SILVER VALLEY METALS

INVESTOR PRESENTATION FEBRUARY 2025

Mexi-Can Project

A potassium and lithium resource located on the Central Mexican Plateau.

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Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this presentation are forward-looking and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward looking statements are within the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as within the meaning of the phrase 'forward-looking information' in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. Forward-looking statements are not comprised of historical facts. Forward-looking statements include estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements may be identified by such terms as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "estimates", "may", "could", "would", "will", or "plan". Since forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Although these statements are based on information currently available to the Company, the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Risks, uncertainties and other factors involved with forward-looking information could cause actual events, results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward looking information in this presentation includes, the Company's intentions regarding its objectives, goals or future plans and statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include, but are not limited to: the ability to predict and counteract the effects of COVID-19 on the business of the Company, including but not limited to the effects of COVID-19 on the price of commodities, capital market conditions, restriction on labour and international travel and supply chains; failure to identify mineral resources; failure to convert estimated mineral resources to reserves; the inability to complete a feasibility study which recommends a production decision; the preliminary nature of metallurgical test results; delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals; political risks; changes in equity markets; uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future; the inability of the Company to budget and manage its liquidity in light of the failure to obtain additional financing, including the ability of the Company to complete the payments pursuant to the terms of the option agreement to acquire 100% of the Ranger-Page Project; inflation; changes in exchange rates; fluctuations in commodity prices; delays in the development of projects; capital, operating and reclamation costs varying significantly from estimates and the other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry; and those risks set out in the Company's public documents filed on SEDAR. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this presentation are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information, which only applies as of the date of this presentation, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by law. No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the information contained herein.

Qualified Person

Timothy Mosey, B.Sc., M.Sc., SME is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical data and information contained in this presentation.

100% OWNED SOP - LITHIUM PROJECT IN MEXICO WITH NI 43-101 INFERRED RESOURCE

Project Highlights

- 100% ownership of three high priority **Sulphate of Potash (SOP)** and **Lithium** sediment deposits: Santa Clara, La Salada, and Caliguey salars. High priority brine targets to be tested, not included in the resource;
- Contained **12.3 Mt of sulphate of potash (SOP)** and **243,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE)** from **120 million tonnes of sediments** defined from **surface to on average 5 metres depth** – significant expansion opportunity – sediment basin appears to be greater than **75 metres depth and may be as deep as 300 metres depth in some areas**
- Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (NI 43-101 compliant) of 120 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources grading **10.25% SOP** including 4.6% potassium (K) and 5.65% sulphate and 380 ppm lithium (Li) including **20Mt grading 880 ppm lithium (Li)** and **7Mt grading 1488 ppm lithium (Li)**
- Brine potential: 32 near surface holes at La Salada salar ranging from 4.5m – 26m depth – results: potassium peaked at **27,300 mg/l** with an average of **12,718 mg/l** and sulphate (SO4) peaked at **40,000mg/l** with an average of **16,594 mg/l averaging across all holes** – significant brine results to follow-up
- Deep basin large aquifer potential defined by a regional geophysics survey near Santa Clara salar: indications that the aquifer basin depth may be greater than 1,000 metres and estimated to start at 75m -100m depth – which also can be interpreted as the potential depth of the **SOP and lithium sediment basin**

AN EMERGING LITHIUM-POTASSIUM PROVINCE

Central Mexican Plateau

- An emerging potassium-lithium province
- Mineral rich brines from salty lagoons require intense volcanic activity, post volcanic activity that contributes to the mineralizing fluids, a hot dry climate with low humidity that allows strong evaporation and consequently high-grade mineral concentration.
- The Central Mexican Plateau satisfies these conditions similarly to what is seen in Nevada, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia
- Demand for potash fertilizer in Mexico has become a national priority as Mexico is completely dependent on imports for these commodities

VIEW OF LA SALADA SALAR

Work Timeline of the Salars of the Central Mexican Plateau

1652
Colonial Spanish produced salt from the brines in the region

1837
Began salt production by pumping brines to surface for evaporative concentration

1912
Salt production 50 tons per day with capacity "for double that"

1989
Mexican Geologic Survey (MGS) found Lithium in sediments up to **300 mg/L**

1992
MGS found Lithium in evaporation lagoons at Caliguey Salar ranging from **12,000 -21,000 mg/L**

2010–2012
Prior owner collected over 3,500 sediment samples from surface to 5m depths with up to **2,590 ppm Lithium & 11% Potassium**

2016
Lab studies completed suggests that the majority of Lithium is not held as smectite/hectorite

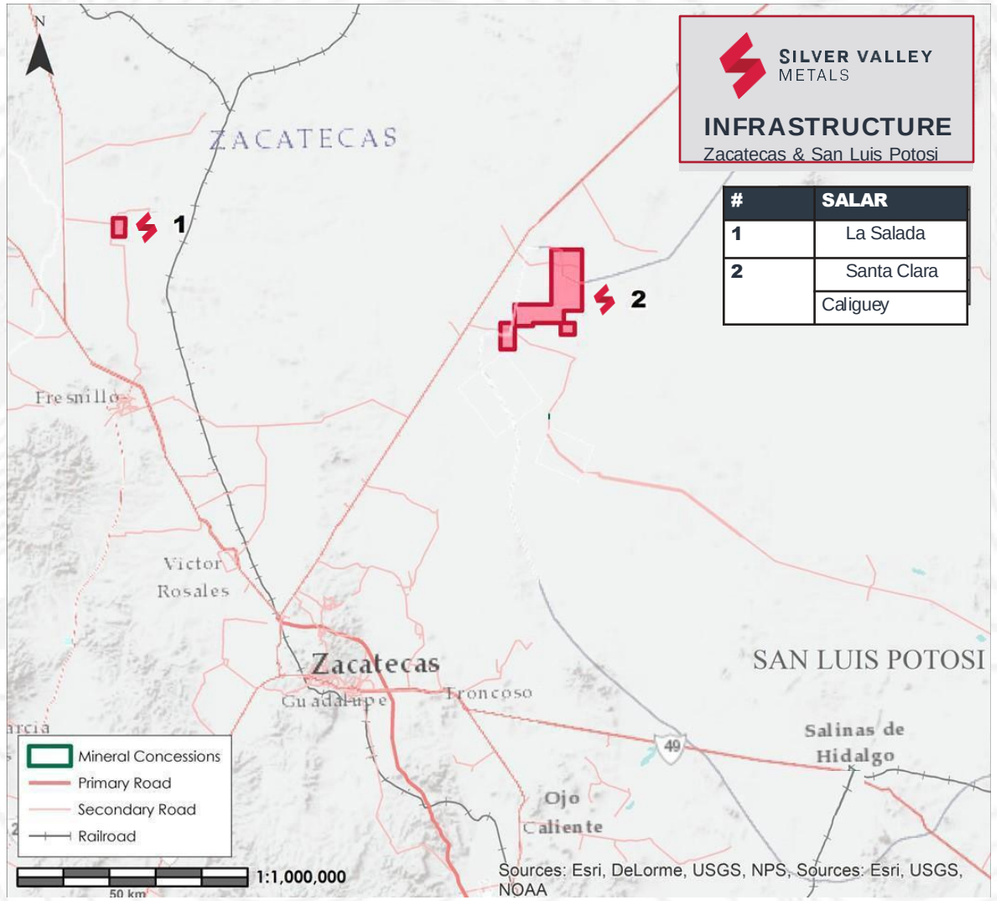
2017
Weak acid leach tests reveal up to 97% recovery of lithium from salar sediments. Drilling program at La Salada salar confirms sediment resources and **significant potassium in near-surface brines**

2019
First resource estimate published defining **12.3 Mt sulphate of potash** and **243,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate within 120Mt** Defined from surface to 5m depth – wide open for expansion

EXCELLENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE REGION

Location & Infrastructure

- Strategic land position in an emerging potassium-lithium province in the Central Mexican Plateau.
- Located near the city of Zacatecas, Mexico the company benefits from the presence of a thriving mining business
- There is an abundance of skilled labour, service suppliers, and equipment vendors available meaning no need to construct camps or any other residential infrastructure as the workforce is local to the Project.
- Zacatecas has an international airport, modern highways transecting the project areas, railway is located nearby, power is sufficient, there is an abundance of water, and easy access to ports on both the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean.



100% OWNED SOP - LITHIUM PROJECT IN MEXICO WITH NI 43-101 INFERRED RESOURCE

SOP BRINE POTENTIAL

- SRK, author of the NI – 43-101 compliant resource report states: “Sampling of water within drillholes has shown potential for a potassium-brine project, but this is yet to be tested through systematic exploration.” It is NOT included in the mineral resource estimate
- Brine potential at the project is considered high which could add significant value to the SOP and lithium sediment deposit(s) from future work programs
- Near surface brine samples were collected within 32 shallow auger holes returning high potassium and sulphate values; potassium peaked at **27,300 mg/l** with an average of **12,718 mg/l** and sulphate (SO4) peaked at **40,000mg/l** with an average of **16,594 mg/l - average from all holes**
  - For comparison purposes the potassium grade target for a **SOP Feasility study** located in Utah (Sevier Playa) is **2,240 mg/L**
- Auger hole depths ranged from 4.5 metres to 26 metres and full recharge in each of the holes was reported to take less than 24 hours.
- Deep basin large aquifer potential defined by a regional geophysics survey indicates that the aquifer basin depth may be greater than 1,000 metres and estimated to start between 75 metres to 100 metres depth

100% OWNED SOP - LITHIUM PROJECT IN MEXICO WITH NI 43-101 INFERRED RESOURCE

LITHIUM BRINE POTENTIAL

- Located at the Caliguey salar, the Mexico governments Mexican Geological Survey recorded sampling of fluid in the salar that returned values of **1.2% to 2.1% lithium (12,000 – 21,000 mg/l)** – follow up work is planned to prove these results

- XRD analysis from 10 representative sediment samples from each of the 3 salars suggests that most of the lithium is not held in hectorite / smectite clay – if bound in hectorite or smectite, it is more difficult and expensive to extract lithium

- Deep basin large aquifer potential defined by a regional geophysics survey indicates that the aquifer basin depth may be greater than 1,000 metres and estimated to start between 75 metre to 100 metre depth

Inferred resource defined from surface to 5 metres depth only - wide open for expansion at depth and laterally

Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate – Sediments Only

MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE				
SALAR	MINERAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	TONNES (MT)	K (%)	LI (PPM)
LA SALADA	Inferred	20	4.1	880
SANTA CLARA		85	4.8	264
CALIGUEY		15	4.3	373
TOTAL		120	4.6	380

LA SALADA SALAR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE				
SALAR	MINERAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	TONNES (MT)	K (%)	LI (PPM)
POTASSIUM	Inferred	11	5.3	518
HIGH LITHIUM		7	2.5	1,488
LOW LITHIUM		2	2.3	782
TOTAL		20	4.1	880

- 120 million tonnes (Mt) of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 4.6% potassium (K) and 380 ppm lithium (Li)
- A continuous high-lithium portion of La Salada salar containing 7Mt grading 1,490 ppm within a total 20Mt grading 4.1% potassium (K) and 880 ppm lithium (Li)
- A contained 12.3Mt of Sulfate of Potash (SOP) and 243,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) within 120 million tonnes
- **Sediment sampling is restricted to 5 metre depths in most areas; excellent exploration potential to increase the Mineral Resource at depth and by extending the sampling to the edge of the salar basins where sampling has not taken place**

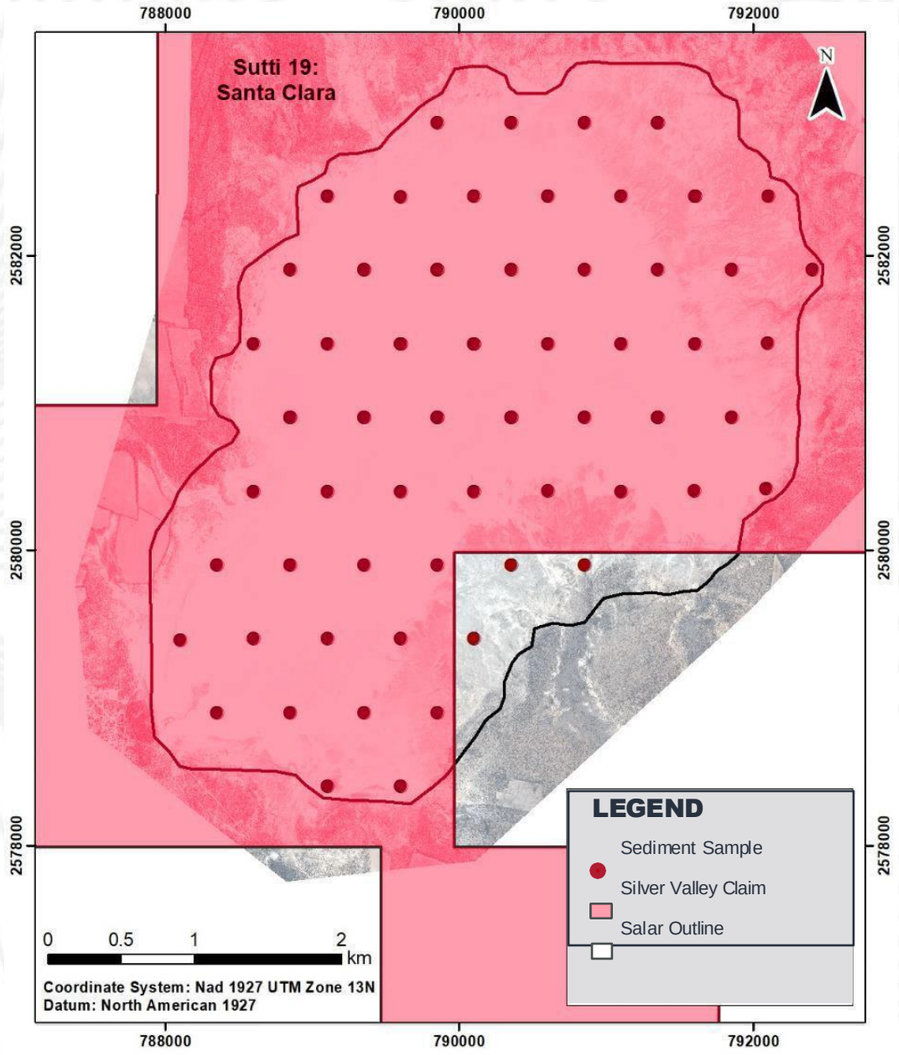
La Salada separate statement is provided to demonstrate the different grades within the three modelled domains (high-potassium, high-lithium and low-lithium) to highlight the potential to mine a higher-lithium product at La Salada.

NOTES: Mr. Martin Pittuck, CEng, MIMMM, FGS, is responsible for this Mineral Resource statement and is an "independent qualified person" as such term is defined in NI 43-101. Mineral Resource is reported above breakeven value of USD 37/t; calculated using potassium and lithium grades, recoveries, operating costs and selling prices on a block-by-block basis. Mineral Resource is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit surface mining. Mining Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The statement uses the terminology, definitions and guidelines given in the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) as required by NI 43-101. Effective date 17 December 2018. MRE is reported on 100%basis. Tonnes are reported in metric units.

MOST PROSPECTIVE SALAR IN THE PORTFOLIO

Santa Clara Salar

- High priority for sediment exploration and deep basin target drilling for SOP and Lithium brine; also targeting shallower brine within the sediment basin.
- Size: 2,490 hectares, Scale: ~5 km x 3 km
- Strong potassium grades reported in 848 sediment samples at Santa Clara ranging in grade from 1.25% - 6.61%, averaging ~4.80%
- Sediment sampling is restricted to 5 metre depths in most areas; excellent exploration potential to increase the Inferred Sediment Mineral Resource at depth and by extending the sampling to the edge of the salar basin where there is no sampling



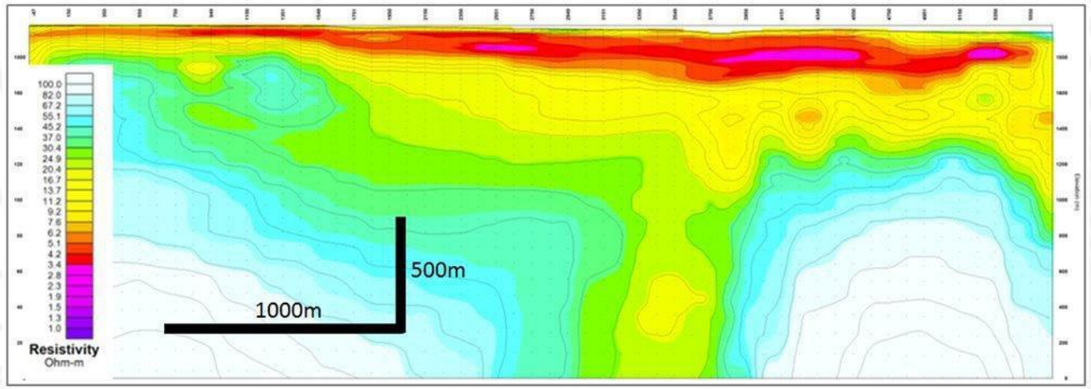
DEEP BASIN BRINE AQUIFER POTENTIAL

Santa Clara Salar

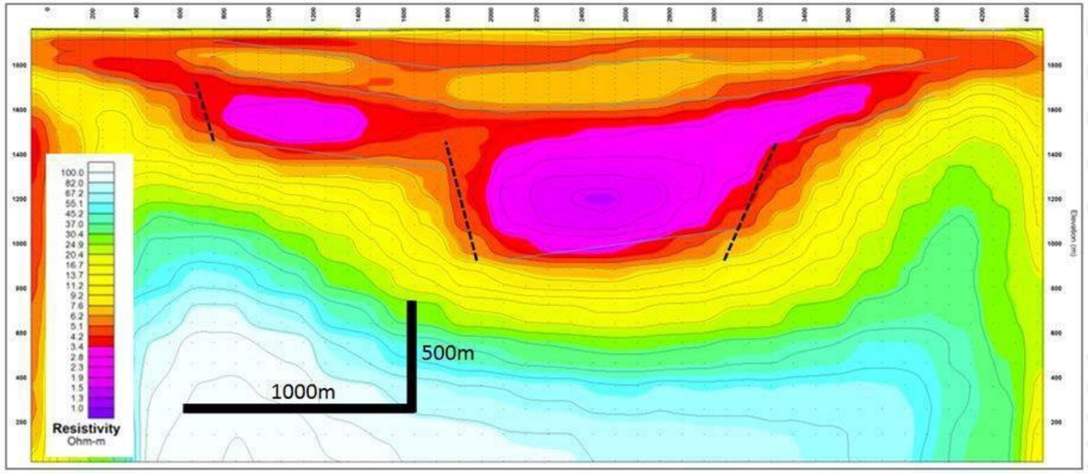
- Geophysics completed on neighboring salars approximately 10 km's from Santa Clara indicates strongly conductive anomalies with the potential to host a deep basin aquifer with potential SOP and lithium brine production

- Santa Clara salar is the largest salar in the district and hypothesized that it may be the centre point of a regional basin

- Geophysics results indicate basin depths of 100m to 1,000m which is analogous to similar producing brine aquifers at Clayton Valley, Nevada



MAGNETOTELLURICS PROFILE, SAN VICENTE-SAN JUAN SALAR (EAST OF SANTA CLARA)

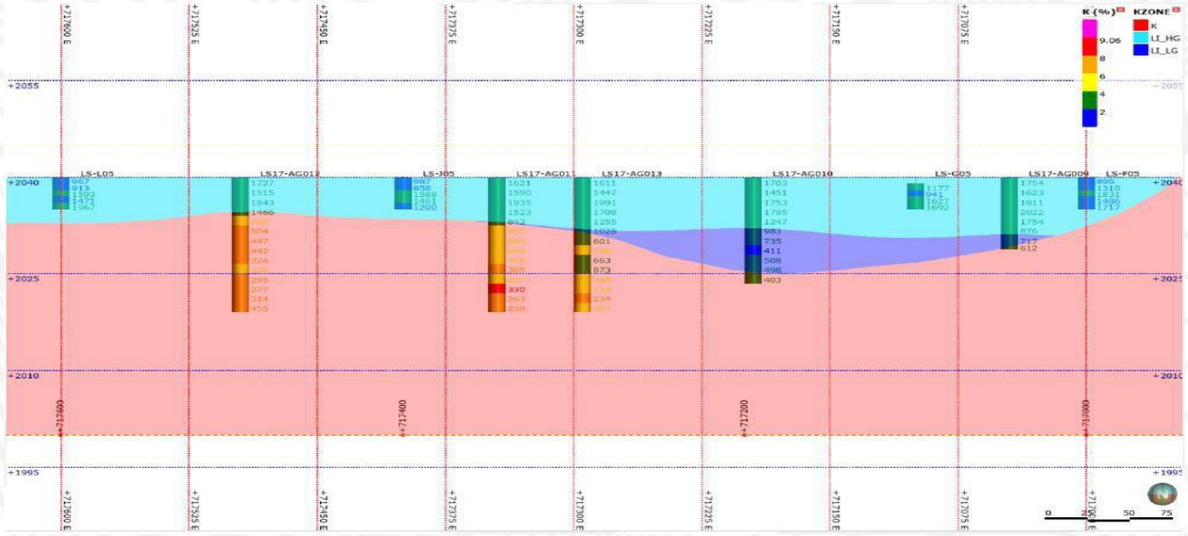


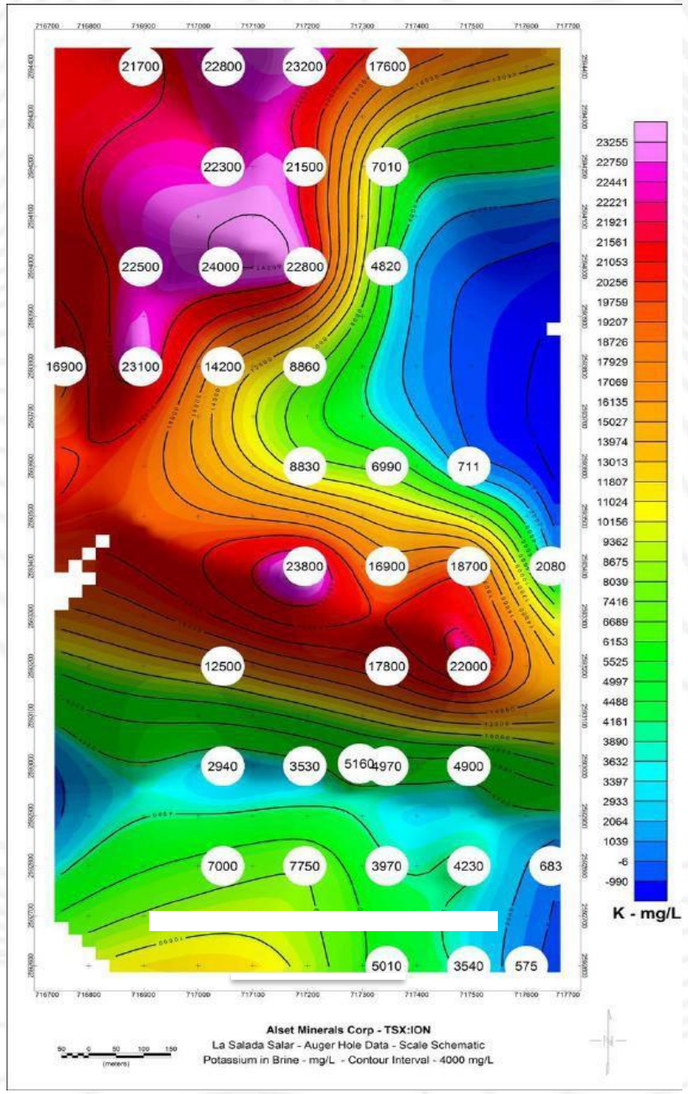
MAGNETOTELLURICS PROFILE, ILLESCAS SALAR (SOUTH OF SANTA CLARA)

SOP EXPLORATION POTENTIAL IN BRINE – PRELIMINARY POTASSIUM GRADE IS SIGNIFICANT

La Salada Salar

- 32 auger holes completed ranging in depth from 4.5m – 26m for sediment and near-surface brine sampling
- One diamond drill hole was completed in the program ending in limestone at 53.15 metres
- A perforated PVC casing was placed throughout the entire length of the holes to monitor and sample brine horizons intersected during drilling. The conductivity of the water measured high on site, which could be indicative of the presence of brine.
- Potassium in water peaked at 27,300 mg/l with an average of 12,718 mg/l and sulfate (SO4) peaked at 40,000mg/l with an average of 16,594 mg/l over all 32 holes – to compare: a recent SOP feasibility study for a mine in Utah targets SOP brine grade at 2,240 mg/L

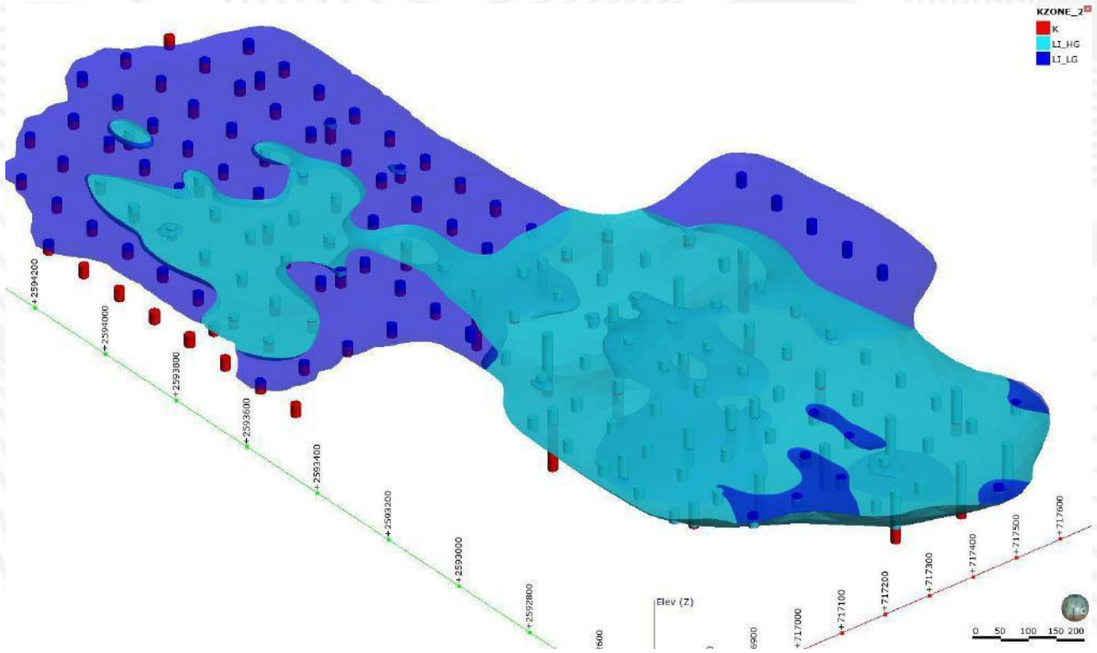


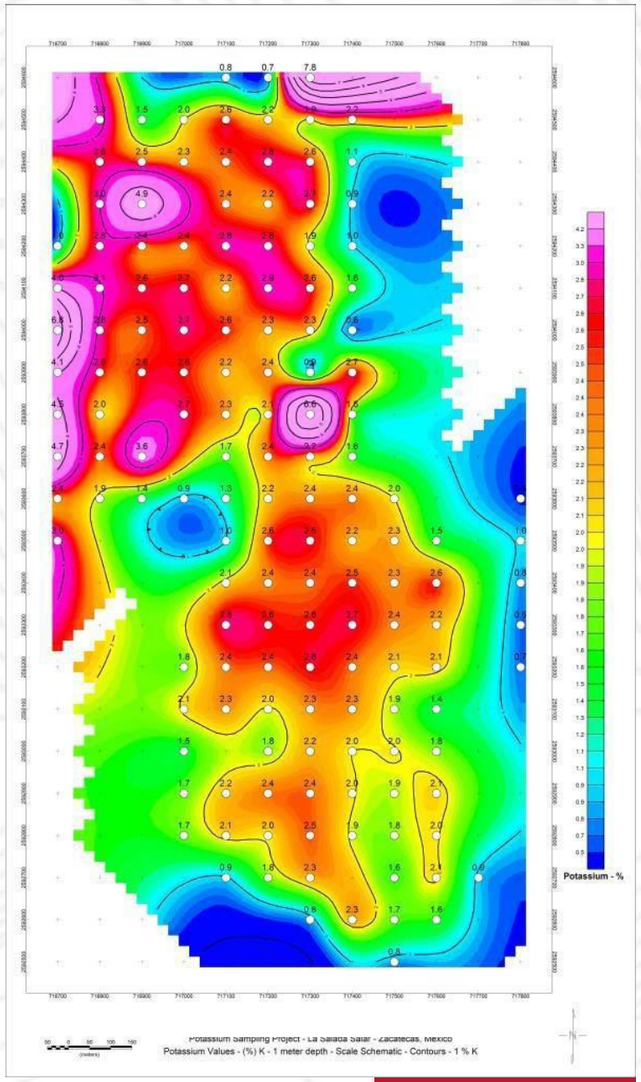


EXPLORATION POTENTIAL IN THE SEDIMENTS – A CONTINUOUS HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM SECTOR DEFINED AND OPEN FOR EXPANSION

La Salada Salar - Sediments

- Continuous high lithium portion at La Salada salar containing 7Mt @ 1,488 ppm; remains wide open at depth beyond the first 5 metres tested
- XRD analysis on representative samples from the salar suggests the majority of lithium is not held In hectorite / smectite clay
- 20 Mt averaging 4.10% potassium (K) and 880ppm lithium (Li); approximately **10% SOP**
- Sediment sampling on 100m x 100m grid, 151 excavated pits to 5m with each meter channel sampled (711 samples)

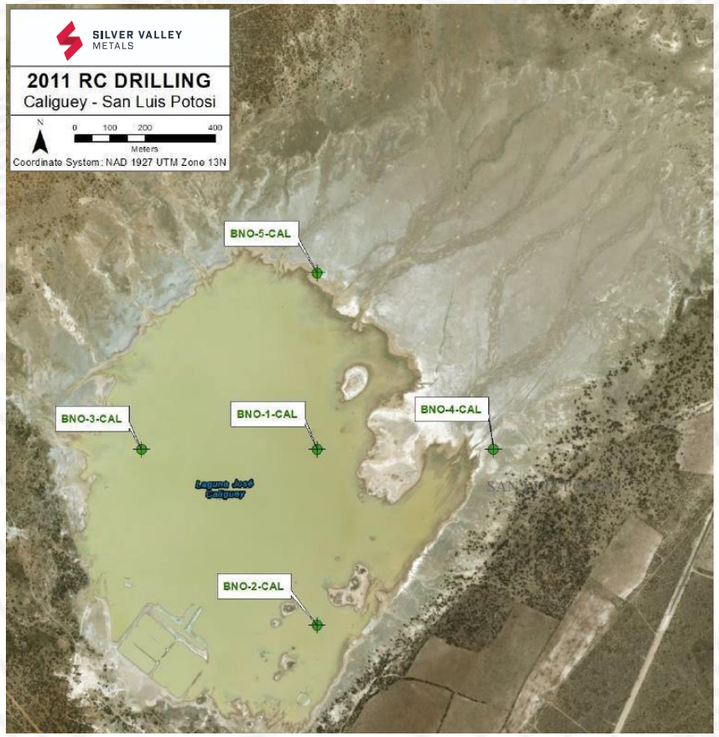


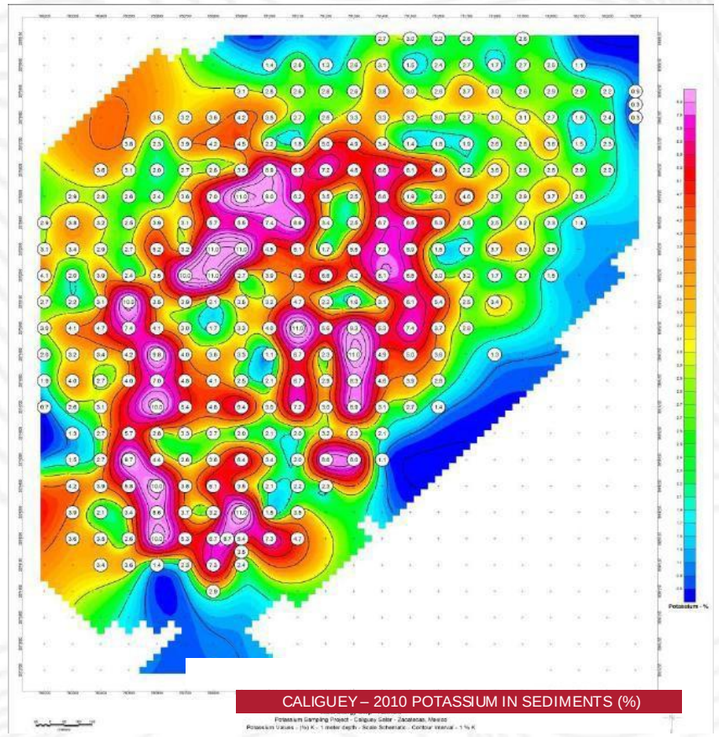


SEDIMENTS AND BRINE

Caliguey Salar

- Historic sampling by the Mexican Geological Survey (MGS) in 1992
- Brine from 20m wells pumped to the surface and concentrated by evaporation yielded lithium results of **1.2 – 2.1% (12,000 – 21,000 mg/l)** – results from MGS
- Sediment samples ranged from 200 – 1,500 ppm lithium
- Historic sediment sampling in 2010 on 100m x 100m grid, 300 excavated pits to 5m with each meter channel sampled (1,512 samples)
- Potassium average of 4.30%, lithium average of 373ppm
- Historic RC drill program of 5 holes in 2010 ranging in depths of 34 to 60 meters, salar basement was not intersected





SOP IS AN ESSENTIAL FERTILIZER FOR HIGH VALUE CROPS

About SOP

Sulphate of Potash (SOP)

- SOP is a fertilizer product used in the production of high-value, chloride intolerant sensitive crops (fruits, vegetables and tree nuts)
- Also known as K_2SO_4
- Increases yields, fights disease, and significantly improves the flavor, colour and longevity of the crop
- Contains abundant sulfur, a beneficial secondary nutrient for healthy plant growth
- Soluble SOP can be delivered directly to plants and sells at a significant premium to standard and granular SOP

Muriate of Potash (MOP)

- Standard source of potassium
- Also known as KCl
- Contains chloride (no nutrient value), which can be harmful to the point of killing crops through toxicity. Chloride can leach into groundwater or build up in arid soil conditions, impacting yields and crop quality
- MOP is applied to low-value, chloride-tolerant crops (rice, corn, maize, wheat, etc.)
- Price averages less than half of SOP

(1) **SOURCE:** PUBLIC DISCLOSURE, CRU GROUP, ARGUS MEDIA GROUP.

(2) **SOURCE:** CRU GROUP.

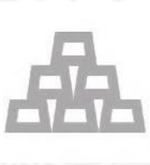
(3) **SOURCE:** 2020 SUPPLY AGREEMENT BETWEEN BPC AND CHINA CONSORTIUM.

100%-OWNED LITHIUM-POTASSIUM PROJECT IN MEXICO WITH NI 43-101 INFERRED RESOURCE

Snapshot

Exploration Potential

Experienced Local Management Team



Size & Scale Potential

Current NI 43-101 Resource

Dual High Value Commodities As Co-Products

Deep Basin Aquifer Brine Potential

100% Ownership

Mining-Friendly State in Mexico

Large Land Position

Exposure to SOP & Lithium

Capital Structure

SHARE STRUCTURE	
Common Shares (Basic)	57,872,306
Options (avg. $0.20)	3,140,000
Total Shares (Fully Diluted)	61,012,306

Board of Directors and Management

Brandon Rook, B.Sc, B.A.

CEO, DIRECTOR

Mr. Rook has over 25 years of diversified business experience working as a geologist, advisor to numerous publicly listed companies as well as a CEO, President, and Director of several TSX-V listed companies. Mr. Rook has been involved in raising over $100 million dollars to date. As a geologist and executive, he has worked with and led teams that have had significant discoveries in gold, copper, oil, natural gas, and diamonds.

Darrell Podowski, LLB, B.Sc

DIRECTOR

Mr. Podowski has over 28 years of international experience in the mining industry and is highly regarded as one of the top mining lawyers globally. Darrell was previously in-house corporate counsel to Teck Resources Limited and is currently one of the key M&A lawyers for Antofagasta Minerals SA and Freeport-McMoRan Inc. for each of their respective worldwide project acquisitions and exploration projects. He currently is a partner with the national law firm Cassels Brock & Blackwell LLP, and previous to that, he was a lawyer at a number of other major law firms, including one off-shore. Darrell has acted for numerous junior, mid-level and senior mining companies during his legal career. Prior to his legal career, he was an oil and gas exploration geophysicist with Amoco Canada Petroleum Company.

Miroslav Reba, B.A., LLB

DIRECTOR

Mr. Miroslav (Miro) Reba is a partner and co-founder of Tectonic Advisory Partners, which was established in 2012 in New York City, USA. Mr. Reba is a mining finance specialist and has spent over 20 years developing a clientele base through numerous volatile market cycles of the metals market while delivering successful strategic and corporate financing objectives. Mr. Reba has been involved in and/or responsible for raising more than half a billion dollars to date. Prior to Tectonic Advisory Partners, Miro helped build a thriving mining finance practice for five years at Rodman Renshaw, a New York-based investment bank. Mr. Reba holds an international law degree from the University of Durham, UK, and earned his undergraduate degree from the University of London, UK.

Timothy Mosey, B.Sc, M.Sc.

DIRECTOR

Mr. Mosey has over 30 years of experience in the mining industry, previously in the private equity investment space at Resource Capital Funds (RCF) and Traxys. As the managing director of the Traxys projects investment fund, Mr. Mosey was directly responsible for the investment and management of projects globally. In a career focused on technical due diligence and project finance, Mr. Mosey has reviewed projects globally encompassing precious, base and minor metals to ferro alloys, rare earths, industrial minerals, coal and uranium. Mr. Mosey holds a Bachelor of Science degree in geological engineering from South Dakota School of Mines and a Master of Science degree in mining engineering from the Colorado School of Mines.

Dale Moore, B.Sc, P.Geo

EXPLORATION DIRECTOR

Mr. Moore has been involved in multiple successful projects in the Silver Valley over the past 13 years. He assisted with the planning and execution of Americas Gold and Silver's Galena GIP project (10 km's from Ranger-Page), which added over 100 million silver equivalent ounces over a two-year period. Other recent successes, all located in the vicinity of the Ranger-Page project include developing an updated Leapfrog model for Idaho Strategics' Golden Chest deposit. Dale and his team developed modern geologic models of the Gold Hunter Deposit, and the Galena Complex, all of which assisted with the addition of near mine resources and or extensions of known mineralization. Additional projects in the Silver Valley include the Star, Coeur, Caladay, and Sunshine mines. Mr. Moore has assisted Hecla's corporate development team with technical due diligence related to M&A targets, and with negotiations related to the acquisition of Rock Creek and Montinor projects, a large silver-copper resource in northwest Montana.

Dong Shim, CPA, CA, CPA (ILLINOIS)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Shim has led a successful accounting and finance career in both the US and Canada. He brings a wealth of knowledge to the team with his expertise in auditing publicly- traded junior mining companies and high-tech industries. He is a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia and a Certified Public Accountant registered in the State of Illinois, United States. He is also an audit partner on numerous audit engagements for various publicly traded companies. Mr. Shim also assisted various start-up companies in achieving public listings on the TSX Venture Exchange, Canadian Securities Exchange and the OTC Market.

Gilberto Zapata Castaneda, MBA

COUNTRY MANAGER

Mr. Castaneda is an entrepreneur and mining executive from Zacatecas, Mexico. His work history includes participation with numerous mining ventures throughout the district and ownership of small businesses. Mr. Castaneda's responsibilities at Silver Valley Metals include business development for the company. Mr. Castaneda has provided invaluable assistance and continues to play a key role in project development. Mr. Castaneda is a graduate of Tecnologico de Monterrey and the Thunderbird School of Global Management. Mr. Castaneda resides in Zacatecas, Mexico.

Jose de Jesus Parga

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Mr. Parga is a renowned Mexican geologist (National Award in Geology, 2005, by AIMMGM). For the past nine years, he has worked on potassium-lithium projects in central Mexico, including Silver Valley's concessions. In addition to exploration geology duties, he managed relations with the government institutions and the rural communities. Mr. Parga has been very active with the project, helping enormously with the Company's due diligence work and continued evaluation of the properties.

CONTACT US

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