Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Capex increases	Poor plan or budget leading the Capex increases significantly impact the operating performance.	Regularly review the plan and budget, monitoring the Capex items progress, change the plan and budget on time based on the project management plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex under forecasted	Opex increased significantly leading the failure of operation or impact the operating performance.	Monitoring the budget on time and pre-negotiation with contractors/ supplier to a long-term agreements.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Source: SRK

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25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Geology

The GC Mine is located at the intersection between the Wuchuan-Sihui Deep Fault zone and Daganshan Arc-ring structural zone. It is situated in the south-west part of the Daganshan uplift. Structures developed in the area are mainly the NWW-EW striking Gaocheng Fault zone, the NE striking Baimei Fault zone, and the Songgui Fault zone.

Mineralization at the GC Mine is primarily hosted within a WNW-ENE trending, 4.8 km long and 2 km wide fault zone. This zone encompasses numerous veins, with the more common WNW veins generally striking between 90° and 150° and dipping between 55° to sub-vertical. The average thickness of the WNW-ENE veins is about 0.8 m. There are also east-west striking veins that typically strike 50° to 130° and dip between 65° and sub-vertical to the SE and SSW. The average thickness is around 0.8 m.

The dominant sulfide mineral is pyrite, and other constituents are a few percent of sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, and less than one percent of chalcopyrite and cassiterite. Gangue minerals include chlorite, quartz, fluorite, feldspar, mica, and hornblende, with a small or trace amount of kaolinite, tremolite, actinolite, chalcedony, garnet, zoisite, apatite, and tourmaline.

Alteration minerals associated with the GC Mine vein systems include quartz, sericite, pyrite, and chlorite, together with clay minerals and limonite. Silicification commonly occurs near the centre of the veins. Chlorite and sericite occur near and slightly beyond the vein margins.

The poly-metallic mineralization of the GC deposit belongs to the mesothermal vein infill style of deposit.

25.2 Data verification

SRK conducted the site inspections to the GC Mine from 23 to 26 April in 2024, undertook a site inspection of the project area, visited the drill core store/ core tray storage, site sample preparation laboratory and reviewed the mineralization, tunnel sampling procedure during the underground visit to understand the company's protocols and procedures related to exploration management, and took the data entry check and assay validation.

The data verification shows reasonable analytical accuracy and precision. The QP considers the GC Mine Mineral Resource database acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

25.3 Mineral Resource Estimation

The database, estimation domains of GC Mine was completed by a SVM Resource Geologist. Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (MAIG), Senior Geologist and Ms Yanfang Zhao, Principal Geologists (MAIG), both full-time employees of SRK have reviewed the database, estimation domains and were satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate.

The estimates are based on drilling samples and underground samples information available up to December 2025. With respect to drilling and underground sample information available for the March

2024 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for GC deposits and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

25.4 Mining Method

The mine is designed as an underground operation developed by a hybrid access of declines and shaft, initially in two Phases, targeting the Mineral Resources above -300ASL. A third Phase is currently being designed, with the access method being considered as decline access and the relayed air return raises.

The mining method employed by the GC Mine were traditional shrinkage and resuing stoping methods, previously to 2021. OCAF method has been introduced as the backfill plant was commissioned.

The ROM material is mined/ drawn from the stope or waste excavated from development heading and loaded into 0.7 m^3 rail cars by LHD from either cross-cut draw points or development headings directly. The rail cars are moved by electric locomotives along the level drive (footwall drive) to the shaft, then hoisted two at a time in the shaft cage (2 deck) to surface. The material mined near decline system, underground trucks are loaded at the stope draw point equipped with vibration feeder at the bottom of the ore pass, which is fed from upper level by rail cars or LHD directly.

The underground infrastructure, including water supplier and dewatering system, hoisting system, ventilation, power supply, compressed air supply, and so on are well constructed for the first two Phases of mining.

The GC Mine operates mainly using contractors for mine development, production, ore transportation, and exploration. GC Mine provides its own management, technical services, and supervisory staff to manage the mine operations.

All mobile equipment and some minor fixed equipment are provided by the mining contractor.

The mine is operating at industrial good practice and with a reasonable perspective feasible extraction of the eligible Mineral Resources.

Starting in 2025, the GC Mine commenced operation of a pre-sorting system on run-of-mine ore.

The GC Mine could be scheduled for more than 25 years based on eligible Measured and Indicated categories Mineral Resources. After accounting for the tailings used in backfilling, total tailings generation, and the remaining TSF storage capacity, the mine schedule has been shortened to 18 years to match the mine's TSF remaining capacity. SRK is of the view that the project's Mineral Resources present an opportunity to extend mine life; however, a TSF expansion study or the design of a second TSF will be required at an appropriate stage.

25.5 Recovery Method

The production process and operating parameters of the GC processing plant are suitable for the ore properties of the GC Mine. The historical performance shows that the targets of producing commercial lead concentrate and zinc concentrate have been achieved, and the recovery rates of silver, lead and zinc have also reached the design value.

The new intelligent pre-sorting system (XRT intelligent sorting) built in 2023 replaces the hand-sorting and is still in the process of continuous optimization. Intelligent pre-sorting can improve the head grade for grinding, which is conducive to the processing utilization of low-grade ore.

The crushing system operates during the low cost electricity period, which is conducive to reducing crushing costs. The grinding and floating system are two identical independent series, and the processing capacity of a single series is 900 to 950 tpd, which can fully reach the designed processing capacity of 1,600 tpd. The two grinding and floating circuits has the flexibly to adapt to changes in mining ore supply.

The GC processing plant is built on a steep hillside, which can make full use of gravity to convey ore pulp, and the ROM bin is located near the main shaft, making the material conveying/ transportation costs at a low level. The layout of the GC processing plant is reasonable with good management, and the ancillary facilities are adequate.

The lead concentrate contains 2% to 3% of copper and about 6% of zinc, it is recommended to carry out flotation test for the lead concentrate to separate copper and reduce zinc, including re-grinding flotation test, in order to produce copper concentrate, improve the grade of lead concentrate and increase the recovery rate of zinc.

25.6 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

GC Mine has obtained the main environmental protection-related permits required for operation, including the safety production permit, water use permit, and site discharge permit. An EIA report for the GC Mine was prepared by Guangdong Heli Engineering Survey Institute in March 2020. Guangdong Province Environmental Protection Bureau issued aforementioned EIA approval on June 13, 2010. The EIA report covers the main production facilities including mine site, processing plant and TSF.

25.7 Capital and Operating Costs

Records of Capex and Opex have been provided to SRK for review.

The associated Capex for the depth extension (third Phase) development are estimated by the GC Mine. The other sustainable Capex such as mine closure, facilities upgrades and/ or capital maintenance are also estimated. The Capex is forecasted as about USD 26 million over the LOM.

The GC Mine has a relative stable operation which addresses the Opex forecasting via their historical production records. The Opex is forecasted from the historical operation records of the past three years, which is USD 69.4 per tonne.

25.8 Economic Analysis

The NPVs at a discount rate of 8% are about USD 101.4 million These positive NPVs provide an indication that it is economically viable for the GC Mine to report Mineral Reserves.

26 Recommendations

As reviewed by SRK from the geology, exploration, data management and Mineral Resource estimation, the QP recommendations for the GC Mine are indicated below:

- Regarding the sample database and QA/QC samples, SRK recommends ensuring that all records, including drillhole and channel samples, are assigned a consistent year between the collar and assay files. This will help reduce reporting discrepancies
- Additional bulk density measurements should be conducted on representative samples with varying base metal and pyrite content
- Bulk density measurements should also be taken from samples of the surrounding waste material
- During the 2024 site underground channel sampling observations, only the larger blocks on the plastic sheet were taken, all the fines were discarded, and the sampling was biased against the hanging wall and footwall units, with a larger proportion of the mineralization zone chipped. Although SRK recognises that channel sampling is challenging due to the variable hardness of the rock units and uneven surface for sampling, SRK recommends that the chip sampling can be improved using a diamond saw to cut a channel for the chipping, which will also reduce the volume of sample and allow the full sample of coarse and fine material to be collected.

Based on the site visit and review of available technical information, and Mineral Reserve estimates, the QP recommendations for the GC mine are indicated below:

- Conducting technical studies on long-hole stoping method for the relative wider veins, and well recording the test stope data, for the improvement of mining efficiency and cost reduction.
- Conducting reconciliation on not only Mineral Resources versus ROM processed feed, but also on the mineral flows, from the Mineral Resource model, grade control results, mining, then processing.
- Conducting reconciliation on exploration investment versus Mineral Resources updates to demonstrate the Capex efficiency.
- Considering utilising commercial mine planning software for mine scheduling, more efficient for modifying.
- As part of ongoing operations at the mine, geotechnical and ground support aspects should be continuously reviewed in a formal and recordable manner, bearing in mind previous recommendations, local and mine-wide operating experience in all rock types encountered, any advizable data collection, and looking to future mining development.
- Conduct a TSF expansion study or the design of a second TSF for the future LOM expansion.

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- Costs records, from 2022 to 2025, in xlsx format, GC Mine

Closure

This report, Technical Report on Gaocheng Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in Guangdong Province, China, was prepared by

Falong Hu
Principal Consultant (Mining)

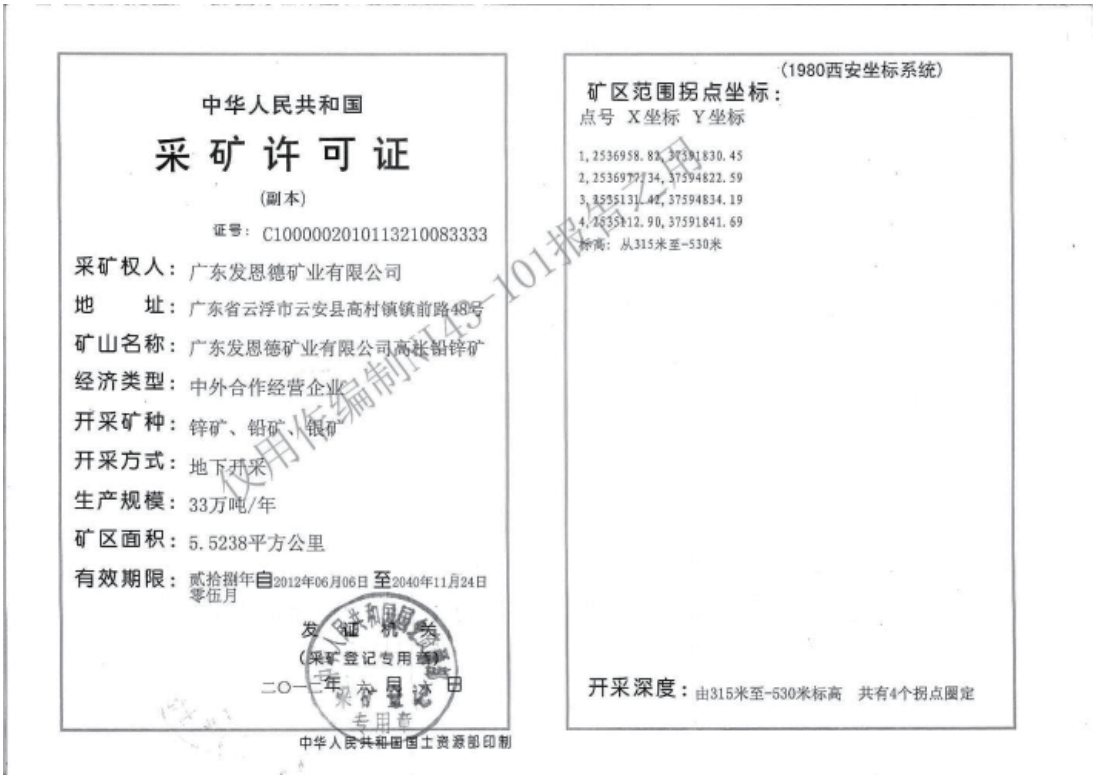
and reviewed by

Alexander Thin
Principal Consultant (Project Evaluation and Mining)

All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

Appendix A Mining Permit

The copy of the Mining Permit



中华人民共和国

采矿许可证

(副本)

证号：C1000002010113210083333

采矿权人：广东发恩德矿业有限公司

地　　址：广东省云浮市云安县高村镇镇前路48号

矿山名称：广东发恩德矿业有限公司高枧铅锌矿

经济类型：中外合作经营企业

开采矿种：锌矿、铅矿、银矿

开采方式：地下开采

生产规模：33万吨/年

矿区面积：5.5238平方公里

有效期限：贰拾捌年自2012年06月06日至2040年11月24日零伍月

发证机关

(采矿登记专用章)

二〇一二年六月廿日

中华人民共和国国土资源部印制

(1980西安坐标系统)

矿区范围拐点坐标：

点号　X坐标　Y坐标

1, 2536958.83, 37591830.45

2, 2536977.34, 37594822.59

3, 2535131.42, 37594834.19

4, 2535112.90, 37591841.69

标高：从315米至-530米

开采深度：由315米至-530米标高　共有4个拐点圈定

仅用作编制IPO-101报告之用

Appendix B Business License

The copy of the Business License

统一社会信用代码
91445300680642284X

营业执照

(副本) (1-1)

扫描二维码，了解更多登记、备案、许可、监管信息

名　　称　广东发恩德矿业有限公司

类　　型　有限责任公司（港澳台与境内合作）

法定代表人　王海涛

经营范围　铅锌矿的采、选及相关产品的销售；尾矿干堆场运营。（依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动）

注册资本　人民币叁亿肆仟捌佰伍拾万元

成立日期　2008年11月20日

住　　所　云浮市云安区高村镇大田村委高枨铅锌矿区

登记机关　云浮市市场监督管理局

2023 年 04 月 27 日

国家企业信用信息公示系统网址：http://www.gsxt.gov.cn

市场主体应当于每年1月1日至6月30日通过国家企业信用信息公示系统报送公示年度报告

国家市场监督管理总局监制

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Appendix C High-Tech Enterprise Certificate

The copy of the High-Tech Enterprise Certificate

Appendix D Water Use Permit

The copy of the Water Use Permit

中华人民共和国

取水许可证

编号 D445303S2022-0007

单位名称 广东发恩德矿业有限公司

统一社会信用代码 91445300680642284X

取水地点 广东省云浮市云安区高村镇大田村委大田村段蛤水河

在线扫描获取详细信息

水源类型 地表水　　取水类型 自备水源

取水用途 生活用水;工业用水　　取水量 20万立方米/年

有效期限 自 2022年3月15日 至 2027年3月14日

发证机关(印章)

2022年3月15日

中华人民共和国水利部监制

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Appendix E Safety Production Permits

The copy of the Safety Production Permit – UG Mine

MEM

编号 （粤）FM安许证［2023］Wb012 II2

统一社会信用代码 91445300680642284X

安全生产许可证

（副本）

许可范围 ***地下锌矿、铅矿、银矿开采（生产规模：33万吨/年）***

企业名称 广东发恩德矿业有限公司（高枧铅锌矿）

主要负责人 王海涛

单位地址 云浮市云安区高村镇大田村委高枧铅锌矿区

经济类型 有限责任公司（台港澳与境内合作）

有效期 2023年8月31日 至 2026年8月30日

发证机关 广东省应急管理厅

发证日期 二〇二三年八月三十日

广东省应急管理厅 行政许可专用章 (21)

中华人民共和国应急管理部监制

仅用作编制NI 43-101报告之用

The copy of the Safety Production Permit – TSF

MEM

编号 （粤）PM安许证［2023］Wc013 Ⅱ2

统一社会信用代码 91445300680642284X

安全生产许可证

（副本）

许可范围 ***尾矿干堆场运营***

企业名称 广东发恩德矿业有限公司（高枧铅锌矿尾矿干堆场）

主要负责人 王海涛

单位地址 云浮市云安区高村镇大田村委高枧铅锌矿区

经济类型 有限责任公司（台港澳与境内合作）

有效期 2023年8月31日 至 2026年8月30日

发证机关 广东省应急管理厅

发证日期 二〇二三年八月三十一日

仅用作编制NI 43-101报告之用

FINAL

Technical Report on Curipamba-El Domo Polymetallic Project, in Ecuador

El Domo Polymetallic Project, Provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios., Ecuador
Silvercorp Metals Inc.

SRK Consulting China Ltd. ▪ SCN949_4DOMO ▪ May 7, 2026 ▪ Effective Date: Dec. 31, 2025

srk consulting

FINAL

Technical Report on Curipamba-El Domo Polymetallic Project, in Ecuador

El Domo Polymetallic Project, Provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios., Ecuador

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Mine Site Overview 2024

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Appendices

Appendix A Phase Conversion from Exploration to Exploitation for Medium-Scale Mining and Declaration of the Commencement of the Exploitation Stage for the Medium-Scale Mining Concession of "Las Naves" Concession

Useful Definitions

This list contains definitions of symbols, units, abbreviations, and terminology that may be unfamiliar to the reader.

Abbreviation	Terminology
%	Percent/percentage
/	Per
′	Minute of arc
°	Degree(s) of arc
°C	Degree(s) Centigrade
3D	Three-dimensional
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
AER	Annual Environmental Report
Ag	The chemical symbol for silver
AgEq	Equivalent Ag grade, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors.
ALS	ALS Chemical Assaying Laboratory in Guangzhou, China
AMC	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
ARD	Acid rock drainage
As	The chemical symbol for arsenic
ASL	Above sea level
Au	The chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B×H	Breadth × height
BD	Bulk density
Bi	The chemical symbol for bismuth
BVI	British Virgin Island
Canadian NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, which is a national instrument for the (Canadian) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, including Companion Policy 43-101 as amended from time to time.
Capex	Capital expenditure and/or cost
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	The Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM
cm	Centimetre(s)
CMF	Consensus Market Forecasts
CMP	Composite(s)
COG	Cut-off grade, the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
Conc.	Concentrate

Abbreviation	Terminology
CoV	Coefficient of Variation
COV	Cut-off Value
CP	Competent Person
CPR	Competent Person's Report
CSA	Compensations for sulfuric acid
CSR	Corporate social responsibility costs
CSV	Comma-separated values
Cu	The chemical symbol for copper
DA	Depreciation and amortisation
DCF	Discounted cash flow
El Domo	Curipamba - El Domo Polymetallic Project
Dr	Doctor of Philosophy
ECAP	Environmental Corrective Action Plan
EIA	The Environmental Impact Assessment
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
FA	Fire Assay
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM
FS	Feasibility study
g	Gram(s)
g/t	Gram(s) per tonne
GPS	global positioning system
H1 2024	the first half of 2024
H2 2024	the second half of 2024
ha	hectare(s)
HQ core	core diameter of 63.5 mm
i.e.	id Est (= that is)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer
ID3	inverse distance power of 3
IDW	inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Indicated Mineral Resource	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm

Abbreviation	Terminology
	geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource, INF	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
Intertek	Intertek Laboratory in Beijing
IP	Induced Polarisation, which is an exploration technique whereby an electrical current is pulsed through the ground and the response from the sub surface measured in order to identify minerals of interest. Strong IP responses may be a result of sulphide which may be associated with gold mineralisation
	[REDACTED]
IRR	internal rate of return
JORC Code	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2012 edition, as published by the Joint Mineral Reserves Committee.
JORC Committee	Joint Mineral Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
kg	kilogram(s), equivalent to 1,000 grams
kg/t	kilogram(s) per tonne
km	kilometre(s), equivalent to 1,000 metres
km^2	square kilometre(s)
koz	1,000 troy ounces
kt	kiloton(s)
ktpa	kiloton(s) per annum
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh/t	kilowatt(s) hour per tonne
L×B×H	length × breadth × height
LHD	load-haul-dump machine
LOM	life of mine
m	metre(s)
M	Million(s)
m ASL	metre(s) above sea level
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering
M.Sc.	Master of Science
m/kt	metre(s) per kiloton
m/s	metre(s) per second
m^2	square metre(s)

Abbreviation	Terminology
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/d	cubic metre(s) per day
m^3/s	cubic metre(s) per second
m^3/t	cubic metre(s) per tonne
m^3/year	cubic metre(s) per year
MAusIMM	Member of the AusIMM
Measured Mineral Resource	A Measured Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
mg/l	milligram(s) per litre
mg/m^3	milligram(s) per cubic metre
MI	Measured + Indicated Categories Mineral Resources
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and social and government factors, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves.
Mineral Resources	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
mm	millimetre(s)
Mo	The chemical symbol for molybdenum
Moz	Million ounce(s)
Mr	Mister
mRL	Meter(s) relative level to sea level
MW	Megawatt(s), equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
NCF	net cash flow
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	net present value
NQ core	core diameter of 47.6 mm
O.K.	Ordinary Kriging
OHS	occupational health and safety
Opex	operating cost
oz	ounce
Pb	The chemical symbol for lead

Abbreviation	Terminology
PEA	Preliminary Assessment Technical Report
pH	potential of hydrogen
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
ppb	part(s) per billion
PRC	People's Republic of China
Probable Mineral Reserve	A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
Proven Mineral Reserves	A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QMS	Quality Management System
QP	Qualified Person
QPR	Qualified Person's Report
RMB	Renminbi, which is the official currency of the People's Republic of China.
ROM	run-of-mine
RTK	real-time kinematic
S	The chemical symbol for Sulphur
SBX	Sodium butyl xanthate
SD	standard deviations
SG	specific gravity
SGS	SGS Laboratory
Silvercorp or SVM	Silvercorp Metals Inc
Sn	The chemical symbol for Tin
SRK ZA	SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
SRK, SRK CN	SRK Consulting China Ltd. trading as SRK Consulting
Stock Exchange, HKEX	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
t	tonne(s), equivalent to 1,000kg
t/h	tonne(s) per hour
t/m^3	tonne(s) per cubic metre
tpa	tonne(s) per annum

Abbreviation	Terminology
tpd	tonne(s) per day
tph	tonne(s) per hour
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
USc	United States cent
USD, US$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Valmin Code	Code for Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral and Petroleum Assets and Securities for Independent Expert Reports
VAT	value-added tax
W	The chemical symbol for tungsten
WRD	waste rock dump
WSCP	Water and Soil Conservation Plan
Zn	The chemical symbol for zinc
µm	micron(s), 1/1,000 of a millimetre

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("SVM" or Silvercorp) to prepare a Qualified Person's Report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report, "CPR") on El Domo Project ("El Domo" or the "Project"), located in the provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios, Ecuador. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's studies and conditions.

This QPR or CPR is an independent review of El Domo Project's geology, exploration, Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves, mining, mineral processing, capital investment, operating cost, and environmental and social aspects.

The scope of work includes the review the Mineral Resources estimates, modifying factors for Mineral Reserve conversion, operation records and mining operations for the Domo Project as of the effective date of the report, conducting site visit by the Qualified Persons, and preparation of the QPR in compliance with the NI 43-101 and the Listing Rules.

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between El Domo Project, SVM and SRK personnel.

The exploration database was compiled and maintained by El Domo Project and was reviewed by SRK. The geological model and wireframes defining the mineralisation were constructed by SVM in December 2025, In SRK's opinion, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralisation at the current level of sampling.

The statistical analysis, block model(s) and grade estimate were constructed by SRK, between January and February 2026.

Based on the Mineral Resource estimates and model(s), the mine plan and operation practices, El Domo Project converted the qualified Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves and scheduled the productions of the mine under the SRK's review. SRK updated the technical-economic analysis to demonstrate the project economic viability for perspective operation.

1.2 Overview

El Domo Project, 75% owned by SVM, in Bolívar Province, central Ecuador, which is accessed from Guayaquil is approximately 150km, the closest town to the Project is Las Naves and Encheandía Canton, which is approximately 20 km to the southwest.

The El Domo Project is a typical VMS deposit related to submarine volcanism, with stockwork hydrothermal alteration and seafloor massive sulphide mineralization. Formed in rifted arc and back-arc settings via magmatically driven hydrothermal circulation, its metal assemblage (Cu-Au-Zn or Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag) is controlled by crustal type.

The Project is a planned open pit mine ("OP"), with related facilities and infrastructure that are under construction, and necessary regulation permits and licenses were guaranteed for the construction.

The El Domo Project is planned as a conventional truck-and-shovel open pit operation using haul trucks, hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders, to produce plant feed ore. The processing plant has been designed as a nominate capacity of 666 thousand tonnes per annual ("ktpa") feed ore to produce commercial copper concentrate, lead concentrate and zinc concentrate.

SRK has worked on the El Domo Project since November 2025, conducted data verification programs and carried out quality assurance and quality control programs on drill hole information. SRK reviewed the active database and economic and technical parameters provided by El Domo and SVM and opined the estimation of Mineral Resources is reasonable.

The Mineral Resource statements for El Domo Mine are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Mineral Resource Statement for El Domo Project, as of December 31, 2025

Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
	(Mt)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)	(koz)
Open Pit Resources											
Measured	3.6	2.67	0.25	2.59	3.09	46.77	97.3	9.0	94.2	362	5,473
Indicated	7.5	1.42	0.21	2.36	1.66	39.67	105.5	15.8	176.2	397	9,504
M+I	**11.1**	**1.83**	**0.22**	**2.44**	**2.13**	**42.00**	**202.8**	**24.8**	**270.4**	**759**	**14,978**
Inferred	3.5	0.48	0.12	1.00	0.72	22.10	16.7	4.3	34.7	80	2,472
Underground Resources											
Indicated	0.3	2.73	0.12	1.72	1.58	31.14	8.8	0.4	5.5	16	321
Inferred	0.4	0.25	0.20	0.67	1.53	89.06	0.9	0.7	2.5	18	1,051
Total Mineral Resources											
Measured	3.6	2.67	0.25	2.59	3.09	46.76	97.4	9.0	94.2	362	5,474
Indicated	7.8	1.47	0.21	2.34	1.66	39.32	114.2	16.1	181.7	414	9,825
M+I	**11.4**	**1.85**	**0.22**	**2.42**	**2.11**	**41.69**	**211.6**	**25.2**	**275.9**	**775**	**15,299**
Inferred	3.8	0.46	0.13	0.97	0.80	28.49	17.6	5.0	37.1	98	3,524

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of US$38/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion are reported using an NSR cut-off value of US$100/t NSR.
3. The NSR value is based on estimated processing recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges：84.9 *[Cu] (%) +46.9*[Au] (g/t) + 0.6*[Ag] (g/t) + 3.4 *[Pb] (%) + 19.8*[Zn] (%)
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: USD 10,700/t Cu, USD 3,000/ oz Au, USD40/oz Ag, USD 2,300/t Pb, and USD3,220/t Zn.
5. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
6. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The mine plan prepared by El Domo is based on the eligible Mineral Resource, that are Measure and Indicated categories ("MI") and generates a 13-year LOM, commencing in January 2026, comprising approximately 1.5 years of construction and pre-production followed by 11.5 years of commercial operation. The full production rate is about 666 ktpa ROM, which was converted to Mineral Reserve after considering the modifying factors.

The capital costs and operating costs provided to SRK, were matched production capacity and the current economic conditions. The economic analysis results demonstrate the economic viability of El Domo Project. Based on the SRK's review, the key assumptions and projection using discount cash flow modelling, the El Domo Project has a net present value (the "NPV") of US Dollar (the "USD") 573 million at a discount rate of 8%.

The Mineral Reserve statement for El Domo Project is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Mineral Reserve Statement For El Domo Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Ore Reserve (kt)	NSR (USD/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)	Contained Cu (kt)	Contained Pb (kt)	Contained Zn (kt)
Proven	2,667	392	3.33	48.42	2.60	0.26	2.63	285	4,153	69.34	6.99	70.18
Probable	4,462	263	2.08	47.45	1.53	0.26	2.63	299	6,807	68.38	11.44	117.47
Sub Total	**7,129**	**312**	**2.55**	**47.82**	**1.93**	**0.26**	**2.63**	**584**	**10,960**	**137.72**	**18.44**	**187.65**

Sources: El Domo mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] 55 USD/t ROM COV was applied.

[3] The COV estimates are based on the forecast prices 2,600USD/oz gold, 31 USD/oz silver, 9250 USD/t copper， 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

[4] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[5] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

[6] The Mineral Resources are effective as of December 31, 2025.

1.3 Property Description and Ownership

In 2017, Adventus (formerly Adventus Zinc Corporation) entered into an agreement with Salazar Resources Ltd to earn a majority interest in Ecuador's Curipamba project by funding US$25 million in exploration and development over five years and fulfilling relevant obligations, including completing a feasibility study for the high-grade copper-gold El Domo VMS deposit in 2021. Later, Adventus completed the earn-in to obtain majority ownership, with cashflow arrangements specifying 95% to Adventus until its 2017-onward investments are repaid, then 75% to Adventus and 25% to Salazar. On July 31, 2024, SVM acquired a 75% interest in the Curipamba El Domo Project by purchasing Adventus, while Salazar retained its 25% stake.

The Curipamba project consists of seven contiguous concessions totalling 21,537.48 ha, wholly owned by Curimining (a Salazar subsidiary in Ecuador), with all tenements in good standing and free of liens. Originally registered to Salazar between 2003 and 2006, the tenements were reissued new titles under the Ecuadorian Mining Act, granting 25-year exclusive mining rights (22 years, 11 months, 22 days for Las Naves, where El Domo is located).

Classified under the small-scale mining regime in 2016, the tenements allow simultaneous exploration and exploitation, bypassing the general regime's staged schedule. In February 2024,

Ecuador's Ministry of Energy and Mines issued a reform clarifying regulations for medium-scale mining's transition from exploration to production, supporting the El Domo-Curipamba project.

Curimining has fulfilled all obligations, including paying conservation patent fees, submitting annual exploration reports (since at least 2014), holding approved environmental licenses, water use permits, and complying with reporting requirements. It has also met community involvement requirements and conducted outreach programs for 10 years. The project is located 150 km southwest of Quito and 150 km northeast of Guayaquil, with the nearest town being Ventanas (≈20 km away, 38,000 population in 2010).

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The El Domo Project area is characterized by the volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Macuchi Group, dating from the Middle Paleocene–Eocene age. The stratigraphy includes a basal rhyodacite unit overlain by two interlayered volcaniclastic sequences: one mafic and one felsic. Younger andesitic and rhyolitic lithofacies intrude these sequences. Massive sulphides are found along the contact between the rhyodacite and the volcaniclastic rocks, as well as within the mafic volcaniclastics, known locally as grainstone, which serves as a marker unit for exploration. The strata are sub-horizontal with a synclinal shape, disrupted by sub-vertical faults causing vertical offsets up to 50 meters.

Mineralization at El Domo shows broad zoning:

- Upper "cap" of barite enriched in silica, sphalerite, galena, and gold.
- Underlain by a massive sulphide zone with zinc-rich mineralization near the hanging wall and copper-rich at the base.

The El Domo Project is characteristic of a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit and exhibits the following features:

- VMS deposits are associated with submarine felsic and/or mafic volcanism and are characterized by an underlying stockwork or feeder zone with major hydrothermal alteration, more prominent in the footwall than in the hanging wall, and massive or semi-massive mineralization formed on or near the seafloor.
- The principal model for VMS genesis involves a submarine rifting environment, where a sub-seafloor magma chamber drives a hydrothermal convective cell. Cold seawater enters the oceanic crust through faults and cracks, heats up near the magma chamber, and leaches metals from surrounding rocks. The heated, metal-laden fluids rise back to the seafloor and precipitate metals upon mixing with cold seawater.
- Ancient VMS deposits mainly formed in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted-arc, and back-arc settings. Crustal composition significantly influences the mineral content of VMS deposits: Cu-Au-Zn deposits form on primitive crust, while Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag deposits form on continental crust (Barrie and Hannington, 1999).

1.5 Exploration Status

Since RTZ's initial regional stream-sediment survey in 1991, the Project has been explored through a series of systematic programs including mapping, rock and soil sampling, BLEG surveys, IP and magnetic geophysics, and multiple drilling phases. Early work by RTZ and Newmont highlighted

strong gold and base metal potential, while 2007 IP surveys and Phase I drilling led to the discovery of massive sulphide mineralization at El Domo. Subsequent drilling campaigns (Phases II–VI, VIII and IX) comprising tens of thousands of metres of core drilling have progressively delineated and infill-drilled the El Domo deposit, upgraded Mineral Resource classifications, and improved understanding of both open pit and underground potential. Throughout this history, integrated geochemical and geophysical surveys have continually refined the geological model, providing a robust basis for ongoing and future exploration.

During Phase I (2007–2008), a QA/QC system using standards, blanks, and field duplicates (1 in 30 samples) was applied to rock, soil, and stream sediment samples. In Phase II (2010), Salazar Resources inserted standards (1 in 10–15) and blanks (1 in 30), re-analyzed samples exceeding 5 g/t Au, 5% Cu or 5% Zn, and sent pulps of every 10th sample to an independent laboratory, but did not use core duplicates. From Phase III onward, Salazar used only standards and blanks at similar insertion rates, with high-grade pulps re-assayed and 10% of samples sent for external checks; in Phase IV (2011–2012), QA/QC was further reduced to standards and blanks only, with no duplicates or external check assays. In 2013, BISA conducted independent verification by re-sampling 143 representative samples (core twins, coarse rejects, and pulps) and inserting standards, blanks, and pulp duplicates for internal and external control. Curimining subsequently applied a strengthened QA/QC program in 2018 and 2020–2024, using certified reference materials, blanks, and pulp duplicates with analyses at a secondary laboratory.

The author considers that quality control measures adopted for assaying of the El Domo Mineral Resource drilling have established that the assaying is representative and free of any biases or other factors that may materially impact the reliability of the analytical results. The author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures adopted for El Domo drilling provide an adequate basis for the current Mineral Resource estimates.

1.6 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The database, estimation domains of El Domo project was completed by Resource Geologist of SVM. Ms Yanfang Zhao, Principal Geologists of SRK (*MAIG*) has reviewed the database, estimation domains and were satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate work.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Ms Yanfang Zhao (MAIG #10796), who is full time employee of SRK. Ms Yanfang Zhao visited the project between the 21 and 23 of June 2024. There are limited drillings updated since last visit, but a series of constructions are going on. The 2026 site visit is planned between 27 and 30 May 2026. The visa of some of the teams are still pending.

The estimates are based on drilling samples and underground samples information available up to December 2025. With respect to drilling sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for El Domo deposits and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Within the current mining License area, as of December 31, 2025, the El Domo Project, above a COV of USD38 /t NSR for the potential open pit mining and USD100/t NSR for the underground portion, there are 11.4 million tonnes ("Mt") of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 1.85% Cu, 0.22% Pb, 2.42% Zn, 2.11g/t Au and 41.69g/t Ag; and 3.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.46% Cu, 0.13% Pb, 0.97% Zn, 0.80g/t Au and 28.49g/t Ag.

The Mineral Reserve estimation work was reviewed by Falong Hu, Principal Mining Engineer of SRK based on the review of modifying factors supplied by El Domo and the mine plan by Mr Qingxiong Hu, Mining Engineer, under the supervision of Alexander Thin, who is a Corporate Mining Engineer of SRK.

The modifying factors relevant to metallurgical and processing are relied on the opinions from Ms. Xiangfeng Yang, Senior Processing Engineer of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to environmental permitting, and social impact are relied on the opinions from Mr. Nan Xue, Principal Environmental Scientist, of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to costings and technical-economic analysis are relied on the opinions from Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang, Senior Mining Engineer of SRK. Mr Falong Hu and engineers or scientists he reliance on are satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Reserve is Mr Falong Hu, who is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (China) Ltd. and, Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"). Mr Falong Hu visited the project between the 21 and 23 of June 2024. There are constructions are going on. The 2026 site visit is planned between 27 and 30 May 2026. The visa of some of the teams are still pending.

Within the current mining License area and mine plan scope, as of December 31, 2025, the El Domo Project, by applying the Modifying Factors, the economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the designed open pit, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The feed ore is estimated based on the reference point being the primary crusher or temporary stockpile at the crusher feed.

Above a COV of 55 USD/t, there are 7,129 kt of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve at an average grade of 312 USD/t NSR, 2.55 g/t Au, 47.82 g/t Ag, 1.93% Cu, 0.26% Pb, 2.63% Zn.

1.7 Development and Operations

1.7.1 Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Considerations

Open pit slope design is based on dedicated geotechnical site investigations, including 5 HQ triple-tube geotechnical drillholes (1,211.7 m), systematic geotechnical logging of most resource drilling (RMR from 343 holes ~68,000 m; RQD from 350 holes ~66,000 m), detailed core review and a comprehensive field and laboratory testing program (over 17,000 point-load tests and 102 UCS tests on 10 geotechnical units), with hydrogeological conditions characterised separately.

Geotechnical domains were defined primarily on lithology, with structural controls and pit wall orientation incorporated in stability analyses using HxGN MinePlan and Rocscience Slide2. Recommended inter-ramp slope angles range from 45° to 55°, with inter-ramp heights limited to 70

m and 12–14 m geotechnical berms above that height; final slopes are to be excavated with controlled blasting and require effective depressurisation (e.g., drainholes) to meet design criteria.

1.7.2 Mining Method

The El Domo Project is planned as a conventional truck-and-shovel open pit operation using haul trucks, hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders. Ore will be hauled either directly to the ROM pad or to a ROM stockpile, where it will be segregated by ore type (High Zn, mixed Zn/Cu, High Cu) to support mill feed blending into a 666 kt/a process plant, with High Cu ore limited to 15% of feed when sufficient Zn ore is available.

Five pit phases have been defined to maintain continuous ore exposure and to recover sufficient andesite, tuff and other non-acid-generating (NAG) rock for construction of the tailings embankments; the main haul ramp has been laid out, where practicable, to act both as an access ramp and as a geotechnical berm to reduce waste stripping requirements.

The mine is scheduled to operate 10 hours per shift, 2 shifts per day, 350 days per year. The nominate capacity is to be 666 ktpa plant feed. The schedule provides for a 13-year LOM, commencing in January 2026, comprising approximately 1.5 years of construction and pre-production followed by 11.5 years of commercial operation. The life of mine schedule summarized in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1: Annual Mining Production Schedule for El Domo Project

Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

1.7.3 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

El Domo is a polymetallic deposit containing copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Three separate concentrates may be produced by flotation from the future operation, which are copper concentrate, zinc concentrate and lead concentrate. Gold and silver are distributed among these three concentrates.

From 2019 to 2023, extensive metallurgical testwork was carried out by BML on multiple ore samples from the El Domo deposit. In July 2025, BML analyzed and summarized the historical test results and conducted verification and optimization tests based on the preferred flowsheet and test conditions. The BML metallurgical test conclusions are summarized as follows:

- The valuable elements are copper, zinc, gold and silver, with potential credits from lead and sulphur. The primary copper mineral is chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of bornite, chalcocite

and tennantite. Zinc occurs mainly as sphalerite and lead primarily as galena. The valuable metals are predominantly hosted in sulphide minerals, indicating that flotation is a suitable method for target metal recovery.

- All the gravity tests indicated that the proportion of gravity-recoverable gold is very low, and gravity separation is not a suitable processing option for the El Domo ore.
- A large number of flotation tests have been carried out on samples from the El Domo deposit over several years to optimize flotation conditions and develop an appropriate flowsheet. At a primary grind of 80% passing 125 µm, the Cu/Pb rougher concentrates and Zn rougher concentrates were considered satisfactory.
- The gold and silver lost in zinc tailings are high, and utmost occurs sub-microscopic inclusions. Intensive cyanidation after regrinding (P_{80}=15µm) can recover 23% to 40% gold of the zinc tailings, but the sodium cyanide consumption is high as 18kg/t. A SART process was recommended to mitigate the cost.
- Ultrafine regrinding of the bulk rougher concentrate is required to achieve effective separation of copper, lead and zinc, due to the fine dissemination and interlocking of the target sulphide minerals.
- At a primary grinding fineness of P_{80}=125 µm and regrinding fineness of P_{80} =28 µm, BML conducted the locked-cycle test on Master Composite Sample in 2025, with the results presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Flotation Locked Cycle Tests Results of 2025 Program-BML

Product	Test	Mass	Grade					Recovery				
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		%	%	%	%	g/t	g/t			%		
Feed	Closed-Circuit Average	100.0	2.0	0.2	2.5	2.3	37.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	100.0	1.9	0.2	2.6	2.5	45.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cu/Pb Conc	Closed-Circuit Average	7.3	**23.8**	2.2	8.5	**12.2**	**173.0**	**88.0**	69.0	24.7	**38.7**	**34.0**
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	6.0	**27.5**	1.9	3.5	**9.9**	**170.0**	**85.4**	52.0	8.2	**23.5**	**22.0**
Zn Conc	Closed-Circuit Average	3.1	2.7	0.9	**52.0**	**9.9**	**344.0**	4.2	12.0	**64.0**	**13.2**	**29.0**
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	3.6	2.3	1.0	**57.4**	**11.8**	**454.0**	4.2	15.0	**80.2**	**16.7**	**35.0**

Source: El Domo Project – Summary of BML's Metallurgical Testwork Results, July 2025, BML.

In December 2025, Youyan Resources and Environment Technology Research Institute (Beijing) Co., Ltd. ("GRINM") was commissioned to carry out test work on polymetallic ore samples from El Domo, including process mineralogy studies, beneficiation testwork to determine flotation conditions, and closed-circuit tests for different flowsheet configurations. On the above basis, the partial preferential–bulk flotation with subsequent separation flowsheet was selected as the principal process.

At a primary grinding fineness of P_{80}=125 µm and regrinding fineness of P_{80} =16–19 µm, GRINM conducted the locked-cycle test, with the results presented in Table 1.4. The test indicated that both

saleable copper and zinc concentrates were produced. The copper concentrate achieved a copper recovery of 89.81%, with a grade of 25.03% Cu, 2.30% Pb, and 3.86% Zn. The relatively high lead and zinc contents may adversely affect the marketability of the copper concentrate. The zinc concentrate achieved a zinc recovery of 82.33%, with a zinc grade of 53.56% Zn. Both the copper and zinc concentrate has low arsenic content (below 0.3%).

Table 1.4: GRINM Flotation Closed-circuit Test Results of Recommended Process

Product	Yield/%	Grade/%						Recovery/%					
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Au*	Ag*	S	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	S
Cu K1	4.67	27.71	1.98	3.69	10.35	187	38.29	66.05	40.01	6.76	23.55	21.33	7.56
Cu K2	2.36	19.73	2.93	4.19	16.16	248	38	23.76	29.9	3.88	18.56	14.26	3.79
Cu K1+K2	7.04	**25.03**	2.3	3.86	**12.3**	208	38.19	**89.81**	69.92	10.64	**42.11**	35.59	11.35
Zn K	3.92	2.1	0.71	**53.56**	**8.73**	345	37.75	4.19	12.11	**82.33**	**16.64**	32.95	6.25
Zn X	41.86	0.2	0.06	0.31	1.63	24	44.69	4.16	11.04	5.17	33.1	24.11	79.03
Tail X	47.19	0.08	0.03	0.1	0.35	6	1.69	1.84	6.94	1.85	8.15	7.35	3.37
Feed	100	1.96	0.23	2.55	2.05	41	23.67	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit, GRINM, December 2025.

Additionally, after combining copper concentrate 1 and copper concentrate 2, exploratory Cu–Pb separation tests were carried out. The Pb grade is low (9.97% Pb) in lead concentrate, indicating that the separation of the Cu–Pb bulk concentrate is not satisfactory, and a saleable lead concentrate cannot be produced. In view of the low overall lead grade of the ore, it is recommended that Cu–Pb separation be considered in future production when the lead grade is relatively high.

Overall, the GRINM test results are satisfactory. However, the recoveries of gold and silver in the test results are relatively low, so it is recommended to carry out further test work on tailings regrinding and beneficiation to improve gold and silver recoveries. In addition, it is recommended to take representative ore samples and conduct tests on the influence of recycled water on flotation, in order to determine whether a water treatment system is required.

1.7.4 Recovery Methods

The Feasibility Study for the Project was prepared by DRA Global Ltd. ("DRA") and issued in December 2021. Based on this study, the preliminary design of the processing plant was completed in February 2026 by Yantai Oriental Metallurgical Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Yantai Oriental"). The plant has a nominal design capacity of 666 ktpa, and primarily treats ore sourced from the open pit. The plant will operate on a continuous basis, 330 days per year, with two 12-hour shifts per day while the crushing system will operate in two shifts per day, 6 hours per shift.

The comminution circuit has been designed as a "crushing – semi-autogenous grinding – ball milling (SAB)" configuration. The downstream beneficiation flowsheet comprises "partial preferential Cu–Pb flotation, Cu–Pb–Zn bulk flotation, regrinding of the bulk flotation concentrate, Cu–Pb–Zn differential flotation, Cu–Pb separation and Zn–S separation".

The designed final products will be copper concentrate (25.35% Cu), zinc concentrate (53.50% Zn), and lead concentrate (20.65% Pb). The associated elements Au and Ag are mainly concentrated among these three concentrates for overall recovery. Flotation tailings will be thickened and then flow to the tailings storage facility (TSF) for deposition.

Based on metallurgical testwork undertaken by BML and GRINM, together with reference from comparable concentrators in the region, Yantai Oriental has developed the key processing indicators for the Project, which are shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Designed Processing Indicators

Product	Yield	Production		Grade, % or g/t for Au and Ag					Recovery, %				
	%	t/d	t/h	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
ROM feed	100.00	1850.00	77.08	**1.96**	**0.23**	**2.55**	**2.05**	**41.00**	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Copper Concentrate	6.79	125.62	5.23	**25.35**	1.64	3.80	12.50	197.00	**87.82**	48.42	10.12	41.40	32.63
Lead Concentrate	0.24	4.44	0.19	15.52	**20.65**	3.63	6.08	425.25	1.90	**21.54**	0.34	0.71	2.49
Zinc Concentrate	3.92	72.52	3.02	2.10	0.70	**53.50**	8.50	340.00	4.20	11.93	**82.24**	16.25	32.51
Bulk Flotation Tail	47.00	869.50	36.23	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.35	6.00	1.92	6.13	1.84	8.02	6.88
Zn Flotation Tail	42.05	777.93	32.41	0.19	0.07	0.33	1.64	24.86	4.16	11.98	5.45	33.61	25.50
Total Tail	89.05	1647.43	68.64	0.13	0.05	0.21	0.96	14.91	6.08	18.11	7.30	41.63	32.38

Source: Preliminary Design for the 1,850 tpd Mineral Processing Plant of El Domo Project, Yantai Oriental, February 2026.

The target metal grades and lithologies vary significantly across the deposit, which will lead to unstable metallurgical performance for the proposed flowsheet. A ROM blending strategy is therefore required to stabilize the plant feed grade.

1.8 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Project is currently in the infrastructure development stage and has obtained the required environmental approvals for both the advanced exploration and development phases. In addition, a number of environment-related permits have been secured, including those for water abstraction and hazardous waste management. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report (April 2022) was prepared for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo Project. The EIA scope encompasses the main production facilities, including the open pit, processing plant, and tailings storage facility.

Monitoring of surface water undertaken in February, April, and July 2025 encompassed multiple sampling locations, including points situated both upstream and downstream. The majority of measured parameters met relevant regulatory criteria. Although the July 2025 dataset showed that concentrations of metals and inorganic constituents were within permissible limits, earlier sampling campaigns in February and April 2025 recorded elevated levels of certain metals in some samples. These elevated concentrations are interpreted as reflecting the natural geochemical background associated with the polymetallic mineralisation. Groundwater investigations conducted over the period from 2020 to 2025 did not identify the presence of key contaminants such as cyanide. However, relatively high concentrations of major ions were detected. The Company has established various initiatives aimed at supporting the development of local communities. Based on findings from internal due diligence and the MAE social assessment, no Indigenous groups or ancestrally occupied lands were identified within either the direct or indirect area of influence of the El Domo Project.

1.9 Capital Cost and Operating Cost

The total LOM Capex for the El Domo Project is estimated at USD 373.46 million. The LOM Capex is divided into three main categories: Initial Capex, Sustaining Capex, and Closure Cost. The majority of the capital investment is allocated to the initial peak construction period in 2026 and 2027. A summary breakdown of the LOM Capex is presented in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Summary of Capex for El Domo Project

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Initial Capex	**USD Million**	**283.68**
Project Construction Cost	*USD Million*	188.84
Imported Equipment Procurement	*USD Million*	42.39
Owner's Cost	*USD Million*	35.40
Contingency (10%)	*USD Million*	17.05
Sustaining Capex	**USD Million**	**72.48**
Capitalization Stripping	*USD Million*	12.48
General Sustaining	*USD Million*	60.00
Closure Cost	**USD Million**	**17.30**
Total	**USD Million**	**373.46**

Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK
Notes: Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 416.29 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 58.4 /t-milled. The cost estimates and contracted rates provided by the client are summarized in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Summary of Estimated Unit Cash Opex

Item	Unit Cost Assumption	Average Unit Cost (USD/t-milled)	Total Cost over LOM (USD Million)
Mining Cost	1.71 (USD/t-ore)	1.71	12.19
Stripping Cost	2.20 (USD/t-waste)	16.44	117.21
Processing Cost	25.00 (USD/t-milled)	25.00	178.23
Water Treatment	3.66 (USD/t-milled)	3.66	26.09
SG&A costs	14.00 (USD/t-milled)	11.58	82.56
Total	**N/A**	**58.39**	**416.29**

Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK
Note: SG&A schedule varies in the late stages of the mine life

1.10 Technical-Economic Analysis

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with El Domo Project. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial products of El Domo Project, which are lead, zinc, and copper concentrates, are based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for El Domo Project is USD and is used for technical-economic analysis.
- Annual gross revenue is calculated by applying the forecasted metal prices and payable metal percentages from contracts to the annual recovered metal for each operating year.

- SRK does not consider future inflation or currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are currently outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working capital will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.
- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

The technical-economic analysis was conducted using conventional Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") techniques. The projection for Project operation shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 573 million. The net present values ("NPVs") at different discount rates were estimated by SRK through DCF model, presented in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8: Estimated NPVs at Different Discount Rate

Discount Rate	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
NPV	705.59	657.8	613.7	572.9	535.0	499.9	467.2	436.8	408.5	382.0	357.3

Sources: SRK

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the Project. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range, exploration Capex, and corporate income tax rate. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices. The break-even prices (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) are around a change of -52% simultaneously of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, from the base scenario prices used in the model. In other words, all the 5 metal prices drop to about 48% of the forecasting prices, the Project NPV will become negative.

1.11 Risk Assessment

SRK completed a risk assessment of the risks identified for the Domo Project in relation to their likelihood of occurrence within the LOM and consequence in accordance with Guidance Note 7 to the Listing Rules.

In general, project risk decreases from exploration, development, through to the production stage. Domo Project is at development stage.

SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 1.9. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for likelihood and consequence, and then an overall risk rating has been assigned.

Table 1.9: Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve				
QC samples	No coarse duplicates were insert in all the drilling programme that there may be the bias in sample preparation	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Resources for Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category resources restrict reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining				
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the insufficient labor or equipment	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the poor mine plan or, due to the production capacity forecast is overly optimistic	Possible	Minor	Low
Geotechnical	Significant Geological Structure leading production shutdown or safety issues	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Hydrogeological	More water in-flow than expectation leading to pit flooding, making production shutdown or production shortfalls	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or the unreliable on selling waste rock contracting	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpile.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Equipment shortage	Insufficient quantity of production equipment as a result of unstable total material movement.	Possible	Minor	Low
Processing				
Production capacity	Significant variability in feed ore characteristics may cause processing capacity to fall below target.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Product recovery	The actual recoveries of copper, zinc, gold, and silver may be lower than the design targets.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Infrastructure				
Steep terrain leads to restricted operation	Limited flat areas in the open pit result in inadequate room for ore and waste stockpiles; narrow and steep haul roads constrain truck throughput, causing congestion, delays and increased safety risks during daily mining operations.	Possible	Minor	Low
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading to production unstable.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
TSF				
Dam management/ WRF 2	Dam failure leading tailings leak out.	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely
Waste rock management risk due to potential under-provision of	inaccurate estimation of the proportion of acid-forming waste rock during operation may lead to insufficient capacity in dedicated acid waste	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
acid-forming waste rock storage.	dumps, causing improper disposal, environmental risks and operational disruptions.			
Lack of TSF volume capacity leading LOM failure	The insufficient TSF capacity will cause the generated tailings to exceed the TSF's remaining storage limit before the scheduled LOM, forcing the mine to suspend production in advance and resulting in LOM failure.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Environment and Social				
Negative impact on biodiversity	Mining infrastructure development and operational activities result in land disturbance and soil loss, posing threats to natural habitats and biological diversity.	Possible	Minor	Low
Water pollution to the surroundings	Indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater will have negative impacts on surface and groundwater. In addition, ARD has the potential to introduce acidity and dissolved metals into water, which can be harmful to surface and groundwater.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Social impact and community engagement	The impact of mining operations on water usage and agricultural production of surrounding communities.The lack of participation of stakeholders, especially local communities, in project development can lead to a range of social impacts.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Capex and Opex				
Management plan	Poor mine management plan leading lack of cash resulting in the Capex investment delay to impact production	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Capex increases	Poor plan or budget leading the Capex increases significantly impact the operating performance.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Opex under forecasted	Opex increased significantly leading the failure of operation or impact the operating performance.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

1.12 Conclusions and Recommendations

The structural and geological models for El Domo Project have been modelled by SLR in 2021 used Leapfrog software and updated by SVM in 2025 based on a combination of geological logs, assays, and sectional information to construct a detailed geological model in Leapfrog, activating the structural model.

The base and precious metal mineralization occurs mainly in a tabular zone comprising semi-massive to massive sulphides. Secondary loci of mineralization are found in the breccia zone within the immediate hanging wall of the massive sulphide zone and smaller lenses in the footwall.

The 2025 metallurgical test work indicated that there are reasonable prospects for achieving the recoveries applied to the economic assessment. However, further work is required to be able to confirm the optimal processing configuration for the mineralization. As such, there is a risk that these recovery factors may change with additional test work and depending on the ultimate processing flow sheet that is selected if the project is developed.

The mine method is studied at industrial good practice and with a reasonable perspective feasible extraction of the eligible Mineral Resources. The process and designed parameters of the processing plant are suitable for the ore properties of the Project. Based on the ROM grade, SRK considers that there may be a risk of compromising copper recovery if copper and lead concentrates are separated via flotation.

The El Domo Project is currently at the infrastructure development stage, with environmental permits obtained for advanced exploration and development, as well as licences for water abstraction and hazardous waste disposal. An EIA report for the exploitation and beneficiation phases was completed in April 2022.

Most surface water and groundwater monitoring parameters comply with regulatory standards. Individual metal exceedances in some surface water samples are believed to relate to the natural polymetallic deposit background, and no cyanide was detected in groundwater.

The feasibility study only includes conceptual mine closure strategies, and a detailed formal mine closure plan has not yet been developed.

No indigenous communities or ancestral territories exist within the project's direct and indirect area of influence, so mandatory prior consultation with indigenous peoples is not required

The associated Capex for mine construction are estimated at a feasibility study level. The economic analysis demonstrates the project could be economic viable operated according to the principal assumptions.

As reviewed by SRK, the QPs recommendations for the Domo Project are indicated below:

- To confirm the interpretation of the domains for El Domo, SRK recommends an exploration program should be undertaken. And optimized the QAQC procedure, including a) Insert Coarse and more pulp duplicates was recommended. b) Revise protocols so that QC samples are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of 1 sample in every 20 samples (5%).
- The products scheme be adjusted timely during production in response to changing market conditions or requirements from concentrate purchasers, and that a mixed copper-lead concentrate may also be considered as one of the feasible options.
- Conducting reconciliation on not only Mineral Resources versus Processed Feed, but also on the mineral flows, from the Mineral Resource model, grade control results, mining, then processing.
- Conducting reconciliation on exploration investment versus Mineral Resources updates to demonstrate the Capex efficiency.
- As part of ongoing progress at the mine, geotechnical, slope stable analysis and monitoring aspects should be continuously reviewed in a formal and recordable manner, bearing in mind previous recommendations, local and mine-wide operating experience in all rock types encountered, any advisable data collection, and looking to future mining development.
- Conduct a TSF expansion study or the design of a second tailings storage facility for the future LOM expansion.

2 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Limited (wholly owned subsidiary company of Silvercorp Metals Inc.) to prepare an independent technical review report on El Domo Project ("El Domo" or the "Project"), located in the provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios, Ecuador. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's studies and conditions.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent technical assessment for inclusion in a **[REDACTED]** to be issued by Silvercorp Metal Inc, who is 75% owned El Domo Project, to support the **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX").

Silvercorp is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential. SVM operates several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China, the GC silver-lead-zinc mine in Guangdong Province, China. and the El Domo copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc project under construction in Ecuador; the Condor gold-silver-lead-zinc advanced exploration Project in Ecuador, and Chaarat gold advanced exploration Project in Kyrgyzstan. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and NYSE American under the symbol "SVM".

SRK was advised that the report will be included in the listing and/or disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX, the report is in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") format and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standard Definition.

On July 31, 2024, Silvercorp Metals Inc. completed the acquisition of Adventus Mining Corporation, a transaction that included the El Domo project located in the Las Naves mining concession, along with six other adjacent exploration mining concessions and two non-metallic mining concessions.

Adventus Mining Corporation is an Ecuador-focused copper-gold exploration and development company. Adventus is advancing the majority-owned Curipamba El Domo copper-gold project, which has a completed feasibility study on the shallow and high-grade El Domo deposit.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the engagement includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following key aspects of this project:

- Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") inputs, workflow, and the results which are used and or applied by El Domo or SVM expert(s). Update the grades estimates and resources categorization where applicable.
- Mineral Reserve conversion review, including the mining modifying factors applied by El Domo expert(s).
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant disciplines, such as processing recovery method and associated infrastructure.

- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant environmental-management activities, and permitting-compliance status, environmental impact assessments ("EIA") approval, mining license, reclamation, mine safety operation license, as well as the potential impact on the Project.
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant technical-economic parameters, such as Capex and Opex.
- Review of the LOM for the El Domo based on the reviewed input parameters.
- Update technical-economic model and conduct analysis for the El Domo Project.
- SRK team conducted a site visit of the El Domo Project.
- SRK gave recommendation on data verification procedures, all assays have been gathered and examined by independent credible entities and that the results are accessible to industry best practices.
- Summarized all findings and compile an ITR in accordance with NI 43-101 format.

SRK's scope excludes any work relating to the marketing, commodity price and exchange rate assumptions, inflation rates and financial analysis (including discount rate) adopted in the technical economic model.

2.3 Work Program

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between SVM, El Domo and SRK personnel. The exploration database was compiled and is maintained by El Domo and was audited by SRK.

The structural and geological models for El Domo Project have been modelled by SLR in 2021 used Leapfrog software and updated by SVM in 2025 based on the new drillholes data. SRK has reviewed the model and is opinion of that they were representative of the in-situ mineralization as of December, 2025. The geostatistical analysis, variography and grade models were updated by SRK during the 2 months (December 2025 and January 2026). The Mineral Resource statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared by El Domo based on the stated Mineral Resource model and validation/consideration of the modifying factors as outlined in the feasibility study in 2021 and the mine plan was updated by SVM based on the updated mineral resources model in early 2026. The general layout and processing plant design were also updated from the 2021 feasibility study by SVM. A technical assessment and an economic analysis were performed by SRK and indicates the Project is both technically feasible and economically viable. The Mineral Reserve statement was updated to the date of 2025.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines. This technical report was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The technical report was compiled in the SRK Beijing Office during the 4 months of January and April 2026.

2.4 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during this work period, and on additional information provided by SVM and El Domo throughout the course of SRK's investigations. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by them. Other information was obtained from the public domain. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with El Domo and SVM personnel
- Inspection of the El Domo area, including outcrop and drill core
- Review of exploration data collected
- Information, models, reports and data provided to SRK by SVM
- Additional information from public domain sources

2.5 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises more than 1,800 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of the SRK Group is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK has a proven track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, the SRK Group has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry. Table 2.1 below indicates SRK team who prepared or contributed to the independent technical review.

Table 2.1: SRK Team Contributed to This Report

Contributor	Position	Discipline	Professional Designation	Role	Site Visit
Falong Hu	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM, PMP	Project Management, Mining and Mineral Reserve Review	Yes
Yanfang Zhao (Bonnie)	Principal Consultant	Geology	MAIG	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
TzuHsuan Chuang (Shan)	Senior Consultant	Mining	MAusIMM	Costs and Technical-Economic Review	No
Xiangfeng Yang	Senior Consultant	Processing	MAusIMM	Metallurgical Test, Processing Plant, and Infrastructure Review	Yes
Nan Xue	Principal Consultant	Environment	MAusIMM	Environmental and Permitting Review	Yes
Qiong Wu	Senior BD and Project Coordinator	Project Coordinate	N/A	Project Coordinator	No
Alexander Thin (Alex)	Corporate Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM; FIMMM; FSAIMM	Internal Review	No

Sources: SRK

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve evaluation review work and the compilation of this technical report was completed by Ms Yanfang Zhao MAIG (10796) and Falong Hu, FAusIMM (CP) (313608). By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Huaixiang, Yanfang and Falong are independent Qualified Persons as this term is defined by NI 43-101. Falong is the project manager and the chief compiler of this report who takes overall responsibility.

Alexander (Alex) Thin, FAusIMM (CP) (227503), FIMMM (C.Eng) (47860), FSAIMM (702076), RPEQ (26347), a Corporate Consultant (Mining and Evaluation) with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to El Domo Project and/or SVM as per SRK internal quality management procedures. Alex did not visit the project.

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK.

SRK had prior involvement with Domo Project that is the subject of the Technical Report in 2024. SRK conducted the independent technical review of Domo Project then the service was held on, a site visit was conducted in 2024.

SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment capable of affecting its independence.

SRK's estimated fee for completing this Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated based on the working hours and rates of the consultants assigned to complete the project. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2.6 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Yanfang Zhao (Geology), Nan Xue (Environmental) and Falong Hu (Mining), are planned a site visit to El Domo Project from 27 to 30 May 2026 accompanied by Rui Guo of SVM, to review the updates since last site visit in 2024.

The purpose of the 2024 site visit was to review the digitalization of the exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a revised Mineral Resource model and the compilation of a technical report. During the site visit, particular attention was given to the treatment and validation of historical drilling data.

The site visits also aimed at investigating the geological and structural controls on the distribution of the mineralization, also aimed at investigating the infrastructure of the mine constructed and the operation performed by the management.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with Domo Project personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse historical and current exploration data, as well the operation data and costing data.

2.7 Effective Date

The conclusions expressed in this report are appropriate as of December 31, 2025. The report and associated technical-economic analysis are only appropriate for this date and may change in time in response to variations in economic, market, legal or political factors, in addition to ongoing exploration results.

Based on the information provided by Domo Project, there are no events that have occurred since the Effective Date that are likely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statements for Domo Project, at the date of publication of this QPR.

2.8 Currency, Units and Year

All monetary values outlined in this assessment are expressed in United States Dollars ("US$ or USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Quantities are generally stated in Système international d'unités ("SI") metrics units, the standard Canadian and international practices, including metric tonne ("tonne", "t") for weight, and kilometre ("km") or metre ("m") for distances.

Fiscal year ("FY") is stated in the report which start from the Q2 of last year till Q1 of this year. For example, FY2024 is from the April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024.

2.9 Limitations, Declaration and Consent

2.9.1 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by SVM and El Domo throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in this Report, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such information as provided by El Domo was taken in good faith by SRK.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider them to be material.

2.9.2 Legal Matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters.

SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this review. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

2.9.3 Consent

SRK consents to this Report being included, in full, in SVM's **[REDACTED]** document in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and SVM's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided, disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX and NYSE American,

and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical assessment expressed in the Summary and in the individual sections of this Report is considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparing this technical report, SRK has relied upon input from El Domo. Standard professional review procedures were also used by SRK in preparation of this report.

SRK trusts the information from SVM and El Domo regarding mine ownership, legal and financial liability. SRK did not carry out independent verification of the information regarding licenses and permits of the Project as summarized in Section 0 of this Report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the SVM. A copy of the original "Phase Conversion from Exploration to Exploitation for Medium-Scale Mining and Declaration of the Commencement of the Exploitation Stage for the Medium-Scale Mining Concession of "Las Naves" Concession" is provided in Appendix A. The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Section 4.1.

SRK was informed by El Domo that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the Project.

El Domo provided the digital database used for geological modelling, and the geological. SRK verified this database and reviewed and updated the estimation. It is SRK's opinion that the database used for the Mineral Resource estimation has been validated and was collected and built in a professional manner.

The topography used in estimating the Mineral Resource statement in this report relies on the topographic survey map from the geological report prepared by El Domo. SRK trusts the results of this survey. SRK also relied on the previous feasibility study for Curipamba El Domo Project by DRA Global Limited ("DRA") in 2021; detailed engineering design of the mine waste management facilities (includes TSF/WRF2, WRF1, and SWD) for Curipamba El Domo Project by DRA Global Limited ("DRA") in 2025; and preliminary engineering design of the processing plant and general layout for Curipamba El Domo Project by Yantai Oriental Metallurgical Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. on March 2026.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Ownership and Mining Permit

In 2017, Adventus (formerly Adventus Zinc Corporation) entered into an agreement with Salazar Resources Ltd whereby Adventus could earn a majority interest in the Curipamba project located in central Ecuador by funding exploration and development expenditures of US$25 million over five years and meeting certain development obligations.

This included the completion of a feasibility study for the development of the high-grade copper-gold El Domo volcanic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit located within the Curipamba project concessions, which was completed in 2021. Subsequently, Adventus announced it had completed its earn-in option to obtain majority ownership of the Curipamba project. Under the joint venture agreement, Adventus will fund El Domo's capital costs to production and shall receive 95% of the free cashflows until all of its investments since 2017 are repaid, after-which the project cashflows will be shared 75% to Adventus and 25% to Salazar. On July 31, 2024, SVM acquired a 75% interest in the Curipamba El Domo Project held by Curimining through the complete acquisition of Adventus. Salazar retains its original 25% interest.

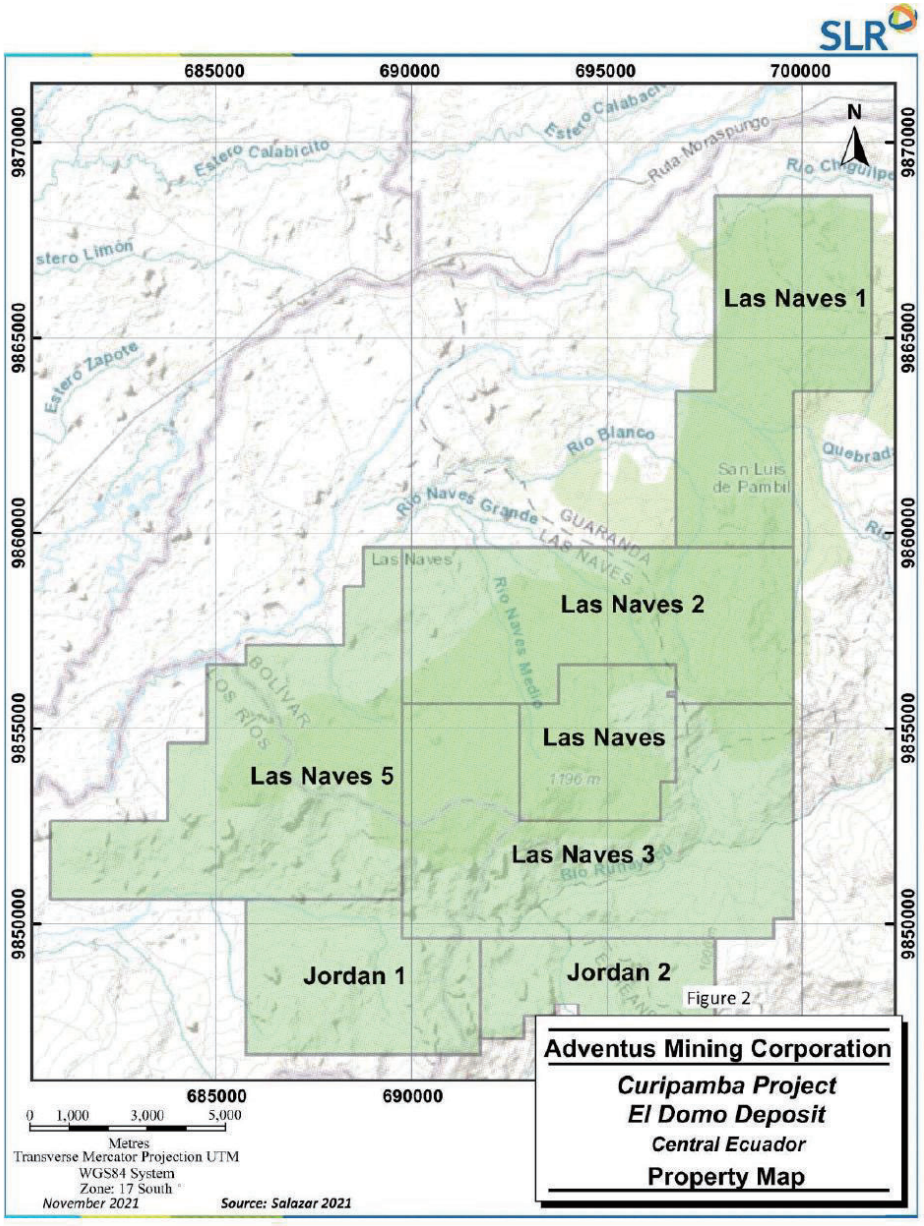
Cruipamba project comprises seven contiguous concessions with a total area of 21,537.48 ha (Figure 4.1). The tenements are wholly owned by Curimining, one of the Ecuadorian subsidiaries of Salazar. SVM reports that all tenements are in good standing and free of liens or encumbrances. The tenements were originally registered to Salazar between 2003 and 2006; following the enactment of the Ecuadorian Mining Act, the tenement titles were replaced by new titles on the dates shown in Table 4.1. The titles grant an exclusive right to perform mining activities, including exploration, exploitation, and processing of minerals over the area covered by the titles. Titles were granted for a period of 25 years, except for Las Naves, for which the title was granted for 22 years, 11 months, and 22 days, under which the El Domo deposit is.

Table 4.1: Tenement Information of Curipamba Project

Tenement	Tenement Number	Area (ha)	County	Province	Date Mining Title issued	Date Registered in Mining Register	Expiry
Jordan 1	700918	2,200.00	Ventanas, Echeandia	Los Rios, Bolivar	27 April 2010	10 May 2010	26 April 2035
Jordan 2	200652	1,639.48	Echeandia, Guaranda	Bollivar	15 March 2010	19 March 2010	14 March 2035
Las Naves	200508	1,458.00	Las Naves, Guaranda	Bollivar	15 March 2010	19 March 2010	06 March 2033
Las Naves 1	200627	3,200.00	Guaranda	Bollivar	15 March 2010	19 March 2010	14 March 2035
Las Naves 2	200628	3,700.00	Guaranda, Las Naves	Bollivar	15 March 2010	19 March 2010	14 March 2035
Las Naves 3	200629	4,815.00	Las Naves, Guaranda, Ventanas, Echeandia	Los Rios, Bolivar	15 March 2010	19 March 2010	14 March 2035
Las Naves 5	700885	4,525.00	Ventanas, Las Naves	Los Rios, Bolivar	27 April 2010	10 May 2010	26 April 2035

Sources: DRA, 2021

Figure 4.1: Property Map for Curipamba- El Domo Project



Sources: DRA after SLR, 2021

The Ecuadorian Mining Act establishes mining phases for the general mining regime, which is based on a strictly staged exploration schedule. In light of these restrictions, the tenements were classified

under the small-scale mining regime in 2016, which allows for simultaneous exploration and exploitation activities without consideration of the mining phases of the general regime.

On 22 February 2024, Adventus announced that the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador has issued a reform to the existing instructive including regulations and conditions for the transition of medium-scale mining projects from the exploration to production phases. This announcement provides clarity to the national regulatory framework and supports the advancement and development of medium-scale mining projects like the El Domo – Curipamba copper-gold project.

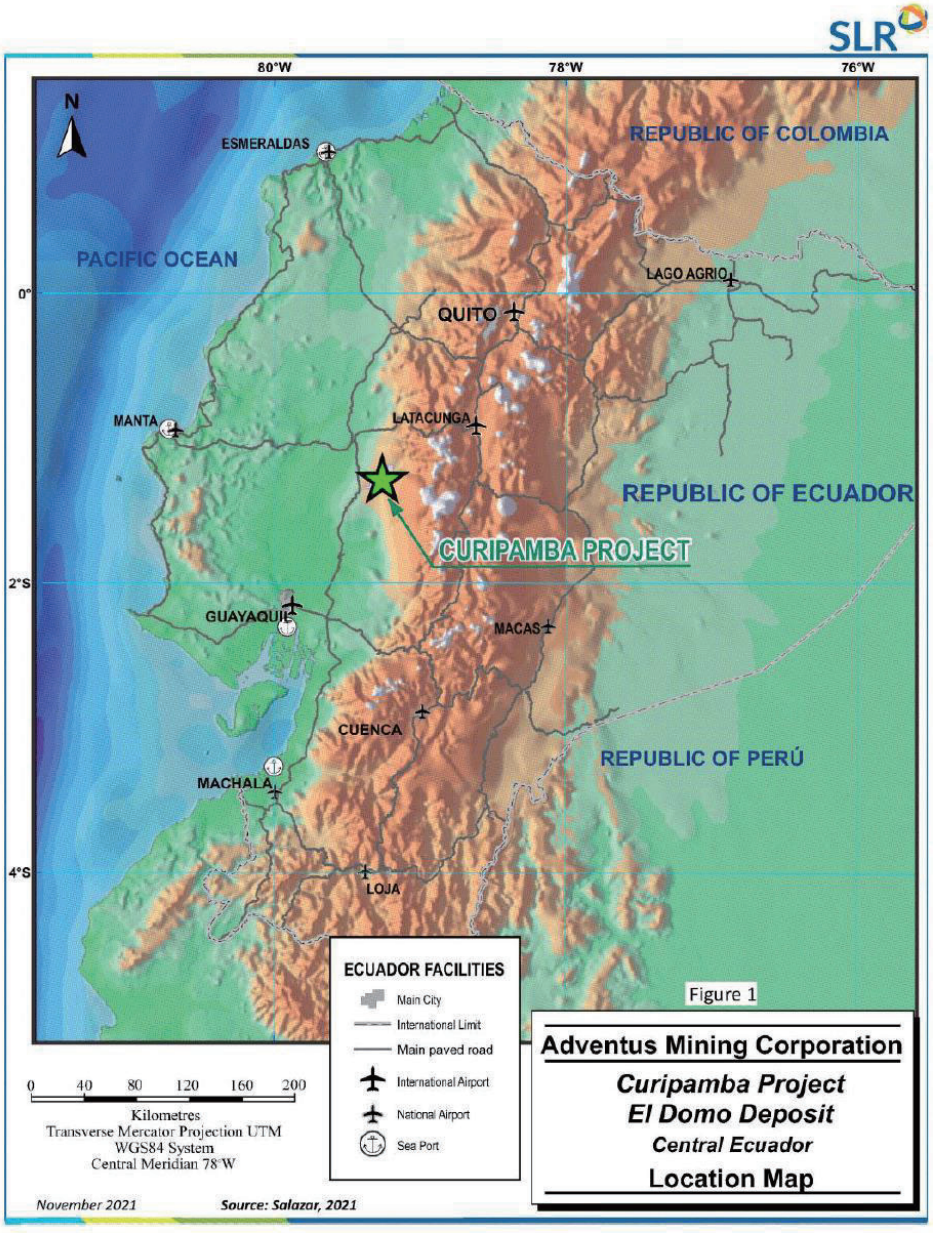
4.2 Permits and Authorization

Salazar, through Curimining, has complied with all its obligations to pay the conservation patent fees and to submit annual exploration reports for the tenements for each year dating back to at least 2014. Curimining holds an environmental licence to carry out exploration activities; environmental impact studies submitted by Curimining have been approved by the environmental authorities. Curimining has been granted permits to use water and rainwater for industrial mining purposes and has complied with all obligations of filing quarterly reports with local, regional, and national authorities in order to maintain such permits in good standing. In addition, all requirements for community involvement have been met by Curimining, and Curimining has been involved in community outreach programs for the past 10 years.

4.3 Location

The Curipamba project is located in Ecuador approximately 150 km south-southwest of the capital city of Quito, and approximately 150 km north-northeast of Guayaquil in the provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios. The closest town to the Project is Ventanas, which is approximately 20 km to the southwest and, in 2010, had a population of approximately 38,000 people (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Location of Curipamba Project



Sources: DRA after SRL, 2021

4.4 Environmental Considerations

Environmental liabilities associated with the project operation are mainly from open pit mining, waste rock dumps, processing plant, TSF and other auxiliary facilities. The significant inherent environmental risks for the project consist of environmental approvals, water management and tailings management. Additional details on environmental approvals, water management and tailings/ TSF management are provided in Sections 20 of this Technical Report.

On 22 January 2024, Adventus and Salazar (collectively the "Participants") announced that the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Energy Transition of the Government of Ecuador ("MAATE") has granted the Environmental License for the construction and operation of the El Domo-Curipamba project ("Environmental License").

The environmental licensing process began on 4 November 2021, with the submittal of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and the Environmental Management Plan ("EMP"). The 7,000-page ESIA and EMP comply with Ecuadorian legislation and international best practices which include physical, biotic, socioeconomic, and cultural baselines, determination of areas of influence, analyses of environmental risks and social and environmental impacts as well as a plan that comprises the prevention and mitigation of impacts, contingencies, training, waste management, community relations, rehabilitation of affected areas, wildlife rescue, environmental monitoring, and mine closure.

MAATE issued the technical approval of the ESIA and EMP in May 2022. The final phase of the permitting process, the Environmental Consultation ("Consultation"), was carried out by MAATE between July and December 2023 pursuant to the Regulation of the Environmental Organic Code as modified by Presidential Decree 754 and in accordance with guidelines issued by the Constitutional Court of Ecuador, which incorporate Escazú principles and other international standards related to community participation in development projects. The Consultation was overwhelmingly supported by the communities in the direct area of influence of the project, with 98% voting in favour of issuing the Environmental License.

On 17 June 2024, the Participants announced that a constitutional protective action ("Protective Action") filed against MAATE and the Attorney General's office and naming Curimining as an interested third party, was admitted by the Judicial Unit of Las Naves canton in Bolívar province of Ecuador on 12 June 2024. The legal action has been submitted by a group of individuals and sponsored by an Ecuadorian non-governmental organization. The action requests that the environmental license be rendered void alleging non-compliance with the Environmental Consultation process, despite what the Participants believe to be ample well-documented evidence to the contrary.

The Court proceeding was carried out in the Judicial Unit of the Canton of Las Naves, in Bolívar province of Ecuador, on July 23, 2024, and July 24, 2024. Following the conclusion of the hearing on July 24, 2024, the Court issued a binding oral ruling, rejecting the Protective Action. The Court concluded that the consultative process followed by MAATE in issuing the permits complied with applicable legal requirements. The Court will in due course issue a written ruling reflecting the oral ruling issued on July 24, 2024.

On June 7, 2024, the Guayas Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition granted the authorization for the construction of works in the Public Water Domain for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo project.

On August 2, 2024, the Guayas Coastal Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Energy and Mines approved the change to the construction and exploitation phase for the Las Naves mining concession.

4.5 Taxes and Royalties

Based on the information provided by the 2021 FS and El Domo, the project will have the following tax obligations during the operation. The standard rate on the general situation. The details are presented in Section 22 of this report.

- Standard Corporate Tax: 25% on taxable income The Company signed an investment agreement with the government in 2025, under which it is entitled to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 20%.
- Profit Sharing Tax: 15% on taxable income
- Value- Added Tax: 0% or 12%
- Royalty of Ecuador Government: 4% of net sales revenue.
- Royalty of Altius Mineral Corporation: 2% on net sales revenue.

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

International access to Ecuador is primarily through the airports in Guayaquil or Quito with daily flights to many international destinations. Road access to the area is excellent along paved roads, which branch off at Ventanas and Zapotal from Highway 25, the Pan-American Highway, that connects Quito and Guayaquil. Driving time from Guayaquil to the Curipamba Project that includes El Domo Deposit is approximately 2.5 hours. Numerous well-maintained gravel roads provide access throughout most of the Project area, especially in the resource area. Curimining has made improvements to certain gravel roads as part of the community outreach programs, as well as improving general access to the area for exploration and drill staff. Certain areas in the northern part of the Project can only be reached by mule or on foot.

The climate at the Project area is tropical, humid, and hot most of the year. The wet season lasts from December to May, with the rest of the year considered to be the dry season. The average annual rainfall ranges from 2,200 mm to 2,500 mm, with most of the precipitation falling during the wet season. The climate has little effect on the operating season and exploration activities can be carried out year-round. Early works and site clearing will be restricted to the dry season.

The Project area is near the towns of Ventanas, Quevedo, Babahoyo, Las Naves and Echeandia, as well as a number of smaller villages from where a general labour force and non-specialized supplies can be sourced easily. The local economy is largely agricultural in nature, and there are no large gold or base metal mines operating in this part of Ecuador; contractors, skilled labour, heavy mining equipment, and other mining and exploration specific items would therefore need to be acquired elsewhere.

There is basic infrastructure in the Project area such as road access and low voltage electricity (110 V). The access road is being upgraded to suit construction, and mine operations. The local government is planning to construct a new 69 kV power line between the towns of Echeandia and Las Naves. El Domo will tie into this line and construct a new power line to the Project approximately seven kilometres long, where the power will then be stepped down to the 13.8 kV on-site distribution voltage.

The Project is located in the transition zone between the Western Mountain Range (Cordillera Occidental) and the adjacent coastal lowlands. The physiography is characterized by floodplains to the west and moderate to steep-sloped hills to the east, with elevations ranging from 100 metres above sea level ("m ASL") to 1,000 m ASL in less than seven kilometres of horizontal distance.

Vegetation in the area mostly consists of intervened areas that have been cleared for plantations of banana, cacao, and oranges, and pastures for cattle. There are some remnants of native forest, however, very few areas remain untouched.

Local drainage is provided by small rivers off the west side of the foothills on the right bank of the Oncebí River and the left bank of the Naves Grande River. Primary drainage is through the Zapotal, Ventanas and Catarama Rivers, which drain into the Babahoyo River, which ultimately empties into the Gulf of Guayaquil.

6 History

6.1 Ownership History

The ownership history of the Project is marked by a series of strategic transfers and acquisitions that have shaped its development. Initially, the Las Naves concessions were acquired by Mr. Leiva Ivan Santillan from the government in 2003. This marked the beginning of a series of transitions aimed at consolidating ownership and facilitating exploration. In 2005, Mr. Leiva transferred the properties to Amlatminas, a private Ecuadorian company owned by Mr. Salazar. Recognizing the potential of these concessions, Mr. Salazar, along with Mr. Geovani, staked 16 claims, laying the foundation for future exploration endeavors.

By 2006, the ownership of these claims transitioned to Salazar Resources Ltd ("Salazar Resources "), a company jointly owned by Mr. Salazar and Mr. Acosta. This strategic move set the stage for a pivotal moment in 2007 when Mr. Salazar and Mr. Acosta sold their shares to Consolidated Kookaburra Resources Ltd. The acquisition culminated in a rebranding, with the company being renamed Salazar Resource. This period of consolidation under a single entity allowed for a more focused and efficient exploration effort.

The implementation of the new Mining Law in 2009 required companies to renegotiate their exploitation contracts with the government. This led to the reissuance of the Project's titles to Salazar Resource in 2010, reaffirming the company's rights and paving the way for continued exploration.

On March 15, 2010, the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources issued the resolution for the substitution of the mining concession title for metallic minerals corresponding to the Las Naves mining concession, cadastral code 200508, in accordance with the Mining Law.

At the same time, the Ecuadorian state issued the substitution of the following mining concession titles in favor of CURIMINING S.A.: the Las Naves 1 mining concession, Las Naves 2, Las Naves 3, Las Naves 5, Jordán 1, Jordán 2, Eleene 1, and Eleene 2. Collectively, these mining concessions form the "Curipamba" project. The relevant holding company for the Curipamba properties and permits is Curimining SA ("Curimining"), an Ecuadorian subsidiary of Salazar Resource.

On May 16, 2011, the Ministry of the Environment granted CURIMINING S.A. the Environmental License for the advanced exploration phase in the Las Naves mining concession, cadastral code 200508.

In 2015, Salazar Resource sought to enhance the Project's status by requesting an upgrade to Advanced Exploration. This change, granted by the government, required Salazar Resource to relinquish certain parts of the property, resulting in a more streamlined and manageable tenement.

On April 11, 2016, the Ministry of Mining classified the Las Naves mining concession, cadastral code 200508, under the small-scale mining regime.

In 2017, Adventus Mining Corporation entered into an agreement with Salazar Resources, through which it obtained a majority interest in the Curipamba–El Domo project by financing exploration and development activities.

In 2019, the Feasibility Study ("FS") has been completed as part of Adventus's option agreement with Salazar Resource whereby Adventus may earn a 75% ownership interest in the Curipamba Project with a preferential 95% payback of future cash flows until its investment has been fully repaid.

On October 27, 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources authorized the change to a medium- or large-scale mining regime, under the deposit economic evaluation phase, for the Las Naves mining concession.

In 2021, Adventus Mining Corporation announced the execution of its option to acquire a 75% majority interest in the Curipamba–EL Domo project.

On November 15, 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Nature Resources declared the El Domo project a strategic project, in recognition of its social, economic, and industrial importance.

On May 27, 2022, the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition issued a favorable technical approval for the Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Management Plan for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo project in the Las Naves mining concession.

On September 29, 2023, the Guayas Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition issued a prior and favorable administrative act regarding the potential impact on surface and/or groundwater bodies, as well as compliance with the priority order of the right to water access.

On November 20, 2023, the Ministry of Energy and Mines reaffirmed the declaration of the El Domo project as a strategic project.

On January 19, 2024, the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition granted the Environmental License for the simultaneous phases of exploitation and beneficiation of metallic minerals under the medium-scale mining regime for the Las Naves mining concession, following a public participation and environmental consultation process that recorded 98% social approval for the El Domo project.

On January 29, 2024, the Coastal Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Energy and Mines approved the authorization for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the tailings storage facility for El Domo project.

On June 7, 2024, the Guayas Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition granted the authorization for the construction of works in the Public Water Domain for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo project.

On July 31, 2024, Silvercorp Metals Inc. completed the acquisition of Adventus Mining Corporation, a transaction that included the El Domo project located in the Las Naves mining concession, along with six other adjacent exploration mining concessions and two non-metallic mining concessions.

On August 2, 2024, the Guayas Coastal Zonal Coordination of the Ministry of Energy and Mines approved the change to the construction and exploitation phase for the Las Naves mining concession.

6.2 Exploration History

The exploration history of the Project is a testament to systematic and thorough geological investigation. It began in 1991 when RTZ Mining PLC Inc. conducted a regional stream sediment reconnaissance survey, collecting 548 samples. This early phase laid the groundwork for subsequent exploration activities, highlighting the area's potential.

In 2005, a comprehensive mapping and rock chip sampling program was undertaken, involving 124 rock samples. This was followed by Newmont Mining Corporation's Bulk Leachable Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment survey in 2006, which identified significant gold concentrations in the streams, underscoring the Project's mineralization potential. Despite the promising results, Newmont did not proceed with a joint venture.

Further advancements were made in 2007 when Geofísica Consultores conducted induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer studies, identifying 13 chargeability and resistivity anomalies. These studies, along with a broad soil survey and initial core drilling (Phase I), significantly enhanced the understanding of the geological setting. Phase I drilling, comprising 51 core boreholes totaling 10,003 meters, was instrumental in discovering massive sulphide mineralization at El Domo.

In the ensuing years, exploration efforts intensified. Phase II drilling in 2010, with 20 core boreholes totaling 3,241.4 meters, and Phase III drilling between 2010 and 2011, with 84 boreholes totaling 15,582.9 meters, provided detailed insights into the mineralized zones. Phase IV drilling from 2011 to 2012 further delineated the deposit with 51 boreholes totaling 10,248.8 meters.

The exploration momentum continued with Phase V drilling between 2016 and 2017, including 33 boreholes totaling 9,757.4 meters. A resistivity-IP survey conducted in early 2017 over the Barranco Colorado target added another layer of geophysical data.

Phase VI drilling was conducted between 2018 and 2019, focusing on in-fill drilling of the El Domo deposit with 100 boreholes totaling 18,944 meters. This phase aimed to upgrade the classification of the Mineral Resource estimate, ensuring a more precise understanding of the deposit's potential.

In 2022, phase VIII was carried out by the independent contractor Andesdrill S.A., with 6,552.18 meters in 28 holes, within El Domo Underground, improving the grid. And in 2024, Phase IX was carried out for metallurgy within the El Domo open pit, 811.96 meters in 8 holes.

Throughout this extensive exploration history, numerous geochemical and geophysical surveys, including rock/chip sampling, soil sampling, and stream sediment sampling, have been conducted. These efforts have consistently enhanced the geological model, providing a robust foundation for ongoing and future exploration activities. The systematic and comprehensive approach to exploration has been instrumental in uncovering the Project's rich mineral potential.

6.3 Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

The El Domo deposit's resource estimation history reflects the progression of evaluations and updates as follows：

March 2009: The first resource estimate was prepared by Peter Karelse for John Buckle, using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade and 13 drill holes, leading to an estimate model with a 150 m zone of influence.

August 2010: Salazar Resource commissioned Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) to complete an initial resource estimate, which was filed on SEDAR on October 13, 2010.

2011: An updated resource model was prepared by SLR, incorporating Phase III drilling results, with the technical report filed on SEDAR on February 12, 2012.

April 2013: Salazar Resource commissioned BISA for a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) supported by Phase IV drilling results, highlighting the speculative nature of the Inferred Mineral Resources.

March 12, 2018: Adventus filed an updated Mineral Resource estimate prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (now part of SLR) on SEDAR, incorporating Phase V drilling.

June 14, 2019: A new PEA and supporting technical report were completed by RPA with Knight Piésold Ltd. (KP), incorporating results from Phase VI drilling, and filed on SEDAR. The results of the estimation are shown in the Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: El Domo Mineral Resources Summary, as of May 2, 2019

Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
	(Mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Open Pit Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	3.8	1.38	0.3	2.77	2.29	52	52.6	11.3	105.2	280	6,370
M+I	**7.1**	**1.95**	**0.3**	**2.64**	**2.63**	**49**	**137.5**	**19.0**	**186.3**	**596**	**11,074**
Inferred	0.3	0.34	0.2	1.01	1.34	39	1.2	0.7	3.5	15	430
Underground Resources											
Indicated	1.9	2.72	0.14	2.38	1.37	31	51.9	2.6	45.4	84	1,895
Inferred	0.8	2.31	0.11	2.68	1.74	29	17.3	0.8	20.1	42	688
Total Mineral Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	5.7	1.83	0.24	2.64	1.98	45	104.5	13.9	150.6	364	8,265
M+I	**9.0**	**2.11**	**0.24**	**2.59**	**2.36**	**45**	**189.4**	**21.6**	**231.7**	**680**	**12,969**
Inferred	1.1	1.72	0.14	2.18	1.62	32	18.5	1.5	23.6	57	1,118

Sources: NI 43-101 Technical Report Feasibility Study Curipamba El Domo Project Central Ecuador,2021

Notes:

[1] CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
[2] A minimum mining height of two metres was applied to the Mineral Resource wireframes.

[3] Bulk density assigned on a block per block basis using the correlation between measured density values and base metal grade.

[4] Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off NSR value of US25/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and US100/t for potential underground Mineral Resources.

[5] The NSR value is based on estimated metallurgical recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges.

[6] Metal prices are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources averaging US3.15/lb Cu, US1.00/lb Pb, US1.15/lb Zn, US1,350/oz Au, and US$18/oz Ag.

[7] Metallurgical recoveries assumptions were based on three mineral types defined by the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):

[8] Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)<0.33): 84% Cu, 84% Pb, 95% Zn, 51% Au, and 71% Ag;

[9] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤Cu/(Pb+Zn)≤3.0): 88% Cu, 85% Pb, 96% Zn, 66% Au, and 69% Ag;

[10] Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)>3.0): 88% Cu, 69% Pb, 73% Zn, 27% Au, and 50% Ag.

[11] NSR factors were also based on the metal ratio Cu/(Zn+Pb):

[12] Zinc Mineral: 29.94 US$/% Cu, 9.17 US$/% Pb, 11.52 US$/% Zn, 14.17 US$/g Au, and 0.27 US$/g Ag;

[13] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral: 44.20 US$/% Cu, 11.34 US$/% Zn, 22.90 US$/g Au, and 0.27 US$/g Ag;

[14] Copper Mineral: 46.27 US$/% Cu, 6.86 US$/g Au, and 0.19 US$/g Ag.

[15] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[16] Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[17] Open pit Mineral Resources have been constrained within a preliminary pit shell.

October 26, 2021: An updated Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by SLR incorporates additional drilling completed in 2021. The Mineral Resources conform to CIM (2014) definitions and are reported in accordance with the NI 43-101. The results of the estimation are shown in the Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: El Domo Mineral Resources Summary, as of October 26, 2021

Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
	(Mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Open Pit Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	3.8	1.38	0.3	2.77	2.29	52	52.6	11.3	105.2	280	6,370
M+I	**7.1**	**1.95**	**0.3**	**2.64**	**2.63**	**49**	**137.5**	**19**	**186.3**	**596**	**11,074**
Inferred	0.3	0.34	0.2	1.01	1.34	39	1.2	0.7	3.5	15	430
Underground Resources											
Indicated	1.9	2.72	0.14	2.38	1.37	31	51.9	2.6	45.4	84	1,895
Inferred	0.8	2.31	0.11	2.68	1.74	29	17.3	0.8	20.1	42	688
Total Mineral Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	5.7	1.83	0.24	2.64	1.98	45	104.5	13.9	150.6	364	8,265
M+I	**9**	**2.11**	**0.24**	**2.59**	**2.36**	**45**	**189.4**	**21.6**	**231.7**	**680**	**12,969**
Inferred	1.1	1.72	0.14	2.18	1.62	32	18.5	1.5	23.6	57	1,118

Sources: NI 43-101 Technical Report Feasibility Study Curipamba El Domo Project Central Ecuador,2021

Notes:

[1] CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

[2] Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of US$29/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion of the 2021 Mineral Resources are reported with mining shapes which were generated using an NSR cut-off value of US$105/t NSR.

[3] The NSR value is based on estimated metallurgical recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges.

[4] Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: US$4.00/lb Cu, US$1.05/lb Pb, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$1,800/oz Au, and US$24/oz Ag.

[5] Metallurgical recovery assumptions were based on three mineral types defined by the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):

[6] Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) <0.33): 86% Cu, 90% Pb, 97% Zn, 68% Au, and 78% Ag;

[7] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤ Cu/(Pb+Zn) ≤3.0): 86% Cu, 82% Pb, 95% Zn, 55% Au, and 67% Ag;

[8] Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) >3.0): 80% Cu, 37% Pb, 36% Zn, 14% Au, and 29% Ag;

[9] NSR factors were also based on the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):

[10] Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) <0.33): 53.41 US$/% Cu, 7.99 US$/% Pb, 13.47 US$/% Zn, 30.91 US$/g Au, and 0.39 US$/g Ag,

[11] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤ Cu/(Pb+Zn) ≤3.0): 58.99 US$/% Cu, 7.05 US$/% Pb ,13.41 US$/% Zn, 25.12 US$/g Au, and 0.34 US$/g Ag;

[12] Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) >3.0): 57.83 US$/% Cu, 6.84 US$/g Au, and 0.19 US$/g Ag.

[13] Bulk density interpolated on a block per block basis using assayed value, the correlation between measured density values and iron content, and base metal grade.

[14] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

[15] Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[16] The underground portion of the Mineral Resources are reported within underground reporting shapes and include low grade blocks falling within the shapes.

[17] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The contents of this section are mainly sourced from the El Domo Project Feasibility Study prepared by DRA and SLR in 2021.

The El Domo Project is located in western central Ecuador, in the province of Bolívar near the town of Ventanas. It is part of the western and lowermost foothills of the northern Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, near the boundary with the western coastal plain (Figure 7.1).

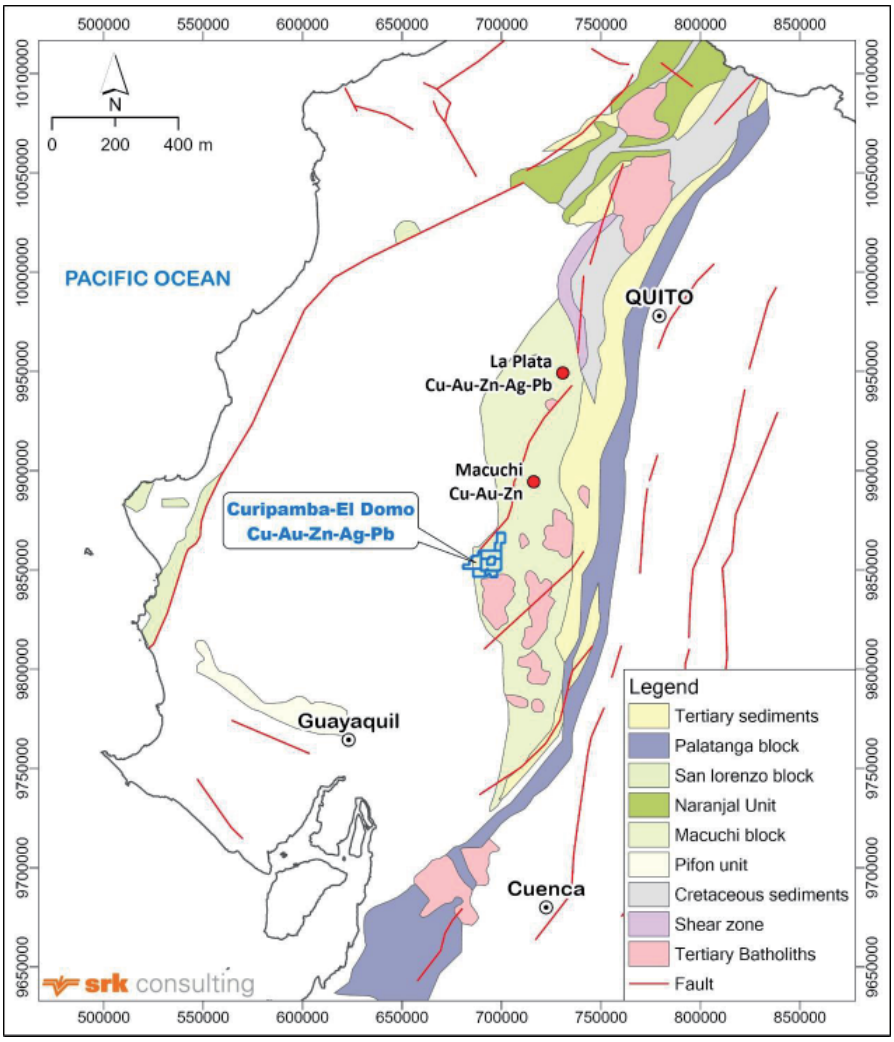
7.1 Regional Geology

The Andes of Ecuador feature two principal mountain chains: the Cordillera Central and the Cordillera Oriental, separated by an inter-Andean basin. To the west, the Cordillera Occidental consists largely of fault-bounded volcanic oceanic and island-arc terranes dating from the Cretaceous to Tertiary periods (Litherland and Aspden, 1992; Kerr et al., 2002; Spikings et al., 2005). This area is characterized by a complex tectono-stratigraphic assembly caused by strike-slip fault displacement along north-south trending faults. These movements juxtapose volcano sedimentary successions with similar lithologies but varying ages. The predominantly oceanic terranes have traditionally been viewed as successively accreted onto the western edge of the Amazon craton along a long-lived continental margin, with accretion occurring from the Late Jurassic to the Eocene. Overlying this accretionary complex are four magmatic arcs related to the subduction of the Farallon/Nazca plate beneath the continent.

Among the largest and youngest accretionary units are the Pallatanga and Macuchi terranes, which are believed to have been accreted during the Eocene period. The Macuchi Terrane, host to the Curipamba Project, extends for several hundred kilometres in length and tens of kilometres in width. Historically, it has been interpreted as an allochthonous terrane accreted to the Pallatanga continental margin during the Late Eocene due to the closure of a back-arc basin (Spikings et al., 2001; Hughes and Pilatasig, 2002; Kerr et al., 2002). Recent research suggests that the Pallatanga Terrane represents the oceanic basement of the Western Cordillera and a fragmented part of the Caribbean plateau (Luzieux et al., 2006; Vallejo et al., 2006; Spikings et al., 2005; Vallejo et al., 2009). The precise nature of the Macuchi Terrane remains unclear, though the presence of Cambrian-age detrital zircon inherited from nearby basement rock suggests it may be a forearc basin formed near its current location, adjacent to an eroding basement like that of the Eastern Cordillera.

The Macuchi Terrane is located along the western flank of the Cordillera Occidental (between 0° and 2°30' S) and includes an intra-oceanic island-arc volcanic sequence known as the Macuchi Group. This sequence is interpreted as an oceanic plateau, predominantly comprising submarine volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with minor sedimentary rocks (BGS-CODIGEM, 1993; McCourt et al., 1997). Volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks, such as lithic-rich sandstone and breccia with accessory siltstone and cherty sediments, dominate more than 80% of the sequence. This assemblage also includes domes and flows of basalt to basaltic andesite, characterized by pillow lavas/breccias and hyaloclastic textures, along with their sub-volcanic equivalents (dikes) of micro-porphyritic basalt and diabase. These rocks exhibit pervasive hydrothermal-submarine alteration with chlorite-epidote (Aguirre and Atherton, 1987). Non-volcanic sedimentary rocks, though rare, include calcarenite and recrystallized limestone, which are associated with reef systems (Hughes and Pilatasig, 2002). The Macuchi Group has an estimated minimum thickness of 2.0 to 2.5 kilometres (Aguirre and Atherton, 1987).

Figure 7.1: Reginal Geology Map of El Domo Project



Source: Modified from 2021 FS

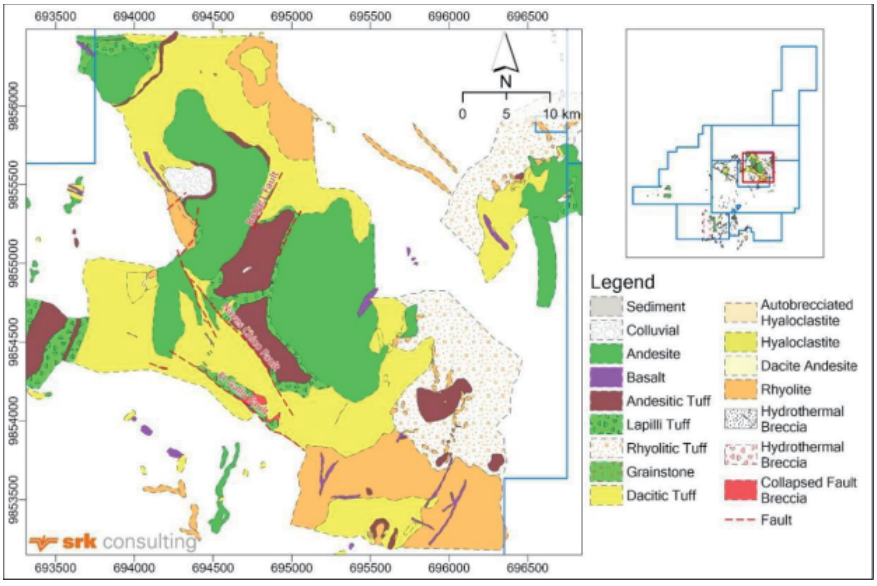
The Macuchi Group is further divided into two primary sub-units (Chiaradia and Fontboté, 2001). The Basal Macuchi unit is composed mainly of primitive basalt, primarily as submarine lava flows interbedded with mudstone. The Main, or upper, Macuchi unit predominantly features volcaniclastic basaltic andesite to andesite. Although mafic rocks are predominant, the Macuchi Group also includes several dacitic to rhyolitic domes, which are directly related to massive sulfide mineralization similar to those at El Domo (Chiaradia and Fontboté, 2001; Vallejo, 2013). This suggests that the magmatism within the Macuchi Group was bimodal.

7.2 Property Geology

The El Domo Project area is characterized by the volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Macuchi Group, dating from the Middle Paleocene–Eocene age (Hughes and Pilatasig, 2002; Vallejo, 2007; McCourt et al., 1997). These rocks are overlain by Late Tertiary to Holocene volcanic rocks and Holocene alluvial deposits, with a 5–6-meter layer of volcanic ash from the Quilotoa Volcano covering the surface.

The stratigraphy includes a basal rhyodacite unit overlain by two interlayered volcaniclastic sequences: one mafic and one felsic. Younger andesitic and rhyolitic lithofacies intrude these sequences (Figure 7.2). Massive sulphides are found along the contact between the rhyodacite and the volcaniclastic rocks, as well as within the mafic volcaniclastics, known locally as grainstone, which serves as a marker unit for exploration (Franklin, 2009). The strata are sub-horizontal with a synclinal shape, disrupted by sub-vertical faults causing vertical offsets up to 50 meters.

Figure 7.2: Property Geology Map of El Domo Project



Source: Modified from 2021 FS

Hydrothermal alteration includes sericitization-silicification in the rhyodacitic footwall and silicification-chloritization-argillitization in the mafic volcaniclastic rocks. The rhyodacite hosts a sulphide-rich stockwork zone with abundant gypsum replacing earlier anhydrite. The massive sulphide mineralization extends approximately 1,000 by 800 meters, increasing to 1,300 by 1,100 meters with additional mineralization.

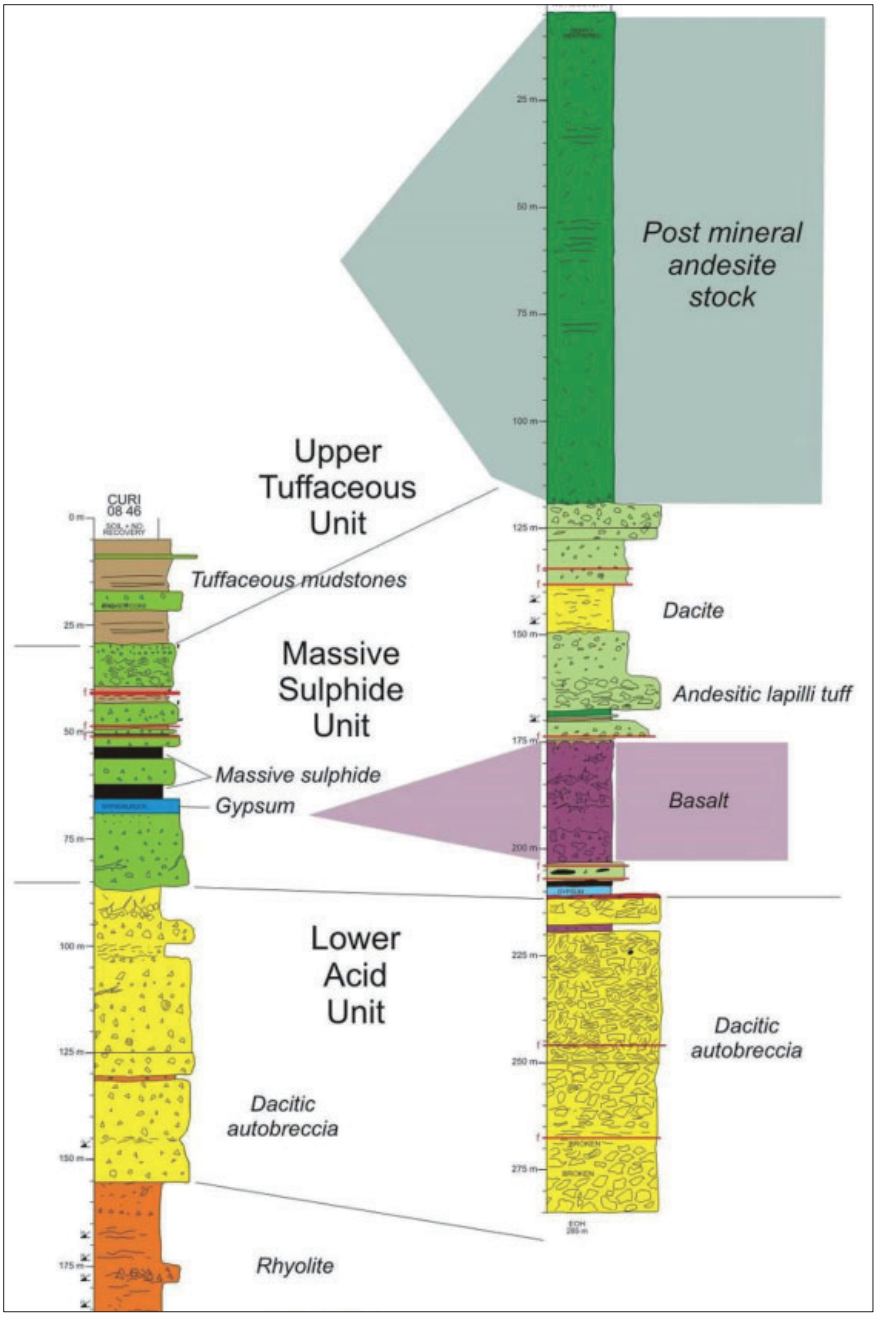
The area lacks regional metamorphism, with well-preserved volcanogenic textures like sulphide replacement and collapse breccias. Hydrothermal alteration is stratabound, influenced by the fluid-rock ratio and protolith composition. Felsic rocks in the footwall show quartz-sericite alteration, while

polymictic breccias in the hanging wall have irregular chlorite, phyllosilicates, and quartz alteration. Other rocks exhibit subtle seafloor hydrothermal alteration.

The El Domo deposit features significant gypsum and anhydrite, forming thick veins and strata bound bodies up to five meters thick beneath the massive sulphides (Schandl, 2009). The presence of anhydrite indicates minimal post-mineralization alteration. Gypsum shows evidence of ductile disturbance along faults.

Figure 7.3 displays the simplified stratigraphic column in El Domo Project.

Figure 7.3: Simplified Stratigraphic Column of El Domo Project



Sources: 20240402_CUR_Presentation

7.3 Regional Tectonic Setting

The El Domo Project area is identified as a north-northeast trending graben, approximately six square kilometres in size. Major faults with dextral (right-lateral) movement have formed pull-apart basins. The graben is bounded by the Roble 1 and El Domo faults, the Naves Chico Fault Zone to the southwest, and an unnamed fault to the northeast. The western edge is marked by the Cade and Cade Sur anomalies and various breccia-hosted prospects. The graben is crosscut by minor east-northeast extensional faults that control drainage.

Core samples show extensive evidence of faulting, including broken core zones indicating brittle faulting, and fault breccia and gouge with brittle-ductile shearing in strongly altered rocks. Major shear zones contain up to 10 meters of hydrothermally altered rocks with tectonic cleavage. Pratt (2008) notes ductile sericite/illite and gypsum injection into fault zones, forming significant fault gouge.

The graben likely formed in the Eocene under a transgressional stress regime, influencing the deposition of the Hanging Wall Unit's volcano sedimentary rocks. The El Domo deposit appears to have formed in a third-order basin within a larger intra-magmatic arc basin. While there is no evidence of a caldera, the volcaniclastic rocks' structure and composition suggest caldera-like settings.

Late extensional faults caused local remobilization of sulphide mineralization and modified the grabens, linked to post-Eocene to Quaternary transform faults. Dextral reactivation observed in many faults is likely related to the Chimbo-Toachi Shear Zone's modern activity.

7.4 Mineralization

Pratt (2008) first documented a Kuroko-type Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) environment at the El Domo Project. He established a lithostratigraphy for the Las Naves/El Domo area, noting that massive sulphide mineralization rests on a footwall sequence of rhyolite and dacitic autobreccias. Pratt classified the sulphide mineralization into five types:

- Massive sulphides with indistinct texture, sometimes fragmental.
- Sulphide-altered lapilli tuffs and peperites.
- Transported sulphide fragments within polymictic lapilli tuffs.
- Sulphide "pseudo"-fragments within polymictic lapilli tuffs.
- Rare, thinly laminated siliceous chert with banded sulphides.

The El Domo deposit is an intact, mildly disturbed Kuroko-type VMS deposit, displaying characteristic zoning from the feeder pipe area through to the hanging wall grain stone marker (Franklin et al., 2005). Schandl (2009) studied 17 core samples from Naves Central, detailing:

- Principal sulphides: sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite.
- Less common: galena.
- Minor phases: tennantite/tetrahedrite, covellite.
- Gold found as minute inclusions in sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and barite.

The sphalerite is a pure zinc endmember with low iron content. Galena formed contemporaneously with sphalerite, post-dating pyrite. Tennantite and tetrahedrite are minor phases, formed at the expense of galena and pyrite. Chalcopyrite was the last sulphide to crystallize, with unique purple/blue staining due to 2.2% to 3.7% bromine by weight.

Mineralization at El Domo shows broad zoning:

- Upper "cap" of barite enriched in silica, sphalerite, galena, and gold.
- Underlain by a massive sulphide zone with zinc-rich mineralization（Figure 7.4）near the hanging wall and copper-rich at the base.

Figure 7.4: Massive Sulphide Zone with Zinc-rich Mineralization

Source: Adventus

The base of the sulphide section is strongly silicified with semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite. The grain stone shows evidence of at least two mineralization events, with brecciation and subsequent infilling by sphalerite and chalcopyrite, indicating a dynamic mineralizing environment.

The sulphide and precious metal compositions indicate a high-temperature system that achieved boiling near the seafloor. The high gold content, along with anomalous antimony, arsenic, mercury, and bromine, suggests efficient gold precipitation from hydrothermal fluids. Gold is generally associated with baritic exhalite in the Project area.

8 Deposit Types

The El Domo Project is characteristic of a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit and exhibits the following features:

- VMS deposits are associated with submarine felsic and/or mafic volcanism and are characterized by an underlying stockwork or feeder zone with major hydrothermal alteration, more prominent in the footwall than in the hanging wall, and massive or semi-massive mineralization formed on or near the seafloor.
- The principal model for VMS genesis involves a submarine rifting environment, where a sub-seafloor magma chamber drives a hydrothermal convective cell. Cold seawater enters the oceanic crust through faults and cracks, heats up near the magma chamber, and leaches metals from surrounding rocks. The heated, metal-laden fluids rise back to the seafloor and precipitate metals upon mixing with cold seawater.
- Ancient VMS deposits mainly formed in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted-arc, and back-arc settings. Crustal composition significantly influences the mineral content of VMS deposits: Cu-Au-Zn deposits form on primitive crust, while Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag deposits form on continental crust (Barrie and Hannington, 1999).

9 Exploration

This section is a summary of the description of exploration chapter presented in the 2021 DRA FS and new drill hole data from 2021 to 2024 provide by SVM.

The Curipamba Project's exploration history is marked by detailed mapping, core logging, and comprehensive geochemical and geophysical surveys, leading to the identification and refinement of substantial mineralization, particularly at the El Domo deposit.

The Curipamba Project's exploration began in 1991 with RTZ Mining PLC Inc.'s regional stream sediment survey.

From 2004 to 2021, extensive geochemical surveys (Table 9.1), including rock chip, soil, and stream sediment sampling, were conducted, resulting in thousands of samples analyzed. Newmont's 2006 BLEG survey identified significant gold concentrations.

A total of 639 samples were collected for analysis of the soil sampling program completed in 2020/2021.

Most samples collected were in the Agua Santa and surrounding area (569 samples). Results show a strong anomalous trend extending south from Agua Santa. The trend ends to the north of Agua Santa. There are some strong isolated (>200 ppm Cu) anomalies to the east of Augua Santa. The other area of focus was the La Vaquera target and surrounding area. A, where a total of 70 samples were collected. There is a strong soil (>200 ppm Cu) anomaly that justifies following up with a tighter grid spacing.

Table 9.1: Geochemical Surveys of El Domo Project

Year	Company/Entity	Survey Type	Samples Collected
1991	RTZ Mining PLC Inc.	Stream Sediment	548 samples
2005	Amlatminas	Rock Chip	124 samples
2006	Newmont	BLEG Stream Sediment	225 samples
2006	Amlatminas & Partners	Rock/Chip	541 samples
2007	Salazar Resource	Soil	1,004 samples
2007	Salazar Resource	Rock/Chip	1,070 samples
2008-2019	Curimining	Rock/Chip	894 samples
2008-2019	Curimining	Soil	1,359 samples
2008-2019	Curimining	Stream Sediment	135 samples
2020-2021	Adventus	Rock/Chip	124 samples (Agua Santa and La Vaquera)
2020-2021	Adventus	Soil	639 samples (Agua Santa and La Vaquera)

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

Geophysical surveys (Table 9.2) started in 2007 with IP and magnetometer studies, identifying several anomalies. A 2017 resistivity-IP survey and a 2019 helicopter-borne Mobile MT survey further refined exploration targets, identifying 15 high-priority areas.

Table 9.2: Geophysical Surveys of El Domo Project

Year	Company/Entity	Survey Type	Details
2007	Geofísica Consultores	IP and Magnetometer	36 IP lines (55.7 km), 42 Magnetometer lines (76.16 km)
2017	Curimining	Resistivity-IP	7 survey lines (9,650 m)
2019	Expert Geophysics & MPX Geophysics	MobileMT Electromagnetic and Magnetic	2,323 line-km, 15 high-priority targets

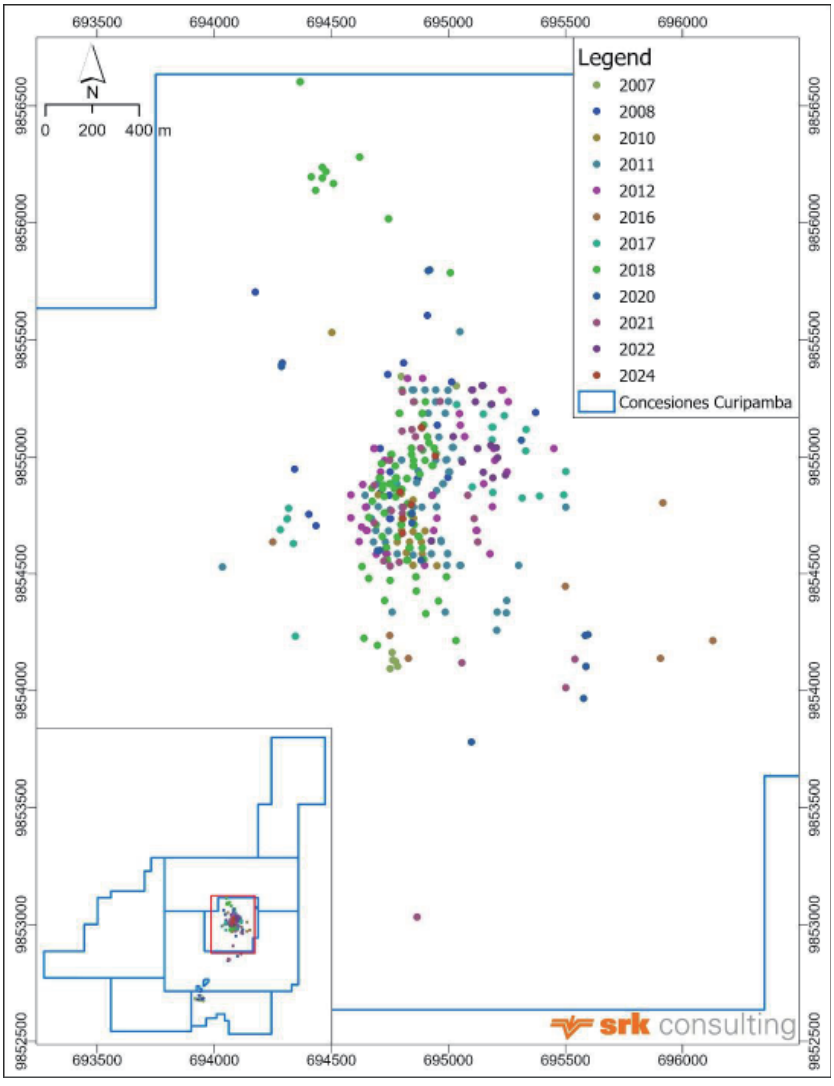
Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

10 Drilling

The drilling campaigns of Curipamba Project from 2007 to 2021, totalling 74,993 meters, focused primarily on the El Domo deposit. These phases delineated significant sulphide mineralization and upgraded the mineral resource estimates. Drilling campaigns from 2022 to 2023, totalling 6,552 meters, focused on the El Domo deposit and some holes on regional area. And in 2024, the drilling program was carried out for metallurgy within the El Domo open pit, 811.96 meters in 8 holes.

Figure 10.1 displays the locations of the drillholes in El Domo Project.

Figure 10.1: El Domo Project Drilling Location Map



Source: SRK, based on the drill database

10.1 Historical Drilling (Pre-2020)

Between late 2007 and April 2008, the initial core drilling phase (Phase I) was completed, involving 51 core boreholes totalling 10,003 meters across 11 target areas. A significant discovery was made with borehole CURI-39, which intersected 12.22 meters of massive sulphide mineralization at El Domo, yielding notable copper, zinc, gold, and silver values. During this period, Curimining also conducted stream sediment sampling, collecting 24 samples.

The Phase II drilling program began June 4, 2010, to September 23, 2010, with 20 drill holes completed for a total of 3,241.38 m.

The third phase of drilling (Phase III) took place between September 2010 and August 2011, focusing on the El Domo deposit with 84 core boreholes totalling 15,582.9 meters. This was followed by Phase IV from August 2011 to April 2012, which also targeted the El Domo deposit, consisting of 51 core boreholes for a total of 10,248.8 meters.

In 2015, Salazar Resource requested an upgrade in exploration status to Advanced Exploration under the Mining Law, which the government granted. This status change led to the relinquishment of certain parts of the property, resulting in a slightly smaller overall tenement.

The fifth phase of drilling (Phase V) occurred between February 2016 and September 2017, focusing on the El Domo deposit, particularly on the eastern and southwestern edges of the massive sulphide mineralization. This phase comprised 33 core boreholes for a total of 9,757.4 meters.

During 2018 and 2019, the sixth phase of drilling (Phase VI) was conducted, involving 100 core boreholes totaling 18,944 meters. This phase aimed at in-fill drilling to upgrade the classification of the Mineral Resource estimate at El Domo.

All drilling pre 2020 on the EL Domo Project has been completed by Curimining using Salazar Resource's subsidiary used HQ-sized (65.3 mm) as well as NQ-sized (47.6 mm) boring equipment. Due to the locally steep terrain, Curimining used small, man-portable drill rigs capable of reaching maximum drill depths of approximately 600 m. The majority of drilling was focused on the El Domo deposit. Despite abundant faulting, core recovery has been good (at or exceeding 90%).

Curimining personnel initially spotted boreholes using a global positioning system (GPS) receiver with real-time kinematic (RTK) capabilities. Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex tool at the end of each hole.

Overall, the extensive drilling history, with a significant focus on the El Domo deposit across multiple phases, has greatly enhanced the understanding and resource classification of the site. Drilling statistics for these periods are detailed in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Drilling Programs of El Domo Project (Pre-2020)

Year	Phase	Company/Entity	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled	Focus Area
2007-2008	Phase I	Curimining	51	10,003	Sesmo Sur, El Gallo, Roble 1, El Roble, Roble Este, Cade Sur, Cade 1, Cade, Caracol 1, El Domo
2010	Phase II	Curimining	20	3,242	El Domo, Sesom Sur, La Vaquera
2010-2011	Phase III	Curimining	84	15,583	El Domo
2011-2012	Phase IV	Curimining	51	10,249	El Domo
2016-2017	Phase V	Curimining	33	9,757	Eastern and southwestern El Domo
2018-2019	Phase VI	Curimining	100	18,944	In-fill drilling of El Domo, , Sesmo

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

10.2 Adventus Drilling (2020 – 2021)

The drilling Phase VII occurred between 2020 and 2021, consisting of 55 core boreholes for a total of 7,094 meters. Regional drilling was undertaken between November 14, 2020 to January 10, 2021, and April 22 to September 24, 2021. A total of 18 holes were drilled on priority targets identified during the TGI; a total of 5,581 metres were drilled.

Curimining employed HQ-sized (65.3 mm) as well as NQ-sized (47.6 mm) boring equipment. Due to the locally steep terrain, Curimining utilized small, man-portable drill rigs capable of reaching maximum drill depths of approximately 600 meters. Most of the drilling focused on the El Domo deposit. Despite abundant faulting, core recovery has been good at or exceeding 90%.

Curimining personnel initially spotted boreholes using a global positioning system (GPS) receiver with real-time kinematic (RTK) capabilities, and since approximately 2011, with a GPS total station, before moving the drill rig into position. All drill collars have been resurveyed using a GPS total station. To ensure accurate drilling, fore- and backsites were placed to set the correct azimuth, and the dip was confirmed using a clinometer.

In 2021, a drone-based airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey was completed over the El Domo area. To verify the survey data, drill collar elevations were compared to the resulting topographic model, and any discrepancies were verified in the field with a total station.

To minimize surface disturbance, multiple boreholes were drilled from the same location. Final borehole positions were surveyed using the same equipment as for the initial spotting.

Drilling employed a triple tube core barrel to increase core recoveries and Reflex oriented core drill tools. A Curimining geologist was present at the drill rig to end each hole. Upon completion, casings were pulled, and locations were marked with a cement monument. Drill sites were rehabilitated.

Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex tool at the end of each hole. For the 2020/2021 drilling program, Stockholm Precision Tools' MagCruiser tool was used for downhole surveys. No additional surveys were conducted along the borehole trace.

Core was placed into wooden core boxes at the drill site and "quick logged" before transport and storage. Curimining personnel transported the core from the drill to Curimining's field office and core logging facility in Las Naves. At the core shed, technicians determined rock quality designation (RQD) and rock mass rating (RMR), confirmed run lengths, performed density measurements and point load tests (PLT), and prepared the core for logging. Core boxes were labeled with borehole number, box number, and core "from-to" data. A standardized setup was used to photograph two core boxes with uncut core at a time, creating a full photographic record of all cores prior to sampling.

Detailed logging of lithology, alteration, mineralization, oxidization, and structural data was performed by well-trained geologists from the Exploration Department in Ecuador.

Table 10.2: Summary of Drilling on El Domo Deposit between 2020 and 2021

Year	Phase	Company/Entity	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled	Focus Area
2020-2021	Phase VII	Adventus	55	7,094	El Domo, La Vaquera, Sesmo Sur, Panecillo, Selva Alegre, Agua Santa
	Regional drilling		18	5,581	Regional drilling, priority targets identified during the TGI

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

10.3 Adventus Drilling (2022 – 2024)

SRK as provided the drillhole database and exploration information for the drilling campaigns from 2022 to 2024.

In 2022, phase VIII was carried out, with 6,552.18 meters in 28 holes, within El Domo Underground, improving the grid.

And in 2024, Phase IX was carried out for metallurgy within the El Domo open pit, 811.96 meters in 8 holes.

Drilling was carried out by the independent contractor Andesdrill S.A. using a Hydracore 5000 portable drill rig manufactured in Canada and powered by three 60 HP motors. The rig is capable of

drilling to depths exceeding 600 m at HQ diameter. Coring was conducted using HQ (63.5 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm) core sizes.

Drill holes were set up on 6 m × 6 m platforms with 1.5 m wide access tracks, and equipment was mobilised using a Bobcat E35 mini-excavator. Foresight and backsight reference points were established to align the rig to the planned azimuth, and the dip angle was set and verified by Curimining using a clinometer.

Downhole deviation was measured using a Stockholm Precision Tools (SPT) gyroscopic survey instrument. Collar coordinates were surveyed with a Sokkia 610 total station, based on control points established by high-precision GPS.

Drilling was undertaken from 6 m × 6 m platforms with 1.5 m-wide access roads constructed to allow safe mobilization and positioning of equipment, assisted by a Bobcat E35 mini-excavator.

Drill hole orientation was controlled using fore- and backsight reference points to ensure alignment with the planned azimuth, and the dip angle was set and verified in the field by Curimining personnel using a clinometer to ensure compliance with the drilling program parameters. Drilling was conducted using a triple tube core barrel to increase core recovery, together with Reflex oriented core tools. A Curimining geologist was present at the drill rig to close each hole.

Upon completion, casings were removed, the collar location was marked with a cement monument, and drill sites were rehabilitated. Downhole deviation was measured using a Stockholm Precision Tools (SPT) gyroscope.

Core was placed in wooden boxes at the drill site and promptly logged prior to transport and storage. Transportation of core from the drill platform to the Curimining field office and core logging facility in Las Naves was carried out by Curimining personnel. Geological logging commenced with verification of drill string lengths, cleaning and organizing the core, and labeling each box with drill hole number, box number, and the start and end depths. A fixed and standardized setup was used to photograph two boxes of uncut core simultaneously, creating a complete photographic record prior to sampling.

Geotechnical logging included Recovery, Rock Quality Designation (RQD), Rock Mass Rating (RMR), Point Load Test (PLT), and Specific Gravity (SG). Core recovery was reported as satisfactory (90% or higher). RQD was used to assess the quality and degree of fracturing of the rock mass, RMR for geomechanically classification, PLT for compressive strength of rock fragments, and SG for the ratio between rock weight and volume. Geological logging comprised detailed recording of lithology, mineralization, alteration, rock structure, and oxidation by highly trained geologists from the Exploration Department in Ecuador and was supplemented by interpretations and geological sections upon completion. Following routine verification to ensure data quality, all information was entered into MX Deposit, a cloud-based logging software.

10.4 Recommendations

- In the authors' opinion, the current core handling, logging, sampling and core storage protocols on the El Domo Project meet or exceed common industry standards, and the authors are not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of these results.
- All database records to be assigned a consistent year and area.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

The sample preparation and assaying of primary samples from El Domo resource drilling before 2020 was undertaken by BSI Inspectorate (Inspectorate) and ALS Chemex Laboratories (ALS Chemex). For the 2020/ 2022 campaign, Bureau Veritas in Quito handled the initial sample preparation. The analysis was then performed by Bureau Veritas in Lima and Vancouver. The core samples in 2024 campaign were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory. All the laboratories mentioned are ISO 9001:2000 certified and operate independently of Curimining and Adventus.

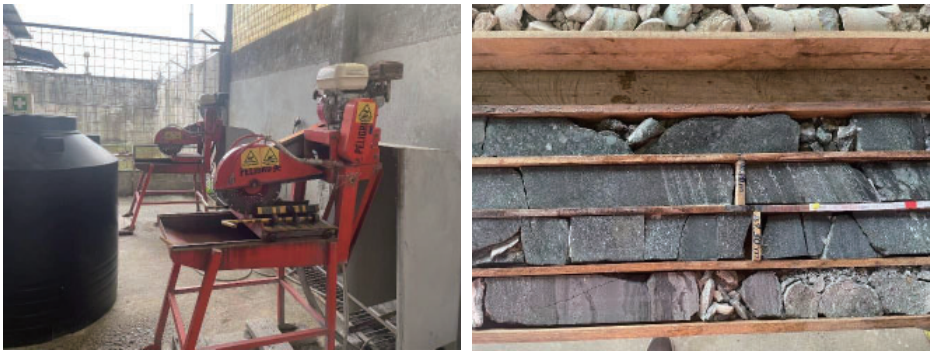
11.1 Sampling

During the 2020/2022 drilling campaign and 2024 campaign, the core was photographed（Figure 11.1）, logged, marked for sampling, sawn, bagged, and sealed in rice bags for shipment by Curimining personnel at their logging facility at Las Naves. The logging facility consists of a walled and locked compound in which core is stored in a locked warehouse. Data are kept secure in a locked building within the compound with access only by selected Curimining staff.

Figure 11.1: Drill Core photograph and Log of El Domo Project

Sources: SRK site visit 2024

Figure 11.2: Drill Core Cut in Half of El Domo Project



Sources: SRK site visit 2024

Logging was performed by qualified Curimining personnel who also determined sample selection. Core was cut lengthwise on core saws; one half of the core remained in the core box for reference (Figure 11.2), while the other half was prepared for shipment to the analytical laboratory. Sample tags were placed in the core box, in the sample bag, and the last part of the sample tag remained as reference. Individual bagged samples were collated into sample shipments with sample numbers written on the outside of shipping bags.

Sample batches for assay were initially sent with a chain of custody by pickup truck by a Curimining geologist from Las Naves to Quito for sample preparation at BV Quito. After preparation, sample pulps were shipped by TNT courier to BV Lima or BV Vancouver for analysis.

In 2024, 8 holes was drilled and sampled for metallurgy within the El Domo open pit area. The Core samples were split to quarter core (1/4 core), with one quarter submitted for analysis to laboratory. The remaining core was retained and archived in wooden core boxes stored in a warehouse located in Ventanas, approximately 20 km from the city of Las Naves and near the El Domo deposit.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Prior to the 2020/2022 drilling campaign, Curimining utilized two primary analytical laboratories: BSI Inspectorate (Inspectorate) and ALS Chemex Laboratories (ALS Chemex). Both labs are ISO 9001:2000 certified and operate independently of Curimining and Adventus. During these earlier campaigns, geologists from Salazar Resource transported sample batches by pickup truck from Ventanas to Quito for initial sample preparation. Prepared sample pulps were then sent by TNT courier to either Inspectorate or ALS Chemex in Lima, Peru, for analysis.

For the 2020/2022 campaign, Bureau Veritas in Quito handled the initial sample preparation. The analysis was then performed by Bureau Veritas in Lima and Vancouver. Gold grades were analysed using FA430 (lead collection fire assay fusion with AA finish) and FA530 (lead collection fire assay with a gravimetric finish) for over-limit values. Silver and base metals were analysed using AR301 (BV Lima) and AQ300 (BV Vancouver), both employing aqua regia digestion with ICP atomic emission spectroscopy. Over-limit values for silver and base metals were analysed using AR402 (BV Lima) and AR404 (BV Vancouver) with AA finish. Additional over-limit values for silver were analysed using FA530, and for zinc using GC816 (volumetric titration).

For the 2020/2022 drilling programs, Curimining used Bureau Veritas in Quito, Ecuador (BV Quito) for sample preparation and Bureau Veritas in Lima, Peru (BV Lima) and Vancouver, Canada (BV Vancouver) for analysis. Both laboratories are also ISO 9001:2000 certified and independent of Curimining and Adventus. The BV Lima and BV Vancouver were also certified to ISO 17025 for the analytical procedures used.

For the 2024 drilling program, the core samples were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory, certified ISO 9001/2000 for preparation and analysis. Sample preparation and analytical procedures were carried out following standard laboratory protocols. Upon receipt (recorded without barcode), samples were fine crushed to achieve 70% passing 2 mm, followed by riffle splitting. A 250 g sub-sample was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm for analysis. Gold (Au) was determined by fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA25) using a nominal 30 g charge weight. Multi-element analysis was conducted using aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES determination (ME-ICP41; 36 elements). Ore-grade elements and overlimit assays were analysed using ME-OG46 (aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES). The analytical methods and detection ranges are presented in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Analytical Methods and Detection Ranges

Element	Method	Analytical Range	Overlimit Range
Gold (Au)	Fire assay with AAS finish (30 g charge)	0.01–100 ppm	—
Silver (Ag)	ICP-AES	0.2–100 ppm	Up to 1,500 ppm
Copper (Cu)	ICP-AES	0.001%–1%	Up to 50%
Zinc (Zn)	ICP-AES	0.002%–1%	Up to 30%
Lead (Pb)	ICP-AES	0.002%–1%	Up to 20%

Notes: The summary has been sourced by SRK base on the information provided by SVM;

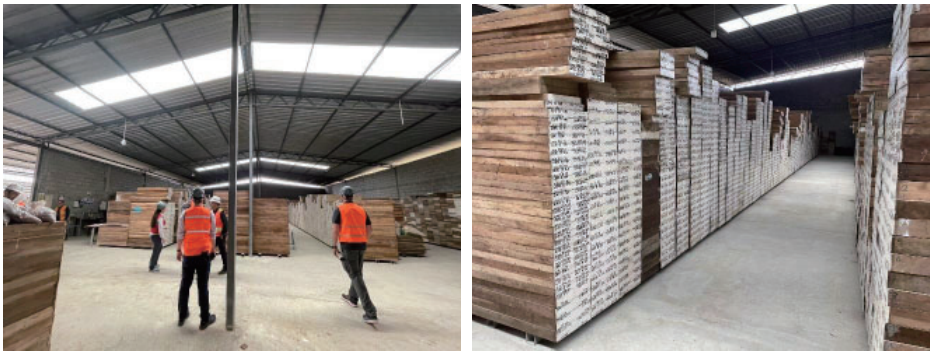
11.3 Sample Shipment and Security

Drill core is stored in a clean and well-maintained core shack in the Curimining camp complex (Figure 11.3).

Curimining personnel handled the secure transport of samples. Initially, sample batches were transported by a Curimining geologist from Las Naves to Quito by pickup truck for sample preparation at BV Quito. Once prepared, the sample pulps were shipped via TNT courier to BV Lima or BV Vancouver for analysis.

The logging facility at Las Naves ensured the security of samples and data. The compound is walled and locked, with core stored in a locked warehouse. Data is kept secure in a locked building within the compound, accessible only to selected Curimining staff. This meticulous handling and security protocol ensured the integrity of the samples throughout the entire process.

Figure 11.3: Core Tray Storage of El Domo Project



Sources: SRK Site visit, 2024

11.4 Bulk Density

Specific gravity data was collected on the in-fill drilling for every sample sent to the laboratory and the lithology units above the El Domo deposit. Specific gravity measurements were performed at BV Vancouver utilizing the SPG04 method: density by gas pycnometer. Measurements were performed on 30 g to 40 g pulp splits.

The specific gravity readings were collected at core shack at regular intervals downhole as well (Figure 11.4). The analysis was completed by first taking a dry weight, wet weight, then weight submerged in water. Preparation of specific gravity readings are dependent on the competence of the rock. Competent rock was soaked in water for four (4) hours before wet analysis, while highly fractured/friable rock was either wrapped in aluminum foil or weighed in water with no preparation. In these cases, wet weight was skipped. Results were visually inspected, and outlier readings were manually marked as failed. Preference was given to results that had completed the four (4) hour water bath.

Figure 11.4: Specific Gravity Readings at Core Shack of El Domo Project

Sources: SRK site visit 2024

11.5 QA/QC

To ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data, comprehensive quality control measures are implemented throughout the exploration process of El Domo Project.

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data. Measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management, and database integrity.

Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying process. These measures are also important to prevent sample mix-up and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

Assaying protocols typically involve regularly duplicating and replicating assays and inserting quality control samples to monitor the reliability of assaying results throughout the sampling and assaying process. Check assaying is normally performed as an additional test of the reliability of assaying results. It generally involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

In the initial core drilling phase (Phase I) between late 2007 and April 2008, A recommended system of QAQC for Standards, field duplicates, blanks has been implemented for rock samples, soils and for the stream sediment samples. This consists of taking duplicates samples from the same site (rock and/or soil and/or sediment) a frequency of 1 by 30 samples.

In the core Drilling Phase II from June 4, 2010 to September 23, 2010, The Salazar Resource QA/QC program includes the submission of standard reference samples, control blanks, and duplicate samples of sample pulps to an independent laboratory. One standard reference sample is inserted for every ten to 15 samples and one blank is inserted for approximately every thirty samples. A pulp of every tenth sample is sent to an alternate laboratory for check analysis. Salazar Resource does not submit any core duplicates. Salazar Resource requests re-analysis of every sample with more than 5 g/t Au, 5% Cu or 5% Zn. A pulp of every tenth sample is sent to an alternate laboratory for check analysis.

Beginning with Phase III, Salazar Resource began inserting only standard and blank samples for QA/QC. The insertion rate for standard samples was one for every 10 or 15 samples and one blank for every 30 samples. The pulps from samples containing levels higher than 5 g/t Au, 5% Cu, or 5% Zn were re-analyzed, and one sample out of every 10 was sent to an external laboratory for verification.

The QA/QC program conducted by Salazar Resource for Phase IV (from August 2011 to April 2012) includes only the insertion of standard samples and blanks and does not include the use of twin core samples or duplicates of pulps and coarse rejects. Control re-analysis was not performed, and duplicate samples were not sent to an external laboratory as was done during the previous drilling campaigns. Buenaventura Ingenieros S.A. (BISA) undertook an initial re-sampling for verification in April of 2013, including 143 representative samples from the four Salazar Resource drilling phases. This sampling included core twin samples, coarse rejects, and pulps. Also inserted were standard and blank samples provided by Salazar Resource and pulp duplicates for internal and external controls.

Curimining used a range of commercial, certified and prepared, non-certified reference materials and blanks, as well as pulp duplicate analyses at a secondary laboratory throughout the 2018 drilling programs.

In the 2020/2024 drilling program, Curimining continued using certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates.

Table 11.2 to Table 11.4 summarise the types and frequency of materials used by Curimining by drill program.

Table 11.2: Summary of Blank Samples of Curimining

Drill Program	Notes	Blank Material							Total
		Blanks	BK	BL-115	BL-112	BL-126	BL-127	BVIP-074	
I	No insertion between CURI 10 and CURI 38	34							34
II	No insertions	-							-
III	No insertions from CURI 72 to CURI 90 Blank BK since CURI 112		30		25				55
IV	No insertions from CURI 156 to CURI 162 Variable insertion rate		16	8					24
V	Insertion rate of 1 in 30		10		10				20
VI	No blank BK from CURI 296		30	71	59				160
Sub-total		34	86	79	94				293
VII	CURI-338 – CURI345 CURI-346 – CURI391			1		5	–	3	9
Sub-total				1		5	39	4	49
VIII	CURI-392 – CURI419						33		33
IX	CURI-420 – CURI427						9		3
Sub-total							42		42
Total		**34**	**86**	**80**	**94**	**5**	**81**	**4**	**384**

Notes: The summary has been sourced by SRK base on the 2021 NI 43101 report and the 2022-2024 new data from SVM;

Table 11.3: Summary of Standard Samples of Curimining

Standard Reference	Drill Program									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total
Standard Prepared Without Certificates										
ESTANDAR	1									1
SR	55	23	22							100
GO1-166	1									1
GO2-109		1								1
GO2-25	3									3
MS-2(RNG1)	1									1
Standard Certificates										
PB-118	131		1							132
PB-130		19	83	21						123
PB-140			22	21		1				44
PM-1110	50									50
PM-1111	90									90
PM-1118		25	75							100
PM-1123			10		10	52				72
CU-121				8			4			12
CU-130	5									5
CU-145			17	21						38
CU-152			33	21		46				100
CU-155		19	86	21	11	36				173
CU-160				8	10	73				91
CU-163			18	21		5	35			79
CU-174				8		72				80
CU-175			15	21	12	42				90
CU-181				8						8
CU-183				8						8
CU-188							48			48

Standard Reference	Drill Program									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total
CU-189							11	34	7	11
CU-198								31	9	
Total	**337**	**87**	**383**	**187**	**43**	**328**	**98**	**65**	**16**	**1,544**

Notes: The summary has been sourced by SRK base on the 2021 NI 43101 report and the 2022-2024 new data from SVM.

Table 11.4: Summary of Duplicates of Curimining

Drill Program	Notes	Total
I	No fixed insertion criteria or ratio	322
II	Mostly high-grade Au-Cu-Zn samples and every ten samples	283
III	Mostly high-grade Au-Cu-Zn samples and every ten samples, up to CURI 134	770
IV	Some samples submitted	93
V	Several samples per hole	109
VI	Several samples per hole	848
Sub Total		**2,414**
VII	CURI-338 – CURI-345	7
	CURI-346 – CURI-391	41
Sub Total		**48**
VIII	CURI-392 – CURI419	29
IX	CURI-420 – CURI427	8
Sub Total		37
Total		**2,499**

Notes: The summary has been sourced by SRK base on the 2021 NI 43101 report and the 2022-2024 new data from SVM.

11.6 Recommendations

The author considers that quality control measures adopted for assaying of the El Domo resource drilling have established that the assaying is representative and free of any biases or other factors that may materially impact the reliability of the analytical results. The author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures adopted for the El Domo drilling provide an adequate basis for the current Mineral Resource estimates.

The QP recommended reviewing the performance of QC data on a batch basis, long-term observation is recommended to check the bias between the different laboratories.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit

SRK conducted the site inspections to the El Domo project from 21 to 23 June in 2024, The Principal Geologists Mark Wanless and Yanfang Zhao from SRK ZA and SRK CN undertook the following verification steps：

- Site inspection of the project area.
- Meeting with Company representatives.
- Discussions with geologists regarding Sample collection, Sample preparation, Sample storage, QA/QC, Geological interpretation.
- Review of the outcrop, mineralization, faults (Figure 12.1),
- Inspection of drillhole sealing mark (Figure 12.2),
- Visually checking stratigraphy against interpreted drilling sections.
- Visit the drill core store and core catalog room of El Domo Project, to understand the company's core storage protocols and procedures.

Figure 12.1: Outcrop of El Domo Project

Source: SRK Site visit 2024

Figure 12.2: Drillhole Sealing Mark of El Domo Project

Source: SRK Site visit 2024

12.2 Historical Data Validation

During different exploration stages, El Domo project submitted technical reports at different times, describing the data verification by various Qualified Persons (QPs).

Below is the content extracted from historical technical reports.

- In 2009, John Buckle (P.Geo., P.Geoph) was requested to prepare a technical report on the Curipamaba Project and taken check samples the from the cut core for duplicate analysis for the resource estimation. One sample was taken from within the resource zone from each of the twelve holes that have been used in the resource estimation.
- Scott Wilson RPA (Valliant et al., 2010) checked approximately 20% of the original assay certificates for drill holes 1 to 65 versus the diamond drill logs and database and found no errors.
- In 2011, RPA checked approximately 18% of the digital database for drill holes 66 to 155 against the original logs for discrepancies in collar coordinates, surveys, and lithology records. RPA did not identify significant discrepancies.
  RPA also checked 100% of the copper and gold assays, and 15.4% of other metal assays, in the assay database for drill holes 66 to 152 against original hardcopy assay certificates and found no errors. Another 4.4% of over-range values for copper, zinc, silver, and lead were checked and no errors were found.
  RPA reviewed the Salazar Resource's QA/QC results and collected ten independent samples for analyses and recommends that the QA/QC program should be modified to include the insertion of duplicate core and reject samples, analysis and interpretation of QA/QC results on a regular basis, establishment of a protocol for non-compliant results, and a formal reporting system for QA/QC results.
- BISA reviewed Salazar Resource's QA/QC program for Phase IV diamond drilling conducted in 2011 and 2012, which included 51 exploration drill holes (CURI-156 to CURI-206).
  During the visit to the project site in April of 2013, BISA undertook an initial re-sampling for verification, including 143 representative samples from the four Salazar Resource drilling phases. This sampling included core twin samples, coarse rejects, and pulps. Also inserted were standard and blank samples provided by Salazar Resource and pulp duplicates for internal and external controls.

The QA/QC program conducted by Salazar Resource for Phase IV includes only the insertion of standard samples and blanks and does not include the use of twin core samples or duplicates of pulps and coarse rejects. Control re-analysis was not performed, and duplicate samples were not sent to an external laboratory as was done during the previous drilling campaigns. BISA reviewed approximately 50% of the standards and 100% of the blanks used by Salazar Resource during the Phase IV drilling.

- In 2019, RPA reviewed the analytical quality control data collected during 2018 drilling, visually inspected the drill hole traces, performed basic database validation procedures, and reviewed the drill hole traces in 3D, level plan, and in vertical sections, and found no unreasonable geometries. RPA also confirmed that there are no duplicate sample numbers and that samples numbers are available for every assayed interval. RPA compared more than 3,300 assay records form the resource database to digital results provided directly from Inspectorate and ALS Chemex. RPA is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Project comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
- In 2021, SLR cross-referenced assays certificates with value stored in the database provided and found no significant errors. The QP has performed assay certificate checks on significant portions of previous programs and 100% of the 2020 and 2021 assay database. The QP assessed the appropriateness of the types of QA/QC material used and insertion rates and used control charts and statistical analysis to determine the accuracy and precision of the assay results. The QP is of the opinion that the results of the QA/QC programs pre-2020 are suitable to support the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and that all exploration data from the 2020/2021 drilling are sufficiently reliable for mineral resource estimation and in line with industry best practice standards as defined in the CIM Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2018).

12.3 Analytical Quality Control Data Validation

SRK was provided the database named *DDH_DATA_ASSAYS_detailed_BaseDatosSondajes_2022.xlsx,* the QAQC summary *CURI-392_CURI-419\QAQC\Enero, Rept_202405_Montly QAQC_(392-419)_Infill UG and Rept_202511_QAQC_(420-427)_Metallurgical Campaign* which covers the QAQC data from 2007 to 2024 for El Domo deposit and the Regional Area, SRK has performed the analysis of only for El Domo Deposit. The analysis involved the review of the blank, standards, field duplicates analyses and umpire analyses as of 2021 inserted into the sample stream.

12.3.1 CRMS

The monitoring of assay reliability of El Domo project included insertion of samples of a range of commercial certified（Table 12.1and Table 12.2）, as well as prepared and non-certified reference materials. The commercial certified standards were from WCM Sales Ltd. (WCM Minerals).

Table 12.1: CRMS Summary of El Domo

CRMs ID	Reference Value					Standard Deviation				
	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
	g/t	g/t	%	%	%					
PB118	0.39	77	0.64	3.44	2.89	0.016	3.578	0.013	0.116	0.093
PB130		82	0.25	0.73	1.44		0.6804	0.0045	0.0084	0.0055
PB140		84	0.33	4.35	3.85		2.194	0.004	0.075	0.138
PM1110	1.79	166	0.39			0.033376	5.146545	0.008214		
PM1111	1.56	77	0.3			0.037	3.644	0.004		
PM1118	1.82	38	0.96			0.0742	1.6629	0.0107		
PM1123	1.42	31	0.31			0.046	1.2851	0.0082		
CU121		33	0.97				1.130908	0.02047		
CU145		93	3.1				3.3658	0.0897		
CU152	1.62	27	1.16			0.068	0.622	0.028		
CU155	0.61	7	0.47			0.0152	0.5904	0.016		
CU160	2.84	48	0.35			0.0852	1.6703	0.0078		
CU163	4.35	99	1.06			0.1299	2.3664	0.017		
CU174	1.28	13	0.32			0.0463	0.611	0.0052		
CU175	0.88	4	0.53			0.0384	0.6032	0.0118		
CU181	0.59	28	0.59			0.0301	1.326	0.0199		
CU183	0.38	25	0.37			0.0177	0.9836	0.0098		
CU188	0.4	15	0.179			0.0199	0.7883	0.0068		
CU189	0.84	13	0.9			0.0326	1.1	0.0208		
CU198	0.58	16	0.64			0.028	0.831	0.013		

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Table 12.2: Summary of CRMS used of El Domo

QAQC_ID	Count of Sample	In Use
PB118	89	2007-2008
PB130	121	2010-2012
PB140	38	2011-2012
PM1110	33	2007-2008

QAQC_ID	Count of Sample	In Use
PM1111	55	2008
PM1118	98	2010-2011
PM1123	62	2011-2018
CU121	12	2012-2020
CU145	38	2013
CU152	81	2011-2018
CU155	159	2010-2018
CU160	70	2012-2018
CU163	76	2011-2021
CU174	58	2012-2018
CU175	84	2011-2018
CU181	8	2012
CU183	8	2012
CU188	49	2020-2021
CU189	54	2021-2024
CU198	42	2020-2024

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

The blind insertion of standards was used to monitor the accuracy and precision of analysis at the lab. The certified value and standard deviation provided by the manufacturer was used to evaluate the results received from the lab. Any results greater than +/- 2 standard deviations from the certified value were considered in the "warning" range.

Due to the large number of standard samples used, SRK chooses some CRMS with more than 10 samples to be statistically significant for verification. The detail statistics and performance are presented in Table 12.3 and Figure 12.3 to Figure 12.7.

Table 12.3: Selected CRM Results Summary of El Domo

srk consulting		Statistics	CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Project	EL DOMO Project	Sample Count	12	12
Data Series	2012-2020	Expected Value	33.00	0.97
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	1.13	0.02
Commodity	Ag, Cu	Data Mean	33.08	0.94
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	0%	25%

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Analytica Method		Below 2Std Dev		0	3
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev		0	0
		Statistics	**CM30(Au)**	**CU-145 (Ag)**	**CU-145 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	38	38	38
Data Series	2013	Expected Value	1.30	93.00	3.10
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.12	3.37	0.09
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.30	94.41	2.98
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	3%	3%	13%
Analytica Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	0	5
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	1	1	0
		Statistics	**CU-152 (Au)**	**CU-152 (Ag)**	**CU-152 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	81	83	83
Data Series	2011-2018	Expected Value	1.62	27.00	1.16
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.07	0.62	0.03
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.59	27.79	1.17
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	16%	11%	6%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	12	3	1
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	1	6	4
		Statistics	**CU-155 (Au)**	**CU-155 (Ag)**	**CU-155 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	159	163	163
Data Series	2010-2018	Expected Value	0.61	7.00	0.47
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.02	0.59	0.02
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.58	7.72	0.48
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	37%	10%	2%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	57	0	0
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	2	16	4
		Statistics	**CU-160 (Au)**	**CU-160 (Ag)**	**CU-160 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	69	70	70
Data Series	2012-2018	Expected Value	2.84	48.00	0.35
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.09	1.67	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	2.91	50.78	0.37

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	13%	29%	49%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	1	1	1
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	8	19	33
		Statistics	**CU-163 (Au)**	**CU-163 (Ag)**	**CU-163 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	74	74	74
Data Series	2011-2021	Expected Value	4.35	99.00	1.06
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.13	2.37	0.02
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	4.23	99.46	1.06
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	22%	8%	26%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	14	3	4
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	2	3	15
		Statistics	**CU-174 (Au)**	**CU-174 (Ag)**	**CU-174 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	58	58	58
Data Series	2012-2018	Expected Value	1.28	13.00	0.32
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.05	0.61	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.32	12.73	0.31
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	9%	3%	31%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	2	1	18
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	3	1	0
		Statistics	**CU-175 (Au)**	**CU-175 (Ag)**	**CU-175 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	84	84	84
Data Series	2011-2018	Expected Value	0.88	4.00	0.53
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.04	0.60	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.90	3.85	0.54
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	5%	1%	15%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	1	0	0
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	3	1	13
		Statistics	**CU-188 (Au)**	**CU-188 (Ag)**	**CU-188 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	49	49	49
Data Series	2020-2021	Expected Value	0.40	15.00	0.18
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.02	0.79	0.01

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.41	14.58	0.18
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	2%	0%	0%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	0	0
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	1	0	0
		Statistics	**CU-189 (Au)**	**CU-189 (Ag)**	**CU-189 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	54	54	54
Data Series	2021-2024	Expected Value	0.84	13.00	0.90
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.03	1.10	0.02
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.86	12.30	0.89
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	6%	0%	13%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	0	6
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	3	0	1
		Statistics	**CU-198 (Au)**	**CU-198 (Ag)**	**CU-198 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	42	42	42
Data Series	2020-2024	Expected Value	0.58	16.00	0.64
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.03	0.83	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.60	15.95	0.64
Laboratory		Outside2StdDev	2%	2%	19%
Analytical Method		Below2StdDev	0	1	7
Detection Limit		Above2StdDev	1	0	1
		Statistics		**PB-130 (Ag)**	**PB-130 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count		121	121
Data Series	2010-2012	Expected Value		82.00	0.25
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation		0.68	0.00
Commodity	Ag, Cu	Data Mean		81.91	0.25
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev		48%	10%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev		36	3
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev		22	9
		Statistics		**PB-130 (Pb)**	**PB-130 (Zn)**
Project		Sample Count		121	120
Data Series	2010-2012	Expected Value		0.73	1.44

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation		0.01	0.01
Commodity	Pb, Zn	Data Mean		0.72	1.44
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev		27%	67%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev		28	36
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev		5	44
		Statistics	**PB-118 (Au)**	**PB-118 (Ag)**	**PB-118 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	89	89	89
Data Series	2007-2008	Expected Value	0.39	77.00	0.64
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.02	3.58	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.42	71.98	0.60
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	51%	29%	82%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	25	73
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	45	1	0
		Statistics		**PB-118 (Pb)**	**PB-118 (Zn)**
Project		Sample Count		89	89
Data Series	2007-2008	Expected Value		3.44	2.89
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation		0.12	0.09
Commodity	Pb, Zn	Data Mean		3.28	2.80
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev		4%	2%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev		4	2
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev		0	0
		Statistics	**PB-140 (Au)**	**PB-140 (Ag)**	**PB-140 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	38	38	38
Data Series	2011-2018	Expected Value	0.40	84.00	0.33
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.02	2.19	0.00
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	0.41	81.51	0.37
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	0%	11%	50%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	3	16
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	0	1	3
		Statistics		**PB-140 (Pb)**	**PB-140 (Zn)**
Project		Sample Count		38	38

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Data Series	2011-2018	Expected Value		4.35	3.85
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation		0.08	0.14
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean		4.20	3.44
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev		24%	24%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev		3	9
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev		6	0
		Statistics	**PM-1110(Au)**	**PM 1110 (Ag)**	**PM 1110 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	33	33	33
Data Series	2007-2008	Expected Value	1.79	166.00	0.39
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.03	5.15	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.84	158.64	0.35
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	27%	15%	97%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	0	5	32
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	9	0	0
		Statistics	**PM 1118 (Au)**	**PM 1118 (Ag)**	**PM 1118 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	96	98	98
Data Series	2010-2011	Expected Value	1.82	38.00	0.96
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.07	1.66	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.75	37.18	0.96
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	3%	2%	24%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	3	1	9
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	0	1	15
		Statistics	**PM 1123 (Au)**	**PM 1123 (Ag)**	**PM 1123 (Cu)**
Project		Sample Count	59	62	62
Data Series	2011-2018	Expected Value	1.42	31.00	0.31
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.05	1.29	0.01
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.43	32.61	0.32
Laboratory		Outside 2Std Dev	5%	34%	13%
Analytical Method		Below 2Std Dev	2	1	1
Detection Limit		Above 2Std Dev	1	20	7
		Statistics	**PM 1111 (Au)**	**PM 1111 (Ag)**	**PM 1111 (Cu)**

srk consulting		Statistics		CU-121(Ag)	CU-121(Cu)
Project		Sample Count	55	55	55
Data Series	2008	Expected Value	1.56	77.00	0.30
Data Type	Core Samples	Standard Deviation	0.04	3.64	0.00
Commodity	Au, Ag, Cu	Data Mean	1.56	72.71	0.29
Laboratory		Outside2StdDev	2%	29%	76%
Analytical Method		Below2StdDev	1	15	35
Detection Limit		Above2StdDev	0	1	7

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.3: Selected CRMs Performances of Cu

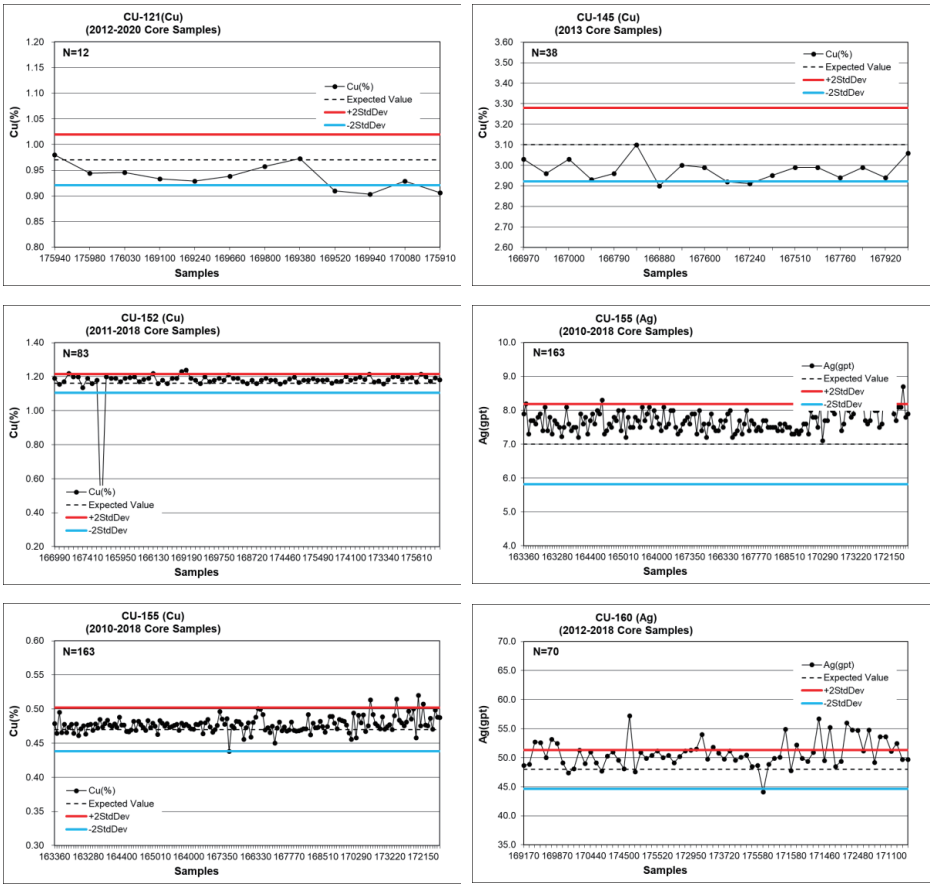
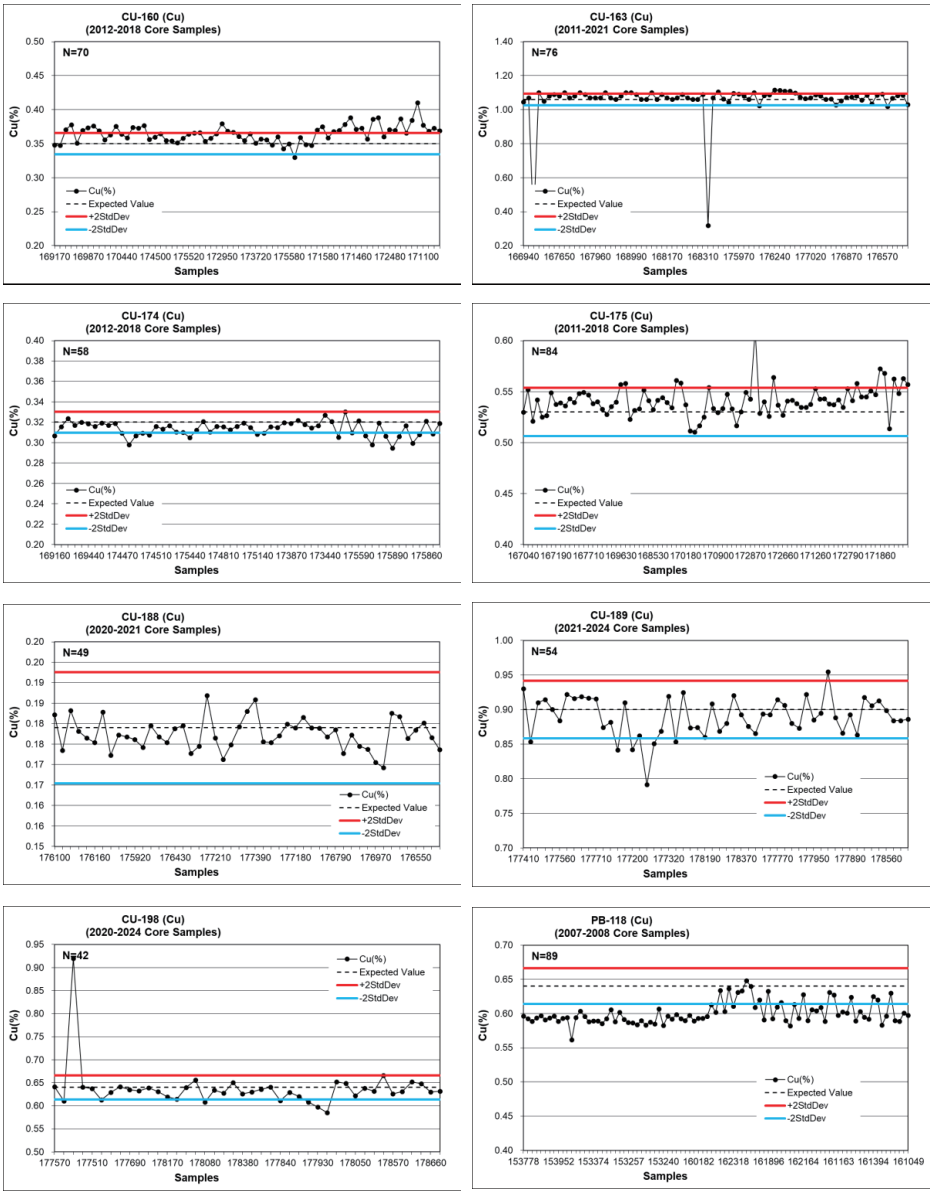


Figure 12.3: Selected CRMs Performances of Cu



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.4: Selected CRMs Performances of Au

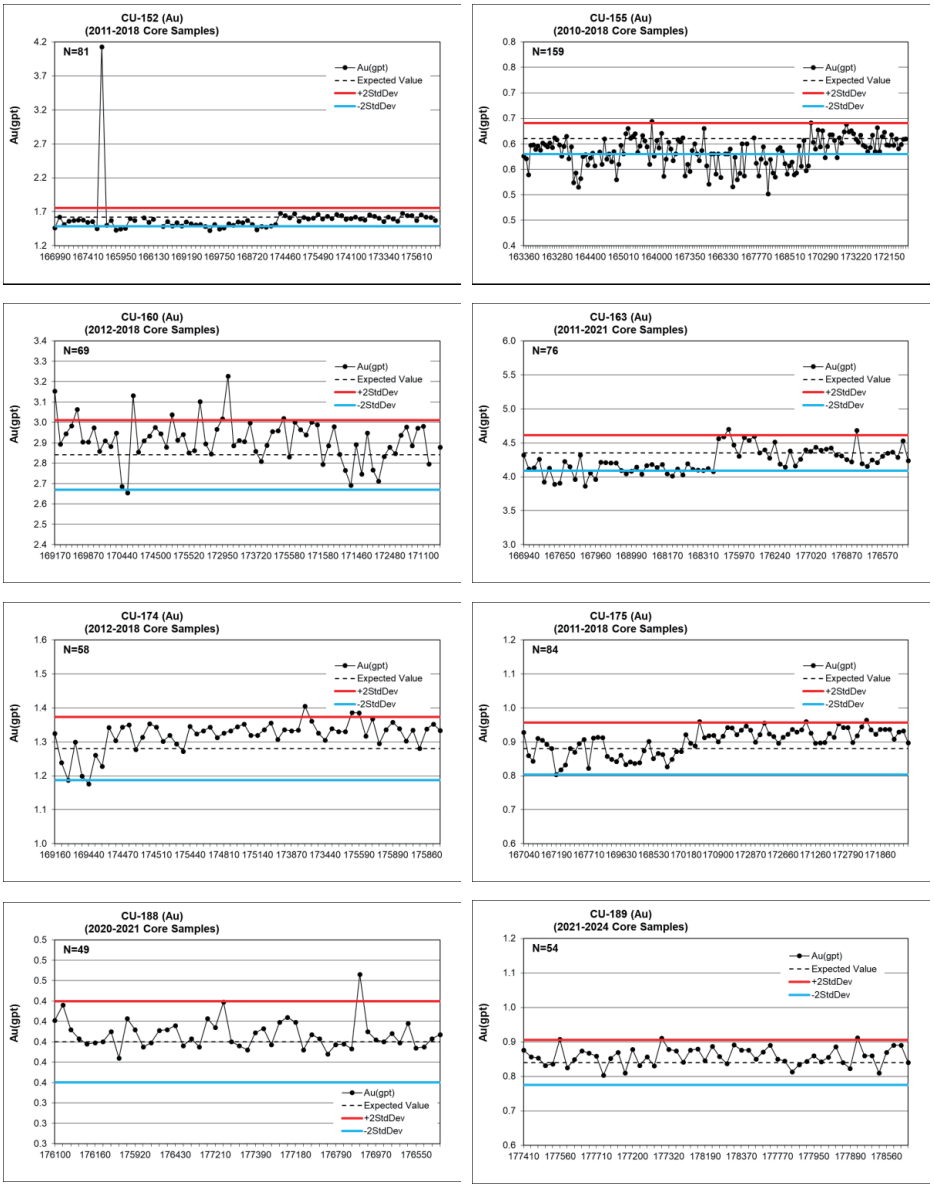
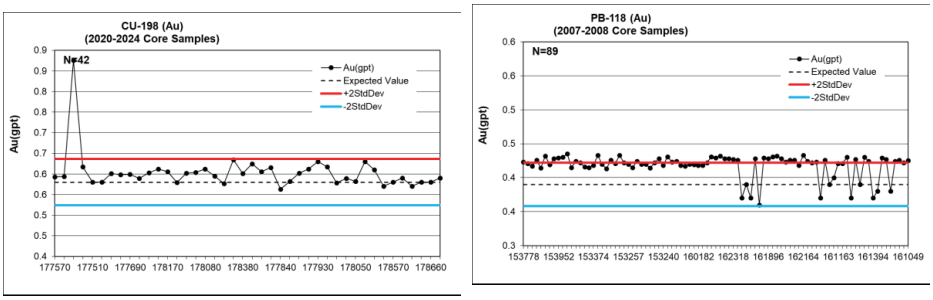


Figure 12.4: Selected CRMs Performances of Au



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.5: Selected CRMs Performances of Ag

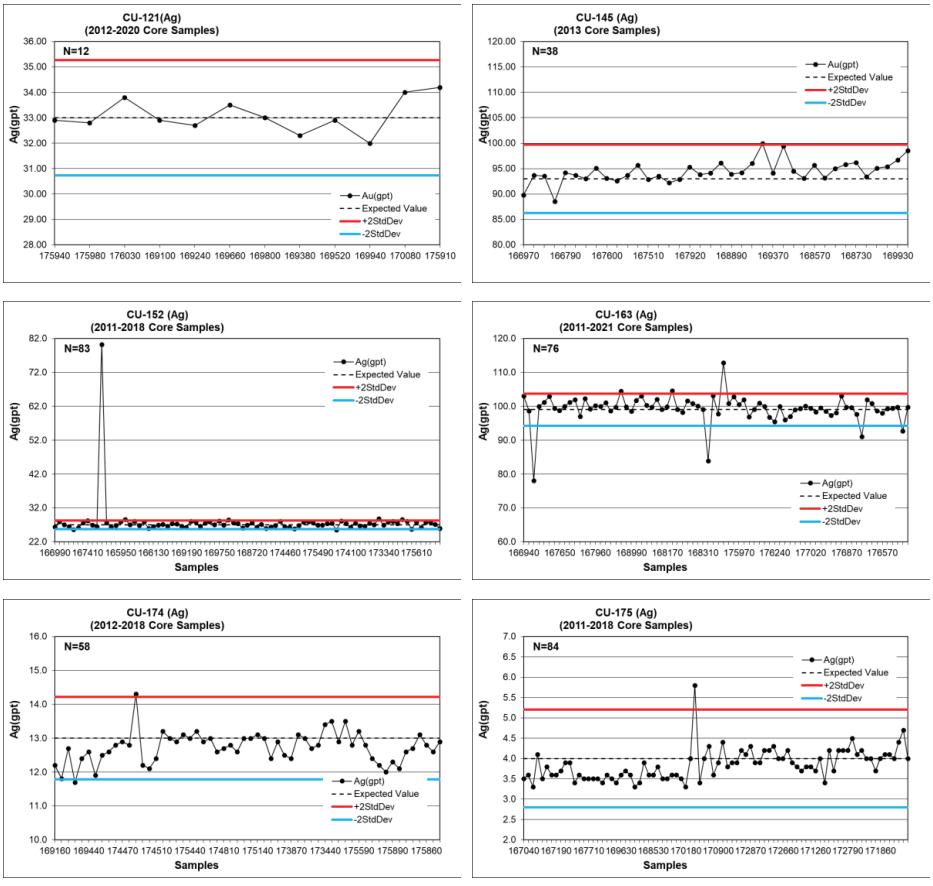
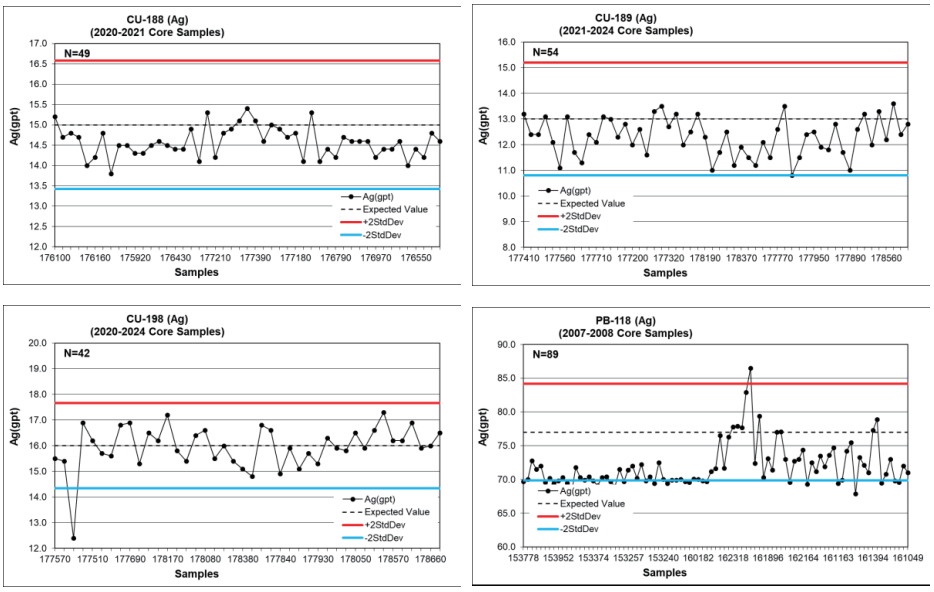
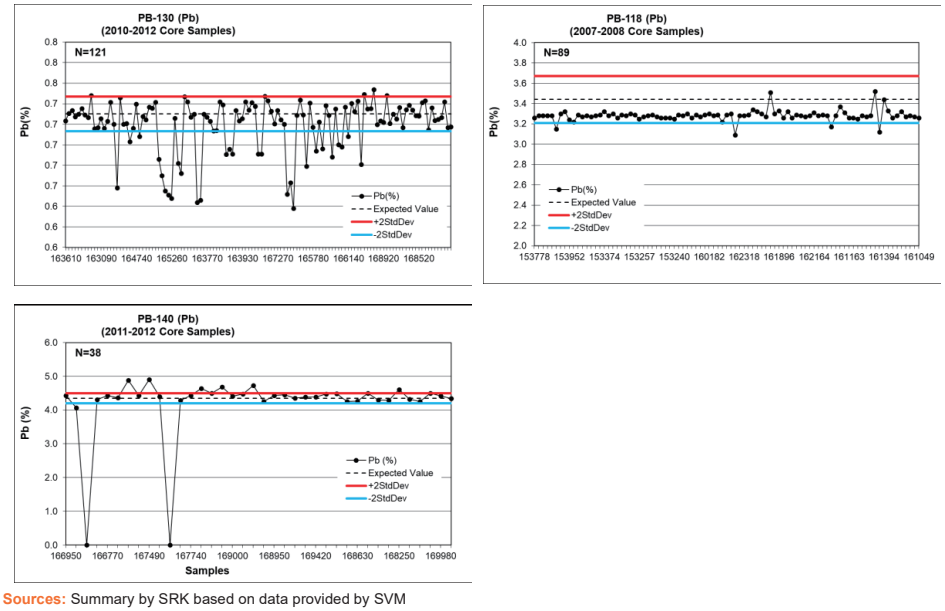


Figure 12.5: Selected CRMs Performances of Ag



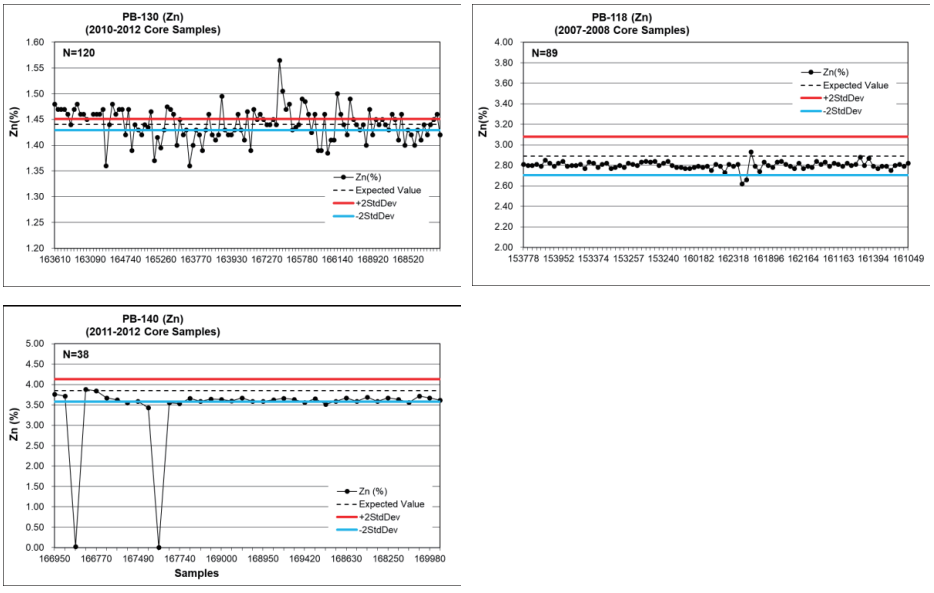
Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.6: Selected CRMs Performances of Pb



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.7: Selected CRMs Performances of Zn



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

12.3.2 Blanks

Blanks were used to ensure there was not contamination between samples during preparation. Any failures were noted and reported back to the lab for follow up with the prep facility.

El Domo utilized six different types of blank material. The details and performance are presented in Table 12.4 to Table 12.5 and Figure 12.8.

Table 12.4: Blanks Description of El Domo

	3x Det. Lim. / 95% confidence limits High)				
BLANK ID	**Au**	**Cu**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**
	g/t	**%**	**g/t**	**%**	**%**
BK	0.018	0.0109	0.6000	0.0015	0.0138
BLANCO	0.015	0.00075	0.3000	0.0003	0.0150
BL-115	0.020	0.0056	0.3000	0.0006	0.0054
BL-112	0.015	0.0006	0.6000	0.0012	0.006
BL-126	0.020	0.0120	0.6000	0.0006	0.0074

	3x Det. Lim. / 95% confidence limits High)				
BLANK ID	Au	Cu	Ag	Pb	Zn
	g/t	%	g/t	%	%
BL-127	0.010	0.0104	0.6000	0.0006	0.0074
BVIP-074	0.020	0.0004	0.2000	0.0020	0.0023

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Table 12.5: Blanks Summary of El Domo

Area	QAQC_ID	Count of Sample	In Use
El Domo	BK	81	2011-2018
El Domo	BL-112	78	2011-2018
El Domo	BL-115	57	2012-2020
El Domo	BL-126	5	2020
El Domo	BL-127	40	2020-2024
El Domo	BLANCO	19	2008
El Domo	BVIP-074	4	2020

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

El Domo utilized six different types of blank material. The details and performance are presented in Figure 12.8.

Figure 12.8: Selected Blanks Performances of El Domo

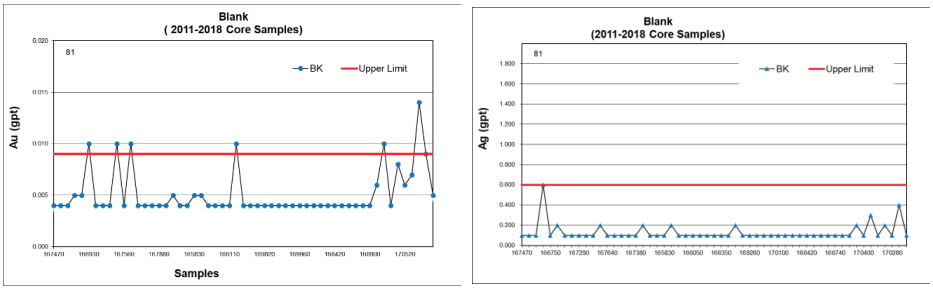


Figure 12.8: Selected Blanks Performances of El Domo

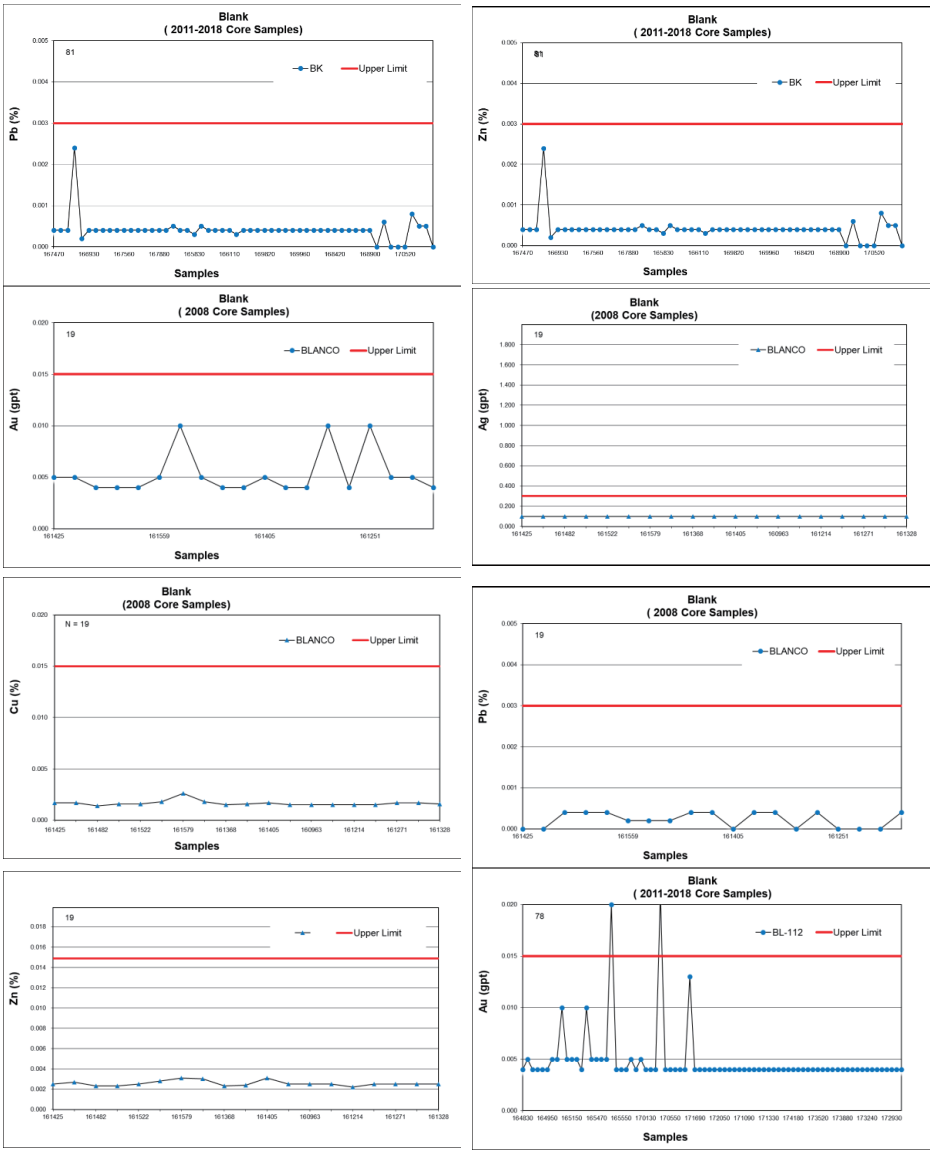


Figure 12.8: Selected Blanks Performances of El Domo

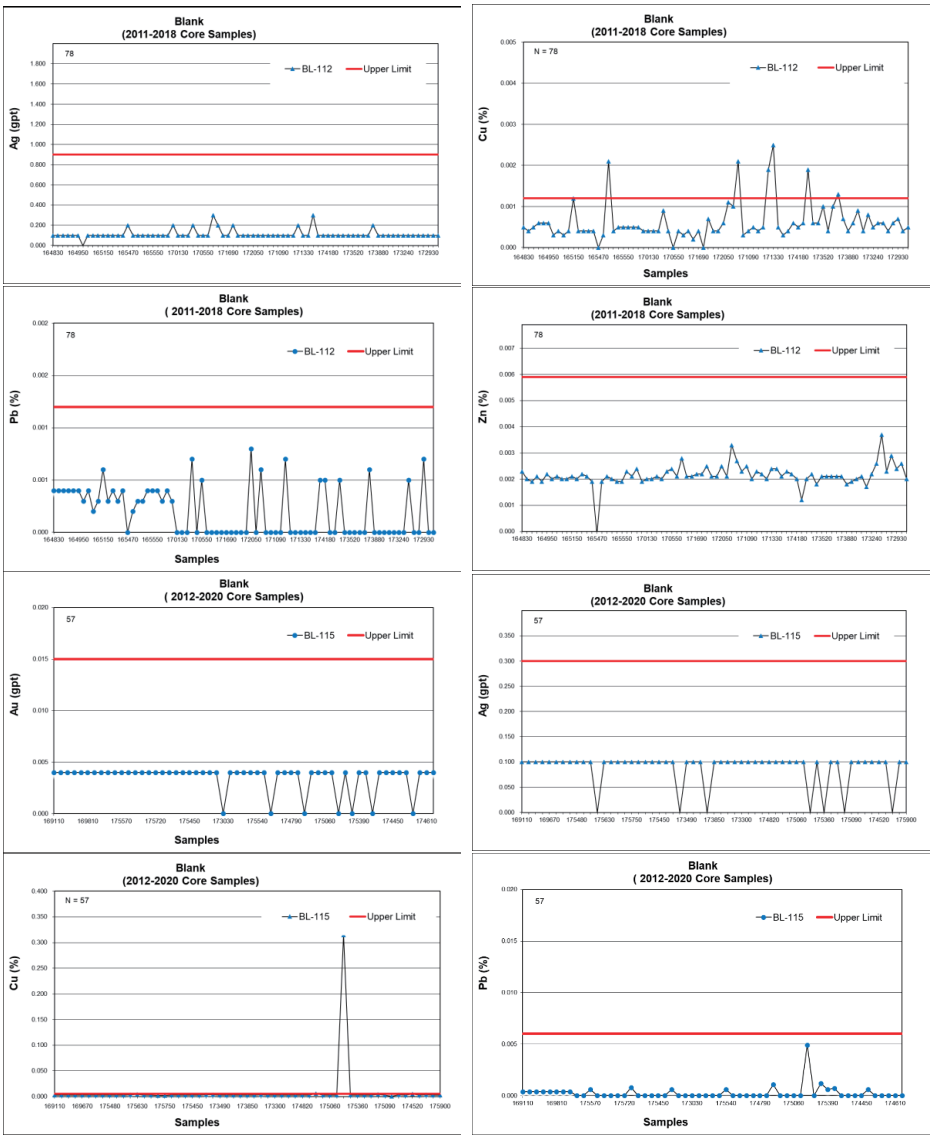
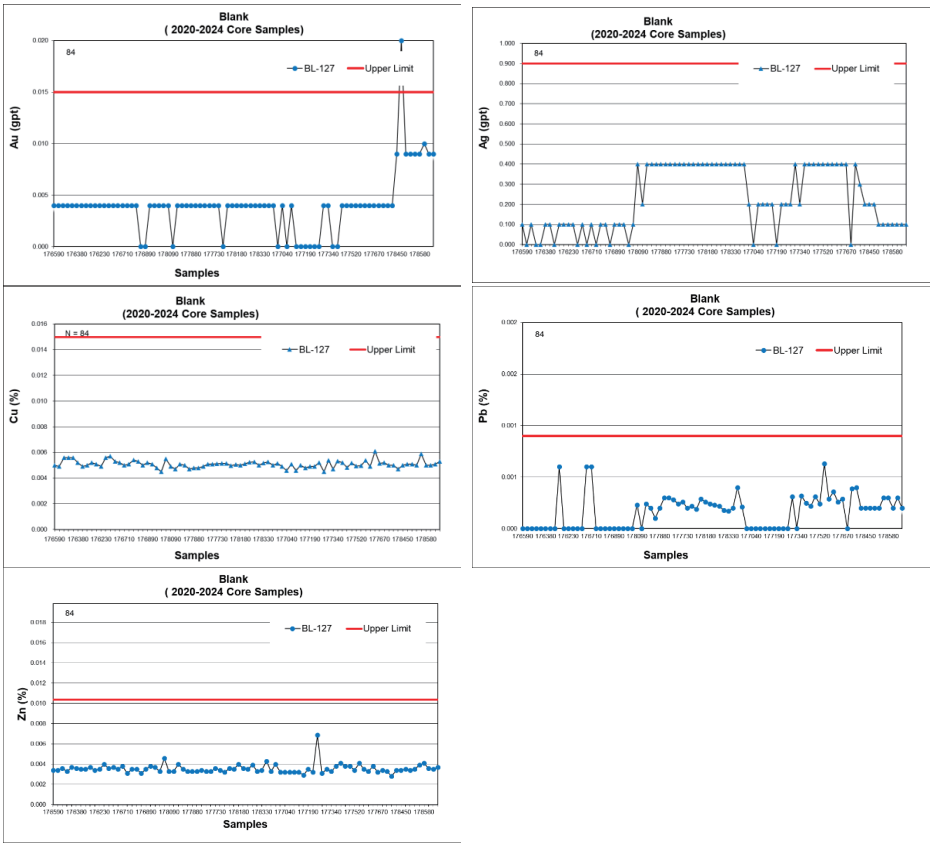


Figure 12.8: Selected Blanks Performances of El Domo



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

12.3.3 Duplicates

Only field duplicates have been implemented for El Domo Project before 2024. And 8 pulp duplicates were inserted in 2024. The duplicates summary of El Domo Project as of 2025 is shown in Table 12.6 , Table 12.7 and Table 12.8.

The Scatter plots of field duplicates are presented in Table 12.6.

Table 12.6: Duplicates Used Summary of El Domo

Duplicates Type	Year	Count of sample
Field Duplicates	2007	85
Field Duplicates	2008	127
Field Duplicates	2017	16

Duplicates Type	Year	Count of sample
Field Duplicates	2018	101
Field Duplicates	2020	18
Field Duplicates	2021	31
Field Duplicates	2022	29
Sub total		**407**
Pulp duplicates	2024	8

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Table 12.7: Field Duplicates Performance Summary of El Domo

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	404	178	44.1%	74	18.3%	152	37.6%
Ag	404	231	57.2%	31	7.7%	142	35.1%
Cu	405	132	32.6%	68	16.8%	205	50.6%
Pb	403	184	45.7%	71	17.6%	148	36.7%
Zn	404	220	54.5%	73	18.1%	111	27.5%

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.9: Field Duplicates Scatter Plot of El Domo

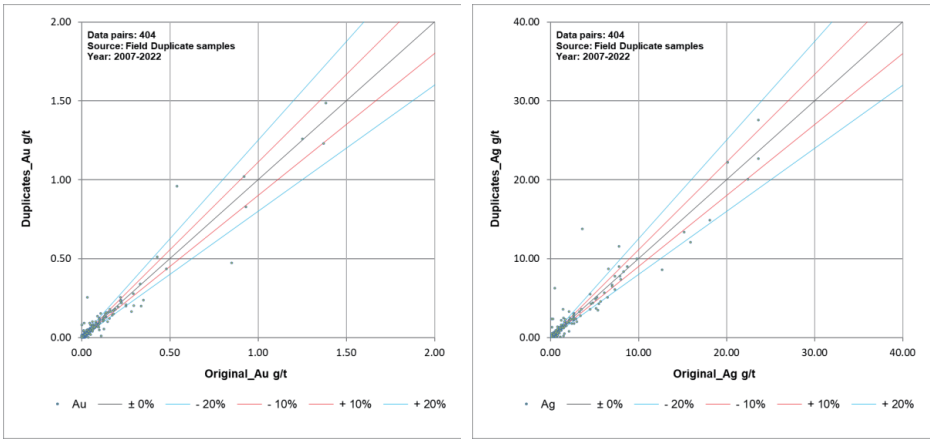
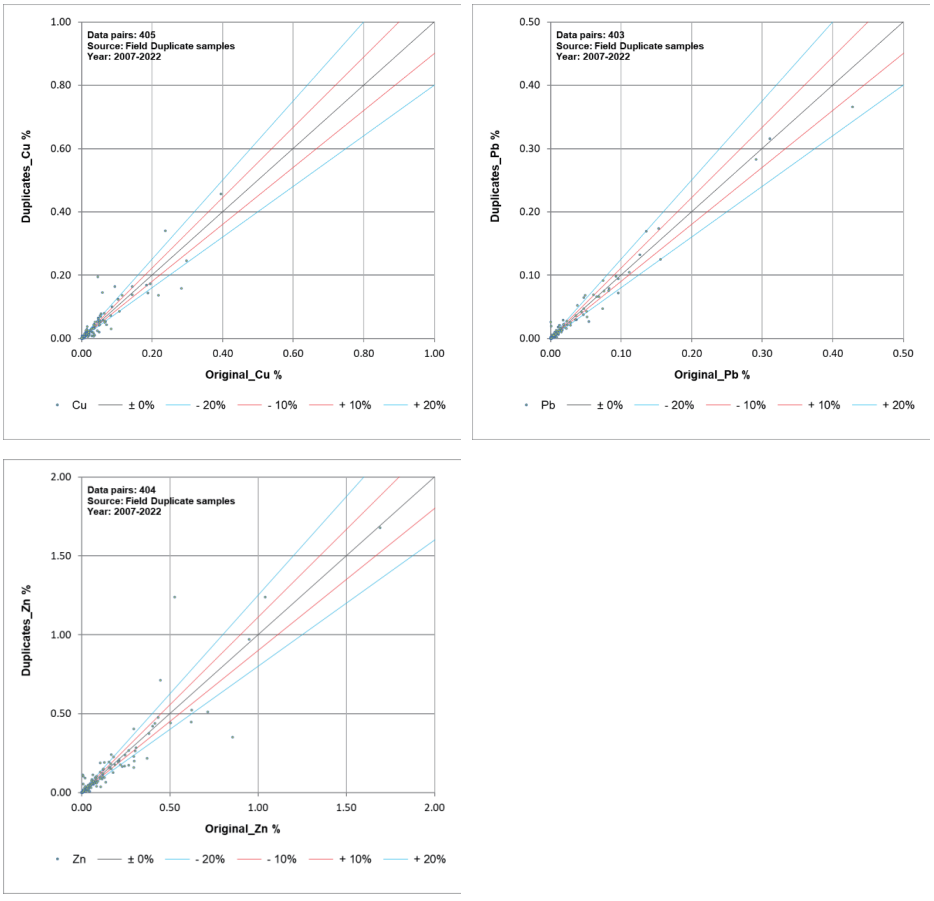


Figure 12.9: Field Duplicates Scatter Plot of El Domo



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Table 12.8: Pulp Duplicates Performance Summary of El Domo

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Ag	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Cu	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Pb	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Zn	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

12.3.4 Umpire Samples

The Pulp samples were sent to an alternate laboratory for check analysis. The umpire samples summary of El Domo Project as of 2025 is shown in Table 12.9 and Table 12.10. and The Scatter plot are presented in Figure 12.10.

Table 12.9: Umpire Summary of El Domo

Area	Year	Count of sample
El Domo	2008	29
El Domo	2010	154
El Domo	2011	448
El Domo	2012	31
El Domo	2016	17
El Domo	2017	75
El Domo	2018	688
El Domo	2020	81
El Domo	2021	191
Total		**1,714**

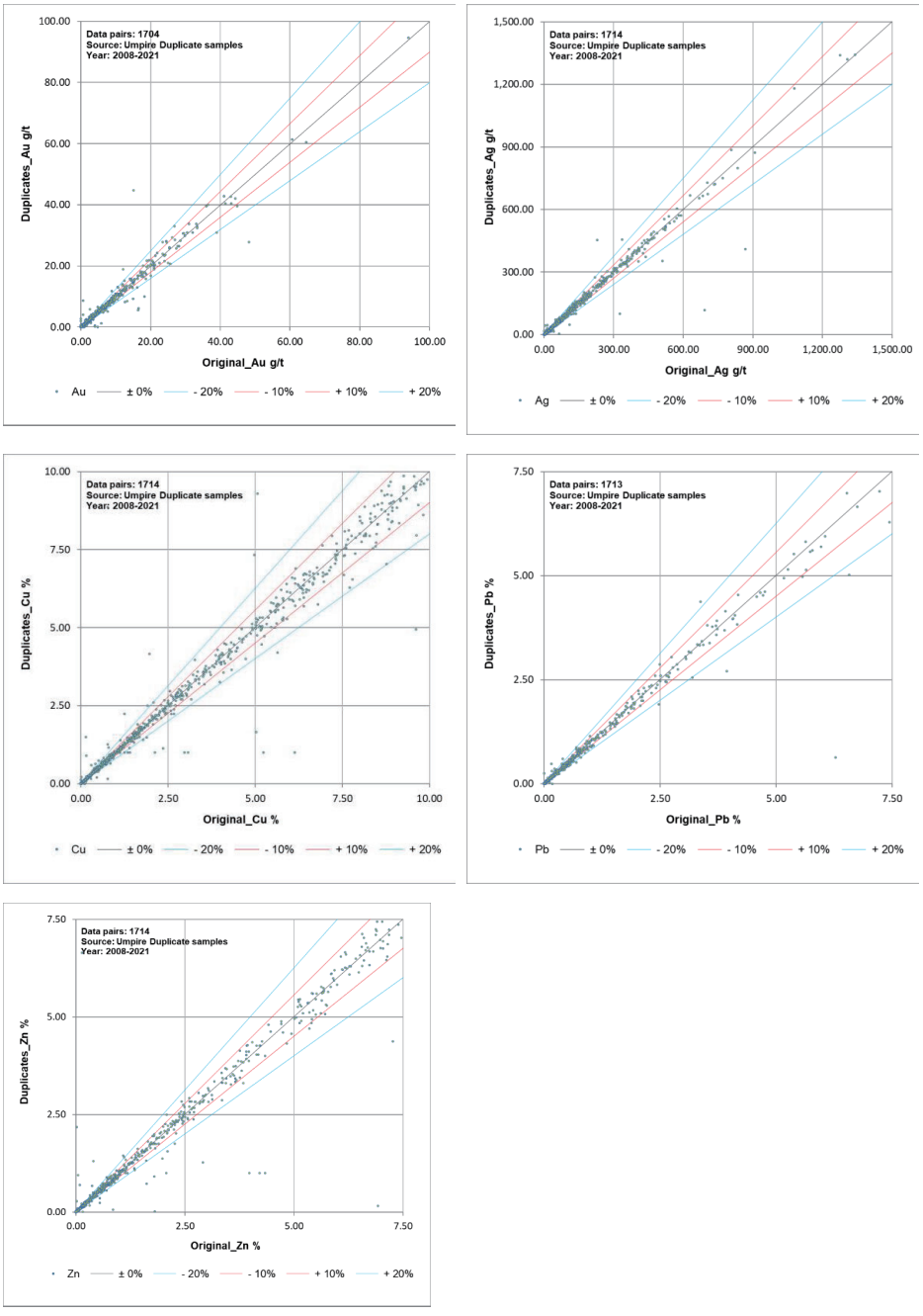
Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Table 12.10: Umpire Samples Performance Summary of El Domo

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,704	1,031	61%	272	16%	401	24%
Ag	1,714	1,064	62%	306	18%	342	20%
Cu	1,714	1,206	70%	234	14%	274	16%
Pb	1,713	994	58%	348	20%	371	22%
Zn	1,714	1,220	71%	289	17%	203	12%

Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

Figure 12.10: Umpire Sample Scatter Plot of El Domo



Sources: Summary by SRK based on data provided by SVM

12.4 Recommendations and Conclusions

- SRK found that the procedures of core sampling, log and storage are standardized, and the analytical methods and processes are in line with normal practice.
- The performance of most CRMs was generally acceptable; some samples for standard Cu-155(Au), PB-118 (Cu), PB-130 (Pb) and PB-130 (Zn) returned values outside of 3SD. SRK has known that El Domo considered the "warning" range to be when any results were greater than ±2SD from the certified value and these were sent for re-analysis only if other standards in the same or adjacent certificates were in the same "warning" range. Any results greater than ±3SD were immediately returned, with five samples before and after, for re-analysis. If re-analysis confirmed that the issue extended to surrounding samples, further samples would be selected for re-analysis.
- Few failures of blanks BK, BL-112 were reported but were considered to be non-material due to the low grades. Nevertheless, the QP recommended investigating if the reason for failures is due to sample preparation in the laboratory or if a slight sample contamination issue existed.
- The overall bias for the field duplicates was considered acceptable; some bias for the umpire duplicates for the low grades were considered to be non-material for the Mineral Resource Estimates.
- Insert Coarse and more pulp duplicates was recommended.
- Revise protocols so that QC samples are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of 1 sample in every 20 samples (5%).

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

El Domo is a polymetallic deposit containing copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Three separate concentrates may be produced by flotation from the future operation, which are copper concentrate, zinc concentrate, and lead concentrate. Gold and silver are distributed among these three concentrates.

This section presents a summary of metallurgical test results performed on samples from the El Domo deposit. Extensive metallurgical testwork has historically been conducted on this Project, this section focuses on the results from test programs carried out by Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. ("BML") and Youyan Resources and Environment Technology Research Institute (Beijing) Co., Ltd. ("GRINM") in 2025. The testwork included mineralogy, comminution, gravity concentration, flotation, and cyanidation of zinc cleaner tail tests. The relevant test reports reviewed in preparing this section are summarized as follows:

- *Preliminary Metallurgical Assessment El Domo Deposit (BL0293),* dated June 2019, Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. (BML);
- *Process Optimization Studies El Domo Deposit (BL0453),* dated February 2020, BML;
- *A Program of Metallurgical Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0597),* dated February 2021, BML;
- *Variability Testing and Process Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0743),* dated January 2022, BML;
- *Variability Testing and Process Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL1044)*, dated June 2023, BML;
- *El Domo Project – Summary of BML's Metallurgical Testwork Results*, dated July 2025, BML; and
- *Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit,* dated December 2025, GRINM.

13.2 Comminution Tests

A series of comminution tests including SAG Mill Comminution (SMC), Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi), Bond Rod Mill Work Index (RWi) and Bond Abrasion Index (Ai) were conducted on variability samples during 2019 and 2022 by BML, with the test results summarized in Table 13.1.

It should be noted that the indexes and data will be used to estimate the comminution equipment size and energy consumption as well as to develop the proper comminution flowsheet by professional software. Overall, the El Domo ore exhibits a wide range in all comminution parameters. The SMC A×b values range from 39 to 208, with an average of 106, indicating that ore hardness varies from very soft to medium hard, with an overall classification of soft. The BWi test results range from 8.8 to 21.4 kWh/t, with an average of 14.7 kWh/t, indicating ore hardness from soft to very hard, with an overall classification of medium hard. The Ai index values range from 0.003 to 0.321, with an average of 0.117, indicating that the ore generally exhibits low abrasiveness.

Table 13.1: Summary of BML Comminution Test Results

Range	BWi (kWh/t)	RWi (kWh/t)	Ai	A×b
Min	8.8	5.5	0.003	39
Max	21.4	17.3	0.321	208
Average	14.7	12.1	0.117	106

Source: Preliminary Metallurgical Assessment El Domo Deposit (BL0293), June 2019, BML.
A Program of Metallurgical Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0597), February 2021, BML.
Variability Testing and Process Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0743), January 2022, BML.

13.3 BML Metallurgical Testwork

From 2019 to 2023, extensive metallurgical testwork was carried out by BML on multiple ore samples from the El Domo deposit. In July 2025, BML analyzed and summarized the historical test results and conducted verification and optimization tests based on the preferred flowsheet and test conditions.

13.3.1 Mineralogy

For each test campaign, BML conducted systematic process mineralogy studies on the ore samples, including chemical assay, mineralogical composition analysis and liberation analysis etc.. The samples all exhibited similar mineralogical characteristics, with sulphide contents ranging from 30% to 50% and host rock dominated by quartz, muscovite, illite and chlorite. The main findings are as follows:

- The valuable elements are copper, zinc, gold and silver, with potential credits from lead and sulphur. The primary copper mineral is chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of bornite, chalcocite and tennantite. Zinc occurs mainly as sphalerite, and lead primarily as galena. The valuable metals are predominantly hosted in sulphide minerals, indicating that flotation is a suitable method for target metal recovery.
- The mineral fragmentation characteristics of the feed samples were evaluated at a nominal grind size of P_{80} = 75 μm. Copper sulphide liberation at this size ranged from 38% to 51%. Most of the locked copper sulphides were associated with pyrite and other sulphides. Based on the liberation analysis, a regrind target of below P_{80} = 15 μm was estimated to be necessary to achieve efficient separation.
- Sphalerite liberation was better than that of the copper sulphides. The locked sphalerite was mainly associated with multiphase particles, non-sulphide gangue and copper sulphides. Galena liberation was poor, with galena predominantly occurring in multiphase locked particles.
- A distinctive feature of this mineralogy is that the target sulphide minerals are mostly locked with other sulphides, including pyrite, in binary or multiphase particles. Under a bulk sulphide flotation flowsheet, it is therefore possible to efficiently recover the total sulphide content. This explains the results from previous and subsequent bulk rougher flotation tests, in which high metal recoveries were achieved at relatively coarse grind sizes. However, regrinding of the bulk concentrate is required to adequately liberate the target minerals and produce high-grade individual concentrates.

13.3.2 Gravity Tests

A three-stage gravity concentration test was conducted on Master Composite Sample #1, with target particle sizes (80% passing) of 938 µm, 159 µm, and 78 µm for the three stages. The test results are summarized in Table 13.2, which indicate that gravity separation achieved poor performance. Most of the gold recovered by gravity occurred in particles finer than 53 µm, and the highest gold grade (30 g/t) was observed in the fraction smaller than 25 µm.

Table 13.2: 3-Stage Gravity Test Results for Master Composite Sample #1

Stage	Particle Size (P_{80})	Product	Yield	Gold Grade	Gold Recovery
	µm		%	g/t	%
1	938	Concentrate	0.61	4.90	1.1
		Tail	0.63	2.74	0.6
2	159	Concentrate	0.63	13.60	3.1
		Tail	0.69	2.67	0.7
3	78	Concentrate	0.62	12.30	2.8
		Final Tail	96.8	2.61	91.7
		Total Concentrate	**1.86**	**10.30**	**7.0**
		Feed	100.00	2.75	100.0

Source: El Domo Project – Summary of BML's Metallurgical Testwork Results, July 2025, BML

FLSmidth in Vancouver subsequently simulated a gravity concentration circuit operating at a mill throughput of 84 t/h with a 300% circulating load. Even assuming that the entire circulating load is treated by two QS48 Knelson Concentrators, the projected gold recovery in commercial operation is only about 2.4%.

In addition, between 2019 and 2021 BML carried out investigative gravity tests on run-of-mine ore, tailings, and bulk flotation concentrate samples. All of these tests produced similar outcomes, indicated that the proportion of gravity-recoverable gold in the tested samples is very low. These results demonstrate that gravity separation is not a suitable processing option for the El Domo ore.

13.3.3 Flotation Test

A large number of flotation tests have been carried out on samples from the El Domo deposit over several years to optimize flotation conditions and develop an appropriate flowsheet. Extensive optimization work has been completed on primary grind size, reagent schemes, bulk rougher flotation, rougher concentrate regrind size, and cleaner flotation.

In July 2025, flotation tests were again conducted on Master Composite Sample #1 using the existing bulk flotation flowsheet and the previously established optimum operating conditions. Two comparative rougher tests were performed, both at a primary grind of 80% passing 125 µm. The Cu/Pb rougher concentrates and Zn rougher concentrates from these two tests were considered satisfactory.

Following the two successful rougher tests, eight cleaner tests were carried out on Master Composite Sample #1. Seven of these were open-circuit cleaner tests and one (C-18) was a closed-circuit cleaner test. The key variable in these eight tests was the regrind size. The results showed that

high-quality concentrates could be produced at a regrind size of 80% passing 28 µm, which represents a significant improvement compared with the current design target of 80% passing 15 µm.

On the basis of the above work, a five-cycle locked-cycle flotation test was completed on Master Composite Sample #1, at a primary grinding fineness of P_{80}=125 µm and regrinding fineness of P_{80} =28 µm. Figure 13.1 shows the locked cycle test flowsheet and Table 13.3 presents the locked-cycle average results, together with a comparison against the cleaner test C-18. It should be noted that, due to limited available documentation, the differences between test C-18 and the locked-cycle test flowsheet are not currently known.

Figure 13.1: Locked Cycle Test Flowsheet of 2025 BML Program

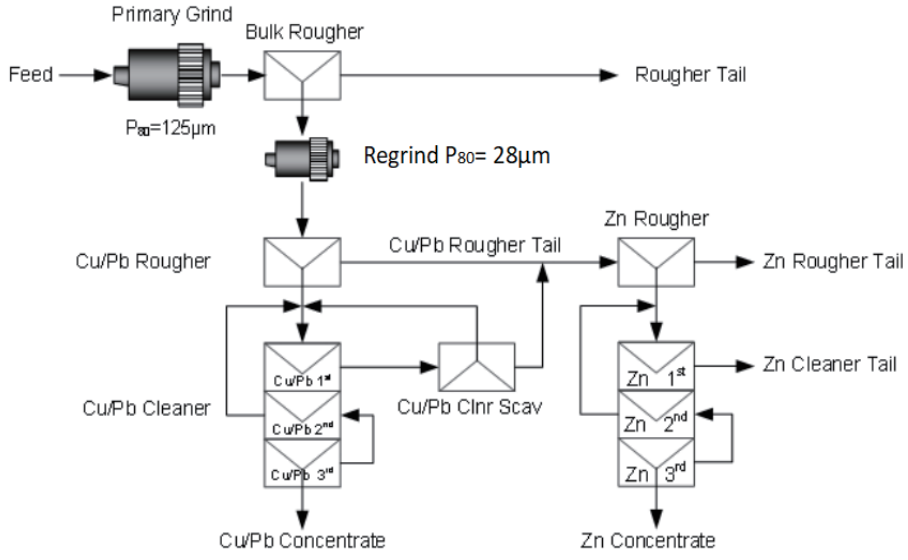


Table 13.3: Flotation Locked Cycle Tests Results of 2025 Program

Product	Test	Mass	Grade					Recovery				
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		%	%	%	%	g/t	g/t			%		
Feed	Closed-Circuit Average	100.0	2.0	0.2	2.5	2.3	37.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	100.0	1.9	0.2	2.6	2.5	45.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cu/Pb Conc	Closed-Circuit Average	7.3	**23.8**	2.2	8.5	**12.2**	**173.0**	**88.0**	69.0	24.7	**38.7**	**34.0**
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	6.0	**27.5**	1.9	3.5	**9.9**	**170.0**	**85.4**	52.0	8.2	**23.5**	**22.0**
Zn Conc	Closed-Circuit Average	3.1	2.7	0.9	**52.0**	**9.9**	**344.0**	4.2	12.0	**64.0**	**13.2**	**29.0**
	Closed-Circuit Cleaner C-18	3.6	2.3	1.0	**57.4**	**11.8**	**454.0**	4.2	15.0	**80.2**	**16.7**	**35.0**

Source: El Domo Project – Summary of BML's Metallurgical Testwork Results, July 2025, BML.

The closed-circuit average Cu/Pb concentrate assayed 23.8% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.5% Zn, 12.2 g/t Au and 173 g/t Ag, corresponding to recoveries of 88.0% Cu, 24.7% Zn, 38.7% Au and 34% Ag. Relative to cleaner test C-18, the zinc grade in the Cu/Pb concentrate was clearly higher (about 8.5%) in this locked-cycle test (LCT19), which will be very detrimental to the sale of the copper/lead concentrate. For the El Domo project, gold recovery is generally inversely related to copper grade in the Cu/Pb concentrate. Since the gold value is comparable to the copper value at El Domo, the copper grade in the Cu/Pb concentrate must be carefully controlled to maximize the overall economic value of this concentrate.

The closed-circuit average Zn concentrate contained 52.0% Zn, 9.9 g/t Au and 344 g/t Ag, giving recoveries of 64.0% Zn, 13.2% Au and 29% Ag. By comparison, the Zn concentrate from cleaner test C-18 graded 57.4% Zn, 11.8 g/t Au and 454 g/t Ag, with corresponding recoveries of 80.2% Zn, 16.7% Au and 35% Ag. The difference in zinc recovery between these two tests is considerable and additional testwork is suggested for further verification.

In addition, preliminary rougher tests were carried out for the sequential selective flotation flowsheet. The rougher concentrate mass pull was only about one third of that obtained from the bulk rougher concentrate using the bulk flotation flowsheet. A primary grind of 80% passing 125 µm proved too coarse for the sequential selective flotation, whereas a primary grind of 80% passing 75 µm gave satisfactory results. It is recommended that a qualified laboratory be engaged to conduct more detailed studies on the sequential selective flotation process in subsequent testwork.

13.3.4 Cyanidation of Zinc Cleaner Tails Test

Gold and silver are mainly recovered to copper and zinc concentrate. There is still a considerable amount of gold and silver lost in the tails especially in zinc leaner tail. The results of mineralogical study on zinc cleaner tails show that about 66% of gold is visible and 33% of gold is wrapped in pyrite.

The 2020 test results indicated that the extraction rates and leaching kinetic rates increased as the regrind size was reduced. At the finest regrind size (P_{80}=8.6 µm), about 50% of gold extraction rates were achieved. However, the cyanide consumption was extremely high and the results indicated the remaining gold and silver in zinc cleaner tails are refractory.

In 2021, exploratory cyanide leach tests for gold were again carried out on the zinc cleaner tailings. The zinc cleaner tail generated from the locked cycle flotation tests were reground to P_{80}=15µm, and then pre-oxidized for 2 hours with oxygen sparged in and then cyanide leach for 48 hours with high concentration sodium cyanide of 0.5%. The results are listed in Table 13.4 , and the leach curves are shown as Figure 13.2. The gold is leached out rapidly, but the leach rate is low.

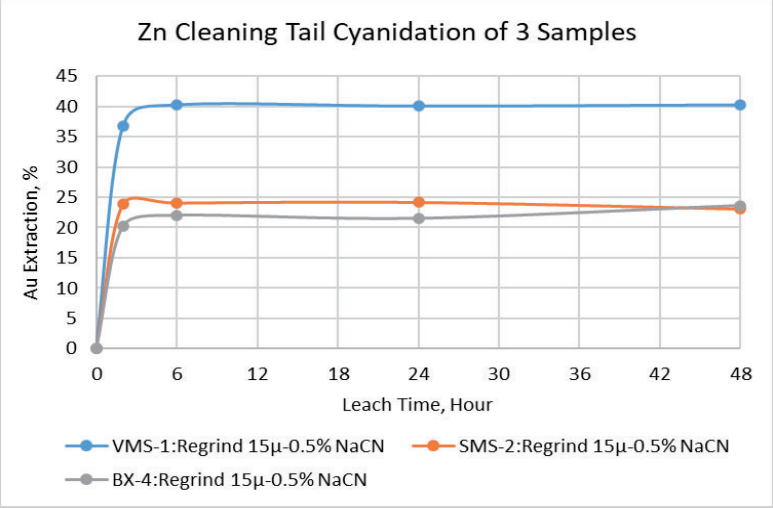
Sodium cyanide consumptions were quite high. The extraction rate of copper was high. A so-called process of SART (Sulphidization-Acidification-Recycling-Thickening) was applied to process the pregnant solution after active carbon adsorption. Standard stoichiometric ratios of sodium hydrosulphide, sulfuric acid and lime were added. A precipitate with high copper grade was produced. Due to the high levels of secondary copper and subsequent cyanide consumption in the leach the cyanide leach process alone would be extremely costly. The additional recovery of copper and silver with SART combined with cyanide regeneration would likely be required to make this process economic.

Table 13.4: Intensive Cyanidation Result of Zinc Cleaner Tails for El Domo

Sample	Head Grade g/t			Residue Grade g/t			Extraction %			Consumption kg/t	
	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu	NaCN	Lime
VMS-1	4.26	42	5648	2.41	12	840	**40.3**	93.8	82.3	18.3	11.6
SMS-2	1.68	23	2649	1.23	11	400	**23.1**	66.1	92.5	14.3	12.2
BX-4	6.44	100	4115	4.78	58	1050	**23.6**	58.2	79.7	18.0	4.7

Source: A Program of Metallurgical Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0597), February 2021, BML;

Figure 13.2: Cyanidation Kinetic Curve of Zinc Cleaner Tail for El Domo



Source: A Program of Metallurgical Optimization El Domo Deposit (BL0597), February 2021, BML;

13.4 GRINM Metallurgical Testwork

In December 2025, Youyan Resources and Environment Technology Research Institute (Beijing) Co., Ltd. ("GRINM") was commissioned to carry out test work on polymetallic ore samples from El Domo, including process mineralogy studies, beneficiation testwork to determine flotation conditions, and closed-circuit tests for different flowsheet configurations. The purpose was to determine an improved beneficiation process and technical parameters, optimize the processing route for the recovery of valuable metals such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, and provide support for the design of the processing plant.

13.4.1 Mineralogy

A systematic process mineralogy study on the Primary ore samples was conducted by GRINM, including analysis of major chemical components and mineral phases, studies on mineral composition and relative content, dissemination characteristics of main minerals, grain size, as well as liberation degree determination and beneficiation product inspection. The main conclusions are as follows:

- The test composite sample contains 1.91% Cu, 2.53% Zn, 1.92 g/t Au, 40.38 g/t Ag, 0.23% Pb, and 24.94% S. It is a polymetallic Cu–Zn sulfide ore with associated gold and silver. The contents of harmful elements such as As, Sb, Cr, and Hg are relatively low.
- The valuable metals mainly occur in sulfide minerals: copper is predominantly present as primary copper sulfides (87.50%), and zinc is almost entirely present as zinc sulfide (97.31%). Gold is mainly distributed in sulfide minerals and as free/fracture-filled gold, accounting for 48.72% and 32.05%, respectively. Gold encapsulated in oxides and silicates accounts for 14.96% and 4.27%. Silver is mainly distributed in silver sulfide and other sulfide minerals, accounting for 50.07% and 33.99%, respectively, while silver present as silver oxide or in other forms accounts for 15.29%. In theory, copper, zinc, gold, and silver all exhibit good floatability.
- At primary grinding fineness of P_{80} = 125 μm, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite show a high degree of liberation, whereas tetrahedrite has relatively poor liberation. It is mostly fine-grained and reticulated-veinlet in occurrence, closely intergrown with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Subsequent work needs to optimize grinding fineness and related parameters to balance the liberation of tetrahedrite against the adverse effects of overgrinding and slime production.
- The ore has a high pyrite (S) content, and the pyrite is highly floatable, which can adversely affect the grades of copper and zinc concentrates during separation. Meanwhile, about 7.29% of the copper occurs as oxidized copper, which is difficult to beneficiate and will negatively impact the final copper recovery and concentrate quality.
- The gangue minerals are mainly sericite and quartz. Some gangue minerals are prone to sliming, and the grain size distribution of chalcopyrite and other sulfide minerals is uneven. Therefore, the process flowsheet must comprehensively consider the effects of grinding fineness and slimed gangue minerals on flotation recovery and concentrate grades.
- The copper and zinc grades are similar, leading to a high risk of mutual entrainment. In addition, gold and silver occur in relatively dispersed and complex forms in both free and sulfide-associated states. A rational process flowsheet and product scheme are required to ensure effective Cu–Zn separation while controlling the distribution of Au and Ag among the various products, so as to maximize the economic value of gold and silver.
- The monomer liberation degree of galena is very low (only 15.36%), and it mostly occurs as intergrowths with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite. This is the main reason why lead is difficult to enrich and why the lead concentrate grade is low.

13.4.2 Flotation Test

GRINM first carried out comparative tests and verification of the "sequential flotation process" and the "partial preferential flotation (PP)–bulk flotation with subsequent separation process" at a rougher grind size of P_{80} = 125 μm. The results showed that the partial preferential–bulk flotation with subsequent separation process produced better metallurgical indices than sequential flotation, particularly in terms of copper and zinc recovery. On this basis, the partial preferential–bulk flotation with subsequent separation flowsheet was selected as the principal process.

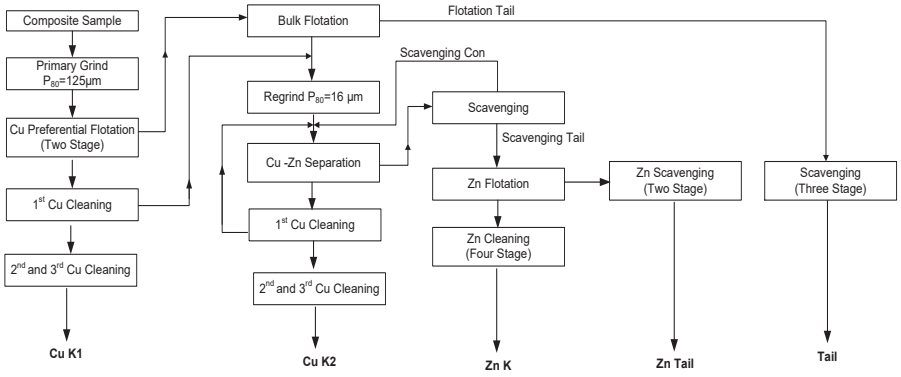
Based on the selected principal flowsheet, extensive conditional tests were conducted to determine the optimal process parameters and reagent regimes for each stage. The grind size for the partial preferential flotation stage was P_{80} = 125 μm, and the regrind size was P_{80} = 16–19 μm. Under the optimized reagent regime and process conditions, open-circuit tests and locked-cycle tests for three different product schemes were carried out, which are a high-copper high-zinc product scheme, a

low-copper high-zinc product scheme, and a low-copper low-zinc product scheme. The mine can select and adjust among these schemes according to actual production requirements.

The tests ultimately recommend Product Scheme I (high-copper high-zinc product scheme). The corresponding simplified process flowsheet is shown in Figure 13.3, the reagent regime is given in Table 13.5, and the test results are presented in Table 13.6.

For the composite sample, both saleable copper and zinc concentrates were produced. The copper concentrate achieved a copper recovery of 89.81%, with a grade of 25.03% Cu, 2.30% Pb, and 3.86% Zn. The relatively high lead and zinc contents may adversely affect the marketability of the copper concentrate. The copper concentrate also contained 208 g/t Ag and 12.3 g/t Au, corresponding to silver and gold recoveries of 35.59% and 42.11%, respectively. The zinc concentrate achieved a zinc recovery of 82.33%, with a zinc grade of 53.56% Zn. Both the copper and zinc concentrate has low arsenic content (below 0.3%).

Figure 13.3: Locked Cycle Test Flowsheet of 2025 GRINM Program



Source: Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit, GRINM, December 2025.

Table 13.5: Closed-circuit Test Reagent System

Stage	Reagents - g/tonne							
	CaO	SMBS	SIPX	$CuSO_4$	W-1	8230	$ZnSO_4$	MIBC
Cu Partial Preferential Flotation Rougher 1	/	/	/	/	/	1.5	/	15
Cu Partial Preferential Flotation Rougher 2	/	/	/	/	/	5	/	5
Cu Cleaning 1	250	700	/	/	30	2.5	750	2.5
Cu Cleaning 2	200	500	/	/	20	1.5	450	/
Cu Cleaning 3	100	300	/	/	10	/	300	/
Bulk Rougher 1	/	/	40	/	/	/	/	15
Bulk Rougher 2	/	/	25	/	/	/	/	10
Bulk Rougher 3	/	/	15	/	/	/	/	5
Bulk Rougher 4	/	/	10	/	/	/	/	5
Cu/Pb Ro 1-2	250	1500	/	/	35	20	1000	5
Cu/Pb Cleaner 1	150	750	/	/	25	1.5	750	/
Cu/Pb Cleaner 2	150	400	/	/	15	1	450	/

Stage	Reagents - g/tonne							
	CaO	SMBS	SIPX	$CuSO_4$	W-1	8230	$ZnSO_4$	MIBC
Cu/Pb Cleaner 3	100	200	/	/	10	/	200	/
Zn Rougher 1-3	1500	/	80	300	/	/	/	20
Zn Cleaner 1	800	/	15	100	/	/	/	5
Zn Cleaner 2	500	/	10	/	/	/	/	5
Zn Cleaner 3	250	/	5	/	/	/	/	2.5
Zn Cleaner 4	100	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	**4350**	**4350**	**200**	**400**	**145**	**33**	**3900**	**95**

Source: Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit, GRINM, December 2025.

Table 13.6: GRINM Flotation Closed-circuit Test Results of Recommended Process

Product	Yield/%	Grade/%						Recovery/%					
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Au*	Ag*	S	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	S
Cu K1	4.67	27.71	1.98	3.69	10.35	187	38.29	66.05	40.01	6.76	23.55	21.33	7.56
Cu K2	2.36	19.73	2.93	4.19	16.16	248	38	23.76	29.9	3.88	18.56	14.26	3.79
Cu K1+K2	7.04	**25.03**	2.3	3.86	**12.3**	208	38.19	**89.81**	69.92	10.64	**42.11**	35.59	11.35
Zn K	3.92	2.1	0.71	**53.56**	**8.73**	345	37.75	4.19	12.11	**82.33**	**16.64**	32.95	6.25
Zn X	41.86	0.2	0.06	0.31	1.63	24	44.69	4.16	11.04	5.17	33.1	24.11	79.03
Tail X	47.19	0.08	0.03	0.1	0.35	6	1.69	1.84	6.94	1.85	8.15	7.35	3.37
Feed	100	1.96	0.23	2.55	2.05	41	23.67	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit, GRINM, December 2025.

13.4.3 Copper and Lead Separation Test

After combining copper concentrate 1 and copper concentrate 2, exploratory Cu–Pb separation tests were carried out. Flotation separation tests under different reagent regimes and separation flotation tests after regrinding of the combined concentrate were conducted, and the better results are presented in Table 13.7.

The results show that the separation performance with regrinding is superior to that without regrinding. After regrinding followed by three stages of cleaning, a lead concentrate with a grade of 9.97% Pb was obtained. However, the Pb grade is still low, indicating that the separation of the Cu–Pb bulk concentrate is not satisfactory and a saleable lead concentrate cannot be produced. In view of the low overall lead grade of the ore, it is recommended that Cu–Pb separation be considered in future production when the lead grade is relatively high.

Table 13.7: Copper and Lead Separation Test Results

Test	Product	Yield/%	Grade/%		Recovery/%	
			Cu	Pb	Cu	Pb
No Regrind	Cu Concentrate	89.02	26.52	1.25	**90.82**	57.84
	Pb Concentrate	10.98	21.75	**7.39**	9.18	**42.16**
	Feed	100	26	1.92	100	100
Regrind (P_{80}=18 μm)	Cu Concentrate	91.03	25.59	1.12	91.65	53.29
	Pb Concentrate	8.97	23.67	**9.97**	8.35	**46.71**

Test	Product	Yield/%	Grade/%		Recovery/%	
			Cu	Pb	Cu	Pb
	Feed	100	25.42	1.91	100	100

Source: Beneficiation Testwork Study Report for the Curipamba El Domo Deposit, GRINM, December 2025.

Overall, the test results are satisfactory and both saleable copper and zinc concentrates were produced. But the recoveries of gold and silver are relatively low, so it is recommended to carry out further test work on tailings regrinding and beneficiation to improve gold and silver recoveries. In addition, it is recommended to take representative ore samples and conduct tests on the influence of recycled water on flotation, in order to determine whether a water treatment system is required.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The database, structural and geological models for El Domo Project was prepared by SVM based on drilling samples information available up to 2025. SRK have reviewed the database, geological models and were satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice, and generated the grade domains and block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate work.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources Ms Yanfang Zhao (MAIG #10796), who is a principal consultant and is full-time employee of SRK.

The estimates are based on drilling samples information available up to December 2025. SRK believes the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret the geological and estimation domains for El Domo deposit and the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Leapfrog Edge software (2025.3) was used for data compilation, domain wireframing and grade estimation.

This section describes the Mineral Resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions. The report author is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities on the property. El Domo Mine has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. The report author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform on-going work programs on the property.

14.2 Estimation Procedures

The Mineral Resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification;
- Geological interpretation for estimation domain;
- Data preparation (compositing and capping) for statistical analysis;
- Construction of the block model and grade interpolation;
- Mineral Resource classification ;
- Model validation;
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE") and selection of appropriate NSR cut-off value for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion; and
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource statement.

14.3 Database

The data used in the estimate consists of 427 (not including abandoned and redrilled holes) core boreholes (79,357 m) completed between 2007 and 2024. There were 46 boreholes (10,611 m) located outside of the resource area or not assayed, and these were not considered for the Mineral Resource model.

The data SRK received from SVM is a complete set of Leapfrog Model named 20251119 EL_Domo_20230609_LFvs_2023.1(Updated by SVM) which includes drilling data, topography, structure and lithology model and so on.

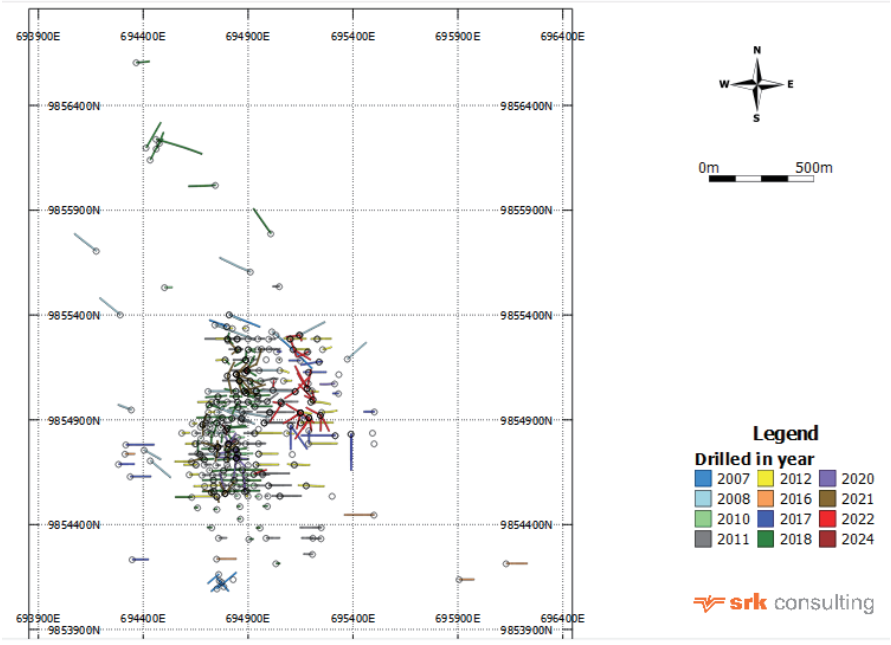
Detailed information is as shown in Table 14.1, and the drillhole locations are shown in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1: Resource Database Summary of El Domo Project

Table	Number of Records
Collars	381
Survey	7,213
Assay	15,166
Lithology	5,065
Density	8,848 (9,477 All data)

Sources: summarized by SRK based on the database provided by SVM

Figure 14.1: Drillholes Location of El Domo Project



Sources: SRK

14.4 Lithology and Domain Modelling

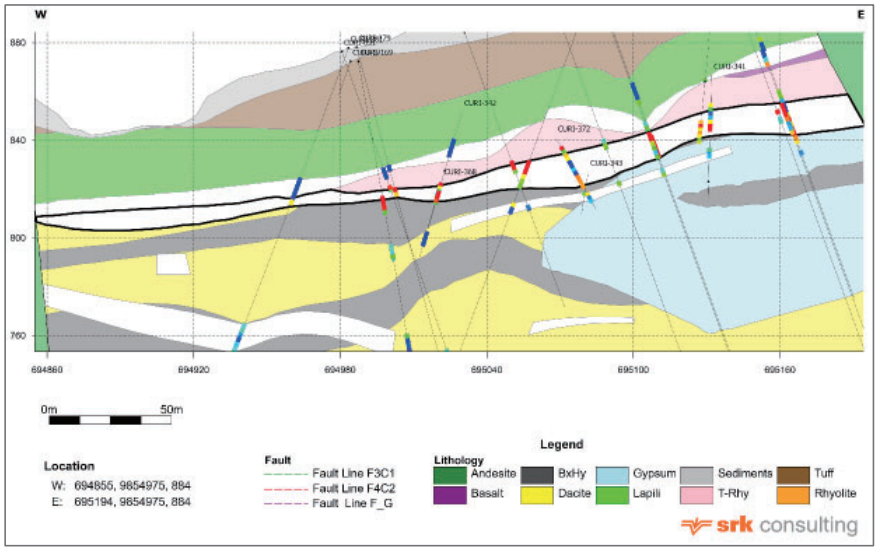
The structural and geological models for El Domo Project have been modelled by SLR in 2021 used Leapfrog software and updated by SVM in 2025 based on the new drillholes data. SRK has reviewed the model and is opinion of that they were representative of the in-situ mineralization as of December, 2025.

Using the geological logs, cross sections, long sections, and surface maps, a preliminary structural model was created, consisting of eleven faults. This model served as the foundation for the modeling of all lithological units and mineralized domains.

SVM used a combination of geological logs, assays, and sectional information to construct a detailed geological model in Leapfrog, activating the structural model. The primary rock types (Figure 14.2) included in the model are:

- Rhyolite
- Andesite
- Dacite (including smaller bodies of gypsum, hydrothermal breccia, and basalt dikes)
- Tuffs
- Overburden/sediments

Figure 14.2: Structure and Lithology Model Section of El Domo Project



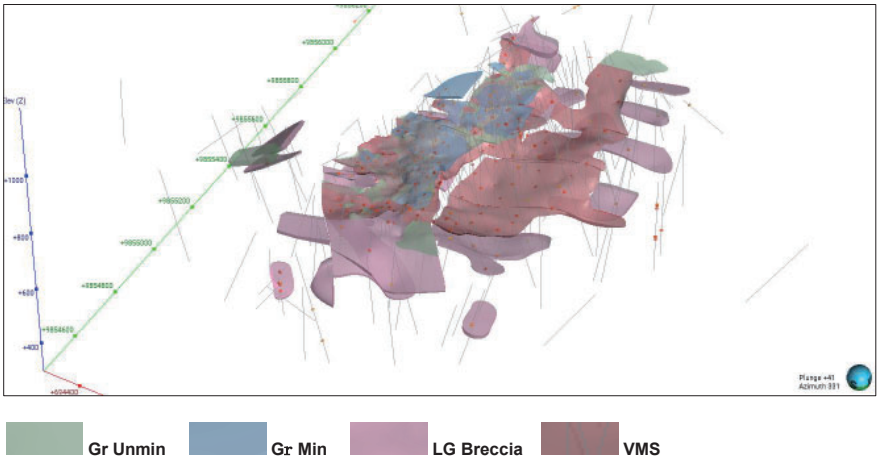
The base and precious metal mineralization occurs mainly in a tabular zone comprising semi-massive to massive sulphides. Secondary loci of mineralization are found in the breccia zone within the immediate hanging wall of the massive sulphide zone and smaller lenses in the footwall.

SRK calculated an NSR value for assay intervals, considering gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, to account for even value contribution from all elements. The domains modeled include:

- VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide)
- Gr Min (Grainstone, inside Indicator shell, NSR cut-off value of US $20/t)
- Gr Unmin (Grainstone, outside Indicator shell)
- LG Breccia (based on the geological logs, associated with hydrothermal breccia units in the footwall)

The oblique view of the resource domains is illustrated in Figure 14.3.

Figure 14.3: Oblique View of Resource Domains of El Domo Project



14.5 Specific Gravity

In previous years, Curimining collected density data from core samples using approximately 10 cm long sub-samples. During 2020/2021, density values were tested for all assayed intervals, resulting in a total of 9,477 density records. No additional density data was available after the 2021 report. The density summary descriptive statistics are presented in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Summary of Specific Gravity of El Domo Project

Domain	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	SD [4]	CV [5]
Andesite	1,156	1.20	4.20	2.52	0.02	0.13	0.05
Basalt	127	2.10	3.51	2.69	0.01	0.10	0.04
BxHy [1]	778	1.07	5.21	2.88	0.09	0.30	0.10
Dacite	1,666	1.14	3.88	2.58	0.04	0.20	0.08
Gr Unmin	281	1.37	3.13	2.69	0.01	0.11	0.04
Gr Min	212	1.51	4.34	2.81	0.05	0.22	0.08
Gypsum	424	1.62	4.41	2.80	0.08	0.28	0.10
Lapilli Tuff	1,108	1.09	4.63	2.61	0.03	0.16	0.06
LG Breccia	378	2.02	4.35	2.94	0.16	0.40	0.14
Rhyolite	412	1.28	3.37	2.49	0.02	0.14	0.06
Sediments	19	2.34	2.63	2.51	0.01	0.08	0.03

Domain	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	SD [4]	CV [5]
T-Rhyolite	185	1.65	4.42	2.66	0.03	0.17	0.06
Tuff	774	1.46	3.77	2.44	0.02	0.15	0.06
VMS	1,328	1.31	6.05	3.51	0.45	0.67	0.19

Sources: summarized by SRK based on the database provided by SVM

Notes:

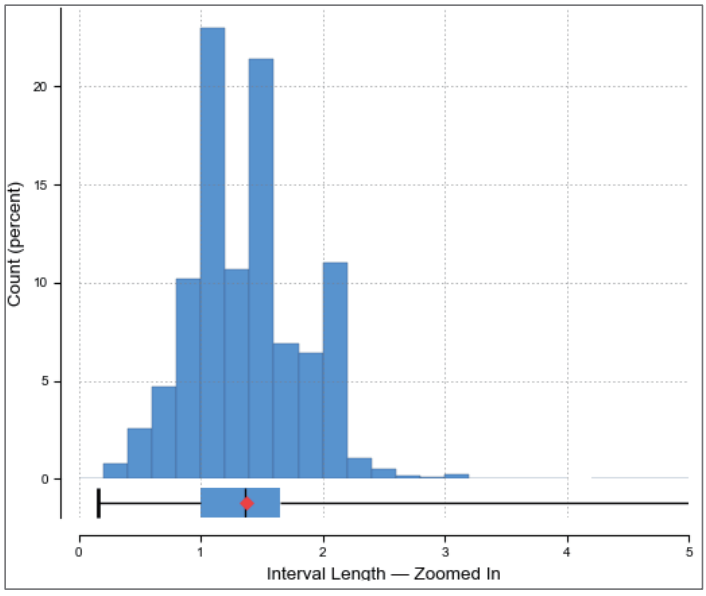
[1] BxHy – Hydrothermal Breccia
[2] SD – Standard Deviation
[3] CV – Coefficient of Variation

The density data were categorized and assigned the averaged value for the lithological domains. For the resource domains, density was estimated using the inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolation method. For the other lithology domain an average SG value was assigned as shown in Table 14.2.

14.6 Compositing

The common length of El Domo is 1 m, 1.5m and 2m（Figure 14.4）. Considering the composite lengths of longer than 2 m resulted in a number of composites shorter than the target length due to the dimensions of the mineralized domain, and did not materially reduce the coefficient of variation.

Figure 14.4: Sampling Interval Histogram of El Domo Project



Sources: SRK

A composite length of 2 m and minimum coverage of 50% was selected for El Domo. Composites were created within the resource domains beginning at the upper contacts. The intersection

thickness encountered by any given drill hole, however, is not an even multiple of the composite length. if the remaining length was less than 1 m, the composite was distributed equally. The elimination of the small composites did not affect the overall integrity of the composited database. The raw samples and composites statistics for the individual resource domain are presented in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3: Raw Samples and Composites Statistics of El Domo Project

Variable	Domain	Raw samples					Composites				
		Count	Min	Max	Mean	CV	Count	Min	Max	Mean	CV
Copper (%)	VMS	2,755	-	23.30	2.27	1.56	1,588	0.00	19.49	2.25	1.38
	Gr Min	471	0.00	23.62	0.68	2.83	335	0.00	16.89	0.67	2.29
	LG Breccia	1,358	0.00	4.49	0.15	2.41	957	0.00	4.49	0.16	1.99
	Gr UnMin	306	0.00	0.28	0.02	1.82	351	0.00	0.17	0.01	1.77
Gold(g/t)	VMS	2,755	0.00	94.00	2.71	2.14	1,588	0.00	65.25	2.67	1.81
	Gr Min	471	0.00	21.90	1.32	1.74	335	0.00	17.37	1.31	1.38
	LG Breccia	1,358	0.00	25.90	0.48	2.79	957	0.00	14.87	0.48	2.28
	Gr UnMin	306	0.00	0.72	0.05	1.57	351	0.00	0.56	0.04	1.60
Silver (g/t)	VMS	2,755	0.00	2,168	51.74	2.45	1,588	0.00	1,244	51.09	2.04
	Gr Min	471	0.10	675	26.14	2.39	335	0.10	502.8	25.80	1.93
	LG Breccia	1,358	0.00	763	15.28	2.82	957	0.00	394.4	15.46	2.33
	Gr UnMin	306	0.00	29	1.28	2.49	351	0.00	24.0	1.01	2.49
Lead (%)	VMS	2,755	0.00	17.20	0.29	3.48	1,588	0.00	11.26	0.28	2.92
	Gr Min	471	0.00	2.07	0.10	2.24	335	0.00	1.58	0.10	1.79
	LG Breccia	1,358	0.00	9.32	0.08	3.03	957	0.00	2.98	0.08	2.15
	Gr UnMin	306	0.00	0.11	0.01	2.14	351	0.00	0.10	0.00	2.18
Zinc (%)	VMS	2,755	0.00	53.52	2.95	2.37	1,588	0.00	48.93	2.91	2.06
	Gr Min	471	0.00	34.42	0.79	2.86	335	0.00	17.07	0.79	2.04
	LG Breccia	1,358	0.00	44.23	0.71	2.31	957	0.00	44.23	0.72	2.00
	Gr UnMin	306	0.00	0.29	0.03	1.41	351	0.00	0.24	0.03	1.49

Sources: SRK

14.7 Evaluation of Outliers

Outliers can lead to overestimation of grade in the block model. Assay capping for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn was applied after compositing for the mineralized domains. Capping values were selected for each mineralized domains and variable based on histograms, histograms of log and probability

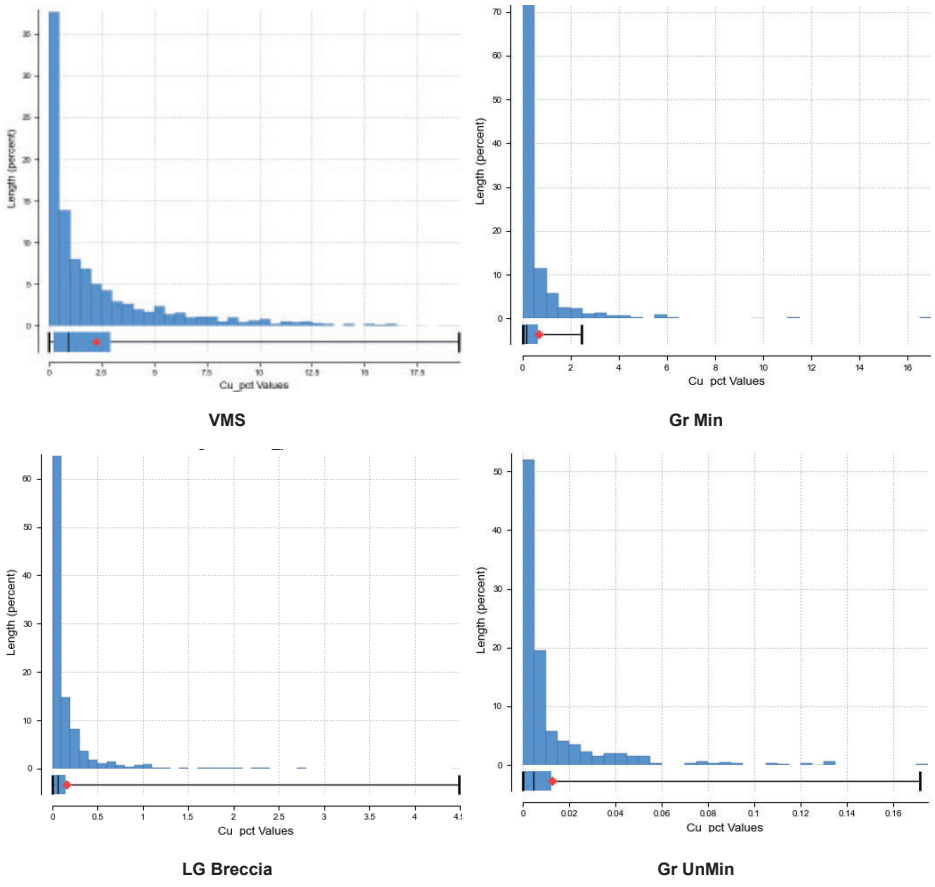
analyse for each population. The Probability Plots and capping Values for each variable of each domain are presented in Table 14.4 and Figure 14.5 to Figure 14.9.

Table 14.4: Statistics of Capping Data for El Domo

Variable	Domain	Number of Composites	Sample No. Capped	Capping Value	Mean Grade	
					Before Capped	After Capping
Copper (%)	VMS	1,588	NA	NA	2.25	2.25
	Gr Min	335	NA	NA	0.67	0.67
	LG Breccia	957	NA	NA	0.16	0.16
	Gr UnMin	351	NA	NA	0.01	0.01
Gold	VMS	1,588	4	34	2.67	2.57
	Gr Min	335	2	9.8	1.31	1.26
	LG Breccia	957	8	5.2	0.48	0.44
	Gr UnMin	351	NA	NA	0.04	0.04
Silver (g/t)	VMS	1,588	3	750	51.09	49.40
	Gr Min	335	3	240	25.80	23.97
	LG Breccia	957	NA	NA	15.46	15.46
	Gr UnMin	351	1	18	1.01	1.01
Lead (%)	VMS	1,588	5	7	0.28	0.27
	Gr Min	335	NA	NA	0.10	0.10
	LG Breccia	957	2	1.5	0.08	0.08
	Gr UnMin	351	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
Zinc (%)	VMS	1,588	NA	NA	2.91	2.91
	Gr Min	335	1	11	0.79	0.75
	LG Breccia	957	6	6	0.72	0.68
	Gr UnMin	351	NA	NA	0.03	0.03

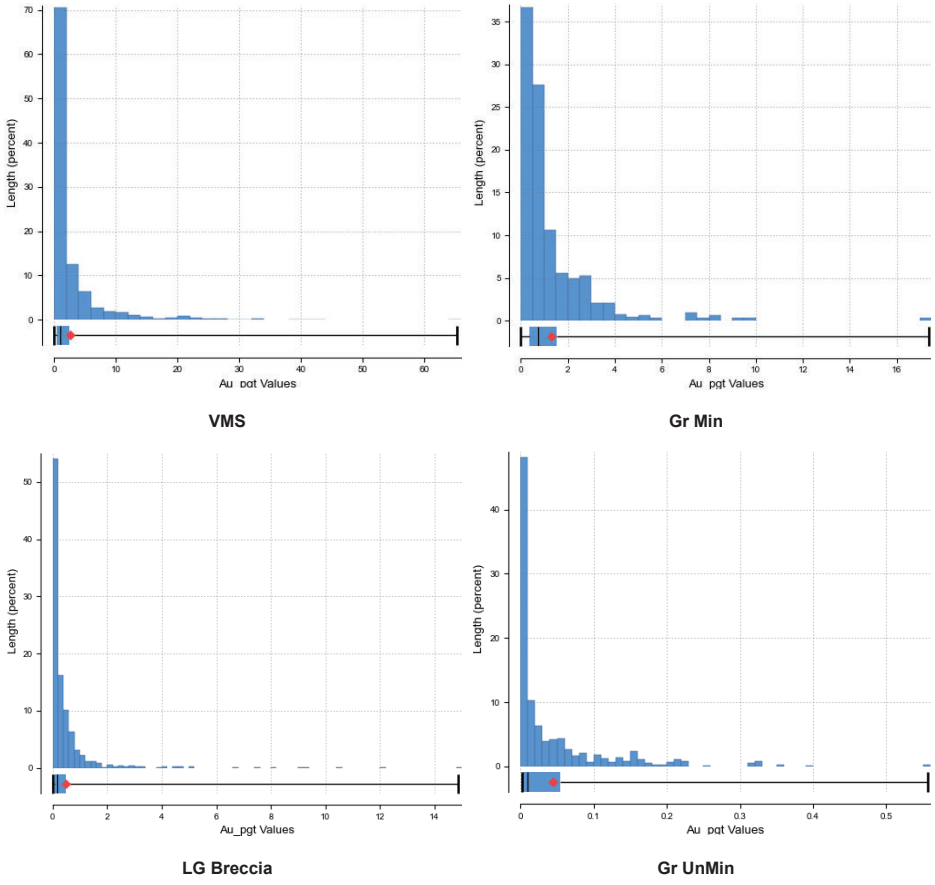
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.5: Probability Plots for Cu



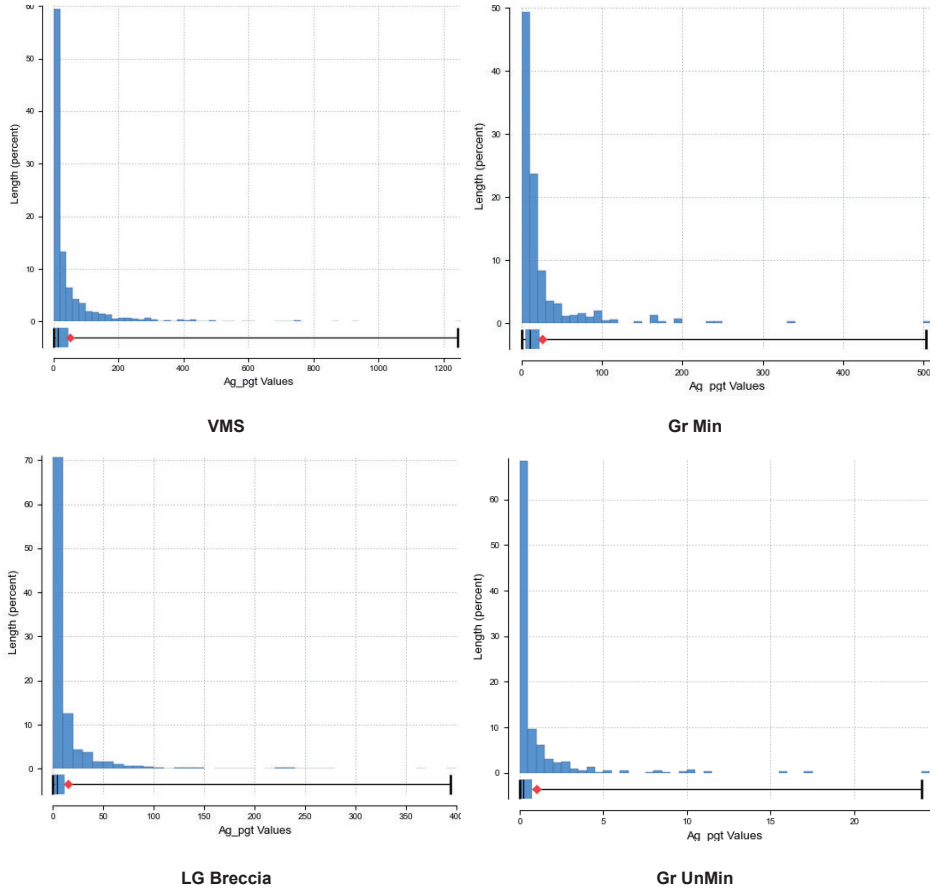
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.6: Probability Plots for Au



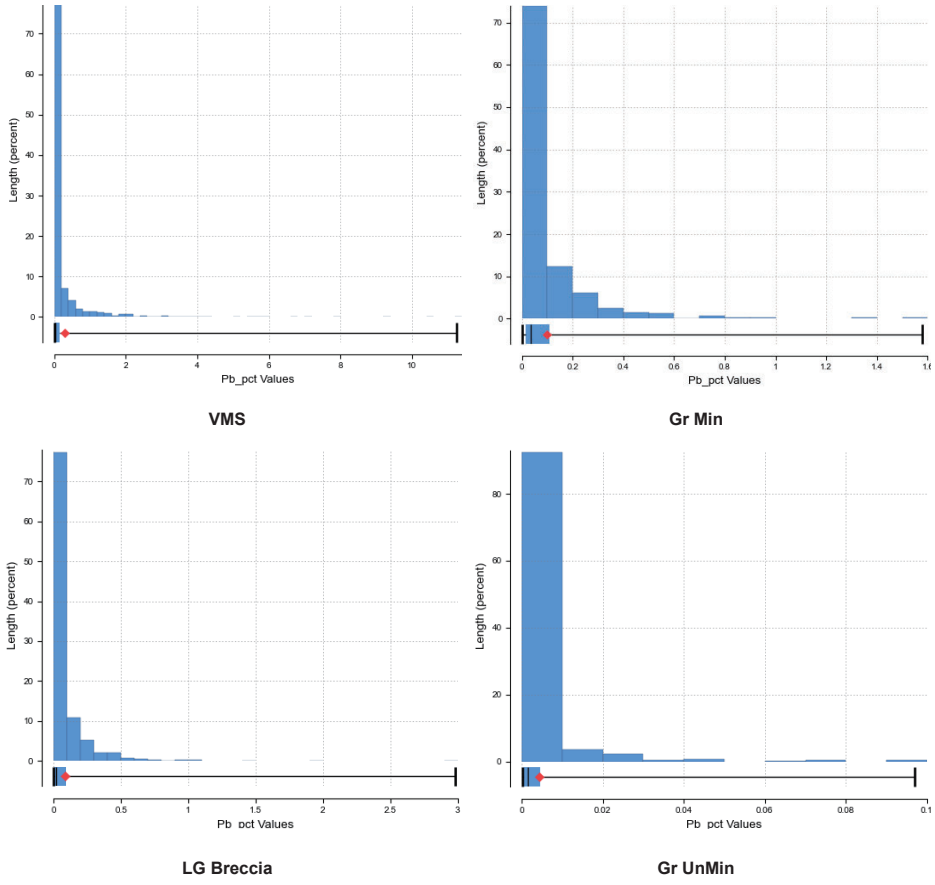
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.7: Probability Plots for Ag



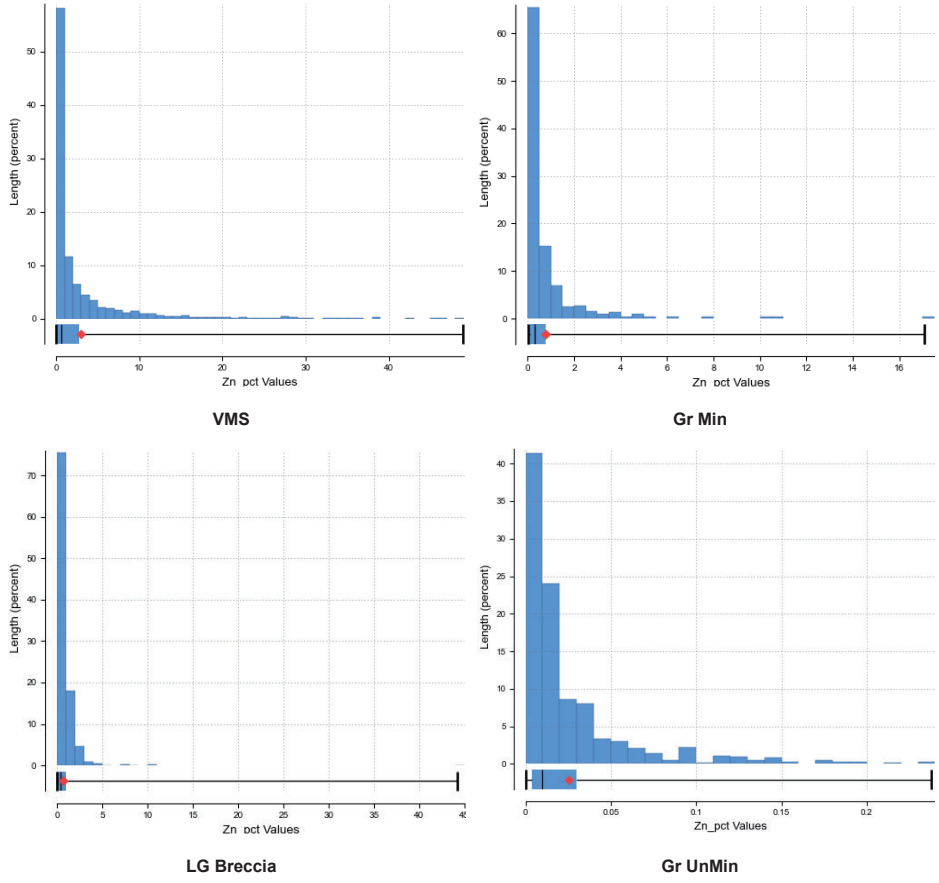
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.8: Probability Plots for Pb



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.9: Probability Plots for Zn



Sources: SRK

14.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation

The unrotated Leapfrog (software) model was generated by SRK in 2026. The block model coordinates are based on the UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR World Geodetic System 1984 Z17S grid (Zone 17 S, WGS 1984). The Parent block size was set to 5 m × 5 m × 2.5 m (East × North × Elevation), and the sub bock size was set to 1.25 m × 1.25 m × 0. 625 m (East × North × Elevation). A block model parameter summary is presented in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5: Block Model Summary of El Domo

Description	X	Y	Z
Base Point	693,900	9,853,900	1,150

Description	X	Y	Z
Parent Block Size (m)	5	5	2.5
Min. Sub-block Size (m)	1.25	1.25	0.625
Number of Parent Blocks	275	311	224
Boundary Size	2,500	2,900	897.5

Sources: SRK

Cu, Pb, Zn grade was performed using inverse distance squared (ID2) weighting while Au, Ag grade was performed using inverse distance cube (ID3) weighting for each domain. In order to reproduce the direction of the thin, folded and faulted domains, a variable orientation tool in Leapfrog Edge was used and allowed the search to be locally adjusted to the orientation of the mineralization, which results in improved local grade estimates. Ordinary Kriging (OK)were also used in the validation process.

Hard boundaries were used to limit the use of composites between different mineralization domains.

The three progressively more relaxed search criteria used for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn grade and SG estimation are presented in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6: Specific Search Parameters of El Domo

Pass	Search Distance (Maximum, Intermed, Minimum)	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites
1	30,30,5	6	24
2	60,60,10	4	20
3	160,160,20	1	16

Sources: SRK

El Domo considered three ore types for ore blending based on the metal ratio of copper to the sum of lead plus zinc (metal ratio = Cu/ (Pb + Zn)).

The blocks within the block model were flagged as one of the three (3) types of mineralisation, based on the metal ratio of copper to the sum of lead and zinc.

- Type 1：Blocks with a metal ratio less than 0.33 were assigned Zn-type mineralization.
- Type 2：Blocks with a metal ratio between 0.33 and 3.0 were assigned Mixed Cu-Zn mineralization.
- Type 3：Blocks with a metal ratio greater than 3.0 were assigned Cu-type mineralization.

14.9 Model Validation

Model validation is a common approach for determining whether grade estimation has performed as expected. An acceptable or preferred validation result does not necessarily imply that the model is correct or derived from the right estimation approach. It suggests only that the model is a reasonable

representation of the resource data used and of the estimation method applied. Other issues such as the relationship between the model-selectivity assumptions and mining practices are equally important when determining the appropriateness of the Mineral Resource estimate.

SRK used the two approaches to validate the model:

- Visual comparison of block grades versus the composites.
- Swath plots along the three axes of composite grades versus IDW and OK.

A thorough visual section-by-section comparison was completed between informing data and block estimates. An example of sample sections is shown in Figure 14.10 to Figure 14.14 for Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and zinc. Block grade estimates compared well with the informing data, indicating that the estimation parameters used in the interpolation of grades at El Domo were appropriate for the estimation.

Figure 14.10: Section 9855075N– Au (g/t) of El Domo

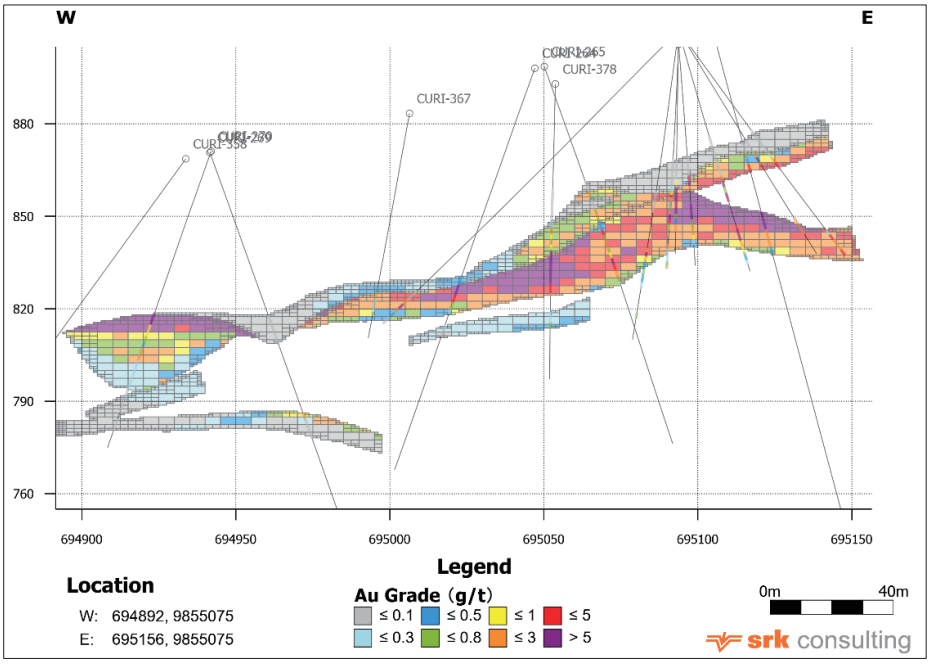


Figure 14.11: Section 9855100N– Ag (g/t) of El Domo

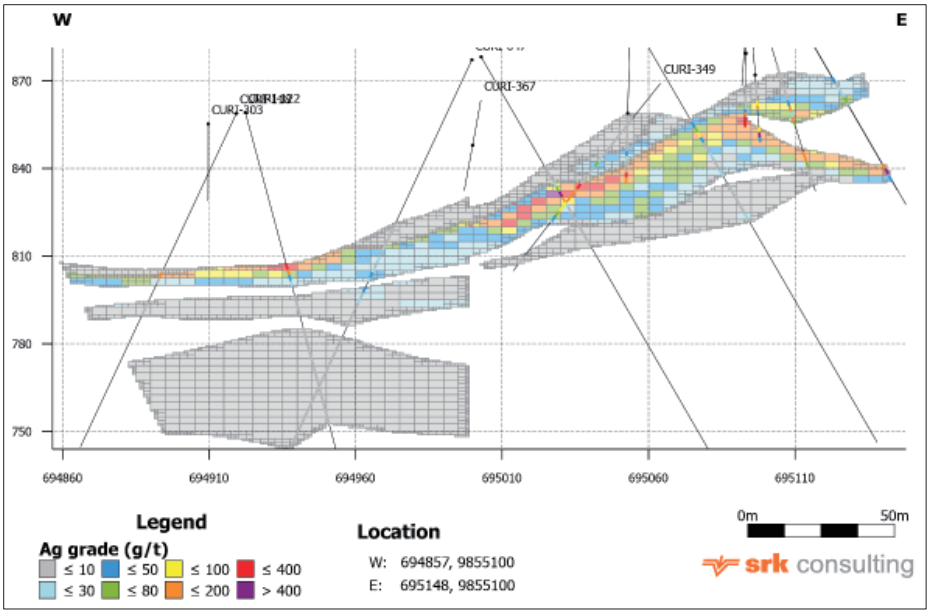


Figure 14.12: Section 9855150N– Cu (%) of El Domo

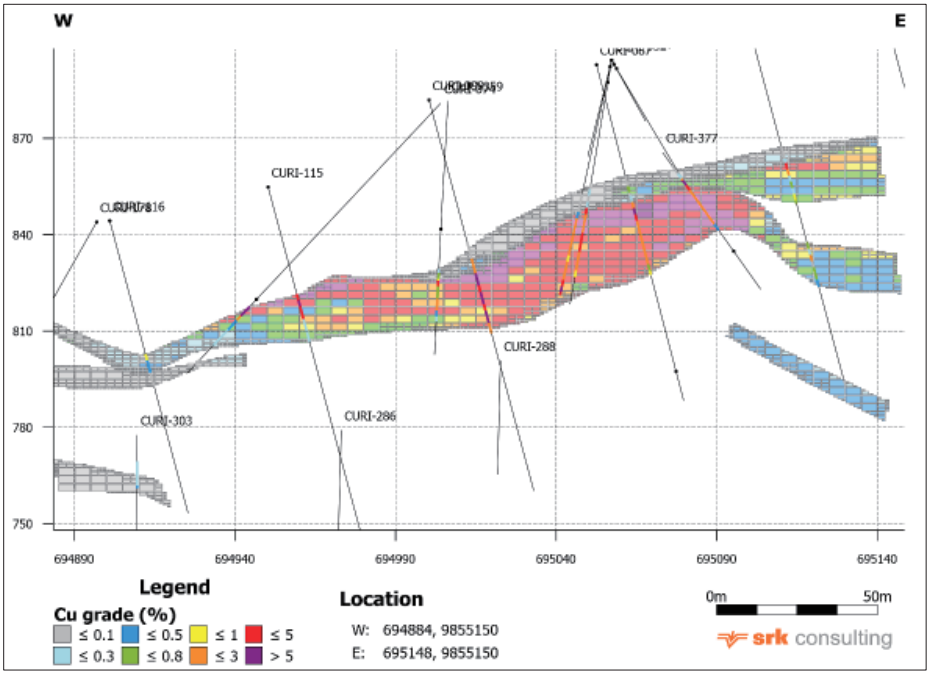


Figure 14.13: Section 9855200N– Pb (%) of El Domo

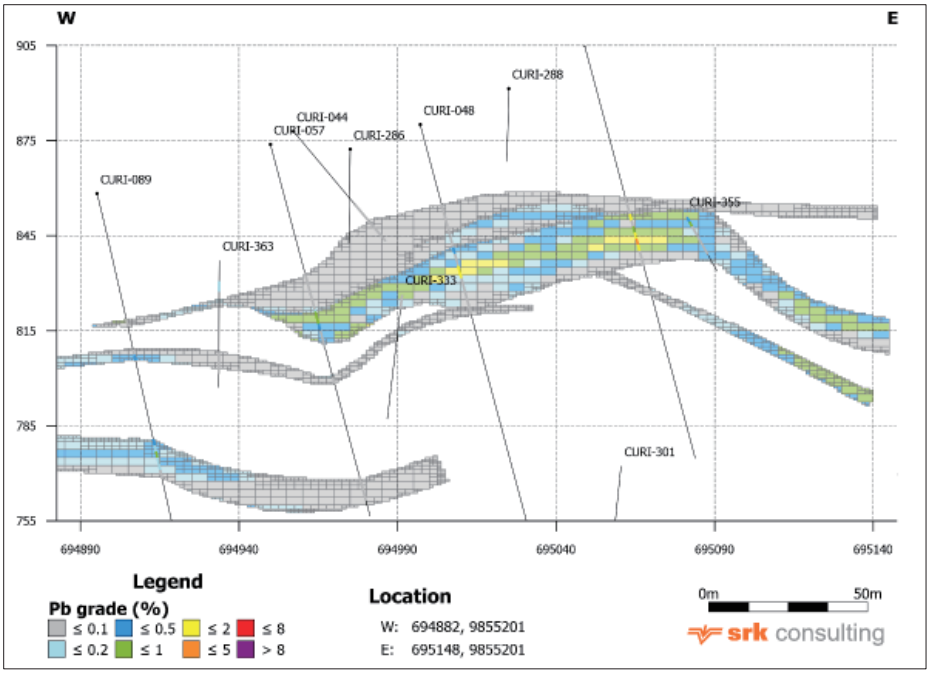
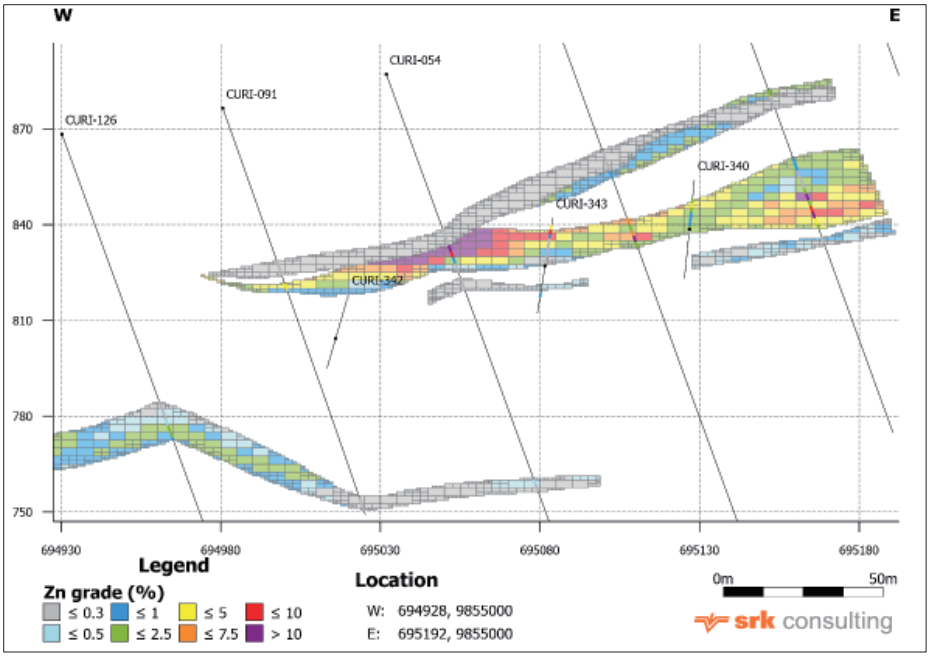


Figure 14.14: Section 9855000N– Zn (%) of El Domo



Swath plots were created in three orthogonal directions and elevation in particular slice thicknesses in each direction to validate the resultant block models. The swath plots are shown in Figure 14.15 to Figure 14.19. The block models and composites match reasonably well in all orthogonal directions.

Figure 14.15: Swath Plot of Cu of El Domo

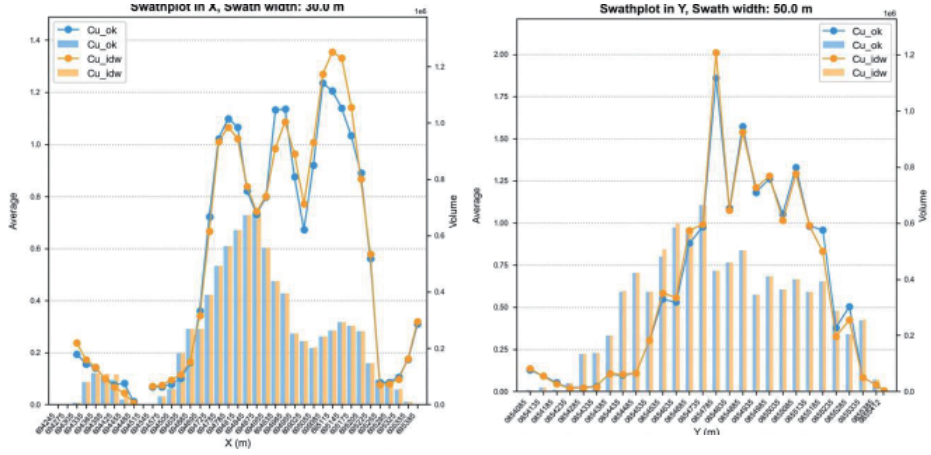
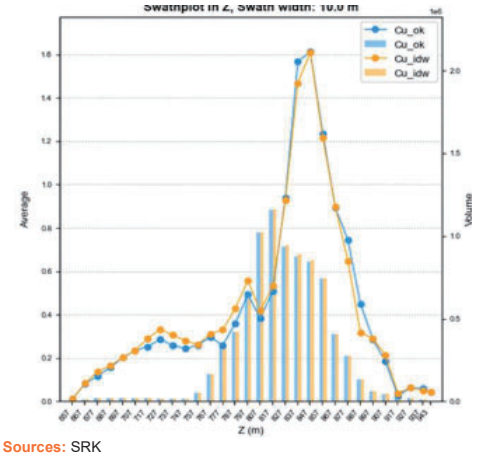


Figure 14.15: Swath Plot of Cu of El Domo



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.16: Swath Plot of Au of El Domo

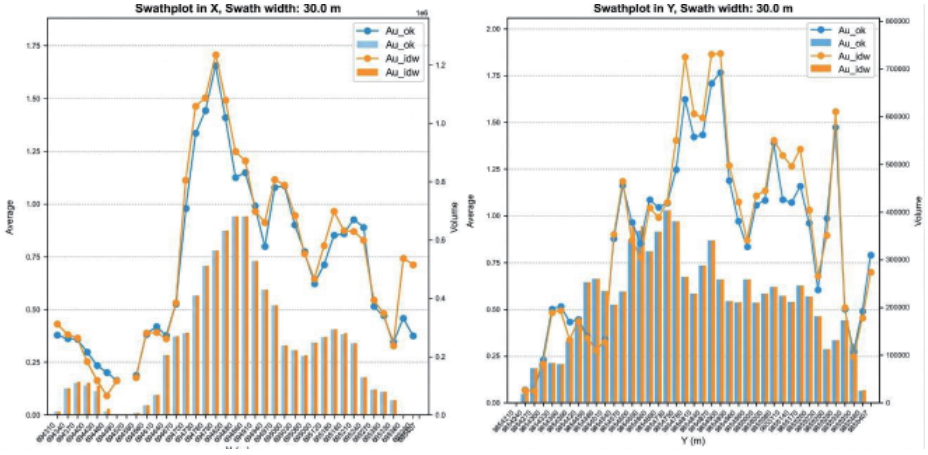
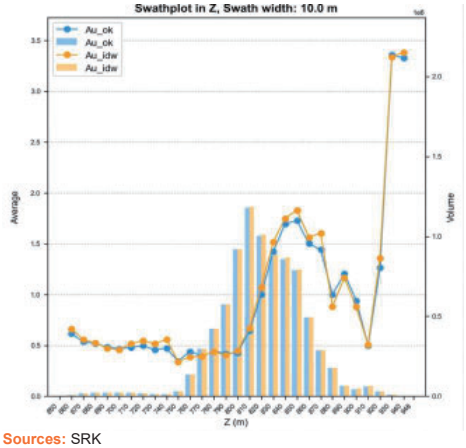


Figure 14.16: Swath Plot of Au of El Domo



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.17: Swath Plot of Ag of El Domo

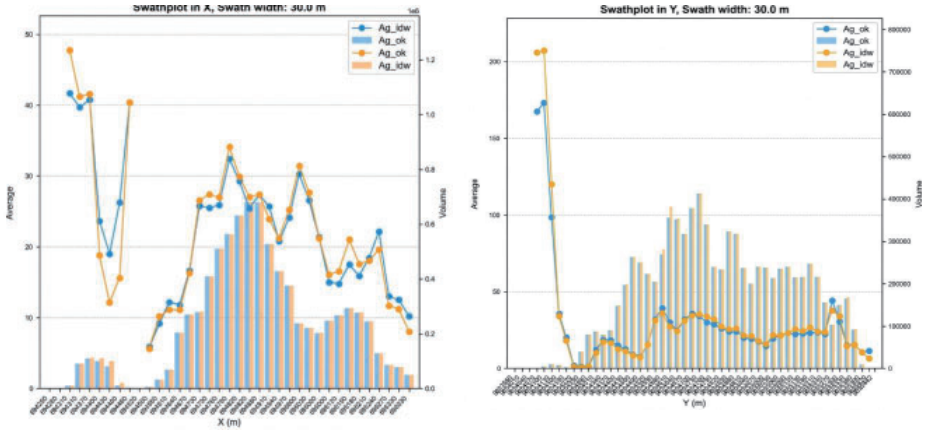
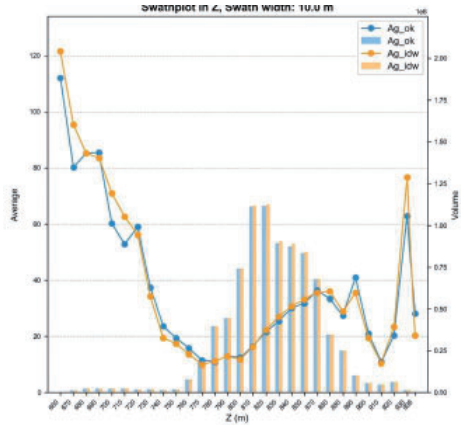


Figure 14.17: Swath Plot of Ag of El Domo



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.18: Swath Plot of Pb of El Domo

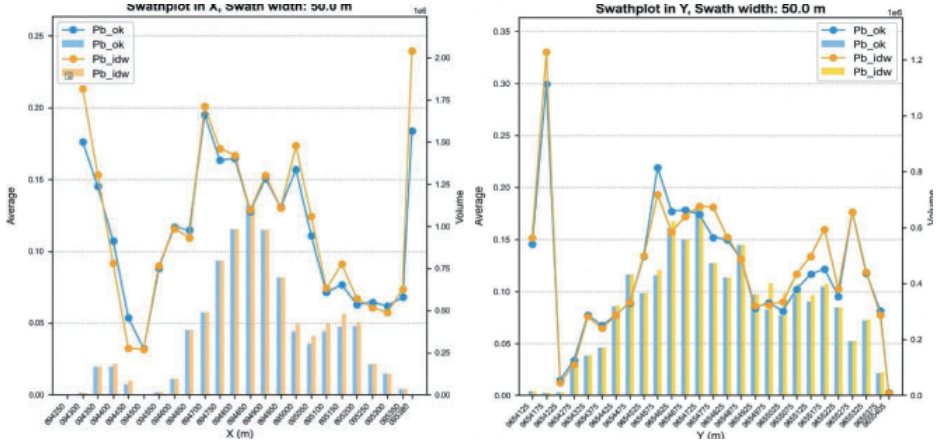
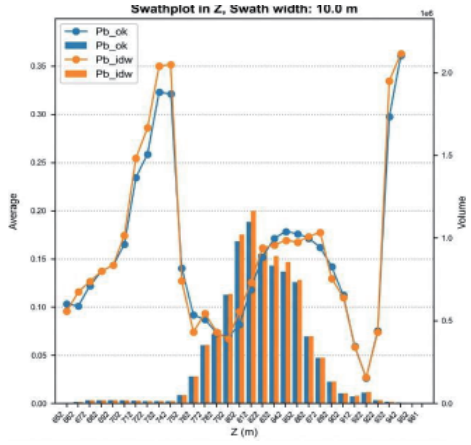
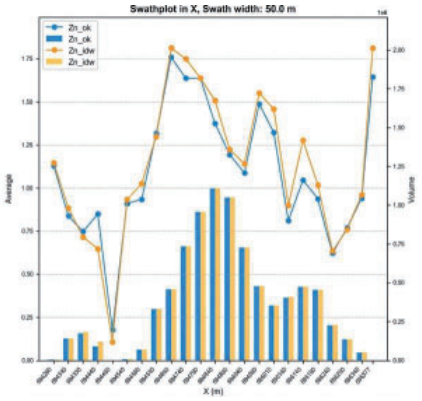


Figure 14.18: Swath Plot of Pb of El Domo



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.19: Swath Plot of Zn for of El Domo



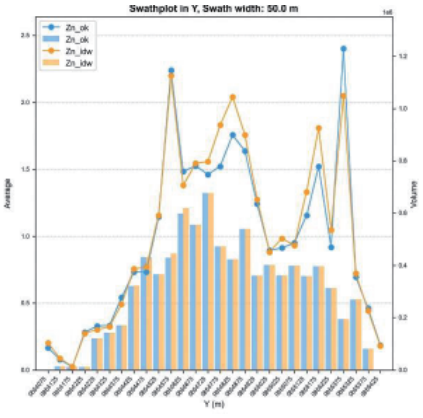
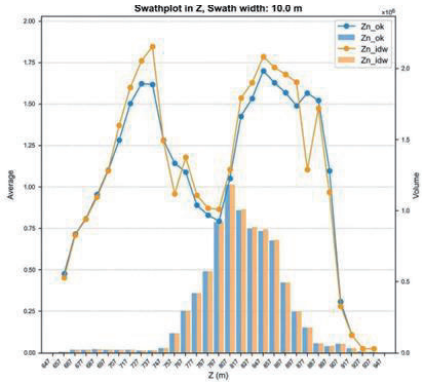


Figure 14.19: Swath Plot of Zn for of El Domo



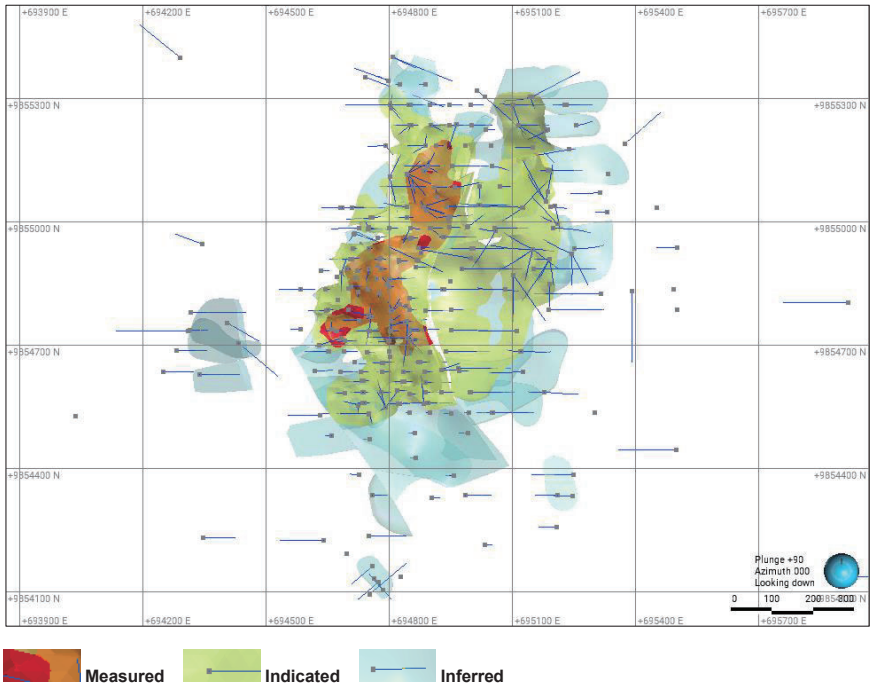
Sources: SRK

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that Mineral Resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

SRK considered the classification of the El Domo deposit based on borehole spacing, confidence in the available data, and the apparent continuity of mineralization. The Mineral Resources assigned to the Measured category have borehole spacing of approximately 25 m, located within the massive sulphide horizon, and exhibit good grade continuity that was assessed visually. The areas with borehole spacing of 50 m, located within the massive sulphides and grainstone domain, with good mineralization continuity, were classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. Additionally, parts of the hydrothermal breccia that are positioned in proximity to the massive sulphide domain, with boreholes spacing of 50 m or less, were assigned an Indicated category. All other areas of the Mineral Resources were assigned to the Inferred category (Figure 14.20).

Figure 14.20: Resource Classification of El Domo



14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction("RPEEE").

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. "In order to meet this requirement, El Domo was considered that are amenable for Open pit and underground mining.

NSR factors were developed for the purposes of geological interpretation and resource reporting. NSR is the estimated value per tonne of mineralised material after allowance for metallurgical recovery and consideration of smelter terms, including payables, treatment charges, refining charges, price participation, penalties, smelter losses, transportation, and sales charges.

The input parameters used to develop the NSR factors have been derived from 2025 metallurgical test work by SVM on the El Domo deposit. These assumptions are dependent on the processing

scenario and will be sensitive to changes in inputs from further metallurgical test work. The net revenue from each metal was calculated and then divided by grade to generate an NSR factor. These NSR factors represent revenue (USD) per metal unit (per % Cu, for example) and are independent of resource grade. Table 14.7 presents key assumptions and factors used to calculate NSR.

Table 14.7: Key Assumptions for the NSR Calculation of El Domo

Item	Metal Price		Mill Recovery	Average Payable	Comment
	Unit	In USD	%	%	
Cu	USD/t	10,700	87.8	90.4	to Cu conc
			-	-	to Zn conc
			1.9	-	to Pb conc
Au	USD/oz	3,000	41.4	90.8	to Cu conc
			16.3	65.9	to Zn conc
			0.7	67.2	to Pb conc
Ag	USD/oz	40	32.6	85.1	to Cu conc
			32.5	63.7	to Zn conc
			2.5	0.9	to Pb conc
Pb	USD/t	2,300	48.4	-	to Cu conc
			11.9	-	to Zn conc
			21.5	69.1	to Pb conc
Zn	USD/t	3,220	10.1	-	to Cu conc
			82.2	74.6	to Zn conc
			0.3	-	to Pb conc

Sources: SRK 2026

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in October 2025, which detailed in Section 19.

[2] The mill recoveries are considered the test conducted in 2025, which detailed in Section 13

[3] The average payables are considered the TCRC, deducts, penalties, and transportation for each concentrate, which detailed in Section 19.

The derived initial NSR formulae is:

NSR (USD/t) = 84.9 *[Cu] (%) +46.9*[Au] (g/t) + 0.6*[Ag] (g/t) + 3.4 *[Pb] (%) + 19.8*[Zn] (%)

The pit optimization analyses on the NSR field for Mineral Resource were used to determine the economics of extraction by open pit methods. The parameters used in the pit optimization by Whittle software are presented in Table 14.7.

Table 14.8: Whittle Parameters of El Domo

Parameter	Unit	Input
Block Size (Parent)	m	5 x 5 x 2.5
Whittle Block Size	m	5 x 5 x 5
Overall Slope Angle	Degrees (°)	45
Mining Extraction	%	95

Parameter	Unit	Input
Mining Dilution	%	10
Open Pit Mining Cost - Waste	USD/t mined	2.2
Open Pit Mining Cost - Ore	USD/t mined	1.7
Process Cost	USD/t milled	25.0
G&A Cost	USD/t milled	9.0
TSF Dewatering Treatment Cost	USD/t milled	3.7
Underground Alternative Mining Cost	USD/t mined	62
Resource Classification	Measured, Indicated & inferred	All

Sources: SRK

Notes:

[1] The parameters refer to the processing recovery, payable and the metal prices were applied to NSR factors.
[1] Open pit mining cut-off value is the sum of Process, G&A and TSF Water Treatment.
[2] UG Mining cut-off value is the sum of the post mining costs and the UG mining cost.

Whittle calculates a final break-even pit shell based on all operating costs (mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A)) required to mine a given block of material. Since all blocks within the break-even pit shell must be mined, any block that has sufficient revenue to cover the costs of processing and G&A is sent to the processing plant.

The open pit Mineral Resources were reported from within the pit shell (Figure 14.21) using an NSR cut-off value of US$38/t, and underground mining Mineral Resources was reported at an NSR cut-off value of US$100/t.

Within the current mining license area, as of December 31, 2025, the Mineral Resources of El Domo Project are shown in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Mineral Resource Statement for El Domo Project, as of December 31, 2025

Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
	(Mt)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)	(koz)
Open Pit Resources											
Measured	3.6	2.67	0.25	2.59	3.09	46.77	97.3	9.0	94.2	362	5,473
Indicated	7.5	1.42	0.21	2.36	1.66	39.67	105.5	15.8	176.2	397	9,504
M+I	**11.1**	**1.83**	**0.22**	**2.44**	**2.13**	**42.00**	**202.8**	**24.8**	**270.4**	**759**	**14,978**
Inferred	3.5	0.48	0.12	1.00	0.72	22.10	16.7	4.3	34.7	80	2,472
Underground Resources											
Indicated	0.3	2.73	0.12	1.72	1.58	31.14	8.8	0.4	5.5	16	321
Inferred	0.4	0.25	0.20	0.67	1.53	89.06	0.9	0.7	2.5	18	1,051
Total Mineral Resources											
Measured	3.6	2.67	0.25	2.59	3.09	46.76	97.4	9.0	94.2	362	5,474
Indicated	7.8	1.47	0.21	2.34	1.66	39.32	114.2	16.1	181.7	414	9,825
M+I	**11.4**	**1.85**	**0.22**	**2.42**	**2.11**	**41.69**	**211.6**	**25.2**	**275.9**	**775**	**15,299**
Inferred	3.8	0.46	0.13	0.97	0.80	28.49	17.6	5.0	37.1	98	3,524

Notes:

[1] CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

[2] Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of US$38/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion are reported using an NSR cut-off value of US$100/t NSR.

[3] The NSR value is based on estimated processing recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges：84.9 *[Cu] (%) +46.9*[Au] (g/t) + 0.6*[Ag] (g/t) + 3.4 *[Pb] (%) + 19.8*[Zn] (%)

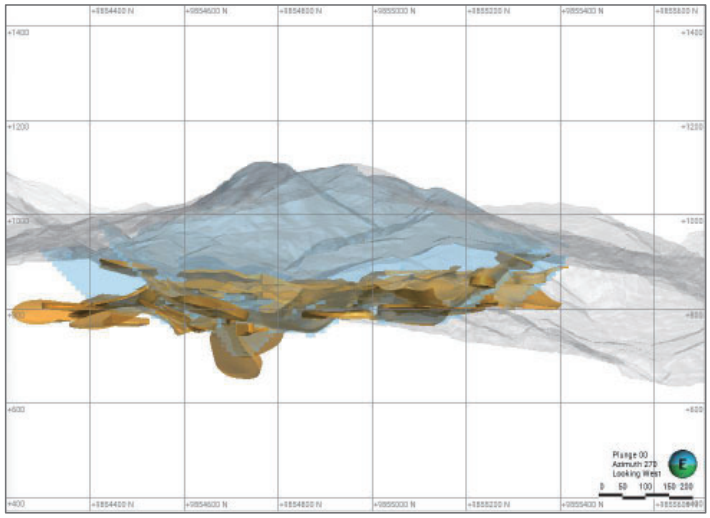
[4] Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: USD 10,700/t Cu, USD 3,000/ oz Au, USD40/oz Ag, USD 2,300/t Pb, and USD3,220/t Zn.

[5] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

[6] Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[7] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Figure 14.21: Display of El Domo Resource Domain with Pitshell



Sources: SRK

14.12 Sensitivity Analysis

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of NSR cut-offs. To illustrate this sensitivity, ore quantities and grade estimates at different NSR cut-offs are presented in Table 14.10. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be mistaken for a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of NSR cut-offs. Figure 14-22 represent this sensitivity as grade-tonnage curves.

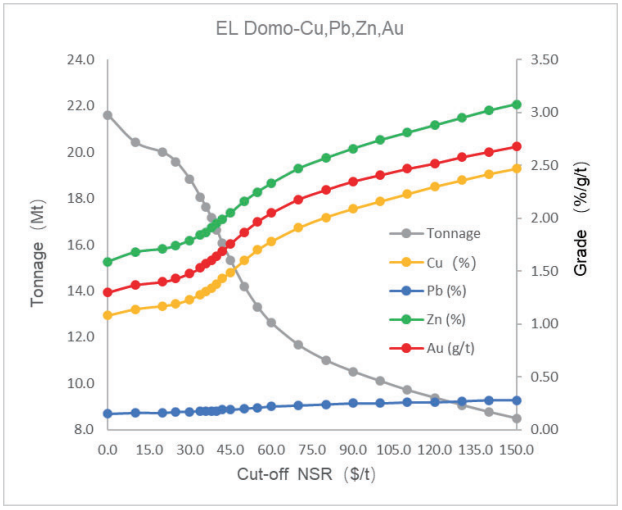
Table 14.10: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates, El Domo Project at Various NSR cut-offs.

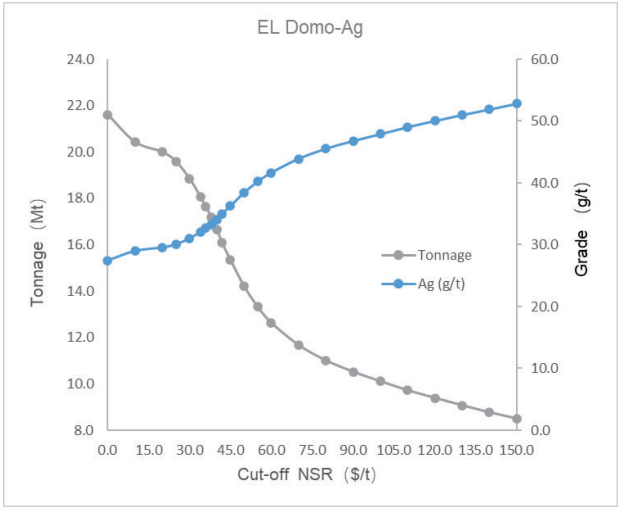
Cut-off NSR ($/t)	Quantity (Mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
0 $	21.6	1.08	0.15	1.59	1.30	27.4
10 $	20.4	1.14	0.16	1.68	1.37	29.0
20 $	20.0	1.17	0.16	1.71	1.40	29.5
25 $	19.6	1.19	0.17	1.74	1.43	30.1
30 $	18.9	1.23	0.17	1.79	1.48	31.0
34 $	18.1	1.28	0.18	1.84	1.53	32.1

Cut-off NSR ($/t)	Quantity (Mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
36 $	17.6	1.31	0.18	1.87	1.57	32.7
38 $	17.2	1.34	0.18	1.91	1.60	33.3
40 $	16.7	1.38	0.18	1.95	1.64	34.1
42 $	16.1	1.43	0.19	1.99	1.69	35.0
45 $	15.3	1.49	0.19	2.05	1.76	36.3
50 $	14.2	1.60	0.20	2.16	1.87	38.4
55 $	13.3	1.70	0.21	2.25	1.97	40.2
60 $	12.6	1.78	0.22	2.33	2.05	41.7
70 $	11.7	1.91	0.23	2.47	2.18	43.9
80 $	11.0	2.01	0.24	2.57	2.27	45.5
90 $	10.5	2.09	0.25	2.66	2.35	46.8
100 $	10.1	2.16	0.25	2.74	2.41	47.9
110 $	9.7	2.23	0.26	2.81	2.47	49.0
120 $	9.4	2.30	0.26	2.88	2.52	50.0
130 $	9.1	2.36	0.27	2.95	2.58	51.0
140 $	8.8	2.42	0.28	3.02	2.63	51.9
150 $	8.5	2.47	0.28	3.08	2.68	52.8

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14-22: Grade-Tonnage Curve, at Various NSR cut-offs





Sources: SRK

14.13 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

SLR was requested by Adventus to complete a NI43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimation for the El Domo project as of October 26, 2021.

The last Mineral Resource was reported above a $29/t NSR cut-off to reflect open pit mining, and Mineral Resources located outside the pit shell which assumed to be reported based on a potential

underground mining scenario at an NSR cut-off value of US$105/t under the CIM Definition Standards. The results of the estimation are shown in the Table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Mineral Resources as of October 26, 2021

Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
	(Mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Open Pit Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	3.8	1.38	0.3	2.77	2.29	52	52.6	11.3	105.2	280	6,370
M+I	**7.1**	**1.95**	**0.3**	**2.64**	**2.63**	**49**	**137.5**	**19**	**186.3**	**596**	**11,074**
Inferred	0.3	0.34	0.2	1.01	1.34	39	1.2	0.7	3.5	15	430
Underground Resources											
Indicated	1.9	2.72	0.14	2.38	1.37	31	51.9	2.6	45.4	84	1,895
Inferred	0.8	2.31	0.11	2.68	1.74	29	17.3	0.8	20.1	42	688
Total Mineral Resources											
Measured	3.2	2.61	0.2	2.5	3.03	45	84.9	7.7	81.1	316	4,704
Indicated	5.7	1.83	0.24	2.64	1.98	45	104.5	13.9	150.6	364	8,265
M+I	**9**	**2.11**	**0.24**	**2.59**	**2.36**	**45**	**189.4**	**21.6**	**231.7**	**680**	**12,969**
Inferred	1.1	1.72	0.14	2.18	1.62	32	18.5	1.5	23.6	57	1,118

Sources: NI 43-101 Technical Report Feasibility Study Curipamba El Domo Project Central Ecuador,2021

Notes:

[1] CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

[2] Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of US$29/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion of the 2021 Mineral Resources are reported with mining shapes which were generated using an NSR cut-off value of US$105/t NSR.

[3] The NSR value is based on estimated metallurgical recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges.

[4] Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: US$4.00/lb Cu, US$1.05/lb Pb, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$1,800/oz Au, and US$24/oz Ag.

[5] Metallurgical recovery assumptions were based on three mineral types defined by the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):

[6] Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) <0.33): 86% Cu, 90% Pb, 97% Zn, 68% Au, and 78% Ag;

[7] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤ Cu/(Pb+Zn) ≤3.0): 86% Cu, 82% Pb, 95% Zn, 55% Au, and 67% Ag;

[8] Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) >3.0): 80% Cu, 37% Pb, 36% Zn, 14% Au, and 29% Ag;

[9] NSR factors were also based on the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):

[10] Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) <0.33): 53.41 US$/% Cu, 7.99 US$/% Pb, 13.47 US$/% Zn, 30.91 US$/g Au, and 0.39 US$/g Ag,

[11] Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤ Cu/(Pb+Zn) ≤3.0): 58.99 US$/% Cu, 7.05 US$/% Pb ,13.41 US$/% Zn, 25.12 US$/g Au, and 0.34 US$/g Ag;

[12] Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn) >3.0): 57.83 US$/% Cu, 6.84 US$/g Au, and 0.19 US$/g Ag.

[13] Bulk density interpolated on a block per block basis using assayed value, the correlation between measured density values and iron content, and base metal grade.

[14] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
[15] Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
[16] The underground portion of the Mineral Resources are reported within underground reporting shapes and include low grade blocks falling within the shapes.
[17] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The major changes to the Mineral Resource between 2021 and 2025 include:

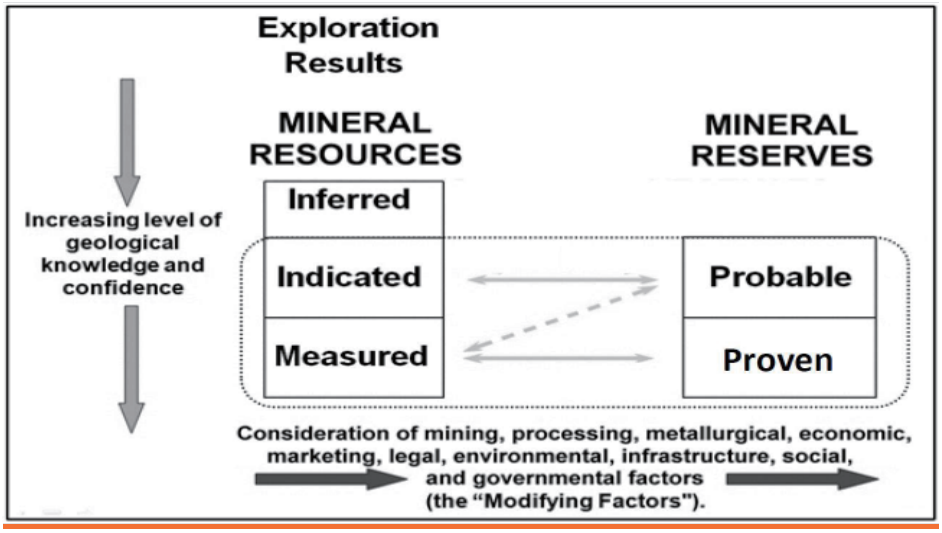
- The addition samples from the drillholes between 2022 and 2024,
- The estimation domains were updated based on the new samples data and the new NSR value,
- A change in the NSR value based on the new metallurgical test result, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms in 2025.
- A change in the reporting cut-off due to changes in the RPEEE assumptions.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

15.1 Introduction

The CIM Definition Standards provide for a direct relationship between Indicated Mineral Resources and Probable Mineral Reserves and between Measured Mineral Resources and Proven Mineral Reserves. As shown in Figure 15.1 below.

Figure 15.1: Relationship Between Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources



Sources: CIM Definition Standard 2014

The following statement has been extracted from the CIM Standards for reference:

"Mineral Reserves are those parts of Mineral Resources which, after the application of all mining factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person(s) making the estimates, is the basis of an economically viable project after taking account of all relevant processing, metallurgical, economic, market, legal, environment, socio-economic and government factors. Mineral Reserves and delivered to the treatment plant or equivalent facility. The term 'Mineral Reserve' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative or that all governmental approvals have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable expectations of such approvals."

"A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified."

"The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study."

15.2 Summary of Technical Study and Operation

SRK has reviewed the relevant technical studies, and the current mine plan to confirm that, as of the effective date of this report, extraction of the Mineral Resources is considered technically achievable and economically viable under the stated assumptions. The technical studies reviewed are:

- The Feasibility Study on El Domo Projects; by DRA Global Limited in December 2021 ("DRA 2021").
- The El Domo mine plan updates by the owner in March 2026, as well as the handover memo.
- the preliminary design of the processing plant was completed in February 2026 by Yantai Oriental Metallurgical Engineering Co., Ltd.
- The Detailed Engineering Study ("DES") for the El Domo Tailings Storage Facility / Waste Rock Facility 2 (TSF/WRF2) was conducted by Klohn Crippen Berger Ltd. ("KCB") in January 2023.

15.3 Net Smelter Revenue ("NSR") and Cut-off Value ("COV")

The El Domo Mineral Resources contain gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The block model is evaluated on a net smelter return (NSR) basis, with an NSR value calculated for each block from the block grades and metal-specific NSR factors. These NSR factors are derived from the assumed metal prices and metallurgical recoveries for each metal and material type.

NSR was estimated on a per-tonne of ore basis using the following formula:

$$NSR = \sum [\text{Grade} * \text{Recovery} * \text{Payable} * (\text{Metal Price} - \text{Refining Charge})] - \frac{\text{TC} + \text{TRANSPORT} + \text{Penalties}}{Concentrate\ Ratio}$$

Where:

- Grade: In-situ grade of metals (Cu, Au, Ag, Pb and Zn)
- Recovery: Metallurgical recovery of metal to concentrate, the details refer to Section 17**.**
- Metal Price: Assumed long-term market price for metal, the prices applied to the NSR estimates refer to Table 15.2.
- Payable: the payable factor or deduct that applied to the metal in concentrate refer to Table 19.2. The concentrate quality or grade refer to the metallurgical test results on the products.
- Refining Charge: Refining cost per unit of payable metal
- TC: Treatment charge for copper concentrate (USD/dmt)
- Transport: Transportation cost of concentrate to smelter (USD/wmt), 10% moisture assumed
- Penalties: Penalties for impurity elements in concentrate (USD/dmt), The concentrate quality refer to the metallurgical test results on the products
- Concentrate Ratio: Tonnes of ore required to produce 1 tonne of concentrate

Based on the above NSR calculation formula, as well as mineral processing test results, plant design parameters and product quality, the NSR Factors per metal under the applicable metal prices is summarized in the Table 15.1 below.

Table 15.1: NSR Factor per Metal Estimated

Metal	Unite	Resources Pricing	Reserves Pricing
Cu	USD / % Cu	84.9	72.7
Au	USD / g Au	46.9	40.2
Ag	USD / g Ag	0.6	0.5
Pb	USD / % Pb	3.4	2.8
Zn	USD / % Zn	19.8	16.8

Sources: SRK 2026

Table 15.2 below summarized the long-term prices quoted in October 2025 were adopted for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimation purposes, when the works were conducting. A premium of 15% was added to the LTP to reflect the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction for the Mineral Resources.

Table 15.2: Long-Term Commodities Prices Applied to Estimates

Commodity	Units	SPOT	Analysts	LTP-High	LTP-Low	Mineral Reserves	Mineral Resources
Gold	USD/oz	4,294	11	5,008	1,740	2,600	3,000
Silver	USD/oz	51.80	9	55	23	31	40
Lead	USD/t	1,990	9	2,250	1,650	2,000	2,300
	USc/lb	90	9	102	75	91	105
Zinc	USD/t	2,972	9	2,844	2,217	2,800	3,220
	USc/lb	135	9	129	101	127	147
Copper	USD/t	10,688	9	10,500	6,420	9,250	10,700
	USc/lb	485	9	476	291	420	490

Sources: CMF, released on October 20, 2025

The COV used to define "ore" is calculated using the formula shown below. The parameters used to estimate the COV are listed in Table 15.3. The selected COV is rounded up to the nearest 0.1. In SRK's opinion, material with an NSR above this COV can be considered economically extractable under the stated conditions.

$$COV = Processing\ Cost + Water\ Treatment\ Cost + General\ and\ Administrative\ Cost + Royalty$$

Table 15.3: COV Calculation Parameters

Item	Parameters	Unit	El Domo Project
Cp	Processing Cost	USD/t Feed	25.0
Wtc	Water treatment Cost	USD/t Feed	3.7
Cg	G&A Cost	USD/t Feed	9.0
Rc	Royalty	USD/t Feed	17.4
A	COV	USD/t Feed	55.0

Sources: El Domo mine, CMF and SRK

15.4 Modifying Factor

15.4.1 Pit Optimization Scope

Resource Block Model

The pit design and reserve estimation were based on the MRM developed by the SRK, with an effective date of December 31, 2025. The model was provided in Surpac software format (.MDL).

The key parameters of the block model are presented in Table 15.4 below.

Table 15.4: Resource Block Model Parameters for El Domo

	Easting	Northing	Elevent
Model Origin	693,900	9,853,900	253
User Cell Size	5	5	3
Minimum Cell Size	1.25	1.25	0.62
Number of Cells	500	580	359
Model extents	2,500	2,900	897.5
Total Extents Cell Count	104,110,000		

Sources: SRK

Open Pit Optimization Inputs Parameters

The open pit optimization was carried out by the headquarter engineer of SVM. The conversion of a Mineral Resource to a mineable open-pit Ore Reserve starts with pit optimisation. Physical, technical and economic parameters are applied to the mineralised volume to define an optimal pit shell. If the economic evaluation of this shell is positive, it becomes the basis for detailed pit design.

For El Domo, pit shells are generated using a standard Lerchs–Grossmann optimisation approach implemented in HxGN MinePlan (MinePlan Project Evaluator module). The software evaluates the revenue and cost associated with each block, subject to the geotechnical slope constraints, to determine optimum shells. An optimisation cost model was developed from the 2026 budget and includes mining, processing, general and administrative (G&A), royalties and geotechnical inputs.

Selection of the final pit limits is based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria, including contained metal, minimum mining width, strip ratio, discounted cash flow and proximity to infrastructure and villages. Using the selected optimal shell and a series of concentric (nested) shells at different revenue factors (RFs), engineered final and intermediate pit designs are developed for each deposit. These designs incorporate all operational and geotechnical requirements such as berms, geotechnical catch benches, haul roads and other key mine design features.

In the optimisation, the base metal price is multiplied by a range of revenue factors above and below 1.0. For each RF, the algorithm generates a three-dimensional pit shell that maximises intrinsic value for the adjusted price set. Lower RFs produce smaller shells, and higher RFs produce larger shells, resulting in a nested series of pit shells from which the practical final pit is selected.

The parameters used by MinePlan Project Evaluator module to evaluate block values for the optimization are summarized in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5: Open Pit Optimization Parameters for El Domo

Item	Unit	El Domo Project
Overall Slope angle		
Slope angle	Degree	Detaisl in section 16.3
Mining		
Mining Cost	USD/t	1.7
Stripping Cost	USD/t	2.2
Mining Dilution	%	5.0%
Mining Recovery	%	95.0%
Processing		
Processing Cost	USD/t Feed	25
General and Administration		
Water Treatment	USD/t Feed	3.7
G&A	USD/t Feed	9
Revenue		
Gold Price	USD/oz Metal	2,600
Sliver Price	USD/oz Metal	31
Copper Price	USD/t Metal	9,250
Lead Price	USD/t Metal	2,000
Zinc Price	USD/t Metal	2,800
Royalty	USD/t Feed	17.4

Sources: El Domo mine, CMF and SRK

Pit Optimization Results

A series of nested pit shells were generated in HxGN MinePlan by applying a range of revenue factors (RF) to the metal prices. A nominal gold price of US$2,600/oz, silver price of US$31/oz, copper price of US$9,250/t, lead price of US$2,000/t and zinc price of US$2,800/t were used, and cash-flow analyses were carried out at an 8% discount rate. At this evaluation stage, relative economic values were used to select the optimal shell, as the absolute values are not operationally significant.

Three pit optimisation scenarios were analysed in HxGN MinePlan:

- Best Case: Pit shells are mined sequentially, one after the other.
- Worst Case: The final pit is mined bench by bench.

The final pit design limits for each deposit were selected from the optimisation results as follows:

- RF = 0.60 was adopted as the final pit shell (see Figure 15.2).

Figure 15.2: Open Pit by Open Pit Graph with Preliminary Cash Flow

Sources: El Domo mine

Notes:

[1] A reduction factor (RF) of 0.6 has been adopted for the El Domo open pit in order to ensure that the total tonnage mined and processed is compatible with the storage capacity of the planned tailings storage facility.

15.4.2 Pit Design Scope

The detailed open pit mine design was first completed in the 2021 FS and subsequently updated in 2025 by El Domo, using the selected 3D Lerchs–Grossmann pit shell as the design basis. All design inputs were revised to reflect the 2025 assumptions, including a base metal price as adopted by El Domo.

The final pit design incorporates practical mining geometry, with access and haul ramps to all benches, slopes that meet geotechnical criteria, appropriate benching and smoothing of pit walls, and catch berms for rockfall control. Further details are provided in Section 16.4.

15.5 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Reserve estimate, derived from the Mineral Resource model through the application of appropriate Modifying Factors to tonnes, is summarized in Table 15.6. The stepwise impact of these Modifying Factors is illustrated in the waterfall charts in Figure 15.3.

Table 15.6: Summary of Mineral Reserve Conversion Process

Description	Material Tonne (kt)
MI+INF Mineral Resource	15,260
MI Mineral Resource	-3,846
MI Mineral Resource for Open Pit	-321
Pit Optimization	-1,591

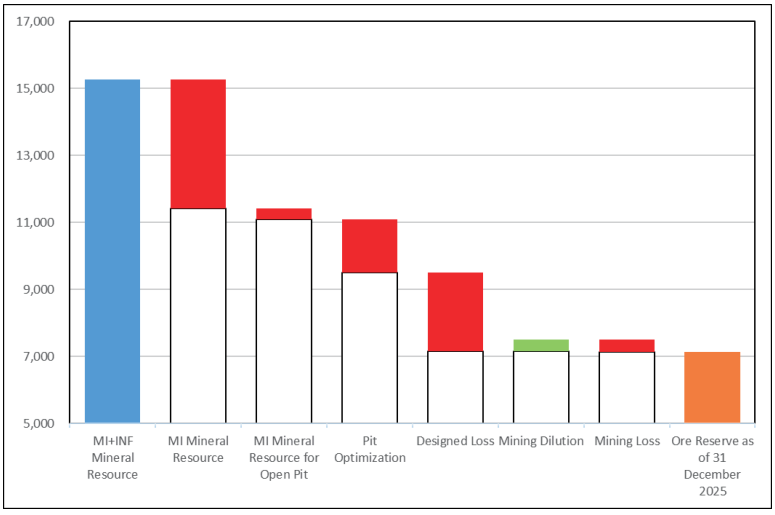
Description	Material Tonne (kt)
Designed Loss	-2,355
Mining Dilution	357
Mining Loss	-375
Ore Reserve as of December 31, 2025	7,129

Sources: El Domo mine and SRK

Note:

[1] The designed loss has been set taking into account the storage capacity constraints of the proposed tailings storage facility for the El Domo Project.

Figure 15.3: Waterfall Chart of Mineral Reserve Conversion - Thousand Tonne



Sources: El Domo mine and SRK

15.6 Mineral Reserve Statements

As of December 31, 2025, SRK has reviewed the estimation of Mineral Reserves for the El Domo Mine in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (2014) and NI 43-101 by applying appropriate Modifying Factors to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. The Mineral Reserve estimates are supported by technical studies and operating data that SRK considers to be consistent with Pre-Feasibility Study level.

Within the designed open pit, the economically mineable portions of the Measured Mineral Resources, inclusive of planned dilution and mining losses, have been classified as Proven Mineral Reserves. The economically mineable portions of the Indicated Mineral Resources, inclusive of planned dilution and mining losses, have been classified as Probable Mineral Reserves. Mineral Reserve tonnages and grades are reported at the point of delivery to the primary crusher or to the temporary stockpiles feeding the crusher.

On this basis, the open pit Mineral Reserves for the Project are estimated as follows:

- Proven Mineral Reserves: 2,667 kt at average grades of 3.33 g/t Au, 48.42 g/t Ag, 2.60 % Cu, 0.26 % Pb and 2.63 % Zn, corresponding to an average NSR of 392.43 USD/t.
- Probable Mineral Reserves: 4,462 kt at average grades of 2.08 g/t Au, 47.45 g/t Ag, 1.53 % Cu, 0.26 % Pb and 2.63 % Zn, corresponding to an average NSR of 263.46 USD/t.

The total open pit Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves for the El Domo Mine are therefore estimated at 7,129 kt at average grades of approximately 2.55 g/t Au, 47.82 g/t Ag, 1.93% Cu, 0.26 % Pb and 2.63% Zn, corresponding to an average NSR of about 311.71 USD/t.

Table 15.7: Mineral Reserve Statement For El Domo Mine, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Reserve (kt)	NSR (USD/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)	Contained Cu (kt)	Contained Pb (kt)	Contained Zn (kt)
Proven	2,667	392	3.3	48.4	2.60	0.26	2.63	285	4,153	69.34	6.99	70.18
Probable	4,462	263	2.1	47.5	1.53	0.26	2.63	299	6,807	68.38	11.44	117.47
Sub Total	7,129	312	2.5	47.8	1.93	0.26	2.63	584	10,960	137.72	18.44	187.65

Sources: El Domo mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] 55 USD/t ROM COV was applied.

[3] The COV estimates are based on the forecast prices 2,600USD/oz gold, 31 USD/oz silver, 9250 USD/t copper， 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

[4] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[5] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

[6] The Mineral Resources are effective as of December 31, 2025.

[7] The information in this Report which relates to Mineral Reserve is based on information compiled by Mr. Erwei Lu and Ms. Shan Chuang; supervised directly by Mr. Falong Hu, FAusIMM (CP) and peer reviewed by Mr. Alex Thin, who are full time mining engineers of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr. Hu has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposits under consideration. Mr. Hu is a Qualified Persons as defined in the CIM Definition Standards.

15.7 Discussion on Potentially Impacts to Mineral Reserve Estimates

As with most mining projects, the Mineral Reserve estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties related to mining, metallurgical performance, infrastructure, permitting, markets and other modifying factors, any of which could, in practice, result in outcomes ranging from an increase in recoverable reserves to a partial or complete loss of the stated Mineral Reserves.

However, the Qualified/Competent Person responsible for this section is not aware of any specific mining, metallurgical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or other relevant issues that are expected to materially affect the reported Mineral Reserve estimate.

16 Mining Methods

16.1 Introduction

The El Domo Project (formally the El Domo–Curipamba Copper-Gold Project) is a high-grade copper–gold development located in Bolívar Province, central Ecuador. The project is currently in peak construction, with first production targeted for the second half of 2027 and a planned 13-year mine life, including 1.5-year construction beginning from 2026.

Progress towards construction has been influenced by permitting and community-related legal challenges. In 2024 the project received a water use permit and, in August 2024, a formal government resolution approving the transition from exploration to development. In December 2025, SVM entered into a contract with China Railway 19th Bureau Group Corporation ("CRCC19") covering open pit mine construction and the first five years of mining operations, marking the formal commencement of full-scale construction activities.

16.2 Operation and Product Rate

The Project has been designed as a conventional truck-and-shovel open pit operation using haul trucks, hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders. Ore will be hauled from the pit either directly to the plant ROM pad or to a ROM stockpile for subsequent reclaim to the mill. The ROM will be loaded predominantly by wheel loaders, with waste rock loaded mainly by hydraulic excavators.

At the ROM stockpile, ore will be stockpiled and managed by ore type (High Zn, mixed Zn/Cu and High Cu) to facilitate mill feed blending. The process plant is designed for a nominal throughput of 666 kt/a, with High Cu ore limited to a maximum of 15% of the mill feed while sufficient Zn-bearing ore is available to sustain this blending constraint.

Waste will be hauled to one of four destinations: a topsoil stockpile, a saprolite waste dump (SWD), a waste rock facility1 (WRF1) and a waste rock facility2 (WRF2). Overburden will be placed in the topsoil stockpile, saprolite in the SWD. The non-acid-generating rock (NAG) waste rock will be used for TSF embankment construction and then placed in WRF2, whereas potentially acid-generating rock (PAG) will be stored in WRF1. The pit and all material destinations are shown in Figure 18.1.

As part of the DRA (2021) Feasibility Study, a trade-off analysis was undertaken to compare owner-operated and contractor-operated mining fleets. The analysis concluded that a contract-mining approach is preferred, and this strategy was adopted by DRA and Adventus. El Domo Mine has accordingly elected to employ a mining contractor for open-pit operations.

Mining and stripping contract have been awarded to CRCC19. The quotations from CRCC19 form the basis for the mining cost estimates used in the updates of the mine plan and have been used to inform pit design parameters, equipment selection and the mine production schedule.

The mine is scheduled as a year-round continuous operation (20 hours per day, 7 days per week) on two 10-hour shifts. The mine plan includes an allowance of 15 days per year for weather-related delays.

16.3 Geotechnical and Hydrogeology Considerations

The open pit slope design parameters have been developed from dedicated geotechnical site investigations (by DRA, Adventus and Curimining), regional and local geological information, drilling data and standard geotechnical design methodologies.

Between 2007 and 2021, Curimining completed five HQ triple-tube geotechnical drillholes (total 1,211.7 m) targeted on the walls of the planned ultimate pit, with emphasis on the East wall, which will form the highest slope. In addition, geotechnical logging was carried out on most of the 394 exploration holes: RMR data were collected from 343 holes (~68,000 m) and RQD data from 350 holes (~66,000 m). Core photographs from selected resource holes were reviewed to supplement areas with limited geotechnical logging.

DRA defined 10 geotechnical units from the 14 primary lithologies logged by Curimining. Rock types with similar mechanical and alteration characteristics were grouped (e.g. dacite and dacite breccia, various grainstones), while others (e.g. VMS mineralization and sediments) were treated as surficial materials rather than distinct geotechnical units. Major geological structures (faults and foliation) were explicitly incorporated in the slope stability analyses.

A comprehensive field and laboratory testing programme was undertaken. Curimining completed over 17,000 point-load tests, and DRA designed a multi-component laboratory programme. Due to time constraints, UCS testing was prioritised to calibrate the point-load results. A total of 102 UCS tests were completed on samples from the 10 geotechnical units at the Construladesa Suelos y Hormigones S.A. laboratory in Guayaquil. Hydrogeological conditions were characterised by KCB (Section 16.5).

DRA used site observations, statistical analysis of the geotechnical database and hydrogeological information to define geotechnical domains and select representative rock-mass properties. Domains are primarily lithology-based, with structural controls and pit-wall orientations taken into account, and were modelled in HxGN MinePlan. Slope stability analyses were conducted using Rocscience Slide2 limit-equilibrium software and DRA proprietary tools, for bench-scale, inter-ramp and overall slope configurations, and for groundwater conditions ranging from dry to fully saturated. Four key cross-sections were analysed, focusing on the critical East wall and the North, South and West walls.

Inter-ramp slope angles recommended for the El Domo pit range from 40° to 55°, depending on wall orientation, overall wall height and geotechnical domain. Inter-ramp heights are limited to 70 m; above this, a geotechnical berm (or ramp) with a minimum width of 12–14 m is required, providing access for monitoring, drainholes and other water-management infrastructure and allowing local slope risk to be managed within the mine plan. All final pit slopes are to be excavated using controlled blasting. Full depressurisation of the slopes—achievable with drainholes—is required to meet the design criteria.

The resulting FS-level slope design parameters for the El Domo pit are summarised in Table 16.4 and illustrated in Figure 16.3.

Table 16.1: Pit Slope Design For El Domo Mine

Geotechnical Domain	Lithology	Wall Facing Direction (°)	Bench Face Angle BFA (°)	Max Bench Height (m)	Planned Berm Width (m)	Design Inter-Ramp Angle IRA (°)	Stack Height (m)	Geotechnical Berm Width (m)	Overall Slope Angle (°)
East Wall	Andesite	50–140	80	10	5.5	54	70	14	50.7
East Wall	Tuff	090–130	80	10	6	52.2	70	14	49.2

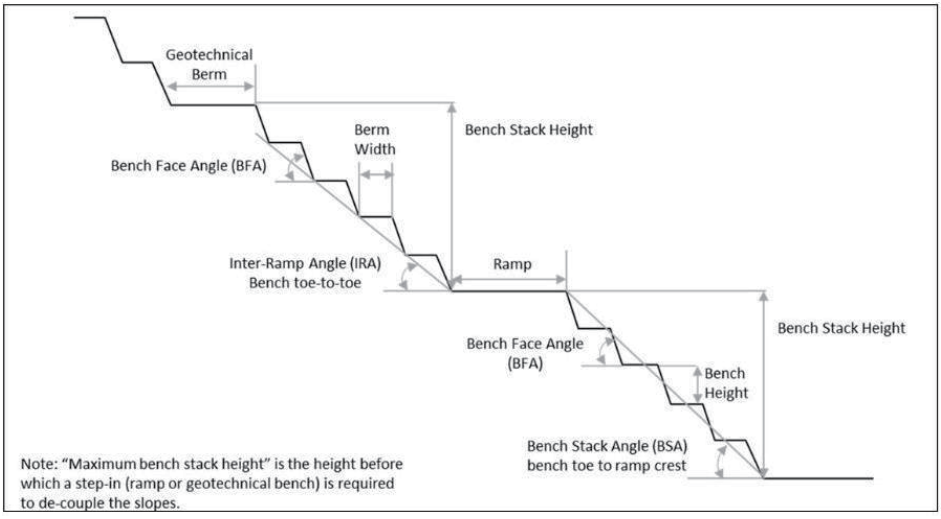
Geotechnical Domain	Lithology	Wall Facing Direction (°)	Bench Face Angle BFA (°)	Max Bench Height (m)	Planned Berm Width (m)	Design Inter-Ramp Angle IRA (°)	Stack Height (m)	Geotechnical Berm Width (m)	Overall Slope Angle (°)
All other Walls	Andesite	260–280	70	10	5.5	47.6	70	12	45.5
All other Walls	All other lithologies	180–320	70	10	6	46.1	70	12	44.2
Pit's Edge	Overburden and Saprolite		75	5	12	40~50		20 m offset from edge	

Sources: DRA 2021

Notes:

1. The stated slope angles apply to fully drained slope conditions.
2. Pit wall azimuths are referenced such that North = 0°, West = 90°, South = 180° and East = 270°.
3. The East wall, as the highest wall, was used to evaluate the maximum wall height and to define the stack height adopted in the designs.
4. The design inter-ramp angle (IRA) is defined as the toe-to-toe angle between berms.
5. Final pit walls are to be pre-split and blasted carefully to maximise the effective berm width, limit crest break-back and minimise blast-induced damage to the final slopes.
6. The 20 m offset applied to overburden and saprolite slopes is intended to provide equipment access for removal of any sloughed material.

Figure 16.1: Typical Open-Pit Wall Design



Sources: DRA 2021

16.4 Mine Design

The mine design is based on the engineering completed by DRA in the 2021 Feasibility Study (DRA, 2021) and subsequent work by the El Domo long-term planning team. The Project is planned as a conventional open-pit, truck-and-shovel operation, employing haul trucks, hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders in conjunction with drill-and-blast. A 10 m blast bench height has been adopted as the primary mining unit for the El Domo pit.

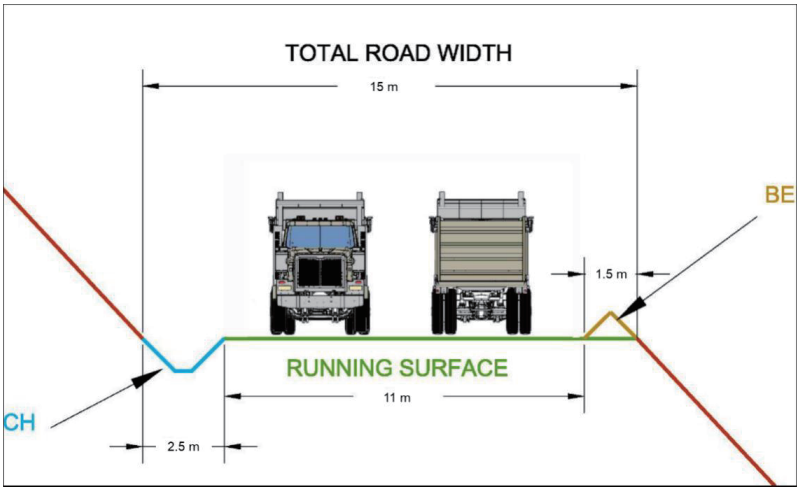
Mineral Reserves have been estimated within the optimised economic pit limits described in Section 15, using the pit design parameters set out in Table 16.2. Total material movement from the open pit is estimated at 81,887 kt, to be mined over a 13-year life of mine, comprising approximately 1.5 years of construction and pre-production and 11.5 years of production.

16.4.1 Haul Road Design

Ramps and haul roads have been designed with an overall width of 15 m to accommodate two-way traffic using 9×3.5 haul trucks. This is consistent with industry guidance that the running surface width should be approximately three times the width of the largest vehicle, with additional allowances for ditches and safety berms. The lowest one to three benches of the pit, which are low-traffic areas, are designed for single-lane access with a 9 m overall road width. A maximum ramp gradient of 9% has been adopted for the Feasibility Study.

A typical haul road cross-section is shown in Figure 16.2.

Figure 16.2: Haul Road Design for El Domo Mine



Sources: El Domo mine

16.4.2 Pit Design Inputs Parameters

El Domo Mine has updated the detailed pit design using the DRA (2021) Feasibility Study as the initial basis, with specific design parameters (such as bench height, bench face angle, safety berm width, ramp width and ramp gradient) adjusted following detailed discussions with the selected mining contractor regarding the planned mining fleet and operating practices. The current design parameters adopted for this study are summarized in Table 16.2.

In the final pit layout, double-lane ramps are used in the main production areas to accommodate the proposed truck fleet, while single-lane ramps are applied in the lower benches where the pit floor narrows and planned mining rates are significantly reduced. This approach maintains safe access to equipment while improving the overall economic efficiency of the final benches.

Table 16.2: Summary of Open Pit Design Parameter for El Domo Mine

Item	Unit	Value	Description
Bench height	m	10	Standard bench height; reduced to 5 m near surface and at the pit bottom where required.
Bench face slope	°	65–70	70° on the east wall; 65° on other walls; reduced to 45–50° near surface where appropriate.

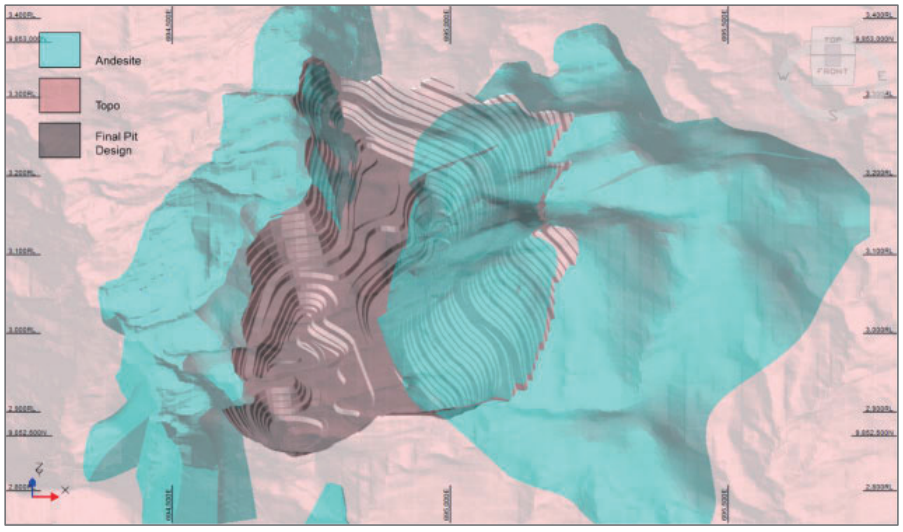
Item	Unit	Value	Description
Safety berm width	m	3	Standard catch berm between benches.
Cleaning berm width	m	8	Cleaning berm established every two safety berms.
Ramp width	m	15 / 9	15 m for dual-lane haul ramps; 9 m for single-lane ramps.
Ramp slope	%	9	Maximum operating gradient for main haul ramps.
Gentle slope section length	m	40	Length of horizontal (transition) section on ramps.
Gentle slope section slope	%	0	Gradient of the horizontal (transition) section.
Minimum turning diameter	m	25	Minimum turning diameter for haul trucks on ramps and switchbacks.

Sources: El Domo mine, and DRA 2021, SRK Summarized

16.4.3 Pit Design Results

The final pit design incorporates requirements for TSF storage and construction material for the TSF embankment, including local adjustments to pit crest position and bench development in the andesite zones; these changes do not materially affect the underlying Mineral Reserves. The final pit has a crest elevation of approximately 1,112 mRL and a toe elevation of approximately 790 mRL, with an overall length of about 990 m and a width of about 600 m. The updated final pit geometry is presented in Figure 16.3.

Figure 16.3: Final Open Pit Design for El Domo



Sources: El Domo mine

16.5 Mine Service

16.5.1 Pit Inflow

Initial groundwater inflow (KCB) and rainfall modelling (SLR) were completed as part of the Feasibility Study. Groundwater inflows to the open pit are expected to occur mainly within the Weathered Bedrock hydro stratigraphic unit, with additional contributions via preferential flow along fault zones.

Pit inflows are forecast to increase gradually from Year 2 to Year 4, and then range between approximately 600 L/h through to the end of mining in Year 12.

The hydraulic properties of the fault zones intersecting the El Domo pit will largely control groundwater movement. Further characterization of these structures is considered an opportunity to refine inflow predictions and optimize the dewatering strategy.

Predicted annual rainfall has been integrated with the staged pit development to define the evolution of contact water inflows and corresponding treatment requirements over the life of mine.

16.5.2 Dewatering

In-pit dewatering will be carried out by the mining contractor. A common low point will be developed at the base of Phase 1, where water from all areas of the pit will be directed or pumped to form a central sump for temporary storage and flood buffering.

Water collected in the Phase 1 sump will be pumped to a mine sediment water pond located west of the open pit, then will be discharged to open pit water treatment plant (EWTP2) for treating, monitoring and controlled release.

The associated water management and treatment infrastructure are described in more detail in Section 18 of this report.

16.5.3 Equipment List

Mining will be undertaken by a contractor using a contractor-owned equipment fleet. The mine is scheduled to operate on two 10-hour shifts per day, 350 days per year, with this schedule including allowance for weather-related delays.

The size and composition of the mining fleet have been determined by the contractor. Based on SRK's review of the proposed fleet and productivity assumptions, the fleet is considered adequate to meet the planned mining schedule. The risk of not achieving the targeted production rate is assessed as low, as the contract-mining arrangement provides flexibility to increase or re-allocate equipment if required.

The peak numbers of the principal equipment units are summarized in Table 16.3.

Table 16.3: Peak Quantity of Equipment at El Domo Mine

Item	Equipment Type	Specification	Quantity	Planned Mobilisation Date	Planned Demobilisation Date	Planned Utilisation (months)	Primary Use / Fleet	New Units	Leased Units
1	Dump truck	60 t	17	2026-07	2032-07	72	Earth and rock haulage	17	0
2	Integrated drill rig	140 mm hole diameter	2	2026-04	2032-07	75	Production drilling	2	0

Item	Equipment Type	Specification	Quantity	Planned Mobilisation Date	Planned Demobilisation Date	Planned Utilisation (months)	Primary Use / Fleet	New Units	Leased Units
3	Excavator	4 m³ bucket	2	2026-05	2032-07	74	Excavation and loading	2	0
4	Excavator	2 m³ bucket	3	2026-05	2032-07	74	Excavation and loading	3	0
5	Excavator	1 m³ bucket	2	2026-03	2032-07	76	Surface clearing wall and road repair	2	0
6	Wheeled excavator	0.65 m³ bucket	2	2026-02	2032-07	77	Drain and ditch cleaning	2	0
7	Grader	220 hp	2	2026-06	2032-07	73	Road construction and maintenance	2	0
8	Bulldozer	320 hp	2	2026-05	2032-07	74	Dozing and dump shaping	2	0
9	Pickup	5-seat	4	2026-03	2032-07	76	Supervision and crew transport	4	0
10	Dump truck	30 t	25	2026-03	2032-07	76	Earth and rock haulage	12	13
11	Explosives truck	6 t	2	2026-05	2032-07	74	Explosives transport	2	0
12	Wheel loader	5 t	3	2026-05	2032-07	74	Road and pad maintenance	3	0
13	Compactor / roller	26 t	2	2026-05	2032-07	74	Road compaction	2	0
14	Water truck	10 t	1	2026-05	2032-07	73	Road dust suppression and watering	1	0
15	Forklift	3.5 t	1	2026-06	2032-07	73	Workshop materials handling	1	0
16	Survey instrument	8/15 mm	2	2026-03	2032-07	76	Engineering and mine surveying	2	0

Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

16.6 Mine Personnel

The El Domo Mine is planned to operate under a contract-mining model. Mining contractors will be responsible for mine development, production, dewatering and the operation and maintenance of the owner's fixed mining equipment, while El Domo will provide its own management, technical services and supervisory personnel. Following discussions with the selected contractors, the detailed contractor staffing plan is presented in Table 16.5

The mine is scheduled to operate on a continuous basis for 350 days per year. Contractor operations and maintenance personnel are assumed to work on a 20-days-on / 10-days-off roster, whereas owner personnel, including supervisory and administrative staff, are assumed to work on a 20-days-on / 10-days-off schedule.

Based on current operating-phase manpower planning, the total owner workforce is estimated at 328 persons. The construction camp is designed to accommodate 181 persons, and the initial permanent camp accommodate 147 persons. Allowing for future growth and visitors, the permanent camp has been designed for a total capacity of approximately 232 persons, with a mix of detached lodging blocks (each with eight rooms) and row-type dormitories, all rooms having individual en-suite bathroom facilities.

The planned staffing requirements for owner personnel and contractor personnel are summarised separately in Table 16.4 and Table 16.5, respectively.

Table 16.4: Owner Personnel Plan for El Domo Mine

Department	Position	Headcount
General Manager Office	General Manager	1
General Manager Office	Deputy General Manager – Mining	1
General Manager Office	Deputy General Manager – Processing	1
General Manager Office	Deputy General Manager – Community	1

Department	Position	Headcount
General Manager Office	Finance Director	1
General Manager Office	**Subtotal**	**5**
GM Support Office	GM Office Assistant	3
GM Support Office	Translator	15
GM Support Office	Document Controller	1
GM Support Office	**Subtotal**	**19**
Mining Department	Department Manager	2
Mining Department	Mining Engineer	3
Mining Department	Survey Engineer	2
Mining Department	Geology Engineer	2
Mining Department	Geotechnical Engineer	1
Mining Department	Survey Technician	3
Mining Department	Geology Technician	6
Mining Department	**Subtotal**	**19**
Processing Department	Department Manager	2
Processing Department	Process Engineer	3
Processing Department	Mechanical Engineer	3
Processing Department	Electrical Engineer	4
Processing Department	Shift Supervisor	4
Processing Department	Plant Operator	96
Processing Department	Mechanical Fitter	20
Processing Department	Loader Mechanic	2
Processing Department	Electrician	8
Processing Department	Laboratory Staff	15
Processing Department	**Subtotal**	**157**
Safety Department	Department Manager	2
Safety Department	Safety Officer	4
Safety Department	Coordinator	2
Safety Department	Doctor	2
Safety Department	First-aid Responder	2
Safety Department	Nurse	2
Safety Department	Ambulance Driver	3
Safety Department	**Subtotal**	**17**
Environmental Department	Department Manager	2
Environmental Department	Engineer	6
Environmental Department	Hydrogeologist / Water Engineer	1
Environmental Department	Plant Maintenance (Vegetation)	1
Environmental Department	Other Staff	6
Environmental Department	**Subtotal**	**16**
Human Resources Department	Department Manager	2
Human Resources Department	Social Worker	1
Human Resources Department	HR Officer	2
Human Resources Department	Coordinator	2
Human Resources Department	Relief Coordinator	1
Human Resources Department	**Subtotal**	**8**

Department	Position	Headcount
Finance Department	Department Manager	2
Finance Department	Other Staff	6
Finance Department	**Subtotal**	**8**
Procurement & Materials Department	Department Manager	2
Procurement & Materials Department	Procurement Supervisor	2
Procurement & Materials Department	Buyer	6
Procurement & Materials Department	Warehouse & Fixed-Asset Clerk	4
Procurement & Materials Department	**Subtotal**	**14**
Logistics Department	Department Manager	2
Logistics Department	Vehicle Coordinator	2
Logistics Department	Logistics Coordinator	2
Logistics Department	IT Officer	3
Logistics Department	Driver	2
Logistics Department	Vehicle Mechanic	4
Logistics Department	Chef	2
Logistics Department	Cleaner	6
Logistics Department	Kitchen Helper	3
Logistics Department	**Subtotal**	**26**
QC Department	Department Manager	2
QC Department	Other Staff	3
QC Department	Sampler	4
QC Department	**Subtotal**	**9**
Compliance Department	Department Manager	2
Compliance Department	Other Staff	2
Compliance Department	**Subtotal**	**4**
Community Relations Department	Department Manager	2
Community Relations Department	Coordinator	4
Community Relations Department	Other Staff	6
Community Relations Department	**Subtotal**	**12**
Engineering Department	Department Manager	2
Engineering Department	Other Staff	6
Engineering Department	General Laborer	6
Engineering Department	**Subtotal**	**14**
Total	All Departments	328

Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Table 16.5: Contractor Personnel Plan for El Domo Mine Operation Period

Position/Department	Planned Employees – Infrastructure Construction	Planned Employees – Operation	Existing Employees
Document archivist (equipment)	2	2	0
Document archivist (safety)	2	2	1
Human Resources Department	2	2	0
Finance Department	2	2	0
Safety Officer	4	6	2

Position/Department	Planned Employees – Infrastructure Construction	Planned Employees – Operation	Existing Employees
Surveyor	2	2	1
Site foreman	0	3	3
Auxiliary laborer	6	6	0
Foreman of the spoil heap	3	3	0
Laborer of the spoil heap	6	6	0
Rig operator	6	6	0
Drilling rig assistants	6	6	0
Excavator operator	20	24	4
Dump truck operator	87	87	0
Loader operator	8	9	1
Bulldozer operator	2	3	1
Roller operator	5	6	1
Grader operator	5	6	1
Sprinkler operator	3	3	0
Gas truck operator	3	3	0
Gas truck assistants	9	9	0
Welder	6	6	0
Electrician	5	6	1
Repairman	29	30	1
Sheet metal worker	6	6	0
Tire repair worker	6	6	0
Explosives assistants	15	15	0
Medical staff	2	2	0
Handyman	4	4	0
Equipment captain	2	3	1
Material worker	9	9	0
Total	267	283	18

Sources: El Domo Mine

16.7 Life of Mine LOM Plan

El Domo has developed the open pit mine production schedule using MinePlan's Schedule Optimizer on an annual basis. The key assumptions applied in the scheduling are as follows:

- Only blocks classified as Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources with an NSR above the COV are scheduled as Run of Mine (ROM) ore. The COV for open pit mining is USD55/t.
- Blocks classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, and all material with NSR below the COV, are scheduled as waste.
- The El Domo open pit is planned to be mined in five stages.
- The maximum monthly total material movement (TMM) is constrained by the planned fleet size and assumed equipment productivities.

- Mining will proceed bench-by-bench, vertically downward; initial waste striping will be used to construct the tailings embankment.
- The vertical rate of advance is limited to a maximum of 130 m per year.
- A 5% mining dilution and 5% mining loss have been applied to the scheduled ore.

16.7.1 Stage Design

El Domo Project has defined five (5) open pit stages to extract the ore deposit and maintain continuous access to active mining faces over the life of mine. In developing these phases, allowance was also made to recover sufficient andesite, tuff and other non-acid generation rock (NAG rock) for construction of the tailing's embankments. The main haul ramp has been designed, where practicable, to function both as an access ramp and as a geotechnical berm, thereby reducing waste stripping.

In ore zones, bench heights are set at either 5 m or 10 m, depending on local geometry, to maximize ore recovery. In waste zones, a standard 10 m bench height is used to minimize the volume of waste mined.

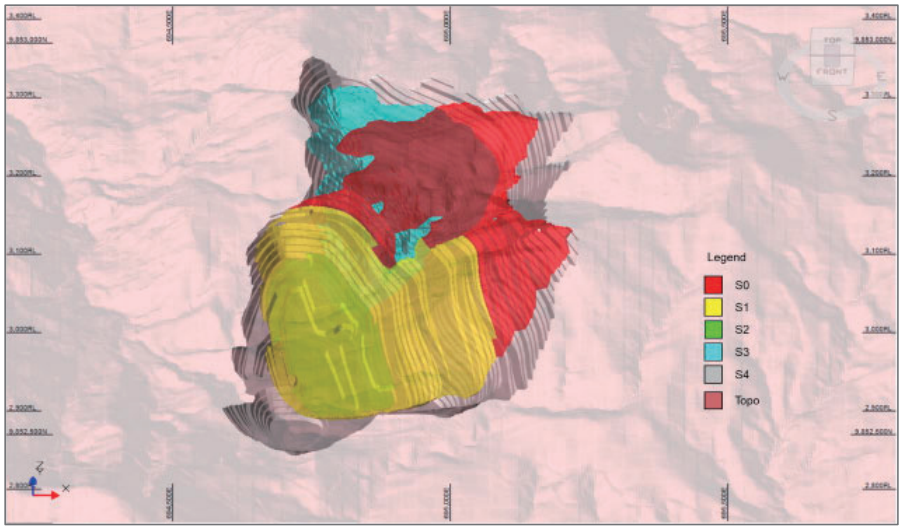
The individual phases are summarized in Table 16.6 and illustrated in Figure 16.4 to Figure 16.10.

Table 16.6: Material Mined by Stage for El Domo Mine

Phase	S0	S1	S2	S3	S4	Subtotal
Tonnage (kt)	0.00	40	1,852	1,816	3,421	**7,129**
NSR ($/t)	0.00	315.99	393.54	307.84	269.42	**311.71**
Au (g/t)	0.00	2.17	3.30	2.46	2.19	**2.55**
Ag (g/t)	0.00	39.77	58.57	40.01	46.24	**47.82**
Cu (%)	0.00	2.32	2.49	2.11	1.53	**1.93**
Pb (%)	0.00	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.28	**0.26**
Zn (%)	0.00	2.37	2.96	2.10	2.74	**2.63**
Contained Au (koz)	0	3	197	143	241	**584**
Contained Ag (koz)	0	51	3,487	2,336	5,085	**10,960**
Contained Cu (kt)	0.00	0.93	46.10	38.31	52.38	**137.73**
Contained Pb (kt)	0.00	0.08	5.58	3.33	9.45	**18.44**
Contained Zn (kt)	0.00	0.95	54.75	38.09	93.88	**187.66**
Mineralized Waste (kt)	0	79	482	126	727	**1,413**
Saprolite (kt)	1,514	1,510	0	1,114	1,207	**5,344**
NAG (kt)	5,344	8,192	956	11,678	23,382	**49,552**
PAG (kt)	0	0	49	566	3,536	**4,152**
Other (kt)	2,964	2,455	792	2,330	5,755	**14,297**
Total-waste (kt)	9,822	12,236	2,279	15,814	34,607	**74,758**
TMM	9,822	12,276	4,131	17,630	38,028	**81,887**

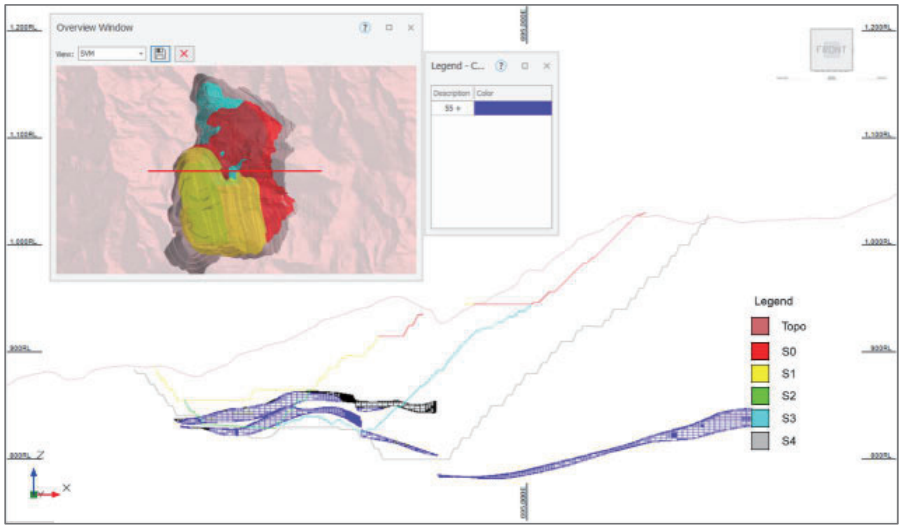
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.4: El Domo Mine 7 Stages at end of Production



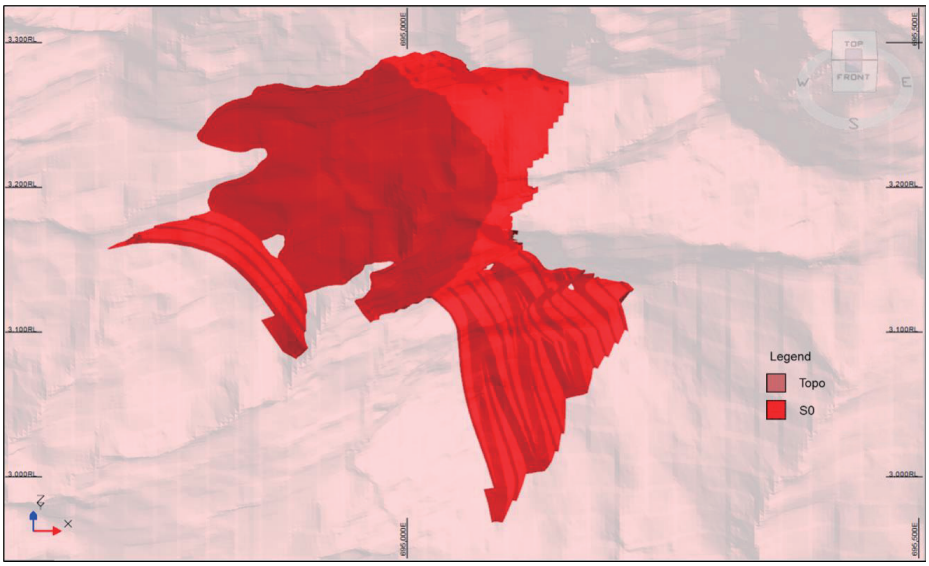
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.5: Each Stage Cross-Section at Post-Production



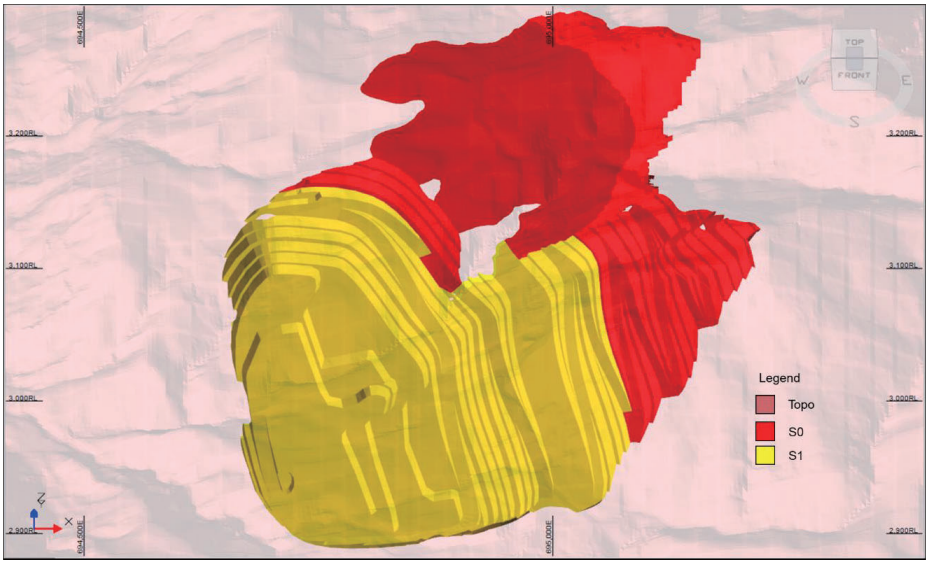
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.6: Over View of Stage 0 at Post-Production



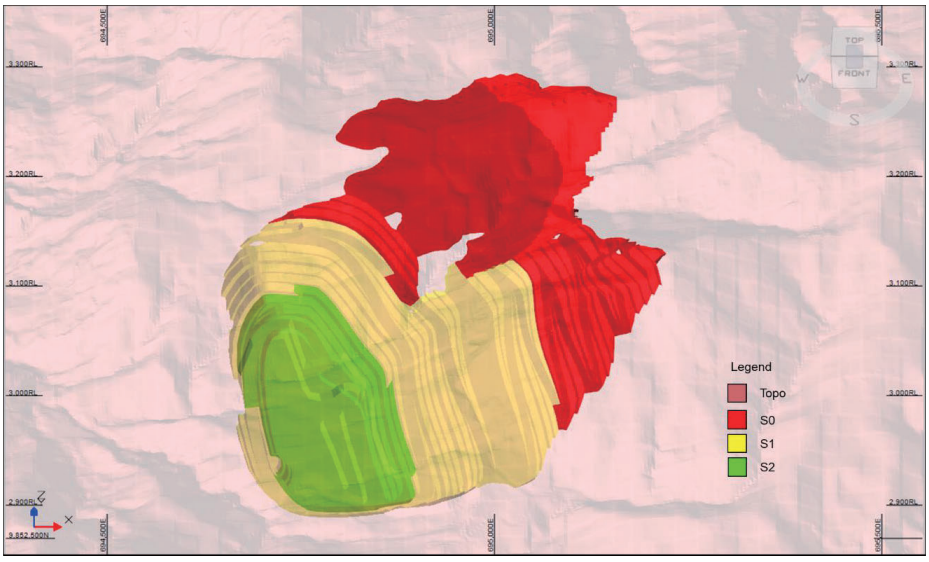
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.7: Over View of Stage 1 at Post-Production



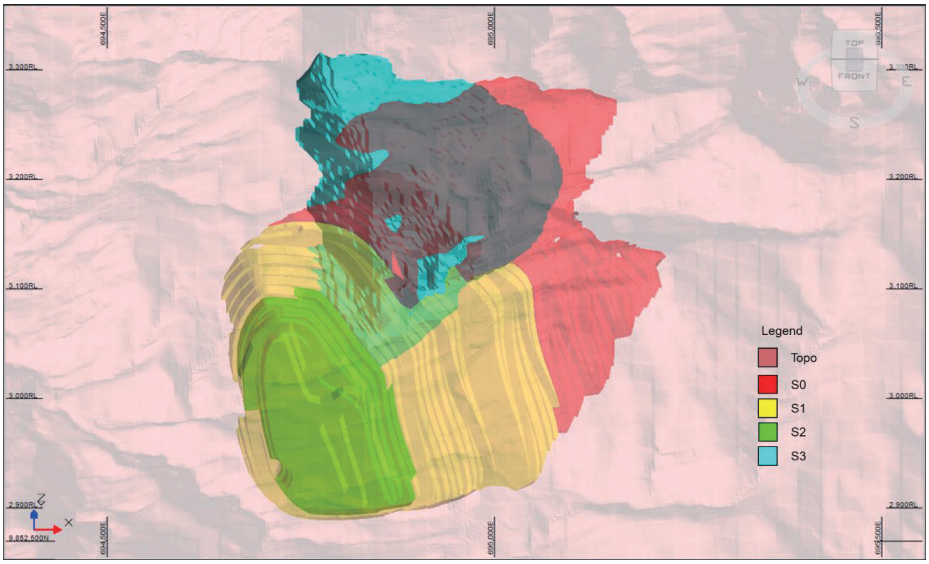
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.8: Over View of Stage 2 at Post-Production



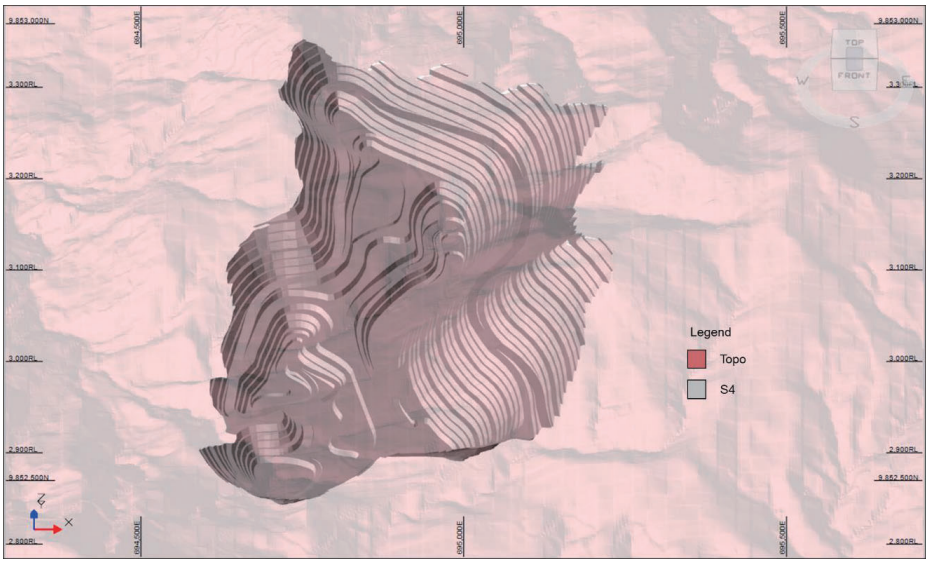
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.9: Over View of Stage 3 at Post-Production



Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Figure 16.10: Over View of Stage 4 at Post-Production



Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

16.7.2 Production Plan

The results of the life-of-mine (LOM) production schedule are summarised in Table 16.7 and illustrated in Figure 16.11. In view of the available capacities of WRF1, SWD, WRF2 and the TSF.

The schedule provides for a 13-year LOM, commencing in January 2026, comprising approximately 1.5 years of construction and pre-production followed by 11.5 years of commercial operation.

Total scheduled ROM ore is 7,129 kt at average grades of 2.55 g/t Au, 47.82 g/t Ag, 1.93 % Cu, 0.26 % Pb and 2.63 % Zn, corresponding to an average NSR of approximately 311.71 USD/t. This equates to contained metal of about 584 koz Au, 10,960 koz Ag, 137.72 kt Cu, 18.44 kt Pb and 187.65 kt Zn.

Table 16.7: LOM of El Domo Mine

Ore-Type	Year	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
High Zn	Tonnage	kt	2,012	0	66	182	213	200	124	33	266	181	184	215	267	82
	NSR	USD/t	340.93	0.00	163.51	291.66	472.72	416.72	327.38	258.95	235.18	329.10	349.30	417.23	364.43	191.60
	Au	g/t	3.36	0.00	2.08	3.17	4.85	4.32	3.10	2.60	2.26	2.76	3.21	4.05	3.64	1.79
	Ag	g/t	78.86	0.00	31.42	70.45	119.57	88.10	69.68	57.59	66.26	74.94	81.23	94.43	77.73	36.50
	Cu	%	1.10	0.00	0.51	0.95	1.38	1.37	1.11	1.01	0.71	1.36	1.12	1.33	1.09	0.49
	Pb	%	0.55	0.00	0.15	0.47	0.82	0.62	0.30	0.28	0.39	0.53	0.49	0.70	0.70	0.39
	Zn	%	5.08	0.00	1.60	3.52	6.88	5.81	5.12	3.05	3.46	4.78	5.76	6.47	5.83	3.85
	Contained Au	koz	217	0	4	18	33	28	12	3	19	16	19	28	31	5
	Contained Ag	koz	5,101	0	67	411	821	565	277	61	567	435	479	654	668	96
	Contained Cu	kt	22.04	0.00	0.34	1.72	2.94	2.73	1.38	0.33	1.90	2.46	2.06	2.86	2.92	0.40
	Contained Pb	kt	10.97	0.00	0.10	0.85	1.75	1.24	0.37	0.09	1.03	0.95	0.89	1.51	1.86	0.32
	Contained Zn	kt	102.14	0.00	1.05	6.39	14.68	11.58	6.34	1.00	9.22	8.62	10.58	13.94	15.58	3.15
Mixed Zn/Cu	Tonnage	kt	4,051	0	266	439	336	406	455	396	366	437	342	298	267	42
	NSR	USD/t	296.15	0.00	298.46	450.10	411.56	334.39	232.71	290.88	225.38	289.07	213.48	279.57	214.40	117.61
	Au	g/t	2.34	0.00	2.77	3.65	3.11	2.72	2.00	2.27	1.89	2.25	1.51	2.03	1.38	0.72
	Ag	g/t	40.34	0.00	48.25	55.79	51.91	48.70	29.68	33.14	40.61	43.66	26.96	37.13	27.46	14.97
	Cu	%	2.03	0.00	1.77	3.11	2.96	2.25	1.56	2.13	1.41	1.90	1.56	2.02	1.58	0.89
	Pb	%	0.18	0.00	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.17	0.14	0.06
	Zn	%	1.98	0.00	1.98	2.91	2.66	2.18	1.43	1.64	1.57	2.27	1.51	1.89	1.76	1.00
	Contained Au	koz	305	0	24	51	34	35	29	29	22	32	17	19	12	1
	Contained Ag	koz	5,253	0	413	787	561	636	434	422	478	613	297	356	236	20
	Contained Cu	kt	82.42	0.00	4.73	13.64	9.95	9.14	7.07	8.45	5.15	8.30	5.35	6.04	4.23	0.37
	Contained Pb	kt	7.11	0.00	0.46	1.06	0.81	0.87	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.93	0.38	0.49	0.38	0.03
	Contained Zn	kt	80.40	0.00	5.29	12.77	8.93	8.85	6.50	6.49	5.75	9.90	5.17	5.64	4.70	0.42
High Cu	Tonnage	kt	1,066	0	0	45	115	59	86	235	33	48	140	151	131	25

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Ore-Type	Year	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
	NSR	USD/t	315.71	0.00	0.00	434.80	412.73	371.79	274.92	397.38	514.66	149.32	227.26	279.65	232.66	97.08
	Au	g/t	1.79	0.00	0.00	2.59	2.19	2.12	1.31	2.15	3.62	0.90	1.33	1.64	1.49	0.39
	Ag	g/t	17.65	0.00	0.00	25.08	20.39	21.99	17.18	21.90	34.81	11.34	13.86	14.42	11.16	7.22
	Cu	%	3.12	0.00	0.00	4.19	4.18	3.65	2.82	3.99	4.63	1.42	2.21	2.75	2.24	1.03
	Pb	%	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Zn	%	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.87	0.26	0.38	0.39	0.24	0.16
	Contained Au	koz	61	0	0	4	8	4	4	16	4	1	6	8	6	0
	Contained Ag	koz	605	0	0	36	75	42	47	166	37	17	62	70	47	6
	Contained Cu	kt	33.26	0.00	0.00	1.88	4.80	2.15	2.42	9.40	1.53	0.68	3.08	4.14	2.93	0.26
	Contained Pb	kt	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
	Contained Zn	kt	5.11	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.69	0.35	0.46	1.38	0.29	0.13	0.53	0.58	0.31	0.04
Ore-total	**Tonnage**	kt	7,129	0	332	665	664	664	664	664	665	665	665	664	665	149
	NSR	USD/t	311.71	0.00	271.71	405.83	431.41	362.43	255.79	327.04	243.62	289.87	253.84	324.23	278.26	154.88
	Au	g/t	2.55	0.00	2.64	3.45	3.51	3.15	2.12	2.24	2.13	2.29	1.94	2.60	2.31	1.25
	Ag	g/t	47.82	0.00	44.91	57.72	68.21	58.17	35.51	30.37	50.59	49.82	39.18	50.57	44.46	25.52
	Cu	%	1.93	0.00	1.52	2.59	2.66	2.11	1.64	2.74	1.29	1.72	1.58	1.96	1.52	0.69
	Pb	%	0.26	0.00	0.17	0.29	0.39	0.32	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.28	0.20	0.31	0.34	0.24
	Zn	%	2.63	0.00	1.91	2.93	3.66	3.13	2.00	1.34	2.29	2.80	2.45	3.04	3.10	2.43
	Contained Au	koz	584	0	28	74	75	67	45	48	45	49	41	55	49	6
	Contained Ag	koz	10,960	0	480	1,235	1,457	1,242	758	649	1,082	1,066	838	1,080	951	122
	Contained Cu	kt	137.72	0.00	5.06	17.24	17.69	14.02	10.87	18.18	8.57	11.44	10.49	13.04	10.09	1.03
	Contained Pb	kt	18.44	0.00	0.56	1.93	2.60	2.13	0.99	0.75	1.60	1.90	1.32	2.04	2.27	0.35
	Contained Zn	kt	187.65	0.00	6.34	19.50	24.30	20.78	13.29	8.87	15.25	18.65	16.28	20.17	20.60	3.61
Waste Type	**Mineralized Waste**	kt	1,413	0	227	185	169	65	38	23	228	115	81	91	100	91
	Saprolite	kt	5,344	1,484	1,527	1,077	68	169	514	159	302	38	6	0	0	0
	NAG	kt	49,552	5,473	7,991	5,126	6,016	5,679	6,010	5,747	4,512	1,399	1,184	292	111	12
	PAG	kt	4,152	0	4	1	242	141	149	778	718	384	647	342	441	305

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Ore-Type	Year	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
	Waste	kt	14,297	3,043	2,478	1,114	1,008	1,449	791	796	1,282	556	643	458	482	200
Production Waste		kt	53,279	0	3,483	6,977	6,966	6,966	6,966	6,966	6,977	2,492	2,561	1,183	1,134	608
Capitalization Stripping		kt	21,478	10,000	8,744	526	536	536	535	536	65	0	0	0	0	0
Waste-Subtotal		kt	74,758	10,000	12,227	7,503	7,503	7,503	7,502	7,503	7,042	2,492	2,561	1,183	1,134	608
TMM		kt	81,887	10,000	12,559	8,168	8,167	8,167	8,166	8,167	7,707	3,157	3,226	1,847	1,799	757
Production Stripping Ratio		t/t	7.5	0.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.7	4.1
Stripping Ratio		t/t	10.5	0.0	36.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.6	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.7	4.1

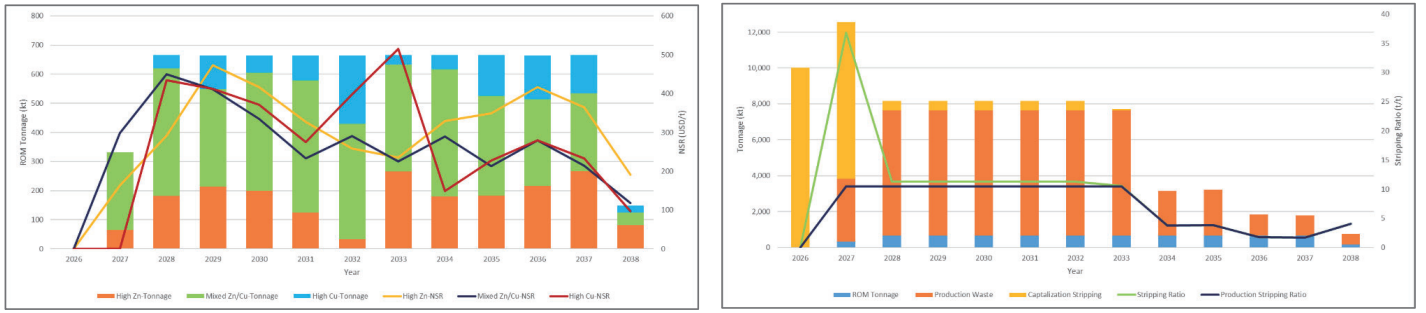
Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

Notes:

[1] Production Waste - waste rock stripping whose cost is treated as operating expenditure and included in the mine operating costs.

[2] Capitalization Stripping - waste rock stripping whose cost is treated as capital expenditure (pre-stripping) and capitalized as a mine asset

Figure 16.11: Annual Mining Production Schedule for El Domo Mine



Sources: El Domo Mine, SRK summarized

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17 Recovery Method

17.1 Introduction

The Feasibility Study for the Project was prepared by DRA Global Ltd. ("DRA") and issued in December 2021. Based on this study, the preliminary design of the processing plant was completed in February 2026 by Yantai Oriental Metallurgical Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Yantai Oriental"). The plant has a nominal design capacity of 1,850 tpd, and primarily treats ore sourced from the open pit. The plant will operate on a continuous basis, 330 days per year, with two 12-hour shifts per day while the crushing system will operate in two shifts per day, 6 hours per shift.

The comminution circuit has been designed as a "crushing – semi-autogenous grinding – ball milling (SAB)" configuration. The downstream beneficiation flowsheet comprises "partial preferential Cu–Pb flotation, Cu–Pb–Zn bulk flotation, regrinding of the bulk flotation concentrate, Cu–Pb–Zn differential flotation, Cu–Pb separation and Zn–S separation".

The designed final products will be copper concentrate (25.35% Cu), zinc concentrate (53.50% Zn), and lead concentrate (20.65% Pb). The associated elements Au and Ag are mainly concentrated among these three concentrates for overall recovery. Flotation tailings will be thickened and then flow to the tailings storage facility (TSF) for deposition.

17.2 Designed Process Flowsheet

17.2.1 Process and Equipment Scheme

The processing flowsheet was developed from multiple metallurgical testing programs and considered the actual production process flowsheets of similar concentrators already operating in Ecuador.

Compared with the DRA feasibility study design, the current Yantai Oriental design has been optimized and adjusted mainly in the following two aspects:

1. **Comminution Process Scheme**

In the DRA feasibility study, the conventional "two-stage crushing in closed circuit + single-stage grinding in closed circuit" comminution process was recommended, with a crushing product size of -18 mm and a grinding fineness of 80% passing -125 μm.

In the Yantai Oriental design, the comminution process of "single-stage open-circuit crushing + SAB (SAG + ball mill)" was recommended, with a crushing product size of P_{80} = 150 mm and the same grinding fineness of 80% passing -125 μm.

SRK considers that, given the open-pit mining method adopted for this project and the relatively high rainfall during the wet season, the presence of slime in the ore stream is unavoidable. Under such conditions, the conventional multi-stage crushing circuit is more prone to blockages, leading to shutdowns and adversely affecting system stability and production continuity.

By contrast, the SAB process features a simpler flowsheet and a more compact plant layout, which helps reduce material handling and intermediate storage, thereby lowering the risk of dust generation and blockages in intermediate transfer points.

In addition, with the increasingly widespread application of SAG grinding in the mining industry, substantial operating experience has been accumulated. Continuous improvements in equipment manufacturing and liner materials, together with higher levels of process automation, have led SAG-based circuits to become the mainstream comminution technology in large concentrators and to gain broad industry acceptance.

Based on the above considerations, including ore characteristics, climatic conditions, production reliability and industry development trends, SRK considers that adopting the SAB comminution process in place of the conventional flowsheet is a more reasonable and suitable option for this project.

2. Flotation Equipment Scheme

In the DRA feasibility study, only conventional mechanical agitation flotation cells were proposed. Based on this, the Yantai Oriental preliminary design carried out a techno-economic comparison between a "single mechanical flotation cell scheme" and a "mechanical cell–column flotation combined scheme."

The study indicates that both schemes have their own applicability for the flotation of ultra-fine-grained Cu–Pb–Zn polymetallic ores:

- The single mechanical flotation cell scheme features lower capital expenditure, simple operation, and strong adaptability. It is suitable for projects where ore properties fluctuate significantly or capital is constrained, and is particularly applicable in regions with limited technical capability and low automation requirements.
- The mechanical cell–column combined scheme, although requiring higher initial investment and more specialized operation, offers clear advantages in terms of separation efficiency, concentrate grade, operating costs, and overall life-of-mine economic performance. It is better suited to projects with complex ore characteristics and stringent requirements for overall resource recovery, and is especially effective in improving the recovery of ultra-fine fractions and complex intergrowth minerals.

Taking into account that this project is located in South America, where the industrial base is relatively weak and skilled flotation operators are in short supply, and considering that the ore is a refractory ultra-fine grained Cu–Pb–Zn polymetallic ore, the preliminary design has adopted the mechanical cell–column combined flotation scheme to strike a balance between maximizing resource value and maintaining economic viability.

SRK considers that this scheme is more reasonable and appropriate in terms of technical feasibility, economic rationality, and the long-term development of the project.

3. Flotation Process Scheme

In the DRA feasibility study, a bulk flotation flowsheet was adopted. Degree-of-liberation analysis from previous process mineralogy studies indicated that at a grinding fineness of P_{80} = 125 μm, chalcopyrite exhibits a high degree of monomer liberation (>60%). Meanwhile, GRINM test results showed that qualified copper concentrate can be obtained through partial preferential flotation, and this portion of the product does not require regrinding. This approach aligns with the "early recovery" concept and also prevents overgrinding of already liberated copper minerals, which would otherwise adversely affect recovery. Therefore, a partial preferential flotation flowsheet has been adopted in the Yantai Oriental design.

4. **Regrinding Process Scheme**

In the original DRA feasibility study, a single-stage regrinding process was adopted, in which the bulk flotation concentrate was ground directly from P_{80} = 125 μm to P_{80} = 15 μm. However, in practical application this flowsheet has problems such as difficulty in consistently achieving the target product size and a high tendency for overgrinding of copper minerals, which in turn affects subsequent beneficiation performance indicators. Industry experience shows that similar ultrafine grinding operations generally involve grinding material from P_{80} = 50–80 μm to around 10 μm, and there are few engineering cases where material is ground directly from 125 μm to 15 μm in a single stage.

Yantai Oriental has proposed a two-stage regrinding process (125 μm to 25 μm to 15 μm). By incorporating two stages of cyclone classification, it can significantly reduce the risk of overgrinding, effectively decreasing excessive breakage of brittle minerals such as copper and lead, reducing the generation of secondary slimes, and mitigating the adverse impact of slimes on subsequent flotation separation. The final product after regrinding has a more favorable particle size distribution, which is beneficial for flotation recovery. Operating parameters for the two stages can be adjusted separately according to variations in ore characteristics, resulting in stronger system adaptability and stability.

In summary, the two-stage regrinding process is superior to the original single-stage regrinding scheme in terms of improving beneficiation indicators and enhancing process stability.

17.2.2 Process Description

The designed process mainly consists of crushing, SAB grinding, partial preferential Cu–Pb flotation, bulk flotation, regrinding, copper and lead flotation, zinc flotation and products dewatering. A simplified flowsheet is shown as Figure 17.1 and specified as follows:

Primary Crushing

Run-of-mine ore is dumped by trucks into the coarse ore bin, or hauled to the ROM stockpile for storage and then rehandled by wheel loader into the coarse ore bin. A fixed grizzly with 500 × 500 mm is installed on top of the bin. Oversize rock above the grizzly size is broken by a mobile hydraulic rock breaker or manually. Undersize ore falls into the bin and is withdrawn by one GBZ1858 heavy-duty apron feeder to feed one C106 jaw crusher for primary crushing. The crushed product is transported by belt conveyor to an intermediate stockpile for buffering. The ROM top size is 500 mm, and the crushed product size is P_{80} = 150 mm.

SAB Circuit

Material from the intermediate stockpile is withdrawn by three GBZ12-6 apron feeders onto belt conveyor No. 2, which delivers it to one Φ5.03 × 2.8 m semi-autogenous (SAG) mill for grinding. SAG mill discharge is screened by one 2ZKR2052 linear vibrating screen with 5 mm apertures. The screen undersize is pumped to a cluster of FX500 × 6 hydrocyclones (4 operating, 2 standby) for classification. Cyclone overflow passes through a ZKR2052 trash screen and then flows by gravity to the flotation circuit. Cyclone underflow flows by gravity to one Φ3.6 × 6.5 m overflow ball mill, and ball mill discharge flows by gravity to the cyclone feed pump box. The primary grinding product has a grinding fineness of P_{80} = 125 μm at a slurry density of 30% solids. Space is reserved in the grinding circuit for installing a Knelson centrifugal gravity concentrator.

Flotation Circuit

1. **Partial Preferential Cu–Pb Flotation**

The classified overflow is pumped to one CT-3 × 12 flotation column for the first-stage copper–lead preferential rougher flotation. Column tailings flow by gravity to four XCF/KYF-30 air-inflation flotation cells for the second rougher stage. The second rougher tailings flow by gravity to the copper–lead–zinc bulk flotation system. The combined concentrates from the two rougher stages are pumped to one CT-2 × 9 flotation column for cleaning. Cleaner tailings flow by gravity to one Φ2500 × 2500 mm agitated tank for reagent conditioning and then to two XCF/KYF-30 air-inflation cells for cleaner-scavenger flotation. Cleaner-scavenger tailings flow by gravity to the bulk concentrate regrind circuit. The cleaner-scavenger concentrate together with the cleaner concentrate forms copper–lead preferential 1# concentrate, which is pumped either to the copper–lead separation circuit or directly to the copper concentrate thickener for dewatering.

2. **Bulk Flotation System**

The second rougher tailings from the partial preferential Cu–Pb flotation are conditioned with reagents and then flow by gravity to three XCF/KYF-30 air-inflation flotation cells for bulk flotation roughing. Rougher tailings undergo two stages of scavenger flotation. When oxidized zinc minerals are present in the ore, copper sulfate and other reagents are added to the second scavenger flotation cells, and the resulting scavenger concentrate is fed to the rougher stage of zinc–sulfur separation flotation. Otherwise, the final bulk flotation tailings are pumped to a Φ20 m high-efficiency tailings thickener. The bulk flotation rougher concentrate passes through a Φ3000 × 3000 mm agitation tank for defoaming and then, together with the cleaner-scavenger tailings from the preferential flotation, is pumped to the bulk concentrate regrind circuit.

3. **Bulk Concentrate Regrind System**

The bulk concentrate regrind circuit adopts a two-stage regrinding and classification flowsheet.

The first regrind stage consists of one VGX-1000 vertical mill in closed circuit with a cluster of FX200 × 12 hydrocyclones, producing a product with P_{80} = 25 μm. The first-stage regrind product is further classified by a cluster of FX100 × 18 hydrocyclones. The cyclone underflow is ground in one SMD-355 stirred mill operating in open circuit. The stirred mill discharge, together with the second-stage cyclone overflow, reports to the copper–zinc separation flotation circuit. The final regrind fineness is P_{80} = 15 μm.

4. **Copper–Zinc Separation Flotation System**

The regrind product, after reagent conditioning, is pumped to one CT-5.5 × 12 flotation column for first-stage rougher flotation. Column tailings flow by gravity to four XCF/KYF-30 air-inflation flotation cells for the second rougher stage. The second rougher tailings flow by gravity to the zinc–sulfur separation flotation system. The combined concentrates from the two rougher stages are fed to one CT-3 × 9 flotation column for cleaning. Cleaner tailings are pumped to a cluster of FX75 × 12 hydrocyclones for thickening and classification. The thickened cyclone underflow flows by gravity back to the SMD-355 stirred mill, and the cyclone overflow flows by gravity back to the rougher conditioning tank of the copper–zinc separation circuit.

5. **Copper–Lead Separation Flotation System**

The concentrates from the preferential flotation and from the copper–zinc separation cleaning stage enter the copper–lead separation circuit. A flowsheet of one-stage roughing followed by one-stage cleaning is adopted. The rougher tailings are the copper concentrate and are pumped to a Φ20 m copper concentrate high-efficiency thickener. The cleaner concentrate is the lead concentrate and is pumped to a Φ3.6 m lead concentrate high-efficiency thickener.

6. Zinc–Sulfur Separation Flotation System

The scavenger tailings from the copper–zinc separation circuit, together with the second scavenger concentrate from the copper–lead–zinc bulk flotation, enter the zinc–sulfur separation circuit. A flowsheet of two-stage roughing, one-stage cleaning, and one-stage scavenging is adopted. The cleaner concentrate is the zinc concentrate and is pumped to a Φ15 m zinc concentrate high-efficiency thickener. The first scavenger tailings are pumped to a Φ18 m high-efficiency tailings thickener.

Concentrates Dewatering

The flotation copper concentrate is pumped to one Φ 20 m high-efficiency thickener for concentration. The thickener underflow is pumped to a buffer agitation tank, and then, by filter feed pump, to one TPS38/38M45 and one HDLY/Ⅱ-36 vertical automatic filter press for dewatering.

The flotation lead concentrate is pumped to one Φ 3.6 m high-efficiency thickener for concentration. The thickener underflow is pumped to a buffer agitation tank and then, by filter feed pump, to one HDLY/Ⅰ-9 vertical automatic filter press for dewatering.

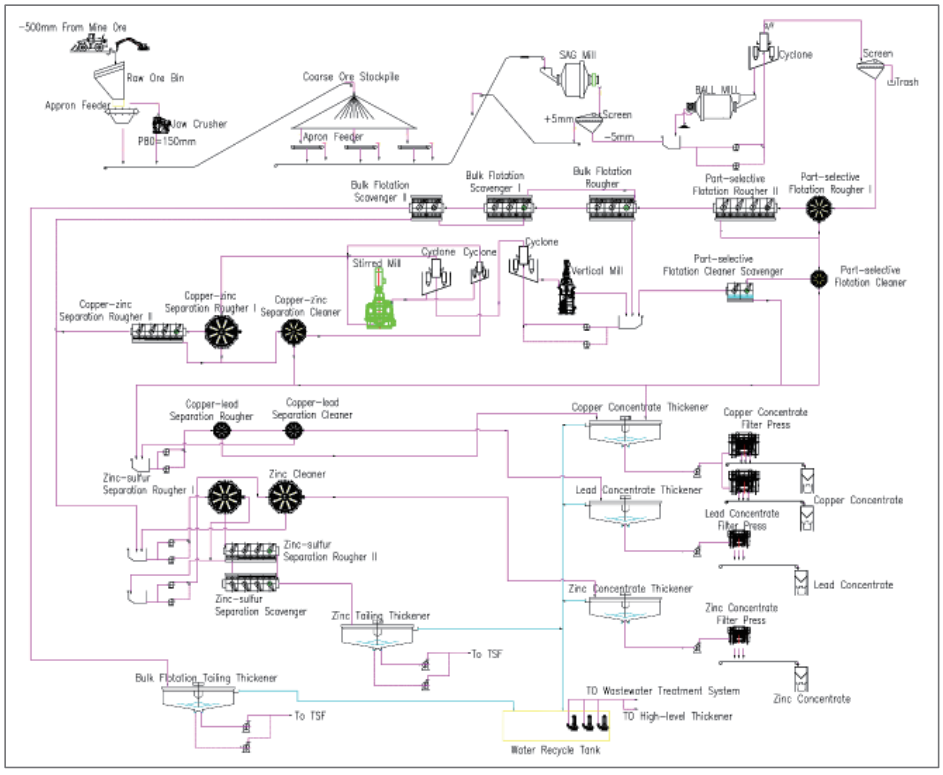
The flotation zinc concentrate is pumped to one Φ15 m high-efficiency thickener for concentration. The thickener underflow is pumped to a buffer agitation tank and then, by filter feed pump, to one TPS26/26M45 vertical automatic filter press for dewatering.

The dewatered three concentrate is packed into one-tonne bags by an automatic bagging machine and then stored by forklift.

Tailings Thickening and Handling

The bulk flotation tailings are pumped to a Φ20 m high-efficiency thickener, where the slurry is thickened to 50% solids. The zinc tailings are pumped to a Φ18 m high-efficiency thickener, where the slurry is also thickened to 50% solids. The thickened tailings streams are then pumped separately by slurry pumps to the tailings storage facility.

Figure 17.1: Process Flowsheet of the Plant



Source: According to the Preliminary Design and SRK prepared.

17.3 Designed Indicators

The preliminary process design indicators have been derived primarily from metallurgical testwork conducted by BML and GRINM, and subsequently adjusted with reference to operating data from comparable plants in the region, with the indexes shown in Table 17.1. It should be noted that the indicators are average figures during the life of mine. It will vary with the feed materials variation, either of the grades or of the lithology.

Copper and zinc concentrates are saleable products with attractive gold and silver credits, although payability for gold and silver is less favourable in the zinc concentrate. The lead concentrate has a relatively low lead grade and high copper content resulting in its not positive marketing. However, it carries a significant gold and silver credit.

Gold and silver grades are relatively high in the zinc rougher tailings, where approximately 34% of the gold and 26% of the silver losses occur.

Table 17.1: Designed Processing Indicators

Product	Yield	Production		Grade, % or g/t for Au and Ag					Recovery, %				
	%	t/d	t/h	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
ROM feed	100.00	1850.00	77.08	**1.96**	**0.23**	**2.55**	**2.05**	**41.00**	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Copper Concentrate	6.79	125.62	5.23	**25.35**	1.64	3.80	12.50	197.00	**87.82**	48.42	10.12	41.40	32.63
Lead Concentrate	0.24	4.44	0.19	15.52	**20.65**	3.63	6.08	425.25	1.90	**21.54**	0.34	0.71	2.49
Zinc Concentrate	3.92	72.52	3.02	2.10	0.70	**53.50**	8.50	340.00	4.20	11.93	**82.24**	16.25	32.51
Bulk Flotation Tail	47.00	869.50	36.23	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.35	6.00	1.92	6.13	1.84	8.02	6.88
Zn Flotation Tail	42.05	777.93	32.41	0.19	0.07	0.33	1.64	24.86	4.16	11.98	5.45	33.61	25.50
Total Tail	89.05	1647.43	68.64	0.13	0.05	0.21	0.96	14.91	6.08	18.11	7.30	41.63	32.38

Source: Preliminary Design for the 1,850 tpd Mineral Processing Plant of El Domo Project, Yantai Oriental, February 2026.

17.4 Process Design Criteria and Equipment

Based on the metallurgical testwork and subsequent detailed technical studies, the Process Design Criteria (PDC) have been established and are presented in Table 17.2. Using these design criteria and the selected flowsheet, detailed equipment sizing has been completed, with the main process equipment for the Plant summarized in Table 17.3. It should be noted that the conveyor and pumps are not listed.

Table 17.2: Key Process Design Criteria

Description	Unit	Value
Annual throughput	tpd	1,850
Days per year	days	365
Operation days per year	days	330
Crushing operating hours per year	hours	3,960
Crushing operating rate	%	45.21
Crushing circuit hourly throughput	t/h	154.17
Crushing circuit feed size, F_{100}	mm	500
Crushing circuit product size, P_{80}	mm	150
Grinding & flotation& dewatering operating hours per year	hours	7,920
Grinding & flotation& dewatering operating rate	%	90.41
SAB feed rate	t/h	77.08
Ball mill circulating load	%	250
Primary grinding fineness P_{80}	μm	125
SAG mill grinding density	%	75
Ball mill grinding density	%	75
Cyclone pulp density	%	30
Regrinding product fineness P_{80}	μm	15
Concentrate water content	%	10
Tail pulp density	%	50

Table 17.3: Main Processing Equipment

Equipment	Specification	Single Power (kW)	Qty
Heavy-duty apron feeder	GBZ1800x5800	37	1
Primary jaw crusher	C106	110	
Heavy-duty apron feeder	GBZ1200x6000	15	3
Sag mill	Φ5.03×2.8	900	1
Linear vibrating screen	2ZKR2052	2×22	1
Ball mill	Φ3.6×6.5	1250	1
Hydrocyclone	FX500×6	/	1 set
Flotation trash screen	ZKR2052	2×11	1
PP rougher 1 Flotation column	CT-3×12	/	1
PP rougher 2 flotation cells	XCF-30	75	1
PP rougher 2 flotation cells	KYF-30	55	3
PP cleaner column	CT-2×9	/	1
PP cleaner-scavenger flotation cell	XCF-30	75	1
PP cleaner-scavenger flotation cell	KYF-30	55	1
Bulk rougher 1 flotation cell	XCF-30	75	1
Bulk rougher 1 flotation cell	KYF-30	55	2
Bulk rougher 2 flotation cell	XCF-30	75	1
Bulk rougher 2 flotation cell	KYF-30	55	2
Bulk scavenger flotation cell	XCF-30	75	1
Bulk scavenger flotation cell	KYF-30	55	1
Regrinding mill	VGX-1000-S	745	1
First-stage hydrocyclone	FX200×12	/	1 set
Second-stage hydrocyclone	FX100×18	/	1 set
Ultrafine mill	SMD-355-C	355	2
Copper and zinc separation rougher 1 flotation column	CT-5.5×12	/	1
Copper and zinc separation rougher 2 flotation cell	XYF-30	75	1
Copper and zinc separation rougher 2 flotation cell	KCF-30	55	3
Copper and zinc separation cleaner flotation column	CT-3×9	/	1
Copper and lead separation rougher flotation column	CT-2×9	/	1
Copper and lead separation cleaner flotation column	CT-2×6	/	1
Zinc rougher 1 flotation column	CT-5×12	/	1
Zinc rougher 2 flotation cell	XYF-30	75	1
Zinc rougher 2 flotation cell	KCF-30	55	3
Zinc scavenger flotation cell	XYF-30	75	1
Zinc scavenger flotation cell	KCF-30	55	3
Zinc cleaner flotation column	CT-5×9	/	1
Copper concentrate thickener	NZY20	7.5	1

Equipment	Specification	Single Power (kW)	Qty
Zinc concentrate thickener	NXZ-15	7.5	1
Lead concentrate thickener	NZY3.6	3	1
Bulk flotation tailings thickener	φ20	25	1
Zinc flotation tailings thickener	φ18	25	1
Copper concentrate fliter press	TPS 38/38	/	1
Copper concentrate fliter press	HDLY/Ⅱ-36	/	1
Lead concentrate fliter press	HDLY/Ⅰ-9	/	1
Zinc concentrate fliter press	TPS 26/26	/	1

Source: Preliminary Design for the 1,850 tpd Mineral Processing Plant of El Domo Project, Yantai Oriental, February 2026.

17.5 Processing Plant Layout

The plant mainly comprises a run-of-mine (ROM) stockpile, ROM bin, crushing plant, crushed ore stockpile, grinding and flotation plant, concentrate high-efficiency thickeners, concentrate dewatering plant and concentrate storage, tailings high-efficiency thickeners, high-level process water tank, fuel/oil storage, blower house, generator room, mechanical workshop, reagent storage, materials warehouse, laboratory (test and assay facilities), and administrative building.

All structures and buildings are arranged to make full use of the natural topography and elevation differences. The crushing, grinding–flotation, and dewatering plants are laid out in a linear ("I-shaped") configuration. Equipment is selected and arranged to ensure smooth slurry transport, with gravity flow adopted wherever practicable. Similar equipment is grouped and centrally controlled to facilitate plant operation and management.

17.6 Processing Plant Service

17.6.1 Water Supply

According to the process design conditions, the concentrator's total process water demand is 10,636 m³/d, including 241m³/d of make-up fresh water (approximately 0.13 m³/t of ROM) and 10,445 m³/d of reclaimed water, resulting in a process water reuse rate of approximately 98.2%. The process water supply pressure for the concentrator is 0.30 MPa.

The primary source of make-up fresh water is stream flow in a gully located approximately 3 km northwest of the concentrator. Backup fresh water sources are the treated effluents from the EWTP1 tailings storage facility (TSF) water treatment plant and the EWTP2 open pit water treatment plant. Both the primary and backup water sources are pumped to an inclined-plate thickener. After sedimentation in the thickener, the clarified water is used as process water in the plant, while the thickener overflow returns by gravity to the fresh water tank. One high-level fresh water tank with a capacity of 800 m³ is provided.

Reclaimed water consists of plant reclaim water (overflow from high-efficiency thickeners and filtrate from filter presses) and TSF reclaim water. Plant reclaim water is treated in the plant reclaim water treatment station and then reused in the process. Two high-level reclaim water tanks are installed, each with a capacity of 2,000 m³, giving a total capacity of 4,000 m³.

Tailings slurry discharged to the TSF undergoes natural settling, and the resulting clarified water, together with rainfall collected in the TSF, is pumped from a floating pontoon pumping station to an intermediate reclaim water tank, and then pumped under pressure back to the concentrator for recycling.

17.6.2 Power Supply

The power supply for the concentrator is taken from a 69/13.8 kV substation located to the southwest of the plant. This substation feeds the concentrator's 13.8 kV/0.48 kV substation (MCC) and provides power distribution to the 13.8 kV vertical mill, SAG mill, ball mill, reclaim water pontoon pumps, and other high-voltage consumers. During the initial production stage, power will be supplied by high-voltage diesel generator sets. Once the external 69 kV grid power becomes fully available, the diesel generator sets will be retained as backup power for the grid supply.

The concentrator MCC is installed adjacent to the grinding–flotation building and is equipped with three transformers. It supplies low-voltage power and lighting loads for crushing and screening, grinding, flotation, concentrate dewatering, reagent preparation, as well as the concentrator warehouse and office areas.

The concentrator's annual power consumption is 37.87 million kWh/a, corresponding to a specific power consumption of 62.04 kWh/t of ROM.

17.6.3 Ventilation and Dust Control

In the laboratories, assay rooms, and reagent storage areas, independent mechanical exhaust systems are installed to remove excess heat, contaminated air, and harmful gases, thereby improving the working environment.

To reduce dust dispersion, spray dust suppression systems are installed at locations prone to dust generation. The floors of each plant building and conveyor gallery are washed once per shift. Dust-tight enclosures are provided at all material transfer points, equipped with dust collectors for mechanical dust removal.

17.6.4 Tailings Transportation Service

The concentrator produces two types of tailings. One is the mixed flotation tailings, with a dry tonnage of 869.50 t/d, slurry density of 3.00 t/m³, solids mass concentration of 50%, and a particle size of P_{80} = 125 µm. The other is the zinc flotation tailings, with a dry tonnage of 777.93 t/d, slurry density of 4.53 t/m³, solids mass concentration of 50%, and a particle size of P_{80} = 15 µm.

Both tailings are transported to the tailings storage facility by slurry pumps. The slurry pumps are arranged beneath the thickeners and are installed outdoors, with rain covers provided for the motors. The tailings pipelines are HDPE pipes laid along the ground surface, and where they cross roads, steel casing pipes are used and buried for protection.

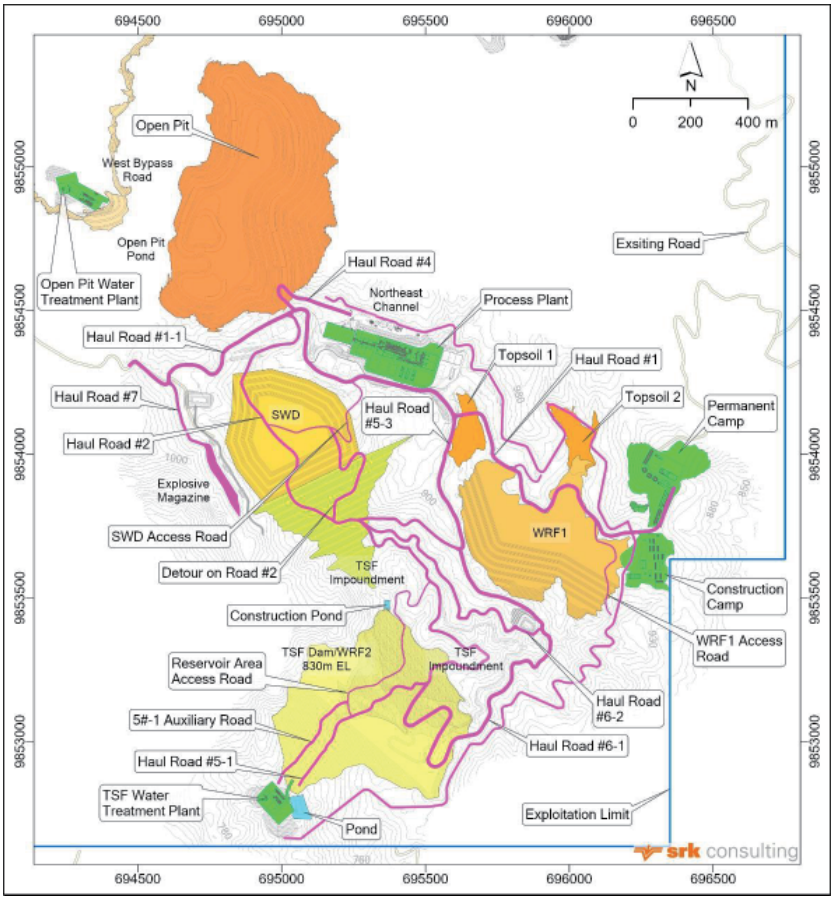
The final dam crest elevation of the tailings storage facility is +830 m. The ground elevation at the concentrator tailings pump station is +941 m, and the horizontal distance from the tailings pumps to the dam shoulder of the tailings storage facility is approximately 1,800 m.

18 Project Infrastructure

18.1 Introduction

The site layout comprises an open pit in the northwest, linked to the rest of the operation by a main haul road and a west bypass road. Immediately east of the pit is the process plant, flanked by two topsoil stockpiles and the Northeast non-contact diversion channel. South of the plant is the SWD ("Saprolite Waste Dump") and WRF1 ("Waste Rock Facility 1"), each served by dedicated access roads. Further south lies the TSF (Tailings Storage Facility), including the TSF impoundment, construction pond, downstream pond and the main embankment at approximately 830 m elevation, all accessed via the reservoir area access road and internal haul roads. An explosives magazine is located southwest of the SWD, and the construction camp is situated to the east of WRF1. All facilities are contained within the defined concession boundary. The figure below shows the overall site layout for the Project.

Figure 18.1: Overall Site Layout of the El Domo Project



Sources: El Domo Project, SRK

18.2 Access Road

The Project requires reliable road access to the national highway network to deliver concentrate and receive consumables, with most traffic expected to travel to and from the port city of Guayaquil, approximately 150 km away. Site access will be improved by upgrading existing public roads and bridges along the section between the villages of El Pasaje B and El Congreso, up to the mine property access point. From Guayaquil, travel time to the town of Las Naves is about 2.5 hours by highway, followed by approximately 1.0 hour by road from Las Naves to the El Domo Project.

From the property access point, a new access tie into the internal haul-road network. On site, roads have been aligned to existing corridors as far as practicable to minimise disturbance. New internal roads are required to access the various plant and waste facilities on the terraces and to reach the El Silencio valley floor for construction and operation of the waste rock and tailings facilities. Haul roads are typically designed at 12 m width and secondary site roads at 8 m width. Because of terrain constraints, a shared-traffic model has been adopted.

Access roads to the TSF/WRF2 must be maintained in safe condition at all times, as they are critical for operation, inspection and surveillance of the facility. To limit earthworks volumes, anchor trenches for the liner system will be located along access roads upstream of the impoundment. Some of these roads lie at elevations higher than the Starter Dam crest, which means the first stage of liner installation will cover a slightly larger impoundment footprint than is strictly required for the initial tailings deposition plan.

A formal road-maintenance programme will be implemented. Any access-related hazards identified during daily inspections will be reported to surface operations, which will be responsible for undertaking and documenting the necessary maintenance and improvements.

18.3 Tailings Storage Facility

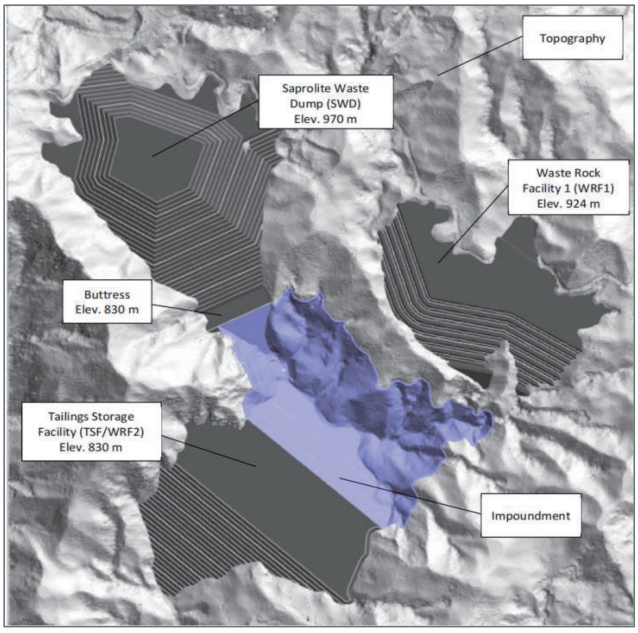
The Detailed Engineering Study ("DES") for the El Domo Tailings Storage Facility / Waste Rock Facility 2 (TSF/WRF2) was conducted by Klohn Crippen Berger Ltd. ("KCB") in January 2024.

Low-density tailings from the processing plant will first be thickened to a solids content of 50%–55% using high-efficiency thickeners, and then pumped to the TSF for deposition. The TSF/WRF2 is situated within the El Silencio Creek valley, downstream of the SWD and WRF1, which is shown in Figure 18.2.

The embankment will be constructed continuously using the downstream construction method. Selected rockfill from the open pit will be used to form the structural portion of the TSF embankment, while waste rock will be placed downstream to form WRF2. The impoundment area will be fully lined with a 2 mm LLDPE geomembrane and will incorporate an underdrain and seepage collection system. Emergency spillways will be provided for each stage of the embankment.

The TSF/WRF2 is planned to be constructed in four stages. The initial dam crest elevation is 786 mRL with a crest width of 20 m, providing storage capacity for approximately 0.5 years of tailings deposition. The final dam crest elevation will be 830 mRL with a crest width of 227.5 m. The total storage capacity of the facility will be approximately 5.06 Mm^3 which, based on a plant throughput of 660 ktpa and a tailings yield of 89%, is estimated to provide approximately 12 years of tailings storage.

Figure 18.2: Site Location of TSF/WRF2



Source: Curipamba – El Domo Project DES Final Report, KCB, January 2023.

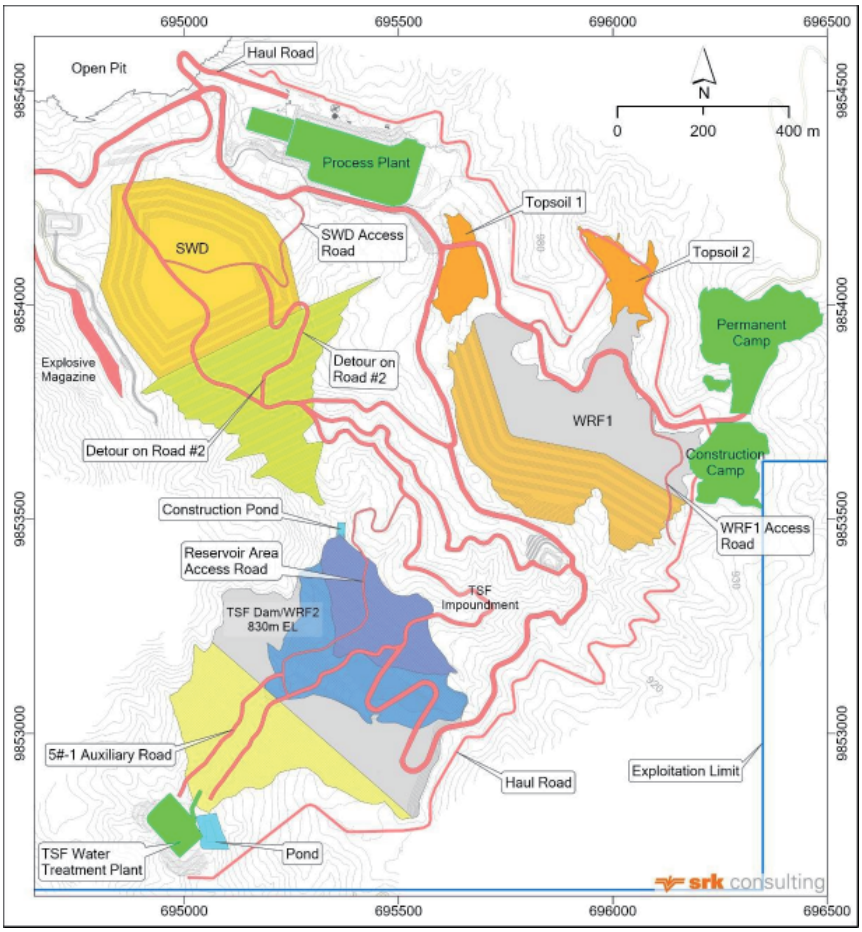
18.4 Waste Rock Dump

The El Domo Project will include two principal waste storage facilities and a tailings storage facility, as follows:

- Saprolite Waste Dump (SWD) for storage of overburden and saprolite waste with a volume capacity about 13 million M^3.
- Waste Rock Facility 1 (WRF1) for storage of PAG waste rock and waste rock unsuitable for construction with a volume about 3.7 million m^3.
- TSF/WRF2 embankment facility for placement of suitable NAG waste rock in the embankment and storage of process tailings in a lined impoundment formed by that embankment. The waste for embankment is around 13.5 million m^3 as designed.

The site layout is shown in Figure 18.3.

Figure 18.3: General Layout of Waste Facilities at End of Mine Life



Sources: El Domo Project, SRK

18.4.1 Waste Rock Facility 1

The El Domo Project will generate both PAG and NAG waste rock, which require separate management and storage.

NAG waste rock will be preferentially used for construction of the TSF/WRF2 embankment, particularly in the later, outer stages of the facility. NAG rock will also be used to encapsulate any suitable PAG rockfill that may be used in the embankment. The design objective is to avoid the use of PAG rock in TSF/WRF2 construction wherever practicable.

WRF1 is planned for storage of poor-quality and PAG waste rock that is not used in TSF/WRF2 construction and not directed to co-mingling in the SWD.

WRF1 has been designed with internal zonation of waste types. As a general approach, the dump will be constructed in ascending platforms using an end-dumping method (Method IV, Hawley and

Cunning, 2017), with waste placed behind toe berms. These berms will act initially as impact berms to reduce the risk of boulders rolling downslope.

The design capacity of WRF1 is approximately 3.5 Mm³. This capacity may be reduced if additional waste rock is diverted to the SWD, either for co-mingling or as part of an external rockfill zone, as discussed previously.

Stability analyses indicate that the estimated factors of safety meet the design criteria and support the use of a 2.5H:1V downstream slope.

Seepage management measures for WRF1 are similar to those proposed for the TSF/WRF2 and the SWD. The principal underdrain beneath WRF1 is designed with capacity greater than the baseflow of the main creek running north–south through the facility footprint. A collection pond is proposed downstream for short-term storage of seepage and contact runoff and for water quality monitoring; this pond will eventually be inundated by the advancing tailings. In the long term, seepage from WRF1 will report to the TSF pond, where it will either be reclaimed for process use or pumped to the WTP for treatment and discharge, as required.

18.4.2 Tailings Storage Facility and Waste Rock Facility 2

The tailings storage facility (TSF) will retain process tailings within a fully lined impoundment formed by the TSF embankment, which is buttressed downstream by Waste Rock Facility 2 (WRF2). In this report, the embankment portion is referred to as the "TSF/WRF2 embankment dump" or "embankment dump," and the tailings containment area is referred to as the "TSF/WRF2 impoundment."

The TSF/WRF2 is located in the El Silencio creek valley, adjacent to the process plant. Tailings will be discharged and stored behind an embankment approximately 150 m high and 600 m wide, constructed using the downstream method and fully lined. The design details for the TSF/WRF2 implementation are provided in Section 18.3.

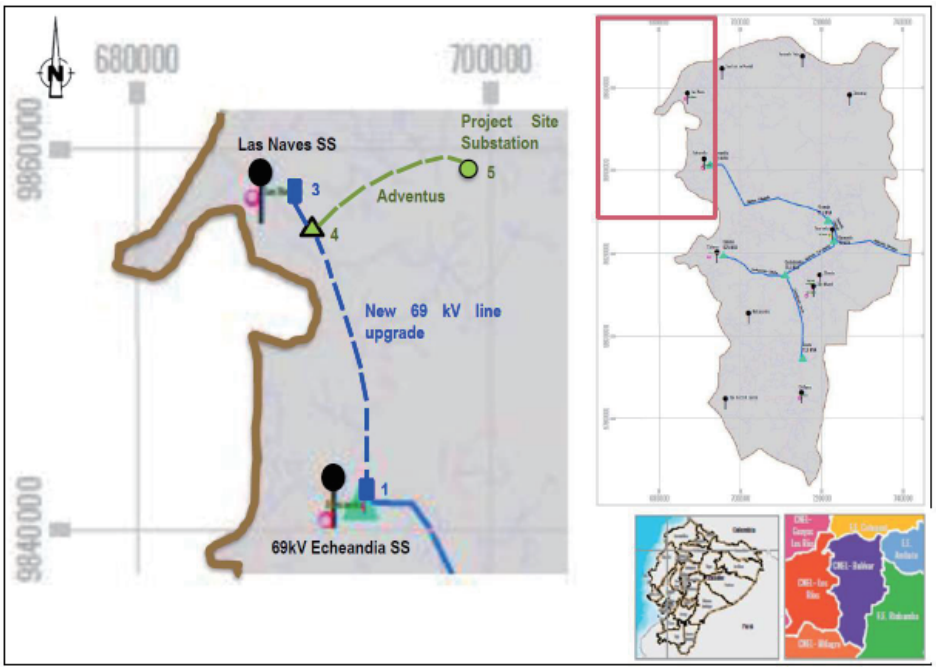
18.5 Power Supply

The main Ecuadorian electrical system is designed as a high-quality electricity service matrix. The distribution system is called the *Sistema Nacional de Distribución* (SND, National Distribution System). The SND is controlled by *CELEC EP Transelectric*, a government institution in charge of power transmission and distribution. Approximately 80% to 90% of the Ecuadorian national power grid is supplied by hydroelectric power sources. El Domo has progressed preliminary applications with the relevant electric utility authorities to secure the power allocation required for the Project.

The nearest suitable transmission line connection point is located 7 km to the West of the Project site. El Domo required to construct a suitable 69 kV overhead line to the Project site. Additional to the new site power line, the local grid power line requires upgrading to manage the increased load demand.

The power grid is shown in Figure 18.4. Currently, the 69 kV power line ends south of the Project site in Echeandia where it is stepped down to 13.8 kV for distribution to the Las Naves Substation (SS). The Echeandia- Las Naves line will require upgrading to 69 kV to allow El Domo to connect to the 69 kV infrastructure. The Las Naves SS will also require upgrading to allow for the step-down from 69 kV even though this will not have any direct benefit for the Project.

Figure 18.4: Schematic Diagram of External Power Supply System



Sources: DRA, 2021 FS

El Domo engaged ENERGYWORK to update the Civil and Electromechanical Design for the Caluma-Echeandia Powerline, based on the old designs delivered by CNEL EP. The scope includes the specifications, bill of materials, and budgets for the contracting process, as well as the environmental impact study, environmental management plan, environmental register with the environmental authorities, site socialization, and landowners' compensation evaluation. This powerline will connect the Caluma Substation with the Echeandia Substation to bring a second connection route with the Ecuador National Transmission Grid for El Domo mining project, as well as to close a 69 kV ring for the grid of CNEL EP UN BOLIVAR, reinforcing its capacity, availability, and reliability. The powerline will be owned and operated by CNEL EP. The updated design investment will be reimbursed by CNEL EP through the energy bill.

The substations and power line construction, as well as the grid-connection electrical simulation study and land expropriation legal consultancy are all contracted to different specific contractors:

- Substations:
  - Las Naves Substation: the contract includes procurement, civil work, and Electromechanical Assembly of the 69/13.8 kV Substation placed at Las Naves to supply power to this town. The substation will be owned and operated by CNEL EP. CNEL EP will reimburse the investment through the energy bill.
  - TAP Substation: procurement, civil works, and electromechanical Assembly of the 69 kV Switching Compact Substation placed in the middle section of Echeandia - Las Naves Powerline for tapping of the dedicated powerline (TAP - Naves Chico). The substation will be owned and operated by CNEL EP. The investment will not be reimbursable.

- Naves Chico Substation: Procurement, Civil Works, and Electromechanical Assembly of the 69/13.8 kV Substation located at El Domo to supply power to the entire mining project. The substation will be owned and operated by El Domo. The investment will not be reimbursable.

- Power Lines:
  - ECHAENDIA - LAS NAVES Power Line: procurement, civil works, and electromechanical assembly of the 69 kV powerline between the Echeandia Substation and the New Las Naves Substation to supply power to Las Naves and El Domo. The scope includes a new line bay at Echeandia Substation. The powerline will be owned and operated by CNEL EP. CNEL EP will reimburse the investment through the energy bill.
  - TAP - NAVES CHICO Power Line: Procurement, Civil Works, and Electromechanical Assembly of the 69 kV powerline between the new TAP Substation and the New Naves Chico Substation to supply power exclusively to El Domo. The powerline will be owned and operated by CNEL EP. The investment will not be reimbursable.
  - CALUMA – ECHEANDIA Power Line: under bidding.
- Study and Consultancy:
  - Grid-Connection Electrical Simulation Study: A study consisting of the software simulation in a stable and dynamic state of the entire 69 kV grid owned by CNEL EP UN BOLIVAR, including El DOMO internal electrical system and the connections with the Ecuador National Transmission Grid under different scenarios, both normal and under some contingencies.
  - Land Expropriation Legal Consultancy: Release of the easement strip of Echeandia - Las Naves Powerline, including the updating of landowners' cadaster survey, project socialization, obtention of landowner legal files, passing permissions, evaluation of landowner compensation due to affectations, follow-up to easement imposition by CNEL EP, and registration of the final legal files in the municipalities. CNEL EP will reimburse part of the amount of this contract through the energy bill.

18.6 Water Supply

During construction, the Project will require sufficient capacity for containment and treatment of contact water. El Domo plans to secure seven surface-water abstraction permits to support construction and operations. The details of these abstraction points are summarised in Table 18.1; three permits have been granted and four are currently under application. The locations of the seven abstraction points are shown in Figure 18.1.

To ensure that adequate water-treatment capacity is available when the TSF is temporarily closed for water containment, construction of the water treatment plant has been identified as a priority. A Detailed Engineering Study – Final Report for Curipamba – El Domo Project (KCB, 2023) has been completed, which defines the overall site water-management strategy and the associated treatment requirements.

Table 18.1: Summary of Existing and Planned Surface-Water Abstraction Permits for El Domo Mine

No.	Intake Code	Stream Name / Location	Owner	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Applied Flow – Dry Season (L/s)	Applied Flow – Wet Season (L/s)	Applied Flow – Dry Season (m^3/d)	Applied Flow – Wet Season (m^3/d)	Current Flow (L/s)	Current Flow (m^3/d)	Current Status	Use
1	CI-01	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	696817	9854123	807	34.74	105	3002	9072	361.17	31205	Inspection date to be scheduled by authority	Process water
2	CI-02	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	695631	9854471	981	2.77	6.08	239	525	29.83	2577	Inspection date to be scheduled by authority	Process water
3	CH-01	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	696679	9853876	816		1.5		130	25	2160	Approved	Domestic water
4	CH-02	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	696850	9853657	779		0.63		54	54.48	4707	Approved	Domestic water
5	CH-04	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	695917	9854278	977		2.31		200	34.8	3007	Inspection date to be scheduled by authority	Domestic water
6	CH-05	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	694717	9854109	942		0.185		16	6.47	559	Approved	Domestic water
7	CH-07	Unnamed creek	CURIMINING S.A.	695038	9855647	885		1.3		112	38.8	3352	Inspection date to be scheduled by authority	Domestic water
8	CN-Aut	Snail creek	CURIMINING S.A.	694874	9856295	728		2.5		216	409.39	35371	Approved	Process water
9	NC-Aut	Naves Chico creek	CURIMINING S.A.	693957	9855878	619		2.5		216	441.57	38152	Approved	Process water

Source: El Domo, the current flow was based on the data of Q1 2026

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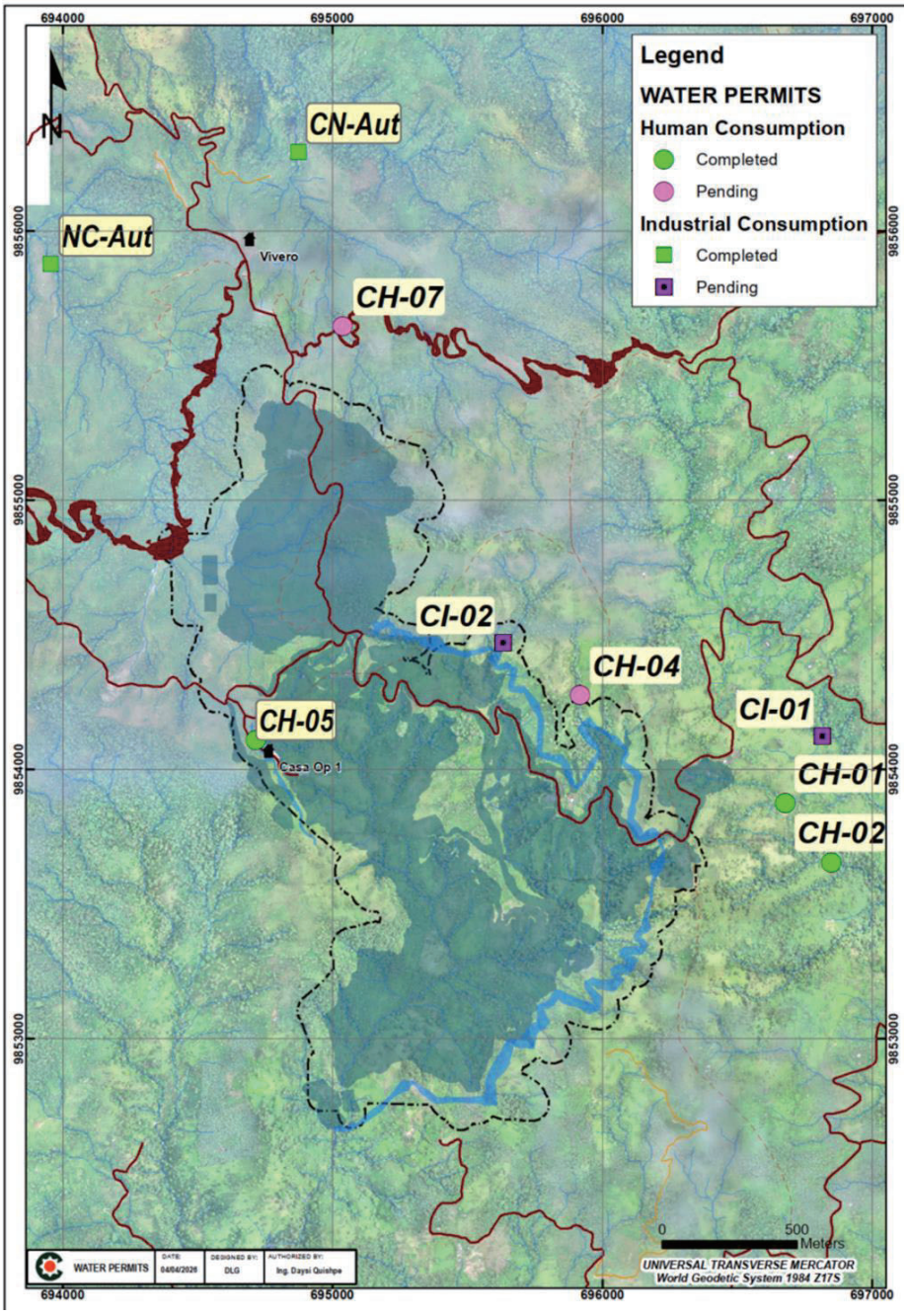
Figure 18.5: Locations of Existing and Planned Surface-Water Abstraction Points



Sources: El Domo Mine

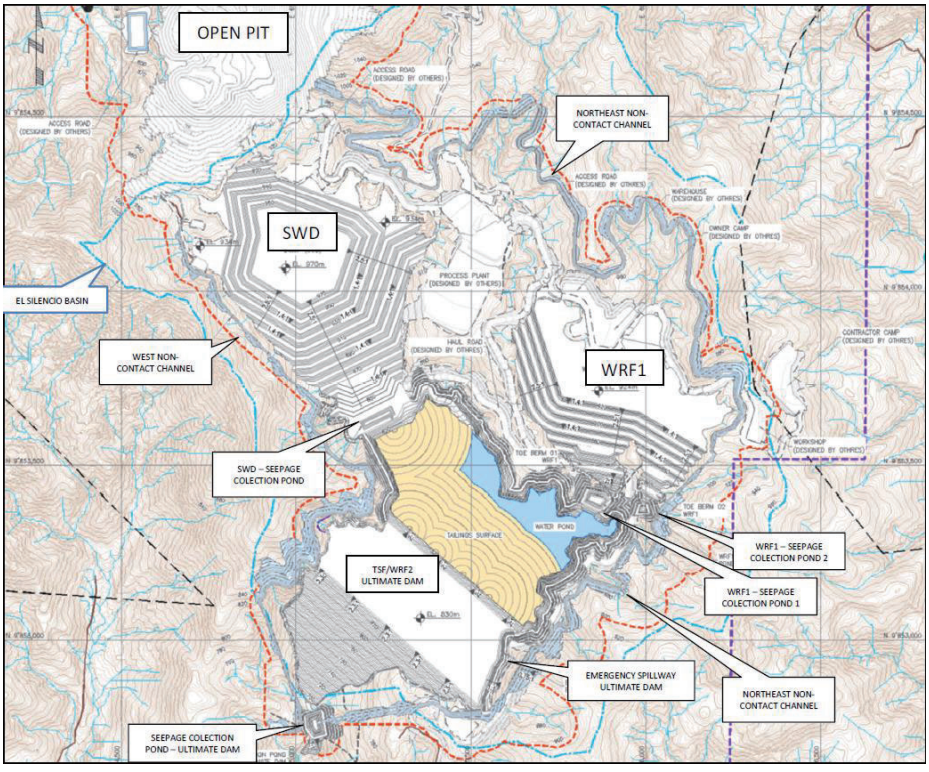
18.7 Water Management

According to KCB (2023), the water management system (WMS) comprises separate systems for non-contact and contact water, as summarised below:

- Non-contact water management
  - Non-contact diversion channels in the El Silencio basin, including the West Channel and Northeast Channel.
  - Associated chutes and energy-dissipation structures.
- Contact water management
  - Internal contact water collection and management structures for Waste Rock Facility 1 (WRF1), the combined Tailings Storage Facility/Waste Rock Facility 2 (TSF/WRF2), and the sediment-water dam (SWD), together with their respective collection ponds.
  - Emergency spillways for the staged TSF/WRF2 embankments.

These structures are shown schematically in Figure 18.6 and form the basis of the Project's water management and treatment plan.

Figure 18.6: General Scheme – Waste storage facilities and Water management structures



Sources: KCB 2023

18.7.1 Hydrology

Peak flows for the design of diversion and drainage channels were estimated for a range of return periods using the following design criteria:

- Operational stage
  - Temporary channels: 10-year, 24-hour duration storm
  - Permanent channels: 25-year, 24-hour duration storm
- Closure stage
  - Permanent channels: 200-year, 24-hour duration storm

A 24-hour SCS Synthetic Storm Type III distribution was adopted for all design events.

The hydrological response of the soils was characterised using the Curve Number (CN) method (USDA, 1986) under Antecedent Moisture Conditions AMC II and AMC III. The CN values applied for each catchment are presented in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2: SCS Curve Numbers

Return Period	Land Cover Type Description	Hydrologic Soil Group	Catchment-Scale CN (AMC II)	Local-Scale CN (AMC III)
10-yr	Disturbed zone	C	79	-
25-yr and 200-yr	Undisturbed zone	C	70	84
Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)	Grasslands	C	100	100

Source: KCB 2023

Notes:

[1] The Hydrologic Soil Group A, B, C, and D, determines the runoff curve number. NRCS (USDA,1986).
[2] AMC II for normal antecedent moisture conditions.
[3] AMC III for wet antecedent moisture conditions.
[4] Soils of high runoff potential and very slow infiltration rates when wetted thoroughly.

18.7.2 Non-Contact Water Channels

Northeast Channel

The northeast non-contact water diversion system is designed to intercept and convey surface runoff from undisturbed catchments upstream of the site, and route it around the SWD, WRF1 and TSF/WRF2 facilities. The channel is approximately 5.2 km long and discharges into a collection pond located downstream of the TSF/WRF2 seepage collection pond.

The channel has a trapezoidal cross-section. For the operational phase it is designed to safely convey the peak flow from a 24-hour, 25-year return period storm event with a 0.3 m freeboard. This design also provides capacity, at closure, to convey the peak flow from a 24-hour, 200-year return period event with a minimum freeboard of 0.05 m. The typical longitudinal gradient is 0.5%, and the system incorporates four concrete chute/energy dissipator structures with slopes between 30% and 50%.

Cut and fill slopes for the earthworks follow the AOC recommendations. Drawings D-1301 to D-1307 present the plan and profile of the channel, and Drawings D-1308 to D-1319 provide construction details and associated structures. Channel dimensions are summarised in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3: Northeast Non-Contact Water Channel - Dimensions

Structure	Progressive From (km)	Progressive To (km)	Base Width (m)	Height (m)	Length (m)	Side Slope (H:V)
Channel	0+000	0+143	0.4	0.6	-	1:1
Channel	0+146	0+900	0.6	1.1	-	1:1
Channel	0+903	3+243	0.9	1.5	-	1:1
Channel	3+457	4+458	1	1.7	-	1:1
Channel	4+563	4+756	1.4	2.4	-	1:1
Concrete chutes	2+938	2+978	1.8	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	3+249	3+428	1.9	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	4+469	4+536	2	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	4+763	5+043	4.1	1.9	-	-
Dissipation ponds	2+984	2+998	3	2.8	14	-
Dissipation ponds	3+435	3+451	3	2.9	16	-
Dissipation ponds	4+543	4+559	3.6	3	16	-
Dissipation ponds	4+829	4+844	8	2.9	15	-

Source: KCB 2024 and 2025

West Channel

The West non-contact water diversion channel is designed to intercept and convey surface runoff from undisturbed catchments on the west side of El Silencio Creek. The channel is approximately 2.25 km long and discharges downstream of the TSF/WRF2 seepage collection pond. As with the Northeast Channel, it has a trapezoidal cross-section and is designed, for closure conditions, to safely convey the peak flow from a 24-hour, 200-year return period storm event.

The channel has a general longitudinal gradient of 0.5% and incorporates eight energy-dissipating chutes: two sections constructed as 36-inch HDPE SDR 17 pipelines at 20% slope, and six concrete chutes with slopes between 20% and 50%. Drawings D-1322 to D-1324 present the plan and profile, and Drawings D-1325 to D-1334 provide construction details and associated structures. Channel dimensions are summarised in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4: West Non-Contact Water Channel - Dimensions

Structure	Progressive From (km)	Progressive To (km)	Base Width (m)	Height (m)	Length (m)	Side Slope (H:V)
Channel	0+000	0+704	0.5	0.8	-	1:1
Channel	0+704	1+270	0.8	1.2	-	1:1
Channel	1+270	2+040	0.8	1.4	-	1:1
Channel	2+047	2+069	4	0.7	-	1:1

Structure	Progressive From (km)	Progressive To (km)	Base Width (m)	Height (m)	Length (m)	Side Slope (H:V)
Pipelines chutes	0+230	0+282	36" Ø		-	-
Pipelines chutes	0+335	0+355	36" Ø		-	-
Concrete chutes	0+370	0+405	0.9	0.9	-	-
Concrete chutes	0+447	0+538	0.9	0.9	-	-
Concrete chutes	0+936	1+001	1.5	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	1+276	1+308	1.5	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	1+393	1+425	1.4	1.2	-	-
Concrete chutes	1+600	1+884	1.5	1.2	-	-
Dissipation ponds	0+282	0+288	1.55	1.8	5.75	-
Dissipation ponds	0+355	0+360	1.55	1.8	5	-
Dissipation ponds	0+406	0+411	1.8	1.3	5	-
Dissipation ponds	0+539	0+544	1.8	1.35	5	-
Dissipation ponds	1+013	1+021	2	2.05	8	-
Dissipation ponds	1+315	1+325	3	2.25	10	-
Dissipation ponds	1+433	1+443	3	2.45	10	-
Dissipation ponds	1+892	1+902	3	2.45	10	-

Source: KCB 2024 and 2025

18.7.3 Contact Surface Water Management

The contact water management system has been designed to control and collect surface runoff within the SWD and WRF1 waste rock facilities.

SWD Management System

The water management system (WMS) is designed to divert and temporarily store surface runoff in the western, northeastern and southern sectors of the site. In these areas, the hydraulic structures consist of diversion ditches, energy-dissipation ponds and drop (step) structures. All structures are designed to safely convey the peak flow from a 24-hour storm event with a 10-year return period.

Triangular diversion ditches intercept runoff from benches (platforms) and slopes and convey the flow to collection boxes. The ditches have a typical longitudinal gradient of approximately 0.5%. Flow between benches is routed through concrete drop structures. The geometry and design parameters for these hydraulic structures are summarised in Table 18.5 and Table 18.6. The detailed configuration of the SWD water management system is shown on Drawings D-3300 and D-3301.

Table 18.5: SWD Triangular Ditches System Geometry

Sector	Q max in bench (m³/s)	Manning n	H (m)	Z1 and Z2 (H:V)	Design Velocity V (m/s)
West	0.078	0.016	0.4	1	0.7
Northeast	0.093	0.016	0.4	1	0.7
South	0.081	0.016	0.4	1	0.7

Source: KCB 2023

Table 18.6: SWD Drop Structure Sections

Sector	Bench	Slope S (%)	Base Width B (m)	Height H (m)	Length L (m)
West and Northeast	1–2	70	0.7	0.6	0.85
West and Northeast	3	70	0.8	0.6	0.85
South Left	1–2–3	70	0.7	0.6	0.85
South Left	4–5	20	0.9	0.3	1
South Left	6	25	0.9	0.3	1
South Left	7–8	55	1	0.5	1
South Left	9–10	70	1.2	0.9	1.2
South Left	11–12–13	50	1.2	1	1.2
South Right	1–2–3	70	0.7	0.6	0.85
South Right	4–5	70	0.8	0.7	1
South Right	6–7	70	0.9	0.7	1
South Right	8	15	0.9	0.4	1.1
South Right	9	35	0.9	0.4	1.1
South Right	10	35	1.2	0.4	1.1
South Right	11–12–13	70	1.2	0.9	1.25

Source: KCB 2023

WRF1 Management System

The WRF1 contact water management system is similar in concept to the SWD system and is designed to intercept and convey surface runoff generated on the waste rock facility to two collection ponds located downstream of WRF1. The system comprises diversion ditches, collection boxes and drop (step) structures, sized to safely manage the peak flow from a 24-hour storm event with a 10-year return period.

Triangular diversion ditches will intercept runoff from benches (platforms) and outer slopes and convey the flow to the collection ponds. The ditches have a typical longitudinal gradient of approximately 0.2%. Collection boxes and drop structures are constructed in concrete. The geometry and design parameters for these hydraulic structures are summarised in Table 18.7 and Table 18.8. The detailed configuration of the WRF1 water management system is shown on Drawings D-2300 and D-2301.

Table 18.7: WRF1 Triangular Ditches System Geometry

Sector	Q max in bench (m³/s)	Manning n	H (m)	Side Slope Z (H:V)	Design Velocity V (m/s)
West	0.071	0.016	0.4	1	0.7

Collection Pond 1	0.074	0.016	0.4	1	0.7
Collection Pond 2	0.075	0.016	0.4	1	0.7

Source: KCB 2023

Table 18.8: WRF1 Drop Structure Sections

Sector	Bench	Slope S (%)	Base Width B (m)	Height H (m)	Length L (m)
West	1	70	0.5	0.6	0.85
West	2	70	0.6	0.6	0.85
West	3	70	0.8	0.6	0.85
Collection Pond 1	1–2	70	0.5	0.6	0.85
Collection Pond 1	3	70	0.8	0.6	0.85
Collection Pond 1	4	70	1.2	0.7	1
Collection Pond 2	1	70	0.5	0.6	0.85
Collection Pond 2	2–3	70	0.8	0.6	0.85

Source: KCB 2023

18.7.4 Dams Break Assessment

A dam break assessment for the proposed TSF/WRF2 at the Curipamba Project was completed by KCB (2023c). The assessment considered the Starter Dam and the ultimate dam configuration, with Stage 2 (crest elevation 804 m) evaluated on a sensitivity basis to reflect operational conditions. The objective was to estimate the incremental potential loss of life (PLL) associated with a hypothetical failure, using the methodology described in the Canadian Dam Association (CDA, 2019) Technical Bulletin on Tailings Dam Breach Analysis, and to classify the dam-break consequences in accordance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM, 2020) and the CDA (2019) guidelines for mining dams.

Failure Modes Assessment

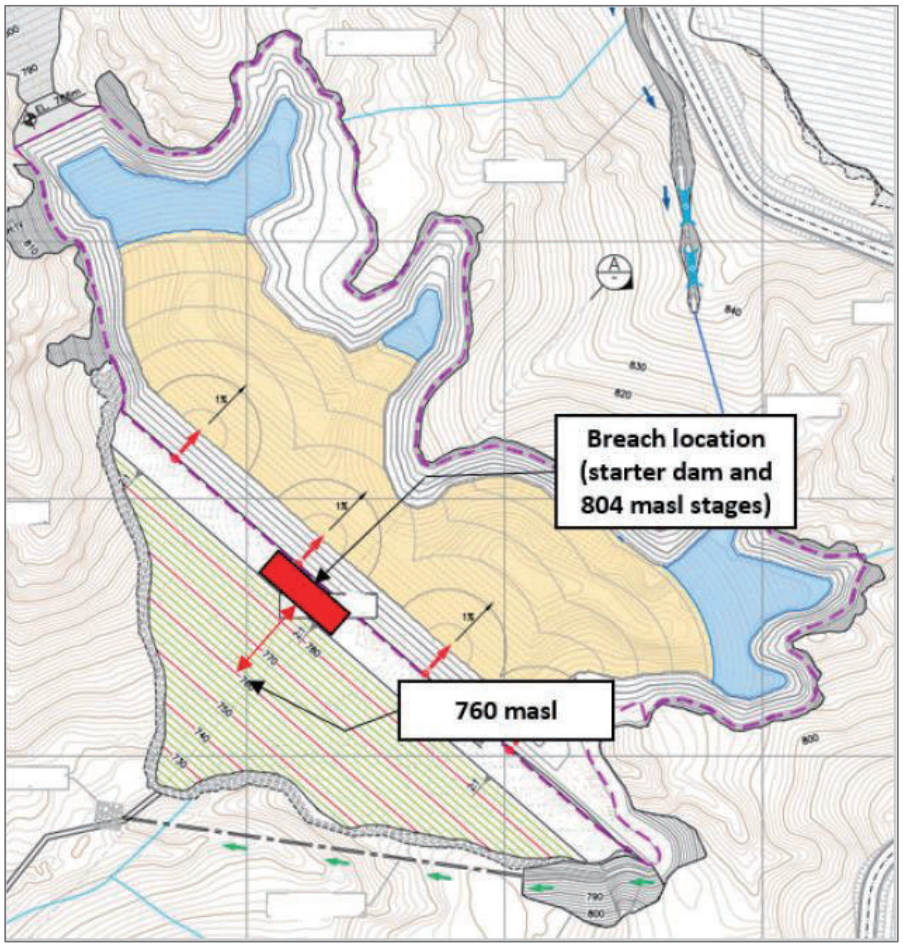
This section summarises the hydrological criteria adopted for the Sunny-Day and Rainy-Day dam-breach scenarios used in the TSF/WRF2 consequence assessment.

- Sunny-Day scenario
  - This scenario represents failure under normal hydrological conditions, with no initiating rainfall or flood event. The TSF/WRF2 is assumed to be operating at its normal water level, corresponding to an impounded water volume of approximately 0.11 Mm³. Downstream channel flows are assumed to correspond to a 2-year return period event.
- Rainy-Day scenario
  - This scenario represents failure triggered by extreme precipitation in excess of the dam's safe passage capacity. For the starter dam (crest elevation 786 m), the impounded water volume is assumed to be 0.5 Mm³; for the higher stages (e.g. Stage 2 at 804 m and the ultimate dam at 830 masl), an impounded water volume of 1.4 Mm³ is assumed. Natural river flows are modelled within a range between a 1,000-year return period event and the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) event.

For both scenarios, the breach location is assumed at the section of the dam expected to generate the most significant downstream impacts. For the 786 m and 804 m stages, the breach is modelled at the centre of the dam, as illustrated in Figure 18.7.

The failure pathway analysis assumes that only the TSF/WRF2 facility is affected. A Potential Failure Modes (PFM) assessment was carried out for the three TSF/WRF2 stages—starter dam (786 masl), Stage 2 (804 masl) and ultimate dam (830 masl)—under both Sunny-Day and Rainy-Day conditions. From this assessment, credible failure modes were identified and are summarised in Figure 18.7.

Figure 18.7: Breach Location in The TSF/WRF2, Starter Dam 786 And 804 masl Stages



Sources: KCB 2023

Table 18.9: Selected Credible Failure Modes

Case	Credible Failure Mode	Stage	Failure Scenario	Breach Formation	Initial Failure Condition	Triggering Event	Failure Mode Description
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Yes	Starter Dam – 786 masl	Rainy-day, combined 1/3 Tr 1,000-year event and PMP for the project site, and Tr 100-year event for adjacent basins	Yes	Flood	Occurrence of an extreme storm event (1/3 Tr 1,000-year and PMP)	A landslide blocks the emergency spillway. The design storm (1/3 Tr 1,000-year and PMP) occurs, causing the water level to rise and overtop the dam. Overtopping produces crest erosion and ultimately leads to a dam breach.
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Yes	Starter Dam – 786 masl	Rainy-day, PMP 24-h event for the project site and Tr 100-year event for adjacent basins	Yes	Flood	Occurrence of an extreme storm event (PMP-24h)	A landslide blocks the emergency spillway. The PMP event occurs, causing the water level to rise and overtop the dam. Overtopping produces crest erosion and ultimately leads to a dam breach.
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	No	Stage 2 – 804 masl	Sunny-day, Tr 2-year event for adjacent basins	No	Earthquake	Occurrence of a seismic movement greater than the design seismic movement (10,000-year return period) or MCE	A high-intensity earthquake generates a demand greater than the stiffness of the dam. Crest settlement of the TSF/WRF2 occurs, sufficient to release part of the operational water volume. Overflow by the dam's crest of the operational water volume produces crest erosion but does not lead to dam failure.
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	No	Ultimate Dam – 830 masl	Rainy-day, PMP 24-h event for the project site and Tr 100-year event for adjacent basins	No	Flood	Occurrence of an extreme storm event (PMP-24h)	A landslide blocks the emergency spillway. The PMP event occurs, causing the water level to rise and overtop the dam. Overtopping produces crest erosion and, although the operational water volume overtops the crest, the damage does not progress to a full dam breach.

Source: KCB 2023

Note:

[1] Sensitivity Analysis – 2 and Case B (TSF/WRF2) were not classified as Credible Failure Modes; however, they were evaluated to examine the consequences of potential failures under alternative initial failure conditions and, in the case of B, for the ultimate dam configuration.

Impact Assessment

Based on the numerical modelling, Table 18.10 summarises the maximum downstream extent of inundation for each Credible Failure Mode (CFM). The Dam Break Assessment (KCB, 2023d) presents inundation extents for natural floods and for dam-failure conditions associated with CFMs A and B, as well as the sensitivity analyses for the 804 m stage under both Rainy-Day and Sunny-Day scenarios.

The results indicate that the outflow associated with Failure Mode A consists of a mixture of water and tailings, whereas the outflow for Failure Mode B is predominantly water.

Table 18.10: Tailings Flood Wave Characteristics for Each Scenario

Case	Stage	Elevation	Condition	Tr of flow associated with natural flooding (years)	Breach formation	Discharge Volume (Mm^3)	Maximum flow (m^3/s) (0-10 Km)		Maximum flow depth (m) (0-10 Km)		Flood distance (Km)
							Natural Inundation	Maximum discharge flow by the dam failure	Natural Inundation	Maximum discharge flow by the dam failure	
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Starter Dam	786	Rainy Day	1/100	Yes	1	1500	260	6.2	2.6	21

Case	Stage	Elevation	Condition	Tr of flow associated with natural flooding (years)	Breach formation	Discharge Volume (Mm³)	Maximum flow (m³/s) (0-10 Km)		Maximum flow depth (m) (0-10 Km)		Flood distance (Km)
							Natural Inundation	Maximum discharge flow by the dam failure	Natural Inundation	Maximum discharge flow by the dam failure	
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Intermediate (Stage 2)	804	Rainy Day	PMP	Yes	3	6000	640	11.4	3.6	23
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	Intermediate (Stage 2)	804	Sunny Day	2-Jan	No	0.14	600	110	4.8	1.8	15
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Ultimate Dam	830	Rainy Day	PMP	No	0.35	6000	15	11.4	1.4	18

Source: KCB 2023

Consequence Classification

The dam-break consequence classification for TSF/WRF2 was carried out in accordance with the CDA (2019) Technical Bulletin Application of Dam Safety Guidelines to Mining Dams and the ICMM (2020) Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. Consequences were assessed on the basis of:

- Estimated Population at Risk (PAR)
- Estimated Potential Loss of Life (PLL)
- Environmental impacts
- Health, cultural and social impacts
- Damage to infrastructure and economic losses

Figure 18.8 shows the distance from TSF/WRF2 to the identified downstream receptors.

Population and housing statistics from the Ecuadorian National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC, 2010) were used, assuming an average household size of four persons. PAR and PLL were estimated using the following steps:

- Identify households and receptors located downstream of the facility.
- Define the natural flood footprint for the relevant return periods.
- Model dam-break scenarios to determine the incremental inundation footprint.
- Estimate the number of households affected by the incremental flood caused by dam failure.
- Apply the four-persons-per-household ratio to derive PAR for the incremental flood only.
- Determine flood depth (D) and flow velocity (V) at affected locations.
- Select an appropriate fatality ratio (based on D×V and assuming either adequate warning time or little/no warning).
- Calculate PLL for each scenario.

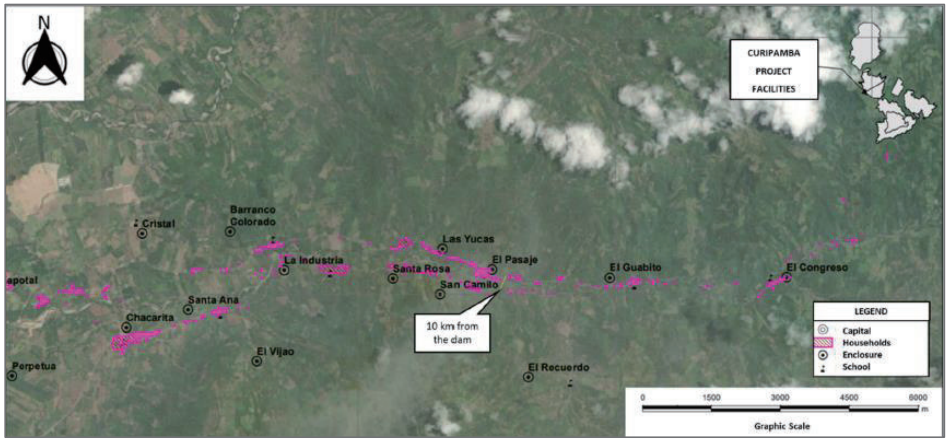
PAR is defined as the population within the overall inundation area (including permanent residents and transients such as travellers), while incremental PAR refers only to the additional population affected by the dam-break flood (i.e., tailings-related inundation).

The resulting PAR and PLL estimates are summarised in Table 18.11. In brief:

- Case A – Starter Dam (786 masl):
  - Rainy-Day scenario: incremental PAR of 169 people; PLL of 2 fatalities under little/no warning, or 0 with adequate warning; discharged volume ~1.0 Mm³.
  - Sunny-Day scenario: not assessed.
- Case B – Ultimate Dam (830 masl):
  - Rainy-Day scenario: incremental PAR of 41 people; PLL of 0 fatalities under both little/no warning and adequate warning; discharged volume ~0.35 Mm³.
  - Sunny-Day scenario: not assessed.
- Sensitivity Analysis – Stage 2 (804 masl):
  - Rainy-Day scenario: incremental PAR of 250 people; PLL of 2 fatalities under little/no warning, or 0 with adequate warning; discharged volume ~3.0 Mm³.
  - Sunny-Day scenario: incremental PAR of 15 people; PLL of 0 fatalities under both warning conditions; discharged volume ~0.14 Mm³.

The consequence classifications for TSF/WRF2 at each development stage are summarised in Table 18.12.

Figure 18.8: Enclosures Identified Downstream of The TSF/WRF2



Sources: KCB 2023

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Table 18.11: Population at Risk and Potential Loss of Life Estimates

Case	Type of Inundation	Peak Flow (m^3/s)	PAR (0–10 km)	PLL (0–10 km) – Little/No Warning	PLL (0–10 km) – Adequate Warning	PAR (at 10 km)	PLL (at 10 km) – Little/No Warning	PLL (at 10 km) – Adequate Warning	PAR (Total Downstream)	PLL (Total Downstream) – Little/No Warning	PLL (Total Downstream) – Adequate Warning
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Natural inundation Tr 100 years	1460	60			1440			1500		
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Natural + tailings inundation	1720	65			1600			1700		
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Incremental inundation	260	5	0	0	164	2	0	170	2	0
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Natural probable maximum inundation	5970	83			2800			2900		
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Natural + tailings inundation	6610	105			3000			3100		
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Incremental inundation	640	22	0	0	230	2	0	250	2	0
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	Natural inundation Tr 2 years	605	55			145			200		
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	Natural + TSF/WRF2 water inundation	715	59			155			215		
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	Incremental inundation	110	4	0	0	11	0	0	15	0	0
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Natural probable maximum inundation	1460	76			1670			1740		
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Natural + TSF/WRF2 water inundation	1480	80			1700			1780		
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Incremental inundation	20	4	0	0	37	0	0	40	0	0

Source: KCB 2023

Table 18.12: Consequence Classification for Each TSF/WRF2 Stage

Case	Stage	Condition	Incremental Population at Risk (PAR)	PLL – Adequate Warning Time	PLL – Little or No Warning Time	Consequence Classification (ICMM 2020)	Consequence Classification (CDA 2019)
A – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Starter Dam 786 masl	Rainy Day	170	0	2	Very High	High
Sensitivity Analysis – 1	Stage 2 – 804 masl	Rainy Day	203	0	2	Very High	High
Sensitivity Analysis – 2	Stage 2 – 804 masl	Sunny Day	15	0	0	High	High
B – TSF/WRF2: Overtopping	Ultimate Dam 830 masl	Rainy Day	40	0	0	High	High

Source: KCB 2023

18.7.5 Seepage Treatment

The sub-drainage system for the El Domo Project has been designed to collect and manage seepage from the SWD, WRF1 and TSF/WRF2 facilities. Design seepage flows are based on the mean annual precipitation recorded at the El Corazón meteorological station, which is considered representative of the project area.

Design Basis

The analysis is based on the monthly precipitation data defined for the site-wide area in the Hydrological Study Update (KCB, 2023).

Darcy's Equation

To size the required sub-drainage system, the simplified form of Darcy's Law, together with the continuity equation, was applied as follows:

$$v = k \times i$$

Notes:

- v is the seepage (discharge) velocity through the soil (m/s)
- k is the soil hydraulic conductivity (permeability coefficient) (m/s)
- i is the hydraulic gradient (dimensionless)

For simplification, the hydraulic gradient was assumed to be equal to the ground surface (topographic) slope. Considering a drainage cross-sectional area A (m²), the resulting sub-drainage flow Q can therefore be expressed as:

$$Q = k \times i \times A$$

Notes:

- Q is the seepage flow through the soil (m³/s)
- A is the cross-sectional area of the drainage path (m²)

Areas Distribution

The areas of saprolite and waste rock considered for the sub-drainage calculations at each facility are summarised in Table 18.13.

Table 18.13: Area's Distribution

Description	SWD Area (m²)	WRF1 Area (m²)	TSF/WRF2 Area (m²)
Saprolite area	281,200	107,000	-
Waste rock area	65,200	956,000	260,000

Source: KCB 2023

Infiltration Estimates

The hydraulic conductivities of the saprolite and waste rock materials used to estimate infiltration flow rates through the facilities were selected from the Sowers (1979) permeability classification, as summarised in Table 18.14.

Table 18.14: Assumed Permeability

Description	Saprolite Permeability (m/s)	Rockfill Permeability (m/s)	Subdrainage Material Permeability (m/s)
Permeability	10^{-6}	10^{-2}	10^{-1}

Source: KCB 2023

Ground Estimates

Groundwater inflows from underlying aquifers were estimated in the hydrogeological model for each facility based on the planned excavation depths. The resulting groundwater contributions are summarised in Table 18.15.

Table 18.15: Groundwater Contributions from The Aquifer by Each Facility

Parameter	SWD (L/s)	WRF1 (L/s)	TSF/WRF2 (L/s)
Groundwater inflow	3	2	17

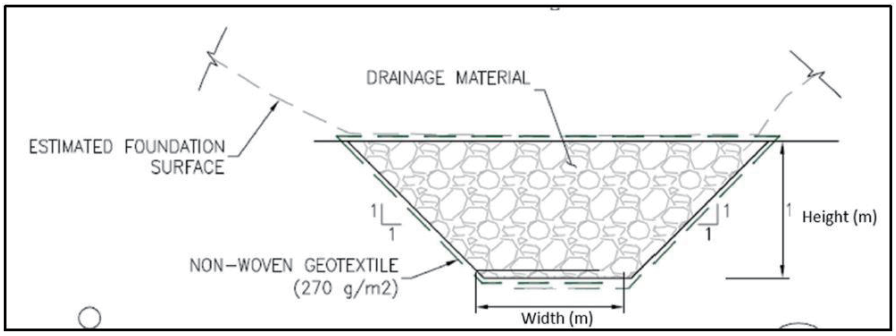
Source: KCB 2023

Result

Drainage Geometry

The sub-drainage trenches were originally designed with a trapezoidal cross-section wrapped in non-woven geotextile. During implementation, the El Domo Project elected to construct these drains as cast-in-situ reinforced concrete channels. The geometric design parameters (including cross-sectional shape, dimensions and hydraulic capacity) remain unchanged; only the lining/structural material has been modified from non-woven geotextile-lined earthworks to reinforced concrete. Flows from the trenches will be conveyed to the collection ponds through internal drain pipes to improve drainage efficiency. A typical drainage cross-section is shown in Figure 18.9. As-built containment structures downstream of the TSF and WRF2 are shown in Figure 18.10

Figure 18.9: Design of Containment Structures Located Downstream of the TSF and WRF2



Sources: KCB 2023

Figure 18.10: As-Built Containment Structures Downstream of the TSF and

Sources: El Domo Project

Flow Estimates

Total sub-drainage flow rates were estimated by combining infiltration and groundwater (aquifer) contributions, as summarised in Table 18.16. Given the assumed material permeabilities and

drainage capacities, runoff from the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) event is assumed to infiltrate fully, as the drainage system has sufficient capacity to transmit the resulting flows.

Table 18.16: Total Flow Rates

Facility	Description	Total Flow Rate (L/s)
SWD	Saprolite zone	20
SWD	Saprolite zone + rockfill zone	5
SWD	SWD area groundwater	3
SWD	Saprolite zone + rockfill zone + groundwater (total)	28
WRF1	Saprolite zone	8
WRF1	Saprolite zone + rockfill zone	7
WRF1	WRF1 area groundwater	2
WRF1	Saprolite zone + rockfill zone + groundwater (total)	17
TSF/WRF2	From WRF2 rockfill zone	19
TSF/WRF2	TSF/WRF2 area groundwater	17
All facilities	Total flow rate	36

Source: KCB 2023

Subdrainage Dimensions

The dimensions of the sub-drainage system are summarised in Table 9-16. Detailed layouts and sections for WRF1 are provided on Drawings D-2302, D-2303 and D-2304, and the corresponding details for the SWD are shown on Drawing D-3303.

Table 18.17: Summary of Subdrainage Dimensions

Facility	Foundation Depth	Width (m)	Height (m)
SWD	0–5.0 m	0.7	0.7
SWD	>5.0 m	10" diameter pipe	
WRF1	0–1.0 m	0.7	0.7
WRF1	1.0–6.0 m	1.2	1.1
WRF1	>6.0 m	10" diameter pipe	
TSF/WRF2	Temporary drain (construction period)	0.5	0.5
TSF/WRF2	All stages	2.0 (minimum)	2

Source: KCB 2023

18.8 Site Communication

The process plant and remote terraces will be interconnected by a fibre-optic network to provide local telephone, internet and data services during operations. Day-to-day communications for operational personnel will rely primarily on hand-held radios and mobile phones using a local wireless service provider. A connection with a local provider will be established during the early works phase, including the installation of additional tower infrastructure near the mine site. Once the site network hardware and internet gateway are commissioned, a local wireless network will be used to provide Wi-Fi coverage across key facilities.

In parallel with the installation of the overhead power distribution system, the feasibility of installing a dedicated fibre-optic internet line as part of the site infrastructure is being evaluated.

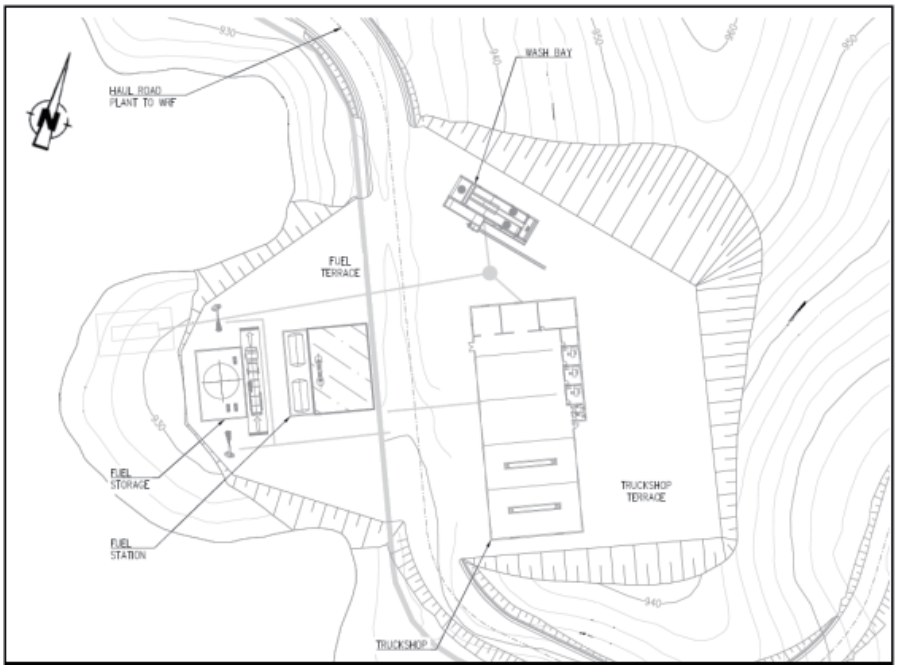
18.9 Surface Maintenance Workshop and Fuel Storage

The mine workshop terrace is sited on relatively flat ground suitable for servicing and logistical support of the haulage fleet. It is located away from the main waste-haul route to minimise interactions between heavy equipment and other traffic and thereby improve safety for both personnel and vehicles.

The terrace hosts the main mine workshop, a wash bay and a fuel storage and dispensing area. The workshop is a covered steel-frame building fitted with an overhead crane and a reinforced concrete floor with integrated service pits for heavy-equipment maintenance. The wash bay consists of open, elevated platforms built within a bunded containment area to capture wash water and potential spills.

The fuel storage area comprises open, bunded containment and fuelling pads. Freestanding fuel tanks, provided and maintained by the contracted fuel supplier, are installed within the containment area. The overall arrangement of the maintenance workshop and fuel storage area is illustrated in Figure 18.11.

Figure 18.11: Overall View of The Maintenance Workshop and Fuel Storage



Sources: DRA 2021

18.10 Explosive Magazine

Drilling and blasting activities as well as facilities maintenance will be carried out by the mining contractor. Explocen is the only explosives supplier in Ecuador, with a monopoly in the market. They will be responsible for the delivery of explosives materials to the site.

Bulk explosives are not available in the country; therefore packaged explosives materials will be used. Tecnovoladuras S.A. & TGJA provides the following services within the Work Site:

1. Design and construction of three powder magazines;
2. Obtaining the authorization of explosives consumer for medium and large mining concessions in favor of CURIMINING and, if required by the competent authorities
3. Obtaining the authorization for storage of the powder magazines.

18.11 Camp and Building

During construction, the Project will experience peak accommodation requirements for owner and contractor personnel. El Domo Project plans to provide an on-site construction camp with capacity for approximately 181 people. Contractors have been requested to include temporary accommodation and catering in their proposals for peak periods, and most have indicated a preference for off-site rented accommodation due to topographic constraints at site. Owner's construction teams will also be housed in rented accommodation in nearby communities, managed by El Domo Project, and the existing Curimining canteen may be expanded to service the construction workforce. The on-site camp will provide limited accommodation for essential personnel during early works and construction. At the start of operations, these camp buildings are expected either to be converted to office and administration space or retained as an operations camp; the current capital cost estimates assume conversion to offices and do not include a separate new administration building. The location of the construction camp is shown in Figure 18.1.

An administration terrace will be developed to accommodate non-production staff who must be based on site. This terrace will initially support an administration and training building together with the temporary construction camp, both of which may be converted to permanent offices prior to the start of operations. If the camp facilities are retained as accommodation beyond construction, the administration terrace will be expanded as required to construct an additional office building that will also function as the main training centre. The terrace layout will include site access roads, a main gate, parking for approximately 20 vehicles and associated utilities.

The permanent camp has been conceptually planned for a design capacity of about 232 people, allowing for operational staffing, future growth and visitors. Accommodation will consist of a mix of detached lodging blocks for senior management and row-type dormitories for other staff, each with individual rooms including en-suite bathrooms. A multi-purpose complex building is planned to house offices (approximately 50 rooms of 20–30 m²), meeting rooms, control/monitoring facilities, archives and storage, as well as shared amenities such as canteen, recreation/fitness areas and library. Medical rooms may be provided either as a separate facility or integrated within the complex building. Covered sports grounds (combined basketball/football/volleyball courts) are envisaged to serve both as recreational facilities and as assembly areas for large site meetings involving owner and contractor personnel. Permanent camp water supply will be sourced from the construction camp high-level water tank, and standby power will be provided via connection to the construction camp

generator plant. The canteen layout will allow for separate storage, preparation and dining areas for different cuisines.

18.12 Security

The main site access road will function as the primary access control point to the mine. A gatehouse terrace will be developed to provide access control and induction facilities, and to house the security control room and associated offices. Other existing roads leading toward the site will be closed with security fencing and locked gates. To accommodate local community labour access, controlled entry at these locations will only be permitted under site security supervision and with mine transport provided from the access point. For safety and security reasons, unescorted or unsupervised civilian access to the site will not be permitted.

Because of the steep terrain, installing and maintaining continuous physical security barriers around the entire site is challenging; nonetheless, public and personnel safety remains a priority. The principal project terraces will be fenced, including safety-critical facilities such as the TSF and water collection ponds. A physical barrier fence will also be installed along the crest above the open pit wall to prevent inadvertent entry into the pit.

The project's control and monitoring facilities will be incorporated into the multi-purpose complex building on the administration terrace, providing a centralised location for site supervision and security functions.

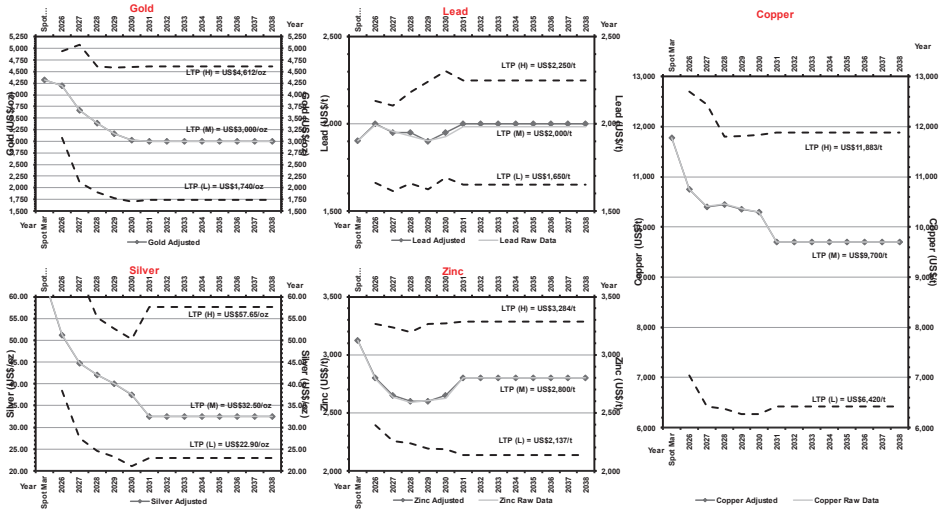
19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Commodity Prices

Neither El Domo, nor SRK has conducted a market study in relation to copper, lead and zinc concentrates which will be produced by the Mine. Each concentrate contains a mixture of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold metal in varying saleable proportions. The metals in the concentrates are freely traded commodities on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.

Figure 19.1 below represent independent analyst, Consensus Market Forecasts ("CMF") for the copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc outlooks (in real USD), which was issued in December 2025. The commodity price forecasts are considered by SRK to reflect a reasonable outlook for the future as time being.

Figure 19.1: Outlook for Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc Prices by CMF



Sources: CMF, released on 20 December 2025

Table 19.1 shows the prices for Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc. These commodity prices are dynamic and are derived from Consensus Market Forecasts, published by Consensus Economics Inc., to which SRK subscribes annually. The base pricing model applies data as of December 15, 2025. During the preparation of the technical report by SRK, the silver price increased significantly. SRK also referred to the price forecast released by CMF in March 2026, in which the silver prices for 2026 and 2027 reflect the near-term changes in early 2026. SVM ultimately recommended that, in the techno-economic analysis, the updated price forecast be used for the silver price in the first three years. Since the long-term price shows little difference from the December forecast for other metals price, the December forecast prices should continue to be adopted.

Table 19.1: Pricing Assumptions for Economic Analysis

Commodity	Units	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	LTP
Gold	USD/oz	3,670	3,390	3,160	3,020	3,000	3,000
Silver	USD/oz	66.50	42.00	40.00	37.50	32.50	32.50
Copper	USD/t	10,400	10,450	10,350	10,300	9,700	9,700
	USc/lb	472	474	469	467	440	440
Lead	USD/t	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,000
	USc/lb	88	88	86	88	91	91
Zinc	USD/t	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,800	2,800
	USc/lb	120	118	118	120	127	127

Source: CMF, 15 December 2025; CMF, 16 March 2026

19.2 Concentrate Marketing

Prior to the acquisition by SVM, El Domo engaged third-party market study institution to conduct market research on concentrate products either before or during the feasibility study.

SVM stated that its latest offtake agreement was negotiated with a specific off taker to refine the terms. SRK understands that the offtake agreement may be adjusted according to market conditions; however, this agreement can serve as a fundamental reference for the sales of project products and is suitable to update the NSR and to evaluate for project revenue potentials.

SRK has summarized the payable metals in concentrate prices based on the discount method, which is notarized in the proposed long-term offtake agreement, as follows and Table 19.2:

- Copper metal is payable only in copper concentrate. The payable rule is split by Cu grade in the concentrate
  - Cu grade ≤20%: Payable rate = Lesser of 96.5% or 100%, with a 1.2% Cu deduction
  - Cu grade >20%: Payable rate = Lesser of 96.5% or 100%, with a 1.0% Cu grade deduction
- Lead metal is payable only in lead concentrate
  - Pricing Rule: Payable rate = Lesser of 95% or 100%, with a fixed 3% Pb grade deduction
- Zinc metal is payable only in zinc concentrate
  - Pricing Rule: Payable rate = Lesser of 85% or 100%, with a fixed 8% Zn deduction
- Silver metal is payable in all in all three concentrates. The payable factor is depending on the silver grade in the concentrate
  - Copper concentrate: No fixed weight deduction, rates scale with content.
  - Zinc concentrate has a fixed 3 oz Ag deduction.
  - Lead concentrate has a 50 g/t Ag deduction.
- Gold metal is payable in all in all three concentrates. The payable factor is depending on the silver grade in the concentrate
  - Copper concentrate gold rate rises with content (no deduction)
  - Zinc/lead concentrate have a fixed 1 g/t Au deduction, with rates increasing at higher content.

Table 19.2: Long-Term Concentrate Payables Applied to Estimates

Metal	Copper Concentrate			Zinc Concentrate			Lead Concentrate		
	Concentrate Grade	Payable	Deduction	Concentrate Grade	Payable	Deduction	Concentrate Grade	Payable	Deduction
Payable Copper	⩽20%	Lesser of 96.5% or 100%	1.20%						
	>20%	Lesser of: 96.5% or 100%	1.00%						
Payable Zinc					Lesser of 85% or 100%	8%			
Payable Lead								Lesser of 95% or 100%	3%
Payable Silver	>30 g	90%		3 oz <>10 oz	70%	3 oz	>=50 g	Lesser of 95% or 100%	50 g
				>10 oz	75%	3 oz			
Payable Gold	1 g <>3 g	90%		1 g <>7.5 g	70%	1 g	>1 g	Lesser of 95% or 100%	1 g
	3 g <>5 g	92%		>7.5 g	75%	1 g		100%	1 g
	5 g <>8 g	93%							
	8 g <>10 g	94%							
	10 g <>20 g	95%							
	>20 g	96%							

Sources: El Domo

Transport costs, refining and penalty costs for copper and zinc concentrates and lead concentrate are sourced from 2021 FS reflected the previously marketing study, which is presented in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3: Long-Term Expenses and Penalties Applied to Estimates

Category	Sub-Category	Terms
Transport (Inland, Shipping, Port Charges, Insurance) (Adventus ST, 2021)	Cu Concentrate Pb Concentrate Zn Concentrate	USD 71.74 / wmt concentrate
Treatment Charges	Cu Concentrate	USD 80 / dmt concentrate
	Pb Concentrate	USD 180 / dmt concentrate
	Zn Concentrate	USD 220 / dmt concentrate
Refining cost	Au	USD 5/oz in copper concentrate USD 15/oz in lead concentrate
	Ag	USD0.5/ oz in copper concentrate USD 1.5 / oz in lead concentrate
	Cu	USD0.08/ lb in copper concentrate USD 0.41/ lb in lead concentrate
	Pb	zero
Penalties	Cu Concentrate (Adventus ST, 2021)	Pb + Zn USD 3.00/dmt for each 1.0% Pb+Zn > 4.0% As USD 3.00/dmt for each 0.10% As ⩾ 0.20% Sb USD 5.00/dmt for each 0.10% Sb ⩾ 0.05% Hg USD 2.00/dmt for each 10 ppm Hg ⩾ 10 ppm Cd USD 3.00/dmt for each 0.01% Cd ⩾ 0.03%
	Pb Concentrate (Exen, 2021)	USD 2.00/dmt for each 1.0% Zn > 5.0% As USD 1.50/dmt for each 0.10% As > 0.50% Sb USD 1.50/dmt for each 0.10% Sb > 0.50% Bi USD 1.50/dmt for each 0.01% Bi > 0.10% Hg USD 2.00/dmt for each 10 ppm Hg > 50 ppm
	Zn Concentrate (Adventus ST, 2021)	Cd USD 1.50/dmt for each 0.1% Cd ⩾ 0.3%

Sources: 2021 FS

19.3 Operational Contracts

SRK was provided 25 main contracts relating to construction, the total pricing is more than USD 26 million, which is detailed in Section 21.

The operational contracts are on the way of negotiation. However, SRK was informed the open pit stripping contractor, whose contract covers the stripping and mining works for construction and first 5 years operation.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community Review Objective

The objective of this due diligence review is to identify and or verify the existing and potential Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community liabilities and risks, and assess any associated proposed remediation measures for the El Domo Project.

20.2 Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community Review Process, Scope, and Standards

The process for verifying the environmental permitting and licensing compliance and operational conformance for the El Domo Project comprised a review and inspection of the projects' environmental management performance against:

- Ecuadorian national environmental regulatory requirements; and
- World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC) environmental standards and guidelines, and internationally recognised environmental management practices.

The methodology applied for this environmental review of the Project consisted of a combination of documentation review, site visit and interviews with company technical representatives.

20.3 Environmental Regulatory Framework

Ecuador's mining law was ratified in 2009 (last amended March, 2026) and has since been revised multiple times. Holding a mining concession grants exclusive rights to explore, exploit, process, and market metallic minerals within the concession area. The law permits the transfer of concession ownership with approval from the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (MENRNR). On August 14, 2025, the MERNNR was renamed as the Ministry of Environment and Energy according to the Executive Decree No. 94.

The Agency for the Regulation and Control of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (ARCERNNR) oversees mining concessions. ARCERNNR is empowered to supervise and enact administrative measures that foster the responsible and technical exploitation of mining resources, ensure equitable distribution of state benefits from their exploitation, and verify that mining rights holders meet their social and environmental responsibilities. On May 8, 2024, the President of Ecuador issued Executive Decree No. 256, splitting the original ARCERNNR into three independent departments. Mining Regulation and Control Agency (ARCOM) is responsible for regulating the mining sector, while the other two departments are responsible for electricity and oil and gas. ARCOM began operations in August 2024.

The principal environmental laws that apply to the mining industry are the Constitution, the Mining Law, the Environmental Regulation for Mining Activities, the Unified Text of Secondary Environmental Legislation and the Water Use and Exploitation Act. In April 2017, the Ecuadorian Congress passed the Organic Environmental Code (CODA), which became effective on April 12, 2017. This code replaced all prior environmental laws and consolidated the majority of environmental

matters into a single piece of legislation. In addition, the Organic Environmental Code (CODA) establishes the fundamental principles and legal framework for environmental governance, with its most recent update on December 21, 2021. Its implementing Regulation of the Organic Environmental Code (RCODA) operationalizes the CODA by specifying administrative procedures, technical standards, and enforcement mechanisms. RCODA primarily governs environmental management systems, the protection of environmental quality, ecosystem management, the integration of climate-related considerations, public participation procedures, and the investigation and sanctioning of environmental violations in Ecuador.

Environmental affairs related to mining in Ecuador are primarily managed by the mining sector authorization and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE). The environmental authorization is classified according to the level of environmental impact of exploration or exploitation activities. Upon receiving prior authorization from the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition (the Ministry of Environment and Energy), the initial exploration period can extend up to four years, during which the Ministry issues an environmental registration. Upon advancing to the next stage of exploration and exploitation, the company must obtain an environmental license, which is granted following approval of an environmental impact study and management plan. The Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition oversees these environmental licenses and assessments, ensuring that mining activities comply with environmental regulations and standards. On 14th August 2025, according to Ecuadorian Executive Decree No. 94, the MAATE was incorporated into the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The restructured ministry was renamed the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MAE), assuming the main responsibilities of the former MAATE while retaining functions related to energy, mining, and water resources.

The framework for permitting process of the project is shown in the Table 20.1 below:

Table 20.1: Main framework for the permitting process

Main Permit	Legal Framework	Responsible Authority
Environmental License	Mining Law CODA	Ministry of Environment and Energy (MAE) - Environment
Certificate of non-affectation to water sources	Mining Law Ministerial Resolution No. MAAE-2021-023	MAE - Water
Water Permits: Industrial and Human Consumption	Mining Law Organic Law on Water Resources	MAE - Water
Use and management of chemical substances and hazardous waste	Regulation of the Organic Environmental Code (RCODA)	MAE - Environment
Technical Facilities for the installation of tailings dams	Ministerial Resolution No. MERNNR-2020-0043-AM	MAE & ARCOM (Mining Regulation and Control Agency)
Requirements for granting a permit to install a processing plant	Ministerial Resolution No. 18	MAE & ARCOM (Mining Regulation and Control Agency)
Prior Consultation	Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador	MAE - Mines
Environmental Consultation	RCODA	MAE - Environment
Archaeological Research Permits	Ley Orgánica de Cultura	Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural (INPC); Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio

Main Permit	Legal Framework	Responsible Authority
Purchase, transportation and use of explosives	Ministerial Resolution N. 145. Ministry of National Defense	Armed Forces of Ecuador (FFAA)

Note: The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) was changed to Ministry of Energy and Environment (MAE) on 14th August 2025.

20.4 Permitting and Approvals

Ecuador's mining activities are subject to various permits and licenses at different stages. During the initial exploration phase, only an Environmental Registration is required. However, upon entering the advanced exploration phase or moving into the exploitation phase, obtaining an Environmental License becomes mandatory. The type of permit required varies depending on the specific activity planned. Table 20.2 below lists the main permits and license that reviewed by SRK as part of this review.

Table 20.2: Main permits and license Reviewed by SRK

Permits	Reference Number	Issued Date	Issue Authority
Environmental License for Las Naves	MAATE-SCA-2024-0003-R	19-Jan-24	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Environmental License for Las Naves, Las Naves 3 and Jordán 2 (Advanced exploration phase)	MAE-DNPCA-2011-1115	13-May-11	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Approval of EIA and EMP for mining and processing	MAATE-SCA-2022-0011-O	27-May-22	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Water License - human Use	No. 2233-2024.	26-Nov-25	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Water License - Industrial Use	No. 2515-2018	28-Apr-20	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Certificate of non-affectation to water sources	No.4537-2022	29-Sep-23	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Registration as Hazardous Waste Generator	MAE-2020-DPAB-000286	14-Jan-20	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Approval of the modification of the location of infrastructure	MAATE-DRA-2025-0273-O	10-Mar-25	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)
Archaeological Research Permit for Curipamba El Domo	No.032.INPC. Z 5.2022	31-Dec-24 (Expired on 31-Dec-2025)	National Institute of Cultural Heritage

Note: The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) was changed to Ministry of Energy and Environment (MAE) on 14th August 2025.

20.5 Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental License

The Regulation of the Organic Environmental Code provides more detailed provisions on environmental impact assessment ("EIA") and environmental license, as outlined in the following clauses:

- Art. 431: The Competent Environmental Authority, through the Single Environmental Information System, will grant environmental administrative authorization for works, projects or activities of medium or high environmental impact, called environmental license.
- Art. 432: For the issuance of the environmental license, at least the presentation of the following documents will be required: a) Intersection certificate; b) Environmental impact study; c) Systematization report of the Citizen Participation Process; d) Payment for administrative services; and, e) Policy or guarantee for environmental responsibilities.
- Art. 433: The environmental impact study will be prepared in Spanish and must specify all the characteristics of the project that represent interactions with the surrounding environment. The characterization of the environmental conditions prior to the execution of the project, work or activity, the risk analysis and the description of the specific measures to prevent, mitigate and control the environmental alterations resulting from its implementation will also be presented. Environmental impact studies must be prepared by qualified and/or accredited environmental consultants, based on the formats and requirements established by the National Environmental Authority in the technical standard issued for this purpose.

In summary, only an Environmental Registration is required during the initial exploration phase. However, when advancing to the exploration phase or moving into the exploitation phase, an Environmental License becomes mandatory. An environmental impact assessment is mandatory prior to the commencement of any mining activity in Ecuador. Once the EIA process (including the citizen participation) is approved by the competent authority or the Ministry of Energy and Environment (MAE), the environmental license is issued by the MAE.

SRK has sighted an EIA report (April 2022) prepared for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo Project. The EIA report states that the Ministry of Environment issued Resolution No. 509 on 3 May 2011, granting the environmental license for the advanced exploration phase of the Curipamba Sur 1 mining project which includes the mining areas of Las Naves (code 200508), Las Naves 3 (code 200629), and Jordan 2 (code 200652). On May 2022, the Ecuador government approved the EIA and Environmental Management Plan (MAATE-SCA-2022-0011-O) for exploitation and beneficiation phases. In addition, for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of mining area of Las Naves (code 200508), SRK has sighted the Environmental License (January 2024) that issued by MAATE. SRK reviewed above EIA report and concluded that the environmental study basically covered the main production facilities including open pit, processing plant and tailings storage facility.

20.6 Environmental and Social Aspects

20.6.1 Flora and Fauna

SRK believes that as the project advances to the construction and operation stages, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity baseline study. This study can serve as the foundation for biodiversity conservation and action plans during the project development.

According to the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Feasibility Study for the Curipamba-El Domo Project, field studies to characterize the flora and fauna of the project area were conducted in 2019, 2020, and 2021. The vegetative cover predominantly consists of secondary forest, natural pastures, and moderately disturbed forests along rivers, streams, and estuaries. Additionally, there are some small, isolated remnants of natural vegetation in steep and high elevation areas. The dominant flora in the project area comprises grass species from the Poaceae family.

The species discovered in the project area during the studies that are listed in the IUCN Red List include:

- A total of 12 vegetation species were recorded as either Endangered or Vulnerable according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). These sensitive species showed very low abundance, often detected by only a single representative.
- A total of 137 bird species were recorded in the project area. Among them, two (2) species are considered either Vulnerable or Threatened by the IUCN, namely the Long-wattled Umbrella Bird (Cephalopterus penduliger) and the Ruddy Pigeon (Patagioenas subvinacea).
- A total of 40 mammal species were recorded within the project area. Among the mammal species identified, the Mantled Howler Monkey (Alouatta palliata) and the Greater Long-tailed Bat (Choeroniscus periosus) were the only two considered either Endangered or Vulnerable.
- In the project area, a total of 14 species of reptiles and 19 species of amphibians were identified. Among these, 2 reptile species and 10 amphibian species are classified as either Vulnerable or Endangered.

The feasibility study did not specify the geographic and temporal scope of these field studies. It is noted that the field studies were conducted in 2019, 2020, and 2021. However, it is unclear whether these surveys covered both the dry and wet seasons. In addition, given the time elapsed and potential changes in site conditions, further verification is required to confirm whether the existing baseline data remain valid. If significant changes have occurred, or if required by regulatory authorities, supplementary or updated baseline surveys may be necessary. The future construction and operation have the potential to affect biodiversity throughout the life cycle of the project, both directly and indirectly. The project should develop effective management measures to oversee land disturbance, protect habitats, and preserve populations of flora and fauna. The conceptual prevention and mitigation measures of impacts on flora and fauna have been incorporated into the management plan of the EIA report (April 2022). Except the measures proposed in the EIA, biodiversity management plan and biodiversity monitoring plan are also recommended to be implemented throughout the life of mine.

20.6.2 Water Management

The El Domo Project area is drained by dendritic catchments that flow into the Runayacu River, which later joins the Oncebí River and finally the Zapotal River. During the rainy season from December to May, peak flows in the Runayacu River can exceed 25 m^3/s. In contrast, low flows from July to November are typically less than 1 m^3/s. Domestic water sources will be isolated and collected either through piped systems or tank-and-truck methods, then directed to a central point for domestic water treatment. The supernatant from the TSF will serve as the primary water source for processing operations. However, SRK noted that the water balance report (November 2023) mentioned that given that the operation commences during the dry season, additional water sources may be necessary to supply the process during the initial dam construction stage. SRK suggests that the project adopts a sustainable water supply management strategy aimed at minimizing its effects on natural ecosystems, preventing aquifer depletion, and mitigating impacts on other potential water users.

The feasibility study states that monthly sampling of surface water quality has been conducted at 27 locations since 2019. These stations were located both upstream and downstream points, facilitating comparison between baseline and operational data. Throughout the sampling period, most

parameters have remained within Ecuadorian limits aimed at protecting water resources. However, there have been occasional instances of elevated levels of aluminum, as well as isolated occurrences of copper, iron, and zinc. Overall, the baseline surface water quality tends to be slightly alkaline with relatively low metal concentrations, although organic content levels are comparatively high.

The potential negative impacts of the El Domo Project to surface water and ground water are due to the indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater. In addition, the mining activities may lead to the change of the groundwater table. The main wastewater pollution sources of the project include mine dewatering water, processing wastewater, tailings and waste rock leachate, wastewater from maintenance workshop, contact water of industrial site, domestic sewage, etc.

According to the feasibility study, the preliminary water quality modelling was conducted to predict the water quality during the operation phase. Water quality predictions indicate that the untreated effluent pumped from the open pit will be acidic, with pH ranging from 2.60 to 4.86, and will contain high levels of sulphate and metals. Parameters expected to exceed maximum effluent discharge limits include sulphate, aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, iron, lead, manganese, and zinc. However, the input date of model derived off a limited lithological sample. SRK recommends conduct additional geochemical testing in the next project phase to enhance the understanding of potentially acid generating and non-acid generating lithologies, thereby improving water quality model predictions.

Following the requirements of the environmental license, Curimining S.A. conducted both surface water and groundwater monitoring. Surface water samples were collected by Curimining S.A. and sent to a government-accredited laboratory in Ecuador for physical and chemical analysis.

SRK reviewed the surface water monitoring reports of February, April, and July 2025, which covered upstream and downstream of the discharge outlet as well as 12 monitoring points. Key parameters monitored included metals and metalloids, inorganic compounds, organics, pH value, and TSS, and results were compared with the maximum limits set by environmental regulations. Based on the report (July 2025), metal ion concentrations in surface water were below the maximum limits, and inorganic compound and anion parameters were within legal standards. However, the reports from February and April 2025 showed that concentrations of aluminum, barium, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, and zinc in some samples exceeded the maximum allowable limit (0.1 mg/L). These elevated metal concentrations are related to their natural occurrence in the polymetallic ore deposit.

For groundwater monitoring, Curimining S.A. conducted 22 sampling activities at 17 monitoring points between 2020 and 2025 to evaluate groundwater quality. In April and May 2025, Curimining S.A. carried out groundwater monitoring at key points DOMO-W008-D and AGS_REG_01, with analyses performed by the Gruentec Cía. Environmental Chemistry Laboratory. According to the monitoring reports, no key pollutants such as cyanide were detected in the samples collected between 2020 and 2025. Additionally, the groundwater contained relatively high concentrations of calcium, magnesium, and potassium.

Two wastewater treatment plants are proposed to be utilized onsite and there will be small treatment facilities to provide potable water for human consumption and treat domestic wastewater. Mine dewatering water will be pumped directly to the water treatment plant and subsequently discharged into a water pond, where it will naturally overflow into the natural valley drainage system. Contact water from the process plant, site infrastructure, waste rock dump 1 and Saprolite Dump will naturally flow into the TSF through channels to prevent ground seepage. Contaminated run-off from waste

rock dump 2 will be directed into a collection pond at the downstream toe berm via drainage ditches. This water will undergo monitoring and can be discharged directly if suitable or pumped to the TSF.

SRK is of opinion that ongoing collection of baseline water quality data is essential to establish longitudinal baseline information for comparing discharge data. The Environmental Management Plan in the project's EIA includes monitoring plans for surface water, groundwater, and wastewater. This water monitoring plan is inclusive of parameters, frequency and applicable standards. Nonetheless, whether the number and location of these monitoring points are sufficient and appropriate still requires further study and improvement. SRK also recommends that water quality monitoring be undertaken upstream and downstream of the project area (including the tailings storage facility), and also any site water discharges.

20.6.3 Waste Rock and Tailings Management

The El Domo Project will have two WRDs on site for storing the waste rock. Both PAG and NAG waste rock requires separate storage to avoid water and soil contamination. WRD 1 is designed to dump PAG and unsuitable waste rock for construction. WRD 2 is used for the storage of suitable NAG material and established as the TSF embankment. In addition, there is a waste facility for storage of overburden and saprolite waste. The TSF is engineered to store tailings, temporarily hold excess water before it undergoes treatment and discharge, and to contain design flood events. The TSF will be lined with a geomembrane. Tailings, which are potentially acid-generating, and the associated risk of acid rock drainage will be managed in the TSF impoundment. This impoundment will be lined to minimize seepage. Continuous discharge of new tailings and alkaline supernatant over older tailings during operations aims to minimize sulfide oxidation in the tailings beaches by reducing exposure time. Given the potential for acid-generating waste rock from the project, it is recommended to establish a rational stacking strategy for future construction and operations to minimize the impact of acid rock drainage. For detailed designs of WRDs and TSF, as well as information on waste rock and tailings discharge volumes, please refer to the preceding mining and processing chapters. No geochemical characterisation of waste rocks or acid rock drainage assessment has been sighted as part of this review. During the site visit, SRK did not observe clear evidence of acid rock drainage.

20.6.4 Air and Noise Emissions

Baseline monitoring of air quality for the El Domo Project has been taken once during the rainy season and once during the drier season in each of 2019, 2020 and 2021. Fifteen monitoring points have been selected for air monitoring, covering parameters such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$. All monitoring results are within national regulatory limits. Noise baseline was also tested at 13 locations in the project area during the night in wet and drier seasons of 2019, 2020, and2021. All daytime noise measurements under baseline conditions met Ecuadorian standards. However, some locations exceeded the nighttime limit of 45 dB, likely due to natural background noise.

The air emission sources for the El Domo Project are mainly from loading and unloading, waste rock dumping, ore stockpile, crashing, screening, generator operation and movement of vehicles and mobile equipment. Air pollutants management measures for the project proposed in the environmental management plan mainly comprise speed limits for vehicles and heavy equipment, covering canvas for trucks, irrigation of the roads, using dust suppression systems, etc. The environmental management plan also proposes some common noise control measures such as

providing PPE to workers, using noise insulating screen, conducting blasting during the day, etc. SRK believes that these air pollution and noise control measures are standard management practices in the mining industry. SRK notes that the EIA report also includes air and noise monitoring plans, covering the construction, operation, and closure phases.

Adventus Mining engaged a third party in 2022 to perform an initial evaluation of carbon and greenhouse gas emissions for the El Domo Project, addressing Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The study concluded that the project's future carbon footprint is expected to benefit from the planned connection to the national power grid, which is over 80% supplied by renewable energy sources, its proximity to deep-water ports, and the solar factor for energy generation and plant growth.

Curimining S.A. engaged Ambienlab Servicios Ambientales y Laborales Cía. Ltda. to carry out air quality monitoring at 8 locations within its operational area from late July to early August 2025. The monitoring mainly covered PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, CO, O_3, NO_2, and settleable particulates, with the results compared against the maximum permissible limits set by the Ecuadorian environmental regulation. Based on the monitoring result, the settleable particulates at the CUR-CA-04 monitoring point exceeded the maximum permissible limit, while other monitoring points were within the standards established by the Ecuadorian environmental regulation.

For environmental noise, Curimining S.A. also commissioned Ambienlab Servicios Ambientales y Laborales Cía. Ltda. to conduct assessments at 7 monitoring locations, with monitoring report issued in September 2025. According to the results, the highest daytime noise level was recorded at CUR-R-08 (49 dB), which is below the Ecuadorian regulatory maximum limit of 65 dB. However, during the nighttime period, noise levels at 5 monitoring points exceeded the maximum permissible limit of 45 dB.

No significant noise and dust emissions were observed during the site visit.

20.6.5 Hazardous Substances Management

Hazardous materials have the characteristics of corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic, flammable and potentially biologically infectious, which pose a potential risk to human and/or environmental health. The hazardous materials will be generated mainly by the project's construction, mining, and processing operations and include of hydrocarbons (i.e. fuels, waste oils, and lubricants) and oil containers, batteries, medical waste, etc. The leaks, spills or other types of accidental releases of hazardous materials may have negative impact on soils, surface water, and groundwater resources.

The main hazardous materials for the El Domo Project's operations will comprise the storage and handling of processing reagents, reagents containers, waste oil, waste oil drum, etc. No separate hazardous materials management plan has been sighted as part of this review. However, the environmental management plan for the El Domo Project includes a section relating to handling, storage and transportation of chemical products. The Feasibility Study states that the domestic, hazardous, and biological wastes will be appropriately stored on site and transported offsite for disposal at licensed facilities. Qualified third-party service providers will be engaged to handle the stabilization, transport, and final disposal of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable requirements.

SRK recommends that the collected waste oil, oil drums and reagents be stored with secondary containment which is in line with the recognised international industry management practices. Due to the use of cyanide in the processing, SRK also recommends that the cyanide purchase,

transportation, handling/storage, use, equipment decommissioning, operation safety, emergency response, training, etc. should comply with the practical principles and standards of the International Cyanide Management Code.

20.6.6 Occupational Health and Safety

A well developed and comprehensive safety management system comprises site inductions, site policies, safe work procedures, training, risk/hazard management (including signage), use of personal protective equipment ("PPE"), emergency response process, incident/accident reporting, an onsite first aid/medical centre, designated safety responsibilities for site personnel, regular safety meetings and a work permit/tagging system. SRK reviewed the project's safety production management system, regulations of hygiene and safety, occupational health and safety plan, and emergency response plan for the EL DOMO Project, and concluded that the development of these plans complies with good international industry practice.

The company provided SRK with a summary of accident records for the Project covering the period from 2022 to 2024. The records indicate that one fatality occurred in September 2024. SRK recommends the company conduct safety record and develop incident analysis reports for the possible injuries in future. The proposed reports analysed the cause of injuries and identified measures to prevent a recurrence, which are in line with international recognized OHS accident monitoring practice.

20.6.7 Mine Closure and Rehabilitation

In Ecuador, mine closure is regulated under the Mining Law of Ecuador and the Environmental Regulations for Mining Activities (RAAM), with oversight by the MAE. The Mining Law requires operators to develop a Mine Closure Plan that addresses facility dismantling, rehabilitation of affected areas, and subsequent environmental risk management. The Mine Closure Plan should be submitted for approval to MAE (previously MAATE) and is subject to periodic review and updates to reflect any changes in project conditions or requirements. Additionally, all implementation costs associated with the plan must be integrated into the annual environmental management program to ensure effective resource allocation and compliance. The Environmental Regulations provide an operational framework, establishing that concession holders must fulfil environmental and financial responsibilities during closure. Key obligations include preparing and obtaining approval for a technically sound and fully budgeted closure plan, implementing remediation and long-term monitoring, submitting environmental declarations to authorities, providing financial guarantees to cover actual closure costs, and routinely updating the closure plan with relevant audits to ensure effective implementation.

Based on the Feasibility Study, the conceptual mine closure plan for the El Domo Project covers the open pit, tailings storage facility (TSF) and waste rock dump 2 (WRD 2), the saprolite waste facility and waste rock dump 1 (WRD 1), as well as the process plant and associated infrastructure.

- Open Pit Closure: A permanent pit lake will be formed to improve water quality through passivation, with exposed areas sealed and rehabilitated. Water treatment and monitoring will continue until compliance is achieved, after which treatment facilities will be decommissioned and natural overflow discharge will occur.
- TSF and WRD 2 Closure: The TSF and WRD 2 will be closed using a dry cover and a closure spillway to reduce ponded water and limit infiltration. Seepage ponds will be breached, and

potentially acid-generating waste rock will be encapsulated within non-acid-generating material to reduce long-term ARD risk.

- Saprolite Waste Facility Closure: Progressive closure will be implemented through surface grading and revegetation to reduce infiltration and manage runoff, with ongoing monitoring to confirm long-term stability.
- Process Plant and Infrastructure Closure: Process plant facilities will be dismantled, with equipment reused, sold, or properly disposed of. Concrete structures will be demolished, soils rehabilitated, and disturbed areas revegetated.

The EIA conducted in 2022 incorporates progressive mine closure and revegetation measures. The current closure plan is formulated based on project feasibility studies and aligns with guidelines from the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). According to the EIA in 2022, essential closure measures comprise dismantling all unused mining and surface facilities, loosening and restoring soil in affected areas, carrying out revegetation with appropriate local species, and implementing erosion control measures. The plan ensures the safety and physical and chemical stability of special areas such as tailings facilities, together with the restoration of water bodies and soils. Continuous environmental and biological monitoring is conducted, along with community benefit projects, allowing for adjustments to rehabilitation based on monitoring results. Ultimately, these efforts aim to achieve environmental stability, ecological recovery, and sustainable community benefits.

20.6.8 Social Considerations

The El Domo Project is located approximately 150 km south-southwest of the capital city, Quito, and about 150 km north-northeast of Guayaquil, in the provinces of Bolivar and Los Rios. According to the Feasibility Study, a socio-economic study completed in 2021 identified local communities potentially affected by the exploration activities, all situated within the cantons and parish of Las Naves in the Bolivar Province.

Community housing in the area primarily consists of brick or cement block structures, with some made of wood or adobe. Most homes have access to public water infrastructure, while others rely on private wells or surface water sources. The main economic activities in the parish include agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. An archaeological study in 2021 uncovered ceramic and lithic remnants attributed to the Chimbos-Tomabelas culture, with possible influences from the Puruhá and Milagro-Quevedo cultures, which were predominant in the region between approximately 500 and 1500 AD. SRK recommends that the mine should perform an archaeological impact assessment, and a preservation plan should be developed in collaboration with experts and local communities to protect the site, potentially adjusting mining plans to avoid or minimize impact.

Curimining conducted interviews with representatives of organizations, local governments, community leaders, and members of the public in affected communities to gauge their perception of the concessions. With some local exceptions, there is general support for the project at the exploration stage, as the community benefits from local employment. Further local infrastructure improvement and employment were the top comments regarding the advancement of mine development. According to a news release dated February 13, 2023, since 2021, Curimining has promoted participatory dialogue through community round tables led by INSUCO INTL, expanding to all regional communities in 2022. This initiative aims to engage local and regional stakeholders in addressing key community issues, including local and regional governance, community security,

sustainable economic development, employment and local business development, and environmental sustainability.

As part of its Environmental Management Plan, Curimining has also established community relations program built on transparency and communication. The company regularly informs the community and local authorities about project progress, manages environmental impacts, and collects and responds to community feedback to ensure all stakeholders are well-informed and involved in decision-making. At the same time, Curimining actively promotes the recruitment and training of local workers and businesses to support regional economic development. In addition, the company integrates environmental education and community-based monitoring activities to raise local environmental awareness and encourage direct community participation in environmental oversight.

SRK advises the project owner to develop and implement a stakeholder engagement plan, which should be customized based on project risks and impacts and development stages, as well as the characteristics and interests of affected communities. The plan should also include differential measures to ensure that stakeholders who are considered disadvantaged or weak can also participate effectively. Meanwhile, the project owner should establish a grievance mechanism for the affected communities to receive and resolve the issues and complaints raised by the affected communities on project environmental and social performance. The project owner should inform the affected communities about this mechanism during the participation of stakeholders. SRK also recommends that the project owner shall conduct detailed analysis on the concerns of stakeholders, design and implement a community sustainable development plan to ensure that local communities continue to participate in project construction and operation.

Based on a Social Due Diligence Review dated August 16, 2017, anti-development groups, including anti-mining factions often allied with indigenous groups, oppose industrial activities, especially extractive ones. Curimining experienced significant opposition, particularly from the NGO Acción Ecológica, which orchestrated the takeover of the Curimining camp in 2007 and another attempt in 2010, both supported by indigenous groups and resulting in legal actions against the leaders. Despite these challenges, the project's social strategies and government support have weakened these groups' influence, as locals observed minimal negative impacts from the project. However, the potential for renewed opposition persists, necessitating vigilant monitoring and adaptive management strategies for the project's future activities and expansion.

Curimining has been a strong supporter of the arts, culture, and sports in the project communities through various youth and adult programs for many years. Additionally, it partners with ESPOL University to offer training in electrical installations, telecom, civil works, health and safety, and food preparation to individuals from the local project communities. A mine operator training program is also being executed in partnership with the Stracon-Ripconciv Joint Venture and the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja. The company promotes local suppliers and service providers to foster sustainable economic development in the region. SRK recommends that the company continuously improve its public participation and grievance mechanisms to ensure ongoing community engagement. This ensures the company receive and address specific concerns raised by affected persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion.

According to the client information, El Domo is the only industrial and mining project in Ecuador to have completed an environmental consultation process with 98% community approval for the issuance of the environmental license, and that this process was validated by the highest court in human rights matters in Ecuador. SRK has sighted a table which summarizes the company's 2025 social responsibility and community relations program, focusing on communities within the Areas of

Direct Social Influence. It outlines planned initiatives aimed at supporting sustainable community development, including the implementation of community development programs, maintenance of local infrastructure and access roads affected by project activities, improvement of access to safe drinking water in 2024 for the communities in Las Naves canton, and support for cultural and traditional events. Overall, the programs are designed to enhance community well-being, strengthen social cohesion, and maintain constructive long-term relationships with local stakeholders.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section summarizes the Capex and Opex. The El Domo Project is currently in peak construction, targeting first production in the second half of 2027. It has a planned 13-year mine life, which includes a 1.5-year construction period that began in 2026. Following the official government approval to transition from exploration to development, full-scale infrastructure construction has formally started under a contract with China Railway 14th Bureau Group Ecuador Company.

The initial Capex for the project development and infrastructure setup is based on the current construction contracts and engineering designs. Sustaining Capex, such as pre-stripping and general sustaining are also estimated. Because El Domo is a development project and not yet producing, Opex forecasting is based on technical studies and planned operational designs. All the Capex and Opex are estimated in USD by the mine management.

21.1 Capital Expenditure

21.1.1 Summary

The total LOM Capex for the El Domo Project is estimated at USD 373.46 million. The LOM Capex is divided into three main categories: Initial Capex, Sustaining Capex, and Closure Cost. The majority of the capital investment is allocated to the initial peak construction period in 2026 and 2027. A summary breakdown of the LOM Capex is presented in Table 21.1, and the annual expenditure forecast is illustrated in Figure 21.1.

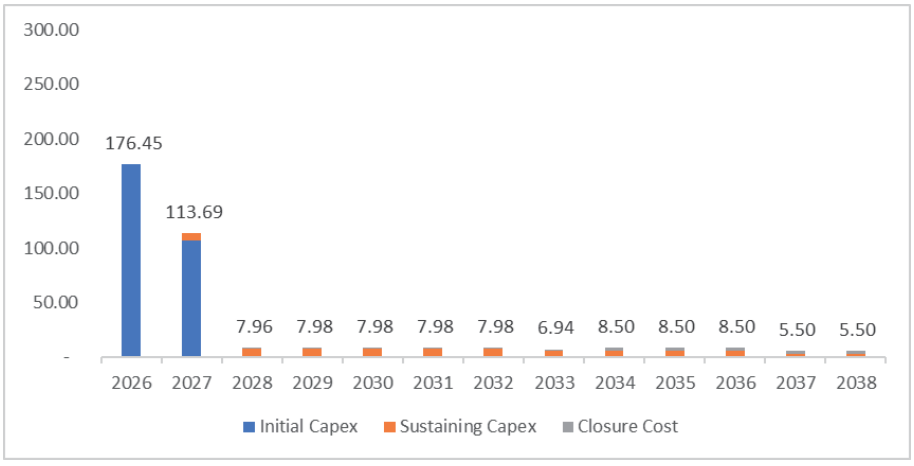
Table 21.1: Summary of Capex for El Domo Project

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Initial Capex	**USD Million**	**283.68**
Project Construction Cost	USD Million	188.84
Imported Equipment Procurement	USD Million	42.39
Owner's Cost	USD Million	35.40
Contingency (10%)	USD Million	17.05
Sustaining Capex	**USD Million**	**72.48**
Capitalization Stripping	USD Million	12.48
General Sustaining	USD Million	60.00
Closure Cost	**USD Million**	**17.30**
Total	**USD Million**	**373.46**

Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK

Notes: Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding

Figure 21.1: Capex Investment Plan over LOM



Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK

21.1.2 Initial Capex

The Initial Capex for the El Domo Project over the LOM includes Project Construction Cost, Imported Equipment Procurement, Owner's Cost, and a 10% Contingency. The total initial capital required is estimated at USD 283.68 million. This expenditure is allocated across the peak construction period, with USD 176.45 million planned for 2026 and the remaining USD 107.23 million for 2027. The initial Capex over LoM is presented in Table 21.2.

Table 21.2: Initial Capex over LOM

Item	Unit	LOM Total	2026	2027
Project Construction Cost	USD Million	188.84	121.75	67.09
Imported Equipment Procurement	USD Million	42.39	26.70	15.69
Owner's Cost	USD Million	35.40	17.94	17.46
Contingency (10%)	USD Million	17.05	10.05	6.99
Total	**USD Million**	**283.68**	**176.45**	**107.23**

Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK

Project Construction Cost

The Project Construction Cost is estimated at USD 188.84 million over the LOM. This budget covers all major physical site development, civil works, and infrastructure installations required prior to commercial production. The overall estimate incorporates a 15% Value Added Tax (VAT) provision of USD 25.01 million.

A breakdown of the major cost components is detailed below:

- Major Contracts (61%): The bulk of the construction budget is allocated to initial site development. Package 1, executed by China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC), accounts for USD

54.51 million (29%) and encompasses the majority of surface facility civil works. This includes the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), intercepting ditches, waste dumps, topsoil stockpiles, and temporary camp construction. It also covers site preparation and earthworks for the process plant and the permanent camp. Pre-stripping development (Package 2) accounts for USD 34.78 million (18%). The construction and assembly of the processing plant (Package 3) require USD 25.37 million (13%); this package covers only construction.

- Power Infrastructure (12%): Site-wide electrification totals USD 22.82 million. This infrastructure comprises the external power transmission line, the installation of nine 14MW backup generator sets, and on-site power distribution facilities.
- Site Facilities and Road Network (8%): Essential support infrastructure and road wroks total USD 15.02 million. includes the permanent workers' camp and two water treatment plants. The road network ensures safe site logistics, encompassing main access road upgrades and maintenance, as well as the construction of East and West bypass roads.
- TSF Support and Ancillary Activities (6%): This category totals USD 11.27 million. Third-party technical oversight for the TSF is accounted for, covering the Engineer of Record (EoR), CQA teams, and construction supervision. The remaining capital is allocated to environmental management and rehabilitation, land acquisition, and other minor site projects.

Equipment Procurement

The Imported Equipment Procurement cost is estimated at USD 42.39 million over the LOM. This budget covers the purchase, transportation, and taxation of all major machinery and local materials needed to build and equip the operation. The overall estimate incorporates a 15% Value Added Tax (VAT) provision of USD 5.90 million.

A breakdown of the major cost components is detailed below:

- Imported Equipment (59%): The core of the procurement budget is allocated to the direct purchase of major, long-lead machinery and equipment for the processing plant and overall site operations, estimated at USD 25.22 million.
- Local Procurement (17%): An allocation of USD 6.60 million is dedicated to purchasing local materials and supplies. This budget includes a built-in contingency to ensure local supply chains can reliably support ongoing construction and installation activities.
- Logistics and Import Taxes (11%): This category totals USD 4.67 million. This encompasses all necessary transportation and handling for the imported machinery, including sea freight, inland transportation, insurance, warehousing, and customs clearance, as well as the applicable import duties.

Owner's Cost

The Owner's Cost is estimated at USD 35.40 million over the LOM. This budget covers the company's direct expenses for managing, administering, and overseeing the project as it transitions through development into active production. The overall estimate incorporates a base contingency allowance of USD 2.21 million and a Value Added Tax (VAT) provision of USD 2.84 million.

A breakdown of the major cost components is detailed below:

- Personnel and Administration: The largest single expense within this category is site administration, driven primarily by payroll requirements at USD 13.16 million. This allocation also comprehensively covers camp and office operations, food catering, utilities, supplies, and general rentals.
- Security (Liderman, Army & Police): A significant portion of the budget is dedicated to robust site security at USD 5.19 million, which includes coordination with private contractors, the army, and police.

Contingency

An overall project contingency of 10%, is estimated at USD 17.05 million, has been applied to the Initial Capex estimate. This allowance is provided to account for unallocated costs, pricing fluctuations, and unforeseen site conditions encountered during the construction and commissioning phases.

21.1.3 Sustaining Capex

The Sustaining Capex for the El Domo Project is estimated at USD 72.48 million, which is divided into two categories:

- Capitalized Stripping: Stripping cost is capitalized as Sustaining Capex when the planned strip ratio exceeds the LOM average strip ratio. When the planned strip ratio is below the LOM average, the cost is recognized as Opex. This deferred stripping approach ensures the capitalization of excess stripping costs required to access future ore. Stripping prior to commercial production is excluded from sustaining Capex and is capitalized under initial Project Construction Cost (Package 2).
- General Sustaining: The budget covers ongoing site maintenance, infrastructure repairs, and equipment replacement during the LOM. It is estimated USD 6.00 million annually and reducing to USD 3.00 million annually for the last two years of the LOM.

21.1.4 Closure & Reclamation Capex

The total Closure Cost is forecast at USD 17.30 million. This expenditure is scheduled across two phases, beginning with an annual allocation of USD 0.80 million during the full production years for progressive closure activities. Towards the end of the mine life, the annual cost increases to USD 2.50 million to cover decommissioning and site rehabilitation.

21.2 Operating Costs

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 416.29 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 58.39./t-milled. The cost estimates and contracted rates provided by the client are summarized in Table 21.3.

Table 21.3: Summary of Estimated Unit Cash Opex

Item	Unit Cost Assumption	Average Unit Cost (USD/t-milled)	Total Cost over LOM (USD Million)
Mining Cost	1.71 (USD/t-ore)	1.71	12.19
Stripping Cost	2.20 (USD/t-waste)	16.44	117.21
Processing Cost	25.00 (USD/t-milled)	25.00	178.23
Water Treatment	3.66 (USD/t-milled)	3.66	26.09
SG&A costs	14.00 (USD/t-milled)	11.58	82.56
Total	**N/A**	**58.39**	**416.29**

Sources: El Domo Mine, summarized by SRK

Note: SG&A schedule varies in the late stages of the mine life

The operational cost components are detailed below:

- Mining and Stripping: Estimated at USD 1.71/t-ore and USD 2.20/t-waste. These rates are based on quotes received from mining contractors. The cost includes drill and blast, load and haulage, pit dewatering, equipment operation, road maintenance, fuel, personnel, technical services, and fixed costs.
- Processing: Estimated at USD 25.00/t-milled. This operational budget covers all comminution and processing activities, including manpower, power, reagent consumption, grinding media and mill liners, mechanical maintenance, laboratory analytical services, and the operation of mobile equipment.
- Water Treatment: Estimated at USD 3.66/t-milled. This cost is based on preliminary plant designs and water quality modeling, which includes the required manpower, power, and reagent consumption. It covers the operation and maintenance of the water treatment plants for both the open pit and TSF, as well as sedimentation ponds, diversion systems, pumps, and pipelines.
- General and Administration (G&A): Estimated at a base rate of USD 14.00/t-milled. After 2034, this allocation changes to a fixed USD 5.00 million per year. In the final year of production, it reverts to the unit cost methodology, resulting in a USD 2.08 million expense. The cost includes labor, corporate costs, site costs, and support functions.

22 Economic Analysis

The economic analysis presented in this section is based only on the results of the technical review provided above and some key assumptions. It is provided for technical evaluation and Mineral Reserve estimation purposes only.

The economic analysis of the was conducted using conventional Discounted Cash Flow techniques. It is important to note that the purpose of this analysis is solely to demonstrate the economic viability of the Project. The derived NPVs do not indicate the fair market values or the profitability of the Project. The estimated cash flows and NPVs were presented on an after-tax basis, and financing costs were not considered.

The Net Present Value was determined from the project's cash flow using an 8% discount rate as the base case. Since the Project is ongoing, there is no Internal Rate of Return or payback period due to the absence of initial Capex. Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was performed to examine the effects of changes in Capex, Opex, and pricing.

22.1 Principal Assumptions

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with El Domo Project. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial products of El Domo Project, which are lead, zinc, and copper concentrates, are based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for El Domo Project is USD and is used for technical-economic analysis.
- Annual gross revenue is calculated by applying the forecasted metal prices and payable metal percentages from contracts to the annual recovered metal for each operating year.
- SRK does not consider future inflation nor currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working capital will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.
- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

22.1.1 LOM Physical

The mine production and key technical inputs parameters are described in the previous section. The summary of the key physical assumptions is presented in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic-Analysis

Item	Unit	LOM Total or Average
Physical		
Mineral Reserves	Mt	7.1
Ag Grade	g/t	47.82
Pb Grade	%	0.26%
Zn Grade	%	2.63%
Cu Grade	%	1.93%
Capacity (average over stable production)	ktpa	666
Mine life	yrs	13
Processing		
Pb Concentrate		
Cu Recovery	%	1.9%
Au Recovery	%	0.7%
Ag Recovery	%	2.5%
Pb Recovery	%	21.5%
Zn Recovery	%	0.3%
Pb Grade	%	20.6%
Zn Concentrate		
Cu Recovery	%	-
Au Recovery	%	16.3%
Ag Recovery	%	32.5%
Pb Recovery	%	11.9%
Zn Recovery	%	82.2%
Zn Grade	%	53.5%
Cu Concentrate		
Cu Recovery	%	87.8%
Au Recovery	%	41.4%
Ag Recovery	%	32.6%
Pb Recovery	%	48.4%
Zn Recovery	%	10.1%
Cu Grade	%	25.4%

Sources: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic Analysis

22.1.2 Tax and Royalties

The tax, government charges, and royalties for El Domo Project are mainly corporate income tax, resource tax, which is in term of royalties, and value added tax ("VAT").

- Standard Corporate Tax

The standard corporate tax rate is 25% of taxable income. The Company signed an investment agreement with the government in 2025, under which it is entitled to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 20%.

- Profit Sharing Tax

Levied at 15% on taxable income, distributed as 3% to workers and 12% to the State. This tax is fully deductible prior to determining the Standard Corporate Tax basis.

- Royalties
  - Government of Ecuador: A 4% royalty payable to the Government of Ecuador. Applicable royalty bracket is calculated on gross sales of minerals. Royalties are applied on net sales revenue.

- Altius Mineral Corporation: A 2% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Altius Mineral Corporation.

- Value Added Tax

Industrial minerals prices include a VAT, which is 12% of sales. The company is allowed to deduct the VAT paid for the production costs. The final VAT payable will be the basis for paying other surtaxes and fees. SRK used the following simplified formulas to calculate the VAT payable:

- VAT received = total sales revenue/(1+12%) × 12%;
- VAT paid = VAT received × 15% Opex × 12%; and
- VAT payable = VAT received – VAT paid.

22.1.3 Depreciation

The capital and sustaining expenditures, including development costs, have been depreciated on a unit production basis. The assumed depreciation follows the straight-line method over a period of 10 years.

22.1.4 Working Capital

Working capital is the capital needed to fund operations before revenue is received from the finished product. Working Capital requirements are estimated based on industry benchmarks. Both Debtor Days and Creditor Days are set at 30 days. Over the project's life, the working capital nets to zero.

22.2 DCF Projection

The key economic results from the technical-economic model are shown in Table 22.2.

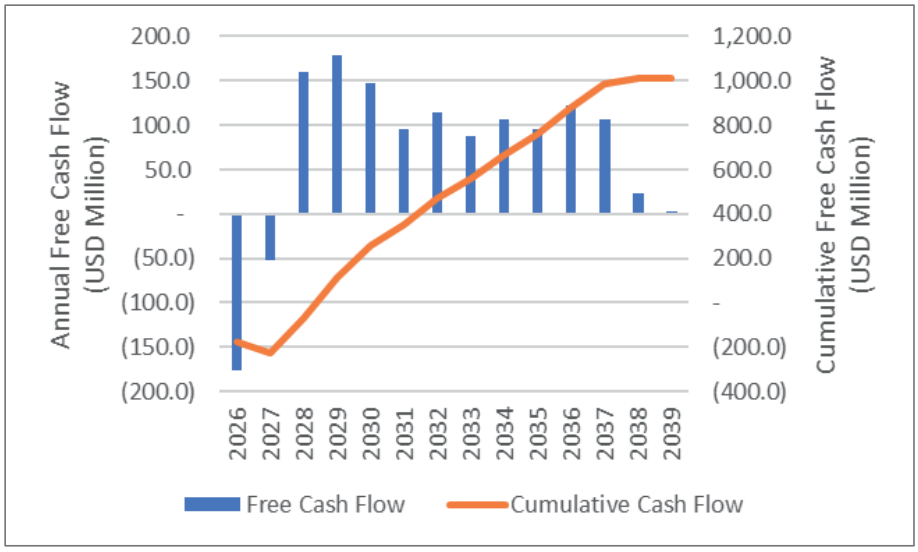
Table 22.2: LOM Key Economic Results

Item	Unit	Value
Production Start date	Date	H2 2027
Valuation date	Date	1-Jul-26
Discount rate	%	8.0
Net Present Value, pret-tax	USD M	759
Net Present Value, post-tax	USD M	573
IRR	%	45%
Payback	in year	3

Sources: SRK

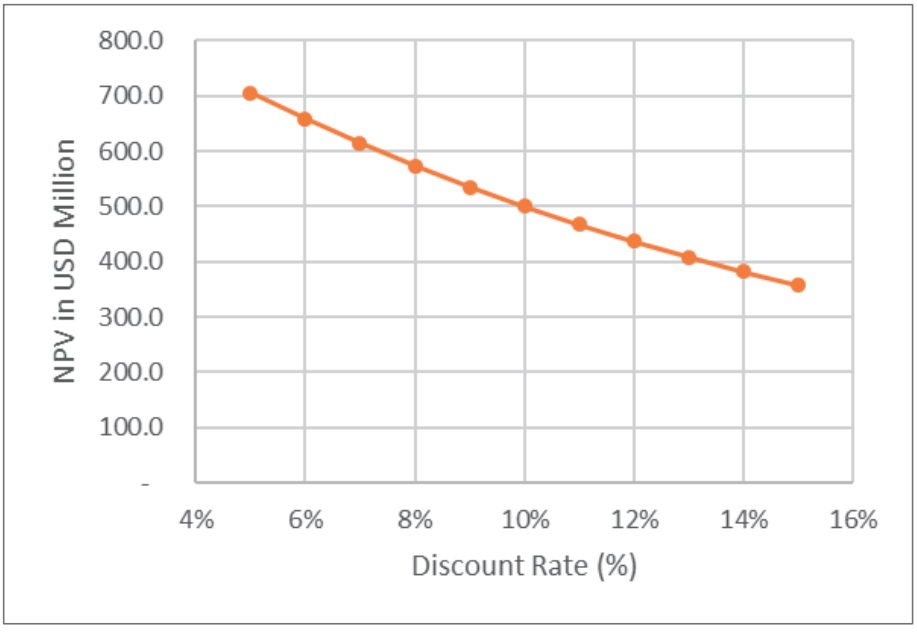
The projection for Project operation shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 573 million. The sensitivity of NPV against discount rate is presented in Figure 22.2. The annual cash flows are presented graphically in Figure 22.1 and in tabular form in Table 22.3.

Figure 22.1: Cash Flow Profile



Sources: SRK

Figure 22.2: El Domo Project NPV versus Discount Rate



Sources: SRK

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Table 22.3: LOM Production and Cash Flow Forecast

Operating costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Mining	USDm	129	-	8.2	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	6.6	6.8	3.7	3.6	1.6
Processing	USDm	204	-	9.5	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	4.3
S&GA	USDm	83	-	4.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.1
Total	**USDm**	**416**	**-**	**22.4**	**44.9**	**44.8**	**44.8**	**44.8**	**44.8**	**44.9**	**30.7**	**30.8**	**27.8**	**27.7**	**7.9**
Royalties	USDm	460	-	22.4	60.2	61.2	50.3	34.0	43.5	32.5	38.7	33.7	43.3	35.7	4.3
Total (incl. royalties)	**USDm**	**876**	**-**	**44.8**	**105.1**	**106.0**	**95.1**	**78.8**	**88.3**	**77.3**	**69.4**	**64.5**	**71.1**	**63.4**	**12.2**

Capital costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Initial Capex	USDm	284	176.5	107.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining Capex - Mining	USDm	72.5	-	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0
Closure	USDm	17	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total	**USDm**	**373**	**176.5**	**113.7**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**6.9**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**5.5**	**5.5**
	USDm														

Unit costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Mining	USD/t mined	18.2	-	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	9.9	10.2	5.6	5.5	10.7
Processing	USD/t milled	28.7	-	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7
S&GA	USD/t milled	11.6	-	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	14.0
Total	**USD/t**	**58.4**	**-**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**46.1**	**46.4**	**41.8**	**41.6**	**53.4**

Cash flow		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Net revenue	USDm	2,795	-	136.5	365.1	371.1	305.6	208.3	264.9	199.0	234.7	204.8	262.1	216.3	26.4
Operating costs	USDm	(416)	-	(22.4)	(44.9)	(44.8)	(44.8)	(44.8)	(44.8)	(44.9)	(30.7)	(30.8)	(27.8)	(27.7)	(7.9)
Royalties	USDm	(460)	-	(22.4)	(60.2)	(61.2)	(50.3)	(34.0)	(43.5)	(32.5)	(38.7)	(33.7)	(43.3)	(35.7)	(4.3)
Closure Costs	USDm	(17)	-	-	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)
Change in net working capit	USDm	0	-	(9.4)	(17.6)	(2.0)	5.2	8.4	(3.9)	5.0	(3.7)	2.2	(4.7)	3.3	14.3
Capex	USDm	(373)	(176.5)	(113.7)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(6.1)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Profit Sharing Tax	USDm	(249)	-	(9.4)	(34.9)	(35.9)	(28.0)	(16.1)	(23.4)	(15.3)	(21.8)	(18.2)	(26.0)	(20.5)	-
Tax paid	USDm	(283)	-	(10.7)	(39.5)	(40.7)	(31.7)	(18.2)	(26.5)	(17.4)	(24.7)	(20.7)	(29.5)	(23.2)	-
Free Cash Flows	USDm	996	(176.5)	(51.4)	160.1	178.4	148.0	95.6	114.9	87.1	106.6	95.1	122.3	107.1	22.9

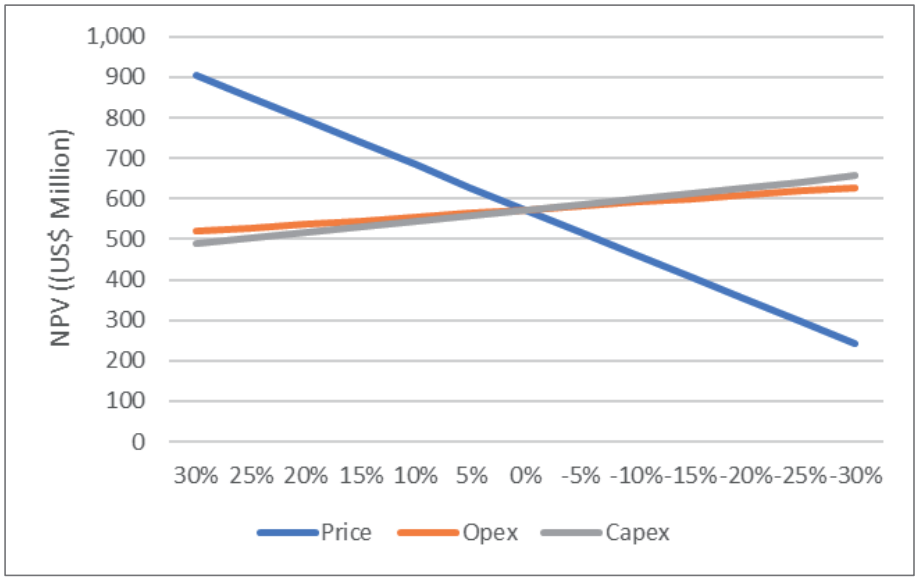
22.3 Sensitivity Analysis

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the El Domo Project to determine which factors significantly impact its economics when considered independently. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices and least sensitive to variations in Capex. Results of the sensitivity tests are presented in Table 22.4 and Figure 22.3.

Table 22.4: Sensitivity Analysis Result (@8% Discount Rate)

Variance	Price	Opex	Capex
	NPV @ 8% annual discount rate (USD Million)		
30%	905	519	490
25%	850	528	504
20%	794	537	517
15%	739	546	531
10%	684	555	545
5%	628	564	559
0%	573	573	573
-5%	518	582	587
-10%	462	591	601
-15%	407	600	614
-20%	351	609	628
-25%	296	618	642
-30%	241	627	656

Figure 22.3: Sensitivity Spider Chart (8% Discount Rate)



It can be seen that the changes in prices have the greatest impact on the El Domo Project's NPV, while Opex and Capex have smaller effects.

To clarify the effects of prices on the El Domo Project's NPV, SRK estimated that the break-even price (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) is around a change of -52% from the base scenario prices used in the model, i.e. if the price drops to about 48% of the forecasting price, the El Domo Project NPV will become negative.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are several active properties in proximity to the Curipamba project (Figure 23.1). The Pegasus Project, a joint venture project between Anglo American PLC (Anglo) and Luminex Resources Corp. is the largest project in proximity to the Curipamba Project. The Pegasus Project consists of two (2) contiguous properties totalling 676.4 km²; Pegasus A, which is 5.5 km north of the Curipamba property, and Pegasus B, three kilometres to the east. In 2018, Anglo signed an earn-in agreement with Luminex (the property owner) giving Anglo the right to earn a 60% ownership interest in the property through expenditures of US$57.3 M between 2018 and 2025 (US$50 M to be invested in exploration on the project and US$7.3 M of staged cash payments). Anglo has the right to earn an additional 10% ownership by funding of the required work to advance the project to a mining decision (Luminex Resources Corp., 2018). In September 2021, Anglo had met the 25% ownership threshold (Luminex Resources Corp, 2021). In 2019, an airborne Z-Tipper Axis Electromagnetic survey was flown primarily over Pegasus A, totalling approximately 2,000 line kilometres. There was also a program of field mapping and geochemical sampling. Several copper porphyry targets were defined from these programs. Anglo plans to follow up with drilling in 2022 (Luminex Resources Corp., 2020).

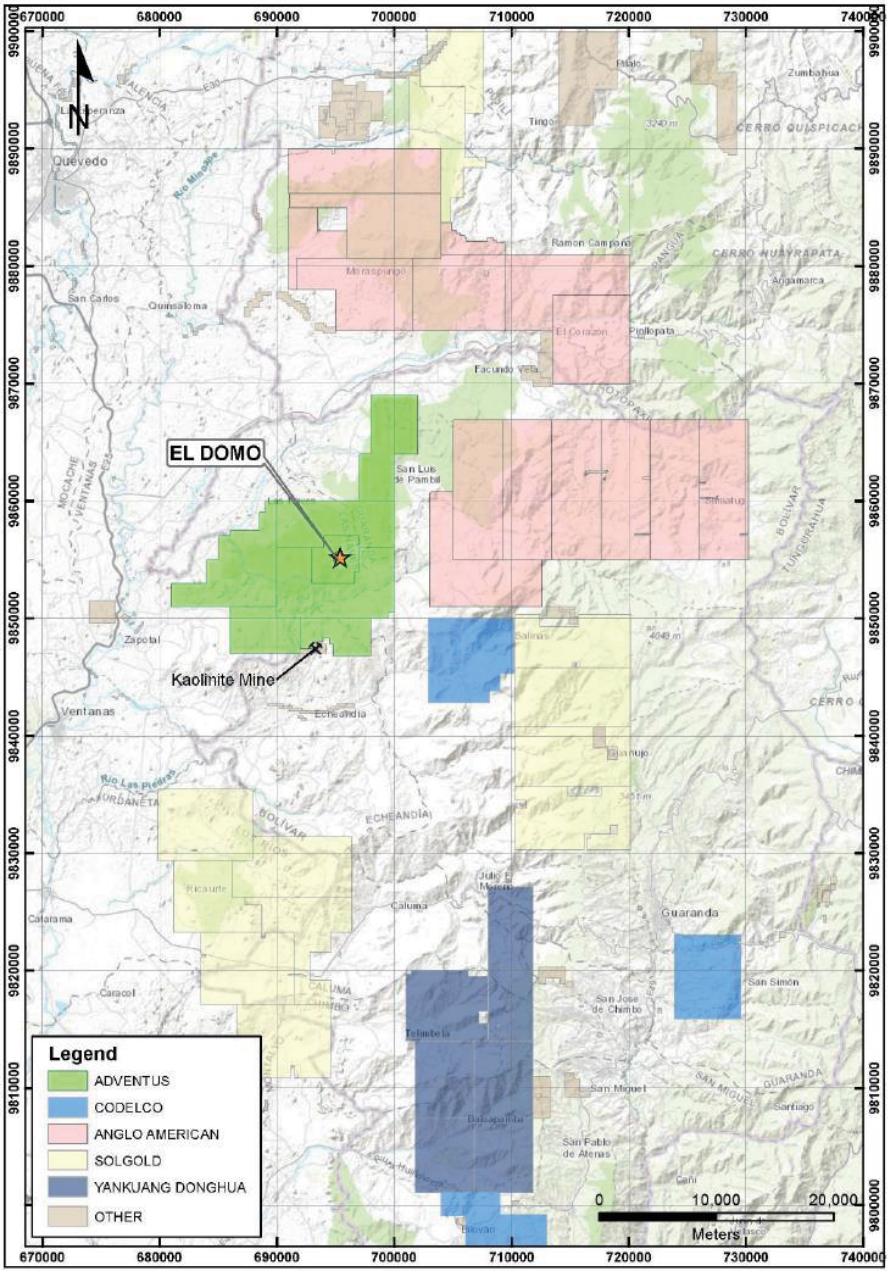
10 km east of the Curipamba project is Sol Gold's Salinas project. The project consists of four (4) concessions, totalling 188 km². The project is 100% owned by Sol Gold, through the Valle Rico Resources S.A. subsidiary. The project is considered prospective for gold-silver-copper epithermal and copper-gold porphyry mineralization. The property was previously drilled by Rio Tinto, returning 74.5 m at 2.0 g/t Au and 137 g/t Ag, including 39.5 m at 3.3 g/t Au and 168 g/t Ag. Mineralisation is hosted in structurally controlled hydrothermal volcanic breccias. A hypogene covellite-enargite chalcocite arsenopyrite paragenesis of phases suggests a nearby larger Cu-Au porphyry system (Sol Gold PLC, 2021). The property is currently considered a priority target for Sol Gold's regional exploration program.

Immediately south of the Sesmo Sur target is a kaolinite mine operated by Edesa S.A., a ceramics company based in Quito (Edesa S.A., 2021). The mine extracts kaolinite and feldspar. The mine is located within an extensive hydrothermally altered rhyolite porphyry (Beate, 2007).

A large property block 22 km south of Curipamba is owned by the Yankuang Group. Early exploration including geophysics, drilling, mapping and geochemical is listed on the company website, though no details are provided (Yankuang Group, 2021).

There are also several smaller properties owned by Codelco (Corporación Nacional del Cobre, Chile) in proximity to the Curipamba project, however details on these properties are not provided (Codelco, 2021).

Figure 23.1: Adjacent Properties



Sources: DRA 2021

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Mining is a relatively high-risk industry. In general, the risk may decrease as a project moves from exploration to development and through to the production stage. The El Domo Project is under construction, has risks existing in different areas. SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow of the project and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 24.2. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence:

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- **Major risk**: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (>15% to 20%) on the project cashflow and performance and could potentially lead to project failure.
- **Moderate risk**: The factor, if uncorrected, could have a significant effect (10% to 15–20%) on the project cashflow and performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- **Minor risk:** The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a 7-year timeframe can be considered as:

- likely: will probably occur.
- possible: may occur.
- unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 24.1: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 24.2. The rating of the risks is presented before implementation of control recommendations.

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Table 24.2: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Reserve					
QC samples	No coarse duplicates were insert in all the drilling programme that there may be the bias in sample preparation	Measures shall be taken to strictly control the sample preparation process and standardize operating procedures to minimize potential bias. Relevant personnel shall conduct real-time supervision and inspection during sampling and preparation to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of drilling samples	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Resources for Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category resources restrict reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Strengthen geological exploration to discover or upgrade resources classification and supplement the reserve conversion pool.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining					
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the insufficient labor or equipment	Ensure that contractor can fulfil the obligations to meet the production plan and resolve issues that could cause production delays.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Production plan	Significant Production Shortfalls due to the poor mine plan or, due to the production capacity forecast is overly optimistic	Update the short-term mine plan and rigorous capacity assessment to the mining contractor to prevent production shortfalls.	Possible	Minor	Low
Geotechnical	Significant Geological Structure leading production shutdown or safety issues	Ensure the safety monitoring procedure executed and the technical review the slope design for the geotechnically unfavourite location.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Hydrogeological	More water in-flow than expectation leading to pit flooding, making production shutdown or production shortfalls	Monitoring, and maintain the dewater facilities.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Waste rock management	Inadequate space for waste rock dumping or the unreliable on selling waste rock contracting	Pre-negotiation with the contractors with the long-term agreements and find more acquiring sources, a backup waste dump should be development when the on selling source is unavailable, considering the feasibility of rock fill.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Stockpile management	Inadequate space for ore stockpile.	Well planning the ROM and plant feed balance or stockpiled the broken ore from open pit.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Equipment shortage	Insufficient quantity of production equipment as a result of unstable total material movement.	Ensure that the amount of equipment that contractors provide is flexible and can meet the production plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
		Processing			
Production capacity	Significant variability in feed ore characteristics may cause processing capacity to fall below target.	Implement a ROM blending strategy using multiple stockpiles to maintain a consistent work index and throughput. Implement advanced process control to automatically adjust feed rate and water addition.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Product recovery	The actual recoveries of copper, zinc, gold, and silver may be lower than the design targets.	"Conduct regular process audits to identify recovery losses and implement corrective actions.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
		Infrastructure			
Steep terrain leads to restricted operation	Limited flat areas in the open pit result in inadequate room for ore and waste stockpiles; narrow and steep haul roads constrain truck throughput, causing congestion, delays and increased safety risks during daily mining operations.	Optimize haul road design and maintenance, implement dynamic stockpile management and enhance traffic scheduling to ensure stable transport capacity.	Possible	Minor	Low
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading to production unstable.	Pre-negotiation with the supplier and get the response plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
		TSF			
Dam management/ WRF 2	Dam failure leading tailings leak out.	Ensure the monitoring procedure executed and the reviewed.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Waste rock management risk due to potential under-provision of acid-forming waste rock storage.	inaccurate estimation of the proportion of acid-forming waste rock during operation may lead to insufficient capacity in dedicated acid waste dumps, causing improper disposal, environmental risks and operational disruptions.	Conduct ongoing waste rock geochemical testing, dynamically adjust dumping allocation and reserve additional capacity for acid-forming waste rock.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of TSF volume capacity leading LOM failure	The insufficient TSF capacity will cause the generated tailings to exceed the TSF's remaining storage limit before the scheduled LOM, forcing the mine to suspend production in advance and resulting in LOM failure.	Conduct feasibility study on TSF expansion or design a second TSF timely to increase tailings storage capacity matching the planned LOM.	Unlikely	Major	Medium

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Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Environment and Social					
Negative impact on biodiversity	Mining infrastructure development and operational activities result in land disturbance and soil loss, posing threats to natural habitats and biological diversity.	Implement biodiversity monitoring plan and reclamation plan.	Possible	Minor	Low
Water pollution to the surroundings	Indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater will have negative impacts on surface and groundwater. In addition, ARD has the potential to introduce acidity and dissolved metals into water, which can be harmful to surface and groundwater.	All production wastewater is recycled and reused with zero discharge. Surface water and groundwater quality both upstream and downstream of the mining area are monitored on a regular basis.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Social impact and community engagement	The impact of mining operations on water usage and agricultural production of surrounding communities. The lack of participation of stakeholders, especially local communities, in project development can lead to a range of social impacts.	Implement public participation and grievance mechanisms to ensure ongoing community engagement.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Capex and Opex					
Management plan	Poor mine management plan leading lack of cash resulting in the Capex investment delay to impact production	Conduct timely budget and regularly review the budget.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Capex increases	Poor plan or budget leading the Capex increases significantly impact the operating performance.	Regularly review the plan and budget, monitoring the Capex items progress, change the plan and budget on time based on the project management pla.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Opex under forecasted	Opex increased significantly leading the failure of operation or impact the operating performance.	Monitoring the budget on time and pre-negotiation with contractors/ supplier to a long-term agreements.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Source: SRK

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25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resource

The structural and geological models for El Domo Project have been modelled by SLR in 2021 used Leapfrog software and updated by SVM in 2025 based on a combination of geological logs, assays, and sectional information to construct a detailed geological model in Leapfrog, activating the structural model.

The base and precious metal mineralization occurs mainly in a tabular zone comprising semi-massive to massive sulphides. Secondary loci of mineralization are found in the breccia zone within the immediate hanging wall of the massive sulphide zone and smaller lenses in the footwall.

The 2025 metallurgical test work indicated that there are reasonable prospects for achieving the recoveries applied to the economic assessment. However, further work is required to be able to confirm the optimal processing configuration for the mineralization. As such, there is a risk that these recovery factors may change with additional test work and depending on the ultimate processing flow sheet that is selected if the project is developed.

25.2 Mining Method

The El Domo Project has been designed as a conventional truck-and-shovel open pit supplying a 666 kt/a process plant, with ore hauled to the ROM pad or stockpiles and managed by ore type to maintain the required Cu/Zn blending constraints. A five-phase pit sequence, integrated with the requirement to source NAG rock for TSF embankment construction and with the main haul ramp serving where practicable as both access and geotechnical berm, optimises ore exposure and reduces waste stripping. The final pit design, which incorporates local crest and bench adjustments in andesite zones to accommodate TSF storage and embankment material, does not materially affect the reported Mineral Reserves and results in a pit approximately 990 m long by 600 m wide, with a crest of about 1,112 mRL and a toe of about 790 mRL.

Groundwater and surface-water inflows have been evaluated using site-specific hydrogeological (KCB) and rainfall (SLR) modelling. Pit inflows are expected to occur mainly within the weathered bedrock unit, with additional contributions along fault zones, and are forecast to increase from Year 2 to Year 4 and then stabilise at approximately 600 L/h through to the end of mining; further characterisation of major structures is expected to refine these predictions. Dewatering will be undertaken by the mining contractor via in-pit pumping to a common sump at the base of Phase 1, with transfer to a mine sediment pond west of the pit and subsequent treatment and controlled discharge through the open-pit water treatment plant.

The operation will be executed under a contract-mining model, with the contractor responsible for development, production, dewatering and operation/maintenance of fixed mining equipment, and the owner providing management and technical oversight. SRK's review indicates that the proposed fleet is adequate to meet the 350-day-per-year production schedule, with low risk of not achieving target rates given the flexibility to adjust equipment. Contractor personnel and owner staff are planned on a 20-days-on / 10-days-off roster, with an estimated owner workforce of 328 persons and camp facilities designed to accommodate current needs and future growth; overall, the mine plan and supporting infrastructure are considered technically achievable within the assumptions of this study.

25.3 Metallurgical Testing and Recovery Methods

Extensive metallurgical testwork has historically been conducted on the El Domo deposit, including process mineralogical studies, comminution testing, systematic flotation condition tests, and locked-cycle tests of various beneficiation processes. The scope and depth of this testwork are relatively comprehensive and can serve as a reference for preliminary engineering design.

The beneficiation flowsheet of "partial preferential flotation (PP)–bulk flotation with subsequent separation process" is fundamentally reasonable and presents virtually no technical risk. However, the separation of copper and lead remains the primary technical challenge. It is recommended that the decision to implement the Cu–Pb separation process be determined based on the lead grade of the feed and associated economic evaluations during production.

Approximately 26% of silver and 34% of gold are lost in the zinc flotation tailings, representing the majority of gold losses in the process. Further testwork on tailings regrinding and beneficiation is recommended to improve gold and silver recoveries.

In addition, it is recommended that representative ore samples be used to conduct tests on the impact of recycled water on flotation performance, in order to determine whether a water treatment system is necessary.

25.4 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

The Project is currently at the infrastructure development stage and has secured environmental permits for both the advanced exploration and development phases. In addition, several environmental-related licences have been obtained, including permits for water abstraction and hazardous waste disposal.

An EIA report (April 2022) was prepared for the exploitation and beneficiation phases of the El Domo Project. The scope of the EIA covers the main production facilities, including the open pit, the processing plant, and the tailings storage facility.

SRK opines that as the project advances to the construction and operation stages, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity baseline study. This study can serve as the foundation for biodiversity conservation and action plans during the project development. Biodiversity management plan and biodiversity monitoring plan are also recommended to be implemented throughout the life of mine.

SRK reviewed surface water and groundwater monitoring data for the Project. Surface water monitoring conducted in February, April, and July 2025 covered upstream and downstream locations and multiple monitoring points, with most parameters compliant with regulatory limits. While July 2025 results showed metal and inorganic parameters within legal standards, earlier monitoring in February and April 2025 identified exceedances of several metals in some samples, which are considered to be related to the natural background of the polymetallic deposit. Groundwater monitoring undertaken between 2020 and 2025 indicated no detection of key contaminants such as cyanide, although elevated concentrations of major ions were observed. SRK also recommends that water quality monitoring be undertaken upstream and downstream of the project area (including the tailings storage facility), and also any site water discharges.

Currently, the content regarding mine closure in the Feasibility Study for the El Domo Project consists of conceptual closure strategies. The project's formal mine closure plan has not yet been developed, and a detailed closure plan needs to be formulated in the next phase.

The company has developed a series of programmes to support local community development. The prior consultation process to indigenous peoples is mandatory before the concessionaire enters into the advance exploration phase as well as into the exploitation phase. According to internal due diligence, as well as the MAE social study, it was determined that there are no Indigenous communities or ancestrally held territories within the direct and indirect area of influence of El Domo. SRK recommends develop stakeholder engagement plan which plays a crucial role by enhancing transparency, trust, and community support. The plan will identify and address concerns, secures social license to operate, informs project design and implementation, ensures compliance with regulations, enhances corporate reputation, and promotes long-term sustainable development through effective stakeholder relations.

25.5 Capital and Operating Costs

Estimates at a feasibility study level of Capex and Opex have been provided to SRK for review.

The construction is ongoing. The main contracts have been awarded and the contractors were mobilized to commence work on site. The total LOM Capex for the El Domo Project is estimated at USD 373.46 million as of December 31, 2025.

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 416.29 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 58.4 /t-milled.

25.6 Economic Analysis

The NPVs at a discount rate of 8% are about USD 573 million These positive NPVs provide an indication that it is economically viable for the El Domo Project to report Mineral Reserves.

26 Recommendations

As reviewed by SRK from the geology, exploration, data management and Mineral Resource estimation, the QP recommendations for the Domo Project are indicated below:

To confirm the interpretation of the domains for El Domo, SRK recommends an exploration program should be undertaken. And optimized the QAQC procedure, including

- Insert Coarse and more pulp duplicates was recommended.
- Revise protocols so that QC samples are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of 1 sample in every 20 samples (5%).

Based on the site visit and review of available technical information, and Mineral Reserve estimates, the QP recommendations for the Domo Project are indicated below:

- Conducting reconciliation on not only Mineral Resources versus Processed Feed, but also on the mineral flows, from the Mineral Resource model, grade control results, mining, then processing.
- Conducting reconciliation on exploration investment versus Mineral Resources updates to demonstrate the Capex efficiency.
- As part of ongoing progress at the mine, geotechnical, slope stable analysis and monitoring aspects should be continuously reviewed in a formal and recordable manner, bearing in mind previous recommendations, local and mine-wide operating experience in all rock types encountered, any advisable data collection, and looking to future mining development.
- Conduct a TSF expansion study or the design of a second tailings storage facility for the future LOM expansion.

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Closure

This report, Technical Report on Curipamba-El Domo Polymetallic Project, in Ecuador, was prepared by

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All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

Appendix A Phase Conversion from Exploration to Exploitation for Medium-Scale Mining and Declaration of the Commencement of the Exploitation Stage for the Medium-Scale Mining Concession of "Las Naves" Concession

The copy of the Phase Conversion from Exploration to Exploitation for Medium-Scale Mining and Declaration of the Commencement of the Exploitation Stage for the Medium-Scale Mining Concession of "Las Naves" Concession

REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Resolución Nro. MEM-CZL-2024-0051-RM

Guayaquil, 02 de agosto de 2024

MINISTERIO DE ENERGÍA Y MINAS

CAMBIO DE FASE DE EXPLORACIÓN A EXPLOTACIÓN EN MEDIANA MINERÍA Y DECLARACIÓN DE INICIO DE ETAPA DE EXPLOTACIÓN EN MEDIANA MINERÍA DE LA CONCESIÓN MINERA "LAS NAVES" CÓDIGO 200508

COORDINACIÓN ZONAL LITORAL, ZONAS 4, 5 Y 8.- Guayaquil, 02 de agosto de 2024, a las 14h30. VISTOS: Abg. Andrea Sofía Jiménez Cherres, en calidad de Coordinadora Zonal Litoral, legalmente nombrado con Acción de Personal No. DATH-2024-426, de 13 de junio de 2024, conforme lo determinado en las atribuciones y responsabilidades de los Coordinadores Zonales establecidas en el Estatuto Orgánico de Gestión Organizacional por Procesos del Ministerio de Energía y Recursos Naturales No Renovables, así como la delegación conferida a los Coordinadores Zonales mediante Acuerdo Ministerial Nro. MEM-MEM-2022-0021-AM, de 01 de junio de 2022, para que a nombre y en representación del Ministro de Energía y Minas, ejerzan las siguientes atribuciones y responsabilidades: *"1. Otorgar, administrar y extinguir derechos mineros para el ejercicio de las actividades del sector de minería (…)"*; concordante con lo prescrito en el artículo 7 literal j) de la Ley de Minería; y, demás disposiciones pertinentes; esta Dependencia Ministerial procede emitir el presente acto administrativo, como tal, **EN LO PRINCIPAL**, siendo la etapa procedimental respectiva la de resolver, para hacerlo, **SE CONSIDERA:**

PRIMERO. – ANTECEDENTES DE HECHO:

1.1. Mediante Resolución de 18 de febrero de 2003, a las 14h10, el Ministerios de Energía y Minas, Dirección Regional de Minería de Chimborazo, otorga a favor del señor Iván Wilson Leiva Santillán, el TÍTULO DE CONCESIÓN MINERA, mediante el cual se le confiere en legal y debida forma el derecho real y exclusivo, para prospectar, explorar, explotar, beneficiar, fundir, refinar y comercializar todas las sustancias minerales que puedan existir y obtenerse en el área denominada **"LAS NAVES" Código 200508**, ubicada en la parroquia Las Naves, perteneciente al cantón Las Naves, jurisdicción de la provincia de Bolívar. La Resolución de 18 de febrero de 2003, a las 14h10, consta protocolizada en el Registro cargo del Dr. Nelson Prado, Notario Trigésimo Tercero del cantón Quito el 10 de marzo de 2003, anotada e inscrita bajo el número 27 del Repertorio y 1 del Registro de Concesiones Mineras el 12 de marzo de 2003.

1.2. Mediante escritura pública de Cesión Total de Derechos Mineros celebrada el 9 de junio de 2005, ante el Notario Noveno del cantón Quito, los cónyuges señores Ing. Iván Wilson Leiva Santillán y Oneida Florentina Ruiz Telica ceden en forma total a favor de la compañía **AMLATMINAS S. A.** representada por el señor Ing. Francisco Javier Solís, los derechos mineros del área **"LAS NAVES" Código 200508**, ubicada en la parroquia Las Naves, cantón Las Naves, provincia de Bolívar, formada por mil cuatrocientas sesenta hectáreas mineras

Ministerio de Energía y Minas
Dirección: Av. República de El Salvador N36-64 y Suecia
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EL NUEVO ECUADOR

1/28

REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Resolución Nro. MEM-CZL-2024-0051-RM

Guayaquil, 02 de agosto de 2024

Energía y Recursos Naturales No Renovables Zonal Guayas, para los fines legales pertinentes;

n) Para la plena validez del presente Instrumento Público, su titular está en la obligación de protocolizarlo en cualquiera de las Notarías existentes en el territorio nacional y a inscribirlo en el Registro Minero correspondiente, dentro del término de treinta días, contados a partir de la fecha de su otorgamiento, la falta de inscripción en el Registro Minero correspondiente dentro del término conferido será causal de invalidez de pleno derecho;

o) NOTIFICAR con la presente Resolución al señor Skott Len Mealer en calidad de Gerente General de la Compañía CURIMINING S.A, en las direcciones de correo electrónico: notificaciones_legal@curiminig.com. Para tal efecto, desígnese como actuaria a la Abg. Jessica Roxanna García Mora, funcionaria de esta Cartera de Estado, para que de conformidad con la normativa vigente proceda a efectuar la notificación en legal y debida forma. **NOTIFÍQUESE Y CÚMPLASE.**

Documento firmado electrónicamente

Abg. Andrea Sofía Jiménez Cherres
COORDINADORA ZONAL LITORAL

Referencias:
- MEM-SMI-2024-0284-ME

Anexos:
- asmisibilidad_cambio_de_fase_de_exploración_a_explotación_las_naves-signed.pdf

Copia:
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jg

FINAL

Technical Report on Condor Gold Project in Zamora Chinchipe Province, Ecuador

Condor Project, Zamora Chinchipe Province, Ecuador
Silvercorp Metals Inc

SRK Consulting (China) Ltd. ■ SCN949_Condor ■ Apr. 21, 2026 ■ Effective Date:31 Dec. 2025

srk consulting

FINAL

Technical Report on Condor Gold Project in Zamora Chinchipe Province, Ecuador

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Core yard on site, 2024 site visit

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Appendices

Appendix A Add title

Useful Definitions

Abbreviation	Terminology
%	Percent/percentage
/	Per
′	Minute of arc
°	Degree(s) of arc
°C	Degree(s) Centigrade
3D	Three-dimensional
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
AER	Annual Environmental Report
Ag	The chemical symbol for silver
AgEq	Equivalent Ag grade, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors.
ALS	ALS Chemical Assaying Laboratory in Guangzhou, China
ARD	Acid rock drainage
As	The chemical symbol for arsenic
ASL	Above sea level
Au	The chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B×H	Breadth × height
BD	Bulk density
Canadian NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, which is a national instrument for the (Canadian) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, including Companion Policy 43-101 as amended from time to time.
Capex	Capital expenditure and/or cost
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	The Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM
cm	Centimetre(s)
CMF	Consensus Market Forecasts
CMP	Composite(s)
COG	Cut-off grade, the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
Conc.	Concentrate
CoV	Coefficient of Variation
COV	Cut-off Value
CP	Competent Person
CPR	Competent Person's Report

Abbreviation	Terminology
CSA	Compensations for sulfuric acid
CSR	Corporate social responsibility costs
CSV	Comma-separated values
Cu	The chemical symbol for copper
DA	Depreciation and amortisation
DCF	Discounted cash flow
Dr	Doctor of Philosophy
ECAP	Environmental Corrective Action Plan
EIA	The Environmental Impact Assessment
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
FA	Fire Assay
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM
FS	Feasibility study
g	Gram(s)
g/t	Gram(s) per tonne
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare(s)
HQ core	core diameter of 63.5 mm
i.e.	id Est (= that is)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer
ID3	inverse distance power of 3
IDW	inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Indicated Mineral Resource	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource, INF	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
IP	Induced Polarisation, which is an exploration technique whereby an electrical current is pulsed through the ground and the response from the sub surface measured in order to

Abbreviation	Terminology
	identify minerals of interest. Strong IP responses may be a result of sulphide which may be associated with gold mineralisation
	[REDACTED]
IRR	internal rate of return
JORC Code	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2012 edition, as published by the Joint Mineral Reserves Committee.
JORC Committee	Joint Mineral Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
kg	kilogram(s), equivalent to 1,000 grams
kg/t	kilogram(s) per tonne
km	kilometre(s), equivalent to 1,000 metres
km^2	square kilometre(s)
koz	1,000 troy ounces
kt	kiloton(s)
ktpa	kiloton(s) per annum
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh/t	kilowatt(s) hour per tonne
L×B×H	length × breadth × height
LHD	load-haul-dump machine
LOM	life of mine
m	metre(s)
M	Million(s)
m ASL	metre(s) above sea level
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering
M.Sc.	Master of Science
m/kt	metre(s) per kiloton
m/s	metre(s) per second
m^2	square metre(s)
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/d	cubic metre(s) per day
m^3/s	cubic metre(s) per second
m^3/t	cubic metre(s) per tonne
m^3/year	cubic metre(s) per year
MAusIMM	Member of the AusIMM
Measured Mineral Resource	A Measured Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information

Abbreviation	Terminology
	gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
mg/l	milligram(s) per litre
mg/m^3	milligram(s) per cubic metre
MI	Measured + Indicated Categories Mineral Resources
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and social and government factors, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves.
Mineral Resources	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
mm	millimetre(s)
Mo	The chemical symbol for molybdenum
Moz	Million ounce(s)
Mr	Mister
mRL	Meter(s) relative level to sea level
MW	Megawatt(s), equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
NCF	net cash flow
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	net present value
NQ core	core diameter of 47.6 mm
O.K.	Ordinary Kriging
OHS	occupational health and safety
Opex	operating cost
oz	ounce
Pb	The chemical symbol for lead
PEA	Preliminary Assessment Technical Report
pH	potential of hydrogen
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
ppb	part(s) per billion
PRC	People's Republic of China
Probable Mineral Reserve	A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by

Abbreviation	Terminology
	realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
Proven Mineral Reserves	A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QMS	Quality Management System
QP	Qualified Person
QPR	Qualified Person's Report
RMB	Renminbi, which is the official currency of the People's Republic of China.
ROM	run-of-mine
RTK	real-time kinematic
S	The chemical symbol for Sulphur
SBX	Sodium butyl xanthate
SD	standard deviations
SG	specific gravity
SGS	SGS Laboratory
Silvercorp or SVM	Silvercorp Metals Inc
Sn	The chemical symbol for Tin
SRK, SRK CN	SRK Consulting China Ltd. trading as SRK Consulting
Stock Exchange, HKEX	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
t	tonne(s), equivalent to 1,000kg
t/h	tonne(s) per hour
t/m^3	tonne(s) per cubic metre
tpa	tonne(s) per annum
tpd	tonne(s) per day
tph	tonne(s) per hour
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
USc	United States cent
USD, US$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Abbreviation	Terminology
Valmin Code	Code for Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral and Petroleum Assets and Securities for Independent Expert Reports
VAT	value-added tax
W	The chemical symbol for tungsten
WRD	waste rock dump
WSCP	Water and Soil Conservation Plan
Zn	The chemical symbol for zinc
µm	micron(s), 1/1,000 of a millimetre

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Silvercorp Metals Inc. to prepare a Qualified Person's report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report "CPR") on Condor Gold Project (the "Condor Project"), located in the Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, near the Ecuador-Peru border and the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor, Ecuador in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") for **[REDACTED]** Silvercorp Metals Inc ("SVM" or Silvercorp), who indirectly owns 98.73% of Condor Project through its ownership of Condromining S.A a subsidiary of Adventus.

The scope of work includes the review the Mineral Resources estimates, conducting site visit by the Qualified Persons, and preparation of the ITR in compliance with the NI 43-101 and the Listing Rules. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's mineralization.

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between Condor Project, SVM and SRK personnel.

The exploration database was compiled and maintained by SVM and was reviewed by SRK. In SRK's opinion, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralisation at the current level of sampling.

1.2 Overview

Condor Project, 98.73% owned by SVM, located in the Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, near the Ecuador-Peru border and the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor. The Project is approximately 400 kilometres (km) south-southeast of Quito, 149 km east of the city of Loja, and 76 km east of the town of Zamora.

In January 2024, Adventus Mining Corporation (Adventus) merged with Luminex. In July 2024, SVM acquired Adventus and assumed the ownership of the Condor Project.

The Condor Project is located in the Cordillera del Condor in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt. The Project area comprises epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-gold ±molybdenum, and numerous alluvial gold deposits.

The Condor Project's geology is both diverse and complex, particularly in the Condor North area. This region is characterized by distinctive low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal vein swarms located in the northern part. These vein swarms form a series of north-northwest-striking, narrow, high-grade gold and electrum-bearing manganoan carbonate veins, often accompanied by base metals and hosted in dacite porphyry. The Condor breccia, dyke, and dome complex is further divided into four main zones: Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma. Gold-silver mineralization in these zones is linked with sphalerite-

pyrite/marcasite veins, which typically occur within breccias, along the contacts of rhyolite dykes, and as replacements and disseminations. These veins are often disrupted by post-mineral extensional faults.

The author considers that quality control measures adopted for assaying of the Condor Mineral Resource drilling have established that the assaying is representative and free of any biases or other factors that may materially impact the reliability of the analytical results. The author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures adopted for Condor drilling provide an adequate basis for the current Mineral Resource estimates.

Since 1994, several exploration programmes were taken for Condor project. QAQC data was available from 2004 exploration champing.

The QP believes the drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the deposits and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

For the higher-grade and thicker tabular domains at Camp and Los Cuyes, there is the opportunity of using a bulk mining method such as long hole open stoping for underground extraction. For the open pit deposits, the Mineral Resource is constrained by a conceptual pit, designed using Whittle software. For the underground Mineral Resources, SRK used a Mineable Shapes Optimiser (MSO) to outline areas of the mineralization domain that have suitable continuity and grade to sustain underground mining operations.

Within the current mining license area, as of December 31, 2025, Mineral Resources are reported for the Condor Project, above a COG of 0.5 g/t and 0.4 g/t gold equivalent for Enma and Soledad respectively which are amenable for open pit extraction.

1.3 History

The project transitioned from artisanal mining to formal exploration in 1988 through a joint venture between ISSFA and Prominex UK. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, the partnership evolved to include TVX Gold, Goldmarca (later Ecometals), and Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp (EGX).

Lumina Gold acquired the project in 2016, later spinning it off to Luminex Resources in 2018. Following the 2024 acquisition of Adventus Mining, SVM currently holds ownership of the project.

The exploration of the Condor Project area has been extensive and spans several decades.

- From 1988 to 1991, ISSFA and Prominex UK conducted regional stream sediment sampling and geological mapping.
- After TVX Gold, Inc. (TVX) and Chalupas withdrew in 2000, Goldmarca / Ecometals took over and continued with reconnaissance mapping, IP and magnetic surveys, and drilling 154 holes totaling 33,323m from 2002 to 2008.
- The exploration halted due to a moratorium imposed from April 2008 to November 2009. Resuming in 2012, EGX focused on geological mapping, rock sampling, and diamond drilling 37 holes totaling 22,052m until 2016.

- Under Lumina Gold Corp from 2016 to 2018, the Project saw additional mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys, leading to the drilling of nine holes totaling 1,907m.
- Since 2018, Luminex Resources Corp. has continued these efforts, conducting a property-wide airborne ZTEM geophysical survey and drilling 28 holes totaling 14,801m at the Camp deposit.
- Despite extensive exploration efforts, the Condor Project has not yet achieved commercial mineral production. However, artisanal mining has been a significant activity in the area since the 1980s.
- In 2025, SVM conducted an initial exploration drilling campaign, focusing mainly on Los Cuyes. 6 holes was drilled, totalling 2,250m.

1.4 Geology & Mineralization

The Condor breccia, dyke, and dome complex is further divided into four main zones: Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma. Gold-silver mineralization in these zones is linked with sphalerite-pyrite/marcasite veins, which typically occur within breccias, along the contacts of rhyolite dykes, and as replacements and disseminations. These veins are often disrupted by post-mineral extensional faults.

Camp: The Camp deposit features gold and silver mineralization linked to a swarm of northwest-striking rhyolite-dacite dykes, likely to originate from a larger buried rhyolite intrusion. These dykes are concentrated at the contact between a volcanic/intrusive complex and a major granodiorite intrusion. The mineralized zone, dipping steeply at 85° to the northeast, extends over 700 m along strike and is 200 m wide. Gold occurs within veins containing pyrite, marcasite, iron-rich sphalerite (marmatite), galena, ± chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, and rhodochrosite gangue. Host rocks include altered granodiorites, breccias, flow-banded rhyolite, and phreatomagmatic breccia. The area is capped by 30 to 80 m of trachyte to rhyolitic welded tuff, with the Camp ridge bounded by the Camp Fault and Piedras Blancas Fault.

Los Cuyes: Los Cuyes is hosted within an oval-shaped diatreme measuring 450 m northeast-southwest, 300 m northwest-southeast, and extending to at least 350 m in depth. This diatreme, resembling an inverted cone plunging approximately 50° to the southeast, consists of an outer shell of polymictic phreatomagmatic breccia and an internal fill of well-sorted rhyolitic lapilli tuffs, breccias, and volcanic sandstones. Amphibolite and quartz arenite fragments occur around its periphery, with dacite and rhyolite ring dykes intruding the steep margins. Lithological contacts, such as dykes cutting through the diatreme and its outer breccia shell, favoured vein development. The mineralization and alteration at Los Cuyes post-date all local rock types, including blocks of the Hollín Formation, indicating that the mineralization is post-Early Cretaceous.

Soledad: The Soledad Zone features a 700-m diameter oval-shaped rhyolite intrusion within the Zamora Batholith, surrounded by discontinuous pyritic breccias. The overall mineralization at Soledad is described as a north-south elongated wine glass-shaped body, tapering between 200 to 300 m below the surface and extending approximately 110 m northwest by 50 m northeast. Sphalerite transitions to pyrite as the dominant sulphide at around 100 m below the surface, leading to diminished gold and silver grades similar to Los Cuyes.

Enma: Gold and silver mineralization at Enma is hosted in a west-northwest-trending rhyolitic breccia that occurs at the contact between andesite lapilli tuffs and the Zamora batholith. The deposit has

dimensions of 280 m east-northeast, is approximately 20 to 75 m wide, and has a vertical extent of 350 m. Alteration mineralogy is primarily chlorite with minor quartz-sericite ± alunite-kaolinite. Gold is associated with pyrite-sphalerite-quartz and locally rhodochrosite veins. At depths greater than 200 m, gold-poor, pyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite veins are more dominant.

1.5 Deposit Types

Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma Deposits are consistent with low- to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization. Characteristics of such deposits are:

- Occur at convergent plate settings, typically in calc-alkaline volcanic arcs.
- Form at shallow depths (<2 km) from near-neutral pH, sulfur-poor hydrothermal fluids, often of meteoric origin, with metals derived from underlying porphyry intrusions.
- Structural permeability created by hydrothermal fluid over-pressuring allows for mineralized fluids to permeate, with gold precipitated by boiling.
- Sub-types include sulphide-poor deposits with rhyolites, sulphide-rich deposits with andesites/rhyodacites, and sulphide-poor deposits with alkali rocks.
- Hydrothermal alteration is zoned and subtle, characterized by sericite, illite, smectite, and carbonate.
- Features quartz, quartz-carbonate, and carbonate veins with various textures.
- Sulphide content varies (1-20%), typically <5%, with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and low copper (chalcopyrite).
- High gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead, selenium, and low copper, tellurium.
- Based on the current understanding of the geology, the gold mineralization is interpreted as Carlin-type and the lead–zinc mineralization is interpreted as a carbonate-hosted Mississippi Valley–type ("MVT").

1.6 Exploration & Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Since 1994, the Condor Project has undergone extensive drilling by various operators. The drilling campaigns of Condor Project from 1994 to 2023, totalling 538 holes with 157,312 m, focused primarily on the Condor North Area and Condor Central Area.

No QAQC data are available for the TVX drilling programme.

From 2004 to August 2007, the Certified Reference Materials (CRMs or Standards), blanks and quarter core duplicate samples were used on the Project. The QAQC procedure from July 2007 to 2011 involved inserting a blank every 6 samples, a standard after 7 samples, a duplicate after 6 samples, followed by another blank. Checks by SRK indicate that this methodology was not strictly adhered to in terms of the number of blanks and standards. From July 2007, OREAS standards and blanks were used, mine waste material was no longer used.

During the Goldmarca / Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. (EGX) drill programs from 2012 to 2014, CRMS, blanks and quarter core duplicate sample were inserted after every 20 samples as part of the QAQC procedure.

Quality control failures for programs from 2012–2015 were addressed with programs of remedial assay analysis.

During the 2017–2018 drill program, QAQC samples are inserted after every six core samples. These include three certified standards (high, medium and low gold grades), a blank, and a coarse duplicate.

During the 2019–2023 drill program, QAQC samples are inserted with the insert rate about 2% - 4% for each type, including the CRMs, blank, coarse duplicate and fine duplicates.

In 2025 drill program, QAQC samples are inserted with the insert rate about 2% - 4% for each type, including the CRMs, blank, coarse duplicate and fine duplicates.

The QP was provided the database named CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx which covers the QAQC data for several deposits from 1994 to 2023, and additional data for 6 new holes drilled in Los Cuyes area in 2025. A review of historical QAQC data was conducted by SRK.

Based on SRK's site visit, review of the previous and ongoing exploration datasets, communication with the Condor's technical personnel and consideration of the mineralization characteristics of the deposit, SRK is satisfied with the quality and result of the sample preparation and assay conducted by related analytical laboratories. The analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry practices and the primary sample results are therefore suitably reliable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

1.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

A large amount of metallurgical testwork was carried out by Plenge laboratory in Peru between 2020 and 2023 using the mineralized samples from the domains of Camp, and Los Cuyes. The metallurgical testwork included the gravity concentration, whole-ore cyanide leach, bulk flotation, cyanide leach of the bulk flotation concentrate, and sequential selective flotation of gold/silver/lead/zinc from the cyanide leached residue. Some early testwork was completed by Goldmarca Mining Peru, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories and Lehne & Associates Applied Mineralogy.

Most of gold is free milling. The whole-ore cyanide leach resulted in gold recovery on the order of 96% for the Camp domain and 89% for the Los Cuyes domain. A significant amount of gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. The preliminary gravity concentration testwork achieved 34% gold recovery for the Camp domain, 23% gold recovery for the Los Cuyes domain. These results indicate that the flowsheet of gravity concentration followed by cyanide leach is preferred so that the final product will be gold/silver dore. Subject to the metal prices and operating cost, the remaining gold, silver, lead and zinc in the cyanide leached residue may be recovered by selective flotation to generate the marketable lead/silver concentrate and zinc/silver concentrate. The process of cyanidation followed by flotation recovers extra gold and silver and probably produces marketable concentrate however, the cost is high compared to the process of flotation and then concentrate cyanidation. Further testing work during the next stage is recommended.

1.8 Mineral Resource Estimates

Condor Project comprises several deposits, however this section only focuses on the Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits, which are included in the Mineral Resources estimation.

The Mineral Resource estimation work of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits was completed by SRK in 2025, while Los Cuyes was updated in 2026 based on the new additional holes. The estimates are based on drilling samples information available up to 2025. The QP believes the drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the deposits and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

Mr Mark Wanless (Pr.Sci.Nat, FGSSA), and Ms Yanfang Zhao (MAusIMM, MAIG), who are Principal Geologists from SRK have reviewed the drillhole database, geological model and the mineralisation domains generated by SVM, made some adjustment, performed the grade estimation, classified the Mineral Resources and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate using Datamine, Isatis.Neo and Leapfrog Geo and Edge.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Mark Wanless and Ms Yanfang Zhao. Mr Mark Wanless is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Canada) inc. (SRK Canada) and Registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals as Pr.Sci.Nat, 400178/05, Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa, Member of the Geostatistical Association of South Africa and a Member of the South African Institute for Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM). Ms Yanfang Zhao is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (China) inc. (SRK CN) and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM).

Mr. Mark Wanless visited the Condor Project between the 19th and 20th of June 2024. Ms Yanfang Zhao visited the Condor Project between the 19th and 20th of June 2024 and, the 2026 site visit is planned between 27 and 30 May 2026.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements.

The Company considered future operation on Soledad and Enma using surface mining. However at Camp and Los Cuyes the Company plans underground mining due to the steep terrain conditions, relative complexity, high grade tabular mineralization, and that the surface infrastructure might best be located in Camp and/or Los Cuyes area.

The optimization parameters reflect a conventional open pit operation although the cost and revenue assumptions on Soledad and Enma used are not related to any mine plan or financial analysis, they were used only to define the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) envelope, and the figures were derived from the current information.

For the higher-grade and thicker tabular domains at Camp and Los Cuyes, there is the opportunity of using a bulk mining method such as long hole open stoping for underground extraction. For the open pit deposits, the Mineral Resource is constrained by a conceptual pit, designed using Whittle software. For the underground Mineral Resources, SRK used a Mineable Shapes Optimiser (MSO) to outline areas of the mineralization domain that have suitable continuity and grade to sustain underground mining

operations. The summary of the estimated Mineral Resources is shown in Table 1.1 for Mineral Resources with underground mining potential, and in in Table 1.2 for Mineral Resources with open pit mining potential.

The commodity prices are sourced from an independent analyst, Consensus Market Forecast (CMF) for gold, silver, lead, and zinc. The projected outlook (in real USD) was issued by CMF in Q4 2025. The long-term prices were used for the consideration of the Reasonable Prospect for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), with a 15% premium used for the Mineral Resource evaluation.

Within the current mining license area, as of December 31, 2025, Mineral Resources are reported for the Condor Project, above a COG of 0.5 g/t and 0.4 g/t gold equivalent for Enma and Soledad respectively which are amenable for open pit extraction.

Table 1.1: Underground Extraction Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of December 31, 2025

		Average Grade					Contained Metal				
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**
	(Mt)	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(lb'000)**	**(lb'000)**
Indicated											
Camp	5.93	2.46	1.94	15.51	0.06	0.61	468	370	2,956	7,914	79,864
Los Cuyes	4.32	2.04	1.79	12.25	0.05	0.39	284	249	1,703	4,624	37,351
Total	**10.25**	**2.28**	**1.88**	**14.14**	**0.06**	**0.52**	**752**	**619**	**4,659**	**12,538**	**117,215**
Inferred											
Camp	20.04	2.42	1.87	14.83	0.05	0.68	1,557	1,202	9,558	23,042	298,873
Los Cuyes	9.26	2.34	2.12	10.18	0.07	0.33	697	631	3,030	13,779	68,166
Total	**29.30**	**2.39**	**1.95**	**13.36**	**0.06**	**0.57**	**2,254**	**1,833**	**12,588**	**36,821**	**367,039**

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are reported within a MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut-off value applied. Including must take material. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

Table 1.2: Open Pit Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of December 31, 2025

		Average Grade					Contained Metal				
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**
	(Mt)	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(lb'000)**	**(lb'000)**
Indicated											
Soledad	4.63	1.06	0.98	6.86	0.05	0.54	158.0	146	1020	4,651	55,499
Enma	0.02	1.20	1.12	6.73	0.04	0.34	0.9	1	5	21	180
Total	**4.65**	**1.06**	**0.98**	**6.86**	**0.05**	**0.54**	**158.9**	**147**	**1025**	**4,672**	**55,679**
Inferred											
Soledad	19.99	0.73	0.66	5.97	0.04	0.46	467.8	422	3839	16,588	202,758
Enma	0.01	0.95	0.86	7.82	0.04	0.28	0.2	0	1	4	34
Total	**20.00**	**0.73**	**0.66**	**5.97**	**0.04**	**0.46**	**468.0**	**422**	**3841**	**16,592**	**202,792**

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell for Soledad and Enma. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq for Enma and 0.4 g/t AuEq for Soledad. Open pit optimizations have been determined using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

1.9 Conclusions and Recommendations

SVM has reviewed, re-logged, and remodelled the mineralization at the Condor Project in 2024. At the Los Cuyes and Camp deposits the updated model of mineralization has included identification of several high-grade tabular domains which are potentially amenable to extraction using underground mining methods. At Soledad, Enma and outside of the high-grade domains at Los Cuyes SVM have modelled a lower grade disseminated mineralization which has the potential for extraction using an open pit mining method.

The Mineral Resource estimation work of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits was completed by SRK in 2025, while Los Cuyes was updated in 2026 based on the new additional holes. The estimates are based on drilling samples information available up to 2025.

For all the deposits, the metallurgical test work indicated that there are reasonable prospects for achieving the recoveries applied to the economic assessment. However, further work is required to be able to confirm the optimal processing configuration for each style of mineralization. As such, there is a risk that these recovery factors may change with additional test work, and depending on the ultimate processing flow sheet that is selected if the project is developed.

SVM has carried out an exploration program of surface drilling in 2025 after the 2025 Mineral Resource estimation. Six holes (2,250m) was drilled at Los Cuyes. In order to confirm the interpretation of the high-grade domains at Camp. SRK recommends that another phased exploration program should be undertaken.

Pending the approval of an environmental permit which is in progress at present, SVM plans to develop underground access drives to intersect the mineralization, and to provide platforms for drilling which will allow for better targeted drilling of shorter holes from the underground development. SVM has not yet developed a detailed development and drilling plant, as this is contingent on the outcomes of the initial surface drilling results and the approval of the environmental permit applications.

SRK recommends that the two mineral processes of "bulk flotation – bulk concentrate cyanidation - cyaniding residue separation flotation " and "cyanidation - cyaniding residue flotation" should be tested in detail, and the trade-off study between the two processes should be conducted according to the final test results.

2 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Limited (wholly owned subsidiary company of Silvercorp Metals Inc.) to prepare an independent technical review report ("ITR") on Condor Gold Project (the "Condor Project"), located in the Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, near the Ecuador-Peru border and the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor, Ecuador in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") for **[REDACTED]** Silvercorp Metals Inc ("SVM"), who indirectly owns 100% of Condor Project.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent technical assessment for inclusion in a **[REDACTED]** to be issued by Silvercorp Metal Inc, who is 98.73% owned Condor Project, to support the **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX").

SVM is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential. SVM operates several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China, the GC silver-lead-zinc mine in Guangdong Province, China, and the El Domo copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc project under construction in Ecuador; the Condor gold-silver-lead-zinc advanced exploration Project in Ecuador, and Chaarat gold advanced exploration Project in Kyrgyzstan. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and NYSE American under the symbol "SVM".

SRK was advised that the report will be included in the listing and/or disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX, the report is in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") format and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standard Definition.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the engagement includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following key aspects of this project:

- Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") inputs, workflow, and the results which are used and or applied by SVM expert(s).
- Update the grades estimates and resources categorization where applicable.
- SRK team conducted a site visit to the Condor project.
- Review the geological data quality assurance and quality control procedures and the performance reviewed by the previously Qualified Person Reports. Then gave recommendation on data verification procedures.
- Summarized all findings and compile an ITR in accordance with NI 43-101 format.

SRK's scope excludes any work relating to aspects of legal issues, marketing, commercial and financing matters, insurance, land titles and usage agreements, and any other agreements/contracts that the Client and the Company may have entered into except to the extent required pursuant to NI 43-101.

2.3 Work Program

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between Condor Project or SVM and SRK personnel. The exploration database was compiled and is maintained by Condor Project and was audited by SRK.

The geological model and outlines for the mineralization were constructed by SVM. In the opinion of SRK, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralization at the current level of sampling. The Mineral Resource estimation work of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits was completed by SRK in 2025, while Los Cuyes was updated in 2026 based on the new additional holes. The estimates are based on drilling samples information available up to 2025.

The Mineral Resource Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines. This technical report was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The technical report was compiled in the SRK during the 3 months of January and March 2026.

2.4 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Condor Project or SVM. Other information was obtained from the public domain. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with Condor Project or SVM personnel.
- Inspection of the Condor project area
- Review of exploration data collected.
- Information, models, reports and recorded data provided to SRK.
- Additional information from public domain sources, such as previous public reports.

2.5 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises more than 1,800 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of the SRK Group is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK has a proven track

record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, the SRK Group has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry. Table 2.1 below indicates SRK team who prepared or contributed to the independent technical review.

Table 2.1: SRK Team Contributed to This Report

Contributor	Position	Discipline	Professional Designation	Role	Site Visit
Yanfang Zhao (Bonnie)	Principal Consultant	Geology	MAIG, MAusIMM	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
Mark Wanless	Principal Consultant	Geology	Pr.Sci.Nat, FGSSA, MSAIMM	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	No
Zimeng Li	Assistant Consultant	Geology	N/A	Data Process	No
Hui Bai	Consultant	GIS	N/A	Map and Drawing	No
Lanliang Niu	Principal Consultant	Processing	MAusIMM	Metallurgical Test Review	No
Falong Hu	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM, PMP	Project Management	No
Qiong Wu	Senior BD and Project Coordinator	Project Coordinate	N/A	Project Coordinator	No
Alexander Thin (Alex)	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM; FIMMM; FSAIMM	Internal Review	No

Sources: SRK

To complete the scope of work detailed above, SRK appointed a team of professionals sourced from the SRK Toronto and SRK China offices under the supervision of Mr. Mark Wanless, Pr.Sci.Nat, a Principal Consultant based out of the SRK Toronto office. Ms. Yanfang Zhao is responsible for the data review, QAQC validation, mineral resource estimation and descriptive sections of the technical report. Mr. Falong Hu is responsible for the mining related activities and for the estimation of the required reporting constraints such as open pit shells, and cut-off grades. Mr. Wanless and Mrs Zhao takes the role as the Qualified Person for the reporting on Mineral Resources. Falong Hu, is the project manager coordinating the project teams and the client, Yanfang is the chief compiler of this report who takes overall responsibility.

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK.

SRK had not prior involvement with Condor Project except of the technical review since 2024.

SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment capable of affecting its independence.

SRK's estimated fee for completing this Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated based on the working hours and rates of the consultants assigned to complete the project. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2.6 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Wanless, Ms. Zhao, and Mr. Hu travelled to the Condor Project in June 2024 to undertake an inspection of the project, the drill core available at the Camp site for these projects, and to review the exploration procedures, data capture and geological interpretation with the SVM exploration team. The 2026 site visit is planned between 24 and 26 May 2026 by Ms Zhao to review any updates since last site visit. SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with Condor Project or SVM personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse historical and current exploration data.

2.7 Effective Date

The conclusions expressed in this report are appropriate as of 31 December 2025. The report and associated statement are only appropriate for this date and may change in time in response to variations in economic, market, legal or political factors.

Based on the information provided by Condor Project, there are no events that have occurred since the Effective Date that are likely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource statements, at the date of publication of this ITR.

2.8 Currency, Units and Year

All monetary values outlined in this assessment are expressed in United States Dollars ("US$ or USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Quantities are generally stated in Système international d'unités ("SI") metrics units, the standard Canadian and international practices, including metric tonne ("tonne", "t") for weight, and kilometre ("km") or metre ("m") for distances.

Fiscal year ("FY") is stated in the report which start from the Q2 of last year till Q1 of this year. For example, FY2025 is from the April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

2.9 Limitations, Declaration and Consent

2.9.1 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by Condor Project throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in this Report, which in turn reflects various technical

and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such information as provided by Condor Project was taken in good faith by SRK.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider them to be material.

2.9.2 Legal Matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters.

SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this review. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective December 31, 2025 is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations. The information in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing this report. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of Silvercorp, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to Silvercorp, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

2.9.3 Consent

SRK consents to this Report being included, in full, in Silvercorp's **[REDACTED]** document in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and Silvercorp's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided, and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical assessment expressed in the Summary and in the individual sections of this Report is considered with,and not independently of, the information set out in the complete report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparing this technical report, SRK has relied upon input from Condor Project. Standard professional review procedures were also used by SRK in preparation of this report.

SRK trusts the information from Condor Project regarding ownership, legal and financial liability. SRK did not carry out independent verification of the information regarding licenses and permits of the Project as summarized in Section 3 of this Report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties, but have relied on Flor, Bustamante, Pizarro, Hurtado Abogados, as expressed in a legal opinion provided to SVM on 26 August 2024 and the updated mineral concession map in October 2025. The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Section 3.

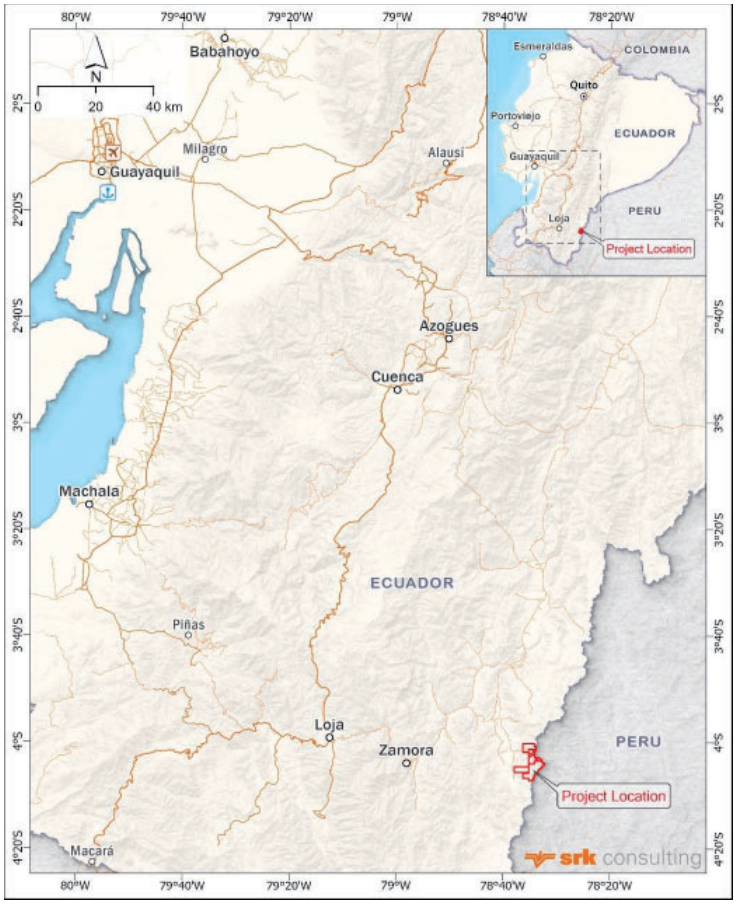
In 2026, A Preliminary Economic Assessment was completed for the Condor Project by SRK CA and contributed by SRK CN consultants. The PEA included updated Mineral Resource estimates for Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits as well as the inputs and consideration on the technical conditions. This update of Los Cuyes MRE relies on the conclusion of the PEA authors.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Condor Project is located in the Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, near the Ecuador-Peru border and the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor (Figure 4.1). The Project is approximately 400 km south-southeast of Quito, 149 km east of the city of Loja, and 76 km east of the town of Zamora. The approximate centre of the Project properties is located at 95523500 m North and 768000 m East (geographic projection: Provisional South American Datum 1956, UTM Zone 17M).

Figure 4.1: Condor Project Location



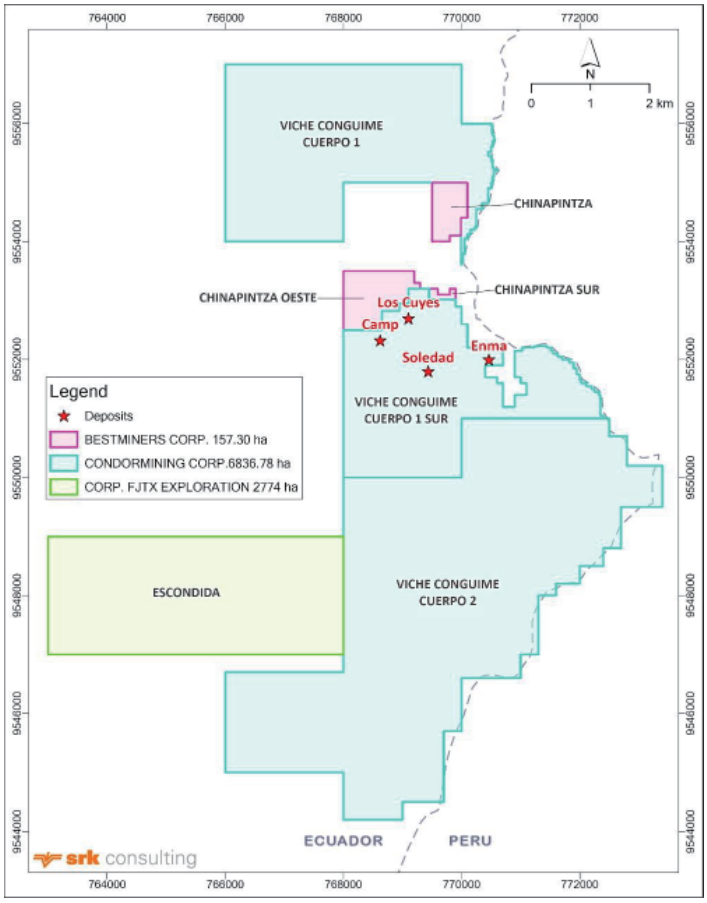
Sources: SRK

4.2 Mineral Tenure

In Ecuador, mining concessions are granted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) through a Mining Title.

The Condor Project consists of a number of concessions i: Chinapintza (including Chinapintza Oeste and Chinapintza Sur), Viche Congüime I (including Viche Congüime Cuerpo I and Viche Congüime Cuerpo I Sur), Viche Congüime Cuerpo II, and Escondida. (Figure 4.2). The Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits are within Viche Congüime Cuerpo I Sur concession.

Figure 4.2: Condor Project Location



Sources: SRK as of December 2025

The mining concessions are held under Condormining S.A, Corporación FJTX S.A, and Bestminers Ecuador S.A., subsidiaries of Adventus Mining Corporation which was acquired by Silvercorp in 2024. Adventus Mining Corporation owns 100% of Ecuador Gold Holdings Ltd., which owns 98.73% of Condormining S.A through its 100% owned subsidiary EMH S.A.. Corporación FJTX is owned by Adventus Mining Corporation through EMH S.A., which holds 100% of the common shares of Corporación FJTX. Bestminers S.A. is 100% owned by Adventus Mining Corporation through Condormining Corporation S.A.

The concession information of Condor Project is summarized in Table 4.1 to Table 4.3.

Table 4.1: Condor Mining Concessions

Concession Name	Cadastral Code	Surface Area (hectares)	Registration Date[1]	Term of the Concession[2]
Viche Congüime Cuerpo 1	2024	1,078.59	May 20, 2010	21 years, 3 months, 11 days
Viche Congüime Cuerpo 1 Sur	50001609	788.69	January 21, 2025	6 years, 3 months, 29 days
Viche Congüime Cuerpo 2	2024A	2,410	May 21, 2010	25 years counted since February 4, 2021, because it was renewed for an additional 25 years

Source: SVM provided Independent Legal Opinion – Flor, Bustamante, Pizarro, Hurtado.

Note:
1. Date in which the Mining Title was registered in the Mining Register.
2. Term of the concession (counted since the date of registration in the Mining Registry).

Table 4.2: Corporación FJTX S.A. Concessions

Concession Name	Cadastral Code	Surface Area (hectares)	Registration Date[1]	Term of the Concession[2]
Escondida	50000497	1000	17/02/2017	25 years

Source: SVM provided Independent Legal Opinion – Flor, Bustamante, Pizarro, Hurtado.

Note:
1. Date in which the Mining Title was registered in the Mining Register.
2. Term of the concession (counted since the date of registration in the Mining Registry).

Table 4.3: Bestminers S.A. Concessions

Concession Name	Cadastral Code	Surface Area (hectares)	Registration Date[1]	Term of the Concession[2]
Chinapintza	2024.1	53.7	29/01/2014	17 years, 7 months, 2 days
Chinapintza Oeste	2024.1	97.5	21/01/2025	6 years, 4 months, 13 days

Concession Name	Cadastral Code	Surface Area (hectares)	Registration Date[1]	Term of the Concession[2]
Chinapintza Sur	2024.1	6.1	21/01/2025	6 years, 4 months, 13 days

Source: SVM provided Independent Legal Opinion – Flor, Bustamante, Pizarro, Hurtado.

Notes:

[1] Date in which the Mining Title was registered in the Mining Register.

[2] Term of the concession (counted since the date of registration in the Mining Registry).

4.3 Underlying Agreements

Condormining previously held a joint venture agreement with Minera Guangsho Ecuador and JV Chinapintza Mining S.A.(JVC) (signed November 2, 2012). As of June 2025, seven years had elapsed since the initiated liquidation process of Codormining and JVC. According to the Superintendence of Companies (Supercias) the JVC is considered cancelled and its legal life ended. At the time of this report, the JVC is still listed as in the process of liquidation on the Ecuadorian government websites.

A memorandum dated August 2024 outlines the details of the claims against JVC and the liquidation process. SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information.

4.4 Permits and Authorization

The Mineral Resources in the Condor North area are located within the three northernmost contiguous concessions shown in Figure 4-2. According to MEM and MAATE, advanced exploration works have been conducted in these concessions since 2013 in compliance with an approved EIS (Ambienconsul, 2006), biennial environmental audits, and regularly updated PMAs.

In March 2025, a new Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was submitted for review to the Ministry of Environment and Energy through the Single Environmental System (SUIA). The new environmental permit would allow for exploitation beyond exploration, primarily for underground resource definition drill programs. This categorization provides full legal support for initiating processes related to regularization, monitoring, mining control, and environmental management based on the established mining rights.

The Mining Law allows concessionaires to enter pre-negotiation agreements with the Government of Ecuador related to the development of exploitation contracts. Such discussions may commence following a formal request during the Economic Evaluation Period.

Before the construction of the mine and the commencement of mineral production, the Condor Project will be subject to the guidelines and directives required by the current Ecuadorian laws and regulations on mining and environment. Considering previous experience with projects of a similar scale in Ecuador, it is estimated that the main permitting actions will take up to 24 months to complete. These actions are summarized in the following: Change of Mining Phase, Environmental Licensing Process, Water Permits, Safety and Health Planning Actions, Electricity-Related Permits, Fuel and Explosives Permits, among others.

4.5 Environmental Considerations

Concession areas are dominated by naturally mineralized soils with high background metals concentrations that are considered unsuitable for agriculture. The physiography of the area is steep terrain, with abundant rainfall during rain seasons. The streams drain into the larger Nangaritza River, and is surrounded by secondary tropical forest, as part of the highland tropical climate.

Environmental studies for current exploration activities were completed as part of the exploration licensing process. These studies include:

- Meteorological studies
- Biodiversity studies
- Vegetation studies
- Hydrological studies
- Biological studies

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

5.1 Accessibility

The Condor Project is located along the Ecuador-Peru border in southeast Ecuador, approximately 149 km southeast of the City of Loja and 76 km east of the town of Zamora in the province of Zamora-Chinchipe (Figure 5.1). Access is provided by paved and gravel roads.

Figure 5.1: Access to Condor Project

Sources: SRK

5.2 Climate

The climate in the Project area is highland tropical, with an average daily temperature ranging from 21°C to 24°C, and an average annual rainfall of approximately 2,000 mm to 3,000 mm. There is a distinct annual rainy season that typically occurs between January and June. A meteorological station has been fully operational at Condor Camp (at 1,456 masl) since January 2021. Relevant historical rainfall data are also available from the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (Instituto Nacional de Meteorología en Hidrología (INAMHI)) stations in Yantzaza and El Pangui; however, neither station is currently operational.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The city of Loja (population ~181,000) is the largest regional centre in the area of the Project and will be a major source of basic goods and services for advanced phases of exploration as well as mine construction and operation. Loja is served by regular daily flights with Quito via Ciudad de Catamayo Airport, located 20 km to the west. Skilled labour can be retained in Loja and Zamora and towns closer to the Project; unskilled labour is typically sourced in the smaller villages nearest to the Project.

The Project is connected to Loja, Zamora (population ~14,000) and other regional centres via the national highway network).

Initial estimates indicate that the national electric grid is capable of providing all necessary power to the Project.

Current infrastructure at the Condor Project consists of a fully equipped 70-man exploration camp, located at 1,456 masl directly above the Camp deposit. The camp consists of dormitories, canteen, medical clinic, administrative offices, warehouse, emergency generator, water treatment plant, septic system, diesel storage tanks and fuelling station, a meteorological station, various security installations, and a large core logging and storage facility. Ancillary core storage, warehousing, and waste segregation/accumulation facilities are also located near the camp. The camp is connected to the national grid and has full internet and cellular telephone access.

The Congüime River and numerous smaller streams and springs within the Project concessions can serve as sources of water for all anticipated mining, mineral processing, potable usage, and other Project requirements.

5.4 Physiography

The Condor Project is located in steep, high-relief terrain, near the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor. Elevations range between 960 m and 1,830 m above sea level. The Project drains into the Congüime River, which flows to the Nangaritza River, a main tributary of the Zamora River.

The Condor Project area is surrounded by secondary tropical forest (Figure 5.2), which has been heavily impacted by illegal mining and other intrusive anthropic activities for at least the last 30-40 years. The Condor Project area is subject to frequent landslides and mudflows, due to the steepness of terrain,

underlying geology, periodically extreme precipitation events, and the accumulated exacerbating impacts of illegal mining clearances.

Figure 5.2: Typical Landscape in the Condor Project

Sources: SRK, site visit 2024

6 History

6.1 Ownership History

The ownership history of the Condor Project commenced with artisanal and small-scale miners operating in the area since pre-1988. In 1988, modern exploration commenced through a joint venture between ISSFA and Prominex UK. This partnership lasted until 1991 when Prominex UK withdrew, and in 1993, TVX Gold, Inc. (TVX) and Chalupas Mining joined the venture. They remained involved until 2000, after which Goldmarca (formerly Hydromet Technologies Ltd.) formed a new joint venture with ISSFA in 2002.

Goldmarca rebranded to Ecometals Ltd. in 2007 and continued operations until the Ecuadorian government imposed a moratorium on mineral exploration from April 2008 to November 2009. In 2010, Ecometals sold its interest to Ecuador Capital, which was later renamed Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. (EGX). Lumina Gold Corp (Lumina) acquired EGX in 2016, and in 2018, Lumina spun out Luminex Resources Corp. (Luminex), making the Condor Project 90% owned by Condormining, a Luminex subsidiary, with ISSFA retaining a 10% stake.

SVM took ownership of the Condor Project during 2024 through the acquisition of Adventus Mining Corporation.

6.2 Exploration History

The exploration of the Condor Project area has been extensive and spans several decades.

From 1988 to 1991, ISSFA and Prominex UK conducted regional stream sediment sampling and geological mapping. When TVX Gold, Inc. and Chalupas Mining joined in 1993, they expanded the exploration program to include soil, rock, and stream sampling, trenching, geophysical surveys, and drilling 195 holes totalling 42,101.5 m. They also completed 1,081 m of underground development at the Chinapintza veins.

After TVX and Chalupas withdrew in 2000, Goldmarca / Ecometals took over and continued with reconnaissance mapping, IP and magnetic surveys, and drilling 154 holes totalling 33,322.9 ms from 2002 to 2008.

Exploration was stopped due to a moratorium imposed from April 2008 to November 2009. Resuming in 2012, EGX focused on geological mapping, rock sampling, and diamond drilling 37 holes totalling 22,051.7 m until 2016.

Under Lumina Gold Corp from 2016 to 2018, the project saw additional mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys, leading to the drilling of nine holes totalling 1,907.4 m.

Since 2018, Luminex Resources Corp. has continued these efforts, conducting a property-wide airborne ZTEM geophysical survey and drilling 28 holes totalling 14,801 m at the Camp deposit.

Since the early 1980s, extensive geochemical work (Table 6.1) has been conducted at the Condor Project, Stream, soil, and rock surveys have been carried out, identifying well-defined gold-copper soil

anomalies at Santa Barbara and a copper-molybdenum soil anomaly at El Hito. Other areas also show anomalous gold and copper values.

As of 2018, previous operators completed 703 trenches totalling 14,650 m, mainly around the Condor breccia pipes.

From 2017 to 2018, Soil surveys were conducted at Santa Barbara, Prometedor, Camp, Wanwintza Bajo, and Wanwintza Alto by Luminex. Detailed results are available in the 2018 Technical Report.

In 2019, Luminex conducted two soil sampling grids in the Camp area, collecting 110 samples.

Since 2018, Luminex has continued property-wide sampling activities, advancing Prometedor and Nayumbi to drill-ready stages.

Table 6.1: Geochemical Surveys of Condor Project

Time Period	Activity	Details
1980s-Present	Geochemical Surveys	Stream, soil, and rock surveys; gold-copper soil anomalies at Santa Barbara; copper-molybdenum soil anomaly at El Hito
Pre-2017	Trenching and Channel Sampling	703 trenches totaling 14,650 m, mainly around the Condor breccia pipes
2017-2018	Soil Surveys by Luminex	Conducted at Santa Barbara, Prometedor, Camp, Wanwintza Bajo, and Wanwintza Alto
2019	Soil Sampling by Luminex	Two soil sampling grids in the Camp area, totaling 110 samples
Since 2018	Ongoing Sampling by Luminex	Property-wide sampling activities; Prometedor and Nayumbi brought to drill-ready stage

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

Geophysical surveys (Table 6.2) have played a crucial role in identifying targets within the Condor Project, Magnetic Surveys did not yield significant useful data before 2006.

CSAMT Surveys were Conducted by previous owners, these surveys identified areas of low resistivity correlating with the sulphide-rich Chinapintza veins before 2006.

In 2006, A Pole-Dipole IP Survey with 100 m spacing on northwest-trending lines covered the Condor breccias. High-chargeability values reflecting sulphide mineralization were found only at the Enma breccia deposit. High-chargeability zones near other breccia zones remain untested.

In 2019, A helicopter-supported ZTEM survey by Geotech Ltd. covered 780-line kilometres in the Condor North area. This survey revealed several conductive zones correlating with precious-metal showings, including Prometedor and the Soledad Baja target, aligning with the Camp discovery.

Table 6.2: Geophysical Surveys of Condor Project

Time Period	Survey Type	Details
pre-2006	Magnetic Surveys	Did not yield significant useful data

Time Period	Survey Type	Details
pre-2006	CSAMT Surveys	Identified areas of low resistivity correlating with sulphide-rich Chinapintza veins
2006	Pole-Dipole IP Survey	Covered the Condor breccias; high-chargeability values at Enma breccia deposit
2019	ZTEM Survey	Helicopter-supported; covered 780-line km in the Condor North area; revealed several conductive zones correlating with precious-metal showings

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

6.3 Production

Despite extensive exploration efforts, the Condor Project has not yet achieved commercial mineral production. However, artisanal mining has been a significant activity in the area since the 1980s. Legal and illegal artisanal miners have been extracting gold from the Chinapintza veins, and this activity continues to the present day. Unfortunately, there are no official production records available for this artisanal mining, highlighting the need for more formal and regulated mining operations to fully realize the project's potential.

6.4 Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

The Condor Project has seen several updates to its Mineral Resource estimates over the years, reflecting the evolving understanding of the area's geology and mineral potential:

From 1993 to 2000, TVX Gold, Inc. and Chalupas Mining conducted extensive exploration, including drilling 195 holes totalling 42,101.5 m. This period's exploration provided initial insights into the mineralization but did not culminate in a formal resource estimate.

Between 2002 and 2008, Goldmarca/Ecometals continued drilling, completing 154 holes totalling 33,322.9 m across various gold deposits. Their work helped delineate significant mineralized zones, although specific resource estimates from this period are not detailed in the provided history.

Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. (EGX) conducted diamond drilling from 2012 to 2016, completing 37 holes totalling 22,051.7 m at several deposits. Their efforts contributed to a better understanding of the mineralization, leading to more refined resource estimates.

Lumina Gold Corp released an updated Mineral Resource estimate in May 2018, covering four deposits: Santa Barbara, Los Cuyes, Soledad, and Enma. This estimate was further detailed in a technical report released on July 10, 2018. This update significantly advanced the project's resource understanding and laid the groundwork for further exploration and development by Lumina and later Luminex.

In 2025, The Mineral Resource estimation work of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits was completed by SRK CA.

In 2026, A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) was completed for the Condor Project by SRK CA. This PEA included updated Mineral Resource estimates for Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The contents of this section are mainly sourced from the Condor Project, Ecuador NI 43-101 Technical Report, Condor Project NI 43-101 Technical Report on Preliminary Economic Assessment Report in 2021 (Elfin et al, (2021)).

The Condor Project is located in the Cordillera del Condor in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt. The Project area comprises epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-gold ±molybdenum, skarn gold-copper, and numerous alluvial gold deposits (Morrison, 2007; Williams, 2008).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Condor Project is located in the Cordillera del Condor in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt. The Project area comprises epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-gold ±molybdenum, and numerous alluvial gold deposits (Morrison, 2007; Williams, 2008). The Fruta del Norte and Mirador Mines, and the San Carlos-Panantza and Warintza deposits are also located within the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt (Drobe et al., 2013).

The geologic make-up of the Cordillera del Condor is dominated by the Middle to Late Jurassic Zamora batholith, dated between 153–169 Ma (Litherland et al., 1992; Drobe et al., 2013). Calc-alkaline, I-type batholith lithologies form components of a continent-scale remnant magmatic arc emplaced along an Andean-type continental margin. Batholith magmas intrude supra-crustal sequences of Palaeozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary and arc-related igneous and volcanic rocks. The Zamora batholith is exposed along a 200 km north-northeast trend, is over 100 km wide, and is dissected by predominantly north-south faults forming part of a laterally extensive fold and thrust belt.

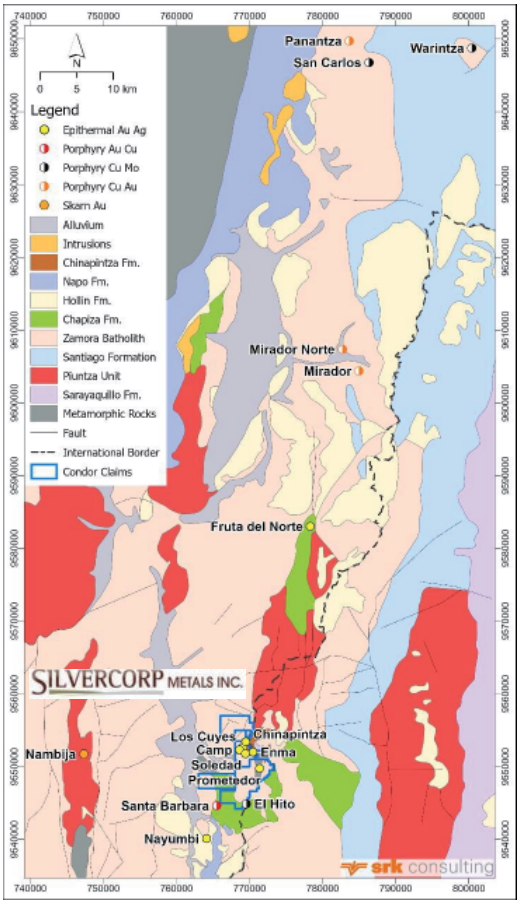
Batholith magmas are typically composed of equigranular, medium-grained monzonites and granodiorites along with younger sub-volcanic porphyritic (plagioclase-hornblende ±quartz) intrusions, the latter spanning rare gabbroic to more commonplace andesitic to rhyolitic compositions. Porphyritic intrusions form every 15 km to 20 km along the north-northeast axis of the Zamora batholith and are commonly associated with copper and gold mineralization.

The Zamora batholith intrudes Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Santiago Formation sedimentary and volcanic rocks, locally incorporating them as faulted blocks or roof pendants. Late Jurassic Chapiza Formation sedimentary rocks and Misahuallí volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the batholith. Early Cretaceous quartz arenites of the Hollín Formation as well as sandstones, mudstones and limestones of the Napo Formation further cover portions of the eroded Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequence and the batholith (Hedenquist, 2007; Drobe et al., 2013). This sequence is locally overlain by rhyolitic to dacitic volcanoclastic rocks of the Early Cretaceous Chinapintza Formation. Late Cretaceous felsic to intermediate stocks and dykes are aligned with regional fault structures.

North-south-trending detachment faults form the principal structural grain, precursors of which controlled the emplacement of the batholith and its subsequent uplift. A series of younger northeast-, northwest- and east-northeast-striking cross structures control the emplacement of younger intrusions.

The regional geology and key mineral deposits are shown in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Regional Geological Map of Condor Project

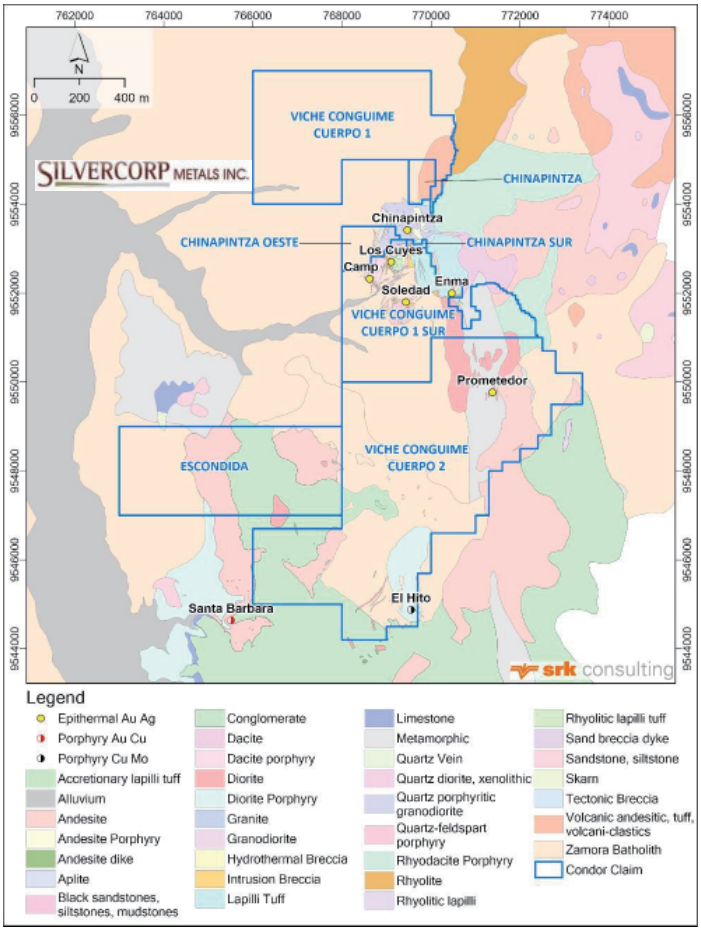


Sources: SRK

7.2 Property Geology

The Condor Project encompasses a diverse and geologically complex area with at least three distinctive mineral sub-districts, each characterized by unique mineralization styles and deposits. Only the Condor North area is discussed in this report. The sub-districts highlight the geological diversity and significant exploration potential within the Condor Project, underscoring the presence of various mineral deposits and targets across the concession. A concession-scale geology map of the Condor Project is shown in Figure 7.2.

Figure 7.2: Property Geology Map of Condor Project



Source: Modified from 2021 Condor Project PEA

The Property is situated on the southwest-plunging limb of the Dachengshan anticlinorium (dome structure). The Dachengshan anticlinorium is approximately 8.5 km wide and 30 km long, with an axial trend of about NE 30°. Lead–zinc–polymetallic mineralization is mainly developed along the northern and southern flanks of this structure.

Bedrock within the Property area is dominated by Devonian clastic and carbonate sequences. Precambrian and Cambrian strata are exposed along the eastern margin of the Property, where they are unconformably overlain by Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks. Faults and folds of varying orientation are well developed and exert strong control on the localization and distribution of gold, lead, and zinc mineralization.

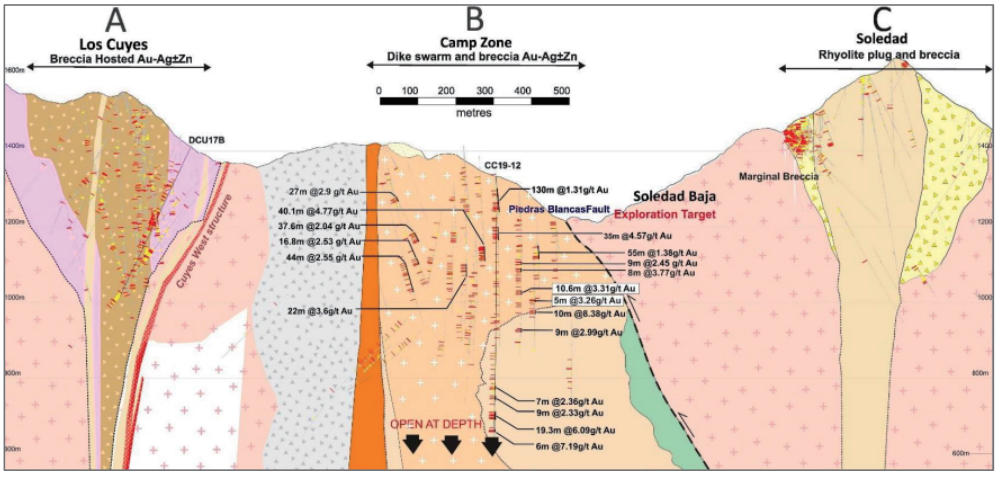
No intrusive rocks are observed at surface within the Dachengshan dome area; however, regional gravity and magnetic data suggest the presence of a concealed intrusion at depth. The Precambrian and Cambrian units display low-grade metamorphic overprinting.

The Condor Project's geology is both diverse and complex, particularly in the Condor North area. This region is characterized by distinctive low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal vein swarms located in the northern part. These vein swarms form a series of north-northwest-striking, narrow, high-grade gold and electrum-bearing manganoan carbonate veins, often accompanied by base metals and hosted in dacite porphyry.

Notably, the Chinapintza vein district extends along strike for 1.5 km over a zone 0.6 km wide, traversing the former Jerusalem concession and continuing into Peru. In the 1990s, TVX conducted more than 45,000 m of drilling followed by underground trial mine development to explore these veins. Although sufficient data for an accurate Mineral Resource evaluation is lacking, artisanal mining continues to exploit these veins.

Immediately south of the Chinapintza vein district lies the Condor breccia, dyke, and dome complex. This complex is hosted by Early Cretaceous rhyodacite to dacite intrusions and volcaniclastics of the Chinapintza Formation, encircled by the Zamora Batholith. Within this area, several diatreme breccias, dykes, plugs, and sub-volcanic domes are associated with these intrusions. Rhyolite dykes, in particular, play a crucial role in localizing vein mineralization. The Condor breccia, dyke, and dome complex is further divided into four main zones: Los Cuyes, Soledad, Enma, and Camp (Figure 7.3). Gold-silver mineralization in these zones is linked with sphalerite-pyrite/marcasite veins, which typically occur within breccias, along the contacts of rhyolite dykes, and as replacements and disseminations. These veins are often disrupted by post-mineral extensional faults.

Figure 7.3: Diagrammatic Cross-section of Los Cuyes, Soledad, and Camp



Source: Hathaway (undated)

7.3 Mineralisation

The Condor breccia, dyke and dome complex hosts the Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad, Enma and the Chinapintza vein deposits and the un-drilled Prometedor prospect (Figure 7.4, Prometedor lies southeast of the area shown in the figure).

Camp

The Camp deposit features gold and silver mineralization linked to a swarm of northwest-striking rhyolite-dacite dykes, likely originating from a larger buried rhyolite intrusion. These dykes are concentrated at the contact between a volcanic/intrusive complex and a major granodiorite intrusion. The mineralized zone, dipping steeply at 85° to the northeast, extends over 500 m along strike and is 80 to 130 m wide.

Gold occurs within veins containing pyrite, marcasite, iron-rich sphalerite (marmatite), galena, ± chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, and rhodochrosite gangue. Host rocks include altered granodiorites, breccias, flow-banded rhyolite, and phreatomagmatic breccia. The area is capped by 30 to 80 m of trachyte to rhyolitic welded tuff, with the Camp ridge bounded by the Camp Fault and Piedras Blancas Fault.

Anomalous surface copper mineralization and stockwork porphyry clasts with molybdenite in the nearby Los Cuyes diatreme suggest a deeper common mineralized porphyry underlying the Condor breccia, dyke, and dome complex.

Los Cuyes

Los Cuyes is hosted within an oval-shaped diatreme measuring 450 m northeast-southwest, 300 m northwest-southeast, and extending to at least 350 m in depth. This diatreme, resembling an inverted cone plunging approximately 50° to the southeast, consists of an outer shell of polymictic phreatomagmatic breccia and an internal fill of well-sorted rhyolitic lapilli tuffs, breccias, and volcanic sandstones. Amphibolite and quartz arenite fragments occur around its periphery, with dacite and rhyolite ring dykes intruding the steep margins.

Alteration within the diatreme is primarily sericite-illite, with localized carbonate and intense phyllic alteration at the margins, indicating focused hydrothermal fluid flow. Gold and silver mineralization occurs in veins containing pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. The entire diatreme exhibits a low background level of gold, primarily in disseminated pyrite and sphalerite. The highest gold values are found in veins of massive sphalerite, pyrite, and marcasite, with minor quartz, galena, and rhodochrosite, similar to the nearby Chinapintza veins.

Lithological contacts, such as dykes cutting through the diatreme and its outer breccia shell, favoured vein development. The mineralization and alteration at Los Cuyes post-date all local rock types, including blocks of the Hollín Formation, indicating that the mineralization is post-Early Cretaceous.

Soledad

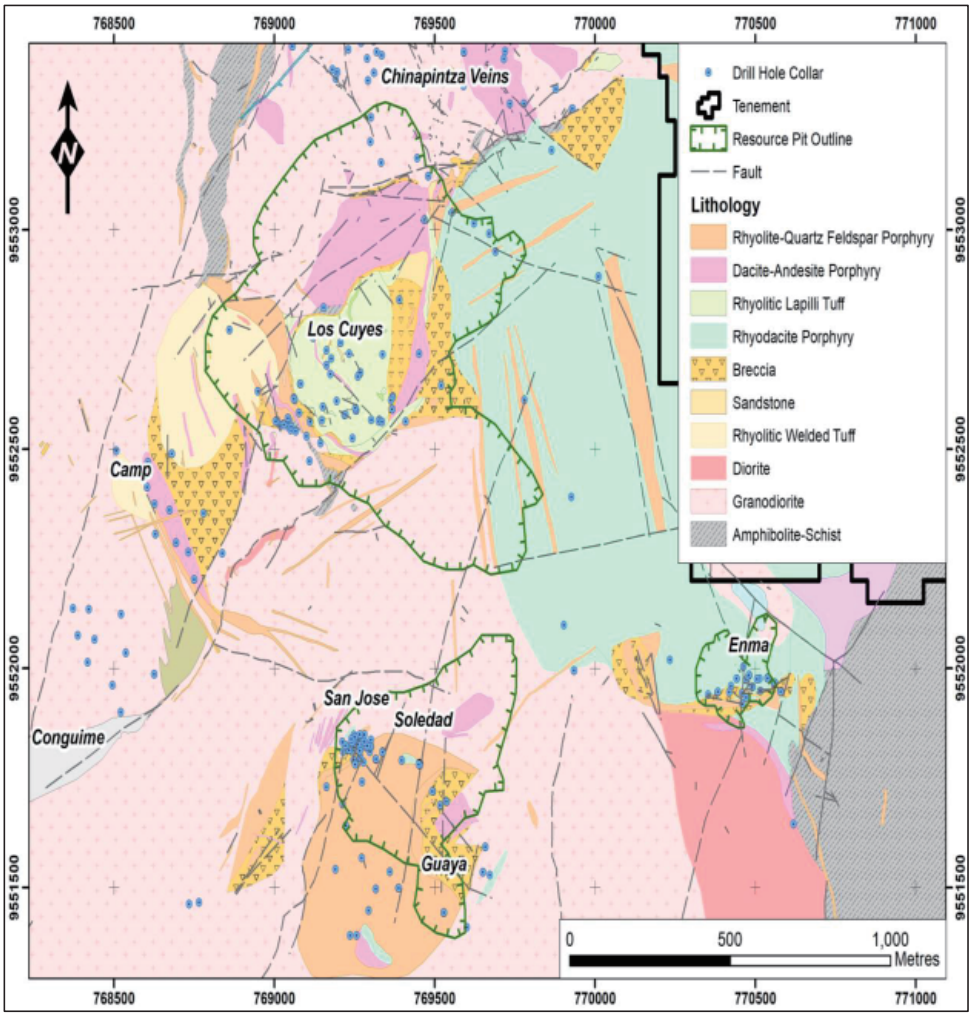
The Soledad Zone features a 700-meter diameter oval-shaped rhyolite intrusion within the Zamora Batholith, surrounded by discontinuous pyritic breccias. It includes individual mineralized zones named Soledad, San Jose, Bonanza, and Guayas. Epithermal gold-silver mineralization at Soledad resembles that of the Camp deposit, with patchy matrix replacement by sulphides, grain-scale replacement of rhyolite feldspars by sphalerite and pyrite, and irregular sphalerite veinlets. Unique to Soledad are the pyritic hydrothermal matrix breccias at the upper margins of the intrusion at San Jose and Guayas.

The overall mineralization at Soledad is described as a north-south elongated wine glass-shaped body, tapering between 200 to 300 m below the surface and extending approximately 110 m northwest by 50 m northeast. Sphalerite transitions to pyrite as the dominant sulfide at around 100 m below the surface, leading to diminished gold and silver grades similar to Los Cuyes.

Enma

Gold and silver mineralization at Enma is hosted in a west-northwest-trending rhyolitic breccia that occurs at the contact between andesite lapilli tuffs and the Zamora batholith. The deposit has dimensions of 200 m west-northwest, is approximately 10 m wide, and has a vertical extent of 350 m (Maynard and Jones, 2011). Alteration mineralogy is primarily chlorite with minor quartz-sericite ± alunite-kaolinite. Gold is associated with pyrite-sphalerite-quartz and locally rhodochrosite veins. At depths greater than 200 m, gold-poor, pyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite veins are more dominant.

Figure 7.4: Condor Volcanogenic Breccia and Dome Complex



Sources: 2021 Condor Project PEA

8 Deposit Types

In the Condor North area, gold and silver mineralization within the Condor breccia, dyke and dome complex, and the adjacent Chinapintza veins, as well as at the newly identified Nayumbi prospect located in the Condor South area, is consistent with low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization (Hedenquist et al., 1996). Notable examples of epithermal gold deposits include Fruta del Norte (Ecuador), McLaughlin (California), Hishikari (Japan), Waihi (New Zealand) and parts of Porgera (Papua New Guinea). The Condor Project is reported to display the characteristics of low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposits (as described by Sillitoe, 1993; White and Hedenquist, 1995; Leary et al., 2016).

The Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad, and Enma prospects are consistent with low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization. Characteristics of such deposits are:

- Occur at convergent plate settings, typically in calc-alkaline volcanic arcs.
- Form at shallow depths (<2 km) from near-neutral pH, sulphur-poor hydrothermal fluids, often of meteoric origin, with metals derived from underlying porphyry intrusions.
- Structural permeability created by hydrothermal fluid over-pressuring allows for mineralized fluids to permeate, with gold precipitated by boiling.
- Sub-types include sulphide-poor deposits with rhyolites, sulphide-rich deposits with andesites/rhyodacites, and sulphide-poor deposits with alkali rocks.
- Hydrothermal alteration is zoned and subtle, characterized by sericite, illite, smectite, and carbonate.
- Features quartz, quartz-carbonate, and carbonate veins with various textures.
- Sulphide content varies (1-20%), typically <5%, with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and low copper (chalcopyrite).
- High gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead, selenium, and low copper, tellurium.

9 Exploration

In 2024, SVM took ownership of the Condor Project through the acquisition of Adventus Mining Corporation. As part of the 2024 SVM relogging program (Figure 9.1), the geology team completed the evaluation of 100 DDH, totalling 46,942 m, including 38 DDH from Camp Zone and 62 DDH from Los Cuyes. The program focused on understanding and confirming the project characteristics including lithology types, structural setup, and mineralization style.

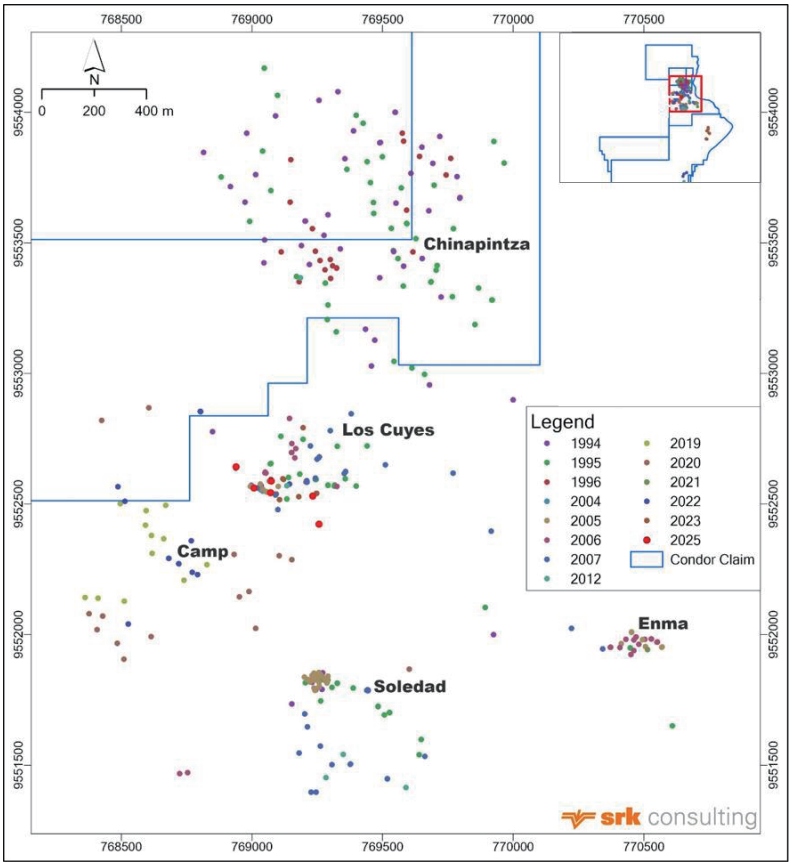
Figure 9.1: 2024 SVM Relogging Program

Sources: SVM, 2024

10 Drilling

Since 1994, the Condor Project has undergone extensive drilling by various operators. The drilling campaigns of Condor Project from 1994 to 2021, totalling 487 holes with 123,166 m, focused primarily on the Condor North Area and Condor Central Area. Drilling campaigns from 2022 to Sep 2023, totalled 21,838 m, mainly distributed in Camp Condor, Los Cuyes, 4 holes in El Hito, and 7 holes in Prometedor. In 2025 SVM carried out an exploration program of surface drilling, six holes (2,250m) were drilled at Los Cuyes. Figure 10.1 display the locations of the drillholes of Condor Project.

Figure 10.1: Condor North Area Drilling Location Map



10.1 Historical Drilling (Pre-2019)

Condor Project has experienced extensive drilling by various operators during 1994 to 2018. The drilling programs summary is presented in Table 10.1.

TVX Gold, Inc. initiated drilling between 1994 and 2000, testing the Chinapintza veins (75 holes; 20,489 m), Condor breccias (97 holes; 16,128 m), Santa Barbara (19 holes; 4,296 m), and El Hito (4 holes; 1,188 m). It used worker-portable drills that produced HQ- or NQ-size core. Downhole surveys were completed, but the specific method is unknown, except at Santa Barbara where a Pajari instrument was used. Most of the collars are marked with a concrete pad.

From 2004 to 2007, Goldmarca drilled the Condor breccia pipes (124 holes; 21,612 m), followed by Ecometals in 2008, focusing on the Condor breccias (29 holes; 11,111 m) and Santa Barbara (1 hole; 600 m). All holes were drilled using HQ-size core, reducing to NQ as needed. Holes were located using a handheld Garmin GPS instrument. Downhole surveys were completed for 33 of the drill holes using a FLEXIT instrument which takes readings at 3 m or 6 m intervals. Core recoveries for holes drilled by Goldmarca and Ecometals were generally >90% (Hughes, 2008).

Between 2012 and 2014, Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. (EGX) conducted further drilling on the Chinapintza veins (1 hole; 757 m), Los Cuyes and Soledad breccias (4 holes; 2,574 m), Santa Barbara (27 holes; 15,223 m), and El Hito (5 holes; 3,498 m). Two contractors were used for this drilling: Roman Drilling Corp. S.A. and Hubbard Perforaciones Cia., Ltda. (Hubbard); both are based in Cuenca, Ecuador. All holes were drilled using HTW-size (HQ) core, reducing to NTW (NQ) as needed. The Hubbard drills were worker-portable and similar to Hydracore 4000 rigs. Holes were located using a handheld Garmin GPS. When a hole was completed, the hole location was marked with a cement monument displaying the hole number, azimuth and dip. A Reflex EZ-SHOT™ was used to provide downhole orientation data at 50 m intervals. Core recoveries during this period of drilling average approximately 93%.

From 2017 to 2018, Lumina used Hubbard Perforación Cia. Ltda.to complete nine HTW (HQ) drill holes (1,907 m) in the Santa Barbara area. Three targets peripheral to the main Santa Barbara mineralization were tested: Santa Barbara northwest, northeast, and southeast. A Hydracore 2000 drill was used, and the drill was moved using a small tractor. Drill holes were located using a handheld Garmin GPS. A Reflex EZ-SHOT™ was used to provide downhole orientation data at 50 m intervals. Core recoveries in holes drilled by Lumina average just over 91%.

Table 10.1: Drilling Programs of Condor Project (Pre-2019)

Year	Company/Entity	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled	Focus Area
1994-2000	TVX Gold, Inc.	75	20,489	Chinapintza veins
		97	16,128	Condor breccias
		19	4,296	Santa Barbara
		4	1,188	El Hito
2004-2007	Goldmarca	124	21,612	Condor breccia pipes
2008	Ecometals	29	11,111	Condor breccias
		1	600	Santa Barbara

Year	Company/Entity	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled	Focus Area
2012-2013	Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp.	1	757	Chinapintza veins
		4	2,574	Los Cuyes and Soledad breccias
		27	15,223	Santa Barbara
		5	3,498	El Hito
2017-2018	Lumina Gold Corp	9	1,907	Geochemical and IP anomalies around Santa Barbara

Sources: SRK, Summary from 2021 DRA FS

10.2 Luminex Drilling (2019 – 2023)

From 2019 to 2020, Luminex Resources Corp. has completed 46 holes (23,683 m) focusing on geochemical anomalies and delineation drilling at Camp and Soledad deposits, and additional holes to recover metallurgical material from Los Cuyes and Enma. Drilling was completed by two contractors, Kluane Drilling Ecuador S.A. and Rumi Drilling Services Ecuador (RDSEC) S.A. Each used a Hydra core 2000. All holes were collared with HQ-size (or HTW) core and reduced to NQ (or NTW) when needed. Access trails to drill pads were constructed by hand as well as using a small excavator. Rig movements were facilitated by a Bobcat and, where possible, a larger Morooka all-terrain vehicle was used.

All holes were drilled as oriented core via Reflex ACT II or III equipment with downhole surveys completed by either DeviShot TM or Reflex EZ-TRACTM XTF tools. Data from downhole surveys were collected at 30 m to 50 m intervals. Collars were initially spotted via handheld Garmin GPS and later surveyed using a total-station theodolite (Sokkia model 105) to a 5 mm accuracy.

Core recoveries average 98% for drilling conducted by Luminex.

In 2021, Luminex completed one short hole (100 m) for metallurgical samples at the Enma deposit. Drilling was completed by Rumi Drilling and under the same protocols as prevailed during the 2020 program.

From 2022 to September 8, 2023, totalling 55 holes with 21,838 m was drilled by Luminex. Drilling done between 2022-2023 was provided to SRK to generate the updated Mineral Resource estimate. The drilling hole summary is presented in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Drilling hole Summary of Condor Project (2022-2023)

Year	Area	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled
2022	Camp Condor	13	4,695
	El Hito	4	2,418
	Los Cuyes	15	5,660
Sub Total		**32**	**12,773**
2023	Los Cuyes	16	7,990
	Prometedor	7	1,075
Sub Total		**23**	**9,064**

Year	Area	Core Boreholes	Total Meters Drilled
Grand Total		**55**	**21,838**

Sources: SRK, Summary from the drillhole database：CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx

The Luminex exploration drilling procedure involves meticulous planning and execution to ensure accuracy and minimal environmental impact. Initially, diamond drilling using HQ and NQ diameter rods is the primary method, continuously monitored by Exploration Managers or their designees, with reverse-circulation (RC) drilling used occasionally as outlined in Lumina's "Guidelines for Drilling and Trenching Contractors." Drilling contractors are responsible for mobilizing all necessary equipment to the site, controlling water usage and drilling mud, managing borehole progress, transporting core boxes, providing required pipes and consumables, and preventing spills of fuel and lubricants. They must also collect and transport all garbage or waste generated during the drilling process.

Contractors must construct drilling pads at specified borehole locations, taking care to separate and preserve topsoil for later reclamation. Geologists mark the positions in the field and assist drillers with marking azimuth and dip of the planned hole. Surveyors accurately measure collar locations with elevation using Total Station or GPS equipment with centimetre-scale accuracy. Drillers complete hole deviation surveys during drilling at systematic intervals using down-hole survey equipment.

Post-drilling, contractors are responsible for reclaiming drill pads by re-grading them to original contours to blend with the surrounding ground surface. The disturbed sites are covered with reserved topsoil and revegetated with native species. Drilling mud pits are backfilled, covered with reserved topsoil, and revegetated; all geosynthetic pit liner material and any other debris from drilling operations must be properly disposed of. Any residual water in the mud pits is tested for pH and adjusted with lime to pH 5-7 before release into the environment.

Drill collars are reclaimed by pouring an approximately 0.5 m² concrete monument around the casing. The monument is inscribed with the hole number and date of the borehole. The casing stub is cut off about 0.5 m to 0.75 m above the monument surface, fitted with a PVC slip cap, and marked with reflective tape. These detailed procedures ensure precise data collection and uphold environmental stewardship throughout the exploration process.

10.3 SVM Drilling (2025)

SVM carried out an exploration program of surface drilling in 2025 after the 2025 Mineral Resource estimation. Six holes (2,250m)was drilled at Los Cuyes. The targeted program was to test the geologic interpretation of Los Cuyes West vein structure and the wide disseminated mineralization within the volcanic tuff host. The program concluded that the current geologic interpretation is well understood.

Pre-drilling preparation begins with pegging the planned drill collar in the field. Geologists use handheld GPS units to locate the position of the planned drill hole collar. Once located, a half-meter wooden stake is placed to mark the collar, and the hole ID and all relevant specifications are written on the stake. A front-sight stake is then positioned approximately five meters ahead of the collar in the drill azimuth direction, while a back-sight stake is placed five meters behind the collar, opposite to the drill azimuth.

The drill pad is prepared either manually or using machinery such as a backhoe or bulldozer. The prepared pad typically measures approximately 8 m by 10 m and must be aligned with the drill azimuth direction. Once the pad is ready, geologists repeat the pegging procedure, including GPS location of the collar, installation of a wooden collar stake with hole information, and placement of the front- and back-sight stakes at the required distances along the azimuth and reverse azimuth directions.

Rig alignment follows the preparation of the pad. The drill rig is moved onto the pad and aligned with the planned azimuth using a compass or rig-aligner. Geologists adjust the rig so that the drill rod is oriented within half a degree of the planned azimuth and dip angle. A second geologist double-checks the rig alignment, including coordinates, azimuth, and dip, before drilling begins.

Coring is conducted by contractor drillers under the supervision of New Pacific Metals Corp. technical staff. All cores must be carefully collected in correct order and orientation and placed in core boxes at the end of each drill run. Core placement begins at the far-left corner of the box, proceeding left to right in each row from the upper part of the hole downward. Every piece of core is numbered with the drill-run number and piece sequence using a permanent marker. When long core segments must be broken to fit into the box, drillers make a small red "X" (the driller's mark) at the break point. Start and end direction arrows are applied to each box, and hole ID and box number are written on the exterior of each core box.

A core block indicating hole ID and depth is placed at the end of each run. No markings other than orientation marks, driller's break marks, and run-piece numbers may be added. All cores must be clean and free from drilling fluids, oil, grease, and other contaminants. If core loss is suspected, drillers must insert a wooden block at the interval and mark it "LC" along with the estimated lost length; drillers may not fill lost-core zones with cuttings. Core boxes are numbered sequentially from the start of each hole. To avoid damaging the core, drillers may not use metal tools to remove core from twin-tube inner tubes; rubber mallets may only be used when all other non-impact methods have failed.

Once full, core boxes are covered and transported to the Company's core processing facilities by Company staff or contracted trucks under strict supervision. No more than ten core boxes (40 m of core) may remain on site, and cores may never be left unattended. Before transport, cores must be stored safely near the drill site under constant supervision by drillers or Company personnel.

After drilling is completed, the drill collar is cemented for protection. A plastic or steel pipe, one to two meters long, is inserted into the hole at the original azimuth and dip before cementing. Drill information is inscribed in the cement for identification.

Quick geological logging is performed at the drill site prior to transporting cores to camp. Geologists identify major rock types and intervals of mineralization, alteration, and structural features. Significant portable XRF readings are marked directly on the core. A photograph of each full core box is taken at a resolution greater than 3 megapixels and stored on the Company's data server. Preliminary interpretation of structures and mineralized zones is completed upon return to the camp.

Core transportation occurs daily under Company supervision. All full core boxes are moved from the rig site to the core processing facilities by end of dayshift. Tissue paper is placed between broken pieces of mineralized core to prevent loss of mineralized material, and in some cases broken pieces are sealed in plastic bags and returned to the core box. Core boxes are carefully loaded onto transport trucks, tightly

secured to prevent shifting during transport, and monitored throughout the journey by Company staff. Upon arrival at camp, a core-handover form documenting hole number, number of boxes, and box sequence is completed and signed by both the driver and the receiving geologist. Any damage noted during handover is immediately addressed.

Cores are washed, reassembled, and their recovered length measured for each run. If oriented, the bottom-side line is marked. Depth marks are added at one-meter intervals using a permanent marker. Geologists or geological assistants record core recovery and RQD following Company procedures, entering the data into standardized templates.

Geologists then perform detailed logging, describing lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. Data are entered into standardized logging templates using Company coding systems, either on paper or directly into MX Deposit software.

Geologists define sampling intervals, normally 1.0 m to 1.5 m depending on geological boundaries such as lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structures. Sample intervals and cut lines are marked on the core using permanent markers, and sample IDs are recorded in Company sampling tables.

Before cutting, photographs of both dry and wet core are taken. Additional close-up photos with scale may be taken at the geologist's discretion. All images exceed 3 megapixels and are archived on the Company's cloud database (Dropbox) and local server.

10.4 Recommendations

- In the authors' opinion, the current core handling, logging, sampling and core storage protocols on the Condor Project are consistent with common industry standards, and the authors are not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of these results.
- All database records should be assigned a consistent year and area.
- The authors of this report recommend that SVM take additional bulk density measurements on samples for Los Cuyes, Soledad, and Enma to improve their confidence in the estimation of the bulk density in these deposits.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Condor resource drilling sampling from 1994 to 1996 were sent to Bondar Clegg (now ALS Chemex) or SGS in Ecuador for preparation; analysis by SGS laboratories in Canada. In 1999 and 2020, drill samples from Santa Barbara analysed by ALS Chemex. Bondar Clegg and SGS were recognized for their high standards, holding ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9000 accreditations respectively.

From 2004 to 2008, The samples of Condor project were sent to ALS Chemex in Quito or Acme's preparation lab in Cuenca. Acme Labs in Vancouver, Canada, conducted the analysis, including fire assay with ICP finish for Au and Ag, and AA for Zn, Cu, and Pb. Acme Labs, known for its reliability, held ISO 9001:2000 accreditation at the time.

Between 2012 and 2014, The samples of Condor project were transported to Acme Lab's preparation facility in Cuenca. Analysis was performed by Acme Lab in Santiago, Chile, using fire assay techniques for gold and ICP-ES for silver and copper. Acme Labs maintained ISO 9001:2000 accreditation during this period.

During Lumina Gold Corp.'s 2017-2018 drilling program of Condor Project, samples were sent to MSALABS in Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. MSALABS conducted gold assays using fire assay techniques and ICP-MS analysis with four-acid digestion. The laboratory-maintained ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation, ensuring high-quality results.

From 2019 to 2023, Luminex Resources Corp. continued with rigorous sampling procedures similar to those of Lumina. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Quito for preparation. Analysis was performed by ALS Laboratories in Lima, Peru, using fire assay and ICP-MS analysis. ALS Laboratories held ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation, providing assurance of the reliability of their results.

From 2024 to present, Prepared pulp samples are shipped from the preparation laboratory to the analysis laboratory ALS Laboratories in Lima, via commercial couriers.All samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay (Au-AA25), and silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and sulfur by aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES or AAS finish (OG46). The Laboratory held ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation.

11.1 Sampling

Throughout the Condor Project, rigorous sampling procedures were consistently applied to ensure the integrity and reliability of collected data.

From 1994 to 2000, drill core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with one half sent for analysis and the other half stored securely in core boxes at the project site. TVX Gold Inc. conducted continuous sampling at 1.0-m intervals for the first holes drilled on the Chinapintza veins. Subsequent holes focused on potentially mineralized core with variable lengths. For other areas such as Enma, Los Cuyes, San Jose, and Soledad Breccias, entire holes were sampled with intervals ranging from 1.0 to 2.5 m.

Between 2004 and 2007, Goldmarca, later known as Ecometals, continued the practice of sampling entire drill holes at 2.0-m intervals. The core was cut in half, with one half placed in marked sample bags and sealed, while the other half was returned to the core box and stored in a warehouse.

From 2012 to 2014, Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. maintained a similar approach, Core was cleaned and photographed in two box sets at the core-logging facility. Core intervals were marked at intervals of 1.0, 2.0, or 2.5 m, and cut in half using a diamond saw. Half of the core was placed in labelled plastic sample bags secured with tamper-proof zip ties, with the remaining half stored securely.

In the period from 2017 to 2018, Lumina Gold Corp. followed suit, sampling core at 2-m intervals and placing half of the core in plastic bags with bar-coded sample tickets, secured with tamper-proof zip ties. The other half was stored on-site. Core was washed, and wet and dry photos were taken of the whole core at the Luminex exploration camp.

From 2019 to 2023, Luminex Resources Corp. has continued this rigorous sampling procedure, cutting core at intervals of 1 to 2 m, with half the core placed in plastic bags with bar-coded sample tickets, secured with tamper-proof zip ties, and the remaining half stored on-site at the Luminex exploration camp. Some older core from previous operators is stored near the Soledad deposit. Core was washed and photographed (Figure 11.1) in dry and wet conditions under consistent artificial light at the Luminex exploration camp.

Figure 11.1: Drill Core Photograph and Logging Areas of Condor Project

Sources: SRK site visit, 2024

From 2024 to Present, logged drill core are transported to the cutting area by SVM where equipment is inspected prior to use. Cutting technicians must wear full PPE including ear protection, masks, waterproof gloves, and protective coats. Cores are cut in half along pre-marked cut lines. One half is bagged, tagged, and sealed for shipment to ALS Quito, or other accredited laboratories, while the remaining half is stored in core boxes for reference. Samples are tracked using three-part tickets: one stapled into the core box, one accompanying the sample, and one retained by the geologist. Sample bags are stored in a locked room until shipment.

Individual sample bags are grouped into poly-weave bags, typically holding ten samples each. These are secured with security ties and labeled with sample ID ranges. Each bag is photographed with records. Shipments typically include around 800 samples per truckload. Company staff supervise all loading, transport, and unloading at the preparation lab.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

The preparation and analysis of samples from the Condor Project were managed by various reputable laboratories to ensure high-quality results.

During the period from 1994 to 2000, TVX Gold Inc. sent samples to Bondar Clegg (now ALS Chemex) or SGS in Ecuador for preparation, with analysis conducted by SGS laboratories in Canada using fire assay techniques.

Between 2004 and 2007, Goldmarca and later Ecometals prepared samples at ALS Chemex in Quito or Acme's preparation lab in Cuenca. Analysis was conducted by Acme Labs in Vancouver, using fire assay with ICP finish for gold and silver, and AA for zinc, copper, and lead.

From 2012 to 2014, Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. prepared samples at Acme Lab's facility in Cuenca and sent them to Acme Lab in Santiago, Chile, for analysis. They used fire assay for gold and ICP-ES for silver and copper.

Between 2017 and 2018, Lumina Gold Corp. used MSALABS in Vancouver, Canada, for sample analysis. They conducted gold assays using fire assay techniques on a 30 g charge and 34-element ICP-MS analysis with four-acid digestion.

From 2019 to 2023, Luminex Resources Corp. has prepared samples at ALS Laboratories in Quito, with analysis conducted at ALS Laboratories in Lima, Peru. They used a 50 g charge for gold by fire assay and 34-element ICP-MS analysis.

From 2024 to present, Prepared pulp samples are shipped from the preparation laboratory to the analysis laboratory ALS Laboratories in Lima, via commercial couriers. Each shipment typically includes 300 or more samples. Prior to shipment, Company geologists visit the preparation lab to insert Control Samples (standards, pulp duplicates, and blanks every eight intervals) without laboratory staff present to maintain anonymity. All samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay (Au-AA25), and silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and sulfur by aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES or AAS finish (OG46). (

11.3 Sample Shipment and Security

Drill core is stored in a clean and well-maintained core shack in the Luminex exploration camp. To avoid swelling and caking, the pulp samples are stored in a sealed plastic bag in the refrigerator (Figure 11.2).

Stringent sample shipment and security measures were consistently implemented to maintain the integrity of the samples throughout the project.

From 1994 to 2000, TVX Gold Inc. ensured samples were securely shipped to SGS in Ecuador for preparation and then to Canada for analysis and the other half stored securely. Samples for ALS Chemex were sent directly to their lab.

Between 2004 and 2007, Goldmarca and Ecometals transported samples by truck to Loja and then shipped them to ALS Chemex in Quito or Acme in Cuenca. Any broken sample bags were retaken and reshipped to ensure integrity.

From 2012 to 2014, Ecuador Gold and Copper Corp. used their employees or bonded couriers to transport samples to Acme Lab's preparation facility in Cuenca, ensuring secure handling.

In the period from 2017 to 2018, Lumina Gold Corp. shipped samples to MSALABS preparation lab in Cuenca. Secure tamper-proof tags were checked upon arrival to ensure no irregularities.

From 2019 to 2023, Luminex Resources Corp. had samples collected from their exploration camp by ALS Laboratories representatives and delivered to their preparation lab in Quito. Secure handling and tamper-proof tags ensured the integrity of the samples throughout the process.

In 2025, SVM utilized commercial couriers for transport and Company staff to monitor the loading, transport and unloading of all samples from the exploration camp to the preparation lab, ALS Laboratories in Quito. The lab's internal QAQC and security procedures apply for the transfer of pulps for analysis to the ALS Laboratories in Lima.

Figure 11.2: Core Tray and Sample Storage of Condor Project

Sources: SRK Site visit, 2024

11.4 Bulk Density

Specific gravity (SG) data are only available for the Los Cuyes and Camp areas. SG measurements are determined using the water immersion method (weight in air versus weight in water). The SG data was collected by the operators in 1994/95 (TVX), 2004-2007 (Goldmarca / Ecometals), 2012 (EGX) and 2019-2023 (Luminex). Typically, SG measurements were conducted on samples spaced at 10 m intervals down each drill hole. The volume and distribution of SG data are considered sufficient to support calculation of average densities per rock type in the block models at Los Cuyes and Camp.

In 2025, SVM took 183 SG measurements from the 2025 Los Cuyes drillholes. Porous or vuggy core is wax coated (≤1 mm thickness) before water immersion.

11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) Programs

There is no QAQC data were available for the TVX drilling programme.

From 2004 to August 2007, The Certified Reference Materials (CRMs or Standards), Blanks and quarter core duplicate samples were used on the Project. Some standards used mine waste material. However, due to high variability in analysis, these were no longer used.

The QAQC procedure from July 2007 to 2011 involved inserting a blank every 6 samples, a standard after 7 samples, a duplicate after 6 samples, followed by another blank. A random check indicated that this methodology was not strictly adhered to in terms of the number of blanks and standards. From July 2007, OREAS standards and blanks were used, mine waste material was no longer used.

During the EGX drill programs from 2012 to 2014, Three types of control samples were inserted after every 20 samples as part of the QAQC procedure. These include certified reference standards, from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN) or OREAS, a blank (OREAS), and a quarter core duplicate sample.

Quality control failures for programs from 2012–2015 were addressed with programs of remedial assay analysis.

During the 2017–2018 drill program, QAQC samples are inserted after every six core samples. These include three certified standards (high, medium and low gold grades), a blank, and a coarse duplicate.

During the 2019–2023 drill program, QAQC samples are inserted with the insert rate about 2% - 4% for each type, including the CRMs, blank, coarse duplicate and fine duplicates.

In 2025, the SVM drill program inserted the field duplicates, coarse duplicate, fine duplicates blanks and CRMs, with the insert rate about 2% - 6% for each type.

A summary of QAQC samples is provided in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Condor QAQC Samples During the Period 2004 to 2025

Period	Drilling Number	Diamond Drilling (m)	Samples Number	QC Samples Type[1]	QC Samples Number	QC Samples %
2004	5	179	67	BLK	6	8.96
				STD	4	5.97
2005	55	4,178	1,859	BLK	85	4.57
				COARSE DUP	30	1.61
				STD	116	6.24
2006	38	10,731	5,169	BLK	267	5.17
				COARSE DUP	183	3.54
				STD	266	5.15
2007	55	17,635	8,673	BLK	432	4.98
				COARSE DUP	438	5.05
				STD	445	5.13
2008	1	600	297	BLK	16	5.39

Period	Drilling Number	Diamond Drilling (m)	Samples Number	QC Samples Type[1]	QC Samples Number	QC Samples %
				FIELD DUP	13	4.38
				STD	16	5.39
2012	9	5,599	2,886	BLK	170	5.89
				FIELD DUP	170	5.89
				STD	170	5.89
2013	28	16,452	7,946	BLK	466	5.86
				COARSE DUP	2	0.03
				FIELD DUP	465	5.85
				STD	466	5.86
2017	7	1,560	776	BLK	45	5.80
				COARSE DUP	46	5.93
				STD	45	5.80
2018	2	347	174	BLK	10	5.75
				COARSE DUP	10	5.75
				STD	10	5.75
2019	26	12,900	7,435	COARSE BLK	309	4.16
				COARSE DUP	207	2.78
				FINE DUP	204	2.74
				STD	217	2.92
2020	20	11,124	6,543	COARSE BLK	188	2.87
				COARSE DUP	182	2.78
				FINE BLK	81	1.24
				FINE DUP	184	2.81
				STD	184	2.81
2021	9	3,366	1,748	BLK	2	0.11
				COARSE DUP	48	2.75
				FINE BLK	66	3.78
				FINE DUP	49	2.80
				STD	47	2.69
2022	32	12,773	5,701	COARSE BLK	164	2.88
				COARSE DUP	224	3.93
				FINE DUP	152	2.67
				STD	160	2.81
2023	23	9,065	5,249	COARSE BLK	41	0.88
				COARSE DUP	120	2.57
				FINE BLK	154	3.30
				FINE DUP	116	2.49
				STD	150	3.21
2025	6	2,250	1,711	BLK	65	3.80
				FIELD DUP	32	1.87
				COARSE DUP	34	1.99
				FINE DUP	34	1.99
				STD	99	5.79

Sources: Summary by SRK based on CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx from Adventus and 2025 QC data provided by SVM
Note: QC samples summary for Area of CampCondor,Los Cuyes,Chinapintza,San Jose I,Guaya,Soledad,Enma,Conguime,El Hito,Santa Barbara,Prometedor,Nayumbi,Soledad Baja from Adventus and 2025 QAQC information provided in 2025

11.5.1 Certified Reference Materials

The monitoring of assay reliability of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposit included insertion of samples of certified reference materials (CRM).

The standards from Inspectorate Services were prepared from blended ore from the Condor project. The reported from 3.5 to 10.5% analytical variance of the standard material provided by Inspectorate is considered too high for use as reference material on the Condor project and no longer used from 2007. The details are presented in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Standards from Inspectorate Services Summary for the Condor Project

Manufacturer	Reference No	Matrix	Au ppm	Au tolerance (ppm)	Au variance (%)
Inspectorate Services Peru	GEO-184 STD-1	Condor blended ore	1.05	0.11	10.48%
Inspectorate Services Peru	GEO-269 STD-2	Condor blended ore	2.23	0.21	9.42%
Inspectorate Services Peru	GEO-273 STD-3	Condor blended ore	3.19	0.3	9.40%
Inspectorate Services Peru	GEO-309 STD-4	Condor blended ore	3.82	0.13	3.40%

Source: 20070824_SRM_CertifiedReferenceMaterial_QAQC

Most of the CRM material was sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN) or OREAS (Table 11.3).

Table 11.3: CRM Reference Value Summary for the Condor Project

CRM ID	Reference Value			2 Standard Deviation			In use	Count of Sample
	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au	Cu	Ag		
12a	11.79			0.48			2012	8
152a	0.116	0.385		0.01	0.019		2012	3
15Pa	1.02			0.05			2007-2012	38
15Pc	1.61			0.09			2007-2013	44
15d	1.559			0.084			2012-2013	11
15g	0.527			0.046			2012	54
15h	1.019			0.05			2012	14
17Pb	2.56			0.23			2007-2013	37
18Pb	3.62			0.14			2007-2008	27
2Pd	0.885			0.058			2012-2013	16
503	0.687	0.566	1.63	0.048	0.0306	0.24	2013	21
504c	1.48	1.11	4.22	0.09	0.06	0.576	2019-2023	146
505	0.555	0.321	1.53	0.028	0.016	0.144	2021-2022	29
53P	0.38	0.413		0.038	0.032		2007-2013	30

CRM ID	Reference Value			2 Standard Deviation			In use	Count of Sample
	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au	Cu	Ag		
54Pa	2.9	1.55		0.22	0.05		2013	2
61Pa	4.46		8.54	0.27		0.7	2007-2008	27
62d	9.64			0.64			2012	7
62Pa	10.5		8.37	0.66		1.36	2007-2008	21
67a	2.238	0.0325	33.6	0.192	0.002	4	2012-2013	8
68a	3.89	0.0392	42.9	0.3	0.003	3.4	2012-2013	10
7Pb	2.77			0.11			2007-2013	28
CDN-CM-14	0.792	1.058		0.078	0.062		2013	25
CDN-CM-25	0.228	0.191		0.03	0.006		2013	53
CDN-CM-26	0.372	0.246		0.048	0.016		2013	168
CDN-CM-27	0.636	0.592		0.068	0.03		2017-2022	169
CDN-CM-28	1.38	1.36		0.17	0.08		2017-2019	60
CDN-CM-30	1.3	0.73	15.9	0.12	0.034	1.3	2013	88
CDN-CM-36	0.316	0.23	2.1	0.034	0.01	0.2	2017-2018	18
CDN-CM-43	0.309	0.233		0.04	0.012		2019-2020	110
501d	0.232			0.02			2025	34
503d	0.666			0.03			2025	41
507	0.176			0.012			2025	24

Sources: Summary by SRK based on CRMS certificate and the file CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx from Adventus and 2025 QAQC information provided in 2025

11.5.2 Blanks

Condor utilized 5 different types of blank material. The details of blanks submitted to the analytical laboratories are shown in Table 11.4. The Au results are representative of the other analysed variables and indicate that there is not regular between sample contamination during the sample preparation process.

Table 11.4: Blanks Summary for the Condor Project

QAQC_ID	QC Samples Number	In Use
Glass-LAC	971	2017-2023
22b	78	2012
22P	187	2007-2008
BLK	534	2004-2013
Silica	41	2023
Glass-LAC and Silica	65	2025

Sources: Summary by SRK based on CRMS certificate and the file CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx from Adventus and 2025 QAQC information provided in 2025

11.5.3 Duplicates

The Condor Project QAQC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates, coarse duplicates, and pulp duplicates. The summary of duplicates for the Condor Project is shown in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5: Duplicates Summary for the Condor Project

QC Type	In Use	QC Samples Number
Field duplicates	2012,2025	35
Coarse duplicates	2004-2025	1,018
Pulp duplicates	2019-2025	698

Sources: Summary by SRK based on CRMS certificate and the file CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx from Adventus and 2025 QAQC information provided in 2025

11.5.4 Umpire samples

There are only the umpire samples assay of Au in 2005 and Au assay of drill hole DCU-17B in 2011 for Los Cuyes Deposit are available.

11.5.5 Recommendations

The author of this report considers that quality control measures adopted for assaying of the Condor resource drilling have established that the assaying is representative and free of any biases or other factors that may materially impact the reliability of the analytical results. The author considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures adopted for Condor drilling provide an adequate basis for the current Mineral Resource estimates.

The QP makes the following recommendations to improve and streamline procedures:

- Only use one standard coarse blank material that should undergo sample preparation along with the typical sample stream, to monitor for any between sample contamination during sample preparation.
- In addition to the review the performance of QC data on a batch-by-batch basis, analysis of the data over a longer term is recommended to assess for bias between the different laboratories, and any changes in laboratory performance over time.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit

The SRK team conducted the site inspections to the Condor project from June 19-20, 2024. They undertook the following verification steps:

Site inspection of the project area.

- Meeting with Company representatives.
- Discussions with geologists regarding sample collection, sample preparation, sample storage, QAQC, geological interpretation.
- Review of the outcrop, mineralization, faults (Figure 12.1),
- Inspection of drillhole sealing mark (Figure 12.2).
- Visually checking stratigraphy against interpreted drilling sections.
- Visit the drill core store and core catalog room of Condor Project, to understand the company's core storage protocols and procedures.

Figure 12.1: Rock Outcrops at the Condor Project

Source: SRK Site visit, 2024

Figure 12.2: Condor Project Drillhole Sealing Mark

Source: SRK Site visit, 2024

12.2 Historical Data Validation

During different exploration stages, the Condor project submitted technical reports at different times, describing the data verification by various Qualified Persons (QPs).

The 2021 NI 43-101 report made a summary of QAQC of Condor Project as below：

There is no QAQC data available for the TVX drilling programme.

A comprehensive review of QAQC from drilling and trench sampling programs prior to 2014 is provided in Maynard and Jones (2011 and 2014) and Hastings (2013). The reviews indicated that no QAQC data was available for the TVX drilling; however, very little of these drilling results are the subject of this report.

Lumina completed a resampling of the TVX holes from Los Cuyes as described in the 2018 Technical Report (Sim and Davis, 2018). Drill programs from 2004–2007 had a higher failure rate for gold in certified reference standards than would normally be acceptable; however, duplicate samples validated original assays. The failure rate for the 2007–2008 program was also higher than acceptable. Failures were found to be related to sample labelling errors rather than repeatability in resampled assays. Quality control failures for programs from 2012–2015 were addressed with programs of remedial assay analysis. Following this extensive check program, quality control issues with drill programs carried out by previous operators were deemed by the authors to have been adequately addressed.

For the Lumina/Luminex drill programs, a review of the QAQC protocols was conducted prior to drilling and formalized in a detailed QAQC manual developed by Lumina/Luminex. Each drilling phase was reviewed by a QP who was on site during the drill program. The procedures for core processing and the insertion of blanks and standards were examined. The QAQC program was conducted in accordance with industry best practices.

During the 2017–2018 drill program, 1,116 samples were analysed: 55 were blanks, 55 were certified reference material, 56 were coarse duplicates, and the remaining 950 samples were drilling core. After each batch of analytical results came in, the QAQC samples were reviewed by a Lumina geologist. Lumina's QAQC consultant also reviewed the data on a regular basis.

During the 2019–2021 drill program, 15,604 samples were analysed: 571 were blanks, 397 were certified reference material, 384 were fine duplicates, 386 were coarse duplicates, and the remaining 13,866 samples were drilling core. After each batch of analytical results came in, the QAQC samples were reviewed by a Luminex geologist. Luminex's QAQC consultant also reviewed the data on a regular basis.

Luminex's QAQC consultant confirmed that the results from drill programs throughout the 2019–2020 program are acceptable.

12.3 Analytical Quality Control Data Validation

In 2025, SRK team has reviewed the database named CN_DH_Export_Database_8Sept2023.xlsx which includes the QAQC data for several deposits from 1994 to 2023, and the data was included in the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimation.

This report will mainly focus on the QAQC data in 2025 SVM drilling program.

Certified Reference Materials

The CRMs material for Los cuyes in 2025 was sourced from OREAS and are summarized in Table 11.3. Detailed statistics and standard performance are presented in Table 12.1and Figure 12.3.

Table 12.1: CRM Results Summary 2025

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			Statistics	OREAS 501d (Au)
Project	Los Cuyes		Sample Count	34
Data Series		2025	Expected Value	0.23
Data Type	Core Samples		Standard Deviation	0.01
Commodity	Au		Data Mean	0.22
Laboratory	Laboratorio ALS		Outside 2StdDev	9%
Analytical Method	Au-AA25_ME-OG46		Below 2StdDev	2
Detection Limit	Au (0.01 ppm)		Above 2StdDev	1
			Statistics	**OREAS 503d (Au)**

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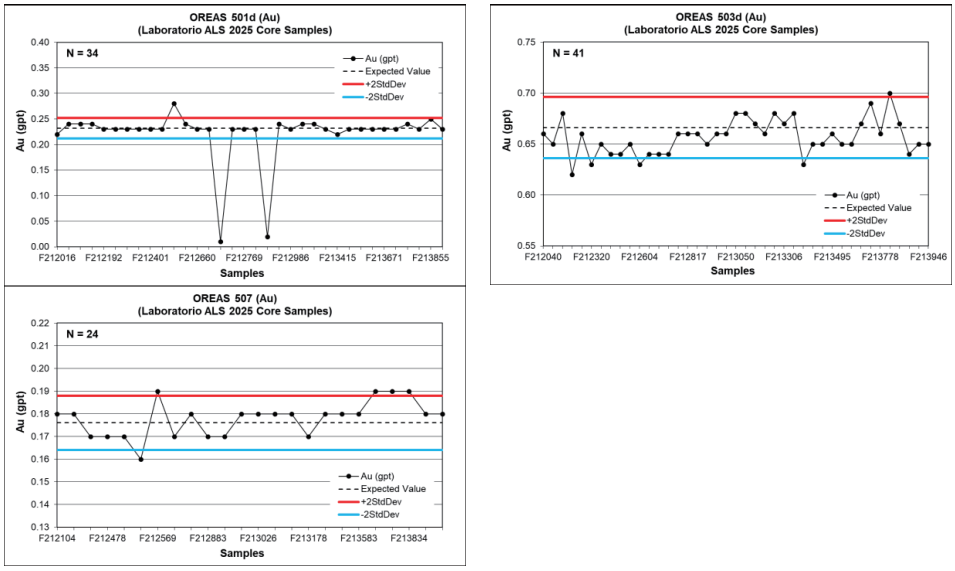
Project	Los Cuyes		Sample Count	41
Data Series		2025	Expected Value	0.67
Data Type	Core Samples		Standard Deviation	0.02
Commodity	Au		Data Mean	0.66
Laboratory	Laboratorio ALS		Outside 2StdDev	12%
Analytical Method	Au-AA25_ME-OG46		Below 2StdDev	4
Detection Limit	Au (0.01 ppm)		Above 2StdDev	1
			Statistics	**OREAS 507 (Au)**
Project	Los Cuyes		Sample Count	24
Data Series		2025	Expected Value	0.18
Data Type	Core Samples		Standard Deviation	0.01
Commodity	Au		Data Mean	0.18
Laboratory	Laboratorio ALS		Outside 2StdDev	21%
Analytical Method	Au-AA25_ME-OG46		Below 2StdDev	1
Detection Limit	Au (0.01 ppm)		Above 2StdDev	4

Figure 12.3: CRMs Performances 2025



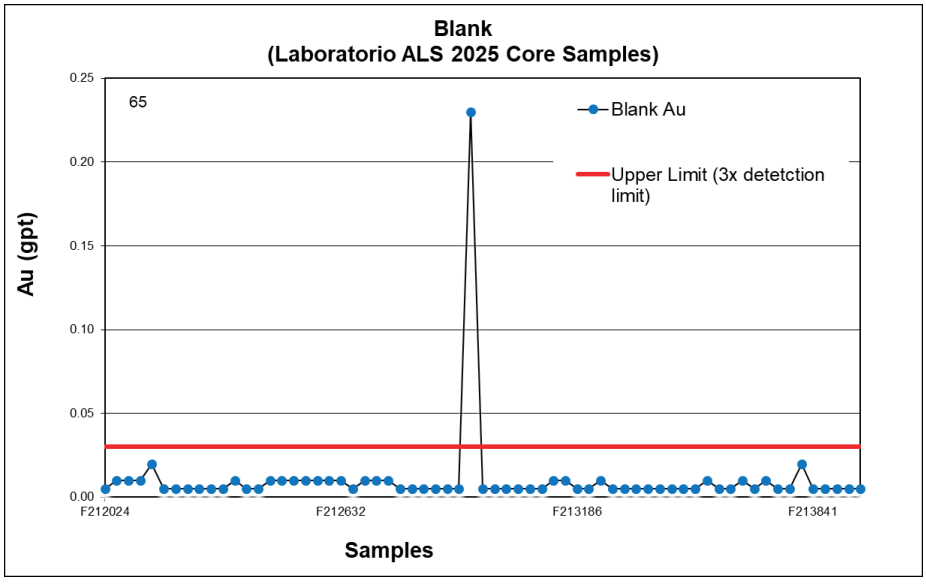
Blanks

Glass blanks and silice samples were used for Los cuyes in 2025. The details of blanks submitted to the analytical laboratories are shown in Table 12.2 with control charts for Au shown in Figure 12.4. The Au results are representative of the other analysed variables and indicate that there is not regular between sample contamination during the sample preparation process.

Table 12.2: Blanks Results Summary 2025

		Statistics	Blank Au	0	0
Project	Condor Project	Sample Count	65	0	0
Data Series	2025	Lab Lower Detection Limit	0.010	0.000	0.000
Data Type	Core Samples	Samples Above 3x Det. Lim.	1	0	0
Commodity	Au	Data Mean	0.010	0.000	0.000
Laboratory	Laboratorio ALS	Percentage Outside (3xDL)	2%	0%	0%
Analytical Method	Au-AA25_ME-OG46				
Detection Limit	Au (0.01 ppm)				

Figure 12.4: Blanks Performances Charts for Au



Duplicates

The Los cuyes QAQC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates, coarse duplicates, and pulp duplicates for Au. The summary of duplicates 2025 is shown from Table 12.3 to Figure 12.7.

Table 12.3: Au Duplicates Results Summary 2025

QC Type	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Pulp duplicates	34	14	41%	7	21%	13	38%
Coarse duplicates	34	18	53%	9	26%	7	21%
Field duplicates	32	14	44%	3	9%	15	47%

The performance of the duplicates in 2025 indicates some risks, particularly regarding the representativeness of pulp and primary field sampling.

The pulp duplicates performance suggests there may be insufficient grinding fineness, inadequate sample charge weights, or a Nugget Effect combined with poor lab procedures.

For field duplicates, nearly half (47%) of the samples have a deviation exceeding 20% which shows the spatial variability of mineralization or the representativeness of the sampling method.

Figure 12.5: Pulp Duplicates Performances Charts for Au 2025

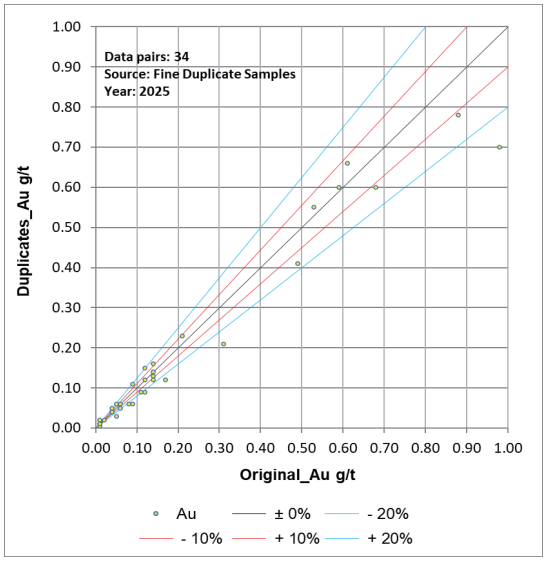


Figure 12.6: Coarse Duplicates Performances Charts for Au 2025

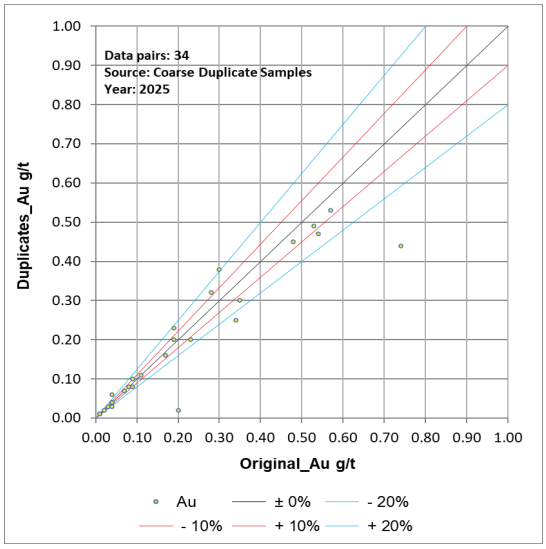
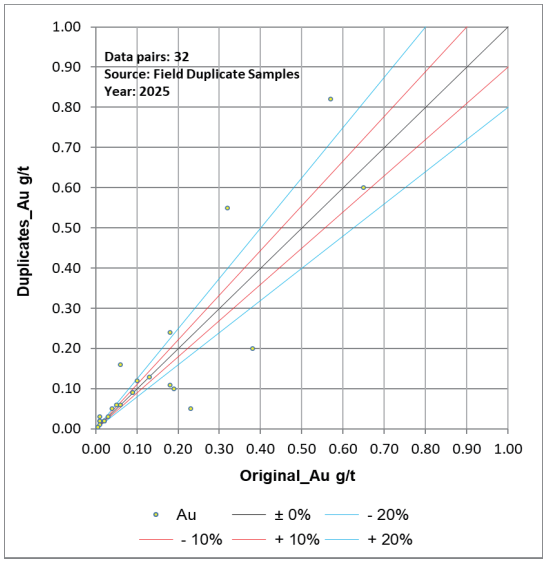


Figure 12.7: Field Duplicates Performances Charts for Au 2025



12.4 Recommendations and Conclusions

The QP is of the opinion that core sampling, logging and storage procedures are standardized, and that the analytical methods and processes generally comply with industry standards.

- The exploration team at the Condor Project demonstrated competence with respect to the managing, assessment and correction of analytic QAQC data.
- The bias observed in some lower grades may be as a result of the Laboratory lower detection limits.
- There are insufficient samples to be statistically significant for the Enma deposit.
- The performance of the duplicates in 2025 indicates some risks, particularly regarding the representativeness of pulp and primary field sampling.
- Overall, the QAQC monitoring program is consistent with common industry practice and demonstrates acceptable accuracy and precision for the analytical results.

SRK recommends that:

- SVM revise their protocols so that QC samples are inserted using a systematic approach at a rate of 1 sample in every 20 samples (5%).
- Continue to submit all QAQC samples (with no identification), so that the results are not known by the laboratory.
- Validate the QAQC datasets to enable consistent year-to-year reporting of results. Laboratory and Laboratory report IDs should also be fully populated in the assay and QAQC databases.
- Address over limit issues with the umpire laboratory assays.
- Submit at least 5% of drilling samples to a third-party umpire laboratory for check analysis on a regular basis.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

The metallurgical testing was reviewed by Mr Lanliang Niu, a professional engineer with SRK CN with over 30 years' experience in processing testing and studies, production management and technical consultancy service.

Plenge Laboratory in Lima, Peru and other laboratories conducted mineralogical studies and metallurgical tests on composite samples of the gold deposits of Condor Project. Test results were as follows:

- Breccias - San Jose - Ecuador, Direct Cyaniding Metallurgical Testwork, May 2004, Goldmarca Mining Peru S.A.C.
- San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, Condor Gold Project for Goldmarca Limited, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.
- Report of Investigation No. 18525, Condor Project Base Camp Samples Progress Report. dated July 24, 2020. Plenge Laboratory.
- Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report, Luminex Condor North Project, Camp, Los Cuyes, Enma Samples, May 26, 2021, by C.H. Plenge & C.I.A. S.A. of Lima, Peru.
- Report of Investigation No. 18702, Condor Project Los Cuyes West (High Grade, Low Grade), Breccia Pipe, dated August 29, 2023. Plenge Laboratory.

SRK reviewed these reports above and summarized the testing results in this section.

13.2 Los Cuyes West

Three composite samples representative of Los Cuyes West low-grade ore, Los Cuyes West high-grade ore and Breccia Pipe ore were tested by Plenge Laboratory in August 2023. The tests and results are summarized below.

13.2.1 Head assay and Mineral Composition

A representative split from each sample including a Master Composite (MC) formed by taking equal parts of each sample assayed as in Table 13.1. Bulk mineralogy by powder XRD is shown in Table 13.2.

Quartz and muscovite represent roughly 80% of the siliceous gangue while pyrite represents the major sulphide gangue ranging from 5.3% for Los Cuyes West to 7.1% for Brecia Pipe. The payable zinc and lead sulphides are sphalerite and galena.

Table 13.1: Head Assays for Los Cuyes and Breccia Pipe Samples

Element	Unit	Los Cuyes West		Breccia Pipe	Master
		Low Grade	High Grade	Mean Grade	Composite
Ag	g/t	12.0	41.7	11.4	21.7
Au1	g/t	0.738	3.797	1.110	1.882
Au2	g/t	0.712	3.499	1.006	1.739
Au Average	g/t	0.725	3.648	1.058	1.81
Cu	%	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.04
Pb	%	0.05	0.22	0.02	0.10
Zn	%	0.40	0.91	0.43	0.58
Fe	%	5.36	7.19	4.93	5.83
As	g/t	33	518	35	195
S total	%	3.11	5.42	3.22	3.92
C total	%	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.47

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.2: Bulk Mineralogy by XRD for Los Cuyes and Breccia Pipe Samples

Mineral	Distribution %		
	Los Cuyes West		Breccia Pipe
	Low Grade	High Grade	
Quartz	47.2	48.1	52.1
Muscovite	33.4	33.7	27.5
Chamosite	5.6	3.9	-
Pyrite	5.3	5.3	7.1
Illite	1.1	1.0	2.4
Sphalerite	0.7	0.7	1.4
Kaolinite	-	1.0	1.7
Alunite	-	-	1.2
Others	6.7	6.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.2 Gravity Concentration

An exploratory centrifugal gravity concentration was performed in a laboratory Falcon 4B concentrator at a grind size of P80=210µm and the concentrate cleaned once by vanning yielding the results as in Table 13.3: . The concentrate mass pull was 0.2% and the gold recovery is 14.9%. The test results suggest the presence of gravity recoverable gold.

Table 13.3: Gravity Concentration for Master Composite of Los Cuyes and Breccia Pipe

Product	Yield	Grade, g/t		Recovery, %	
	%	Ag	Au	Ag	Au
Gravity Concentrate	0.2	549.5	134.3	5.2	14.9

Product	Yield	Grade, g/t		Recovery, %	
	%	Ag	Au	Ag	Au
Tail	99.8	20.1	1.53	94.8	85.1
Head calculated	100.0	21.2	1.79	100.0	100.0
Head assayed		21.7	1.81		

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.3 Cyanidation

Whole ore cyanidation (WOCN) was explored at 100% passing 10 Mesh (2mm) and P80=75μm standard and CIL conditions at cyanide concentration of 0.1%. The results are listed in Table 13.4: and shown as Figure 13.1 for gold and Figure 13.2 for silver.

The highest gold extractions were achieved for Los Cuyes High Grade 94.5% followed Los Cuyes Low grade 91.1% and lastly Breccia Pipe 87.1%. The low silver recoveries are expected due to the presence of sulphides. The gold extractions of CIL are little bit higher than that of standard WOCN suggesting a slight preg-robbing effect.

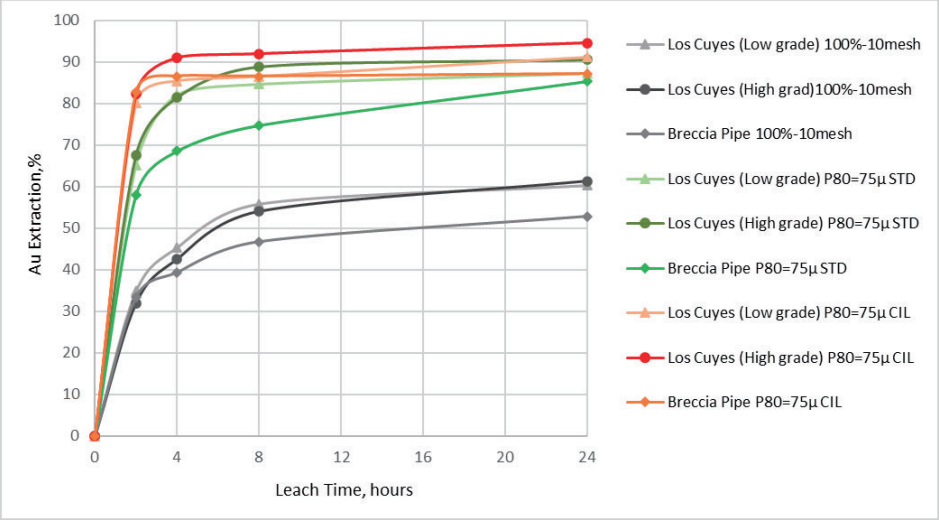
Table 13.4: Whole Ore Cyanidation Results for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe

Size	Process	Head calc g/t		Residue g/t		Extraction[1] %		Reagent kg/t		NaCN Add kg/t
		Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	NaCN	CaO	
Los Cuyes West (Low Grade)										
100%-10M	STD	12.8	0.732	9.0	0.29	29.5	60.3	0.39	1.1	2.65
P_{80}=75μ	STD	12.8	0.732	8.4	0.09	34.3	87.2	0.66	1.0	1.80
P_{80}=75μ	CIL	12.1	0.740	7.9	0.07	34.4	91.1	1.25	1.0	1.97
Los Cuyes West (High Grade)										
100%-10M	STD	41.4	3.900	29.4	1.51	29.0	61.3	1.01	1.5	3.64
P_{80}=75μ	STD	42.2	3.829	25.8	0.36	39.0	90.5	1.35	1.3	2.21
P_{80}=75μ	CIL	40.4	3.860	27.4	0.21	32.2	94.5	1.93	1.1	2.41
Breccia Pipe										
100%-10M	STD	12.1	1.040	8.6	0.49	28.8	52.8	0.54	1.4	3.03
P_{80}=75μ	STD	12.4	1.016	8.5	0.15	31.5	85.3	0.79	1.2	1.90
P_{80}=75μ	CIL	10.8	1.011	7.1	0.13	34.2	87.1	1.56	1.0	2.15

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

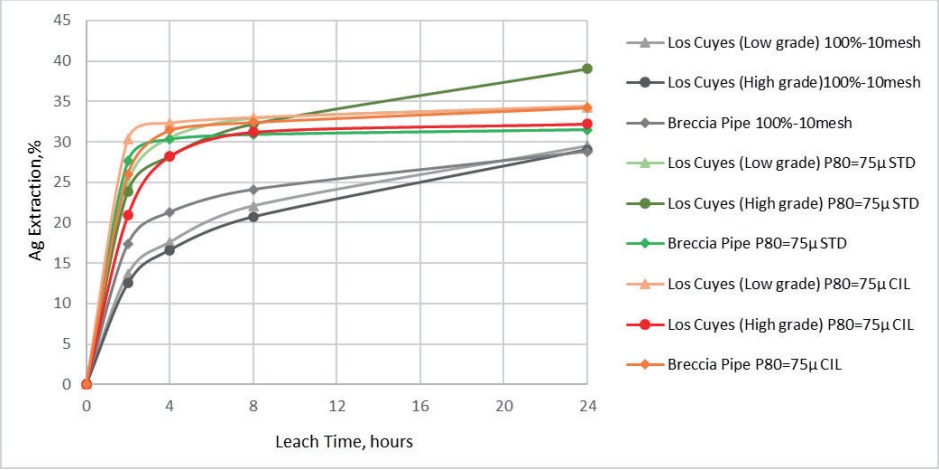
Notes: [1]The extraction is calculated with respect to the head calculated.

Figure 13.1: Gold Leach Curves of WOCN for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe



Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

Figure 13.2: Silver Leach Curves of WOCN for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe



Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.4 Bulk Flotation

Under grinding fineness of P_{80}=75µm, all sulphides rougher flotation (bulk flotation) tests were carried out. The results are listed in Table 13.5. High gold and silver recoveries are achieved indicating the ores are amenable to a flotation process.

Table 13.5: Rougher Flotation Results for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe

Parameter	Unit	Los Cuyes West		Breccia Pipe
		Low Grade	High Grade	
Concentrate Yield	%	9.8	15.1	11.3
Concentrate Grade	Ag g/t	118.5	248.0	102.0
	Au g/t	8.1	26.9	9.4
	Cu %	0.13	0.31	0.24
	Pb %	0.52	1.32	0.15
	Zn %	2.73	3.94	3.12
	S total %	26.0	29.7	26.0
Concentrate Recovery	Ag %	83.9	86.8	95.0
	Au %	93.4	95.9	97.8
	Cu %	70.9	86.0	91.1
	Pb %	85.0	92.5	65.6
	Zn %	64.1	63.1	78.5
	S total %	83.3	83.0	96.2

Parameter	Unit	Los Cuyes West		Breccia Pipe
		Low Grade	High Grade	
Tails Grade	Ag g/t	2.5	6.7	0.7
	Au g/t	0.06	0.20	0.03
	Cu %	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Pb %	0.01	0.02	0.01
	Zn %	0.17	0.41	0.11
	S total %	0.57	1.08	0.13
Head Grade (Calculated)	Ag g/t	13.9	43.0	12.2
	Au g/t	0.85	4.22	1.09
	Cu %	0.02	0.05	0.03
	Pb %	0.06	0.21	0.03
	Zn %	0.42	0.94	0.45
	S total %	3.07	5.39	3.05

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.5 Concentrate Cyanidation

Cyanidation by carbon in leach (CIL) process under intensive (1.0% cyanide concentration) and standard (0.2% cyanide concentration) conditions are carried out. The results are listed in Table 13.6 for intensive leach and in Table 13.7 for standard leach, respectively.

The results indicated both intensive and standard cyanidation can achieve a high gold extraction rate, and the sodium cyanide consumption is greatly reduced under mild conditions.

The overall recoveries of rougher flotation and CIL of concentrate is shown in Table 13.8. The average recovery of the three samples is 37.3% for silver and 89.7% for gold.

Table 13.6: Intensive CIL of Flotation Concentrate for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe

Time hours	Recovery, %					
	Low Grade		High Grade		Breccia Pipe	
	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au
2	47.2	85.2	41.8	91.7	43.8	91.9
4	51.1	89.9	44.9	94.3	45.3	92.6
8	57.1	93.0	48.6	95.9	48.7	92.4
24	**63.5**	**94.7**	**52.8**	**96.3**	**52.2**	**91.8**
Head Grade, g/t	104.8	8.36	256.1	28.67	105.8	9.95
Residue Grade, g/t	38.3	0.44	121.0	1.07	50.6	0.81
NaCN, kg/t	9.46		14.90		16.45	
Lime, kg/t	1.00		1.40		1.70	
NaCN Add, kg/t	44.59		46.69		48.52	

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.7: Standard CIL of Flotation Concentrate for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe

Time hours	Recovery, %					
	Low Grade		High Grade		Breccia Pipe	
	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au
1	19.9	51.9	28.3	79.8	29.3	53.8
2	26.2	83.3	32.3	93.5	33.9	68.4
4	31.3	85.2	35.9	95.6	37.7	82.8
8	35.5	89.1	39.0	96.2	39.6	87.8
24	**41.8**	**93.1**	**42.5**	**96.8**	**41.9**	**91.1**
Head Grade, g/t	118.5	8.08	247.6	26.88	102.3	9.40
Residue Grade, g/t	69.0	0.56	142.0	0.86	59.4	0.83
NaCN, kg/t	3.10		5.47		5.61	
Lime, kg/t	1.80		1.70		1.70	
NaCN Add, kg/t	9.24		9.72		9.69	

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.8: Rougher Flotation and Concentrate Cyanidation for Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe

Composites	Rougher Concentrate			Recovery, %						Reagent kg/t	
	Wt.	Ag	Au	Flotation		Cyanidation		Overall			
	%	g/t	g/t	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	NaCN	CaO
LC Low Grade	9.8	118.5	8.1	83.9	93.4	41.8	93.1	35.1	87.0	0.31	0.2
LC High Grade	15.1	247.6	26.9	86.8	95.9	42.5	96.8	36.9	92.9	0.82	0.3
Breccia Pipe	11.3	102.3	9.4	95.0	97.8	41.9	91.1	39.8	89.1	0.63	0.2
Average				88.5	95.7	42.1	93.7	37.3	89.7	0.59	0.2

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.6 Lead and Zinc Flotation of Cyanide Residue

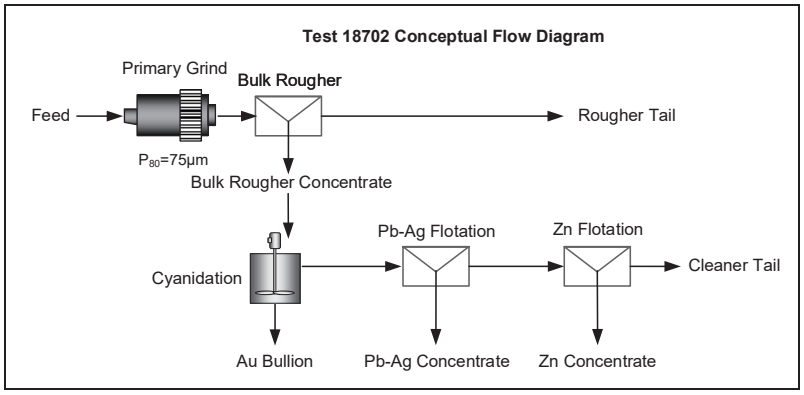
The conceptual tests flow diagram is shown as Figure 13.3. The rougher flotation was performed at P80=75μm. Intensive cyanidation was applied to the bulk concentrate. Sequential flotation of the leach residues was tested to obtain a lead-silver concentrate and a zinc concentrate. The results are summarized in Table 13.9.

The results show that the average silver and gold recovery of the three samples by cyanidation denoted as bullion in the table was 49.0% and 90.2% respectively.

The lead concentrate assayed 1,873 g/t silver and 20.45% lead at recoveries of 10.8% and 32.2% respectively. The zinc contained in lead concentrate is high as 13.1%, suggesting if regrind the bulk concentrate to liberate the aggregate is applied, both of the lead grade of lead concentrate and zinc recovery of zinc concentrate will be increased.

The average zinc concentrate assayed 121 g/t silver and 47.4% zinc at recoveries of 2.53% and 36.1% respectively. The mass pull for the lead and zinc concentrates are 0.13% and 0.45%. Gold assays are not available for the concentrates because of insufficient weight. The overall silver recovery is 62.4%.

Figure 13.3: Conceptual Flow Diagram of Rougher Flotation-Cyanidation-Pb Flotation-Zn Flotation



Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.9: Results of Rougher Flotation-Cyanidation-Pb Flotation-Zn Flotation

Products	Weight %	Assay					Recovery %				
		Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
Los Cuyes West (Low Grade)											
Conc. Rgh Bulk	10.2	104.8	8.40	0.13	0.39	2.57	85.7	95.2	75.3	81.6	58.5
Bullion[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.4	90.2	-	-	-
Conc. Ag/Pb	0.08	1,748	-	1.53	**23.19**	10.69	10.3	-	5.9	**38.8**	2.1
Conc. Zn	0.31	127.8	-	0.95	0.90	**49.00**	2.9	-	14.2	5.8	**36.7**
Overall Recovery							**64.7**	**90.2**	5.9	38.8	36.7
Los Cuyes West (High Grade)											
Conc. Rgh Bulk	13.9	256.1	28.67	0.30	1.25	4.77	87.4	95.0	84.6	83.9	71.9
Bullion[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.1	91.5	-	-	-
Conc. Ag/Pb	0.21	2,653	-	0.49	**32.33**	9.66	12.7	-	1.9	**38.6**	2.2
Conc. Zn	0.67	161.3	-	1.24	0.94	**45.18**	2.5	-	15.1	3.6	**32.6**
Overall Recovery							**58.8**	**91.5**	1.9	38.6	32.6
Breccia Pipe											
Conc. Rgh Bulk	10.5	105.8	9.95	0.29	0.21	3.35	89.3	96.8	68.2	67.2	73.5
Bullion[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.6	88.9	-	-	-
Conc. Wpb	0.09	1,216	-	6.41	**5.84**	22.78	9.4	-	16.1	**19.1**	4.7
Conc. Zn	0.37	73.0	-	0.94	0.17	**48.00**	2.2	-	9.3	2.2	**39.1**
Overall Recovery							**56.0**	**88.9**	16.1	19.1	39.1
Average of the above 3 samples											
Conc. Rgh Bulk	11.5	165.9	17.01	0.25	0.68	3.69	87.5	95.7	76.0	77.6	68.0
Bullion[1]							49.0	90.2			
Conc. Ag/Pb	0.13	**1,873**		2.81	**20.45**	14.38	**10.8**		8.0	**32.2**	3.0
Conc. Zn	0.45	**120.7**		1.04	0.67	**47.39**	2.53		12.9	3.9	**36.1**
Overall Recovery							**59.8**	**90.2**	8.0	32.2	36.1

Note: [1]Cyanide leach recovery against mill feed

Source: Report of Investigation No.18702, August 29, 2023, Plenge Laboratory

13.2.7 Flotation of Cyanidation Residue

An exploratory batch flotation test on the MC cyanidation residue after Detox was conducted and the result is listed in Table 13.10.

The metallurgical balance shows that it was feasible to obtain a bulk Lead-Copper concentrate assaying 650 g/t silver, 3.81 g/t gold, 5.88% copper and 16.2% lead with recoveries of 18.6% silver, 0.78% gold, 34.9% copper and 61.9% lead. The mass pull was 0. 1%.

Table 13.10: Cyanidation and Residue Flotation Result of Los Cuyes Master Composite

Product	Wt	Grade (%)					Distribution (%)				
	(%)	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Bullion							87.1	49.4			
Concentrate	0.1	3.81	650	5.88	16.2	0.49	0.78	18.6	34.9	61.9	0.6
3rd Clnr tail	1.5	0.1	11.8	0.31	0.2	0.18	0.21	3.6	19.5	8.9	2.2
2nd Clnr tail	4.1	0.04	1.2	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.26	1.0	5.3	3.4	5.4
1st Clnr tail	23.2	0.06	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.17	2.08	5.7	10.0	6.4	32.8
Tail	71.1	0.09	1.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	9.58	21.7	30.4	19.5	59
Head Calc	100	0.09	2.4	0.02	0.04	0.12	100	100	100	100	100
Head Assay		0.1	2.7		0.03	0.13					

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report, May 26, 2021

13.3 Camp

Three composite samples representative of the Camp deposit referred as Low Grade, High Grade and Med Grade composites have been tested by Lenge Laboratory in July 2020. The tests and results are summarized below.

13.3.1 Head Assay and Mineral Composition

A representative split from each sample was combined into a Master Composite (MC) formed by taking equal parts of each sample assayed as in Table 13.11. The mineral composition is listed in Table 13.12. Like Los Cuyes West, Camp is a sulfide ore suggesting flotation is the suitable process to concentrate precious and base metal minerals.

Table 13.11: Head assay Results of Samples from Base Camp

Element	Unit	Assays			
		LOW Grade	MED Grade	HIGH Grade	Master Composite
Ag	g/t	14.0	10.5	60.3	29.3
Au1	g/t	1.73	5.05	6.07	4.75
Au2	g/t	1.70	5.60	6.67	3.80
Au average	g/t	1.72	5.33	6.37	4.28
Cu	%	0.024	0.029	0.072	0.039
Pb	%	0.07	0.03	0.39	0.18
Zn	%	0.70	0.71	1.54	0.98
Fe	%	4.44	4.19	5.82	5.37
As	g/t	129	178	272	NA
S total	%	3.52	2.48	7.04	4.20
S sulfide	%	3.11	2.02	6.33	3.60
C total	%	0.83	0.84	0.41	0.70
C organic	%	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.12: Bulk Mineralogy by XRD for Base Camp

Mineral	Distribution, %		
	LOW Grade	MED Grade	HIGH Grade
Quartz	40.2	29.4	39.5
Muscovite	23.9	11.3	16.5
Orthoclase	6.2	12.1	5.8
Butlerite	6.1	2.7	4.5
Albite	1.3	15.7	3.2
Microcline	-	-	5.3
Pyrite	4.3	3.1	8.9
Anorthite	-	3.5	3.0
Labradorite	-		1.0
Chamosite	1.3	6.0	1.0
Actinolite	1.0	1.0	-
Sphalerite	1.1	1.1	2.4
Rhodonite	1.4		1.2
Phlogopite	3.0	1.2	1.0
Clinochlore	1.0	1.0	1.0
Calcite	2.3	3.2	-
Andesine	1.0	1.0	-
Kaolinite	-	1.7	-
N.D.	6.0	5.9	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.2 Gravity Concentration

Under the grind fineness of P_{80}=210μm, a gravity concentration test by centrifugal concentrator and cyanidation tests on the gravity tails by WOCN and CIL in different grinding sizes were carried out. The gravity test results are listed in Table 13.13.

The gravity concentration achieved a high-grade concentrate at mass yield of 0.28%, the gold recovery is 35.2% at concentrate grade of 600g/t. The result suggests the gravity separation is applicable for Camp ore as an assistant gold recovering method.

Table 13.13: Gravity Concentration Result of Master Composite of Camp

Product	Wt., %	Assays, g/t		Distribution, %	
		Ag	Au	Ag	Au
Gravity Concentrate	0.28	1,377	600	11.9	35.2
Tail	99.7	28.3	3.06	88.1	64.8
Head Calculated	100.0	32.0	4.71	100.0	100.0
Head Assay		29.3	4.48		

Source: 1 Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.3 Cyanidation

Cyanide leach tests were conducted on gravity conducted on the gravity concentrate. CIL tests were also conducted on the MC sample. The results are summarized in Table 13.14.

The grind fineness has a material effect on the gold recovery for the gravity tails under P_{80} no less than 75μm. There is no preg-robbing effect observed.

The grind fineness has no apparent effect on gold recovery for the ROM sample, indicating the P_{80}=75μm is likely the optimized grind size. The gold leach rate is high indicating the ore of Camp is amenable to cyanidation.

WOCN result of gravity concentrate achieved a high gold recovery, but the residue grade is high, and the silver recovery is low.

Table 13.14: Results of Gravity Tails Cyanidation for Base Camp

Feed Material	Cyanidation Method[1]	Grind Size	Head Assay g/t		Residue Assay g/t		Extraction %		Consumption kg/t	
		P80	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	NaCN	Lime
Gravity Tails	WOC	210	27.0	2.9	17.4	0.341	35.6	88.2	0.7	0.4
	WOC	75	22.6	2.51	13.9	0.118	38.3	95.3	0.9	0.8
	CIL	210	21.7	2.93	15.4	0.322	29.1	89.0	0.8	0.4
	CIL	150	25.3	3.06	16.1	0.225	36.3	92.6	0.6	2.1
	CIL	75	25.3	2.59	17.9	0.127	29.2	95.1	1.0	0.4
Gravity Conc.	WOC	210	1299	571	525.7	1.646	59.5	99.7	16.9	0.8
ROM	CIL	75	31.6	4.48	17.8	0.126	43.5	97.2	1.3	0.4
	CIL	53	31.1	4.31	17.4	0.092	44.0	97.9	1.1	0.9
	CIL	38	31.4	4.36	16.6	0.112	47.1	97.4	1.1	0.9

Note:[1] Standard cyanidatin: NaCN concentration=0.1%, pulp density=40%, leach time=24 hours, pH=11
Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

ROM ore direct cyanidation tests were conducted on three Camp samples in May 2021. Under the grind fineness of P_{80}=75μm and cyaniding time, the WOCN and CIL leaching results are listed in Table 13.15.

Table 13.15: Direct Cyanidation Test Results for Camp Composites

Cyanidation Method	Sample	Head Grade (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/)		Extraction (%)		Reagent (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
WOCN	Low Grade	1.70	19.9	0.14	10.1	91.8	49.5	0.80	0.7
	Med Grade	4.69	12.6	0.16	7.1	96.5	43.3	0.70	0.7
	High Grade	7.54	64.9	0.30	36.7	96.0	43.3	1.08	0.7
CIL	Low Grade	1.77	21.9	0.14	12.8	92.1	41.5	0.98	0.7
	Med Grade	4.18	11.8	0.08	7.1	98.0	39.7	0.79	0.7
	High Grade	8.14	60.6	0.25	31.2	97.0	48.5	1.07	0.7

Source: Metallurgical Investigation No 18525-73-89 Progress Report, May 26, 2021, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.4 Bulk Flotation

Bulk flotation tests on the gravity tails and ROM under different grind fineness were carried out. The bulk flotation is "all sulfides flotation" aiming at float all sulfides and precious metals to obtain a mixed

concentrate. The results are summarized in Table 13.16. The flotation achieved good results at all the grind size with mass yield from 15.5% to 17.7% for gravity tails and 14.4% for ROM composite.

A set of tests for Design of Experiment (DOE) were run to explore the gravity concentration, flotation feed size and flotation pulp density (% solids). The results are summarized in Table 13.17. High recoveries were achieved under all the tested grind size, but the weight recovery/mass pull is inverse to the grind size. Gravity operation has a minor contribution to the final recovery.

Table 13.16: Bulk Flotation of gravity Tails and ROM for Camp

Feed Material	Grind Size P_{80} µm	Concentrate						Recovery, %				
		Wt. %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Stotal %	Ag	Au	Pb	Zn	Stotal
Gravity Tails	150	16.0	178	18.1	0.6	5.4	21.8	96.3	96.9	92.5	83.9	97.2
	106	15.5	164	19.3	0.6	5.3	22.5	96.3	98.3	92.2	83.0	96.9
	75	17.7	143	16.5	0.6	4.7	19.7	96.4	98.1	92.4	88.5	97.7
ROM	150	14.4	187	32.1	1.0	5.6	25.9	96.3	98.5	94.5	78.8	96.8

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

Table 13.17: Bulk Flotation of Design of Experiment for Camp

Run	Factor			Response						
	Feed Size P_{80} µm	% Solids	Gravity	Tail Au g/t	Flotation Recovery % Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Wt. %	Viscosity cp
1	150	32.4	Yes	0.087	98.04	98.94	91.80	90.02	14.89	1.6
2	139	35.3	Yes	0.083	98.13	98.77	92.07	95.06	15.99	1.8
3	150	38.3	No	0.096	97.84	98.78	93.80	90.46	18.42	2.1
4	150	32.9	Yes	0.081	98.18	98.79	92.17	94.48	16.41	1.6
5	99	37.5	Yes	0.045	98.99	98.83	92.54	97.71	23.23	2.4
6	74	38.3	No	0.047	98.94	98.90	94.49	98.54	24.11	2.8
7	150	30.3	No	0.081	98.18	98.75	93.90	88.57	16.31	1.5
8	74	30.6	No	0.04	99.10	98.77	93.96	98.39	17.97	2
9	112	35.9	No	0.085	98.08	98.97	94.39	97.71	21.35	1.9
10	74	34.2	Yes	0.055	98.76	98.92	92.35	96.09	18.27	2
11	112	31.8	No	0.055	98.76	98.87	94.05	98.34	18.22	1.7
12	74	30.2	Yes	0.035	99.21	98.84	92.09	96.86	19.19	1.9
13	99	37.4	Yes	0.058	98.69	98.99	92.68	96.19	21.58	2.4
14	116	31.0	Yes	0.071	98.40	98.91	92.09	94.37	16.47	1.6
15	150	38.2	No	0.122	97.25	98.93	94.34	89.70	17.42	2.1

Run	Feed Size	Factor		Response						
				Tail	Flotation Recovery %				Wt. %	Viscosity
	P_{80} µm	% Solids	Gravity	Au g/t	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn		cp
16	150	30.1	No	0.083	98.13	98.78	93.83	97.55	16.14	1.5
17	74	30.4	No	0.046	98.96	98.88	93.59	98.37	20.12	1.9

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.5 Concentrate Cyanidation

The bulk flotation recovered the sulfide minerals and precious metals in a mixed concentrate. The results of these concentrates cyanidation are summarized in Table 13.18. The feed concentrates came from different flotation tests without regrinding.

The gold recovery is satisfactory at feed size less than P_{80}=125µm, except silver. The remaining silver and gold will be recovered into lead concentrate and zinc concentrate during the subsequential lead and zinc separation flotation. Generally, the finer the feed size, the higher the gold recovery. SVM should carry out more testing to determine the optimal grind fineness considering separate lead and zinc flotation.

Table 13.18: Cyanidation of Bulk Flotation Concentrate for Base Camp

Grind Size	Head Assay g/t		Residue Assay g/t		Extraction %		Consumption kg/t	
P_{80} µm	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	NaCN	Lime
180	144	16.5	68.3	1.22	52.5	92.6	4.64	0.6
150	149	17.2	70.0	1.07	53.0	93.8	4.31	0.8
125	148	16.4	68.7	0.82	53.5	95.0	4.72	0.5
106	147	16.3	73.7	0.86	49.8	94.7	4.48	0.6
Average	147	16.6	70.2	0.99	52.2	94.0	4.54	0.63

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.6 Lead and Zinc Flotation of Cyanide Residue

The lead and zinc separate flotation exploratory tests were conducted under different fineness and different reagent regimes. The conceptual tests flow diagram is shown as Figure 13.3. The results are summarized in Table 13.19. The results show that saleable lead concentrate and zinc concentrate are likely produced, detailed optimization tests are recommended.

Table 13.19: Lead and Zinc Flotation of Cyanide Residue for Comp

Grind Size P_{80} µm	Product	Wt. %	Assay				Distribution[1]%			
			Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag	Au	Pb	Zn
106	Pb Conc.	0.3	3,324	1.01	52.4	3.86	6.7	0.01	24.8	0.2
	Zn Conc.	1.0	316.7	0.83	4.28	2.32	2.4	0.05	7.7	0.5
125	Pb Conc.	0.3	2,472	1.01	42.9	6.56	4.4	0.01	18.6	0.3
	Zn Conc.	3.2	417.1	1.98	4.18	40.27	9.0	0.26	21.7	24.1
150	Pb Conc.	0.3	2,405	1.17	39.1	23.65	4.6	0.01	18.5	1.3
	Zn Conc.	0.7	169.0	5.75	2.34	1.62	0.9	0.15	3.0	0.2
180	Pb Conc.	0.3	1,513	0.76	29.4	3.31	3.5	0.01	16.9	0.2
	Zn Conc.	5.4	268.0	3.19	2.32	47.79	9.9	0.63	21.3	55.4

Note: [1]Distribution based on Gravity Feed. Lead and zinc in gravity concentrate taken as negligible.

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525 (Base Camp Samples Progress Report), July 24, 2020, Plenge Laboratory

13.3.7 Flotation of Cyanidation Residue

An exploratory batch flotation test on the MC cyanidation residue after detox was conducted and the result is listed in Table 13.20.

The metallurgical balance shows that it was feasible to obtain a lead concentrate assaying 3348 g/t silver, 3.28 g/t gold and 44.2% lead with recoveries of 12.3% silver, 0.08% gold and 38.1% lead. The mass pull was 0.1%.

A zinc concentrate was also obtained assaying 219 g/t silver, 2.5 g/t gold and 45.3 % zinc with recoveries of 8.7% silver, 0.68% gold and 59.7 zinc. The mass pull was 1.3%. The test is open circuit and subject to improvement.

Table 13.20: Cyanidation and Residue Flotation Result of Camp Master Composite

Product	Wt (%)	Grade (%)					Distribution (%)				
		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Bullion							95.7	44.6			
Pb Concentrate	0.1	**3.28**	**3348**	0.80	**44.2**	20.0	**0.08**	**12.3**	2.6	**38.1**	2.4
3rd Cleaner tail Pb	0.4	1.94	1292	1.09	11.0	41.5	0.15	15.2	11.2	30.4	16.2
2nd Cleaner tail Pb	0.4	1.02	288.0	0.71	2.30	37.9	0.08	3.4	7.4	6.3	15.0
Zn Concentrate	1.3	**2.52**	**218.7**	1.37	1.00	**45.3**	**0.68**	**8.7**	47.7	9.3	**59.7**
3rd Cleaner tail Zn	0.5	0.53	48.1	0.08	0.39	1.07	0.05	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.5
2nd Cleaner tail Zn	2.0	0.46	31.5	0.04	0.21	0.47	0.18	1.9	2.1	2.9	0.9
1st Cleaner tail Zn	12.1	0.55	24.4	0.02	0.07	0.24	1.35	8.8	6.3	5.9	2.9
Tail	83.2	0.10	1.8	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.70	4.5	21.7	5.8	2.5
Head Calc	100	0.21	18.6	0.04	0.14	1.01	100	100	100	100	100
Head Assay		0.201	18.0	0.04	0.18	0.98					

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report, May 26, 2021

13.4 Soledad

13.4.1 Direct Cyanidation

San Jose is part of the Soledad deposit. A composite sample of San Jose was tested by direct cyanidation at two different grind size in May 2004. A high grind fineness and a long leaching time were applied to the WOCN test. The results are as in Table 13.21.

Gold extraction of 91.6% to 98.3% were achieved, indicating the WOCN process is suitable for the ore of San Jose deposit.

Table 13.21: Initial WOCN Test Results of San Jose Sample

Grind Size	Time (h)	Head Grade (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/)		Extraction (%)		Reagent (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
P_{90}=75μ	72	2.27	26.72	0.19	4.81	91.62	81.99	2.04	3.44
P_{100}=75μ	96	1.94	29.91	0.033	4.20	98.29	85.95	2.10	5.69

Source: Breccias -Sanjose-Ecuador Direct Cyaniding Metallurgical Testwork, May 2004

Another composite sample was tested using WOCN and CIL processes under grind fineness of P_{80}=106μm, the gold extractions were low as shown in Table 13.22. Compared with the result above, the grind size may be the controlling factor of gold extraction.

Table 13.22: Cyanidation Results of San Jose Composite Sample

Grind Size	Time (h)	Head Grade (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/)		Extraction (%)		Reagent (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
WOCN	48	4.17	8.81	1.14	5.0	72.6	43.3	1.64	6.6
CIL	48	3.97	6.70	1.45	4.0	63.4	40.3	1.53	6.1

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

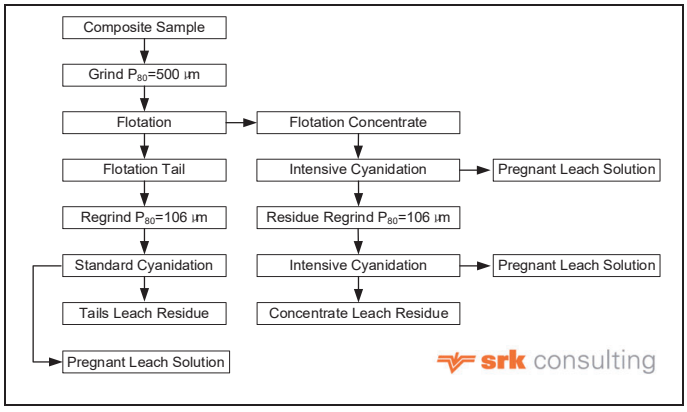
13.4.2 Rougher Flotation Followed By Gravity And Cyanidation Process Options

A flotation test was carried out at grind size of P_{80}=500μm adopting Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) as the collector.

The flotation concentrate was leached by intensive cyanidation at the original grind size of P_{80}=500μm and then the leach residue was reground to P_{80}=106μm for the secondary step of intensive cyanidation. The flotation tail is subject to standard whole ore cyanidation at the original grind size of P_{80}=500μm and regrind size of P_{80}=106μm.

The test flowsheet is as Figure 13.4. The flotation result is as in Table 13.23. The gold and silver and sulphides are enriched in the concentrate, but the grades are low. The gold recovery in concentrate is 72.8% leaving the tails grade high as 1.44g/t. The overall result is summarized in Table 13.24. The overall gold recovery is 80.7%.

Figure 13.4: Flowsheet of Flotation and Products Cyanidation



Source: SRK based on the metallurgical test report

Table 13.23: Rougher Flotation Test Result of San Jose Composite

Product	Wt (%)	Grade (g/t)		Grade(%)				Distribution (%)					
		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	S	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	S
Concentrate	16.05	20.15	32	0.117	0.023	2.61	41.2	72.79	67.09	61.50	46.79	92.12	80.98
Flot Tails	83.95	1.44	3	0.014	0.005	0.04	1.85	27.21	32.91	38.50	53.21	7.88	19.02
Calc Head	100.0	4.44	8	0.03	0.008	0.45	8.16	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assay Head		4.36	9	0.02	0.009	0.53	8.11						

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

Table 13.24: Summary Results of Flotation and Products Cyanidation

Flotation with Leaching of Float Conc with Subsequent Regrinding and Leaching of Float Tail @ P80=106µm	Au Distribution (%)	Au Extraction (%)
Float Conc Au Distribution	72.8	
Float Conc Leach @ P_{80}=500µm Au Extraction		52.6
Float Conc Releach @ P_{80}=106µm Au Extraction		10.3
Float Conc Releach Residue Au Distribution	9.9	
Float Tails Au Distribution	27.2	
Float Tail Leach @ P80=106µm Au Extraction		17.8
Float Tail Leach @ P80=106µm Au Distribution	9.4	
Overall Au Recovery		80.7

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

As the flotation tails cyanidation extraction is low, a gravity separation test by a Knelson concentrator was conducted on the flotation tails after regrinding to P_{80}=106μm.

Cyanidation tests on gravity concentrate and combined material of the concentrate cyaniding residue and gravity tails were conducted. The results are summarized in Table 13.25. The overall gold recovery raised to 88.2%.

Table 13.25: Summary Results of Flotation and Gravity and Cyanidation

Flotation with Leaching of Float Conc and Subsequent Regrinding + Gravity Separation +Leaching of Float Tail @ P_{80}=106μm	Au Distribution (%)	Au Extraction (%)
Float Conc Au Distribution	72.8	
Float Conc Leach @ P_{80}=500μm Au Extraction		52.6
Float Conc Releach @ P_{80}=106μm Au Extraction		10.3
Float Conc Releach Residue Au Distribution	9.9	
Float Tails Au Distribution	27.2	
Gravity Conc Intensive Leach Au Extraction		16.6
Au Extraction from Conc Leach Residue + Gravity Tail		8.7
Conc Leach Residue + Gravity Tail Releach Residue Au Distribution	1.9	
Overall Au Recovery		88.2

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

13.4.3 Step Gravity Separations Followed By Cyanidation Options

The gravity testwork completed on the San Jose ore composite involved an initial gravity (Knelson) concentration step at a grind size of 80% passing 500μm (P_{80}=500μm) with the tails from this test being subjected to further gravity concentrating at grind sizes of P_{80}=250μm and P_{80}=06μm. Each gravity concentrate produced was intensively leached with cyanide with the final tails from each grind size given a standard cyanide leach. The test flowsheet is as Figure 13.5. Results are summarised in Table 13.26. The final result is calculated as in Table 13.27. The overall gold extraction is calculated as 92.1%.

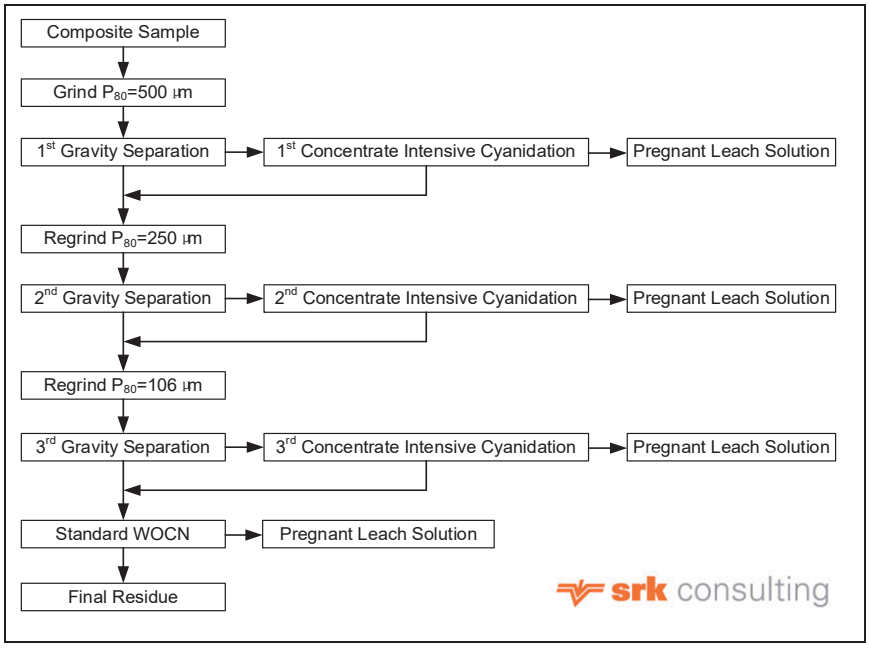
Table 13.26: Results of Step Gravity and Step Cyanidation Tests

Operation	Product	Wt (%)	Grade (g/t)		Recovery (%)	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Gravity Separation @ P_{80}=500μm	Concentrate	1.8	61.2	48.0	25.7	9.8
	Tails	98.2	3.30	8.3	74.3	90.2
	Head	100.0	4.36	9.0	100.0	100.0
Intensive Leach of Gravity Conc @P_{80}=500μm	PLS				90.0	65.0
	Residue		6.15	17.0	10.0	35.0
	Calc Head		61.2	48.0	100.0	100.0
Combined Residue & Tails Leach @ P_{80}=250μm	PLS				61.0	41.0
	Residue		1.64	5.0	39.0	59.0
	Calc Head		4.21	8.5	100.0	100.0
	Concentrate	9.1	18.8	20.8	44.6	26.0

Operation	Product	Wt (%)	Grade (g/t)		Recovery (%)	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Gravity Separation @ P_{80}=250µm	Tails	90.9	2.33	6.0	55.4	74.0
	Head	100.0	3.82	7.34	100.0	100.0
Intensive Leach of Gravity Conc @P_{80}=250µm	PLS				86.1	52.0
	Residue		2.61	10.0	13.9	48.0
	Calc Head		18.8	20.8	100.0	100.0
Combined Residue & Tails Leach @ P_{80}=106µm	PLS				73.0	50.0
	Residue		0.63	3.0	27.0	50.0
	Calc Head		2.33	6.0	100.0	100.0
Gravity Separation @ P_{80}=106µm	Concentrate	8.9	21.6	29.0	61.7	36.0
	Tails	91.1	1.32	5.0	38.3	64.0
	Head	100.0	3.14	7.2	100.0	100.0
Intensive Leach of Gravity Conc @P_{80}=106µm	PLS				87.1	42.0
	Residue		2.78	17.0	12.9	58.0
	Calc Head		21.6	29.0	100.0	100.0
Leach of Final Gravity Tails @ P_{80}=106µm	PLS				77.9	NA
	Residue		0.32	<3	22.1	NA
	Calc Head		1.45	NA	100.0	100.0

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

Figure 13.5: Step Gravity and Step Cyanidation Test Flowsheet



Source: SRK based on the metallurgical test report

Table 13.27: Overall Results of Step Gravity Separation and Step Cyanidation

Step Gravity Separations and Cyanidation of Gravity Products	Au Distribution (%)	Au Extraction (%)
Primary Gravity Conc @ P80=500µm Au Recovery	25.7	
Primary Gravity Conc @ P80=500µm Au Extraction		23.1
Primary Gravity Conc Leach Residue Au Distribution	2.6	
Primary Gravity Tail @ P80=500µm Au Distribution	74.3	
Primary Gravity Tail plus Conc Leach Residue Au Distribution	76.9	
Secondary Gravity Conc @ P80=106µm Au Recovery	47.4	
Secondary Gravity Conc Intensive Leach Au Extraction		41.3
Secondary Gravity Tail plus Conc Leach Au Distribution	35.6	
Secondary Gravity Tail plus Conc Leach Au Extraction		27.7
Secondary Gravity Tail plus Conc Leach Residue Au Distribution	7.9	
Overall Au Recovery		**92.1**

Source: San Jose Ore Evaluation Testwork, May 2006, Independent Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd.

13.5 Enma

13.5.1 Sample and Head Assay

The test sample is a composite of the core sections of the drill hole ENMT21-01 from the Enma deposit. The head assay result is as in Table 13.28. The average gold grade is 0.9 g/t, and the grades of copper. lead and zinc are low, but the sulphur grade is higher indicating pyrite content is higher.

Table 13.28: Head Assay Result of Enma Master Composite

Element	Au1	Au2	Ag	Cu	Fe
Content (%)	0.92	0.89	36.6	0.078	6.63
Element	Pb	Zn	As(ppm)	$S_{sulfide}$	$C_{organic}$
Content (%)	0.05	0.25	296	6.08	<0.01

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report

13.5.2 Whole Ore Cyanidation

The results of WOCN in bottle roll tests at two different grind size are listed in Table 13.29. The gold extraction is 74.2% at the grind size of P_{80}=75μm.

Table 13.29: Whole Ore Cyanidation Results of Enma MC

P_{80} (μm)	Time (h)	Head Grade (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/)		Extraction (%)		Reagent (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
75	24	0.97	36.8	0.25	11.8	**74.2**	**67.9**	0.7	0.6
45	48	0.98	35.2	0.23	10.3	76.4	70.7	1.6	1.0

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report

13.5.3 Gravity Concentration and Gravity Products Cyanidation

Gravity concentration at P80=210 μm indicates Enma MC can obtain gravity recoverable gold of 5.2% as in Table 13.30.

Table 13.30: Gravity Separation Result of Enma MC

Product	Yield (%)	Head Grade (g/t)		Distribution (%)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Gravity Concentrate	0.32	16.4	284	5.2	2.5
Tail	99.68	0.94	34.6	94.8	97.5
Head Calc	100.00	0.99	35.4	100.0	100.0
Head Assay		0.85	36.6		

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report

The WOCN in bottle roll tests for gravity concentrate and tails (tail is reground to P_{80}=75 μm) were carried out, and the results are listed in Table 13.31. The overall gold extraction is 71.5%, lower than the direct WOCN extraction of Enma MC. The low gravity recovery and low overall gold extraction indicates that a gravity process is not suitable for Enma ore.

Table 13.31: Results of Gravity-Cyanidation of Enma MC

Description	P_{80} (μm)	Time (h)	Head Grade (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/)		Extraction (%)		Reagent (kg/t)	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
Gravity Concentrate	210	24	16.0	284	2.81	110	82.8	61.3	13.2	0.5
Gravity Tail	75	24	0.94	34.6	0.27	11.4	70.9	67.1	0.8	0.6
Overall Extraction							**71.5**	**67.0**	0.84	0.60

Source: Report of Investigation No.18525-73-89, Progress Report

13.5.4 Grindability

The grindability of ores from Camp, Los Cuyes and Enma deposits are summarized in Table 13.32. The BBWi is Bond Ball Mill Work Index, the higher value indicates the harder grindability. The A*b and SCSE are other indexes of grindability denoting the ore hardness, the lower value of A*b indicating the harder ore and the higher value of the SCSE indication harder ore. Generally, the ore hardness and grindability of the three deposits is in the medium range.

Table 13.32: Summary of Ore Grindability

Description	Unit	Camp			Los Cuyes			Enma
		Low Grade	Medium Grade	High Grade	Low Grade	Medium Grade	High Grade	
F_{80}	μm	1,652	1,661	1,615	2,190	2,174	2,167	1,967
P_{80}	μm	119	120	119	118	118	118	119
Mesh Size	μm	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
BBWi	kWh/st	12.93	15.06	12.58	12.09	11.07	10.96	10.64
BBWi	kWh/mt	14.22	16.57	13.83	13.30	12.18	12.05	11.71
A					68.0	68.2	64.1	63.7
b					0.7	0.8	1.07	1.27
A*b					47.6	54.6	68.6	80.9
SCSE	kWh/t				8.99	8.49	7.77	7.45
SG					2.58	2.56	2.56	2.79
Ai	g				0.1049	0.0872	0.0720	0.0886

Source: multi metallurgical test reports

13.6 Conclusion and Recommendation

The valuable minerals of the Los Cuyes deposit (Los Cuyes West and Breccia Pipe) are gold, silver, sphalerite, galena and minor copper minerals. The responses to cyanidation and bulk flotation and bulk concentrate cyanidation are good for gold extraction, but silver extraction is poor for the bulk concentrate cyanidation. The process of bulk flotation and concentrate cyanidation achieved average gold recovery 89.7% and silver recovery 37.3%. The separation flotation of the cyanide residue of bulk concentrate produced two valuable products: (1) a saleable zinc concentrate and (2) a lead/silver concentrate containing low copper/lead and high silver. Detailed separation flotation investigations on bulk concentrate are recommended, aiming to producing suitable lead concentrate and zinc concentrate.

The samples from Camp had a similar metallurgical behaviour to those of Los Cuyes. The target metals respond well to bulk rougher flotation. The overall recovery of bulk rougher flotation and concentrate cyanidation were 94% for gold and 50% for silver. Separate flotations of concentrate cyanide residue likely produced a saleable lead/silver concentrate and a saleable zinc concentrate, but the recoveries were very low. Additionally, gravity separation should be suitable for the Camp deposit considering the high gravity concentrate grade of gold and silver. Detailed separation flotation investigations on bulk concentrate are recommended, aiming to produce suitable lead concentrate and zinc concentrate.

The cyanidation extraction of San Jose ore is significantly influenced by grinding fineness. Fine grinding can achieve higher gold and silver extractions. For sample with grades of Au 2.72 g/t and Ag 26.7 g/t, grinding fineness of P_{90}=75 μm, and leaching for 72 hours, the gold and silver extractions reached 91.6% and 82.0%, respectively. The San Jose ore contains a high sulfur content (pyrite). Flotation can enrich gold, silver, and sulfide minerals; however, the grinding fineness used in flotation tests was too coarse (P_{80}=500 μm), resulting in low concentrate grades and recovery rates, and failing to produce marketable copper, lead, silver, or zinc concentrates. SRK recommends conducting detailed bulk flotation tests, flotation concentrate cyanidation tests, and cyanidation residue flotation tests for copper, lead, and zinc. SRK anticipates that adopting a mixed flotation-concentrate cyanidation-cyanidation tailings separation flotation process could produce partial gold and silver bullion or marketable silver and zinc concentrates.

Simple cyanidation leaching tests were conducted on a Enma ore sample. For the ore sample with grades of Au 0.97 g/t and Ag 36.8 g/t, grinding fineness of P_{80}=75 μm, and leaching for 24 hours, the gold and silver leaching rates reached 74.2% and 67.9%, respectively. Similar to San Jose ore, Enma ore has high sulphur content (pyrite) and contains small amounts of copper, lead, and zinc. However, flotation tests have not been conducted. It is recommended to conduct tests on the "bulk flotation-concentrate cyanidation-cyanidation tailings separation flotation process" to reduce cyanidation leaching costs and produce marketable silver and zinc concentrates.

The process of cyanidation followed by flotation recovers extra gold and silver and probably produces a bulk lead-copper concentrate. The process cost is high compared to the process of flotation and then concentrate cyanidation. Whether marketable lead or copper concentrates are produced requires further testing.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

Condor Project comprises several deposits, however this section only focuses on the Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits, which are included in the Mineral Resources estimation.

The Mineral Resource estimation work of Camp, Los Cuyes, Soledad and Enma deposits was completed by SRK in 2025, while Los Cuyes was updated in 2026 based on the new additional holes.

The estimates are based on drilling samples information available up to 2025. The QP believes the drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the deposits and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

Mr Mark Wanless (Pr.Sci.Nat, FGSSA) and Ms Yanfang Zhao (MAusIMM, MAIG), who are Principal Geologists from SRK have reviewed the drillhole database, geological model and the mineralisation domains generated by SVM, made some adjustment, performed the grade estimation, classified the Mineral Resources and prepared the Mineral Resource estimate using Datamine, Isatis.Neo and Leapfrog Geo and Edge.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Mark Wanless and Ms Yanfang Zhao. Mr Mark Wanless is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Canada) inc.(SRK Canada) and Registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals as Pr.Sci.Nat, 400178/05, Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa, Member of the Geostatistical Association of South Africa and a Member of the South African Institute for Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM). Ms Yanfang Zhao is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (China) inc. (SRK CN) and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists(MAIG)and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM).

Mr. Mark Wanless visited the Condor Project between the 19 and 20 of June 2024. Ms Yanfang Zhao visited the Condor Project between the 19th and 20th of June 2024 and, the 2026 site visit is planned between 24 and 26 May 2026 by Ms Zhao to review any updates since last site visit.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

This section describes the Mineral Resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions.

14.2 Estimates Procedures

The Mineral Resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification
- Geological interpretation for estimation domain
- Data preparation (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis and variography
- Construction of the block model and grade interpolation
- Mineral Resource classification
- Model validation
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE") and selection of appropriate AuEq cut-off values for potential open pit Mineral Resources for Soledad and Enma and underground for Camp and Los Cuyes
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource statement

14.3 Database

The data provided for the Condor Project include the database in CSV format, including the collar locations, downhole survey results, geologic information, SG data, assay, grade shell wireframes, lithology wireframes, QAQC data, block models in csv format, Topo file, etc., and Resource Database summary is presented in Table 14.1, and the drillhole locations are shown in Figure 10.1.

Table 14.1: Resource Database Summary for the Condor Project

Deposit	Number of Drill Holes	Total Length of Drilling (m)	Total Length of Samples in Drilling (m)	Number of samples
Camp	56	27,805	15,803	24,022
Los Cuyes	50	9,863	6,191	9,288
Soledad	117	37,513	23,607	36,263
Enma	126	20,725	12,888	20,419

Notes: The summary has been sourced by SRK from the database provided by SVM.

14.4 Domain Modelling

14.4.1 Camp

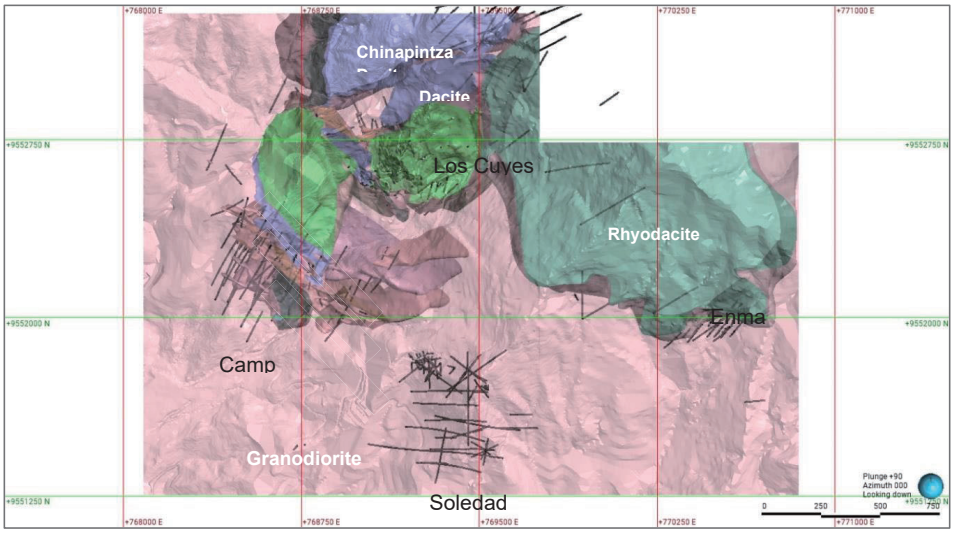
The Camp deposit host rock types are a series of intrusive units. The structure and geology model were created by SVM using a combination of geological logs and surface mapping. The primary rock types included in the model are:

- Rhyolite
- Vent Rhyolitic welded tuff
- Granodiorite

- Andecite-Dacite
- Diorite
- Greenstone
- Rhyodacite

Figure 14.1 shows a plan view of the surface geology below the saprolite weathering. There is a northeast-striking fault (Piedras Blancas Fault) on the southeast side of the deposit that appears to cutoff or bound mineralization.

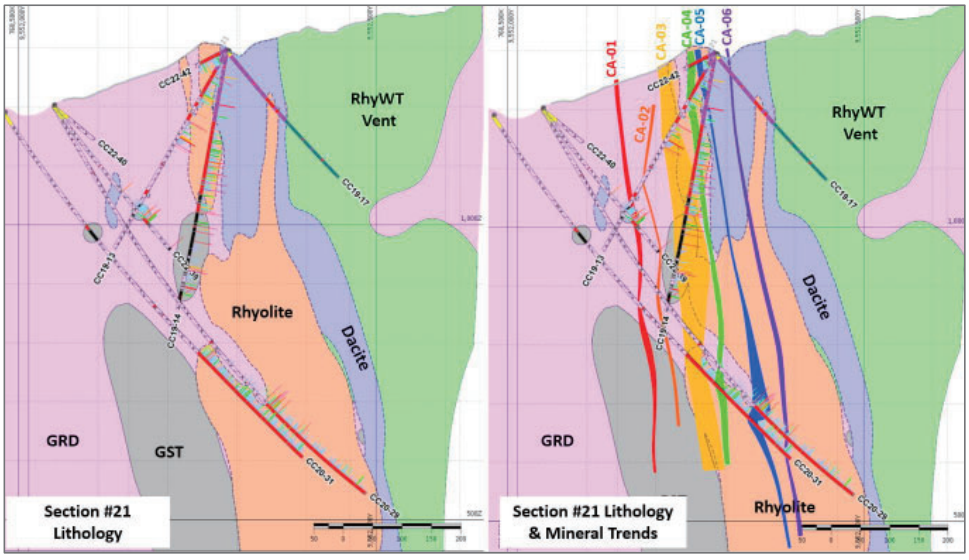
Figure 14.1: Plan View of Condor Project Geology at Surface



Sources: SVM, 2024

The gold, silver, copper, and zinc mineralization is not confined by rock type, but there are distinct grade zones that form relatively cohesive vein-like geometries that run parallel to the footwall of the rhyolite. A total of six major mineralization trends were defined and named CA-01 to CA-06 by SVM with a clear relation to Rhyolite intrusions through veins-stringers, dissemination, and contacts (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.2: Cross Sections of the Veins CA-01 to CA-06 looking Northwest



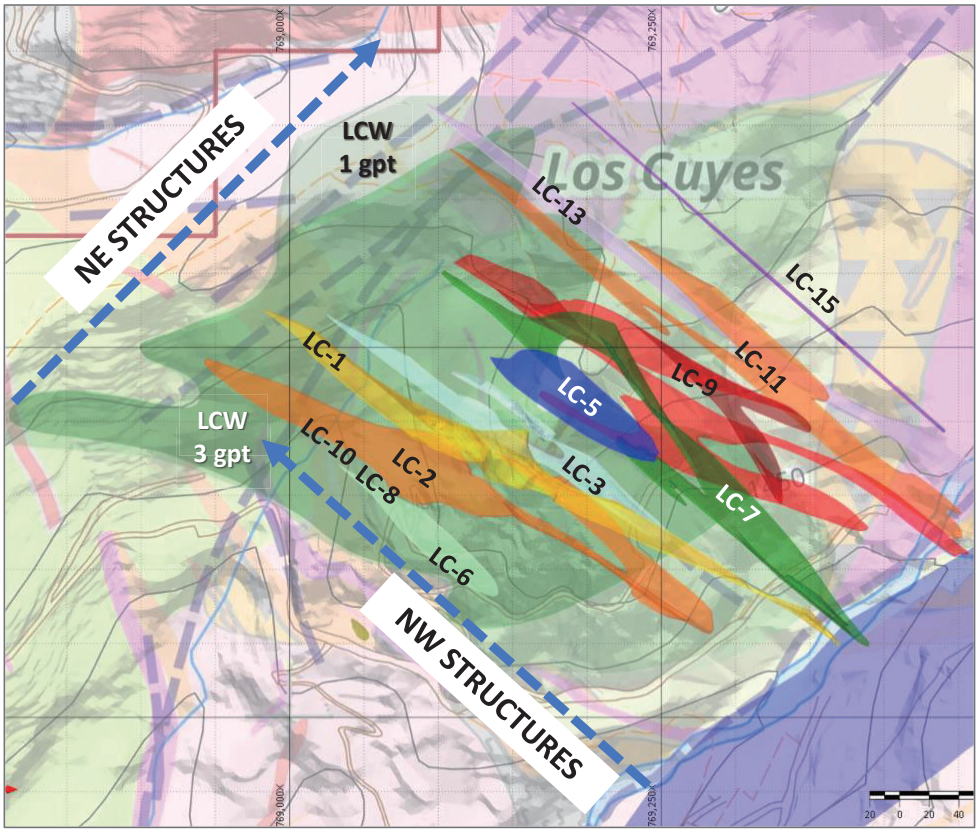
Source: SVM, 2024.

14.4.2 Los Cuyes

The Los Cuyes mineralization is not directly lithologically controlled but is focussed around the rhyolite lapilli tuff vent in a series of shear structures and a lower grade disseminated halo of mineralization. Two faults play an important role in the mineralization, the north west striking Piedras Blancas fault, which cuts off the mineralization to the south east, and the north east striking Los Cuyes west (LCW) structure in the north west near the contact between the rhyolite lapilli tuff and the granodiorite.

Within the rhyolite lapilli tuff twelve north west striking shears which dip steeply to the north east have been modelled (Figure 14.3). These NW striking structures are cut off against the LCW structure which also hosts significant mineralization (Figure 14.4). A lower grade halo of disseminated mineralization has been modelled surrounding these higher-grade shears, also constrained by the bounding structures, and predominantly within the rhyolite lapilli tuff.

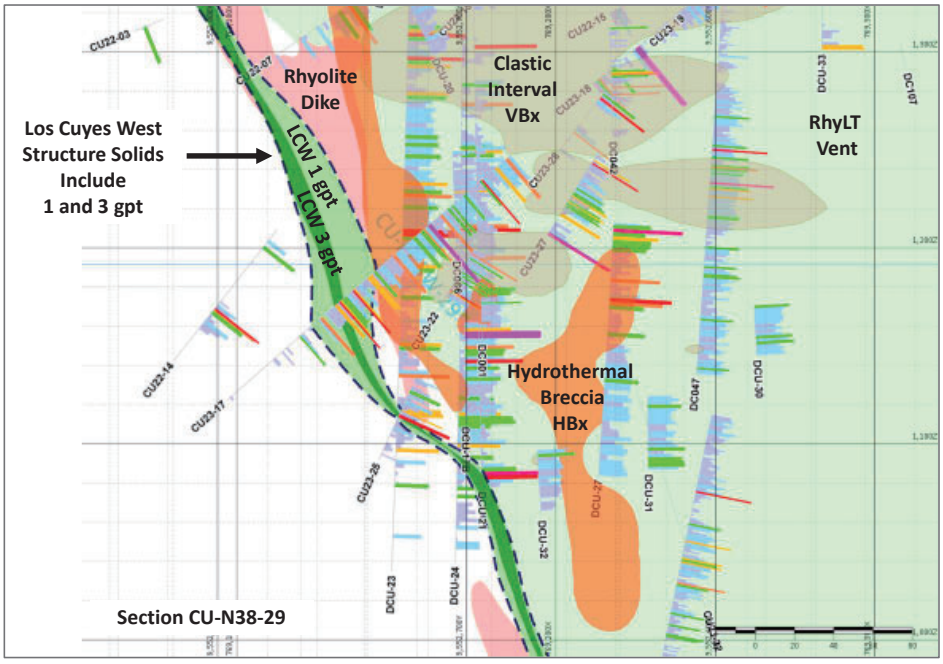
Figure 14.3: Plan View of the Los Cuyes Shear Hosted Mineralization Models



Sources: SVM, 2024

Notes: NW structures modelled using a 3 g/t gold cut off, the LCW mineralization is modelled above a 1 g/t gold cut off

Figure 14.4: Los Cuyes Vertical Cross Section looking North West

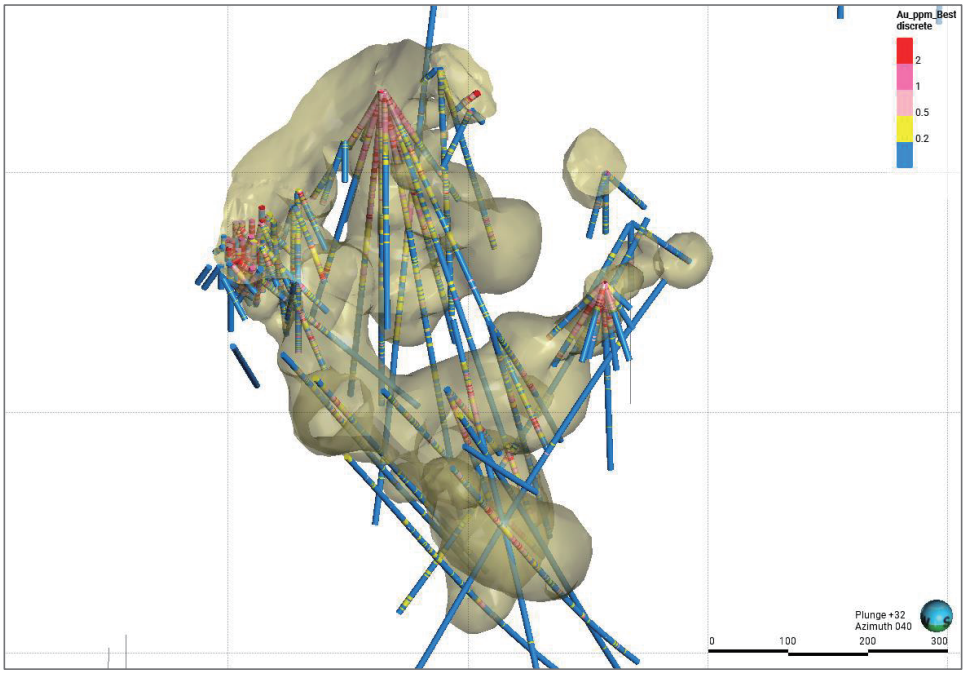


Sources: SVM, 2024
Notes: Only the 1 g/t LCW shell is used in the estimates

14.4.3 Soledad

Mineralization at Soledad is related to a felsic (rhyolitic) diatreme intrusion and associated breccias. No detailed lithological model was created for this area. The drilling database contains underlying geologic information, including lithology code designations derived from observations during core logging. Series of grade shell domains were interpreted for zones of continuous mineralization a set of intervals of Au g/t. Unlike Camp and Los Cuyes there is not yet a detailed geological interpretation for the Soledad deposit. A 0.2 g/t Au grade shell was chosen to constrain the mineralization, based on an assessment of several grade shell intervals, assessing the continuity of the mineralization (Figure 14.5). The lack of understanding of the geological controls on the mineralization will limit the estimation confidence.

Figure 14.5: Soledad Deposit 0.2 g/t Constraining Gold Grade Shell



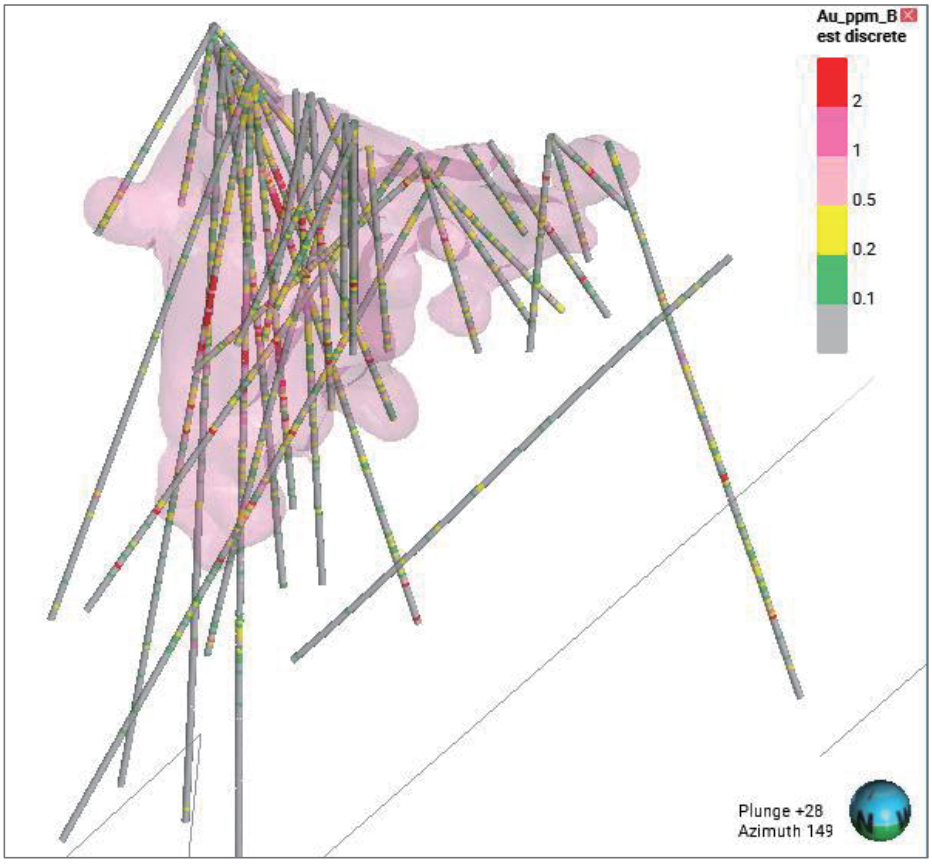
Source: SVM, 2024

14.4.4 Enma

Gold and silver mineralization at Enma is hosted in a west-northwest-trending rhyolitic breccia that occurs at the contact between andesite lapilli tuffs and the Zamora batholith. No detailed lithological model was created for this area. The deposit has dimensions of 200 m west-northwest, is approximately 10 m wide, and has a vertical extent of 350 m.

Similar to Soledad, a grade shell based on 0.1g/t Au Cutoff and ISO of 0.5 was generated by SRK Leapfrog Geo and Edge, and used for the estimation domain of Enma (Figure 14.6).

Figure 14.6: Enma Deposit 0.1 g/t Constraining Gold Grade Shell



Sources: SVM data and SRK Model

14.5 Specific Gravity

Specific gravity (SG) data is only available for drill holes in the Los Cuyes and Camp areas. SG measurements are determined using the water immersion method (weight in air versus weight in water). SG measurements are undertaken on whole pieces of core spaced at approximately 10 m intervals down each drill hole.

summarises the density data available per simplified logged lithology units within the Camp and Los Cuyes areas. These average densities are applied to the block model for each modelled lithology unit.

Table 14.2: Density Data for Camp and Los Cuyes per Lithology Code

	Los Cuyes		Camp	
Lithology	**Count**	**Average SG**	**Count**	**Average SG**
Dacite	329	2.74	275	2.69
Granodiorite	308	2.74	1,240	2.70
Greenstone	34	2.75	315	2.85
Rhyodacite	57	2.64	568	2.61
Rhyolite lapilli tuff	461	2.63	-	-
Rhyolite North West	97	2.65	2	2.58
Rhyolite welded tuff	6	2.68	83	2.64

Sources: SVM
Notes: Some simplifications of lithology units have been undertaken by SRK for average density calculations

In 2025, SVM took 183 SG measurements from the 2025 Los Cuyes drillholes. SRK have received the new SG data in 2025; however, the corresponding lithological information was not provided. As a result, the historical density data was utilized for the Mineral Resource update for Los Cuyes. The new SG data collected in 2025 was not incorporated into the model, and we believe this will not have a material influence on the overall resource estimation.

14.6 Compositing

Compositing the drill hole samples helps standardize the database for further statistical evaluation. This step ensures that the data has consistent support, and can aid in reducing the high variance that may be introduced through short samples.

14.6.1 Camp

Within the assay database of Camp, 45% of intervals are 1 m long, and 47% are 2 m long (Figure 14.7). A composite length of 2 m and minimum coverage of 50% was selected for Camp.

Composites were created within the mineralization wireframe domains beginning at the upper contacts. The intersection thickness encountered by any given drill hole, however, is not an even multiple of the composite length. if the remaining length was less than 1 m, the composite was distributed equally.

The elimination of the small composites did not affect the overall integrity of the composited database. The compositing of samples before and after does not affect the overall distribution of the samples (Figure 14.8).

Figure 14.7: Interval Length Histogram for the Camp Deposit

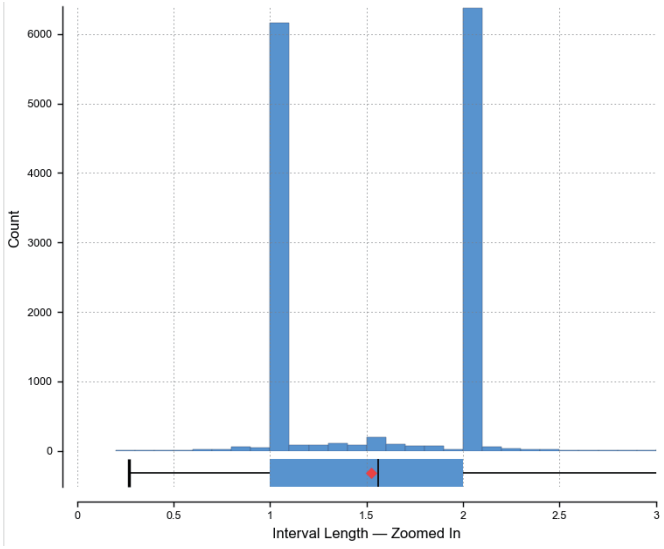
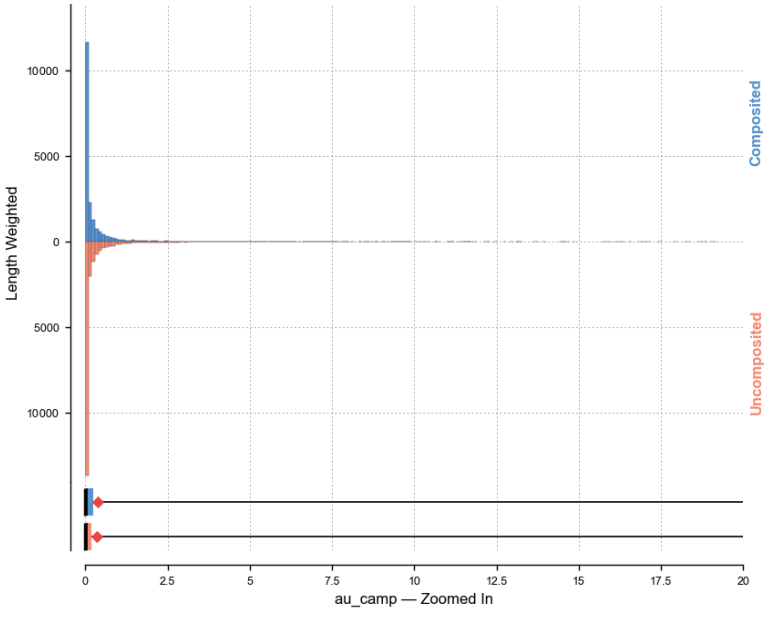


Figure 14.8: Gold Grades Before and After Compositing (Camp)



The average grades of composite datasets of each domain are shown in Table 14.3.

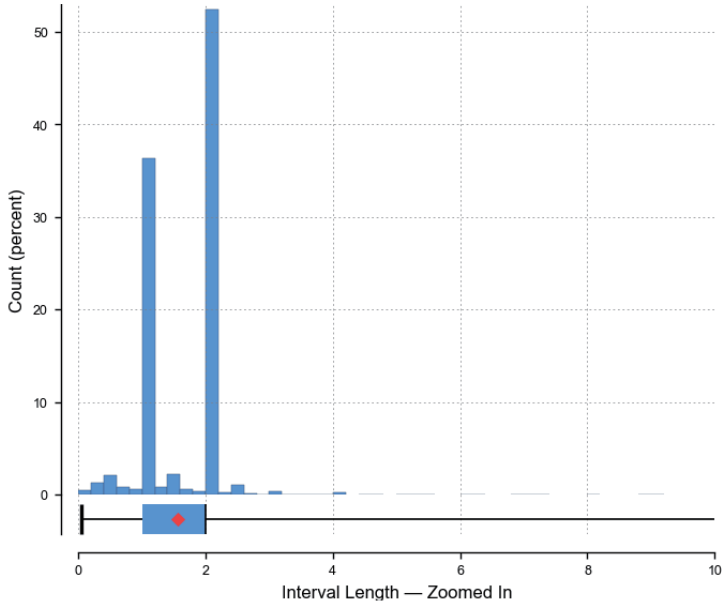
Table 14.3: Camp Composites for Each Domain

Domain	Count	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	S %
CA-01	101	22.53	2.31	0.02	0.08	0.76	163.96	2.73
CA-02	77	7.00	1.18	0.01	0.04	0.44	38.65	1.65
CA-03	1,266	13.06	1.54	0.02	0.05	0.53	113.19	2.96
CA-04	188	13.42	1.38	0.02	0.05	0.60	116.50	3.04
CA-05	198	14.94	1.40	0.02	0.07	0.52	96.93	2.60
CA-06	159	9.41	0.70	0.01	0.02	0.17	43.66	1.24

14.6.2 Los Cuyes

The Los Cuyes domains can be separated into the shear style domains and the surrounding disseminated halo domain. The consideration of the appropriate composite length is different for each of these since the dimensions of the domains are significantly different. For the shear domains the dimensions are similar to that discussed for camp, while for the disseminated halo the mineralization dimensions do not impact the choice of composite length. As with Camp the sample length distribution at Los Cuyes is bimodal with common values of 1 m (36 % of samples) and 2 m 52 % of samples with a minor population of variable samples as shown in Figure 14.9.

Figure 14.9: Interval Length Histogram of Los Cuyes



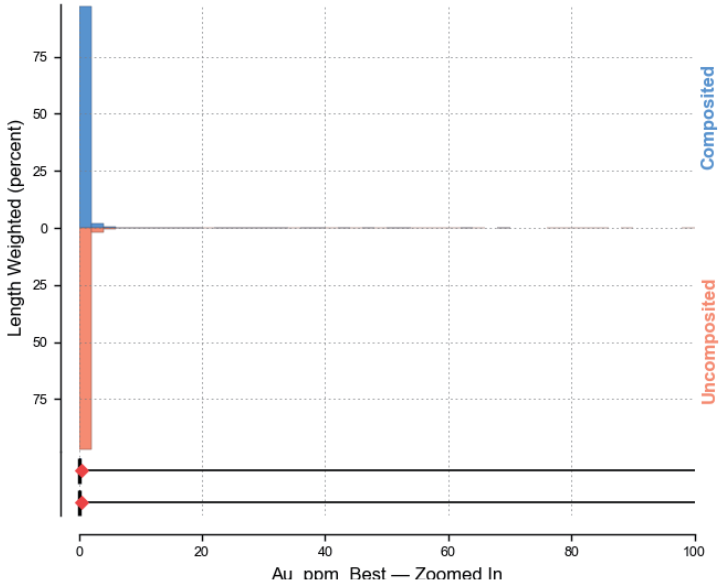
SRK undertook a composite optimisation considering arrange of composite lengths for each shear and halo domain.

For the shear domains composite lengths of longer than 2 m resulted in a number of composites shorter than the target length due to the dimensions of the mineralized domain, and did not materially reduce the coefficient of variation.

For the shear domains a composite length of 2 m was selected. For the halo domain a length of 3 m was selected as the coefficient of variation stabilised for composite lengths above this value. As the halo domain residual value is not materially different to the mean for the domain, the residual sample was ignored. For the shear domains however the residual value can be significantly different to the composite values. Therefore for the shear domains the residual composite was merged with the previous composite to ensure the grade is not biased.

The elimination of the small composites did not affect the overall integrity of the composited database. The compositing of samples before and after does not affect the overall distribution of the samples (Figure 14.10).

Figure 14.10: Gold Grades Before and After Compositing (Los Cuyes)



The average grades of the 2 m and 3 m composite datasets are shown in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4: Los Cuyes Deculstered Average Values for Estimated Variables in Each Domain

Domain	Count	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Count[1]	As ppm	S %
Halo	3,704	0.72	6.43	0.02	0.24	0.02	1,092	25.97	2.25
LCW	257	2.99	14.11	0.08	0.47	0.03	167	180.73	3.73
NW01_3gpt	256	2.70	24.97	0.10	0.79	0.07	73	184.90	4.22
NW02_3gpt	100	2.08	12.42	0.05	0.67	0.03	55	25.01	2.23
NW03_3gpt	29	11.07	47.97	0.19	1.29	0.11	13	1,124.69	5.99
NW05_3gpt	11	7.41	67.61	0.11	1.12	0.06	5	1,445.78	6.14
NW06_3gpt	3	6.42	27.41	0.11	0.34	0.01	3	189.10	5.63
NW07_3gpt	60	2.29	17.72	0.07	0.28	0.03	41	58.58	3.46
NW08_3gpt	15	4.89	26.51	0.6	0.45	0.02	7	95.86	2.52
NW09_3gpt	62	6.31	13.76	0.04	0.46	0.04	38	40.08	2.82
NW10_3gpt	4	4.16	31.28	0.58	0.55	0.01	1	97.87	0.91
NW11_3gpt	13	4.04	16.57	0.07	0.34	0.03	-		
NW13_3gpt	7	6.60	94.25	0.11	0.47	0.06	-	25.97	2.25

As and S are not assayed for all drillholes resulting in different numbers of composites
Composite length of 3 m

14.6.3 Soledad

The approach to compositing at Soledad is similar to that undertaken at Los Cuyes for the disseminated halo domain, since the domain definition using a grade shell has defined a similar kind of domain. The distribution of sample length is similarly grouped around 1 m (44%) and 2 m (50%) samples.

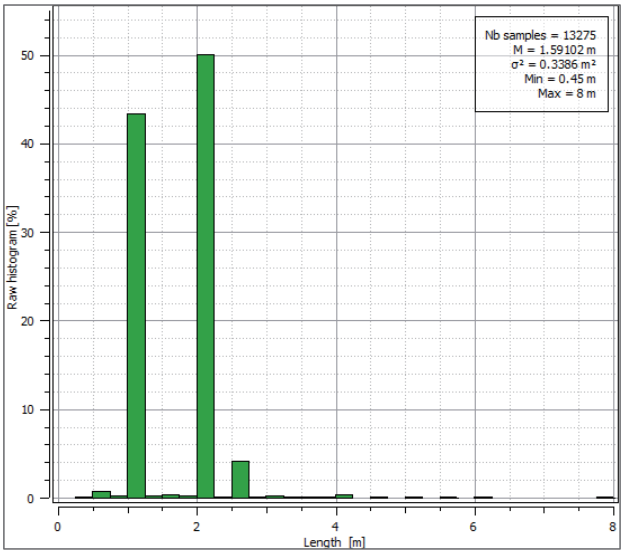
A composite length of 2 m was selected for Soledad based on the composite optimisation results. As can be seen in

, the compositing did not impact the mean grades; however, in this instance the grades of the residual samples are quite different, and therefore the residual samples are merged with the previous composite.

Table 14.5: Soledad Sample and Composite Grades with Residual Sample Grades

Variable	Sample	Composite	Residual
Ag_ppm	6.96	6.97	2.5
As_ppm	43.99	43.99	71.2
Au_ppm	0.96	0.96	0.19
Cu_pct	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pb_pct	0.05	0.05	0.02
S_pct	2.34	2.34	2.06
Zn_pct	0.51	0.51	0.19

Figure 14.11: Interval Length Histogram of Soledad



The declustered average grades of the 2 m composite data are shown in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6: Soledad Declustered Average Values for Estimated Variables

Domain	Count	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Count[1]	As ppm	S %
All	5276	6.7	0.59	0.02	0.05	0.38	349	45	2.18

Note: As and S are not assayed for all drillholes resulting in different numbers of composites

14.6.4 Enma

Within the assay database, the average sample length is 1.9 m, about 11% of samples are 1 m long, and 83% are exactly 2 m long (Figure 14.12). A composite length of 2 m and minimum coverage of 50% was selected for Enma. The intersection thickness encountered by any given drill hole, however, is not an even multiple of the composite length. if the remaining length was less than 1 m, the composite was distributed equally. The compositing of samples before and after does not affect the overall distribution of the samples (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.12: Interval Length Histogram for Enma

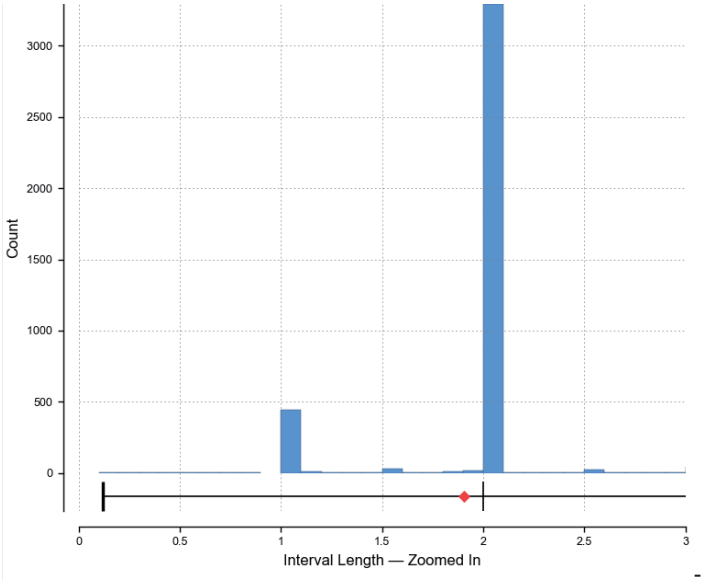
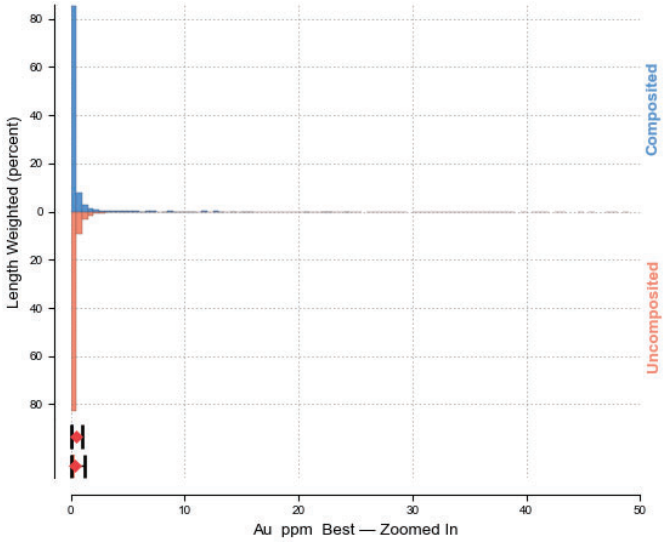


Figure 14.13: Before and After Compositing (Enma)



The average grades of the 2 m composite data of Enma are shown in Table 14.7.

Table 14.7: Enma Average Values for Estimated Varaibles

Domain	Count	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Count[1]	As ppm	S %
Enma	1,615	15.39	1.07	0.02	0.08	0.31	44	188.58	5.36

Note:

[1] As and S are not assayed for all drillholes resulting in different numbers of composites

14.7 Evaluation of Outliers

14.7.1 Camp

Assay capping for the variables was applied after compositing for the mineralized domains of Camp. Capping values were selected based on the visual assessment of the variable histogram. No distance-based capping was determined to be required at Camp. The capping values and the impact of applying outlier capping are presented in Table 14.8.

Table 14.8: Summary of Grade Capping Applied to Camp

Domain Group	Variable	Mean	Cap Value	Capped mean	Composite Count	No Capped	Metal loss %
Camp	Au g/t	1.47	32	1.47	1,816	3	0.25
	Ag g/t	13.29	330	13.11	1,816	1	1.41
	Pb %	0.05	1	0.05	1,816	12	7.43
	Zn %	0.52	5.9	0.51	1,816	8	1.19
	Cu %	0.02	-	-	1,816	-	-
	As ppm	105.72	1800	94.94	1,816	13	10.19
	S %	2.73	-	-	1,816	-	-

14.7.2 Los Cuyes

For each of the variables to be estimated the need for treatment of outlier values was assessed. For deleterious variables such as Arsenic, the assessment and treatment of outlier values can be different to that of the economically valuable variables. The estimation domains are grouped according to the mineralization style for this exercise, the LCW shear, halo, and north west striking shears (NW shears). An initial assessment of each of the NW shears individually revealed that the distributions were materially similar where there is sufficient data to reasonably assess these.

The assessment considers the variable histogram, normal probability plot, and charts where samples are sorted from low to high and the impact of adding samples one by one to the dataset from low to high on the mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. The capping values and the impact of applying outlier capping is summarised in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Summary of Grade Capping Applied to Los Cuyes

Domain Group	Variable	Mean	Cap Value	Capped mean	Composite Count	No Capped	Metal loss %
LCW	Au g/t	2.99	40	2.79	257	2	6.69
	Ag g/t	14.11	130	13.50	257	4	4.32
	Pb %	0.08	1	0.07	257	5	12.50
	Zn %	0.47	4	0.46	257	4	2.13
	Cu %	0.03	-	-	257	-	-
	As ppm	180.73	-	-	167	-	-
	S %	3.73	-	-	167	-	-
NW	Au g/t	3.57	40	3.41	560	5	4.48
	Ag g/t	23.33	300	22.25	560	5	4.63
	Pb %	0.09	1.5	0.09	547	4	-
	Zn %	0.68	6	0.65	560	5	4.41
	Cu %	0.05	-	-	547	-	-
	As ppm	162.48	-	-	236	-	-
	S %	3.45	-	-	236	-	-
Halo	Au g/t	0.72	10	0.70	3,704	5	2.78
	Ag g/t	6.43	100	6.24	3,704	8	2.95
	Pb %	0.02	-	0.02	3,688		-
	Zn %	0.24	2	0.24	3,704	10	-
	Cu %	0.02	-	-	3,688	-	-
	As ppm	25.97	-	-	1,092	-	-
	S %	2.25	-	-	1,092	-	-

Notes: Distance capping is also applied in some instances

For some domains, there remain isolated high values that can have a significant impact on the estimates. In these situations, and additional distance-based capping is applied. Where a composite is above the selected threshold and is also beyond a selected distance from the block, this secondary capping is applied. The secondary capping is not applied when the composite is closer to the estimating block than the selected distance. For the domains NW2, NW9 and LCW for gold a distance-based capping was also applied of 20 g/t, 20 g/t and 14 g/t respectively. The distance beyond which this capping is applied is 20 m in the plane of mineralization in the case of the NW group of domains, and 50 m for the LCW domain. For he LCW domain for arsenic only a distance-based capping at 1000 ppm with a distance of 20 m was applied.

14.7.3 Soledad

The assessment of outliers used for Los Cuyes was also applied for Soledad. Only three variables had distributions which required capping at Soledad, and the capping parameters and effect are summarised in in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10: Summary of Grade Capping Applied to Soledad

Domain Group	Variable	Mean	Cap Value	Capped mean	Composite Count	No Capped	Metal loss %
All	Au g/t	0.96	-		5,276		
	Ag g/t	6.92	60	6.79	5,276	26	1.95
	Pb %	0.05	-		4,711		
	Zn %	0.5	-		5,258		
	Cu %	0.02	0.5	0.02	4,711	10	1.7
	As ppm	44.06	-		349		
	S %	2.34	2.4	0.5	349	2	0.04

No distance-based capping was determined to be required at Soledad. In most instances, the high value composites which might otherwise have required distance-based capping are in densely sampled areas, where there is sufficient data to limit the range of influence of these high value composites.

14.7.4 Enma

Assay capping for the variables was applied after compositing for the mineralized domains of Enma. Capping values were selected based on the visual assessment of the variable histogram, and the capping parameters and effect are summarised in Table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Summary of Grade Capping Applied to Enma

Domain Group	Variable	Mean	Cap Value	Capped mean	Composite Count	No Capped	Metal loss %
Enma	Au g/t	1.47	32	1.47	1,816	3	0.25
	Ag g/t	13.29	330	13.11	1,816	1	1.41
	Pb %	0.05	1	0.05	1,816	12	7.43
	Zn %	0.52	5.9	0.51	1,816	8	1.19
	Cu %	0.02	-	-	1,816	-	-
	As ppm	105.72	1800	94.94	1,816	13	10.19
	S %	2.73	-	-	1,816	-	-

No distance-based capping was determined to be required at Enma. In most instances, the high value composites which might otherwise have required distance-based capping are in densely sampled areas, where there is sufficient data to limit the range of influence of these high value composites.

14.8 Spatial Continuity Assessment

For each deposit and domain, SRK undertook an assessment of the continuity of each variable, considering the understanding of the geological controls on the mineralization, using tools such as the semi-variogram map, directional semi-variograms, swath plots, histograms and correlation plots to understand the relationships between variables, and their spatial continuity.

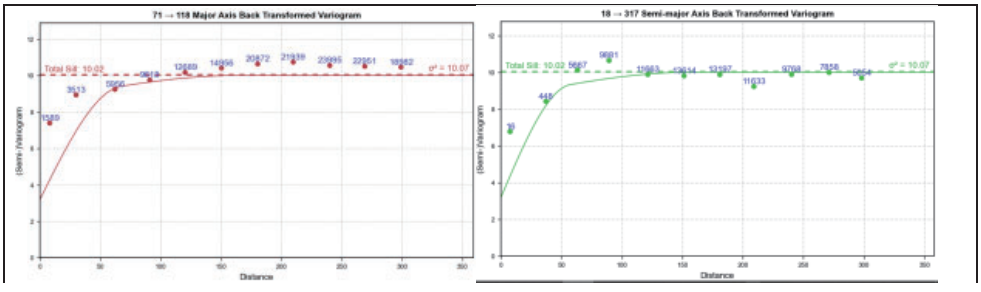
14.8.1 Camp

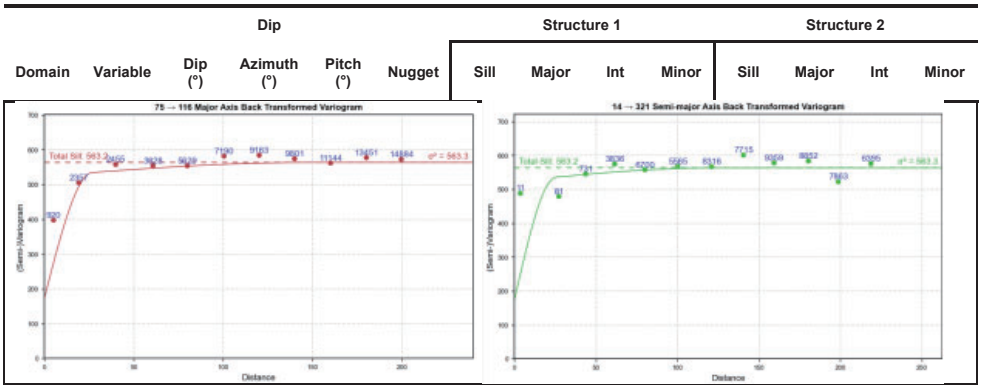
For many of the Camp domains the assessment of the experimental semi-variograms did not show any interpretable structure in the data. This is potentially due to relatively small numbers of composites and relatively widely spaced intersections. For this group only domain CA-03 showed a sufficiently robust structure to allow modelling of a semi-variogram for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The semi-variograms are modelled on normal score transforms of the variables, and the spherical structured modelled semi-variogram is back transformed into real space. The real space back transformed semi-variogram models are shown in Table 14.12 and examples of the semi-variogram models for gold and silver for the CA-03 domain are shown in Figure 14.14.

Table 14.12: Camp Semi-Variogram Model Parameters

		Dip				Structure 1				Structure 2			
Domain	Variable	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Pitch (°)	Nugget	Sill	Major	Int	Minor	Sill	Major	Int	Minor
CA-03	Ag_ppm	84	49	18.37	174.3	349	26.7	25.4	5.9	39.9	147.7	122.8	12.1
	Au_ppm	84	45	18.37	3.21	5.39	67.1	60.7	13.7	1.42	166.0	158.0	28.9
	Cu_pct	84	45	18.37	0.0003	0.0004	92	81.3	6.8	0.0002	168.3	138.8	21.3
	Pb_pct	84	45	18.37	0.0022	0.008	71.6	67.7	11.6	0.0021	165.2	155	32.8
	Zn_pct	84	45	18.37	0.1088	0.3751	81.8	73.2	13	0.0646	152.4	142.2	26.5

Figure 14.14: Camp CA-03 Domain Gaussian Space Semi-Variogram Models





Notes: CA-03 domain semi-variograms for gold (top) and silver (bottom).

14.8.2 Los Cuyes

For many of the NW domains the assessment of the experimental semi-variograms did not show any interpretable structure in the data. This is potentially due to relatively small numbers of composites and relatively widely spaced intersections. For this group only domain NW9 showed a sufficiently robust structure to allow modelling of a semi-variogram for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Similarly for domain LCW the same variables have reasonably robust structures which allowed modelling of semi-variograms for the same variables. The semi-variograms are modelled on normal score transforms of the variables, and the spherical structured modelled semi-variogram is back transformed into real space. The real space back transformed semi-variogram models are shown in Table 14.13 and examples of the gaussian space semi-variogram models for gold and silver for the LCW domain are shown in Figure 14.15.

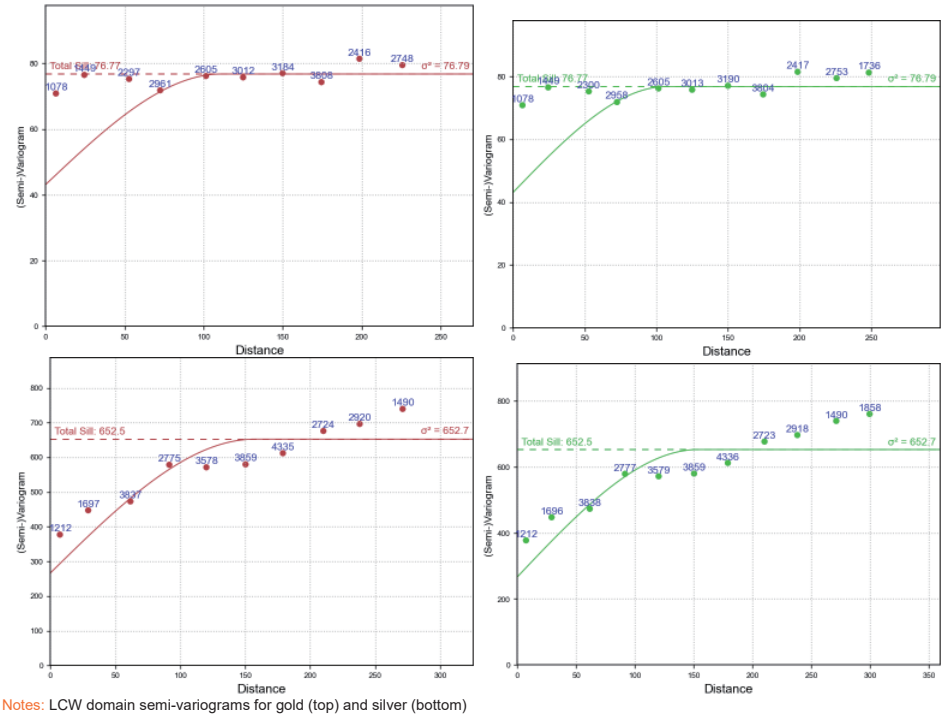
Table 14.13: Los Cuyes Semi-variogram Model Parameters

		Dip				Structure 1			
Domain	Variable	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Pitch (°)	Nugget	Sill	Major	Int	Minor
LCW	Ag_ppm	70	150	0	266.7	385.8	157.1	153.6	26.34
	Au_ppm	70	150	0	43.12	33.66	111.1	107.2	22.46
	Cu_pct	70	150	0	0.0014	0.0013	79.2	77.0	9.8
	Pb_pct	70	150	0	0.0114	0.0362	132.1	127.5	22.4
	Zn_pct	70	150	0	0.1427	0.5605	18.2	17.3	10.7
NW9	Ag_ppm	80	20	0	105.4	258.5	55.0	53.6	8.6
	Au_ppm	80	20	0	78.13	112.7	61.8	61.8	17.0
	Cu_pct	80	20	0	0.0014	0.0013	79.2	77.3	9.8
	Pb_pct	70	30	320	0.0026	0.0089	50.9	50.7	16.32

		Dip				Structure 1		
Zn_pct	80	20	0	0.093	0.3281	17.3	17.3	11.1

Notes: Back-transformed models

Figure 14.15: Los Cuyes LCW Domain Gaussian Space Semi-variogram Models



Notes: LCW domain semi-variograms for gold (top) and silver (bottom)

14.8.3 Soledad

At Soledad within the grade shell the continuity assessment did not show any discernible anisotropy for the variables for which semi-variograms could be modelled. Only omni-directional experimental data showed sufficiently robust structures for semi-variogram modelling in this domain. For arsenic and sulphur there is insufficient data to model semi-variograms. The real space back transformed semi-variogram models are shown in Table 14.14 and examples of the gaussian space semi-variogram models for silver, gold, lead and zinc are shown in Figure 14.16.

Table 14.14: Soledad Semi-variogram Model Parameters

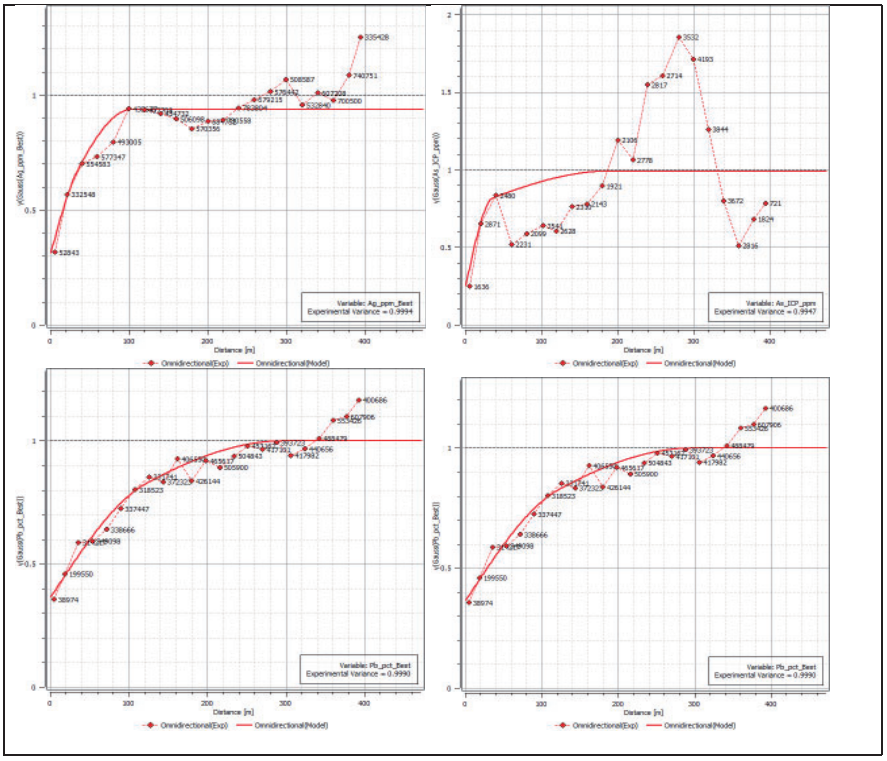
			Structure 1		Structure 2	
Domain	Variable	Nugget	Sill	Range	Sill	Range

			Structure 1		Structure 2	
LCW	Ag_ppm	51.5	17.3	27.1	41.0	95.6
	Au_ppm	0.965	0.282	39.0		
	Cu_pct	0.0014	0.0018	40.6	0.0012	231.0
	Pb_pct	0.0041	0.0016	85.1	0.0025	262.8
	Zn_pct	0.0381	0.0340	23.1	0.0494	108.8

Notes: Back-transformed models

The structure in the experimental semi-variogram for gold is relatively poorly defined – the shape and ranges of continuity of the other variables were considered in the modelling of the gold semi-variogram.

Figure 14.16: Soledad Gaussian Space Semi-variogram Models



Notes: Gaussian space semi-variograms for silver (top left), gold (top right), lead (bottom left) and zinc (bottom right)

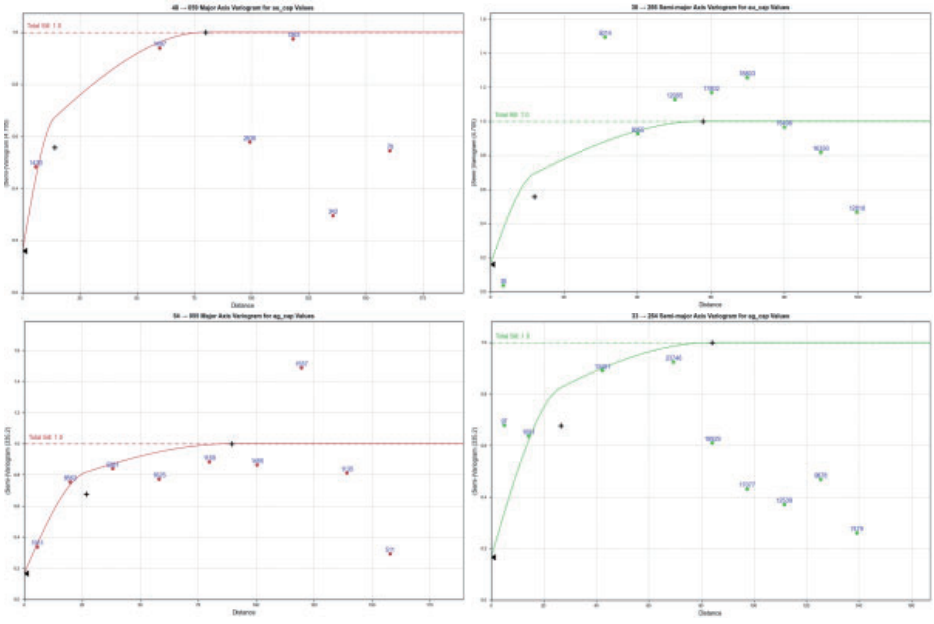
14.8.4 Enma

The semi-variogram structure and examples of the models of Enma are shown in Table 14.15 and Figure 14.17.

Table 14.15: Enma Semi-Variogram Model Parameters

		Dip				Structure 1				Structure 2			
Domain	Variable	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Pitch (°)	Nugget	Sill	Major	Int	Minor	Sill	Major	Int	Minor
Enma	Ag_ppm	76	345	128	0.17	0.52	30	26.5	5.2	0.31	89.5	84.1	22.6
	Au_ppm	76	345	128	0.16	0.4	14	12	10.6	0.44	80.1	57.8	18.1
	Cu_pct	76	345	128	0.05	0.95	52.8	43.5	7.9				
	Pb_pct	76	345	128	0.35	0.33	31.3	20.4	2.4	0.32	99.3	40.7	39.5
	Zn_pct	76	345	128	0.16	0.42	32.5	28.6	2.4	0.68	61.3	50.8	10.3

Figure 14.17: Enma Semi-Variogram Models



Notes: semi-variograms for gold (top) and silver (bottom)

14.9 Block Model and Grade Estimation

The models with different block model origins, dimensions and rotations for each deposit were generated by SRK in the first quarter of 2025. A block model parameter summary is presented in Table 14.16 for each deposit. The choice of block size and size of the sub cells is dictated by the drill hole spacing, dimensions of the mineralization domains, with consideration given to possible mining methods and potential smallest mining unit dimensions.

Table 14.16: Block Model Summary

Deposit	Axis	Camp	Los Cuyes	Soledad	Enma
Rotation	Z	No rotation	No rotation	No rotation	No rotation
Origin	X	768,260	768,660	768,990	770,220
	Y	9,551,790	9,552,330	9,551,170	9,55,1820
	Z	400	600	975	1,200
Extent	X	769,150	769,690	769,890	770,670
	Y	9,552,740	9,553,070	9,552,050	9,552,170
	Z	1,600	1,770	1,805	1,920
Block Size (m)	X	10	10	20	10
	Y	10	10	20	10
	Z	10	10	10	10
Min Sub-cell	X	1	0.5	0.5	2
	Y	1	0.5	0.5	2
	Z	1	0.5	0.5	2

14.9.1 Camp

Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used for grade estimation of CA-03, For the remaining domains the Au and Ag estimates were interpolated using inverse distance cubic (ID3) while Cu，Pb，Zn，S and As estimates were interpolated using inverse distance squared (ID2). The search parameters were selected based on a kriging neighbourhood analysis for the domains with semi-variograms. For the domains estimated using ID2 and ID3 the optimised parameters selected for the kriged domains were used as the basis for selecting the search ranges and sample selection criteria. Variable orientation based on the footwall of the veins was applied to align to the mineralization model wireframe.

Generally, a three-pass search strategy is applied (Table 14.17), with the first search radius, where practical, selected to approximate the first structure in the semi-variogram or for single structure models to a range which approximated two thirds of the full semi-variogram range. The second search is generally aimed to align with the full semi-variogram range, while a third search is added to populate estimates for all blocks in the domain. The structure of the gold semi-variogram model is the primary determinant for the search ranges, however the structure of the other variables is also considered. The

shorter first pass is used with the aim of generating high confidence local estimates where there is sufficient closely spaced data with a low degree of smoothing.

Table 14.17: Camp Search Parameters

Domain	Dip	Dip azimuth	Pitch	Major	Int	Minor	No sectors	Min samples	Max samples
CA-01 Pass 1	84	49	122	60	60	15	1	4	16
CA-01 Pass 2	84	49	122	120	120	30	1	3	16
CA-01 Pass 3	84	49	122	180	180	40	1	1	16
CA-02 Pass 1	89	45	90	60	60	20	1	4	16
CA-02 Pass 2	89	45	90	120	120	40	1	3	16
CA-02 Pass 3	89	45	90	180	180	60	1	1	16
CA-03 Pass 1	84	48	7	60	60	20	1	5	16
CA-03 Pass 2	84	48	7	120	120	40	1	3	36
CA-03 Pass 3	84	48	7	180	180	60	1	1	16
CA-04 Pass 1	81	41	90	60	60	15	1	4	16
CA-04 Pass 2	81	41	90	120	120	30	1	3	16
CA-04 Pass 3	81	41	90	180	180	40	1	1	16
CA-05 Pass 1	79	36	90	60	60	15	1	4	16
CA-05 Pass 2	79	36	90	120	120	30	1	3	16
CA-05 Pass 3	79	36	90	180	180	40	1	1	16
CA-06 Pass 1	84	46	90	60	60	15	1	4	16
CA-06 Pass 2	84	46	90	120	120	30	1	3	16
CA-06 Pass 3	84	46	90	180	180	40	1	1	16

Notes:

Search parameters listed applied to Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, S and As estimates，

Larger search ranges are applied after the third search pass where needed to inform all blocks in the domain

Local search orientations are applied based on the domain wireframe orientation

14.9.2 Los Cuyes

In the domains for which semi-variograms were modelled Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used for grade estimation. For the remaining domains the estimates were interpolated using inverse distance squared (ID2). The search parameters were selected based on a kriging neighbourhood analysis for the domains with semi-variograms. For the domains estimated using ID2 the optimised parameters selected for the kriged domains were used as the basis for selecting the search ranges and sample selection criteria. The orientation of the search parameters is modified for each block to align to the mineralization model wireframe.

Generally, a three-pass search strategy is applied (Table 14.18), with the first search radius, where practical, selected to approximate two thirds of the semi-variogram range. The second search is generally aimed to align with the semi-variogram range, while a third search is added to populate estimates for all blocks in the domain. The structure of the gold semi-variogram model is the primary

determinant for the search ranges, however the structure of the other variables is also considered. The shorter first pass is used with the aim of generating high confidence local estimates where there is sufficient closely spaced data with a low degree of smoothing.

Table 14.18: Los Cuyes Search Parameters

Domain	Dip	Dip azimuth	Pitch	Major	Int	Minor	No sectors	Min	Max per sector	Max per drillhole	Min drillholes
LCW Pass 1	70	150	0	60	60	15	4	4	5	5	2
LCW Pass 2	70	150	0	110	110	40	4	4	4	5	2
LCW Pass 3	70	150	0	265	265	60	4	3	5	5	2
NW9 Pass 1	80	20	0	60	60	25	1	5	16	-	-
NW9 Pass 2	80	20	0	120	120	40	1	4	16	-	-
NW9 Pass 3	80	20	0	120	180	63	1	3	16	-	-
NW ID2 Pass 1	80	30	90	60	60	25	1	5	14	-	2
NW ID2 Pass 2	80	30	90	120	120	25	1	1	16	-	2
NW ID2 Pass 3	80	30	90	180	180	25	1	1	16	-	2
Halo Pass 1	40	220	0	50	50	15	4	6	5	-	2
Halo Pass 2	40	220	0	100	100	25	4	5	4	-	2
Halo Pass 3	40	220	0	200	200	40	4	4	4	-	2

Notes:

[1] Search parameters listed applied to Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. For all shear domains the NW ID2 parameters are applied for As and S estimates

[2] Larger search ranges are applied after the third search pass where needed to inform all blocks in the domain

[3] Local search orientations are applied based on the domain wireframe orientation

14.9.3 Soledad

The Soledad variables were estimated using OK except for arsenic and sulphur which were interpolated using ID2. The search parameters were selected based on a kriging neighbourhood analysis for the variables with semi-variograms. For the variables estimated using ID2 the optimised parameters selected for the kriged domains were used as the basis for selecting the search ranges and sample selection criteria, however these are modified as not all drill holes have assays for these two variables.

A three-pass search strategy was employed for each variable, with the first search range being the full semi-variogram range for the precious metals, but a fraction of the full variogram range for the base metals. The search parameters applied are summarised in Table 14.19.

Table 14.19: Soledad Search Parameters

Search	Variable	Range	Min	Max per sector	No Sectors
Pass 1	Ag ppm	100	5	18	1
	Au ppm	100	5	26	1
	Cu%	100	5	16	1
	Pb%	100	5	16	1
	Zn%	100	5	5	4
	As ppm	100	5	22	1
	S%	100	5	14	1
Pass 2	Ag ppm	150	5	18	1
	Au ppm	150	5	24	1
	Cu%	150	5	14	1
	Pb%	150	5	14	1
	Zn%	150	5	12	1
	As ppm	200	4	16	1
	S%	200	4	16	1
Pass 3	Ag ppm	300	3	16	1
	Au ppm	300	3	20	1
	Cu%	300	3	12	1
	Pb%	300	3	12	1
	Zn%	300	3	10	1
	As ppm	300	2	16	1
	S%	300	2	16	1

Notes: In the first search pass for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc a minimum of two holes is required, and an optimum of four composites per hole is applied

14.9.4 Enma

The Enma variables were estimated using OK for Au, Ag，Cu, Pb and Zn. The search parameters were selected based on a kriging neighbourhood analysis for the variables with semi-variograms.

Due to relatively small numbers of composites the experimental semi-variogram for S and As was not defined, and S and As were interpolated using ID2.

A three-pass search strategy was employed for each variable. The search parameters applied are summarised in Table 14.20.

Table 14.20: Enma Search Parameters

Search	Variable	Range	Dip	Dip azimuth	Pitch	Min Samples	Max per sector	No Sectors
Pass 1	Ag ppm	30	76	345	124	5	10	3
	Au ppm	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
	Cu%	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
	Pb%	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
	Zn%	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
	As ppm	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
	S%	30	77	345	128	5	10	3
Pass 2	Ag ppm	50	76	345	124	4	10	3
	Au ppm	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
	Cu%	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
	Pb%	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
	Zn%	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
	As ppm	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
	S%	50	77	345	128	4	10	3
Pass 3	Ag ppm	100	76	345	124	2	10	1
	Au ppm	100	77	345	128	2	10	1
	Cu%	100	77	345	128	2	10	1
	Pb%	100	77	345	128	2	10	1
	Zn%	100	77	345	128	2	10	1
	As ppm	100	77	345	128	2	10	1
	S%	100	77	345	128	2	10	1

14.10 Model Validation

Model validation is a common approach for determining whether grade estimation has performed as expected. An acceptable or preferred validation result does not necessarily imply that the model is correct or derived from the right estimation approach. It suggests only that the model is a reasonable representation of the resource data used and of the estimation method applied. Other issues such as the relationship between the model-selectivity assumptions and mining practices are equally important when determining the appropriateness of the Mineral Resource estimate.

For each deposit SRK undertook a range of validations including visual validations of the estimates and informing data, comparisons of the mean values of the data and estimates per estimation domain and swath plots to assess the reproduction of the spatial variability of the variables. Selected examples of these are presented for each deposit to illustrate the conclusions drawn from analysing the validations.

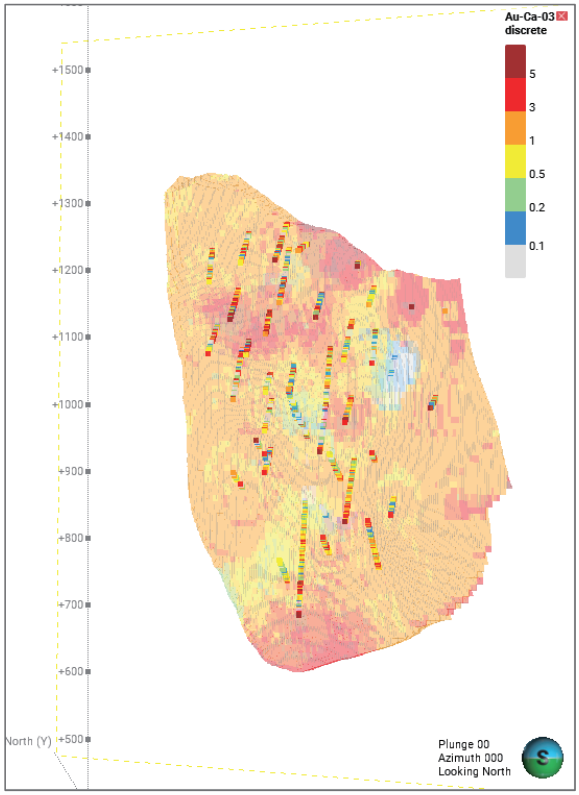
14.10.1 Camp

For the domains of Camp, the validations are affected by irregularly spaced and relatively small number of intersections, changes in the thickness of the modelled domains, isolated high values, capping, as well as the higher variance associated with higher grades. The mean grades of the composites and the mean of the classified Mineral Resources are shown in Table 14.21.

Table 14.21: Camp per Domain Comparison Between Composites and Estimates

	Au g/t		Ag g/t		Pb %		Zn %		Cu %	
Domain	Comp	Est	Comp	Est	Comp	Est	Comp	Est	Comp	Est
CA-01	2.33	2.33	15.83	16.90	0.05	0.05	0.69	0.70	0.02	0.02
CA-02	1.26	1.36	7.58	7.73	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.58	0.01	0.01
CA-03	1.54	1.70	12.43	13.53	0.05	0.05	0.53	0.60	0.02	0.02
CA-04	1.41	1.32	13.54	13.68	0.05	0.05	0.61	0.54	0.02	0.02
CA-05	1.43	1.29	13.14	12.06	0.07	0.05	0.52	0.49	0.02	0.02
CA-06	0.73	0.59	9.52	8.13	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.19	0.01	0.01

Figure 14.18: Vertical Section of The Camp Ca-03 Domain Gold Distribution Looking North



Comparisons between the global mean for the composites and block models for each vein showed some differences, which are a result of the heterogenous nature of the mineralization, and the spatial grade distribution and variable intersection spacing. The example of Au distribution of CA-03, which was the biggest vein of Camp was shown in Figure 14.21.

The swath plots of combined domain of Camp were shown in Figure 14.19 and Figure 14.20, which shows the block models and composites match reasonably well in all orthogonal directions in the central area of the domain and weaker matching in the area with less samples. However these areas has been reasonable classified as Inferred or unclassified Resources and additional exploration will be required to support detailed mine planning.

Figure 14.19: Camp X Swath Plots for Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc

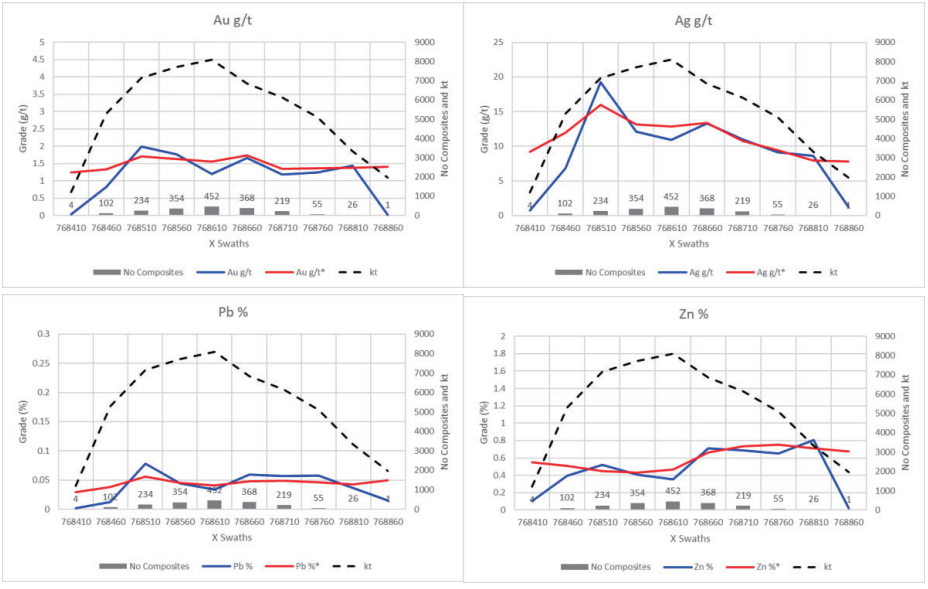


Figure 14.20: Camp Z Swath Plots for Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc

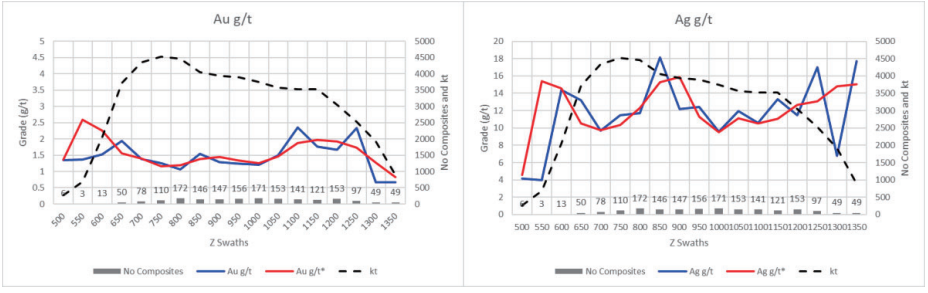
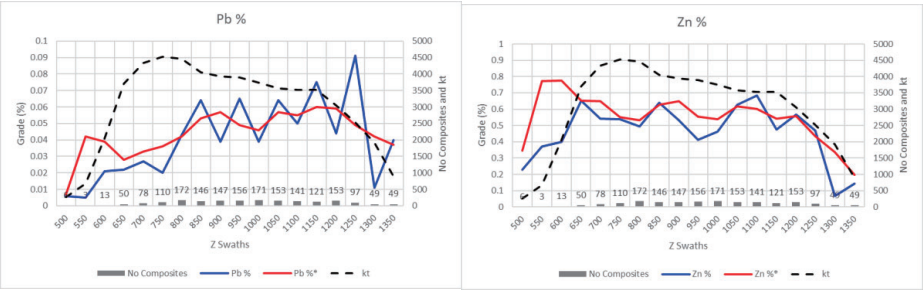


Figure 14.20: Camp Z Swath Plots for Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc



14.10.2 Los Cuyes

The number of informing composites in the halo domain is significantly more than is available for any of the shear hosted domains. For the tabular shear hosted domains, the validations are affected by irregularly spaced and relatively small number of intersections, changes in the thickness of the modelled domains, isolated high values, capping, as well as the higher variance associated with higher grades. The comparison between estimates and composites in these domains shows quite variable correlations. The decluttered mean grades of the composites and the mean of the classified Mineral Resources are shown in Table 14.22.

Some domains (such as NW10, Halo) show very close correlation between the composites and estimate for all variables, while other domains the estimates appear to underestimate or overestimate the grades when compared to the composites. However, when considering the spatial grade distribution and variable intersection spacing, the reason for this is apparent as is illustrated in Figure 14.21. The widely spaced intersections on the margin of the deposit affected the estimation, but these will have an impact on the mean grades.

Table 14.22: Los Cuyes Per Domain Comparison Between Composites and Estimates

	Au g/t		Ag g/t		Pb %		Zn %	
Domain	Comp	Est	Comp	Est	Comp	Est	Comp	Est
LCW	2.79	2.40	13.50	9.58	0.07	0.09	0.46	0.44
NW1	2.70	1.87	24.12	20.08	0.10	0.06	0.76	0.53
NW2	1.85	1.38	12.02	10.57	0.05	0.05	0.67	0.52
NW3	10.76	3.62	43.82	19.85	0.19	0.09	1.02	0.55
NW5	7.41	2.86	67.61	22.47	0.11	0.05	1.12	0.38
NW6	6.42	9.73	27.41	30.17	0.11	0.13	0.34	0.41
NW7	2.29	1.70	17.72	12.22	0.07	0.04	0.28	0.29
NW8	4.89	3.21	26.51	24.25	0.60	0.66	0.45	0.53
NW9	5.26	2.38	13.76	10.61	0.04	0.04	0.46	0.47
NW10	4.16	4.01	31.28	37.83	0.58	0.66	0.55	0.72
NW11	4.04	2.75	16.57	14.33	0.07	0.03	0.34	0.23
NW13	6.60	2.93	59.71	25.64	0.11	0.06	0.47	0.49
NW15	5.69	1.01	35.71	33.42	0.15	0.19	0.85	0.75
Halo	0.70	0.87	6.24	6.40	0.02	0.03	0.24	0.21

Some domains (such as NW6, NW7) show very close correlation between the composites and estimate for all variables, while others (such as NW1, NW2, NW15) show good correlations for some variables and weaker matching for others.

In the LCW domain the estimates appear to underestimate the grades when compared to the composites. However, when considering the spatial grade distribution and variable intersection spacing, the reason for this is apparent as is illustrated in Figure 14.21. The widely spaced but very high-grade intersections on the western margin of the deposit are intentionally affected by capping to reduce the risk of over estimation, but these will have an impact on the mean grades. The central core of the domain is thicker than the margins and is also lower grade. This can also be observed in the swath plots in Figure 14.22 which highlights the higher tonnage and lower grades in the central core and elevated grades on the western margin informed by relatively few composites. Composite mean values are shown in blue (Au g/t) and estimated values in red (Au g/t*).

In aggregate, the visual validations indicate that there is a relatively good reproduction of the composite grades however the grade distribution is quite variable, and additional exploration will be required to support detailed mine planning.

Figure 14.21: Vertical Section of the Los Cuyes LCW Domain Gold Distribution Looking North

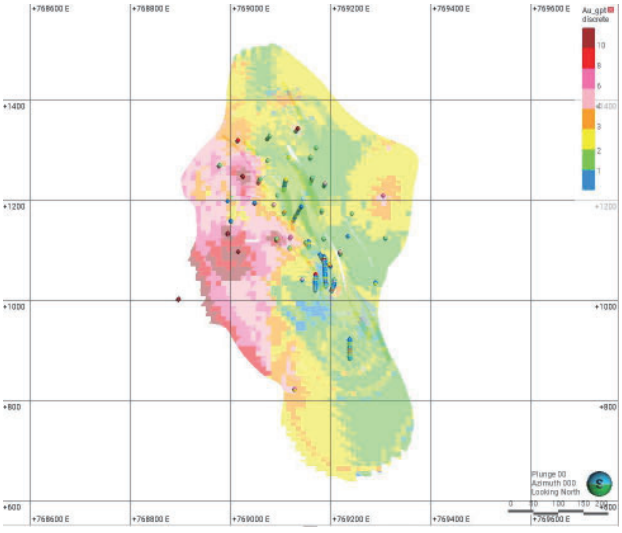
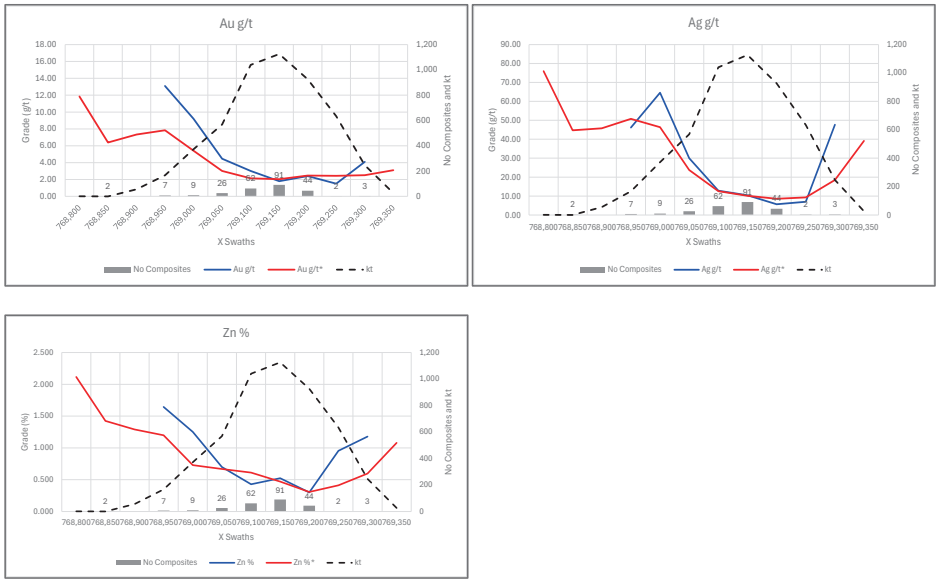


Figure 14.22: Los Cuyes X Swath Plots for Gold, Silver and Zinc in the LCW Domain



Notes: Composite mean values are shown in blue (Au g/t) and estimated values in red (Au g/t*)

For the halo domain there is significantly more informing data, and relatively lower variance in the variable grades compared to the tabular domains. The correlation between the estimates and information data in the swath plots in Figure 14.23 is considered to be good.

Figure 14.23: Los Cuyes Z Swath Plots for Gold, Silver and Zinc in the Halo Domain

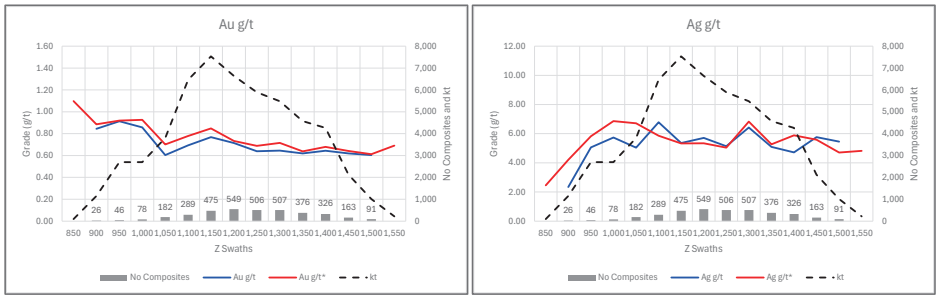
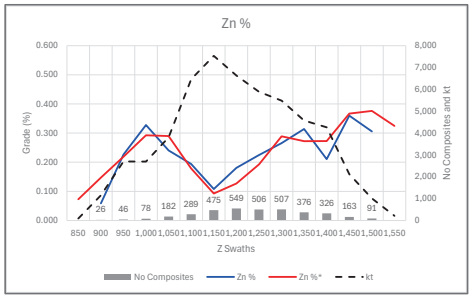


Figure 14.23: Los Cuyes Z Swath Plots for Gold, Silver and Zinc in the Halo Domain

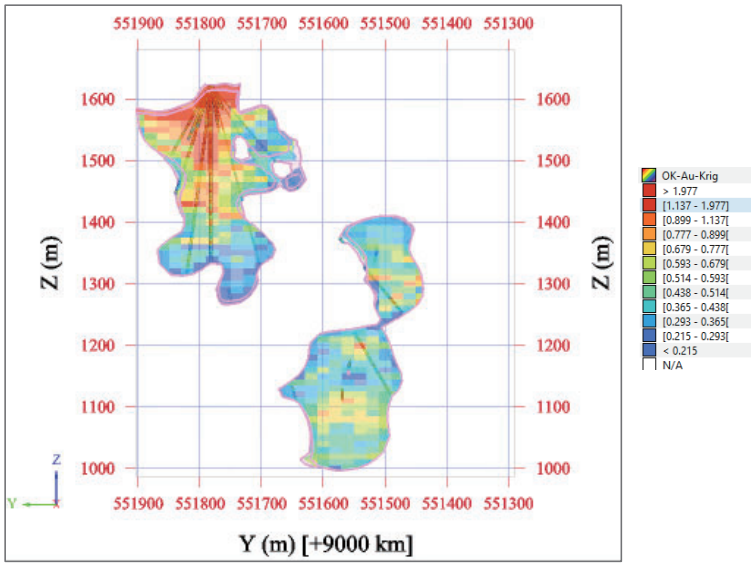


Notes: Composite mean values are shown in blue (Au g/t) and estimated values in red (Au g/t*)

14.10.3 Soledad

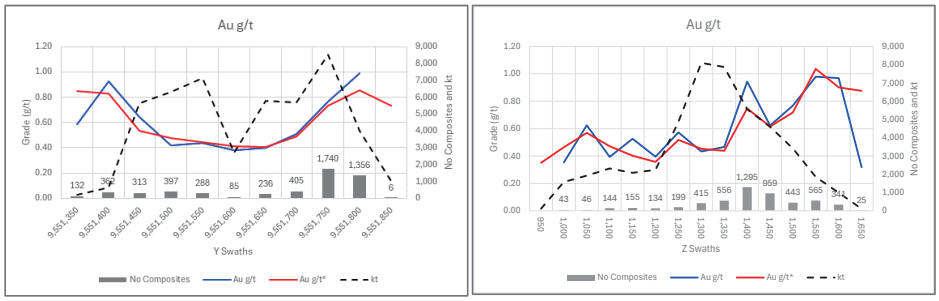
The grade distribution at Soledad is variable, with higher grades of gold close to surface at the core of the grade shells, transitioning to a lower grade disseminated style of mineralization with greater depth. The base metals are more evenly distributed within the grade shell. The gold distribution is illustrated in Figure 14.24. The estimated grades overall show a good correlation with the composite data.

Figure 14.24: Soledad Vertical Cross Section Looking West Showing Gold Grade



Examples of the swath plots generated at Soledad are shown in Table 14.23 illustrating the relatively good reproduction of the composite grades in the estimates. The global comparison between the composites and estimate is shown in Figure 14.25.

Figure 14.25: Soledad Y and Z Swath Plots for Gold



Notes: Composite mean values are shown in blue (Au g/t) and estimated values in red (Au g/t*)

Table 14.23: Soledad Global Comparison Between Composites and Estimates

Deposit	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Composites	0.59	6.40	0.022	0.046	0.38
Estimates	0.56	6.70	0.024	0.042	0.41
% difference	-5.8%	4.8%	9.0%	-8.2%	8.2%

Notes: Composite grades are dedeclustered, only Indicated and Inferred estimates are included

14.10.4 Enma

The grade distribution at Enma is variable, The gold distribution is illustrated in Table 14.24. The estimated grades overall show a good correlation with the composite data.

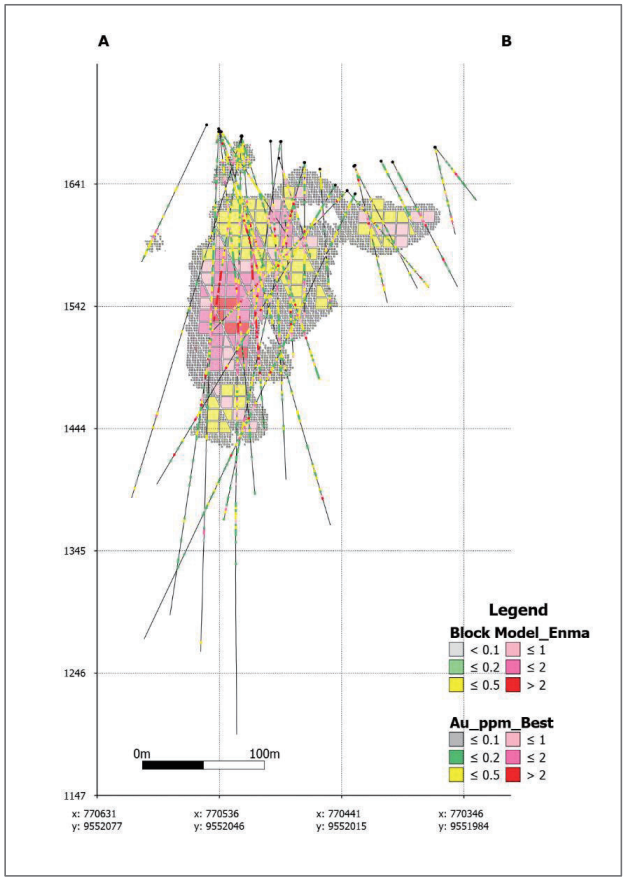
The global comparison between the composites and estimate is shown in Figure 14.26.

Table 14.24: Enma global comparison between composites and estimates

Deposit	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Composites	0.64	12.43	0.02	0.08	0.31
Estimates	0.64	13.39	0.02	0.07	0.30
% difference	0.4%	7.7%	7.9%	-13.8%	-3.9%

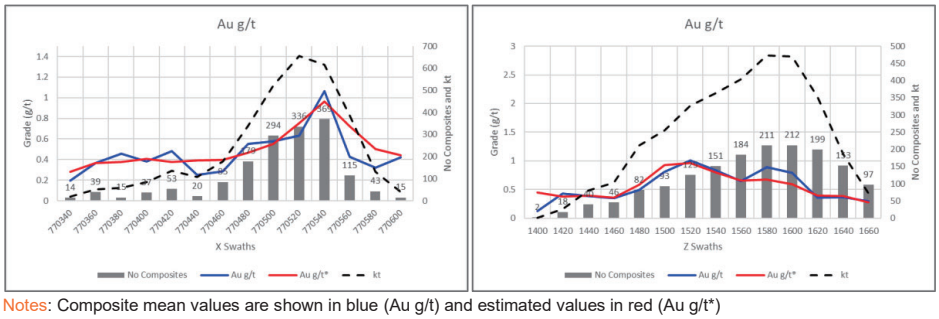
Notes: Composite grades are average, only Indicated and Inferred estimates are included

Figure 14.26: Enma vertical Cross Section Looking South Showing Gold Grade



Examples of the swath plots generated at Enma are shown in Figure 14.27 illustrating the relatively good reproduction of the composite grades in the estimates.

Figure 14.27: Enma X and Z Swath Plots for Gold



Notes: Composite mean values are shown in blue (Au g/t) and estimated values in red (Au g/t*)

14.11 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that Mineral Resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

In the QP's opinion, the applied core handling, logging, sampling, and core storage protocols on the Condor Project are consistent with industry standards, and the QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of these results. The analytical QAQC program has been in place over the duration of the exploration programs and has been used to monitor the accuracy and precision of the analytical laboratories. The QAQC data confirm that the analytical results have an acceptable accuracy and precision for use in Mineral Resource estimation, and do not represent a constraint in the classification of Mineral Resources. For Enma there is insufficient QAQC data from which to draw meaningful conclusions, however the quality of the assay results for Enma are expected to be consistent with that of the other deposits.

The exploration data and analytical results are considered to be of acceptable confidence and have been generated and managed by a competent team for the duration of the exploration programmes.

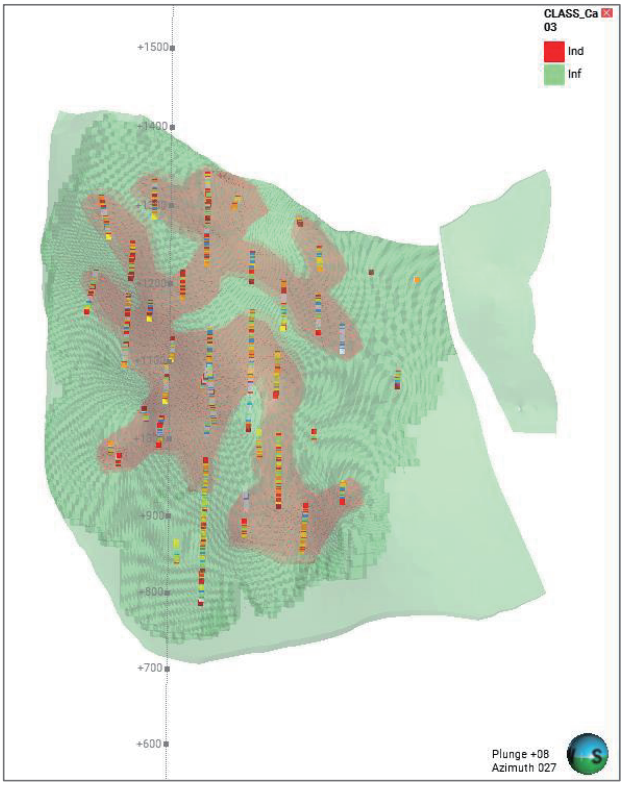
14.11.1 Camp

SVM has a credible interpretation of the mineralization controls that inform the geological modelling. The lithological modelling is generally consistent with the geological logging data and presents a reasonable interpretation of the lithologies which hosts the mineralization.

No Measured Mineral Resources are classified at Camp.

The drilling density is variable over the extent of the Camp. The largest domain is the CA-03 domain. This domain has the most intersections and is relatively thicker than the other domains. The core of the deposit is relatively well drilled, and in the model densely drilled area the drill hole spacing approximates 30 to 100 m. For the CA-03 domain blocks which have a slope of regression of greater than 0.7, are estimated in the first or second search pass, have an average distance of 60 m to the informing composites and are estimated with at least 3 drillholes support an Indicated classification. Blocks which are estimated within search passes 1 to 3 with at least 2 drillholes and minimum samples distance no more than 120 m are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. Blocks behind this are not classified as Mineral Resources (Figure 14.28).

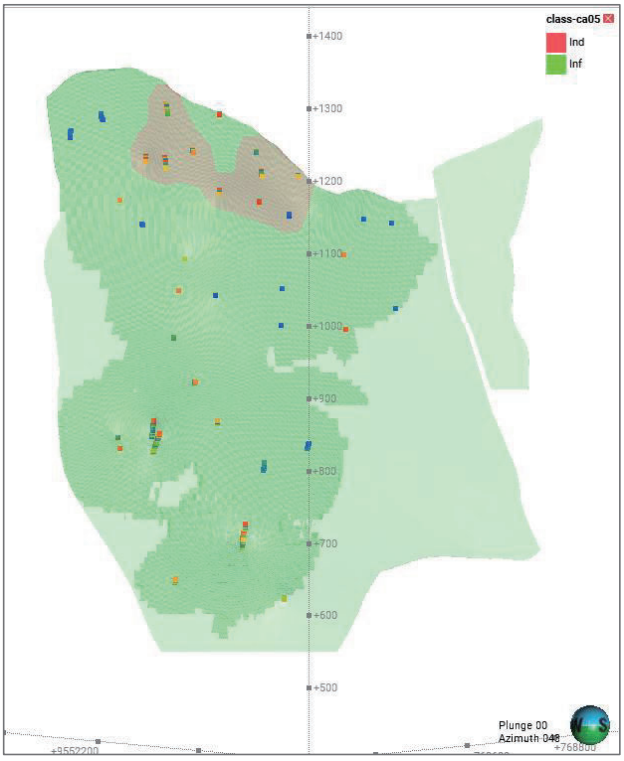
Figure 14.28: Plan Showing Camp Domain CA-03 Classification



Notes: Wireframe of domain CA-03 shown for context

Some area of CA-05 is intersected relatively closely spaced drill holes (<60 m). Block which are estimated in the first search pass, support an Indicated classification with at least 3 holes, with the remainder of the domain estimated in the second and third search pass with at least 2 drillholes and minimum samples distance no more than 120 m was classified as Inferred Mineral Resources(Figure 14.29).

Figure 14.29: Plan Showing Camp Domain CA-05 Classification



Notes: Wireframe of domain CA-05 shown for context

For other domains, Since CA-01 are relative thinner, drilling density of CA-02, CA-04 and CA-06 is variable over the extent of the domain, the confidence in the continuity of the mineralization is lower than that of the more extensive and better-informed domains. For these domains, the confidence in the domain and grade continuity only supports the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources, for blocks estimated in search passes 1 to 3 with at least 2 drillholes and minimum samples distance no more than 120 m.

14.11.2 Los Cuyes

SVM has a credible interpretation of the mineralization controls that inform the geological modelling. The lithological modelling is generally consistent with the geological logging data and presents a reasonable interpretation of the lithologies which hosts the mineralization.

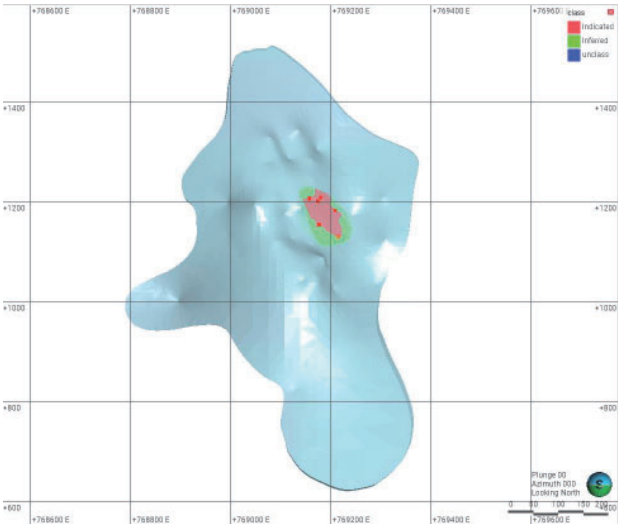
No Measured Mineral Resources are classified at Los Cuyes.

For several of the NW domains there are only a small number of relatively widely spaced intersections. These are NW3, NW7, NW8, NW9, NW10, NW11, NW13 and NW15. The confidence in the continuity of the mineralization is lower than that of the more extensive and better-informed

domains. For these domains, the confidence in the domain and grade continuity only supports the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources, for blocks estimated in the three search passes.

NW5 is a relatively small domain, which is intersected by five relatively closely spaced drill holes (<50 m). Block which are estimated in the first search pass, support an Indicated classification, with the remainder of the domain estimated in the second search pass classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. The NW5 classification is illustrated in Figure 14.30.

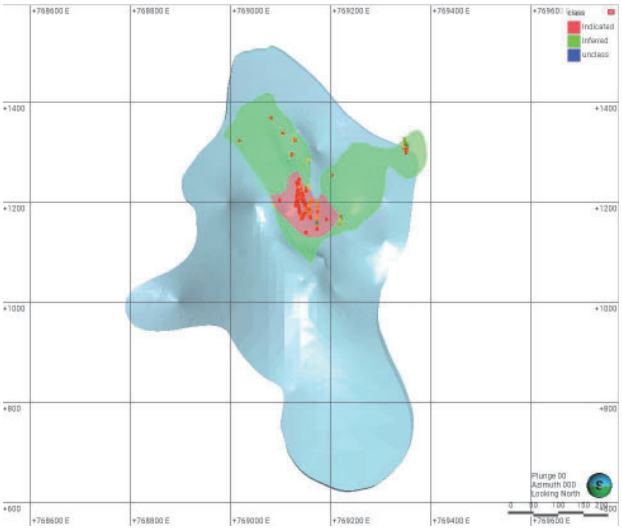
Figure 14.30: Section Showing Los Cuyes Domain NW5 Classification



Notes: Wireframe of domain LCW shown for context

NW1 is a larger domain, with nineteen intersections, several of which are in the thicker central part of the domain, resulting in a relatively large number of samples in the domain. The drilling density is variable over the extent of the domain, with some areas having very closely spaced data (< 10 m between intersections), and other areas with intersection spacings greater than 150 m. For NW1 the blocks which are estimated in the first search pass, which are informed by more than six composites, and for which the average distance to the informing composites is less than 40 m support classification as Indicated Mineral Resources. As is illustrated in Figure 14.31there is a portion of the domain with closely spaced drilling in a limited area. Although there are block in this area that meet the above criteria, this area is otherwise poorly informed and does not support an Indicated classification. The remainder of the estimation domain is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Figure 14.31: Section Showing Los Cuyes Domain NW1 Classification

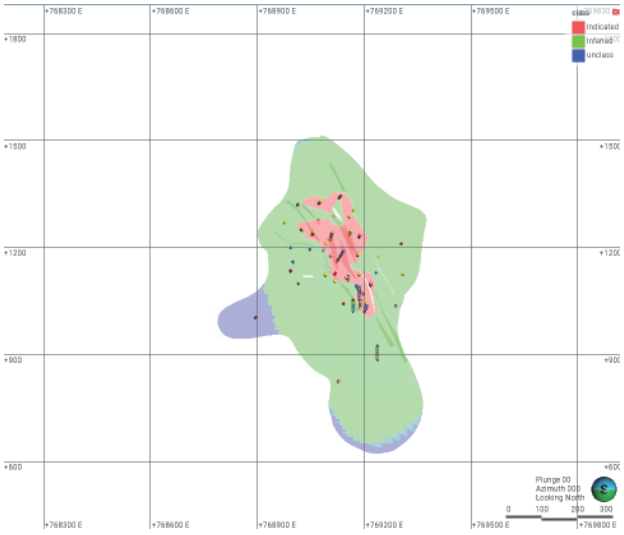


Notes: Wireframe of domain LCW shown for context

The same criteria discussed for domain NW1 are applied for domain NW2, which results in a central portion of the domain supporting an Indicated classification, with the majority of the wider spaced domain classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The largest domain at Los Cuyes is the LCW domain. This domain has the most intersections and is relatively thicker than the NW group of domains. The core of the deposit is relatively well drilled, however the semi-variogram ranges are not long relative to the drill hole spacing (Figure 14.32). In the model densely drilled area the drill hole spacing approximates 30 to 60 m. For the LCW domain blocks which have a slope of regression of greater than 0.7, are estimated in the first or second search pass, have an average distance of 40 m to the informing composites and are estimated with at least 8 composites support an Indicated classification. Blocks which have a slope of regression of greater than 0.5 and are estimated within search passes 1 to 3 are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. Blocks behind this are not classified as Mineral Resources (Figure 14.32).

Figure 14.32: Section Showing Los Cuyes Domain LCW Classification



Notes: Drill holes plotted in blue

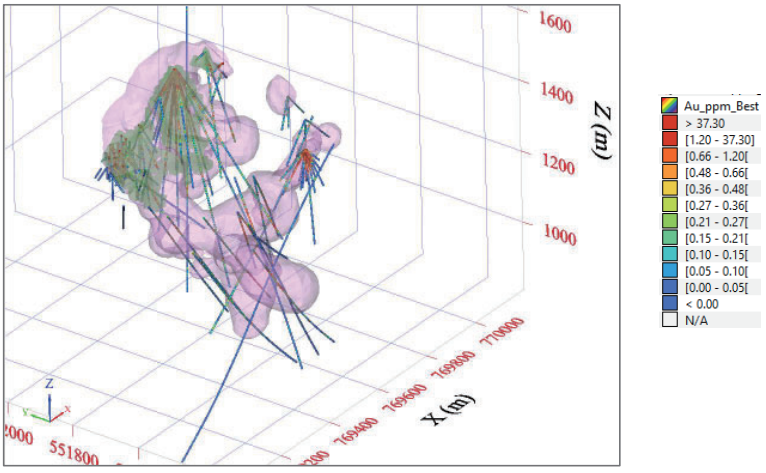
Finally, for the disseminated halo domain, blocks estimated in the first search pass, with an average distance to composites of 40 m or less and estimated with a minimum of six composites support an Indicated classification. Beyond these blocks, all blocks estimated in the first or second search pass are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

14.11.3 Soledad

The mineralization controls and geological framework at Soledad are not well understood at present. There is no detailed lithological model available for this area. The constraints on the mineralization are limited to the grade shell that is modelled by SVM. The majority of the drilling is concentrated in three area, with a smaller number of wider spaced holes. The continuity modelled for gold is lower than that of the other variables modelled, particularly the base metals which have relatively longer ranges of continuity. In the densely drilled areas the drill hole spacing is in places as close as 10 m (Figure 14.33). There are areas where the grade is consistently elevated, which coincides with the densest drilling in many instances.

No Measured Mineral Resources are classified at Soledad. Blocks which have a slope of regression of greater than 0.6 for silver and greater than 0.5 for gold, have an average distance of less than 50 m to the informing composites, and are estimated in the first search pass support an Indicated classification. The Inferred classification is limited to blocks within 75m of a composite sample. The majority of the grade envelope is classified as either Indicated or Inferred. Only 14% of the volume within the grade envelope does not meet these criteria and is not classified.

Figure 14.33: Section Showing Soledad Indicated Mineral Resource classification



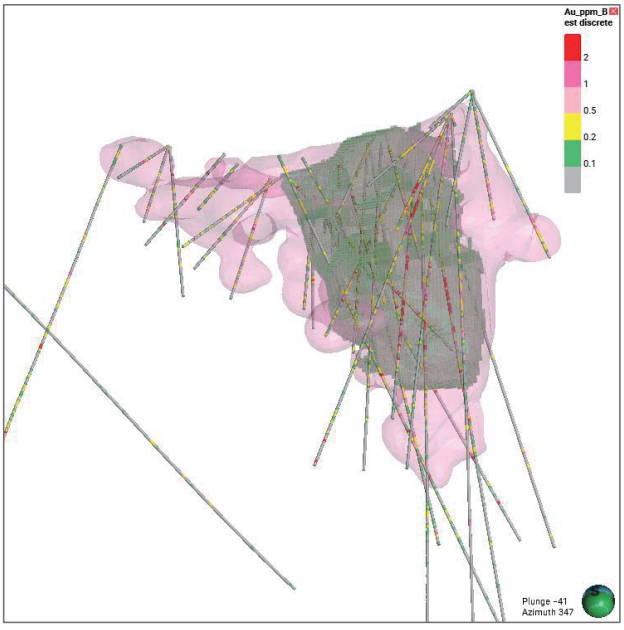
Notes: Drill holes are coloured according to gold grade. The grade envelope is shown in pink, and the blocks classified as Indicated Mineral Resources are shown in green

14.11.4 Enma

There is no detailed lithological model available for Enma. The constraints on the mineralization are limited to the grade shell that is modelled by SRK. In the densely drilled areas, the drill hole spacing is in places as close as 10 m (Figure 14.34). There are areas where the grade is consistently elevated, which coincides with the densest drilling in many instances.

No Measured Mineral Resources are classified at Enma. Blocks which have a slope of regression of greater than 0.7 for gold, have an average distance of less than 30 m to the informing composites, and are estimated in the first search pass support an Indicated classification. The remainder of the estimation domain is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Figure 14.34: Section Showing Enma Indicated Mineral Resource Classification



Notes: Drill holes are coloured according to gold grade. The grade envelope is shown in pink, and the blocks classified as Indicated Mineral Resources are shown in green

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE").

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.""

For all the Condor projects, because the mineralization occurs relatively close to surface, the use of a pit optimisation shell is an acceptable standard approach used in industry for Mineral Resource reporting purposes to ensure that the Mineral Resource is tested for RPEEE. The Company considered future operation on Soledad and Enma using surface mining. However, at Camp and Los Cuyes SVM consider underground mining due to the steep terrain conditions, relative complexity, high grade tabular mineralization.

The optimization parameters reflect a conventional open pit operation with the cost and revenue assumptions on Soledad and Enma detailed in Table 14.25 below. Note that the parameters used

are not related to any mine plan or financial analysis, they were used only to define the RPEEE envelope, and the figures were derived from current information.

The commodity prices are sourced from an independent analyst, Consensus Market Forecasts (CMF) for gold, silver, lead, and zinc. The projected outlook (in real USD) was issued by CMF in Q4 2025. A Resource premium of 15% was chosen over the long-term prices for the RPEEE.

The "RPEEE" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that takes into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. In order to meet this requirement, SRK considers that the Soledad and Enma deposits are amenable for open pit extraction.

The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects. The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves on the Condor project. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

Table 14.25: Pit Shell Optimization Inputs for RPEEE

Whittle Inputs	Unit	Enma	Soledad
Costs			
Mining Cost	USD/t Material	3	3
Processing Cost	USD/t ROM	20	20
General & Admin	USD/t ROM	12	12
Average Processing Recovery Rates			
Au	%	75	90
Ag	%	68	80
Zn	%	0	0
Pb	%	0	0
Payability			
Au	%	99.5	99.5
Ag	%	99.5	99.5
Zn	%	-	-
Pb	%	-	-
Commodity Prices			
Gold	USD/oz	3,000	3,000
Silver	USD/oz	40	40
Zinc	USD/t Metal	3,220	3,220
Lead	USD/t Metal	2,300	2,300
Royalty	% of Revenue	3.00%	3.00%
Overall Slope Angle	degree	45	45

Whittle Inputs	Unit	Enma	Soledad
Cut-off Grade	g/t	0.5	0.4

Sources: CMF metal price projections, SRK benchmarks and assumptions

Notes:

[1] Pit slope angle are assumed and are not based on a geotechnical stability assessment

[2] Enma AuEq = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) x 0.01209

[3] Soledad AuEq = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) x 0.01185

For the higher-grade and thicker tabular domains at Camp and Los Cuyes, there is the opportunity using a bulk mining method such as long hole open stoping for underground extraction. For the underground mineral Resources, SRK used a Mineable Shapes Optimiser (MSO) to outline areas of the orebody that have suitable continuity and grade to sustain underground mining operations.

The block model quantities and grade estimates were also reviewed to determine the portions of the Camp and Los Cuyes deposits having "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" from an underground mine, based on parameters summarized in Table 14.26. Simplified MSO parameters, based on the mining study optimizations, such as no pillars, no Equivalent Linear Overbreak / Sloughage, (ELOS), no distinguishment of P-S stopes, uniform stope length and maximizing stope width, were applied for the Mineral Resource optimizations at Camp and Los Cuyes.

Table 14.26: Underground Optimization Parameters for the Condor Project

Parameter	Product	Unit	Value	
Mine			Camp	Los Cuyes
Mill Recovery	Gold	%	98[1]	96[1]
	Silver	%	44[2]	50[2]
	Lead	%	38	34
	Zinc	%	60	35
Metal Price	Gold	USD/oz	3,000	
	Silver	USD/oz	40	
	Lead	USD/lb	1.05	
	Zinc	USD/lb	1.47	
Mining Cost		USD/t milled	39	
Processing		$/t milled	19	
G&A		$/t milled	14	
Environmental and water		$/t milled	4	
Royalties		$/t milled	5	
Total offsite costs		$/t milled	2.5	

Source: SRK PEA 2025

Notes:

[1] Gold recoveries to doré are capped at 98% and 96% for Camp and Los Cuyes, respectively

[2] Values for Dore, Camp and Los Cuyes are 12.3 and 11.4 respectively in Pb conc and 8.7 and 1.6 respectively in Zn conc

[3] Camp AuEq = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) x 0.00599 + Pb (%) x 0.2992 + Zn (%) x 0.66139

[4] Los Cuyes AuEq = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) x 0.00694 + Pb (%) x 0.27328 + Zn (%) x 0.39385

[5] TCRC and deducts are also applied based on benchmark international smelter terms and conditions

The payability of Au and Ag in Camp and Los Cuyes are weighted average payable factors in both the bullion and the chargeable part in concentrates. The inputs of the payability assumptions are summarized in Section 19.

Within the current mining license area, as of November 30, 2025, the Condor Project, Mineral Resources are constrained within mineable shapes for Camp and Los Cuyes planned for underground extraction; above a cut off of 0.5 g/t and 0.4 g/t for Enma and Soledad constrained with a conceptual pit, designed using Whittle software. The details of the estimated Mineral Resources are shown in Table 14.27; for Mineral Resources with underground mining potential, and in Table 14.28 for Mineral Resources with open pit mining potential.

Mineral Resources are reported within an MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut-off value applied; Including must take material. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

Table 14.27: Underground Extraction Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of December 31, 2025

Deposit	Tonnes (Mt)	Average Grade					Contained Metal				
		AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (koz)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (lb'000)	Zn (lb'000)
Indicated											
Camp	5.93	2.46	1.94	15.51	0.06	0.61	468	370	2,956	7,914	79,864
Los Cuyes	4.32	2.04	1.79	12.25	0.05	0.39	284	249	1,703	4,624	37,351
Total	**10.25**	**2.28**	**1.88**	**14.14**	**0.06**	**0.52**	**752**	**619**	**4,659**	**12,538**	**117,215**
Inferred											
Camp	20.04	2.42	1.87	14.83	0.05	0.68	1,557	1,202	9,558	23,042	298,873
Los Cuyes	9.26	2.34	2.12	10.18	0.07	0.33	697	631	3,030	13,779	68,166
Total	**29.3**	**2.39**	**1.95**	**13.36**	**0.06**	**0.57**	**2,254**	**1,833**	**12,588**	**36,821**	**367,039**

Sources: SRK 2026

[1] Mineral Resources are reported within a MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut off value applied,. Including must take material. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

Table 14.28: Open Pit Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of December 31, 2025

Deposit	Tonnes	Average Grade					Contained Metal				
		AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(koz)	(koz)	(koz)	(lb'000)	(lb'000)
Indicated											
Soledad	4.63	1.06	0.98	6.86	0.05	0.54	158	146	1,020	4,651	55,499
Enma	0.02	1.2	1.12	6.73	0.04	0.34	0.9	1	5	21	180
Total	**4.65**	**1.06**	**0.98**	**6.86**	**0.05**	**0.54**	**158.9**	**147**	**1,025**	**4,672**	**55,679**
Inferred											
Soledad	19.99	0.73	0.66	5.97	0.04	0.46	467.8	422	3,839	16,588	202,758
Enma	0.01	0.95	0.86	7.82	0.04	0.28	0.2	0	1	4	34
Total	**20.00**	**0.73**	**0.66**	**5.97**	**0.04**	**0.46**	**468**	**422**	**3,841**	**16,592**	**202,792**

Sources: SRK 2026

Notes:

[1] Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell for Soledad and Enma. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq for Enma and 0.4 g/t AuEq for Soledad. Open pit optimizations have been determined using a gold price of USD/oz 3,00, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

14.13 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of COGs. To illustrate this sensitivity, ore quantities and grade estimates at different COGs are presented in Table 14.29 to Table 14.32. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be mistaken for a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of COG. Figure 14.35 to Figure 14.38 represent this sensitivity as grade-tonnage curves.

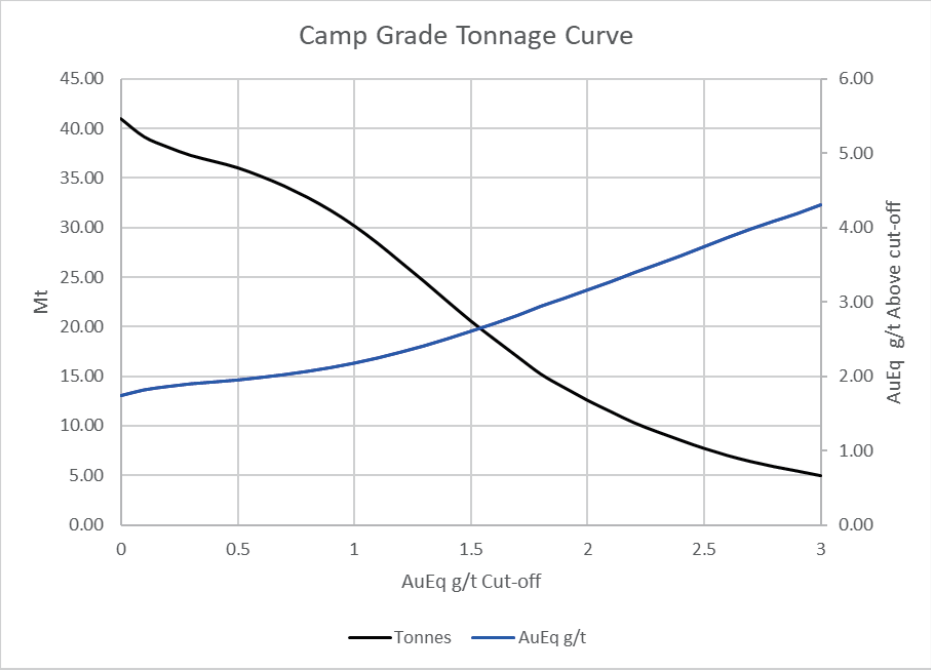
Table 14.29: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated and Inferred Category, Camp at Various cut-off Grades

Cut off	Tonnes	AuEq	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
(AuEq g/t)	Mt	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%	%
0	41.01	1.74	1.55	12.90	0.02	0.05	0.55
0.10	39.19	1.82	1.62	13.44	0.02	0.05	0.57
0.20	38.16	1.86	1.66	13.73	0.02	0.05	0.59
0.30	37.30	1.90	1.69	13.94	0.02	0.05	0.60
0.40	36.70	1.92	1.71	14.09	0.02	0.05	0.60
0.50	36.06	1.95	1.74	14.24	0.02	0.05	0.61

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
0.60	35.20	1.98	1.77	14.46	0.02	0.05	0.62
0.70	34.22	2.02	1.80	14.68	0.02	0.05	0.63
0.80	33.07	2.07	1.84	14.93	0.02	0.06	0.64
0.90	31.75	2.12	1.89	15.21	0.02	0.06	0.65
1.00	30.21	2.18	1.94	15.50	0.02	0.06	0.67
1.10	28.46	2.25	2.01	15.83	0.02	0.06	0.68
1.20	26.54	2.33	2.08	16.21	0.02	0.06	0.70
1.30	24.60	2.41	2.16	16.57	0.02	0.06	0.72
1.40	22.58	2.51	2.25	16.99	0.02	0.06	0.74
1.50	20.61	2.61	2.34	17.38	0.02	0.06	0.75
1.60	18.79	2.71	2.44	17.71	0.02	0.07	0.77
1.70	17.01	2.82	2.55	18.16	0.02	0.07	0.79
1.80	15.25	2.94	2.66	18.59	0.02	0.07	0.80
1.90	13.89	3.05	2.77	19.05	0.03	0.07	0.81
2.00	12.60	3.16	2.87	19.43	0.03	0.07	0.83
2.10	11.46	3.27	2.98	19.92	0.03	0.08	0.84
2.20	10.34	3.40	3.10	20.14	0.03	0.08	0.85
2.30	9.42	3.51	3.20	20.56	0.03	0.08	0.86
2.40	8.57	3.62	3.31	20.97	0.03	0.08	0.88
2.50	7.75	3.75	3.43	21.51	0.03	0.08	0.89
2.60	7.03	3.87	3.54	22.10	0.03	0.08	0.89
2.70	6.43	3.98	3.65	22.66	0.03	0.09	0.91
2.80	5.91	4.09	3.75	23.07	0.03	0.09	0.92
2.90	5.46	4.19	3.85	23.55	0.03	0.09	0.93
3.00	5.00	4.31	3.96	24.11	0.03	0.09	0.95

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this tabulation are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource

Figure 14.35: Camp Deposit Global Grade Tonnage Curve



Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this chart should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this chart are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource.

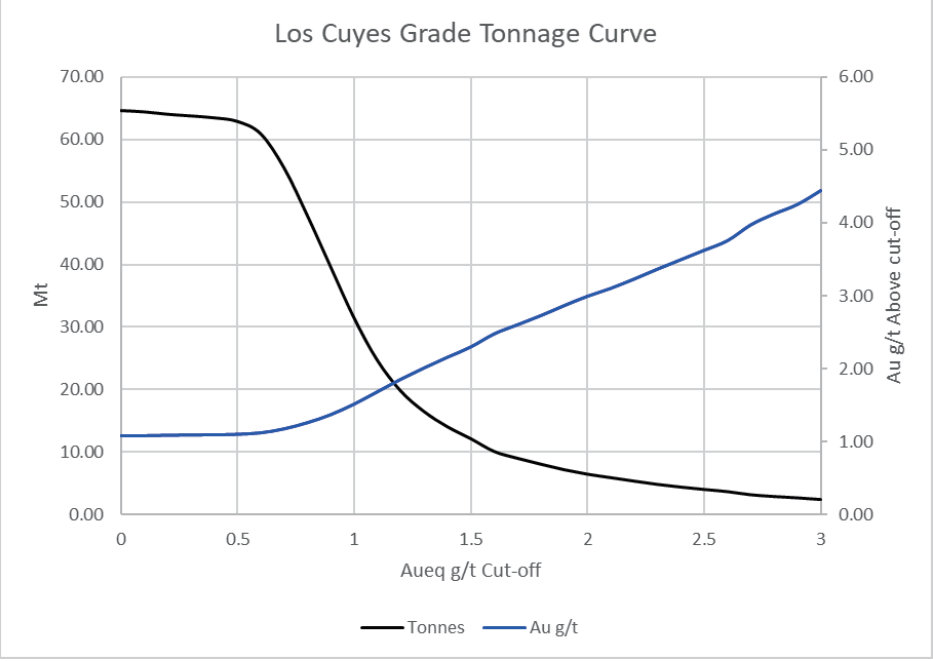
Table 14.30: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated and Inferred Category, Los Cuyes at Various cut-off Grades

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
0	64.62	1.23	1.08	7.09	0.02	0.03	0.24
0.1	64.42	1.24	1.08	7.11	0.02	0.03	0.24
0.2	64.04	1.24	1.09	7.14	0.02	0.03	0.25
0.3	63.77	1.25	1.09	7.16	0.02	0.03	0.25
0.4	63.47	1.25	1.10	7.18	0.02	0.03	0.25
0.5	62.89	1.26	1.10	7.22	0.02	0.03	0.25
0.6	60.90	1.28	1.12	7.32	0.02	0.03	0.25
0.7	55.44	1.34	1.18	7.59	0.02	0.04	0.27
0.8	47.81	1.44	1.26	8.00	0.02	0.04	0.28
0.9	39.58	1.56	1.37	8.51	0.02	0.04	0.30
1	31.43	1.72	1.52	9.15	0.02	0.05	0.32
1.1	24.63	1.90	1.69	9.87	0.02	0.05	0.35
1.2	19.75	2.09	1.86	10.62	0.02	0.06	0.37
1.3	16.45	2.26	2.01	11.21	0.02	0.06	0.39
1.4	14.02	2.42	2.16	11.74	0.02	0.07	0.41

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
1.5	12.12	2.57	2.30	12.26	0.02	0.07	0.42
1.6	10.08	2.78	2.48	13.46	0.02	0.08	0.46
1.7	8.98	2.92	2.61	13.99	0.02	0.09	0.48
1.8	8.04	3.05	2.73	14.52	0.02	0.09	0.49
1.9	7.15	3.20	2.87	15.13	0.03	0.10	0.51
2	6.43	3.34	3.00	15.71	0.03	0.10	0.52
2.1	5.89	3.46	3.11	16.18	0.03	0.11	0.54
2.2	5.32	3.60	3.23	16.69	0.03	0.11	0.55
2.3	4.81	3.75	3.37	17.13	0.03	0.12	0.56
2.4	4.38	3.88	3.50	17.62	0.03	0.12	0.57
2.5	3.99	4.02	3.63	18.05	0.03	0.13	0.58
2.6	3.64	4.16	3.76	18.58	0.03	0.13	0.59
2.7	3.14	4.41	3.98	19.91	0.03	0.15	0.63
2.8	2.86	4.57	4.13	20.64	0.03	0.15	0.64
2.9	2.64	4.71	4.26	21.27	0.03	0.16	0.66
3	2.38	4.91	4.45	22.21	0.03	0.16	0.66

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this tabulation are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource

Figure 14.36: Los Cuyes Deposit Global Grade Tonnage Curve



Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this chart should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The

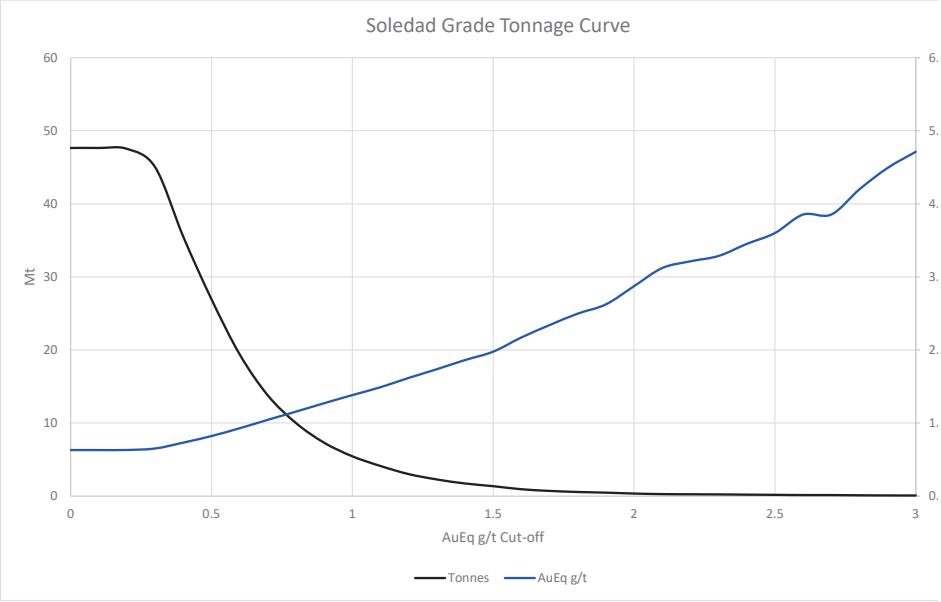
tonnes reported in this chart are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource.

Table 14.31: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated and Inferred Category, Soledad at Various cut-off Grades

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
0	47.6	0.63	0.56	6.70	0.02	0.04	0.41
0.1	47.6	0.63	0.56	6.70	0.02	0.04	0.41
0.2	47.5	0.63	0.56	6.71	0.02	0.04	0.41
0.3	45.0	0.65	0.58	6.90	0.02	0.04	0.42
0.4	35.5	0.73	0.65	7.51	0.03	0.05	0.45
0.5	27.0	0.82	0.74	7.94	0.03	0.05	0.48
0.6	19.4	0.93	0.84	8.23	0.03	0.05	0.52
0.7	13.8	1.04	0.95	8.31	0.03	0.06	0.55
0.8	10.0	1.16	1.07	7.98	0.02	0.06	0.58
0.9	7.3	1.27	1.19	7.73	0.02	0.06	0.60
1	5.4	1.38	1.30	7.60	0.02	0.06	0.62
1.1	4.1	1.49	1.40	7.96	0.02	0.06	0.64
1.2	3.0	1.62	1.53	8.13	0.02	0.07	0.66
1.3	2.3	1.74	1.64	8.46	0.02	0.07	0.67
1.4	1.7	1.86	1.77	8.61	0.02	0.07	0.65
1.5	1.4	1.98	1.89	8.36	0.02	0.07	0.62
1.6	0.9	2.17	2.08	8.28	0.02	0.06	0.60
1.7	0.7	2.34	2.25	8.25	0.02	0.06	0.57
1.8	0.6	2.50	2.41	8.03	0.02	0.05	0.54
1.9	0.5	2.62	2.53	8.33	0.02	0.05	0.56
2	0.3	2.87	2.79	7.18	0.02	0.05	0.56
2.1	0.3	3.12	3.05	6.71	0.02	0.03	0.51
2.2	0.2	3.21	3.15	6.23	0.02	0.03	0.49
2.3	0.2	3.29	3.22	6.22	0.02	0.03	0.48
2.4	0.2	3.45	3.39	5.85	0.02	0.02	0.46
2.5	0.2	3.60	3.54	5.15	0.02	0.01	0.43
2.6	0.1	3.85	3.79	5.72	0.02	0.01	0.45
2.7	0.1	3.85	3.79	5.72	0.02	0.01	0.45
2.8	0.1	4.20	4.14	5.77	0.02	0.01	0.43
2.9	0.1	4.49	4.43	6.02	0.02	0.01	0.44
3	0.1	4.71	4.65	5.74	0.02	0.01	0.42

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this tabulation are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource

Figure 14.37: Soledad Deposit Global Grade Tonnage Curve



Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this chart should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this chart are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource.

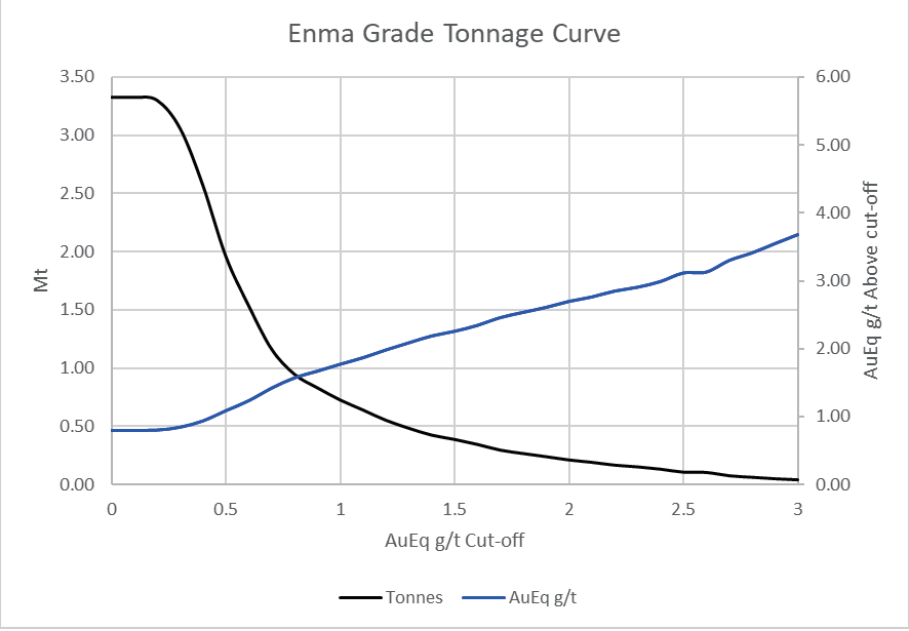
Table 14.32: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated and Inferred Category, Enma at Various cut-off Grades

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
0	3.33	0.79	0.64	13.24	0.07	0.30
0.10	3.33	0.79	0.64	13.24	0.07	0.30
0.20	3.30	0.80	0.65	13.33	0.07	0.30
0.30	3.06	0.84	0.68	14.01	0.07	0.32
0.40	2.57	0.93	0.76	15.23	0.07	0.33
0.50	1.96	1.08	0.89	17.05	0.08	0.35
0.60	1.54	1.23	1.02	18.74	0.08	0.36
0.70	1.16	1.41	1.18	20.65	0.09	0.39
0.80	0.95	1.57	1.32	22.01	0.09	0.41
0.90	0.83	1.66	1.41	23.10	0.10	0.42
1.00	0.73	1.77	1.50	24.45	0.10	0.43
1.10	0.64	1.86	1.58	25.22	0.10	0.44
1.20	0.55	1.98	1.69	26.20	0.11	0.45
1.30	0.49	2.08	1.78	27.26	0.11	0.46
1.40	0.43	2.18	1.87	28.21	0.11	0.46

Cut off (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes Mt	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
1.50	0.39	2.25	1.93	28.91	0.11	0.46
1.60	0.35	2.34	2.01	29.98	0.11	0.47
1.70	0.30	2.45	2.11	31.14	0.12	0.48
1.80	0.27	2.53	2.18	31.83	0.12	0.49
1.90	0.24	2.61	2.25	32.37	0.12	0.49
2.00	0.21	2.69	2.32	33.59	0.12	0.46
2.10	0.19	2.76	2.38	34.07	0.12	0.46
2.20	0.17	2.85	2.46	35.06	0.11	0.46
2.30	0.15	2.90	2.51	35.45	0.12	0.47
2.40	0.13	2.99	2.59	35.74	0.11	0.45
2.50	0.11	3.11	2.71	36.59	0.12	0.45
2.60	0.11	3.13	2.72	36.87	0.11	0.45
2.70	0.08	3.30	2.87	38.26	0.12	0.46
2.80	0.06	3.41	2.97	39.34	0.13	0.49
2.90	0.05	3.54	3.09	40.69	0.12	0.47
3.00	0.04	3.68	3.20	43.31	0.11	0.42

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this tabulation are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource

Figure 14.38: Enma Deposit Global Grade Tonnage Curve



Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this chart should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. The tonnes reported in this chart are not limited by the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction that must be applied to a Mineral Resource.

14.14 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

SRK CA was requested by SVM to complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Condor project that includes Los Cuyes, Soledad, Enma and Camp deposits.

The last Mineral Resource was reported above cut-offs detailed in the notes below to reflect open pit mining for Soledad and Enma (Table 14.33), and underground mining for Los Cuyes and Camp (Table 14.34) to meet the RPEEE criteria under the CIM Definition Standards.

Table 14.33: Open Pit Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of November 30, 2025

Deposit	Tonnes	Average Grade					Contained Metal				
		AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(koz)	(koz)	(koz)	(lb'000)	(lb'000)
Indicated											
Soledad	4.63	1.06	0.98	6.86	0.05	0.54	158.0	146	1,020	4,651	55,499
Enma	0.02	1.20	1.12	6.73	0.04	0.34	0.9	1	5	21	180
Total	**4.65**	**1.06**	**0.98**	**6.86**	**0.05**	**0.54**	**158.9**	**147**	**1,025**	**4,672**	**55,679**
Inferred											
Soledad	19.99	0.73	0.66	5.97	0.04	0.46	467.8	422	3,839	16,588	202,758
Enma	0.01	0.95	0.86	7.82	0.04	0.28	0.2	0	1	4	34
Total	**20.00**	**0.73**	**0.66**	**5.97**	**0.04**	**0.46**	**468.0**	**422**	**3,841**	**16,592**	**202,792**

Sources: SRK 2026

Notes:

[1] Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell for Soledad and Enma. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq for Enma and 0.4 g/t AuEq for Soledad. Open pit optimizations have been determined using a gold price of USD/oz 3,00, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

Table 14.34: Underground Extraction Mineral Resource Statement for Condor Project, as of November 30, 2025

Deposit	Tonnes	Average Grade					Contained Metal				
		AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	AuEq	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(koz)	(koz)	(koz)	(lb'000)	(lb'000)
Indicated											

		Average Grade					Contained Metal				
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AuEq**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**
	(Mt)	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(lb'000)**	**(lb'000)**
Camp	5.93	2.46	1.94	15.51	0.06	0.61	468	370	2,956	7,914	79,864
Los Cuyes	4.22	2.07	1.84	11.06	0.05	0.36	280	249	1,500	4,301	33,067
Total	**10.15**	**2.30**	**1.90**	**13.66**	**0.05**	**0.50**	**748.9**	**620**	**4,456**	**12,215**	**112,931**
					Inferred						
Camp	20.04	2.42	1.87	14.83	0.05	0.68	1,557	1,202	9,558	23,042	298,873
Los Cuyes	10.06	2.63	2.37	13.26	0.07	0.36	849	767	4,287	14,936	80,696
Total	**30.10**	**2.49**	**2.03**	**14.31**	**0.06**	**0.57**	**2,406**	**1,969**	**13,846**	**37,978**	**379,569**

Sources: SRK 2026

[1] Mineral Resources are reported within a MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut off value applied,. Including must take material. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.

[2] The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.

[3] 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.

[4] 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

The only change to the Mineral Resource between November 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025 is the addition samples from the new drillhole of Los Cuyes in 2025 exploration.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

At the current stage, there are no Mineral Reserves declared for the Condor Project. To support a Mineral Reserve estimate, a prefeasibility study or a feasibility study is required.

16 Mining Methods

SRK CA conducted a PEA study on Camp and Los Cuyes deposits in 2025 and completed in early 2026.

The underground mine design by the PEA, is based on geological block models that incorporate the latest resource estimation except the Los Cuyes, which is updated during this report. Both the Camp and Los Cuyes zones contain multiple steeply dipping, gold-bearing vein systems with variable widths and grades that are amenable to longhole open stoping methods.

The proposed mine will be accessed via a main portal at approximately 1,100 m elevation, providing access to both Camp and Los Cuyes through ramps and production levels. The life-of-mine plan spans approximately 13 years of production, excluding the pre-production and construction period. The design supports a nominal production rate of 1.8 million tonnes per annum, or 5,000 tonnes per day (tpd).

Each deposit is subdivided into five mining fronts to facilitate concurrent development and maintain consistent mill feed production. Stope sequencing within each mining front will follow a bottom-up extraction sequence. The overall mining sequence between fronts will proceed top-down, allowing for progressive access and ventilation development. At the mining level scale, both transverse primary–secondary stoping and longitudinal retreat stoping methods will be employed, depending on vein geometry and mineralization thickness.

Run-of-mine (ROM) material will be hauled to surface using 50-tonne capacity trucks and directly dumped onto the mill ROM pad for processing. Waste rock generated underground will be hauled by 30-tonne capacity ejector-type trucks either to mined-out stopes for backfilling or, when backfill voids are unavailable, to a surface temporary waste stockpile.

Backfill will be primarily sourced from development waste, with any shortfall supplemented by truck-hauled waste material or gravel aggregate obtained from nearby riverbeds.

The mine ventilation system is designed to deliver approximately 675 cubic metres per second (m^3/s) of airflow to support a maximum production rate of 5,000 tpd. This capacity includes a contingency allowance comprising a 20% leakage factor and a 10% transition factor. Fresh air intake will be provided through the main adit and a network of fresh-air raises, while exhaust air will exit through the return-air raise system.

Underground main sumps and pump stations will be installed at approximately 100 m vertical intervals, starting from the bottom level of the mining front below the main adit level. Water collected at each level will be pumped in stages to the sump at the next higher level and ultimately discharged to the surface via the main adit. No main sumps or pump stations are planned above the main adit level, as water in these areas will be drained by gravity to the adit level before being directed to the surface.

17 Recovery methods

There are several distinct mineralization zones within the Condor property. The PEA focuses on the Camp Zone and the Los Cuyes Zone. The Condor process flowsheet is developed based on the metallurgical test work results and the preliminary mine plan. The primary metal values are gold and silver, with minor associated values from lead and zinc. The metallurgical test results indicate that the Condor mineralization is amenable to gold and silver recovery through a combination of gravity concentration and cyanidation. Although the lead and zinc grades of the mineralization are relatively low, the lead and zinc minerals also respond well to a conventional flotation process.

The proposed process plant will treat the mineralized material at a milling rate of 5,000 t/d, or 1.8 Mt/a, with an average LOM head grade of 2.15 g/t gold and 14.2 g/t silver. The overall gold and silver recoveries to doré in cyanidation circuit are estimated to be approximately 93% and 46%, respectively. A two-stage grinding circuit, integrated with a gravity concentration, is proposed to grind the cyanide leach feed to 80% passing (P80) approximately 74 µm. The ground mill feed is processed in a carbon-in-pulp (CIP) cyanidation circuit. The loaded carbon is washed and stripped, and resulting pregnant solution is treated by an electrowinning unit to recover gold and silver, producing gold-silver doré. The leach residue is treated to destroy residual weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide. Subsequently, the leach residue is further processed by conventional differential flotation to produce marketable silver-lead and zinc concentrates separately. The flotation tailings is thickened and pumped to Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for storage.

18 Project Infrastructure

18.1 Access

Access to the site is made using Via Chinapintza, which leads through the small town of Congüime located just west of Condor. Allowance has been made to upgrade portions of the roadway both internally and externally to the site to accommodate the heavy vehicle traffic necessary as part of the mining operations.

Internal roadways linking the primary infrastructure (e.g., mine portal, TSF, mill, stockpiles, administration and maintenance areas) shall be constructed. Parking areas will be sized and built to accommodate site personnel, contractors, and visitors. The primary parking area will be located in the office and administrative area, with smaller lots built adjacent to surface infrastructure to facilitate ease of use by light equipment.

18.2 Waste Rock Management

All of the waste generated during the development process will be consumed as part of the backfilling process. During the initial stage of mine development, the waste shall be brought to surface and stockpiled until required for backfill purposes. When possible, development waste will remain underground to be used as backfill to minimize operating costs related to re-handling of material.

18.3 Tailings Management

During the PEA study, the conventional slurry tailings TSF design was developed in consultation with the study team to suit the project setting, regional precedent, and economics. The TSF location is approximately 3 km southwest of the proposed processing plant and was selected after a comparison of several options based on the embankment volume to storage capacity ratio and the TSF catchment area. The TSF was designed to accommodate 21.3 Mt of tailings over the preliminary life of the mine. At an assumed average settled dry density of 1.3 t/m³, the required tailings solids storage volume is 16.2 Mm³ plus water management storage.

18.4 Water Management

A scoping level design for a water management system was prepared. The objectives of the water management system were to provide sufficient water for processing, segregate non-contact and contact water and treat discharge contact water. The sizing of water management infrastructure (e.g. diversions, channels, ponds and the water treatment plant) were not based on climate and hydrologic data collected from site. Climate and hydrologic data from a nearby site (<50km distant) were used.

Sources of contact water are groundwater inflows to the underground mine, runoff from the waste rock pad and process plant pad and excess process water from the tailings storage facility. Contact water from the waste rock and process plant is assumed to be slightly acidic with elevated metal concentrations and the tailings water has a circum-neutral pH and elevated metal concentrations. Contact water is conveyed to a pond from which influent to the water treatment plant is drawn. The water treatment process is high density sludge lime treatment to neutralize acidity and precipitate metals. The sludge from the treatment process will discharge into the tailings line and be deposited in the tailings storage facility.

18.5 Power Supply

The nearest power source with enough capacity to supply the power demand of the project (18MW at 5000 TPD) is the Cumbaratza substation of 138/69 KV, which is part of the Ecuadorian SIN (National Interconnected System) and is located in the same Zamora Chinchipe province.

The owner of the Cumbaratza substation is CELEC EP (Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador), a strategic public company in Ecuador responsible for the generation, transmission, marketing and export of electrical energy.

As per the ARCONEL (Electricity Regulation and Control Agency of Ecuador) last report of February 2025 the incoming 138 kV power line has currently a Load ability under 45%. Furthermore, the 180 MW Delsitanisagua hydroelectric plant is connected 20 km upstream from this substation, which will provide stability to the operation of the mills.

The existing power transformer 138/69 kV - 33.3 MVA is over 50% of its capacity and is not able to supply the mine demand. A new bay substation of 138/69 kV will be required.

18.6 Buildings and Administrative Area

In addition to the structures associated with the mill and TSF, several other permanent facilities will be necessary. These include an office building equipped with dry facilities, which will feature meeting and assembly spaces for mine operations and maintenance teams, offices for mine management and technical staff, as well as storage and maintenance areas for mine rescue equipment. The camp building, which shall include lodging and cafeteria facilities, will also be built in this area.

Additionally, a warehouse will be built, incorporating attached surface workshops to support the electrical and mobile maintenance teams. Additional laydown area for larger supplies will be located adjacent to the maintenance area.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Commodity Prices

Neither Condor Project, nor SRK has conducted a market study in relation to gold and silver dore, lead concentrate and zinc concentrate which will be produced by Condor Project. Gold, Silver, lead and zinc are freely traded commodities on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.

Table 19.1 below summarized the long-term prices quoted in October 2025 were adopted for Mineral Resources estimation purposes, when the works were conducting. A premium of 15% was added to the LTP to reflect the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction for the Mineral Resources.

Table 19.1: Long-Term Commodities Prices Applied to Estimates

Commodity	Units	SPOT	Analysts	LTP-High	LTP-Low	LTP	Mineral Resources
Gold	USD/oz	4,294	11	5,008	1,740	2,600	3,000
Silver	USD/oz	51.80	9	55	23	31	40
Lead	USD/t	1,990	9	2,250	1,650	2,000	2,300
	USc/lb	90	9	102	75	91	105
Zinc	USD/t	2,972	9	2,844	2,217	2,800	3,220
	USc/lb	135	9	129	101	127	147

Sources: CMF, released on October 20, 2025

The payabilities apply industry-standard sales terms for gold-silver doré and saleable concentrates, based on comparable operations and published industry benchmarks. Table 19.2 summarises the sales terms used in the economic model.

Table 19.2: Payabilities Assumption Inputs

Terms	Unit	TCRC Charge	Payabilities
Gold-Silver Dore			
Au Dore Refining Cost	$/oz	8.5	99.80%
Ag in Au Dore Refining Cost	$/oz	0.5	90.00%
Silver-Lead Concentrate			
Pb Conc			95.00%
Pb Conc TC	$/t	100	
Pb Conc Freight/Insurance	$/t	85	
Pb Conc Deduct	percentage	3.00%	
Au in Pb Conc			

Terms	Unit	TCRC Charge	Payabilities
Au in Pb Conc Deduct	g/t (dmt)	1	
Au in Pb Conc RC	US$/oz	8.5	
Payable Rate for Au in Pb Conc	%		95.0%
Ag in Pb Conc			96.50%
Ag in Pb Conc Deduct	g/t (dmt)	50	
Ag in Pb Conc RC	$/oz	0.5	
Payable Rate for Ag in Pb Conc			95.0%
Zinc-Silver Concentrate			
Zn Conc			85.00%
Zn Conc TC	$/t	175	
Zn Conc Freight/Insurance	$/t	85	
Zn Conc Deduct	percentage	8.00%	
Au in Zn Conc			
Au in Zn Conc Deduct	g/t (dmt)	1	
Au in Zn Conc RC	US$/oz	8.5	
Payable Rate for Au in Zn Conc	%		70.0%
Ag in Zn Conc			96.50%
Ag in Zn Conc Deduct	g/t (dmt)		
Ag in Zn Conc RC	$/oz	0.5	
Payable Rate for Ag in Zn Conc	%		70.0%

19.2 Contracts

At this stage, no marketing contracts exist.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Project currently holds all necessary environmental permits for the advanced exploration phase and complies with all applicable legal and regulatory obligations.

In 2015, Condor project obtained EIA certification, granting them an environmental license for advanced exploration.

A new EIS report was submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2025, to obtain a new environmental permit for exploitation (the current one is for exploration only), under the regime of Small Mining. With this new environmental permit, underground development can occur to provide access for underground resource definition drill programs. Currently, the report has been reviewed and approved by various functional departments of the ministry, with a final statement of approval to be announced by the regularization directory of the ministry. Once the approval of the EIS is announced, the PPC process can be initiated to get the approval or consent of the local communities. SVM project team has been working together with the local communities to get their social consent. Once the PPC is completed and assuming it is in favour of the proposed project, the ministry can issue the new environmental permit. The EIS announcement is expected to be delivered prior to the end of 2025.

Illegal and informal mining represent a risk, as they operate within and around the project's concession areas. The Shuar Indigenous communities are vulnerable to accepting the presence of informal and illegal miners due to limited State support, poverty, and weakened social organizations. SVM recognize this risk and are developing a strategy to address this risk. Additionally, employment demands must comply with Ecuadorian law, which requires that 80% of workers be local residents.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The PEA study included the results of a conceptual capital and operating cost estimation which follows the requirements of a PEA level of study and is based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The estimates presented in the PEA are based on underground mining of the Camp and Los Cuyes deposits, and the construction and operation of a processing plant, tailings storage facility, and supporting on- and off-site infrastructure.

22 Economic Analysis

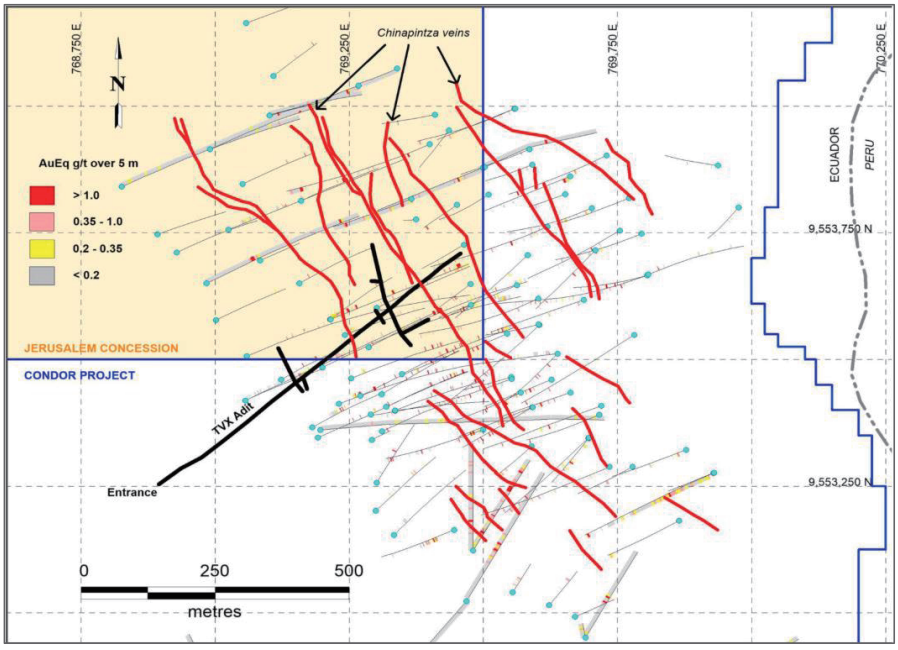
The PEA is a conceptual study of the potential viability of Mineral Resources.

A PEA should not be considered a prefeasibility or feasibility study, and the economics and technical viability of the Condor project have not been demonstrated at this time.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are a number of other mineral occurrences in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt, including deposits in the Condor Central and Condor South areas owned by SVM. The notable SVM deposits are shown in Figure 23.1 and include the Chinapintza epithermal gold veins immediately to the north of Los Cuyes, which extends beyond the Condor project mining concessions onto the adjacent Jerusalem Concession (Figure 23.1).

Figure 23.1: Plan Map - Chinapintza Veins - Jerusalem Concession



Sources: Ronning, 2003; Luminex, 2018, Luminex 2021

Luminex 2021 reports that TVX did an extensive amount of exploration work on the Jerusalem claim, including diamond drilling (35 holes; 9,338.1 m), trenching and underground development and sampling. In 1996, it calculated a historical Mineral Resource for this zone of 535,828 tonnes grading 12.5 g/t Au, 66.4 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 0.76% Pb, 3.57% Zn (Ronning, 2003). This historical Mineral Resource estimate is detailed in the NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Review of the Jerusalem Project, Ecuador" with an effective date of May 30, 2003, and is available on SEDAR. The QP responsible for the Mineral Resource estimates in this technical report have not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources and SVM is not treating these historical estimates as current Mineral Resources.

In 2004, Maynard (2004) provided an updated historical Mineral Resource estimate for the veins on the Jerusalem concession. This historical Mineral Resource estimate is detailed in the NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Independent Geological Evaluation, Jerusalem Project, Zamora Chinchipe, Ecuador for Dynasty Metals & Mining Inc." with an effective date of October 29, 2004 and is available on SEDAR. The QP responsible for the Mineral Resource estimates in this technical report have not

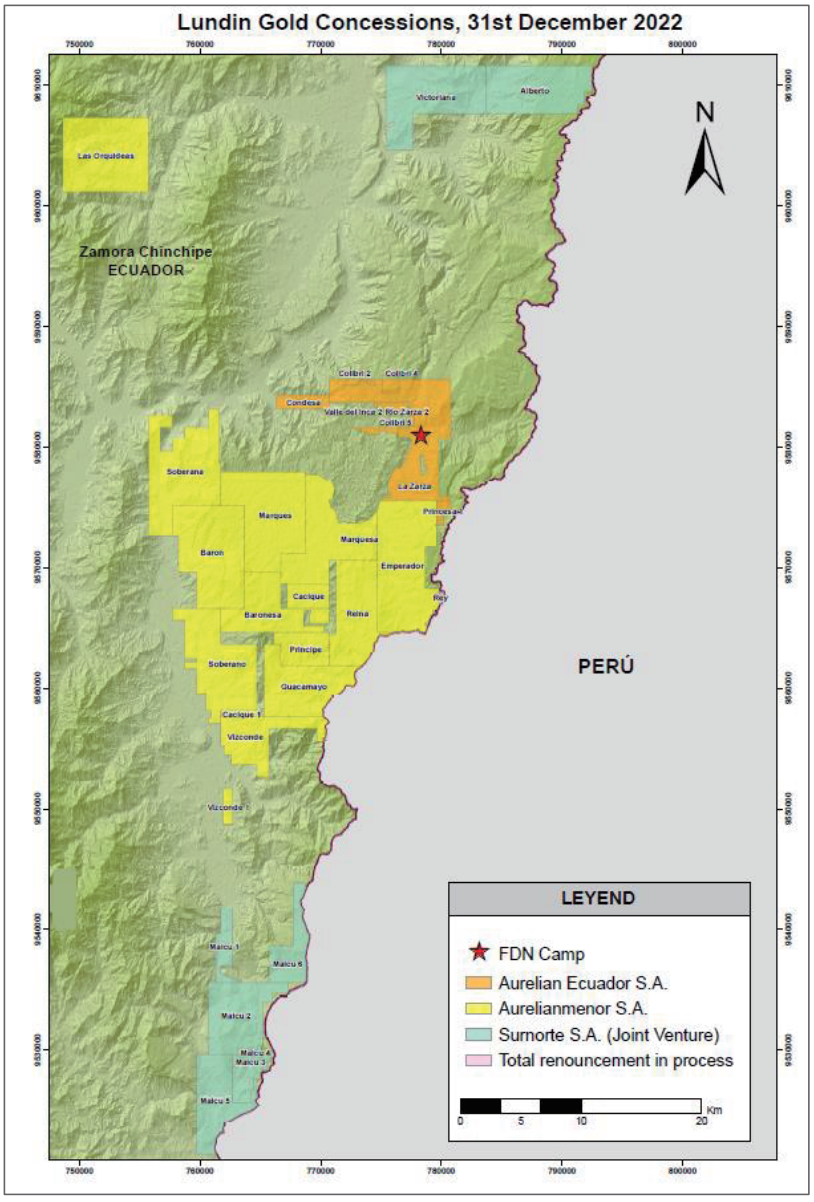
done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current Mineral Resources and SVM is not treating these historical estimates as current Mineral Resources. The QP has been unable to verify this Mineral Resource estimate, and it is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Condor North Project.

The authors of this report have not completed sufficient work to verify the historical Mineral Resource on the Jerusalem concession and this information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Condor North area.

Fruta del Norte

The Fruta del Norte mine is an operating gold-silver deposit located within the Zamora-Chinchipe province in southeast Ecuador, approximately 32 km north from the Condor project. The deposit is owned and operated by Lundin Gold Inc. through its Ecuadorian subsidiary, Aurelian Ecuador S.A. (Figure 23.2).

Figure 23.2: Location and Tenure Plan – Fruta del Norte Mine



Source: Lundin Gold, 2023

Fruta del Norte is one of the largest gold projects in South America. The deposit comprises epithermal gold-silver mineralization hosted within Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rock units. According to Lundin Gold's public disclosures (Lundin Gold, 2023), the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2022 are reported at approximately 5.0 million ounces of gold (18.0

Mt at 8.7 g/t Au) and 6.6 million ounces of silver (18.0 Mt at 11.4 g/t Ag). The QPs have not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and SVM is not treating these historical estimates as current Mineral Reserves.

The mine commenced commercial production in February 2020, and is developed utilizing underground mining methods, principally long-hole stoping, with ore processed via gravity separation and flotation followed by leaching of the gravity concentrate and flotation concentrates. In 2024, Lundin Gold reported gold production of approximately 502,029 ounces of gold (Lundin Gold Inc., News Release, January 8, 2025. "Lundin Gold exceeds 2024 production guidance and achieves record annual production of 502,029 ounces of gold.").

The inclusion of the Fruta del Norte deposit in this report is for information purposes only. The qualified person(s) responsible for this report have not independently verified the mineralization, reserves, resources, or geological information related to the Fruta del Norte mine. Information regarding Fruta del Norte has been derived from publicly available sources, including Lundin Gold's annual information forms and technical reports filed on SEDAR

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Mining is a relatively high-risk industry. In general, the risk may decrease as a project moves from exploration to development and through to the production stage. Condor is an exploration project. SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the mineral resource estimates and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 24.2. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence:

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- **Major risk**: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (>15% to 20%) on the project cashflow and performance and could potentially lead to project failure.
- **Moderate risk**: The factor, if uncorrected, could have a significant effect (10% to 15–20%) on the project cashflow and performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- **Minor risk:** The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a 7-year timeframe can be considered as:

- likely: will probably occur.
- possible: may occur.
- unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 24.1: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 24.2. The rating of the risks is presented before implementation of control recommendations.

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Table 24.2: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource					
Bias of QAQC accuracy	The performance of the duplicates in 2025 indicates some bias particularly regarding the representativeness of pulp and primary field sampling.	Submit at least 5% of drilling samples to a third-party umpire laboratory for check analysis on a regular basis	Possible	Minor	Low
Insufficient QAQC samples	There are insufficient samples to be statistically significant for the Enma deposit	Insert more QC samples in future	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Mining and Rock Mechanics					
Insufficient rock mechanics and geotechnical investigation data	Current project data lacks systematic rock mechanics testing, in-situ stress monitoring and detailed geotechnical mapping. The absence of basic geomechanical data cannot support prefeasibility level study or design of underground excavations, stope arrangement and ground support systems, bringing uncertainties to future underground mining construction and operation.	Initiate a targeted geotechnical program: core logging for rock quality (RQD, Q-system), laboratory UCS/UTS testing, and borehole stress measurements; engage a specialist geotechnical consultant to develop preliminary ground control guidelines.	Possible	Minor	Low
Processing					
Undefined optimal mineral processing technical route	Existing metallurgical test results cannot confirm the rational process sequence between flotation followed by cyanidation and cyanidation followed by flotation. The undetermined core beneficiation process brings uncertainties to subsequent process design, capital budgeting and formal production operation.	Carry out targeted supplementary mineral processing tests to compare the recovery efficiency and technical feasibility of the two process routes. Finalize the optimal beneficiation process sequence and form reliable test data to support the formal process design in the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) stage.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Infrastructure					
Scarce available land for industrial layout and camp construction.	The steep topography results in very limited flat and stable land areas, restricting the site selection and overall layout of processing plant, tailings storage facility and on-site staff accommodation.	Conduct a site selection study early to identify the few viable flat zones; consider alternative layouts (e.g., modular, tiered plant design) to adapt to the terrain.	Possible	Minor	Low
Environment and Social					
Active artisanal mining activities exist within the project license area.	Active artisanal mining activities exist within the project license area. Unregulated manual mining operations may cause resource dilution, occupation of exploration and construction land, and potential on-site safety hazards, bringing hidden troubles to project implementation.	Engage in early, transparent dialogue with local artisanal mining cooperatives; assess their operations and resource impact, develop a formal engagement, rectification or resettlement plan in line with local laws.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Potential social contradiction and project schedule interference.	Inadequate community communication and standardized management of artisanal mining activities may trigger local resident resistance, administrative disputes and reputational impacts, further affecting the progress of project exploration and subsequent development.	Implement a long-term community relations program to build local trust; conduct a formal Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to identify and resolve potential social risks proactively.	Possible	Minor	Low
Environmental sensitivity of steep terrain brings construction constraints.	Drilling, road construction and other field activities in steep slope areas may easily trigger soil erosion, surface water sedimentation and terrain disturbance, resulting in potential environmental non-compliance issues.	Implement strict erosion control and ecological protection measures during all field activities; formulate and implement a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to control construction environmental risks.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Project Implement					
Incomplete environmental approval documents, delay the project implement	The project is currently in the exploration stage without obtaining relevant environmental permits and official approvals, which fails to meet regulatory compliance requirements and restricts the progress of on-site exploration and subsequent formal mining development.	Initiate the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and relevant environmental approval processes; hire a local professional environmental consultant familiar with national regulatory requirements to accelerate permit application progress.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Uncertain project development progress due to incomplete technical design.	The project is currently at the pure exploration stage, with no finalized mining development and mineral processing design. The lack of systematic technical design leads to uncertainties in project schedule planning, capital investment estimation and technical feasibility demonstration.	Commission the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) , carry out mining and processing design combined with site terrain and resource characteristics, and clarify project technical development routes.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Source: SRK

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

SVM has undertaken a review, re-logging, and remodeling of the mineralization at the Condor Project. At the Los Cuyes and Camp deposits the updated model of mineralization has included identification of several high-grade tabular domains which are potentially amenable to extraction using underground mining methods. At Soledad, Enma and outside of the high-grade domains at Los Cuyes SVM have modelled a lower grade disseminated mineralization which has the potential for extraction using an open pit mining method.

This mineralization interpretation at Los Cuyes is a change from the previous model which only considered a disseminated mineralization style and did not isolate the high-grade zones separately. For some domains at Los Cuyes (such as the LCW domain) the data strongly support the revised interpretation, with good continuity in the mineralization observed over the project area. While for other domains, the continuity is less clear, and the quantity of data supporting these is less. Resulting in lower confidence in these interpretations. The lateral extents of some of the domains are based on wider spaced drilling which naturally carries some additional risk to confidence in the interpretation of the domain continuity.

At Camp, the previous models relied on interpolated domain definition using indicators, and the current interpretation is supported by a more geologically rigorous interpretation using a combination of the grade and geological logs to link up intersections between drill holes into more coherent and continuous domains.

The geological interpretation at Soledad and Enma is not as well developed as that of Los Cuyes and Camp, relying on grade shells to constrain the mineralization. At Soledad, there is sufficient dense sampling in several locations to confirm the continuity of the mineralization despite the lower understanding of the mineralization controls, and SRK considers this sufficient to support an Indicated Mineral Resource classification.

For all the deposits, the metallurgical test work indicated that there are reasonable prospects for achieving the recoveries applied to the economic assessment. However, further work is required to be able to confirm the optimal processing configuration for each style of mineralization. As such, there is a risk that these recovery factors may change with additional test work and depending on the ultimate processing flow sheet that is selected if the project is developed.

The additional drilling that was completed by SVM during 2025 has generally confirmed the previous mineralization interpretation. Mineralization is intersected close to where the models predicted, and the grades intersected are generally consistent with the estimated grades, which supports that the interpretation is reasonably robust. The mineralization is not closed on some sides or at depth, and there is potential to expand the currently defined Mineral Resources with additional drilling.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Exploration

To confirm the interpretation of the high-grade domains at Camp and Los Cuyes SRK recommends an exploration program should be undertaken. SVM has planned to develop an exploration drive (pending the approval of an environmental permit which is in progress at present) to intersect the mineralization, and to provide platforms for drilling which will allow for better targeted drilling of shorter holes from the underground development Table 26.1.

Table 26.1: Proposed Initial Exploration Program for the Condor Project

Activity	Meters	Cost (US$ Million))
UG tunnel development	1,500	$4.5
UG diamond drilling	30,000	$6.0
Total	**3,500**	**$10.5**

Source: SVM

The drilling should be targeted to improve the drilling density and improve the classification of the Mineral Resources, particularly on the western margins of Los Cuyes LCW domain and the eastern margin of the Camp domains. The infill drilling should also aim to resolve the improve the confidence in the interpreted fault at Camp and investigate its impact, if any, on the mineralization.

SRK is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Condor Gold project.

26.2 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Although the completed metallurgical testwork has demonstrated that the mineralized materials from the Condor project are amenable to the whole-ore cyanide leach and to the bulk flotation, further investigations are needed to maximize the gold/silver recoveries and to generate a series of process parameters necessary for engineering design of the process plant.

SRK recommends that the two mineral processes of "bulk flotation – bulk concentrate cyanidation - cyaniding residue separation flotation " and "cyanidation - cyaniding residue flotation" should be tested in detail, and the trade-off study between the two processes should be conducted according to the final test results.

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Closure

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All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

Appendix A

FINAL

Technical Report on Chaarat Gold Project in Kyrgyzstan

Chaarat Project, Jalal-Abad Province, Kyrgyzstan
Silvercorp Metals Inc.

SRK Consulting China Ltd. ▪ SCN949_KGZ ▪ May. 21, 2026 ▪ Effective Date: Dec. 31, 2025

srk consulting

FINAL

Technical Report on Chaarat Gold Project in Kyrgyzstan

Chaarat Project, Jalal-Abad Province, Kyrgyzstan

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Mine Site Overview 2026

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Appendices

Appendix A Copy of Mining License No. 3117AE
Appendix B Metallurgical Test Samples and Results
Appendix C Copy of Exploration License No. 3319AP

Useful Definitions

This list contains definitions of symbols, units, abbreviations, and terminology that may be unfamiliar to the reader.

Abbreviation	Terminology
%	Percent/percentage
/	Per
′	Minute of arc
°	Degree(s) of arc
°C	Degree(s) Centigrade
3D	Three-dimensional
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
AER	Annual Environmental Report
Ag	The chemical symbol for silver
AgEq	Equivalent Ag grade, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors.
ALS	Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory
AR/ES/G	Aqua regia digestion/Emission spectrometry/a gravimetric finish
ARD	Acid rock drainage
As	The chemical symbol for arsenic
ASL	Above sea level
Au	The chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B×H	Breadth × height
BD	Bulk density
Bi	The chemical symbol for bismuth
BVI	British Virgin Island
Canadian NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, which is a national instrument for the (Canadian) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, including Companion Policy 43-101 as amended from time to time.
Capex	Capital expenditure and/or cost
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	The Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM
cm	Centimetre(s)
CMF	Consensus Market Forecasts
CMP	Composite(s)
COG	Cut-off grade, the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
Conc.	Concentrate

Abbreviation	Terminology
CoV	Coefficient of Variation
CP	Competent Person
CPR	Competent Person's Report
CRMs	Certified Reference Materials
CSA	Compensations for sulfuric acid
CSR	Corporate social responsibility costs
CSRL	The Central Scientific Research Laboratory
CSV	Comma-separated values
Cu	The chemical symbol for copper
DA	Depreciation and amortisation
DCF	Discounted cash flow
DH	Diamond Hole
DL	Detection Limit
Dr	Doctor of Philosophy
DTM	digital terrain model
E	East
ECAP	Environmental Corrective Action Plan
EIA	The Environmental Impact Assessment
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
FA	Fire Assay
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM
FS	Feasibility study
g	Gram(s)
GA	Genalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD
Geotech Hole	geotechnical Hole
g/t or ppm	Gram(s) per tonne
GMADI	Guangdong Metallurgical & Architectural Design Institute
GPS	global positioning system
H1 2024	the first half of 2024
H2 2024	the second half of 2024
ha	hectare(s)
HQ	63.5 mm internal diameter core
i.e.	id Est (= that is)
ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer

Abbreviation	Terminology
ID3	inverse distance power of 3
IDW / ID2	inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Indicated Mineral Resource	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource, INF	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
Intertek	Intertek Laboratory in Beijing
IP	Induced Polarisation, which is an exploration technique whereby an electrical current is pulsed through the ground and the response from the sub surface measured in order to identify minerals of interest. Strong IP responses may be a result of sulphide which may be associated with gold mineralisation
	[REDACTED]
IRC	Information Research Center LTD
IRR	internal rate of return
JORC Code	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2012 edition, as published by the Joint Mineral Reserves Committee.
JORC Committee	Joint Mineral Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
Kar	Karator Zone
kg	kilogram(s), equivalent to 1,000 grams
kg/t	kilogram(s) per tonne
km	kilometre(s), equivalent to 1,000 metres
km^2	square kilometre(s)
koz	1,000 troy ounces
kt	kiloton(s)
ktpa	kiloton(s) per annum
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh/t	kilowatt(s) hour per tonne
Kyz	Kyzyltash Zone
L×B×H	length × breadth × height
LHD	load-haul-dump machine

Abbreviation	Terminology
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
LOM	life of mine
m	metre(s)
M	Million(s)
m ASL	metre(s) above sea level
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering
M.Sc.	Master of Science
m/kt	metre(s) per kiloton
m/s	metre(s) per second
m^2	square metre(s)
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/d	cubic metre(s) per day
m^3/s	cubic metre(s) per second
m^3/t	cubic metre(s) per tonne
m^3/year	cubic metre(s) per year
MAIG	Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists
MAusIMM	Member of the AusIMM
Measured Mineral Resource	A Measured Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
Met Hole	metallurgical hole
mg/l	milligram(s) per litre
mg/m^3	milligram(s) per cubic metre
MI	Measured + Indicated Categories Mineral Resources
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and social and government factors, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves.
Mineral Resources	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
mm	millimetre(s)
Mo	The chemical symbol for molybdenum
Moz	Million ounce(s)

Abbreviation	Terminology
Mr	Mister
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
mRL	Meter(s) relative level to sea level
Mt	million tonne
MW	Megawatt(s), equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
N	north
NCF	net cash flow
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	net present value
NQ	47.6 mm internal diameter core
O.K.	Ordinary Kriging
OP	Open Pit
OHS	occupational health and safety
Opex	operating cost
Ox	Oxide
oz	ounce
Pb	The chemical symbol for lead
PEA	Preliminary Assessment Technical Report
PGs	Patagonia Geosciences
PQ	85 mm internal diameter core
pH	potential of hydrogen
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
ppb	part(s) per billion
PRC	People's Republic of China
Probable Mineral Reserve	A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
Proven Mineral Reserves	A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QMS	Quality Management System
QP	Qualified Person

Abbreviation	Terminology
QPR	Qualified Person's Report
RC	Reverse Circulation
RMB	Renminbi, which is the official currency of the People's Republic of China.
ROM	run-of-mine
RPEEE	Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction
RQD	Rock-Quality Designation
RTK	real-time kinematic
S	The chemical symbol for Sulphur
SAEL	Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory
Sb	the element symbol of Antimony
SBX	Sodium butyl xanthate
SD	standard deviations
SFZ	Sandalash Fault Zone
SG	specific gravity
SGS	SGS Vostok Limited
Silvercorp	Silvercorp Metals Inc
Sn	The chemical symbol for Tin
SRK, SRK CN	SRK Consulting China Ltd. trading as SRK Consulting
Stock Exchange, HKEX	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
t	tonne(s), equivalent to 1,000kg
Te	the element symbol of Tellurium
t/h	tonne(s) per hour
t/m^3	tonne(s) per cubic metre
tpa	tonne(s) per annum
tpd	tonne(s) per day
tph	tonne(s) per hour
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
Tul	Tulkubash Zone
UG	Underground
USc	United States cent
USD, US$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Valmin Code	Code for Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral and Petroleum Assets and Securities for Independent Expert Reports

Abbreviation	Terminology
VAT	value-added tax
VP	Vice President
W	The chemical symbol for tungsten
WRD	waste rock dump
WSCP	Water and Soil Conservation Plan
Z	Elevation
Zn	The chemical symbol for zinc
μm	micron(s), 1/1,000 of a millimetre

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Silvercorp Metals Inc. to prepare a Qualified Person's Report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report, "CPR") for Chaarat Gold Project (Chaarat Project), located in Jalal-Abad Province, Kyrgyzstan in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") for **[REDACTED]** Silvercorp Metals Inc ("Silvercorp, or SVM"), who indirectly owns 70% of the project.

This QPR or CPR is an independent review of the Chaarat Project's geology, exploration, Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves, mining, mineral processing, capital investment, operating cost, and environmental and social aspects.

The scope of work includes the review the Mineral Resources estimates, modifying factors for Mineral Reserve conversion, as of the effective date of the report, conducting site visit by the Qualified Persons, and preparation of the QPR in compliance with the NI 43-101 and the Listing Rules.

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between Chaarat Project or SVM, and SRK personnel.

The exploration database was compiled and maintained by SVM and was reviewed by SRK. The geological model and wireframes defining the mineralisation were constructed by SVM in December 2025, In SRK's opinion, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralisation at the current level of sampling.

The statistical analysis, block model(s) and grade estimate were constructed by SRK, between January and March 2026.

Based on the Mineral Resource estimates and model(s), the mine plan and other modifying factors proposed by a feasibility study in 2021, which the mine plan was updated during the course of this report, the qualified Mineral Resources were converted into Mineral Reserves. SRK also updated the technical-economic analysis to demonstrate the project economic viability for perspective operation.

1.2 Overview

Chaarat Project, 70% owned by SVM, is located in the Sandalash Range of the Alatau Mountains, Jalal-Abad Province, north-western Kyrgyzstan, in proximity to the international border with Uzbekistan. The Project lies approximately 300 km southwest of the national capital, Bishkek, and about 75 km upstream and northeast of the regional administrative centre of Kanysh-Kiya in the Chatkal Valley.

Gold mineralisation on the Chaarat Project is concentrated in four main zones: Kyzyltash (comprising the Contact and Main zones), Tulkubash and Karator.

SRK has worked on the Project since January 2026, conducted data verification programs and carried out quality assurance and quality control programs on drill hole information. SRK reviewed the active database and economic and technical parameters provided by the Project and SVM.

The Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG, is estimated to contain 51.61 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with the average grades of 1.54 g/t Au and 3.59 g/t Ag, 70.64 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.77 g/t Au and 5.56 g/t Ag.

The Tulkubash gold Zone is an oxidized, epithermal-style system. A feasibility study named "Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report for the Tulkubash Gold Project", was conducted by LogiProc in May 2021. SRK reviewed the feasibility study and updated the mine plan against the updated Mineral Resources models.

The Tulkubash deposit is proposed using conventional hard rock open pit mining techniques to extract oxide material for heap leaching operations and is currently in the preconstruction stage.

The heap leaching pad has a nominate capacity of 4 million tonnes per annual ("mtpa") feed ore to produce commercial gold and silver dore.

The capital costs and operating costs provided to SRK, were matched production capacity and the current economic conditions. The economic analysis results demonstrate the economic viability of Tulkubash Zone. Based on the SRK's review, the key assumptions and projection using discount cash flow modelling, the Chaarat Project, which only Tulkubash Zone involved, has a net present value (the "NPV") of US Dollar (the "USD") 208.6 million at a discount rate of 8%.The economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the designed stopes, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The Mineral Reserve is estimated based on the reference point being the primary crusher or temporary stockpile at the crusher feed.

A cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur grade limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves. The total Probable Mineral Reserves for the Chaarat Gold Project are estimated at 16,240 kt at average grades of 0.82 g/t Au and 0.74 g/t Ag.

1.3 Property Description and Ownership

The Chaarat Project is held through a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chaarat incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Licensee currently holds two mineral licences covering the Project: (i) a mining (production) licence with an area of 700.03 ha, which covers the defined Mineral Resources, and (ii) an exploration licence with an area of 6,776 ha, which covers prospective ground along strike to the northeast of the mining licence area. On 20 January 2026, SVM has completed the acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV CJSC. A joint venture company will be established with SVM holding a 70% interest and being the operator and Kyrgyzaltyn (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Kyrgyz Republic) holding a 30% free-carried interest.

1.4 Geology & Mineralization

1.4.1 History

Exploration of the Chaarat Gold Project commenced in the Soviet era, with the discovery of antimony mineralization and stream-sediment anomalies for gold, silver, and tungsten. Following acquisition of the licence by Apex Asia in 1996 and a short-lived joint venture with Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited—during which Newmont undertook geophysical surveys and drilled 1,803 m. Subsequent work in 2004 confirmed significant gold mineralization, and the Tulkubash Zone was delineated in 2004–2005 through systematic soil geochemistry and follow-up drilling.

From 2006 to 2013, exploration emphasis shifted to Kyzyltash, with drilling focused on the Main and Contact zones. This work culminated in a 2013 Mineral Resource estimate covering nine mineralized bodies and demonstrating gold mineralization over a vertical interval of approximately 1 km. In parallel, metallurgical test work in 2010 at Tulkubash established that the mineralization is free-milling and amenable to heap-leach processing, prompting a strategic re-orientation of the project back toward the Tulkubash Zone.

After a period of reduced activity from 2013 to 2016, including a suspension of drilling in 2015, exploration and project drilling at Tulkubash ramped up significantly from 2017 through 2023. These campaigns included extensive resource drilling at Tulkubash, metallurgical drilling at Kyzyltash, and dedicated geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling in the Tulkubash Main Pit area in 2021. Looking forward, a 9,000 m infill and step-out diamond drilling program is planned for 2025 by Chaarat, targeting the Karator zone to upgrade and extend the existing Mineral Resources and further define the northeast continuation of the Tulkubash system.

Multiple independent Mineral Resource estimates and external audits have been completed for the Chaarat Gold Project since the commencement of exploration. Silvercorp Metals Inc. completed the previous Mineral Resource Estimates for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Zones in February 2026, and for Karator Zone in March 2026.

1.4.2 Geological Setting & Mineralization

The Chaarat Project is situated in the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, a major Hercynian-age fold-and-thrust system over 2,500 km long, made up of three accretionary terranes along the proto-Eurasian margin. It lies in the Middle Tien Shan province, composed of Ordovician–Carboniferous tectonic fragments forming a 20–100 km wide sub-latitudinal corridor bounded by the Nikolayev Fault to the north and, in the Chatkal sector, the Kara-Suu Fault to the south. The Talas–Fergana transcurrent fault divides the province into the Naryn (east) and Chatkal (west) sectors, with Chaarat located in the Chatkal sector, where fold trends are mainly northeast, rotating to southeast near the Talas–Fergana Fault. The Middle Tien Shan hosts diverse mineralization, including orogenic gold, porphyry, and skarn systems, all related to Late Carboniferous–Permian magmatism and structurally controlled deformation.

In the Sandalash River valley, a northeast-trending succession of Cambro-Ordovician siliciclastic rocks of the Chaarat Formation is exposed, overlain by Devonian quartzites of the Tulkubash Formation. These sedimentary host rocks strike roughly northeast and dip 40°–75° northwest. The sequence is intruded by Permo-Triassic granodiorite and diorite bodies, which are closely spatially associated with, and locally host, gold mineralization.

Mineralisation at the Chaarat Gold Project is fundamentally controlled by the Sandalash Fault Zone (SFZ), a major regional structural corridor situated approximately 35 km southwest of the Talas–Fergana Fault. The host terrain is intensely deformed by multiple phases of structural activity, characterized by thrust faulting, folding, and oblique strike-slip fault systems.

The SFZ is defined by a series of subparallel brittle-ductile shear structures resulting from predominantly strike-slip displacement. Gold mineralization is hosted within dilatant extensional structures (e.g., jogs, pressure shadows) that are formed during faulting events. The SFZ comprises three mineralized fault zones—the Tulkubash Structural Zone, the Contact Fault, and the Main Zone Fault, and one unmineralized structure, the Irisay Fault.

Gold mineralisation on the Chaarat Project is concentrated in four main zones: Kyzyltash (comprising the Contact and Main zones), Tulkubash and Karator.

The Tulkubash gold Zone is an oxidized, epithermal-style system. It is characterized by colloform banding, pervasive silicification, and a geochemical association of gold with antimony and arsenic. These features indicate formation in a shallow crustal environment and support classification of Tulkubash as an epizonal orogenic gold deposit.

A related mineralized zone, the Karator Zone, is located approximately 2 km northeast of Tulkubash. Karator displays the same geological characteristics and mineralization style as Tulkubash.

The Kyzyltash Zone is interpreted as a deeper, mesozonal orogenic gold system. Mineralization is characterized by pervasive sericite alteration, disseminated sulphides, and strong ankerite (ankeritization) within the mineralized zones, with quartz veins generally comprising less than about 5% of the rock volume. This assemblage indicates precipitation of gold from reduced hydrothermal fluids interacting with relatively reactive wall rocks, in contrast to the more epizonal, silicified environment at Tulkubash.

1.4.3 Deposit Types

Two primary types of host rock and mineralization are present in the deposit.

- Tulkubash-type mineralization is an oxidized style of gold mineralization hosted within Devonian-age, silicified sandstones of the Tulkubash Formation. It occurs in relatively steep, northeast-trending lenses that are structurally controlled by a series of dilatational jogs (extensional step-overs) along the shear system.
- Kyzyltash-type mineralization is a sulphide-rich style containing refractory gold. It is hosted by an Ordovician flysch sequence dominated by fine-grained black shales, which are locally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The host rocks exhibit complex structural deformation and contact metasomatic overprinting in proximity to intrusive bodies.

1.4.4 Exploration & Data Management

Trenching and Tunnelling

For Tulkubash Zone, between 2000 and 2021, about 16.7 km of trenching and 23 km of roads and profiles were geologically logged and partially sampled; these data supported orebody interpretation but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate. Two Soviet-era adits (total length 251.9 m),

originally driven for antimony exploration and now closed, were partially utilized in early Tulkubash work.

For Karator Zone, about 6.2 km of trenching and access road walls were logged and partly sampled. This information was then used for geological interpretation and drilling design, but the trenching and road-cut were excluded from the grade estimation process.

For Kyzyltash Zone, most surface workings (trenches and dozer cuts for road sampling and profiling of outcrops) were completed during the early greenfield exploration stage, with mineralization assessment relying solely on drilling after 2013. In 2022, additional trenching northeast of Kyzyltash was undertaken to intersect mineralized zones at surface and evaluate a possible northeast extension. Adit 4, developed within the Contact Zone mineralized body, is 2.1 km long, including about 1.6 km of channel sampling; these channel samples are considered highly representative and, together with drill core, were used for wireframing and grade interpolation.

Drilling

Drilling the various mineralized zones that comprise the Chaarat Gold Project was conducted in drilling campaigns from 2000 to 2025. The current updated Mineral Resource Estimate utilizes 745 holes with a total length of 104,296 m for Tulkubash, 61 holes with a total length of 11,536 m for Karator and 390 holes with a total length of 79,488 m for Kyzyltash. The exploration potential zone was drilled with 12 holes, totalling 2,502 m. The entire Chaarat Project drilling database consists of 1,208 holes, with a total of length of 197,823 m., detailed in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Drilling Holes at Chaarat Gold Project

Zone	Type	Year	Holes	Lengths(m)
Tulkubash	DH	2005	1	150.6
		2006	10	1,733.6
		2007	12	2,374.8
		2009	5	802.6
		2010	28	3,477.5
		2011	126	15,686.8
		2012	39	6,841.6
		2013	14	1,781.2
		2014	48	5,813.6
		2017	135	17,420.4
		2018	121	19,821.8
		2019	125	19,369.7
		2021	24	2,760.3
		SubTotal	688	98,034.4
	DH UG	2010	9	794.3
		2011	2	297.4
		SubTotal	11	1,091.7
	Met Hole	2016	12	1,185.8
	Geotech	2021	13	1,549.9
	RC	2020	21	2,434.3
	SubTotal		***745***	***104,296.2***
Karator	DH	2021	5	935.3
		2023	10	1,601.3
		2025	46	9,000.0
	SubTotal		***61***	***11,536.6***

Zone	Type	Year	Holes	Lengths(m)
Kyzyltash	DH	2000	7	1,803.2
		2004	5	856.8
		2005	33	6,677.4
		2006	20	4,252.5
		2007	41	8,163.2
		2008	42	9,232.3
		2009	9	2,437.2
		2010	13	3,277.4
		2011	16	4,528.2
		2012	28	3,229.3
		2013	76	11,201.3
		SubTotal	290	55,658.5
	DH UG	2008	29	6,819.1
		2009	12	2,366.9
		2010	15	2,319.6
		2011	28	8,816.0
		SubTotal	84	20,321.6
	Met Hole	2021	16	3,507.8
	SubTotal		***390***	***79,487.9***
Ishakuldy	DH	2012	3	655.4
		2019	5	707.3
		2021	4	1,139.2
	SubTotal		***12***	***2,501.9***
Total			***1,208***	***197,822.6***

Sources: Summaried by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

The geologists of Chaarat have developed logging procedures that have been continuously improved and subjected to external audits that have confirmed that the processes implemented, and their results have a good level of certainty.

The average core recovery for diamond drill holes is more than 97%. The core recoveries for Chaarat Gold Project are considered good.

Sampling, Preparation, Analysis and QAQC

Drill core sampling was collected under Chaarat geologists' supervision for determining and marking the interval to be sampled, whereby sample selection was based on geological parameters. Half core is packed in a labelled polyethylene bag, weighed, and transported to the "Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory" (SAEL) located in Karla Balta.

All samples were pre-processed and assayed at the internationally certified laboratory facility in Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan. This facility has operated under different owners and management over the years.

The sample preparation process involves crushing the entire sample to 90% passing 2mm. The crushed material is then pulverized to 85% passing 0.075 mm to create two pulps. One pulp is returned to the company as a duplicate, while the second is analysed using the methods below.

- Au (Au4), range 0.05 - 100 ppm, Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, 30g nominal sample weight.
- Ag , range 1-100 ppm, AR/ES/G, 0.2 g Aqua Regia digestion with following, ICP-OES, #35 elements, does not analyse "S", even though some of the base metals dissolve completely

for most of the geological matrices, the data obtained during the aqua -regia digestion should be considered only as representing the leachable part of the specific element being analysed.

A robust Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program has taken place during the exploration and operational activities between 2005 and 2025. The integrity of both drilling and adit sample data has been systematically monitored through a suite of QA/QC procedures, including the analysis of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, pulp duplicates, coarse duplicates, and field duplicates (introduced in 2021), detailed in Table 1.2Table 11.3.

Table 1.2: QAQC Sample Summary at Chaarat Gold Project

Year	Blanks	CRM	Field	Coarse	Pulp	External	***Total QAQC***	***Total Samples***	***Percentage***
2005		89				81	***170***	***4,881***	***3.48%***
2006		218				44	***262***	***3,794***	***6.91%***
2007		325				71	***396***	***6,748***	***5.87%***
2008		772				29	***801***	***9,922***	***8.07%***
2009		142				8	***150***	***2,595***	***5.78%***
2010		101				12	***113***	***6,133***	***1.84%***
2011		159				14	***173***	***16,816***	***1.03%***
2012		61				8	***69***	***6,344***	***1.09%***
2013		90				9	***99***	***7,304***	***1.36%***
2014		66				7	***73***	***3,597***	***2.03%***
2017	596	626		687	630	156	***2,695***	***11,053***	***24.38%***
2018	781	706		707	663	83	***2,940***	***12,660***	***23.22%***
2019	827	749		801	852	119	***3,348***	***13,342***	***25.09%***
2020	152	142		157	146	65	***662***	***2,430***	***27.24%***
2021	265	251	279			156	***951***	***5,091***	***18.68%***
2023	68	63		68	70	36	***305***	***1,086***	***28.08%***
2025	414	396					***810***	***6,002***	***13.50%***
Total	***3,103***	***4,956***	***279***	***2,420***	***2,361***	***898***	***14,017***	***119,798***	***11.70%***
Percentage	***2.59%***	***4.14%***	***0.23%***	***2.02%***	***1.97%***	***0.75%***	***11.70%***		

Sources: Summaried by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

In SRK's opinion, all sample preparation procedures are appropriate, the assays and analyses are of good quality, and the sample security measures taken by Chaarat are satisfactory. For the QA/QC program, the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate.

1.5 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Resource statement presented herein represents the Mineral Resource evaluation prepared for the Chaarat Project in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. The database and estimation domains were prepared by Silvercorp in 2026. Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("MAIG")), Senior Geologist has reviewed the database, mineralised domains and was satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource statement.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667), who is full time employee of SRK.

The estimates are based on 1,162 diamond holes, 21 RC holes and 135 underground tunnel workings available up to December 2025. With respect to sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the Chaarat Project and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

Mineralised domains were prepared by Silvercorp in Micromine and Leapfrog and Gslib softwares were used for data compilation and grade estimation by SRK.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that considers extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considers that Tulkubash and Karator Zones are amenable for open pit (OP) mining while Kyzyltash Zone underground (UG) mining.

For the Tulkubash and Karator Zones, SRK generated a conceptual pit shell using the Whittle software and the detailed parameters are listed in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Conceptual Pit Shell Parameters for Tulkubash and Karator Zones

Parameter	Unit	Value
Mining Recovery	%	97.5%
Dilution	%	8%
Metal Price - Gold	US$/oz	3000
Metal Price - Silver	US$/oz	40
Transport and Refining Cost	US$/oz	9.82
Royalty	%	27%
Production Rate	tpa	4927500
Plant Recovery - Gold	%	73.6%
Plant Recovery - Silver	%	63.4%
Processing Cost	US$/t ore	4.23
Stacking Cost	US$/t ore	0.59
Owner's Cost	US$/t ore	0.29
G&A Cost	US$/t ore	1.27
Mining Cost	US$/t mined	1.83
Extra Ore Mining	US$/t ore	0.72
Pit Slope Angle	Degree	45

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

The assumptions made to determine the cut-off grade (COG) for OP and UG mining are shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Gold Cut Off Grade Calculation Parameters

Parameter	Unit	OP	UG
Metal Price	US$/oz	3000	3000
Transport and Refining Cost	US$/oz	9.82	9.82
Royalty	%	27.0%	27.0%
Plant Recovery	%	73.6%	82.2%
Processing Cost	US$/t ore	4.23	12.5
Stacking Cost	US$/t ore	0.59	
Owner's Cost	US$/t ore	0.29	
G&A Cost	US$/t ore	1.27	2.9
Mining Cost	US$/t mined		40
COG Calculated	g/t	0.12	0.96
COG Raised	**g/t**	**0.2**	**1.0**

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

SRK considers that the blocks in the pit shell and not below a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP, and the blocks not below a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au for UG show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a Mineral Resource, detailed in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Mineral Resource Statement of Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025

Type	Cutoff Au(g/t)	Zone	ResCate	Mass (Mt)	Average Value		Material Content	
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Koz)	Ag (Koz)
OP	0.2	Kar	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	7.83	0.93	0.56	234	141
			Measured and Indicated	7.83	0.93	0.56	234	141
			Inferred	6.19	0.96	0.55	192	110
		Tul	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	22.58	0.95	0.88	687	638
			Measured and Indicated	22.58	0.95	0.88	687	638
			Inferred	16.23	0.68	0.93	354	486
		SubTotal	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	30.41	0.94	0.80	921	779
			Measured and Indicated	30.41	0.94	0.80	921	779
			Inferred	22.42	0.76	0.83	546	596
UG	1.0	Kyz	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	21.20	2.40	7.59	1,635	5,175
			Measured and Indicated	21.20	2.40	7.59	1,635	5,175
			Inferred	48.22	2.24	7.75	3,469	12,022
	Total		Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	51.61	1.54	3.59	2,556	5,954
			Measured and Indicated	51.61	1.54	3.59	2,556	5,954
			Inferred	70.64	1.77	5.56	4,014	12,618

Sources: SRK, 2026

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.
[2] OP Mineral Resources are constrained in a conceptual pit shell.
[3] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.
[4] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG.

[5] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huaixiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[6] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

[7] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG, is estimated to contain 51.61 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with the average grades of 1.54 g/t Au and 3.59 g/t Ag, 70.64 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.77 g/t Au and 5.56 g/t Ag.

The Mineral Reserve estimation work was completed by Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang, Senior Mining Engineer of SRK, under the supervision of Falong Hu, who is a Principal Mining Engineer of SRK.

The modifying factors relevant to mining, costings and technical-economic analysis are relied on the opinions from Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang, Senior Mining Engineer of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to metallurgical and processing are relied on the opinions from Mr. Lanliang Niu, Principal Processing Engineer of SRK; the modifying factors relevant to environmental permitting, and social impact are relied on the opinions from Mr. Nan Xue, Principal Environmental Scientist of SRK. Mr Falong Hu and engineers or scientists he reliance on are satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Reserve is Mr Falong Hu, who is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (China) Ltd. and, Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM").

Within the current mining License area and mine plan scope, as of December 31, 2025, the Chaarat Gold Project, by applying the Modifying Factors, the economically mineable parts of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the designed stopes, including diluting materials and allowance for losses, were classified as Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively. The feed ore is estimated based on the reference point being the stockpile.

The marginal cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t gold is based on forecast prices of 2,600 USD/oz for gold and 31.25 USD/oz for silver. A raised cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur grade limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves. The total Probable Mineral Reserves for the Chaarat Gold Project are estimated at 16,240 kt at average grades of 0.82 g/t Au and 0.74 g/t Ag.

Table 1.6: Mineral Reserve Statement For Chaarat Gold Project, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal	
				Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Proven	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	16,240	0.82	0.74	430	384
Total	16,240	0.82	0.74	430	384

Sources: SRK

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] The marginal cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t gold is based on forecast prices of 2,600 USD/oz for gold and 31.25 USD/oz for silver. A raised cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur grade limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves.

[3] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[4] The Mineral Resources are effective as of December 31, 2025.

[5] The information in this Report which relates to Mineral Reserve is based on information compiled by Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang; supervised directly by Mr. Falong Hu, FAusIMM and peer reviewed by Mr. Alexander Thin, who are full time mining engineers of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr. Hu has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposits under consideration. Mr. Hu is a Qualified Persons as defined in the CIM Definition Standards.

1.6 Development and Operations

1.7 Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Considerations

The rock mass is characterized as highly blocky within a seismically active region. To safely address the increased maximum pit depth of 430 m, SRK incorporated wider geotechnical berms into the design. This resulting flatter slope geometry provides a conservative profile to manage stability risks without material impact.

From a hydrogeological standpoint, the site experiences seasonal spring recharge. However, the side-hill pit geometry features virtually no closed contours and remains entirely free-draining. SRK notes that this configuration allows bulk dewatering to rely heavily on natural gravity drainage, ensuring that seasonal water inflows do not present a material operational risk to the Project.

1.8 Mining Method

The Project focuses exclusively on the Tulkubash zone. The deposit is extracted using conventional hard rock open pit mining with a standard truck-and-shovel fleet operated by mining contractors. Operations run continuously 24 hours a day, 350 days per year. The mine design is 5-meter production flitches to 20-meter benches. The primary load-and-haul fleet consists of 5.0 m³ hydraulic excavators and 34.5-tonne dump trucks, which provides an optimal 4-pass match. Drilling and blasting operations use 127 mm holes for standard production and 102 mm holes for controlled final wall blasting to minimize rock mass damage.

The final open pit reaches a maximum vertical depth of 430 m, with access provided by 15-meter-wide dual-lane haul ramps at a maximum gradient of 10%.

The LOM is 6 years. Total ROM is 16.24 Mt with an average grade of 0.82 g/t Au and 0.74 g/t Ag. Total waste is 91.97 Mt, and the stripping ratio is 5.77. To manage vertical advance rates and avoid excessive early-stage pre-stripping, the production schedule uses a blended feed strategy of High-Grade and Medium-Grade ore to maintain continuous processing throughput.

Table 1.7: Summary of LOM Schedule

Item	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining Report								
ROM Tonnes	kt	16,240	1.85	994	4,216	4,106	4,521	2,400
Au	g/t	0.82	3.48	0.94	0.80	0.70	0.87	0.94
Ag	g/t	0.74	1.23	0.77	0.69	0.79	0.68	0.82
S	%	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.15
HG Tonnes	kt	7,266	2	486	1,741	1,609	2,322	1,107
Au	g/t	1.36	3.48	1.54	1.36	1.21	1.33	1.58
Ag	g/t	0.88	1.23	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.80	0.96

Item	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
S	%	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.16
MG Tonnes	kt	4,530	-	248	1,343	1,155	1,085	699
Au	g/t	0.50	-	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49
Ag	g/t	0.70	-	0.69	0.55	0.82	0.70	0.75
S	%	0.15	-	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.16
LG Tonnes	kt	4,444	-	261	1,132	1,343	1,114	594
Au	g/t	0.27	-	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28
Ag	g/t	0.54	-	0.54	0.48	0.62	0.42	0.66
S	%	0.13	-	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.13
MW Tonnes	kt	1,662	-	152	364	499	563	84
Waste Tonnes	kt	91,976	2,996	25,253	20,653	20,394	19,431	3,248
TMM	kt	109,878	2,998	26,400	25,234	25,000	24,514	5,732
Strip Ratio	t:t	5.77	1,622.79	25.55	4.98	5.09	4.42	1.39
Processing Report								
Stacked Tonnes	kt	16,240	-	996	3,943	4,000	4,000	3,300
Au	g/t	0.82	-	0.95	0.83	0.71	0.88	0.85
Ag	g/t	0.74	-	0.77	0.70	0.79	0.69	0.76
S	%	0.15	-	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.17
Balance Report								
Leached Tonnes	kt	16,240	-	833	3,440	4,000	4,000	3,967
Au	g/t	0.82	-	0.83	0.91	0.68	0.81	0.91
Ag	g/t	0.74	-	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.68	0.75
S	%	0.15	-	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.17

1.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

The upper portion of Tulkubash consists of low-sulfur oxide ore and the deeper portion of sulphide ore. Systematic metallurgical tests have confirmed that the near-surface oxide ore is suitable for heap leaching to recover gold and silver, while the deeper sulphide ore still requires further metallurgical testwork to determine the appropriate process flowsheet and attainable recoveries.

Tests conducted indicate that all-slime cyanidation gold leach recovery for Tulkubash oxide ore is about 83%–84%. Under heap-leach simulation conditions (80% passing 9.5 mm or 100% passing 12.5 mm), gold leach recovery is around 70%, with low reagent consumption (NaCN about 0.4–0.9 kg/t and lime about 0.35 kg/t).

Gold leach recovery shows a clear negative correlation with total sulfur content. Tetra Tech established an empirical model, Gold Recovery=88.824−99.09×(1−e^(-1.125×S%)), with a goodness of fit of R^2 = 0.843, indicating that total sulfur is the key variable controlling heap leach recovery and can be directly used for recovery prediction in the reserve model.

In MLI column leach tests (total sulfur ⩽0.3%, 80% passing 9.5 mm, 69 – 91 days), the average gold leach recovery was 70.5% and silver 65.0%. The columns maintained high permeability under a simulated heap height of 120 m, indicating a low permeability risk for industrial heap leaching.

In the 2021 BFS, heap leaching was selected to treat oxide ore with total sulfur ⩽0.5%, with an annual ore throughput of about 4.93 Mt and a designed leach grain size of P_{100} = 15 mm. The designed gold and silver recoveries are 73.6% and 63.4% respectively, corresponding to annual production of approximately 3.08 t of gold and 3.94 t of silver. These recovery figures were obtained by applying the sulfur-based test results to the resource model and developing an integrated geological – metallurgical recovery model.

Operational experience indicates that industrial heap leach recoveries are generally 3%–5% lower than column leach results. SRK therefore recommends deducting about 3% from the test leach recovery as the design basis.

Kyzyltash is an unoxidized, carbonaceous shale–type, high-arsenic refractory sulphide ore, for which a combined "flotation – pre-oxidation – CIL" process is suitable to achieve relatively high gold recoveries.

Mineralogical and indicative leaching teats indicate that in both composite samples more than 50% of the gold occurs as sub-microscopic gold encapsulated in arsenopyrite and pyrite, liberated gold accounts for less than 30%, and directly cyanide-leachable gold is less than 20%. Effective oxidation of the sulphides is therefore a prerequisite.

Roughing flotation can recover about 88% of the gold from the Main Zone and about 92% from the Contact Zone into a rough concentrate with a mass yield of approximately 18%–20%. The concentrate has a sulfur content of 7%–9%, making it suitable for common pre-oxidation processes such as POX, Albion and BIOX.

SGS (Lakefield, 2022) obtained the following test results for the three "flotation – pre-oxidation – CIL" flowsheets:

- Flotation-POX-CIL: Gold recovery is 69.6% for the Main Zone and 85.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recovery is low (≤7.1%), and NaCN consumption is the lowest of the three options.
- Flotation-Albion-CIL: Gold recovery is 69.4% for the Main Zone and 83.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recovery is significantly improved (51.2% for the Main Zone and 77.1% for the Contact Zone), with moderate NaCN consumption.
- Flotation-BIOX-CIL: This route yields the highest gold recoveries, 82.2% for the Main Zone and 88.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recoveries are moderate (33.4% for the Main Zone and 66.1% for the Contact Zone). However, reagent consumption is the highest; converting to ROM, NaCN consumption is about 1.6–2.0 kg/t and lime consumption about 6.8–9.5 kg/t.

Under the current test conditions, BIOX is the recommended process, as it delivers the highest gold recoveries. However, if the recoveries of POX or Albion can be improved through optimization to approach or match those of BIOX, they may offer superior technical-economic performance in terms of cyanide consumption, residence time, equipment requirements and site adaptability.

Karator zone consists of oxide ore for which no test data are yet available; its metallurgical behaviour is expected to be similar to that of Tulkubash zone. Ishakuldy is a transitional zone with complex metallurgical characteristics; no test data are currently available, and its process route is likely to be similar to that of sulphide ore, but this needs to be confirmed by metallurgical testing.

1.10 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Chaarat has completed both the OVOS (in line with Kyrgyz regulations) and an ESIA meeting international standards for the Project, and has secured temporary land use permits for key facilities and operations. Multiple biodiversity baseline studies have been carried out, establishing a solid understanding of local ecological conditions. Historical monitoring indicates generally good surface water quality near the mine; however, further assessment of potential heavy metals in pit water discharges is recommended to evaluate environmental risks and guide management measures. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and grievance mechanism are in place, though further efforts are needed to identify and engage vulnerable and Indigenous groups, with particular attention to community concerns around water supply, employment, and environmental impacts.

1.11 Capital Cost and Operating Cost

The total LOM Capex for the Chaarat Gold Project is estimated at USD 141.45 million. The LOM Capex is divided into three main categories: Initial Capex, Sustaining Capex, and Closure Cost. The majority of the capital investment is allocated to the initial construction period in 2026 and 2027. A summary breakdown of the LOM Capex is presented in Table 1.8, and the annual expenditure forecast is illustrated in Figure 21.1.

Table 1.8: Summary of Capex for the Chaarat Gold Project

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Initial Capex		
Mining	USD Million	22.00
Infrastructure	USD Million	4.24
Process Plant	USD Million	59.81
Owners' Costs	USD Million	18.91
Contingency (10%)	USD Million	10.50
Sustaining Capex		
Capitalization Stripping	USD Million	19.49
Closure Cost	USD Million	6.51
Total	**USD Million**	**141.45**

Sources: BFS 2021, summarized by SRK

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 274.57 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 16.91/t-milled. The cost estimates are summarized in Table 1.9. The average AISC over the LoM is estimated at USD 1,866/oz.

Table 1.9: Summary of Estimated Unit Cash Opex

Item	Unit Cost Assumption	Average Unit Cost (USD/t-milled)	Total Cost over LOM (USD Million)
Mining Cost	1.83 (USD/t-TMM)	9.83	159.59
Extra Ore Mining	0.7 (USD/t-ore)	0.70	11.37
Processing Cost	4.23 (USD/t-milled)	4.23	68.70

Item	Unit Cost Assumption	Average Unit Cost (USD/t-milled)	Total Cost over LOM (USD Million)
Stacking Cost	0.59 (USD/t-milled)	0.59	9.58
Owner's Cost	0.29 (USD/t-milled)	0.29	4.71
SG&A Cost	1.27 (USD/t-milled)	1.27	20.62
Total	**N/A**	**16.91**	**274.57**

Sources: Summary of Estimated Unit Cash Opex

1.12 Technical-Economic Analysis

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with the Chaarat Gold Project. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial product is doré and is based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for the Chaarat Gold Project is KZT. BFS 2021 is using USD and USD is used for technical-economic analysis.
- SRK does not consider future inflation or currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are currently outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working capital will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.
- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

The technical-economic analysis was conducted using conventional Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") techniques. The projection for Project operation shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 208.6 million. The net present values ("NPVs") at different discount rates were estimated by SRK through DCF model, presented in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Estimated NPVs at Different Discount Rate

Discount Rate	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
NPV	240.6	229.4	218.8	208.6	199.0	189.8	181.0	172.6	164.6	157.0	149.7

Sources: SRK

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the Project. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices. The break-even prices (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) are around a change of -20.85% from the base scenario prices used in the model. In other words, if the price drops to about 79.15% of the forecasting prices, the Project NPV will become negative.

1.13 Risk Assessment

SRK completed a risk assessment of the risks identified for the Chaarat Project in relation to their likelihood of occurrence within the LOM and consequence in accordance with Guidance Note 7 to the Listing Rules.

In general, project risk decreases from exploration, development, through to the production stage. Chaarat Project is at pre-construction stage.

SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 1.11. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for likelihood and consequence, and then an overall risk rating has been assigned.

Table 1.11: Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve				
Bias of QAQC accuracy	Pre-2019 stage gold samples of CRMs show higher or lower grades.	Likely	Minor	Medium
Lack of S data to support robust S grade estimation	In the Tulkubash zone, S assays represent only ~8% of the Au assay data.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of stability and interpretability of the Mineral Resource statements over time	Large discrepancies between the 2024, 2025, and 2026 Mineral Resource statements for Kyzyltash (and similarly for Tulkubash), despite using the same data.	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Resources for Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category resources restrict reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining				
Production plan	Failure to maintain the required waste stripping advance rates, leading to a spatial constraint where scheduled ore blocks become inaccessible.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Geotechnical	Localized or large-scale kinematic failures due to the highly blocky rock mass and seismic activity.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Hydrogeological	Pore pressure buildup in the fracture during rapid spring snowmelt impacts highwall stability.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Operational Congestion	Limited operating space for the scheduled equipment, causing equipment queuing and reduced operational efficiency.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Equipment Productivity	Actual equipment availability or cycle times underperforming the LOM assumptions, leading to material movement shortfalls.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Waste rock management	Inadequate dump sequencing or capacity constraints at the waste rock dump.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Processing				

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Gold Recovery in Tulkubash Heap Leach Plant	The designed heap leaching recovery for oxide ore (with total sulfur content not greater than 0.5%) is given by: Gold Recovery = 88.824 −99.09 × (1 − e^(−1.125 × s%)). this formula is derived from bottle-roll tests and column leaching tests, and the actual heap leaching recovery will differ from the test recovery by about 3%–5%.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
The designed ore particle size for heap leaching is relatively coarse	Ore particle size is an important factor affecting heap leaching recovery. tests have determined the optimal heap leaching particle size to be 80%-9.5 mm, whereas the heap leach plant is designed for an ore particle size of 80%-12.5 mm, which may reduce recovery due to the coarser feed size.	Possible	Minor	Low
The designed stacking method may compact the heap and affact the permeability	heap permeability is another important factor affecting heap leaching recovery. the design uses truck + dozer stacking, which may compact the heap and adversely affect the permeability of the heap.	Possible	Minor	Low
Protective alkali and scaling of drip capillary tubes	Lime is used in the design as a protective alkali for sodium cyanide to prevent its decomposition. the design adopts a drip irrigation system for solution distribution; however, when lime is used as the protective alkali, it tends to form scale at the drip emitter outlets of the capillary tubes, blocking the emitters, causing non-uniform solution distribution, and consequently reducing the gold recovery.	Possible	Minor	Low
Infrastructure				
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading production unstable	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Environment and Social				
Permitting and approvals	If there are obstacles in obtaining environmental permits, project progress may be affected.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Negative impact on biodiversity	Construction and operational activities may impact flora and fauna populations as well as their habitats.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Project water use may affect other water users and contribute to water pollution.	Project water abstraction may impact nearby herders. Acid mine drainage and other pollutants may contaminate surrounding surface water and groundwater.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Social impact and community engagement	Insufficient awareness and lack of communication among nearby herders may lead to opposition to the project.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex and Opex				
Management plan	Poor mine management can lead to cash shortages and delay Capex investment, impacting production.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex increases	Poor planning or budgeting can lead to significant Capex increases that impact financial performance.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex under forecasted	Significant Opex increases can lead to operational failure or poor financial performance.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

1.14 Conclusions and Recommendations

1.14.1 Geology and Mineral Resource

The current understanding of the Chaarat Project geological setting and lithologies, together with the structural and alteration controls and the recognized mineralization styles and settings, is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.

The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the styles of mineralization and target types present within the Project area. The along-strike extent of the currently defined mineralized zones is expected to increase with additional drilling, particularly in areas of subdued topography and beneath post-mineral cover. Numerous occurrences of quartz veining and silicified rock with anomalous metal concentrations have been identified but have not yet been fully evaluated and remain priority targets for follow-up exploration.

The quantity and quality of lithological, geotechnical, collar, and downhole survey data collected during the exploration and drilling programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation. The sampling database adequately reflects the geometry of the deposits, including their dimensions and the true widths of mineralized zones, as well as the style of mineralization. The sampling is considered representative of metal grades within the deposits.

The QA/QC programs are considered adequate to monitor precision, accuracy, and potential contamination. Drilling campaigns routinely incorporated blanks, duplicates, and CRMs, with insertion rates consistent with industry-accepted practice.

Based on 1,162 diamond holes, 21 RC holes and 135 underground tunnel workings available up to December 2025, Mineral Resources were reported for the Chaarat Project. The Mineral Resource estimate followed the CIM Definition Standards.

The Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG, is estimated to contain 51.61 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with the average grades of 1.54 g/t Au and 3.59 g/t Ag, 70.64 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.77 g/t Au and 5.56 g/t Ag.

SRK's review found that the assay standards, particularly those from 2005–2008 and 2014, have a very high proportion of results falling outside ±2SD. During the exploration stage (2005–2025), the overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 80%. SRK considers this a risk QA/QC issue that materially undermines confidence in the highest-confidence category and therefore recommends that Measured Mineral Resources no longer be reported for the Project. SRK recommends conducting additional verification work and demonstrate, via a robust, QA/QC program, that the current assay dataset meets accepted industry standards for accuracy and precision.

SRK's review found that there are large discrepancies between the 2024, 2025, and 2026 Mineral Resource statements for the Kyzyltash zone. The Measured and Indicated resource tonnes are 47.13 Mt, 61.30 Mt, and 50.31 Mt, respectively, and the average Au grades are 3.08 g/t, 2.03 g/t, and 2.44 g/t, respectively, even with the same database and the same mineralised domains. The same issue is also present in the Tulkubash Zone. SRK recommends that future Mineral Resource updates be carried out using similar technical parameters to maintain the stability and interpretability of the reported Mineral Resources.

Analysis of sulphur (S) data provides an important quantitative indicator for distinguishing between the oxidized zone and the primary zone. However, there are too few S data in the database; in particular, for the Tulkubash zone, S data represent only 8% of the Au assay data, so interpolation of S grades in the Tulkubash zone block model is unreliable. SRK recommends conducting additional S analyses to allow a more accurate definition of the oxidized zone in future.

Within the mineralized domains of the Chaarat project, density samples account for only 3% of the Au samples. SRK recommends conducting additional density measurements, particularly for the

oxidized zone, ensuring that the density measurement intervals correspond directly with geological logging and sampling intervals.

The main reason for the differences between the SRK Mineral Resource statement and previous estimates is the application of more rigorous resource classification criteria. SRK considers the criteria used in earlier estimates to have been overly optimistic and recommends that industry-standard, appropriately conservative classification guidelines be applied.

SRK recommends that further drilling be undertaken as a priority, with two objectives:

Resource upgrading within known mineralized zones: Infill and step-out drilling should be carried out in the Tulkubash, Karator and Kyzyltash Zones to improve geological and grade continuity, reduce drill spacing to levels appropriate for higher confidence categories, and support the conversion of existing Inferred Resources to Indicated (and, where justified, Measured) status.

Exploration drilling in the Ishakuldy Zone: Systematic reconnaissance and follow-up drilling should be completed in the surrounding Ishakuldy area, where geological, structural, and/or geochemical indicators suggest potential for additional mineralized bodies. The aim is to identify and delineate new zones of mineralization that could add materially to the overall Mineral Resource inventory.

In SRK's view, this combined program of resource definition and regional exploration is necessary both to enhance the confidence level of the current Mineral Resource base and to realize the broader discovery potential of the property.

1.14.2 Mining and Mineral Reserves

The mine is designed as a conventional hard rock open pit operation utilizing a standard truck-and-shovel method, targeting the oxide Mineral Resources within the Tulkubash zone. The final pit design extends to a maximum vertical depth of 430 m and encompasses concurrent mining across the main pit and multiple satellite pits.

The mining method employs a blended feed strategy over the 6-year LOM. To maintain continuous processing throughput and avoid infeasible early-stage pre-stripping, High-Grade and Medium-Grade ore are scheduled concurrently to balance the waste stripping requirements.

The ROM material is mined from the benches and loaded directly into the dump trucks. Ore is transported to the stockpile located south of the and waste is hauled to the waste rock dump located west of the pit.

Based on the review of available technical information, pit design, and the LOM, the recommendations for the Project are indicated below:

- Conducting an equipment trade-off study to evaluate the integration of larger-capacity loading and hauling units. Upscaling the primary fleet is advised to mitigate the high traffic density and operational complexity expected during peak production years.
- Conducting operational adherence to the blended LOM feed strategy. Deviating from the planned schedule will require infeasible early-stage pre-stripping and lead to ore shortfalls, impacting the continuous processing throughput.
- Stockpiling mineralized waste and high-sulfur material separately for the purpose of future study.

1.14.3 Processing and Metallurgy

- Metallurgical testing of Tulkubash oxide ore has confirmed that oxide ore with total sulfur ≤0.5% is suitable for heap leaching at a grain size of 80% passing 9.5 mm or 100% passing 12.5 mm. Column leach tests achieved gold recoveries of about 70% and silver recoveries of about 65%, with low reagent consumption and good permeability.
- Based on these conclusions, the 2021 BFS designed a heap leach plant with an annual processing capacity of approximately 5 Mtpa. The design technical parameters and the heap leach pad system (including a double-liner impermeable system and multi-stage solution ponds) meet the requirements for long-term safe operation and environmental protection.
- It is recommended to incorporate the sulfur content vs. gold recovery model developed by Tetra Tech into the resource/reserve block model to achieve integrated geological – metallurgical recovery estimation. For industrial design, it is suggested to reduce the test gold recovery by about 3% as the design basis for the heap leach plant gold recovery.
- For Tulkubash ore with total sulfur >0.5%, it is recommended to segregate and stockpiled this material for carrying out additional systematic metallurgical tests based on the "flotation – concentrate pre-oxidation – CIL" flowsheet, in order to provide a process basis for future development of the sulphide ore.
- Kyzyltash is a refractory sulphide ore. Mineralogical and indicative leach tests indicate that Kyzyltash is a typical high-arsenic refractory gold ore, with only about 13%–15% of the gold amenable to direct cyanide leaching. A "flotation – concentrate pre-oxidation – CIL" process flowsheet can achieve relatively high gold recoveries.
- At this stage, the BIOX-CIL route shows the best gold recovery on flotation concentrates, with 82.2% for the Main Zone and 88.2% for the Contact Zone, but its high reagent consumption and process complexity must be carefully weighed. It is recommended to further optimize the operating conditions of POX-CIL, Albion-CIL and BIOX-CIL, in order to maximize gold recovery and minimize reagent consumption, and then carry out a detailed CAPEX/OPEX comparison to identify the pre-oxidation process with the greatest economic and environmental advantages. Environmental testing should be conducted in parallel on the stable disposal of arsenic in tailings.
- For the Karator deposit, basic heap leach testwork is required to confirm the degree of metallurgical similarity with Tulkubash oxide ore, so as to provide a basis for resource evaluation and process selection.
- For Ishakuldy, combined testwork using multiple process routes is needed to identify materials with different metallurgical characteristics (heap-leachable portion, floatable portion and refractory portion), thereby providing a basis for process-based resource classification and mining strategy.
- It is recommended that ores from the four zones of the Chaarat Project be considered as an integrated whole for systematic metallurgical testing. Using a process scheme of heap leaching for oxide ore and "flotation – pre-oxidation – CIL" for sulphide ore, integrated geological – metallurgical modelling should be advanced, the heap leach plant design refined, and feasibility studies on the development of transition ore and sulphide ore progressed.

1.14.4 Capex, Opex and Economic Analysis

- Capex Estimates: The initial Capex estimates are based on BFS 2021 and provide a solid basis for the project budget. A cost-control system is recommended to implement during the 12-month construction phase to prevent any budget overruns.
- Opex Estimates: The Opex estimates are based on consumption rates and current unit costs from BFS 2021. It is recommended to reconcile with actual data during the 2027 production ramp-up to ensure unit cost targets are met.
- The economic analysis demonstrates the project could be economic viable operated according to the principal assumptions.

2 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Limited (wholly owned subsidiary company of Silvercorp Metals Inc.) to prepare a Qualified Person's Report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report, "CPR") on Chaarat Gold Project ("Chaarat Project, or Project"), located in the Sandalash Range of the Alatau Mountains, Jalal-Abad Province, Kyrgyzstan.The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's situation.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent technical assessment for inclusion in a **[REDACTED]** to be issued by Silvercorp Metal Inc, who is 70% owned Chaarat Project, to support the **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX").

Silvercorp is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential. Silvercorp operates several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China, the GC silver-lead-zinc mine in Guangdong Province, China. and the El Domo copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc project under construction in Ecuador; the Condor gold-silver-lead-zinc advanced exploration Project in Ecuador, and Chaarat gold advanced exploration Project in Kyrgyzstan. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and NYSE American under the symbol "SVM".

SRK was advised that the report will be included in the listing and/or disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX, the report is in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") format and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standard Definition.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the engagement includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following key aspects of this project:

- Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") inputs, workflow, and the results which are used and or applied by Chaarat Project expert(s). Update the grades estimates and resources categorization where applicable.
- Mineral Reserve conversion review, including the mining modifying factors applied by the Project expert(s).
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant disciplines, such as proposed processing recovery method and associated infrastructure.
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant environmental-management activities, and permitting-compliance status, environmental impact assessments ("EIA") approval, mining license, reclamation, mine safety operation license, as well as the potential impact on the Project.
- Review of Modifying Factors of relevant technical-economic parameters, such as Capex and Opex.
- Review of the LOM for the Project based on the reviewed input parameters.

- Update technical-economic model and conduct analysis for the Project.
- SRK team conducted a site visit of the Project.
- SRK gave recommendation on data verification procedures, all assays have been gathered and examined by independent credible entities and that the results are accessible to industry best practices.
- Summarized all findings and compile an QPR in accordance with NI 43-101 format.

SRK's scope excludes any work relating to the marketing, commodity price and exchange rate assumptions, inflation rates and financial analysis (including discount rate) adopted in the technical economic model.

2.3 Work Program

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between SVM, Chaarat Project and SRK personnel. The exploration database was compiled and is maintained by SVM and was audited by SRK.

The geological model and outlines for the silver, lead and zinc mineralization were constructed by SVM and Chaarat Project from a three-dimensional geological interpretation. In the opinion of SRK, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralization at the current level of sampling. The geostatistical analysis, variography and grade models were completed by SRK during the four months (January to April 2026). The Mineral Resource statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared by the Project and SRK based on the stated Mineral Resource model and validation/consideration of the modifying factors as outlined in the feasibility study in 2021. A technical assessment and an economic analysis were performed by SRK and indicates the Project is both technically feasible and economically viable. The Mineral Reserve statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines. This technical report was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The technical report was compiled in the SRK Beijing Office during the 4 months of January 2026 to April 2026.

2.4 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during a site visit performed and on additional information provided by SVM throughout the course of SRK's investigations. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by SVM. Other information was obtained from the public domain. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with SVM and Chaarat Project personnel
- Inspection of the Project area, including outcrop, and drill core

- Review of exploration data collected
- Information, models, reports and recorded data provided to SRK by SVM
- Additional information from public domain sources

2.5 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises more than 1,800 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of the SRK Group is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK has a proven track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, the SRK Group has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry. Table 2.1 below indicates SRK team who prepared or contributed to the independent technical review.

Table 2.1: SRK Team Contributed to This Report

Contributor	Position	Discipline	Professional Designation	Role	Site Visit
Falong Hu	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM, PMP	Project Management, Mining and Mineral Reserve Review	Yes
Huaixiang Li	Senior Consultant	Geology	MAIG	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
Zimeng Li	Assistant Consultant	Geology	N/A	Data Process	No
Hui Bai	Consultant	GIS	N/A	Map and Drawing	No
TzuHsuan Chuang (Shan)	Senior Consultant	Mining	MAusIMM	Costs and Technical-Economic Review	No
Lanliang Niu	Principal Consultant	Processing	MAusIMM	Metallurgical Test, Processing Plant, and Infrastructure Review	Yes
Nan Xue	Principal Consultant	Environment	MAusIMM	Environmental and Permitting Review	Yes
Qiong Wu	Senior BD and Project Coordinator	Project Coordinate	N/A	Project Coordinator	No
Alexander Thin (Alex)	Corporate Consultant	Project Evaluation and Mining	FAusIMM; FIMMM; FSAIMM	Internal Review	No

Sources: SRK

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve evaluation review work and the compilation of this technical report was completed by Mr Huaixiang Li MAIG (8667) and Falong Hu, FAusIMM (CP) (313608). By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Huaixiang, and Falong are independent Qualified Persons as this term is

defined by NI 43-101. Falong is the project manager and the chief compiler of this report who takes overall responsibility.

Alexander (Alex) Thin, FAusIMM (CP) (227503), FIMMM (C.Eng) (47860), FSAIMM (702076), RPEQ (26347), a Corporate Consultant (Project Evaluation and Mining) with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to Chaarat Project and/or Silvercorp as per SRK internal quality management procedures. Alex did not visit the project.

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK.

SRK had no prior involvement with Chaarat Project.

SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment capable of affecting its independence.

SRK's estimated fee for completing this Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated based on the working hours and rates of the consultants assigned to complete the project. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2.6 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Huaixiang Li (Geology), Falong Hu (Mining), Lanliang Niu (Processing), and Nan Xue (Environmental) visited the Chaarat Project from May 20 to 21, 2026.

The purpose of the site visit was to review the digitalization of the exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a revised Mineral Resource model and the compilation of a technical report.

The site visits also aimed at investigating the geological and structural controls on the distribution of the mineralization, also aimed at investigating the infrastructure of the mine constructed and the operation performed by the management.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with Project personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse historical and current exploration data, as well the studies and costing data.

2.7 Effective Date

The conclusions expressed in this report are appropriate as of December 31, 2025. The report and associated technical-economic analysis are only appropriate for this date and may change in time in response to variations in economic, market, legal or political factors, in addition to ongoing exploration results.

Based on the information provided, there are no events that have occurred since the Effective Date that are likely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statements for Chaarat Project, at the date of publication of this QPR.

2.8 Currency, Units and Year

All monetary values outlined in this assessment are expressed in United States Dollars ("US$ or USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Quantities are generally stated in Système international d'unités ("SI") metrics units, the standard Canadian and international practices, including metric tonne ("tonne", "t") for weight, and kilometre ("km") or metre ("m") for distances.

Fiscal year ("FY") is stated in the report which start from the Q2 of last year till Q1 of this year. For example, FY2024 is from the April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

2.9 Limitations, Declaration and Consent

2.9.1 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by Chaarat Project throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in this Report, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such information as provided by Chaarat Project was taken in good faith by SRK.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider them to be material.

2.9.2 Legal Matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters.

SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this review. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

2.9.3 Consent

SRK consents to this Report being included, in full, in Silvercorp's **[REDACTED]** document in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and Silvercorp's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided, and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical assessment expressed in the Summary and in the individual sections of this Report is considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparing this technical report, SRK has relied upon input from Chaarat Project or SVM. Standard professional review procedures were also used by SRK in preparation of this report.

SRK trusts the information from Chaarat Project or SVM regarding mine ownership, legal and financial liability. SRK did not carry out independent verification of the information regarding licenses and permits of the Project as summarized in Section 4 of this Report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the Client. A copy of the original mining license is provided in Appendix A. The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Section 4.1.

SRK was informed by SVM that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the Chaarat Project.

Chaarat Project and SVM provided the digital database used for geological modelling, and the geological and grade block models which was updated to date by SRK. SRK verified this database and reviewed the previous estimation. It is SRK's opinion that the database used for the Mineral Resource estimation has been validated and was collected and built in a professional manner.

The topography used in estimating the Mineral Resource statement in this report relies on the topographic survey map from the geological report prepared by Chaarat Project. SRK trusts the results of this survey.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Ownership and Mining Permit

The Chaarat Project is held through a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chaarat incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic (the "Licensee"). The Licensee currently holds two mineral licences covering the Project: (i) a mining (production) licence with an area of 700.03 ha, which covers the defined Mineral Resources, and (ii) an exploration licence with an area of 2,743 ha, which covers prospective ground along strike to the northeast of the mining licence area. The permit shows in Figure 4.1

The Licensee has obtained the consents of the local state administration and the local self-governing bodies of the Chatkal Region required to conduct exploration activities under Exploration Licence 3319AP. In addition, in accordance with Mining Licence Agreement No. 4 relating to Mining Licence 3117AE, which has been submitted to the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use (SCIES), the Licensee has secured temporary land-use rights (land allocation) for land plots located within the coordinates defined in Mining Licence Agreement No. 4.

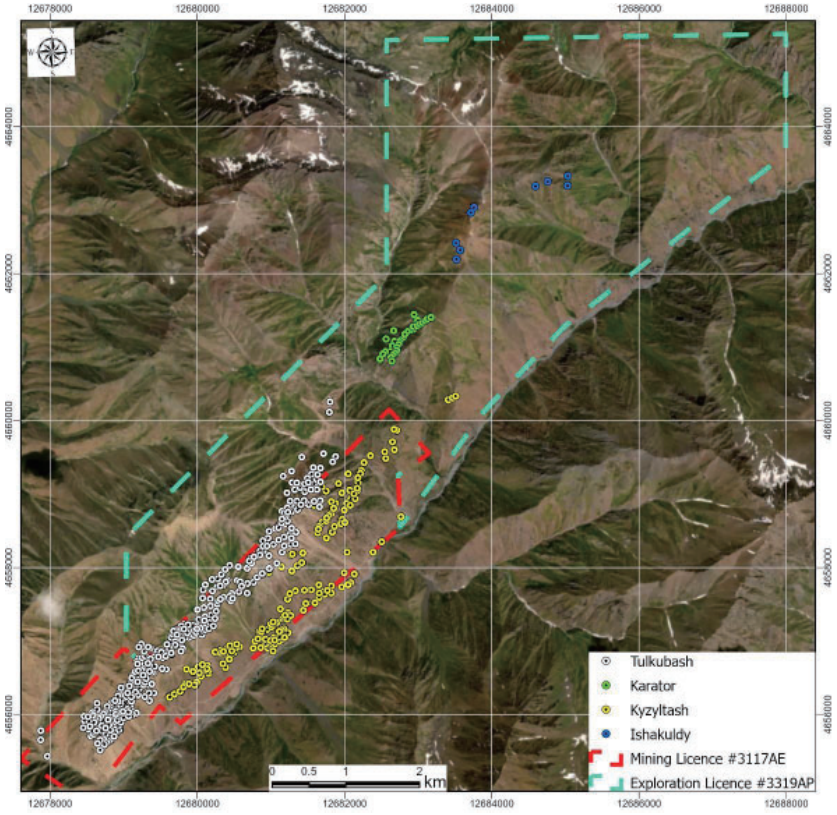
Temporary land-use rights have also been obtained over land plots located within the territory of Kanysh-Kiya Ayil Okmotu for the construction of project-related infrastructure facilities. The area, designated purpose, and expiry date of each land plot subject to these land-use rights are summarized in Table 4.1 of this report.

Table 4.1: Tenement Information of Chaarat Project

Tenement	Tenement Number	Area (ha)	County	Province	Date Mining Title issued	Expiry
Mining Licence	3117AE	700.03	Kyrgyz Republic	Chatkal Region	2 April 2026	25 June 2062
Exploration Licence	3319AP	2,743	Kyrgyz Republic	Chatkal Region	18 March 2024	7 September 2026
726 ha for mining; 117 ha for blanket of Tulkubash area 56 ha for technological roads		899		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Construction of mining process plant and other supporting infrastructure.		384.686		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Construction of access road along the southern slope of Kumbel pass.		68		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Construction of infrastructure		32		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Winter camp		17.44		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Access roads from the dry valley to the summer camp		7.2		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032
Access roads to the Chaarat Project area		2.25		Chatkal Region		For temporary use till 2032

Sources: BFS, 2021

Figure 4.1: Mining Licences Boundary



Sources: The background from OpenStreetMap and licences data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

4.2 Permits and Authorization

In addition to Mining Licence 3117AE and the associated surface rights, Chaarat is required to obtain a range of additional licences and permits to construct and operate the mine in compliance with Kyrgyz legislation. These include a technical design package that has successfully passed the requisite state expertise reviews for industrial safety, environmental safety (including an environmental impact assessment, EIA/OVOS), and subsoil use protection, as well as a formal permit to conduct mining operations. Where facilities are designed by non-local organizations, in-country legalization of the design documentation is required, followed by state construction expertise (review and approval) of all completed detailed design documentation and government acceptance (commissioning) of constructed facilities.

Additional permits and licences are required for key operational aspects, including a licence for the use of water from underground sources, permits for the release of pollutants into the air and the discharge of pollutants into water, and a permit for waste disposal. Chaarat Project must also obtain a licence to conduct activities related to the utilization, storage, disposal and destruction of toxic waste materials and substances. For explosives management, Chaarat Project is required to secure

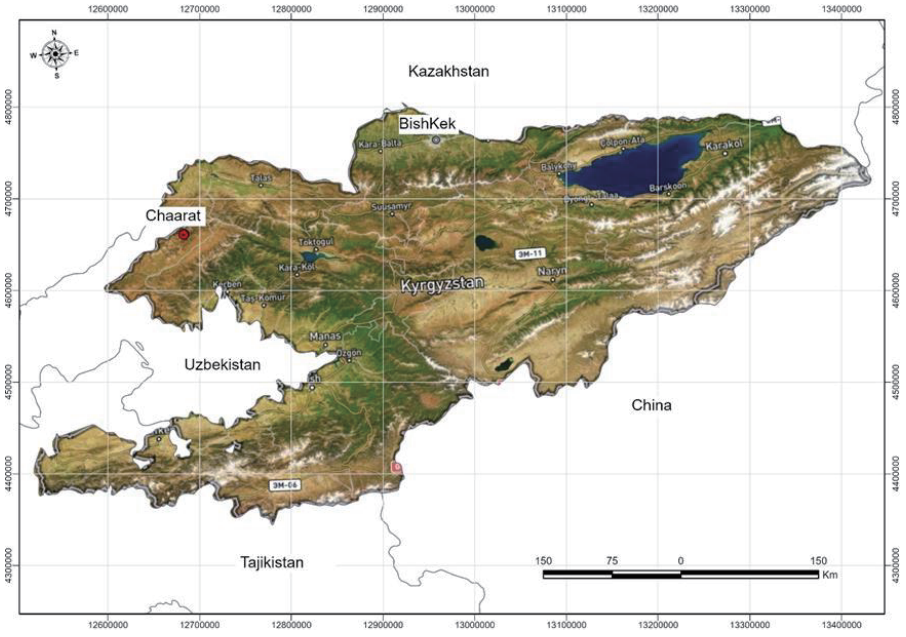
a licence for the import, production and sale of explosive and pyrotechnic materials and products, or an equivalent permit to purchase explosive materials, as well as separate permits for the transportation and storage of hazardous and explosive goods, and for the conduct of blasting works.

Operational readiness further requires an approved emergency response plan, certification of machinery, plant and equipment, and appropriate professional certifications and qualifications for staff engaged in regulated activities. Chaarat Project has initiated the permitting process and, based on current information, considers that the required licences and permits can be obtained in accordance with Kyrgyz legislation; however, the timing and ultimate granting of such approvals cannot be guaranteed.

4.3 Location

The Project is located within the Chaarat in the Sandalash Range of the Alatau Mountains, Jalal-Abad Province, north-western Kyrgyzstan, in proximity to the international border with Uzbekistan. The approximate coordinates of the Project are latitude 42°01'06.91" N and longitude 71°09'39.04" E (Figure 4.2). The Project lies approximately 300 km southwest of the national capital, Bishkek, and about 75 km upstream and northeast of the regional administrative centre of Kanysh-Kiya in the Chatkal Valley. The nearest railway facility is at Shamaldy-Say, approximately 300 km from the Project by road. The Project site is located adjacent to the Sandalash River, at elevations ranging from approximately 2,100 m to 3,600 m above mean sea level.

Figure 4.2: Location of Chaarat Project



Sources: Chaarat Project

4.4 Environmental Considerations

Chaarat Project has full legal responsibility for compliance with environmental requirements in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the approved design documentation. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to, protection of atmospheric air, protection and rational use of water resources, protection of land, and implementation of land rehabilitation measures. Chaarat Project is required to obtain the necessary environmental permits and approvals for its activities, including the environmental impact assessment (EIA/OVOS), to make quarterly payments for environmental emissions and discharges as stipulated by Kyrgyz law, and to submit periodic reports to the competent authorities demonstrating compliance with applicable environmental requirements.

4.5 Taxes and Royalties

The Mining Licence and associated surface rights are currently subject to the following taxes and royalties under Kyrgyz Republic legislation:

Tax and Royalty Regime

- Bonus (licence acquisition): One-time payment upon obtaining a licence; the rate depends on the type and officially reported quantity of the Mineral Resource.
- Commercial discovery bonus: Payable upon official reporting of a commercial discovery to the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use (SCIES); current rate is USD 60,000 per tonne of gold.
- Royalty (Mineral Extraction Tax) (gold mining companies):
  - Fixed Royalty: A fixed royalty of 5% and a non-tax payment of 2% are applied, totalling a fixed base of 7%.
  - Variable Revenue Tax: The project is subject to a progressive revenue tax based on the gold price per troy ounce. This rate ranges from 1% at gold prices below USD 1,300/oz up to 20% when gold prices reach or exceed USD 2,501/oz.
- Sales tax: 2%
- Contribution to the development and maintenance of local infrastructure: 2%.
- Land tax: Assessed based on the size and category of the land area.
- Property tax: Assessed based on the value and/or size of the property.
- Personal income tax: 10% on individuals' income.
- Value Added Tax (VAT): 12%.

Non-Tax Payments

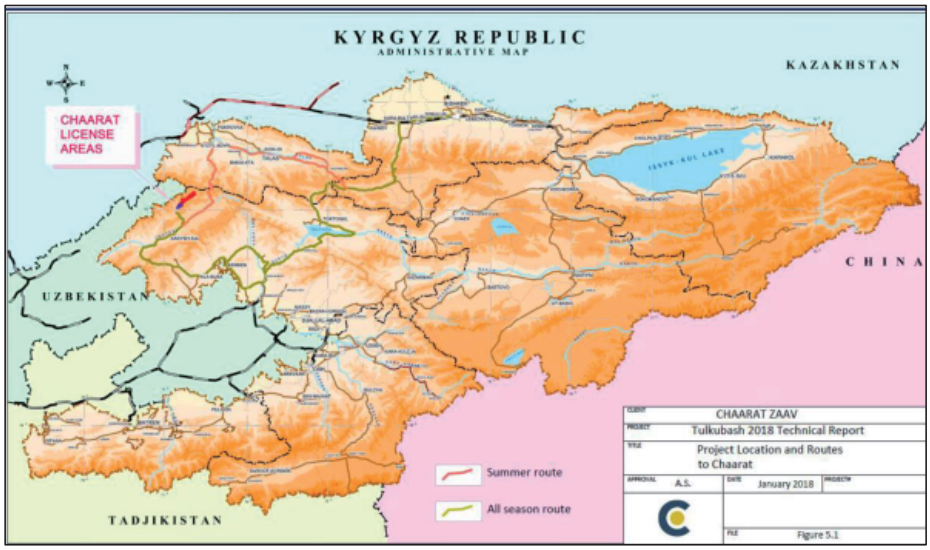
- Licence retention fees: Payable for holding the licence; rates depend on the type of Mineral Resource and the year of licence use and are calculated according to a specific formula set out in SCIES guidelines.
- Local infrastructure levy: 2% of revenue, earmarked for local infrastructure development.

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

5.1 Access

The Chaarat Project is accessible by road from the capital city of Bishkek via a route of approximately 750 km comprising both paved and unpaved sections (Figure 5-1). From Bishkek, the M39 highway leads west to Kara-Balta, where it connects to the M41 highway, which continues south through the Too-Ashu Pass. The route then proceeds west through Chichkan and along the Naryn River, skirting the Toktogul water reservoir to Kara-Kul and Tash-Kumyr. From Tash-Kumyr, the road runs northwest to Ala-Buka and then through the Chapchima Pass to the village of Jany-Bazar at the confluence of the Chatkal and Sandalash rivers. The final section continues south through the village of Kanysh-Kiya, over the Kumbel Pass, to the Chaarat Project. Approximately 240 km of this route, from Ala-Buka onwards, is gravel. Travel time from Bishkek is approximately 14–18 hours, typically with an overnight stop in Ala-Buka. This alignment provides practical year-round access and is the preferred route for future mine development, particularly for the transport of hazardous goods. The road over the Kumbel Pass is being upgraded to provide all-season access; at the time of this BFS revision, approximately 80% of the upgrade works have been completed, with some widening and drainage works outstanding.

Figure 5.1: Location of Chaarat Project



Sources: Chaarat Project

Road haulage capacity is constrained seasonally. During summer months (April to October), 40 ft container trucks can use the route, but some road gradients require assistance from support equipment (e.g., loaders or tractors) for uphill sections. In winter (October to April), access is limited to 20 ft container trucks fitted with appropriate winter equipment, supported continuously by a grader or loader to maintain road conditions. An alternative access route to the Chatkal Valley exists via Talas and Kyzyl-Adyr (Kirovskoye), with a total length of approximately 520 km from Bishkek, of

which about 150 km is gravel. From Kyzyl-Adyr, the route follows gravel roads south over the Kara Bura Pass, through the Kara Bura and Chatkal valleys, and then over the Sandalash Range via the Kumbel Pass. These roads are generally in good condition and maintained, but the mountain sections are unsuitable for heavy vehicles over 10 t and are typically impassable in winter and spring unless cleared of snow. Seasonal access on this route is normally limited to June–October, and the travel time from Bishkek via this alignment is approximately 10–12 hours.

Rail access is currently limited. The nearest railway station, Shamaldy-Say (approximately 300 km from the Project), is not presently capable of handling cargo bound for Tulkubash. A further station at Maymak, 195 km to the north on the Kazakhstan border, is also available; however, it is considered impractical for hazardous goods logistics, as the route from Maymak to the Project crosses three high mountain passes (Otmok, Chapchyma and Kumbel) and the narrow Chichkan valley. Accordingly, materials and equipment transported by rail are planned to be delivered to the Alamedin station in Bishkek, then trucked to site via the primary road route described above.

The nearest international airports to the Project are Manas International Airport in Bishkek (approximately 530 km northeast of the site) and Osh International Airport (approximately 560 km southeast). Regional airports include Jalal-Abad Airport (about 400 km southeast) and Talas Airport (about 200 km northeast). An 800 m long Soviet-era airstrip is located at Kanysh-Kiya, approximately 56 km southwest of the Project, but is currently not in use. Additional international airport options include Namangan International Airport in Uzbekistan (approximately 360 km southeast) and Taraz Airport in Kazakhstan (approximately 200 km north).

5.2 Climate

The climate in the Chaarat Project area is semi-arid to temperate-humid at lower elevations, transitioning to high-alpine conditions at higher elevations. The upper parts of the Project experience long, severe winters with frequent snowstorms and avalanche activity. At lower elevations, the snow-free period typically extends from March to December, whereas at higher elevations it is generally limited to June to October; mountain peaks remain snow-covered year-round. Average annual precipitation is approximately 460 mm, with snowfall predominating from October to February and rainfall from March to May, followed by a relatively dry period from June to September. In the Jalal-Abad Province, average temperatures range from about +26°C during summer to about –20°C during winter, with significant daily and seasonal variability (Anon., Chatkal weather data report, 2012). Prevailing winds are predominantly from the northwest.

5.3 Local Resources

The Chatkal Valley hosts eight villages with a combined estimated population of approximately 13,000 people. The area is relatively isolated and economically underdeveloped, with the majority of local employment based on livestock breeding and hay production. There are no permanent settlements in the Sandalash Valley. While the Sandalash area is not used for crop cultivation, the treeless, grass-covered slopes are utilized seasonally (primarily in summer) by local communities for grazing sheep, horses and cattle.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Project is located in the uninhabited Sandalash Valley, where no grid electrical power is currently available at or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest distribution-level power line (10 kV), which supplies the villages of the Chatkal Valley, is located approximately 30 km from the Project. A 110 kV high-voltage transmission line extends from the Talas region to the Kuru-Tegerek deposit (a China Gold–owned mine) and passes at a distance of approximately 40 km from the Project. Additional details on the planned site power supply and related infrastructure are provided in Section 18 of this report.

5.5 Physiography

The Project is located in an area of rugged, high-relief terrain, with elevations ranging from approximately 2,000 m in the floor of the Sandalash Valley to about 4,200 m above sea level along the surrounding mountain ranges. The Sandalash Valley is relatively narrow, typically 100–300 m wide, and is bounded by steep slopes on both sides. Within the Project area, the Sandalash River flows in a generally south-westerly direction with a moderate gradient, comprising swiftly flowing reaches interspersed with rapids. The Sandalash River joins the Chatkal River south of the Project near the village of Jany-Bazar. Both rivers are subject to seasonal flooding during spring snowmelt, and crossing points can be intermittently impassable during high-flow periods.

6 History

6.1 Exploration History

Pre-1992 Soviet Era: Initial antimony mineralization was discovered by Soviet geologists. Regional stream-sediment surveys subsequently delineated gold, silver, and tungsten anomalies. Three exploration drifts with a combined length of 660 m were developed at the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash prospects.

1996–2000 Post-Soviet Era: The licence was acquired by Apex Asia, which entered a joint venture with Newmont. Newmont carried out geophysical surveys and completed 1,803 m of diamond drilling before exiting the project.

2002–2004 Initial Gold Discovery: Follow-up exploration in 2004 confirmed significant gold mineralization, including a notable intercept of 8.3 m grading 7.0 g/t Au.

2004–2005 Tulkubash Discovery: Systematic soil geochemistry at Tulkubash delineated extensive, high-grade gold anomalies. Follow-up drilling in 2005 confirmed the significance of the discovery, including an intercept of 17.1 m grading 4.61 g/t Au.

2006–2013 Kyzyltash Focus: Exploration emphasis shifted to Kyzyltash, where staged drilling campaigns targeted the Kyzyltash Main and Contact zones. This work culminated in a 2013 Mineral Resource estimate covering nine discrete mineralized bodies, with gold mineralization demonstrated over a vertical interval of approximately 1 km.

2010 Strategic Shift to Tulkubash: Metallurgical testwork showed that Tulkubash mineralization is free-milling and amenable to heap leach processing. On this basis, the project strategy pivoted, and exploration after 2014 was directed exclusively toward the Tulkubash oxide deposit.

2013–2023 Drilling and Project Development: Exploration and development activities at Tulkubash were scaled back between 2013 and 2016, with drilling suspended in 2015. Drilling then ramped up, with 17,420 m completed in 2017 and a further 50,319 m drilled between 2018 and 2023. In 2023, 16 metallurgical diamond holes totalling 3,508 m were completed at Kyzyltash.

Geotechnical and hydrogeological understanding of the Tulkubash Main Pit concept area was enhanced in 2021 by the completion of 13 oriented drillholes totalling 1,550 m, 12 of which yielded numerical data used in geotechnical and hydrogeological models.

In 2025, an extensive infill and step out drilling campaign with 46 diamond holes totalling 9,000 m was completed by Chaarat aiming to upgrade and extend the Mineral Resources in Karator zone.

6.2 Mineral Resource Estimates History

Multiple independent Mineral Resource estimates and external audits have been completed for the Chaarat Gold Project since the commencement of exploration.

In 2009, SRK Consulting (South Africa) prepared a Mineral Resource Estimation for the Chaarat Gold Project.

In 2010, the Project's Mineral Resource Estimation was updated also by SRK Consulting (South Africa).

In 2011, Wardell Armstrong finished the Tulkubash Resource Modelling.

In 2014, GeoSystems International Inc. updated the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Chaarat Gold Project and a JORC Report was issued.

In 2018, Tetra Tech finished the Competent Person's Report for the Chaarat Project.

In 2019, another Competent Person's Report on Tulkubash Gold Project was completed by Sound Mining.

In 2020, the Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate was finished by Institute of Geotechnologies (IGT). Wardell Armstrong and Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) reviewed the Mineral Resource Model provided by IGT.

In 2021, an updated Mineral Resource for Tulkubash zone was prepared by Chaarat ZAAV CJGS and the statements are listed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Tulkubash Mineral Resources as of December 2021

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 0.21	Measured	/	/	/
	Indicated	25.11	0.98	789
	Measured+Indicated	25.11	0.98	789
	Inferred	11.23	0.62	222

Sources: Chaarat, 2021

In 2024, the Mineral Resource Model for Kyzyltash zone was prepared by Chaarat ZAAV CJGS and the statements are listed in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Kyzyltash Mineral Resources as of October 15, 2024

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 1.2	Measured	5.18	3.84	638.8
	Indicated	33.55	3.46	3,726.9
	Measured+Indicated	38.73	3.51	4,364.7
	Inferred	10.27	2.36	779.9

Sources: Chaarat, 2024

In 2024, Chaarat reported the Karator zone's Mineral Resource, detailed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Karator Mineral Resources as of January 15, 2024

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 0.21	Measured	/	/	/
	Indicated	2.5	0.96	77
	Measured+Indicated	2.5	0.96	77
	Inferred	4.2	0.97	130

Sources: Chaarat, 2024

In 2025, Chaarat retained Patagonia Geosciences (PGs) to review and update the Mineral Resource Statement, which is shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Tulkubash and Kyzltash Mineral Resources as of October 15, 2025

Zone	Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)	Ag(g/t)	Ag(Koz)
	Au 0.21	Measured	20.55	0.71	471	1.06	700

Zone	Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)	Ag(g/t)	Ag(Koz)
Tulkubash		Indicated	17.77	0.56	318	1.15	655
		Measured+Indicated	**38.32**	**0.64**	**789**	**1.10**	**1,355**
		Inferred	6.93	0.48	107	0.97	107
Kyzyltash	Au 1.0	Measured	6.39	2.28	467	8.11	1,664
		Indicated	54.91	2.01	3,541	7.60	13,416
		Measured+Indicated	**61.30**	**2.03**	**4,008**	**7.65**	**15,080**
		Inferred	39.16	1.53	1,927	5.71	7,193

Sources: PGs, 2025

In February 2026, the Chaarat Project's Mineral Resource was upgraded by Silvercorp Metals Inc. The statement is detailed in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Tulkubash and Kyzltash Mineral Resources as of October 15, 2025

Zone	Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)	Ag(g/t)	Ag(Koz)
Tulkubash	Au 0.21	Measured	7.35	1.61	381	1.38	327
		Indicated	1.28	1.99	82	1.45	60
		Measured+Indicated	8.63	1.67	462	1.39	387
		Inferred	0.01	1.29	0.5	0.58	0.2
Kyzyltash	Au 1.0	Measured	3.27	2.58	271	2.58	836
		Indicated	47.04	2.43	3,671	2.43	13,549
		Measured+Indicated	50.31	2.44	3,942	2.44	14,385
		Inferred	21.36	2.30	1,577	2.30	5,948

Sources: Silvercorp, 2026

In March 2026, the Karator zone's Mineral Resource was upgraded by Silvercorp Metals Inc. The statement is shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Karator Mineral Resources as of March 2026

Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)
Au 0.2	Measured	2.62	0.69	58
	Indicated	21.35	0.69	476
	Measured+Indicated	**23.97**	**0.69**	**534**
	Inferred	2.81	0.67	60

Sources: SVM, 2026

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The contents of the Chaarat Project's geological setting and mineralisation are mainly sourced from the technical report prepared by PGs in 2025 and SVM in 2026.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Chaarat Project is located within the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, a major Hercynian-age fold-and-thrust belt that extends for more than 2,500 km across Central Asia. The belt comprises three principal tectono-stratigraphic units, generally interpreted as accretionary terranes assembled along the margin of the proto-Eurasian continent. The Chaarat Gold Project lies within the Middle Tien Shan province, which consists of tectonic fragments ranging in age from Ordovician to Carboniferous.

The Middle Tien Shan forms a sub-latitudinal corridor, approximately 20–100 km wide, bounded to the north by the Nikolayev Fault. The major Talas–Fergana transcurrent fault subdivides the province into two sectors: the Naryn (eastern) and Chatkal (western) sectors, with the Chaarat Property situated in the Chatkal sector. The southern boundary in this sector is marked by the Kara-Suu Fault. Structural trends vary between sectors: in the Chatkal region folds predominantly trend northeast, rotating to a southeast orientation in the vicinity of the Talas–Fergana Fault.

The metallogeny of the Middle Tien Shan is diverse, with mineralization styles including orogenic gold, porphyry, and skarn systems, all genetically associated with Late Carboniferous to Permian magmatism and structurally controlled deformation.

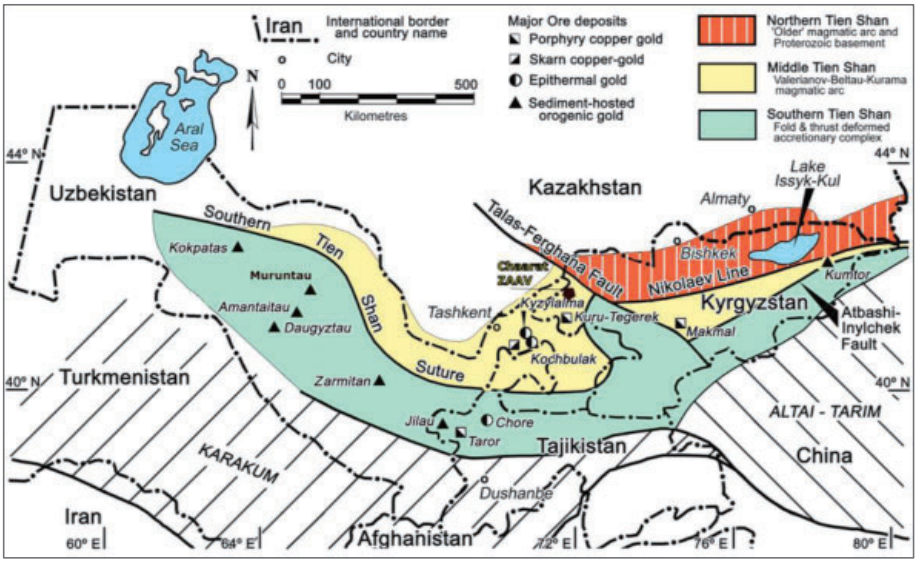
The Chaarat Gold Project lies within the broader Tien Shan gold belt (Figure 7.1), a major gold-bearing province that extends from Uzbekistan in the west to China in the east. This belt hosts several world-class deposits, including Muruntau (~175 Moz), Daugyztau (~18 Moz), Zarmitan (~11 Moz), and Kumtor (~18 Moz).

Gold mineralization within the belt occurs predominantly in two key settings:

Porphyry to epithermal systems, developed within magmatic arc environments.

Structurally controlled orogenic-type deposits, associated with Palaeozoic syn-tectonic to post-collisional granodioritic intrusions emplaced in fore-arc and back-arc terranes.

Figure 7.1: Chaarat Project Location in Tien Shan Belt



Sources: Silvercorp, 2026

7.2 Property Geology

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

Detailed in Figure 7.2, the Sandalash River valley exposes a northeast-trending succession of Cambro-Ordovician siliciclastic rocks assigned to the Chaarat Formation, which is overlain by Devonian quartzites of the Tulkubash Formation. These sedimentary host rocks strike approximately northeast and dip 40°–75° toward the northwest. The entire sequence is intruded by Permo-Triassic granodiorite and diorite intrusions that are spatially closely associated with, and locally host, gold mineralization.

Chaarat Formation

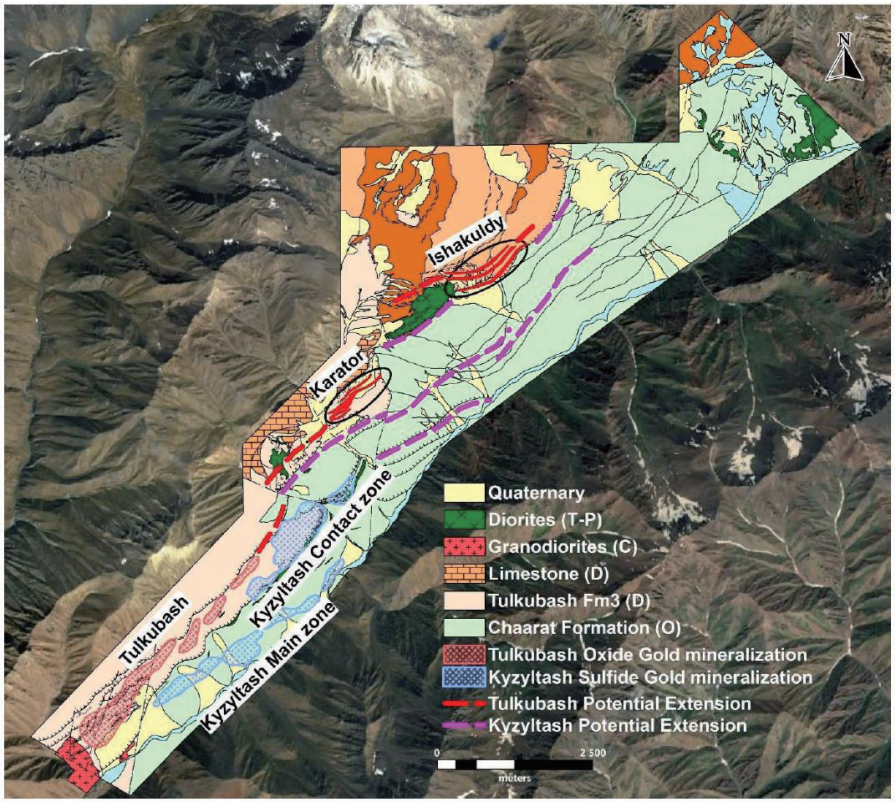
The Chaarat Formation is composed of three members that display a sequential package of alternating, moderately- to well-bedded, dark-coloured siltstones, shales, quartzites, and greywackes, with minor limestone interbeds. (Cats et al. 2012).

The lower member is up to 170 meters thick and consists of grey siliceous siltstone interbedded with minor dark siltstone and shale.

The middle member has a thickness of approximately 300 meters. It is made up of interbedded fine- and medium-grained sandstones, greywackes, and siltstones, with a basal zone consisting of lenticular beds of polymictic gravelly conglomerates and sandstones.

The upper member is predominantly composed of shales and rhythmically interbedded siltstones and fine-grained sandstones that commonly show graded bedding. This member has a thickness ranging from 70 to 90 meters, while the thickness of individual beds varies between 1 and 2 meters.

Figure 7.2: Chaarat Project Property Geology Map



Sources: Chaarat, 2022

Tulkubash Formation

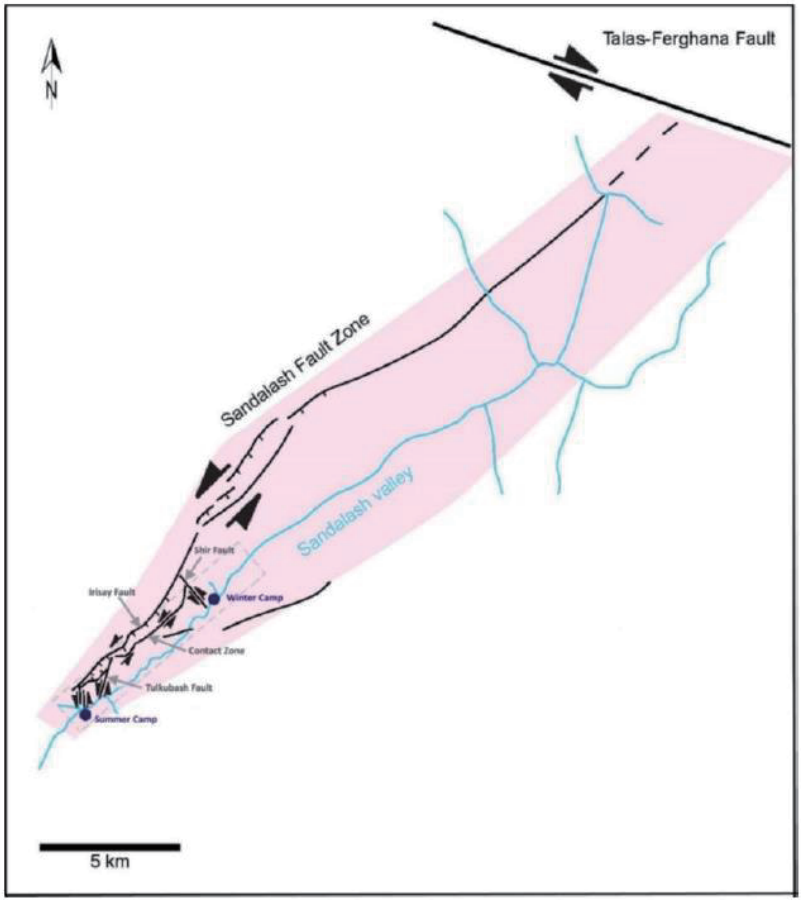
The Tulkubash Formation reaches a thickness of up to 1,000 meters and is comprised of medium- to fine-grained quartzites and medium- to coarse-grained arkosic sandstones, with occasional thin interbeds of dark pyritic shales and siltstones. The quartzite beds range from 10 centimeters to 1 meter in thickness, with the thicker beds being more prevalent. Individual quartzite beds are typically massive and internally homogenous, occasionally displaying compositional layering of dark laminae alternating with lighter quartz-rich layers.

The base of the Tulkubash Formation is generally marked by a conglomerate unit. Within the Chaarat Property area, the upper and lower contacts of this formation are defined by faults.

7.2.2 Structure

Mineralisation at the Chaarat Gold Project is fundamentally controlled by the Sandalash Fault Zone (SFZ) (Figure 7.3), a major regional structural corridor situated approximately 35 km southwest of the Talas–Fergana Fault. The host terrain is intensely deformed by multiple phases of structural activity, characterized by thrust faulting, folding, and oblique strike-slip fault systems.

Figure 7.3: Chaarat Mineralisation Structural Control, Sandalash Shear Zone



Sources: Chaarat, 2021

The SFZ is defined by a series of subparallel brittle-ductile shear structures resulting from predominantly strike-slip displacement. Gold mineralization is hosted within dilatant extensional structures (e.g., jogs, pressure shadows) that are formed during faulting events. The SFZ comprises three mineralized fault zones—the Tulkubash Structural Zone, the Contact Fault, and the Main Zone Fault—and one unmineralized structure, the Irisay Fault.

The structural framework of the Chaarat deposit is the result of multiple tectonic events, primarily from the Caledonian and Hercynian orogenies, with subsequent reactivation during the Alpine orogeny.

The earliest significant deformation involved Caledonian-age (Late Ordovician) folding and the intrusion of granitoid plutons. Structures from this period include linear, northeast-striking folds and associated longitudinal reverse faults.

The Main Zone at the Chaarat project is interpreted as a primary example of a Caledonian structure, representing a large-scale fault with complex shear-thrust kinematics. The fault zone contains S-C ductile tectonites overprinted by later brittle cataclasites and mylonites. It is hypothesized that the initial gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein-stockwork mineralization in the Main Zone may have formed during this Late Ordovician event. This mineralization could have been subsequently remobilized and reconcentrated within structural traps during the later Hercynian Orogeny.

The Hercynian orogeny was the primary mineralization period for the Chatkal region. This stage was characterized by complex shear tectonics and at least two phases of folding, which created a complex interference pattern of intersecting linear and brachimorphic folds, particularly evident at the Tulkubash deposit.

During the Late Paleozoic (Middle Carboniferous–Permian), mineralization and granitoid intrusions were emplaced along three dominant structural trends: WNW, ENE, and NNE. These trends are interpreted to reflect deep-seated crustal discontinuities or basement faults that acted as conduits for magma and hydrothermal fluids. The controlling shear zones exhibit pre-, syn-, and post-mineralization activity, indicating a long-lived and dynamic system.

The Chaarat Deposit is strategically located at the intersection of the mineralized NE and NNE-striking structural trends, a setting highly favorable for significant metal deposition.

7.3 Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation on the Chaarat Project is concentrated in four principal zones: Kyzyltash (comprising the Contact and Main zones), Tulkubash and Karator. Although these zones are geologically distinct, each exhibits strong continuity of mineralization. The site visits to the Tulkubash zone by PGs and SVM's geological team provided critical three-dimensional insight into the orebody, including direct observation of channel sampling and drill collar positions. This has enabled a more robust interpretation of the shear zone geometry and the true thickness of mineralized intervals.

The mineralized zones at Chaarat share broadly similar geometries, with comparable strikes and dips, and have been delineated by outcrop mapping and diamond drilling over strike lengths exceeding one kilometre. Surface mapping and trenching further extend the recognized strike extent of mineralization for several kilometres.

The Tulkubash and Karator zones are generally lower grade, however, due to the degree of oxidation the mineralized material is free milling; it is also typically wider than other mineralized zones within the Chaarat property. The presence of high-grade, cross-cutting stibnite veins, oriented sub-parallel to the section lines, has been documented.

Distinctive visual markers, such as quartz-carbonate veining and shearing are indicative of the mineralized shear zone and will be valuable for grade control in a future mining operation. However,

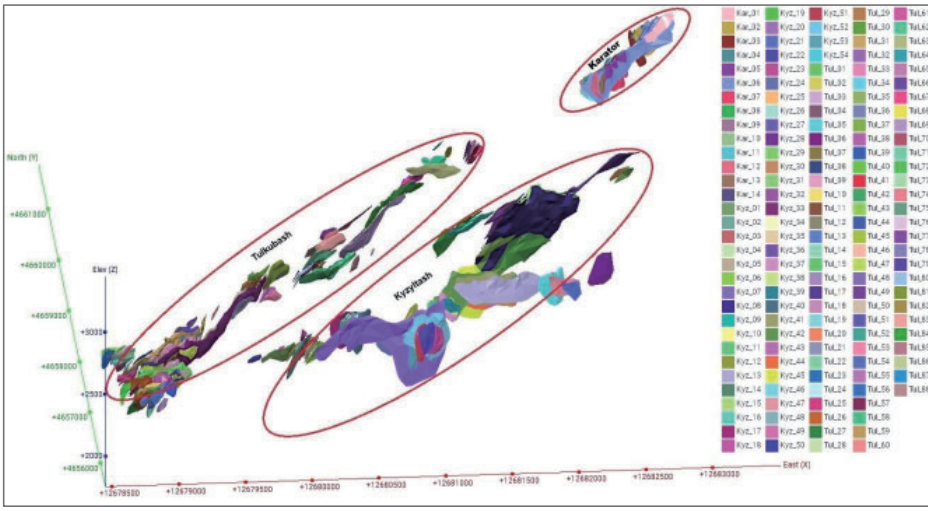
the friable nature of the mineralized core makes the identification of these same features in core boxes more problematic.

The prediction of gold grades is not straightforward. The presence and location of the shear zone, even with clear visual evidence, is not a reliable proxy for estimating gold concentration.

Additional geological features of interest have been noted within the Tulkubash zone. These include stibnite-bearing veins, occurring in zones between 1 and 3 meters in width that are sub-parallel to the section line and are generally associated with high gold grades.

This Mineral Resource estimate update report considers separation of oxide (Tulkubash and Karator) and sulphide (Kyzyltash) portions of mineralization. A total of 156 mineralised domains has been delineated by SVM in 2026, as shown in Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.4: Chaarat Project Mineralised Domains



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

7.3.1 Tulkubash and Karator Zone

The Tulkubash gold deposit is an oxidized, epithermal-style system. It is characterized by colloform banding, pervasive silicification, and a geochemical association of gold with antimony and arsenic. These features indicate formation in a shallow crustal environment and support classification of Tulkubash as an epizonal orogenic gold deposit.

The deposit has been subjected to extensive supergene oxidation, which renders the mineralization amenable to treatment by conventional heap-leach processing.

A related mineralized zone, the Karator deposit, is located approximately 2 km northeast of Tulkubash. Karator displays the same geological characteristics and mineralization style as Tulkubash, has been traced for more than 800 m along strike, and has an approximate true thickness of 30–50 m. It is interpreted as a probable northeastward continuation of the Tulkubash mineralized system.

7.3.2 Kyzyltash Zone

The Kyzyltash gold deposit is interpreted as a deeper, mesozonal orogenic gold system. Mineralization is characterized by pervasive sericite alteration, disseminated sulphides, and strong ankerite (ankeritization) within the mineralized zones, with quartz veins generally comprising less than about 5% of the rock volume. This assemblage indicates precipitation of gold from reduced hydrothermal fluids interacting with relatively reactive wall rocks, in contrast to the more epizonal, silicified environment at Tulkubash.

Mesozonal orogenic systems typically form under relatively uniform temperature–pressure conditions and can persist to considerable depths. At Kyzyltash, drilling in the Contact Zone has demonstrated continuous mineralization over a vertical interval of approximately 1.3 km, with the system remaining open both down-dip and along strike. The deposit comprises two main mineralized domains: the Contact Zone and the Main Zone.

Gold at Kyzyltash is predominantly refractory, occurring in close association with sulphide minerals such as arsenopyrite. As a result, conventional cyanidation is insufficient, and specialized processing routes are required to achieve acceptable recoveries. Comprehensive metallurgical testwork is in progress to identify the optimal processing flowsheet, the results of which will underpin a future Feasibility Study update.

Collectively, the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits occupy a transitional position within the orogenic gold spectrum, lying between epizonal Au–Sb systems and mesozonal Au–As–Te systems.

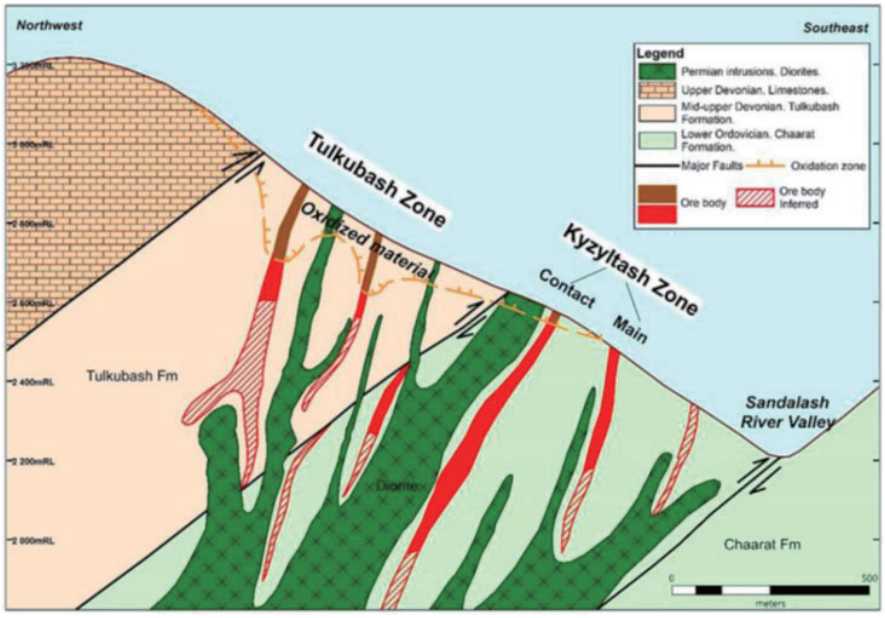
7.3.3 Mineralisation Model

The Tulkubash zone is an intensely oxidized system, in clear contrast to the sulphide-dominant Kyzyltash zones. Oxidation is strongest near surface and diminishes with depth, with the oxide–sulphide transition typically gradational and locally influenced by structure.

In Tulkubash, the oxidized, gold-bearing lodes are hematitic, host free-milling gold, and are amenable to conventional heap-leach processing. Beneath the oxide zone, the underlying sulphide mineralization is currently sub-economic due to the refractory nature of the gold. This sulphide assemblage consists predominantly of pyrite and arsenopyrite, with quartz as the principal gangue mineral.

A further distinguishing feature of Tulkubash is pervasive silicification, which is not observed in the Kyzyltash zones. Gold occurs as low-silver electrum, and overall silver grades are low and not of economic significance.

Figure 7.5: Chaarat Mineralisation Styles



Sources: Chaarat, 2024

8 Deposit Types

Gold mineralization at the Chaarat Gold Project, and the associated hydrothermal alteration, are fundamentally controlled by the emplacement of igneous intrusions along a network of large, sinistral oblique-slip faults. This structural–magmatic environment has produced two distinct mineralization styles—Tulkubash-type and Kyzyltash-type. Although they differ in oxidation state and mineralogy, their close spatial association and common structural controls indicate they are products of a single, integrated mineralizing event.

The project lies within the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, a Hercynian-age fold-and-thrust system extending for more than 2,500 km. The belt comprises three major tectono-stratigraphic units, separated by large structural zones interpreted as accretionary prisms developed along the margin of the proto-Eurasian continent. Chaarat is situated in the Middle Tien Shan province, which consists of Ordovician to Carboniferous tectonic fragments.

The host terrain has undergone intense deformation both prior to and following mineralization, characterized by southeast- and northwest-verging thrusts and steep, north-northeast–striking strike-slip faults. In genetic terms, the mineralization displays characteristics of both orogenic and intrusion-related gold systems. The mineralized corridor trends northeast and is closely associated with structurally focused Permian magmatism.

Two primary types of host rock and mineralization are present in the deposit.

- Tulkubash-type mineralization is an oxidized style of gold mineralization hosted within Devonian-age, silicified sandstones of the Tulkubash Formation. It occurs in relatively steep, northeast-trending lenses that are structurally controlled by a series of dilatational jogs (extensional step-overs) along the shear system.
- Kyzyltash-type mineralization is a sulphide-rich style containing refractory gold. It is hosted by an Ordovician flysch sequence dominated by fine-grained black shales, which are locally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The host rocks exhibit complex structural deformation and contact metasomatic overprinting in proximity to intrusive bodies.

9 Exploration

Extensive exploration and drilling have tightly constrained the geometry of the Tulkubash mineralization. Drilling has consistently validated the current geological model, in which mineralization trends southwest northeast and dips steeply (approximately 60°) to subvertical. This work has delineated zones with variable intercept lengths, thicknesses, and grades.

Along strike, there are several gaps—ranging from roughly 40 m to 600 m in length—that remain untested by drilling due to difficult topography and avalanche debris in steep gullies. Given the strong along-strike continuity observed elsewhere, it is considered likely that mineralization continues through these gaps; however, in the absence of drilling, no Mineral Resources can be reported for these specific areas.

Following the successful 2004 program, drilling continued in 2005 and 2006 to further define mineralization in the Kyzyltash Main and Contact zones. In 2006, Chaarat ZAAV commenced development of an exploration adit into the C54 area (now termed the CP Zone) of the Contact Zone. This adit provided underground drill platforms for testing the down-dip extensions of mineralization and allowed collection of bulk samples for metallurgical testwork.

Systematic project advancement, incorporating both surface and underground diamond drilling, continued until 2013. By that time, approximately 77,000 m of core drilling had been completed since 2000. Thereafter, the company's focus shifted to more intensive exploration of the Tulkubash oxide gold deposit, the other principal target on the property.

The substantial drilling and sampling database supported a series of Mineral Resource estimates between 2011 and 2014, culminating in a 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared by GeoSystems International. This MRE formed the basis for subsequent technical and economic evaluations, including the NERIN Feasibility Study (2016) and earlier work by ABGM for the 2011 SNC-Lavalin Pre-Feasibility Study.

Exploration at Kyzyltash resumed in 2021–2022, comprising ~3,500 m of diamond drilling, additional metallurgical test work, trenching, and geophysical surveys. Integration of these new data with the historical dataset underpins the current resource update, which aims to refine the geological model, improve the quality of the technical database, and enhance understanding of the deposit's economic potential.

In 2025 an extensive infill and step out drilling campaign was done at the Karator zone, totalling 9000 m was implemented aiming to upgrade and extend the internal maiden resource.

Overall, exploration has been conducted in a systematic and professional manner, in an operating environment that the QP considers consistent with current industry standards. Consequently, the data used for Mineral Resource estimation are regarded as being of good quality.

9.1 Geophysical Survey

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Apex Asia acquired the licence in 1996 and subsequently entered a joint venture with Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited. Newmont undertook geophysical surveying over portions of the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash areas and completed seven diamond drillholes totalling 1,803 m. The joint venture was terminated by Newmont in 2000, after which Apex divested its interest in the property.

The most recent geophysical work was carried out in 2022 by Geoscan and comprised a drone-based magnetic and gamma-spectrometry survey at a scale of 1:5,000.

9.2 Geochemical Survey

Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited developed a comprehensive suite of drilling and sampling procedures from 2018 onward, supplemented by internal documents such as 2019 Drill Program – final report.docx. These protocols have been refined and improved over more than 25 years of continuous drilling and exploration at the Chaarat Gold Project.

Early-stage prospecting and rock sampling were guided by the best available satellite imagery and located using hand-held, non-differential GPS units, typically accurate to within ±5 m. Samples were collected following industry-standard procedures under the supervision of a geologist, who recorded all relevant information either in a field notebook or directly in digital form. For each sample, the material type (outcrop, subcrop, float), sampling type (representative, composite, selective), and key geological characteristics (lithology, alteration, mineralization) were documented using coded fields supplemented by free-form text descriptions. These data were subsequently checked by office staff and then uploaded into a secure digital database with restricted access. Samples were submitted to accredited laboratories in batches that included routinely inserted QA/QC control samples (certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates).

For drilling, the entire length of core—excluding the initial diluvium/alluvium intervals—was routinely sampled and assayed. Bedrock exposures in trenches, new road cuts, and profiles were also sampled, with intervals defined based on lithological contacts and alteration boundaries. Channel samples were marked along the exposure, chipped with a hammer, and collected by field assistants in accordance with the established sampling protocols.

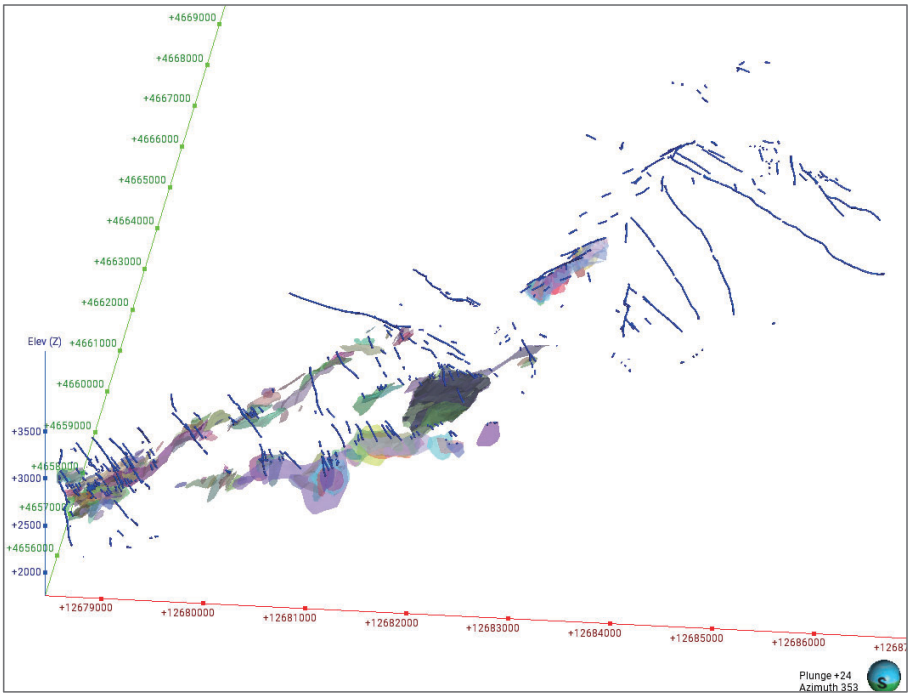
The mechanical trenching program was designed to test the continuity of new vein targets previously identified beneath cover by geochemical rock-chip sampling, and to expose bedrock for detailed mapping and geochemical sampling in covered, but prospective, areas.

Trenches were excavated with a conventional backhoe, starting at vein outcrops and extending laterally to the contacts with the adjacent host rocks so that both the veins and their wall rocks could be sampled. Trench depths were limited to a maximum of approximately 3.0 m due to the operating limits of the backhoe. As with rock-chip channel sampling, trench locations were surveyed using hand-held, non-differential GPS units, typically accurate to within about 2 m.

An important outcome of the trenching program was the ability to confirm vein dip orientations prior to finalizing drillhole designs.

In total, the cumulative length of logged surface workings—including trenches, road cuts, and profiles - across the project is approximately 82 km (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1: Chaarat Project Surface Workings



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

9.2.1 Tulkubash Zone

From 2000 to 2021, approximately 16.7 km of trenching and 23 km of roads and profiles at Tulkubash were geologically logged and partially sampled. The data obtained was used for the interpretation of the ore body but was not included in the composite samples for the Resource estimation.

Two adits, totalling 251.9 meters, were constructed during the Soviet era for antimony exploration. Although both adits are currently closed, they were partially used in the early stages of Tulkubash exploration.

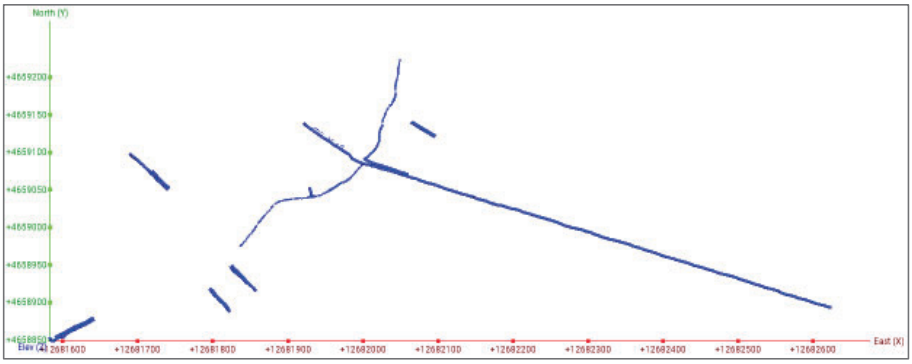
9.2.2 Kyzyltash Zone

The majority of the surface workings at Kyzyltash, such as trenches and dozer cuts for road sampling and profiling along surface outcrops, were primarily completed during the initial "greenfield" exploration phase. After 2013, mineralization assessment was conducted exclusively through drilling.

In 2022, additional trenching was carried out to the northeast of Kyzyltash. The purpose of this was to create surface intersections of the mineralized zones and investigate a potential northeast extension of the zones.

Adit 4 was developed in the Contact Zone mineralised body to provide representative technical data and to serve as future access for broader mining activities. Adit 4 has a total length of 2.1 km, with about 1.6 km of channel sampling. The channel sampling from the adit is considered highly representative and was utilized, along with drill core data, for wireframing and grade interpolation.

Figure 9.2: Kyzyltash Zone Underground Workings



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

9.2.3 Karator Zone

About 6.2 km of trenching and access road walls were logged and partly sampled. This information was then used for geological interpretation and drilling design, but the trenching and road-cut were excluded from the grade estimation process. The trenching and access road preparation was done my subcontractors. The logging and sampling were implemented either from Chaarat geologists or subcontractors supervised by Chaarat geologists.

10 Drilling

Drilling the various mineralized zones that comprise the Chaarat Gold Project was conducted in drilling campaigns from 2000 to 2025. The current updated Mineral Resource Estimate utilizes 745 holes with a total length of 104,296 m for Tulkubash, 61 holes with a total length of 11,536 m for Karator and 390 holes with a total length of 79,488 m for Kyzyltash, detailed in Table 10.1, Figure 10.1, Figure 10.2, and Figure 10.3. The exploration potential zone was drilled with 12 holes, totaling 2502 m. The entire Chaarat Project drilling database consists of 1,208 holes, with a total of length of 197,823 m.

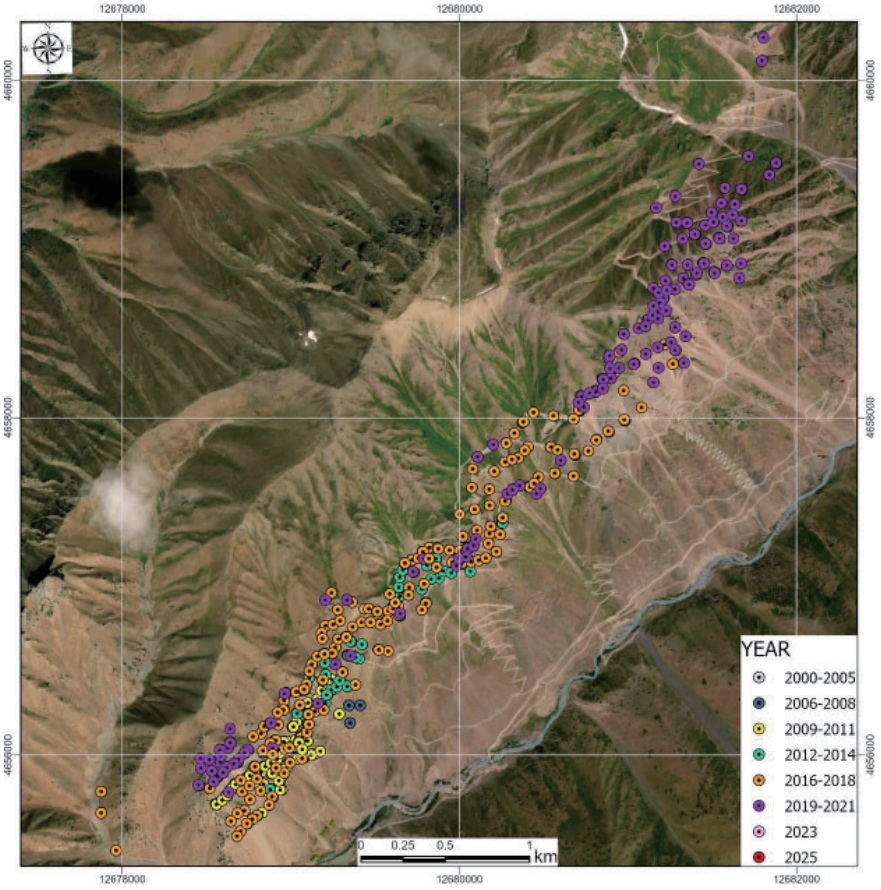
Table 10.1: Drilling Holes at Chaarat Gold Project

Zone	Type	Year	Holes	Lengths(m)
Tulkubash	DH	2005	1	150.6
		2006	10	1,733.6
		2007	12	2,374.8
		2009	5	802.6
		2010	28	3,477.5
		2011	126	15,686.8
		2012	39	6,841.6
		2013	14	1,781.2
		2014	48	5,813.6
		2017	135	17,420.4
		2018	121	19,821.8
		2019	125	19,369.7
		2021	24	2,760.3
		SubTotal	688	98,034.4
	DH UG	2010	9	794.3
		2011	2	297.4
		SubTotal	11	1,091.7
	Met Hole	2016	12	1,185.8
	Geotech	2021	13	1,549.9
	RC	2020	21	2,434.3
	SubTotal		***745***	***104,296.2***
Karator	DH	2021	5	935.3
		2023	10	1,601.3
		2025	46	9,000.0
	SubTotal		***61***	***11,536.6***
Kyzyltash	DH	2000	7	1,803.2
		2004	5	856.8
		2005	33	6,677.4
		2006	20	4,252.5
		2007	41	8,163.2
		2008	42	9,232.3
		2009	9	2,437.2
		2010	13	3,277.4
		2011	16	4,528.2
		2012	28	3,229.3
		2013	76	11,201.3
		SubTotal	290	55,658.5
	DH UG	2008	29	6,819.1
		2009	12	2,366.9

Zone	Type	Year	Holes	Lengths(m)
		2010	15	2,319.6
		2011	28	8,816.0
		SubTotal	84	20,321.6
	Met Hole	2021	16	3,507.8
	SubTotal		***390***	***79,487.9***
Ishakuldy	DH	2012	3	655.4
		2019	5	707.3
		2021	4	1,139.2
	SubTotal		***12***	***2,501.9***
Total			***1,208***	***197,822.6***

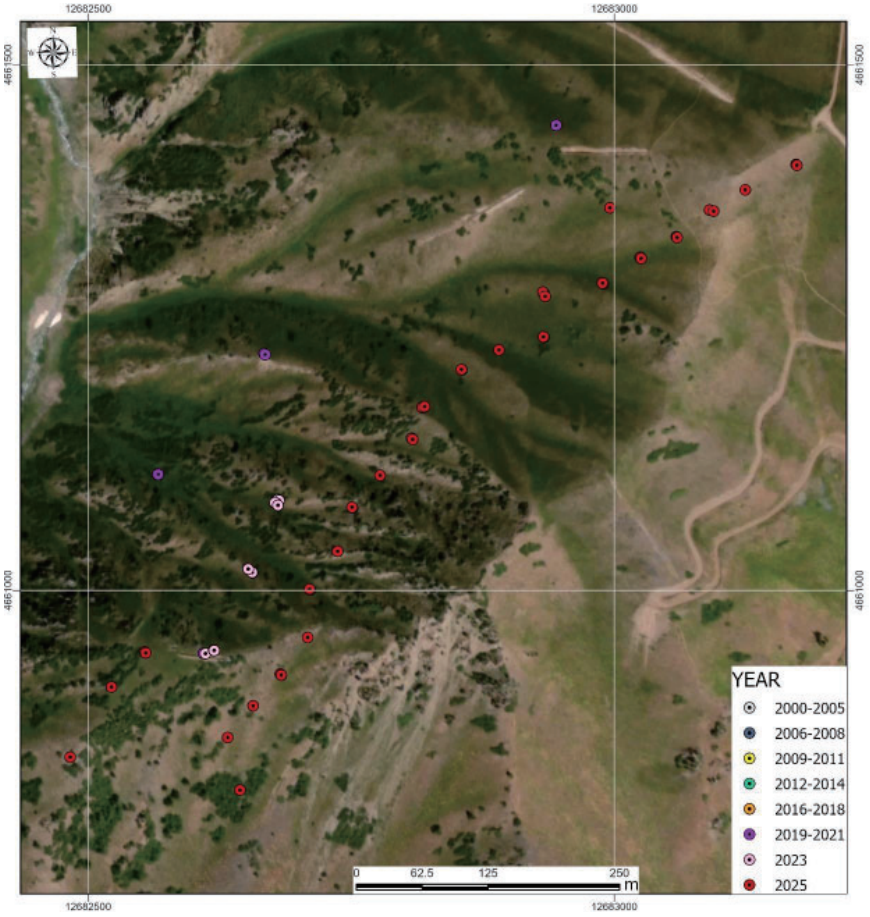
Sources: Summaried by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

Figure 10.1: Tulkubash Zone Drilling Holes



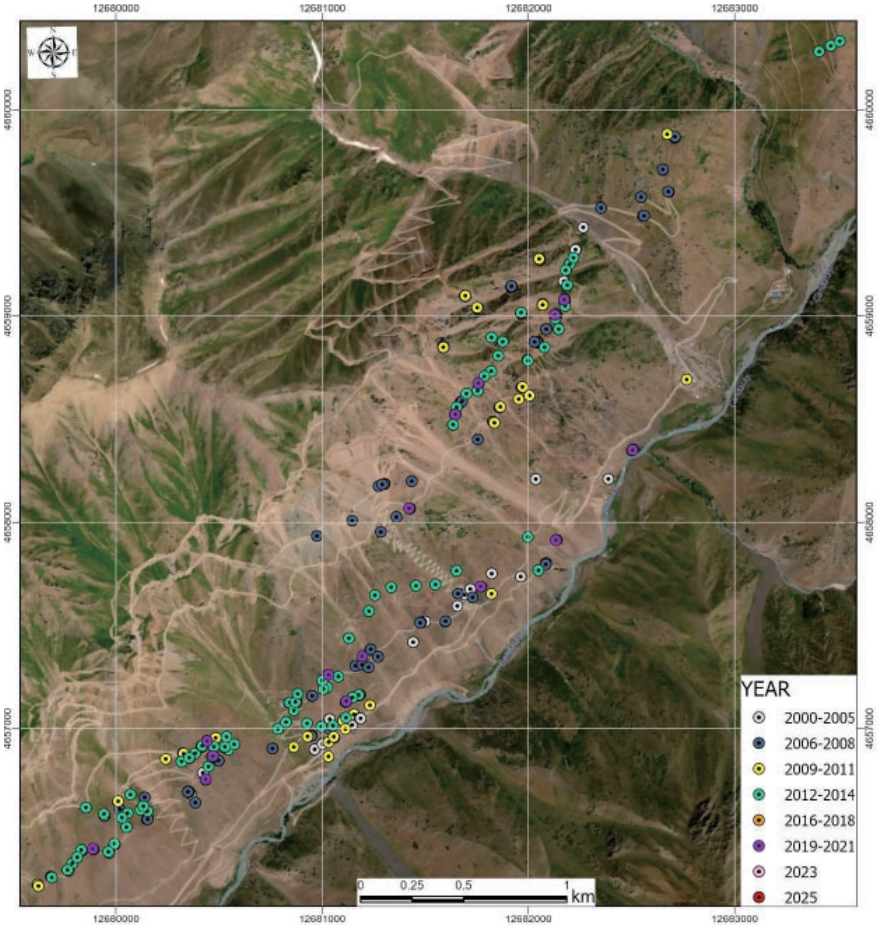
Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

Figure 10.2: Karator Zone Drill Holes



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

Figure 10.3: Kyzyltash Zone Drill Holes



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

The previous exploration programs are discussed in detailed it the previous public report: *NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Chaarat Gold Project Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Silvercorp Metals Inc., 26 February 2026.*

10.1 Drilling Methods and Procedures

Diamond core drilling was carried out predominantly using HQ-sized tools (63.5 mm internal diameter). In zones of poorer ground conditions, hole diameter was reduced to NQ (47.6 mm internal diameter). Where core recovery was problematic—most notably in loose and unstable Quaternary overburden—triple-tube drilling techniques were employed to improve recovery. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was also used in parts of the program, producing 124 mm diameter boreholes. Drilling across the Chaarat Project was completed by a combination of external contractors and Chaarat ZAAV-owned rigs.

At Kyzyltash, 16 PQ-sized diamond holes (85 mm internal diameter) were drilled specifically for metallurgical testwork. Field activities during the 2021 campaign were supervised by Dimitar Dimitrov,

Senior VP Exploration for Chaarat Gold Holdings. As Competent Person (CP), Mr. Dimitrov visited the field operations several times during the season, with the final visit occurring between 25 August and 5 September 2021, to ensure that procedures and data collection met industry best practice.

Drilling was generally conducted by local contractors with extensive experience in Central Asia, including companies such as Stalker Drilling Company and BJ Drilling.

The holes are generally shallow, ranging from 10 m to 552 m in length, averaging 164 m in length. Nearly all holes were drilled at azimuths that were perpendicular to the strikes of mineralized structures and at inclinations of -90° to +53°, depending on the condition of the steep relief of the topography, mainly in the Tulkubash area.

Figure 10.4: Typical View from Karator Drilling Pad

Sources: Silvercorp

10.2 Collar Surveys

Drillhole collar positions were set out prior to drilling using differential GPS equipment. Hole azimuths were established by Chaarat ZAAV geologists with a Brunton compass, applying a +5° magnetic declination appropriate for the project area, and were transferred to the rig via wooden foresight and backsight stakes. Once the rig was levelled and aligned to the planned azimuth, the drillhole inclination was set using a Brunton compass clinometer.

Project survey control is based on the Pulkovo 1942 datum with a Gauss–Krüger projection, consistent with Kyrgyz national geodetic standards. Coordinate conversions are managed using commercial GIS software, and all project location data are stored in metres.

Surface and underground drill collars were surveyed by total station, with reported positional accuracies on the order of centimetres. After rig demobilisation and casing removal, collars were immediately marked by inserting a white 4-inch PVC or steel pipe in each hole and labelling it with a permanent marker to record the hole ID. Final collar surveys were completed in-house by Chaarat ZAAV survey personnel, led by professional surveyors, using a Leica total station.

Downhole deviation surveys were carried out by the drillers at 25–50 m intervals using a REFLEX EZ-SHOT instrument.

10.3 Topography

The Chaarat Property is characterized by very steep relief. It centres on the Sandalash Valley, which lies at an elevation of approximately 2,100 m above sea level and varies from about 100 m to 300 m in width. The valley is bounded by steep mountain slopes that rise to surrounding ridgelines with peak elevations of up to around 3,600 m.

Satellite-derived regional topography was found to differ locally by up to ~50 m from ground survey data. In response, the Mineral Resource area was resurveyed using a total station along roads, ridgelines, valley floors, and additional traverses, and a new contoured digital terrain model (DTM) was constructed from these points. This revised topographic surface shows good agreement with surveyed drill collars, trenches, and road alignments and is estimated to be accurate to within approximately 5 m over most of the drilled area.

In the northern part of the Tulkubash area, elevation discrepancies exceeding 10 m were identified when compared with the topographic surface used for the current resource update. This issue was communicated to the Chaarat ZAAV geology team by email and will be addressed in a future topographic revision.

Overall, the existing topography is considered adequate for work at the current stage of project evaluation.

10.4 Downhole Surveys

All diamond drillholes have been surveyed downhole. The preferred instrument is the Reflex EZ-shot™ electronic single-shot tool, while RC drillholes were surveyed using an Auslog DLS W450 tool. Historically, several other digital and non-digital instruments have also been employed. For both surface and underground holes, downhole deviation readings are typically taken at 15 m depth, and then at 50 m intervals thereafter.

All drill collars have been surveyed by qualified personnel, most recently using Leica Geosystems™ instruments, achieving centimetre-scale accuracy. A magnetic declination correction of +5° has been applied to project geographic data.

The Reflex EZ-shot™ and Auslog DLS W450 tools are not affected by local magnetic fields, as they determine orientation by measuring the projection of the Earth's angular velocity vector on the tool's rotation axis. In principle, readings were collected progressively during drilling to detect deviation

early; however, in many cases the surveys were acquired at end-of-hole while rods were being withdrawn. Intervals exhibiting significant changes in azimuth or dip were subsequently highlighted and discussed with the Chaarat ZAAV geology team by email. These intervals were excluded from the well as they did not correspond with the previous and subsequent contiguous measurements of the drill hole.

10.5 Geological and Geotechnical Logging

Diamond Core Logging Procedure:

- Personnel – Logging is performed by Chaarat geologists or supervised sub-contractors.
- Handling – Core is transported daily from the rig to the logging facility in covered wooden trays. It is inspected at the rig site prior to transport.
- Logged Parameters - A comprehensive suite of data is recorded, including lithology, alteration, oxidation, veining, mineralization, structures, hardness, fracture density, core recovery, and Rock-Quality Designation (RQD).
- Data Capture – Logging is done electronically using AGR™ 4.0 software with standardized codes. Nominal logging interval is 1.5 m and shortened where geologically necessary. All core is photographed while wet, and the images are stored in the project database.
- Ancillary Tools - A portable Niton™ XRF analyzer is occasionally used to aid geological interpretation, but its data is explicitly excluded from grade interpolation and wireframe modelling for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

RC Chip Logging:

- Sample Collection – Rock chips are collected 1-meter intervals.
- Splitting – Samples are processed through a rifle splitter to create a about 8 kg sample and a duplicated.
- Logging - The duplicate sample is used for logging and photography, recording lithology, alteration type and intensity, degree of disturbance, mineralization, silicification, and oxidation.

Figure 10.5: Field Core Logging

Sources: Silvercorp

Geotechnical logging was done after Bieniawski (1989) RMR system. For hardiness a S1_R6 - Descriptive approach of Soil / Rock strength estimation, based on IRSM classification. According to the protocol designed prior to 2021, GT drilling aims to guide the workflow (without geochemical analysis). Other comments related to the previous protocol, the ordinary geological logging (infill, exploration holes) basically includes lithology, hydrothermal alteration, oxidation stage, degree of fracturing, mineralization, structures, RQD, core recovery. The oxidation stage was descriptive in nature based on the intensity of the iron oxides and hydroxides in the matrix and structures following several categories: No Ox (0-5%), Weak Ox (5-20%), Moderate (20-40%), High (>40).

The geologists of Chaarat ZAAV have developed logging procedures that have been continuously improved and subjected to external audits that have confirmed that the processes implemented, and their results have a good level of certainty.

10.6 Core Recovery

The average core recovery for diamond drill holes is more than 97%. The core recoveries for Chaarat Gold Project are considered good.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Several Mineral Resource estimates and audits have been conducted on the Chaarat Gold Project since exploration began and the most recent reports *NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Chaarat Gold Project Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Patagonia Geosciences, 11 November 2025*, *NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Chaarat Gold Project Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Silvercorp Metals Inc., 26 February 2026* and *Tulkubash Oxide Gold Project, Karator Prospect – Mineral Resource Update 2026, Silvercorp Metals Inc., 26 March 2026*.

The laboratories involved in the project are listed in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Laboratories Involved in the Chaarat Project

ID	Lab	Location	Notes	Period
IRC	Information Research Center LTD	Kara Balta, Kyrgyz Republic	Same lab under different names	2004-2008
CSRL	The Central Scientific Research Laboratory			
ALS	Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory			2008-2019
SAEL	Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LL			from 2019
GA	Genalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD	Australia	External	2004-2014
SGS	SGS Vostok Limited	Chita, Russia	External	2018-2023

Sources: Chaarat, 2024

11.1 Sampling

From 2018 to 2025, the sampling programs employed the following general methodologies.

- All cores were routinely photographed before logging and data capture.
- Geotechnical data collected by qualified technicians included core recovery, RQD, and types of discontinuities at core sampling intervals. Drill core samples have a minimum of 0.45 m and average of 1.5 m in length.
- Logging was performed by trained and qualified personnel who recorded geological data such as lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. Drill core sampling was collected under Chaarat ZAAV geologists' supervision for determining and marking the interval to be sampled, whereby sample selection was based on geological parameters. The geologist determines the sample cut line in such a way that intends to result in both halves of the core to be equally representative of the mineralization.
- The HQ drill core is marked up before being cut in the sample preparation laboratory and cut in half using a circular blade rock saw with a diamond blade cooled with water. In the case of intensely fractured zones, samples are taken with a trowel.
- The samples are placed in a plastic bag and identified by a label with codes of the core sample and sampling interval. The other half is transferred to wooden boxes for storage.
- Half core is packed in a labelled polyethylene bag, weighed, and transported to the "Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory" (SAEL) located in Karla Balta.
- The remaining core is stored at the designated core shed.

11.2 Sample Security

All samples generated by drilling and surface sampling at the Chaarat Gold Project (coarse rejects and pulps) are consolidated at a secure storage facility located in the core shed at Malovodnoye,

near Bishkek. Drill core is systematically numbered, ordered, and stored in a dry, clean, and well-maintained core shed.

For assaying, one half of the representative core interval is selected and placed in individually labelled polyethylene sample bags. The bags are rolled at the top, stapled shut, and weighed. They are then grouped into rice sacks, typically containing five to six samples, which are wired closed, clearly labelled, and prepared for transport to the laboratory by project logistics personnel. The unsampled half-core is retained in numbered and labelled wooden core boxes for archival purposes and potential future re-logging or resampling. Project logistics staff are responsible for the secure transport of these core boxes to the designated Chaarat core storage facility in Bishkek.

Sealed sample bags are packed sequentially into rice sacks for dispatch to the laboratory. A detailed record of all samples shipped is maintained by the geologist responsible for sample dispatch. Chaarat ZAAV personnel transport the samples directly from the project site to the assay laboratory in Bishkek. The use of sealed bags and customized zip-strips maintains chain-of-custody between Chaarat ZAAV and the laboratory.

Sample security is based on continuous supervision and controlled access: samples are either attended or stored in locked facilities at all times. Chaarat ZAAV staff manage all aspects of sample collection and transportation. Chain-of-custody procedures include completion of sample submittal forms that accompany each shipment, enabling verification by the laboratory that all listed samples have been received.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

All samples were pre-processed and assayed at the internationally certified laboratory facility in Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan. This facility has operated under different owners and management over the years, including "Information Research Centre LTD," "The Central Scientific Research Laboratory," and "Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LTD." Since 2019, the laboratory has been operated by "Steward Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC."

The lab used for sample preparation and analysis during the whole exploration are as follows.

- From 2004 to 2008
  Samples were prepared and assayed at IRC or CSRL in Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan.
- From 2008 to 2019
  Samples were prepared and assayed at ALS Global (Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan).
- From 2019 to 2025
  Samples were prepared and assayed by Steward Assay and Environmental Laboratory LLC (Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan).
- Genalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD (Australia) and SGS Vostok Limited (Chita, Russia) have been used for independent external check laboratories.

Sample Submission

- "Samples received with barcode labels attached to sample bag"
- "Samples received without barcode labels attached"
- "Pulps received without barcode labels attached. At least one out of every 50 samples are selected at random for routine pulp QC tests (LOG-QC). For routine pulps, the specification is 85% passing a 75-micron screen. Other specifications may be checked as per client requirements"

Sample Preparation

- "All sample preparation packages below include sample registration in the laboratory tracking system and weighing. Excessively wet samples may require additional drying"
- "Drill Core, Rock and Chip Samples"
- "It is very helpful to advise us of mineralized samples that may require special equipment cleaning cycles to eliminate contamination of other samples that might follow in a batch"
- "Drill core, rock and chip samples up to 3kg, are the most common"
- "Dry, crush -2mm to >=90% or >=70%, riffle split 250g, pulverize to >=90% or >=70%, -75 micron (200 mesh)"

Drying

- Drying of samples in a drying oven at 105 °C, default drying procedure for most rock chip and drill samples.

Pulverizing

- Pulverize to -75 micron (200 mesh)>=90% or 85%, default procedure for samples that are finely crushed and split to 1kg sub samples.

Analysis Method

- Au (Au4), range 0.05 - 100 ppm, Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, 30g nominal sample weight.
- Ag , range 1-100 ppm, AR/ES/G, 0.2 g Aqua Regia digestion with following, ICP-OES, #35 elements, does not analyse "S", even though some of the base metals dissolve completely for most of the geological matrices, the data obtained during the aqua -regia digestion should be considered only as representing the leachable part of the specific element being analysed.
- The rest of elements analysed.

Table 11.2: 36 Elements by Aqua Regi, ICP-AES

Element	Range	Element	Range	Element	Range	Element	Range
Ag	1-100ppm	Cr*	0.5-5,000ppm	Na*	0.01-5%	Sr*	5ppm-1%
Al*	0.01-5%	Cu	1ppm-1%	Ni	1ppm-1%	Te*	5-1,000ppm
As	1.5ppm-1%	Fe	0.01-5%	P	10ppm-1%	Ti	10-1,000ppm
Ba*	10ppm-1%	Hg	1-1,000ppm	Pb	3.5ppm-1%	U	50-1,000ppm
Be*	0.5-100ppm	K*	0.01-5%	S	0.1-5%	V	1ppm-1%
Bi	3.5ppm-1%	La*	10ppm-1%	Sb*	2.5ppm-1%	W*	10-1,000ppm
Ca*	0.01-5%	Mg*	0.01-5%	Sc*	1ppm-1%	Y*	1-1,000ppm
Cd	0.5-500ppm	Mn	5ppm-1%	Se	1.5-1,000ppm	Zn	2ppm-1%
Co	1ppm-1%	Mo	1ppm-1%	Sn*	2.5-1,000ppm	Zr*	1-5,000ppm

*Partially leached
Sources: PGs, 2025

Total Sulphur by Leco analyzer, Analysis SE/S1, range LDL 0.01%, drilling campaign 2018, 2019.

S total = S sulphide + S sulphate by LECO after chemical treatment, range 0.01%-50%, SE/S5, "S total", "S sulphide", "S sulphate", drilling campaign 2020, 2021.

Stewart logs the samples into the LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System), re-labels the sample packets with barcoded labels, and assays for gold by 30 g charge Fire Assay, Aqua regia

digestion, and AA finish. Stewart assay values are reported electronically to Chaarat ZAAV in digital format (both spreadsheet and PDF) by the laboratory and were automatically loaded into the database after validation.

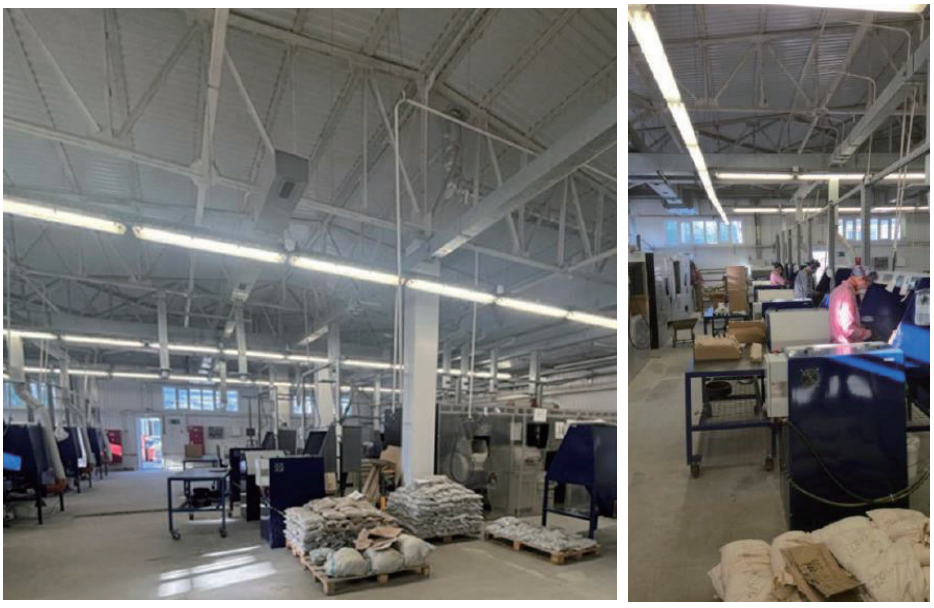
Figure 11.1: Sample Storage at SAEL

Sources: Silvercorp

Figure 11.2: Sample Drying at SEAL

Sources: Silvercorp

Figure 11.3: Sample Crushing, Splitting, and Milling Stations at SAEL



Sources: Silvercorp

11.4 Bulk Density Measurements

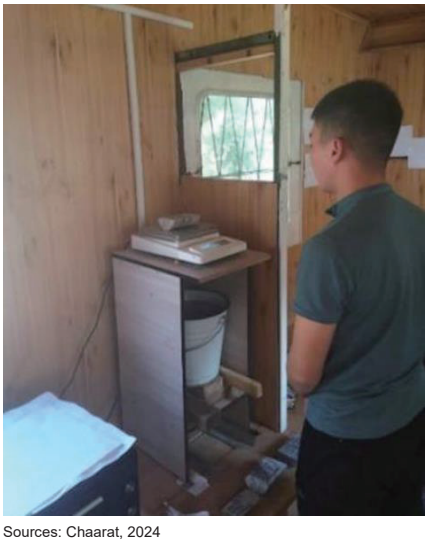
Density is the mass per unit volume of a material. For geological samples, this is commonly expressed as specific gravity (SG), defined as the ratio of the sample density to the density of water. At 4°C, the numerical values of density (in t/m³) and SG are identical. At other temperatures below ~40°C, small differences arise, but these are typically in the third or fourth decimal place and are well within the expected error of standard field and laboratory methods. Consequently, in practice, density (t/m³) and SG are often used interchangeably and not reported separately.

At the Chaarat Gold Project, measurements collected as SG or density have been treated uniformly as "density" values for resource estimation. The minor approximation involved is negligible and has no material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

The reports by GeoSystems International Inc. ("Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan," effective date 19 October 2014, and "Mineral Resource Update Tulkubash Zone, Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan," effective date 5 February 2017) note that prior to the 2014 update there were very limited in situ dry density data. The few historical measurements available supported the use of global average values of 2.52 t/m³ for waste rock (outside interpreted mineralized zones) and 2.84 t/m³ for all material within the wireframes. During the second half of 2014, additional drill-core density determinations were completed across the Chaarat Gold Project, yielding a total of 1,052 dry density measurements for that resource model update. Not all the underlying density samples remain available.

Dry density (WAX) refers to a standard immersion method in which a dry sample is coated in wax prior to being submerged in water. The wax barrier prevents water ingress and material loss, allowing accurate volume determination even for porous, friable, or irregularly shaped samples. This technique is particularly suitable for in situ dry density measurements used in resource estimation.

Figure 11.4: SG Measurement of Core Sample from Kyzyltash in 2021



Sources: Chaarat, 2024

11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Different QA/QC program files from 2005 to 2025 were reviewed and validated by SRK.

SVM continues employing the same practices and improvements that were detailed in previous reports, which align with industry-standard exploration sampling methodologies, procedures, and techniques. All geochemical rock and drill samples are collected under the supervision of the company's geologists. Geochemical assays are obtained and reported under a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program.

A robust Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program has taken place during the exploration and operational activities between 2005 and 2025. The integrity of both drilling and adit sample data has been systematically monitored through a suite of QA/QC procedures, including the analysis of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, pulp duplicates, coarse duplicates, and field duplicates (introduced in 2021), detailed in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3: QAQC Sample Summary at Chaarat Gold Project

Year	Blanks	CRM	Field	Coarse	Pulp	External	***Total QAQC***	***Total Samples***	***Percentage***
2005		89				81	***170***	***4,881***	***3.48%***
2006		218				44	***262***	***3,794***	***6.91%***
2007		325				71	***396***	***6,748***	***5.87%***
2008		772				29	***801***	***9,922***	***8.07%***
2009		142				8	***150***	***2,595***	***5.78%***
2010		101				12	***113***	***6,133***	***1.84%***
2011		159				14	***173***	***16,816***	***1.03%***
2012		61				8	***69***	***6,344***	***1.09%***
2013		90				9	***99***	***7,304***	***1.36%***
2014		66				7	***73***	***3,597***	***2.03%***
2017	596	626		687	630	156	***2,695***	***11,053***	***24.38%***
2018	781	706		707	663	83	***2,940***	***12,660***	***23.22%***
2019	827	749		801	852	119	***3,348***	***13,342***	***25.09%***
2020	152	142		157	146	65	***662***	***2,430***	***27.24%***
2021	265	251	279			156	***951***	***5,091***	***18.68%***
2023	68	63		68	70	36	***305***	***1,086***	***28.08%***
2025	414	396					***810***	***6,002***	***13.50%***
Total	***3,103***	***4,956***	***279***	***2,420***	***2,361***	***898***	***14,017***	***119,798***	***11.70%***
Percentage	***2.59%***	***4.14%***	***0.23%***	***2.02%***	***1.97%***	***0.75%***	***11.70%***		

Sources: Summaried by SRK based on the data provied by Silvercorp, 2026

The number of samples for each assay batch at the lab is ±40-80 samples for Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption, and each has its respective control samples to ensure the validity of the precision, accuracy, and degree of contamination in each analysis requirement.

Chaarat ZAAV, through a process of continuous improvement, has been optimizing and adjusting the QC program. A constant and proactive evaluation of the results is carried out through graphs and statistics that determine the percentages of errors in the results of the sample value (monthly and yearly reports).

11.5.1 Blank Samples

Blank material was made from limestone (or barren sediments form the area).

Blanks were introduced in the Chaarat project form 2017. A total of 3,103 Au blank samples (6% of 2017-2025 total samples) were provided to SRK for analysis, detailed in Table 11.4, Figure 11.5 and Figure 11.6.

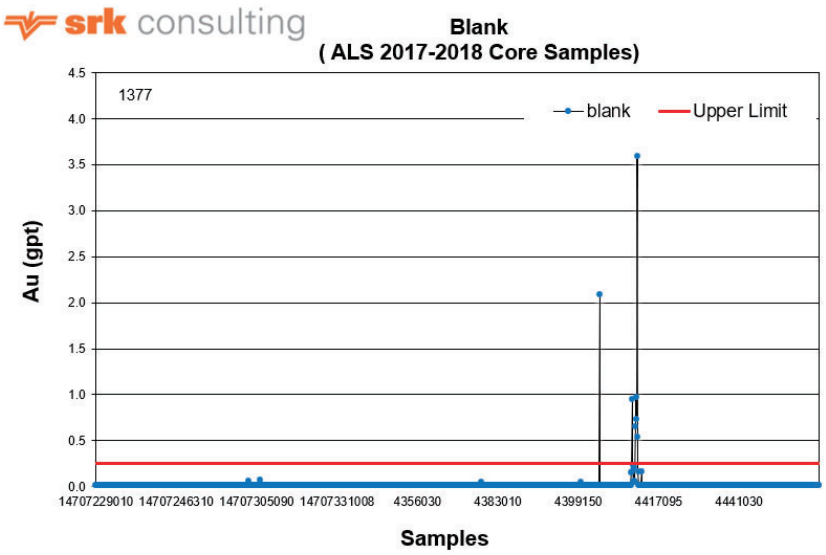
Overall, the assay results of the blank materials are considered acceptable.

Table 11.4: Blank Sample Summary

		Statistics	BLANK (ALS)	BLANK (SAEL)
Project	Chaarat	Sample Count	1,377	1,726
Data Series	Blanks	Lab Lower Detection Limit	0.05	0.05
Data Type	Core Samples	Samples Outside (5x Det. Lim.)	7	0
Commodity	Au	Data Mean	0.033	0.025
Laboratory	ALS/SAEL	Percentage Outside (5xDL)	0.5%	0%
Analytical Method	Fire Assay-AA			
Detection Limit	0.05 g/t (Au			

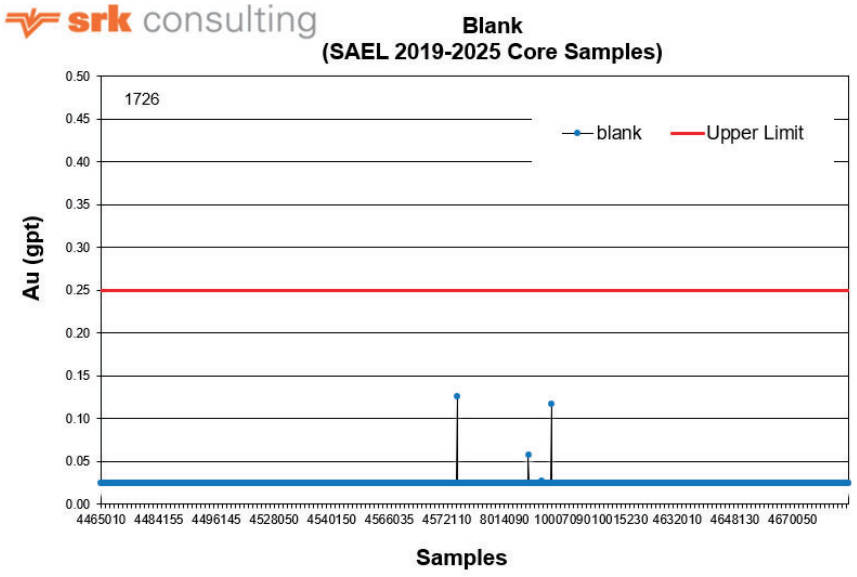
Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Figure 11.5: Au Blanks Performances (ALS)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Figure 11.6: Au Blanks Performances (SAEL)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.5.2 Certified Reference Materials

Pre-2019 Stage

SRK replotted the received Au CRM samples, detailed in Table 11.5. The overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 80%. For samples with a pass rate (2SD) below 80%, SRK adjusted the criteria by using 3SD as the upper and lower limits. The results are shown in Table 11.6. The results show the pass rate (3SD) is still lower than average industry standards.

SRK recommends conducting additional verification work and demonstrate, via a robust, QA/QC program, that the current assay dataset meets accepted industry standards for accuracy and precision.

Table 11.5: Summary of CRMs (2SD) Results (2005-2019)

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	Expectation	SD	2SD	
						Samples outside	Pass Rate
2007-2008		OxE56	46	0.61	0.02	27	41%
2005		OxH37	5	1.29	0.04	1	80%
2005		OxH52	49	1.29	0.24	2	96%
2008		OxI54	4	1.87	0.07	1	75%
2006-2007	CSRL	OxL51	45	5.85	0.12	24	47%
2008		OxL63	2	5.87	0.14	2	0%
2007		OxN49	38	7.64	0.19	25	34%
2005-2007		SE19	76	0.58	0.03	59	22%
2005-2006		SG14	34	0.99	0.04	19	44%

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	Expectation	SD	2SD	
						Samples outside	Pass Rate
2007-2008		SG31	45	1.00	0.03	28	38%
2006-2007		SH24	30	1.33	0.04	12	60%
2007		SI25	37	1.80	0.04	17	54%
2005-2007		SJ22	61	2.60	0.04	28	54%
2007		SJ32	37	2.65	0.07	12	68%
2007-2008		SJ39	6	2.64	0.08	0	100%
2005		SL20	16	5.91	0.46	1	94%
2005-2006		SN16	17	8.37	0.22	10	41%
2006-2007		SN26	89	8.54	0.43	9	90%
2008		SN38	3	8.57	0.16	2	33%
2008-2009		OxI54	3	1.87	0.07	1	67%
2008-2009		OxL63	2	5.87	0.14	2	0%
2008-2009		SG31	2	1.00	0.03	2	0%
2008-2009	IRC	SJ39	2	2.64	0.08	0	100%
2014		SL51	13	5.91	0.14	6	54%
2008-2009		SN38	2	8.57	0.16	1	50%
2014		SN50	21	8.69	0.18	14	33%
2011-2014		G302-6	20	0.99	0.05	0	100%
2008-2012		G307-5	31	4.87	0.17	3	90%
2011-2014		G900-2	37	1.48	0.06	7	81%
2011-2014		G901-10	26	0.50	0.03	22	15%
2017		OREAS 504	20	1.48	0.04	2	90%
2018		OxD127	214	0.46	0.01	24	89%
2007-2012		OxE56	190	0.61	0.02	113	41%
2018		OxF142	212	0.81	0.02	39	82%
2018		OxH139	206	1.31	0.02	26	87%
2007-2011		OxI54	183	1.87	0.07	6	97%
2007-2012	ALS	OxL63	179	5.87	0.14	30	83%
2017-2018		SE86	219	0.60	0.02	13	94%
2007-2012		SG31	188	1.00	0.03	22	88%
2017		SG84	260	1.03	0.03	4	98%
2007-2011		SJ39	183	2.64	0.08	10	95%
2012-2018		SJ53	52	2.64	0.05	6	88%
2017		SJ80	123	2.66	0.06	4	97%
2012-2014		SK52	29	4.11	0.09	2	93%
2017		SK93	63	4.08	0.09	1	98%
2013-2014		SL51	12	5.91	0.14	1	92%
2008-2012		SN38	197	8.57	0.16	25	87%
2012-2018		SN50	20	8.69	0.18	0	100%
	Total		***3,349***			***665***	***80%***

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Table 11.6: Summary of CRMs (3SD) Results (2005-2019)

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	2SD		3SD	
				Samples outside	Pass Rate	Samples outside	Pass Rate
2007-2008		OxE56	46	27	41%	24	48%
2006-2007	CSRL	OxL51	45	24	47%	9	80%
2007		OxN49	38	25	34%	15	61%

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	2SD		3SD	
				Samples outside	Pass Rate	Samples outside	Pass Rate
2005-2007	IRC	SE19	76	59	22%	45	41%
2005-2006		SG14(Au)	34	19	44%	13	62%
2007-2008		SG31	45	28	38%	17	62%
2006-2007		SH24	30	12	60%	10	67%
2007		SI25	37	17	54%	15	59%
2005-2007		SJ22	61	28	54%	24	61%
2007		SJ32	37	12	68%	6	84%
2005-2006		SN16	17	10	41%	7	59%
2014		SL51	13	6	54%	3	77%
2014		SN50	21	14	33%	10	52%
2011-2014	ALS	G901-10	26	22	15%	18	31%
2007-2012		OxE56	190	113	41%	44	77%
2018		OxF142	212	39	82%	7	97%
2007-2012		OxL63	179	30	83%	9	95%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Post-2019 Stage

During the 2019 to 2025 drilling campaigns, 13 CRMs were used covering various Au grades. These materials were purchased from Rocklabs, a Division of Scott, Auckland, New Zealand.

As detailed in Table 11.7 and Figure 11.7, analysis of the plots indicate an acceptable range of variability over time and between sample batches for Au with 81% within the upper and lower control limits (two standard deviations). The overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 81%. The overall pass rate within ±3 standard deviations is approximately 94% (Table 11.8).

Table 11.7: Summary of CRMs (2SD) Results (2019-2025)

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	Expectation	SD	2SD	
						Samples outside	Pass Rate
2019	SAEL	OxD127	198	0.46	0.01	31	84%
2019-2021		OxD151	156	0.43	0.01	72	54%
2021-2025		OxD157	123	0.40	0.01	28	77%
2025		OxD183	46	0.45	0.01	20	57%
2019		OxF142	198	0.81	0.02	40	80%
2019-2021		OxF162	140	0.83	0.03	5	96%
2021-2025		OxF165	177	0.86	0.02	23	87%
2019		OxH139	78	1.31	0.02	13	83%
2019-2021		OxH149	225	1.28	0.04	30	87%
2021-2025		OxH163	128	1.31	0.03	30	77%
2025		OxH199	36	1.32	0.03	7	81%
2021		SJ111	49	2.81	0.07	3	94%
2021		SN106	47	8.46	0.16	6	87%
Total			***1,601***			***308***	***81%***

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Table 11.8: Summary of CRMs (3SD) Results (2019-2025)

Period	Lab	Au CRM	Samples	2SD		3SD	
				Samples outside	Pass Rate	Samples outside	Pass Rate
2019		OxD127	198	31	84%	4	98%
2019-2021		***OxD151***	***156***	***72***	***54%***	***31***	***80%***
2021-2025		OxD157	123	28	77%	9	93%
2025		***OxD183***	***46***	***20***	***57%***	***9***	***80%***
2019		OxF142	198	40	80%	6	97%
2019-2021		OxF162	140	5	96%	0	100%
2021-2025	SAEL	OxF165	177	23	87%	9	95%
2019		OxH139	78	13	83%	6	92%
2019-2021		OxH149	225	30	87%	6	97%
2021-2025		OxH163	128	30	77%	9	93%
2025		OxH199	36	7	81%	2	94%
2021		SJ111	49	3	94%	0	100%
2021		SN106	47	6	87%	0	100%
Total			***1,601***	***308***	***81%***	***91***	***94%***

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

Figure 11.7: Au CRMs Performances (2019-2025)

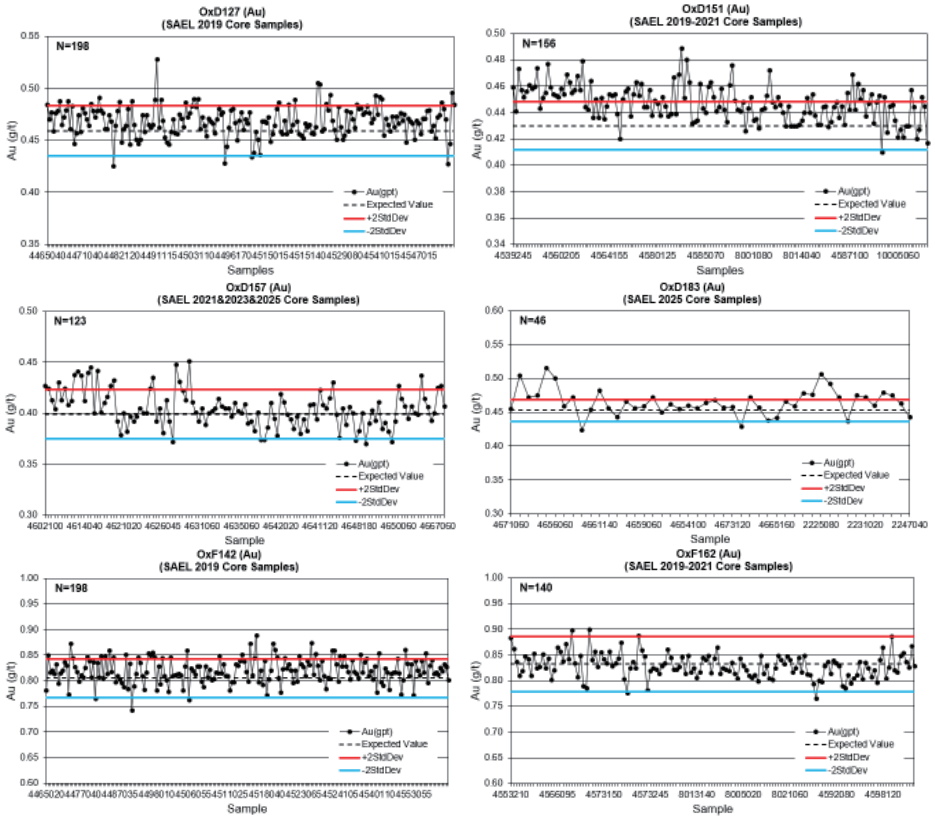
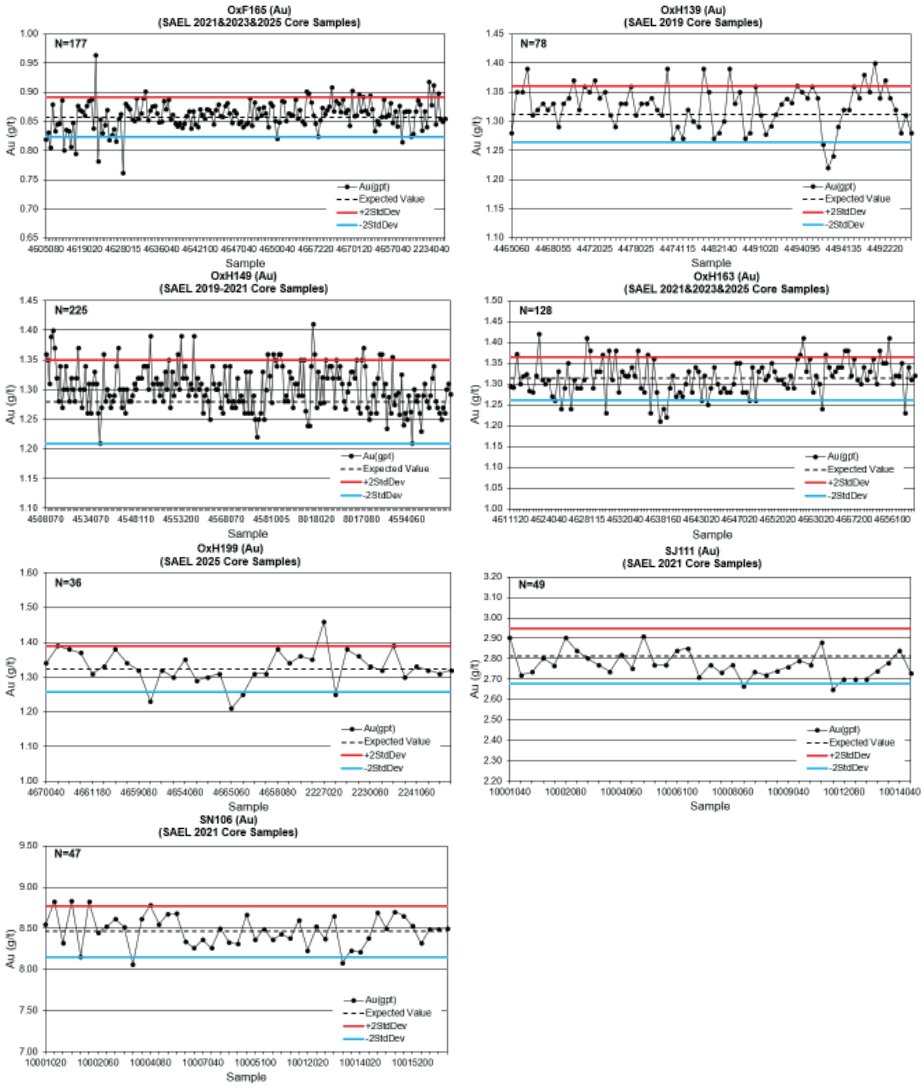


Figure 11.7: Au CRMs Performances (2019-2025)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.5.3 Field Duplicate Samples

Field duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2021 exploration program, with 279 duplicate pairs submitted to SAEL. The results are summarized in Table 11.9.

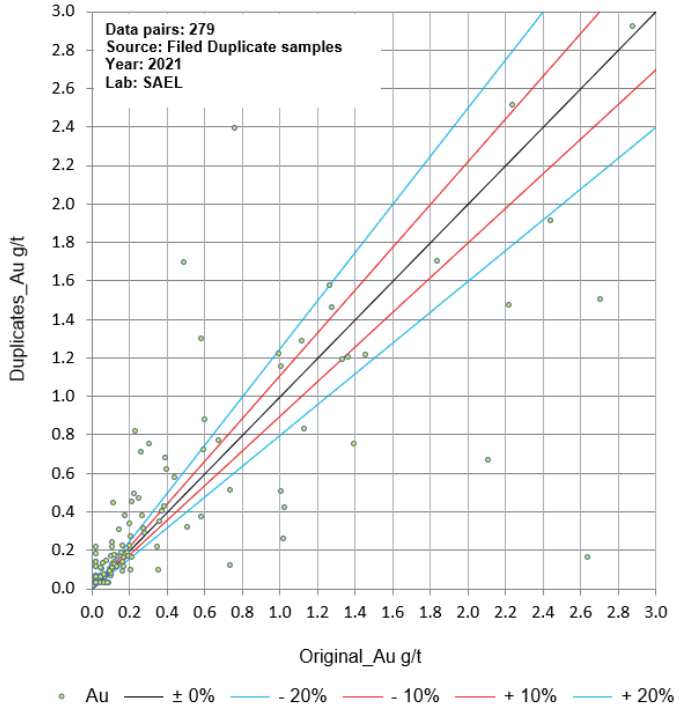
Table 11.9: Summary of Field Duplicates Results (2021)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	279	177	63%	16	5%	86	31%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.8, most duplicate pairs (68%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference, the outliers interpreted as reflecting local short-range grade variability. It is common in precious metal project.

Figure 11.8: Field Duplicates Au Performances (2021)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.5.4 Coarse Duplicate Samples

Coarse duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2017-2018 exploration program, with 1,394 duplicate pairs submitted to ALS. The results are summarized in Table 11.10.

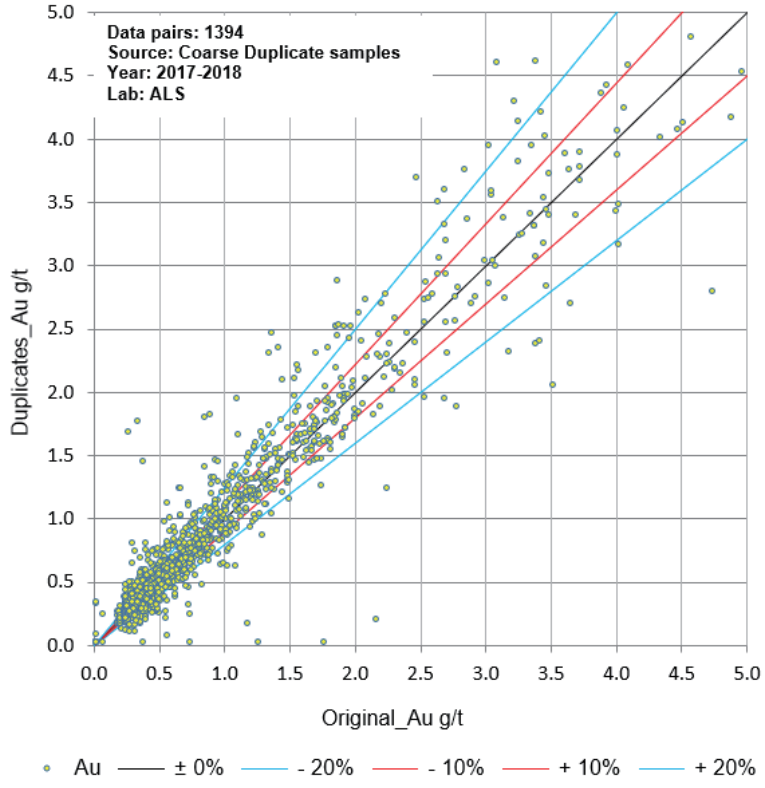
Table 11.10: Summary of Coarse Duplicates Results (2017-2018)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,394	687	49%	349	25%	358	26%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.9, most duplicate pairs (74%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.9: Coarse Duplicates Au Performances (2017-2018)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

Coarse duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2019-2023 exploration program, with 1,026 duplicate pairs submitted to SAEL. The results are summarized in Table 11.11.

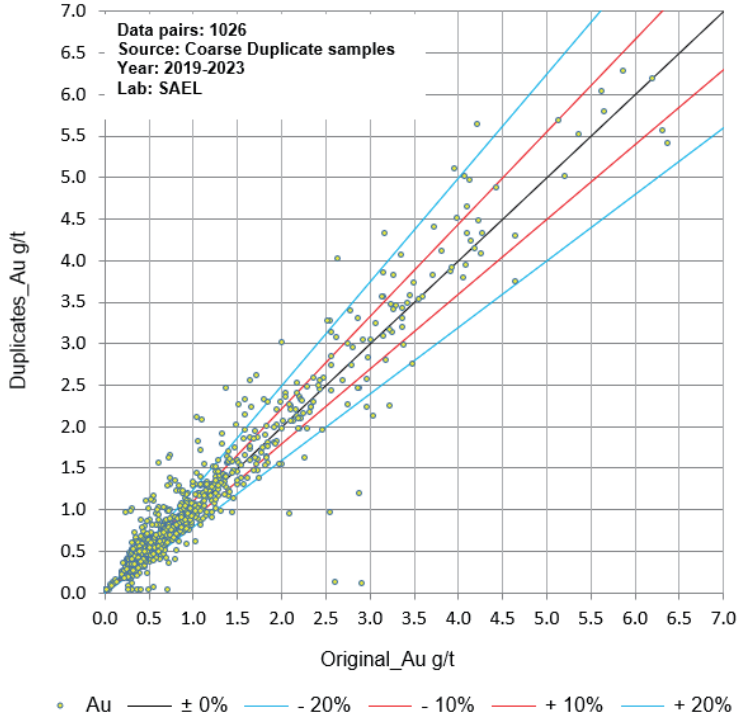
Table 11.11: Summary of Coarse Duplicates Results (2019-2023)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,026	488	48%	268	26%	270	26%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.10, most duplicate pairs (74%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.10: Coarse Duplicates Au Performances (2019-2023)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.5.5 Pulp Duplicate Samples

Pulp duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2017-2018 exploration program, with 1,293 duplicate pairs submitted to ALS. The results are summarized in Table 11.12.

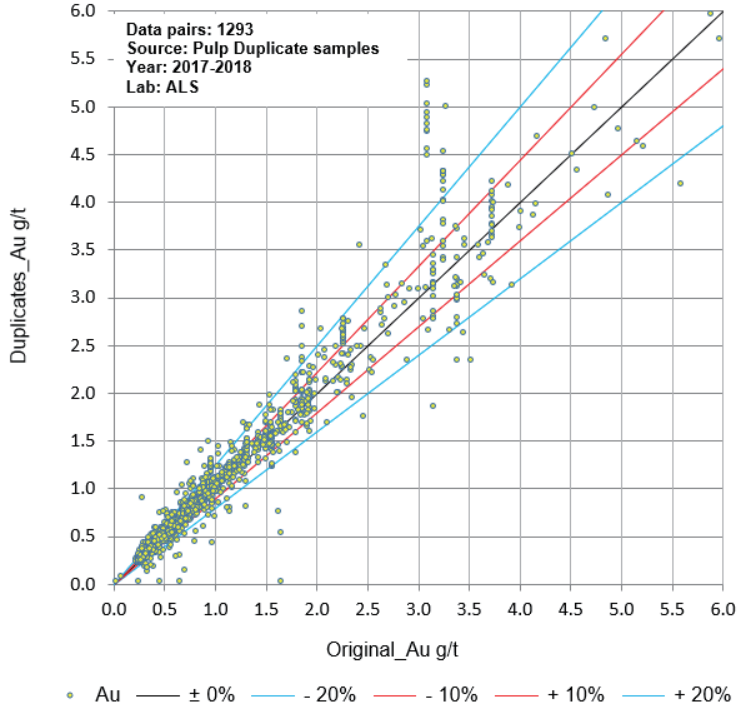
Table 11.12: Summary of Pulp Duplicates Results (2017-2018)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,293	826	64%	289	22%	178	14%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.11, most duplicate pairs (86%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.11: Pulp Duplicates Au Performances (2017-2018)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

Coarse duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2019-2023 exploration program, with 1,068 duplicate pairs submitted to SAEL. The results are summarized in Table 11.13.

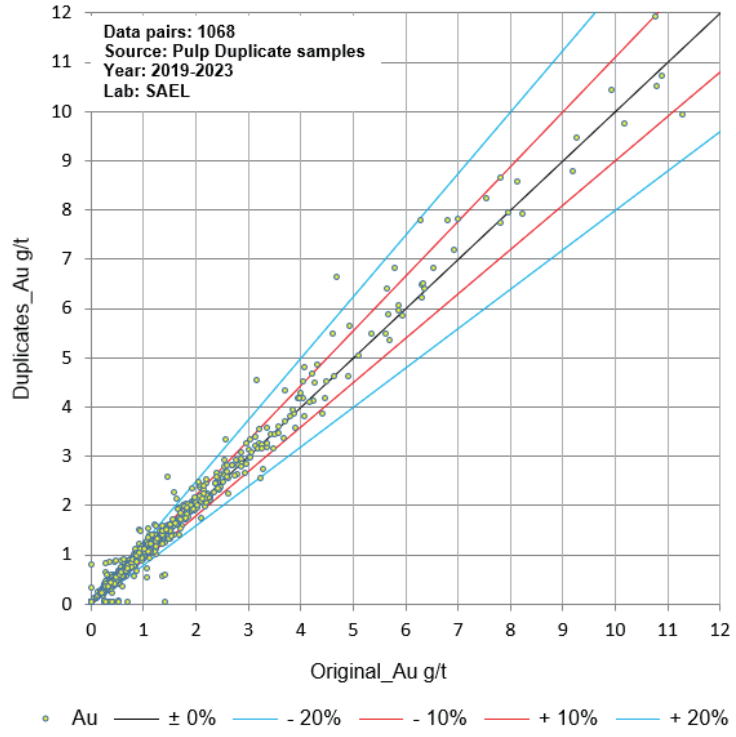
Table 11.13: Summary of Pulp Duplicates Results (2019-2023)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,068	827	77%	159	15%	82	8%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.12, most duplicate pairs (92%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.12: Pulp Duplicates Au Performances (2019-2023)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.5.6 External Control Samples

External control samples were undertaken during the 2005-2014 exploration program, with 283 duplicate pairs submitted to GA Australia. The results are summarized in Table 11.14.

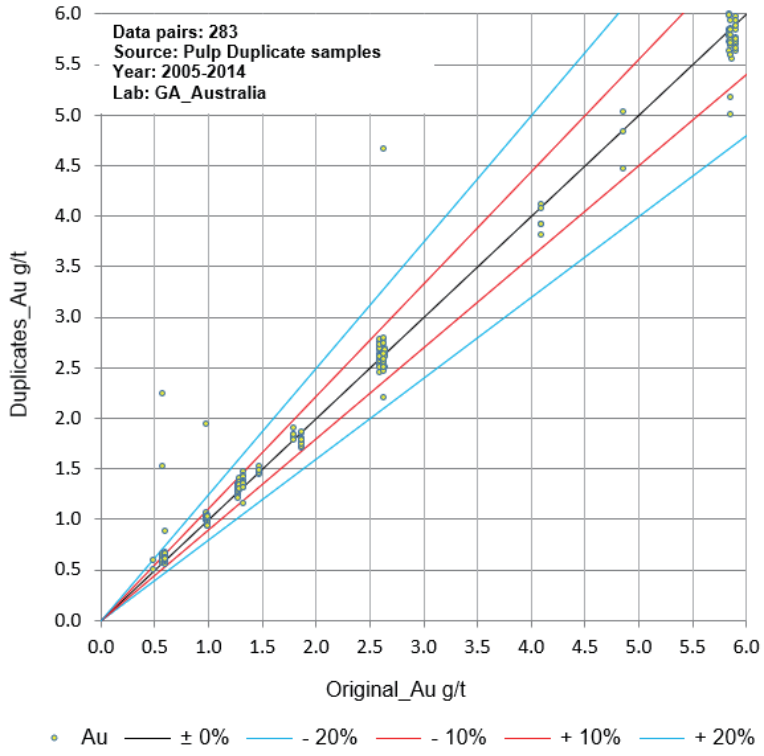
Table 11.14: Summary of External Duplicates Results (2005-2014)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	1,293	269	95%	7	2%	7	2%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.13, most duplicate pairs (98%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.13: External Duplicates Au Performances (2017-2018)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

Coarse duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2018-2023 exploration program, with 440 duplicate pairs submitted to SGS (Chita Russia). The results are summarized in Table 11.15.

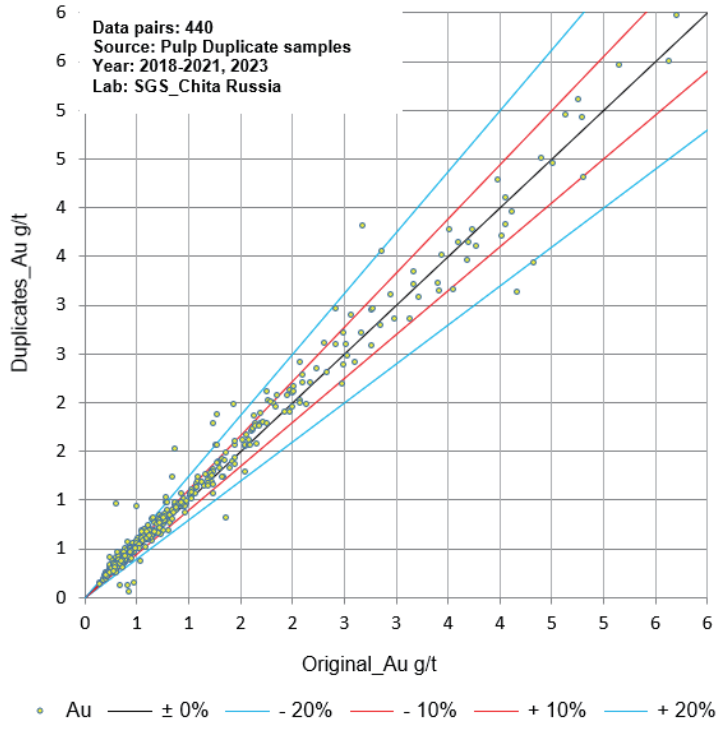
Table 11.15: Summary of External Duplicates Results (2018-2023)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	440	315	72%	94	21%	31	7%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by Silvercorp,2026

As shown in Figure 11.14, most duplicate pairs (93%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference.

Figure 11.14: External Duplicates Au Performances (2018-2023)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by Silvercorp,2026

11.6 SRK Comments

In SRK's opinion, all sample preparation procedures are appropriate, the assays and analyses are of good quality, and the sample security measures taken by Chaarat Project are satisfactory.

For the QA/QC program, the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate.

SRK's review found that the assay standards, particularly those from 2005–2008 and 2014, have a very high proportion of results falling outside ±2SD or ±3SD. During the exploration stage (2005–2025), the overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 80% and for ±3 standard deviations the pass rate is 94%.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Verification of Database

The QP validated the key database used for Mineral Resource estimation at the Chaarat Project and found them reliable.

Collar and Downhole Surveys: Drill collar locations were surveyed with differential GPS and checked against DEM. Downhole survey data were checked for inconsistencies in dip and azimuth. No significant errors were found.

Assay Data Verification: Collar, survey, geology, and assay data were imported into Leapfrog, with checks confirming:

- No duplicate sample IDs.
- All sample intervals were valid.
- Maximum sample depths did not exceed hole depths.

Overall, the QP concludes that the data used for Mineral Resource estimates are sufficiently reliable.

12.2 QAQC Review

Different QA/QC program files from 2005 to 2025 were reviewed and validated by the QP and replotted all the data of blanks, CRMs, field duplicates, coarse duplicates, pulp duplicates, external check samples, detailed in section 11.5.

In the QP's opinion, the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate.

After the review, the QP found that the CRMs, particularly those from 2005–2008 and 2014, have a very high proportion of results falling outside ±2SD or ±3SD. During the exploration stage (2005–2025), the overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 80% and for ±3 standard deviations the pass rate is 94%.

12.3 Site Visit

SRK conducted a site visit to the Chaarat Project from 20th to 21st May 2026 and the following verification procedures were done:

- Site inspection of the project by SRK personnel Mr Falong Hu, Mr Huaixiang Li, Mr Lanliang Niu and Mr Nan Xue.
- Meetings with Company representatives.
- Discussions with geologists who were involved in the geological exploration.
- Observation of Tulkubash/ Kyzyltash Zone mineralization;
- Visit the core storage facility.
- Visit SAEL Lab.
- Visit the drilling pad.

Figure 12-1: Visit the Designed Location for Leaching Plant

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-2: Visit the Core Storage Facility

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-3: Chaarat Formation and Diorite (Hole DH26M703)

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-4: Mineralization at Tulkubash Zone (Hole DH19T473)

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-4: Mineralization at Kyzyltash Zone (Hole MD21C002)

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-5: Visit SAEL Lab

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-6: Visit the Drilling Pad (Hole DH26M701)

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

Figure 12-7: Observation of Main Zone

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

12.4 SRK Comments

Based on the results of the verification, SRK considers the exploration, sampling and analytical data adequate for the purposes of the Mineral Resource estimation.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

Within the mining license area of Chaarat Project, there are two mining zones: the Tulkubash Zone and the Kyzyltash Zone conducted metallurgical testing.

The mineralization in the Tulkubash Zone is oxidized ore. The metallurgical studies conducted on it are summarized in four metallurgical reports, which together provide a relatively complete characterization of the suitability of Tulkubash oxidized ore for heap leaching.

- The Metallurgical Report prepared by Resource Development Inc. (RDI) in October 2014: Testwork was carried out on oxidized gold ore. Bottle roll tests (simulating heap leaching) achieved an average gold recovery of 77%. Cyanidation leaching at a grind size of −200 mesh (simulating CIL) achieved an average gold recovery of 83%.
- The Metallurgical Report prepared by Wardell Armstrong International Ltd. (WAI) in 2017: This report summarizes metallurgical test results on 23 variability samples and two composite samples prepared from these 23 variability samples. The results concluded that Tulkubash oxidized ore is highly amenable to cyanidation. Gold leach recovery is closely related to the sulfur content in the ore, with an inverse relationship between the two. Under a feed particle size of 100% passing 12.5 mm (100% −12.5 mm), oxidized ore with a total sulfur content of ≤0.5% (STotal ≤0.5%) achieved an average gold recovery of 71.4%. The column percolation solution flow rate was 19,132 L/m²·h, indicating no permeability issues.
- The Metallurgical Report prepared by McClelland Laboratories, Inc. (MLI) in July 2018: This testwork included 48 variability samples with sulfur content not exceeding 0.5%, and 8 composite samples prepared from these 48 variability samples, tested using bottle rolls. After excluding 4 refractory samples with sulfur content >0.5%, the remaining oxidized and transition zone samples achieved an average gold recovery of 72.5% at a feed size of 80% passing 9.5 mm and a leach time of 16–18 days. Reagent consumption for the simulated heap leach was low: NaCN 0.4 kg/t of ore and lime 0.35 kg/t of ore. In column leach tests at 80% passing 9.5 mm, with leach durations of 69–91 days, the 8 composite samples returned an average gold leach recovery of 70.5% and an average silver recovery of 65.0%, with NaCN consumption of 0.91 kg/t and lime consumption of 0.35 kg/t.
- ALS Report in 2019: Cyanide leachability tests were carried out on 22 composite samples, ground to 75 microns prior to cyanidation. The resulting gold recoveries ranged from 56.9% to 97.9%, with an average of 83.9%. Reagent consumption was moderate: NaCN 2.3 kg/t of ore and lime 1.5 kg/t of ore.

The mineralization in the Kyzyltash deposit is sulfide ore containing carbonaceous shale and is widely recognized in the industry as a refractory ore that is difficult to process and extract. The metallurgical studies, addressing Kyzyltash refractory gold mineralization are reported in metallurgical reports, characterizing the Kyzyltash refractory gold amenability for gravity, flotation, direct cyanidation, ultra-fine grinding, roasting, low pressure oxidation, pressure oxidation, Albion and biological oxidation methods to determine the most appropriate processing route:

- *Metallurgical Testing of Chaarat Gold Ores*, March 2011
- *Flotation Flowsheet Development Test of Chaarat Gold Ores from Kyrgyzstan*, Mintec, March 2012

- *Metallurgical Review*, WAI, 2012
- *Metallurgical report for Chaarat Ores*, RDI, October 2014
- *Flotation Gold Concentrate, Bacteria Oxidation and Cyanide Gold Extraction*, Net Monggol, January 2015
- *Kyzyltash Gold Project Metallurgical Assessment for the Sulphide Resource*, John o. Marsden, April 2020
- *Metallurgical Report on Kyzyltash Sulphide Ores*, SGS-Lakefield, October 2022

Three most appropriate combine processing routes were further investigated in the last 2022 Lakefield metallurgical report for Kyzyltash zone:

- Pressure oxidation of the flotation concentrate yielded high sulphide oxidation and CIL gold recovery of 70-80%, lower compare to most of commercial POX plants. The cyanide consumption is low.
- The sodium assisted neutral pH Albion process yielded low sulphide oxidation, but CIL gold extraction is fairly good 70-80% about the same as the POX gold extraction. Cyanide consumption is higher.
- BIOX of the flotation concentrate resulted in fairly rapid and high sulphide oxidation and the highest CIL gold reveries of 80-90%.
- Flotation-POX-CIL and Flotation-Albion-CIL flowsheets gave similar results of 80% gold recovery for the Contact Zone and 69% gold recovery for the Main Zone.
- The Flotation-BIOX-CIL flowsheet gave the highest gold recoveries of 88.2% for the Contact Zone and 82.2% for the Main Zone. The reagent consumption is high: 1.6kg~2.0kg NaCN/t ore and 6.8kg~9.5kg Lime/t ore.

Within the Chaarat exploration license area, there are two zones: the Karator Zone and the Ishakuldy Zone.

The ore in the Karator Zone is oxidized ore, and no test reports are yet available. Its cyanide leaching performance is expected to be similar to that of the ore from the Tulkubash Zone.

The mineralization in the Ishakuldy Zone is transitional ore, and no test reports are yet available. Its metallurgical characteristics are relatively complex: it is unlikely to exhibit good cyanide leaching performance, and it is also unlikely to show good flotation performance. Therefore, careful evaluation is required to determine the appropriate metallurgical process for this deposit.

13.2 Metallurgical Tests on Tulkubash Zone

13.2.1 Test Samples

In 2017, WAI carried out bottle roll tests, column leach tests, and percolation tests on 23 drill core composite samples and 2 master composite samples prepared from these. The Master Composite is a blend of 21 Variability Composites in different proportions, while the New Master Composite is an equal-proportion blend of Variability Composites with total sulfur content below 0.5%. Detailed information on the variability samples is provided in Table B-1 of Appendix B, and the combination relationship of the master composites is shown in Table B-2 of Appendix B.

In 2018, MLI conducted bottle roll tests, column leach tests, and percolation tests on 48 drill core composite samples and 8 master composite samples prepared from them. All 8 master composite samples are composed of core composites with total sulfur grades below 0.5%, representing heap-leachable ore resources within the Tulkubash deposit. Detailed information on the 48 variability samples and the 8 master composite samples is presented in Table B-3 of Appendix B.

13.2.2 Bottle Roll Tests

Bottle roll tests are preliminary tests for column leach tests. They use smaller sample masses and can quickly indicate potential heap leach recoveries; however, due to the small sample size and short leach duration, the results are subject to relatively large errors.

WAI carried out bottle roll tests on 21 core samples at a crushed ore size of minus 12.5 mm (100% −12.5 mm), with a solution-to-solids ratio of 1.5:1, sodium cyanide concentration maintained at 2 g/L, and a continuous leach time of 21 days. The results showed that gold extraction varied greatly, ranging from 7.4% to 83.3%. Examination of the relationships between extraction and arsenic content, sulfur content, and ore grade indicated no clear correlation with arsenic or gold grade, but a strong correlation with sulfur content: gold extraction was inversely proportional to sulfur content.

Sulfur content can be used as an indicator of the degree of oxidation: the higher the oxidation, the lower the sulfur content.

A total of 48 low-sulfur core samples were selected and combined into 8 composite samples. MLI performed bottle roll and column leach tests on these composites at a crushed ore size of 80% passing 9.5 mm (approximately equivalent to 100% passing 12.5 mm). The same phenomenon as observed by WAI was confirmed, namely that gold extraction is inversely proportional to ore sulfur content. Bottle roll test results are presented in Table B-4 of Appendix B.

Coffey Geotechnics Ltd., trading as Tetra Tech, investigated the relationship between gold extraction and sulfur content based on the bottle roll test data from WAI and MLI. The results are shown in Figure 13.1. The results indicate a strong correlation between gold extraction and total sulphur grade, the model having a coefficient of determination (R^2 value) of 0.843. This means that the model accounts for 84% of the total variability in the data, which demonstrates that sulphur grade is the most significant variable in determining gold extraction.

The model is based on an exponential proportional rate of decrease regression of the general form,

$$Y = Y_0 – (V_0/K) (1 - e^{-Kx})$$

Where "Y" is the gold extraction and "x" is the sulphur grade. The coefficients of the equations derived from the curve fitting exercise are:

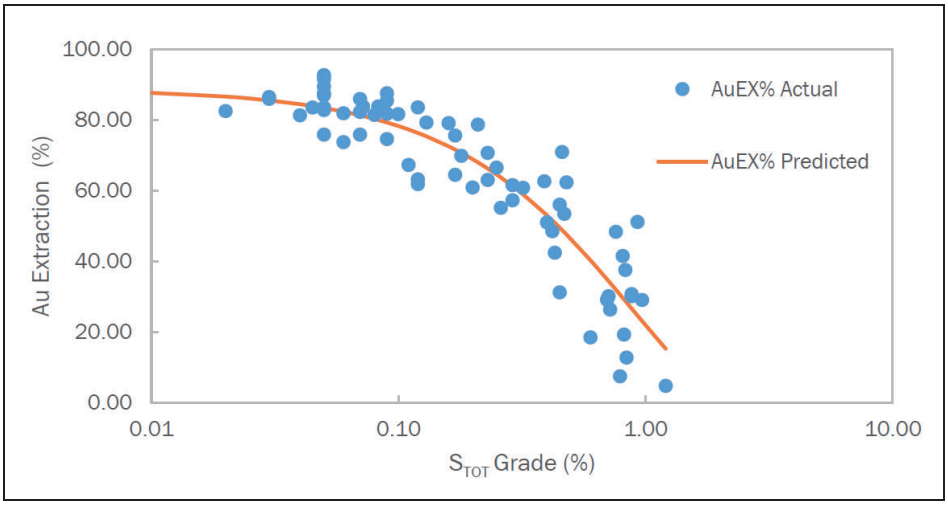
$Y_0 = 88.824$

$V_0 = 111.476$

$K = 1.125$

These coefficients represent the other unaccounted parameters (such as head grade, leach conditions, etc.) that contribute to the gold extractions. This relationship can be used as a preliminary indicator of the effect of sulphur grade on gold extraction.

Figure 13.1: Curve-fitting Model: Gold Extraction Vs. STOT Grade (Tulkubash Core Composites, 80%-9.5mm Feed Size)



Source: Tetra Tech, 2 August 2018, Technical Memo, Tulkubash Gold Project, Correlation Between Sulphur Grade and Gold Extraction.

13.2.3 Column Leach Tests

In 2018, based on the bottle roll tests carried out on 48 core samples and 8 composite samples prepared from these cores, MLI conducted column leach tests on selected individual core samples and the 8 composite samples. The column test results were used to calibrate the bottle roll results and to forecast heap leach recoveries.

The column leach tests were also conducted at a crushed size of 80% passing 9.5 mm. At this size, agglomeration did not appear to be strictly necessary; however, to maintain good permeability, lime was mixed with the dry ore followed by the addition of water for agglomeration, with lime dosed at a normal protective alkalinity level. The agglomerated material was cured for 3 days and then leached by drip irrigation with sodium cyanide solution. The leach cycle lasted 69–91 days, and the results are presented in Table 13.1 and Figure 13.2. The tests showed that, similar to the bottle roll tests, gold leaching was very rapid and was essentially completed within 10–40 days, after which the leach rate became slow. Final gold extraction was again inversely proportional to sulfur content. No permeability issues were observed during the tests, and there was virtually no collapse of the columns. Load/permeability testing conducted on the first seven column residues (Comp. A to G) showed that all seven of these residues demonstrated very high hydraulic conductivity (the lowest measured was 0.28 cm/s) under simulated heap stack heights of up to about 120 m. This level is well in excess of solution application rates normally employed during commercial heap leaching.

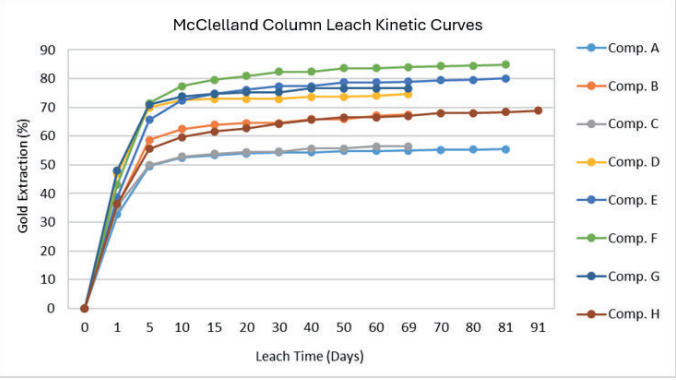
Table 13.1: MLI Column Leach Test Results

VC No.	Leach Time (Day)	Head Grade (g/t)		Extraction (%)		Consumed (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	Lime
Comp. A	81	2.21	1.7	55.4	60.0	1.03	0.35
Comp. B	69	0.72	0.5	67.5	50.0	0.71	0.35

VC No.	Leach Time (Day)	Head Grade (g/t)		Extraction (%)		Consumed (kg/t)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	Lime
Comp. C	69	0.63	0.2	56.4	66.7	0.72	0.35
Comp. D	69	0.61	0.4	74.6	60.0	0.82	0.35
Comp. E	81	0.95	0.3	80.0	66.7	1.04	0.34
Comp. F	81	0.81	0.6	84.9	71.4	0.96	0.35
Comp. G	69	0.47	0.2	76.6	66.7	0.82	0.35
Comp. H	91	1.19	1.5	68.8	78.6	1.15	0.35
Comp.37	70	1.03	0.3	40.3	66.7	0.83	0.35
Comp.38	70	1.40	0.2	81.3	66.7	1.22	0.35
Comp.48	91	1.18	0.7	78.1	75.0	1.57	0.35

Source: McClelland, 25 July 2018, Report on Column Leach Tests - Tulkubash Drill Core Composites (MLI Job No. 4227)

Figure 13.2: MLI Column Leach Kinetic Curves



Source: McClelland, July 25, 2018, Report on Column Leach Tests - Tulkubash Drill Core Composites (MLI Job No. 4227)

13.2.4 Test Conclusions

- The cyanide leach recovery of Tulkubash ore is closely related to the sulfur content of the ore and is inversely proportional to it. For the eight composite samples (Composite A – H) with sulfur content ≤0.3%, column leach gold recoveries range from 55.4% to 84.9%, averaging 70.5%; silver recoveries range from 50.0% to 78.6%, averaging 65.0%. Low-sulfur ore (total sulfur grade not higher than 0.5%) at a particle size of 100% −12.5 mm or 80% −9.5 mm is suitable for heap leaching to recover gold.
- Bottle roll test results are consistent with column leach test results and can be used to predict column leach performance. Gold extraction in bottle roll tests is generally 70%–90% for samples with total sulfur <0.1%; 40%–70% for samples with total sulfur between 0.1% and 0.5%; and below 20% for samples with total sulfur >0.5%.
- For oxidized ore (total sulfur content not exceeding 0.5%), at the tested material types and a feed size of 80% −9.5 mm, reagent consumptions in the tests were 0.91 kg/t NaCN and 0.35 kg/t lime. It is anticipated that cyanide consumption in commercial heap leaching should not exceed 0.4 kg/t of ore, and lime consumption will also be very low.

- For the material represented by Composite A–G, at a crushed size of 80% −9.5 mm, very high permeability was observed under compacted loads corresponding to simulated heap heights of up to 120 m, indicating that permeability problems are unlikely to occur in commercial heap leach pads.
- For Tulkubash ore with sulfur content greater than 0.5%, no systematic processing testwork has yet been carried out. SRK recommends detailed testwork on bulk composite samples and verification testwork on variability samples using a "flotation – concentrate pre-oxidation – CIL" flowsheet to provide technical support for the development of sulfide ore.

13.3 Metallurgical Tests on Kyzyltash Zone

13.3.1 Test Samples

The 2022 SGS test samples were taken from the Kyzyltash deposit and combined into two composite samples. The Main Zone composite was made up of 110 samples, and the Contact Zone composite was made up of 99 samples. These two composites are considered highly representative. Sampling information for the composites is provided in Table B-5 of Appendix B.

13.3.2 Mineralogical Study

Head Assay and Mineral Composition

The results of multi-element chemical analyses are shown in Table 13.2, and the mineralogical composition is presented in Table 13.3.

Kyzyltash ore is a carbonaceous shale-type gold ore containing sulfur, arsenic, organic carbon, and other components that are unfavorable for gold leaching. The two samples show a significant difference in silver grade. The main sulfide minerals in the ore are arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite and galena. The non-metallic minerals are mainly quartz and mica.

Table 13.2: Chemical Analysis Results of Kyzyltash Test Samples

Element	Unit	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Au, A	g/t	2.50	3.40
Au, B	g/t	2.50	3.74
Au, Avg	g/t	2.50	3.57
Ag	g/t	3	25
Hg	g/t	0.7	2.0
As	%	0.88	1.16
Sb	%	0.033	0.085
Fe	%	3.37	3.67
S	%	1.53	2.29
S^{2-}	%	1.49	2.05
TOC	%	0.16	0.14

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Table 13.3: Mineralogical Composition Analysis Results for Kyzyltash Test Samples

Mineral	Content (%)	
	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Pyrite	1.55	2.88
Pyrrhotite	0.44	0.34
Arsenopyrite	3.93	4.66
Sphalerite	0.06	0.16
Galena	0.01	0.15
Other Sulphides	0.01	0.08
Quartz	41.10	39.20
K-Feldspar	2.60	4.05
Plagioclase	0.34	0.69
Muscovite/Illite	38.70	34.60
Biotite	1.72	1.77
Chlorite	0.75	1.13
Other Micas/Clays	0.97	0.72
Other Silicates	1.06	0.71
Fe-Oxides	0.19	0.09
Rutile	0.47	0.40
Other Oxides	0.01	0.01
Calcite	0.71	1.05
Ankerite/Dolomite	4.38	6.28
Siderite	0.47	0.58
Apatite	0.48	0.29
Other	0.06	0.22
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Gold Minerals and Occurrence

In the Main Zone, the dominant gold mineral is native gold, accounting for 96.4%, with minor amounts of electrum and gold–silver minerals. In the Contact Zone, the main gold minerals are electrum and native gold, with minor gold–silver minerals and telluride gold–silver minerals. The grain-size distribution of the gold minerals is shown in Figure 13.3, and their liberation characteristics and associations with other minerals are summarized in Table 13.4.

In the Main Zone sample, approximately 77.7% of the gold grains by mass were less than 10 µm in size, and 22.3% were between 10 and 30 µm. In Contact Zone sample, approximately 56.9% of the gold grains by mass were less than 10 µm in size, 39.3% ranged from 10 µm to 30 µm, and ~3.7% were over 30 µm.

In the Main Zone sample, the liberation of gold was poor, where roughly only ~13.2% (by mass) of the gold occured as pure, free, and liberated particles (where over 80% of particle volume is gold). The rest of the gold particles occured mainly in complex associations (37.5%), moderate in binary association with iron sulphides (10.2%), arsenopyrite (12.4%) and silicates (15.3%), minor in ternary

associations with silicates/pyrite (7.4%), and micas/clays/chlorite (3.2%), and trace (0.6%) with other minerals.

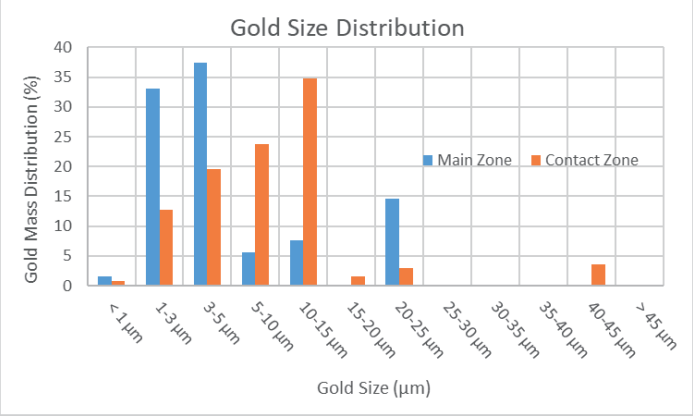
In the Contact Zone sample, the liberation of gold was also poor, where roughly 21.6% of gold occured as pure, free, and liberated particles. Most of the gold particles occured in complex associations (61.6%), minor as binary and ternary associations with silicates/carbonates (4.4%), arsenopyrite (4.2%), silicates/pyrites (4.2%), silicates (2.2%), iron sulphides (1.0%), and trace (~0.7%) with other minerals.

Table 13.4: Gold Mineral Liberation and Association

Gold Deportment	Gold Mass Distribution (%)	
	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Pure Gold Minerals	2.35	3.86
Free Gold Minerals	10.7	9.75
Liberated Gold Minerals	0.45	7.99
Gold Minerals: Fe-Sulphides	10.2	1.05
Gold Minerals: Other Sulphides	0.00	0.18
Gold Minerals: Arsenopyrite	12.4	4.21
Gold Minerals: Quartz/Feldspars	0.14	0.44
Gold Minerals: Amphibole/Pyroxene	0.09	0.00
Gold Minerals: Micas/Clays/Chlorite	3.16	0.00
Gold Minerals: Oxides	0.00	0.00
Gold Minerals: Carbonates	0.00	0.00
Gold Minerals: Silicates	15.3	2.19
Gold Minerals: Silicates: Pyrite	7.40	4.21
Gold Minerals: Silicates: Carbonates	0.27	4.39
Gold Minerals: Other	0.00	0.09
Complex	37.5	61.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

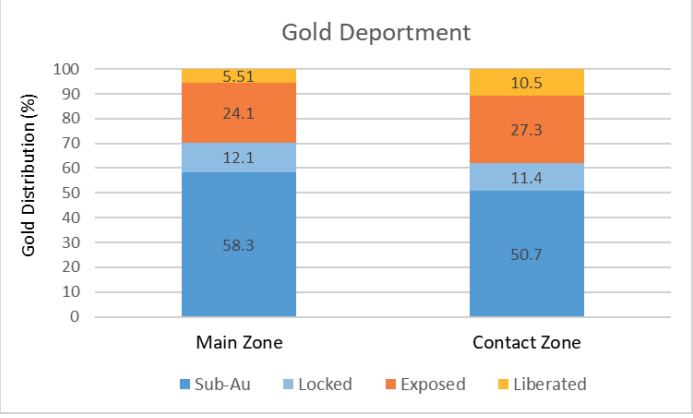
Figure 13.3: Grain Size Distribution of Gold Mineral Occurrence



Source: SRK

Figure 13.4 illustrates the gold occurrence characteristics. Approximately 30% and 38% of the gold occurs as liberated and exposed particles in the Main Zone and Contact Zone samples, respectively. The majority of the gold by grade (70.4% and 62.2% in the two samples) occurs as submicroscopic and locked gold, which is highly refractory to cyanidation. However, this submicroscopic gold is encapsulated within sulfide minerals such as arsenopyrite and pyrite, which act as carrier minerals for the gold. These sulfide minerals generally exhibit good floatability, allowing the gold to be concentrated into a flotation concentrate for subsequent recovery.

Figure 13.4: Gold Deportment



Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Diagnostic Leaching

A diagnostic leach test was performed as per standard process on the samples to examine the gold deportment in the samples by systematically accounting for gold association with different mineral assemblages or ore matrices. The results are summarized in Table 13.5.

The results indicated that only ~15% of the gold was readily available for cyanide leaching and a further ~60% could be recoverable after some sort of oxidative pre-treatment before leaching for the Main Zone composite. As for the Contact Zone composite, only ~13% of the gold was readily available for cyanide leaching and a further ~74% could be recoverable after some sort of oxidative pre-treatment before cyanide leaching. These results are similar to the conclusions drawn from the gold deportment mineralogical study.

Table 13.5: Diagnostic Leach Test Results

Stage	Process	Au Distribution (%)	
		Main Zone	Contact Zone
1	Intensive Cyanide Leach: Extraction of readily available gold	14.7	12.7
2	Hot Caustic Leach & Intensive Cyanide Leach: Extraction of gold possibly associated with iron arsenate, arsenic oxides or bismuth minerals	4.8	5.9
3	Hot Hydrochloric Acid Leach & Intensive Cyanide Leach: Extraction of gold possibly associated with pyrrhotite, calcites, ferrites, dolomite, galena, hematite or other acid soluble compounds	10.2	8.5
4	Hot Sulphuric Acid Leach & Intensive Cyanide Leach: Extraction of gold possibly associated with pyrrhotite, calcites, ferrites, dolomite, galena, hematite or other acid soluble compounds	4.3	5
5	Hot Aqua Regia Acid Leach: Extraction of gold possibly associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite and/or other sulphides	41.6	54.3
	Remaining Material: Gold locked in silicates, or associated with fine sulphides locked in silicates	24.5	13.6
	Total %	100.0	100.0
	Overall Calculated Head, g/t Au	3.14	3.63
	Direct Head, g/t Au	2.50	3.57

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

13.3.3 Metallurgical Testwork

Flotation-POX-CIL Tests

The standard flotation procedure consisted of seven stages of rougher flotation at natural pH, for a total of 60 minutes of flotation time. Copper sulphate (CuSO4) (sulphide activator), sodium isobutyl xanthate (PAX), AERO 404 collectors and methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) (frother) were added. The Flotation concentrates were submitted for standard Pressure Oxidation (POx)-CIL testing. The Overall results of flotation-POX-CIL are summarized in Table 13.6. The Main Zone yielded 69.6% gold recovery and the Contact Zone 85.2%, with low NaCN consumptions. The overall silver recovery for the Main Zone sample was 7.1% and for the Contact Zone sample, 5.1%.

Table 13.6: Overall Recoveries of the Flotation-POX-CIL Process Tests

Description	Unit	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Flotation			
Grind Size	P_{80} µm	99	96
Feed Grade	g/t Au	2.37	3.47
	g/t Ag	4	17
Concentrate Mass Yield	%	17.8	19.8
Concentrate Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Operational Recovery	% Au	88.2	91.9
	% Ag	58.4	86.0
POX-CIL			
Feed Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Residue Grade	g/t Au	2.58	1.50
	g/t Ag	13	78
Operational Recovery	% Au	78.9	92.7
	% Ag	12.1	5.9
Overall Recovery	% Au	**69.6**	**85.2**
	% Ag	**7.1**	**5.1**
NaCN Concumption	kg/t	0.11	0.29
Lime Consumption	kg/t	1.17	1.73

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Flotation-Albion-CIL Tests

The Albion Process™, developed by Xstrata Pty Ltd (Glencore Technology Pty Limited), Australia, is a combination of fine grinding and oxidation of sulphides without pressure or external heat. Albion Oxidation and then CIL tests were conducted on the flotation concentrates, the overall results are summarized in Table 13.7. The overall gold recoveries are almost the same as Flotation-POX-CIL, while the silver recoveries are much higher than the POX-CIL process.

Table 13.7: Overall Recoveries of the Flotation-Albion-CIL Process Tests

Description	Unit	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Flotation			
Grind Size	P_{80} µm	99	96
Feed Grade	g/t Au	2.37	3.47
	g/t Ag	4	17
Concentrate Mass Yield	%	17.8	19.8
Concentrate Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Operational Recovery	% Au	88.2	91.9
	% Ag	58.4	86.0
Albion-CIL			
Regrind Size	P_{80} µm	9.2	8.8
Feed Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Residue Grade	g/t Au	1.96	1.17
	g/t Ag	2	6
Operational Recovery	% Au	78.7	90.5
	% Ag	87.6	89.7

Description	Unit	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Overall Recovery	% Au	**69.4**	**83.2**
	% Ag	**51.2**	**77.1**
NaCN Concumption	kg/t	1.02	1.40
Lime Consumption	kg/t	-	-

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Flotation-BIOX-CIL Tests

Bacterial leaching (or bio-oxidation of sulphides) is a biohydrometallurgical process developed for pre-cyanidation treatment of refractory gold ores or concentrates.

Bio-oxidation and then CIL tests were conducted on the flotation concentrates, the overall results are summarized in Table 13.8. The overall gold recoveries are higher than that of Flotation-POX-CIL and Flotation-Albion-CIL processes. The overall silver recoveries varied between the other two processes.

Table 13.8: Overall Recoveries of the Flotatation-BIOX-CIL Process Tests

Description	Unit	Main Zone	Contact Zone
Flotation			
Grind Size	P_{80} µm	99	96
Feed Grade	g/t Au	2.37	3.47
	g/t Ag	4	17
Concentrate Mass Yield	%	17.8	19.8
Concentrate Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Operational Recovery	% Au	88.2	91.9
	% Ag	58.4	86.0
BIOX-CIL			
Feed Grade	g/t Au	11.8	16.2
	g/t Ag	13	75
Residue Grade	g/t Au	0.59	0.45
	g/t Ag	5	11
Operational Recovery	% Au	93.2	96.0
	% Ag	57.2	76.9
Overall Recovery	% Au	**82.2**	**88.2**
	% Ag	**33.4**	**66.1**
NaCN Concumption	kg/t	1.56	2.02
Lime Consumption	kg/t	6.80	9.48

Source: SGS, November 9, 2022, An Investigation into the Kyzyltash Deposit prepared for Chaarat Gold Holdings (Project 18596-01)

Flotation and cyanidation of the rougher concentrate and tailings gave the lowest gold recoveries, 24.2% for the Main Zone and 31.8% for the Contact Zone. The Flotation-POX-CIL and Flotation-Albion-CIL flowsheets gave similar gold recoveries, 69% for the Main Zone and >80% for the Contact Zone composite. The Flotation-BIOX-CIL flowsheet gave the highest gold recoveries, 82.2.% for the Main Zone and 88.2% for the Contact Zone. Cyanide consumption was lowest in the POX-CIL flowsheet.

13.3.4 Test Conclusions

- Mineralogy reported that more than 50% of the gold in the two samples is locked in sulphide minerals as arsenopyrite and pyrite and occurs in sub-microscopic size. Less 30% of gold is liberated and exposed.

- Diagnostic leaching tests indicated that <20% of the gold in both samples would be amenable to direct cyanidation for gold recovery. This result concurred with the mineralogy investigation. This clearly indicates that the ore is not amenable to the conventional cyanidation processes for gold recovery. Oxidation of the sulphides would be necessary to maximize gold recovery.
- Rougher flotation recovered 88% of the gold in the Main Zone and 92% of the Contact Zone gold into ~20% mass pull concentrates. The sulphide concentration in the rougher concentrates was in the 7%~9% S range, which is suitable for all the commercial sulphide oxidation processes.
- Flotation-POX-CIL process achieved gold recoveries of 69.6% for Main Zone and 85.2% for Contact Zone, while the silver recoveries are very low, no more than 7.1% for both deposits.
- Flotation-Albion-CIL process achieved gold recoveries of 69.4% for Main Zone and 83.2% for Contact Zone, and the silver recoveries are 51.2% and 77.1% for the two deposits respectively.
- Flotation-BIOX-CIL process achieved gold recoveries of 82.2% for Main Zone and 88.2% for Contact Zone, and the silver recoveries are 33.4% and 66.1% for the two deposits respectively. The rougher concentrates mass yields are 17.8% and 19.8% for the two deposits respectively.
- BIOX is the preferred process based on the results achieved in this program. However, POX and/or the Albion™ process could present site-specific advantages over BIOX for this project, but only if gold recoveries can be improved to match or exceed those achieved with BIOX. This will require further testwork and optimization of their process conditions. Assuming equivalent gold recoveries, the main advantages of POX over BIOX are (i) low cyanide consumption and detox costs and (ii) short oxidation retention time. The main advantage of Albion over BIOX is that it is a chemical (rather than biological) process and it's advantage over POX is that it is operated at atmospheric pressure.
- It is recommended that optimization of the process conditions be completed to maximize gold recovery and minimize reagent consumption and determine which oxidation method could be applied to the Kyzyltash ore. Once metallurgically optimized, a CAPEX/OPEX study on the three flowsheets could be completed to determine the most cost effect method for processing the ore and to determine if silver should be recovered. Once the best oxidation process has been selected, detailed solid-liquid separation testwork is recommended to be completed on the various process streams. CIL optimization and modelling testwork, as well as cyanide destruction/recovery methods and environmental testing, including how to treat the arsenic in the tailings is suggested.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource statement presented herein represents the Mineral Resource evaluation prepared for the Chaarat Project in accordance with the NI 43-101. The database and estimation domains were prepared by SVM in 2026. Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("MAIG")), Senior Geologist has reviewed the database, estimation domains and was satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource statement.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667), who is full time employee of SRK.

The estimates are based on 1,162 diamond holes, 21 RC holes and 135 underground tunnel workings available up to December 2025. With respect to sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the Chaarat Project and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Mineralised domains were prepared by Silvercorp in Micromine and Leapfrog and Gslib softwares were used for data compilation and grade estimation.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

This section describes the Mineral Resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions.

14.2 Estimates Procedures

The Mineral Resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification
- Review of the definition of Mineral Resource domains
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis
- Construction of the block model and grade interpolation
- Mineral Resource classification
- Model validation
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE") and selection of appropriate cut-off grades (COGs)
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource statement

14.3 Database

The database (Kyzyltash Tulkubash Database 2005-2023 17102023 final (updated DV) corrected length survey.xlsx and 20260219 Karator database 2025 EOY v2.xlsx, provided by SVM) of drillholes, trenches and channel samples consists of collar details, down-hole surveys, geological codes and assay data such as Au, Ag and S. Trenches were involved in domain modelling but not grade estimation as previous MRE. The collar and down hole "to" and "from" intervals are in metric units, under the Gauss Kruger Projection system with the datum of Pulkovo 1942. Table 14.1 summarized the Mineral Resource database covering the entire Project area.

Table 14.1: Summary of Mineral Resource Database

Zone	Type	Holes/Adits	Lengths(m)	Samples
Tulkubash	DH	711	100,311.9	64,990
	RC	21	2,434.3	2,430
	Adit	2	251.9	244
Karator	DH	61	11,536.6	7,720
Kyzyltash	DH	390	79,487.9	45,158
	Adit	133	1,581.6	1,430
Total	DH	1,162	191,336.5	117,868
	RC	21	2,434.3	2,430
	Adit	135	1,833.5	1,674

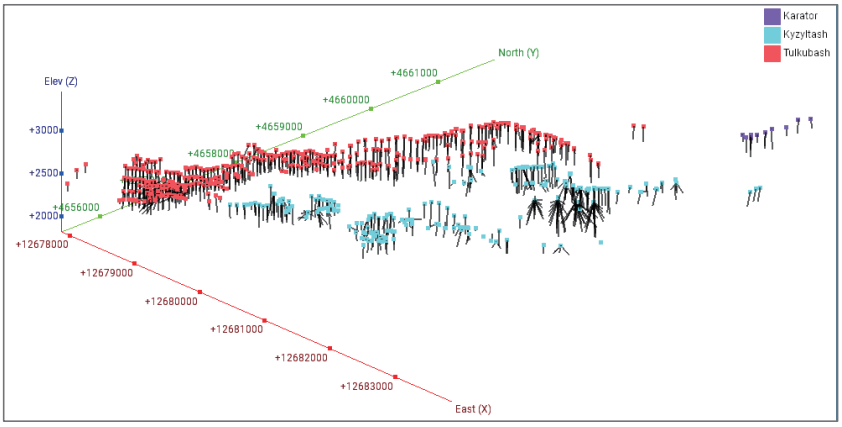
Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

The data were loaded into Leapfrog software for the following validations:

- Checks for holes without samples
- Checks for duplicate samples
- Checks and adjusts the missing or wrong intervals

Figure 14.1 illustrates the locations of drillholes, channels and trenches used for the Mineral Resource estimation.

Figure 14.1: Drillholes, Trenches and Channel Sampling Location



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

SRK has reviewed the database used to estimate the Mineral Resources and is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the mineralization boundaries, and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

14.4 Domain Modelling

The estimation domains were prepared by SVM in 2026 based on the Mineral Resource database in Micromine.

The mineralization interpretation was done with reference to historical models. All mineralized wireframes were constructed by integrating all available geological data, including drilling, surface mapping, and underground workings. It should be noted, however, that only validated drillhole and adit data was utilized during subsequent resource estimation.

The interpretation prioritized the continuity of mineralization trends and structural alignment, emphasizing zones of consistent grade rather than isolated high-grade intercepts. The cut-off grade of the oxide mineralisation is about 0.1 g/t Au while the fresh is about 0.5 g/t.

Each mineralization wireframe was constructed based on at least two independent data points, such as drillhole intersections or trench samples, to ensure geological reliability. Where justified by geological continuity, wireframes were extended along the interpreted mineralization trend down dip and along strike for 25 to 50 meters or up to half the distance to the nearest barren drillhole.

A total of 156 mineralized domains (Tulkubash 88 domains, Karator 14 domains and Kyzyltash 54 domains) has been recognised to date (Figure 7.4). SRK selected ten mineralised bodies (Tul_01, Tul_06, Tul_69, Tul_83, Kar_06, Kyz_07, Kyz_13, Kyz_15, Kyz_29 and Kyz_45) among the three zones as examples and described in detail their sample compositing, evaluation of outliers, grade estimation, etc. The other mineralised bodies are similar to these ten domains.

SRK has reviewed the wireframe models of gold mineralized domains and believes that they are reasonable and can be used for the Mineral Resource estimation.

14.5 Specific Gravity

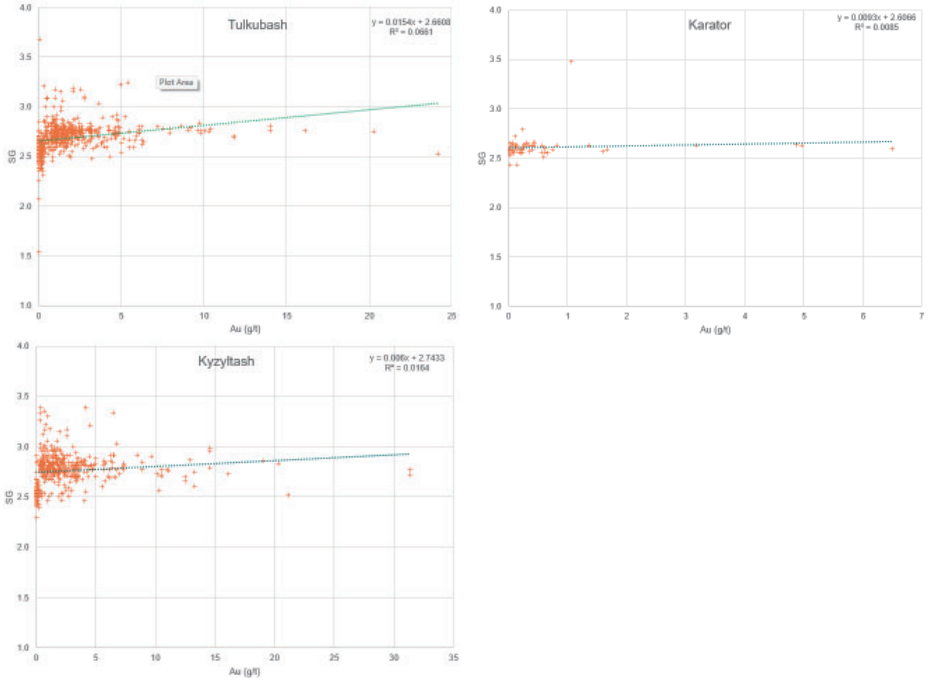
A total of 2,350 specific gravity (SG) samples were provided, but only 1,248 mineralised, detailed in Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2. Figure 14.2 shows that the correlation coefficient between SG and Au grade is very low, indicating that SG has no correlation with Au grade. SRK assigned the mean value for each mineralised zones and the waste was set to 2.7.

Table 14.2: Summary of Specific Gravity of the Mineralised Domains

Zone	Counts	Min	Max	Mean	SD	CoV
Tulkubash	707	1.54	3.68	2.69	0.14	0.05
Karator	67	2.43	3.48	2.61	0.12	0.05
Kyzltash	474	2.29	3.39	2.76	0.16	0.06
Total	1,248	1.54	3.68	2.71	0.15	0.06

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Figure 14.2: Relationship between Au Grade and Specific Gravity of Each Zone



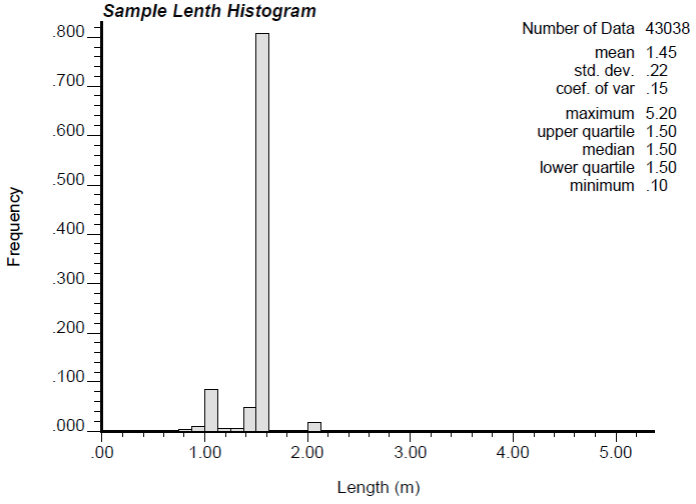
Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

14.6 Compositing

The samples were combined so the length of each sample was essentially equivalent. The basic statistics of geological sampling length of original samples in the mineralized bodies were carried out and shown in Figure 14.3. The database indicates that most of the sample intervals are 1.5 m, and a 1.5 m interval composite length was selected for compositing. All raw samples within the

mineralised domains were composited to 1.5 m downhole lengths, If the residual end length was less than 1 m, it was distributed equally throughout the drillhole. The 1.5 m composite was applied by SRK for subsequent statistic, and grade interpolation. The distribution of sample grade before and after compositing is provided in Table 14.3 and Table 14.4.

Figure 14.3: Histogram of Raw Sample Length



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Table 14.3: Statistics of Au Grade before and after Compositing

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
Tul_01	Composite	2,208	0.00	33.47	1.26	1.97	1.56
	Raw	2,318	0.00	33.93	1.26	2.02	1.60
	Difference (%)	-4.75%	/	-1.35%	-0.15%	-2.93%	-2.78%
Tul_06	Composite	1,895	0.00	44.76	1.15	2.47	2.15
	Raw	2,020	0.00	45.00	1.15	2.49	2.17
	Difference (%)	-6.19%	/	-0.53%	-0.04%	-0.77%	-0.74%
Tul_69	Composite	354	0.03	5.69	0.33	0.50	1.54
	Raw	370	0.03	5.70	0.33	0.51	1.56
	Difference (%)	-4.32%	0.00%	-0.12%	0.16%	-1.35%	-1.51%
Tul_83	Composite	384	0.00	14.30	0.43	1.06	2.48
	Raw	392	0.00	14.35	0.43	1.07	2.50
	Difference (%)	-2.04%	/	-0.36%	0.01%	-0.86%	-0.87%
Kar_06	Composite	1,475	0.00	8.55	0.78	0.99	1.28
	Raw	1,553	0.00	8.55	0.78	1.01	1.29
	Difference (%)	-5.02%	/	0.00%	-0.38%	-1.64%	-1.27%
Kyz_07	Composite	1,638	0.00	35.21	2.30	3.07	1.34
	Raw	1,740	0.00	35.25	2.30	3.14	1.37
	Difference (%)	-5.86%	/	-0.12%	-0.09%	-2.30%	-2.21%

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
Kyz_13	Composite	265	0.00	12.96	1.93	2.02	1.05
	Raw	313	0.00	13.00	1.93	2.15	1.11
	Difference (%)	-15.34%	/	-0.33%	-0.30%	-6.10%	-5.81%
Kyz_15	Composite	3,819	0.00	40.37	2.27	2.89	1.27
	Raw	4,130	0.00	40.89	2.27	3.05	1.35
	Difference (%)	-7.53%	/	-1.27%	0.03%	-5.32%	-5.34%
Kyz_29	Composite	311	0.03	49.82	1.53	3.16	2.06
	Raw	352	0.03	51.17	1.53	3.28	2.14
	Difference (%)	-11.65%	0.00%	-2.65%	0.03%	-3.46%	-3.49%
Kyz_45	Composite	146	0.03	7.94	0.62	1.07	1.74
	Raw	161	0.00	7.94	0.62	1.10	1.78
	Difference (%)	-9.32%	733.33%	-0.06%	-0.08%	-2.16%	-2.08%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Table 14.4: Statistics of Ag Grade before and after Compositing

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
Tul_01	Composite	2,208	0.00	149.06	1.73	6.69	3.87
	Raw	2,318	0.00	180.20	1.73	7.20	4.16
	Difference (%)	-4.75%	/	-17.28%	-0.17%	-7.08%	-6.93%
Tul_06	Composite	1,895	0.00	92.28	0.98	3.17	3.24
	Raw	2,020	0.00	92.40	0.98	3.19	3.26
	Difference (%)	-6.19%	/	-0.13%	-0.01%	-0.68%	-0.67%
Tul_69	Composite	354	0.50	16.01	0.85	1.17	1.37
	Raw	370	0.50	23.20	0.85	1.30	1.52
	Difference (%)	-4.32%	0.00%	-30.98%	0.36%	-9.57%	-9.89%
Tul_83	Composite	384	0.03	17.51	0.80	1.32	1.66
	Raw	392	0.00	21.25	0.79	1.37	1.73
	Difference (%)	-2.04%	/	-17.59%	0.81%	-3.54%	-4.31%
Kar_06	Composite	1,475	0.00	11.47	0.57	0.60	1.04
	Raw	1,553	0.00	12.00	0.58	0.61	1.06
	Difference (%)	-5.02%	/	-4.41%	-0.17%	-1.64%	-1.47%
Kyz_07	Composite	1,638	0.00	546.64	3.63	18.08	4.98
	Raw	1,740	0.00	552.00	3.63	18.52	5.10
	Difference (%)	-5.86%	/	-0.97%	-0.09%	-2.39%	-2.30%
Kyz_13	Composite	265	0.00	119.90	5.21	11.26	2.16
	Raw	313	0.00	119.90	5.23	12.78	2.44
	Difference (%)	-15.34%	/	0.00%	-0.56%	-11.95%	-11.45%
Kyz_15	Composite	3,819	0.00	266.20	10.69	19.80	1.85
	Raw	4,130	0.00	314.00	10.70	20.88	1.95
	Difference (%)	-7.53%	/	-15.22%	-0.05%	-5.14%	-5.09%
Kyz_29	Composite	311	0.00	45.11	2.28	4.54	1.99

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
	Raw	352	0.00	46.35	2.28	4.83	2.12
	Difference (%)	-11.65%	/	-2.67%	0.01%	-6.02%	-6.03%
Kyz_45	Composite	146	0.00	13.98	0.80	1.36	1.71
	Raw	161	0.00	14.00	0.80	1.39	1.75
	Difference (%)	-9.32%	/	-0.13%	0.10%	-2.04%	-2.14%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Based on the above results, SRK notes that there is a good correspondence in the basic statistics between the raw assay dataset and composites.

14.7 Evaluation of Outliers

Histograms and probability plots for gold and silver were reviewed to evaluate grade distributions in the 1.5 m composited database and to identify anomalous high-grade outliers. Following examination of the spatial positions of potentially erratic samples relative to surrounding data, it was concluded that these samples should be controlled during block grade interpolation using a combination of conventional top-capping and outlier restriction.

The Au/Ag histogram and probability plots of the selected domains are presented in Figure 14.4 and Figure 14.5. Capping values were selected for each vein and variable based on the visual assessment of the distribution and the outliers, detailed in Table 14.5 and Table 14.6.

Figure 14.4: Au Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains

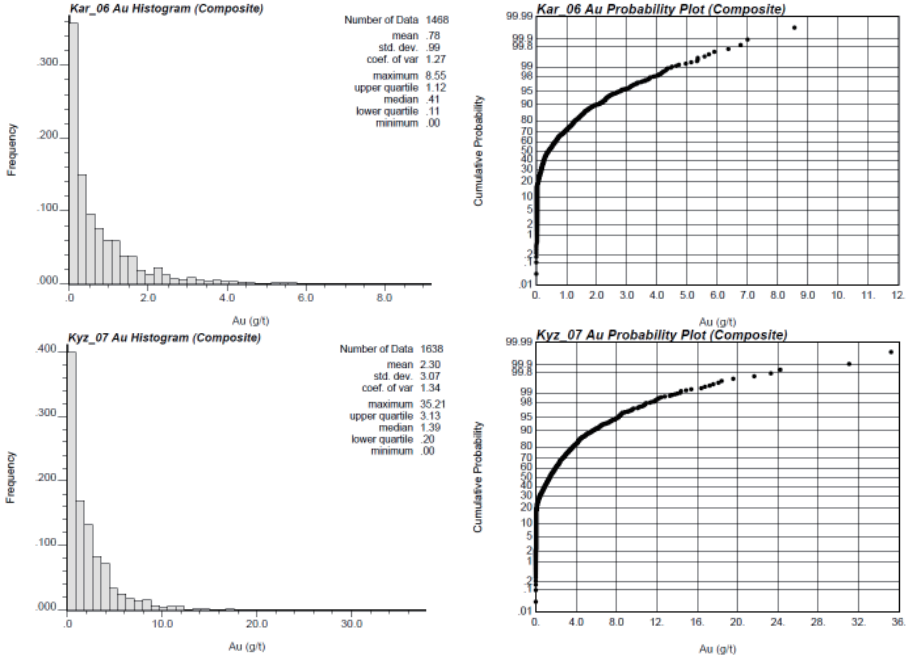


Figure 14.4: Au Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains

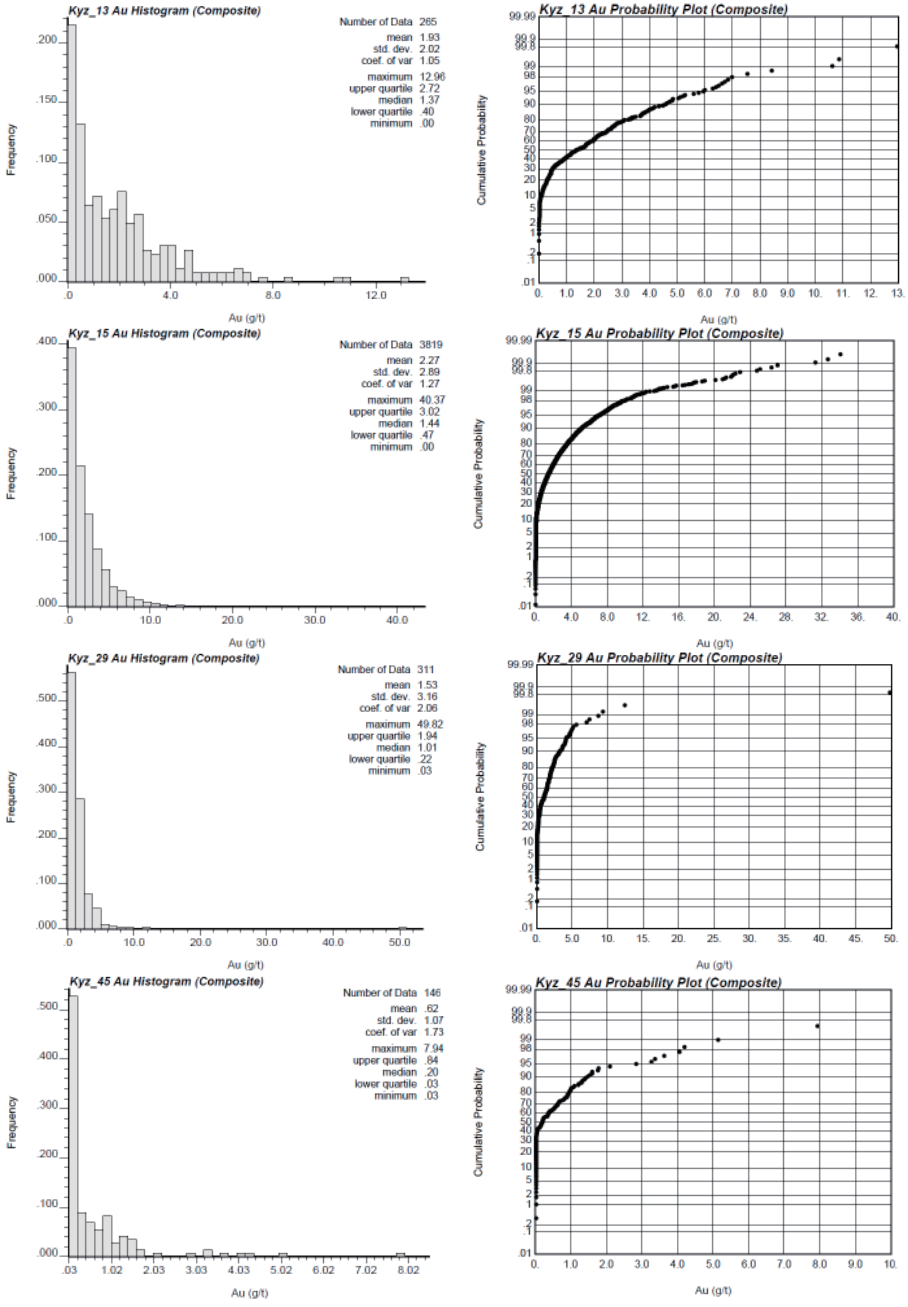
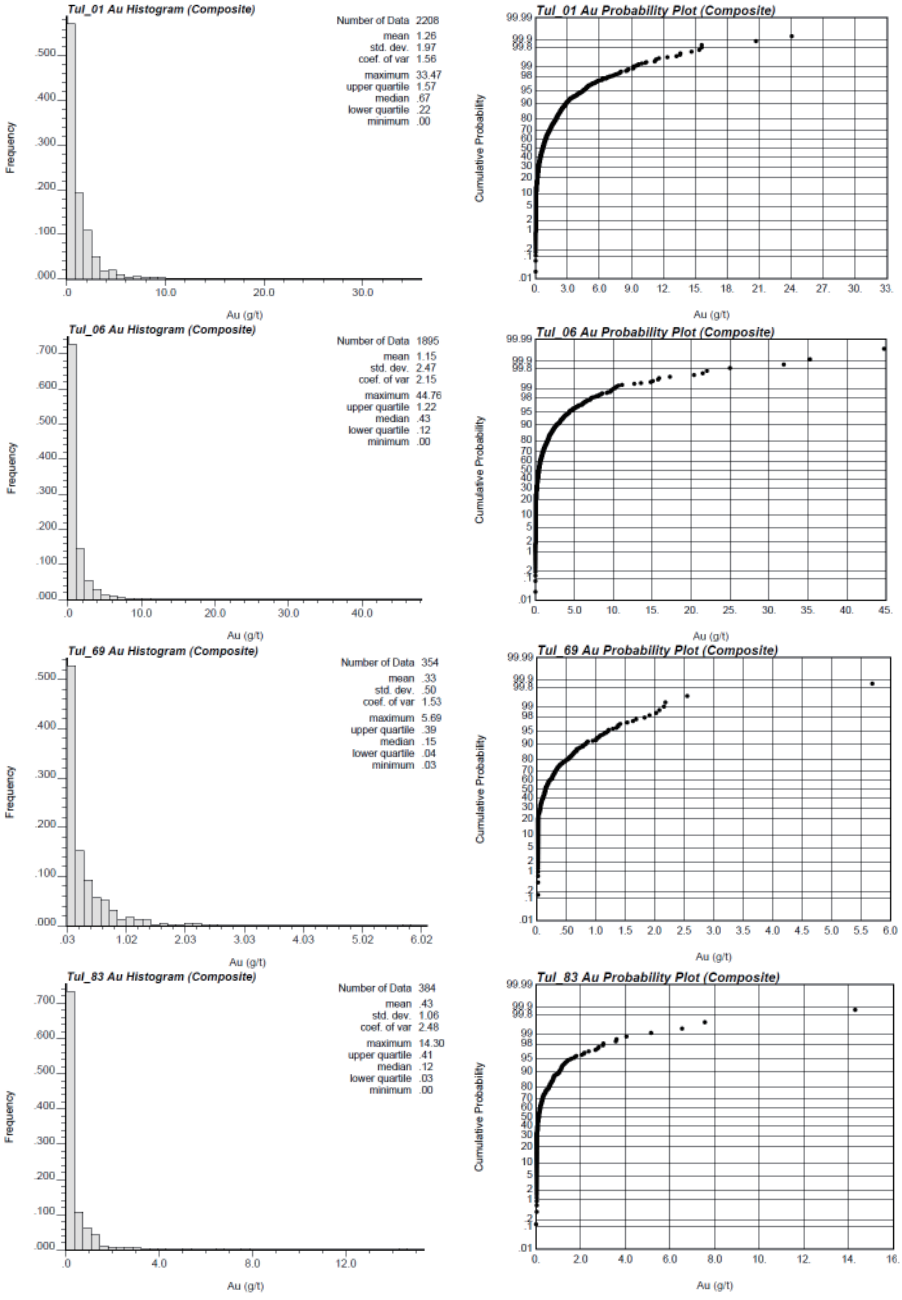


Figure 14.4: Au Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Figure 14.5: Ag Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains

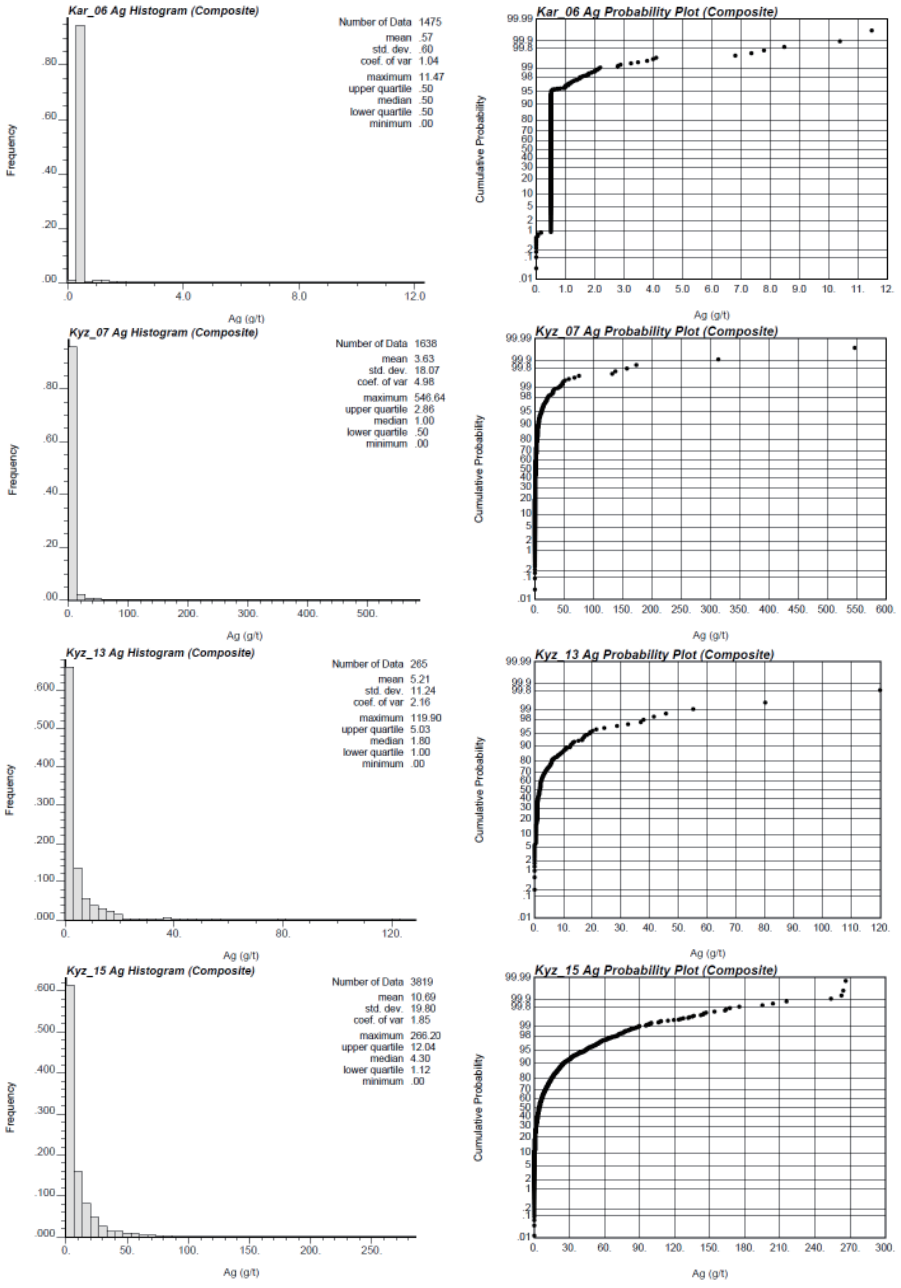


Figure 14.5: Ag Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains

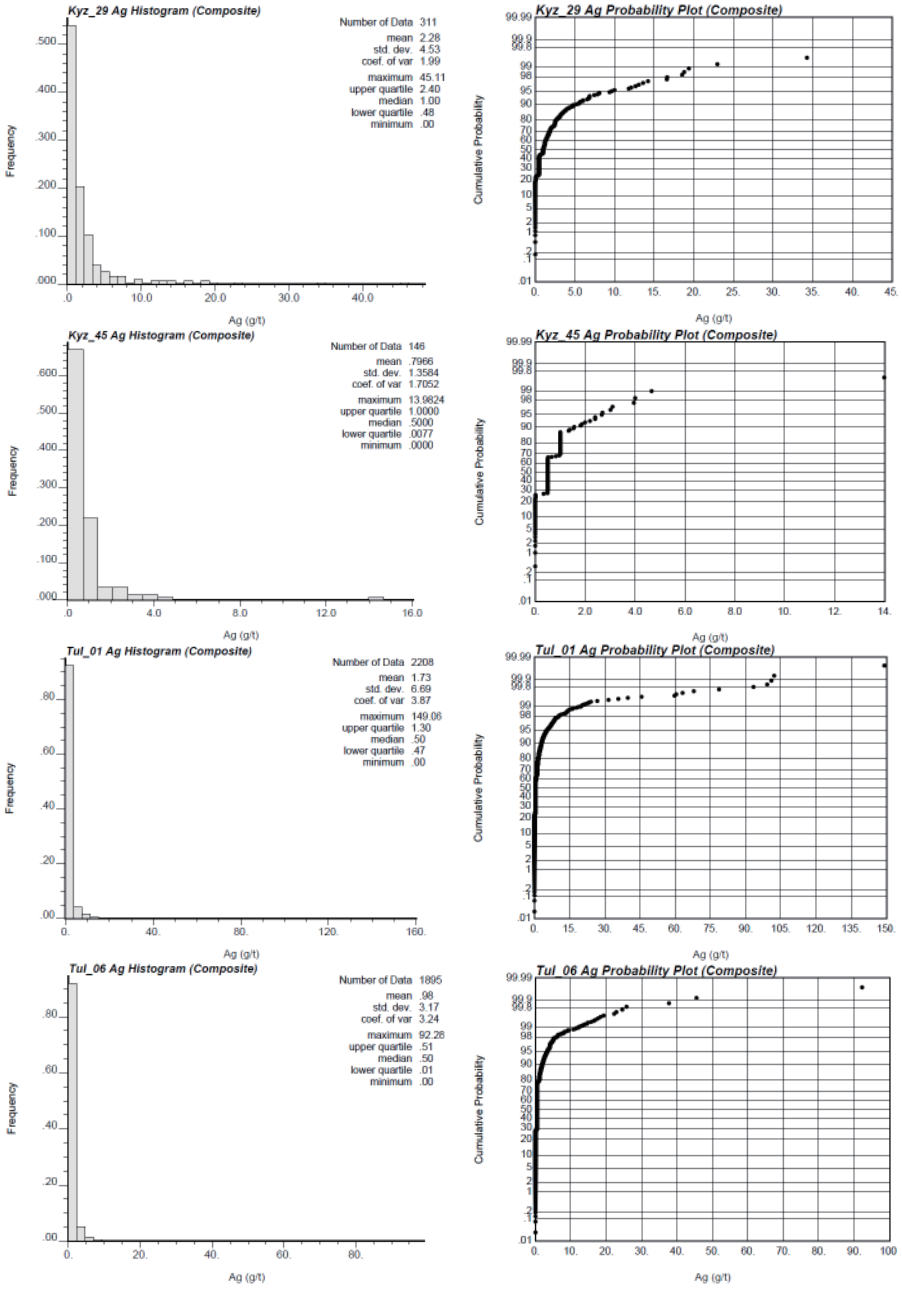
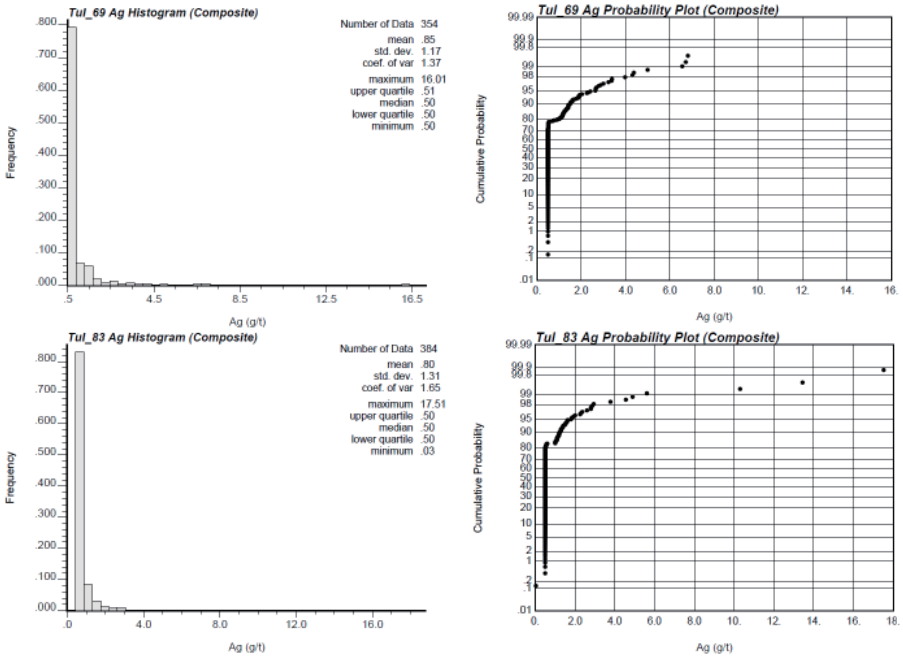


Figure 14.5: Ag Histogram and Probability Plots for the Selected Domains



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Table 14.5: Summary of Outlier Data of Au

Domain	Assay Cap Au (g/t)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Au Mean (g/t)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
Tul_01	15	6	0.27%	1.26	1.25	-1.22%
Tul_06	15	11	0.58%	1.15	1.10	-4.57%
Tul_69	2	6	1.69%	0.33	0.32	-4.09%
Tul_83	4	5	1.30%	0.43	0.38	-10.71%
Kar_06	5	11	0.75%	0.78	0.77	-1.01%
Kyz_07	19	6	0.37%	2.30	2.27	-1.23%
Kyz_13	7	5	1.89%	1.93	1.87	-3.03%
Kyz_15	22	11	0.29%	2.27	2.25	-0.77%
Kyz_29	6	6	1.93%	1.53	1.35	-12.29%
Kyz_45	2	9	6.16%	0.62	0.49	-20.56%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Table 14.6: Summary of Outlier Data of Ag

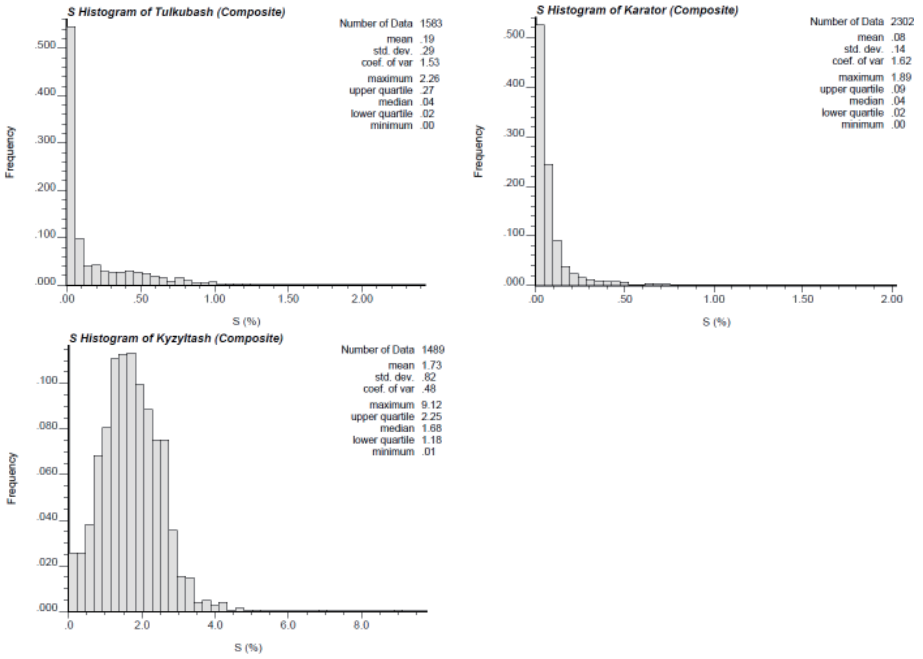
Domain	Assay Cap Ag (g/t)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Ag Mean (g/t)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
Tul_01	45	11	0.50%	1.73	1.54	-11.14%
Tul_06	25	4	0.21%	0.98	0.93	-5.45%
Tul_69	5	4	1.13%	0.85	0.81	-5.37%

Tul_83	6	3	0.78%	0.80	0.74	-7.58%
Kar_06	4	7	0.47%	0.57	0.56	-3.33%
Kyz_07	75	7	0.43%	3.63	3.01	-17.03%
Kyz_13	40	5	1.89%	5.21	4.67	-10.30%
Kyz_15	150	12	0.31%	10.69	10.51	-1.67%
Kyz_29	15	8	2.57%	2.28	2.04	-10.22%
Kyz_45	3	6	4.11%	0.80	0.70	-12.63%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

For the element S, due to the limited amount of data and the fact that S assays are only available in some of the mineralised bodies, S grade interpolation was carried out only for the Tulkubash, Karator, and Kyzyltash zones. Histograms of S grades for the three zones are shown in Figure 14.6. Because the S content differs significantly between the oxide and primary zones, no high-grade capping was applied to S.

Figure 14.6: S Histogram of Tulkubash, Karator and Kyzyltash Zones



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

14.8 Statistical Analysis and Variography

Spatial variability in a mineral deposit depends on both the separation distance and the direction between pairs of samples. In general, variability increases as the distance between samples increases. Where variability also changes systematically with direction, the mineralization is said to be anisotropic, and this directional dependence is typically represented using an anisotropic search ellipse. The semi-variogram is the most used function to quantify spatial variability in this context.

A variogram is characterized by three principal components: the nugget, the sill, and the range. Even samples taken at very short distances apart, including nominally at the same location, usually show some variability. Consequently, the variogram curve commonly intercepts the y-axis above the origin; this intercept is termed the nugget. The nugget effect reflects both very short-range natural variability and any additional variability introduced through sampling, sample preparation, and analytical error.

SRK has constructed the Au variogram model of Domain Tulkubash_06, Karator_06, Kyzyltash_07 and Kyzyltash_15.

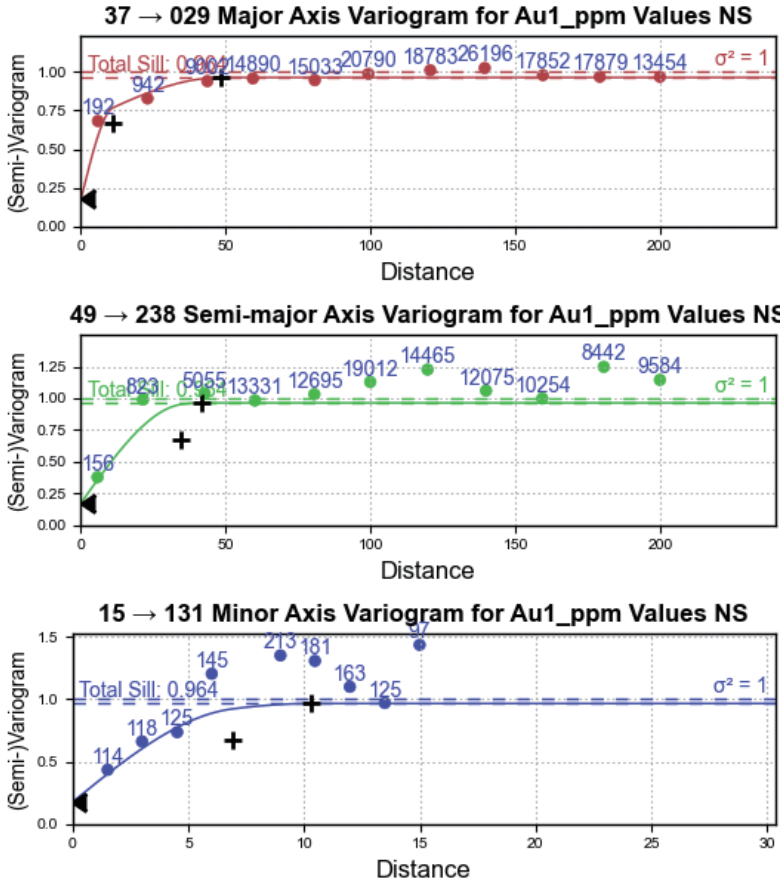
The structure of the variogram is detailed in Table 14.7. Figures from Figure 14.7 to Figure 14.10 are the variogram models of Au for the four domains.

Table 14.7: Variogram Structure of Chaarat Project

Domian	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Nugget		Sill	Major	Semi-major	Minor
Tulkubash_06	75	310	141	0.17	Structure1	0.49	11	35	7
					Structure2	0.29	48	42	10
Karator_06	63	144	154	0.14	Structure1	0.81	56	32	8
Kyzyltash_07	88	148	65	0.16	Structure1	0.27	34	45	10
					Structure2	0.54	66	63	23
Kyzyltash_15	57	319	62	0.19	Structure1	0.58	22	22	9
					Structure2	0.20	108	100	11

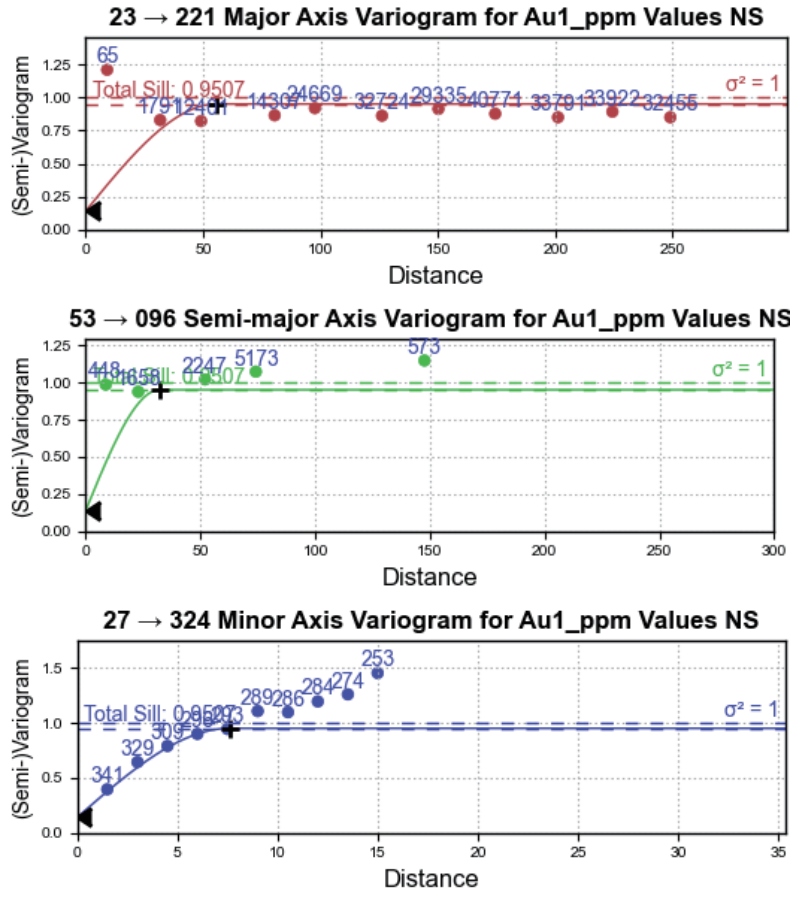
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.7: Variogram Model of Au for Domain Tulkubash_06



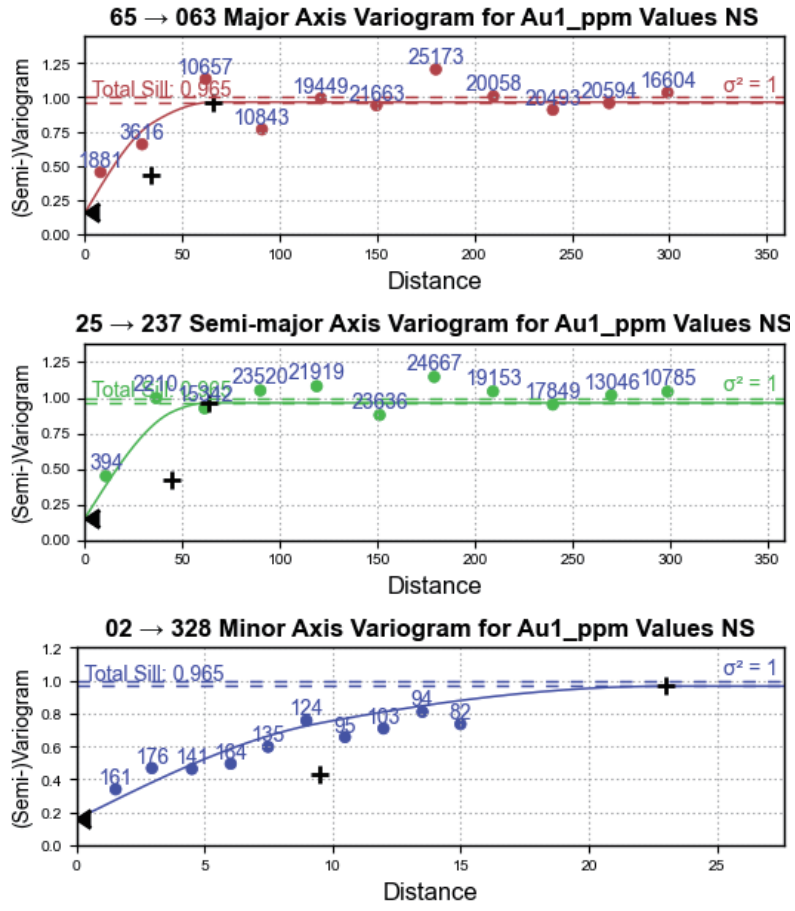
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.8: Variogram Model of Au for Domain Karator_06



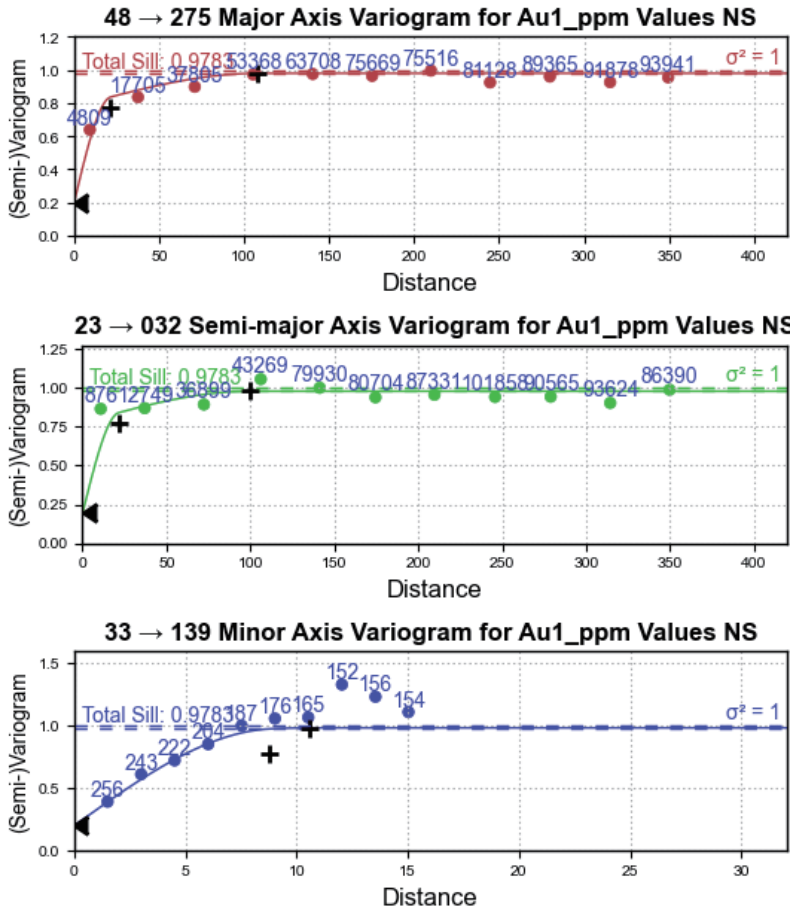
Sources: SRK

Figure 14.9: Variogram Model of Au for Domain Kyzyltash_07



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.10: Variogram Model of Au for Domain Kyzyltash_15



Sources: SRK

14.9 Block Model and Grade Estimation

The block model was created using Leapfrog Edge (2025.3) by SRK. Appropriate block cell size was selected for the deposit. The block size was set to 5 m × 5 m × 5 m (East × North × Elevation), and the sub bock size was set to 1 m × 1 m × 1 m (East × North × Elevation). The block model parameter summary is presented in Table 14.8.

Table 14.8: Block Model Specification of the Chaarat Project

Coords	Base Point	Boundary	Block Size	Sub Block Size	Rotation
N	4655547	6040	5	1	0
E	12678449	4765	5	1	

Coords	Base Point	Boundary	Block Size	Sub Block Size	Rotation
Z	3147	1395	5	1	

Sources: SRK

The attribute and description of the block model are presented in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Block Model Attributes and Description

Attribute	Description
Au_gpt	Au grade (g/t).
Ag_gpt	Ag grade (g/t).
S_pct	S grade (%).
Domain	Each domain.
Zone	Tulkubash, Karator, Kyzyltash
ResCate	Indicated, Inferred, Unclassified
PitShell	InPit, OutPit.
SG	Specific Gravity.

Sources: SRK

The estimation method of Au, Ag and S for each domain or zone, is the Inverse Distance Square ("**ID2**") method. Search parameters for selected domains are listed in Table 14.10 and Table 14.11.

Table 14.10: Au/Ag Search Parameters for Selected Domains

Domain	Strike	Dip	Plunge	major/semi-major	major/minor
Tulkubash_01	50	77	0	1.6	3.3
Tulkubash_06	43	75	0	2	3.3
Tulkubash_69	45	68	0	1	10
Tulkubash_83	50	60	0	2	2
Karator_06	50	70	15	2	5
Kyzyltash_07	56	90	0	2	5
Kyzyltash_13	60	75	10	2	5
Kyzyltash_15	40	55	0	1	2.5
Kyzyltash_29	40	52	0	1	3.3
Kyzyltash_45	55	83	0	1	2

Sources: SRK

Table 14.11: S Search Parameters for Each Zone

Zone	Strike	Dip	Plunge	major/semi-major	major/minor
Tulkubash, Karator, Kyzyltash	50	70	15	2	5

Sources: SRK

The search distance and samples parameters for Au/Ag and S are listed in Table 14.12 and Table 14.13.

Table 14.12: Au/Ag Search Distance and Samples for Each Domain

Pass	Search Radius (m)	Sectors	Max Samples per Sector	Min Samples
1	25	8	4	6
2	50	8	4	6
3	100	8	4	2
4	200	8	4	2

Sources: SRK

Table 14.13: S Search Distance and Samples for Each Zone

Pass	Search Radius (m)	Sectors	Max Samples per Sector	Min Samples
1	50	8	4	1
2	100	8	4	1
3	200	8	4	1
4	400	8	4	1

Sources: SRK

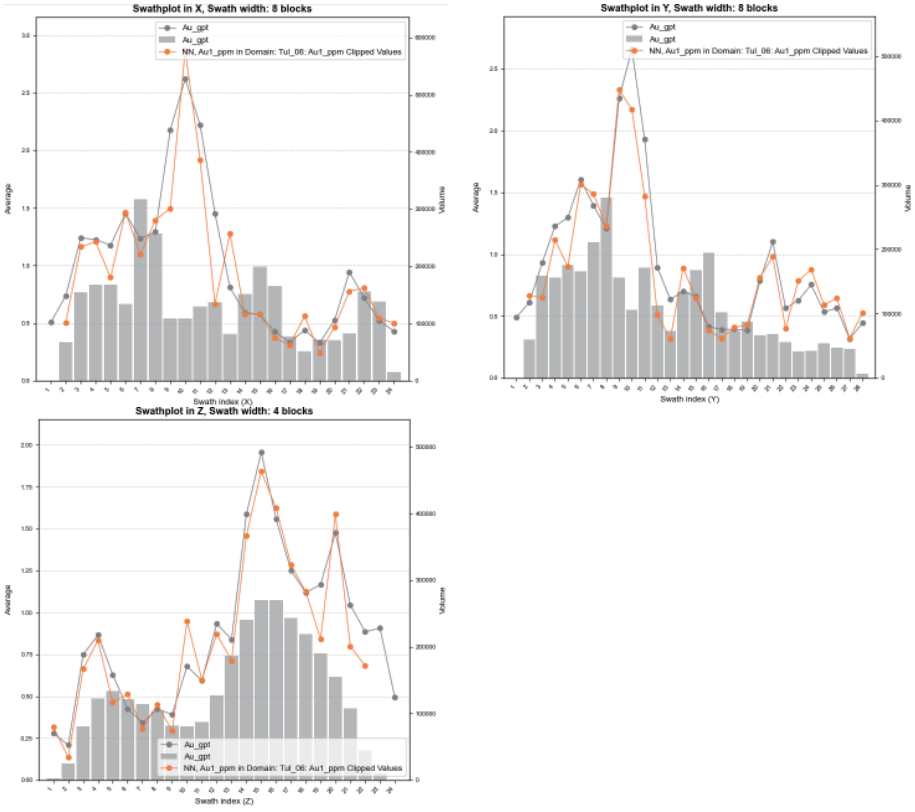
14.10 Model Validation

Model validation is a common approach for determining whether grade estimation has performed as expected. An acceptable or preferred validation result does not necessarily imply that the model is correct or derived from the right estimation approach. It suggests only that the model is a reasonable representation of the resource data used and of the estimation method applied. Other issues such as the relationship between the model-selective assumptions and mining practices are equally important when determining the appropriateness of the resource estimate.

SRK adopted the swath plot validation approaches to validate the model.

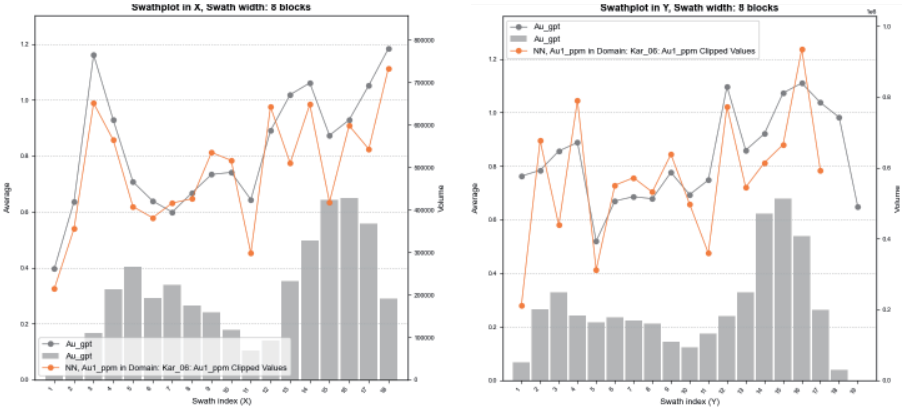
Swath plots of Au were created in three orthogonal directions (easting, northing, and vertical, as X, Y, and Z) in particular slice thicknesses in each direction to validate the resultant block models, as shown in Figure 14.11, Figure 14.12 and Figure 14.13. The block models and composites match reasonably well in all orthogonal directions. This comparison shows close agreement between the block model and composites in terms of overall distribution as a function of X, Y, and Z location.

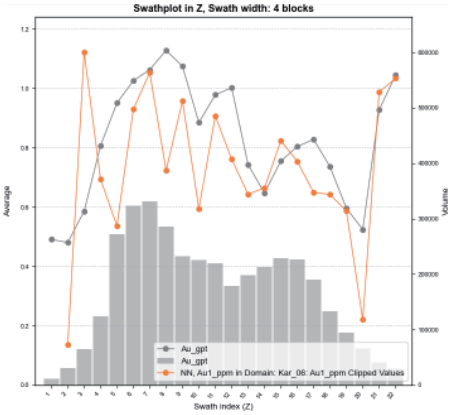
Figure 14.11: Swath Plot of Au for Domain Tulkubash_06



Sources: SRK

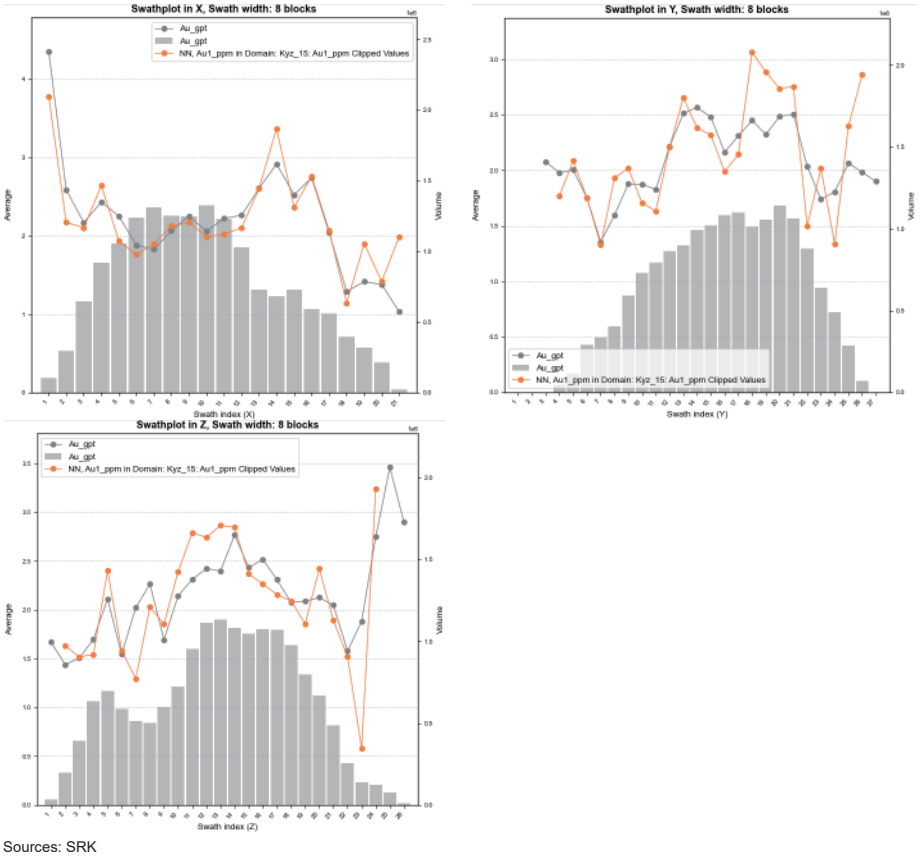
Figure 14.12: Swath Plot of Au for Domain Karator_06





Sources: SRK

Figure 14.13: Swath Plot of Au for Domain Kyzyltash_15



Sources: SRK

These example swath plots indicate that the block model constructed by SRK is reliable.

14.11 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

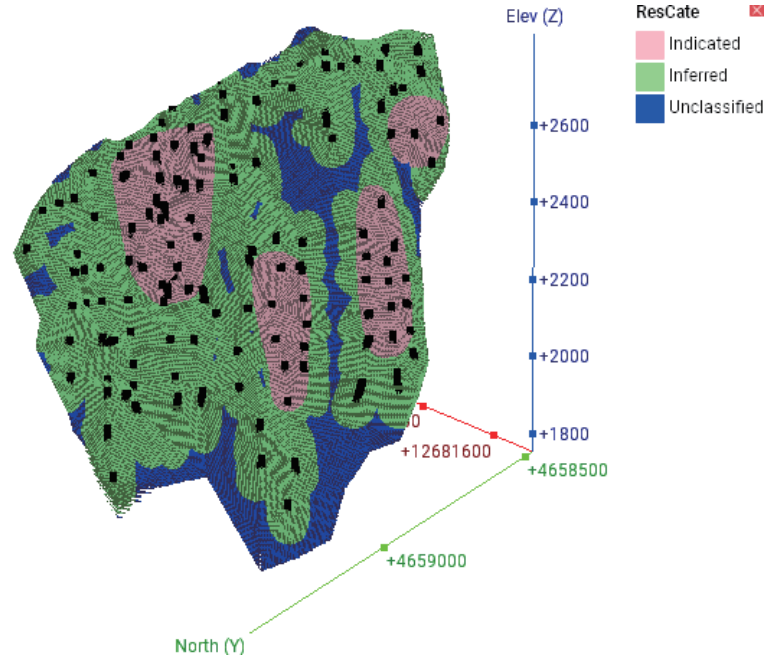
SRK is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation.

Generally, for mineralisation exhibiting good geological continuity investigated at an adequate spacing with reliable sampling information accurately located, the Chaarat Project follows the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) (2014) and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019), classification system with block classification being assigned using statistical methods and visually considering the following factors:

- Drill spacing and drill data quality
- Geological continuity and volume
- Variogram Range
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of composites, average distance of composites
- Risk or uncertainty present in the estimated grades

For the Kyzyltash_08 and Kyzyltash_15 domains, Indicated Mineral Resources were restricted to the blocks in areas with drill spacing of less than 70 m × 70 m, where the lode positions exhibit good continuity and predictability. The spacing criteria were considered appropriate for assigning Indicated classifications, considering the style of mineralization and grade continuity, the relatively low nugget effect, low coefficients of variation, and variogram ranges of about 100 m for Au. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned to portions of the deposit where drill spacing approximately 100 m × 100 m in the domains (Figure 14.14).

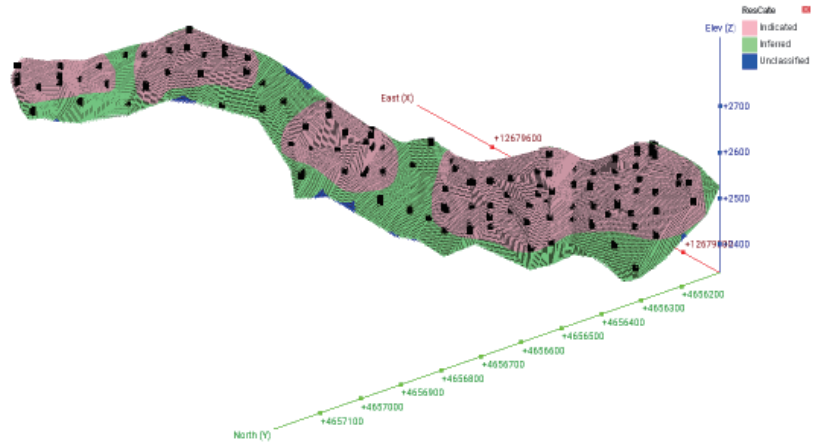
Figure 14.14: Domain Kyzltash_15 Mineral Resource Classification



Sources: SRK

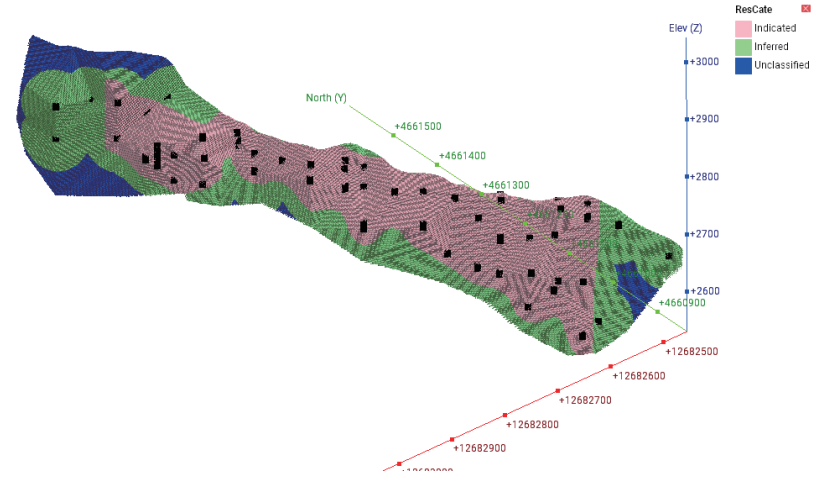
For the other domains, Indicated Mineral Resources were restricted to the blocks in areas with drill spacing of less than 50 m × 50 m, where the lode positions exhibit good continuity and predictability. The spacing criteria were considered appropriate for assigning Indicated classifications, considering the style of mineralization and grade continuity, the relatively low nugget effect, low coefficients of variation, and variogram ranges of about 50 m for Au. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned to portions of the deposit where drill spacing approximately 100 m × 100 m in the domains, where small, isolated pods of mineralization occur outside the main lodes, and in geologically complex areas.

Figure 14.15: Domain Tulkubash_06 Mineral Resource Classification



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.16: Domain Karator_06 Mineral Resource Classification



Sources: SRK

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"*A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological*

characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling."

The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("**RPEEE**") requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that considers extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considers that Tulkubash and Karator Zones are amenable for open pit (OP) mining while Kyzyltash Zone underground (UG) mining.

For the Tulkubash and Karator Zones, SRK generated a conceptual pit shell using the Whittle software and the detailed parameters are listed in Table 14.14.

Table 14.14: Conceptual Pit Shell Parameters for Tulkubash and Karator Zones

Parameter	Unit	Value
Mining Recovery	%	97.5%
Dilution	%	8%
Metal Price - Gold	US$/oz	3000
Metal Price - Silver	US$/oz	40
Transport and Refining Cost	US$/oz	9.82
Royalty	%	27%
Production Rate	tpa	4927500
Plant Recovery - Gold	%	73.6%
Plant Recovery - Silver	%	63.4%
Processing Cost	US$/t ore	4.23
Stacking Cost	US$/t ore	0.59
Owner's Cost	US$/t ore	0.29
G&A Cost	US$/t ore	1.27
Mining Cost	US$/t mined	1.83
Extra Ore Mining	US$/t ore	0.72
Pit Slope Angle	Degree	45

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

The assumptions made to determine the cutoff grade (COG) for OP and UG mining are shown in Table 14.15.

Table 14.15: Gold Cut Off Grade Calculation Parameters

Parameter	Unit	OP	UG
Metal Price	US$/oz	3000	3000
Transport and Refining Cost	US$/oz	9.82	9.82
Royalty	%	27.0	27.0
Plant Recovery	%	73.6	82.2
Processing Cost	US$/t ore	4.23	12.5
Stacking Cost	US$/t ore	0.59	
Owner's Cost	US$/t ore	0.29	
G&A Cost	US$/t ore	1.27	2.9
Mining Cost	US$/t mined		40

Parameter	Unit	OP	UG
COG Calculated	g/t	0.12	0.96
COG	**g/t**	**0.2**	**1.0**

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by Silvercorp, 2026

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

SRK considers that the blocks in the pit shell and not below a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP, and the blocks not below a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au for UG show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a Mineral Resource, detailed in Table 14.16.

Table 14.16: Mineral Resource Statement of Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025

Type	Cutoff Au(g/t)	Zone	ResCate	Mass (Mt)	Average Value		Material Content	
					Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Koz)	Ag (Koz)
OP	0.2	Kar	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	7.83	0.93	0.56	234	141
			Measured and Indicated	7.83	0.93	0.56	234	141
			Inferred	6.19	0.96	0.55	192	110
		Tul	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	22.58	0.95	0.88	687	638
			Measured and Indicated	22.58	0.95	0.88	687	638
			Inferred	16.23	0.68	0.93	354	486
		SubTotal	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	30.41	0.94	0.80	921	779
			Measured and Indicated	30.41	0.94	0.80	921	779
			Inferred	22.42	0.76	0.83	546	596
UG	1.0	Kyz	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	21.20	2.40	7.59	1,635	5,175
			Measured and Indicated	21.20	2.40	7.59	1,635	5,175
			Inferred	48.22	2.24	7.75	3,469	12,022
Total			Measured	-	-	-	-	-
			Indicated	51.61	1.54	3.59	2,556	5,954
			Measured and Indicated	51.61	1.54	3.59	2,556	5,954
			Inferred	70.64	1.77	5.56	4,014	12,618

Sources: SRK, 2026

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

[2] OP Mineral Resources are constrained in a conceptual pit shell.

[3] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

[4] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG.

[5] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huaixiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[6] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

[7] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG, is estimated to contain 51.61 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with the average grades

of 1.54 g/t Au and 3.59 g/t Ag, 70.64 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.77 g/t Au and 5.56 g/t Ag.

14.13 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The Mineral Resources of the Chaarat Project is sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the quantities and grade are presented in at different cut-off grades in Table 14.17, Table 14.18, Table 14.19 and Table 14.20. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource statement. Figure 14.17 and Figure 14.18 are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Table 14.17: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated Categories at Various Au Cut-off Grades at Tulkubash and Karator Zones

Au Cut-Off	Tonnage	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.15	38.58	0.84	1,045
0.16	37.95	0.85	1,042
0.17	37.31	0.87	1,039
0.18	36.68	0.88	1,035
0.19	36.06	0.89	1,031
0.20	35.45	0.90	1,028
0.21	34.81	0.91	1,023
0.22	34.23	0.93	1,019
0.23	33.67	0.94	1,015
0.24	33.13	0.95	1,011
0.25	32.56	0.96	1,007

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

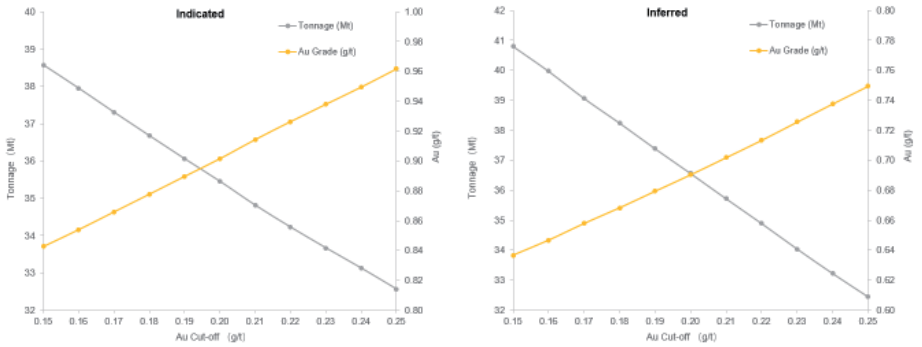
Table 14.18: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Inferred Category at Various Au Cut-off Grades at at Tulkubash and Karator Zones

Au Cut-Off	Tonnage	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.15	40.80	0.64	835
0.16	39.97	0.65	831
0.17	39.07	0.66	826
0.18	38.24	0.67	822
0.19	37.39	0.68	817
0.20	36.56	0.69	811
0.21	35.72	0.70	806
0.22	34.89	0.71	800
0.23	34.04	0.73	794
0.24	33.22	0.74	788
0.25	32.44	0.75	782

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14.17: Global Grade-Tonnage Curve for Tulkubash and Karator Zones, at Various Cut-off Grades,



Sources: SRK

Table 14.19: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Indicated Categories at Various Au Cut-off Grades at Kyzyltash Zone

Au Cut-Off	Tonnage	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.5	28.66	1.96	1,809
0.6	26.69	2.07	1,774
0.7	25.08	2.16	1,741
0.8	23.67	2.24	1,706
0.9	22.40	2.32	1,672
1.0	21.20	2.40	1,635
1.1	20.04	2.48	1,596
1.2	18.93	2.55	1,555
1.3	17.85	2.63	1,512
1.4	16.80	2.71	1,466
1.5	15.78	2.80	1,419

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Table 14.20: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Inferred Category at Various Au Cut-off Grades at Kyzyltash Zone

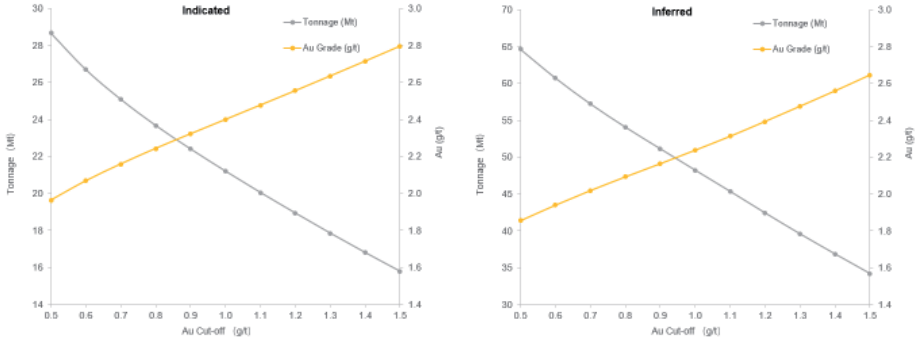
Au Cut-Off	Tonnage	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.5	64.63	1.86	3,856
0.6	60.73	1.94	3,787
0.7	57.22	2.02	3,714
0.8	54.07	2.09	3,638
0.9	51.13	2.16	3,558
1.0	48.22	2.24	3,469
1.1	45.35	2.31	3,372

Au Cut-Off g/t	Tonnage Mt	Au Grade g/t	Au Metal Koz
1.2	42.42	2.39	3,263
1.3	39.57	2.48	3,149
1.4	36.85	2.56	3,031
1.5	34.19	2.64	2,907

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14.18: Global Grade-Tonnage Curve for Kyzyltash Zone, at Various Cut-off Grades



Sources: SRK

14.14 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

Silvercorp Metals Inc. completed the previous Mineral Resource Estimates for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Zones in February 2026, and for Karator Zone in March 2026.

In February 2026, the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Zones Mineral Resource was upgraded by SVM. The statement is detailed in Table 14.21Table 6.5.

Table 14.21: Tulkubash and Kyzltash Zones Mineral Resources as of October 15, 2025

Zone	Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)	Ag(g/t)	Ag(Koz)
Tulkubash	Au 0.21	Measured	7.35	1.61	381	1.38	327
		Indicated	1.28	1.99	82	1.45	60
		Measured+Indicated	8.63	1.67	462	1.39	387
		Inferred	0.01	1.29	0.5	0.58	0.2
Kyzyltash	Au 1.0	Measured	3.27	2.58	271	2.58	836
		Indicated	47.04	2.43	3,671	2.43	13,549
		Measured+Indicated	50.31	2.44	3,942	2.44	14,385
		Inferred	21.36	2.30	1,577	2.30	5,948

Sources: Silvercorp, 2026

In March 2026, the Karator zone's Mineral Resource was upgraded by SVM. The statement is shown in Table 14.22.

Table 14.22: Karator Zone Mineral Resources as of March 2026

Zone	Cutoff(g/t)	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Au(g/t)	Au(Koz)
Karator	Au 0.2	Measured	2.62	0.69	58
		Indicated	21.35	0.69	476
		Measured+Indicated	**23.97**	**0.69**	**534**
		Inferred	2.81	0.67	60

Sources: Silvercorp, 2026

For Tulkubash Zone, there are significant differences between SRK and SVM Mineral Resource statements in terms of tonnage and Au grade. The main reason is that SVM used a mineralized domain constructed by a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff, whereas SRK used 0.1 g/t Au cutoff mineralised domains.

For Katator Zone, the two reasons for the differences between SRK and SVM Mineral Resource statements are as follows:

- Pit Shell: SRK's pit shell was generated by Whittle while SVM used a manually designed open-pit shell.
- Mineral Resource Classification: the criteria for resource classification are different, and SVM has adopted more optimistic standards.

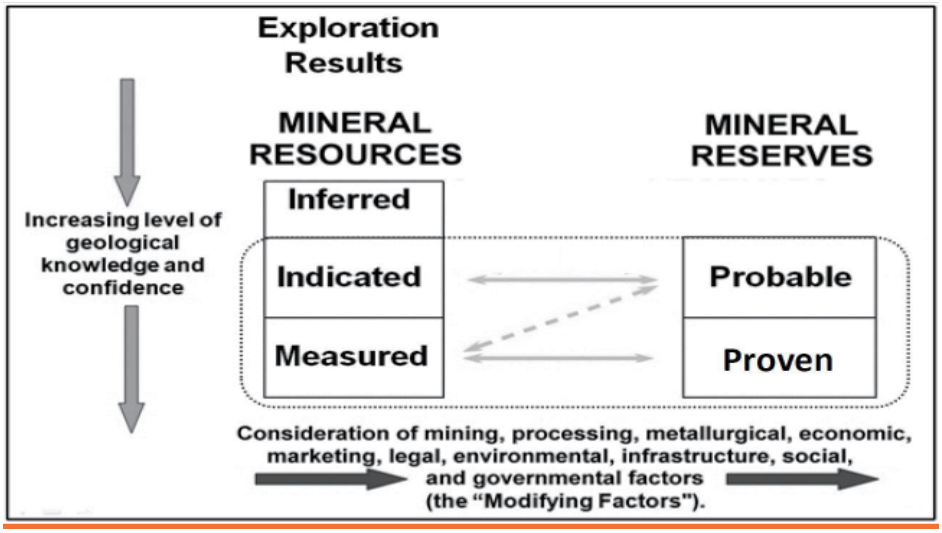
For Kyzyltash Zone, the main cause is also the different resource categories criteria.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

15.1 Introduction

Under the CIM Definition Standards, Indicated Mineral Resources can be converted to Probable Mineral Reserves, and Measured Mineral Resources can be converted to Proven Mineral Reserves, as illustrated in Figure 15.1

Figure 15.1: Relationship Between Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources



Sources: CIM Definition Standard 2014

The following statement has been extracted from the CIM Standards for reference:

"Mineral Reserves are those parts of Mineral Resources which, after the application of all mining factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person(s) making the estimates, is the basis of an economically viable project after taking account of all relevant processing, metallurgical, economic, market, legal, environment, socio-economic and government factors. Mineral Reserves and delivered to the treatment plant or equivalent facility. The term 'Mineral Reserve' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative or that all governmental approvals have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable expectations of such approvals."

"A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified."

"The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study."

15.2 Technical Studies

The technical studies for Tulkubash deposit that SRK has reviewed, are the following:

- Feasibility Study, conducted by Nerin Engineering in October 2015 (FS 2015)
- Bankable Feasibility Study for the Tulkubash Gold Project, conducted by Tetra Tech in April 2018 (BFS 2018)
- Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report for the Tulkubash Gold Project, conducted by LogiProc in May 2021 (BFS 2021)

Based on BFS 2021, LogiProc has recommended the following:

- Open pit mining method with drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling.
- The production rate is 4,900 ktpa of ROM.
- The total material movement is capped at 18,500 ktpa.
- The cutoff grade is defined as a gold grade of 0.2 g/t with a maximum total sulphur grade of 0.5%.

Driven by updated economic parameters, optimization inputs, and an updated geological block model, as well as the SVM strategy of future operation, SRK modified the mine design and operational strategy. Key adjustments to the current mine plan include:

- The production rate is capped at 4,300 ktpa of ROM.
- The total material movement is capped at 26,400 ktpa
- Material is classified based on gold grade. High grade ore is defined as exceeding 0.7 g/t. Medium-grade ore is defined as exceeding 0.4 g/t. Low grade ore is defined as exceeding 0.2 g/t. Mineralized waste is defined as exceeding 0.14 g/t.
- The production schedule excludes material with a sulphur grade exceeding 0.5% from the processing feed, regardless of gold grade. For the remaining material, the operation prioritizes the extraction and processing of high-grade feed. Mineralized waste is sent to a separate stockpile for potential future processing. Both high-sulphur material and mineralized waste are excluded from the Mineral Reserve statement.

15.3 Cut-off Grade (COG)

The estimated marginal COG is 0.14 g/t Au, derived from the economic parameters detailed inTable 15.1. The economically mineable ROM material was determined through open pit optimization and pit design. The marginal COG was estimated using the following formula:

$$COG = \frac{Processing\ Cost + Stacking\ Cost + Owner's\ Cost + G\&A\ Cost}{(Price - Transport\ and\ Refining\ Cost) \times Royalty \times Recovery}$$

Based on the operational strategy, material with a gold grade below 0.20 g/t is excluded from the heap leach feed. Consequently, SRK classifies material grading between the cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t and the operational threshold of 0.20 g/t as mineralized waste. Furthermore, material containing a Sulphur grade equal to or exceeding 0.5% is excluded from the heap leach feed.

Based on these established criteria, the in-pit material is classified as follows:

- High Grade ROM: Gold grade equal to or greater than 0.70 g/t and sulphur grade below 0.5%. This material is prioritized for the Heap Leach Pad.
- Medium Grade ROM: Gold grade equal to or greater than 0.40 g/t but below 0.70 g/t, and sulphur grade below 0.5%. This material is transported to the stockpile as supplemental feed.
- Low Grade ROM: Gold grade equal to or greater than 0.20 g/t but below 0.40 g/t, and sulphur grade below 0.5%. This material is transported to the stockpile as supplemental feed.
- Mineralized Waste: Gold grade equal to or greater than 0.14 g/t but below 0.20 g/t, and sulphur grade below 0.5%. This material is transported to the Mineralized Waste Stockpile for potential future processing.
- Waste Rock: Gold grade below 0.14 g/t or sulphur grade equal to or greater than 0.5%. This material is hauled to the Waste Rock Dump.

Table 15.1: COG Estimation Parameters

COG Estimation Parameter	Unit	SRK	Note
Revenue and selling costs			
Metal Price - Gold	USD/tr oz	2,600	CMF October 2025
Metal Price - Silver	USD/tr oz	31.25	CMF October 2025
Transport and Refining Cost	USD/tr oz	9.82	BFS 2021
Royalties	%	27	BFS 2021
Heap leach parameters and costs			
Production Rate	tpa	4,927,500	BFS 2021
Plant Recovery - Gold	%	Formula Based on Sulfur Grade	
Plant Recovery - Silver	%	63.4%	BFS 2021
Processing Cost	USD/t ore	4.23	BFS 2021
Stacking Cost	USD/t ore	0.59	BFS 2021
Owner's Cost	USD/t ore	0.29	BFS 2021
SG&A Cost	USD/t ore	1.27	BFS 2021

Sources: BFS 2021, CMF, and SRK

15.4 Modifying Factors

15.4.1 Pit Optimization Scope

Block Model

The open pit design and Mineral Reserve estimation are based on the updated Mineral Resource Model (MRM) prepared by SRK, with an effective date of December 31, 2025. The model was provided by the SRK geologist in Datamine format (dm).

For the open pit optimization process and to ensure complete intersection with the surface topography, the spatial boundaries of the original resource block model were expanded. Additionally, the model was re-blocked to a minimum block dimension of 5 m × 5 m × 5 m for regularization. The key parameters of the block model are presented in Table 15.2 below.

Table 15.2: Block Model Parameters

Item	X	Y	Z
Reserve Block Model			
Model Origin	12,677,899	4,655,047	2,102
Minimum Cell Size	5	5	5
Parent cell size	5	5	5
Number of Cells	850	900	209
Model extents	4250	4500	1045

Sources: SRK

Open Pit Optimization Inputs Parameters

The first step in converting a Mineral Resource into a mineable open pit Mineral Reserve is pit optimization. SRK applied physical, technical, and economic parameters to the block model to generate an optimal pit shell, which serves as the basis for detailed mine design.

To generate the pit limits, SRK utilized Whittle™ software, which employs the Lerchs-Grossmann (LG) algorithm. The algorithm evaluates the revenue and cost of each block, constrained by geotechnical slope angles, to maximize overall profitability.

During optimization, Whittle™ adjusts the base price using a series of revenue factors (RF) above and below 1.0. For each RF, the software generates a 3D pit shell that maximizes value at that specific price point. This results in a series of nested pit shells, ranging from smaller, higher-margin shells at lower RFs to larger shells at higher RFs.

SRK selected the final optimal pit shell based on a combination of criteria, including contained metal, stripping ratio, discounted cash flow (DCF), and proximity to infrastructure. These detailed designs integrate all necessary operational and geotechnical constraints, including haul roads, safety berms, and geotechnical catch benches. A summary of the optimization input parameters is presented in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3: Whittle Optimization Input Parameters

Optimization Parameter	Unit	Inputs	Note
Revenue and selling costs			
Metal Price - Gold	USD/tr oz	2,600	CMF October 2025
Metal Price - Silver	USD/tr oz	31.25	CMF October 2025
Transport and Refining Cost	USD/tr oz	9.82	BFS 2021
Royalties	%	27	BFS 2021
Mining parameters and costs			
Mining recovery	%	97.5	BFS 2021
Dilution	%	8	BFS 2021
Mining cost	USD/t TMM	1.83	BFS 2021
Extra Ore Mining	USD/t ROM	0.72	BFS 2021
Heap leach parameters and costs			
Production Rate	tpa	4,927,500	BFS 2021
Plant Recovery - Gold	%	74.2 over LOM	Based on the formula
Plant Recovery - Silver	%	63.4%	BFS 2021
Heap Leach Cost	USD/t ore	4.23	BFS 2021

Optimization Parameter	Unit	Inputs	Note
Stacking Cost	USD/t ore	0.59	BFS 2021
Owner's Cost	USD/t ore	0.29	BFS 2021
SG&A Cost	USD/t ore	1.27	BFS 2021
Overall Slope angle			
Slope angle	Degree		Detailed in section 16.2.1

Sources: BFS 2021, CMF, and SRK

Revenue and selling costs

The gold price is USD 2,600/oz and the silver price is USD 31.25/oz, derived from consensus market forecasts ("CMF") on 20 October 2025, provided by the Energy and Metals Consensus Forecast published by Consensus Economics Inc., to which SRK subscribes annually.

Selling costs, which encompass off-site transportation and refining cost are applied at a flat rate of USD 9.82/oz. This parameter is derived from a quotation obtained in 2018.

Under local regulations, royalties and revenue taxes are applied at variable rates based on the price of gold. The selected base gold price of 2,600 USD/oz exceeds the upper regulatory threshold of 2,501 USD/oz. As a result, the Project is subject to a maximum combined rate of 27% applied to gross revenue.

This 27% total effective rate comprises two components:

- Fixed Royalty: A 7% rate consisting of a 5% standard statutory royalty and a 2% additional levy.
- Revenue Tax: A 20% rate representing the maximum tax bracket applicable to gold prices at or above 2,501 USD/oz.

Mining Costs

Mining costs include production exploration for grade control, primary mining operations such as drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling, as well as power consumption, personnel salaries, equipment maintenance, and other associated site expenses.

The Project is planned as a contract mining operation. Based on the BFS 2021, the unit mining costs include the following:

- Base Contractor Mining Rate: US$1.83 per tonne of material moved (TMM), which is applicable to both ore and waste.
- Incremental Ore Surcharge: US$0.72 per tonne of ore mined. This additional cost accounts for required equipment overhauls and the additional fuel consumption associated with the longer ore haulage profiles.

It should be noted that a formal mining contract has not yet been executed. Pre-production capital stripping is scheduled to commence in June 2026 and is planned to be undertaken by the selected mining contractor.

Slope angle

Wall slope parameters were derived from BFS 2021, which is shown in Figure 16.2.

Process Recoveries and costs

The Project employs heap leach processing method and all processing costs are derived from the BFS 2021.

Gold recovery parameters are based on an August 2018 Technical Memorandum prepared by Tetra Tech. Metallurgical test work indicates that gold extraction demonstrates a strong sensitivity to the sulphur grade of the feed material. A dynamic gold recovery formula is defined as follows:

$$Y = Y_0 - (\frac{V_0}{K})(1 - e^{-Kx})$$

Where:

- Y = Gold Recovery in %
- x = Sulphur (S) grade in %
- Y_0 = 88.824
- V_0 = 111.476
- K = 1.125

The average gold recovery over LOM is 74.2% based on the above formula. Silver recovery assumptions are derived from the BFS 2021, utilizing a fixed metallurgical recovery of 63.4%.

SG&A Costs

Selling, general and administrative costs were derived from BFS 2021.

Dilution and Ore loss

Dilution in the orebody typically arises from several factors, including excessive blasting, poor selectivity during loading operations, and the mixing of waste and ore by operators. This results in an increase in the tonnage but a decrease in the grade of the ROM delivered as process feed.

Ore loss often occurs because machinery may not be able to access all areas of the orebody or due to conservative blast designs that leave some ore unfragmented.

An 8% dilution and 2.5% ore loss were derived from BFS 2021. SRK considers these figures to be reasonable for an open pit operation.

Pit Optimization Results

A series of nested pit shells were generated based on a range of RF on copper prices. Preliminary cash flows were estimated using a 10% discount rate and a gold price of USD 2,600/oz and the silver price of USD 31.25/oz. The results of the pit optimization are detailed in **錯誤! 找不到參照來源。**.

Three optimization scenarios were automatically generated by Whittle™ software:

- Best case: Each of the pit shells is mined sequentially, one after the other.
- Worst case: The final pit is mined bench by bench.

- Specified case: This scenario is based on predefined pushback geometries.

Pit shell 24 was selected as the basis for pit design as it is close to the economic maximum. This shell has a total tonnage of 86,070kt, including 16,934 kt of ROM.

A pit-by-pit graph of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource is shown in Table 15.4.

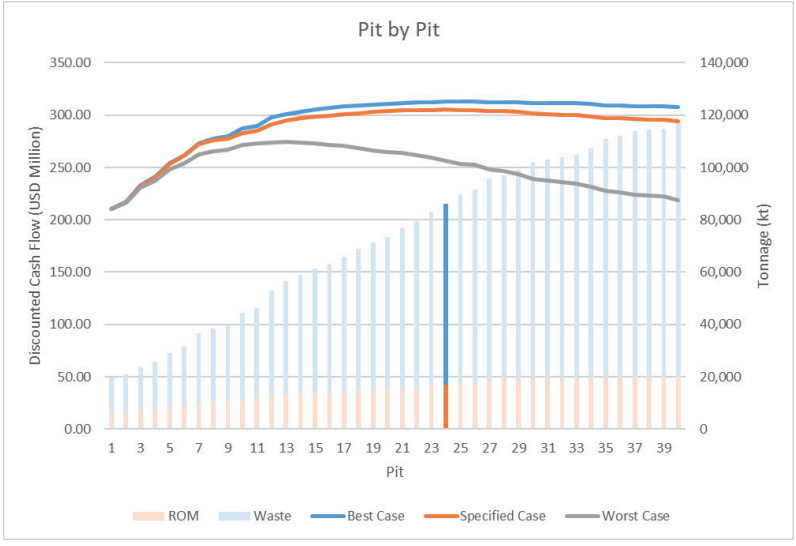
Table 15.4: Whittle Pit Optimization Results

Pit Shell	Revenue Factor	Best Case (US$M)	Specified Case (US$M)	Worst Case (US$M)	Total (kt)	ROM (kt)	Waste (kt)
1	0.52	210.44	210.37	210.13	19,759	5,864	13,895
2	0.54	217.24	217.13	216.60	20,827	6,189	14,638
3	0.56	232.75	232.55	230.95	23,755	7,061	16,694
4	0.58	241.01	240.82	237.87	25,861	7,492	18,368
5	0.6	253.86	253.73	248.25	29,069	8,423	20,646
6	0.62	261.85	261.32	254.19	31,586	9,119	22,466
7	0.64	273.32	272.41	262.18	36,580	10,081	26,500
8	0.66	277.22	275.72	265.32	38,387	10,371	28,016
9	0.68	279.52	277.53	267.21	39,554	10,564	28,990
10	0.7	286.98	283.18	271.48	44,329	11,207	33,122
11	0.72	289.83	285.41	272.72	46,353	11,497	34,856
12	0.74	297.63	291.40	273.38	52,882	12,626	40,256
13	0.76	301.25	295.02	274.21	56,447	13,097	43,350
14	0.78	303.43	297.15	273.66	58,993	13,387	45,606
15	0.8	305.45	298.58	272.66	61,365	13,770	47,595
16	0.82	306.60	299.59	271.74	63,202	13,979	49,224
17	0.84	308.16	301.02	271.05	65,758	14,421	51,338
18	0.86	309.44	302.03	268.57	68,766	14,800	53,966
19	0.88	310.29	302.95	265.87	71,237	15,132	56,105
20	0.9	310.92	303.75	264.66	73,404	15,372	58,031
21	0.92	311.68	304.39	263.75	76,758	15,744	61,014
22	0.94	312.13	304.70	261.72	79,379	16,074	63,305
23	0.96	312.61	305.05	259.10	83,108	16,577	66,531
24	**0.98**	**312.79**	**305.12**	**256.74**	**86,070**	**16,934**	**69,136**
25	1	312.82	304.91	253.11	89,865	17,427	72,437
26	1.02	312.77	304.73	252.41	91,556	17,708	73,848
27	1.04	312.57	304.08	247.99	95,917	18,113	77,805
28	1.06	312.47	303.86	246.78	96,852	18,245	78,607
29	1.08	312.19	303.20	243.62	99,095	18,461	80,634
30	1.1	311.79	301.34	239.24	101,990	18,616	83,374
31	1.12	311.58	300.85	237.59	102,972	18,751	84,221
32	1.14	311.36	300.38	236.06	104,037	18,850	85,187
33	1.16	311.12	299.93	234.72	104,942	18,966	85,976
34	1.18	310.55	298.96	231.67	107,241	19,144	88,097
35	1.2	309.57	297.47	227.77	110,899	19,398	91,500

Pit Shell	Revenue Factor	Best Case (US$M)	Specified Case (US$M)	Worst Case (US$M)	Total (kt)	ROM (kt)	Waste (kt)
36	1.22	309.18	296.93	226.47	112,067	19,548	92,519
37	1.24	308.65	296.06	223.90	113,885	19,649	94,236
38	1.26	308.43	295.73	223.08	114,506	19,716	94,789
39	1.28	308.32	295.60	222.69	114,778	19,754	95,023
40	1.3	307.57	294.28	218.88	117,105	19,864	97,241

Sources: SRK

Figure 15.2: Pit by Pit Graph with Preliminary Cash Flow



Sources: SRK

15.4.2 Pit Design Scope

The current detailed open pit mine design was prepared by SRK, building upon the design completed in the BFS 2021. The design utilizes a selected 3D Lerchs-Grossmann (LG) optimized pit shell as its primary design basis.

While all geotechnical and cost inputs are derived from the BFS 2021 assumptions, the current pit optimization and pit design are driven by two key updates: the updated resource block model and the updated gold price of US$2,600/oz and the silver price of USD 31.25/oz.

The final pit design incorporates mining geometry, with access and haul ramps to all benches, slopes that meet geotechnical criteria, appropriate benching and catch berms for rockfall control. Further details are provided in Section 16.4.

15.5 Mineral Reserve Estimates

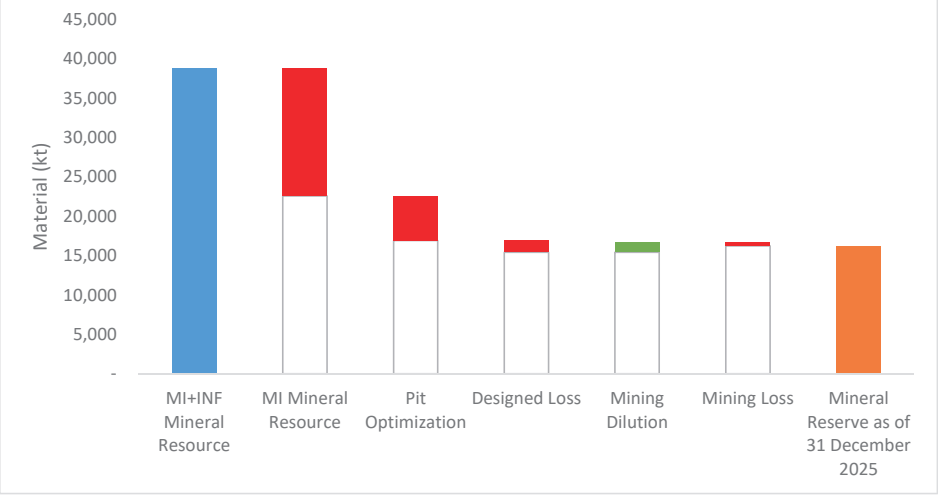
The Mineral Reserve estimate, derived from the Mineral Resource model through the application of appropriate Modifying Factors to tonnes and contained gold metal amount, is summarized in Table 15.5. The conversion process of these Modifying Factors is illustrated in the waterfall charts in Figure 15.3 and Figure 15.4.

Table 15.5: Summary of Mineral Reserve Conversion Process

Description	Tonne (kt)	Au (koz)
MI+INF Mineral Resource	38,813	1,041
MI Mineral Resource	22,579	687
Pit Optimization	-5,659	-226
Designed Loss	1,496	11
Mining Dilution	-1,234	-
Mining Loss	-416	-11
Mineral Reserve as of December 31, 2025	16,240	430

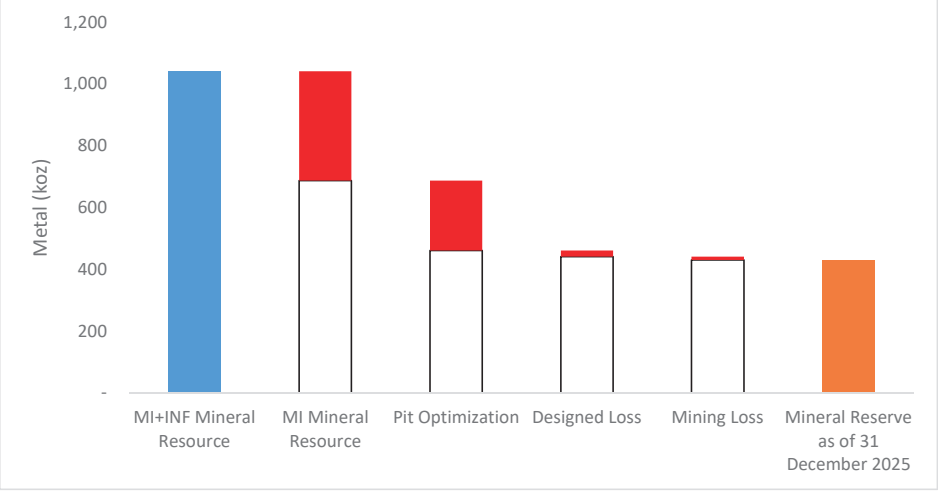
Sources: SRK

Figure 15.3: Waterfall Chart of Mineral Reserve Tonnage Conversion (kt)



Sources: SRK

Figure 15.4: Waterfall Chart of Mineral Reserve Contained Metal Conversion (koz)



Sources: SRK

15.6 Mineral Reserve Statements

As of December 31, 2025, SRK has conducted the estimation of Mineral Reserves for the Chaarat Gold Project in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (2014) and NI 43-101 by applying appropriate Modifying Factors to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (Table 15.6). The Mineral Reserve estimates are supported by technical studies that SRK considers to be consistent with Pre-Feasibility Study level.

Within the designed open pit, the economically mineable portions of the Indicated Mineral Resources, inclusive of planned dilution and mining losses, have been classified as Probable Mineral Reserves. Mineral Reserve tonnages and grades are reported at the point of delivery to the stockpile that feeding the leach heap.

The total Probable Mineral Reserves for the Chaarat Gold Project at Tulkubash zone are estimated at 16,240 kt at average grades of 0.82 g/t Au and 0.74 g/t Ag.

Table 15.6: Mineral Reserve Statement For Chaarat Gold Project, as of December 31, 2025

Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal	
				Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Proven	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	16,240	0.82	0.74	430	384
Total	16,240	0.82	0.74	430	384

Sources: SRK

Notes:

[1] Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

[2] The marginal cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t gold is based on forecast prices of 2,600 USD/oz for gold and 31.25 USD/oz for silver. A raised cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur grade limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves.

[3] The Mineral Reserves are reported on a metric dry tonne basis.

[4] The Mineral Resources are effective as of December 31, 2025.

[5] The Mienral Reserves are converted from the eligible oxided Mineral Resource of Tulkubash Zone.

[6] The information in this Report which relates to Mineral Reserve is based on information compiled by Ms. TzuHsuan Chuang; supervised directly by Mr. Falong Hu, FAusIMM and peer reviewed by Mr. Alexander Thin, who are full time mining engineers of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr. Hu has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposits under consideration. Mr. Hu is a Qualified Persons as defined in the CIM Definition Standards.

15.7 Discussion on Potentially Impacts to Mineral Reserve Estimates

As with most mining projects, the Mineral Reserve estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties related to mining, metallurgical performance, infrastructure, permitting, environmental conditions, market fluctuations, and other modifying factors. Changes in any of these elements could result in outcomes ranging from an expansion in recoverable reserves to a partial or complete loss of the stated Mineral Reserves.

Current Mineral Reserves consist exclusively of oxide ore contained within the Tulkubash zone. The future inclusion of primary mineralization as reserves would require the completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study and the availability of appropriate processing infrastructure.

16 Mining Methods

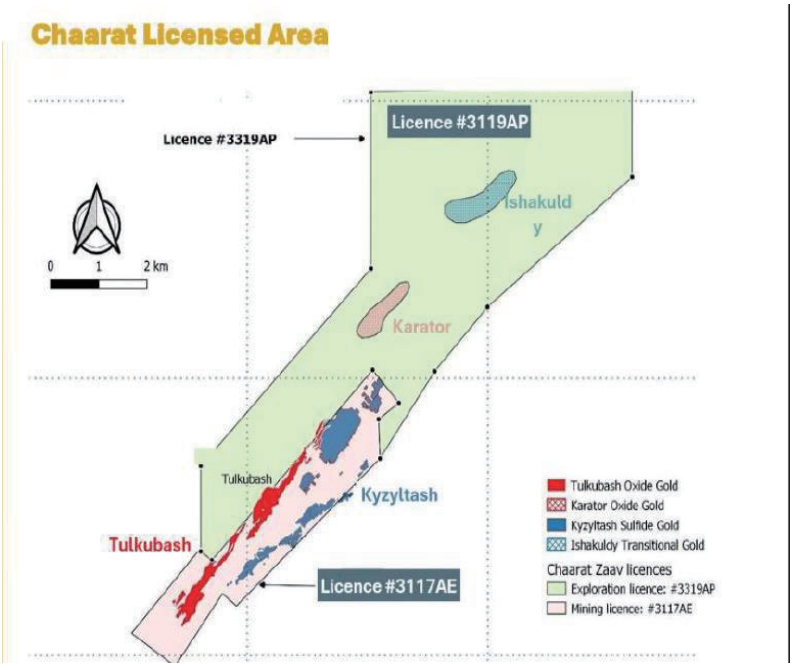
16.1 Introduction

In January 2026, Silvercorp Metals Inc. acquired a 70% interest in the operating entity. The remaining 30% is held as a free carried-interest by Kyrgyzaltyn, forming a joint venture company. This joint venture holds the fully permitted mining license covering the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash projects, alongside adjacent exploration licenses. As part of the transaction agreements, the validity period of the primary mining license was successfully extended to June 2062.

The Chaarat Gold Project is located in the Sandalash Valley of the Kyrgyz Republic. The overall property encompasses four distinct mineralized zones. However, the current mine design and associated technical studies focus on the development and mining of the Tulkubash zone. The remaining three zones are excluded from the current scope due to a lack of feasibility study support, the absence of appropriate non oxide processing infrastructure, and pending license conversions from exploration to mining. The spatial distribution of these four mineralized zones and their corresponding license boundaries is illustrated in Figure 16.1.

The Tulkubash deposit is using conventional hard rock open pit mining techniques to extract oxide material for leaching operations, and is currently in the preconstruction stage.

Figure 16.1: Project Layout and License Boundaries



Sources: BFS 2021

16.2 Geotechnical and Hydrogeology Considerations

16.2.1 Geotechnical Considerations

Based on the BFS 2021, the Project is located in a seismically active region, with pit designs incorporating a Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) of 0.157g based on a 10% probability of exceedance over a 50-year return period. The rock mass is highly blocky due to multiple interacting joint sets, presenting inherent kinematic risks for planar, wedge, and toppling structural failures.

Pit slope stability was evaluated using limit equilibrium and numerical modelling for a maximum final vertical height of 375 m. The design targets a minimum Factor of Safety (FoS) of 1.2 for Inter-Ramp Angles (IRA) and 1.3 for overall pit slopes. Probabilistic analysis established a critical Shear Strength Reduction Factor (SRF) of 1.4, indicating an acceptable probability of failure of less than 1%.

The current open pit design, prepared by SRK, extends to a maximum vertical height of 430 m, exceeding the originally modelled 375 m. To accommodate this increased highwall height while maintaining the targeted minimum FoS for both the IRA and overall slopes, SRK's design incorporates larger geotechnical berms.

The incorporation of wider berms results in a flatter overall slope angle. SRK has assessed this modified geometry and opined that the flatter slope profile does not present a material impact. Consequently, SRK adopted the slope design parameters recommended in the 2021 BFS for the current pit design, with the exception of the berm width:

- Bench height: 20 m
- Berm width: 8-15 m
- Bench face angle: 60° to 75°
- Inter-ramp angle (IRA): 45° to 58°

The overall slope angle adopted by SRK is shown in Figure 16.2.

Figure 16.2: Overall Slope Angle

Inter-Ramp Angles

Design Sectors	IRA (°)
0 (Default Value)	55.5
1	48.5
2	55.5
3	46
4	49
5	50
6	45
7 (Fault Zone)	45

Sources: BFS 2021

16.2.2 Hydrogeology Considerations

The hydrogeological parameters are derived from field investigations by SRK Consulting (2010) and Tetra-Tech Engineering (2014), which informed a finite-element groundwater model developed by Wardell Armstrong International (WAI, 2017). The rock mass is characterized by fracture-dominated flow with moderate permeability. General hydraulic conductivity values range from 1.0 m/d to 3.0 m/d, with transmissivity between 6.0 m²/d and 13.0 m²/d.

Based on the BFS 2021, groundwater levels exhibit significant seasonal fluctuations driven by rapid surface infiltration through connected fracture networks. Conditions remain static during winter, followed by rapid recharge during spring snowmelt and a gradual decline through summer and autumn.

In SRK's opinion, the side-hill topography of the open pit features virtually no closed contours, allowing the excavation to remain free-draining. This geometry enables bulk dewatering to benefit from gravity drainage. Provided that standard surface water diversions are maintained, seasonal groundwater inflows do not present a material operational risk to the Project.

16.3 Mining Operation

The mine is planned to be operated as a conventional trucks and shovels operation, running continuously 24 hours a day for 350 days per year. The remaining days are reserved for potential weather or supply delays. To maintain continuous production, contractor crews work two 12-hour shifts daily on a 15-days on and 15-days off rotation.

Drilling and blasting

For standard production, 127 mm diameter blastholes will be drilled on a 3.5-meter burden by 4.2-meter spacing pattern, including a 10% subgrade allowance.

For controlled blasting near final pit walls, 102 mm blastholes will be drilled on a tighter 3.2-meter burden by 3.5-meter spacing pattern, with a 5% subgrade allowance.

Blasting operations employ a non-electric shock-tube initiation system, with blastholes double-primed using solid cast boosters. The primary explosive is ANFO, while emulsion explosives are applied in wet hole conditions. The designed powder factors are 0.48 kg/bcm for standard production and a reduced 0.23 kg/bcm for final wall control to minimize rock mass damage.

Loading and Hauling

The designed bench height is 5 meters production fliches with 20 meters final pit design. To match the vertical advance and balance the productivity of the 34.5-tonne truck fleet, hydraulic excavators equipped with 5.0 m³ buckets were selected as the primary loading units.

These primary excavators are supported by front-end loaders and smaller excavators fitted with hydraulic rock breakers. This auxiliary fleet handles face clean-up and oversize rock fragmentation while providing additional operational flexibility.

Mined material is transported to respective destinations such as the ROM pad, ore stockpile, or Waste Rock Dump using 34.5-tonne capacity dump trucks.

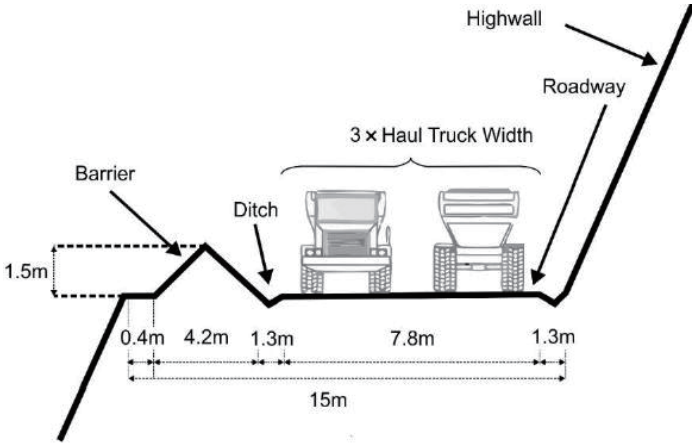
16.4 Mine Design

16.4.1 Haul Road Design

Standard dual-lane haul roads are designed with a total width of 15 m, which accounts for the carriageway, drainage ditches, and safety berms. To ensure safe dual-lane traffic, the carriageway is maintained at a minimum width of 7.8 m (equivalent to three times the width of the selected trucks).

Safety berms are mandated along the outside edges of all haul roads. These berms are designed to a standard height of 1.5 m, complying with the requirement to be at least half the tire height of the largest vehicle traversing the road. A typical haul road cross-section is shown in Figure 16.3.

Figure 16.3: Typical Mine Haulage Raod Cross-Section



Sources: BFS 2021

16.4.2 Pit Design Inputs Parameters

SRK developed the detailed open pit design by applying the parameters based on BFS 2021. The design parameters are summarized in Table 16.1.

Double lane ramps are applied in the final pit design. The mining area is situated on a hillside and the open pit does not reach significant depths, eliminating the need for narrow single lane access.

Table 16.1: Pit Design Inputs Parameters

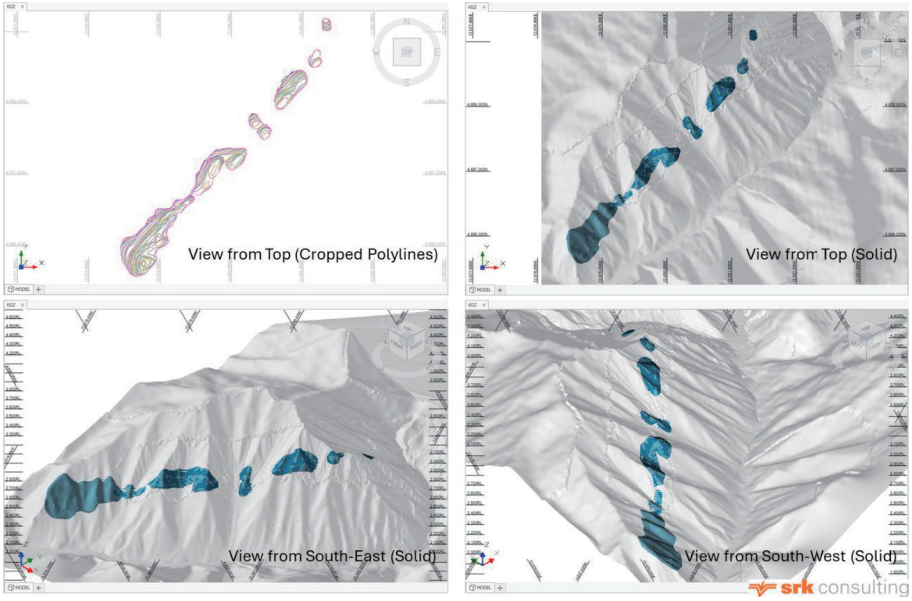
Item	Unit	Value	Description
Bench height	m	20	5m production sub bench
Bench face slope	°	66–75	
Berm width	m	8-15	
Ramp width	m	15	Dual-lane haul ramps
Ramp slope	%	10	Maximum operating gradient for main haul ramps.
Minimum turning diameter	m	25	Minimum turning diameter for haul trucks on ramps and switchbacks.

Sources: BFS 2021, and SRK

16.4.3 Pit Design

The final pit design is illustrated in Figure 16.4, and the corresponding design parameters are summarized in Table 16.2. The crest elevation is approximately 3,180 mRL and the toe elevation is about 2,342 mRL, with a maximum depth of 838 meters. The overall mining area is narrow and spans roughly 4,055 meters in length and 545 meters in width, including several discrete mining zones. The bench by bench material inventory for the final pit is shown in Figure 16.5 and detailed in Table 16.3.

Figure 16.4: Final Open Pit Design



Sources: SRK

Table 16.2: Summary of Final Open Pit Parameter

Item	Unit	Value
Terrain	mRL	3180
Bottom of the pit	mRL	2342
Open pit length	m	4055
Open pit width	m	545
Bottom length	m	80
Bottom width	m	50
Production flich	m	5
Final bench height	m	20
Bench Face Angle ("BFA")	°	60-70
Berm Width	m	8-15
OSA	°	32-50

Sources: SRK

Table 16.3: Summary of Bench-by-Bench Materials

Toe Elevation (mASL)	ROM Tonnes (kt)	Mineralized Waste Tonnes (kt)	Waste Tonnes (kt)	TMM (kt)	ROM Au (g/t)	ROM Ag (g/t)	ROM S (%)
2342	53	0	121	175	1.63	0.68	0.08
2362	454	10	287	750	0.94	0.88	0.20
2382	684	19	667	1,371	0.91	0.94	0.24
2402	831	38	1,304	2,172	1.24	0.79	0.23
2422	963	73	2,190	3,226	1.18	0.85	0.26
2442	1,228	119	2,634	3,982	0.97	0.84	0.26
2462	1,195	109	2,979	4,283	0.76	0.78	0.22
2482	1,257	137	3,309	4,702	0.83	0.82	0.22
2502	1,243	156	3,674	5,073	1.03	0.76	0.17
2522	1,053	128	4,221	5,402	0.94	0.71	0.17
2542	788	133	4,418	5,339	0.61	0.51	0.15
2562	613	79	4,491	5,184	0.75	0.54	0.14
2582	178	33	4,412	4,622	0.50	0.50	0.09
2602	240	42	3,938	4,220	0.61	1.03	0.07
2622	293	44	3,387	3,724	0.55	0.50	0.07
2642	226	22	2,957	3,204	0.58	0.54	0.03
2662	119	23	2,237	2,379	0.59	0.54	0.02
2682	74	16	1,601	1,691	0.51	0.59	0.02
2702	139	15	1,306	1,460	0.44	0.53	0.04
2722	432	8	1,892	2,332	0.75	0.73	0.04
2742	820	53	2,998	3,871	0.74	0.76	0.03
2762	877	98	3,182	4,157	0.56	0.66	0.03
2782	603	66	3,578	4,247	0.54	0.64	0.03
2802	234	38	3,658	3,931	0.54	0.58	0.03
2822	18	20	3,303	3,342	0.48	0.81	0.03
2842	8	9	2,463	2,480	0.21	0.49	0.03
2862	-	-	1,612	1,612	-	-	-
2882	-	-	864	864	-	-	-

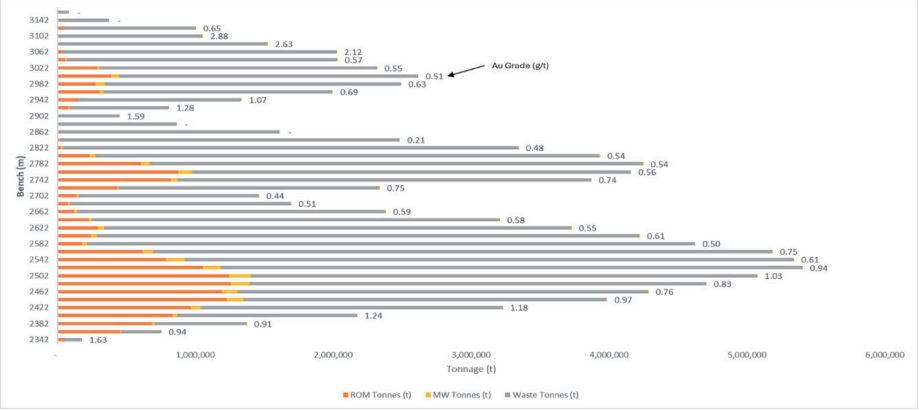
Toe Elevation (mASL)	ROM Tonnes (kt)	Mineralized Waste Tonnes (kt)	Waste Tonnes (kt)	TMM (kt)	ROM Au (g/t)	ROM Ag (g/t)	ROM S (%)
2902	2	-	447	449	1.59	1.99	0.02
2922	79	6	720	805	1.28	1.13	0.05
2942	145	0	1,187	1,332	1.07	1.08	0.05
2962	302	32	1,658	1,992	0.69	0.65	0.03
2982	280	61	2,147	2,487	0.63	0.54	0.02
3002	387	57	2,171	2,615	0.51	0.55	0.02
3022	288	16	2,012	2,316	0.55	0.66	0.02
3042	58	5	1,964	2,026	0.57	0.68	0.02
3062	26	-	1,996	2,022	2.12	1.92	0.03
3082	8	-	1,514	1,522	2.63	1.74	0.04
3102	0	-	1,051	1,051	2.88	1.64	0.04
3122	40	-	962	1,002	0.65	0.94	0.02
3142	-	-	374	374	-	-	-
3162	-	-	84	84	-	-	-
Total	16,240	1,662	91,971	109,873	**0.82**	**0.74**	**0.15**

Sources: SRK

Notes:

[1] **The sum of individual amounts may not equal due to rounding**

Figure 16.5: Bench-by-Bench Materials



Sources: SRK

Notes:

[1] A 2.5% of ore loss and 8% of dilution have been applied
[2] MW is referred to Mineralized Waste

16.5 Mine Service

16.5.1 Pit Inflow

Groundwater inflow predictions employ a 3D numerical flow model based on historical hydrogeological investigations. The pre-mining groundwater elevation across the pit footprint ranges from 2,340 to 2,500 meters above sea level.

Numerical simulations indicate that groundwater inflows are controlled by the hydraulic conductivity of the Tulkubash and Sandalash formations, with higher seepage rates expected along ore zones and fault structures. Predicted groundwater inflows fluctuate seasonally, ranging from 140 to 330 cubic meters per day during the initial years of operation and declining to a range of 40 to 100 cubic meters per day as mining progresses.

16.5.2 Dewatering

Groundwater inflows are managed through a combination of in-pit pumps and surface drainage channels. These systems direct water to a sedimentation pond located at the base of the WRD, which has a capacity of 25,000 cubic meters. Water collected in this pond is reserved for dust suppression or discharged following appropriate treatment.

The dewatering infrastructure is designed to be mobile to address changing operational requirements as the pit deepens. In the early stages of development, water is diverted via gravity through catch ditches below the mining operations. As the pit geometry becomes closed to the surrounding topography, all collected water is routed to central in-pit sumps for onward pumping to the external drainage network.

Wall depressurization remains a component of the slope stability strategy. While the arid climate and exploration data suggest limited groundwater pressure, horizontal drainage holes will be employed where saturated conditions are encountered during excavation. This is particularly relevant for the northwest wall where pre-mining groundwater levels remain the highest. A monitoring program using piezometers and visual inspections guides the placement of these drains to ensure that uncontrolled seepage does not impact lower benches.

16.5.3 Equipment

The specifications for primary and ancillary equipment are summarized in Table 16.4. Blasted material is loaded into 34.5 tonne capacity trucks by 5m³ hydraulic excavators. The ore is then hauled to the stockpile located south of the pit, and waste rock is transported to the waste rock dump located west of the pit.

Table 16.4: Primary and Ancillary Equipment List

Item	Type	Specification
Drilling		
Drill Rig	Atlas Copco T35	Φ102 mm

Item	Type	Specification
Drill Rig	Atlas Copco D65	Φ127 mm
Loading		
Hydraulic Excavator	CAT 374	5.0 m³
Wheel Loader	CAT 980	4.4 m³
Excavator	CAT 349	2.5 m³
Hauling		
Dump Truck	3340 Mercedes	34.5t
Articulated Truck	Volvo A 40 G	40t
Auxiliary		
Wheel Loader	CAT 950	2.5 m³
Blasting Truck	-	-
Excavator - Breaker	CAT 336 With Breaker	-
Dozers	CAT D8	300 hp
Dozers	CAT D9	474 hp
Grader	CAT 14 M	14 ft
Grader	CAT 16 M	16 ft
Compactor	-	-
Water Truck	-	-
Maintenance		
Fuel Truck	-	-
Light Crane	Hi-Up	-
Forklift	-	-
Maintenance Truck	-	-
Tire Truck	-	-
Light Vehicles		
Ambulance	-	-
Shuttle	-	-
Pickup Trucks	-	-
Light Plants	-	-

Sources: BFS 2021 and BFS 2018

Table 16.5 presents a comparison of the primary equipment requirements between the BFS 2021 and the updated SRK estimations. SRK estimated the equipment number requirements by applying the baseline BFS equipment parameters to the updated LOM schedule.

The SRK model indicates a higher required equipment number, driven primarily by the higher ROM and waste amount in the SRK's LOM.

Additionally, while the BFS 2021 design was generally limited to one main pit and a single satellite pit, the updated schedule incorporates concurrent mining across the main pit and at least five satellite pits. This distributed approach increases the number of active working faces, which enables more equipment to operate simultaneously.

Consequently, the peak excavator demand increased by 60 percent, increasing from 5 to 8 units. Peak haul truck fleet increased by 57 percent, increasing from 72 to 113 units. Peak drill rig requirements increased by 40 percent, increasing from 5 to 7 units.

Regarding equipment compatibility, the current configuration maintains a 4-pass shovel-truck match. This aligns with SRK's acceptable industry benchmark of 4 to 5 passes, ensuring efficient loading cycles and optimal equipment utilization.

The expanded peak fleet profile is expected to correspond with increases in both sustaining CAPEX and operational workforce requirements. Furthermore, managing a fleet of 113 haul trucks within the designed pit limits may present operational complexities, suggesting a need for robust traffic management protocols and dispatch optimization.

Considering these factors and the overall increase in LOM, SRK recommends evaluating the integration of larger-capacity loading and haulage equipment in future mine planning phases. Upscaling the primary fleet could potentially optimize unit operating costs and help mitigate traffic density across the distributed working areas during peak production years.

Table 16.5: Comparison of Required Equipment Numbers

Item	Unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
BFS 2021								
Physicals								
ROM	kt	38	1,560	3,933	4,469	5,371	4,844	644
Waste	kt	658	11,307	14,292	14,060	10,653	2,860	217
Equipment								
Excavator	#	1	3	5	5	4	2	1
Haul Truck	#	5	38	72	68	57	30	23
Drill Rig	#	1	4	5	5	5	3	2
SRK Estimation								
Physicals								
ROM	kt	2	1,022	4,102	4,265	4,471	2,378	-
Waste	kt	2,998	25,370	20,898	20,732	20,502	3,138	-
Equipment								
Excavator	#	2	8	7	7	7	2	-
Haul Truck	#	31	113	111	111	35	3	-
Drill Rig	#	2	7	7	7	7	2	-

Sources: BFS 2021 and SRK

16.6 Mine Personnel

The Project employs a contract mining strategy where a selected contractor provides the workforce and equipment to meet production targets. This arrangement includes logistical support such as housing and catering for mining personnel. The Owner's Mining Manager administers the contract and provides technical services including mine planning, geology, and grade control to ensure the contractor executes the mine plan.

The contractor workforce fluctuates throughout the life of mine based on production and equipment requirements, and covers administration, blasting, maintenance, operations, and supervision. To ensure continuous operation, the workforce follows a rotation schedule where operational roles function on a continuous shift basis.

The owner maintains a technical team focused on engineering oversight and grade control. Senior management roles are structured to provide mutual coverage across rotation cycles. While engineering and geological staff operate on a day-shift schedule, grade control technicians and samplers follow a continuous shift rotation to provide support for active mining faces.

16.7 Stockpile and Waste Dump

16.7.1 Stockpile

Based on BFS, the ore stockpile is located at the southern part of pit as shown in Figure 16-15. It is estimated to provide a capacity of 500,000 tonnes.

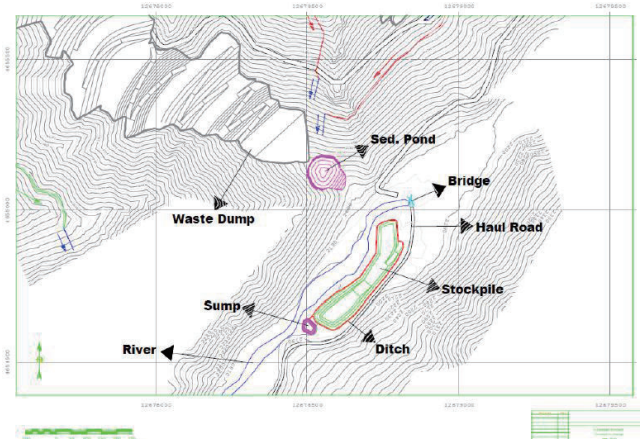
The operational strategy prioritizes the high-grade ore (au grade over 0.7 g/t) during the initial two years of production. To meet heap leach capacity in the production schedule, medium and low-grade ore (au grade over 0.2 g/t) is placed on the stockpile to supplement feed when high grade tonnage is insufficient.

It should be noted that SRK segregated mineralized waste (au grade between 0.14 g/t and 0.20 g/t) and high-sulfur material (S grade over 0.5%) for the purpose of future study. Neither material is included in the Mineral Reserve estimate.

There is approximately 1.7Mt of mineralized waste. It is recommended to designate a stockpile to store mineralized waste to be processed during the late stage of heap leaching, which beyond the scope of the current LOM plan.

There is approximately 1Mt of high-sulfur material. It is recommended to designate a stockpile to store high-sulfur material and conduct metallurgical testwork for future sulfide processing plant to process.

Figure 16.6: Location of Designed Stockpile

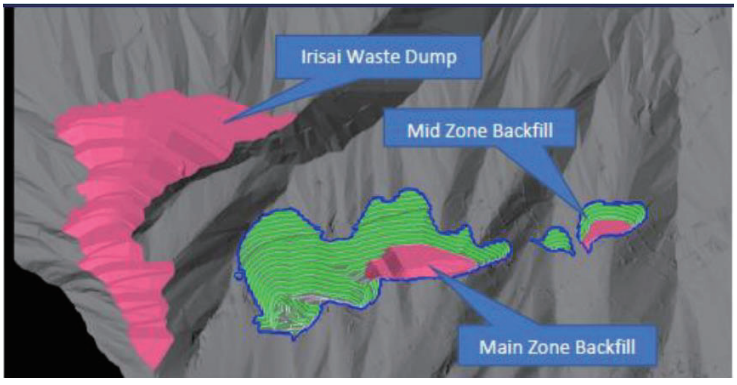


Sources: BFS 2021

16.7.2 Waste Dump

Waste rock is stored in the Irisai Waste Dump located in the west part of the pit and also used for backfilling the designed pit, which is shown in Figure 16.7. The current SRK schedule projects 91.9 million tonnes of waste, representing a 23% increase over the BFS 2021 estimate of 75 million tonnes. The original waste dump design occupied only 54 percent of the available capacity, ensuring sufficient volume for the updated material requirements. External dumps are built bottom-up in 50-meter benches at the natural angle of repose. Wide flat structures maintain an overall slope angle below 22 degrees. Surface water is diverted via upstream ditches to a settling pond below the dump. Safety berms at a minimum height of half the haul truck tire diameter are maintained by dozers. Dump platforms slope upward within three meters of the crest.

Figure 16.7: Location of Designed Waste Dump



Sources: BFS 2021

16.8 Life of Mine Plan

The Life of Mine ("LOM") schedule has been developed using the Deswik suite software.

The production and blending schedule is conducted on monthly basis, and the following assumptions were made during the scheduling:

- Blocks classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources with a gold grade above 0.7 g/t, or a sulphur grade below 0.5% were considered as High-Grade ore.
- Blocks classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources with a gold grade between 0.4 g/t and 0.70 g/t, or a sulphur grade below 0.5% were considered as Medium Grade ore.
- Blocks classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources with a gold grade between 0.20 g/t and 0.40 g/t, or a sulphur grade below 0.5% were considered as Low-Grade ore.
- Blocks classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources with a gold grade between 0.14 g/t and 0.20 g/t, or a sulphur grade below 0.5% were considered as Mineralized Waste.
- Blocks classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, blocks with a gold grade below 0.14 g/t, or a sulphur grade above 0.5% were considered as waste.
- A strategic blending schedule is integrated to prioritize the processing of High-Grade ore commencing in 2027.

- The maximum annual movement of waste material is capped at 6,000 ktpa.
- The vertical lag between mining phases is restricted to a maximum of 80 meters.
- The mining width is restricted to a minimum of 40m.

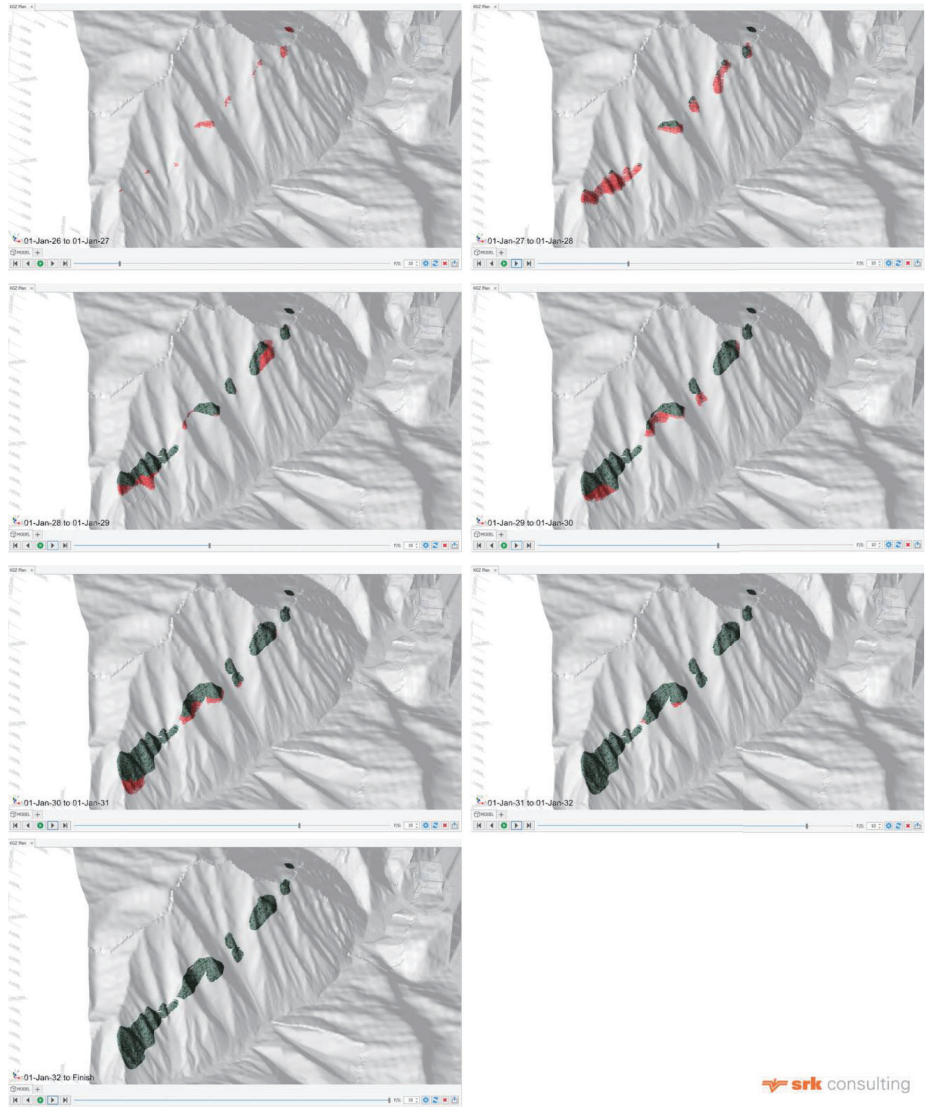
The end of year mine is shown in Figure 16.8. The results of the mining scheduling are shown in Table 16.6, Figure 16.9, Figure 16.10 and Figure 16.11.

The LOM is 6 years with 1-year construction period commencing in June 2026, followed by a 2 year ramp up production phase spanning 2026 and 2027. The ROM feed schedule commences in 2027. The total ROM is 16,240 kt, with an average gold grade of 0.82 g/t and a silver grade of 0.74 g/t. The total contained gold amount is 430 koz. The schedule accounts for 1,662 kt of mineralized waste and 91,976 kt of waste, resulting in an overall average stripping ratio of 5.77.

In SRK's opinion, the strategic objective of the Project is to prioritize High Grade ore during the initial years, followed by Medium Grade ore, and finally processing Low Grade ore. However, sustaining an exclusively High-Grade ore production strategy in the early stages is technically achievable. Adopting this sequence would require massive early-stage stripping, which would increase the initial strip ratio, increase early capital and operating expenditures, and push waste vertical advance rates beyond limits. Consequently, while the LOM schedule prioritizes High Grade ore extraction, SRK incorporates a blended feed strategy utilizing available Medium Grade and Medium Grade ore to balance stripping constraints and maintain continuous processing throughput.

Additionally, the mineralized waste and high-sulfur material is planned to stockpiled separately. The mineralized waste is scheduled for processing during the late stages of heap leaching which beyond the scope of the current LOM plan. The high-sulfur material is scheduled to conduct metallurgical testwork for future sulfide plant to processed.

Figure 16.8: End-of-Period Mine Designs



Sources: SRK

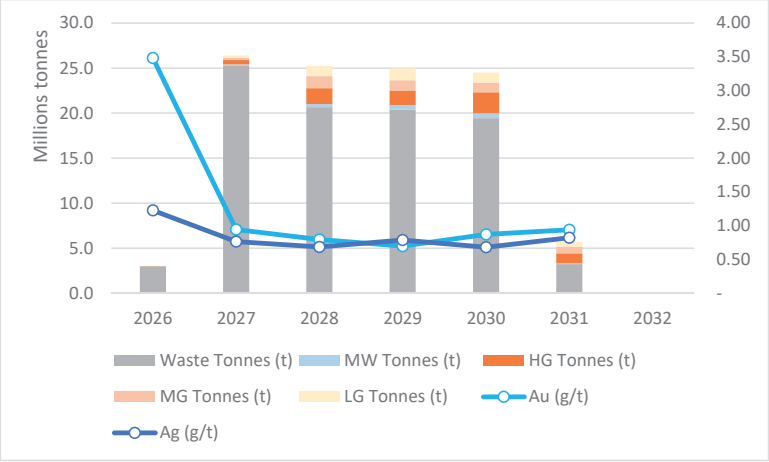
Table 16.6: Annual Mine Production Schedule

Item	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining Report								
ROM Tonnes	kt	16,240	1.85	994	4,216	4,106	4,521	2,400
Au	g/t	0.82	3.48	0.94	0.80	0.70	0.87	0.94

Item	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Ag	g/t	0.74	1.23	0.77	0.69	0.79	0.68	0.82
S	%	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.15
HG Tonnes	kt	7,266	2	486	1,741	1,609	2,322	1,107
Au	g/t	1.36	3.48	1.54	1.36	1.21	1.33	1.58
Ag	g/t	0.88	1.23	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.80	0.96
S	%	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.16
MG Tonnes	kt	4,530	-	248	1,343	1,155	1,085	699
Au	g/t	0.50	-	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49
Ag	g/t	0.70	-	0.69	0.55	0.82	0.70	0.75
S	%	0.15	-	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.16
LG Tonnes	kt	4,444	-	261	1,132	1,343	1,114	594
Au	g/t	0.27	-	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28
Ag	g/t	0.54	-	0.54	0.48	0.62	0.42	0.66
S	%	0.13	-	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.13
MW Tonnes	kt	1,662	-	152	364	499	563	84
Waste Tonnes	kt	91,976	2,996	25,253	20,653	20,394	19,431	3,248
TMM	kt	109,878	2,998	26,400	25,234	25,000	24,514	5,732
Strip Ratio	t:t	5.77	1,622.79	25.55	4.98	5.09	4.42	1.39
Processing Report								
Stacked Tonnes	kt	16,240	-	996	3,943	4,000	4,000	3,300
Au	g/t	0.82	-	0.95	0.83	0.71	0.88	0.85
Ag	g/t	0.74	-	0.77	0.70	0.79	0.69	0.76
S	%	0.15	-	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.17
Balance Report								
Leached Tonnes	kt	16,240	-	833	3,440	4,000	4,000	3,967
Au	g/t	0.82	-	0.83	0.91	0.68	0.81	0.91
Ag	g/t	0.74	-	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.68	0.75
S	%	0.15	-	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.17

Sources: SRK

Figure 16.9: Annual Mining Schedule

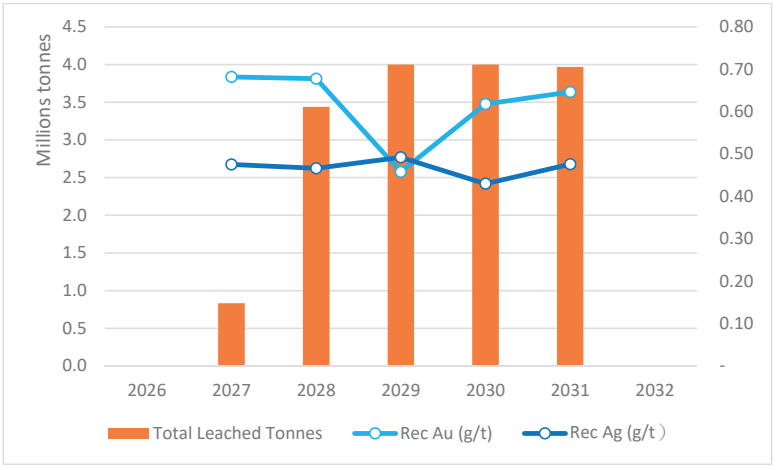


Sources: SRK

Figure 16.10: Annual Stacking Schedule

Sources: SRK

Figure 16.11: Annual Leaching Schedule



Sources: SRK

17 Recovery methods

Discuss reasonably available information on test or operating results relating to the recoverability of the valuable component or commodity and amenability of the mineralization to the proposed processing methods. Consider and, where relevant, include:

- A description or flow sheet of any current or proposed process plant
- Plant design, equipment characteristics and specifications, as applicable
- Current or projected requirements for energy, water, and process materials

17.1 Tulkubash Zone

17.1.1 Introduction

In July 2011, SNC-Lavalin South Africa (Pty) S.A. ("SNC-Lavalin") prepared the "*Chaarat Gold Ore Processing Plant in Kyrgyzstan Pre-feasibility Study Report*" ("2011 PFS"), which proposed a pressure oxidation–CIL process (POX-CIL process) for gold extraction.

In April 2018, Tetra Tech Mining and Minerals in Swindon, UK ("Tetra Tech") completed the "*Bankable Feasibility Study for the Tulkubash Gold Project, Kyrgyz Republic*" ("BFS 2018"), which adopted a heap leach process to treat oxidized ore with a total sulfur content below 0.5%.

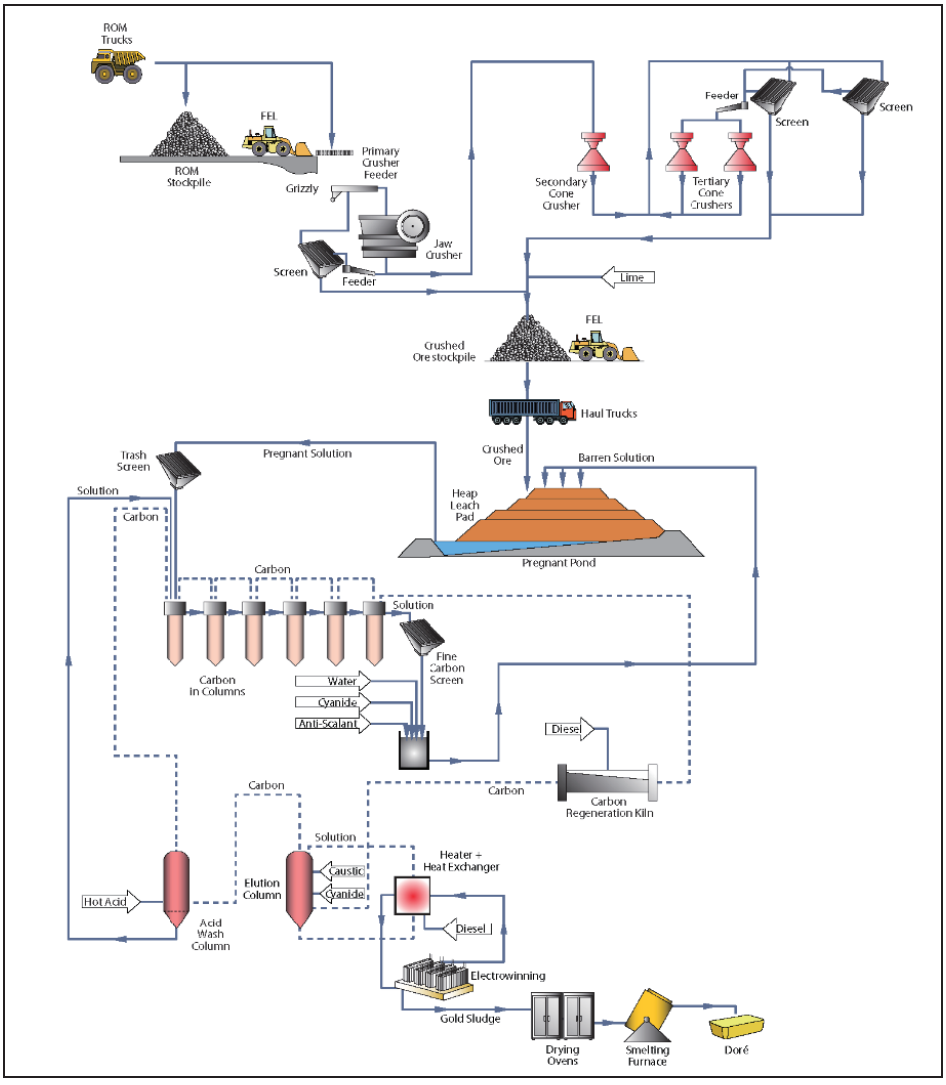
In May 2021, LongiProc (Pty) Ltd. in Sandton, South Africa ("LongiProc") completed the "*Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report*" ("2021 BFS"), which updated the 2018 BFS and continued to propose heap leaching for ore with a total sulfur content below 0.5%.

Heap leaching is regarded as a gold extraction process with a simple flowsheet, low capital cost, low operating cost, and low power consumption. The bottle roll and column leach test results from WAI and MLI demonstrate that Tulkubash oxidized ore is suitable for heap leaching, and that gold recovery is closely related to the degree of oxidation or, equivalently, the sulfur content of the ore. The 2021 BFS is designed to heap leach ore with a total sulfur content not exceeding 0.5%.

17.1.2 Heap Leaching Flowsheet

The heap leaching flowsheet is simple and well established. In brief: the ore is crushed to an appropriate particle size and stacked on an impermeable pad. It is irrigated with an alkaline sodium cyanide solution, and the pregnant leach solution is treated by activated carbon adsorption. The loaded carbon is then desorbed, followed by electrowinning and smelting to produce gold doré bars. A simplified heap leach flowsheet is shown in Figure 17.1.

Figure 17.1: Simplified Tulkubash Heap Leach Flowsheet



Source: LongiProc, May 2021, Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Opdate Report

Heap Leach Pad

The heap leach pad is designed for a total ore tonnage of 25.88 Mt over the planned LOM, with provision for expansion up to 30 Mt. The ore will be stacked in lifts, each 7 m high, for a total of 12 lifts, giving an average heap height of 84 m and a maximum height of 90 m. The total pad area is approximately 200,000 m² and will be constructed in three phases. The heap leach pad design includes foundation preparation, an under-drain system, a geomembrane liner system, a pregnant

leach solution ("PLS") collection pipeline network, and a 1 m overliner layer of crushed ore to protect the liner.

Ore Crushing and Heap Construction

A run-of-mine (ROM) stockpile and a crushing station are planned. A conventional three-stage crushing circuit with pre-screening in closed circuit will be used to crush open-pit ore to 80% passing 12.5 mm. The crushed ore will be conveyed by belt conveyor to the fine ore stockpile. From there, the crushed ore will be hauled by dump trucks to the heap leach pad, where it will be stacked in single lifts 7 m high. The heap surface will be levelled by bulldozer, and the compacted upper layer will be ripped and loosened.

Solution Distribution System Laying and Leaching

Drip-irrigation pipelines are laid beneath the leveled top of the heap by pipe-laying equipment mounted on bulldozers. A sufficient thickness of crushed ore is placed above the drip pipelines to prevent the solution in the pipes from freezing in winter. The solution distribution piping network consists of main pipes, branch pipes, and drip laterals. A low-concentration alkaline sodium cyanide solution is distributed over the heap top through this piping network; as it percolates downward it dissolves the gold in the ore, forming pregnant leach solution. This solution is discharged from the heap via the PLS collection system in the pad base and then flows through solution channels into the PLS pond.

Adsorption-Desorption-Recovery (ADR)

The pregnant gold-bearing solution in the pregnant pond is pumped to an adsorption system consisting of a series of carbon-in-columns (CIC). Gold is adsorbed onto the activated carbon, and the barren solution exiting the columns flows to the barren pond, where sodium cyanide is replenished before the solution is recycled for heap leaching. When the gold loading on the carbon in the adsorption columns reaches the set threshold, the loaded carbon is discharged from the columns and transferred to an acid-wash tank, where dilute nitric acid is used to remove inorganic scale from the carbon surface, followed by rinsing with clean water to neutrality.

The acid-washed loaded carbon is then transferred to an elution column, where gold is stripped from the carbon at elevated temperature. The elution column and the electrowinning cells operate in a closed circuit, depositing the stripped gold onto stainless steel wool cathodes in the electrowinning cells. Gold sludge is periodically removed from the cathodes.

After drying, the gold sludge is mixed with fluxes, charged into a crucible and melted in a furnace, then poured to produce gold doré.

The barren carbon is reactivated in a rotary kiln, where adsorbed organic matter is volatilized to restore adsorption capacity. The reactivated carbon is then returned to the adsorption circuit for reuse.

17.1.3 Design Criteria and Main Facilities of the Heap Leach Plant

In the 2021 feasibility study, LongiProc designed the heap leach plant for an annual ore throughput of approximately 5.0 Mt, with a total heap leach ore tonnage of 25.88 Mt over the LOM and potential expansion to 30 Mt. The feasibility study established detailed design criteria and provided detailed

designs for all heap leach facilities and equipment, demonstrating a high level of technical proficiency. The main technical parameters of the heap leach plant design are summarized in Table 17.1.

In addition, an attenuation pond is provided upstream of the heap leach pad to intercept surface runoff and prevent it from entering the heap leach area. The pond is designed for a 1-in-200-year, 24-hour storm event and sized to fully retain the resulting runoff. The stored water is then discharged slowly over an extended period through a large-diameter HDPE pipeline (attenuation pipeline) into the downstream sedimentation pond, thereby reducing peak flow, and allowing smaller and more economical sizing of downstream pipelines and structures. A sedimentation pond is located downstream of the heap leach pad and is connected to the upstream attenuation pond by pipeline. Runoff from upstream is settled in the sedimentation pond before being discharged. Both the attenuation pond and the sedimentation pond have a capacity of 51,700 m³.

A portion of the heap leach pad area is used as the PLS pond and is backfilled with coarse ROM rock. This rockfill is well graded boulders, and the voids serve as the actual solution storage volume. This configuration provides storage capacity while avoiding a large exposed water surface that would freeze during winter. The maximum operating volume of the PLS pond is 9,552 m³, with an additional emergency volume of 28,656 m³, giving a total solution storage volume of 38,208 m³. Including the volume of the rockfill, the total geometric volume is 101,888 m³. The PLS pond incorporates a double-liner system: compacted bedding layer + high-strength geosynthetic clay liner ("GCL") + secondary 1.5 mm LLDPE geomembrane + high-capacity geonet + primary 2.0 mm LLDPE geomembrane. A Leak Detection and Recovery System ("LDRS") is installed: geonet and collection pipes are placed between the two geomembranes so that any leakage penetrating the primary liner is directed to an LDRS collection sump and then pumped back to the PLS pond. An underdrain system is also provided beneath the liner to control the water level and stresses below the bedding layer, thereby reducing hydraulic head on the liner system.

A PLS Overflow Pond with a capacity of 89,290 m³ is connected to the PLS pond via a spillway. The PLS Overflow Pond will contain any surplus liquid from the PLS pond and any excess barren solution that exits the ADR plant but is not delivered to the irrigation system.

An emergency pond with a capacity of 55,000 m³ is provided based on a 1-in-200-year, 24-hour storm event. It is designed to store any additional solution and runoff that cannot be contained within the PLS pond and the PLS Overflow Pond under the design storm conditions, effectively providing a third-level emergency storage volume.

Table 17.1: Main Design Parameters of the Tulkubash Heap Leach Plant

Description	Unit	Value
General		
Nominal Plant Throughput	Dry t/d	13,500
Nominal Processing Rate	Dry t/h	804
Annual Design Processing Rate	Dry t/a	4,927,500
Days/Year Heap Leach Ore Stacking	d/a	350
Crushing		
Primary Crusher Nominal Capacity	t/h	398
Maximum Feed Particle Size	mm	700
Primary Crusher	type	Jaw – C150

Description	Unit	Value
Scalping Screen	–	Double Deck Vibrating Screen
Secondary Crusher Nominal Capacity	t/h	517
Secondary Crusher	–	GP500S Extra Coarse
Product Screen	–	2 Double Deck Vibrating Screens
Product Screen Nominal Capacity	t/h	792
Tertiary Crusher	–	2 HP800 Extra Coarse
Nominal Processing Rate (each)	t/h each	387
Heap Leach Feed Particle Size (P_{100})	mm	15
Leaching		
Stacking System		
Total Stacking Capacity	Dry t/h	587
Stack Height per Layer	m	7
Total Layer		12
Heap Leach Pad		
Total Capacity	Mt	25.88
Maximum Heap Height	m	90
Nominal Stacking Rate	Dry t/d	13,500
Average In-Situ Ore Density	t/m³	1.75
Area of Irrigation	m²	79,600
Solution Application		
Leach Pad Cycle	d	60
Solution Flowrate	L/m²·h	10
Design Flowrate	m³/hr	796
Solution Ponds		
Attenuation Pond Storage Capacity	m3	51,700
Sediment Pond Storage Capacity	m3	51,700
PLS Pond Storage Capacity	m³	9,552
Emergency Drain-down Volume	m³	28,656
PLS Pond Total Capacity (Rock+Liquid)	m³	101,888
PLS Overflow Pond Storage Capacity	m3	89,290
Emergency Pond Storage Capacity	m3	55,000
ADR Plant		
Number of Adsorption Tanks	–	6
Design Flowrate	m³/hr	850
Carbon Consumption Rate	t/a	24.6
Carbon Advance Rate	t/d	8
Loaded Carbon	g/t (total)	2,800
Adsorption Efficiency – Gold	%	98
Adsorption Efficiency – Silver	%	98
Elution Column Capacity	t	4
Acid Wash Column Capacity	t	4
Carbon Regeneration Capacity	kg/h	200

Description	Unit	Value
Regeneration Temperature	°C	700

Source: LongiProc, May 2021, Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Opdate Report

17.1.4 Design Technical Indicators

The design technical parameters and indices are as follows: annual ore tonnage to be heap leached is 4.9275 Mt, with a crushed feed size of 80% passing 12.5 mm; the average gold grade of ore stacked on the heap is 0.85 g/t, with a gold recovery of 73.6% and annual gold production of 3.08 t. The average silver grade is 1.26 g/t, with a silver recovery of 63.4% and annual silver production of 3.94 t. The recovery indicators in the BFS design, as shown in Table 17.2, were obtained by back-allocating the testwork recoveries according to oxidation state to the drillhole samples, and then building an integrated geological–metallurgical block recovery model on the basis of the resource model.

The leach recovery prediction model developed by Tetra Tech for heap leaching, expressed specifically as ($Y = Y_0 – (V_0/K)(1 - e^{-Kx})$ or Gold Recovery=$88.824-(111.476/1.125)(1-e^{-1.125\times S\%})$ is considered to be reasonably accurate. It is recommended that this leach recovery prediction model be incorporated into the ore reserve block model, using the sulfur content in each block to predict gold leach recovery.

Heap leaching is a low-capital, low-operating-cost, and power-efficient gold extraction process. However, in actual production, due to design, operational, and environmental factors, the plant recovery is often lower than the leach recovery indicated by laboratory column tests, typically by about 3%–5%. SRK considers that reducing the predicted gold leach recovery by 3% is appropriate for use as the gold recovery for the Tulkubash heap leach plant.

Table 17.2: Heap Leach Production Indicators in the BFS Design and SRK Adjusted Values

Description	Unit	BFS Design
Annual Heap Leach Ore Tonnage	kt/a	4,928
Average Gold Grade	g/t	0.85
Average Silver Grade	g/t	1.26
Stacked Gold Quantity	kg/a	4,188
Stacked Silver Quantity	kg/a	6,209
Gold Recovery	%	73.6
Silver Recovery	%	63.4
Gold in Doré	kg/a	3,083
Silver in Doré	kg/a	3,936

17.1.5 Issues for Discussion

Although the LongiProc 2021 BFS demonstrates a high level of technical expertise, several key issues still warrant further discussion:

- For primary crushing, whether to use a jaw crusher or a gyratory crusher should be further evaluated.
- The testwork ore size was 100% −12.5 mm (80% −9.5 mm), whereas the design ore size is 80% −12.5 mm. As ore size is an important factor affecting both heap permeability and gold leach recovery, it is recommended to re-evaluate the designed heap leach feed size. SRK recommends

taking representative samples of the planned heap-leach oxidized ore and conducting a series of column leach and percolation tests at different crush sizes to determine the optimal ore size and to verify leach recovery.

- Whether heap construction should be carried out using dump trucks in combination with bulldozers, or by a conveyor stacking system (heap stacker) in combination with bulldozers, should be further evaluated.
- Whether to use lime or caustic soda as the protective alkali should be assessed by conducting scaling tests to evaluate the risk of scale formation and nozzle blockage in the drip irrigation emitters.
- For the elution–electrowinning equipment, it is recommended to adopt a high-temperature (150°C) elution system with electrowinning at the same temperature, eliminating the need for heat exchangers and improving thermal efficiency.
- For gold mud smelting, it is recommended to use a medium-frequency induction furnace rather than a diesel-fired furnace.
- In view of the relatively high silver content in the gold doré, it is recommended to refine the electrowon sludge to separate gold and silver, producing separate gold bar and silver bar.

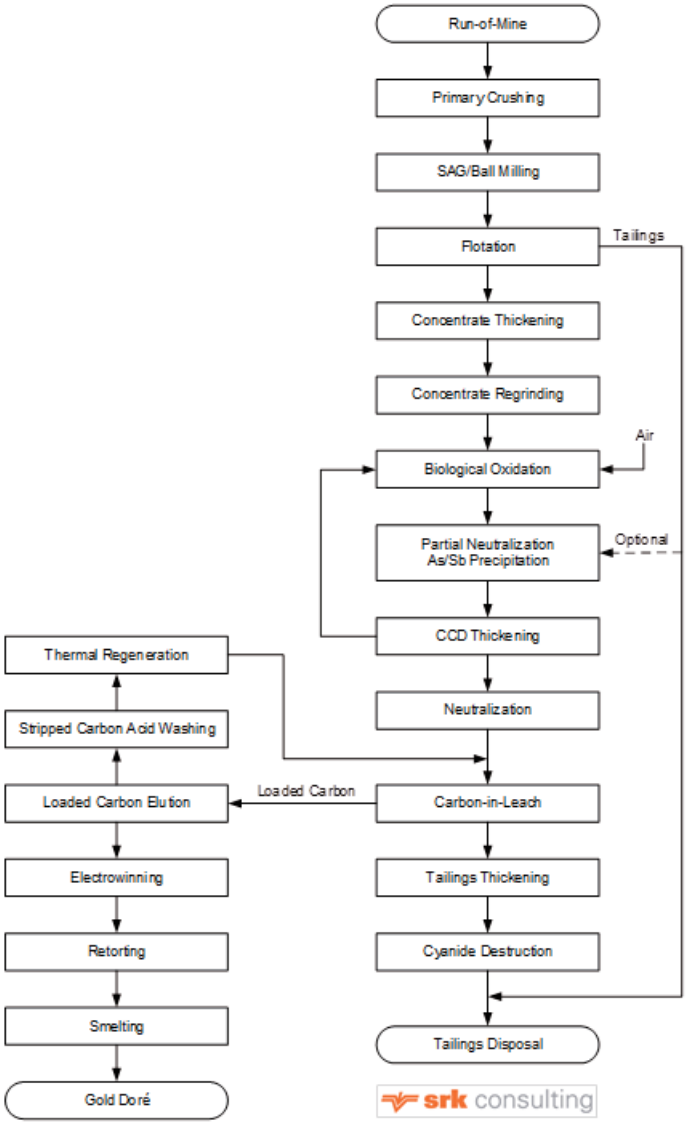
17.2 Kyzyltash Zone

The Kyzyltash mineralization is characterized as unoxidized, refractory gold mineralization. Extensive metallurgical testwork has recommended a Flotation–BIOX–CIL flowsheet, with overall laboratory gold recoveries of 82.2% for the Main Zone and 88.2% for the Contact Zone. A conceptual metallurgical flowsheet is shown in Figure 17.2.

No feasibility study has yet been completed for the Kyzyltash deposit. Based on the current metallurgical test results, SRK considers the selected process route appropriate and recommends that:

- Detailed flotation testwork be carried out, including regrinding and cleaning of roughing concentrates, followed by optimization tests on POX–CIL, Albion–CIL, and BIOX–CIL flowsheets for the cleaning concentrates, in order to obtain detailed process parameters and performance indicators; and
- A project development feasibility study be undertaken, including a trade-off study comparing the three pre-oxidation–CIL options mentioned above, to facilitate early development of the sulfide ore resources.

Figure 17.2: Conceptual Metallurgical Flowsheet for Kyzyltash Zone



Source: PPT February 2024, Kyzyltash Trade-off Processing

18 Project Infrastructure

18.1 Introduction

Site infrastructure has been laid out along the Sandalash and Kumbeltash valleys to optimise haul distances, make use of natural topography, and respect exclusion and setback requirements. The principal surface facilities include the open pit, waste rock dump, haul and access roads, explosives and Ammonium Nitrate (AN) storage platforms, Run-Off-Mined (ROM) pad and crushing plant, heap leach and Adsorption – Desorption – Recovery (ADR) facilities, power and water supply, camp, mine workshop, batch plant and ancillary buildings.

Key infrastructure elements are as follows:

Open pit and waste rock dump

- The open pit and Waste Rock Dump (WRD) will be located at the north end of the site, on the eastern side of the Sandalash River, approximately halfway up the valley side.
- The permanent mine maintenance workshop will be located adjacent to the WRD, and at least 500 m from the open pit.

Roads and mine access

- The main mine road is the Ore Haul Road, which connects the pit to the ROM pad at the crushing facility.

Explosives and AN storage

- The explosives storage facility will be located on a cut-and-fill pad on the eastern side of the Sandalash Valley, upstream of the confluence of the Sandalash River and the Kumbeltash Stream.
- The AN storage facility will be located on the eastern side of the Sandalash Valley, upstream of the confluence of the Kumbeltash Stream and Sandalash River, on a cut-and-fill, bunded pad accessed via a spur road off the main north–south haul road.

Camp and services

- The accommodation camp will be located in the Sandalash Valley, approximately midway between the open pit and the process area, to limit disturbance from mine and plant operations.
- Boreholes supplying the camp will be installed adjacent to the Sandalash River, as close as practicable to the camp.

ROM pad and crushing facility

- The ROM pad is located halfway up the valley side to use the natural topographic fall for gravity feeding into the crusher feed bin.
- The primary crusher location is dictated by the ROM pad position and the requirement to have the ROM bin immediately below and close to the ROM pad.
- The crushing plant will comprise four fabricated steel buildings: a primary crusher building, bypass screen building, secondary and tertiary crusher building, and a screen house.
- Crusher offices will be housed in portable buildings.

Heap leach pad and ADR plant

- The heap leach pad will be located at the southern end of the site in the Dry Valley.
- The ADR plant pad will be located on the eastern side of the Kumbeltash Valley, aligned lengthwise along the contours between the outer limit of the water-exclusion zone and the steeper section of the valley side.
- Fabricated steel buildings will be provided in the ADR plant area, with portable buildings used for ADR offices.
- The reagent storage building in the ADR area and the workshop/warehouse building may be either portable or fixed, subject to final approval by the Kyrgyz authorities.

Power supply

- The power station will be located in reasonable proximity to its principal loads, namely the crushing plant and the ADR plant.

Process water supply

- Water for the processing facilities will be sourced from production bores located near the plant area and adjacent to the Kumbeltash Stream.

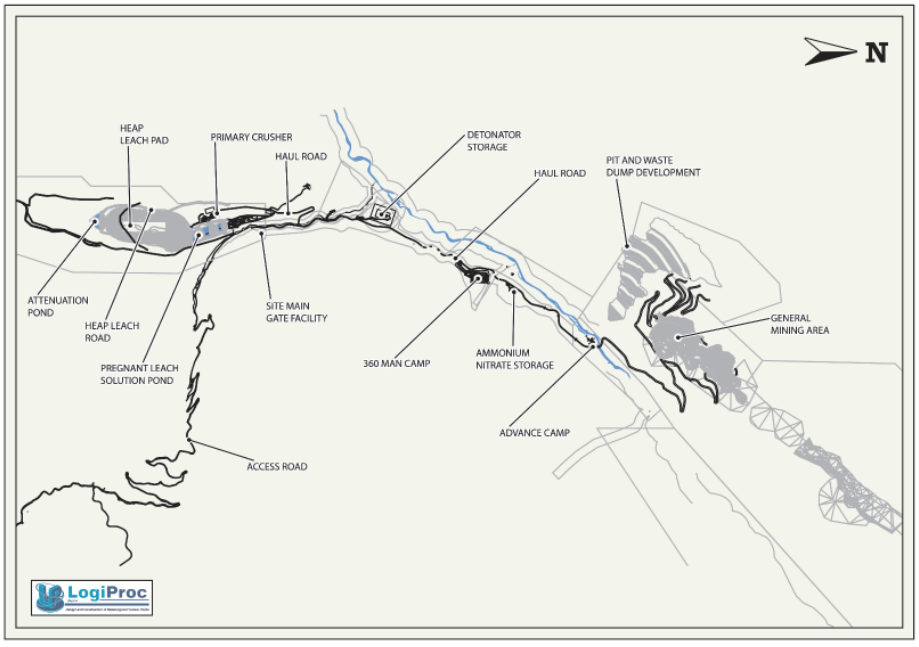
Administrative and ancillary buildings

- Portable buildings will be used for administration offices, clinic, laboratory, ADR offices and crusher offices.
- The gatehouse will be situated where the new Kumbel Pass road enters the mine site, near the process area, to control site access.

Batch plant

- The concrete batch plant will be located in the Dry Valley, in proximity to the heap leach and process infrastructure.

Figure 18.1: Overall Site Layout of the Chaarat



Sources: BFS 2021

18.2 Access Road

The primary mine access road is the Ore Haul Road, which extends from the open pit to the ROM pad at the crushing facility. Additional pit access roads comprise: the Pit Road to the Main Zone (constructed in Phase 1), the Pit Road from the Sandalash Bridge to the Main Zone (constructed in Phase 2), and the Pit Road to the Waste Dump. Other mine-area roads include the Ammonium Nitrate Platform Access Road, the Detonator Platform Access Road and the Camp Platform Access Road.

Roads are not considered permanent structures under the water-exclusion regulations, and their alignments therefore make use of the water-exclusion zone in the valley floor where appropriate. Site roads have been designed to common criteria that account for road function, vehicle type and speed, including: a maximum design speed of 30 km/h; minimum sight distance of 15 m; minimum single-lane width of 2 times, and two-lane width of 3.5 times, the width of the largest vehicle; safety berm height of two-thirds of the largest wheel diameter with 1V:1H berm slopes; road widening on curves by a factor of 1.18; drainage ditches on both sides (minimum depth 0.6 m, side slopes 1V:2H adjacent to the carriageway and 1V:1H externally); maximum gradients of 10% for haul-truck roads and 20% for light-vehicle roads; and maximum gradients of 4% on curves and 0% at switchbacks. The mined-ore haul road to the ROM pad and the crushed-ore haul road from the loadout station to the heap leach pad are each designed to a total width of 15 m (including berms and ditches) to accommodate two-way dump-truck traffic in accordance with the mine plan.

18.3 Power Supply

Accommodation, construction and ancillary facilities will be supplied from two existing 400 kVA diesel generator sets, with remote sites powered by stand-alone, self-contained generator packages. The power infrastructure comprises a diesel-generator power station, a diesel fuel farm, internal utilities, and distribution to all site facilities via two 10 kV feeder circuits.

18.4 Water Supply

Potable water for the site will be provided by a containerized treatment plant rated at approximately 80 m³/d, sufficient to meet the forecast demand for the camp and associated facilities. The plant will comprise a raw water tank, chlorine dosing unit, sand filter, activated carbon filter and ultraviolet disinfection system, all housed in a 20-ft container that can be relocated if required. Design packages for the pump house and water purification system have been completed, and the internal camp water-supply network is approximately 75% complete.

Raw water will be sourced from a borehole installed by Chaarat near the Sandalash River; pump-test results from two boreholes indicate a combined sustainable yield of about 4.23 m³/h, which is adequate for the camp requirement of roughly 85 m³/d. The main potable-water plant will be located at the 360-person camp. The ADR plant will have a dedicated potable-water tank and small treatment unit, with local distribution within the ADR area. The administration area, laboratory buildings and other locations (e.g., main gate) will each be equipped with storage tanks that will be replenished periodically by a potable-water tanker truck from the camp.

18.5 Site Communication

Site-wide voice and data communications will be provided via a commercial cellular network, using three telecommunications towers located at Chatkal, Kumbel Pass and the main gatehouse, which will host the cellular hardware. A site local area network (LAN) will not be installed.

The Project communications systems will comprise a site-wide mobile phone service, a camera surveillance system and a site-wide radio network, with radio transmitters mounted on the existing cellular masts.

18.6 Surface Maintenance Workshop and Fuel Storage

A transitional mine maintenance facility will be established on flat ground near the bridge below the open pit, outside the 100 m river exclusion zone. This temporary facility, to be provided and operated by the mining contractor, will include storage, a warehouse, tyre and welding workshops, a vehicle wash bay and associated infrastructure.

A permanent mine maintenance workshop is planned adjacent to the Waste Rock Dump, at least 500 m from the open pit. This location minimises preparatory earthworks and reduces long-term exposure to geohazards in the Sandalash Valley. The permanent pad will be constructed later in the project and will provide covered workshop space for repair and servicing of mobile equipment and vehicles, a wash pad, welding shop, parts storage and nearby office accommodation.

Diesel fuel will be procured from multiple suppliers to meet all site requirements, including mining equipment, power generation and drill rigs, using diesel of EURO 3 quality or higher. The fuel supply

contractor has established an interim fuel storage facility (mobile tank, >50 t) on the Chatkal side of the Kumbel Pass, supplied by bulk deliveries in trucks of up to 40 t capacity; smaller fuel trucks then transport fuel to the storage facility at the Tulkubash site, which can be expanded as required. Once the Kumbel Pass–to–site access road is upgraded, the off-site intermediate storage facility may no longer be required.

18.7 Explosive Magazine

Detonators and bulk explosives will be stored on the same platform but in separate, purpose-built structures. The detonator storage facility will consist of portable buildings or containers constructed by the mining contractor in collaboration with the explosives supplier and will include ancillary infrastructure such as office containers.

Earthworks for the detonator storage platform have commenced, with approximately 36,500 m³ of material moved and about 75% of the pad completed. The explosives storage facility will be situated on a cut-and-fill pad on the eastern side of the Sandalash Valley, upstream of the confluence of the Sandalash River and Kumbeltash Stream. A geohazard assessment identified minor rockfall and boulder-debris risks at this location; these are considered manageable with appropriate mitigation measures. Ammonium nitrate (AN) will be stored separately from the detonator storage area in a fenced and guarded facility, in accordance with Kyrgyz regulations. AN is not considered explosive until mixed with fuel oil and therefore does not require an explosive exclusion zone..

18.8 Camp and Building

A contractor-operated, portable accommodation facility is planned in lieu of the originally conceived fully constructed permanent camp. The facility is being designed and implemented to comply with the minimum statutory requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic applicable to temporary accommodation facilities.

The initial design capacity of the camp is 360 persons, with provision to expand to a maximum of approximately 450 persons if required. The camp will provide accommodation for management, supervisors and general labourers, as well as associated service buildings including kitchen, laundry, clinic, reception and recreational facilities. Security fencing will enclose the camp perimeter, with controlled pedestrian and vehicular access gates.

The mining contractor is responsible for the construction, management and operation of the accommodation camp. The contractor's scope includes clearing and grubbing, earthworks for the camp platform, foundations as required, supply and installation of all accommodation and service units, and camp operation. Borehole water supply is excluded from the contractor's scope.

Earthworks for the 360-person camp platform are substantially complete. To date, approximately 87,000 m³ have been excavated and 103,000 m³ backfilled. The camp platform is reported to be approximately 98% complete.

The main camp development is being executed in two phases:

- Phase 1 – Workers' Dormitory:
  - The design and fabrication of a workers' dormitory providing 80 beds, together with associated ancillary facilities, has been completed. Approximately 60% of the dormitory units have been delivered to site and installation is approximately 50% complete.

- Phase 2 – Service and Management Facilities:
  - The design of the kitchen, canteen, management accommodation and recreation facilities is approximately 80% complete. Further detailed engineering and procurement will be required prior to full installation and commissioning.

Upon completion of both phases, the camp infrastructure is expected to meet the accommodation and support requirements for the planned workforce, within the stated capacity range.

18.9 Security

Site security and access control will be centred on a main gatehouse complex located where the mine access road enters the site, following passage through the Chatkal Station yard, which is the sole vehicular access route to the mine. The gatehouse will function as the primary control point for all vehicles and personnel entering the site and will accommodate security personnel and access control facilities, the emergency response team, an induction room for safety and security inductions, a truck weigh scale, and fire truck parking with associated emergency response infrastructure. A dedicated helipad for medical emergency evacuation will be constructed within a suitably flat, segregated area of the site and will be clearly demarcated, including a marked "H" for visibility from the air.

The ADR plant will be established as a secure process area with controlled, pedestrian-only access. Entry and exit will be via a dedicated security container fitted with turnstiles and search rooms for personnel in both directions, thereby providing controlled, monitored and auditable access to the ADR process facilities. This configuration is intended to limit unauthorized entry and enhance security around the precious metal process stream.

Security provisions for the ADR and gold room operations have been included in the project budget, excluding the building structure for the gold room, which is addressed elsewhere in this report. The security scope includes provision for a vault door, safe(s) for bullion and high-value material storage, and stand-alone CCTV cameras and associated monitoring equipment. These measures are designed to provide an appropriate level of physical security, access control and surveillance for precious metal handling and storage, consistent with industry practice and applicable regulatory requirements.

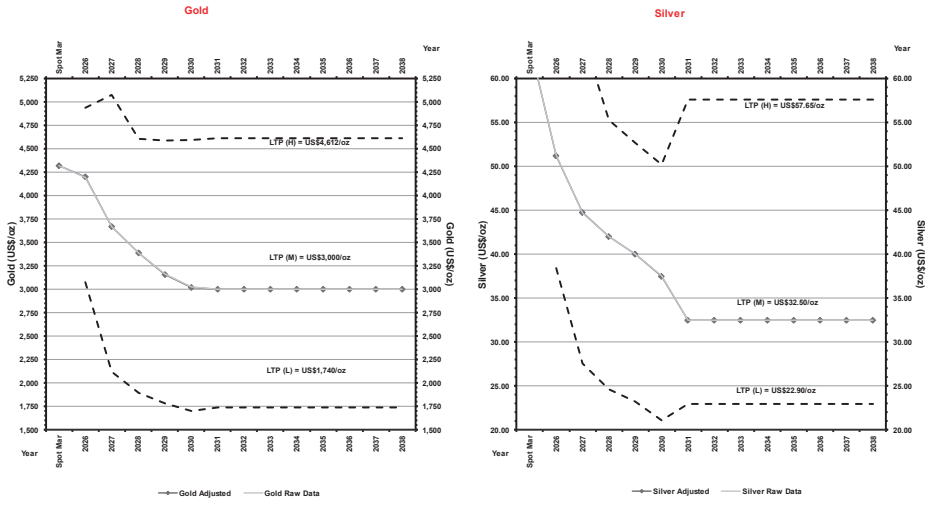
19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Commodity Prices

Neither Chaarat, nor SRK has conducted a market study in relation to Gold and silver Dore which will be produced by the Project. Gold and Silver are freely traded commodities on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.

Figure 19.1 below represent independent analyst, Consensus Market Forecasts ("CMF") for the gold and silver outlooks (in real USD), which was issued in December 2025. The commodity price forecasts are considered by SRK to reflect a reasonable outlook for the future.

Figure 19.1: Outlook for Gold and Silver Prices by CMF



Sources: CMF, released on December 20, 2025

Table 19.1 shows the prices for Gold and Silver. These commodity prices are dynamic and are derived from Consensus Market Forecasts (CMF), published by Consensus Economics Inc., to which SRK subscribes annually. The base pricing model applies data as of December 15, 2025. During the preparation of the technical report by SRK, the silver price increased significantly. SRK also referred to the price forecast released by CMF in March 2026, in which the silver prices for 2026 and 2027 reflect the near-term changes in early 2026. SVM ultimately recommended that, in the technical-economic analysis, the updated price forecast be used for the silver price in the first three years. Since the long-term price shows little difference from the December forecast for other metals price, the December forecast prices should continue to be adopted.

Table 19.1: Pricing Assumptions for Economic Analysis

Commodity	Units	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	LTP
Gold	USD/oz	3,670	3,390	3,160	3,020	3,000	3,248
Silver	USD/oz	66.50	42.00	40.00	37.50	32.50	43.70

Source: CMF, 15 December 2025; CMF, March 16, 2026

19.2 Operational Contracts

There is no available operational contract for review.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community Review Objective

The objective of this due diligence review is to identify and or verify the existing and potential Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community liabilities and risks, and assess any associated proposed remediation measures for the Chaarat Gold Project.

20.2 Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community Review Process, Scope, and Standards

The process for verifying the environmental permitting and licensing compliance and operational conformance for the Chaarat Gold Project comprised a review and inspection of the projects' environmental management performance against:

- Kyrgyzstan national environmental regulatory requirements; and
- World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC) environmental standards and guidelines, and internationally recognised environmental management practices.

The methodology applied for this environmental review of the Project consisted of a combination of documentation review, site visit and interviews with company technical representatives.

20.3 Environmental Regulatory Framework

The Kyrgyzstan environmental legislation is mainly comprised of national laws, regulations, statutes and decisions. The key pieces of environmental legislation include:

- Water Code (2025)
- Forest Code (1999)
- Land Code (2025)
- Law on Subsoil (2018)
- Law on Atmospheric Air Protection (1999)
- Law on Ecological Expertise (1999)
- Law on Environmental Protection (1999)
- Law on Production and Consumption Waste (2023)
- Law on Tailings and Mining Dumps (2001)
- Law on General Technical Regulation on Ensuring Environmental Safety (2009)
- Regulation on the Procedure for Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (2015)

The Law on Subsoil of the Kyrgyz Republic (1999) establishes environmental protection as a core legal obligation of subsoil use, requiring mining projects to fulfill responsibilities related to environmental impact assessment, pollution prevention and control, waste and tailings management, as well as land reclamation and ecological restoration throughout the entire project lifecycle, including permitting, construction, operation, and mine closure. These obligations are continuous in nature and remain subject to legal accountability.

The Law on Ecological Expertise (1999) regulates the relationship between the environment and the potentially negative impact of economic activities like mining. It states that it complements the constitution and Law on Environmental Protection (1999). Prior to the commencement of prospecting, exploration, or mining activities, the relevant work programme must undergo State environmental expertise and obtain a positive expert conclusion issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision. The absence of such a positive conclusion constitutes legal grounds for the termination of subsoil use rights.

Another key document is the Regulation on the Procedure for Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (2015), which establishes the procedures for impact assessment with the goal of preventing or mitigating impacts on the environment. This regulation is subject to the Law on General Technical Regulation on Ensuring Environmental Safety (2009), which determines the permissible levels of impact on the environment.

20.4 Permitting and Approvals

The development and operation of a gold mining project require the obtainment and maintenance of a range of environmental permits and approvals. Key requirements typically include a positive conclusion of the environmental impact assessment through State Ecological Expertise/Environmental Review, environmental permits for emissions to air and discharges to water, water use rights, land use agreements, and permits related to hazardous materials management.

Chaarat has currently obtained temporary land use rights for nine land plots with a total area of 1,410.476 hectares. These plots will be used for mining operations, the processing plant, access and haul roads, ancillary facilities, and camps. Except for one plot designated for the project access road, which is valid until the end of 2031, all other land use rights are valid until 25 June 2032.

20.5 Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecological Expertise

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) system in the Kyrgyz Republic comprises two interrelated components: (i) OVOS (the Russian acronym for "Environmental Impact Assessment"), and (ii) Ecological Expertise, also referred to as the State Environmental Review (SER). A screening process based on prescribed screening lists is used to determine whether a proposed project is subject to environmental assessment requirements. Where applicable, the OVOS is carried out by a qualified OVOS developer engaged by the project proponent. Following the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), public consultations are conducted, and the EIA is subsequently revised to reflect comments received from the public. The finalized OVOS report, together with the Statement of Environmental Consequences and other supporting documentation, is then submitted to a state expert commission for the State Environmental Review. Based on the review outcome, the project may be approved, rejected, or referred for re-examination.

An OVOS (EIA) was developed in 2015, updated in 2017 and revised in 2019 by Ken-Too to local standards. An Environmental Review (technical assessment of the environmental baseline) was carried out in 2013 by Askar Davletbakov, presenting results of a field survey of soil, flora and fauna surveys developed in and around the Project area. A social review of local communities was carried out by Leshem Scheffer in 2011.

A preliminary ESIA to international standards, namely IFC Performance Standards, was produced in Q3 2017, an update to this was completed in 2018 and the ESIA was disclosed at a public hearing,

following a 30-day consultation period in August 2018. The latest ESIA documents are completed in May 2021 to reflect the current Project design as defined in the 2019 LogiProc Feasibility Study.

SRK has reviewed these documents against Kyrgyzstan legislation and recognised international industry environmental management standards, guidelines and practices. SRK reviewed the 2021 ESIA report and concluded that the environmental study basically covered the main production facilities including open pit, waste rock dumps, heap leach, adsorption desorption recovery plant, haul roads, stock piles, camp and workshops.

20.6 Environmental and Social Aspects

20.6.1 Flora and Fauna

As the Project advances to the construction and operation stages, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity baseline study. This study can serve as the foundation for biodiversity conservation and action plans during the project development.

The baseline for biodiversity and ecosystems potentially affected by the Project has been developed in accordance with Kyrgyz Republic conservation laws and relevant international conventions. Data collection spans a ten-year period through four major baseline surveys, complemented by earlier ecological studies conducted from 2009 to 2019.

The ESIA summarizes information from both desk-based research and primary field surveys carried out between 2012 and 2019. Field surveys were designed based on literature reviews and consultations with biodiversity specialists, targeting key taxonomic groups and species considered likely to occur within the Project Study Area. Survey efforts focused primarily on areas directly affected by the mine, as defined during the mine design process.

According to the baseline study, 259 plant species have been recorded at the deposit, representing 41 families. Notable rare groups include subendemic species such as Arenaria talassica Adyl. The site hosts one species endemic to Kyrgyzstan and at least 20 species endemic to the Western Tien Shan region. Two species are listed in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan (2007) and the USSR (1984): Kaufmann's Tulip (Tulipa kaufmanniana Regel) and Juno orchids (Juno orchioides (Carr.) Vved). While the Juno orchid occurs in the wider area, it has not been observed within the Project's affected area.

A total of 24 mammal species have been recorded on site, although a few records are based on anecdotal evidence. All species observed during field surveys are classified as "Least Concern" on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, with the exception of the Brown Bear, which is listed in the Kyrgyz Red Book. Brown Bear traces have been found approximately 6 km northeast of the open pits, but no evidence of breeding or hibernation has been observed within the Project area.

Analysis of literature and survey results indicate that no plant (including algal flora), invertebrate, or fish species listed in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan inhabit the water bodies within the Sandalash River basin planned for mineral development. Within the survey area, one amphibian species (Central Asian Toad) and four reptile species (Alai Lidless Skink, Dice Snake, Pallas' Coluber, and Halys Pit Viper) were recorded. All of these species are widespread across Kyrgyzstan, and none of the reptiles are included on the national list of rare or endangered species. The Central Asian Toad and Dice Snake are classified as "Least Concern" on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The impact assessment has identified several priority biodiversity receptors potentially affected by the Project. The mitigation hierarchy has been applied to avoid, minimize, and restore impacts wherever possible, before considering offsets for any significant residual impacts. Chaarat's goal is to achieve no net loss (NNL) of biodiversity for the Project. The Project will also implement a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), which outlines all biodiversity-related measures to be undertaken throughout the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project infrastructure.

The ESIA mentioned that the current World Heritage site boundary (Western Tien Shan – Besh Aral / Sandalash Area) overlaps part of the Project, extending northeast to include Dry Valley, Kum-Bel Pass, and the northern side of the Tulkabash Valley. However, the Deputy Director of the Kyrgyz Republic's State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry has informed UNESCO that the inscribed area is incorrect. Assuming this was a genuine mistake, the designation is not expected to materially affect project viability. This ESIA has therefore been prepared on the basis that the UNESCO World Heritage designation does not apply to the site. If UNESCO maintains the designation, the Project would need to be reassessed. At the time of writing, no response from UNESCO has been issued, and this issue must be resolved before finalizing the ESIA.

20.6.2 Water Management

The Sandalash River runs through the Project valley and continues southward until it joins the Chatkal Valley. In the Project area, the river generally follows a southwestward course and is characterised by a moderate gradient, with occasional rapids occurring between sections of fast-flowing water. Further downstream, it enters the Chatkal River near the settlement of Zhany-Bazar, located south of the Project site.

The Sandalash River divides the Project area into two distinct sections and will serve as the ultimate receiving body for surface and groundwater drainage from both sides of the valley. The open pits and the waste rock dump (WRD) are planned for the northern side of the river, while the remaining Project facilities will be situated on the southern side.

The primary water demand for the Project will arise from the irrigation of ore after the crushed material is placed on the heap leach pad, as well as from the need to compensate for solution losses due to evaporation during the leaching process. Water will therefore be required to maintain adequate moisture levels for effective heap irrigation, including the wetting of the crushed ore on the heap. Raw water will be supplemented into the barren solution tank to maintain the required solution balance. Two pumping systems will provide raw water to the Project site. Water wells located to the west of the accommodation camp will supply raw water year-round to the camp and the Mine Contractor's Vehicle Maintenance Workshop. Additional wells planned near the Kumbeltash Stream, on the eastern side of the ADR plant, will deliver raw water throughout the year to the ADR (adsorption desorption recovery) plant, crushers, administration and laboratory buildings, as well as the gatehouse complex.

The overall project water requirement corresponds to a continuous make-up demand of approximately 3 L/s, which is expected to be readily achievable through several properly spaced boreholes drilled into a suitable aquifer. Extracted raw water will be stored in a 1,000 m³ tank before being distributed through a ring main network serving the ADR area, where the primary water demand is related to cyanide preparation and mixing. To ensure reliable operation during cold conditions, appropriate anti-freeze protection measures will be incorporated into the water supply infrastructure.

The potential negative impacts of the Chaarat Gold Project to surface water and ground water are due to the indiscriminate discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater. In addition, the mining activities may lead to the change of the groundwater table. The main wastewater pollution sources of the Project include mine dewatering water, heap leaching wastewater, waste rock leachate, wastewater from maintenance workshop, contact water of industrial site, domestic sewage, etc.

Site drainage will be designed according to the characteristics of different areas and will include sloped terraces and open channels that direct runoff to natural streams. Contaminated stormwater will be captured and contained to prevent release to the environment, while clean runoff from undisturbed areas will be diverted away from potential pollution sources and allowed to disperse naturally. Pit water inflows will be collected in in-pit sumps and ponds prior to reuse for dust suppression or discharge, with additional treatment required to remove dissolved metals before release. No solution from the heap leach pad or ADR plant will be discharged. Wastewater management will include both a biological and an industrial effluent treatment plant, with facilities proposed at the ADR plant and within the camp area.

Sewage will be collected through a sewer network and treated using an underground septic or filtration system. In the camp area, a small prefabricated treatment unit will be installed within a concrete chamber with access provided for maintenance. The facilities will be located near access roads and positioned with consideration of wind direction. Treated wastewater will meet the discharge standards of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the final effluent disposal method will be designed in accordance with national regulations and local soil permeability conditions.

Surface water quality monitoring and analysis were conducted between 2009 and 2019. The most recent sampling was undertaken in October 2018 by Eco Tazalyk (2019), during which six surface water samples and one groundwater sample were collected. The analytical results were compared with the maximum permissible concentrations (MPC) for chemicals in water bodies used for economic, drinking, and cultural purposes. The results indicated that surface water quality was good and that none of the parameters exceeded the relevant MPC limits. Additional surface water sampling was carried out in 2019 by EcoPartner (2019). Consistent with the 2018 findings, the laboratory results from 2019 also showed that all parameters were within MPC limits, confirming that water quality in the Sandalash River and Kumbeltash Stream remains good.

SRK considers the continued collection of baseline water quality data essential for establishing long-term reference conditions against which future discharge data can be compared. SRK further recommends that water quality monitoring be conducted both upstream and downstream of the Project area—including the tailings storage facility—as well as at all locations where site water is discharged.

20.6.3 Waste Rock Management

The waste rock dump (WRD) will be located in the Irisay Valley, which can be reached by haul trucks directly from the pit crest. The location has been selected to be as close as feasible to the mining area in order to minimise haulage distances and improve operational efficiency. Waste rock will be deposited at its natural angle of repose.

Before disposal activities commence in any section of the dump, the ground surface will be prepared by removing the topsoil layer, followed by ripping and compaction. Depressions or low-lying areas will be backfilled with low-permeability material, which will also be ripped and compacted to limit

water infiltration. Surface water flowing from upstream areas will be diverted and controlled through drainage channels constructed above the waste rock dump to prevent run-on. Runoff and seepage generated from the facility will be directed to a sedimentation pond located downstream of the waste rock dump.

In addition to the primary waste rock dump, a smaller in-pit waste dump will be established within the main open pit during the final two years of mining operations. Low-grade material will be stockpiled at a location approximately 500 metres southeast of the main pit.

Most of the waste rock produced at the Tulkubash site consists of barren Tulkubash sandstone. Based on the current geological understanding, this sandstone contains negligible sulphide mineralisation. However, small volumes of interburden associated with the ore zones may contain minor quantities of low-grade sulphides. The current management approach for this limited amount of potentially-acid-generating (PAG) material is to blend it with the much larger volume of non-acid-generating (NAG) waste within the waste rock dump.

20.6.4 Air and Noise Emissions

According to the ESIA (May 2021), the main sources of air pollution in the Project area are fugitive dust and combustion emissions. Fugitive dust is generated during both the construction and operational phases of mine. During construction stage, main sources include overburden removal for the development of the main and satellite pits, excavation and transport of soil, road construction, as well as site preparation activities such as drilling, blasting, quarrying, and building construction for mining facilities. During the operational stage, dust emissions mainly arise from mining activities (including blasting), ore transportation, tipping, conveyor transfer points, and crushing operations. The ESIA (May 2021) indicates that these dust emissions are short-term and temporary, and ESIA predicts that their dispersion patterns will be generally consistent with those observed during the operational phase. Combustion emissions mainly originate from on-site power generation using fuel oil or diesel boilers, internal combustion engines of vehicles and mobile equipment, as well as bullion production processes in the ADR (adsorption desorption recovery) plant. During operation stage, vehicle and diesel equipment exhaust is the major source of pollutants such as NOx, SO_2, CO, CO_2, and particulates.

To mitigate negative impact of dust and combustion emissions, dust suppression measures include regular watering of haul roads to maintain surface moisture (and salting during winter), enclosure of transfer stations, crushing, and screening facilities, and installation of water spray systems at conveyor discharge and unloading points. In addition, during winter when snow cover is present, dust is largely trapped within the snow layer, reducing the risk of atmospheric release or impact on vegetation; upon melting, the dust is transported away by surface runoff. Hence, dust control remains particularly important during dry periods.

For combustion emissions, reduction strategies include prioritizing conveyor transport over truck haulage for ore movement, utilizing energy-efficient electrical and mechanical equipment, and installing and maintaining exhaust control devices on vehicles and equipment to effectively minimize combustion-related emissions.

The ESIA further indicates that there are no permanent residents in the immediate vicinity of the project area, with the closest settlement roughly 10 km away and Besh-Aral National Park positioned 40 km to the west. Based on ESIA (May 2021), the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) will be implemented to minimize the negative impact of air emissions and dust, with appropriate mitigation

measures in place, impacts on mine workers and nearby communities are anticipated to be negligible to minor in both the short and long term.

During the operational phase, activities that may contribute to increases in ambient noise levels include the use of mobile equipment, drilling and blasting, ore and waste extraction, stockpiling, crushing, hauling, stacking, and loading. Existing sensitive receptors (ESRs) that could potentially experience operational noise, and possibly vibration, include residents of the nearby settlements of Bashky-Terek, Korgon-Say, and Kanysh-Kiya. Among these, Bashky-Terek has been identified as the closest settlement to the Project area and therefore the most likely to experience potential noise effects.

Noise modelling indicates that, even during peak operational conditions, the predicted noise levels at Bashky-Terek would be inaudible and well below the recommended daytime and nighttime limits set out in guidance from the IFC, WHO, and the Kyrgyz Republic. These predictions are based on a conservative "worst-case" scenario; in practice, noise levels during most stages of operation are expected to be lower, resulting in even less potential impact at sensitive receptors. The Project will implement standard noise control measures and industry best practices to safeguard both workers and nearby communities. With the application of appropriate mitigation measures, noise levels experienced by surrounding communities will be reduced, thereby minimising potential impacts at sensitive receptor locations. No significant noise and dust emissions were observed during the site visit.

20.6.5 Hazardous Substances Management

Hazardous materials have the characteristics of corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic, flammable and potentially biologically infectious, which pose a potential risk to human and/or environmental health. The hazardous materials will be generated mainly by the project's construction, mining, processing and including explosives, hydrocarbons (i.e. fuels, waste oils, and lubricants), processing reagents, chemical and oil containers. The leaks, spills or other types of accidental releases of hazardous materials may have negative impact on soils, surface water, and groundwater resources.

The siting of the explosive magazine is constrained by the requirement to maintain a minimum 500 m safety exclusion zone. To satisfy this requirement, the explosives magazine will be developed on a prepared platform created through cut-and-fill earthworks. The facility will be positioned on the eastern flank of the Sandalash Valley, located downstream of the confluence of the Sandalash River and the Kumbeltash Stream.

According to the ESIA (May 2021), all reagents are transported to mine site using internationally recognized containers and stored in dedicated, secure storage areas. Specialized storage units for hazardous waste are provided within the waste management facility, where hazardous materials and chemicals are kept in sealed containers with secondary containment measures to prevent leakage into soil, air, or water. Storage areas are constructed with reinforced concrete slab and containment walls equipped with sump, and further secured with safety fencing and bunding. The use of dedicated storage units ensures the effective segregation of incompatible materials, thereby minimizing the risk of adverse chemical reactions. In addition, Cyanide is transported in bulk bags containing sodium cyanide briquettes, typically packed in wooden crates and shipped in containers to the plant site. Upon arrival, the cyanide bags are stored in a secured facility with bunds and fencing near ADR plant, where they are diluted in batches. The storage tanks are sized to accommodate approximately 24 hours' supply of cyanide solution.

The classification and disposal activities are strictly conducted in accordance with waste disposal instructions issued by Chaarat, ensuring the segregation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams. Waste is disposed of according to its characteristics through incineration, landfill, or off-site transfer, including the off-site disposal of used lubricating oil, incineration of clinical waste in dedicated units, cleaning and compaction of reagent containers prior to landfilling, and incineration of sodium cyanide boxes.

For submission as part of the ESIA (May 2021), a cyanide management plan has been developed for the project in alignment with the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC), to mitigate risks to employees, communities, and the environment arising from the use of cyanide in mining operations. The transportation route for cyanide prioritizes main and onsite roads and seeks to avoid secondary roads and densely populated areas, thereby maximizing community safety. Cyanide spill scenario modeling has been conducted to identify and address potential risks during transport, and corresponding emergency response measures have been established. Project infrastructure and cyanide transport systems are designed to comply with ICMC standards, reducing the likelihood of leaks or environmental incidents. In addition, comprehensive staff training ensures that relevant personnel are fully informed of and strictly adhere to cyanide management requirements.

20.6.6 Occupational Health and Safety

A well developed and comprehensive safety management system comprises site inductions, site policies, safe work procedures, training, risk/hazard management (including signage), use of personal protective equipment ("PPE"), emergency response process, incident/accident reporting, an onsite first aid/medical centre, designated safety responsibilities for site personnel, regular safety meetings and a work permit/tagging system. SRK reviewed the Project's safety production management system, regulations of hygiene and safety, occupational health and safety plan, and emergency response plan, and concluded that the development of these plans complies with good international industry practice.

The company provided SRK with a summary of accident records for the Project covering the period from to. SRK recommends the company conduct safety record and develop incident analysis reports for the possible injuries in future. The proposed reports analysed the cause of injuries and identified measures to prevent a recurrence, which are in line with international recognized OHS accident monitoring practice.

20.6.7 Mine Closure and Rehabilitation

According to the Law on Subsoil of the Kyrgyz Republic, upon termination of the right to use subsoil, subsoil users are required to liquidate mining property and reclaim the land plot in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Legal entities developing mineral resources on previously allocated land plots must carry out land reclamation activities in accordance with the Regulation on the Reclamation of Disturbed Lands during the Use of Subsoil Resources, approved by the Resolution No. 517 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 18 August 2017. Legal entities and individuals that disrupt the integrity of the land surface during the use of subsoil resources are obliged to utilise reclamation funds to restore the subsoil to a condition suitable for its intended use.

Relevant regulatory acts require that entities engaged in mineral resource development establish a reclamation fund, allocating funds annually for the reclamation of lands disturbed during subsoil use,

and using the fund to bring the land back to a condition suitable for its intended purpose. According to the Law on Subsoil of the Kyrgyz Republic, the funds necessary for mine reclamation must be deposited in financial institutions located in the Kyrgyz Republic. In order to establish a mine reclamation fund, subsoil users are obligated to open a dedicated bank account for mine reclamation in a bank within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic prior to commencing geological exploration or resource development activities.

Chaarat is developing decommissioning, reclamation and closure management plans as standalone documents separate from the ESIA. Closure of the Heap Leach Facility will include rinsing of stacked ore to remove residual cyanide, removal or modification of containment systems, and regrading of the heap to create a stable landform. Suitable cover materials, including stockpiled topsoil, will be applied to support re-vegetation, and drainage measures will be implemented to control runoff. Post-closure monitoring, maintenance and aftercare will be undertaken to ensure long-term stability and rehabilitation. Progressive rehabilitation is not currently planned.

In addition, recognised international industry practice for mine closure and rehabilitation is to develop and implement an operational closure planning process, documented in a Closure and Rehabilitation Plan. This process typically includes identifying relevant stakeholders (such as government authorities, employees, and local communities), undertaking stakeholder consultation to agree on closure criteria and post-closure land use, and maintaining records of these consultations. It also involves establishing rehabilitation objectives aligned with the agreed post-closure land use, defining closure liabilities based on the agreed criteria, developing closure management strategies and cost estimates to address these liabilities, establishing a financial provision mechanism for closure costs, and defining post-closure monitoring programmes to demonstrate compliance with the rehabilitation objectives and closure criteria.

20.6.8 Social Considerations

The Chaarat Gold Project is situated within the Sandalash Range of the Alatau Mountains, in the Chatkal District of Jalal-Abad Oblast in western Kyrgyzstan. It lies near the border with Uzbekistan and is located approximately 300 km southwest of the country's capital, Bishkek. The site can be reached by road, with connections to regional and national rail and air transport networks.

There is no permanent population residing within 20km of the project area, however some communities are present to the south in the Chatkal Valley. The site is located within an undeveloped mountainous area with the nearest settlements located more than 20km away. The closest settlements to the site include the Chakmak Suu, Bashky-Terek, Korgan-Say and Kanysh-Kiya villages located along the Chatkal river, across the mountain rang.

Herders operate across the Chatkal Valley and the highland areas surrounding the Project site. A total of 12 herders are known to be active on land adjacent to the Chaarat Gold Project area, as identified through stakeholder interviews and questionnaires completed by the herders. Consultations with herders indicated that the Project is widely perceived as bringing significant benefits to both herders and the wider community. Key anticipated advantages include economic opportunities for herders to supply products to Chaarat, job creation for unemployed residents, potential growth in livestock numbers, increased local tax revenues, and improvements to infrastructure, particularly roads leading to herding pastures.

In line with international best practice, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared and will continue to be updated as the Project advances. Chaarat also intends to develop a series of public

information materials in both Kyrgyz and Russian throughout the life of the mine. These materials will aim to inform and educate stakeholders about Project developments, potential environmental risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures, while also encouraging greater engagement with the Project team. Stakeholder engagement has been carried out continuously throughout the development of the Project. Chaarat has appointed a full-time Community Relations Manager, supported by Regional Liaison Specialists, to maintain regular and ongoing communication with local communities, NGOs, and other interested organisations and individuals.

In addition, a grievance mechanism has been established to allow community members to submit complaints or inquiries to the company. These can be recorded through a logbook maintained at the local settlement office in Kanysh-Kiya.

Chaarat Gold's main office in the Chatkal Valley is located in Kanysh-Kiya, where stakeholder meetings are held and a grievance register is maintained. Recent stakeholder surveys indicate that most residents interviewed across the Chatkal District are optimistic about the area's economic prospects due to local mining developments and the associated direct and indirect employment opportunities. However, concerns remain regarding the environmental impacts of mining activities in the region, particularly the potential effects of cyanide use in the Chaarat Gold Project.

In 2015, the company sponsored visits for members of local communities to comparable mining areas in Turkey to demonstrate the potential benefits of similar operations for local funding and infrastructure development. According to company representatives, the visit helped strengthen public support for the Project and reduce negative perceptions regarding the potential environmental impacts of developing a mine in the district.

At the 2018 public hearing, stakeholders raised a range of concerns beyond those captured in feedback forms. The Head of Chatkal District Administration and community members highlighted the importance of local employment, expressing the expectation that at least 80% of the workforce should come from the Chatkal region. Numerous questions were also posed about the use of cyanide in processing and its potential impacts. Overall, the community expressed satisfaction with the mitigation and design measures implemented to minimize risks, and they appreciated Chaarat's transparency regarding cyanide use.

Chaarat is currently developing and finalising a Community Investment Policy. Ongoing social investment projects include establishing a core box construction facility and supporting local tailors in setting up a sewing workshop. There is potential to expand the scope of social investment, with research underway to determine future initiatives. A community development plan has also been commissioned and will be implemented for the Project.

The Project's social management framework should be designed to be dynamic and continuously improved, ensuring that engagement strategies, grievance mechanisms, and community initiatives evolve in line with the changing needs of local stakeholders and the Project's development. At the same time, potential social and environmental challenges are acknowledged and proactively addressed through ongoing monitoring, open dialogue, and targeted mitigation measures.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section summarizes the Capex and Opex.

A one-year construction phase is planned at the Chaarat Gold Project in mid-2026, with initial production targeted for mid-2027. The LOM is six years, including the initial construction period.

Initial Capex for project development and infrastructure are derived on technical studies. These estimates also include sustaining Capex and mine closure. Given the project is currently in the development stage, all Opex forecasts are modeled based on technical studies rather than historical site data. All Capex and Opex estimates are reported in USD, based on the BFS 2021.

21.1 Capital Expenditure

21.1.1 Summary

The total LOM Capex for the Chaarat Gold Project is estimated at USD 141.45 million. The LOM Capex is divided into three main categories: Initial Capex, Sustaining Capex, and Closure Cost. The majority of the capital investment is allocated to the initial construction period in 2026 and 2027. A summary breakdown of the LOM Capex is presented in Table 21.1, and the annual expenditure forecast is illustrated in Figure 21.1.

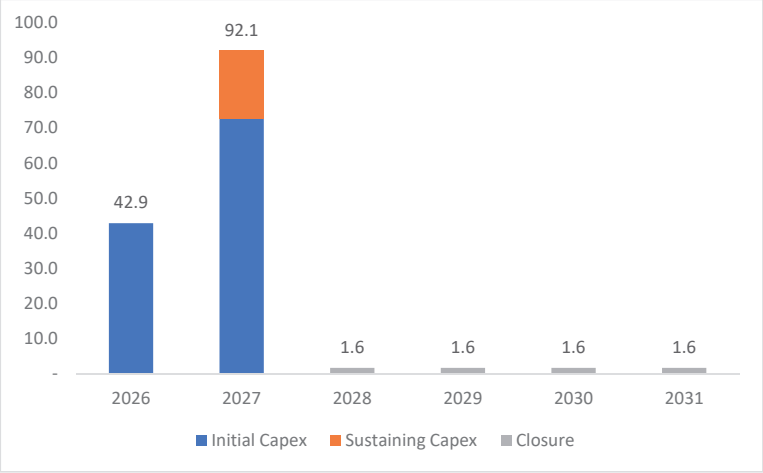
Table 21.1: Summary of Capex for the Chaarat Gold Project

Item	Unit	LOM Total
Initial Capex		
Mining	USD Million	22.00
Infrastructure	USD Million	4.24
Process Plant	USD Million	59.81
Owners' Costs	USD Million	18.91
Contingency (10%)	USD Million	10.50
Sustaining Capex		
Capitalization Stripping	USD Million	19.49
Closure Cost	USD Million	6.51
Total	**USD Million**	**141.45**

Sources: BFS 2021, summarized by SRK

Notes: Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding

Figure 21.1: Capex Investment Plan over LOM



Sources: BFS 2021, summarized by SRK

21.1.2 Initial Capex

The Initial Capex for the Project over the LOM includes Mining, Infrastructure, Processing Plant, Owner's Cost, and a 10% Contingency. The total initial capital is estimated at USD 115.45 million. This expenditure is allocated across the construction period, with USD 42.87 million planned for 2026 and the remaining USD 72.58 million for 2027. The initial Capex over LOM is presented in Table 21.2.

Table 21.2: Initial Capex over LOM

Item	Unit	LOM Total	2026	2027
Mining	USD Million	22.00	5.49	16.51
Infrastructure	USD Million	4.24	1.69	2.54
Process Plant	USD Million	59.81	23.92	35.88
Owners' Costs	USD Million	18.91	7.57	11.35
Contingency (10%)	USD Million	10.50	4.20	6.30
Total	**USD Million**	**115.45**	**42.87**	**72.58**

Sources: BFS 2021, summarized by SRK

Mining

The estimated capital expenditure for mining operations is USD 22.00 million. This capital is divided into four primary areas:

- Pre-Production Operations: This category totals USD 14.18 million and represents approximately 64% of the mining capital cost. The primary component is the contract mining pre-strip at USD 12.60 million. The remaining funds cover the owner mining costs during the pre-strip period,

including personnel, operational expenses, and laboratory costs, along with initial pre-production stacking.

- Mining Roads: The capital cost for road construction is USD 5.25 million. This includes the main ore haul road at USD 2.88 million and the in-pit road network at USD 2.36 million.
- Mining Buildings: An estimated USD 1.64 million is allocated for site infrastructure. The main facility is the mine maintenance workshop, or truck shop, at USD 1.27 million. This category also includes secure storage facilities for detonators and ammonium nitrate.
- General: A total of USD 0.93 million is allocated for the initial mobilization of the mining contractor, Çiftay, and their equipment fleet.

Infrastructure

The estimated capital expenditure for site infrastructure is USD 4.24 million. This budget is divided into two primary categories:

- Camp Facilities: The majority of the infrastructure capital is dedicated to the construction of a 360-man shift camp. The total estimated cost for this facility is USD 3.76 million.
- External Infrastructure: An estimated USD 0.47 million is allocated for off-site infrastructure improvements. This specific provision covers the necessary upgrades to the access road connecting Kumbel Pass to Tulkubash.

Processing

The estimated capital expenditure for the process plant is USD 59.81 million. This budget is divided into seven main areas:

- Heap Leach: The capital cost for the heap leach facility is USD 21.91 million. The largest item is the construction of the heap leach pad, pregnant leach solution dam, and pond at USD 8.49 million. It also includes the attenuation pond at USD 4.22 million and site preparation works at USD 2.46 million.
- Crushing: The crushing circuit requires USD 20.27 million. The main equipment costs are the secondary and tertiary crushers at USD 8.01 million and the primary crusher at USD 6.08 million. Conveyor systems account for USD 3.59 million.
- ADR Plant: The capital cost for the adsorption, desorption, and recovery area is USD 8.65 million. This covers the main plant facility at USD 5.80 million and the electrowinning and gold room at USD 2.35 million.
- Infrastructure: An allocation of USD 5.85 million covers process buildings, process roads, and general plant infrastructure. Key buildings include the laboratory at USD 1.58 million and the warehouse and workshop at USD 1.19 million.
- Power Station: A total of USD 2.41 million is allocated for power distribution and the fuel farm.
- Services and Security: The remaining budget covers general site services for raw and fire water at USD 0.42 million, and security infrastructure at USD 0.30 million.

Owner's Cost

The total estimated owner's capital cost is USD 18.91 million. This capital allowance covers early-stage project execution and site preparation expenses. The budget is divided into four primary areas:

- General and Administrative: This category totals USD 12.82 million. The primary component is project management at USD 9.11 million. Other significant allocations include mobile equipment at USD 0.95 million, camp services at USD 0.84 million, travel at USD 0.46 million, commissioning at USD 0.46 million, and project vehicles at USD 0.46 million. The remaining funds cover process ramp-up, radio communication systems, and other indirect costs such as health and safety, information technology, and office supplies.
- Pre-Production Fuel: The cost for pre-production fuel is estimated at USD 4.55 million. This budget is divided between construction fuel at USD 3.12 million and other general fuel requirements at USD 1.43 million.
- Spares and First Fills: An allocation of USD 1.35 million is provisioned for initial operational readiness. This includes first fills for operational reagents at USD 0.50 million. It also covers initial spare parts for mechanical equipment at USD 0.65 million, electrical equipment at USD 0.16 million, and control instruments at USD 0.03 million.
- Temporary Facilities: The capital cost for temporary site facilities is USD 0.19 million. This budget covers the establishment of borrow pits, stockpiles, and laydown areas at USD 0.10 million, along with a temporary batch plant at USD 0.09 million.

Contingency

An overall project contingency of 10%, is estimated at USD 10.50 million, has been applied to the Initial Capex estimate. This allowance is provided to account for unallocated costs, pricing fluctuations, and unforeseen site conditions encountered during the construction and commissioning phases.

21.1.3 Sustaining Capex

The Sustaining Capex for the Project is estimated at USD 19.49 million. Stripping cost is capitalized as Sustaining Capex when the planned strip ratio exceeds the LOM average strip ratio. When the planned strip ratio is below the LOM average, the cost is recognized as Opex. This deferred stripping approach ensures the capitalization of excess stripping costs required to access future ore.

21.1.4 Closure & Reclamation Capex

The total Closure Cost is forecast at USD 6.51 million.

This expenditure is scheduled as an annual allocation of USD 1.63 million commencing from the first year of full production in 2028.

21.2 Operating Costs

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 274.57 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 16.91/t-milled. The cost estimates are summarized in Table 21.3.

Table 21.3: Summary of Estimated Unit Cash Opex

Item	Unit Cost Assumption	Average Unit Cost (USD/t-milled)	Total Cost over LOM (USD Million)
Mining Cost	1.83 (USD/t-TMM)	9.83	159.59
Extra Ore Mining	0.7 (USD/t-ore)	0.70	11.37
Processing Cost	4.23 (USD/t-milled)	4.23	68.70
Stacking Cost	0.59 (USD/t-milled)	0.59	9.58
Owner's Cost	0.29 (USD/t-milled)	0.29	4.71
SG&A Cost	1.27 (USD/t-milled)	1.27	20.62
Total	**N/A**	**16.91**	**274.57**

Sources: BFS 2021, summarized by SRK

21.2.1 Mining and Extra Ore Mining Cost

The estimated average mining cost is USD 9.83/t-milled, calculated using a base unit rate of USD 1.83/t-TMM. An additional extra ore mining premium is USD 0.70/t-milled, derived from a rate of USD 0.70/t-ore.

Mining operations will be executed by contract mining. The contractor's operational scope includes drill and blast, load and haulage, pit dewatering, equipment operation, road maintenance, and contractor supervision. The contractor mining fee is structured around a unit rate driven by the cumulative volume of material mined and hauled and includes an equipment overhaul component. For the technical analysis, SRK utilized a fixed average unit rate.

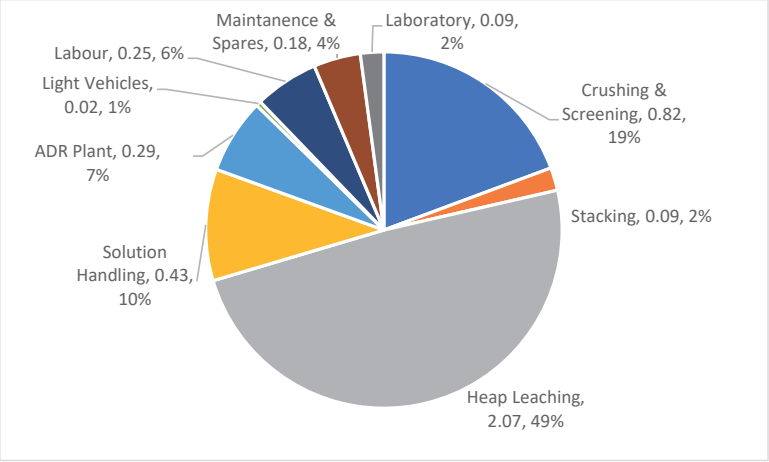
The BFS 2021 cost estimates were based on finalized contract terms with Çiftay. Given the time elapsed since the study, the selection of the mining contractor may be subject to review and re-tendering. The contracted rates derived from the Çiftay agreement explicitly exclude fuel, which the Owner will free-issue to the contractor. Fuel expenses were estimated independently based on projected consumption across all mining unit operations. While the contractor rates and local fuel quotes are based on 2019 real terms, SRK has assessed the effects of inflation and concluded that it has no material impact on the overall cost estimates.

21.2.2 Processing Cost

The estimated average processing cost is USD 4.23/t-milled. The processing cost can be broken down both by operational area and by primary cost component.

Processing cost categorized by operational area is shown in Figure 21.2.

Figure 21.2: Processing Cost Breakdown by Operational Area



Sources: SRK

Processing cost categorized by primary cost component is subdivided into six categories:

- Reagents: Represents the largest cost component at USD 2.26/t-milled. This is primarily driven by leach, adsorption, and detoxification requirements, notably leaching cyanide (USD 1.83/t-milled) and lime for pH modification. It also includes reagents for the stripping circuit and gold room, such as hydrochloric acid, stripping cyanide, sodium hydroxide, activated carbon, furnace diesel, and laboratory supplies.
- Power: Estimated at USD 1.00/t-milled. The primary power draws are crushing and material handling (USD 0.45/t-milled) and solution handling (USD 0.43/t-milled). The remainder covers the carbon-in-column (CIC) circuit, elution, electrowinning, carbon regeneration, reagent mixing, and plant lighting.
- Consumables: Estimated at USD 0.53/t-milled. This allocation covers wear parts and operational consumables for the comminution circuit (cone crushers, jaw crushers, vibrating grizzlies, and screens), loader operations, and piping and drip emitters for the heap leach pad.
- Labour: Estimated at USD 0.25/t-milled, which covers the workforce required for both direct plant operations and dedicated mechanical maintenance.
- Maintenance and Spare Parts: Estimated at USD 0.18/t-milled. This allowance is calculated based on a fixed 5% of the total processing equipment capital cost.
- Light Vehicles: Estimated at USD 0.02/t-milled, accounting for the operation and maintenance of light vehicles dedicated to processing facilities.

21.2.3 Stacking Cost

The estimated average stacking cost is USD 0.59/t-milled. This cost includes material rehandling, transport, and final placement on the heap leach pad.

The stacking operation utilizes loaders, trucks, dozers, and graders. The overall unit cost is derived from the equipment hourly operating rates established in the 2021 BFS. These rates incorporate base equipment rental fees, a 12% VAT, and fuel consumption modeled at a unit price of USD 0.60/L. The total hourly operating costs for the specific rehandling fleet are broken down as follows:

- Loader (Model 980H): Total operating cost of USD 101.28/hr. This comprises a base rental rate of USD 69.00/hr (resulting in USD 77.28/hr inclusive of VAT) and a fuel cost of USD 24.00/hr, based on a consumption of 40.00 L/hr.
- Truck (Model 3342): Total operating cost of USD 51.48/hr. This comprises a base rental rate of USD 39.00/hr and a fuel cost of USD 7.80/hr, based on a consumption of 13.00 L/hr.
- Dozer (Model D8L): Total operating cost of USD 157.28/hr. This comprises a base rental rate of USD 119.00/hr and a fuel cost of USD 24.00/hr, based on a consumption of 40.00 L/hr.
- Grader (Model 140H): Total operating cost of USD 91.88/hr. This comprises a base rental rate of USD 74.00/hr and a fuel cost of USD 9.00/hr, based on a consumption of 15.00 L/hr.

21.2.4 Owner's Cost

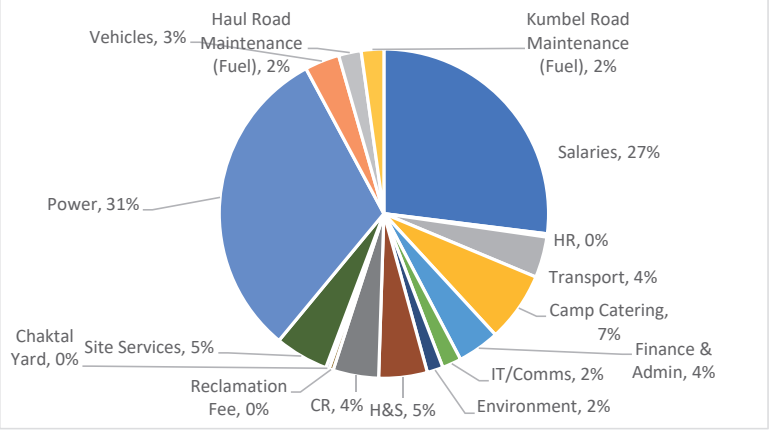
The Owner will have a technical team responsible for the oversight of contract mining operations, grade control management, and the provision of technical services. Owner costs also incorporate site laboratory expenses.

21.2.5 SG&A Cost

The estimated average SG&A cost is USD 1.27/t-milled. This cost includes administrative labor, site support functions, and general corporate overhead.

Based on the 2021 BFS estimates, the total estimated SG&A cost is USD 26.59 million. Figure 21.3 shows that the cost is primarily driven by power and administrative salaries, which together account for over 58% of the total SG&A cost. The remaining cost includes camp catering, site services, health and safety, community relations, and other general administrative support functions.

Figure 21.3: SG&A Cost Breakdown



Sources: SRK

21.3 All-in Sustaining Cost

SRK has estimated future All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) over the LoM, which is shown in Table 21.4. The average AISC over the LoM is USD 1,866/oz.

Table 21.4: Forecast AISC over LOM

Item	Unit	LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining	USDm	171	-	13	49	49	48	12
Processing	USDm	83	-	5	20	20	20	17
S&GA	USDm	21	-	1	5	5	5	4
C1 Cash Cost	USDm	275	-	19	74	74	74	33
Depreciation	USDm	135	7	21	18	15	12	62
C2 Cash Cost	USDm	410	7	41	92	89	86	95
Royalty & Levies	USDm	295	-	20	76	56	71	72
C3 Cash Cost (pre Tax)	USDm	704	7	60	168	145	157	167
Income Tax	USDm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C3 Cash Cost (post Tax)	USDm	704	7	60	168	145	157	167
C3 Cash Cost (post Tax)	USDm	704	7	60	168	145	157	167
- Depreciation	USDm	(135)	(7)	(21)	(18)	(15)	(12)	(62)
- Income Tax	USDm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Sustaining Capital & Closure	USDm	26	-	19	2	2	2	2
Gold Ounce sold	koz	319	-	18.17	76.54	60.42	81.07	82.84
Total - AISC	USD/oz	1,866	-	3,214	1,980	2,180	1,808	1,295

Sources: SRK

22 Economic Analysis

The economic analysis presented in this section is based only on the results of the technical review provided above and some key assumptions. It is provided for technical evaluation and Mineral Reserve estimation purposes only.

The economic analysis of the was conducted using conventional Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") techniques. It is important to note that the purpose of this analysis is solely to demonstrate the economic viability of the Project. The derived NPVs do not indicate the fair market values or the profitability of the Project. The estimated cash flows and NPVs were presented on an after-tax basis, and financing costs were not considered.

The Net Present Value ("NPV") was determined from the project's cash flow using an 8% discount rate as the base case. Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was performed to examine the effects of changes in Capex, Opex, and pricing.

22.1 Principal Assumptions

The cash flow estimate includes only the revenue, costs, taxes, and other factors directly associated with the Chaarat Gold Project. The assumptions are as follows:

- The ROM and finial product is doré and is based on the LOM schedule.
- The local currency for the Chaarat Gold Project is KZT. BFS 2021 is using USD and USD is used for technical-economic analysis.
- SRK does not consider future inflation nor currency and cost fluctuations; the cost remains constant over the LOM.
- Financing is assumed to be on a 100% equity basis; no debt or related financing costs have been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Corporate obligations and financing costs are not considered.
- Exploration Capex, which is aimed at discovering additional Mineral Resources that are outside the Mineral Reserves estimates, is not considered during this analysis.
- No salvage value has been included in the technical-economic analysis.
- Working capital will be fully recovered at the end of LOM.
- The reference date or effective date is December 31, 2025.

22.1.1 LOM Physical

The mine production and key technical inputs parameters are described in the previous section. The summary of the key physical assumptions is presented in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic-Analysis

Item	Unit	LOM Total or Average
Physical		
Reserve	Mt	16.24

Item	Unit	LOM Total or Average
Au Grade	g/t	0.82
Ag Grade	%	0.74
S Grade	%	0.15
Capacity (average over stable production)	ktpa	4.28
Mine life (incl. construction)	yrs	6
Processing		
Au Recovery	%	Formula, average 74.2 over LOM
Ag Recovery	%	63.4

Sources: LOM Physical Inputs for Economic Analysis

22.1.2 Tax and Royalties

The tax, government charges, and royalties for the Chaarat Gold Project are mainly corporate income tax, resource tax, which is in term of royalties.

- Standard Corporate Tax

The standard corporate tax rate is 10% of taxable income. However, the Project is exempt from this payment since the royalty is beyond 27%.

- Royalties
  - Fixed Royalty: A fixed royalty of 5% and a non-tax payment of 2% are applied, totalling a fixed base of 7%.
  - Variable Revenue Tax: The project is subject to a progressive revenue tax based on the gold price per troy ounce. This rate ranges from 1% at gold prices below USD 1,300/oz up to 20% when gold prices reach or exceed USD 2,501/oz.
  - Total Applicable Tax Rate: For the purposes of the current economic analysis, a conservative total tax rate of 29% has been applied.

22.1.3 Depreciation

The capital and sustaining expenditures, including development costs, have been depreciated on a unit production basis. The assumed depreciation follows the straight-line method over a period of 6 years.

22.1.4 Working Capital

Working capital is the capital needed to fund operations before revenue is received from the finished product. Working Capital requirements are estimated based on industry benchmarks. Both Debtor Days and Creditor Days are set at 30 days. Over the project's life, the working capital nets to zero.

22.2 DCF Projection

The key economic results from the technical-economic model are shown in Table 22.2.

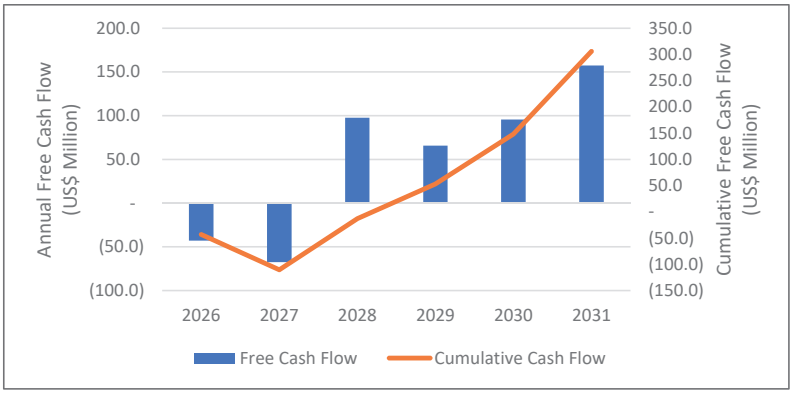
Table 22.2: LOM Key Economic Results

Item	Unit	Value
Production Start date	Date	1-Jan-26
Valuation date	Date	1-Jul-26
Discount rate	USDm	8.0%
Net Present Value, pre-tax	USDm	208.6
Net Present Value, post-tax	USDm	208.6
IRR	%	59%
Payback	in year	3

Sources: SRK

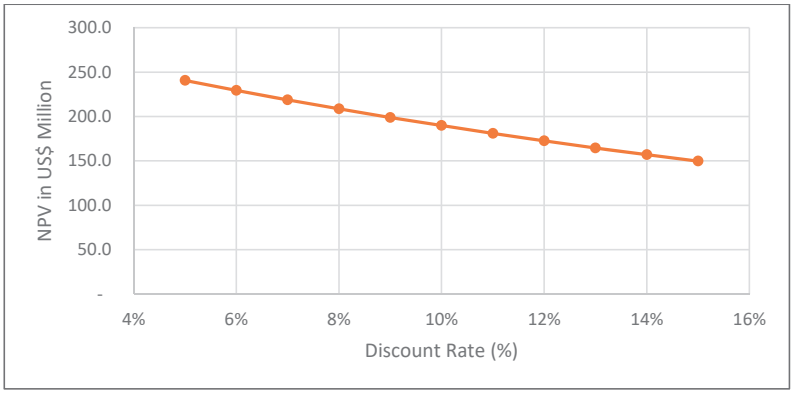
The projection for Project operation shows a positive economic prospect. At a discount rate of 8%, the NPV of the Project is USD 208.6 million. The sensitivity of NPV against discount rate is presented in Figure 22.2. The annual cash flows are presented graphically in Figure 22.1 and in tabular form in Table 22.3.

Figure 22.1: Cash Flow Profile



Sources: SRK

Figure 22.2: NPV versus Discount Rate



Sources: SRK

Table 22.3: LOM Production and Cash Flow Forecast

Operating costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining	USDm	171	-	13	49	49	48	12
Processing	USDm	83	-	5	20	20	20	17
S&GA	USDm	21	-	1	5	5	5	4
Total	**USDm**	**275**	-	**19**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**33**
Royalties	USDm	295	-	20	76	56	71	72
Total (incl. royalties)	**USDm**	**569**	-	**39**	**150**	**130**	**145**	**106**

Capital costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Initial Capex	USDm	115	42.9	72.6	-	-	-	-
Sustaining Capex	USDm	19	-	19.5	-	-	-	-
Closure	USDm	7	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	**USDm**	**141**	**42.9**	**92.1**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**

Unit costs		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining	USD/t mined	10.53	-	13.1	11.7	11.8	10.6	5.1
Processing	USD/t milled	5.11	-	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
S&GA	USD/t milled	1.27	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total	**USD/t**	**16.91**	-	**19.5**	**18.0**	**18.2**	**17.0**	**11.4**

Cash flow		LOM	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Net revenue	USDm	1,017	-	67	261	193	246	250
Operating costs	USDm	(275)	-	(19)	(74)	(74)	(74)	(33)
Royalties	USDm	(295)	-	(20)	(76)	(56)	(71)	(72)
Closure Costs	USDm	(7)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Change in net working capit	USDm	-	-	(4)	(12)	5	(4)	15
Capex	USDm	(141)	(43)	(92)	-	-	-	-
Tax paid	USDm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Cash Flows	USDm	299	(43)	(68)	98	66	96	158

Sources: SRK

22.3 Sensitivity Analysis

SRK conducted a single-factor sensitivity analysis for the Project to determine which factors significantly impact its economics when considered independently. The analysis focused on metal prices, Capex, and Opex, each tested within a ±30% range. The results showed that the Project is most sensitive to changes in metal prices and least sensitive to variations in Capex. Results of the sensitivity tests are presented in Table 22.4 and Sources: SRK

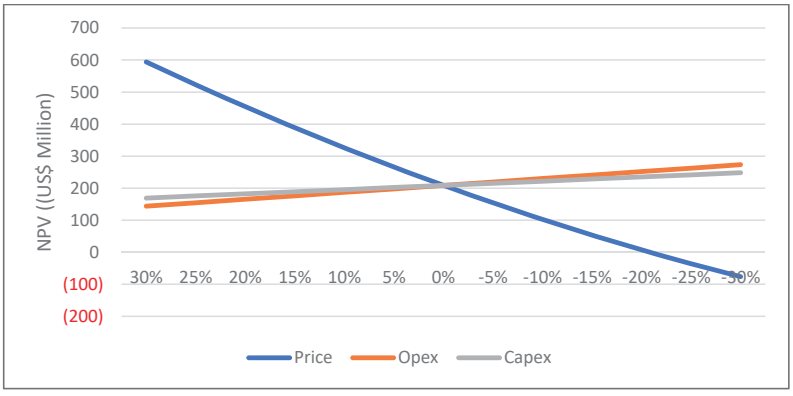
Figure 22.3.

Table 22.4: Sensitivity Analysis Result (@8% Discount Rate)

Variance	Price	Opex	Capex
	NPV @ 8% annual discount rate (USD Million)		
30%	594	144	169
25%	523	155	176
20%	454	165	182
15%	389	176	189
10%	326	187	195
5%	266	198	202
0%	209	209	209
-5%	154	219	215
-10%	103	230	222
-15%	54	241	228
-20%	8	252	235
-25%	(36)	263	242
-30%	(76)	273	248

Sources: SRK

Figure 22.3: Sensitivity Spider Chart (8% Discount Rate)



Sources: SRK

It can be seen that the changes in prices have the greatest impact on the Project's NPV, while Opex and Capex have smaller effects.

To clarify the effects of prices on the Project's NPV, SRK estimated that the break-even price (NPV=0, at 8% discount rate) is around a change of -20.85% from the base scenario prices used in the model, i.e. if the price drops to about 79.15% of the forecasting price, the Project NPV will become negative.

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23 Adjacent Properties

The Chaarat Gold Project is in western Kyrgyzstan, in the southwestern part of the Sandalash Range, on the northwestern side of the Sandalash River, within the Chatkal District of Jalal-Abad Oblast. The project lies approximately 300 km southwest of Bishkek, the capital of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. It is situated within the Tien Shan gold belt, a major metallogenic province that hosts several large deposits, including Muruntau, Daugyztau, Zarmitan, and Kumtor (Figure 23.1).

Figure 23.1: Chaarat Project Location in Tien Shan Belt

Sources: GSI, 2017 and PGs, 2025

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Mining is a relatively high-risk industry. In general, the risk may decrease as a project moves from exploration to development and through to the production stage. The Chaarat Project is a pre-construction Project, has risks existing in different areas. SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and future cash flow of the project and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 24.2. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence:

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- **Major risk**: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (>15% to 20%) on the project cashflow and performance and could potentially lead to project failure.
- **Moderate risk**: The factor, if uncorrected, could have a significant effect (10% to 15–20%) on the project cashflow and performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- **Minor risk:** The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a 7-year timeframe can be considered as:

- likely: will probably occur.
- possible: may occur.
- unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 24.1: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 24.2. The rating of the risks is presented before implementation of control recommendations.

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Table 24.2: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Reserve					
Bias of QAQC accuracy	Pre-2019 stage gold samples of CRMs show higher or lower grades.	More frequent use of standard samples to closely monitor the accuracy of assays and Measured Mineral Resources no longer be reported.	Likely	Minor	Medium
Lack of S data to support robust S grade estimation	In the Tulkubash zone, S assays represent only ~8% of the Au assay data.	Define those areas as Inferred.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of stability and interpretability of the Mineral Resource statements over time	Large discrepancies between the 2024, 2025, and 2026 Mineral Resource statements for Kyzyltash (and similarly for Tulkubash), despite using the same data.	Mineral Resource updates should be completed using consistent or closely comparable technical parameters and methodologies.	Possible	Minor	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Ensure adequate density of drilling ahead of planned mining	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Lack of Measured + Indicated Resources for Reserve conversion	Insufficient high-category resources restrict reserve supplement, possibly mismatching production plans, affecting stable mining, and even shortening the mine life ahead of the LOM plan.	Strengthen geological exploration to discover or upgrade resources classification and supplement the reserve conversion pool.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Mining					
Production plan	Failure to maintain the required waste stripping advance rates, leading to a spatial constraint where scheduled ore blocks become inaccessible.	Monitor waste stripping progress against the LOM schedule and ensure contractor compliance with required vertical advance targets to expose ore benches.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Geotechnical	Localized or large-scale kinematic failures due to the highly blocky rock mass and seismic activity.	Ensure safety monitoring and ground support reviews in adverse zones, alongside continuous geotechnical performance evaluations and the enforcement of controlled final wall blasting.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

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Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Hydrogeological	Pore pressure buildup in the fracture during rapid spring snowmelt impacts highwall stability.	Monitor seasonal groundwater fluctuations and maintain dewatering systems.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Operational Congestion	Limited operating space for the scheduled equipment, causing equipment queuing and reduced operational efficiency.	Align short-term sequences to maximize active working face length and reduce traffic congestion.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Equipment Productivity	Actual equipment availability or cycle times underperforming the LOM assumptions, leading to material movement shortfalls.	Utilize real-time fleet management systems to optimize cycle times and monitor production.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Waste rock management	Inadequate dump sequencing or capacity constraints at the waste rock dump.	Monitor dump construction parameters and execute pit backfilling as scheduled.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Processing					
Gold Recovery in Tulkubash Heap Leach Plant	The designed heap leaching recovery for oxide ore (with total sulfur content not greater than 0.5%) is given by: Gold Recovery = 88.824 −99.09 × (1 − e^(−1.125 × s%)). this formula is derived from bottle-roll tests and column leaching tests, and the actual heap leaching recovery will differ from the test recovery by about 3%–5%.	Based on the recovery formula, a 3% deduction is applied to obtain the predicted actual recovery, i.e., the gold recovery is given by: Gold Recovery = 85.824 − 99.09 × (1 − e^(−1.125 × s%)).	Possible	Moderate	Medium
The designed ore particle size for heap leaching is relatively coarse	Ore particle size is an important factor affecting heap leaching recovery. tests have determined the optimal heap leaching particle size to be 80%-9.5 mm, whereas the heap leach plant is designed for an ore particle size of 80%-12.5 mm, which may reduce recovery due to the coarser feed size.	Conduct a series of column leaching tests at different crushed particle sizes to verify and determine the optimal ore particle size.	Possible	Minor	Low
The designed stacking method may compact the heap and affact the permeability	heap permeability is another important factor affecting heap leaching recovery. the design uses truck + dozer stacking, which may compact the heap and adversely affect the permeability of the heap.	It is recommended to use a conveyor stacker plus dozer stacking to eliminate the compaction effect of trucks on the heap.	Possible	Minor	Low
Protective alkali and scaling of drip capillary tubes	Lime is used in the design as a protective alkali for sodium cyanide to prevent its decomposition. the design adopts a drip irrigation system for solution distribution; however, when lime is used as the protective alkali, it tends to form scale at the drip emitter outlets of the capillary tubes, blocking the emitters, causing non-uniform solution distribution, and consequently reducing the gold recovery.	Conduct a set of column leaching tests using lime as the protective alkali and another set using caustic soda as the protective alkali, to evaluate the potential for scaling and blockage at the drip emitter outlets of the capillary tubes.	Possible	Minor	Low

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Infrastructure					
Power supply	Lack of power supply in heavy load season, leading to production unstable.	Pre-negotiation with the supplier and get the response plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Environment and Social					
Permitting and approvals	If there are obstacles in obtaining environmental permits, project progress may be affected.	Apply for the required permits in a timely manner in accordance with local requirements and the project schedule at each stage.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Negative impact on biodiversity	Construction and operational activities may impact flora and fauna populations as well as their habitats.	Conduct timely reclamation and implement biodiversity management plan.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Project water use may affect other water users and contribute to water pollution.	Project water abstraction may impact nearby herders. Acid mine drainage and other pollutants may contaminate surrounding surface water and groundwater.	Carry out water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of the project area. Stay informed of the water needs of nearby herders in a timely manner.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Social impact and community engagement	Insufficient awareness and lack of communication among nearby herders may lead to opposition to the project.	Implement the stakeholder engagement plan and establish a grievance mechanism.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex and Opex					
Management plan	Poor mine management can lead to cash shortages and delay Capex investment, impacting production.	Use project management system to track cash flow and align spending with the schedule.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Capex increases	Poor planning or budgeting can lead to significant Capex increases that impact financial performance.	Use fixed-price contracts for major equipment and maintain a contingency budget.	Possible	Minor	Low
Opex under forecasted	Significant Opex increases can lead to operational failure or poor financial performance.	Perform regular cost audits and implement cost-saving measures.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Source: SRK

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THAT THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED "WARNING" ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The current understanding of the Chaarat Project geological setting and lithologies, together with the structural and alteration controls and the recognized mineralization styles and settings, is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.

The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the styles of mineralization and target types present within the Project area. The along-strike extent of the currently defined mineralized zones is expected to increase with additional drilling, particularly in areas of subdued topography and beneath post-mineral cover. Numerous occurrences of quartz veining and silicified rock with anomalous metal concentrations have been identified but have not yet been fully evaluated and remain priority targets for follow-up exploration.

The quantity and quality of lithological, geotechnical, collar, and downhole survey data collected during the exploration and drilling programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation. The sampling database adequately reflects the geometry of the deposits, including their dimensions and the true widths of mineralized zones, as well as the style of mineralization. The sampling is considered representative of metal grades within the deposits.

The QA/QC programs are considered adequate to monitor precision, accuracy, and potential contamination. Drilling campaigns routinely incorporated blanks, duplicates, and CRMs, with insertion rates consistent with industry-accepted practice.

Based on 1,162 diamond holes, 21 RC holes and 135 underground tunnel workings available up to December 2025, Mineral Resources were reported for the Chaarat Project. The Mineral Resource estimate followed the CIM Definition Standards.

The Chaarat Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG, is estimated to contain 51.61 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with the average grades of 1.54 g/t Au and 3.59 g/t Ag, 70.64 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.77 g/t Au and 5.56 g/t Ag.

25.2 Mining Method

The mine is designed as a conventional hard rock open pit operation utilizing a standard truck-and-shovel method, targeting the oxide Mineral Resources within the Tulkubash zone. The final pit design extends to a maximum vertical depth of 430 m and encompasses concurrent mining across the main pit and multiple satellite pits.

- Drilling and Blasting employs 127 mm blastholes for standard production and 102 mm blastholes for controlled final wall blasting.
- Loading employs 5.0 m³ hydraulic excavators with 5-meter production flitches to establish 20-meter final benches.
- Hauling employs 34.5-tonne capacity trucks, achieving an optimal 4-pass match suitable for maneuvering the 15-meter-wide dual-lane haul ramps.

The mining method employs a blended feed strategy over the 6-year LOM. To maintain continuous processing throughput and avoid infeasible early-stage pre-stripping, High-Grade and Medium-Grade ore are scheduled concurrently to balance the waste stripping requirements.

The ROM material is mined from the benches and loaded directly into the dump trucks. Ore is transported to the stockpile located south of the and waste is hauled to the waste rock dump located west of the pit.

The Project operates using a contract mining strategy. The selected mining contractor provides all mobile equipment, maintenance, and the operational workforce. The Owner provides overall management, technical services, and grade control supervision to manage the mine operations.

The mine design and operational plans align with good industry practice, demonstrating a technically viable and reasonable perspective for the extraction of eligible Mineral Resources.

25.3 Processing and Metallurgy

Within the Chaarat Project mining license area, the upper part of Tulkubash consists of oxide ore and the deeper part of sulphide ore; Kyzyltash is a carbonaceous shale–type refractory sulphide gold zone. Within the Chaarat exploration license area, Karator consists of oxide ore, while Ishakuldy consists of transitional ore.

Completed systematic metallurgical testwork indicates that Tulkubash oxide ore is suitable for gold and silver recovery by heap leaching; Kyzyltash is a typical refractory sulphide gold ore that requires treatment via a "flotation – pre-oxidation – CIL" flowsheet. Among the pre-oxidation options, the BIOX process has achieved the highest gold recoveries, although POX and Albion processes may offer site-specific and economic advantages under certain conditions.

Test results from RDI, WAI, MLI and ALS consistently show that Tulkubash oxide ore is highly amenable to cyanide leaching. Under whole-ore cyanidation at −200 mesh, gold recovery is about 83%–84%. Under heap-leach simulation conditions (80% passing 9.5 mm or 100% passing 12.5 mm), gold leach recovery is around 70%, and gold leach recovery shows a clear negative correlation with the total sulfur content of the ore. Based on WAI and MLI bottle-roll test data, Tetra Tech established the following empirical model:

$$\text{Gold Recovery} = 88.824 - 111.476/1.125 \times (1 - e^{-1.125 \times S\%})$$

The coefficient of determination of this model is $R^2 = 0.843$, explaining about 84% of the data variance, indicating that total sulfur grade is the key variable controlling gold leach recovery.

For composite samples of oxide ore with total sulfur ⩽0.5%, column leach tests at a grain size of 80% passing 9.5 mm achieved an average gold leach recovery of about 70.5% and silver recovery of about 65.0%. Leaching was largely completed within the first 10–40 days, after which the leaching rate decreased significantly. Under the test conditions, reagent consumption was favourable for heap leach simulation: NaCN consumption was about 0.4–0.9 kg/t and lime consumption about 0.35 kg/t.

Column leach tests show that under a loading condition simulating a heap height of about 120 m, the leached residues still maintain a high hydraulic conductivity (minimum of about 0.28 cm/s), which is well above the typical irrigation rates used in industrial heap leaching. This indicates that permeability risk is low at the design heap height.

The 2021 LongiProc BFS adopted a heap leaching process to treat Tulkubash ore with total sulfur ≤0.5%. The designed grain size for heap leaching is 80% passing 12.5 mm, with an annual ore throughput of about 4.93 Mt and an average gold grade of 0.85 g/t. Based on designed gold and silver recoveries of 73.6% and 63.4% respectively, annual production is projected at about 3.08 t of gold and 3.94 t of silver. These recoveries were obtained by applying Tetra Tech's sulfur-based recovery prediction model to the resource model to establish an integrated geological – metallurgical block recovery model, and they are broadly consistent with the test results and the empirical model. Considering that industrial heap leach recoveries are typically 3%–5% lower than laboratory column leach results due to design, operational and environmental factors, SRK recommends that, when forecasting gold recovery for the Tulkubash heap leach plant, approximately 3% be deducted from the test leach recovery as the design basis.

For Tulkubash ore with total sulfur >0.5%, systematic metallurgical testwork is still lacking, and at present a reliable heap leach recovery model has only been established for low-sulfur oxide ore. Appropriate process routes for high-sulfur or refractory material have not yet been verified by testing.

Kyzyltash is an unoxidized carbonaceous shale–type sulphide gold deposit containing deleterious components such as arsenic, sulfur and organic carbon. In composite samples from the Main Zone and Contact Zone, arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite are the principal gold-bearing sulphides, with a significant proportion of the gold occurring in sub-microscopic or occluded forms within these minerals.

Diagnostic leach tests indicate that in the Main Zone only about 14.7% of the gold can be directly leached by intensified cyanidation; roughly 60% of the gold can be further cyanide-leached after alkali/acid pretreatment or oxidation, while about 24.5% of the gold is locked in silicates or occurs as fine sulphides encapsulated by silicates. In the Contact Zone, about 12.7% of the gold is easily leachable, around 74% becomes leachable after oxidative pretreatment, and about 13.6% is extremely refractory. These results are consistent with the mineralogical findings and demonstrate that Kyzyltash ore is generally not suitable for conventional direct cyanidation, and that effective oxidation of the sulphides is required first.

Roughing flotation can recover about 88% of the gold from the Main Zone and about 92% from the Contact Zone into a rough concentrate with a mass yield of approximately 18%–20%. The concentrate has a sulfur content of 7%–9%, making it suitable for common pre-oxidation processes such as POX, Albion and BIOX. The overall results of the three pre-oxidation–CIL flowsheets are as follows:

- Flotation-POX-CIL: Gold recovery is 69.6% for the Main Zone and 85.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recovery is low (≤7.1%), and NaCN consumption is the lowest of the three options.
- Flotation-Albion-CIL: Gold recovery is 69.4% for the Main Zone and 83.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recovery is significantly improved (51.2% for the Main Zone and 77.1% for the Contact Zone), with moderate NaCN consumption.
- Flotation-BIOX-CIL: This route yields the highest gold recoveries, 82.2% for the Main Zone and 88.2% for the Contact Zone. Silver recoveries are moderate (33.4% for the Main Zone and 66.1% for the Contact Zone). However, reagent consumption is the highest; converting to ROM, NaCN consumption is about 1.6–2.0 kg/t and lime consumption about 6.8–9.5 kg/t.

Overall, under the current test conditions, the BIOX flowsheet delivers the highest gold recovery. The POX-CIL and Albion-CIL options give slightly lower recoveries but have the following potential advantages:

- POX: Lower cyanide consumption and detoxification costs, short oxidation residence time, and a well-established, mature process.
- Albion: Atmospheric-pressure chemical oxidation with relatively simple equipment and operating conditions, without the need for high-pressure vessels.

Flotation concentration provides a good basis for any subsequent pre-oxidation process. The BIOX process currently gives the best test results, but its high reagent consumption and operational complexity need to be evaluated holistically through subsequent techno-economic comparisons.

At this stage, a formal feasibility study for Kyzyltash has not yet been undertaken; the project is still in the stage of process route selection and optimization.

Karator and Ishakuldy currently lack systematic metallurgical testwork. Karator is an oxide ore deposit, and its cyanide leaching behaviour is assumed to be similar to that of Tulkubash, with the potential to adopt a comparable heap leaching process. Ishakuldy is a transitional orebody, and its metallurgical route is expected to be the same as that for sulphide ore, i.e. "flotation – concentrate pre-oxidation – CIL". Systematic metallurgical testing is required to determine its appropriate process parameters and recoveries

25.4 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

Chaarat has currently completed the Environmental Impact Assessment (OVOS) in accordance with Kyrgyz local standards, as well as the ESIA meeting international standards, for the Project development. The temporary land use permits required for Project development have also been obtained. These plots will be utilized for mining operations, the processing plant, access and haul roads, supporting facilities, and camp areas. It is recommended that the Project obtain the necessary environmental permits and approvals in accordance with the specific stage of development.

The Project has already conducted multiple biodiversity baseline studies, providing a solid understanding of the ecological conditions in the area. It is recommended that a comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) be implemented and maintained throughout the entire lifecycle of the Project to ensure ongoing protection and management of ecological values. In addition, it is necessary to further verify whether any part of the Project area overlaps with the boundary of the World Heritage site, specifically the Western Tien Shan – Besh Aral / Sandalash Area, to ensure compliance with international conservation standards.

Based on historical surface water quality monitoring in areas near the mine, overall water quality has been generally good. Further studies should be conducted to assess the potential presence of heavy metals in pit water discharges, in order to understand associated environmental risks and inform appropriate treatment or management measures. However, it is recommended that the Project implement regular monitoring of both surface and groundwater throughout the development and operational phases to identify any changes in water quality early and to minimize the risk of water pollution.

25.5 Capital and Operating Costs

Estimates at a feasibility study level of Capex and Opex have been provided to SRK for review.

The construction is preparation. The total LOM Capex for the Tulkubash Zone is estimated at USD 141.45 million as of December 31, 2025.

The total estimated LOM operating cost is USD 274.57 million, resulting in an average unit cash cost of USD 16.91 /t-milled.

The average AISC over the LoM is estimated at USD 1,866/oz.

25.6 Economic Analysis

The NPVs at a discount rate of 8% are about USD 209 million These positive NPVs provide an indication that it is economically viable for the Tulkubash to report Mineral Reserves.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

SRK's review found that the assay standards, particularly those from 2005–2008 and 2014, have a very high proportion of results falling outside ±2SD. During the exploration stage (2005–2025), the overall pass rate within ±2 standard deviations is approximately 80%. SRK considers this a risk QA/QC issue that materially undermines confidence in the highest-confidence category and therefore recommends that Measured Mineral Resources no longer be reported for the Project. SRK recommends conducting additional verification work and demonstrate, via a robust, QA/QC program, that the current assay dataset meets accepted industry standards for accuracy and precision.

SRK's review found that there are large discrepancies between the 2024, 2025, and 2026 Mineral Resource statements for the Kyzyltash zone. The Measured and Indicated resource tonnes are 47.13 Mt, 61.30 Mt, and 50.31 Mt, respectively, and the average Au grades are 3.08 g/t, 2.03 g/t, and 2.44 g/t, respectively, even with the same database and the same mineralised domains. The same issue is also present in the Tulkubash Zone. SRK recommends that future Mineral Resource updates be carried out using similar technical parameters to maintain the stability and interpretability of the reported Mineral Resources.

Analysis of S data provides an important quantitative indicator for distinguishing between the oxidized zone and the primary zone. However, there are too few S data in the database; in particular, for the Tulkubash zone, S data represent only 8% of the Au assay data, so interpolation of S grades in the Tulkubash zone block model is unreliable. SRK recommends conducting additional S analyses to allow a more accurate definition of the oxidized zone in future.

Within the mineralized domains of the Chaarat project, density samples account for only 3% of the Au samples. SRK recommends conducting additional density measurements, particularly for the oxidized zone, ensuring that the density measurement intervals correspond directly with geological logging and sampling intervals.

The main reason for the differences between the SRK Mineral Resource statement and previous estimates is the application of more rigorous resource classification criteria. SRK considers the criteria used in earlier estimates to have been overly optimistic and recommends that industry-standard, appropriately conservative classification guidelines be applied.

SRK recommends that further drilling be undertaken as a priority, with two objectives:

Resource upgrading within known mineralized zones: Infill and step-out drilling should be carried out in the Tulkubash, Karator and Kyzyltash Zones to improve geological and grade continuity, reduce drill spacing to levels appropriate for higher confidence categories, and support the conversion of existing Inferred Resources to Indicated (and, where justified, Measured) status.

Exploration drilling in the Ishakuldy Zone: Systematic reconnaissance and follow-up drilling should be completed in the surrounding Ishakuldy area, where geological, structural, and/or geochemical indicators suggest potential for additional mineralized bodies. The aim is to identify and delineate new zones of mineralization that could add materially to the overall Mineral Resource inventory.

In SRK's view, this combined program of resource definition and regional exploration is necessary both to enhance the confidence level of the current Mineral Resource base and to realize the broader discovery potential of the property.

26.2 Mining Method

Based on the review of available technical information, pit design, and the LOM, the recommendations for the Project are indicated below:

- Conducting an equipment trade-off study to evaluate the integration of larger-capacity loading and hauling units. Upscaling the primary fleet is advised to mitigate the high traffic density and operational complexity expected during peak production years.
- Conducting operational adherence to the blended LOM feed strategy. Deviating from the planned schedule will require infeasible early-stage pre-stripping and lead to ore shortfalls, impacting the continuous processing throughput.
- Stockpiling mineralized waste and high-sulphur material separately for the purpose of future study.

26.3 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

Tulkubash:

- Apply the empirical sulfur content vs. gold leach recovery model to the reserve block model to achieve integrated geological–metallurgical recovery prediction; adopt a design recovery rate about 3% lower than the column leach test results.
- Use column leach and percolation tests at different crush sizes to verify whether 80% passing 12.5 mm is the optimal particle size, and carry out a technical-economic comparison of different primary crusher types, heap construction methods, and protective alkalis (lime/caustic soda).
- For ore with total sulfur >0.5%, it is recommended to segregate and stockpiled this material for carrying out additional systematic metallurgical tests based on the "flotation – concentrate pre-oxidation – CIL" flowsheet, in order to provide a process basis for future development of the sulphide ore.

Kyzyltash:

- On the basis of the current flotation flowsheet, optimize the flotation circuit and the regrinding–cleaning operating parameters, and separately optimize the conditions for POX-CIL, Albion-CIL and BIOX-CIL, in order to maximize gold recovery and minimize reagent consumption.
- After metallurgical parameters are optimized, carry out a CAPEX/OPEX comparison of the three flowsheets, and, taking arsenic treatment and environmental risks into account, determine the optimal pre-oxidation process. Subsequently, conduct testwork on solid–liquid separation, CIL optimization, cyanide destruction/recovery and arsenic stability, and advance the Kyzyltash feasibility study.

Other Zones:

- For Karator, basic heap leach testwork should be carried out as soon as possible. For Ishakuldy, systematic metallurgical testing should be conducted in the direction of combined process routes,

in order to identify materials of different metallurgical types and provide a basis for process-based resource classification and mining strategy.

- Treat the entire Chaarat mining area as an integrated whole, with all oxide ores processed using a unified heap leaching flowsheet, and all transition and sulfide ores processed using a unified "flotation–concentrate pre-oxidation–CIL" flowsheet. For the resources from the four deposits, in-depth processing and metallurgy testwork should be carried out according to process type, the heap leach plant design for oxide ore should be refined, and feasibility studies on transition and sulphide ore should be advanced.

26.4 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

It is recommended that the transportation, storage, and use of cyanide in the Project strictly comply with both the national regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic and the requirements of the International Cyanide Management Code to ensure safe handling and minimize environmental and health risks.

The Project has developed and implemented a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a grievance mechanism to address community concerns. However, these tools should be regularly updated to respond to emerging issues and new stakeholder priorities. Additional attention should be given to identifying and engaging with vulnerable groups and Indigenous populations. Particular focus is needed on the concerns of nearby communities regarding water supply, employment opportunities, and potential environmental impacts.

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Closure

This report, Technical Report on Chaarat Gold Project in Kyrgyzstan, was prepared by

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All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

Appendix A Copy of Mining License No. 3117AE

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЖАРАТЫЛЫШ РЕСУРСТАРЫ, ЭКОЛОГИЯ
ЖАНА ТЕХНИКАЛЫК
КӨЗӨМӨЛ МИНИСТРЛИГИ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ, ЭКОЛОГИИ
И ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО НАДЗОРА
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ

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Заместитель министра-директор *А.Т. Турсуниязов*

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(Лицензионное соглашение является неотъемлемой частью лицензии)

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Appendix B Metallurgical Test Samples and Results

Table B-1: WAI Variability Composites and Master Composites Information of Tulkubash Deposit

Variability Composite	Bore Hole ID	Interval		Au(FA) (g/t)	Au(AR) (g/t)	$Au_{CN\ sol}$ (g/t)	As (%)	S_{Total} (%)	$S_{Sulfide}$ (%)	C_{Total} (%)
		From	To							
1	CCHM16T07222	57.5	86.0	1.79	1.72	1.03	0.15	0.93	0.89	0.90
2	CCHM16T07223	25.5	39.0	1.55	1.62	0.37	0.16	0.97	0.94	0.70
3	CCHM16T07223	46.5	61.5	1.58	1.44	1.09	0.06	0.39	0.37	0.55
4	CCHM16T07224	13.5	60.0	1.97	1.81	1.07	0.08	0.32	0.29	0.95
5	CCHM16T07225	39.0	78.0	2.67	2.42	1.32	0.15	0.45	0.43	0.25
6	CCHM16WAI03	56.5	86.5	1.40	1.34	0.57	0.05	0.76	0.74	0.82
8	CCHM16WAI03	86.5	118.0	2.04	1.90	0.50	0.02	0.88	0.85	0.83
9	CCHM16T07228	0.0	18.0	2.92	2.74	2.71	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.20
10	CCHM16T07228	18.0	36.0	2.02	1.82	1.78	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.26
11	CCHM16T07228	36.0	55.5	2.24	1.98	1.91	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.83
12	CCHM16WAI01	2.0	20.0	1.22	1.06	0.78	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.14
13	CCHM16WAI01	20.0	44.0	5.42	4.51	2.79	0.14	0.46	0.43	0.31
14	CCHM16WAI01	44.0	87.5	3.08	2.74	2.22	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.69
15	CCHM16WAI01	123.5	138.5	1.44	1.17	0.08	0.05	0.84	0.82	1.21
16	CCHM16WAI01	168.5	195.5	1.94	1.75	0.07	0.03	0.79	0.75	0.77
17	CCHM16WAI01	195.5	224.0	1.11	1.01	0.01	0.03	0.79	0.68	5.36
18	CCHM16WAI02	40.0	68.5	0.97	0.96	0.27	0.11	0.88	0.85	0.89
19	CCHM16WAI03	26.5	56.5	2.23	2.10	0.57	0.12	0.81	0.78	0.49
20	CCHM16WAI04	0.0	7.5	3.01	2.82	0.91	0.23	0.45	0.42	1.06
		18.0	90.0							
21	CCHM16WAI03	143.5	164.5	1.30	1.18	0.60	0.08	0.74	0.69	0.78
22	CCHM16WAI03	167.5	185.5	1.26	1.11	0.06	0.18	0.83	0.82	0.57
226	CCHM16T07226	46.5	84.0	2.55	2.28	0.65	0.10	0.38	0.37	0.78
227	CCHM16T07227	28.0	43.0	1.02	0.89	0.75	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.29
	CCHM16T07227A									
Master Composite (VC1-22)					1.49	0.56	0.10	0.64	0.61	1.07
New Master Composite (Total S <0.5% excl VC226)				2.03	2.36	1.99	0.09	0.22	0.20	0.44

Source: WAI, August 2017, Report on Metallurgical Testing Conducted as Part of a Feasibility Study, Tulkubash Project

Note: FA - Fire Assay; AR – Aqua Regia Assay.

Table B-2: WAI Master Composites Assembly Information of Tulkubash Deposit

Variability Composite	S_{Total} (%)	Master Composite Assembly (%)			
		Master Composite		New Master Comosite	
		Wt (kg)	Proportion (%)	Wt (kg)	Proportion (%)
1	0.93	20	4		
2	0.97	50	10		
3	0.39	15	3	20	9.1
4	0.32	30	6	20	9.1
5	0.45	40	8	20	9.1
6	0.76	30	6		
8	0.88	10	2		
9	0.083	5	1	20	9.1
10	0.072	5	1	20	9.1
11	0.045	10	2	20	9.1
12	0.16	5	1	20	9.1
13	0.46	5	1	20	9.1
14	0.17	20	4	20	9.1
15	0.84	5	1		
16	0.79	40	8		
17	0.79	40	8		
18	0.88	40	8		
19	0.81	40	8		
20	0.45	25	5	20	9.1
21	0.74	35	7		
22	0.83	30	6		
226	0.38				
227	0.1			20	9.1
Master Composite	0.64	500	100		
New Master Composite	0.22			220	100

Source: WAI, August 2017, Report on Metallurgical Testing Conducted as Part of a Feasibility Study, Tulkubash Project

Table B-3: MLI Variability Composites Make-up Information of Tulkubash Deposit

Vaariability Composite	Bore Hole ID	Interval		Direct Assay (g/t Au)	Head Grade (g/t)		CN Sol. (g/t Au)	CN Sol.[1] (% Au)	Cl (mg/kg)	Total S (%)	PR Factor[2]
		From	To		Au	Ag					
Comp. 1	CCH17T07229 bis	98.50	121.00	1.44	1.49	0.4	0.84	58.3	54.0	0.29	6.3
Comp. 2	CCH17T07229 bis	121.00	142.00	1.30	1.28	0.6	0.53	40.8	44.0	0.43	5.5
Comp. 3	CCH17T07261	55.50	78.00	0.63	0.68	0.7	0.41	65.2	30.0	0.29	5.2
Comp. 4	CCH17T07261	91.50	103.50	1.35	1.33	0.5	0.96	71.1	30.0	0.17	4.1
Comp. 5	CCH17T07232	27.00	70.50	0.60	0.60	0.3	0.46	76.8	26.0	0.09	5.5
Comp. 6	CCH17T07241	70.50	90.00	0.45	0.46	0.5	0.29	64.7	22.0	0.11	3.6
Comp. 7	CCH17T07264	96.00	114.00	0.51	0.47	0.3	0.37	73.1	32.0	0.05	2.2
Comp. 8	CCH17T24257	68.50	88.00	0.47	0.56	1.3	0.49	100.0	34.0	0.05	3.9
Comp. 9	CCH17T24257	88.00	103.50	1.13	1.15	0.6	0.87	77.0	32.0	0.21	7.2
Comp. 10	CCH17T24257	104.50	114.50	2.24	2.18	2.9	1.59	71.0	28.0	0.23	4.1
Comp. 11	CCH17T07244	94.00	105.00	1.13	1.16	1.1	0.92	81.4	20.0	0.05	1.9
Comp. 12	CCH17T24259	45.50	60.50	1.48	1.44	1.4	1.13	76.4	26.0	0.04	0.8
Comp. 13	CCH17T24259	69.50	80.00	0.68	0.70	0.5	0.70	100.0	14.0	0.05	2.5
Comp. 14	CCH17T07245	12.50	29.00	0.39	0.45	0.5	0.35	88.8	14.0	0.05	2.5
Comp. 15	CCH17T07245	29.00	64.00	0.43	0.43	0.3	0.27	62.2	16.0	0.06	4.7
Comp. 16	CCH17T07245	64.00	96.00	0.74	0.76	0.5	0.52	70.7	10.0	0.07	3.0
Comp. 17	CCH17T07245	96.00	117.00	1.39	1.37	0.6	0.87	62.6	16.0	0.12	3.0
Comp. 18	CCH17T07245	117.00	139.00	1.49	1.51	0.5	1.01	67.8	16.0	0.10	1.4
Comp. 19	CCH17T07263	31.50	42.00	1.16	1.14	0.3	0.88	75.9	22.0	0.05	1.1
Comp. 20	CCH17T07260	26.00	63.50	0.88	0.91	0.8	0.61	69.2	20.0	0.09	3.6
Comp. 21	CCH17T07260	63.50	83.00	0.73	0.77	0.3	0.52	70.8	18.0	0.09	2.2
Comp. 22	CCH17T07229 bis	7.00	16.00	1.40	1.50	2.1	1.19	85.0	<10	0.07	2.5
Comp. 23	CCH17T07231	45.00	54.00	0.52	0.52	1.3	0.33	63.0	<10	0.23	3.3
Comp. 24	CCH17T07260	107.00	115.00	1.34	1.35	0.3	0.92	68.7	<10	0.06	0.3
Comp. 25	CCH17T07279	82.00	121.00	1.51	1.45	0.4	0.18	11.9	10.6	0.60	5.0
Comp. 26	CCH17T07276	33.00	57.00	1.03	1.02	0.4	0.67	65.0	<10	0.12	2.2
Comp. 27	CCH17T07276	175.00	184.50	2.18	2.19	0.5	0.97	44.5	10.1	0.40	3.0
Comp. 28	CCH17T07281	22.50	55.50	0.60	0.56	0.3	0.38	63.9	<10	0.13	6.1
Comp. 29	CCH17T07282	57.00	70.50	1.29	1.32	0.7	1.11	86.0	<10	0.09	4.7
Comp. 30	CCH17T07283	44.00	56.00	0.74	0.70	0.2	0.66	89.8	14.3	0.03	2.5
Comp. 31	CCH17T07277	58.50	75.00	0.66	0.66	0.2	0.50	75.8	11.5	0.07	2.2
Comp. 32	CCH17T07274	106.50	120.00	3.63	3.59	1.1	1.48	40.8	11.0	0.42	1.7
Comp. 33	CCH17T07265 bis	75.50	89.00	1.74	1.75	0.7	1.34	77.0	14.2	0.12	1.7
Comp. 34	CCH17T07266	117.00	126.00	1.17	1.12	0.5	0.54	46.2	18.8	0.26	3.9
Comp. 35	CCH17T07272	40.50	54.00	1.00	1.00	1.0	0.76	76.0	13.6	0.05	1.9
Comp. 36	CCH17T07246 bis2	205.50	214.50	0.88	0.88	0.4	0.56	63.6	13.6	0.20	2.8
Comp. 37	CCH17T07304	54.00	81.00	1.01	1.03	0.3	0.41	40.6	<10	0.34	0.6
Comp. 38	CCH17T07305	114.00	126.00	1.40	1.40	0.2	1.13	80.7	<10	0.06	1.9
Comp. 39	CCH17T07319	1.50	31.50	0.89	0.92	3.3	0.66	73.8	<10	0.04	2.5
Comp. 40	CCH17T07319	31.50	60.00	1.97	1.99	1.1	1.08	54.8	<10	0.49	1.4
Comp. 41	CCH17T07319	60.00	88.50	1.30	1.26	0.3	0.78	60.0	<10	0.22	3.0
Comp. 42	CCH17T07319	88.50	135.00	1.86	1.88	1.9	1.00	53.8	<10	0.32	1.4
Comp. 43	CCH17T07323	63.00	96.00	0.78	0.80	0.2	0.60	76.9	<10	0.02	2.2
Comp. 44	CCH17T07326	85.50	106.50	0.54	0.57	0.4	0.17	31.7	<10	0.02	0.8
Comp. 45	CCH17T07307	119.50	134.50	0.47	0.48	1.7	0.47	100.0	<10	1.07	2.8
Comp. 46	CCH17T07341	172.50	186.00	2.21	2.09	0.6	0.06	2.7	<10	0.64	3.0
Comp. 47	CCH17T07341	186.00	202.50	0.84	0.93	0.4	0.39	46.5	10.0	0.76	2.8
Comp. 48	CCH17T07347	40.50	75.00	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.77	65.3	<10	0.09	1.1
Comp. A	Comp.1,2,22,32			2.10	2.21	1.7	1.07	51.0	<10	0.26	
Comp. B	Comp.3,4,20,21,23,24,28			0.73	0.72	0.5	0.52	71.0	<10	0.11	
Comp. C	Comp.5,6,26,27,31			0.69	0.62	0.2	0.47	68.0	<10	0.11	
Comp. D	Comp.7,11,14,15,16,19,36			0.60	0.61	0.4	0.52	86.1	<10	0.08	
Comp. E	Comp.8~13,17,18,29,30,33,35			0.93	0.95	1.3	0.79	84.7	10.9	0.07	
Comp. F	Comp.8,12,13,29,30,35			0.88	0.81	0.6	0.78	89.0	12.1	0.04	
Comp. G	Comp.6,7,14,15			0.47	0.47	0.4	0.40	86.0	<10	0.10	
Comp. H	Comp.39,40,41,42			1.47	1.47	1.5	0.97	66.0	210.0	0.30	

Note:

[1] Hot Cyanide leachable gold

[2] Preg-rob factor of 0 indicates no preg-robbing. PR factor of 100 indicates strong preg-robbing.

Table B-4: MLI Bottle Roll Cyanidation Test Results on Variability Composites and Master Composites of Tulkubash Deposit

VC No.	Bore Hole ID	Interval		Head Grade (g/t)		Extraction (%)		Consumed (kg/t)	
		From	To	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	Lime
Comp. 1	CCH17T07229 bis	98.50	121.00	1.49	0.4	57.9	60.0	0.30	0.40
Comp. 2	CCH17T07229 bis	121.00	142.00	1.28	0.6	45.5	50.0	0.61	0.30
Comp. 3	CCH17T07261	55.50	78.00	0.68	0.7	61.2	42.9	0.71	0.40
Comp. 4	CCH17T07261	91.50	103.50	1.33	0.5	66.2	60.0	0.64	0.30
Comp. 5	CCH17T07232	27.00	70.50	0.60	0.3	81.8	66.7	0.42	0.30
Comp. 6	CCH17T07241	70.50	90.00	0.46	0.5	70.6	75.0	0.45	0.30
Comp. 7	CCH17T07264	96.00	114.00	0.47	0.3	79.6	50.0	0.36	0.30
Comp. 8	CCH17T24257	68.50	88.00	0.56	1.3	89.1	83.3	0.69	0.30
Comp. 9	CCH17T24257	88.00	103.50	1.15	0.6	80.3	75.0	0.91	0.40
Comp. 10	CCH17T24257	104.50	114.50	2.18	2.9	71.2	77.4	1.37	0.30
Comp. 11	CCH17T07244	94.00	105.00	1.16	1.1	88.7	70.0	0.75	0.40
Comp. 12	CCH17T24259	45.50	60.50	1.44	1.4	81.1	85.7	0.85	0.20
Comp. 13	CCH17T24259	69.50	80.00	0.70	0.5	92.3	50.0	0.59	0.30
Comp. 14	CCH17T07245	12.50	29.00	0.45	0.5	81.0	66.7	0.43	0.10
Comp. 15	CCH17T07245	29.00	64.00	0.43	0.3	75.8	50.0	0.46	0.10
Comp. 16	CCH17T07245	64.00	96.00	0.76	0.5	83.6	60.0	0.56	0.30
Comp. 17	CCH17T07245	96.00	117.00	1.37	0.6	62.3	42.9	0.43	0.20
Comp. 18	CCH17T07245	117.00	139.00	1.51	0.5	76.1	50.0	0.64	0.30
Comp. 19	CCH17T07263	31.50	42.00	1.14	0.3	88.2	50.0	0.39	0.20
Comp. 20	CCH17T07260	26.00	63.50	0.91	0.8	82.7	62.5	2.21	0.20
Comp. 21	CCH17T07260	63.50	83.00	0.77	0.3	79.1	33.3	0.49	0.30
Comp. 22	CCH17T07229 bis	7.00	16.00	1.50	2.1	84.9	65.2	0.33	0.20
Comp. 23	CCH17T07231	45.00	54.00	0.52	1.3	63.5	57.1	0.65	0.20
Comp. 24	CCH17T07260	107.00	115.00	1.35	0.3	73.3	50.0	0.40	0.20
Comp. 25	CCH17T07279	82.00	121.00	1.45	0.4	10.6	14.3	0.47	0.20
Comp. 26	CCH17T07276	33.00	57.00	1.02	0.4	58.7	75.0	0.54	0.20
Comp. 27	CCH17T07276	175.00	184.50	2.19	0.5	45.5	80.0	0.52	0.30
Comp. 28	CCH17T07281	22.50	55.50	0.56	0.3	73.9	66.7	0.68	0.30
Comp. 29	CCH17T07282	57.00	70.50	1.32	0.7	86.7	80.0	0.43	0.30
Comp. 30	CCH17T07283	44.00	56.00	0.70	0.2	84.4	50.0	0.33	0.20
Comp. 31	CCH17T07277	58.50	75.00	0.66	0.2	75.0	66.7	0.52	0.30
Comp. 32	CCH17T07274	106.50	120.00	3.59	1.1	49.9	66.7	0.57	0.30
Comp. 33	CCH17T07265 bis	75.50	89.00	1.75	0.7	82.1	80.0	0.61	0.20
Comp. 34	CCH17T07266	117.00	126.00	1.12	0.5	46.8	66.7	0.36	0.10
Comp. 35	CCH17T07272	40.50	54.00	1.00	1.0	82.0	75.0	0.29	0.20
Comp. 36	CCH17T07246 bis2	205.50	214.50	0.88	0.4	60.9	80.0	0.07	0.10
Comp. 37	CCH17T07304	54.00	81.00	1.03	0.3	42.9	66.7	0.43	0.20
Comp. 38	CCH17T07305	114.00	126.00	1.40	0.2	79.0	75.0	0.69	0.20
Comp. 39	CCH17T07319	1.50	31.50	0.92	3.3	83.1	78.6	0.69	0.20
Comp. 40	CCH17T07319	31.50	60.00	1.99	1.1	56.9	75.0	0.90	0.20
Comp. 41	CCH17T07319	60.00	88.50	1.26	0.3	67.0	66.7	0.57	0.20
Comp. 42	CCH17T07319	88.50	135.00	1.88	1.9	65.9	64.7	0.93	0.20
Comp. 43	CCH17T07323	63.00	96.00	0.80	0.2	80.8	50.0	0.49	0.20
Comp. 44	CCH17T07326	85.50	106.50	0.57	0.4	82.6	60.0	0.41	0.20
Comp. 45	CCH17T07307	119.50	134.50	0.48	1.7	9.8	9.1	0.59	0.20
Comp. 46	CCH17T07341	172.50	186.00	2.09	0.6	13.5	28.6	0.67	0.20
Comp. 47	CCH17T07341	186.00	202.50	0.93	0.4	17.7	33.3	0.65	0.20
Comp. 48	CCH17T07347	40.50	75.00	1.18	0.7	70.0	57.1	0.44	0.20
Comp. A	Comp.1,2,22,32			2.21	1.7	50.7	35.8	0.79	0.35
Comp. B	Comp.3,4,20,21,23,24,28			0.72	0.5	75.6	62.0	0.58	0.35
Comp. C	Comp.5,6,26,27,31			0.62	0.2	83.7	95.7	0.53	0.35
Comp. D	Comp.7,11,14,15,16,19,36			0.61	0.4	80.8	67.5	0.58	0.35
Comp. E	Comp.8~13,17,18,29,30,33,35			0.95	1.3	95.3	45.7	0.72	0.35
Comp. F	Comp.8,12,13,29,30,35			0.81	0.6	88.3	80.0	0.71	0.35
Comp. G	Comp.6,7,14,15			0.47	0.4	76.9	57.5	0.62	0.35

Table B-5: Kyzyltash Deposit Composite Sample Information

BHID	East	North	Elev	EOH	YEAR	ZONE	Met_Domain
MD21C001	12682128.3	4659005.6	2606.4	304.5	2021	Conatct Zone	S3
MD21C002	12682172.9	4659079.3	2581.2	364.6	2021	Conatct Zone	S3
MD21C003	12681645.2	4658523.3	2819.5	344.8	2021	Conatct Zone	S3
MD21C004	12681420.9	4658086.9	2716.1	263.2	2021	Conatct Zone	S3
MD21C005	12681757.1	4658674.7	2833.9	205.7	2021	Conatct Zone	S3
MD21M001	12682505.3	4658350.9	2256.4	201.1	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M007	12682133.7	4657913.3	2339.8	150.6	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M008	12679887.6	4656417.3	2491.2	129.5	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M009	12681768.4	4657689.2	2436.6	242.1	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M010	12680442.1	4656940.3	2550.0	135.5	2021	Main Zone	S1
MD21M011	12680470.1	4656867.7	2502.5	80.8	2021	Main Zone	S1
MD21M012	12681193.8	4657531.4	2447.4	252	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M013	12680827.7	4657130.0	2445.3	129.4	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M014	12681030.9	4657408.9	2479.3	162	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M015	12681034.5	4656754.8	2470.2	342	2021	Main Zone	S2
MD21M016	12681116.4	4657133.2	2364.3	200	2021	Main Zone	S2

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КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЖАРАТЫЛЫШ РЕСУРСТАРЫ, ЭКОЛОГИЯ
ЖАНА ТЕХНИКАЛЫК
КӨЗӨМӨЛ МИНИСТРЛИГИ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ, ЭКОЛОГИИ
И ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО НАДЗОРА
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Геологиялык чалгындоо максатында жер казынасын пайдалануу укугуна

ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ

3319 АР

Берилди (толук аталышы, мамлекеттик каттоонун номуру, мекеменин ОКПО коду жана ИСН)	*«ЧААРАТ ЗААВ» жабык акционердик коомуна 18675-3300-ЗАО 23165784 ИСН: 01011200210109*
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FINAL

Technical Report on Baiyunpu Gold and Lead-Zinc Project in Hunan Province, China

Baiyunpu Project, Hunan Province, People's Republic of China
Silvercorp Metals Inc.

SRK Consulting (China) Ltd. ▪ SCN949-BYP ▪ 29 Apr. 2026 ▪ Effective Date: 31 Dec. 2025

srk consulting

FINAL

Technical Report on Baiyunpu Gold and Lead-Zinc Project in Hunan Province, China

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Appendices

Appendix A Mining right scope verification form for Mining License Renewal

Useful Definitions

Abbreviation	Terminology
%	Percent/percentage
/	Per
′	Minute of arc
°	Degree(s) of arc
°C	Degree(s) Centigrade
3D	Three-dimensional
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
AER	Annual Environmental Report
Ag	The chemical symbol for silver
AgEq	Equivalent Ag grade, considered Pb and Zn grades after applying the equivalent factors.
ALS	ALS Chemical Assaying Laboratory in Guangzhou, China
AMC	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
ARD	Acid rock drainage
As	The chemical symbol for arsenic
ASL	Above sea level
Au	The chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B×H	Breadth × height
BD	Bulk density
Bi	The chemical symbol for bismuth
BVI	British Virgin Island
BYP	Baiyunpu
Canadian NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, which is a national instrument for the (Canadian) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, including Companion Policy 43-101 as amended from time to time.
Capex	Capital expenditure and/or cost
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	The Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM
cm	Centimetre(s)
CMF	Consensus Market Forecasts
CMP	Composite(s)
COG	Cut-off grade, the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
Conc.	Concentrate

CoV	Coefficient of Variation
CP	Competent Person
CPR	Competent Person's Report
CSA	Compensations for sulfuric acid
CSR	Corporate social responsibility costs
CSV	Comma-separated values
Cu	The chemical symbol for copper
DA	Depreciation and amortisation
DCF	Discounted cash flow
Dr	Doctor of Philosophy
ECAP	Environmental Corrective Action Plan
EIA	The Environmental Impact Assessment
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
FA	Fire Assay
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM
FS	Feasibility study
g	Gram(s)
g/t	Gram(s) per tonne
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare(s)
HQ core	core diameter of 63.5 mm
i.e.	id Est (= that is)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometer
ID3	inverse distance power of 3
IDW	inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Indicated Mineral Resource	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource, INF	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops,

	trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
Intertek	Intertek Laboratory in Beijing
IP	Induced Polarisation, which is an exploration technique whereby an electrical current is pulsed through the ground and the response from the sub surface measured in order to identify minerals of interest. Strong IP responses may be a result of sulphide which may be associated with gold mineralisation
	[REDACTED]
IRR	internal rate of return
JORC Code	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2012 edition, as published by the Joint Mineral Reserves Committee.
JORC Committee	Joint Mineral Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia
kg	kilogram(s), equivalent to 1,000 grams
kg/t	kilogram(s) per tonne
km	kilometre(s), equivalent to 1,000 metres
km^2	square kilometre(s)
koz	1,000 troy ounces
kt	kiloton(s)
ktpa	kiloton(s) per annum
kV	kilovolt(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh/t	kilowatt(s) hour per tonne
L×B×H	length × breadth × height
LHD	load-haul-dump machine
LOM	life of mine
m	metre(s)
M	Million(s)
m ASL	metre(s) above sea level
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering
M.Sc.	Master of Science
m/kt	metre(s) per kiloton
m/s	metre(s) per second
m^2	square metre(s)
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/d	cubic metre(s) per day
m^3/s	cubic metre(s) per second
m^3/t	cubic metre(s) per tonne
m^3/year	cubic metre(s) per year
MAusIMM	Member of the AusIMM

Measured Mineral Resource	A Measured Resource is that part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
mg/l	milligram(s) per litre
mg/m^3	milligram(s) per cubic metre
MI	Measured + Indicated Categories Mineral Resources
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, and social and government factors, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves.
Mineral Resources	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the CIM Definition Standards. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
mm	millimetre(s)
Mo	The chemical symbol for molybdenum
Moz	Million ounce(s)
Mr	Mister
mRL	Meter(s) relative level to sea level
MW	Megawatt(s), equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
NCF	net cash flow
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	net present value
NQ core	core diameter of 47.6 mm
O.K.	Ordinary Kriging
OHS	occupational health and safety
Opex	operating cost
oz	ounce
Pb	The chemical symbol for lead
PEA	Preliminary Assessment Technical Report
pH	potential of hydrogen
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
ppb	part(s) per billion
PRC	People's Republic of China
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QMS	Quality Management System

QP	Qualified Person
QPR	Qualified Person's Report
RMB	Renminbi, which is the official currency of the People's Republic of China.
ROM	run-of-mine
RTK	real-time kinematic
S	The chemical symbol for Sulphur
SBX	Sodium butyl xanthate
SD	standard deviations
SG	specific gravity
SGS Tianjin	SGS Laboratory in Tianjin, China
Silvercorp	Silvercorp Metals Inc
Sn	The chemical symbol for Tin
SRK, SRK CN	SRK Consulting China Ltd. trading as SRK Consulting
Stock Exchange, HKEX	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
t	tonne(s), equivalent to 1,000kg
t/h	tonne(s) per hour
t/m^3	tonne(s) per cubic metre
tpa	tonne(s) per annum
tpd	tonne(s) per day
tph	tonne(s) per hour
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSXV	TSX Venture Exchange
USc	United States cent
USD, US$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Valmin Code	Code for Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral and Petroleum Assets and Securities for Independent Expert Reports
VAT	value-added tax
W	The chemical symbol for tungsten
WRD	waste rock dump
WSCP	Water and Soil Conservation Plan
Zn	The chemical symbol for zinc
µm	micron(s), 1/1,000 of a millimetre

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. ("SRK") was requested by Silvercorp Metals Inc. to prepare a Qualified Person's Report ("QPR" or Competent Person's Report, "CPR") on Baiyunpu Gold-Lead-Zinc Project ("BYP Project"), located in Baiyunpu Village, Xinshao County of Hunan province, People's Republic of China in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") for **[REDACTED]** Silvercorp Metals Inc ("SVM"),who indirectly owns 70% of BYP Project.

The scope of work includes the review the Mineral Resources estimates, conducting site visit by the Qualified Persons, and preparation of the ITR in compliance with the NI 43-101 and the Listing Rules. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's mineralization.

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between BYP Project, SVM and SRK personnel.

The exploration database was compiled and maintained by SVM and was reviewed by SRK. In SRK's opinion, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralisation at the current level of sampling.

1.2 Overview

BYP Project, 70% owned by SVM, Baiyunpu Village, Jukoupu Township, Xinshao County, Shaoyang City, Hunan Province, which is accessed 23 km from Shaoyang.

The Company holds the surface land use rights over the Mining License area until 2063, however the latest Mining License which was approved for lead and zinc mining only was last renewed by the Hunan Provincial Department of Land and Resources on April 8, 2013, and expired on October 8, 2017.

The Company is in the process of applying to renew the mining license to permit extraction of Au, Pb, and Zn following adjustment of the boundary to exclude the southern section that overlapped the adjacent natural scenic area.

The Property is located in the central section of the east-west-trending Longshan – Baimashan regional metallogenic zone in central Hunan province. Mineralization consists of gold, lead-zinc, and polymetallic mineralization types. A total of 31 major individual lead-zinc mineralized domains and 11 gold mineralized domains have been recognised.

Based on 151 drillholes, 563 underground tunnel workings and 22 trenches available up to December 2025, Mineral Resources were reported for the BYP Project. The Mineral Resource estimate followed the CIM Definition Standards.

The BYP Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au within the mining licence, is estimated to contain 3.7 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources with average grades of 2.4 g/t Au, 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.9 g/t Au and 2.1 Mt of Inferred

Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.6 g/t Au. And at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, the BYP project is estimated to contain 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.9% Pb and 2.5% Zn, 1.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.7% Pb and 3.0% Zn.

1.3 History

The BYP Project in Hunan Province began with Pb-Zn mineralization discovered in 1977 by the No. 468 Brigade, followed by Au in the Dachengshan area in 1980; multi-stage exploration by state brigades and Yunxiang Mining has delineated multiple zones through progressive work.

AMC prepared a Mineral Resource estimation in 2011 while RPM in 2019 and 2024.

Lead and zinc production commenced in 2006 and continued until July 2011, when operations were suspended due to low metal prices.

In August 2010, gold mining was initiated between exploration lines 16 and 22. Gold production was suspended in June 2014, primarily due to low gold prices and the inability to scale up output from pilot to full production under the mining licence.

1.4 Geological Setting & Mineralization

Tectonically, the Property lies in the central part of the east–west-trending Baimashan–Longshan uplift belt in central Hunan Province. This uplift is part of the accretionary wedge developed along the subduction zone between the Yangtze and South China plates. The dominant deep-seated structures in the region are the NE-trending Chengbu–Taojiang faults, which are broadly parallel to the plate suture. From east to west, three secondary dome structures—Longshan, Dachengshan, and Baimashan—are spaced at roughly equal intervals and exert primary structural control on the central Hunan gold–antimony–lead–zinc polymetallic belt.

The Property is situated on the southwest-plunging limb of the Dachengshan anticlinorium (dome structure). The Dachengshan anticlinorium is approximately 8.5 km wide and 30 km long, with an axial trend of about NE 30°. Lead–zinc–polymetallic mineralization is mainly developed along the northern and southern flanks of this structure.

Bedrock within the Property area is dominated by Devonian clastic and carbonate sequences. Precambrian and Cambrian strata are exposed along the eastern margin of the Property, where they are unconformably overlain by Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-2). Faults and folds of varying orientation are well developed and exert strong control on the localization and distribution of gold, lead, and zinc mineralization.

No intrusive rocks are observed at surface within the Dachengshan dome area; however, regional gravity and magnetic data suggest the presence of a concealed intrusion at depth. The Precambrian and Cambrian units display low-grade metamorphic overprinting.

Mineralization consists of gold, lead-zinc, and polymetallic mineralization types. A total of 31 major individual lead-zinc mineralized domains and 11 gold mineralized domains have been recognised.

Gold mineralization is hosted in stratiform to lenticular zones developed within fractured clastic rocks in the lower part of the Middle Devonian sedimentary sequence. The distribution and continuity of

these zones are strongly controlled by two major NE-trending faults, F3 and F5 faults. The characteristics of the currently defined gold zones are summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Gold Mineralised Domains Orientation Summary

Domain	Area	Exploration Lines	Occureences					Elevations (m)
			Strike	Azimuth(°)	Dip	Angle(°)	Plunge(°)	
6	North	17-22	NE	60-70	NW	30-45	0-10	80-300
1, 10	Northeast	22	NE	60-70	NW	30-45	0-10	200-250
11	South	21	NE	55-65	NW	40-50	0-10	60-170
3, 7, 8, 9	Central	18-20	NE	50-80	NW	30-45	10-20	40-210
2, 4, 5	Central	20	NE	60-70	NW	15-30	0-5	215-272

Sources: RPM, 2024

All known lead and zinc domains show characteristics of stratabound mineralization and occur within the thickly bedded carbonate rocks in the upper portion of the Middle Devonian (D_2q), which overlies the host gold sequence. The occurrence and size of individual zones are controlled and affected by pre-mineralisation and post-mineralization faults and folds. Lead and zinc mineralization is closely associated with second-order fractures and fractured zones in the hanging walls of major faults. The characteristics of individual zones are summarized in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Lead and Zinc Mineralised Domains Orientation Summary

Domain	Area	Exploration Lines	Occurrence					Elevations (m)
			Strike	Azimuth(°)	Dip	Angle((°)	Plunge(°)	
6,7,30	North	3-8	NW	320-340	SW	25-40	10-20	(-200)-500
2,5,9,25	East	19-22	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-15	32-243
22,26,27,28,29,31	East	19-22	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-10	110-250
1,3,4,20	Central	21-26	NE	70-90	NW	0-15	0	(-90)-106
21,23,24	Central	22-24	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-10	(-145)-30
8,10,12,14,45,16,17,19	West	26-28	NE	60-70	NW	5-20	0	(-120)-40
11,13,18	West	28-30	NNE	10-30	NWW	0-10	0-5	(-360)-(195)

Sources: RPM, 2024

1.5 Deposit Types

Based on the current understanding of the geology, the gold mineralization is interpreted as Carlin-type and the lead–zinc mineralization is interpreted as a carbonate-hosted Mississippi Valley–type ("MVT").

1.6 Exploration & Data Management

The BYP Project initially targeted lead-zinc (Pb-Zn) mineralization discovered in 1977 by the No. 468 Brigade (Hunan Geological Exploration Bureau), with gold (Au) identified in 1980 in the Dachengshan area. Subsequent multi-stage exploration has delineated multiple Au and Pb-Zn zones.

1971–1977: Regional reconnaissance by 468 Brigade—217 m adits, 201 m shafts, 2,700 m³ trenches, 84 drillholes (31,033 m total), plus sampling.

1990–1992: Au prospecting by 418 Brigade—21 drillholes (5,121 m) in Zones V, VI, VII, XII.

2003–2005: Yunxiang Mining—1,290 m channel samples, 8 km² hydrogeology, processing tests.

2006: 418 Brigade completed the report "Hunan Province Xinshao County Baiyunpu Pb-Zn Mine General Exploration Report."

2011–2014: Yunxiang general Au exploration (verified by 418 Brigade)—65 drillholes (13,517 m), 146 channel samples (4,557 m); 2013 report prepared.

2017: Resource reconciliation by 418 Brigade—1,757 m tunnel survey, 643 m logging, 42 m core logging, 279 samples from 12 prior drillholes; identified Zone XIII (Pb-Zn) and Zones 3-1/4 (Au), leveraging underground access for dual exploration/production.

The total drilling is mainly comprised of pre-2011 and post-2011 stages, detailed in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Historical Drilling Program

Stage	Company	Exploration Works
1971-1977	468 Brigade	84 holes of 31,033 m
1990-1992	418 Brigade	21 holes of 5,121 m
2011-2014	Yunxiang	64 holes of 13,335 m

Sources: RPM, 2024

During the 1971–1977 general exploration stage conducted by the 468 Brigade, both internal and external check samples were used for QA/QC purposes.

During the 1990–1992 gold prospecting stage carried out by the 418 Brigade, QA/QC was again based on internal and external check sampling.

For the 2011-2014 exploration program, the Company routinely inserted Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") and blanks into each batch of 40 samples to monitor sample preparation and assay procedures. External check assays were obtained by sending around 10% of the mineralized pulps and 5% of nonmineralized pulps to the Zhengzhou Laboratory of the Henan Nonferrous Metals Exploration Institute. The Zhengzhou laboratory has ISO and Chinese government accreditation. The Company's program comprised 1,643 QA/QC samples which were inserted into a sequence of 7,141 core and channel samples. The QA/QC samples included 108 CRMs, 158 blanks, 550 internal check samples, 771 external check samples and 56 field duplicate samples.

In SRK's opinion, all sample preparation procedures are appropriate, the assays and analyses are of good quality, and the sample security measures taken by BYP Project are satisfactory. For the QA/QC program, the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate and satisfactory.

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimates

The database and estimation domains were first prepared by SVM in 2012, and RPM then updated the wireframes based on the addition of 2017 drilling data. Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("MAIG")), Senior Geologist has reviewed the database, estimation domains and was satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource statement.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667), who is full time employee of SRK.

The estimates are based on 151 drillholes, 563 underground tunnel workings and 22 trenches available up to December 2025. With respect to surface and underground sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and

channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the BYP Project and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Leapfrog and Gslib softwares were used for data compilation and grade estimation.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade ("COG") that considers extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considers that major portions of the BYP Project are amenable for underground mining. The assumptions made to determine the cut-off for underground mining for the BYP Project are shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Economic and Technical Parameters

	Unit	Gold	Zinc
LTP price		3,000 USD/oz	3,220 USD/t
LT Rec rate	%	87.41	92.71
Payable factor	factor	0.95	0.82
Mining costs	USD/t ROM	41	41
Processing Plant	USD/t ROM	16	16
Tailing	USD/t ROM	0.5	0.5
Sales, General & Admin	USD/t ROM	9	9
Reclamation	USD/t ROM	0.4	0.4
Corporate Social Responsibility	USD/t ROM	0.1	0.1
COG		0.8 g/t	2.7%

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

[2] Zn Equivalent (ZnEq) = Zn + 0.7894×Pb, based on the price of 2,300 USD/t for Pb and 3,220 USD/t for Zn, the recovery rate 85.9% for Pb and 92.7% for Zn, the payable 97.9% for Pb and 82.0% for Zn.

SRK considers that the blocks for gold mineralisation not below a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au and for lead and zinc mineralisation not below a cut-off of 2.7% ZnEq respectively show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a Mineral Resource, detailed in Table 1.5 and Table 1.6.

Table 1.5: Mineral Resource Statement of BYP Gold Domains, as of December 31, 2025

Class	Quantity	Au Grade	Au Metal
	Mt	g/t	Koz
Measured	3.7	2.4	288
Indicated	1.9	1.9	117
Measured and Indicated	**5.7**	**2.2**	**405**
Inferred	2.1	1.6	109

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

[2] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au.

[4] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huaixiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[5] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

Table 1.6: Mineral Resource Statement of BYP Lead and Zinc Domains, as of December 31, 2025

Class	Quantity	Pb Grade	Zn Grade	Pb Metal	Zn Metal
	Mt	%	%	Kt	Kt
Indicated	1.9	0.9	2.5	18	49
Inferred	1.8	0.7	3.0	13	54

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

[2] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, ZnEq = Zn + 0.7894×Pb, based on the price of 2,300 USD/t for Pb and 3,220 USD/t for Zn, the recovery rate 85.9% for Pb and 92.7% for Zn, the payable 97.9% for Pb and 82.0% for Zn.

[4] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huaixiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[5] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The BYP Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au within the mining licence, is estimated to contain 3.7 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources with average grades of 2.4 g/t Au, 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.9 g/t Au and 2.1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.6 g/t Au. And at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, the BYP project is estimated to contain 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.9% Pb and 2.5% Zn, 1.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.7% Pb and 3.0% Zn.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Exploration works undertaken within the BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc deposit by several geological brigades and mining companies since the 1970s has established that the mineralization is a combined Carlin-type gold and carbonate-hosted MVT lead-zinc mineralized system.

This Technical Report provides a summary of all exploration work conducted at the BYP Project. After reviewing the exploration database provided by BYP Project, SRK considers that the sample preparation, analysis and security at the Project are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and the primary sample results are therefore reliable for use in the Mineral Resource estimation.

Based on 151 drillholes, 563 underground tunnel workings and 22 trenches available up to December 2025, Mineral Resources were reported for the BYP Project. The Mineral Resource estimate followed the CIM Definition Standards.

The BYP Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au within the mining licence, is estimated to contain 3.7 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources with average grades of 2.4 g/t Au, 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.9 g/t Au and 2.1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.6 g/t Au. And at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, the BYP project is estimated to contain 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.9% Pb and 2.5% Zn, 1.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.7% Pb and 3.0% Zn.

In SRK's opinion, the risks to the BYP Project due to the geology, exploration, and Mineral Resource procedures are low.

SRK's review found missing sample intervals and long-interval samples (Table 14.2) in some analysis results. Re-analysis of these intervals is recommended to enable more reasonable mineralised domains interpretation.

SRK also suggests more frequent use of standard samples to closely monitor the accuracy of assays. Table 11.2 summarizes Certified Reference Material ("CRM") performance for Au, Pb, and Zn analyses, showing 90% Au samples of Gau-18a outside 2SD, while 71% Au samples of Gau-22, 43% Zn samples of GSO-2 and 50% Zn samples of GSO-4.

2 Introduction

In November 2025, SRK Consulting China Ltd. was requested by Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Limited (wholly owned subsidiary company of Silvercorp Metals Inc.) to prepare an independent technical review report on Baiyunpu Gold-Lead-Zinc Project, located in Baiyunpu Village, Xinshao County of Hunan province, China. The deliverable of this project is an independent technical review report which will enable potential **[REDACTED]** and possible **[REDACTED]** to review the Project's operations.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent technical assessment for inclusion in a **[REDACTED]** to be issued by Silvercorp Metal Inc, who holds a 70% ownership interest in the BYP Project, to support the **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX").

SVM is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals with a long history of profitability and growth potential. SVM operates several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China, the GC silver-lead-zinc mine in Guangdong Province, China, and the El Domo copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc project under construction in Ecuador; the Condor gold-silver-lead-zinc advanced exploration Project in Ecuador, and Chaarat gold advanced exploration Project in Kyrgyzstan. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and NYSE American under the symbol "SVM".

SRK was advised that the report will be included in the listing and/or disclosure documents that the company plans to submit to the TSX, the report is in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") format and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standard Definition.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the engagement includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following key aspects of this project:

- Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") inputs, workflow, and the results which are used and or applied by SVM expert(s).
- Update the grades estimates and resources categorization where applicable.
- SRK team conducted a site visit to the BYP project.
- Review the geological data quality assurance and quality control procedures and the performance reviewed by the previously Qualified Person Reports. Then gave recommendation on data verification procedures.
- Summarized all findings and compile an ITR in accordance with NI 43-101 format.

SRK's scope excludes any work relating to aspects of legal issues, marketing, commercial and financing matters, insurance, land titles and usage agreements, and any other agreements/contracts that the Client and the Company may have entered into except to the extent required pursuant to NI 43-101.

2.3 Work Program

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between BYP or SVM and SRK personnel. The exploration database was compiled and is maintained by BYP Project and was audited by SRK.

The geological model and outlines for the mineralization were constructed by BYP Project from a two-dimensional geological interpretation. In the opinion of SRK, the geological model is a reasonable representation of the distribution of the targeted mineralization at the current level of sampling. The geostatistical analysis, variography and grade models were completed by SRK during the 2 months (January and February 2026). The Mineral Resource statement was updated to the date of December 31, 2025.

The Mineral Resource Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines. This technical report was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The technical report was compiled in the SRK Beijing Office during the 3 months of January and March 2026.

2.4 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by BYP Project or SVM. Other information was obtained from the public domain. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with BYP or SVM personnel.
- Inspection of the BYP project area on 27 and 28 April 2026.
- Review of exploration data collected.
- Information, models, reports and recorded data provided to SRK.
- Additional information from public domain sources, such as previous public reports.

2.5 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises more than 1,800 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of the SRK Group is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK has a proven track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, the SRK Group has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry. Table 2.1 below indicates SRK team who prepared or contributed to the independent technical review.

Table 2.1: SRK Team Contributed to This Report

Contributor	Position	Discipline	Professional Designation	Role	Site Visit
Falong Hu	Principal Consultant	Mining	FAusIMM, PMP	Project Management	Yes
Huaixiang Li	Senior Consultant	Geology	MAIG	Geology and Mineral Resource Review	Yes
Zimeng Li	Assistant Consultant	Geology	N/A	Data Process	No
Hui Bai	Consultant	GIS	N/A	Map and Drawing	No
Lanliang Niu	Principal Consultant	Processing	MAusIMM	Metallurgical Test Review	No
Nan Xue	Principal Consultant	Environment	MAusIMM	Environmental and Permitting Review	No
Alexander Thin (Alex)	Corporate Consultant	Project Evaluation and Mining	FAusIMM; FIMMM; FSAIMM	Internal Review	No

Sources: SRK

The Mineral Resource evaluation review work and the compilation of this technical report was completed by Huaixiang Li, MAIG (8667). By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Huaixiang is independent Qualified Persons as this term is defined by NI 43-101. Falong Hu, FAusIMM (CP) (313608) is the project manager coordinating the project teams and the client, Huaixiang Li is the chief compiler of this report who takes overall responsibility.

Alexander (Alex) Thin, FAusIMM (CP) (227503), FIMMM (C.Eng) (47860), FSAIMM (702076), RPEQ (26347), a Corporate Consultant (Project Evaluation and Mining) with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to BYP Project and/or SVM as per SRK internal quality management procedures. Alex did not visit the project.

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK.

SRK had not prior involvement with BYP Project.

SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment capable of affecting its independence.

SRK's estimated fee for completing this Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated based on the working hours and rates of the consultants assigned to complete the project. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2.6 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Huaixiang Li (Geology), Falong Hu (Mining), visited the BYP Project from 27 to 28 April 2026 accompanied by Guoliang Ma P.Geo of SVM.

The purpose of the site visit was to review the exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a revised Mineral Resource model and the compilation of a technical report. During the site visit, particular attention was given to the treatment and validation of historical drilling data.

The site visits also aimed at investigating the geological and structural controls on the distribution of the mineralization, also aimed at investigating the existing infrastructure of the mine constructed.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with BYP Project or SVM personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse historical and current exploration data.

2.7 Effective Date

The conclusions expressed in this report are appropriate as of December 31, 2025. The report and associated statement are only appropriate for this date and may change in time in response to variations in economic, market, legal or political factors.

Based on the information provided by BYP Project, there are no events that have occurred since the Effective Date that are likely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource statements, at the date of publication of this ITR.

2.8 Currency, Units and Year

All monetary values outlined in this assessment are expressed in United States Dollars ("US$ or USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Quantities are generally stated in Système international d'unités ("SI") metrics units, the standard Canadian and international practices, including metric tonne ("tonne", "t") for weight, and kilometre ("km") or metre ("m") for distances.

Fiscal year ("FY") is stated in the report which start from the Q2 of last year till Q1 of this year. For example, FY2025 is from the April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

2.9 Limitations, Declaration and Consent

2.9.1 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by BYP Project throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in this Report, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such information as provided by BYP Project was taken in good faith by SRK.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider them to be material.

2.9.2 Legal Matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters.

SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this review. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

SRK understood that the mining license is expired. The Company has submitted the 2018 BYP resource reconciliation report which is one of the required steps in applying for a renewal of the mining license, and that this reconciliation report has been reviewed and filed by the Hunan Provincial Department of Land and Resources. In 2018 the most recent development and utilization report was prepared for the Company by the Hunan Lantian Survey and Design Co. Ltd, a registered Design Institute. After the inflection points of the mining license were adjusted to ensure the tenement boundary did not impinge on the natural scenic area and had been approved by Hunan Provincial Department of Natural Resources in April 2024, the mining license renewal application was filed in 2025. As of now (March 2026), it remains under review the authorities, with approval still pending.

2.9.3 Consent

SRK consents to this Report being included, in full, in SVM's **[REDACTED]** document in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and SVM's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided, and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical assessment expressed in the Summary and in the individual sections of this Report is considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparing this technical report, SRK has relied upon input from BYP Project. Standard professional review procedures were also used by SRK in preparation of this report.

SRK trusts the information from BYP Project regarding mine ownership, legal and financial liability. SRK did not carry out independent verification of the information regarding licenses and permits of the Project as summarized in Section 4 of this Report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the Client. A copy of the mining right scope verification form for Mining License Renewal is provided in Appendix A. The reliance applies solely to the last application status of the rights disclosed in Section 4.3.

The topography used in estimating the Mineral Resource statement in this report relies on the topographic survey map from the geological report prepared by BYP Project. SRK trusts the results of this survey. SRK also relied on the technical reports by the previous QP with AMC or RPM.

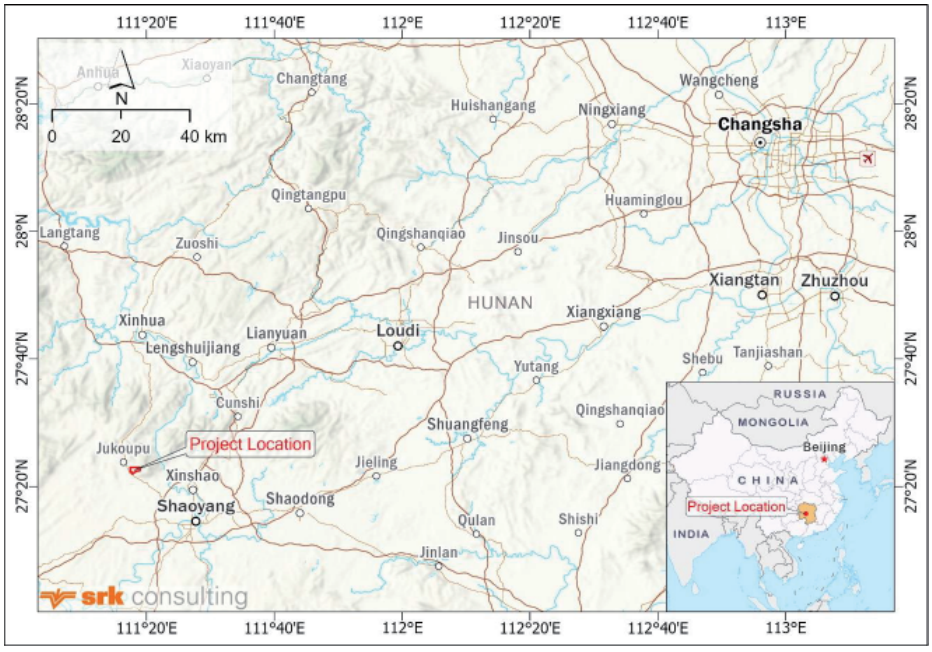
4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Property is located 23 km northwest of Shaoyang city, central Hunan Province, China as shown in Figure 4.1. Administratively the Property belongs to Baiyunpu Village, Jukoupu Township, Xinshao County, Shaoyang City. The Property is located in the central section of the east-west-trending Longshan – Baimashan regional metallogenic zone in central Hunan province. The geographic coordinate's extents are:

- Easting: 111°17′30″～111°19′00″,
- Northing: 27°21′30″～27°23′00″

Figure 4.1: BYP Project Location



Sources: on behalf BYP Project

4.2 Property Ownership

The BYP Project is owned by Xinshao Yunxiang Mining Co. Ltd. ("Yunxiang Mining"). The Project is a joint venture consisting of a foreign investor and a local shareholder. In November 2010, SVM, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired a 70% equity interest in Yunxiang Mining.

Yunxiang Mining has submitted the 2018 BYP resource reconciliation report which is one of the required steps in applying for a renewal of the mining license, and that this reconciliation report has been reviewed and filed by the Hunan Provincial Department of Land and Resources.

In 2018 the most recent development and utilization report was prepared for the Company by the Hunan Lantian Survey and Design Co. Ltd, a registered Design Institute. After the inflection points of the mining license were adjusted to ensure the tenement boundary did not impinge on the natural scenic area and had been approved by Hunan Provincial Department of Natural Resources in April 2024, the mining license renewal application was filed on June 17, 2025. As of now (March 2026), it remains under review the authorities, with approval still pending.

SRK relies on the information provided by BYP Project, and SRK did not conduct a legal due diligence review of the Project since such work is outside the scope of SRK's technical review. The applying mining license's Corner Points are adjusted to ensure the boundary do not impinge on the natural scenic area, which is as shown below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Corner Points Adjusted of Mining License Application

Point	Gauss coordinates	
	X	Y
1	3,028,245.200	37,529,351.010
2	3,028,795.200	37,529,351.010
3	3,028,795.200	37,528,905.000
4	3,030,139.020	37,528,902.000
5	3,030,145.020	37,531,375.030
6	3,029,193.620	37,531,378.520
7	3,029,107.700	37,530,669.350
8	3,028,455.640	37,529,621.650
9	3,028,322.690	37,529,621.780

Sources: the documents provided by BYP Project; National 2000 Coordinate System

The adjusted surface area of the mining license under application is 3.2321km². The revised mining license renewal application includes gold extraction in addition to lead and zinc. In line with regulations, the royalty for gold extraction will be re-estimated and paid by the Company prior to granting of the new license. Available details of the new applied mining license are provided in below in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Information of Mining License Application for BYP Project

Owner	Xinshao Yunxiang Mining Co. Ltd
Project Name	Baiyunpu Lead, Zinc and Gold Mine, Xinshao County
License No.	To be updated
Business category	Company limited
Types of ore mined	Gold, Lead, Zinc
Mining method	Underground mining
Mining Depth	from 490 m asl to -220 m asl
Production capacity	To be updated
Mine area	3.2321 sq.km
Valid period	To be updated
Issued date*	To be updated

Sources: The copy of document of BYP Mine

4.3 Permits and Authorization

Apart from the mining license on the progress of application, other documents are review for the Project include:

- Land use permits
- Business License

A photocopy of the business license, granted on October 21, 2024 was provided to SRK. The business license number is 9143050075804471XE. The Company locates at Baiyunpu Village 12#, Jukoupu Town, Xinshao County. The Company is designated as Company Limited Company (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Invested Enterprise (Non-wholly Foreign-owned).

There are four land utilisation permits (numbers 0002234, 0002235, 0002236 and 0002237). The land areas of the permits are 591 m^2, 15,746 m^2, 1,208 m^2, and 10,092 m^2, respectively. All of the land utilization permits were granted on September 13, 2017 by Xinshao County Bureau of National Land and Resources. Their validity period is from 16 January, 2013 to January 15, 2063. The Company holds the surface land use rights which cover the main Project areas until 2063 precluding other entities from applying for the surface and sub-surface rights of the mine areas.

Production at the mine is still suspended. There are 3 personnel residents at site who are responsible for daily checks and maintenance of surface infrastructure and activities related to the license renewal process.

It is understood the land use right provides the priority right for any subsequent mining license application, there should be no impediment to the granting of a new mining license provided the Client completes the necessary mining and environmental studies as required under the Chinese system.

SRK opines BYP Project has the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for the mineralization, though the mining license renewal application is ongoing. It is suitable to report the Mineral Resources, but not Mineral Reserves.

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

The Property is located at the southwest margin of the north-east trending Dachengshan mountain range. The southwest side of the range forms the lowest portion of the Property; the other three sides being occupied by high hills. This geographic feature gives the landform an 'armchair-like' morphology.

Elevation ranges from 241 m above sea level in the southwest to 862 m above sea level in the northeast. The north-west, west and southwest parts are a combination of low mountains and hills that formed from erosion of carbonate rocks.

A paved provincial highway, S217 (Shaoyang-Xinhua), runs across the southern margin of the Property. The BYP mill, underground entrance and tailings storage areas are connected to S217 by a 3 km paved road. Shaoyang City, the major local city with a population of more than half a million, is located about 23km southeast of the Property. Shaoyang is connected to other major cities in Hunan Province and nationwide by rail and expressways. It takes about 3.5 hours to drive by expressway from Shaoyang to the provincial capital city of Changsha, where an airport with both domestic and international flights is located.

The climate is subtropical continental and wet, with an annual average temperature of 17.0℃ and an average annual precipitation of 1,353 mm. Maximum temperatures range from a recorded maximum of 39.8ºC to a minimum of -10.8ºC. The climate is suitable for year-round exploration and mining.

The high mountainous area is covered with forest, while most of the low hills have been developed as farmland. Several streams run through the Property, the surface stream and well water and underground recycled water provide sufficient water for local daily living and industry use.

The current 10 kV power supply at the Property is provided from a 35 kV substation at Xintianpu and a 110 kV substation at Jukoupu, respectively. Both are located 11 km from the Property.

Yunxiang Mining has acquired the surface rights to the land covered by the mining permit for mining and processing operations. The district of Shaoyang is one of the most densely populated areas in Hunan province. There is an historical tradition of mining in adjacent areas. Skilled labour is available for all levels of mining and related activities.

6 History

6.1 Exploration History

The BYP lead–zinc mineralization was first identified in 1977 by the No. 468 Brigade of the Hunan Geological Exploration Bureau, and gold mineralization was subsequently discovered in 1980 by the Geology Investigation Institute of the same bureau. Since then, the Project has undergone several stages of exploration, summarized as follows.

1971–1977: The 468 Brigade of the Hunan Geological Exploration Bureau conducted general exploration, including 217 m of adits, 201 m of shallow shafts, 2,700 m³ of trenching, and 84 drillholes totalling 31,033 m, together with associated sampling and testing programs.

1980: Gold mineralization was discovered in the Dachengshan area by the Geology Investigation Institute of the Hunan Geological Exploration Bureau.

1990–1992: The 418 Brigade of the Hunan Provincial Geology and Mineral Bureau carried out gold prospecting. Twenty-one drillholes totalling 5,121 m were completed in the Baiyunchong area, leading to the identification and further delineation of four mineralized zones (Zones V, VI, VII, and XII).

2003–2005: Yunxiang Mining Company (formerly Tianxiang Mining Company) collected 1,290 m of channel samples, undertook specialized hydrogeological investigations over an area of approximately 8 km², and completed small-scale processing test work.

2006: The 418 Brigade of the Hunan Geology and Mineral Bureau compiled the "Hunan Province Xinshao County – Baiyunpu Lead-Zinc Mine General Geological Exploration Report", which was subsequently approved and filed by the Hunan Provincial Land and Resources Department.

2011–2014: Yunxiang Mining Company completed a general exploration program targeting gold. The 418 Brigade verified the work and prepared the 2013 general exploration report. Exploration works included 65 surface and underground drillholes totalling 13,517 m, and 146 sets of underground channel samples totalling 4,557 m.

2017: Resource & Reserve Reconciliation Report. The 418 Brigade conducted geological verification, including 1,757 m of tunnel surveying, 643 m of tunnel logging, and 42 m of supplemental core logging. Additionally, 279 samples were collected from 12 drillholes completed between 2011 and 2014. Many of these holes were drilled from underground workings developed for both exploration and production, leading to the discoveries of the Zone XIII Pb–Zn body and the Zone 3-1 and Zone 4 gold-mineralized zones.

6.2 Mineral Resource Estimates History

In 2012, a Mineral Resource estimate for the BYP Au–Pb–Zn deposit was completed by Yongwei Li, Resource Geologist with SVM, using Surpac software. The estimate was independently reviewed and validated by the Qualified Person Ms. D. Nussipakynova, P.Geo (AMC), who also updated the geological and block models as part of the AMC technical report "BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc Property, Hunan Province, China" (2012). RPM has reviewed the 2012 Mineral Resource estimates and the geological and block models. This review confirmed that grade interpolation was undertaken using inverse distance squared (ID²), with variogram analyses used to define the parameters of the search

ellipses. The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred. The final 2012 AMC Mineral Resource statements are presented in Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.1: Mineral Resources for Gold Zones as of December 2011

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 1.0	Indicated	3.51	2.59	292
	Inferred	2.47	1.84	146

Sources: AMC, 2012

Table 6.2: Mineral Resources for Lead and Zinc Zones as of December 2011

Cut-off Grade (%)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb Metal (Mlb)	Zn Metal (Mlb)
Pb+Zn 2.0	Indicated	7.33	1.16	2.52	187	408
	Inferred	7.55	0.85	2.75	141	457

Sources: AMC, 2012

In 2018, an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the BYP Au–Pb–Zn deposit was prepared by Song Huang, Resource Geologist with RPM, also using Surpac software. The estimate was checked and verified by Bob Dennis (Executive Consultant, QP, RPM) and documented in RPM's 2019 technical report on the BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc Property, Hunan Province, China. The final 2019 RPM Mineral Resource statements are reported in Table 6.3 and Table 6.4.

Table 6.3: Mineral Resources for Gold Zones as of December 2019

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 1.0	Measured	2.8	3.0	269
	Indicated	1.5	3.1	149
	Measured and Indicated	4.3	3.1	418
	Inferred	1.3	2.5	109

Sources: RPM, 2019

Table 6.4: Mineral Resources for Lead and Zinc Zones as of December 2019

Cut-off (%)	Zone	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Pb Metal (Kt)	Zn Metal (Kt)	Au Metal (Koz)
PbEq 3	Lead and Zinc	Indicated	4.0	0.7	2.3		28	89	
		Inferred	6.1	1.4	3.1		83	187	
	Overlap zone	Indicated	0.12	1.2	1.7	0.8	2	2	3
		Inferred	0.03	2.7	3.5	1.0	1	1	1

Sources: RPM, 2019

In 2024, another updated Mineral Resource estimate for the BYP Au–Pb–Zn deposit was prepared by Song Huang (Senior Geology consultant, QP, RPM) and documented in RPM's 2024 technical report on the BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc Property, Hunan Province, China. The final 2024 RPM Mineral Resource statements are reported in Table 6.5 and Table 6.6.

Table 6.5: Mineral Resources for Gold Zones as of June 30, 2024

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 1.2	Measured	3.3	2.7	294
	Indicated	1.8	2.8	162
	Measured and Indicated	5.1	2.8	456
	Inferred	1.6	2.2	116

Sources: RPM, 2024

Table 6.6: Mineral Resources for Lead and Zinc Zones as of June 30, 2024

Cut-off Grade (%)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb Metal (Kt)	Zn Metal (Kt)
ZnEq 2.2	Indicated	3.8	0.6	2.3	25	87
	Inferred	2.8	0.7	2.5	19	71

Sources: RPM, 2024

6.3 Mining History

The BYP Project received approval in 2006 for underground production of lead–zinc ore at a rate of 90,000 t/a within a licensed mining area of 3.6649 km², extending vertically from 490 m above sea level to 220 m below sea level.

The operation was developed as an underground mine accessed by drifts and adits, with ore extraction by shrinkage stopping. Modifying factors applied to mine design and planning included an 85% mining recovery and 10% for mining loss and dilution. Lead and zinc production commenced in 2006 and continued until July 2011, when operations were suspended due to low metal prices.

In August 2010, gold mining was initiated between exploration lines 16 and 22, where gold-mineralized zones had been identified during earlier exploration. Gold zones are currently accessible on four levels at 261 m, 252 m, 232 m, and 200 m elevations. Pilot production was undertaken on the 261 m and 252 m levels using 8 m × 4 m shrinkage stopes with paste backfill. Gold production was suspended in June 2014, primarily due to low gold prices and the inability to scale up output from pilot to full production under the mining licence.

Current mine access is via three adits: No. 1 Main Adit, No. 1 Auxiliary Adit, and No. 2 Adit (formerly No. 3 Adit), as well as a ventilation shaft. The original No. 2 Adit was abandoned following significant inflow of mud and water.

Cumulative production from mine start-up in 2006 to suspension of operations comprises approximately 307,000 t of lead–zinc plant feed, yielding 1,403 t of lead and 8,936 t of zinc at recovered grades of 0.46% Pb and 2.9% Zn (2006–2011), and 221,000 t of gold plant feed yielding 788 kg of gold at a recovered grade of 3.56 g/t Au. RPM compared reported depleted tonnages and grades with historical production records. The depletion model indicates slightly lower grades and higher tonnages than reported production, which is likely attributable to factors such as underground survey inaccuracies, mining loss, and dilution.

All production has been suspended since July 2014. Dewatering operations were stopped after the 2018, and the underground workings on all levels of the gold-mineralized zones are currently flooded.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The contents of this section are mainly sourced from the technical report prepared by RPM in 2019 and 2024.

7.1 Regional Geology

Tectonically, the Property lies in the central part of the east–west-trending Baimashan–Longshan uplift belt in central Hunan Province. This uplift is part of the accretionary wedge developed along the subduction zone between the Yangtze and South China plates. The dominant deep-seated structures in the region are the NE-trending Chengbu–Taojiang faults, which are broadly parallel to the plate suture. From east to west, three secondary dome structures—Longshan, Dachengshan, and Baimashan—are spaced at roughly equal intervals and exert primary structural control on the central Hunan gold–antimony–lead–zinc polymetallic belt.

Regionally, the sedimentary succession was deposited in an aulacogen setting and can be subdivided into three main sequences:

Precambrian–Cambrian: Glacial and pyroclastic units, dark carbonaceous and siliceous sediments, and argillaceous carbonate formations.

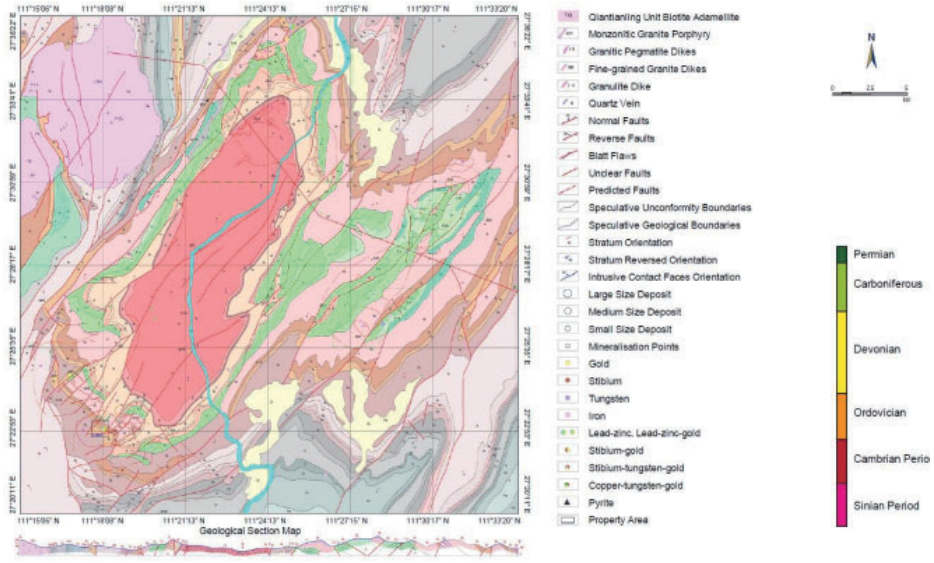
Ordovician–Silurian: Predominantly flysch-facies sedimentary rocks.

Devonian: Terrigenous clastic rocks and carbonates.

Weakly metamorphosed Precambrian sandy slate and Lower Palaeozoic strata crop out in the cores of the dome structures. Their flanks are composed mainly of shallow-marine clastic and carbonate rocks of Middle to Upper Palaeozoic age. Geophysical and geological evidence indicates the presence of concealed intrusions beneath the Dachengshan and Baimashan domes. Several Precambrian units are notably enriched in volcanic material and display geochemical anomalies in gold, antimony, tungsten, and arsenic.

The BYP Project is situated near the intersection of the east–west Baimashan–Longshan uplift belt and the NE-trending Chengbu–Taojiang tectonic belt, at the southwest-dipping termination of the regional Dachengshan anticlinorium (dome structure). The regional geological setting is illustrated in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Baiyunpu Project Regional Geology Map



Sources: RPM Report, 2024

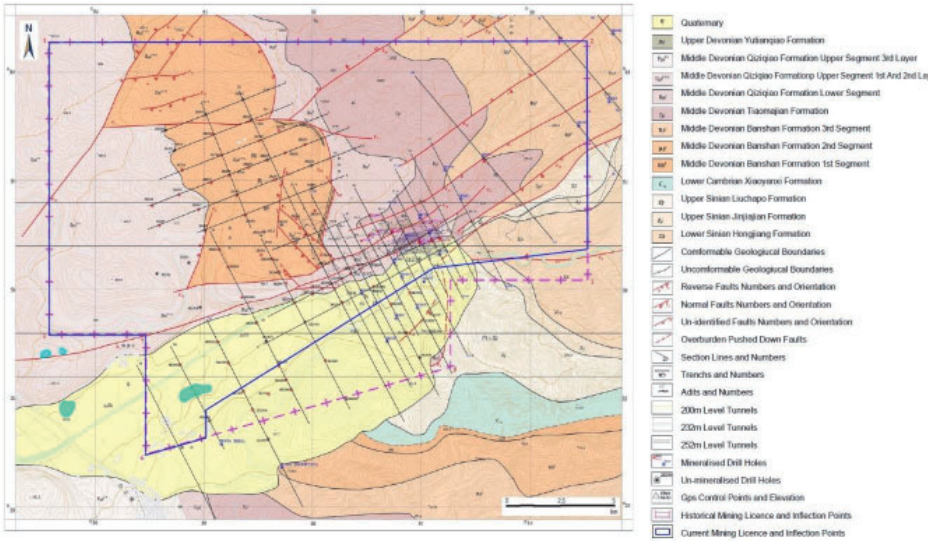
7.2 Property Geology

The Property is situated on the southwest-plunging limb of the Dachengshan anticlinorium (dome structure). The Dachengshan anticlinorium is approximately 8.5 km wide and 30 km long, with an axial trend of about NE 30°. Lead–zinc–polymetallic mineralization is mainly developed along the northern and southern flanks of this structure.

Bedrock within the Property area is dominated by Devonian clastic and carbonate sequences. Precambrian and Cambrian strata are exposed along the eastern margin of the Property, where they are unconformably overlain by Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks (Figure 7.2). Faults and folds of varying orientation are well developed and exert strong control on the localization and distribution of gold, lead, and zinc mineralization.

No intrusive rocks are observed at surface within the Dachengshan dome area; however, regional gravity and magnetic data suggest the presence of a concealed intrusion at depth. The Precambrian and Cambrian units display low-grade metamorphic overprinting.

Figure 7.2: Baiyunpu Project Property Geology Map



Sources: RPM Report, 2024

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy within the Property comprises Quaternary cover, Devonian sedimentary and weakly metamorphosed rocks, and underlying Cambrian and Sinian sequences, summarized as follows:

Quaternary Cover: Unconsolidated diluvial and alluvial deposits, with a thickness ranging from 0 m to approximately 135 m.

Middle Devonian – subdivided into three formations:

Banshan Formation (D_2b): Predominantly sandstone, conglomerate, and quartz siltstone, cemented by purple-red ferruginous clay, with an aggregate thickness of about 320 m.

Tiaomajian Formation (D_2t): A fine-grained clastic succession comprising quartz sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone, with a total thickness of roughly 200 m. This unit forms the principal host for gold mineralization on the Property.

Qiziqiao Formation (D_2q): Composed in its lower part of dark grey marl, calcareous shale, and bioclastic limestone (biolithite), and in its upper part of thick-bedded massive biolithite, dolomite, and limestone, with an overall thickness of about 1,000 m. Lead–zinc mineralization is mainly developed in the middle portion of this formation.

Cambrian: A sequence of dark grey carbonaceous shale, siliceous shale, carbonaceous slate, and siliceous rocks, with a cumulative thickness of approximately 250 m. These units conformably overlie the Sinian succession.

Sinian (Ediacaran): Slightly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks exposed in the northeastern part of the Property and subdivided into Lower Sinian (Z_1h) and Upper Sinian (Z_2j and Z_2l) units.

7.2.2 Structure

The Property is situated at the southwestern extremity of the Dachengshan Anticlinorium. The principal structural features within the license area comprise a northeast-trending secondary fold and three post-folding fault sets, dominated by normal faults with subordinate reverse faults.

The secondary fold is an anticline with an axial plane striking approximately 050°. The southeast limb dips between about 30° and 50°, while the northwest limb dips between roughly 25° and 50°. This anticline is dissected by at least 29 faults that can be grouped into three main orientations: northeast-, east–west, and northwest-trending. Mineralization is hosted on the northwest limb of the secondary anticline and is spatially associated with the northeast-striking F5 fault.

7.2.3 Metamorphism and alteration

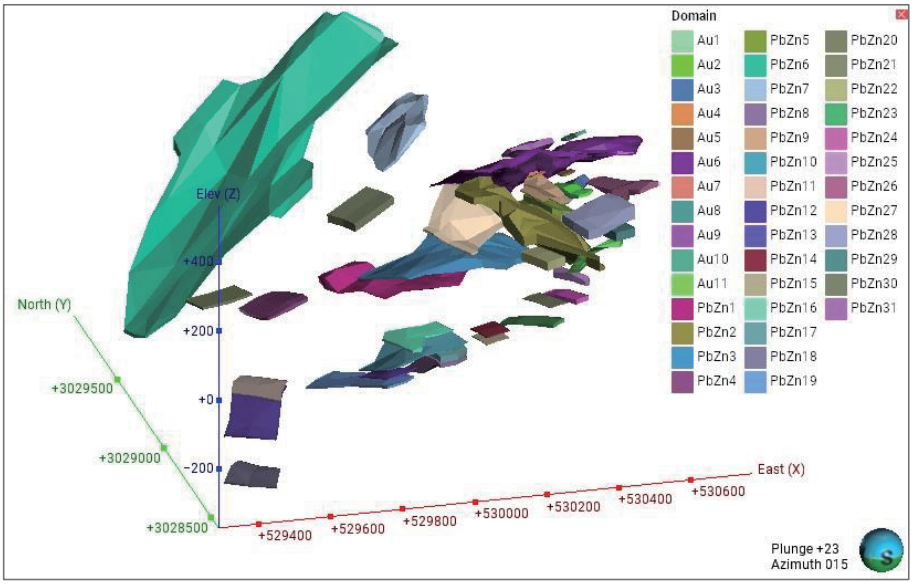
Metamorphism within the mine area is mainly developed in the Precambrian (Sinian) units exposed in the northeastern part of the Property, where rocks exhibit weak to moderate regional metamorphic overprinting.

Hydrothermal alteration is well developed in the country rocks adjacent to the mineralized zones and is characterized by pyritization, dolomitization, silicification, and bleaching. Alteration intensity increases toward the ore zones. In general, lead–zinc mineralization is associated predominantly with dolomitization, whereas gold mineralization is chiefly accompanied by silicification, pyritization, and bleaching.

7.3 Mineralisation

Mineralization consists of gold, lead-zinc, and polymetallic mineralization types. A total of 31 major individual lead-zinc mineralized domains and 11 gold mineralized domains have been recognised to date (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Baiyunpu Project Mineralised Domains



Sources: Genrated by SRK based on the data provied by BYP mine

7.3.1 Gold Mineralisation

Gold mineralization is hosted in stratiform to lenticular zones developed within fractured clastic rocks in the lower part of the Middle Devonian sedimentary sequence. The distribution and continuity of these zones are strongly controlled by two major NE-trending faults, F3 and F5.

Fine-grained (<1 mm) pyrite is the principal host for gold and commonly occurs as irregular veinlets and disseminations. The metallic mineral assemblage includes native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, siderite, tenorite, and rare stibnite. Quartz and sericite are the dominant gangue minerals. Alteration and sulphide zoning are evident, with proximal zones characterized by silicification and abundant gold–pyrite, grading outward into more distal bleaching with arsenopyrite, barite, calcite, and sericite.

To date, 11 gold-bearing zones have been delineated, occurring between approximately 40 m and 300 m above sea level. Individual zones are typically 50–600 m in strike length and 2–50 m in thickness, with average grades generally in the range of 1–3 g/t Au. Exploration by the Company between 2011 and 2014 further delineated a broad mineralized domain now designated as Zone 6, which had previously been grouped within Zone 3 in earlier geological reports. The characteristics of the currently defined gold zones are summarized in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Gold Mineralised Domains Orientation Summary

Domain	Area	Exploration Lines	Occurrence					Elevations (m)
			Strike	Azimuth(°)	Dip	Angle(°)	Plunge(°)	
6	North	17-22	NE	60-70	NW	30-45	0-10	80-300
1, 10	Northeast	22	NE	60-70	NW	30-45	0-10	200-250
11	South	21	NE	55-65	NW	40-50	0-10	60-170

Domain	Area	Exploration Lines	Occurrence					Elevations (m)
			Strike	Azimuth(°)	Dip	Angle(°)	Plunge(°)	
3, 7, 8, 9	Central	18-20	NE	50-80	NW	30-45	10-20	40-210
2, 4, 5	Central	20	NE	60-70	NW	15-30	0-5	215-272

Sources: RPM, 2024

Domain Au6 is the most important gold zone, containing more than 70% of the total estimated gold resource at BYP. Mineralization is hosted in fractured quartz sandstone and siltstone, with faults F3 and F24 forming the hanging wall and F5 forming the footwall. The bulk of Zone 6 is located between lines 17 and 19. It becomes thinner westwards and pinches out between lines 22 and 24.

Domain Au3 has a similar orientation to Au6 but lies at a lower elevation. All other mineralized zones are currently considered as secondary mineralized zones and are defined by limited drilling. Most of them are located south and southwest of the main gold deposit area.

7.3.2 Lead-Zinc Mineralisation

All known lead and zinc domains show characteristics of stratabound mineralization and occur within the thickly bedded carbonate rocks in the upper portion of the Middle Devonian (D_2q), which overlies the host gold sequence. The occurrence and size of individual zones are controlled and affected by pre-mineralisation and post-mineralization faults and folds. Lead and zinc mineralization is closely associated with second-order fractures and fractured zones in the hanging walls of major faults.

Major metallic minerals in the lead-zinc zones include pyrite, sphalerite, galena and boulangerite.

Chalcopyrite and clinohedrite occur as accessory minerals. Major gangue minerals are calcite and dolomite, and minor gangue includes barite, quartz and muscovite. Grain sizes of galena and sphalerite range from 0.01 mm to 2 mm. Metallic minerals are unevenly distributed as disseminated and fissure-filling mineralisation.

All the mineralized zones occur as stratiform and lenticular bodies in Devonian limestone, dolomite and marl. The general trend of mineralized zones is conformable with the host rock, with a dip angle ranging from 0° to 30°. There is some overlap in defined mineralized bodies, with the relatively steeper Domains 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 27 overlapping vertically with the relatively flatter Domains 8, 10, 12, 16, 17 and 19. There is also an apparent overlap relationship with the small volume mineralized Domains 6, 7 and 30 located in the north, with the shallower Domains 6 and 7 being related to the deeper blind Zone 30 along a 45° plunge.

Characteristics of individual zones are summarized in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Lead and Zinc Mineralised Domains Orientation Summary

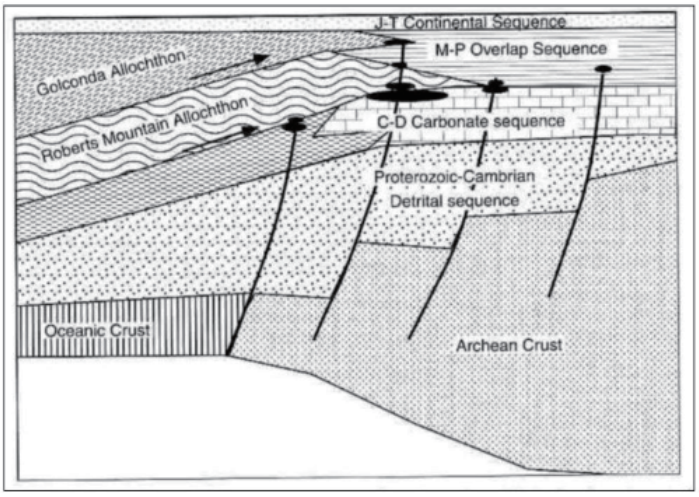
Domain	Area	Exploration Lines	Occureences					Elevations (m)
			Strike	Azimuth(°)	Dip	Angle(°)	Plunge(°)	
6,7,30	North	3-8	NW	320-340	SW	25-40	10-20	(-200)-500
2,5,9,25	East	19-22	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-15	32-243
22,26,27,28,29,31	East	19-22	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-10	110-250
1,3,4,20	Central	21-26	NE	70-90	NW	0-15	0	(-90)-106
21,23,24	Central	22-24	NE	60-70	NW	0-10	0-10	(-145)-30
8,10,12,14,45,16,17,19	West	26-28	NE	60-70	NW	5-20	0	(-120)-40
11,13,18	West	28-30	NNE	10-30	NWW	0-10	0-5	(-360)-(195)

Sources: RPM, 2024

8 Deposit Types

Based on the current understanding of the geology, the gold mineralization is interpreted as Carlin-type, characterized by fine-grained disseminated gold with both stratigraphic and structural controls, and with mercury, arsenic, and antimony as key pathfinder elements (Figure 8.1). Carlin-type deposits are sediment-hosted disseminated gold systems in which gold occurs predominantly as "invisible" gold—i.e., sub-microscopic and/or lattice-bound gold within pyrite and arsenopyrite that cannot be recognized petrographically and must be detected by chemical analysis. The deposit class takes its name from the Carlin mine in Nevada, the first major example discovered along the Carlin Trend.

Figure 8.1: Carlin Type Deposit Formation

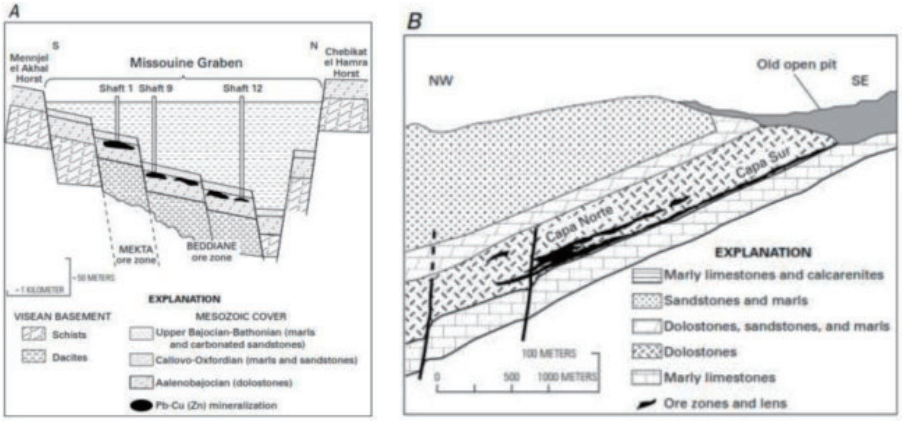


Sources: Hofstra and Cline (2000), RPM Report (2024)

The lead–zinc mineralization is interpreted as a carbonate-hosted Mississippi Valley–type (MVT) deposit with minor silver and cadmium credits. Carbonate-hosted Pb–Zn deposits comprise economically important concentrations of lead and zinc sulphides hosted within carbonate sequences (limestone, marl, and dolomite) and are considered to share a broadly similar genetic model.

MVT orebodies typically occur as compact, relatively uniform, plug-like or pipe-like replacement bodies within reactive carbonate horizons and can locally achieve very high grades (Figure 8.2). Mineralization is commonly coarse grained, which generally results in favourable metallurgical performance and high process recoveries. The deposit class is termed "Mississippi Valley–type" after classic examples developed along the Mississippi River in the United States, including the Southeast Missouri Lead District in southeastern Missouri and deposits in northeastern Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin, and northwestern Illinois.

Figure 8.2: Deposit Models of MVT from Morocco (A) and Spain (B)



Sources: Leach et al (2010), RPM Report (2024)

9 Exploration

A summary of the exploration activities conducted within the BYP Au–Pb–Zn Project mining licence area between December 1971 and December 2018 is provided below.

9.1 Geological Mapping

During the 1971–1977 general exploration stage, the 468 Brigade completed basic geological mapping over the BYP Au–Pb–Zn licence area following the initial discovery of lead–zinc mineralization. Work included an 8.88 km² topographic survey, 19 km² of geological mapping at 1:5,000 scale, and 2.9 km² of detailed geological mapping at 1:2,000 scale.

During the 1990–1992 prospecting stage, the 418 Brigade undertook additional baseline mapping over the licence area. This work comprised an updated 28.5 km² topographic survey and a revised 5.44 km² topographic survey at 1:2,000 scale.

No significant new geological mapping has been completed during the more recent phases of exploration.

9.2 Geochemical Surveys

During the 1990–1992 prospecting stage, the 418 Brigade completed a series of geochemical surveys, including a 40 km² stream-sediment survey and a 5.5 km² secondary halo survey, both primarily targeting gold mineralization.

9.3 Geophysical Surveys

During the 1971-1977 general exploration stage, the 468 Brigade carried out a 1.3 km² induced polarization intermediate gradient survey.

9.4 Tunnelling Program

Since commencement of the Project, a total of 10,656 m of adit and shaft channel samples were taken (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Historical Tunnelling Program

Stage	Company	Exploration Works
1971-1977	468 Brigade	2,700 m^3 of trench sampling, 201 m of shallow shaft sampling and 217 m of channel sampling
1990-1992	418 Brigade	6,200 m^3 of trench sampling, 286 m of channel sampling
2003-2006	Yunxiang	1,290 m of channel sampling
2006-2008	Yunxiang	4,115 m of channel sampling
2011-2014	Yunxiang	4,547 m of channel sampling at different elevations ranging from 150 m to 336 m

Sources: RPM, 2024

10 Drilling

The total drilling is mainly comprised of pre-2011 and post-2011 stages, detailed in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Historical Drilling Program

Stage	Company	Exploration Works
1971-1977	468 Brigade	84 holes of 31,033 m
1990-1992	418 Brigade	21 holes of 5,121 m
2011-2014	Yunxiang	64 holes of 13,335 m

Sources: RPM, 2024

10.1 Pre-2011 Stage

Following the discovery of epithermal lead–zinc mineralization on the Property in 1977, a series of geological mapping, geophysical, and geochemical surveys were undertaken by various geological bureaus, and exploratory drilling commenced at an early stage over the BYP Au–Pb–Zn deposit area.

During the 1971–1977 general exploration stage, the 468 Brigade completed 84 drillholes totalling 31,0323 m. As the principal gold mineralization had not yet been recognized, all drilling during this period was targeted on lead–zinc prospects. Of the 84 holes, 80 are retained in the current database. Four holes are absent from the database; RPM has confirmed with the client that these were unmineralized and located outside the extents of the defined lead–zinc deposit and therefore have no material impact on the Mineral Resource model.

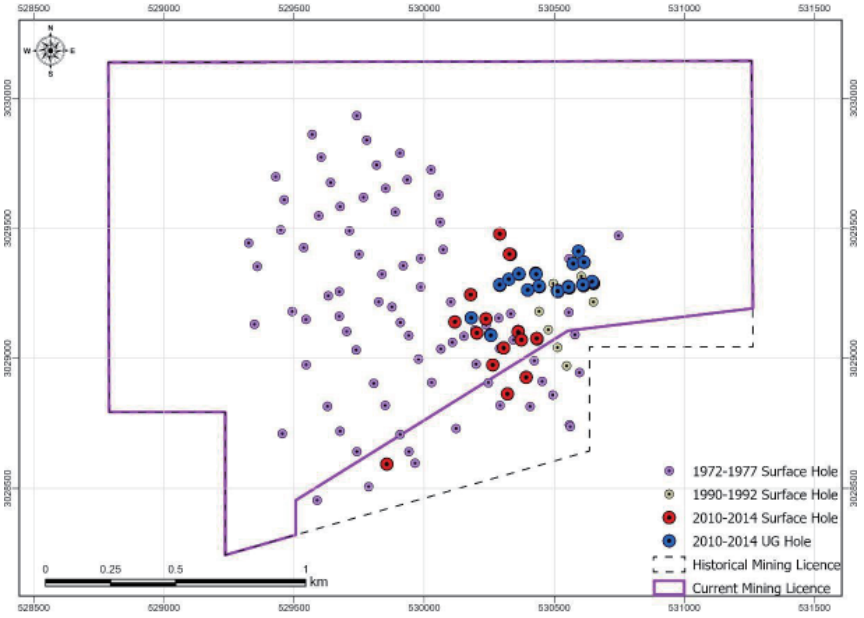
During the 1990–1992 prospecting stage, the 418 Brigade drilled 21 holes totalling 5,121 m, most of which were designed to test gold mineralization. The main gold zone (Zone 6) was first delineated between exploration lines 17 and 19 during this campaign. Of the 21 holes, seven successfully intersected the gold-mineralized zone, whereas 14 were unmineralized and are not included in the current database. RPM has confirmed with the client that these 14 holes are unmineralized and lie outside the extents of the gold deposit and thus do not materially affect the Resource model.

No drilling was carried out between 1992 and 2011.

10.2 Post-2011 Stage

The Company initiated a combined surface and underground diamond drilling program in March 2011. This program comprised 42 surface drillholes totalling 10,812 m, followed by 5 underground drillholes totalling 797 m in 2012, 15 underground holes totalling 1,583 m in 2013, and 2 underground holes totalling 142 m in 2014. In aggregate, the 2011–2014 campaigns consisted of 64 drillholes for a total of 13,335 m. The spatial distribution of these holes relative to historical drilling is shown on Figure 10.1.

Figure 10.1: Plan Map Showing Collar Locations by Exploration Stage



Sources: SRK, 2026

Three surface rigs and four underground rigs were employed during the 2011–2014 drilling campaigns. The surface drilling was designed to test extensions of known mineralization, refine the geological model, and expand the gold and lead–zinc resource base by identifying additional mineralized zones along strike and down dip. Underground drilling was focused on obtaining detailed information within the existing gold zones, testing their margins, and exploring for potential extensions.

By the end of the program, surface drillholes had been completed on a nominal grid spacing of 100 m × 100 m, locally tightened to 100 m × 50 m in selected areas. Underground drilling within Domain Au3 was completed on a much closer spacing of approximately 10 m to 50 m.

Two drill rigs, models XY-42T and YDX-3L, were used in surface drilling. Figure 10.2 shows the XY-42T drill rig at hole ZK2110. Each surface hole started with a 110 mm bit, reducing to a 75 mm bit when bedrock was reached. Underground holes were drilled with an underground XY-4 drilling rig equipped with a 75 mm bit (Figure 10.3). NQ sized core was recovered from both the surface and underground drilling programs.

Figure 10.2: Drill Rig XY-42T at Hole ZK2110

Sources: AMC Report, 2012

Figure 10.3: Underground Drill Rig XY-4

Sources: AMC Report, 2012

Overall core recovery, including within mineralized intervals, was consistently 85% or better. Downhole deviation surveys were carried out at 50 m intervals using a compass inclinometer. These surveys were performed by the drillers under the supervision of the project geologist.

Drillhole depths were checked and calibrated every 100 m, with an acceptable error tolerance of less than 0.1%. Upon completion, each drillhole was sealed with cement, and the hole ID, final depth, and completion date were inscribed on the concrete collar.

Company geologists monitored drilling progress and examined core daily, recording lithology, alteration, and mineralization. Detailed geological logging was conducted at a temporary core storage area. Sample intervals were defined on the core based on observed variations in mineralization intensity and alteration. To confirm mineralization limits, one or two samples were routinely taken on either side of visually mineralized intervals. Sample lengths were determined by the actual intersection length and variability of mineralization, with 2 m core samples routinely collected across continuous mineralized zones.

During the 2011–2014 program, drill core was carefully stacked on open ground on a temporary basis while the permanent core storage facility was being constructed. An example of the stacked core and a labelled core box is shown in Figure 10.4.

Figure 10.4: Core Storage Room and Core Boxes

Sources: SRK Site Visit, 2026

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Sampling

During the 1971–1977 and 1990–1992 exploration stages, samples were collected from trenches, test pits, and drill core. On-site logging was undertaken with detailed descriptions of lithology, alteration, structure, and texture. Overall and average drillhole sample recoveries were reported to exceed 75% and 80%, respectively.

During the 2011–2014 exploration stage, underground channel sample locations were selected and marked by the project geologist across exposed mineralized zones along drifts and crosscuts. Under geological supervision, samplers cut channels approximately 5 cm wide and 3 cm deep across the mineralized intervals using an electric cutter, then extracted the material with hammer and chisel. The resulting chip material was collected in cloth bags; the sample number was written both on the tunnel wall at the sample location and on the bag. Individual sample lengths were dictated by the continuity and intensity of mineralization, with most channel samples being 2 m long and weighing approximately 8–10 kg.

Drill core from this period was logged and sampled under the direction of a geologist. Overall average core recovery exceeded 85%. Core was sawn lengthwise with a diamond saw; one half was labelled with the sample number and returned to the core box for long-term storage and reference, while the other half was broken and bagged for assay. Sample locations were clearly marked on the core box, and a sample tag—recording sample number, date, from–to depths, total sample length, drill rig, and sampler's name—was placed in a transparent plastic sleeve and stapled to the box. A typical 2 m core sample weighed around 5 kg.

11.2 Sample Security

During the 1971–1977 and 1990–1992 exploration stages, all bagged channel and core samples were stored in secure facilities prior to dispatch to the laboratory for preparation and assaying.

During the 2011–2014 exploration stage, bagged channel and core samples were kept in a locked, secure room with access restricted to designated personnel until shipment. A professional courier company was contracted to transport the samples from the Property to the ALS-Chemex (ALS) laboratory in Guangzhou. On receipt, ALS reported the condition of the samples to the Company's project geologist. Any reported damage or potential contamination was addressed immediately through appropriate remedial measures.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

During the 1971–1977 general exploration stage, samples were submitted to the 468 Brigade laboratory for preparation and analysis. Sample preparation consisted of crushing to 5 mm, splitting, pulverizing to 0.85 mm, further splitting, drying at 80°C for 2–3 hours, and final pulverizing to 0.147 mm. Aliquots of 40–50 g was taken for assay. Lead, zinc, and copper were analysed using an LP-55 polarization spectrometer, and sulphur was determined by titration.

During the 1990–1992 drilling stage, samples were sent to the Hunan Xiangzhong Geology Institute. Preparation procedures included crushing to 1 mm, splitting, and pulverizing to 0.074 mm, with the resulting pulp divided into two portions: one retained for duplicates and one used for assay. Gold

was analysed using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) and the quinhydrone volumetric method, while lead and zinc were determined by AAS and polarographic methods.

Samples collected by the Company during the 2011–2014 exploration stage were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Guangzhou ("ALS"), an ISO-accredited facility with Chinese government certification.

At ALS, samples were prepared and analysed according to the following procedures:

- All samples were dried at 65°C for 12–24 hours.
- Entire samples were crushed using a jaw crusher until at least 70% passed a 10-mesh (2 mm) screen.
- Crushed material was split to obtain a 300 g subsample for pulverization; coarse rejects were retained at the laboratory.
- The 300 g subsample was pulverized in a vibratory mill until 85% passed 200 mesh (0.075 mm).

Samples from the gold domains were analysed by standard fire assay with an AAS finish for routine gold determinations in the 0.005–10 g/t Au range, and by fire assay with gravimetric/electronic balance finish for higher-grade material in the 0.05–1,000 g/t Au range.

Samples from the lead–zinc and polymetallic zones were analysed for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, and Zn by four-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES. Detection/analytical ranges were Ag: 1–1,500 g/t, Zn: 0.001–30%, As: 0.001–30%, Cu: 0.001–40%, Pb: 0.001–20%.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

11.4.1 Pre-2011 Stage

During the 1971–1977 general exploration stage conducted by the 468 Brigade, both internal and external check samples were used for QA/QC purposes.

A total of 174 internal check samples (representing 3.5% of all assays) were submitted to the 468 Brigade laboratory for repeat analysis. The reported reproducibility (qualification) rates were 93.1% for Pb and 95.1% for Zn.

During the 1990–1992 gold prospecting stage carried out by the 418 Brigade, QA/QC was again based on internal and external check sampling.

A total of 1,224 internal check samples (56.9% of all assays) were analysed at the 418 Brigade laboratory. Reported reproducibility rates were 99.35% for Au, 97.37% for Pb, and 99.07% for Zn.

In addition, 24 external check samples for Au, 12 for Pb, and 12 for Zn (collectively about 1% of total assays) were submitted to the Hunan Provincial Mineral Test Institute Laboratory. Reported reproducibility rates for these external checks were 99.17% for Au, 91.67% for Pb, and 100% for Zn.

Separately, a total of 80 external check samples (approximately 1.5% of total assays) were sent to the Hunan Provincial Geological Laboratory for Pb and Zn verification. Reported reproducibility for both elements exceeded 90%.

11.4.2 Post-2011 Stage

For the 2011-2014 exploration program, the Company routinely inserted Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") and blanks into each batch of 40 samples to monitor sample preparation and assay procedures. External check assays were obtained by sending around 10% of the mineralized pulps and 5% of nonmineralized pulps to the Zhengzhou Laboratory of the Henan Nonferrous Metals Exploration Institute. The Zhengzhou laboratory has ISO and Chinese government accreditation. The Company's program comprised 1,643 QA/QC samples which were inserted into a sequence of 7,141 core and channel samples. The QA/QC samples included 108 CRMs, 158 blanks, 550 internal check samples, 771 external check samples and 56 field duplicate samples.

Blank Samples

Blank material was made from barren limestone and siltstone collected within the Property. The blank samples were randomly inserted into each batch of samples and then sent to the ALS Laboratory for assay.

A total of 149 Au blanks, 71 Pb and Zn blank samples were provided to SRK for analysis, detailed in Table 11.1, Figure 11.1, Figure 11.2 and Figure 11.3.

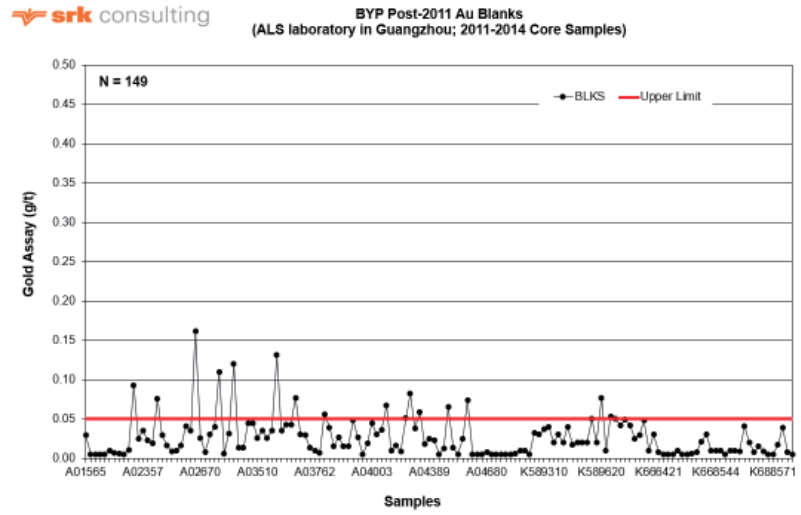
Overall, the assay results of the blank materials are considered acceptable.

Table 11.1: Summary of BYP Blanks Results (Post-2011)

		Statistics	BLACK (Au)	BLACK (Pb)	BLACK (Zn)
Project		Sample Count	149	71	71
Data Series	Post-2011 Blanks	Lab Lower Detection Limit	0.005	0.001	0.001
Data Type	Core Samples	Samples Outside (10x Det. Lim.)	16	4	19
Commodity	Au, Pb, Zn	Data Mean	0.027	0.003	0.008
Laboratory	ALS Guangzhou	Percentage Outside (10xDL)	10.7%	5.6%	26.8%
Analytical Method	Fire assay-AAS/ gravimetric, ICP-AES				
Detection Limit	0.005 g/t (Au); 0.001% (Pb),0.001% (Zn)				

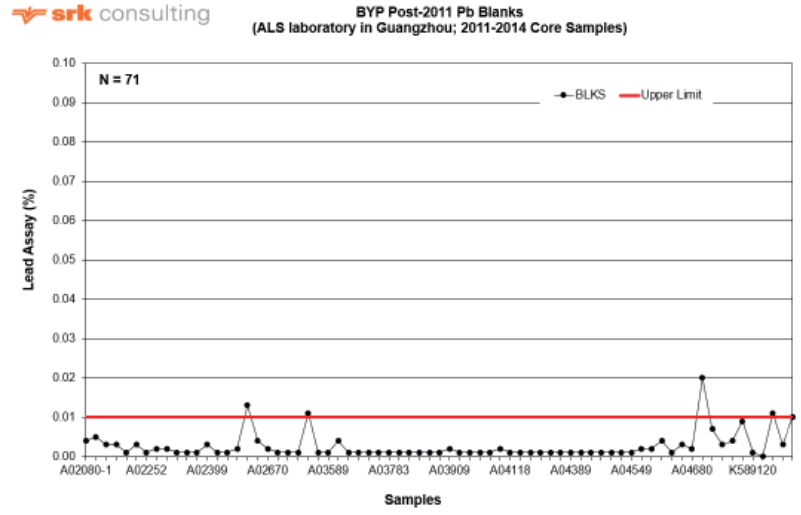
Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.1: BYP Au Blanks Performances (Post-2011)



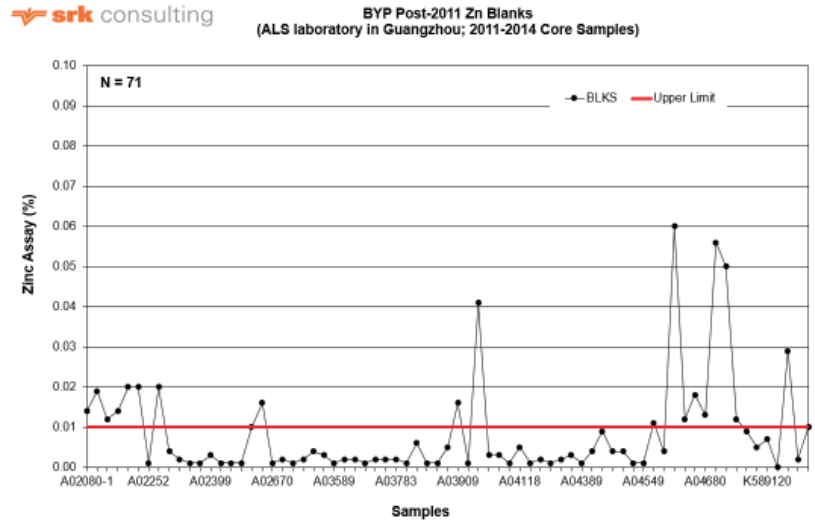
Sources: Reploted by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.2: BYP Pb Blanks Performances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.3: BYP Zn Blanks Performances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

Certified Reference Standards

Nine certified reference materials (CRMs), sourced from the Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration (IGGE) and CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., were employed as external standards in the 2011–2014 QA/QC program. These CRMs—GAu-18a, GAu-22, GSO-1, GSO-2, GSO-4, CDN-GS-3J, CDN-GS-ME-16, CDN-ME-5, and CDN-ME-1206—were inserted into the sample stream by the Company prior to submission to ALS. All CRMs conform to Chinese national standards and have been approved by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China.

As detailed in Table 11.2, Figure 11.4, Figure 11.5 and Figure 11.6, analysis of the plots indicate an acceptable range of variability over time and between sample batches for Au, Pb and Zn with most results within the upper and lower control limits (two standard deviations).

Table 11.2: Summary of BYP CRMs Results (Post-2011)

CRM	Element	Unit	Expectation	SD	Samples	2SD	
						Samples outside	Pass Rate
CNS-GS-3J	Au	g/t	2.71	0.13	33	2	94%
CDN-ME-1206	Au	g/t	2.61	0.1	8	1	88%
CDN-ME-16	Au	g/t	1.48	0.07	3	0	100%
CDN-ME-5	Au	g/t	1.07	0.07	8	1	88%
GAu-18a	Au	g/t	10.6	0.2	10	9	10%
GAu-22	Au	g/t	5.72	0.11	7	5	29%
CDN-ME-1206	Pb	%	0.801	0.02	3	0	100%
CDN-ME-5	Pb	%	2.13	0.06	10	0	100%
GSO-1	Pb	%	0.43	0.01	8	1	88%
GSO-2	Pb	%	2.17	0.04	14	2	86%
GSO-4	Pb	%	5.13	0.04	4	1	75%
CDN-ME-1206	Zn	%	2.38	0.08	3	0	100%
CDN-ME-5	Zn	%	0.58	0.01	10	2	80%
GSO-1	Zn	%	0.83	0.02	8	0	100%
GSO-2	Zn	%	4.26	0.08	14	6	57%
GSO-4	Zn	%	13.9	0.1	4	2	50%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.4: BYP Au CRMs Performances (Post-2011)

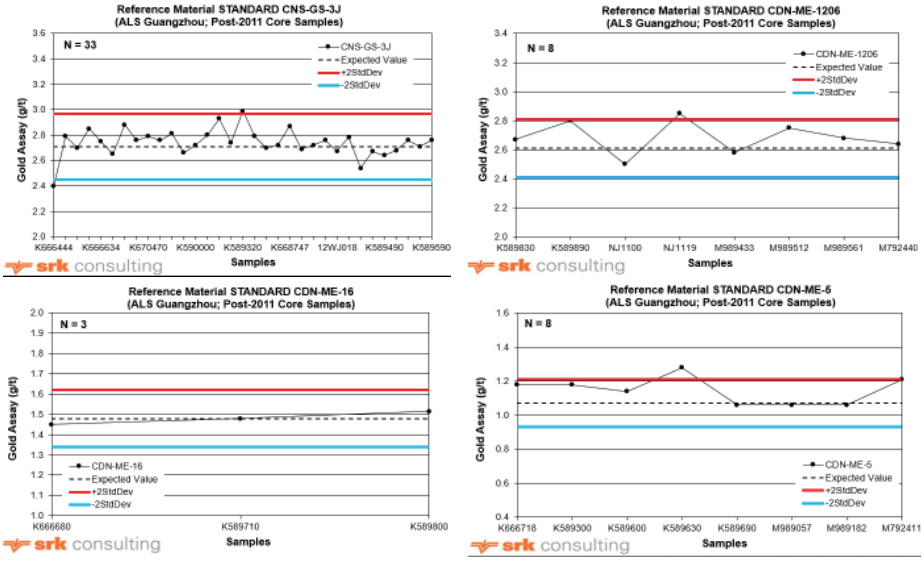
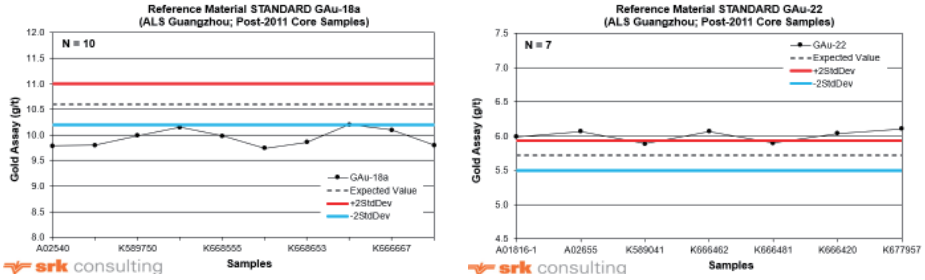
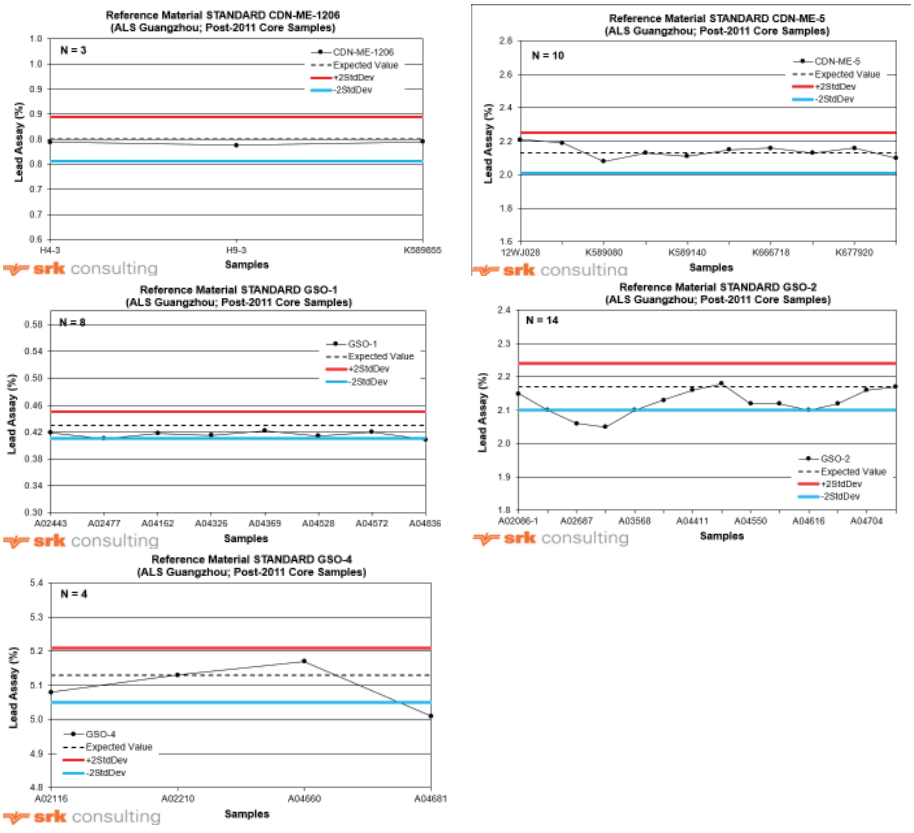


Figure 11.4: BYP Au CRMs Performances (Post-2011)



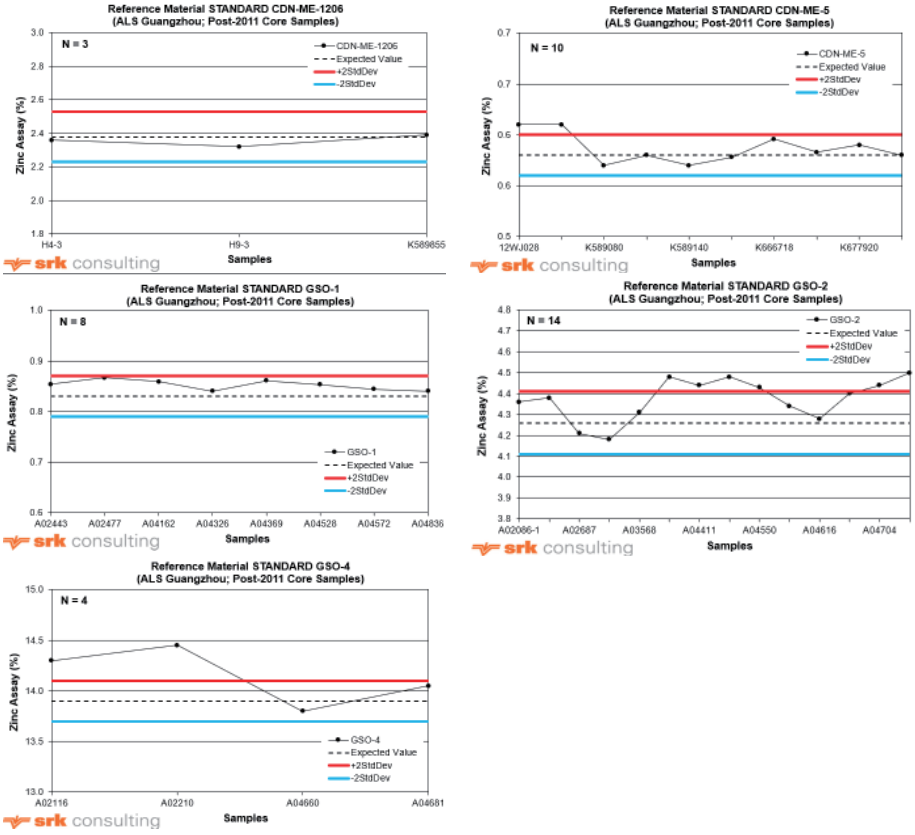
Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.5: BYP Pb CRMs Performances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.6: BYP Zn CRMs Performances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

Field Duplicate Samples

Field duplicate sampling was undertaken during the 2011–2014 exploration program, with 56 duplicate pairs submitted to ALS. Of these, 47 duplicates were analysed for Au and 10 for Pb and 9 for Zn. The results are summarized in Table 11.3.

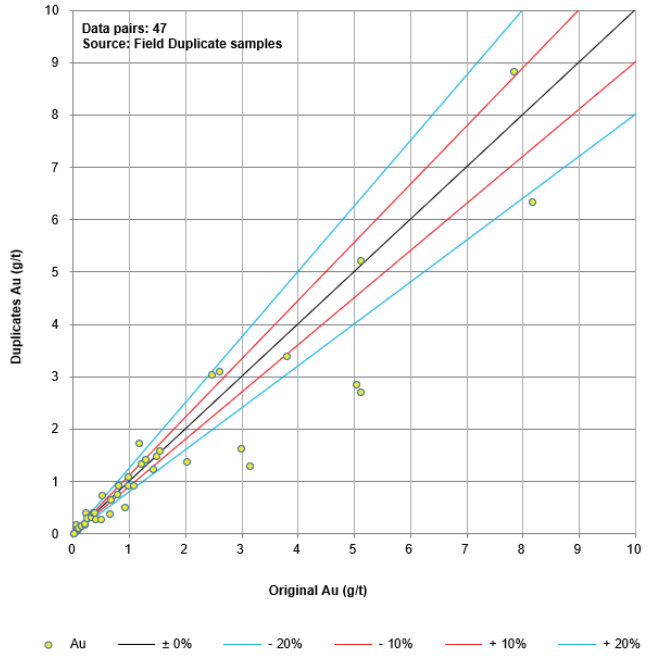
Table 11.3: Summary of BYP Field Duplicates Results (Post-2011)

Element	Data Pairs Count	Relative Difference					
		<10%		10% - 20%		> 20%	
Au	47	16	34%	15	32%	16	34%
Pb	10	4	40%	2	20%	4	40%
Zn	9	2	22%	1	11%	6	67%

Sources: Summarized by SRK from the database provided by BYP Mine

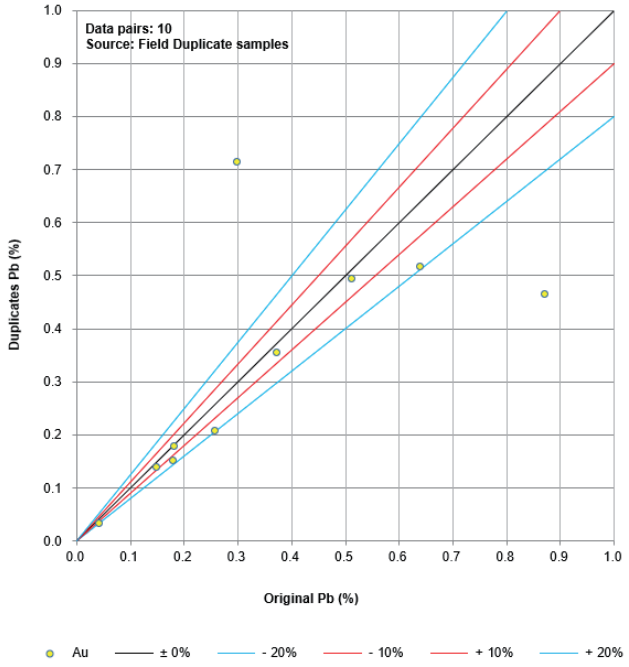
As shown in Figure 11.7, most duplicate pairs (66%) returned results within a ±20% relative difference, the outliers interpreted as reflecting local short-range grade variability. SRK notes that the number of Pb and Zn duplicates is too limited to support robust conclusions for these elements and considers that confidence in assay precision for Pb and Zn could be improved by increasing the frequency of field duplicate sampling.

Figure 11.7: BYP Field Duplicates Au Performances (Post-2011)



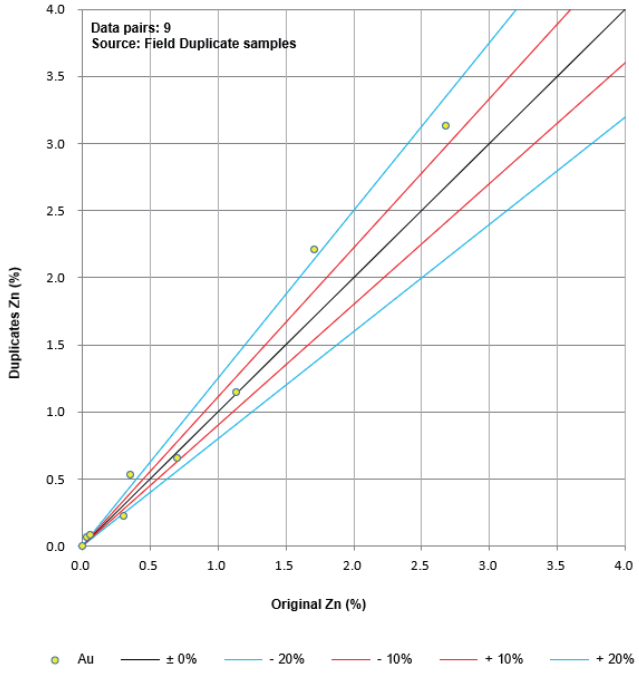
Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.8: BYP Field Duplicates PbPerformances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

Figure 11.9: BYP Field Duplicates Zn Performances (Post-2011)



Sources: Reploted by SRK from the data provided by BYP Mine

11.5 SRK Comments

In SRK's opinion, all sample preparation procedures are appropriate, the assays and analyses are of good quality, and the sample security measures taken by BYP Project are satisfactory.

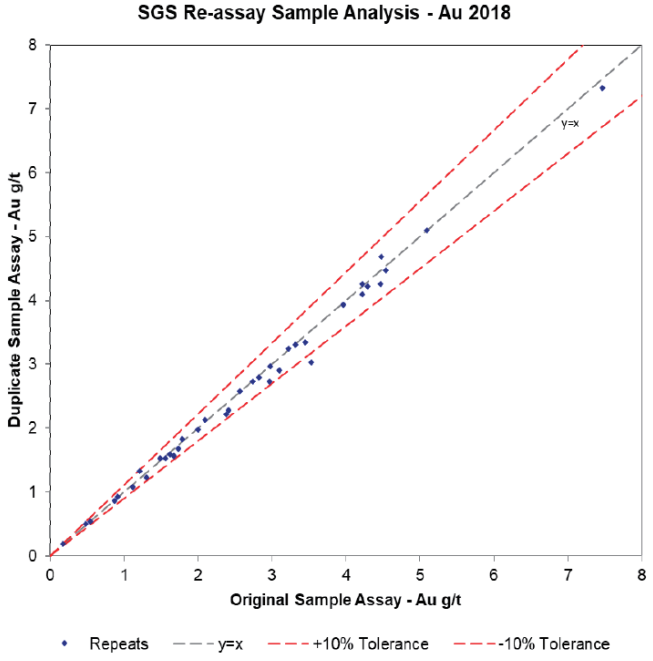
For the QA/QC program, the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate and satisfactory.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Verification by RPM (2018)

During the 2018 site visit, RPM visited the sample storage room. A total of 40 pulp samples were taken from stored pulp samples which included most of the 2011-2014 exploration samples. The 40 samples were selected from mineralized intervals, taking into consideration a roughly even distribution of samples. All samples were sent to the SGS Tianjin international laboratory for re-assay for Au only. The re-assay results were used for the comparison with the original assay results as shown in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1: Pulp Duplicates Au Performances (RPM 2018)



Sources: RPM Report, 2024

12.2 Verification by SRK

The database used for Mineral Resource estimation has been reviewed and verified by SRK. Detailed in Section 14.3, minor inconsistencies were subsequently corrected, such as long interval samples.

During the 2026 site visit, SKR did not conduct pulp duplicate checks, as production at the BYP Project has been suspended since July 2014 and no further exploration/sampling work has been undertaken since 2017. The underground workings on all levels are currently flooded.

SRK also replotted the QAQC data, detailed in Section 11.4 and considers the quality control sample inserting procedures and proportion of inserting control samples are appropriate and satisfactory.

12.3 Site Visit

SRK conducted the site visit to the BYP Project on 27 April 2026., The senior geologist Huaixiang Li and principal mining engineer Falong Hu from SRK undertook the following verification steps：

- Site inspection of the project area.
- Meeting with BYP representatives.
- Visit the entrances of vertical and inclined shafts.
- Visit the TSF and the paste backfill plant.
- Visit the drill core shack (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2: SRK Site Visit to BYP Project

Core Shack

Core Box Labels

Core Sampling

Core Sampling

Sources: SRK site visit, 2026.

12.4 SRK Comments

In SRK's opinion, the documented procedures and primary data acceptable by the industry practice, and SRK has therefore assumed that no significantly material biases have been introduced, and the data collected is acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation in this Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This chapter is based on the Baiyunpu Gold-Lead-Zinc Project National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Technical Report prepared by PRMGlobal Asia Limited, dated 30 June 2024.

13.1 Test Samples

In 2010, the Hunan Nonferrous Metals Research Institute (HNMRI) carried out mineralogical studies and beneficiation testwork on gold ore samples and lead-zinc ore samples from Baiyunpu.

The gold ore sample consisted of 102 pieces of drill core collected at the 252 m level in Gold Zone 6 during the 2010 drilling program. A composite test sample was prepared and designated as the "2010 Composite".

The lead-zinc ore sample was a composite of two samples taken from two locations in the main adit (PD1), with a total weight of 233 kg. This composite was designated as the "Pb-Zn Composite", with assay grades of 7.55 g/t Ag, 0.25 g/t Au, 1.24% Pb and 4.08% Zn.

In 2018, the HNMRI conducted mineralogical studies and beneficiation tests on gold ore samples from Baiyunpu. The test sample was a composite of 25 samples collected at the 252 m and 261 m levels in Gold Zone 6. This composite was designated as the "2018 Composite", with a gold head grade of 3.20 g/t.

13.2 Mineralogy

13.2.1 Gold Ore Sample

The mineralogical composition of the gold ore samples is shown in Table 13.1. The mineral compositions of the 2010 and 2018 composites are essentially the same. The main sulphide minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, while the principal non-metallic minerals are quartz, mica, feldspar and clay minerals.

The deleterious minerals affecting cyanide leaching are mainly arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The deleterious minerals affecting flotation are primarily clay minerals and mica. Arsenopyrite is the deleterious mineral that impacts product quality.

Table 13.1: Mineral Composition of the Gold Ore Composites

Mineral	Content (%)	
	2010 Composite	2018 Composite
Native gold	Trace	Trace
Chalcopyrite	0.05	0.04
Galena	0.08	0.07
Pyrite	3.18	3.21
Pyrrhotite	1.01	1.1
Greigite	1.52	1.62
Arsenopyrite	0.95	0.91
Limonite	3.85	3.67

Mineral	Content (%)	
	2010 Composite	2018 Composite
Pyrolusite	0.11	0.1
Quartz	50.36	51.08
Mica	14.91	13.21
Feldspar	5.18	4.98
Clay minerals	8.35	8.71
Dolomite	3.15	3.07
Calcite	3.01	3.35
Chlorite	2.42	3.21
Talc	1.15	1.08
Barite	0.12	0.14

Characteristics of gold and other minerals present are summarized below (2010 and 2018 results):

- Native Gold – native gold was not detected from the polished specimen sample of the primary mineralization. However, native gold was observed from the polished specimen sample of flotation concentrate.
- Pyrite – Pyrite is one of the major sulphide minerals. It occurs in the forms of subhedral crystals and fine-grained anhedral crystals. Disseminated pyrite grain size was uniform, mostly in the range of 0.01-0.1 mm, which is favourable for flotation.
- Other sulphides – trace amounts of other sulphides, such as sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite (in the size range of <0.03mm), were seen around the edges of pyrite grains or locked within pyrite grains.
- Limonite and other oxides – mainly as limonite (<0.1mm) in granular column form, dispersed in the mineralization.
- Other gangue minerals – the main gangue minerals are quartz (50.36%), kaolinite, sericite, chlorite, amphibole and feldspar.

The gold mineralogical analysis results on ground samples (100%-200 mesh) are shown in Table 13.2. Most of the gold is encapsulated in fine-grained pyrite, which will seriously affect its cyanide leaching, but pyrite has good floatability, so high recoveries may readily be achieved by flotation.

Table 13.2: Summary of Gold Occurrence

Gold Deportment	2010 Composite		2018 Composite		Observation
	Assay (g/t)	Distribution (%)	Assay (g/t)	Distribution (%)	
Native Gold	0.61	18.89	0.59	18.43	Native, free-milling and exposed gold
Inclusion within Oxides	0.19	5.88	0.21	6.56	Gold included or locked within calcite or dolomite
Inclusions within Pyrite	2.37	73.37	2.35	73.45	Gold included or locked in fine-grained pyrite etc.
Inclusions within Silicate	0.06	1.86	0.05	1.56	Gold included or locked in quartz or other silicates
Total	3.23	100.00	3.20		

13.2.2 Lead-Zinc Ore Sample

The mineralogical composition of the lead-zinc ore sample is shown in Table 13.3. The principal metallic sulphide minerals are sphalerite, galena and pyrite, with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite, as well as trace amounts of chalcopyrite. Small amounts of lead and zinc oxidation products—anglesite and calamine—are also present. The main non-metallic minerals are calcite, quartz, dolomite and kaolinite.

Table 13.3: Mineralogical Composition of the Lead-Zinc 0re

Mineral	Content (%)	Mineral	Content (%)
Sphalerite	5.79	Quartz	8.12
Zinc spinel	0.41	Pyrolusite	0.58
Galena	1.18	Dolomite	5.17
Pyrite	4.68	Kaolinite	6.65
Pyrhotite	0.11	Barite	2.59
Arsenopyrite	0.26	Calcite	62.00
Hematite	1.50	Calamine	Trace
Chalcopyrite	Trace		
Anglesite	0.11	Others	0.31
Stibnite	0.42	Total	100.0

The lead mineralogical analysis results on ground samples are shown in Table 13.4, while the zinc mineralogical analysis results on ground samples are shown in Table 13.5. The total proportion of lead occurring in the oxidized minerals cerussite and anglesite is 14.61%, indicating a high degree of lead oxidation, which is detrimental to lead flotation recovery. In contrast, zinc is only weakly oxidized, with 95.37% of the zinc present in sphalerite, which is favourable for zinc flotation recovery.

Table 13.4: Lead Occurrence of Pb-Zn Composite Sample

Occurrence	Pb Content (%)	Distribution (%)	Comment
Sulfide	1.07	82.30	Galena
Carbonate	0.10	7.69	Cerussite
Sulfate	0.09	6.92	Anglesite
Others	0.04	3.08	Stibnite
Total	1.30	100.00	

Table 13.5: Zinc Occurrence of Pb-Zn Composite Sample

Occurrence	Zn Content (%)	Distribution (%)	Comment
Sulfide	3.50	95.37	Sphalerite
Oxide	0.03	0.82	Calamine
Sulfate	0.01	0.27	Hemimorphite
Spinel	0.13	3.54	Zinc Spinel
Total	3.67	100.00	

13.3 Processing Tests

13.3.1 Gold Composite Samples

In 1992, the 418 team conducted a preliminary cyanidation study using run-of-mine gold oxide samples (1.5g/t Au) from Gold Zone 3. The cyanidation leaching recovery was about 85% with moderate cyanide consumption (1 kg/t).

In 2010 and 2018, the HNMRI carried out flotation tests on gold ore composite samples, and finally adopted the same closed-circuit flowsheet:

- Grinding fineness: 70% passing 200 mesh (70%−74 μm);
- Flotation flowsheet: one rougher, two scavenger, and two cleaner stages, with intermediate products returned in sequence.

The test results are shown in Table 13.6. Considering both the feed grades and the concentrate grades, the results for the two samples are essentially identical.

Analysis of the process water after eight locked cycles showed slightly elevated levels of arsenic (0.34 ppm As) and copper (1.0 ppm Cu). Treatment with ferrous sulphate and sodium sulphide followed by settling reduced these levels to 0.13 ppm As and 0.35 ppm Cu.

Table 13.6: Flotation Test Results of Gold Composite Samples

Product	2010 Tests			2018 Tests		
	Mass Yield (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Recovery (%)	Mass Yield (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Recovery (%)
Concentrate	7.56	41.59	91.65	5.65	48.68	87.41
Tails	92.44	0.31	8.35	94.35	0.42	12.59
Feed	100.00	3.43	100.00	100.00	3.15	100.00

13.3.2 Pb-Zn Composite Sample

In 2010, the HNMRI carried out flotation tests on a lead-zinc composite. Based on the results of the flotation condition optimization tests, three closed-circuit tests with different flowsheets were conducted. The finally recommended flowsheet is shown in Figure 13.1, and the test results for this flowsheet are presented in Table 13.7. The tests produced lead and zinc concentrates of acceptable quality that met saleable grade requirements, as shown in Table 13.8.

Table 13.7: Closed-circuit Test Results for the Recommended Flowsheet

Product	Mass yield (%)	Grade (%)			Recovery (%)		
		Pb	Zn	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag
Lead Concentrate	1.72	55.97	5.06	170.14	85.87	2.20	41.03
Zinc Concentrate	6.99	0.83	52.40	53.65	5.17	92.71	52.57

Product	Mass yield (%)	Grade (%)			Recovery (%)		
		Pb	Zn	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag
Tailings	91.29	0.11	0.22	0.50	8.96	5.08	6.40
Feed	100.00	1.12	3.95	7.13	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 13.8: Multi-Element Chemical Analysis Results of the Lead and Concentrates

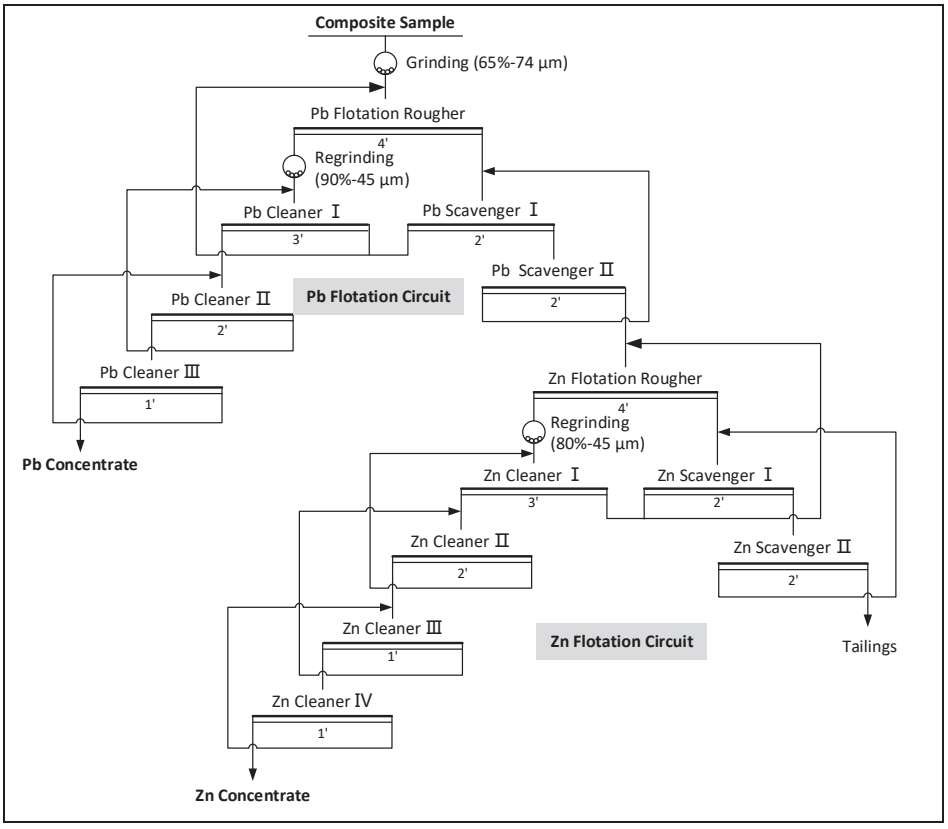
Element	Unit	Pb Concentrate	Zn Concentrate
Pb	%	**55.97**	0.83
Zn	%	5.06	**52.40**
Cu	%	0.41	0.10
S	%	18.17	33.00
Au	g/t	0.10	0.20
Ag	g/t	**170.14**	53.65
As	%	0.62	0.13
Sb	%	3.89	0.22
TFe	%	8.07	1.63
Mn	%	0.04	0.09
SiO_2	%	0.38	0.42
Al_2O_3	%	0.34	0.96
CaO	%	2.47	4.22
MgO	%	0.20	0.22

To examine the impact of water re-use on flotation mass balance, flotation tests using combined water (4 recycle: 1 fresh make-up water) were completed. Table 13.9 summarizes the mass balance; the recovery differences are quite small and thus the impact of applying re-use water on flotation recovery is immaterial.

Table 13.9: Mass Balances of Pb-Zn Flotation Tests Using Recycled Water

Product	Mass Yield (%)	Grade (%)			Recovery (%)		
		Pb	Zn	Ag (g/t)	Pb	Zn	Ag
Lead Concentrate	1.94	52.86	7.49	182.63	86.74	3.59	48.37
Zinc Concentrate	6.99	0.81	52.63	47.59	4.79	91.00	45.41
Tailings	91.07	0.11	0.24	0.50	8.47	5.41	6.22
Feed	100.00	1.18	4.04	7.32	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 13.1: Locked Cycle Flowsheet for Pb-Zn Flotation Test



13.4 Summary of Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The test results for the gold mineralization show that:

- Average grade tested is about 3.43 g/t Au from 2010 stage and 3.20 g/t Au from 2018 stage. Most of the gold is associated with pyrite (73.40% for 2012 samples and 73.45% for 2018 samples respectively).
- A locked-cycle flotation test with one-stage rougher/2-stage scavenger/2-stage cleaner operation has proved up a suitable flow sheet for gold processing based on both 2010 and 2018 test results. High gold recovery (91.65%) to a 41.6 g/t Au concentrate has been achieved at a grind size of 70%-100 μm in 2010. High gold recovery (87.41%) to a 48.6 g/t Au concentrate has been achieved at a grind size of 70% -100 μm in 2018.

The test results for the Pb-Zn mineralization show that:

- Average grades tested are approximately 1.24% Pb, 4.08% Zn and 7.55 g/t Ag. ▪ Major components are gangue (62% calcite), sulphide minerals (sphalerite 5.79%, galena 1.18%).

- Three sequential flow sheet options have been tested, with various re-grind configurations. The preferred option with re-grinding of rougher concentrates achieved high metals recoveries (Pb 85.9%, Zn 92.7%, Ag 41.1%) to commercially acceptable concentrate grades (56.0% Pb, 52.4% Zn).
- In both cases the impact of recycled water on flotation recovery was shown to be minimal and water treatment routes were tested to demonstrate that water discharge standards could be met.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource statement presented herein represents the Mineral Resource evaluation prepared for the BYP Project in accordance with the NI 43-101. The database and estimation domains were first prepared by SVM in 2012, and RPM then updated the wireframes based on the addition of 2017 drilling data. Mr Huaixiang (Hubert) Li (Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("MAIG")), Senior Geologist has reviewed the database, estimation domains and was satisfied that they comply with reasonable industry practice. SRK has generated the block models, performed the grade estimation and prepared the Mineral Resource statement.

The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resources is Mr Huaixiang Li (MAIG #8667), who is full time employee of SRK. Mr Li visited the project between 27 and 28 April 2026.

The estimates are based on 151 drillholes, 563 underground tunnel workings and 22 trenches available up to December 2025. With respect to surface and underground sample information available for the December 2025 Mineral Resource estimates, SRK believes the current drilling and channel sampling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the BYP Project and that the assay data is sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with generally accepted CIM Definition Standards and are reported in accordance with the Stock Exchange listing requirements. 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 Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Leapfrog and Gslib softwares were used for data compilation and grade estimation.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

This section describes the Mineral Resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions.

14.2 Estimates Procedures

The Mineral Resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification
- Review of the definition of Mineral Resource domains
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis
- Construction of the block model and grade interpolation
- Mining depletion
- Mineral Resource classification
- Model validation
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" ("RPEEE") and selection of appropriate cut-off grades (COGs)

- Preparation of the Mineral Resource statement

14.3 Database

The database (database_1.accdb, provided by BYP Project) of drillholes, trenches and channel samples consists of collar details, down-hole surveys, geological codes and assay data such as Au, Pb and Zn. The collar and down hole "to" and "from" intervals are in metric units, under the Gauss Kruger Projection system (CM 111E) with the datum of Xian 1980. Table 14.1 summarized the Mineral Resource database covering the entire Project area.

Table 14.1: Summary of Resource Database

Phase	Type	Count	Length (m)	Samples
1972-1977	Surface Drillhole	80	30,724	2,977
1990-1992	Trench	22	1,082	169
	Surface Drillhole	7	1,858	710
2010-2014	Channel	563	4,959	2,433
	Surface Drillhole	19	7,975	2,443
	UG Drillhole	45	5,360	2,171
Total	**Trench**	**22**	**1,082**	**169**
	Channel	**563**	**4,959**	**2,433**
	Surface Drillhole	**106**	**40,558**	**6,130**
	UG Drillhole	**45**	**5,360**	**2,171**
	Total	**736**	**51,958**	**10,903**

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

The data were loaded into Leapfrog software for the following validations:

- Checks for holes without samples
- Checks for duplicate samples
- Checks and adjusts the missing or wrong intervals

SRK, after reviewing the database, implemented two updates:

- The assay data in Table 14.2 were deleted, as such long sample intervals in the drillholes are considered unrepresentative.
- For intervals missing in the assay table, SRK assigned the detection limit (Au 0.005 g/t, Pb 0.001%, Zn 0.001%) as the assay value.

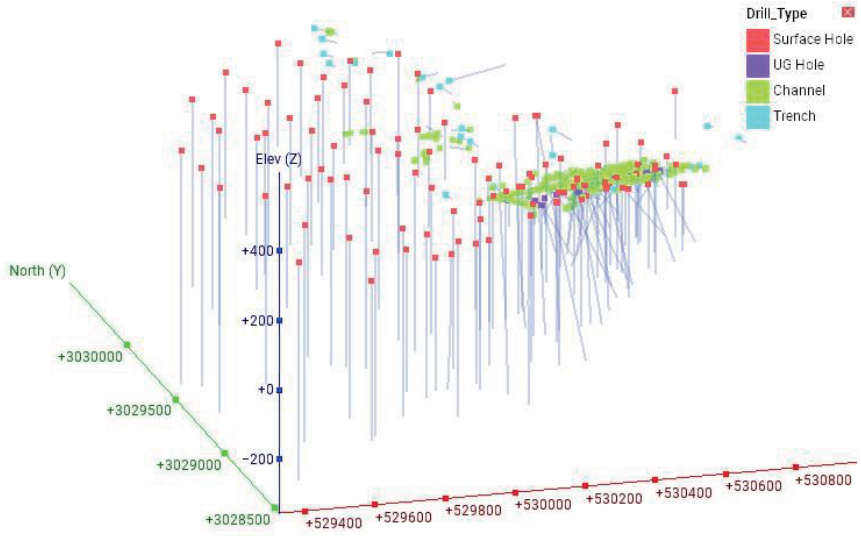
Table 14.2: Assay Records Deleted by SRK

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au	Pb	Zn	Domain
ZK5202	80.35	117.23	36.88	0	1	1	PbZn28
ZK5202	197.55	213.42	15.87	1.06	0	0	Au11
ZK203	403.41	423.6	20.19	0	1	1	PbZn1
ZK2108	251.11	258.21	7.1	0.41	0.19	1.06	PbZn2
ZK2102	30.87	36.94	6.07	0.8	0	0	Au6

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Figure 14.1 illustrates the locations of drillholes, channels and trenches used for the Mineral Resource estimation.

Figure 14.1: Drillholes, Trenches and Channel Sampling Location



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by BYP mine

SRK has reviewed the database used to estimate the Mineral Resources and is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the mineralization boundaries, and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

14.4 Domain Modelling

The estimation domains were first prepared by SVM in 2012, and RPM then updated the wireframes based on the addition of 2017 drilling data.

The interpreted sectional outlines were manually triangulated to form wireframes. The end section strings were copied to a position midway to the next section or to 20-25 m distance and adjusted to match the dip, strike and plunge of the zone. The objects were constructed using Geovia Surpac software ("**Surpac**") and set as solids. The mineralization interpretations were prepared by RPM using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade value for gold mineralization and a 1% Pb equivalent cut-off grade value for lead and zinc mineralization. A total of 31 major individual lead-zinc mineralized domains and 11 gold mineralized domains have been recognised to date (Figure 7.3).

SRK has reviewed the wireframe models of gold mineralized domains and believes that they are reasonable and can be used for the Mineral Resource estimation.

14.5 Specific Gravity

As there are no new density measurements from 2024 to 2026, the same density formula was assigned to the block model as per RPM's previous calculations:

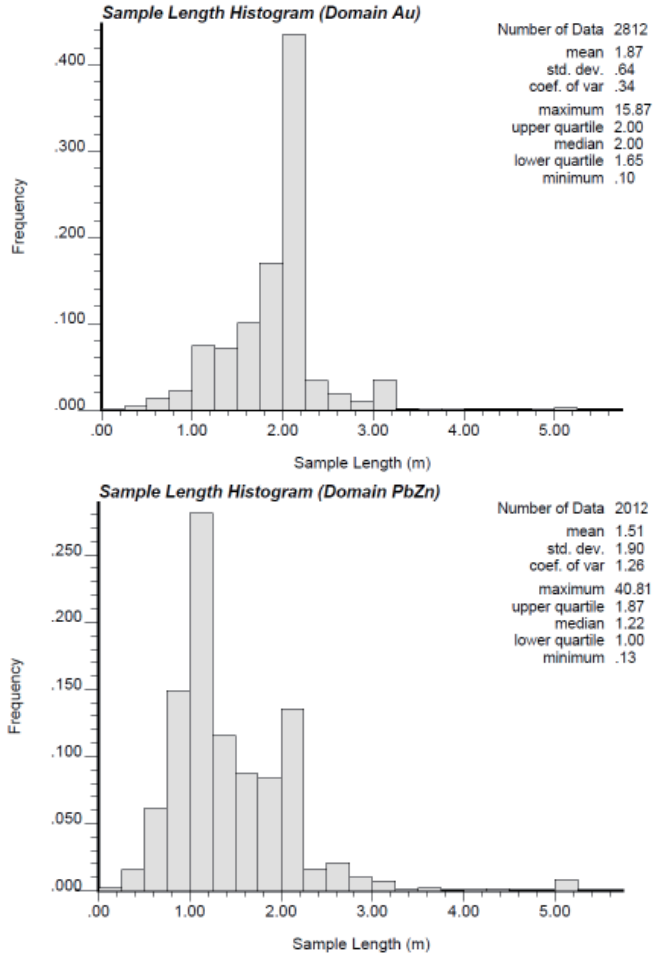
- Gold domain, SG is assigned to 2.8

- Lead and zinc domain, SG = 0.026 × (Pb % + Zn %) +2.899
- 2.90 is assigned to barren rock.

14.6 Compositing

The samples were combined so the length of each sample was essentially equivalent. The basic statistics of geological sampling length of original samples in the mineralized bodies were carried out and shown in Figure 14.2. The database indicates that most of the sample intervals are 2 m, and a 2 m interval composite length was selected for compositing. All raw samples were composited to 2 m downhole lengths, and was applied by SRK for subsequent statistic, and grade interpolation. The distribution of sample grade before and after compositing is provided in Table 14.3 to Table 14.5.

Figure 14.2: Histogram of Raw Sample of Au and Pb-Zn Domains



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.3: Statistics of Au Grade before and after Compositing

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
Au1	Composite	8	0.55	5.02	2.34	1.58	0.68
	Raw	7	0.18	5.59	2.35	1.95	0.83
	Difference (%)	14.29%	203.59%	-10.16%	-0.58%	-18.84%	-18.36%
Au2	Composite	30	0.07	4.12	1.41	1.09	0.77
	Raw	35	0.00	5.62	1.42	1.29	0.91
	Difference (%)	-14.29%	/	-26.62%	-0.50%	-15.62%	-15.19%
Au3	Composite	86	0.03	2.79	0.80	0.61	0.76
	Raw	103	0.01	3.88	0.80	0.68	0.86
	Difference (%)	-16.50%	441.80%	-28.09%	0.68%	-10.87%	-11.46%
Au4	Composite	5	0.31	2.27	1.14	0.77	0.68
	Raw	6	0.08	2.31	1.13	0.92	0.81
	Difference (%)	-16.67%	284.78%	-1.92%	0.76%	-15.94%	-16.57%
Au5	Composite	4	1.18	2.67	1.57	0.74	0.47
	Raw	4	1.18	2.67	1.57	0.74	0.47
	Difference (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.19%	-0.24%	-0.06%
Au6	Composite	2,431	0.00	23.10	2.31	2.66	1.15
	Raw	2,605	0.00	30.10	2.32	2.85	1.23
	Difference (%)	-6.68%	/	-23.26%	-0.64%	-6.64%	-6.04%
Au7	Composite	18	0.60	6.78	2.68	1.93	0.72
	Raw	21	0.06	6.78	2.64	1.97	0.74
	Difference (%)	-14.29%	900.00%	0.00%	1.62%	-2.03%	-3.59%
Au8	Composite	2	1.02	3.78	2.40	1.95	0.81
	Raw	4	0.65	5.58	2.40	2.24	0.93
	Difference (%)	-50.00%	57.47%	-32.30%	0.00%	-13.17%	-13.17%
Au9	Composite	6	1.01	3.11	2.11	0.92	0.44
	Raw	9	0.73	6.54	2.11	1.65	0.78
	Difference (%)	-33.33%	37.73%	-52.45%	-0.06%	-44.27%	-44.23%
Au10	Composite	21	0.12	2.22	0.95	0.69	0.72
	Raw	19	0.12	2.22	0.92	0.72	0.78
	Difference (%)	10.53%	3.74%	0.00%	3.36%	-4.05%	-7.17%
Au11	Composite	37	0.00	2.13	0.70	0.55	0.79
	Raw	37	0.00	2.94	0.70	0.64	0.91
	Difference (%)	0.00%	/	-27.55%	0.21%	-12.99%	-13.17%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.4: Statistics of Pb Grade before and after Compositing

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
PbZn1	Composite	47	0.00	3.40	0.60	0.89	1.47
	Raw	59	0.00	4.71	0.61	1.00	1.64
	Difference (%)	-20.34%	/	-27.85%	-1.09%	-11.23%	-10.25%

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
PbZn2	Composite	594	0.00	6.74	0.53	0.75	1.41
	Raw	627	0.00	11.67	0.53	0.89	1.68
	Difference (%)	-5.26%	/	-42.28%	-0.16%	-16.03%	-15.89%
PbZn3	Composite	106	0.01	5.52	0.78	0.88	1.12
	Raw	175	0.00	7.80	0.79	1.13	1.43
	Difference (%)	-39.43%	/	-29.17%	-1.20%	-22.54%	-21.60%
PbZn4	Composite	21	0.09	1.50	0.44	0.35	0.81
	Raw	39	0.06	2.25	0.44	0.45	1.03
	Difference (%)	-46.15%	42.41%	-33.46%	-0.12%	-21.40%	-21.30%
PbZn5	Composite	47	0.20	1.72	0.57	0.37	0.65
	Raw	62	0.00	2.55	0.58	0.48	0.83
	Difference (%)	-24.19%	/	-32.61%	-1.69%	-22.50%	-21.17%
PbZn6	Composite	161	0.00	2.28	0.20	0.34	1.66
	Raw	300	0.00	2.54	0.20	0.37	1.87
	Difference (%)	-46.33%	/	-10.11%	1.89%	-9.32%	-11.00%
PbZn7	Composite	123	0.01	4.94	0.26	0.52	2.01
	Raw	169	0.00	7.16	0.26	0.61	2.37
	Difference (%)	-27.22%	/	-31.07%	-0.47%	-15.71%	-15.32%
PbZn8	Composite	38	0.14	5.67	1.08	1.13	1.04
	Raw	75	0.13	8.89	1.10	1.36	1.24
	Difference (%)	-49.33%	5.00%	-36.23%	-1.35%	-17.07%	-15.94%
PbZn9	Composite	20	0.03	9.65	1.42	2.30	1.62
	Raw	32	0.03	10.55	1.48	2.49	1.68
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	0.00%	-8.49%	-3.78%	-7.70%	-4.08%
PbZn10	Composite	14	0.00	4.51	0.93	1.17	1.27
	Raw	22	0.00	7.93	0.89	1.54	1.73
	Difference (%)	-36.36%	/	-43.17%	4.39%	-23.63%	-26.84%
PbZn11	Composite	2	0.67	0.78	0.73	0.08	0.11
	Raw	2	0.67	0.78	0.73	0.08	0.11
	Difference (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.32%	0.00%	1.34%
PbZn12	Composite	5	0.00	2.74	0.99	1.13	1.14
	Raw	6	0.00	5.43	0.99	1.68	1.71
	Difference (%)	-16.67%	/	-49.57%	0.00%	-33.19%	-33.19%
PbZn13	Composite	7	0.21	1.77	0.57	0.54	0.95
	Raw	16	0.05	2.72	0.64	0.71	1.11
	Difference (%)	-56.25%	320.90%	-34.86%	-10.89%	-23.99%	-14.70%
PbZn14	Composite	2	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.01
	Raw	4	0.16	0.40	0.29	0.09	0.31
	Difference (%)	-50.00%	80.10%	-26.68%	0.00%	-96.01%	-96.01%
PbZn15	Composite	2	0.39	1.05	0.72	0.47	0.66
	Raw	3	0.27	1.95	0.72	0.85	1.18
	Difference (%)	-33.33%	42.71%	-45.92%	0.00%	-44.23%	-44.23%

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
PbZn16	Composite	6	0.20	1.43	0.69	0.45	0.64
	Raw	10	0.00	2.92	0.74	0.76	1.04
	Difference (%)	-40.00%	/	-51.04%	-5.68%	-41.56%	-38.04%
PbZn17	Composite	25	0.08	1.52	0.51	0.38	0.73
	Raw	49	0.05	2.49	0.51	0.47	0.92
	Difference (%)	-48.98%	54.60%	-39.08%	0.58%	-19.83%	-20.29%
PbZn18	Composite	2	0.19	0.34	0.26	0.10	0.40
	Raw	3	0.11	0.57	0.26	0.23	0.88
	Difference (%)	-33.33%	71.31%	-41.22%	0.00%	-54.99%	-54.99%
PbZn19	Composite	9	0.46	6.78	1.63	1.99	1.22
	Raw	16	0.29	14.71	1.66	3.32	2.00
	Difference (%)	-43.75%	60.31%	-53.89%	-1.99%	-40.03%	-38.81%
PbZn20	Composite	5	0.26	0.57	0.43	0.13	0.30
	Raw	8	0.09	0.72	0.43	0.20	0.46
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	188.61%	-20.47%	1.39%	-33.34%	-34.25%
PbZn21	Composite	2	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.04	0.11
	Raw	2	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.04	0.11
	Difference (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.64%	0.00%	0.64%
PbZn22	Composite	13	0.00	1.10	0.35	0.37	1.04
	Raw	21	0.00	1.98	0.34	0.48	1.39
	Difference (%)	-38.10%	/	-44.36%	3.87%	-22.12%	-25.03%
PbZn23	Composite	3	0.87	5.67	3.23	2.40	0.74
	Raw	5	0.62	5.98	3.23	2.45	0.76
	Difference (%)	-40.00%	40.03%	-5.16%	0.00%	-1.85%	-1.85%
PbZn24	Composite	5	0.27	2.13	1.00	0.73	0.73
	Raw	7	0.01	2.21	1.00	0.78	0.78
	Difference (%)	-28.57%	2588.79%	-3.81%	0.00%	-6.46%	-6.46%
PbZn25	Composite	18	0.00	16.52	3.81	5.53	1.45
	Raw	15	0.00	19.80	3.94	5.88	1.49
	Difference (%)	20.00%	/	-16.56%	-3.20%	-5.97%	-2.87%
PbZn26	Composite	32	0.13	2.84	0.98	0.69	0.70
	Raw	52	0.00	3.10	0.97	0.77	0.80
	Difference (%)	-38.46%	/	-8.26%	0.55%	-11.12%	-11.60%
PbZn27	Composite	29	0.00	3.02	0.41	0.62	1.52
	Raw	40	0.00	3.65	0.41	0.68	1.66
	Difference (%)	-27.50%	/	-17.38%	0.39%	-8.23%	-8.59%
PbZn28	Composite	34	0.00	1.42	0.13	0.29	2.29
	Raw	18	0.00	1.42	0.12	0.35	2.97
	Difference (%)	88.89%	/	0.00%	9.18%	-16.05%	-23.11%
PbZn29	Composite	15	0.19	4.73	1.90	1.11	0.59
	Raw	24	0.15	7.63	1.90	1.46	0.77
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	25.47%	-37.96%	0.00%	-24.04%	-24.04%

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
PbZn30	Composite	13	0.03	0.86	0.21	0.24	1.15
	Raw	24	0.02	0.88	0.22	0.26	1.20
	Difference (%)	-45.83%	65.00%	-2.69%	-2.79%	-6.79%	-4.11%
PbZn31	Composite	131	0.00	7.29	0.27	0.69	2.60
	Raw	141	0.00	7.29	0.27	0.70	2.63
	Difference (%)	-7.09%	/	0.00%	0.09%	-1.05%	-1.14%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.5: Statistics of Zn Grade before and after Compositing

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
PbZn1	Composite	47	0.00	4.98	0.90	1.14	1.27
	Raw	59	0.00	6.41	0.90	1.31	1.47
	Difference (%)	-20.34%	/	-22.25%	-0.18%	-13.42%	-13.27%
PbZn2	Composite	594	0.00	15.89	1.11	1.44	1.29
	Raw	627	0.00	17.20	1.12	1.61	1.44
	Difference (%)	-5.26%	/	-7.62%	-0.16%	-10.57%	-10.43%
PbZn3	Composite	106	0.06	8.07	1.39	1.23	0.88
	Raw	175	0.00	12.10	1.40	1.74	1.24
	Difference (%)	-39.43%	/	-33.31%	-0.75%	-29.55%	-29.02%
PbZn4	Composite	21	0.38	5.73	2.81	1.32	0.47
	Raw	39	0.36	6.82	2.81	1.51	0.54
	Difference (%)	-46.15%	5.15%	-15.95%	0.02%	-12.28%	-12.29%
PbZn5	Composite	47	0.29	11.22	1.77	2.13	1.21
	Raw	62	0.00	11.55	1.80	2.42	1.34
	Difference (%)	-24.19%	/	-2.82%	-2.02%	-11.66%	-9.84%
PbZn6	Composite	161	0.00	5.89	1.50	1.28	0.85
	Raw	300	0.00	8.93	1.49	1.52	1.02
	Difference (%)	-46.33%	/	-34.01%	0.52%	-15.78%	-16.22%
PbZn7	Composite	123	0.09	14.04	2.10	1.98	0.94
	Raw	169	0.09	19.82	2.11	2.36	1.12
	Difference (%)	-27.22%	0.00%	-29.16%	-0.44%	-16.15%	-15.78%
PbZn8	Composite	38	0.44	9.19	2.76	2.31	0.84
	Raw	75	0.06	13.39	2.72	2.75	1.01
	Difference (%)	-49.33%	639.44%	-31.34%	1.50%	-16.14%	-17.38%
PbZn9	Composite	20	0.01	2.30	0.39	0.58	1.46
	Raw	32	0.01	2.30	0.39	0.59	1.52
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	-2.62%	-3.65%
PbZn10	Composite	14	0.00	12.90	2.60	3.76	1.45
	Raw	22	0.00	22.88	2.53	4.76	1.88
	Difference (%)	-36.36%	/	-43.62%	2.81%	-21.09%	-23.25%
PbZn11	Composite	2	1.29	2.00	1.65	0.50	0.31

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
	Raw	2	1.29	2.00	1.71	0.50	0.29
	Difference (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-3.67%	0.00%	3.81%
PbZn12	Composite	5	0.00	1.63	0.34	0.72	2.14
	Raw	6	0.00	3.43	0.34	1.09	3.21
	Difference (%)	-16.67%	/	-52.49%	0.00%	-33.46%	-33.46%
PbZn13	Composite	7	0.36	4.44	1.72	1.32	0.76
	Raw	16	0.06	9.81	1.64	2.16	1.32
	Difference (%)	-56.25%	507.57%	-54.74%	4.71%	-39.10%	-41.84%
PbZn14	Composite	2	1.43	1.48	1.46	0.04	0.03
	Raw	4	1.08	1.78	1.46	0.32	0.22
	Difference (%)	-50.00%	32.49%	-16.70%	0.00%	-88.51%	-88.51%
PbZn15	Composite	2	2.74	4.16	3.45	1.01	0.29
	Raw	3	2.53	5.28	3.45	1.30	0.38
	Difference (%)	-33.33%	8.26%	-21.20%	0.00%	-22.86%	-22.86%
PbZn16	Composite	6	0.64	4.19	1.78	1.44	0.81
	Raw	10	0.06	6.74	1.74	1.84	1.06
	Difference (%)	-40.00%	971.80%	-37.88%	2.44%	-21.89%	-23.75%
PbZn17	Composite	25	0.36	4.77	1.47	1.11	0.76
	Raw	49	0.31	7.59	1.46	1.41	0.97
	Difference (%)	-48.98%	16.15%	-37.17%	0.95%	-20.95%	-21.70%
PbZn18	Composite	2	1.43	2.41	1.92	0.69	0.36
	Raw	3	0.65	4.09	1.92	1.65	0.86
	Difference (%)	-33.33%	120.41%	-41.14%	0.00%	-58.32%	-58.32%
PbZn19	Composite	9	0.06	18.39	4.55	5.84	1.28
	Raw	16	0.06	34.26	4.87	8.37	1.72
	Difference (%)	-43.75%	7.14%	-46.31%	-6.42%	-30.24%	-25.45%
PbZn20	Composite	5	1.26	1.77	1.50	0.20	0.13
	Raw	8	0.51	2.27	1.49	0.59	0.39
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	147.06%	-22.00%	0.08%	-66.79%	-66.82%
PbZn21	Composite	2	1.50	2.05	1.78	0.39	0.22
	Raw	2	1.50	2.05	1.80	0.39	0.22
	Difference (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.24%	0.00%	1.26%
PbZn22	Composite	13	0.00	3.29	1.13	1.11	0.98
	Raw	21	0.00	5.50	1.14	1.48	1.30
	Difference (%)	-38.10%	/	-40.11%	-1.09%	-25.28%	-24.46%
PbZn23	Composite	3	0.29	4.11	2.10	1.92	0.91
	Raw	5	0.27	4.11	2.10	1.94	0.92
	Difference (%)	-40.00%	9.19%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.11%	-1.11%
PbZn24	Composite	5	0.08	0.73	0.26	0.27	1.03
	Raw	7	0.03	0.76	0.26	0.28	1.06
	Difference (%)	-28.57%	178.73%	-3.63%	0.00%	-3.10%	-3.10%
PbZn25	Composite	18	0.00	15.22	3.41	4.70	1.38

Domain	Type	Samples	Min	Max	Mean	SD	COV
	Raw	15	0.00	15.45	3.44	5.07	1.48
	Difference (%)	20.00%	/	-1.46%	-0.78%	-7.44%	-6.72%
PbZn26	Composite	32	0.02	3.52	1.06	0.97	0.91
	Raw	52	0.00	4.52	1.07	1.08	1.02
	Difference (%)	-38.46%	/	-22.05%	-0.35%	-10.83%	-10.51%
PbZn27	Composite	29	0.00	5.88	1.07	1.34	1.25
	Raw	40	0.00	10.40	1.02	1.67	1.64
	Difference (%)	-27.50%	/	-43.50%	5.32%	-19.68%	-23.74%
PbZn28	Composite	34	0.00	2.57	0.48	0.82	1.70
	Raw	18	0.00	2.58	0.49	1.02	2.10
	Difference (%)	88.89%	/	-0.42%	-0.36%	-19.37%	-19.08%
PbZn29	Composite	15	0.49	10.26	4.84	3.18	0.66
	Raw	24	0.44	17.83	4.84	3.90	0.81
	Difference (%)	-37.50%	12.21%	-42.44%	0.00%	-18.56%	-18.56%
PbZn30	Composite	13	0.52	2.33	1.32	0.55	0.42
	Raw	24	0.21	2.59	1.33	0.67	0.50
	Difference (%)	-45.83%	145.71%	-10.01%	-0.65%	-18.00%	-17.47%
PbZn31	Composite	131	0.12	14.94	3.34	3.23	0.97
	Raw	141	0.00	16.05	3.41	3.35	0.98
	Difference (%)	-7.09%	/	-6.92%	-2.09%	-3.69%	-1.64%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Based on the above results, SRK notes that there is a good correspondence in the basic statistics between the raw assay dataset and composites.

14.7 Evaluation of Outliers

Histograms and probability plots for gold, lead and zinc were reviewed to evaluate grade distributions in the 2 m composited database and to identify anomalous high-grade outliers. Following examination of the spatial positions of potentially erratic samples relative to surrounding data, it was concluded that these samples should be controlled during block grade interpolation using a combination of conventional top-capping and outlier restriction.

The histogram and probability plots of the domains are presented in Figure 14.3. Capping values were selected for each vein and variable based on the visual assessment of the distribution and the outliers, detailed in Table 14.6, Table 14.7 and Table 14.8.

Figure 14.3: Histogram and Probability Plots for the Domains

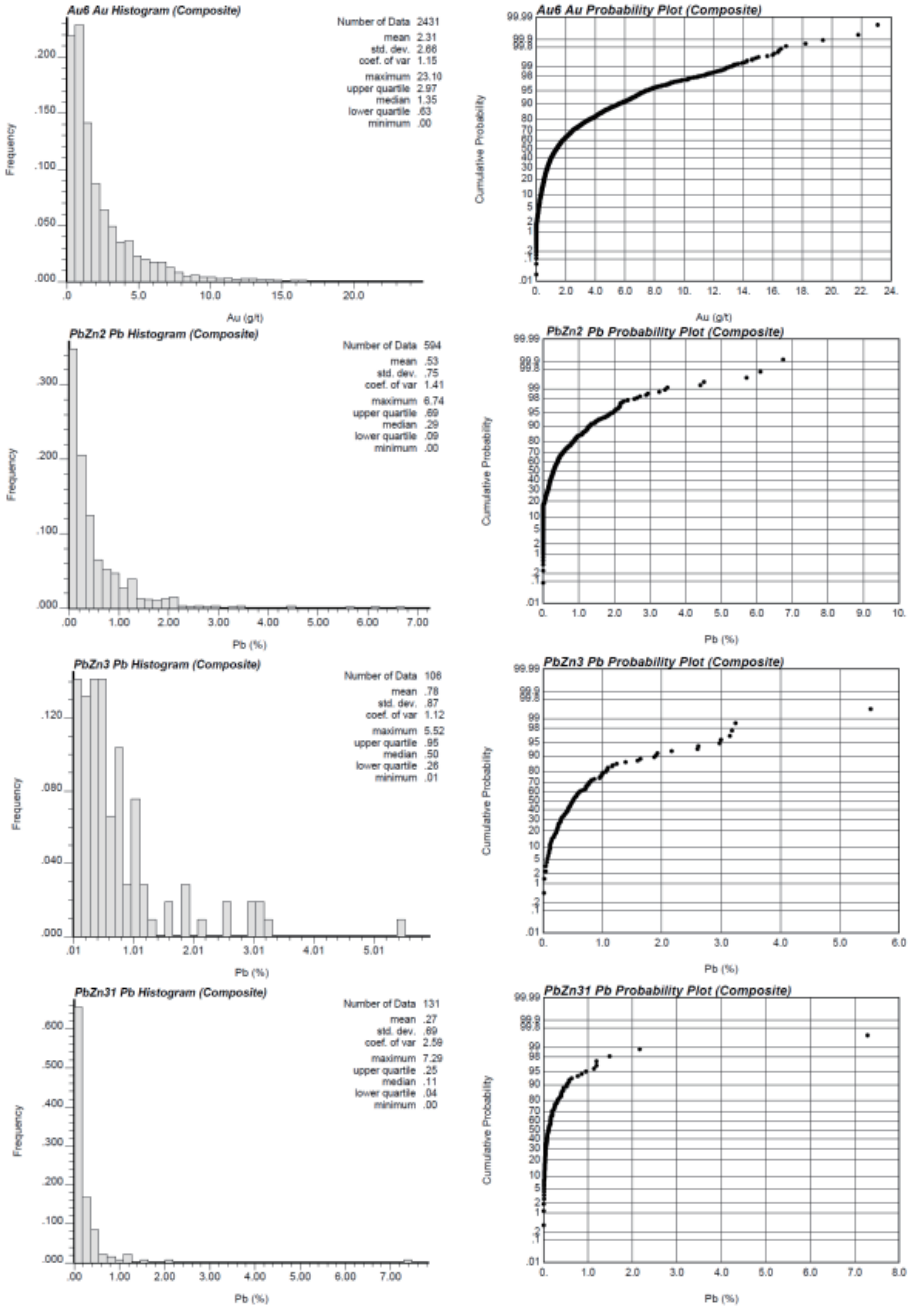


Figure 14.3: Histogram and Probability Plots for the Domains

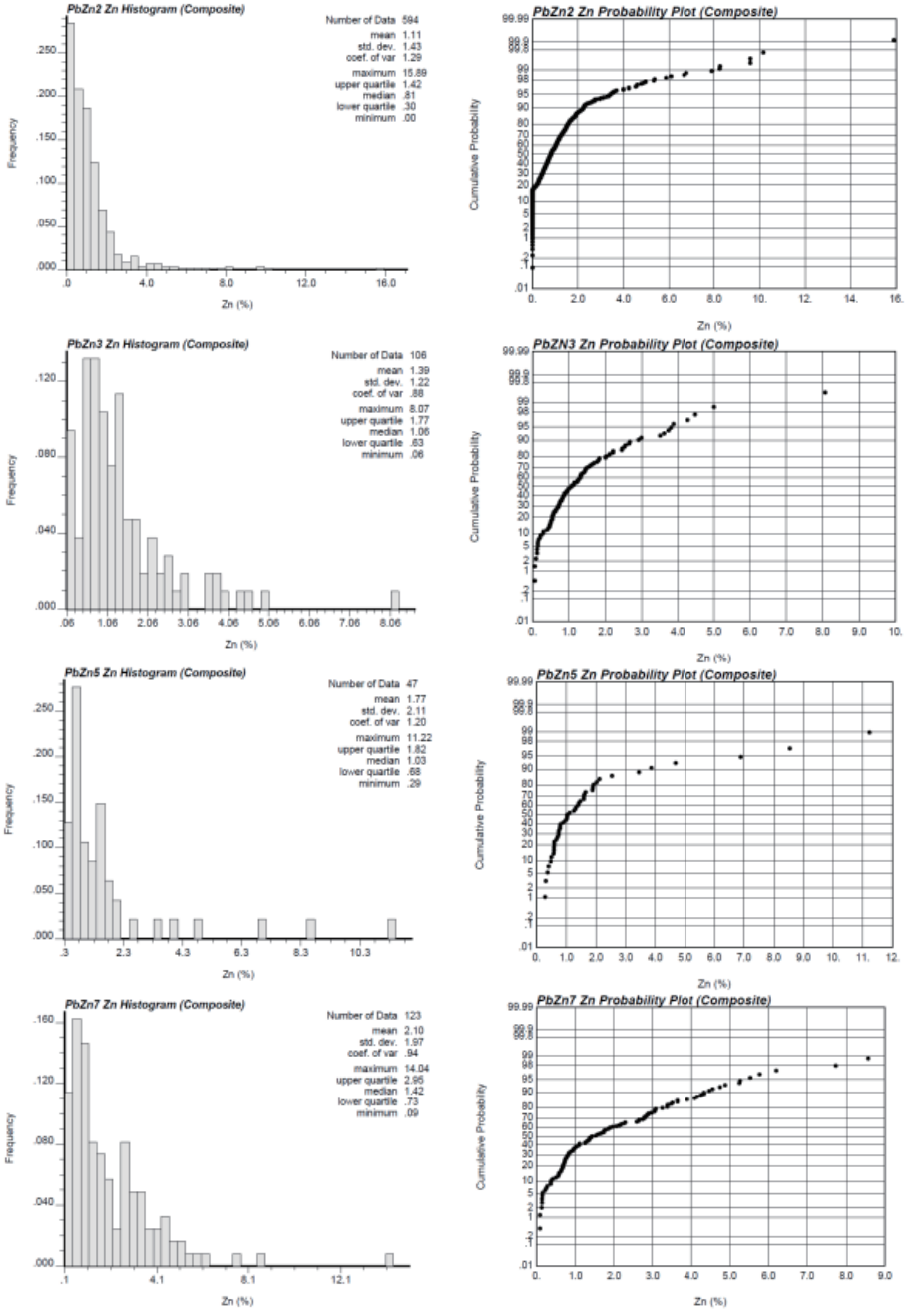
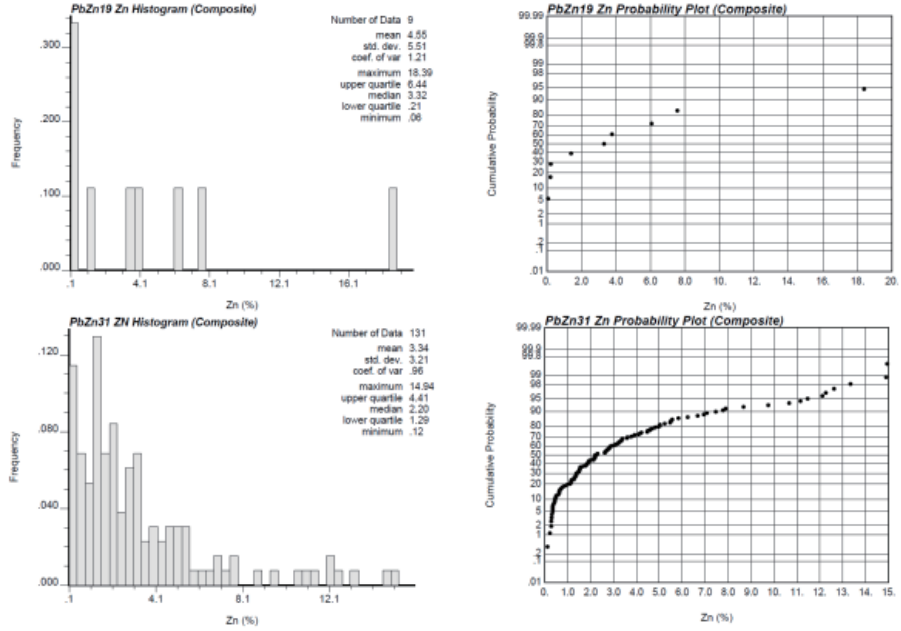


Figure 14.3: Histogram and Probability Plots for the Domains



Sources: Generated by SRK based on data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.6: Summary of Outlier Data of Au

Domain	Assay Cap Au (g/t)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Au Mean (g/t)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
Au6	15	12	0.49%	2.31	2.30	-0.43%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.7: Summary of Outlier Data of Pb

Domain	Assay Cap Pb (%)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Pb Mean (%)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
PbZn2	4	5	0.84%	0.53	0.52	-2.15%
PbZn3	3	1	0.94%	0.78	0.76	-2.71%
PbZn31	2	2	1.53%	0.27	0.22	-17.33%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Table 14.8: Summary of Outlier Data of Zn

Domain	Assay Cap Zn (%)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Zn Mean (%)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
PbZn2	7	7	1.18%	1.11	1.08	-3.08%
PbZn3	5	2	1.89%	1.39	1.36	-2.41%

Domain	Assay Cap Zn (%)	Number of Replaced Samples	Capped Ratio (%)	Zn Mean (%)		Difference (%)
				Before Capping	After Capping	
PbZn5	5	3	6.38%	1.77	1.52	-13.93%
PbZn7	5	8	6.50%	2.10	1.95	-7.02%
PbZn19	8	1	11.11%	4.55	3.4	-25.34%
PbZn31	11	8	6.11%	3.34	3.23	-3.34%

Source: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

14.8 Statistical Analysis and Variography

Spatial variability in a mineral deposit depends on both the separation distance and the direction between pairs of samples. In general, variability increases as the distance between samples increases. Where variability also changes systematically with direction, the mineralization is said to be anisotropic, and this directional dependence is typically represented using an anisotropic search ellipse. The semi-variogram is the most used function to quantify spatial variability in this context.

A variogram is characterized by three principal components: the nugget, the sill, and the range. Even samples taken at very short distances apart, including nominally at the same location, usually show some variability. Consequently, the variogram curve commonly intercepts the y-axis above the origin; this intercept is termed the nugget. The nugget effect reflects both very short-range natural variability and any additional variability introduced through sampling, sample preparation, and analytical error.

SRK has constructed the Au variogram model of Domain Au6, Pb, Zn variogram model of Domain PbZn2, PbZn6, PbZn7 and PbZn31.

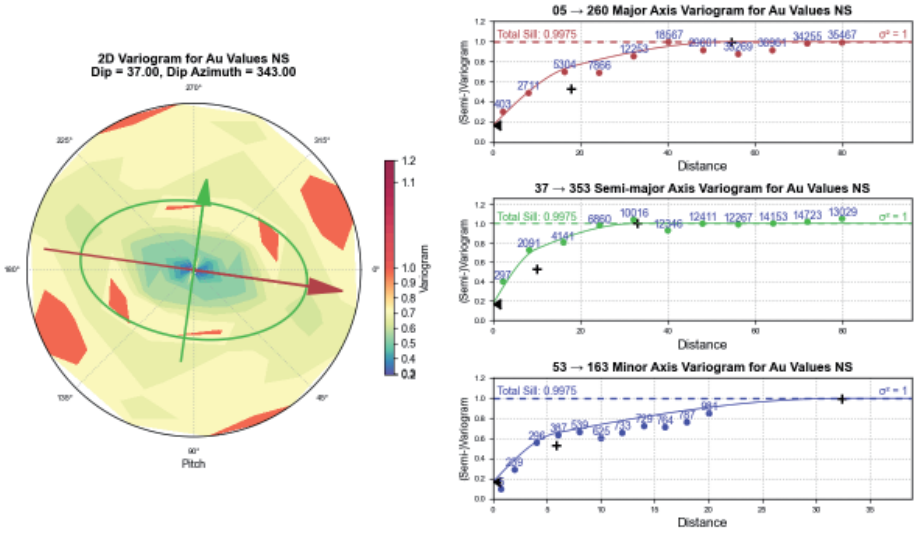
The structure of the variogram is detailed in Table 14.9. Figure 14.4 is the variogram model of Au of Domain Au6.

Table 14.9: Variogram Structure of BYP Project

Domain	Element	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Nugget		Sill	Major	Semi-major	Minor
Au6	Au	37.13	343.22	8.04	0.22	Structure1	0.41	17.84	9.34	5.9
						Structure2	0.37	54.62	32.92	32.39
PbZn2	Pb	25	65	80.21	0.1	Structure1	0.9	160.2	53.83	51.18
PbZn6	Pb	38.09	235.68	83.55	0.18	Structure1	0.54	261.8	159.2	7.15
						Structure2	0.25	386.9	204.48	13.63
PbZn7	Pb, Zn	34.8	273.61	168.08	0.3	Structure1	0.51	15.09	26.09	4.7
						Structure2	0.19	96.5	69.62	20.37
PbZn31	Pb	36.54	337.55	168.06	0.29	Structure1	0.4	10.44	24	2
						Structure2	0.31	77.84	39.61	32.54
PbZn2	Zn	25	65	126.91	0.1	Structure1	0.9	144.3	100.9	32.34
PbZn6	Zn	38.09	235.68	83.55	0.24	Structure1	0.36	185.2	178.3	7.15
						Structure2	0.38	363.2	282.3	13.63
PbZn31	Pb	36.54	337.55	168.06	0.14	Structure1	0.33	10.44	24	2
						Structure2	0.53	52.63	34.23	32.54

Sources: SRK

Figure 14.4: Variogram Model of Au for Domain Au6



Sources: SRK

14.9 Block Model and Grade Estimation

The block model was created using Leapfrog by SRK. Appropriate block cell size was selected for the deposit. The block size was set to 20 m × 20 m × 8 m (East × North × Elevation), and the sub bock size was set to 2.5 m × 2.5 m × 1 m (East × North × Elevation). The block model parameter summary is presented in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10: Block Model Specification of the BYP Project

Deposit	Coords	Min	Max	Block Size	Sub Block Size	Rotation
BYP	N	3028427.5	3029887.5	20	2.5	0
	E	529290	530710	20	2.5	
	Z	-372	492	8	1	

Sources: SRK

The attribute and description of the block model are presented in Table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Block Model Attributes and Description

Attribute	Description
Pb_pct	Pb grade (%).
Zn_pct	Zn grade (%).
Au_gpt	Au grade (g/t).
ZnEq_pct	ZnEq_pct = Zn_pct + 0.7894 × Pb_pct
Depletion	y = mined, n = not mined.
Licence	in = inside, out = outside

Attribute	Description
Domain	Each domain
Au_Cate	Measured, Indicated, Inferred
PbZn_Cate	Measured, Indicated, Inferred
SG	Specific Gravity.

Sources: SRK

The estimation method of Au for Domain Au6, Pb and Zn for Domian PbZn2, PbZn6, PbZn7 and PbZn31 was Ordinary Kriging ("**OK**"). The Inverse Distance Square ("**IDW2**") method was used for grade estimation for the other domains.

Search parameters for each domain are listed in Table 14.12, Table 14.13 and Table 14.14.

Table 14.12: Au Search Parameters

Domain	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	major/semi-major	major/minor
Au1	24.59	334.32	98.97	1	2
Au2	8.56	331.83	92.28	2	2
Au3	26.29	331.01	86.49	1	2
Au4	19.22	321.75	6.99	2	2
Au5	3.18	326.88	180	2	2
Au6	37.13	343.22	8.04	1.67	1.67
Au7	40.32	298.35	0	1	2
Au8	28.07	325.09	0.63	1	1
Au9	32.8	326.34	1	2	2
Au10	27.67	327.77	165.96	1	2
Au11	42	314.07	178.52	1	2

Sources: SRK

Table 14.13: Pb Search Parameters

Domain	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	major/semi-major	major/minor
PbZn1	7.6	232.68	0	2	2
PbZn2	25	65	80.21	3.2	3.2
PbZn3	10	330	111.95	1.2	2
PbZn4	17.07	299.97	132.98	1	2
PbZn5	18.06	63.18	0	2	2
PbZn6	38.09	235.68	83.55	1.8	5
PbZn7	34.8	273.61	168.08	1.5	3
PbZn8	22.92	330.98	88.28	1	1
PbZn9	18.39	94.02	48.6	1	2
PbZn10	2.05	276.82	137.57	1	2
PbZn11	10.96	302.21	0	1	3
PbZn12	16.13	335.92	4.85	1	2
PbZn13	16.06	298.62	0.7	2	5
PbZn14, PbZn15	0.33	66.21	0.2	1	2

Domain	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	major/semi-major	major/minor
PbZn16	2.12	69.29	0	1	3
PbZn17	4.8	67.03	0	1	2
PbZn18	13.27	332.59	178.96	1	2
PbZn19	16.61	327.19	90	2	4
PbZn20	1.85	333.23	0	1	2
PbZn21	3.65	330.61	90	1	2
PbZn22	4.41	61.88	0	1	2
PbZn23	16.24	322.03	89.18	2	3
PbZn24	12.26	329.25	88.12	2	2
PbZn25	17.44	58.81	0.79	1	3
PbZn26	9.19	325	88.95	1	2
PbZn27	17.88	150.62	179.52	1	2
PbZn28	17.69	250.59	179.89	1	2
PbZn29	2.73	58.39	0.3	1	2
PbZn30	20.88	240.93	179.09	1	2
PbZn31	36.54	337.55	168.06	2	2

Sources: SRK

Table 14.14: Zn Search Parameters

Domain	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	major/semi-major	major/minor
PbZn1	7.6	232.68	0	2	2
PbZn2	25	65	126.91	3.2	3.2
PbZn3	10	330	111.95	1.2	2
PbZn4	17.07	299.97	132.98	1	2
PbZn5	18.06	63.18	0	2	2
PbZn6	38.09	235.68	83.55	1.8	5
PbZn7	34.8	273.61	168.08	1.5	3
PbZn8	22.92	330.98	88.28	1	1
PbZn9	18.39	94.02	48.6	1	2
PbZn10	2.05	276.82	137.57	1	2
PbZn11	10.96	302.21	0	1	3
PbZn12	16.13	335.92	4.85	1	2
PbZn13	16.06	298.62	0.7	2	5
PbZn14, PbZn15	0.33	66.21	0.2	1	2
PbZn16	2.12	69.29	0	1	3
PbZn17	4.8	67.03	0	1	2
PbZn18	13.27	332.59	178.96	1	2
PbZn19	16.61	327.19	90	2	4
PbZn20	1.85	333.23	0	1	2
PbZn21	3.65	330.61	90	1	2
PbZn22	4.41	61.88	0	1	2
PbZn23	16.24	322.03	89.18	2	3

Domain	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	major/semi-major	major/minor
PbZn24	12.26	329.25	88.12	2	2
PbZn25	17.44	58.81	0.79	1	3
PbZn26	9.19	325	88.95	1	2
PbZn27	17.88	150.62	179.52	1	2
PbZn28	17.69	250.59	179.89	1	2
PbZn29	2.73	58.39	0.3	1	2
PbZn30	20.88	240.93	179.09	1	2
PbZn31	36.54	337.55	168.06	2	2

Sources: SRK

The search distance and samples parameters for each domain are listed in Table 14.15 and Table 14.16

Table 14.15: Search Distance and Samples for Au Domains

Domain	Pass	Search distance (m)	Min Samples	Max Samples
Au1	1	50	2	8
Au2	1	50	8	16
	2	100	2	16
Au3	1	50	6	16
	2	100	4	16
	3	150	2	16
Au4	1	50	2	5
Au5	1	50	2	4
Au6	1	25	6	16
	2	50	4	16
	3	150	2	16
Au7	1	100	8	16
Au8	1	60	2	2
Au9	1	100	2	6
Au10	1	60	2	16
Au11	1	100	2	16
	2	150	2	16

Sources: SRK

Table 14.16: Search Distance and Samples for Pb and Zn Domains

Domain	Pass	Search distance (m)	Min Samples	Max Samples
PbZn1	1	50	6	16
	2	100	4	16
	3	200	2	16
PbZn2	1	80	6	16
	2	160	4	16
	3	320	2	16
PbZn3	1	70	6	16

Domain	Pass	Search distance (m)	Min Samples	Max Samples
	2	140	4	16
	3	280	2	16
PbZn4	1	100	2	16
PbZn5	1	50	6	16
	2	100	2	16
PbZn6	1	100	6	16
	2	200	4	16
	3	400	2	16
PbZn7	1	50	6	16
	2	100	4	16
	3	200	2	16
PbZn8	1	100	2	16
PbZn9	1	50	6	16
	2	100	2	16
PbZn10	1	120	2	14
PbZn11	1	150	2	2
PbZn12	1	100	2	5
PbZn13	1	300	1	7
PbZn14, PbZn15	1	80	1	2
PbZn16	1	150	1	6
PbZn17	1	100	4	16
PbZn18	1	200	1	2
PbZn19	1	200	1	9
PbZn20	1	100	2	5
PbZn21	1	100	1	2
PbZn22	1	100	2	13
PbZn23	1	150	1	3
PbZn24	1	100	2	5
PbZn25	1	150	2	16
PbZn26	1	120	1	16
PbZn7	1	100	6	16
	2	200	4	16
PbZn28	1	100	4	16
PbZn29	1	100	4	15
PbZn30	1	100	4	13
	1	40	6	16
PbZn31	2	80	4	16
	3	160	2	16

Sources: SRK

14.10 Model Validation

Model validation is a common approach for determining whether grade estimation has performed as expected. An acceptable or preferred validation result does not necessarily imply that the model is correct or derived from the right estimation approach. It suggests only that the model is a reasonable representation of the resource data used and of the estimation method applied. Other issues such as the relationship between the model-selective assumptions and mining practices are equally important when determining the appropriateness of the resource estimate.

SRK adopted the swath plot validation approaches to validate the model.

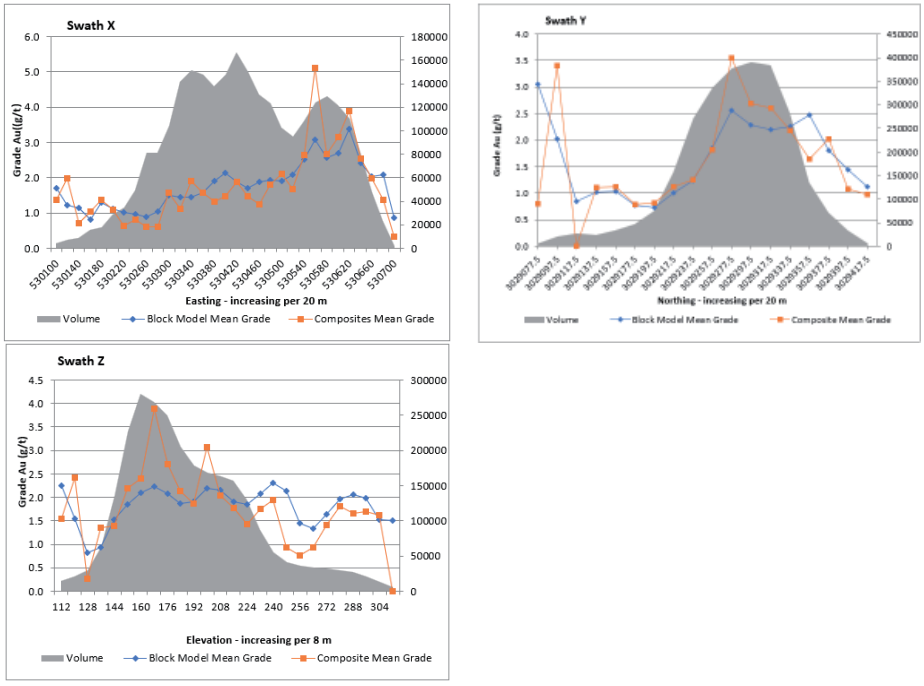
Swath plots of Au, Pb and Zn were created in three orthogonal directions (easting, northing, and vertical, as X, Y, and Z) in particular slice thicknesses in each direction to validate the resultant block models, as shown in Figure 14.5,

Figure 14.6 and

Figure 14.7: Swath Plot of Zn for Domain PbZn2

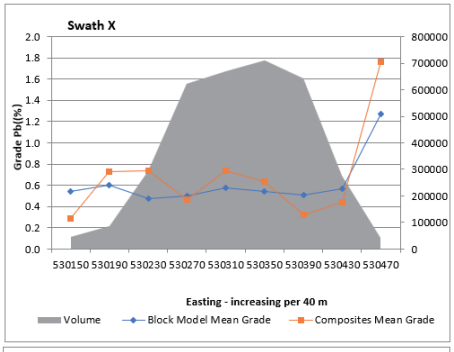
. The block models and composites match reasonably well in all orthogonal directions. This comparison shows close agreement between the block model and composites in terms of overall distribution as a function of X, Y, and Z location.

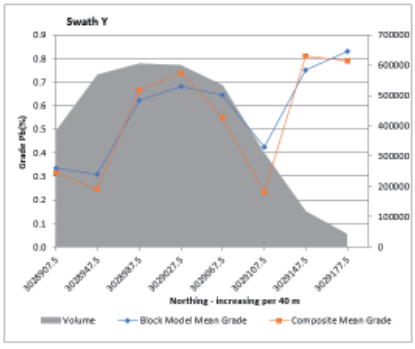
Figure 14.5: Swath Plot of Au for Domain Au6

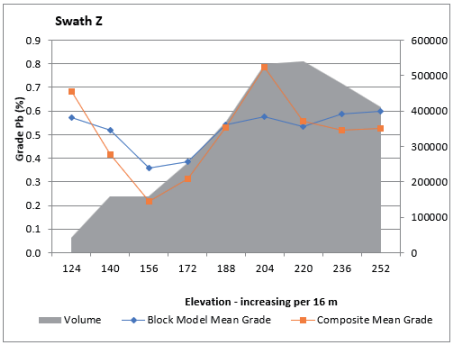


Sources: SRK

Figure 14.6: Swath Plot of Pb for Domain PbZn2

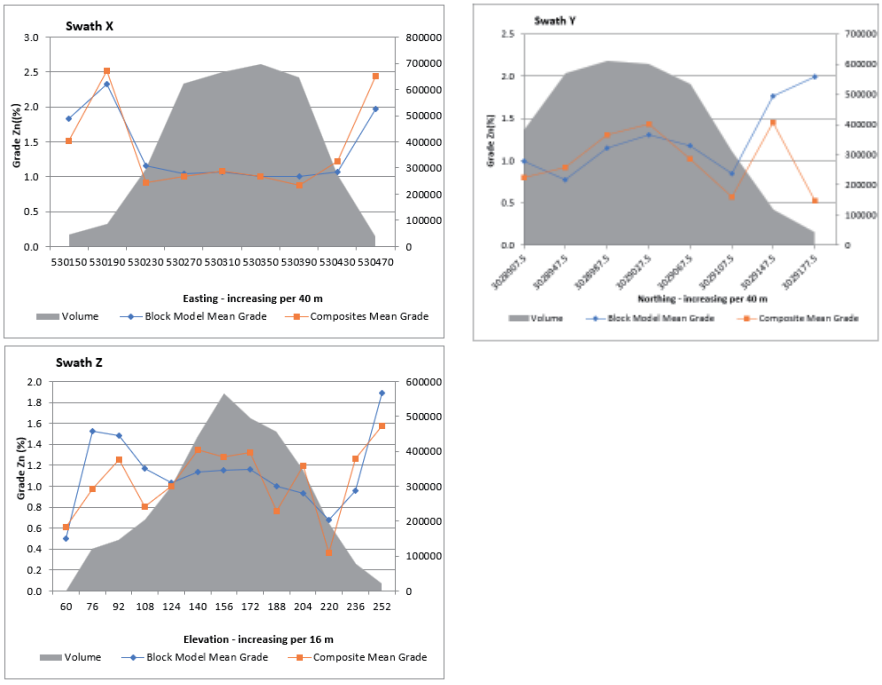

Swath X
Grade Pb(%)
Easting - increasing per 40 m
Volume
Block Model Mean Grade
Composites Mean Grade


Swath Y
Grade Pb(%)
Northing - increasing per 40 m
Volume
Block Model Mean Grade
Composite Mean Grade


Swath Z
Grade Pb (%)
Elevation - increasing per 16 m
Volume
Block Model Mean Grade
Composite Mean Grade

Sources: SRK

Figure 14.7: Swath Plot of Zn for Domain PbZn2



Sources: SRK

These data indicate that the block model constructed by SRK is reliable.

14.11 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

SRK is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation.

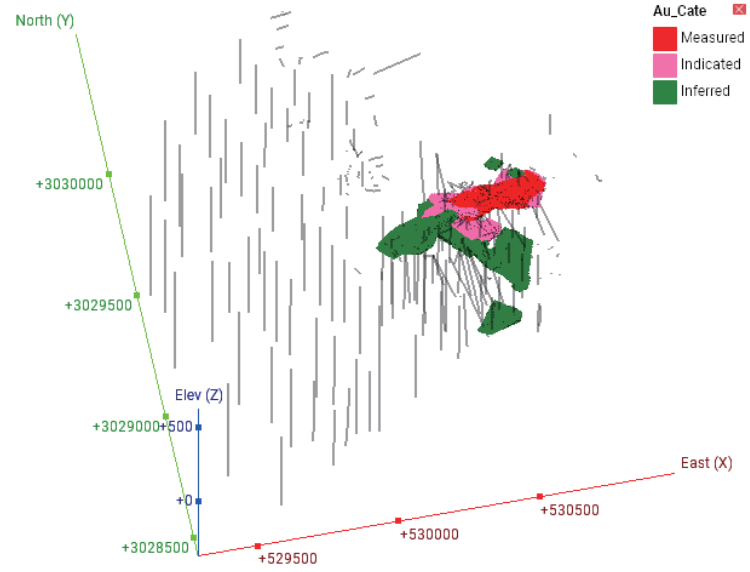
SRK considers the geological continuity, sampling interval, sampling data quality and variation range.

For the gold mineralisation, Measured Mineral Resources were limited to the drill spacing of less than 25 m × 25 m, and where underground development has been completed. Indicated Mineral Resources were restricted to the main deposit in areas with drill spacing of less than 50 m × 50 m, where the lode positions exhibit good continuity and predictability. These spacing criteria were considered appropriate for assigning Measured and Indicated classifications, considering the style of mineralization and grade continuity, the relatively low to moderate nugget effect, low coefficients

of variation, and variogram ranges on the order of about 50 m for Au. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned to portions of the deposit where drill spacing exceeds approximately 100 m × 100 m in the gold domains, where small, isolated pods of mineralization occur outside the main lodes, and in geologically complex areas.

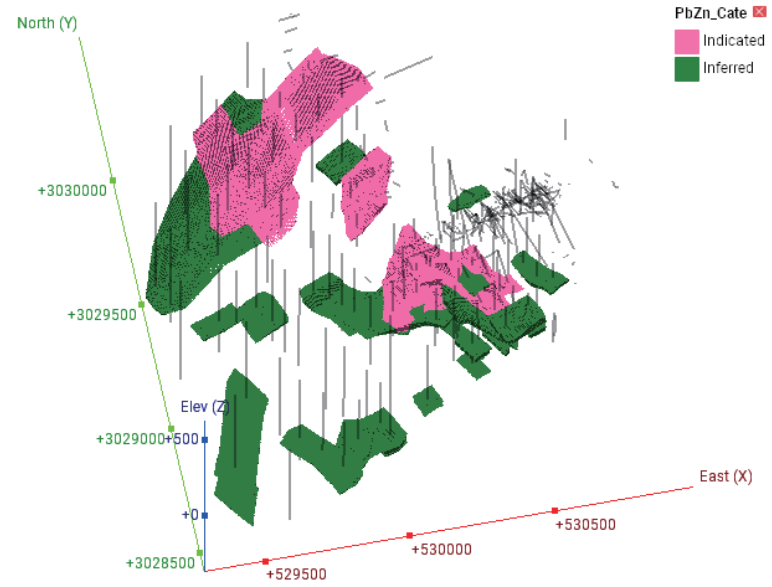
For the lead and zinc mineralisation, No Measured Mineral Resources were defined in the lead and zinc domains due to the relatively wide drill spacing. Indicated Mineral Resources were restricted to areas where diamond drilling is spaced at less than approximately 100 m × 100 m and where mineralization has been intersected by underground development or occurs in depleted (mined) areas. All remaining lead and zinc mineralization, including zones with drill spacing greater than about 100 m × 100 m and small, isolated pods of mineralization, was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

Figure 14.8: Gold Mineralisation Mineral Resource Classification



Sources: SRK

Figure 14.9: Lead and Zinc Mineralisation Mineral Resource Classification



Sources: SRK

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"*A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling*."

The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that considers extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considers that major portions of the BYP Project are amenable for underground mining. The assumptions made to determine the cut-off for underground mining for the BYP Project are shown in Table 14.17.

Table 14.17: Economic and Technical Parameters

	Unit	Gold	Zinc
LTP price		3,000 USD/oz	3,220 USD/t
LT Rec rate	%	87.41	92.71
Payable factor	factor	0.95	0.82
Mining costs	USD/t ROM	41	41

	Unit	Gold	Zinc
Processing Plant	USD/t ROM	16	16
Tailing	USD/t ROM	0.5	0.5
Sales, G & A	USD/t ROM	9	9
Reclamation	USD/t ROM	0.4	0.4
Corporate Social Responsibility	USD/t ROM	0.1	0.1
COG		0.8 g/t	2.7%

Sources: Summarized by SRK based on the data provided by BYP mine

Notes:

[1] The price refers to the long-term prediction published by Consensus Market Forecasts in Q4 2025.

[2] ZnEq = Zn + 0.7894×Pb, based on the price of 2,300 USD/t for Pb and 3,220 USD/t for Zn, the recovery rate 85.9% for Pb and 92.7% for Zn, the payable 97.9% for Pb and 82.0% for Zn.

SRK considers that the blocks for gold mineralisation not below a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au and for lead and zinc mineralisation not below a cut-off of 2.7% ZnEq respectively show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a Mineral Resource, detailed in Table 14.18 and Table 14.19.

Table 14.18: Mineral Resource Statement of BYP Gold Domains, as of December 31, 2025

Class	Quantity	Au Grade	Au Metal
	Mt	g/t	Koz
Measured	3.7	2.4	288
Indicated	1.9	1.9	117
Measured and Indicated	**5.7**	**2.2**	**405**
Inferred	2.1	1.6	109

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

[2] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au.

[4] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huxiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[5] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

[6] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

Table 14.19: Mineral Resource Statement of BYP Lead and Zinc Domains, as of December 31, 2025

Class	Quantity	Pb Grade	Zn Grade	Pb Metal	Zn Metal
	Mt	%	%	Kt	Kt
Indicated	1.9	0.9	2.5	18	49
Inferred	1.8	0.7	3.0	13	54

Notes:

[1] Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

[2] All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

[3] Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, ZnEq = Zn + 0.7894×Pb, based on the price of 2,300 USD/t for Pb and 3,220 USD/t for Zn, the recovery rate 85.9% for Pb and 92.7% for Zn, the payable 97.9% for Pb and 82.0% for Zn.

[4] The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Huaixiang Li who is full time employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Mr Li is a Member of AIG. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as the appropriate "independent Qualified Person" in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014). Mr Li consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[5] Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

[6] The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2025.

The BYP Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au within the mining licence, is estimated to contain 3.7 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources with average grades of 2.4 g/t Au, 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.9 g/t Au and 2.1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.6 g/t Au. And at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, the BYP project is estimated to contain 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.9% Pb and 2.5% Zn, 1.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.7% Pb and 3.0% Zn.

14.13 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The Mineral Resources of the BYP Project is sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the quantities and grade are presented in at different cut-off grades in Table 14.20, Table 14.21, Table 14.22 and Table 14.23. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource statement. Figure 14.10 and Figure 14.11 are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Table 14.20: Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Measured and Indicated Categories of Au Domains at Various Au Cut-off Grades

Au Cutoff	Quantity	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.5	6.7	2.0	428
0.6	6.3	2.1	420
0.7	6.0	2.1	413
0.8	5.7	2.2	405
0.9	5.3	2.3	395
1.0	5.1	2.4	388
1.1	4.8	2.5	378
1.2	4.5	2.5	370

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

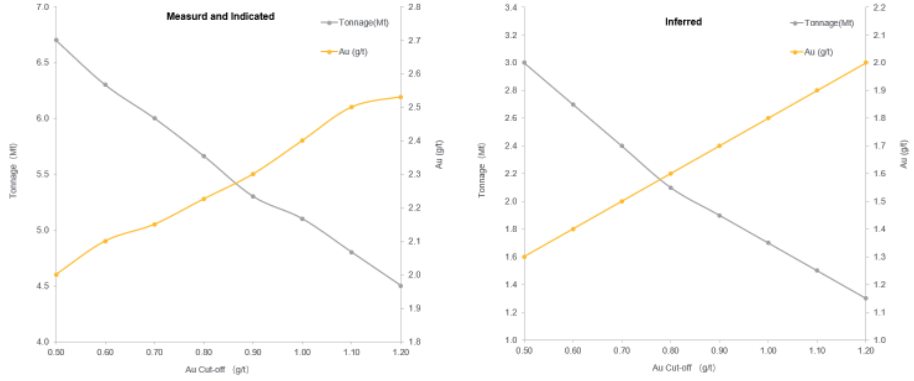
Table 14.21: Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Inferred Category of Au Domains at Various Au Cut-off Grades

Au Cutoff	Quantity	Au Grade	Au Metal
g/t	Mt	g/t	Koz
0.5	3.0	1.3	127
0.6	2.7	1.4	123
0.7	2.4	1.5	116
0.8	2.1	1.6	109
0.9	1.9	1.7	103
1.0	1.7	1.8	96
1.1	1.5	1.9	90
1.2	1.3	2.0	83

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14.10: Grade-Tonnage Curve for BYP Au Domains, at Various Cut-off Grades



Sources: SRK

Table 14.22: Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Measured and Indicated Categories of PbZn Domains at Various Cut-off Grades

ZnEq Cutoff	Quantity	Pb Grade	Zn Grade	Pb Metal	Zn Metal
%	Mt	%	%	Kt	Kt
2.4	3.4	0.8	2.3	26	79
2.5	2.7	0.8	2.4	23	65
2.6	2.3	0.9	2.4	21	56
2.7	1.9	0.9	2.5	18	49
2.8	1.6	1.0	2.6	16	42
2.9	1.3	1.1	2.7	13	34
3.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	11	28

ZnEq Cutoff %	Quantity Mt	Pb Grade %	Zn Grade %	Pb Metal Kt	Zn Metal Kt
3.1	0.8	1.2	2.8	10	22

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

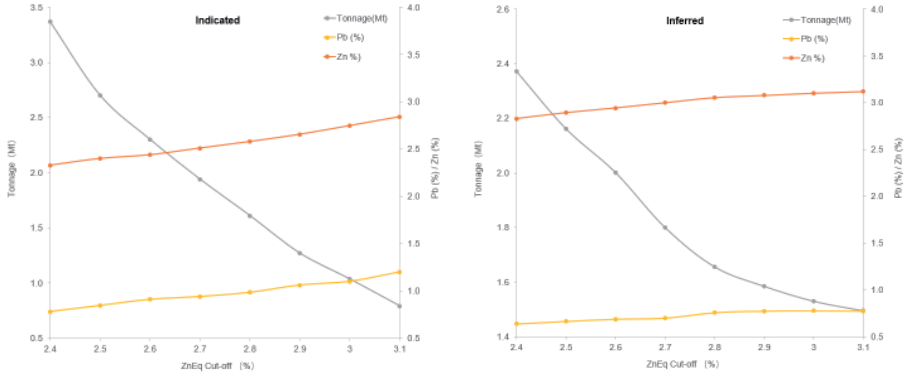
Table 14.23: Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates for Inferred Category of PbZn Domains at Various Cut-off Grades

ZnEq Cutoff %	Quantity Mt	Pb Grade %	Zn Grade %	Pb Metal Kt	Zn Metal Kt
2.4	2.4	0.6	2.8	15	67
2.5	2.2	0.7	2.9	14	63
2.6	2.0	0.7	2.9	14	59
2.7	1.8	0.7	3.0	13	54
2.8	1.7	0.8	3.1	13	51
2.9	1.6	0.8	3.1	12	49
3.0	1.5	0.8	3.1	12	47
3.1	1.5	0.8	3.1	12	47

Sources: SRK

Notes: The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

Figure 14.11: Grade-Tonnage Curve for BYP PbZn Domains, at Various Cut-off Grades



Sources: SRK

14.14 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

RPM was requested by SVM to complete a NI43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimation for the BYP project in 2024.

The last Mineral Resource was reported above a 1.2 g/t Au or 2.2% ZnEq cut-off to reflect underground mining for the RPEEE criteria under the CIM Definition Standards. The results of the estimation are shown in the Table 14.24 and Table 14.25.

Table 14.24: Mineral Resources for Gold Domains as of June 30, 2024

Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Koz)
Au 1.2	Measured	3.3	2.7	294
	Indicated	1.8	2.8	162
	Measured and Indicated	5.1	2.8	456
	Inferred	1.6	2.2	116

Sources: RPM, 2024

Table 14.25: Mineral Resources for Lead and Zinc Domains as of June 30, 2024

Cut-off Grade (%)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb Metal (Kt)	Zn Metal (Kt)
ZnEq 2.2	Indicated	3.8	0.6	2.3	25	87
	Inferred	2.8	0.7	2.5	19	71

Sources: RPM, 2024

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

BYP Project is under care and maintenance with no suitable mining study has been undertaken to current market conditions to allow for an estimate of Mineral Reserves.

16 Mining Methods

As noted in Section 6 of this report, underground mining was carried out in the lead-zinc zone of the BYP Project for more than five years before the SVM acquired the Project. The development by the previous owners was completed using tracked equipment.

Upon SVM acquiring the mine, the Company employed contractors to mine the lead-zinc sections of the mine until 2011 and the gold sections of the mine until 2014.

SRK was informed that underground roadways were flooded and not accessible due to irregular pumping of the underground water inflows. The entrances of No.1 Main Adit, No.1 Auxiliary Adit, No. 2 Adit and ventilation shaft were all locked for safety.

Shrinkage stoping method was utilised in the lead-zinc section of the mine, with stopes left open after extraction. A slightly different form of shrinkage stoping method was utilised in the gold section of the mine and there was evidence that paste backfill operations had been successfully commissioned but discontinued some time before mining ceased.

SRK opines that a technical study on re-open the mine and replace all the mine machinery might be necessary before operation can recommence.

17 Recovery methods

The operation employed a conventional 500tpd processing flow sheet consisting of a two-stage crushing circuit followed by ball milling and classification to achieve a primary grind size of 70%-74 μm.

A preferential flotation flowsheet was applied in the processing plant to treat Pb-Zn ore to produce lead concentrate and zinc concentrate. The lead flotation circuit comprised of a rougher/scavenger stage with three stages of cleaning. The zinc flotation circuit consisted of a rougher/scavenger stage and four stages of cleaning.

The concentrates were thickened in settling bays while the zinc scavenger tailings were pumped to the surface tailings storage facility. A portion of the gold tailings were used for paste fill.

The two different mineralization types from the mine were treated separately in batches. Lead-zinc flotation used both flotation circuits to produce lead and zinc concentrates whereas the gold flotation only used the lead flotation circuit to produce a gold bearing pyrite concentrate.

The processing plant is now in need of replacement as the current processing facility has been idle for 10 years without proper maintenance.

18 Project Infrastructure

Project infrastructure includes several areas which were previously utilised in the operations which ceased in 2014.

18.1 Access

A major highway runs along the southern edge of the BYP Project area. Access to the site is via a 3 km sealed road connecting to the highway. On the site, a network of gravel roads allow access to all areas (portals, process plant, backfill plant, water supply areas etc.).

18.2 Waste Rock Storage

During previous operations, waste rock that was not used underground was stored in stockpiles near the mine portals or used for construction purposes.

18.3 Power Supply

Power for the existing plant, via an existing10 kV power line, was drawn from the town of Baiyunpu, Hunan Province power authority grid, which is 7 km away from the mine.

18.4 Water Supply

During previous operations, process water was primarily sourced from tailings filtering and TSF returns (approximately 75% to 85% returns) supplemented by water sourced from the underground mine dewatering system.

Water for drilling and dust suppression was also sourced from the underground mine dewatering system. Potable water for domestic use was sourced from local springs and streams as well as No.1 decline inflow. All these sources have been tested and qualify as acceptable potable water (as noted in the 2018 development and utilization plan).

The Company does not intend to modify the water supply sources or methods, but in the opinion of SRK, the quality of the water sources should be re-tested and the relevant permits of water utilization should be re-applied before re-opening the mine.

18.5 Other

Other infrastructure includes contractor housing, surface maintenance workshop, explosives magazine, fuel farm, administration buildings, warehouse, and concentrate storage facility. The Paste Backfill plant was constructed with processing capacity of 300t/a. A shaft was sunk, yet the shaft remains unequipped, and the project has been suspended. Since 2014, these facilities have had limited or no maintenance and will need to be replaced and/or relocated as part of the Company's plan to recommence the operation.

18.6 Tailings Management

The tailings management facilities (TMF) currently in place at the BYP Project consists of a tailings storage facility (TSF) and a Paste Backfill Plant.

The TSF was commissioned in August 2011 and is located approximately 1 km southwest of the processing plant. The area is classified as Grade 6 in terms of seismicity and a seismic acceleration of 0.05 g was used in developing the TSF design specifications. The TSF is classified as a Grade V facility based on the wall height (24 m) and the working volume (245,000m^3).

It is assumed that, at the dry density of 1.36 t/m^3, this volume is equivalent to 333,000 t of tailings. The tailing dam is typical valley fill embankment dam with no furthering wall lifting.

The TSF has a masonry dam wall behind which tailings are delivered via a pipeline and allowed to drain to the desired dry density. Dam embankment slopes are designed at 1:2 with concrete layer thickness of 4 m. The preliminary design requires the final downstream slope and upstream slope of the dam to be formed at an overall slope of 1:0.8 and 1:0.2 respectively. The dam base is embedded 50 cm into the bedrock.

Immediately downstream of the dam embankment is a surface water cut-off trench. There are cut-off trenches at both sides to prevent scouring of the abutments by rainwater run-off. Supernatant water from the TSF is removed via a vertical reinforced concrete decant structure. It is diverted around the embankment via a concrete-lined drainage culvert.

Seepage control is affected by geo-membrane and geo-textile impervious layers together with an intercepting drain and collector system discharging into a downstream water storage pond for settling and recycling. The preliminary TMF design provides for a cut-off drain through the dam base to capture seepage from the TSF and to improve stability under dynamic conditions by lowering the phreatic surface. A reclaim pond constructed below the dam intercepts seepage and discharge water to effect zero discharge for no rainfall seasons. About 75 - 85% of the water was recycled back to the mill plant for reuse when in operation.

SRK noted that the TSF and ancillary sedimentation tank (seepage monitoring facilities) are still under limited maintenance. Remote monitoring is to be used for regular supervision of local environmental protection department, and prevention of accidental entry by surrounding villagers.

SRK opines a dedicated assessment and study of the TSF is required prior to the restart of the project.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Commodity Prices

Considering the element contained by BYP Project mineralization in the historical operation, Gold, lead and zinc concentrates are assumed to be produced. Gold, lead and zinc are freely traded commodities on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.

Table 19.1 Below summarized the long-term prices quoted for Mineral Resources estimation purposes. A premium of 15% was added to the LTP to reflect the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction for the Mineral Resources.

Table 19.1: Long-Term Commodities Prices Applied to Estimates

Commodity	Units	SPOT	Analysts	LTP-High	LTP-Low	Mineral Resources
Gold	(USD/oz)	4,294	11	5,008	1,740	3,000
Lead	(USD/t)	1,990	9	2,250	1,650	2,300
	(USc/lb)	90	9	102	75	105
Zinc	(USD/t)	2,972	9	2,844	2,217	3,220
	(USc/lb)	135	9	129	101	147

Sources: CMF, released on 20 October, 2025

19.2 Contracts

There are no valid contracts for both concentrates sale or operation.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental Legal Framework

The basis of environmental policy in China is contained in the 2018 Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Constitution, the state protects and improves the environment in which people live and the ecological environment. It prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards. The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

The following are other Chinese laws that provide environmental legislative support to the Minerals Resources Law of the People's Republic of China (2024) and the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2014):

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law (2018).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Atmospheric Pollution (2018).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Noise Pollution (2021).
- Law on Prevention & Control of Water Pollution (2017).
- Law on Prevention & Control Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste (2020).
- Forestry Law (2019).
- Water Law (2016).
- Land Administration Law (2019).
- Protection of Wildlife Law (2022).
- Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection (2017).

20.2 Environmental Study and Permitting Status

According to the requirements of relevant environmental protection laws and regulations in China, mining projects are required to obtain various environmental approvals and permits at different stages of construction and operation. These mainly include the following:

- Safety Production Permit - According to the Regulations on Safety Production Permits, the Mine Safety Law, and the relevant implementation measures for coal and non-coal mines, mining projects must obtain a Safety Production Permit in accordance with the law before commencing production. The permit is reviewed and issued by the mine safety regulatory authority at the provincial level or above, with a validity period of three years. Prior to its expiration, renewal procedures must be completed in accordance with the law. Mining production activities are strictly prohibited if the permit has not been obtained, has expired, or has been suspended or revoked.
- Water Extraction Permit - As per the Water Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on Water Extraction Permits, any unit directly drawing water resources from rivers, lakes, or underground must apply to the water administration department or the relevant river basin management agency for a Water Extraction Permit and pay water resource fees to obtain the water extraction rights. For construction projects requiring water extraction, the applicant

should commission a qualified agency to prepare a Water Resource Argumentation Report for the project.

- Pollutant Discharge Permit - According to the Regulations on the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits and the Measures for the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits, pollutant discharge units must apply for a Pollutant Discharge Permit from the approval authority before starting production facilities or engaging in actual pollutant discharge activities. However, enterprises, institutions, and other producers and operators whose production and emissions of pollutants are small and have minimal impact on the environment are not required to apply for pollutant discharge permits, but they should fill out pollutant discharge registration forms.

Currently, the Project is under suspension. Therefore, if it intends to resume construction and restart operations, new permits should be re-applied for, including the safety production permit, water extraction permit, and pollutant discharge permit.

In addition, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on the Administration of Environmental Protection for Construction Projects require that projects with potentially significant environmental impacts prepare an Environmental Impact Report ("EIA"), which must comprehensively evaluate the pollution generated by the project and its impact on the environment. Before re-construction begins, the Company must submit the Environmental Impact Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Statement to the relevant environmental protection authority for approval.

The project's original mining rights overlapped with the Baishuidong Scenic Area and the Baiyunyan Scenic Area of Baishuidong Provincial Geopark. The Company has adjusted the proposed new mining rights to avoid these scenic areas. The Company also commits that if there is any remaining overlap between the adjusted mining rights boundary and officially approved national protected area data in the future, it will continue to exclude the overlapping areas accordingly.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

No capital or operating costs estimates related to the BYP Project re-open has been done.

22 Economic Analysis

No economic analysis related to the BYP Project re-open has been done.

23 Adjacent Properties

Several small- and medium-sized gold deposits occur immediately adjacent to the Property, including Gaojiaao, Hongmiao, and Sanlanmiao. All are hosted within the same Devonian clastic sedimentary sequence (Kang R.H., 2002). Note that describing these deposits here does not imply similar quantities or grades exist on the Property.

The medium-sized Gaojiaao mine lies approximately 4 km southwest of the BYP project. Gold mineralization forms stratiform and lenticular zones, as well as veins, primarily in Devonian argillaceous siltstone, siltstone, and quartz sandstone. These features exhibit a general northwest strike.

Stratiform and lenticular zones conform to stratigraphy, dipping 35°–48°. They measure 70–320 m in length, 4–13 m in width, and 20–100 m along dip.

Gold veins occupy northwest-trending faults with variable northeast dips. Individual veins extend 140–220 m in length, average 4.0–7.3 m in width, and 20–220 m along dip.

The dominant host rock is oxidized siltstone. Mineralization associates with pyritization, silicification, and bleaching. Since 1989, Gaojiaao has produced gold via open-pit mining and heap-leach recovery.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Mining is a relatively high-risk industry. In general, the risk may decrease as a project moves from exploration to development and through to the production stage. BYP Project is under care and maintenance, due to the expire of mining license. SRK opines the maintenance was not properly carried out, after operation stopped. A proper mine studies includes, mining, processing, infrastructure, environmental and safety, should be conducted to evaluate the technical feasibility and economic viable of BYP Project. SRK considered various technical aspects which may affect the feasibility and operation and conducted a qualitative risk analysis which has been summarised in Table 24.2. In this risk analysis, various risk sources/ issues have been assessed for Likelihood and Consequence and then a Risk Rating has been assigned. The qualitative risk analysis uses the following definitions for likelihood and consequence:

Risks have been classified from major to minor, defined as follows:

- **Major risk**: The factor poses an immediate danger of a failure which, if uncorrected, will have a material effect (>15% to 20%) on the project cashflow and performance and could potentially lead to project failure.
- **Moderate risk**: The factor, if uncorrected, could have a significant effect (10% to 15–20%) on the project cashflow and performance unless mitigated by some corrective action.
- **Minor risk:** The factor, if uncorrected, will have little or no effect (<10%) on project cashflow and performance.

In addition to the risk factor, the likelihood of risk must also be considered. Likelihood of occurrence within a 7-year timeframe can be considered as:

- likely: will probably occur.
- possible: may occur.
- unlikely: unlikely to occur.

Table 24.1: Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	Minor	Moderate	Major
Likely	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium

The results of the risk assessment rating are presented in Table 24.2. The rating of the risks is presented before implementation of control recommendations.

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THAT THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED "WARNING" ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

Table 24.2: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Mineral Resource and Reserve					
Minor bias of QAQC accuracy	Gold samples of CRM Gau-18a and Gau-22 show sligthly higher or lower grades.	More frequent use of standard samples to closely monitor the accuracy of assays.	Possible	Moderate	Low
Lack of sampling in few mineralised domains	Poor definition of geometry and continuity of mineralisation and higher uncertainty in grade estimates.	Define those areas as Inferred.	Possible	Moderate	Low
Long-interval samples	Long intervals may dilute high-grade zones and smear them into lower-grade material.	Samples with length more than 6 m were excluded.	Possible	Moderate	Low
Inaccurate grade estimates	Wide spaced sampling may result in incorrect grade estimates in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories	Ensure adequate density of drilling ahead of planned mining	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Mining					
Unstable ground conditions	Long-term exposure to water weakens rock mass, corrodes support systems (rock bolts, screen, mesh), and causes deterioration of backfill. This significantly increases the risk of rockfalls, wall failures, and ground collapse during inspection and re-entry.	Conduct a phased re-entry study on the plan of re-entry & Inspection; dewatering plan； comprehensive ground assessment: re-supporting program and dewatering .	Likely	Moderate	Medium
Critical infrastructure failure	Key infrastructures such as the incline shaft, hoisting equipment, ventilation fans, electrical substations, and piping have been submerged/ exposed to humidity for years, leading to severe corrosion and potential catastrophic failure.	Budget and plan for the near-total replacement of all electrical and mechanical equipment exposed to water.	Likely	Moderate	Medium
Processing					
Deteriorated Process Plant Integrity	Key equipment (crushers, mills, flotation cells, thickeners, pumps) has been idle for years, suffering from corrosion, degraded liners, seized bearings, and obsolete/unsupported control systems. This leads to high failure rates, low availability, and inability to achieve design recovery and throughput upon restart.	Conduct a full mechanical, electrical, and instrumentation audit of the entire plant. Prioritize equipment based on criticality. Budget for the mandatory replacement of obsolete safety and process control systems (e.g., DCS/PLC) and critical worn components.	Likely	Major	High
Infrastructure					
Lack of external supplies of power, material	Lack of power supply or material transportation facilities	Pre-negotiation with the supplier and update the road condition	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
TSF					

Risk	Description	Control Recommendations	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Unfit Tailings Storage Facility	The TSF and its water management system (decant, spillways) may have degraded. The revised mine plan will generate tailings with potentially different geochemical properties and volume forecasts, requiring re-certification.	Engage a specialist tailings engineer to conduct a full stability, capacity, and compliance review against current local and/or global standards; Allocate budget for required upgrades	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Environment and Social					
Uncertainty in Securing the Amended Mining License	The process of formalizing the amended mining license (surrender of part, retention of remainder) is complex. Regulatory delays, requests for additional studies, or legal challenges from NGOs/community groups regarding the adequacy of the environmental buffer could jeopardize or significantly delay the entire project.	Proactive regulatory engagement: Lead with transparency, submit and update the comprehensive application package on time; Conduct early and sincere consultation with key stakeholders (local communities, regional government) to explain the benefits of the voluntary reduction and the project's new footprint.	Possible	Major	High
Contaminated Mine Water Release	Stagnant water likely has high concentrations of metals, sulfates, and may be acidic (Acid Rock Drainage potential). Uncontrolled release during dewatering violates environmental regulations.	Fully analyze water chemistry to design an effective treatment system. Proactively engage with environmental regulators to present the dewatering and treatment plan for approval.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Invalidity of Existing Environmental Approvals	The original Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and associated permits are based on the old project footprint, production profile, and environmental baseline. The amended license area, revised operational plans, and changed environmental regulations may render the existing EIA and permits legally invalid or technically obsolete. This creates a major permitting gap and delays the restart.	Conduct a formal review to compare the old EIA against the new project parameters (reduced footprint, updated process, current regulations) to define the scope of the new assessment required (full new EIA or a major amendment). Commence new environmental and social baseline studies in the retained area to support a fresh EIA application, focusing on any changes over the care & maintenance period. Align the EIA update process with the amended mining license application. Engage early with regulators to agree on the required level of study and to fast-track parallel reviews where possible.	Possible	Moderate	Medium

Source: SRK

APPENDIX IIIF COMPETENT PERSON'S REPORT FOR THE BYP MINE
THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THAT THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED "WARNING" ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

Exploration works undertaken within the BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc deposit by several geological brigades and mining companies since the 1970s has established that the mineralization is a combined Carlin-type gold and carbonate-hosted MVT lead-zinc mineralized system.

This Technical Report provides a summary of all exploration work conducted at the BYP Project. After reviewing the exploration database provided by BYP Project, SRK considers that the sample preparation, analysis and security at the Project are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and the primary sample results are therefore reliable for use in the Mineral Resource estimation.

In SRK's opinion, the risks to the BYP Project due to the geology, exploration, and Mineral Resource procedures are low.

Based on 151 drillholes, 563 underground tunnel workings and 22 trenches available up to December 2025, Mineral Resources were reported for the BYP Project. The Mineral Resource estimate followed the CIM Definition Standards.

The BYP Project, as of December 31, 2025 and at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au within the mining licence, is estimated to contain 3.7 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources with average grades of 2.4 g/t Au, 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.9 g/t Au and 2.1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 1.6 g/t Au. And at a cut-off grade of 2.7% ZnEq, the BYP project is estimated to contain 1.9 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.9% Pb and 2.5% Zn, 1.8 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources with average grades of 0.7% Pb and 3.0% Zn.

26 Recommendations

SRK's review found missing sample intervals and long-interval samples (Table 14.2) in some analysis results. Re-analysis of these intervals is recommended to enable more reasonable mineralised domains interpretation.

SRK also suggests more frequent use of standard samples to closely monitor the accuracy of assays. Table 11.2 summarizes CRM performance for Au, Pb, and Zn analyses, showing 90% Au samples of Gau-18a outside 2SD, while 71% Au samples of Gau-22, 43% Zn samples of GSO-2 and 50% Zn samples of GSO-4.

All production has been suspended since July 2014. Dewatering operations were stopped after the 2018, and the underground workings on all levels of the gold-mineralized zones are currently flooded. SRK recommends the proper studies should be conducted once the renewal mining license obtained.

27 References

1. *Baiyupu Gold-Lead-Zinc Project Hunan Province, Chian, National Instrument 43-101 Mineral Resource Technical Report*, RPM Global, June 30, 2024.
2. *BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc Property, NI 43-101 Technical Report*, RPM Global, April 2019.
3. *Technical report for BYP Gold-Lead-Zinc Property, Hunan Province, China*, AMC Mining Consultants Ltd, 2012.
4. A series of documents for the renewal of the mining licence, by SVM
5. Duplicate of the Mining Permit for Baiyunpu Lead-Zinc Mine (2016, expired)

Closure

This report, Technical Report on Baiyunpu Gold and Lead-Zinc Project in Hunan Province, China, was prepared by

Huaixiang Li
Senior Consultant (Geology)

and reviewed by

Alexander Thin
Corporate Consultant (Project Evaluation and Mining)

All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

Appendix A Mining right scope verification form for Mining License Renewal

区块/矿业权范围核查表

湘矿核查表〔2025〕8号

区块/矿业权名称	湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿		
矿业权人	新邵县云翔矿业有限公司		
区块/矿业权所在地	湖南省新邵县巨口铺镇白云铺村		
矿业权有效期起止	2013年4月8日至2016年4月8日	联系人及电话	颜鹏飞，18169395899
调整范围类型	采矿权调整矿区范围（缩小）		

申请/原有矿区范围（坐标、面积、标高）

原湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿采矿权范围拐点坐标表

拐点编号	2000国家大地坐标系	
	X	Y
1	3030139.02	37528902.00
2	3030145.02	37531375.03
3	3029045.22	37531379.03
4	3029045.21	37530751.03
5	3028645.21	37530751.03
6	3028245.20	37529351.01
7	3028795.20	37529351.01
8	3028795.20	37528905.00

矿区面积3.6649km²，开采标高：+490～-220m

湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿申请采矿权范围拐点坐标表

拐点编号	2000国家大地坐标系	
	X	Y
1	3028245.20	37529351.01
2	3028795.20	37529351.01
3	3028795.20	37528905.00
4	3030139.02	37528902.00
5	3030145.02	37531375.03
6	3029193.62	37531378.52
7	3029107.70	37530669.35
8	3028455.64	37529621.65
9	3028322.69	37529621.78

矿区面积3.2321km²，开采标高：+490～-220m

<table>
<tr><td>调整后的矿区范围（坐标、面积及标高）</td><td>湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿
拟调整后采矿权范围拐点坐标表
<table><tr><td rowspan="2">拐点编号</td><td colspan="2">2000 国家大地坐标系</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3028245.20</td><td>37529351.01</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3028795.20</td><td>37529351.01</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3028795.20</td><td>37528905.00</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3030139.02</td><td>37528902.00</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>3030145.02</td><td>37531375.03</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>3029193.62</td><td>37531378.52</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>3029107.70</td><td>37530669.35</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>3028455.64</td><td>37529621.65</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>3028322.69</td><td>37529621.78</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">矿区面积 3.2321km²，开采标高：+490～－220m</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>核查意见</td><td>1、湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿（以下简称白云铺铅锌矿）始建于 2008 年，首次登记采矿许可证号为 C4300020120632101256O3，有效期为 2008 年 1 月至 2013 年 1 月，矿区面积为 3.6649km²，准采标高为+490 至-220m。2013 年 3 月，该采矿权办理了第一次延续登记手续，有效期为 2013 年 4 月 8 日至 2016 年 4 月 8 日。到期后，经原湖南省国土资源厅同意其顺延至 2017 年 10 月 8 日。根据《关于印发涉及各类自然保护地(生态红线)的省级发证矿业权处置意见的函》(湘自然资函[2019]198 号)文件，该采矿权与白水洞风景名胜区重叠 0.3653km²、与白水洞省级地质公园白云岩景区重叠 0.4162km²，处置方式为部分避让退出。因自然保护地数据正在优化调整，数据尚未批复，该采矿权的范围调整工作搁置至今。为继续办理采矿权延续登记，2025 年 4 月，矿权人向湖南省自然资源厅（以下简称省厅）提出避让白水洞风景名胜区及白水洞省级地质公园白云岩景区，自愿按 198 号文处置要求避让重叠区域。2025 年 5 月 22 日，省厅召开了矿产资源管理专题会议，研究湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿部分避让退出事宜，根据专题会议备忘录，原则同意按 198 号文件处置要求及采矿权人申请范围避让退出与自然保护地的重叠区域，采矿权人需出具承诺自愿放弃重叠区域权益，若今后国家正式批复的自然保护地数据与调整后的采矿权范围仍有重叠，同意继续避让重叠范围。为此，省厅委托我所开展范围核查，避让自然保护地重叠区域。
2、本次核查使用 RTK 实地测量了主井、风井及 9 个拐点，均位于矿界之内，坐标数据正确，与实际相符。
3、本次核查拟调整后采矿权范围由 9 个拐点圈闭，面</td></tr>
</table>

	积3.2321km²，开采标高为+490m至-220m。与原采矿权范围相比，南边因调整与白水洞风景名胜区和白云岩风景区重叠部分，缩减一块。调整后缩减面积0.4328km²，开采标高不变，与原采矿许可证一致，上限仍为+490m，下限仍为-220m。据《湖南省新邵县白云铺矿区白云铺铅锌金矿资源储量核实报告》（湘国土资储备字[2018]121号），估算原采矿权范围内保有铅锌矿石量（122b+332$_{低}$+333+333$_{低}$）1171.2万t，锌金属量254481t，铅金属量89188t，镉金属量2506t，银金属量161t，硫金属量69t，铜金属量676t，金金属量12208kg。缩减范围后资源量有所减少。 4、矿区铅锌矿赋存于泥盆系棋梓桥组（D_3q）上段第一岩性层及棋梓桥组下段，二者是同体共(伴)生关系；矿区以往共圈定铅锌矿体11个，编号分别为Ⅰ—Ⅶ、Ⅸ—Ⅻ，其中主矿体（Ⅰ矿体）走向北西～南东，倾向南西，倾角25～40°；矿体走向长320m，倾向宽860m，平均厚度9.78m，锌平均品位1.90%，铅平均品位1.06%；赋矿标高+486.00～-193.68m。 5、经查询及核查，拟调整后采矿权范围超出湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿开采规划区块7717.56m²，本矿权为已设采矿权范围调整，仅缩界，视同符合矿规。拟调整后采矿权与其他探矿权和采矿权无重叠，布局较合理。矿区内及周边1km内无铁路，100m内无高速公路和国、省、县道等，省道S236距离拟调整后采矿权范围最近距离约140m；拟调整后采矿权范围与新邵县巨口铺镇白云岩游客接待中心建设用地项目（(2021)政国土字第267号）、新邵县2023年第三批次集体土地农用地转用(村民建房)、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿采选工程建设项目(政国土字〔2012〕1791号)重叠，其中新邵县白云铺镇白云岩游客接待中心建设用地项目为云翔矿业公司2007年取得作为矿山用地，2019年白云铺村委会向云翔矿业公司征用该地块作为白云岩游客接待中心；拟调整后采矿权为地下开采，地下开采活动对邻近建设项目的影响在可控范围内；拟调整后采矿权范围内有基本农田1.2132公顷，因本矿开采方式为地下开采，属已设采矿权缩界，在采取留好保安矿柱等相应防范措施后，根据自然资规[2019]1号文件精神，基本可行。 6、原采矿权范围与白水洞风景名胜区重叠0.3653km²、白水洞省级地质公园白云岩景区重叠面积0.4162km²，本次调整范围按198号文件要求进行了避让，与省林业局2024年的自然保护地数据不重叠（详见附件14，该附件查询范围略大于本次拟调整采矿权范围），但该数据国家尚未批复，矿业权人已出具承诺：若今后国家正式批复的自然保护地数据与调整后的采矿权范围仍有重叠，同意继续避让重叠范围

	（详见附件 15）；拟调整后采矿权范围与生态保护红线、饮用水水源保护区不重叠，与城镇开发区边界重叠 0.19㎡。缩界后，矿山要负责做好划出范围内的地质环境恢复治理工作，应满足生态保护和地质环境安全要求，相关井巷应打好密闭。 核查人员：周晓旭 湖南省自然资源调查所 2025 年 6 月 17 日
附图及附件清单	附图： 1、湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿矿区范围图 2、湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿井上井下对照图 3、湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿矿区范围与资源储量分布叠合图 4、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿19线资源储量估算剖面图 5、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿26线资源储量估算剖面图 6、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿矿区卫星图 附件： 1、采矿权范围核查申请表 2、关于申请对白云铺铅锌矿矿权范围进行核查和重新划定的请示报告 3、采矿许可证 4、测量资质证书 5、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿白云铺铅锌矿井口与拐点坐标测量原始记录表 6、新邵县白云铺铅锌矿白云铺铅锌矿信息查询结果表 7、湖南省新邵县白云铺铅锌矿原矿区范围与风景名胜区及地质公园重叠情况查询 8、湖南省新邵县白云铺矿区白云铺铅锌金矿备案证明及评审意见书 9、新邵县人民政府关于对湘自然资函〔2019〕198号自然保护地（生态红线）内矿业权处置意见的复函 10、关于生态保护红线自然保护地内矿业权差别化管理的通知 11、湖南省自然资源厅等6部门关于印发涉及各类自然保护地（生态红线）的省级发证矿业权处置意见的函 12、建设用地征地协议书

	13、关于申请办理采矿许可证变更延续的情况报告 14、湖南省林业局关于反馈新邵县云翔矿业有限责任公司拟设矿业权范围涉自然保护地情况的函 15、湖南省自然资源厅专题会议备忘录(第 12 号) 16、承诺书
事务中心审查意见	单位（盖章） 2025 年 6 月 25 日
省自然资源厅矿业权管理处意见	按照办公会议定事项安排(2025第12号)办理。 单位（盖章） 2025 年 6 月 26 日

Set out below is a summary of certain provisions of the Company's Articles and the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**"), the governing corporate law of the Company, that may be relevant to investors. As the information contained below is in summary form, it does not purport to contain all of the information that may be important to shareholders of the Company and potential investors. The summary also contains a summary of certain rules and requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX Listing Policies**"), certain provisions of NYSE American LLC Company Guide (the "**NYSE American Company Guide**") and certain Canadian securities laws and United States federal securities laws.

CORPORATE HISTORY

The Company was initially formed as Spokane Resources Ltd. pursuant to an amalgamation of Julia Resources Corporation and MacNeill International Industries Inc. under the Company Act (British Columbia) on October 31, 1991. On October 5, 2000, Spokane Resources Ltd. consolidated its share capital on a ten for one basis and altered its Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation by changing its name to "SKN Resources Ltd." At an annual and special general meeting held on October 20, 2004, the shareholders of the Company approved a resolution to increase the Company's authorized capital to an unlimited number of common shares (each, a "**Common Share**") and to adopt articles of incorporation reflecting the transition of the Company to the BCBCA. On May 2, 2005, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies changing its name from "SKN Resources Ltd." to "Silvercorp Metals Inc.". On September 28, 2007, shareholders of the Company approved a three- for-one share split in respect of the Common Shares.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES AND CORPORATE LAWS

Set out below is a summary of certain provisions of the Company's Articles and the BCBCA and, where applicable, a description of certain regulations and policies of the TSX and certain Canadian securities laws and certain provisions of the NYSE American Company Guide.

Share Capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value ("**Common Shares**"). As at the Latest Practicable Date, there were a total of 221,174,202 Common Shares issued and outstanding. There are no special rights and restrictions attached to the Common Shares.

Issuance of Shares

All of the Common Shares have been and will be issued in accordance with the laws of British Columbia and the Articles. There is generally no limit in the BCBCA on the ability of a company to issue additional shares, provided that no shares may be validly issued unless and until they have been fully paid. However, the TSX Listing Policies require that prior TSX approval be obtained by a listed issuer for any proposed issuance of the listed securities or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for the listed securities and, in certain circumstances, prior approval of the listed issuer's shareholders. Similarly, the NYSE American Company Guide requires that prior NYSE American approval be obtained by a listed issuer for any proposed issuance of the listed securities and, in certain circumstances, prior approval of the listed issuer's shareholders.

Pursuant to Part 6 of the TSX Company Manual, the Company will be required to obtain prior shareholder approval for any issuance of Common Shares, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for, Common Shares if such issuance:

- materially affects control of the Company; or
- provides consideration to insiders of the Company in aggregate of 10% or greater of the market capitalization of the Company during any six-month period.

Additionally, the Company is required to obtained shareholder approval in accordance with Part 6 of the TSX Company Manual in connection for private placements:

- for an aggregate number of Common Shares that is greater than 25% of the number of Common Shares which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of closing of the transaction if the price per share is less than the then-current market price of the Common Shares; or
- that during any six month period are to insiders of the Company for Common Shares, or options, rights or other entitlements to listed Common Shares, greater than 10% of the number of Common Shares which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of closing of the first private placement to an insider during such six month period.

There is no requirement under the BCBCA or the TSX Listing Policies that the shareholders have a right to be offered any shares in a company which are being newly issued for cash before the same can be offered to new investors. Consequently, there is no requirement for the shareholders of the Company to provide an annual waiver from this obligation at a general or special meeting of shareholders.

Pursuant to Sections 711 through 713 of the NYSE American Company Guide, shareholder approval in accordance with Section 705 of the NYSE American Company Guide is required with respect to:

- the establishment of, or material amendment to, a stock option or purchase plan or other equity compensation arrangement pursuant to which options or stock may be acquired by officers, directors, employees or consultants, subject to certain exceptions;
- an application to list additional shares to be issued as consideration for an acquisition of the stock or assets of another company where: (i) any individual director, officer or substantial shareholder of the listed company has a 5% or greater interest or such persons collectively have a 10% or greater interest, directly or indirectly, in the company or assets to be acquired or in the consideration to be aid in the transaction and the present or potential issuance of common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, could result in an increase in outstanding common shares of 5% or more; or (ii) the present or potential issuance of common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, could result in an increase in outstanding common shares of 20% or more;
- an application to list additional shares in any other transaction where (i) the sale, issuance or potential issuance by the issuer of common stock or securities convertible into common stock at a price less than the Minimum Price which together with sales by officers, directors

or principal shareholders of the issuer equals 20% or more of presently outstanding common stock; or (ii) the sale, issuance or potential issuance by the issuer of common stock or securities convertible into common stock equal to 20% or more of presenting outstanding stock for less than the Minimum Price of the stock; provided, that shareholder approval is not required for a transaction that the NYSE American deems to be a fully marketed "public offering", after considering all relevant factors. "Minimum Price" means a price that is the lower of: (i) the official closing price immediately preceding the signing of the binding agreement; or (ii) the average official closing price for the five trading days immediately preceding the signing of the binding agreement.

- an application to list additional shares when the issuance or potential issuance of additional shares will result in a change of control of the issuer, including, but not limited to, those issuances that constitute a "reverse merger" as specified in NYSE American Company Guide Section 341.

Pursuant to Section 110 of the NYSE American Company Guide, NYSE American will consider the laws, customs and practices of a foreign company's country of domicile, to the extent not contrary to the United States federal securities laws, regarding certain matters including shareholder approval requirements. A company seeking relief under these provisions should provide the NYSE American with written certification from independent local counsel that the non-complying practice is not prohibited by home country law, and must provide English language disclosure of any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies pursuant to NYSE American standards. The Company is a British Columbia corporation, and has disclosed on its website that it will seek a waiver from NYSE American's shareholder approval requirements in circumstances where the securities issuance does not trigger such a requirement under British Columbia law or under the policies of the TSX.

Under applicable Canadian securities laws, offers and sales of Common Shares for issuance by the Company must be made pursuant to the Document requirements of the applicable Canadian securities laws or pursuant to an available exemption from such requirements. Under the United States federal securities laws, offers and sales of Common Shares for issuance by the Company must be made in accordance with the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, or pursuant to an available exemption or exclusion from such requirements.

Subdivision and Consolidation

Subject to compliance with the TSX Listing Policies and the NYSE American Company Guide, the Company may at any time by ordinary resolution (i) sub-divide its issued and outstanding Common Shares into a greater number of Common Shares or (ii) consolidate and combine its issued and outstanding Common Shares into a lesser number of Common Shares.

Legal Capacity

Pursuant to section 30 of the BCBCA, the Company has the legal capacity and rights, powers and privileges of an individual of full capacity. Under the BCBCA, the Company is not required to have an "objects" clause in its Articles.

Voting Rights

Under the BCBCA and the Company's Articles, each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of shareholders. Each shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of shareholders may attend and vote in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A corporate shareholder may appoint a person to act as its representative at any meeting of shareholders, provided that the instrument appointing such representative must (i) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or (ii) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting.

On a show of hands, every person present who is a shareholder of the Company or a proxy or representative of a shareholder has one vote. On a poll, every person present who is a shareholder of the Company or a proxy or representative of a shareholder shall have one vote per Common Share.

Under section 624 of the TSX Company Manual, the legal designation of a class of securities, shall, except where the securities are preference securities and are legally designated as such (i) if the voting rights attached to the securities are subordinate to the voting rights of other securities, include the words "subordinate voting" in their legal designation, (ii) if the securities are non-voting securities, include the words "non-voting" in their legal designation and (iii) if the securities have limited or restricted voting rights, include the words "restricting voting" in their legal designation. The Company has not issued a class of subordinate voting, non-voting or restricted voting securities.

Special Majority

The majority of votes required for the Company to pass a special resolution at a meeting of shareholders is two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

Dividends

Under the Company's Articles, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may deem advisable, subject to the requirement under section 70 of the BCBCA that a company may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (i) the company is insolvent or (ii) the payment of the dividend would render the company insolvent.

Under the Company's Articles, the directors of the Company may set the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of the dividend, provided that the record date must not precede the date on which the dividend is to be paid by more than two months. A dividend may be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of cash or cash equivalents, specific assets or of fully paid Common Shares or of bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, or in any one or more of those ways.

Dividends do not lapse or bear interest against the Company. Any dividend or other distribution payable in cash in respect of Common Shares may be paid by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. The mailing of such cheque will, to the extent of the sum represented by the

cheque (plus the amount of the tax required by law to be deducted), discharge all liability for the dividend unless such cheque is not paid on presentation or the amount of tax so deducted is not paid to the appropriate taxing authority.

Liquidation

Liquidation is the process by which a company incorporated under the BCBCA may be wound up. In a liquidation, all debts and liabilities of the company are satisfied and any remaining assets are distributed to shareholders. The liquidation process can be voluntary or pursuant to a court order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction on application by the company, a shareholder of the company, a director of the company or any other person, including a creditor, the court considers appropriate. Voluntary liquidation is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company by way of special resolution.

The appointment of a liquidator suspends the powers of the directors of a company. The liquidator has a duty, subject to the BCBCA, to use his or her own discretion in realizing the assets of a company or distributing those assets among the creditors and shareholders of the company. The liquidator must:

- except for assets to be distributed in kind to the shareholders of the company, dispose of the company's assets;
- pay or make provision for all of the company's liabilities; and
- after paying or providing for all liabilities, distribute the remaining assets in money or in kind among the shareholders according to their rights and interests in the company.

A company may also apply to be dissolve under Part 10, Division 2 of the BCBCA, without going through the liquidation process, including appointment of a liquidator, if it (i) is authorized to do so by ordinary resolution, (ii) has no assets and (iii) has no liabilities or has made adequate provision for the payment of its liabilities.

Transfer of Shares

The Company's Articles provide that a transfer of Common Shares must not be registered unless:

- a duly signed instrument of transfer in respect of such Common Shares has been received by the Company;
- if a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the Common Shares to be transferred, that certificate has been surrendered to the Company; and
- if a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the Common Shares to be transferred, that acknowledgment has been surrendered.

The instrument of transfer in respect of any Common Shares proposed to be transferred must be either in the form, if any, on the back of the share certificates or in any other form that may be approved by the directors of the Company from time to time. Except as set forth above, there are no restrictions on the transfer of Common Shares set forth in the Company's Articles.

Under Canadian securities laws, certain persons in a "special relationship" with the Company, including directors, officers and other insiders of the Company, are prohibited from trading in Common Shares with knowledge of any material fact or material information in respect of the Company that has not been generally disclosed to the public. Similarly, United States federal securities laws prohibit the purchase or sale of a security of any issuer, on the basis of material nonpublic information about that security or issuer, in breach of a duty of trust or confidence that is owed directly, indirectly, or derivatively, to the issuer of that security or the shareholders of that issuer, or to any other person who is the source of the material nonpublic information.

Under Canadian securities laws, any shareholder who is considered a "control person" of the Company within the meaning of Canadian securities laws must comply with certain requirements prior to selling any Common Shares, including signing and filing a "Notice of Intention to Distribute Securities" in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 45-102 *Resale of Securities*, at least seven days in advance of the distribution. To the knowledge of the Company, the Company does not currently have any "control persons" within the meaning of Canadian securities laws.

Under United States federal securities laws, an "affiliate" of the Company who intends to sell Common Shares in reliance upon the exemption from registration requirements provided by Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act, if available, must comply with certain requirements, including, without limitation, and subject to certain exceptions, transmitting a Form 144 for filing with SEC no later than the time of placing with a broker of an order to execute a sale of securities in reliance upon Rule 144 or the execution directly with a market maker of such a sale. An "affiliate" of the Company means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company. Executive officers, directors and significant shareholders of a company are often considered to be affiliates of a company. The Company makes no representation, warranty or covenant that Rule 144 will be available to any shareholder of the Company.

Special Rights and Restrictions

Pursuant to section 61 of the BCBCA, a right or special right attached to issued shares must not be prejudiced or interfered with unless the shareholders holding shares of the class or series of shares to which the right or special right is attached consent by a special separate resolution of those shareholders. There are no special rights or restrictions currently attached to any of the Company's shares, however, the Company may by special resolution (i) create special rights or restrictions for, and attach those special rights or restrictions to, the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued or (ii) vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued

Borrowing Powers

Under the Company's Articles, the Company, if authorized by its directors, has the power and capacity:

- borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions the directors consider appropriate;

- issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations, either outright or as security, for any liability or obligation of the Company or any other person and at such discounts or premiums and on such other terms as the directors consider appropriate;

- guarantee the repayment of money by any person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and

- mortgage, charge, whether by way of specific or floating charge, grant a security interest in, or give other security on, the whole or any part of the present and future assets and undertaking of the Company.

Under the Company's Articles and the BCBCA, the directors may delegate any or all of these powers to a committee of directors or to the executive team.

Indemnification of Directors

Under the Company's Articles, the Company must indemnify a director, former director and each of their heirs and legal personal representatives against all "eligible penalties" to which such person is or may be liable, subject to any restrictions set forth in the BCBCA. An "eligible penalty" is a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an "eligible proceeding". An "eligible proceeding" is a legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed, in which a director or former director of the Company (an "**eligible party**"), or any heirs or legal personal representatives of the eligible party, by reason of the eligible party being or having been a director (i) is or may be joined as a party or (ii) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may not indemnify an eligible party or pay such eligible party's expenses in certain circumstances prescribed by the BCBCA, including circumstances in which:

- in relation to the subject matter of the eligible proceeding, the eligible party did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company or any associated corporation, as the case may be; or

- in the case of an eligible proceeding other than a civil proceeding, the eligible party did not have reasonable grounds for believing that the eligible party's conduct in respect of which the proceeding was brought was lawful.

Under the Company's Articles, the Company may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person (or his or her heirs or legal personal representatives) who:

- is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company;

- is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation at a time when the corporation is or was an affiliate of the Company;

- at the request of the Company, is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation or of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity; or

- at the request of the Company, holds or held a position equivalent to that of a director, alternate director or officer of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity, against any liability incurred by him or her as such director, officer, employee or agent or person who holds or held such equivalent position.

Disclosure of Directors' Interests

Under the BCBCA, a director or senior officer of the Company holds a "disclosable interest" in a contract or transaction if:

- the contract or transaction is material to the Company;
- the Company has entered, or proposes to enter, into the contract or transaction; and
- either (i) the director or senior officer has a material interest in the contract or transaction; or (ii) the director or senior officer is a director or senior officer of, or has a material interest in, a person who has a material interest in the contract or transaction.

Subject to certain exemptions for transactions involving wholly-owned subsidiaries and related companies, a director or senior officer who holds a disclosable interest must disclose the nature and extent of the conflict as required by the BCBCA. Unless such requirements are complied with, a director or senior officer who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter is liable to account to the Company for any profit that accrues to the director or senior officer under or as a result of the contract or transaction.

If a material contract or material transaction is made between our Company and one or more of its directors or officers, or between the Company and another corporate entity of which the director or officer is a director or officer or in which the director or officer has a material interest, the contract or transaction is neither void nor voidable by reason of that relationship or by reason that a director with an interest in the contract or transaction is present at or is counted to determine the presence of a quorum at the meeting of directors that authorized the contract or transaction.

Restrictions on Directors' Voting

Under the Company's Articles, a director who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter is not entitled to vote on any board resolution to approve that contract or transaction (unless all of the directors have a disclosable interest in that contract or transaction, in which case any or all of those directors may vote on such resolution). Circumstances in which all directors could have a disclosable interest are rare is extremely rare but could arise, for example, if the Company proposed to issue shares to all directors outside the scope of their remuneration. In this circumstance, all of the directors would declare their interest in the transaction (with such declaration being noted in the minutes or consent resolution) and would then vote on the matter. Additionally, the directors are subject to their overriding duties to act in the best interest of the Company.

A director who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter and who is present at the board meeting at which the contract or transaction is considered for approval may be counted in determining whether a quorum is present at the meeting, even if the director is prohibited from voting on the matter as described above.

Number of Directors

The Company's Articles provide that the number of directors of the Company will be the greater of three and the number of Directors is fixed by ordinary resolution. In the absence of any such ordinary resolution, the number of directors of the Company will be the greater of three and the number of Directors actually elected at the last meeting of shareholders at which an election of directors took place.

The incumbent directors may, between annual meetings of shareholders, appoint one or more additional directors up to a maximum of one-third of the directors elected by the shareholders of the Company at the last meeting of shareholders at which an election of directors took place.

All directors must be individuals. There are no residency requirements for directors under the BCBCA. A director is not required to hold Common Shares or other securities of the Company.

Directors' Term of Office

Unless a director dies, resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Company's Articles and the BCBCA, the term of office of each of the incumbent directors ends at the conclusion of the next annual meeting of shareholders following his or her most recent election or appointment.

Meetings of Shareholders

Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the BCBCA, the Company must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than 15 months after the date of the last annual general meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the directors of the Company. Under the TSX Listing Policies, which are more prescriptive than the NYSE American Company Guide, the Company is required to hold its annual general meeting within six months following the end of its fiscal year. In addition, the directors may call a special meeting of shareholders at any time the directors consider appropriate. Under the Company's Articles, the Company must provide shareholders with at least 21 days' notice of any meeting if and for so long as the Company is a public company.

Under the BCBCA, shareholders who hold in the aggregate at least 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares may requisition a meeting of shareholders in compliance with the requirements of the BCBCA. If the directors do not, within 21 days after the date on which the requisition is received by the Company, send notice of a general meeting, the requisitioning shareholders, or any one or more of them holding, in the aggregate, more than 2.5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, may send notice of a meeting of shareholders to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition.

Unless the shareholders resolve otherwise by an ordinary resolution at the meeting called by the requisitioning shareholders, the Company must reimburse the requisitioning shareholders for the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by them in requisitioning, calling and holding that meeting.

Quorum Requirements

Under the Company's Articles, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two persons who are, or represent by proxy, shareholders holding, in the aggregate, at least five percent of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

The NYSE American Company Guide recommends that a listed company's quorum for a meeting of shareholders be not less than 33 1/3% of the shares issued and outstanding and entitled to vote. However, quorum for a meeting of shareholders is among the requirements for which a foreign company may seek an exemption pursuant to Section 110 of the NYSE American Company Guide. On its website, the Company discloses that it is relying on Section 110 to follow the standards set forth in its Articles.

Election of Directors

At every annual general meeting, the shareholders of the Company entitled to vote at the annual general meeting for the election of directors are entitled to elect a board of directors consisting of the applicable number of directors determined in accordance with the Company's Articles. All the directors of the Company cease to hold office immediately before such election but are eligible for re-election.

If the Company fails to hold an annual general meeting on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the Company's Articles and the BCBCA, or the shareholders fail to elect or appoint any directors at such meeting, then each director then in office continues to hold office until the earlier of (i) the date on which his or her successor is elected or appointed and (ii) the date on which he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the Company's Articles or the BCBCA.

Consistent with TSX Listing Policies, the Company has adopted a "majority voting policy" with respect to the election of directors, which policy is only applicable in the case of an uncontested elections of directors (being an election in which the number of nominees for director does not exceed the number of directors proposed to be elected). In an uncontested election of directors of the Company, any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes "withheld" from his or her election than votes "for" such election will, promptly following the meeting, tender his or her offer to resign to the Chair of the board. The board will consider the resignation offer and will determine whether or not to accept it within 90 days following the meeting. The board will be expected to accept the resignation except in situations where exceptional circumstances warrant the applicable director to continue to serve on the board. In considering whether or not to accept the resignation, the board must take into account all factors it deems relevant, including, without limitation, any stated reasons why shareholders "withheld" votes from the election of that nominee, the composition of the board and the qualifications of the director whose resignation has been tendered and the Company's corporate governance policies and practices. The resignation of the applicable director will be effective as at the date that his or her resignation offer is accepted by the Board.

Advance Notice Provisions

Under the Company's Articles, no person will be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the Company' advance notice policy (the "**Advance Notice Policy**"). The Advance Notice Policy provides that advance notice to the Company must be

made in circumstances where nominations of persons for election to the board of directors are made by shareholders other than pursuant to (i) a "proposal" made in accordance with Division 7 of the BCBCA or (ii) a requisition of shareholders made in accordance with section 167 of the BCBCA.

Among other things, the Advance Notice Policy fixes a deadline by which holders of record of Common Shares must submit director nominations to the secretary of the Company prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders and sets forth the specific information that a shareholder must include in the written notice to the secretary of the Company. In the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, notice to the Company must be made not less than 30 or more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice may be made not later than the close of business on the 10th day following such public announcement.

In the case of a special meeting of shareholders (which is not also an annual meeting), notice to the Company must be made not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting was made.

To be in proper written form, a notice to the Company nominating a person for election to the board of directors must include certain information as set forth in the Advance Notice Policy with respect to the nominee and to the nominating shareholder. The board of directors may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement of the Advance Notice Policy.

Disposition of Assets

Under the BCBCA, the Company may not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets and undertaking unless it does so in the ordinary course of its business or it has been authorized to do so by special resolution. Otherwise, there are no specific restrictions under the BCBCA on the ability of the Company to dispose of all or substantially all of its assets other than the requirement of the directors to discharge their duties of care to act in good faith, for a proper purpose and in the best interests of the Company.

Accounting and Auditing Requirements

Under the BCBCA and applicable Canadian and United States securities laws, the Company must prepare annual audited financial statements and unaudited quarterly financial statements. The annual audited financial statements of the Company and the auditor's report thereon must be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders and delivered to shareholders.

Central Securities Register

The Company must maintain, at a location designated by the directors, a central securities register in which it registers the Common Shares issued by the Company, all transfers of Common Shares so issued and details of such issuances and transfers. The Company may also maintain one or more branch registers at locations designated by the directors. Particulars of each issue or transfer of a Common Share registered in a branch securities register must also be promptly registered in the central securities register.

Inspection of Books and Records

A shareholder may, during statutory business hours and without charge, inspect the records of the Company, other than certain records prescribed under the BCBCA as records that a shareholder of a company is not entitled to inspect.

Arrangements and Other Fundamental Corporate Transactions

The BCBCA provides for arrangements and other fundamental corporate transactions involving the Company, its shareholders and creditors and other persons. The relevant provisions of the BCBCA permit fundamental changes to take place with respect to the Company affecting shareholders, creditors and other persons if certain approvals are obtained from the affected shareholders, creditors and other persons. In the case of arrangements, the prior approval of a court of competent jurisdiction is also required.

Arrangements are typically used for numerous forms of acquisitions, going-private transactions, substitutions of new shares for arrears of dividends on existing shares, exchanges of shares of one class for shares or other securities of the Company or of another body corporate, exchanges of shares or other securities for money and, in the case of creditors, debt reorganizations.

Dissent and Appraisal Rights

Pursuant to the BCBCA, the shareholders of the Company are entitled to exercise dissent rights in respect of certain matters and to be paid the fair value of their Common Shares in connection therewith. The right of dissent is applicable in respect of:

- a resolution to alter the Company's Articles, to alter restrictions on the powers of the Company or on the business it is permitted to carry on;
- a resolution to adopt an amalgamation agreement or otherwise approve an amalgamation;
- a resolution to approve an arrangement, the terms of which arrangement permit dissent;
- a resolution to authorize or ratify the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Company's undertaking;
- a resolution to authorize the continuation of the Company into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia;
- any other resolution, if dissent is authorized by the resolution; or
- any court order that permits dissent.

The BCBCA sets out the process and procedures that must be followed for a shareholder to exercise dissent rights.

Statutory Derivative Actions

Pursuant to the BCBCA, a shareholder or a director of the Company (the "**complainant**") may, with leave of a court of competent jurisdiction, prosecute a legal proceeding in the name and on behalf of the Company:

- to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the Company that could be enforced by the Company itself; or
- to obtain damages for any breach of such a right, duty or obligation.

With leave of a court of competent jurisdiction, a complainant may also, in the name and on behalf of the Company, defend a legal proceeding brought against the Company.

A court of competent jurisdiction may grant leave for a statutory derivative action on terms it considers appropriate if (i) the complainant has made reasonable efforts to cause the Directors to prosecute or defend the legal proceeding, (ii) notice of the application for leave has been given to the Company and any other person that the court may order, (iii) the complainant is acting in good faith and (iv) it appears to the court that it is in the best interests of the Company for the legal proceeding to be prosecuted or defended.

Oppression Remedy

A shareholder of the Company may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order on the grounds that (i) the affairs of the Company are being or have been conducted, or that the powers of the directors are being or have been exercised, in a manner oppressive to one or more of its shareholders, including the applicant, or (ii) that an act of the Company has been taken or is threatened, or that a resolution of shareholders has been passed or is proposed, that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more shareholders, including the applicant.

On application, the court may, with a view to remedying or bringing to an end the matters complained of, make any interim or final order it considers appropriate, including an order:

- directing or prohibiting any act;
- regulating the conduct of the Company's affairs;
- appointing a receiver or receiver manager;
- directing an issue or conversion or exchange of shares;
- removing any director or appointing directors in place of or in addition to all or any of the directors then in office;
- directing the Company to purchase some or all of the Common Shares of a shareholder;
- directing a shareholder to purchase some or all of the Common Shares of any other shareholder;

- unless the Company is insolvent or the payment would render it insolvent, directing the Company to pay to a shareholder all or any part of the money paid by that shareholder for Common Shares of the Company;

- varying or setting aside a transaction to which the Company is a party and directing any party to the transaction to compensate any other party to the transaction;

- requiring the Company, within a time specified by the court, to produce to the court or to an interested person financial statements or an accounting in any form the court may determine;

- directing correction of the registers or other records of the Company;

- directing that the Company be liquidated and dissolved;

- directing that an investigation be made under the BCBCA or requiring the trial of any issue; or

- authorizing or directing that legal proceedings be commenced in the name of the Company against any person on the terms the court directs

Stamp Duty on Transfers

No Canadian or British Columbia stamp duty is payable on transfers of shares in a company that is incorporated or continued in British Columbia.

Remuneration of Directors

Neither the BCBCA nor the Company's Articles require a director of the Company to hold shares issued by the Company. The BCBCA and the Company's Articles are silent with respect to the remuneration of the Directors.

DISCLOSURE OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Under applicable Canadian securities laws, every "insider" of the Company must disclose any direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, or control or direction over, securities of the Company and any acquisitions or dispositions of securities of the Company on an ongoing basis. The term insider includes a director or senior officer of the Company, a director or senior officer of an entity that is itself an insider or subsidiary of the Company, and a person that has direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, or control or direction over securities of the Company carrying more than 10% of the Company's voting securities.

Under Canadian securities law, an investor in the Company is also obliged to issue a news release and file an "early warning report" upon acquiring beneficial ownership or control or direction over 10% or more of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Thereafter, the shareholder must issue an additional news release and file another report if its ownership interest in the issued and outstanding Common Shares changes by 2% or more or there is a change in any material fact disclosed in a previous news release or early warning report.

Under the U.S. Exchange Act, a person that beneficially owns more than five percent of the Common Shares, calculated in the manner determined by the rules adopted under the U.S. Exchange Act, is required to file beneficial ownership reports on Schedule 13D or, if available, Schedule 13G under the U.S. Exchange Act. Additional disclosures under the U.S. Exchange Act and other United States federal securities laws apply to persons that satisfy certain thresholds under the United States federal securities laws for large traders, institutional investment managers and certain other types of investors.

The description of disclosure obligations set forth above is summary in nature in only and it is the obligation of each shareholder of the Company to inform itself and comply with all disclosure obligations under Canadian and United States securities laws.

TAKE-OVERS AND MERGERS

There are two commonly used methods to acquire a public company in Canada: (i) take-over bids and (ii) business combinations.

Take-over Bids

Overview

The first and most straightforward way to acquire a public company in Canada is a take-over bid, whereby the bidder makes its offer directly to the target company shareholders. Take-over bids in Canada are principally governed by Canadian securities law, including NI 62-104.

A "take-over bid" is generally defined as an offer to acquire a class of outstanding voting or equity securities of an issuer made to one or more persons in the local jurisdiction where the securities subject to the offer, together with securities held by the offeror and any person acting in concert with the offeror, constitute in the aggregate 20% or more of the outstanding securities of that class. Subject to limited exemptions, a takeover bid must be made to all holders of the applicable class of securities in the local jurisdiction and the offer must remain open for 105 days, subject to the target board's ability to reduce the bid period by either:

- issuing a news release announcing a shorter bid period for a specific take-over bid (which cannot be less than 35 days), in which case all outstanding or subsequent take-over bids will also become subject to the shorter minimum bid period from the date of their respective bid, provided that the bid must not expire before ten days from the date of variation; or

- issuing a news release indicating that it has agreed to enter into, or determined to effect, a specified alternative transaction (generally, a plan of arrangement or other business combination requiring shareholder approval), in which case all outstanding or subsequent take-over bids will become subject to a 35-day minimum bid period from the date of their respective bid.

Under NI 62-104, all holders of the same class of securities must be offered identical consideration. This means that it is not permissible to have collateral agreements with, for example, a controlling shareholder or a shareholder who is a senior officer that would result in additional consideration flowing to that shareholder (subject to certain exceptions covering, for example, employment contracts or severance arrangements). In addition, any purchases made by the bidder of

securities that are of the same class as the securities that are subject to the bid and that were effected during the 90 days prior to the bid will be "integrated" into the bid. This means that the bidder will be required to offer to acquire the same percentage of securities and offer to pay the same amount and form of consideration as was offered in any pre-bid acquisitions, excluding normal course purchases on a stock exchange.

A take-over bid must be subject to a non-waivable condition that more than 50% of all outstanding target securities, excluding securities owned or held by the bidder and its joint actors (the "**minimum tender requirement**"), be tendered and not withdrawn before the bidder can take up any securities under the take-over bid. The take-over bid must also be extended by the bidder for at least an additional ten days after the bidder achieves the minimum tender condition and all other terms and conditions of the bid have been complied with or waived. After the take-over bid expires, the bidder is prohibited from acquiring additional securities of the same class for 20 business days, except for normal course purchases over a stock exchange.

Certain take-over bids are exempt from compliance with the foregoing requirements, including:

- normal course purchases on an exchange, at the prevailing market price for the securities, not exceeding 5% of the outstanding securities of the class (whether acquired in reliance on this exemption or otherwise) in a 12-month period (referred to as the de minimis exemption);

- transactions involving the acquisition of securities from not more than five shareholders of the target company, provided that the price paid does not exceed 115% of the prevailing market price (referred to as the private agreement exemption);

- the acquisition of securities for which there is no published market of a company that is not a reporting issuer and has fewer than 50 shareholders exclusive of current or former employees; and

- foreign take-over offers where, inter alia, the number of securities held beneficially by Canadian shareholders is reasonably believed to be less than 10% of the total outstanding securities, and Canadian shareholders are entitled to participate on terms at least as favourable as other shareholders.

A take-over bid may constitute a "tender offer" for purposes of the United States federal securities laws. In that case, the United States federal securities laws impose additional requirements on the transaction. Section 14(e) of the U.S. Exchange Act, and Regulation 14E adopted by the SEC thereunder generally apply to all tender offers, subject to certain exceptions. They impose requirements including, subject to certain exceptions, the length of time during which an offer must remain open, the time period for paying the consideration offered or returning the securities deposited by security holders, the manner of disclosing certain amendments to the offer, disclosure obligations of the company whose securities are the subject of the tender offer, restrictions on insider trading and tipping, restrictions on certain transactions in connection with a partial tender offer, prohibitions on certain purchases in connection with a tender offer, certain restrictions in connection with roll-ups, and certain restrictions on pre-commencement communications.

In addition, when a tender offer relates to a class of equity securities that is registered under Section 12 of the U.S. Exchange Act, such as the Common Shares, additional requirements apply pursuant to Section 14(d) of the U.S. Exchange Act and Regulation 14D adopted by the SEC thereunder. Such regulations can include, among other things, requirements relating to the content, SEC and stock exchange filing, review and dissemination of the offer documentation and related communications, the manner of addressing any changes, equal treatment of holders, withdrawal rights of holders, and other obligations of the bidder and the subject company.

Exemptions from certain of the foregoing tender offer requirements may be available depending on the circumstances, including:

- a "Tier I" exemption from many of the applicable tender offer regulations, for certain tender offers for the securities of a foreign private issuer, as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the U.S. Exchange Act, in which U.S. holders do not hold more than 10% of the class of securities sought in the offer;

- a "Tier II" exemption from certain of the applicable tender offer regulations, for certain tender offers for the securities of a foreign private issuer in which U.S. holders do not hold more than 40% of the class of securities sought in the offer; and

- an exemption from many of the applicable tender offer regulations, for certain tender offers for the securities of a Canadian foreign private issuer if less than 40% of the class of securities that is the subject of the tender is held by U.S. holders and the tender offer is subject to, and the bidder complies with, applicable Canadian requirements.

Furthermore, if the consideration being offered by the bidder includes securities, then the bidder must either register the offer and sale of the securities with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Act or comply with an available exemption or exclusion from such registration requirements.

Second Step Take-Out Transactions

If the bidder succeeds in acquiring at least 90% of the target company securities within four months of the commencement of the bid (other than securities owned by the bidder at the commencement of the bid), section 300 of the BCBCA provides the bidder with the ability to acquires the securities held by the remaining target shareholders through a relatively simple statutory process. Subject to the right of non-tendering shareholders to exercise "dissent rights" (which entitle them to have the fair value of their securities determined by a court), securities acquired pursuant to section 300 of the BCBCA will be acquired for the same amount and type of consideration as securities acquired pursuant to the take-over bid.

Alternatively, if the bidder acquires at least two-thirds, but less than 90%, of the outstanding securities, the bidder may call a special meeting of the shareholders of the target company (including the bidder) for the purposes of voting on an amalgamation with an affiliate of the bidder, the result of which will be that the remaining shareholders are "squeezed out" for the same consideration that was offered in the take-over bid. Subject to certain conditions, the votes attached to securities acquired under the bid may be included as votes in favour of the amalgamation for purposes of determining whether the required minority approval has been obtained. This second step take-out transaction (which is often referred to as a "squeeze-out merger") takes longer than the 90% compulsory acquisition under the corporate statute because of the need to call a meeting of the shareholders of the target company.

If the consideration being offered by the bidder in a second step transaction includes securities, then the bidder must either register the offer and sale of the securities with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Act or comply with an available exemption or exclusion from such registration requirements.

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of Canadian public companies are most frequently effected not by way of a take-over bid, but through a "business combination", which is a statutory procedure (such as an amalgamation, consolidation or plan of arrangement) under the target company's corporate statute.

Merger by Amalgamation

Where an acquirer believes that there is a high likelihood that the holders of over two-thirds of the outstanding target securities will support the transaction, but it is unlikely to achieve a 90% tender in a take-over bid, the acquirer may prefer to propose to complete the transaction by way of a going private merger transaction pursuant to which (i) the target company will be amalgamated with an affiliate of the acquirer and (ii) all of the target company's shareholders will exchange their securities of the target for whatever consideration is being offered (either cash or securities of the acquirer). An amalgamation is similar to a merger under U.S. corporate law except that, in an amalgamation, neither corporation disappears into the other. Instead, in an amalgamation, both corporations combine to form a single corporation that succeeds to all of the assets and liabilities of the amalgamating corporations. Under s. 271 of the BCBCA, the shareholders of the target company are required to approve the amalgamation by way of a "special resolution" at a duly called meeting of the shareholders of the target company.

Securityholders who do not vote in favour of an arrangement, will generally be granted dissent rights which entitle them to have the fair value of their securities determined by a court.

If the consideration being offered by the acquirer in an amalgamation includes securities, then the acquirer must either register the offer and sale of the securities with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Act or comply with an available exemption or exclusion from such registration requirements.

Arrangement

The most common form of business combination is the "plan of arrangement". Consistent with corporate statutes in other jurisdictions in Canada, the BCBCA provides that companies can be merged and their outstanding securities can be exchanged, amended or reorganized through a court-supervised process known as a plan of arrangement.

In order to complete a business combination by way of arrangement, the target company must apply for an initial court order directing the target company to seek the approval of its shareholders at a duly called meeting and fixing certain procedural requirements for obtaining such approval. If the transaction is approved in accordance with the approval requirements set forth in the interim order (typically at least two-thirds of the votes cast at the meeting), a second court appearance at which the court will consider the substantive fairness of the transaction and any interested party may appear and object to the completion of the transaction. In the absence of meritorious objections from other interested parties, the court will give its approval and the relevant transactions will become effective.

The plan of arrangement has two significant advantages in the right circumstances. One is that it allows for multiple transactions to happen all at once or in a specified sequence following the approval of the shareholders and the order of the court. This can sometimes be useful, for example, where there are multiple companies involved in the transaction, where several classes of equity and debt securities are outstanding, or where the sequencing of particular steps in the transaction is important to achieve an advantageous tax result.

Securityholders who do not vote in favour of an arrangement, will generally be granted dissent rights which entitle them to have the fair value of their securities determined by a court.

If the consideration being offered by the acquirer in a plan of arrangement includes securities, then the acquirer must either register the offer and sale of the securities with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Act or comply with an available exemption or exclusion from such registration requirements. One advantage to structuring an acquisition of a Canadian company as a plan of arrangement is that it will generally permit securities of the bidder to be issued to U.S. holders of the target company without requiring such securities to be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, in reliance upon the exemption from registration requirements provided by Section 3(a)(10) thereunder.

Because the Company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, any proposed acquisition of the Company must be completed in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA. In addition, because the Company is a reporting issuer under Canadian securities laws and a registrant under U.S. securities laws, any proposed acquisition of the Company must be undertaken in accordance with Canadian and U.S. securities laws. Following the **[REDACTED]**, any proposed acquisition of the Company will also need to comply with requirements of the Hong Kong Takeovers Code. There are certain differences between the Hong Kong Takeovers Code and applicable Canadian and U.S. corporate and securities laws. Unless SFC grants a waiver from strict compliance with the relevant provisions of the Hong Kong Takeovers Code, Shareholders and **[REDACTED]** of the Company will need to comply with the Hong Kong Takeovers Code and applicable Canadian and U.S. corporate and securities laws in connection with any proposed acquisition of Shares.

REPURCHASE OF SHARES

Subject to compliance with the TSX Listing Policies and Canadian securities laws, a company incorporated under the BCBCA may purchase its own shares on such terms and at such times as may be determined by its directors from time to time. As a general matters, the purpose of these policies and laws is to ensure that all of a company's shareholders are treated equally.

Corporate Rules

The BCBCA and the Company's Articles permit the Company to purchase its own shares on such terms and at such times as may be determined by the directors from time to time, provided that the Company may not make a payment or provide any other consideration to purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Company is insolvent or that making the payment or providing the consideration would render the Company insolvent. If the Company retains a share it repurchases, the Company's Articles provide that (i) it may not exercise any voting rights in respect of those shares or (ii) pay a dividend or make any other distribution in respect of those shares.

Canadian Securities Laws

Under National Instrument 62-104 *Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids* ("**NI 62-104**"), any offer by an issuer to purchase its own securities (other than non-convertible debt securities) made to any person in the local jurisdiction is an "issuer bid" unless (i) no valuable consideration is offered or paid for the securities or (ii) the acquisition, redemption or offer is a step in an amalgamation, merger, reorganization or arrangement that requires approval in a vote of security holders.

If the Company were to make an offer to acquire Common Shares, the Company would be required to make a formal issuer bid in compliance with the requirements of NI 62-104, unless an exemption from these requirements was available. Key requirements under NI 62-104 include the following:

- the issuer must file and send an issuer bid circular in the prescribed form to all holders of the class of securities that are the subject of the issuer bid;

- unless exempt, the issuer is required to obtain an independent formal valuation of the securities that are the subject of the bid and summarize the formal valuation in the issuer bid circular;

- the issuer bid must remain open for acceptance for a minimum of 35 days and the issuer must not take up any securities deposited under the bid until at least 35 days have elapsed; and

- depositing security holders are entitled to withdraw their securities at any time before the securities are taken up by the issuer.

In the case of a partial issuer bid, the issuer is required to take up and pay for the securities proportionately according to the number of securities deposited by each securityholder. However, the issuer is not required to take up securities on a pro rata basis from those securityholders who are entitled to elect a minimum price per security and elect a minimum price that is higher than the price that the issuer pays for securities under the bid.

Under NI 62-104, certain bids are exempt from formal issuer bid requirements under Canadian securities laws, including exemptions for issuers with a minimal share ownership presence in Canada. In the case of a TSX-listed company, there is also an exemption for an issuer bid made in the normal course in accordance with the TSX Listing Policies. An issuer bid made in a published market that is not a "designated exchange" will also be exempt if (i) the bid is for not more than 5% of the outstanding securities of the class, (ii) the aggregate number of securities acquired under this exemption within any 12-month period under the exemption does not exceed 5% of the outstanding securities at the beginning of the period and (iii) the value of the consideration paid for any of the securities does not exceed the market price plus reasonable brokerage fees and commissions actually paid.

TSX Rules for Normal Course Issuer Bids

Pursuant to the TSX Listing Policies, a normal course issuer bid carried out over the facilities of the TSX is subject to a number of detailed requirements, including:

- the number of listed securities that may be acquired in any 12 month period commencing on the date specified in the notice of issuer bid filed with the TSX must not be greater than (i) 10% of the "public float" and (ii) 5% of such class of securities issued and outstanding;

- subject to certain exceptions for "block purchases", the number of listed securities that may be acquired on any trading day may not exceed the greater of (i) 25% of the "average daily trading volume" and (ii) 1,000 securities;

- shares may not be acquired at a price which is not higher than the last independent trade of a board lot;

- subject to certain exceptions for "block purchases", intentional cross or pre-arranged trades are not permitted; and

- except pursuant to "automatic securities purchase plan" that complies with TSX requirements, an issuer may not purchase securities pursuant to an issuer bid when it possesses any material information that has not been disclosed.

United States Federal Securities Laws and NYSE American Company Guide

The U.S. federal securities laws and the NYSE American Company Guide do not impose detailed requirements on a normal course issuer bid. If any purchases are to be made in the United States, the issuer will commonly structure such purchases in compliance with Rule 10b-18 under the U.S. Exchange Act, which provides the issuer with a safe harbor against liability for manipulation solely by reason of the manner, timing, price, and volume of the issuer's repurchases. More significant regulations apply if the offer constitutes a tender offer or going private transaction.

CERTAIN CANADIAN OVERSEAS OWNERSHIP RESTRICTIONS

Investment Canada Act

The Investment Canada Act requires each "non-Canadian" who acquires "control" of an existing "Canadian business" or who establishes a new "Canadian business" (all as defined in the Investment Canada Act), to make a filing with the responsible federal government department. Investments by a non-Canadian from a World Trade Organization ("WTO") member country to (i) establish a new Canadian business or (ii) to acquire control of an existing Canadian business where the transaction does not qualify as a reviewable transaction under the Investment Canada Act require the non-Canadian to file a notification in prescribed form with the responsible federal government department not later than 30 days after closing (however, pursuant to recently enacted but no yet in force amendments, such notification will be required on a pre- closing basis in respect of Canadian businesses that carry on to be prescribed activities).

Subject to certain exemptions, a transaction that is reviewable under the Investment Canada Act may not be implemented until an application for review has been filed and the responsible minister of Canada's federal cabinet has determined that the investment is likely to be of "net benefit to Canada" taking into account certain factors set out in the Investment Canada Act. Under the Investment Canada Act, an investment by a non-Canadian in the Common Shares or to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, would be reviewable only if (a) the Company is a "Canadian business" at the time of such investment, (b) it were an investment to acquire control of the Company pursuant to the Investment Canada Act and (c) our enterprise value was equal to or greater than C$2.179 billion in the case of a non-state owned "trade agreement investor" (which includes United States or EU investors, among certain others) and C$1.452 billion in the case of a non-state owned investor from other WTO member countries. Lower financial thresholds apply to investments by state-owned enterprises and in respect of investments by a non-Canadian from a non-WTO member country. The applicable financial thresholds are adjusted annually.

In addition, under the national security review regime of the Investment Canada Act, review on a discretionary basis may also be undertaken by Canada's federal government in respect of an investment that is subject to a filing requirement (as discussed above) in addition to a much broader range of investments by a non-Canadian to "acquire, in whole or part, or to establish an entity carrying on all or any part of its operations in Canada if the entity has (i) a place of operations in Canada, (ii) an individual or individuals in Canada who are employed or self-employed in connection with the entity's operations, or (iii) assets in Canada used in carrying on the entity's operations." No financial threshold applies to a national security review. The relevant test is whether such investment by a non-Canadian could be injurious to Canada's national security, including taking into account any applicable government policies. Review on national security grounds may occur on a pre- or post-closing basis, subject to the application of a 45-day limitation period which runs from the date an applicable filing is made with the responsible federal government department (which filings include a notification filing or application for review as described above, or a voluntary filing where neither of the former filings are required). For investments that are subject to the national security review regime but for which there is no mandatory filing obligation and a voluntary filing is not made, the Canadian government has jurisdiction to initiate the national security review process for up to five years following implementation of the investment.

Competition Act

The Competition Act (Canada) permits the Commissioner of Competition (the "**Commissioner**"), to review any acquisition or establishment, directly or indirectly, including through the acquisition of shares, of control over or of a significant interest in the Company. This legislation grants the Commissioner jurisdiction, for up to three years after the acquisition has been substantially completed, or, where the acquisition has been notified to the Commissioner, up to one year after the acquisition has been substantially completed, to challenge this type of acquisition by seeking a remedial order, including an order to prohibit the acquisition or require divestitures, from the Competition Tribunal, which may be granted where the Competition Tribunal finds that the acquisition substantially prevents or lessens, or is likely to substantially prevent or lessen, competition.

The Competition Act (Canada) also requires any person or persons who intend to acquire more than 20% of the Common Shares or, if such person or persons already own more than 20% of the Common Shares prior to the acquisition, more than 50% of the Common Shares, to file a notification with the Canadian Competition Bureau if certain financial thresholds are exceeded. These financial thresholds would be exceeded if: (i) the Company has assets in Canada or revenues in, from or into

Canada exceeding C$93 million (this threshold can be adjusted annually); and (ii) the Company and the potential acquirer, together with our respective affiliates, have assets in Canada or revenues from sales in, from or into Canada of C$400 million or more. The Competition Act (Canada) also requires any person or persons who intend to acquire assets of the Company to file a notification with the Canadian Competition Bureau if (i) the aggregate value of the assets in Canada to be acquired from the Company or the aggregate revenues in, from or into Canada generated by all of the assets to be acquired from the Company exceeds C$93 million (this threshold can be adjusted annually); and (ii) the Company and the potential acquirer, together with our respective affiliates, have assets in Canada or revenues from sales in, from or into Canada of C$400 million or more. Where a notification is required, unless an exemption is available, the legislation prohibits completion of the acquisition until the expiration of the applicable statutory waiting period, unless the Commissioner either waives or terminates such waiting period or issues an advance ruling certificate. The Commissioner's review of a notifiable transaction for substantive competition law considerations may take longer than the statutory waiting period.

CERTAIN CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as at the date of this Document, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder (collectively, the "**Tax Act**") generally applicable to a holder of Shares who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable income tax treaty or convention, (i) is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in Canada, (ii) deals at arm's length and is not affiliated with the Company or the Hong Kong **[REDACTED]**, (iii) holds the Shares as the beneficial owner thereof and as capital property, (iv) does not and is not deemed to use or hold the Shares in, or in the course of or otherwise in connection with, carrying on a business in Canada, (v) is not exempt from tax under the Tax Act, and (vi) is not a foreign affiliate of a taxpayer resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act (a "**Non-Resident Holder**"). Generally, the Shares will be considered to be capital property to a Non-Resident Holder provided that such holder does not use or hold the Shares in the course of carrying on a business and such holder has not acquired the Shares or been deemed to have acquired the Shares in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. In addition, this summary does not apply to an insurer who carries on business in Canada and elsewhere, an "authorized foreign bank", a "financial institution", a "specified financial institution", or an entity or interest of which is a "tax shelter investment" (all as defined in the Tax Act). Such holders should consult their own tax advisers with respect to an **[REDACTED]** in the Shares.

This summary is based on the facts set out in this Document, the provisions of the Tax Act in force on the date hereof and the Company's understanding of the current administrative policies of the Canada Revenue Agency ("**CRA**") published in writing by the CRA prior to the date hereof. It also takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof ("**Tax Proposals**") and assumes that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed, although no assurance can be given that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in their current form or at all. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in law or in the administrative policies of the CRA, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action or decision, nor does it take into account any other federal, provincial, territorial, or foreign income tax considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed herein.

This summary is of a general nature only, is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Non-Resident Holder, and no representations with respect to the income

tax consequences to any Non-Resident Holder or other person are made. All holders (including Non-Resident Holders) should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences applicable to them, having regard to their own particular circumstances.

Currency Conversion

Generally, for the purposes of the Tax Act, each amount relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of the Shares must be determined in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in any other currency must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the relevant exchange rate as determined in accordance with the Tax Act.

Dividends on Shares

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the Shares to a Non-Resident Holder will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax at a rate of 25% of the gross amount of the dividend, unless such rate is reduced by virtue of the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or convention between Canada and the jurisdiction of which the Non-Resident Holder is a resident. For example, under the *Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, signed on November 11, 2012* (the "**Treaty**"), the rate of withholding tax on dividends paid or credited to a Non-Resident Holder who is the beneficial owner of the dividends, is a resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the purposes of the Treaty, and is entitled to such Treaty benefit is generally limited to 15% of the gross amount of the dividend (or 5% in the case of such a holder that is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividend). The *Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting* (the "**MLI**") of which Canada is a signatory, affects many of Canada's bilateral tax treaties (including the Treaty) and the ability to claim benefits thereunder. Non-Resident Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine their entitlement to relief under an applicable income tax treaty or convention.

A Non-Resident Shareholder that is entitled to a reduction in the rate of withholding tax will be required to furnish the Company with certain documentation in support of such reduced withholding rate. For Non-Resident Shareholders who hold the Shares through CCASS, it is our understanding that CCASS will not be able to provide any supporting documentation in respect of the beneficial holders of the Shares that are on deposit with CCASS and accordingly, such Non-Resident Shareholders will not be entitled to a reduction of the withholding tax at source. However, they may be entitled to obtain a refund from the Canadian taxing authority for any excess amount that may be withheld and remitted. Such persons should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the requirements and timelines applicable to obtaining such refunds.

Disposition of Shares

A Non-Resident Holder generally will not be subject to tax under the Tax Act in respect of any capital gain realized by such holder (and will not be entitled to claim any capital loss realized by such holder) on a disposition or a deemed disposition of Shares unless the Shares constitute "taxable Canadian property" (as defined in the Tax Act) of the Non-Resident Holder at the time of disposition and the Non-Resident Holder is not entitled to relief under an applicable income tax treaty or convention.

Provided the Shares are **[REDACTED]** on a "designated stock exchange" for the purposes of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX, NYSE American, and **[REDACTED]**) at the time of disposition, the Shares generally will not constitute taxable Canadian property of a Non-Resident Holder at that time, unless at any time during the 60 month period immediately preceding the disposition, the following two conditions are met concurrently: (a) one or any combination of (i) the Non-Resident Holder, (ii) persons with whom the Non-Resident Holder did not deal at arm's length, and (iii) partnerships in which the Non-Resident Holder or persons with whom the Non-Resident Holder did not deal at arm's length hold a membership interest (directly or indirectly through one or more partnerships), owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of shares of the Company; and (b) more than 50% of the fair market value of the Shares was derived directly or indirectly from one or any combination of: (i) real or immovable property situated in Canada; (ii) Canadian resource properties (as defined in the Tax Act); (iii) timber resource properties (as defined in the Tax Act); and (iv) options in respect of, or interests in, or for civil law rights in, property described in any of (i) to (iii) above, whether or not the property exists. Furthermore, under certain provisions of the Tax Act, the Shares may be deemed to be "taxable Canadian property."

Non-Resident Holders whose Shares may constitute taxable Canadian property should consult their own tax advisers.

SHAREHOLDER PROTECTION MATTERS

Under Rule 19.05(1)(b) of the Listing Rules, the Stock Exchange may refuse a listing of securities by an issuer if the Stock Exchange is not satisfied that the overseas issuer is incorporated or otherwise established in a jurisdiction where the standards of shareholder protection are at least equivalent to those provided in Hong Kong. The Joint Policy Statement states that for the purpose of determining whether an overseas company demonstrates acceptable shareholder protection standards, the Stock Exchange ordinarily expects an overseas applicant to demonstrate appropriate shareholder protection standards in the various matters set out in the Attachment to the Joint Policy Statement.

The Stock Exchange accepted the **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange on the basis that, with respect to most of the shareholder protection items set out in the attachment to the Joint Policy Statement, the standards of shareholder protection afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in British Columbia, taken as a whole, are, in all material respects, at least equivalent to, or broadly commensurate with, standards of shareholder protection afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in Hong Kong.

Not all the shareholder protections afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in British Columbia are at least equivalent to those afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in Hong Kong.

Material shareholder protection matters

With respect to some of the matters set out in the Attachment to the Joint Policy Statement, shareholder protections afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in British Columbia are not at least equivalent to, or broadly commensurate with, those afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in Hong Kong. In respect of those matters, the Company is satisfied that such items are broadly commensurate with those protections afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated in Hong Kong on the grounds that there are nevertheless material shareholder protections in place in respect of such items.

Variation of class rights

Under the Joint Policy Statement, the rights attached to any class of shares of an overseas company may only be varied with the approval of members on terms comparable to those required of a Hong Kong incorporated public company (i.e. a three-quarter majority vote in general meeting subject to rights of members holding not less than 10% of the nominal value of the issued shares of that class to make a petition to the court to have the variation cancelled). Under the section 58(2)(b) of the BCBCA, the alteration of class rights requires a special resolution of all shareholders and a special separate resolution by the holders of the applicable class. The threshold for a special resolution under the Company's Articles is currently two-thirds and therefore is not equivalent to the three-quarter majority required for a Hong Kong incorporated public company. However, consistent with the Joint Policy Statement, the Company's Articles and the BCBCA each require a supportive vote in excess of a base majority. There is no specific legislative right in British Columbia to petition the court in relation to a variation of class rights by special resolution, but minority shareholders do have the ability to challenge an improper variation that is oppressive through the British Columbia courts through oppression remedies available both at statute and at common law.[1]

Voluntary Winding Up

Under the Joint Policy Statement, the voluntary winding up of an overseas company should be approved by members on terms comparable to those required of a Hong Kong incorporated public company (e.g. currently a three-quarter majority vote in general meeting is required). The BCBCA has different resolution requirements for voluntary dissolution and liquidation. A company may voluntarily dissolve by passing an ordinary resolution. However, before a company can voluntarily dissolve it must have no assets and either no liabilities or adequate provision for payment of its liabilities. These provisions provide protection for shareholders in that all the company's assets will have to be distributed out before dissolution. Liquidation of a company in British Columbia requires a special resolution.[2]

Change to Constitutional Documents

Under the Joint Policy Statement, any change to an overseas company's constitutional document, however framed, should be subject to approval by members on terms comparable to those required of a Hong Kong incorporated public company (e.g. currently a three-quarter majority vote in general meeting is required). Under the BCBCA, and proposed changes to the Company's Articles must be approved by special resolutions. The threshold for a special resolution under the Company's Articles is currently two-thirds and therefore is not equivalent to the three-quarter majority required for a Hong Kong incorporated public company. However, consistent with the Joint Policy Statement, the Company's Articles and the BCBCA each require a supportive vote in excess of a base majority.[3]

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[1] Silvercorp proposes to amend the Articles so that any variation of class rights is subject to the required three-quarters approval threshold.

[2] Silvercorp proposes to amend the Articles so that liquidation is subject to the required three-quarters approval threshold.

[3] Silvercorp proposes to amend the Articles so that any amendment of the Company's Articles is subject to the required three- quarters approval threshold.

Reduction of Share Capital

Under the Joint Policy Statement, any reduction of share capital in an overseas company must be (i) confirmed by the court and (ii) approved by members on terms comparable to those required of a Hong Kong incorporated public company (e.g. currently a three-quarter majority vote in a general meeting is required). Under the BCBCA, a company can reduce its share capital by court order or by special resolution (currently a two-thirds majority vote), but is not required to obtain the approval of both the court and shareholders. Except where authorized by a court order, the BCBCA prohibit a company from reducing its share capital if doing so would render the company insolvent.

Redemption of Shares

Under the Joint Policy Statement, an overseas company may only redeem its shares out of distributable profits or with the proceeds from a new issue of shares or under other circumstances comparable to those under which a Hong Kong incorporated public company may be allowed to make such redemption. The primary restriction on redemption of shares for a British Columbia company is that redemption is not permitted if the company is insolvent or would be rendered insolvent as a result of the redemption.

Distribution of Assets

Under the Joint Policy Statement, an overseas company may only distribute its assets to its members in circumstances comparable to those under which a Hong Kong incorporated public company may be allowed to make such distribution (e.g. out of realized profits and, if out of assets, the remaining net assets must not be less than the share capital plus undistributable reserves). The primary restriction on a British Columbia company's ability to pay dividends is that a company may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (i) the company is insolvent or (ii) the payment of the dividend would render the company insolvent. If the payment of a dividend would result in the reduction of the Company's share capital, the Company would not be able declare or pay the dividend without first obtaining a court approval or the approval of shareholders by way of special resolution.

United States Federal Securities Laws and NYSE American Company Guide

Due to the Company being a Canadian corporation, the U.S. federal securities laws and the NYSE American Company Guide are not the primary sources of shareholder protection for holders of the Common Shares. However, there may be cases in which the U.S. federal securities laws and the NYSE American Company Guide provide additional information or protection for shareholders.

Other Matters

The Company notes that there are three additional areas in which items in the Joint Policy Statement are addressed in significantly divergent manners as between Canada and Hong Kong. As such, it is not possible for the Company or the sole sponsor to state or conclude on objective grounds that such three areas are truly comparable. The three areas are as follows:

Loans to Directors

Under the Joint Policy Statement, the circumstances in which an overseas company may make loans to a director must be confined to circumstances no less stringent than those permitted for a Hong Kong incorporated public company. Under the BCBCA, there is no prohibition on giving financial assistance to directors, although disclosure is mandated under the BCBCA except in limited circumstances. Under the BCBCA, full details of any loans to directors must be disclosed on an annual basis and, if such loans are sufficiently large, approval of the minority shareholders must be obtained. Notwithstanding the BCBCA, the United States Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits the Company from making, or arranging for third parties to make, personal loans to directors.

Financial Assistance

Under the Joint Policy Statement, the circumstances in which an overseas company may give financial assistance for the acquisition of its own shares must be clearly stated. Under the BCBCA there is no prohibition on giving financial assistance to a person who is acquiring or proposing to acquire shares of the Company. Instead, the BCBCA requires disclosure of material financial assistance for this purpose. Under section 195 of the BCBCA, subject to certain carve-outs for financial assistance by ordinary course lenders, to certain related entities and persons, to employees for housing and to employees to purchase shares or to court waiver, a company must disclose any financial assistance that is material to the company and that the company gives to:

- a person known to the company to be a shareholder, director, officers or employee of the company or an affiliate of the company;
- a person known to the company to be an associate of any of the foregoing; or
- any person for the purpose of the purchase by that person of shares issued or to be issued by the company or an affiliate of the company.

Payment to Directors for Compensation for Loss of Office or Retirement from Office

Under the joint Policy Statement, any payment to a director or past director of an overseas company as compensation for loss of office or retirement from office is required to be approved by members of the company on terms comparable to those required of a Hong Kong incorporated public company (e.g. currently a majority vote of shareholders in a general meeting is required). Under the BCBCA, the directors of the Company have the power to approve agreements with directors and officers that provide for payments upon termination of employment, a change of control of the corporation, or change of responsibilities following a change of control. All such contracts with directors and named executive officers must be described in the statement of executive compensation included in the proxy circular for its annual general meeting. In addition, takeover bid rules prohibit the payment of a collateral benefit to any person in connection with a bid for control of a company. Any payment by a bidder to a director or officer upon a change of control as compensation for loss of office where that payment was not previously approved by the board and the compensation committee could constitute a collateral benefit and would be prohibited.

NOTIFIABLE AND CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Canadian and Hong Kong regulatory regimes governing notifiable and connected transactions have differences in approach, but both provide material shareholder protections.

In terms of notifiable transactions, Hong Kong uses asset, consideration, profit, revenue and equity capital ratios to determine whether a transaction is subject to notifiable transaction requirements. The Canadian system does not prescribe ratios in determining whether a transaction is notifiable, but instead focuses on whether the details of a transaction constitute "material information". Material information is any information relating to the business and affairs of a company that results in or would reasonably be expected to result in a significant change in the market price or value of any of the company's listed securities.

In terms of connected party transactions, both the Hong Kong and Canadian regulatory regimes have substantially the same policy basis in terms of providing shareholder approval, independent valuation and disclosure requirements for transactions that are conducted with "connected persons" of an issuer. For reporting issuers in British Columbia, transaction with "connected issuers" are principally governed by Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* ("**MI 61-101**"). The definition of "related party transaction" under MI 61-101 is broad enough to include the transactions contemplated in the definition of "transaction" in Chapter 14A. The definition of "related party" in MI 61-101 is similar to the definition of "connected person" in Chapter 14A, but does not include past directors, associates, promoters or supervisors.

The following is a summary of the regulatory regime for notifiable and connected transaction applicable to TSX-listed reporting issuers in British Columbia. Certain aspects of U.S. federal securities laws and the NYSE American Company Guide are also discussed.

Notifiable Transactions

In British Columbia, three sources of regulation govern notifiable transactions, being (i) the TSX Listing Policies, (ii) the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and (iii) the BCBCA.

TSX Listing Policies

The Company is required to notify the TSX in writing of any transaction involving the issuance or potential issuance of any of its listed securities, including securities exchangeable for or convertible into any of its listed securities. A TSX listed issuer may not proceed with any transaction involving the issuance of listed securities, or securities exchangeable for or convertible into any of its listed securities, unless accepted by the TSX. In addition to any specific requirement for shareholders' approval, the TSX will generally require shareholders' approval as a condition of acceptance of a transaction if the transaction (i) materially affects control of the TSX listed issuer or (ii) provides consideration to insiders in aggregate of 10% or greater of the market capitalization of the TSX listed issuer during any six-month period. In addition to general notification and shareholder approval requirements, the TSX imposes certain additional requirements for document offerings, private placements, acquisitions which involve the issuance of securities and other corporate actions related to share issuances.

TSX-listed issuers are subject to a general obligation to disclose all material information concerning its business and affairs immediately after management of the issuer becomes aware of the existence of material information, or in the case of information previously known, upon it becoming apparent that the information is material.

Canadian Securities Laws

Reporting issuers in Canada are subject to a general obligation to make immediate disclosure of any material change in its affairs by immediately issuing and filing a news release disclosing the nature and substance of the change and, no later than ten days after the date on which the change occurred, filing a material change report in prescribed form. Subject to certain limited exceptions for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, all material contracts of a reporting issuer are required to be publicly filed on SEDAR+ at **www.sedarplus.ca**.

British Columbia Business Corporations Act

Under the BCBCA, certain transactions require notification to, and approval of, shareholders. These transactions include amendments to a company's articles of incorporation, amalgamations, plans of arrangement, compulsory acquisitions, disposals of significant assets, continuances, dissolutions and liquidations.

United States Federal Securities Laws and NYSE American Company Guide

Similarly, the NYSE American Company Guide requires that prior NYSE American approval be obtained by a listed issuer for any proposed issuance of the listed securities and, in certain circumstances, prior approval of the listed issuer's shareholders.

The NYSE American Company Guide requires a listed company to make immediate public disclosure of all material information concerning its affairs, except in unusual circumstances.

Due to the Company being a Canadian foreign private issuer that reports with the SEC pursuant to the U.S.-Canada multijurisdictional disclosure system, the U.S. federal securities laws defer to a significant degree to Canadian laws and TSX rules in determining the timing and content of required SEC disclosures.

Connected Party Transactions

The BCBCA and the Company's Articles require directors to disclose interests and abstain from voting on matters in which they are interested. The TSX Listing Policies require listed issuers to obtain shareholder approval where insiders are parties to significant transactions. However, Canadian securities laws impose the most comprehensive regime including heightened disclosure, independent valuation and shareholder approval obligations. The following provides a summary of the Canadian securities law rules relating to related party transactions.

Definition of Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions are widely defined as transactions between a reporting issuer and a person or company that is a related party of the issuer at the time the transaction is agreed to. A "related party" is broadly defined to include persons with direct and indirect relationships with the issuer, including control persons, persons holding greater than 10% of the voting securities of the issuer, directors or senior officers and affiliates of any of the foregoing.

Disclosure Obligations

Where minority approval is required (as discussed below), the issuer must call a shareholders' meeting and send an information circular to its shareholders. The information circular must contain detailed disclosure relating to the transaction in accordance with the requirements of MI 61-101, including the background to the transaction, a discussion of the review and approval process adopted by the board of directors and, if applicable, a summary of the formal valuation in respect of the subject matter of the transaction.

Formal Valuation

Subject to certain exemptions set forth in MI 61-101, Canadian securities law require an issuer to obtain an independent formal valuation of the subject matter of a related party transaction. If a formal valuation is required, the valuation must contain prescribed disclosure such as the valuator's opinion as to the fair market value of the subject matter and how the valuator arrived at the conclusion. The valuation must be publicly filed concurrently with the disclosure document.

Minority Approval

Subject to certain exemptions set forth in MI 61-101, related party transaction are subject to majority of the minority approval. In determining whether majority of the minority approval has been obtained, an issuer shall exclude the votes attached to affected securities that are beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised by (i) an interested party, (ii) any related party of an interested party (unless the related party meets that description solely in its capacity as a director or senior officer of one or more entities that are neither interested parties nor issuer insiders of the issuer) or (iii) a joint actor with a person or company referred to above.

United States Federal Securities Laws and NYSE American Company Guide

Under Section 120 of the NYSE American Company Guide, related party transactions must be subject to appropriate review and oversight by the Company's Audit Committee or a comparable body of the board of directors. The Company has assigned this responsibility to the Audit Committee pursuant to the terms of the Audit Committee Charter. For purposes of Section 120, the term related party is generally understood to include an issuer's directors, executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than 5% of the issuer's securities.

Due to the Company being a Canadian foreign private issuer that reports with the SEC pursuant to the U.S.-Canada multijurisdictional disclosure system, the U.S. federal securities laws defer to a significant degree to Canadian laws and TSX rules in the procedures applicable to related party transactions.

CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

Canadian securities laws and TSX Listing Policies contain extensive continuing disclosure obligations which provide sufficient shareholder protection. Broadly speaking, Canadian continuous disclosure obligations can be divided into two categories: routine filings and special event filings.

- Routine filings are prescribed filings that the Company must make on a regular basis. The principle behind routine filings is to provide shareholders with consistent, predictable disclosure relating to reporting issuers. Routine filings include (i) annual and quarterly financial statements together, in each case, with related management's discussion and analysis, (ii) an annual information form in prescribed form and (iii) an information circular in connection with its annual general meeting including, among other things, a statement of executive compensation and disclosure with respect to corporate governance matters.

- The Company must make public disclosure and filings upon the occurrence of specified events or changes. For example, any event that constitutes material information requires the Company to immediately issue a press release and, if such an event constitutes a material change, file a material change report in the prescribed form within ten days. Other examples of special events requiring specific filings include the institution of an incentive option scheme, a significant business acquisition and the payment of dividends to shareholders.

Documents filed in accordance with the Company's continuance disclosure obligations are filed with Canadian securities regulators through SEDAR+ and are available at **www.sedarplus.ca**.

Similarly, United States federal securities laws require the Company to make certain annual and other periodic filings with and submissions to the SEC. Most documents filed or submitted by the Company to the SEC are submitted through EDGAR and available at **www.sec.gov**. The NYSE American Company Guide also requires the Company to make certain public disclosures of material and other information and to submit certain information to the NYSE American.

A. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR COMPANY

1. Incorporation of Our Company

Our Company was formed as Spokane Resources Ltd. pursuant to an amalgamation of Julia Resources Corporation and MacNeill International Industries Inc., under the Company Act (British Columbia) in Canada on October 31, 1991. Our Company subsequently changed its name to SKN Resources Ltd. on October 5, 2000 and Silvercorp Metals Inc. on May 2, 2005.

Our Company has established a place of business in Hong Kong at Room A5, 7/F, China United Plaza, 1008 Tai Nan West Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Our Company was registered as a non-Hong Kong company in Hong Kong under Part 16 of the Companies Ordinance (Cap 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Companies (Non-Hong Kong Companies) Regulation (Cap 622J of the Laws of Hong Kong) on August 9, 2024, with Mr. Au Wai Keung of the same address as our principal place of business in Hong Kong as set out above appointed as the Hong Kong authorized representative of our Company for acceptance of the service of process and any notices required to be served on our Company in Hong Kong.

As our Company was incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, our corporate structure and our Articles are subject to the relevant laws of British Columbia, Canada. A summary of the relevant provisions of our Articles and certain relevant aspects of the BCBCA is set out in "Appendix IV — Summary of Articles, Canadian Corporate and Securities Laws, and Certain United States Federal Securities Laws, TSX and NYSE American Listing Policies and Shareholder Protection Matters" to this Document.

2. Changes in the Share Capital of the Company

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common Shares without par value, of which 221,174,202 Shares were issued and outstanding as at the Latest Practicable Date. A further 745,107 common Shares have been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding Options and 2,498,586 common shares are issuable upon the settlement of outstanding RSUs as at the Latest Practicable Date.

For details of the changes in the share capital of our Company during the Track Record Period, please refer to "Appendix I — Accountants' Report — Historical Financial Information — Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity" in this Document.

3. Changes in the Share Capital of Our Principal Subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries of our Company are referred to in the Accountants' Report as set out in Note 3 to Appendix I – Accountants' Report to this Document. The following alteration in the share capital (or registered capital, as the case may be) of our principal subsidiaries have taken place within two years preceding the date of this Document:

(a) On December 22, 2025, the registered share capital of Silvercorp Beijing was increased from USD8 million to USD16 million.

Save as disclosed above, there has been no alteration in the share capital of any of our subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Document.

4. Resolutions of our Shareholders' General Meeting in relation to the [REDACTED]

The following resolutions of Shareholders, among others, will be put forth at the general meeting to be convened on [•], 2026 ("**Meeting**"):

a. The amendment of the Articles conditional on and effective upon the **[REDACTED]** to comply with the applicable Listing Rules;

b. the grant of a general mandate (the "**Issue Mandate**") to authorize our Board to allot, issue and otherwise deal with any Shares or securities convertible into Shares or options, warrants or similar rights to subscribe for Shares or such convertible securities of the Company and to make or grant offers, agreements or options which would or might require Shares to be allotted, issued or dealt with, provided that the number of Shares so allotted, issued or dealt with or agreed to be allotted, issued or dealt with by our Directors, shall not exceed **[REDACTED]**% of the total number of issued and outstanding Shares as at the date of passing the resolution, conditional on and effective upon the **[REDACTED]**;

c. the grant of a general mandate (the "**Repurchase Mandate**") to our Directors to repurchase our own Shares on **[REDACTED]**, provided that the total number of Shares of the Company which may be purchased pursuant to this mandate shall not exceed **[REDACTED]**% of the total number of issued and outstanding Shares as at the date of passing the resolution, conditional on and effective upon the **[REDACTED]**;

d. the Issue Mandate was extended by the addition to the total number of Shares which may be allotted and issued or agreed to be allotted and issued by our Directors pursuant to such general mandate of an amount representing the total number of the Shares purchased by the Company pursuant to the Repurchase Mandate, provided that such extended amount shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding Shares immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]** as at the date of passing the resolution, conditional on and effective upon the **[REDACTED]**.

Each of the general mandates referred to above will remain in effect until the earliest of:

- the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company;
- the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required to be held under any applicable laws or our Articles; and
- the passing of an ordinary resolution by our Shareholders in a general meeting revoking or varying the authority.

5. Explanatory statement on repurchase of our [REDACTED]

The following summarizes restrictions imposed by the Listing Rules on share repurchases by a company listed on the Stock Exchange and provides further information about the repurchase of our **[REDACTED]**.

Shareholders' approval

A listed company whose primary listing is on the Stock Exchange may only purchase its shares on the Stock Exchange, either directly or indirectly, if: (i) the shares proposed to be purchased are fully-paid up, and (ii) its shareholders have given a specific approval or general mandate by way of an ordinary resolution of shareholders.

Size of mandate

The exercise in full of the Repurchase Mandate, on the basis of 221,174,202 issued and outstanding Shares as at the Latest Practicable Date, and assuming the number of Shares issued and outstanding as at the AGM date will remain the same, could accordingly result in up to approximately 22,117,420 Shares being repurchased by the Company.

The total number of shares which a listed company may repurchase on the Stock Exchange may not exceed 10% of the number of issued shares as at the date of the shareholders' approval.

Reasons for repurchases

Our Directors believe that it is in the best interests of the Company and Shareholders for our Directors to have general authority from the Shareholders to enable the Company to repurchase Shares in the market. Repurchases may, depending on market conditions and funding arrangements at the time, lead to an enhancement of the net asset value per Share and/or earnings per Share and will only be made where our Directors believe that such repurchases will benefit the Company and Shareholders.

Source of funding

In repurchasing Shares, the Company may only apply funds legally available for the purpose in accordance with our Articles and the applicable Laws of Canada and the United States. It is expected that the Company will fund any repurchase of Shares from its available internal resources.

The Company shall not purchase its own Shares on any Stock Exchange for a consideration other than cash or for settlement otherwise than in accordance with the trading rules of the Stock Exchange from time to time.

Pursuant to the BCBCA, a company may not redeem or repurchase any of its share capital if it is insolvent at the time of such redemption or repurchase or, if by virtue of such redemption or repurchase, would become insolvent.

Suspension of repurchase

A listed company shall not repurchase its shares on the Stock Exchange at any time after inside information has come to its knowledge until the information is made publicly available. In particular, during the period of one month immediately preceding the earlier of: (i) the date of the board meeting (as such date is first notified to the Stock Exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules) for the approval of the company's results for any year, half-year, quarterly or any other interim period (whether or not required under the Listing Rules); and (ii) the deadline for the issuer to announce its results for any year or half-year under the Listing Rules, or quarterly or any other interim period (whether or not required under the Listing Rules), until the date of the results announcement, the company may not repurchase its shares on the Stock Exchange unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Trading restrictions

A listed company is prohibited from repurchasing its shares on the Stock Exchange if the purchase price is 5% or more than the average closing market price for the five preceding trading days on which its shares were traded on the Stock Exchange.

A listed company may not repurchase its shares if that repurchase would result in the number of listed securities which are in the hands of the public falling below the relevant prescribed minimum percentage as required by the Stock Exchange.

Status of repurchased shares

The listing of all repurchased shares (whether through the Stock Exchange or otherwise) shall be automatically canceled and the relevant documents of title must be canceled and destroyed as soon as reasonably practicable.

Close associates and core connected persons

None of our Directors or, to the best of their knowledge having made all reasonable enquiries, any of their close associates have a present intention, in the event the Repurchase Mandate is approved, to sell any Shares to the Company.

No core connected person of the Company has notified the Company that they have a present intention to sell Shares to the Company, or have undertaken to do so, if the Repurchase Mandate is approved.

A listed company shall not knowingly purchase its shares on the Stock Exchange from a core connected person (namely a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or a close associate of any of them), and a core connected person shall not knowingly sell their interest in shares of the company to it.

Takeover implications

If, as a result of any repurchase of Shares, a Shareholder's proportionate interest in the voting rights of the Company increases, such increase will be treated as an acquisition for the purposes of the Takeovers Code. Accordingly, a Shareholder or a group of Shareholders acting in concert could obtain or consolidate control of the Company and become obliged to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code. Our Directors are not aware of any consequences which would arise under the Takeovers Code as a consequence of any repurchases pursuant to the Repurchase Mandate.

General

If the Repurchase Mandate is exercised in full at any time, there may be a material adverse impact on our working capital or gearing level (as compared with the position disclosed in our most recent published audited accounts). However, our Directors do not propose to exercise the Repurchase Mandate to such an extent as would, in the circumstances, have a material adverse effect on our working capital or gearing level at the time of the relevant repurchases. Our Directors have undertaken to the Stock Exchange to exercise the Repurchase Mandate in accordance with the Listing Rules and the applicable laws of Canada and the United States.

B. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUSINESS

1. Summary of Material Contracts

The Group has entered into the following contracts (not being contract entered into in the ordinary course of business) within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Document that are or may be material:

(a) the indenture in respect of the issuance of the Convertible Notes entered into between our Company and Computershare Trust Company N.A. (as Convertible Notes Trustee) dated November 25, 2024; subsequently amended by the supplemental no.1 to indenture entered into between our Company and the Convertible Notes Trustee dated November 26, 2025 and the supplemental no.2 to indenture entered into between our Company and the Convertible Notes Trustee dated March 18, 2026.

(b) **[REDACTED]**.

2. Intellectual Property Rights

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the following intellectual property rights are material to the Group's business:

(a) Trademarks

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Group had applied for the registration of the following trademarks which are material to its business:

No.	Trademark	Class	Applicant	Place of application	Application Number	Application Date
1	SILVERCORP SILVERCORP	6, 14, 35, 37, 40 and 42	The Company	Hong Kong	307180010	February 3, 2026

(b) Patents

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Group had registered the following patents which are material to its business:

No.	Patent	Type	Holder	Jurisdiction	Patent No	Grant Date
1	A safe and efficient construction method for ventilation shafts in long-distance single-entry headings (一種長距離獨頭掘進面通風天井安全、高效施工方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL201910451190.1	July 20, 2021
2	A Borehole Enlargement Drill for Reverse Drilling (一種反井施工用擴孔鑽)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202020700892.7	January 29, 2021
3	A Waste-Free Processing Method for Lead-Zinc Mine Extraction (一種鉛鋅礦開採無廢加工處理方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202110793585.7	July 12, 2022

No.	Patent	Type	Holder	Jurisdiction	Patent No	Grant Date
4	A Mining Method for Gently Inclined Ultra-Thin Gold Ore Veins (一種緩傾斜極薄金礦脈開採方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202110818171.5	June 27, 2023
5	A Mine Drainage Structure Utilizing Small Diameter Drills (一種利用小孔徑鑽孔的礦山排水結構)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202121368076.1	December 7, 2021
6	A Comprehensive Automated Monitoring System for Mine Equipment (一種礦山設備綜合自動化監控系統)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202121133121.5	December 7, 2021
7	An Electric Mucking Pad for Gently Inclined Ultra-Thin Gold Ore Veins (一種緩傾斜極薄金礦脈開採電耙出礦墊板)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202223379625.2	April 7, 2023
8	A Wastewater Treatment System for Mining Enterprise Residential Areas (一種礦山企業生活區污水處理系統)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202210860715.9	March 15, 2024
9	A Temperature Sensor Installation Structure for Lead-Acid Batteries in Underground Mining Transport Vehicles (一種礦山井下運輸車輛鉛酸電池包溫度感測器設置結構)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202223274740.3	April 7, 2023
10	A Level Monitoring System Based on Arrayed Platinum Resistance Liquid Level Sensors (一種基於陣列式鉑電阻液位傳感器的液位監測系統)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202222862971.X	March 17, 2023
11	An Efficient Cleaning Device for Microporous Ceramic Filter Plates (一種微孔陶瓷濾板高效清洗裝置)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202323057689.5	July 9, 2024
12	A Remote Voltage-Stabilized Power Supply System for Underground Mines (一種井下遠程穩壓供電系統)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202323532253.7	November 19, 2024
13	A Heat Exchange Device for Waste Heat Recovery of Screw Air Compressors (一種螺桿空壓機餘熱回收用換熱裝置)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202323650207.7	January 10, 2025
14	A Waste Heat Recovery and Utilization System for Oil-Injected Screw Air Compressors (一種噴油螺桿空壓機餘熱回收利用系統)	Utility model	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202420679513.9	March 21, 2025
15	An Ore Sorting Equipment and Ore Identification Method Based on Dual-Energy XRT Transmission Technology (基於雙能XRT透射技術的礦石揀選設備及礦石識別方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202510378336.X	July 1, 2025

No.	Patent	Type	Holder	Jurisdiction	Patent No	Grant Date
16	A Real-Time Online Monitoring Method Combining Optical Fiber and Weak Magnetism for Wire Ropes of Winding Hoists (一種纏繞式提升機鋼絲繩光纖弱磁結合實時在線監測方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202510444334.6	July 1, 2025
17	A Shaft Hoisting System and Method Based on Intelligent Control (基於智慧控制的豎井提升系統及方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202510588248.2	July 29, 2025
18	A Mine Water Inrush Detection Device and Method Thereof (一種礦井湧水探測裝置及其方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202510487311.3	July 29, 2025
19	A Crushing and Transportation Device for Vein Mining (一種礦脈開採破碎運輸裝置)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202510525261.3	August 8, 2025
20	A Method for Mineral Resource Exploration Utilizing Spatial Distribution Patterns of Metallogenic Metal Elements (一種利用成礦金屬元素空間分佈規律實現礦產資源探測的方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202210813038.5	October 24, 2025
21	A Medium-Deep Hole Mining Method Under Complex Geological Conditions (一種複雜地質條件下的中深孔採礦方法)	Invention	Henan Found	PRC	ZL202511132659.7	October 31, 2025
22	A High-Efficiency Ore Crusher (一種高效礦石破碎機)	Utility model	Guangdong Found	PRC	ZL202120067502.1	September 21, 2021
23	A Tunneling Equipment for Mining (一種採礦用掘進設備)	Utility model	Guangdong Found	PRC	ZL202122073852.1	January 25, 2022
24	A Novel Cyclone for Mining Operations (一種礦作業用的新型旋流器)	Utility model	Guangdong Found	PRC	ZL202223439809.3	April 28, 2023
25	A Mineral Processing Reagent for Lead Separation in Lead-Zinc Flotation and Preparation Method Thereof (一種鉛鋅浮選選鉛的選礦藥劑及其製備方法)	Invention	Guangdong Found	PRC	ZL202210148779.6	January 26, 2024
26	A Crushing and Screening Device for Mining Ore (一種採礦用礦石粉碎篩分設備)	Invention	Guangdong Found	PRC	ZL202210148775.8	May 10, 2024

(c) Domain Names

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Group had registered the following domain names which are material to its business:

No.	Domain Name	Registered Owner	Expiry Date
1	silvercorp.cn	Silvercorp Beijing	March 8, 2030
2	silvercorp.ca	The Company	April 15, 2027
3	silvercorp.info	The Company	November 25, 2026
4	silvercorpmetals.ca	The Company	November 3, 2026
5	silvercorpmetals.com	The Company	September 25, 2026

(d) Software Copyrights

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Group had registered the following software copyrights which are material to its business:

No.	Software Name	Registrant	Registration Number	Registration Date
(i)	Collaborative control program for multiple air compressors (多台空壓機協同控制程序)	Henan Found	2024SR0340620	March 1, 2024
(ii)	Mechanical and electrical equipment operation and maintenance management system (機電設備運維保障管理系統)	Henan Found	2023SR1018229	September 5, 2023

C. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DIRECTORS AND SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

1. Remuneration of Directors

Remuneration of approximately USD4.46 million, USD4.72 million and USD4.15 million in aggregate were paid and granted by our Group to our Directors in respect of for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively.

Under the arrangements currently in force, our Directors will be entitled to receive remuneration and benefits in kind which, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, is expected to be approximately USD4.87 million in aggregate (excluding discretionary bonus).

None of our Directors has or is proposed to have a service contract with our Company other than contracts expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without the payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

2. Disclosure of interest

(a) Interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the Shares, underlying Shares and debentures of our Company and our associated corporations

The following table sets out the interests and short positions of our Directors and chief executive of our Company immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes) in our Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of our Company or any of our associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which will have to be notified to us and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions in which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which will be required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which will be required to be notified to us and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers contained in the Listing Rules, once our Shares are listed:

(i) Interest in the Company

Name	Nature of Interest	Number of Shares or underlying Shares[(1)]	Approximate percentage of interest in the total share capital of our Company upon the completion of the [REDACTED][(2)]
Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳)	Beneficial Owner	8,023,500 (L)[(3)]	**[REDACTED]**%
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson.	Beneficial Owner	1,321,884 (L)[(4)]	**[REDACTED]**%
Mr. Liu Yikang (劉益康).	Beneficial Owner	169,333 (L)[(5)]	**[REDACTED]**%
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa	Beneficial Owner	268,000 (L)[(6)]	**[REDACTED]**%
Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson .	Beneficial Owner	150,000 (L)[(7)]	**[REDACTED]**%
Ms. Cai Hongyu (蔡宏宇)	Beneficial Owner	90,000 (L)[(8)]	**[REDACTED]**%

Note:

(1) The letter "L" denotes the person's long position in our Shares.

(2) The calculation is based on the total number of **[REDACTED]** shares in issue immediately after the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes).

(3) Represents: (i) 6,621,000 Shares, (ii) 1,102,500 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 300,000 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Dr. Feng as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Dr. Feng is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(4) Represents: (i) 1,176,218 Shares, (ii) 75,666 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 70,000 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Mr. Simpson as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Mr. Simpson is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(5) Represents: (i) 116,333 Shares, (ii) 35,000 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 18,000 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Mr. Liu as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Mr. Liu is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(6) Represents: (i) 208,333 Shares, (ii) 35,000 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 24,667 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Ms. Katusa as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Ms. Katusa is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(7) Represents: (i) 37,500 Shares, (ii) 62,500 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 50,000 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Mr. Robertson as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Mr. Robertson is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(8) Represents: (i) 15,000 Shares, (ii) 35,000 Shares issuable upon settlement of the RSUs, and (iii) 40,000 Shares issuable upon exercise of the Options, held by Ms. Cai as at the Latest Practicable Date. As such, under the SFO, Ms. Cai is deemed to be interested in the equity interests underlying the aforesaid RSUs and/or Options.

(ii) Interest in associated corporation of the Company

Name	Name of associated corporation	Nature of Interest	Number of Shares	Approximate percentage of interest
Dr. Feng Rui (馮銳)	New Infini	Beneficial Owner	3,672,020	8.07%
Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson	New Infini	Beneficial Owner	154,002	0.34%
Mr. Liu Yikang (劉益康).	New Infini	Beneficial Owner	88,001	0.19%
Ms. Marina Anna Katusa.	New Infini	Beneficial Owner	118,801	0.26%

(b) Interests of the substantial shareholders in the Shares

(i) Interests of the substantial shareholders

For information on the persons who will, immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes), have interests or short positions in our Shares or underlying Shares which would be required to be disclosed to us and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or who will directly or indirectly, be interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying the rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of the Company, see the section headed "Substantial Shareholders" in this Document.

(ii) Interests of the substantial Shareholders of any members of our Group (except our Company)

Save as set out in the table below, our Directors are not aware of any person who will, immediately following completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes), be directly or indirectly interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meeting of any other members of the Group.

Members of our Group	Registered Capital or Share Capital	Party with 10% or more interest	Approximate percentage of shareholding
Henan Found	USD4 million	Brigade 1	12.25%
Henan Found	USD4 million	HGMR[(1)]	10.25%
Henan Found	USD4 million	Henan Yudi[(2)]	22.50%

Members of our Group	Registered Capital or Share Capital	Party with 10% or more interest	Approximate percentage of shareholding
Luoyang Hongfa	RMB10 million	Luoyang Xincheng Industrial Co., Ltd. (洛陽鑫城實業有限公司)	30.00%
Henan Huawei	RMB14 million	Xinhui Mining	20%
Yunxiang Mining	RMB85 million	Zhu Zhixiang (朱智祥)	30%
New Infini	USD12 million	Xi Chao	31.7%
Chaarat ZAAV	KGS1,744 million	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	30%
Salazar Holdings	USD92 million	Salazar Resources	25%
Curimining S.A.	USD0.0508 million	Salazar Resources[(3)]	25%

Notes:

(1) HGMR held 5.25% interest in Henan Found. HGMR held 100% equity interest in Henan Xinxiangrong which held 5% interest of Henan Found. As a result, HGMR is deemed to be interested in the total of 10.25% of equity interest in Henan Found.

(2) Henan Yudi held 100% equity interest in Brigade 1 and HGMR. As a result, Henan Yudi is deemed to be interested in the total of 22.5% of equity interest in Henan Found.

(3) Salazar Holdings held 100% equity interest in Curimining S.A.. As a result, Salazar Resources is deemed to be interested in the total of 25% of equity interest in Curimining S.A..

3. Particulars of the Directors' Service Contracts

Our Company has not entered into any arrangements with any of our Directors which are: (a) for a duration exceeding three years; or (b) in order to entitle our Company to terminate the arrangements, expressly requires our Company to give a period of notice of more than one year or to pay compensation or make other payments equivalent to more than one year's emoluments.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors has entered into any service contracts as a director with any member of the Group (excluding contracts expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation)).

4. Remuneration of Directors

For details of the remuneration of Directors, see section headed "Directors and Senior Management — Emolument of Directors and Senior Management" and note 10 in "Appendix I Accountant's Report" to this Document.

D. EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN

Our Company have adopted the Omnibus Plan approved by Shareholders on September 26, 2025. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had granted, pursuant to the Omnibus Plan, the Options representing a total of 745,107 Shares and RSUs representing 2,498,586 Shares, which remained outstanding.

1. Purpose

The Omnibus Plan has been established to attract and retain Eligible Persons (as defined below), and to motivate them to advance the interests of the Company by affording them with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company as to provide incentives or rewards to participants thereunder for their contribution to the Group and/or to enable the Group to recruit and retain high-caliber employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group and any invested entity. Pursuant to the Omnibus Plan, the Company may issue Options, RSUs and PSUs, together with the Award(s).

2. Eligible Participants

The eligible participants of the Omnibus Plan shall include (i) Director(s), officer(s) and employee(s)(including full-time and part-time employees) of the Company and its subsidiaries (including persons who are granted Options and/or RSUs and/or PSUs as an inducement to enter into a Service Agreement); and (ii) an individual who provides consulting, technical, management or other services to the Company or any of its subsidiaries on a continuing or recurring basis in its ordinary and usual course of business which are in the interests of the long term growth of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, including a Service Provider as defined by the Exchange, and who is permitted by Exchange Policy and by Securities Laws to receive, either directly or through a company, shares or options of the Company in exchange for services. For the avoidance of doubt, service providers should exclude placing agents or financial advisers providing advisory services for fundraising, mergers or acquisitions; and professional service providers such as auditors or valuers who provide assurance, or are required to perform their services with impartiality and objectivity.

3. Maximum Number of Shares

The maximum number of Shares issuable under the Omnibus Plan, together with the number of Shares issuable under any other security-based compensation arrangements of the Company, shall not in the aggregate exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Shares of the Company, as at the date of AGM (the "**Plan Limit**"). Any Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to an Award that has lapsed or terminated shall not be regarded as utilized for the purpose of calculating the Plan Limit and may once again be subject to an Award granted under the Omnibus Plan. The Award cancelled will be regarded as utilized for the purpose of calculating the Plan Limit. Additionally, if any Award has been exercised, the number of Shares into which such Award was exercised shall be regarded as utilized and shall not become available to be issued pursuant to Awards subsequently granted under the Plan.

The issuance of Awards to Service Provider shall not at any time result in a number of Shares exceeding 2% of the Outstanding Issue (the "**Service Provider Sublimit**"), provided that Awards lapsed in accordance with the terms of this Scheme will not be regarded as utilized for the purpose of calculating the Service Provider Sublimit.

4. Maximum entitlement of a Grantee

There is no specific maximum entitlement for each Eligible Participant under the Omnibus Plan. Grants to individuals that exceed the thresholds set out in Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules will be subject to additional approval requirements as required under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules.

5. Plan Administration

The Omnibus Plan is administered by the Board or, if the Board so elects, by a committee of the Board. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Omnibus Plan, the Board shall have the sole and absolute discretion to, among other things, designate Participants and determine the type, size, price, terms and conditions of Awards to be granted. The day-to-day administration of the Plan may be delegated to such Officers and Employees as the Board determines.

6. Vesting Schedule and Performance Target

(a) Vesting Schedule and Performance Target for Share Options

Unless otherwise specified at the time of grant, Options vest and become exercisable in 25% increments on each of the 6-month, 12-month, 18-month, and 24-month anniversaries from the grant date.

(b) Vesting Schedule and Performance Target for RSU

Unless otherwise provided, RSUs typically vest on the second anniversary of the date the RSU was granted and shall be settled in accordance with the settlement provisions described below. Unless otherwise noted, PSUs shall vest as at the date that is the end of their specified performance cycle, subject to any performance criteria having been satisfied and shall be settled in accordance with the settlement provisions described below. Vesting of PSUs is contingent upon achieving certain performance criteria.

7. Validity of Options

The expiry date of the Options will not be later than ten years from the Grant Date or such shorter period as prescribed by the Exchange. If a Director, Officer, Consultant or Employee ceases to be so engaged by the Company for any reason other than death, such Director, Officer, Consultant or Employee shall have such rights to exercise any vested Option not exercised prior to such termination within the lesser of a period of 90 calendar days after the date of termination or the expiry date of the Option, or such shorter period as may be set out in the Participant's Option Award Agreement. If a Director, Officer, Consultant or Employee dies prior to the expiry of his Option, his legal representatives may, within the lesser of one year from the date of the Participant's death or the expiry date of the Option, exercise that portion of an Option granted to the Director, Officer, Consultant or Employee under this Plan which remains outstanding.

8. Exercise Price

(a) Exercise price for Share Option

The number of Shares subject to each Option grant, the exercise price, vesting, expiry date and other terms and conditions thereof will be determined by the Board. The exercise price of each Option shall be the greater of (i) the closing price of the Shares for the trading day immediately preceding as reported by the TSX or; (ii) the average closing price of the Shares for the five trading days immediately preceding such date as reported by TSX.

(b) Exercise price for RSU

The exercise price of each RSU on any particular date will be equal to the Market Price of one Share, and that represents the conditional right, on the terms and conditions set out in the Plan and the applicable RSU Award Agreement, to receive a cash payment equal to the Market Price of one Share on settlement of the RSU or its equivalent in Shares at the discretion of the Company.

9. Voting and Dividend Rights

There are no voting rights for PSU or RSU Awards granted under the Omnibus Plan.

The Board may determine whether and to what extent Dividend Equivalents will be credited to a Participant's PSU Account and RSU Account with respect to Awards of PSUs or RSUs. Dividend Equivalents to be credited to a Participant's PSU Account or RSU. Account shall be credited as follows:

(a) any cash dividends or distributions credited to the Participant's PSU Account or RSU Account shall be deemed to have been invested in additional PSUs or RSUs, as applicable, on the payment date established for the related dividend or distribution in an amount equal to the greatest whole number which may be obtained by dividing (i) the value of such dividend or distribution on the payment date by (ii) the Market Price of one Share on such payment date, and such additional PSU or RSU, as applicable, shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as are applicable in respect of the PSU or RSU, as applicable, with respect to which such dividends or distributions were payable; and

(b) if any such dividends or distributions are paid in Shares or other securities, such Shares and other securities shall be subject to the same vesting, performance and other restrictions as apply to the PSUs or RSUs, as applicable, with respect to which they were paid.

10. Transfer Restriction

Except as may otherwise be specifically determined by the Board with respect to a particular Award, Awards granted under the Omnibus Plan are non-assignable and non-transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

11. Term of the Award

In no circumstances shall the term of an Award exceed ten years from its date of grant.

12. Clawback

All Awards granted under this Plan will be subject to the Company's Policy on Recoupment of Incentive Compensation, as amended from time to time.

13. Lapse of Options

If for any reason an Award expires without having been exercised or is forfeited or terminated, and subject to any extension thereof in accordance with the Plan, such Award shall forthwith expire and be forfeited and shall terminate and be of no further force or effect.

14. Amendment and Termination

(a) Amendments Not Requiring Shareholder Approval

The Board may amend the Omnibus Plan or Awards at any time, provided, however, that no such amendment may adversely affect any Award previously granted to a Participant without the consent of the Participant, except to the extent required by applicable law (including TSX requirements). Any such amendment will be subject to all necessary regulatory approvals. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, without prior notice to the shareholders and without further shareholder approval, at any time and from time to time, amend the Plan or any provisions thereof, or the form of Award Agreement or instrument to be executed pursuant to the Plan, in such manner as the Board, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate:

- for the purposes of making formal minor or technical modifications to any of the provisions of the Omnibus Plan;
- to correct any ambiguity, defective provisions, error or omission in the provisions of the Omnibus Plan;
- to change any vesting provisions of Awards;
- to change the termination provisions of the Awards or the Omnibus Plan;
- to change the persons who qualify as Eligible Persons under the Omnibus Plan; and
- to add or change provisions relating to any form of financial assistance provided by the Company to Participants that would facilitate the purchase of securities under the Omnibus Plan.

(b) Amendments Requiring Shareholder Approval

Shareholder approval (or disinterested shareholder approval, if required by the policies of the TSX) will be required for the following types of amendments:

- an increase in the number of Shares issuable under Awards granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan;
- a reduction in the Option Price of an Option, or a cancellation and reissuance of an Option;
- an extension of (i) the term of an Option beyond its original expiry date, or (ii) the date on which a PSU or RSU will be forfeited or terminated in accordance with its terms, other than in accordance with the Omnibus Plan;
- a revision to the assignment provisions to permit Awards granted under the Plan to be transferable or assignable other than for estate settlement purposes;
- a revision to the insider participation limits or the non-executive director limits;
- a revision to the amending provisions; or

- any amendment required to be approved by shareholders of the Company under applicable law (including without limitation, pursuant to the policies of the TSX).

(c) Termination

The Board may terminate this Plan at any time provided that such termination shall not alter the terms or conditions of any Award or materially impair any right of any Participant pursuant to any Award granted prior to the date of such termination except with the consent of such Participant and notwithstanding such termination the Company, such Awards and such Participants shall continue to be governed by the provisions of this Plan.

15. Alterations in the Capital Structure of the Company

The number and kind of Shares to which an Award pertains and, with respect to Options, the Option Price, shall be adjusted In the event of a reorganization, recapitalization, stock split or redivision, reduction, combination or consolidation, stock dividend, combination of shares, merger, consolidation, rights offering or any other change in the corporate structure or shares of the Company, in such manner, if any, and at such time, as the Board, in its sole discretion, may determine to be equitable in the circumstances. Failure of the Board to provide for an adjustment shall be conclusive evidence that the Board has determined that it is equitable to make no adjustment in the circumstances. If an adjustment results in a fractional share, the fraction shall be disregarded.

16. Outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan

As at the Latest Practicable Date, options to subscribe for an aggregate of 745,107 Shares at the exercise price in the range of C$2.67 to C$10.85 had been granted to 21 participants under the Omnibus Plan and remained outstanding. The outstanding Options were granted on various dates from April 26, 2022 to May 5, 2025, and are exercisable upon vesting until various dates from November 25, 2026 to April 1, 2029. No further option will be granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan upon **[REDACTED]**.

The Shares subject to the Options exercised under the Omnibus Plan represent (i) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming exercise in full of all Options granted under the Omnibus Plan, no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes).

Exercise in full of all Options granted under the Omnibus Plan would result in an increase in the total number of Shares in issue immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes) by approximately **[REDACTED]**%.

Further, assuming that (i) our Company had been **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** since **[REDACTED]** with **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and

(ii) all the Options granted under the Omnibus Plan in respect of 745,107 Shares were exercised in full on **[REDACTED]**, the earnings per Share on a pro forma basis for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 would have been diluted from approximately US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited) to US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited).

Particulars of the outstanding Options as at the Latest Practicable Date were set out below:

Name of grantee (Position in the Company)	Residential address	Exercise Price *(CAD)*	Number of Shares issuable under the outstanding Options	Expiry date	Percentage of the issued share capital of our Company immediately upon completion of the [REDACTED][(1)]
First Globe Capital International Inc. (Consultant)	2485 Wall Street, Vancouver, BC, V5K 1A4, Canada	7.49	2,040	25/11/2026	**[REDACTED]**%
Ross Beaty (Consultant)	Suite 1501 - 700 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6C 1G8 Canada	3.65 to 7.49[(2)]	13,940	25/11/2026 and 24/11/2027	**[REDACTED]**%
Carlos Benalcazar (Employee)	Carlos Tobar E229 y Av. Eloy Alfaro, Quito, Ecuador	3.65 to 7.49[(2)]	884	25/11/2026 and 24/11/2027	**[REDACTED]**%
Cai Hongyu (Independent Director)	Flat F, 5/F, Yat Wing Mansion/Tower 7, Lei King Wan, Sai Wan Ho, Hong Kong	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	40,000	10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Dr. Feng Rui (Chairman of the Board, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer)	5 Jalan Haji Alias, Singapore 268506	3.93 to 5.07[(2)]	300,000	26/4/2027, 23/2/2028, 1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Leo Hathaway (Consultant)	Suite 700, 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7, Canada	2.67 to 7.49[(2)]	23,710	25/11/2026 and 26/1/2029	**[REDACTED]**%
Jonathan Paul Hoyles (General Counsel & Corporate Secretary)	668 W 19th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5Z 1X1, Canada	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	13,333	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Marina Anna Katusa (Independent Director)	1242 W 33rd Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia, V6M 1A5, Canada	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	24,667	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
David Larenas (Employee)	Urbanizacion Auqui Chico casa 11, Cumbaya, Quito, Ecuador	4.83	8,333	5/5/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Peter Lekich (Employee)	3758 Welwyn St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5N 3Y9	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	13,333	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Liu Yakun (Employee)	10137 143A Street, Surrey, BC, Canada V3T 5A7	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	10,000	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Liu Yikang (Independent Director)	Unit 201, Unit 4, Building 5, Compound 16, Beixiao Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, PRC	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	18,000	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Leon Ma (Employee)	3760 Southwood St., Burnaby, BC, Canada V5J 2C9	4.41	5,000	1/4/2029	**[REDACTED]**%
Martin Rip (Consultant)	3164 Canfield Crescent, North Vancouver, BC, V7R 2V8, Canada	7.49	5,440	25/11/2026	**[REDACTED]**%
Kenneth Graham Robertson (Independent Director)	1007-1408 Strathmore Mews Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 3A9, Canada	4.08 to 5.07[(2)]	50,000	23/2/2028, 1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Lon Eric Shaver (President)	12627 27A Ave., Surrey BC, Canada, V4A 2N4	3.93 to 5.07[(2)]	80,000	26/4/2027, 1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Stephen Paul Simpson (Lead Independent Director)	1987 McNicoll Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6J 1A7	3.93 to 5.07[(2)]	70,000	26/4/2027, 1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Fabian Toledo (Employee)	Avenida Alonso de Mercadillo, Zamora, EC, Ecuador	3.65 to 7.49[(2)]	4,760	25/11/2026 and 24/11/2027	**[REDACTED]**%

Name of grantee (Position in the Company)	Residential address	Exercise Price *(CAD)*	Number of Shares issuable under the outstanding Options	Expiry date	Percentage of the issued share capital of our Company immediately upon completion of the [REDACTED][(1)]
Wang Jing (Interim Chief Financial Officer)	1003, Unit 2, Building 2, Block E, Zhujiangdijing, Chaoyang District, Beijing, PRC	10.85	30,000	8/12/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Xue Lei (Employee).	4232 Perry Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V5N 3X5	4.41 to 5.07[(2)]	6,667	1/4/2029 and 10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
Alex Yongming Zhang (Employee) .	17139 26A Ave, Surrey, BC, Canada V3Z 0B3	5.07	25,000	10/4/2030	**[REDACTED]**%
			745,107		**[REDACTED]**%[(3)]

Notes:

(1) The percentage is calculated by reference to the number of Shares in issue immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes). Consequently, this is based on **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue on the **[REDACTED]** Date.

(2) Details of the exercise price (CAD) and expiry date are as follows:

November 25, 2026 to April 25, 2027: $7.49

April 26, 2027 to November 23, 2027: $3.93

November 24, 2027 to February 22, 2028: $3.65

February 23, 2028 to January 25, 2029: $4.08

January 26, 2029 to March 31, 2029: $2.67

April 1, 2029 to April 9, 2030: $4.41

April 10, 2030 to May 4, 2030: $5.07

May 5, 2030 to December 8, 2030: $4.83 to $10.85

(3) Discrepancies between totals set out above are due to rounding.

17. Outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan

As at the Latest Practicable Date, there were 72 grantees holding 2,498,586 RSUs, representing approximately 0.84% of our total issued share capital of our Company.

The Shares subject to the RSUs settled under the Omnibus Plan represent (i) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and (ii) approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our issued share capital immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming settlement in full of all RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan, no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes).

Settlement in full of all RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan would result in an increase in the total number of Shares in issue immediately upon completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, and (ii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes) by approximately **[REDACTED]**%.

Further, assuming that (i) our Company had been **[REDACTED]** on the **[REDACTED]** since **[REDACTED]** with **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus Plan, (ii) settlement of alloutstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes); and

(ii) all the RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan in respect of 2,498,586 Shares were settled in full on **[REDACTED]**, the earnings per Share on a pro forma basis for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 would have been diluted from approximately US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited) to US$**[REDACTED]** (unaudited).

The following table sets forth the number of RSUs granted to our Directors and senior management members and other grantees under the Omnibus Plan as at the Latest Practicable Date:

Name of grantee (Position in the Company)	Date of Grant	Number of Shares underlying the outstanding RSUs	Approximate percentage of the total issued Shares immediately after completion of the [REDACTED][(1)]
Dr. Feng Rui (Chairman of the Board, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer)	23/2/2023, 10/4/2023, 1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	1,102,500	**[REDACTED]**%
Cai Hongyu (Independent Director)	1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	35,000	**[REDACTED]**%
Marina Anna Katusa (Independent Director)	1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	35,000	**[REDACTED]**%
Liu Yikang (Independent Director)	1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	35,000	**[REDACTED]**%
Stephen Paul Simpson (Lead Independent Director)	26/4/2022, 23/2/2023, 10/4/2023, 1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	75,666	**[REDACTED]**%
Kenneth Graham Robertson (Independent Director)	23/2/2023, 10/4/2023, 1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	62,500	**[REDACTED]**%
Lon Eric Shaver (President)	5/4/2021, 26/4/2022, 10/4/2023, 1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	334,667	**[REDACTED]**%
Jonathan Paul Hoyles (General Counsel & Corporate Secretary)	1/4/2024, 10/4/2025 and 22/4/2026	23,500	**[REDACTED]**%
Wang Jing (Interim Chief Financial Officer)	10/4/2025, 8/12/2025 and 22/4/2026	58,333	**[REDACTED]**%
Other 63 individuals	Various dates from 5/4/2021 to 22/4/2026	736,420	**[REDACTED]**%
		2,498,586	**[REDACTED]**%[(2)]

Notes:

(1) The percentage is calculated by reference to the number of Shares in issue immediately following the completion of the **[REDACTED]** (assuming no exercise of the **[REDACTED]** and no issuance of Shares upon (i) exercise of all outstanding Options under the Omnibus, (ii) settlement of all outstanding RSUs under the Omnibus Plan, and (iii) conversion of all the Convertible Notes). Consequently, this is based on **[REDACTED]** Shares in issue on the **[REDACTED]** Date.

(2) Discrepancies between totals set out above are due to rounding.

E. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Estate Duty

Our Directors have been advised that no material liability for estate duty is likely to fall on our Group.

2. Litigation

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Company was not engaged in any litigation, arbitration or claim of material importance and no litigation, arbitration or claim of material importance was known to our Directors to be pending or threatened by or against us, that would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial conditions.

3. The Sole Sponsor

The Sole Sponsor has made an application on our behalf to the **[REDACTED]** for the **[REDACTED]** of, and **[REDACTED]**, the Shares in issue and any Shares to be issued pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

The Sole Sponsor satisfies the independence criteria applicable to sponsor as set out in Rule 3A.07 of the Listing Rules. The Sole Sponsor will receive a fee of US$**[REDACTED]** for acting as the sponsor for the **[REDACTED]**.

4. Preliminary Expenses

We have not incurred any material preliminary expenses in relation to the incorporation of our Company.

5. Qualifications of Experts

The qualifications of the experts (as defined under the Listing Rules and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance) which have given opinions or advice in, or referred to in, this Document are as follows:

Name of Expert	Qualifications
CITIC Securities (Hong Kong) Limited	Licenced corporation under the SFO for Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 6 (advising on corporate finance) regulated activities as defined under the SFO
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Certified Public Accountants under Professional Accountants Ordinance (Cap 50 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor under Financial Reporting Council Ordinance (Cap 588 of the Laws of Hong Kong)
JunHe LLP	Legal advisers as to PRC law to our Company
McCarthy Tétrault LLP	Legal advisers as to Canadian law to our Company
Dorsey & Whitney LLP	Legal advisers as to U.S. law to our Company
Flor Bustamante Pizarro Hurtado	Legal advisers as to Ecuadorian law to our Company
GRATA International	Legal advisers as to Kyrgyz law to our Company
SMM Information & Technology Co., Ltd	Industry consultant

Name of Expert	Qualifications
AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd	Competent person for Ying Property
SRK Consulting China Ltd.	Competent person for GC Mine, El Domo Project and Condor Project, BYP Mine
Hillerton Consulting Limited	Competent person for Ying Property

As at the Latest Practicable Date, none of the experts named above has any shareholding in any member of our Group or the right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for securities in any member of our Group.

6. Consents of Experts

Each of the experts listed in the paragraph headed "— 5. Qualification of Experts" in this section to this Document has given and has not withdrawn its respective written consent to the issue of this Document with the inclusion of its report and/or letter and/or opinion and/ or references to its name and qualifications included herein in the form and context in which they respectively appear.

7. Binding Effect

This Document shall have the effect, if an application is made in pursuance hereof, of rendering all persons concerned bound by all of the provisions (other than the penal provisions) of Sections 44A and 44B of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance so far as applicable.

8. Promoter

We have no promoter for the purpose of the Listing Rules. Save as disclosed in this Document, within the two years immediately preceding the date to this Document, no cash, securities or other benefit has been paid, allotted or given nor are any proposed to be paid, allotted or given to any promoters in connection with the **[REDACTED]** and the related transactions described in this Document.

9. Bilingual Document

The English language and Chinese language versions of this Document are being published separately.

10. No Material Adverse Change

Our Directors confirm that there has been no material adverse change in the financial or trading position or prospects of our Group since December 31, 2025 (being the date to which the latest audited consolidated financial statements of our Group were prepared).

11. Disclosure of information released in Canada and United States

Pursuant to Rule 13.09(3) of the Listing Rules, our Company will inform the **[REDACTED]** simultaneously of any information disclosed to the public pursuant to United States and Canadian securities laws and ensure that such information is released to the **[REDACTED]** in both English and Chinese at the same time as it is released to the market in Canada and United States.

12. Disclaimers

(a) Save as disclosed in "History and Corporate Structure", "Financial Information", Appendix I and the section headed "— D. Equity Compensation Plan" in this section, within the two years immediately preceding the **[REDACTED]** this Document:

(i) there are no commissions (but not including commission to **[REDACTED]**) for **[REDACTED]** or agreeing to **[REDACTED]**, or procuring or agreeing to procure **[REDACTED]**, for any **[REDACTED]** of our Company; and

(ii) there are no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms granted in connection with the issue or sale of any capital of any member of our Group, and no Directors, promoters or experts named in "— Other information — Consent of experts" received any such payment or benefit.

(b) Save as disclosed in "History and Corporate Structure", "Financial Information", Appendix I and the section headed "— D. Equity Compensation Plan" in this section, within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Document:

(i) there are no founder, management or deferred shares in our Company or any member of our Group;

(ii) we do not have any promoter and no cash, securities or other benefit has been paid, allotted or given within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Document, or are proposed to be paid, allotted or given to any promoters;

(iii) none of the Directors or the experts named in "— Other information — Consent of experts" above has any interest, direct or indirect, in the promotion of, or in any assets which have been, within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Document, acquired or disposed of by or leased to, any member of our Group, or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to any member of our Group;

(iv) there are no bank overdrafts or other similar indebtedness by our Company or any member of our Group

(v) there are no hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities of our Company or any member of our Group;

(vi) there are no outstanding debentures of our Company or any member of our Group;

(vii) there are no arrangements under which future dividends are waived or agreed to be waived;

(viii) there were no significant interruptions in the business of our Group which may have or have had a significant effect on our financial position in the last 12 months;

(ix) and save for the Omnibus Plan, no capital of any member of our Group is under option, or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option;

(x) there are no restrictions affecting the remittance of profits or repatriation of capital into Hong Kong and from outside Hong Kong; and

(xi) there are no contracts or arrangements subsisting at the date of this Document in which a Director is materially interested or which is significant in relation to the business of our Group.

(c) Save for our Company, no member of our Group is presently listed on any stock exchange or traded on any trading system.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Copies of the following documents will be on display on the website of the Stock Exchange at **www.hkexnews.hk** and our website at **www.silvercorpmetals.ca** during a period of 14 days from the date of this Document:

(a) the Articles of the Company;

(b) the Accountants' Report, the report on review of condensed consolidated financial statements and the report on the **[REDACTED]** financial information prepared by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the texts of which are set out in "*Appendix I — Accountants' Report*", "*Appendix IA — Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements*" and "*Appendix II —* **[REDACTED]** *Financial Information*", respectively;

(c) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the reviewed condensed consolidated financial statements of our Group for the nine months ended December 31, 2025;

(d) the legal opinion from JunHe LLP, the Company's PRC legal adviser, in respect of certain aspects of the Company and the property interests of our Group in the PRC;

(e) the industry report prepared by SMM Information & Technology Co., Ltd, the summary of which is set forth in the section headed "Industry Overview" in this Document;

(f) the competent person's report for the Ying Property prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd, the text of which is set out in Appendix III-A to this Document;

(g) the competent person's report for the GC Mine prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., the text of which is set out in Appendix III-B to this Document;

(h) the competent person's report for the El Domo Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., the text of which is set out in Appendix III-C to this Document;

(i) the competent person's report for the Condor Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., the text of which is set out in Appendix III-D to this Document;

(j) the competent person's report for the Chaarat Gold Project prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd., the text of which is set out in Appendix III-E to this Document;

(k) the competent person's report for the BYP Mine prepared by SRK Consulting China Ltd, the text of which is set out in Appendix III-F to this Document;

(l) the legal opinion prepared by McCarthy Tétrault LLP, our Canadian Legal Adviser, summarizing the constitution of the Company and certain aspects of Canadian law and TSX Listing Policies and shareholders protection matters referred to in Appendix IV;

(m) the memorandum prepared by Dorsey & Whitney LLP, our U.S. Legal Adviser, summarizing certain aspects of U.S. law and NYSE American Listing Policies referred to in Appendix IV;

(n) the legal opinion from GRATA International, our Kyrgyz Legal Adviser, in respect of certain aspects of the Company and the property interests of our Group in Kyrgyzstan;

(o) the legal opinion from Flor Bustamante Pizarro Hurtado, our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser, in respect of certain aspects of the Company and the property interests of our Group in Ecuador;

(p) the BCBCA (the governing corporate law of the Company);

(q) the material contracts referred to in "*Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — B. Further Information About the Business — 1. Summary of Material Contracts*";

(r) the written consents referred to in "*Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — E. Other Information — 6. Consents of Experts*"; and

(s) the terms of the Omnibus Plan.