The Claudia Silver – Gold Project

Report Date: September 30, 2025
Effective Date: May 8, 2025

Prepared on behalf of:
Pacifica Silver Corp.

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Frontispiece (cover page photograph): Near-vertical quartz cropping out in the southern part of the Lizeth zone.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Jesus Velador, PhD, MMSA QP prepared this Technical Report on the Claudia silver-gold project (the Property, the Project or the Claudia Project), on behalf of Pacifica Silver Corp. (Pacifica or the Company), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, with corporate offices at Suite 1000 – 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure to provide a technical summary of the project in support of Pacifica's corporate filings under Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA).

Roberto Resources Inc., incorporated in British Columbia on March 19, 2019, and on July 18, 2025 changed its name to Pacifica Silver Corp., and completed the acquisition of Cielo Azul Resources, S.A. de C.V. (Cielo Azul) from Durango Gold Corp., a privately held company based in Reno, Nevada, USA, to acquire the Claudia Project and mining concessions held by Cielo Azul. The Claudia Project is considered an early-stage exploration project.

Mr. Velador visited the Claudia silver-gold project on two occasions during 2023 and 2025. His most recent personal inspection of the property took place on May 7 and 8, 2025. He is responsible for the preparation of sections 1 – 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 5 - 29 of the Technical Report. The author is independent of Pacifica, its subsidiaries, and the Claudia Project. The Effective Date of this technical report is May 8, 2025.

1.2 Access and Location

The Claudia Project is located approximately 145 km northwest of the city of Durango and 15 km northwest of the town of Santiago Papasquiaro in Durango, Mexico. Access to the project is typically from the city of Durango via paved highways MEX 45 and MEX 23 for approximately 150 km north and west to the city of Santiago Papasquiaro, then another 10 km north on highway MEX 23 to the junction with the paved, two-lane highway MEX 36. Proceeding west on MEX 36, the Claudia Project is transected by highway MEX 36 and accessed via a network of improved, but unpaved roads that intersect MEX 36 approximately 13 km west of the junction with MEX 23. The northern part of the property is accessible along 3.1 km of unpaved roads from highway MEX 23, turning west from MEX 23 approximately 19.5 km north of Santiago Papasquiaro.

1.3 Property Description and Ownership

The property consists of 36 contiguous titled mining concessions and one application that total 11,876.4 hectares and is located in the El Papantón mining district in Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, Mexico, approximately 145 km northwest of the city of Durango. The Project is centered on the geographic coordinates 25.09° of latitude and 105.564° of longitude on map sheet G13-C48. The concessions are registered with the Direccíon General de Minas (DGM) and are in good standing to the best of the author's knowledge.

There are no environmental liabilities within the Claudia Project known to the author. In 2021, renewable five-year and two-year surface access agreements were executed with the El Cazadero and Herreras y Pascuales communities, respectively, to conduct exploration activities including drilling and trenching

within the corresponding areas of the property. In August 2024, Durango entered into a second and new four-year renewable agreement with El Cazadero. An Informe Preventivo permitting 146 drill sites with minimal surface disturbance, suitable for track-mounted or man-portable type diamond-core drills, was approved by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) on August 30, 2021, and is in effect for five years from that date.

The author of this report relies on the information provided by the Company, as he is not qualified to provide legal or professional opinions on the good standing of the mining concessions, land agreements and environmental permits.

1.4 History

There are no records of when mineralization was discovered on the property. However, the project encompasses most of the historic El Papantón mining district where at least nine small mines with no known records of production to Pacifica were in production throughout the 20th century. Compania Minera San Gregorio (San Gregorio), operated a 50 tonne-per-day mill in the 1960s, exploiting mineralization from the Aguilareña, Mark Twain and Santa Teresa veins. In 1980, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (CRM) rehabilitated portions of the Tres Reyes workings and carried out underground mapping and sampling under a contract with Maria del Carmen Cerrillo Enriquez who owned the Claudia concessions at that time. Later on, Grupo Gaytan, S.A. de C.V. of Torreon, Coahuila, gained control of the mine and optioned it to BP Minerals and Peñoles in the late 1980s, but no significant work was completed by these companies.

Compania Minera Bacis, S.A. de C.V. (Bacis) optioned the property in 1991 and drilled 33 diamond-core holes totaling approximately 4,346 m in 1994 but some of the data has been lost. Thereafter, Bacis acquired the property and completed 3,057 m of drifts, raises and the 94-m Aguilareña shaft. They also completed a mineral reserves and mineral resources estimate for the Aguilareña area using sampling information from underground developments, and underground and surface diamond drilling. Table 1.1 shows the estimates completed by Bacis.

Table 1-1 Historical Reserves and Resources Estimates, 1994
(from Christopher, 2005)

RESERVE* CATEGORY	TONNES	GRADE (g/tonne)		CONTENTS (oz)	
		Ag	Au	Ag	Au
Proven	68,863	205	3.94	453,920	8,724
Probable	56,273	195	3.64	352,837	6,586
Broken	4,920	153	2.80	24,205	443
Total Reserves	130,056	199	3.77	830,073	15,753
Potential Mineralization**	12,420,540	193	3.80		

*Christopher (2005): * Silver and Gold prices of US $5.10/oz and US $285/oz, respectively, were used for the estimates prepared by Bacis.*
*** Represents 40% of vein material modeled by Bacis over a projected 300-350m vertical extent that may involve little or no sampling.*

The above mineral reserves and mineral resources are treated by Pacifica as historical estimates only, as the information relied upon by Bacis cannot be verified or is not existent and such estimates and the

categories used do not comply with current NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for mineral projects and CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The author of this report cautions the reader that these estimates are not current and should not be relied upon.

Capstone Mining Corp. (Capstone) optioned the Claudia Project from Bacis in January 2004 and subsequently ownership was transferred from Bacis to Silverstone S.A. de C.V., a Mexican subsidiary of Capstone, under the terms of a restated option agreement dated November 30, 2005. Capstone and Silverstone carried out significant surface mapping and geochemical sampling and drilling between 2004 and 2007. Silverstone drilled 10 diamond holes in 2007 in the Aguilareña area for a total of 1,945m, but only partial records of the sample and assay data sets have been recovered.

In June 2009, Silverstone was purchased by Silver Wheaton Corp. Late in 2009, Silver Wheaton sold Silverstone to a group of private Mexican investors. Silverstone assigned the ownership of the Claudia Project to Cielo Azul in January of 2021. Durango Gold entered into a partnership and earn-in agreement with Cielo Azul in February of 2021 and later purchased Cielo Azul from Silverstone for 100% ownership of the Claudia Project. Exploration work conducted by Durango Gold commenced in March of 2021, and consisted of mapping, rock sampling and drilling totaling 7,915.9 m in 36 diamond drill-holes (of which 34 holes were drilled to target depth and two holes were abandoned before reaching target depth).

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Claudia Project is situated in the eastern part of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) geologic province in close proximity to the regional San Luis – Tepehuanes fault system and the transition between the Basin-and-Range and Mesa Central provinces of Mexico. The property is centered on a northwest-elongate erosional window into andesite, andesitic volcanic breccia and interbedded rhyolite tuffs, which are overlain and surrounded by rhyolite breccias and variably welded rhyolite ash-flow tuffs.

Silver-gold mineralization at the Claudia Project is found in a northwest-southeast-trending, 10-km-long-by-up-to-2.5-km-wide array of sub-parallel to anastomosing epithermal quartz veins, sheeted-veins, hydrothermal breccias and stockwork zones. Mineralized veins mainly vary from approximately 0.2 m to 3.5 m in width, with wider zones of vein-stockwork developing near vein intersections. Widths of 0.5 m to 15 m have been reported for the Aguilareña vein and widths of 1.0 m to 15.0 m have been reported for the Guadalupana and Santiaguera veins as well. Locally, the veins and associated quartz-cemented vein breccia reach estimated true widths of as much as 40 m but are mainly in the range of 1 to 10 m in width. The Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and associated splays dip mainly 60° to 75° to the east. The Guadalupana vein dips to the west at 60° to 75°. At the Lizeth prospect, there are closely spaced and sheeted quartz veins that together form a 250-m-wide mineralized zone.

The gangue mineralogy of the veins consists mainly of banded quartz with small amounts of calcite, adularia and minor chlorite. Where unoxidized and mineralized, the veins contain small quantities of pyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite and traces of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, argentite, electrum, native silver and native gold.

1.6 Exploration

Prior to 2002, the CRM (now SGM) collected channel samples in various underground workings with assays spanning a range of gold grades from approximately 0.3 to 10 g/t, and silver grades generally in the range of approximately 10 to 350 g/t. The highest-grade sample was taken from the Aguilareña vein with 31.5 g/t Au and 1,159 g/t Ag over a width of 0.7 m. Incomplete records for underground samples collected by Bacis from the uppermost level of the Aguilareña workings include 61 samples with gold assays of 5.0 g/t to a maximum of 147 g/t. Twenty-four samples having width greater than 0.60 m contained gold grades >10 g/t with a maximum of 147 g/t. The recovered sample results average 2.28 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag with an average Ag:Au ratio of 63:1 for samples with ≥0.5 g/t Au. Nothing is known about the laboratory or the quality assurance/ quality control procedures used by Bacis for the underground samples, or the accuracy of the results, and no data verification is feasible as of the date of this report.

Available records indicate a total of 6,292 m were drilled in 77 diamond drill-holes by Bacis (30 holes in 1994) and Silverstone (10 holes in 2007). This drilling has tested only a small fraction of the Claudia vein system. Most of the drilling was concentrated along a portion of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein, with much less drilling of segments of the Guadalupana vein.

The best results of the 1994 drilling included 1.6 m of 5.25 g/t Au and 246 g/t Ag from the Guadalupana vein, and 3.6 m of 11.62 g/t Au and 62 g/t Ag reportedly intersected in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein, as well as 1.4 m of 5.65 g/t Au and 490 g/t Ag also from the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein. The true thickness of those intercepts is unknown. The 1994 results were disclosed by Capstone and Silverstone in a 2005 Technical Report (Christopher, 2005) but could not be verified by the author because the supporting assay and sample information is not available. The best results from Silverstone's 2007 drilling included three holes that intersected the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein with grades of ≥2.0 g/t Au; the maximum gold grade was 3.87 g/t. The true thickness of mineralization was not reported. There has been no drilling at the Lizeth zone.

Prior to commencing drilling, Durango Gold personnel collected and analyzed a total of 840 primarily channel and rock-chip samples from surface exposures of mainly the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes veins and Guadalupana veins and vein-cemented breccias. Selected highest-grade gold-silver intervals from surface channel sampling in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes area have been: 30.2 g/t Au and 166 g/t Ag over 1.1 m, within 7.2 m at an average of 5.36 g/t Au and 55.4 g/t Ag; and 10.02 g/t Au with 284 g/t Ag over 1.5 m within 3.0 m at an average of 5.77 g/t Au and 156 g/t Ag. Longer intervals include 9.0 m at an average of 1.30 g/t Au and 54.7 g/t Ag, including 1.5 m at 4.36 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag.

In 2021, Durango Gold drilled a total of 7,915.9 m in 36 core holes testing portions of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana veins over a strike length of approximately 1.9 km. The 2021 drilling demonstrated that the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein system continues down-dip to at least 70 m below the deepest level of the historical Aguilareña workings and extends laterally in the subsurface to the north and south of the Aguilareña shaft for a minimum of 600 m to the north and at least 800 m to the south. The Aguilareña vein is mineralized with grade-thicknesses of greater than or equal to 1.0 g/t m AuEq80 in 13 of the 17 holes completed to test this vein. The best drill results were in hole 21CLAU011D, which intersected 47.35 m with an average of 1.48 g/t Au and 43 g/t Ag (2.02 g/t m AuEq80) from 122.55 m to 169.90 m. This interval includes 4.05 m at an average of 10.54 g/t Au and 317 g/t Ag (14.50 g/t m AuEq80) from 158.75 to 162.80 m, which in turn includes 1.10m with 20.80 g/t Au and 557 g/t Ag. Hole 21CLAU011D is notable for being located 600 m north of the Aguilareña shaft. Approximately 800 m south of the Aguilareña shaft, hole 21CLAU034D intersected a mineralized zone of stockwork to spaced veinlets south of the Tres Reyes workings with 2.66 g/t m AuEq80 over 10.75 m that included 0.55 m

with 24.00 g/t Au and 35 g/t Ag. True widths are estimated to be about 80% to 90% of the reported intervals. The Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein system remains open to the north, south and at depth.

Two of the Durango Gold holes tested shallow depths of Veta Central, an east-dipping vein that had not been drilled by Silverstone or Bacis. Both holes returned significant values. The southern of these, 21CLAU031D, intersected 6.05 m at an average grade of 2.40 g/t m AuEq80, including 1.0 m of 5.47 g/t m AuEq80. The Veta Central vein remains open to the south and at depth.

Holes drilled to test the Guadalupana vein intersected narrower vein intervals and lower grades of gold-silver mineralization compared to surface exposures, but six of these holes returned at least 1.0 g/t AuEq80 over 1.0 m or more. Many of the Guadalupana holes intersected a fault in the hanging wall near the down-dip projection of the vein and only narrow intervals of vein-breccia and gouge with fragments of quartz veins, suggesting the vein is partly cut out down-dip by post mineral faults. However, the Guadalupana vein remains open for more than a kilometer to the north and at least 500 m to the south where it has not been tested by drilling.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Claudia Project is centered on a northwest-southeast-trending array of low-sulfidation epithermal fissure veins. This vein array has lateral extents of approximately 10 km in length and as much as 2.5 km in width, but the northern limit of the veins has not been fully delineated and the array could be significantly longer. At least five or six of the subparallel and branching veins have been exploited on a small scale. Silver and gold mineralization is locally present with significant grades. Only a small fraction of the vein system has been explored with historical mine workings and less than 10% has been tested with drilling.

The 2021 drilling results support the concept that a significant silver-gold deposit may be discovered within the property and further drilling is justified. It is the author's opinion that the Claudia Project is a property of merit that warrants significant exploration investment. The author recommends a $4.3 million program of surface mapping, geochemical sampling, IP/Resistivity survey and core drilling as proposed in Table 1.2. A total of 20,000 m of core drilling is included in the proposed Phase I exploration program. The drilling should be focused on: (1) expanding and establishing continuity of the previously drilled higher-grade intervals in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes area as a step toward defining silver-gold resources; and (2) discovering new zones of high-grade mineralization in other portions of the vein array not yet tested by drilling. The author recommends further core drilling between and down-dip from the Bacis and 2021 Durango Gold holes to begin establishing a drill data set that could be used for an eventual resource delineation in the future.

The Lizeth and Guadalupana North areas are of particular interest due to the widths of these zones which may offer the possibility of bulk-mineable mineralization. A larger Phase 2 exploration program of approximately $7.5 million should be considered, contingent on positive results from the Phase 1 drilling and surface work.

Table 1-2 Pacifica Silver Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Estimated Cost (USD)
Project Geology, Mapping, DH Planning	$350,000
Surface Sampling and Assays	$100,000
Salvage, Inventory, Re-Log Core	$20,000
Geophysics (IP/RES Survey of 20 line km)	$100,000
Drilling (20,000 m @ $125/m)	$2,500,000
Drill Core Cutting & Sampling Labor (12 months)	$60,000
Drilling Assays (10,000 m @ $50/m)	$500,000
Tools and Field Supplies, PPE, core boxes, blades	$100,000
Detailed Topography (LiDAR) Survey	$100,000
Drilling Supervision and Rig Geology	$75,000
Water, Pumps, Storage, Haulage	$75,000
Rehabilitation, Mapping, Sampling of Aguilareña UG Workings	$150,000
Permitting and Surface Rights for Drilling	$100,000
Vehicle Expenses	$20,000
Transportation and Travel Expenses	$50,000
Total Proposed:	***$4,300,000***

The author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect reliability or confidence in the exploration information, other than those discussed later in this report.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects for the Claudia silver-gold project at the request of Pacifica Silver Corp. (Pacifica), a Canadian company with a corporate office at Suite 1000 – 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

In July 2025, Pacifica purchased Cielo Azul Resources, S.A. de C.V. (Cielo Azul) from Durango Gold Corp., (Durango Gold) to acquire the Claudia Project and mining concessions held by Cielo Azul. Durango Gold is a privately held company based in Reno, Nevada, USA. The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Claudia silver-gold project in support of Pacifica's corporate filings under Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The primary sources of information for this Technical Report are data provided by Pacifica, a technical report prepared by Steven I. Weiss in 2018 and other information collected by the author during the site visits in April 2023 and May 2025. The author has reviewed and analyzed data and other reports provided by Pacifica during the site visit or transferred by electronic means.

The following categories of information have been provided to the author by Pacifica and Durango Gold:

- Electronic copies of documents, reports, maps and tables that Durango Gold obtained from Silverstone concerning concession boundaries, property history, geology, surface geochemical data, underground sample maps and assays, and historical drilling;
- Electronic copies of documents, reports, maps and tables provided by Durango Gold with the results of geological mapping, and sampling carried out by Durango Gold, and geochemical assaying done by SGS in March 2021 through the Effective Date of this report; and
- Electronic copies of maps, photographs, drilling data tables, and laboratory assay reports and certificates from ALS for the 2021 drilling samples.

The Qualified Person has taken all appropriate steps, in his professional judgment, to ensure that the work, information, or advice from the above noted information and companies is sound. The uncertainties and lack of verification of the Bacis drilling and underground sampling data have been disclosed in Section 6.2, Section 6.4, Section 6.5, Section 10.1, Section 11.1, and Section 11.3, as well as issues with the QA/QC standards used for the Silverstone drilling as disclosed in Section 11.3.1.

In addition, the Qualified Person has fully relied on Todd Anthony, CEO of Pacifica; and Fernando Berdegué de Cima, President of Pacifica, to provide complete information concerning the pertinent legal status of Pacifica and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertains to the Claudia Project. For Section 4.4 and Section 4.5, which pertain to environmental permits and liabilities, the author has relied upon information provided by Mr. Berdegué de Cima from a document dated September 14, 2025.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The Claudia Project is located in the historic El Papantón mining district, in the municipality of Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, Mexico. The most recent production from the project occurred in the 1980s with small-scale underground mining from the Aguilareña vein. There has been one prior NI 43-101 technical report on the Claudia Project prepared for Capstone Mining Corp. (Capstone) and Silverstone Resources Corp. (Silverstone Resources) by Christopher (2005). A later, unpublished technical report (Weiss, 2018) was prepared for the Claudia Project by Mine Development Associates (MDA). In early 2021, Durango Gold entered into a joint venture agreement with Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. (Silverstone), a private Mexican company, to form Cielo Azul. Silverstone held 100% ownership of 36 concessions that comprised the Claudia Project at that time and transferred ownership of these concessions to Cielo Azul. Durango Gold subsequently staked another contiguous concession and entered into a purchase agreement with Silverstone to terminate the joint venture and acquire 100% ownership of Cielo Azul and the Claudia Project.

This report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the author of this report is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 definitions and is employed as Vice President of Exploration for Vizsla Silver Corp. (Vizsla). Mr. Velador is independent of Pacifica, its subsidiaries, and the Claudia Project, and has only an advisor-client relationship with Pacifica. He initially visited the Claudia Project on April 21 and 22 of 2023, accompanied by Homero Medina Cazares (Claudia Project Manager for Durango Gold), Marco Balderas (Exploration Geologist for Durango Gold) and Manuel Gayon (Exploration Geologist for Vizsla). During the 2023 site visit, Mr. Velador toured the surface and reviewed the general geology of the Aguilareña, Tres Reyes, Guadalupana, Mina Vieja and diatreme breccia areas of the property. Drill core from Durango Gold drilling in 2021, maps, cross sections and assays were inspected in the Durango Gold core storage and sample processing facility in Santago Papasquiaro, Durango.

Mr. Velador again visited the project site on May 7 and 8 of 2025. During this visit, the author was accompanied by Fernando Berdegué de Cima, Steven Weiss, Patrick Loury and Mr. Medina. During the second visit, the author conducted inspections on surface outcrops of various veins that include the Lizeth, Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana and Mina Vieja areas. Collar locations and collar monuments were verified in the field using a handheld GPS and a Brunton compass. The author also reviewed core and compared vein intercepts against interpretations on cross sections and assays.

In addition to the personal inspections of the property during site visits, the scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to the author by Pacifica and Durango Gold relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and metallurgy. The author has fully relied on the data and information provided by Pacifica and Durango Gold for the completion of this report, drawing on the reports of Christopher (2005), Weiss (2018) and other sources of information cited specifically in portions of this technical report and listed in Section 27.

For this report, the author has relied almost entirely on data and information provided by Pacifica and Durango Gold, derived from work done by predecessor operators of the project, and on observations made by the author during his site visits. The author has reviewed much of the available data and has made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in that specific information. Mr. Velador has made such investigations as deemed necessary

in the professional judgment of the author to be able to reasonably present the conclusions discussed herein.

2.2 Effective Date

The Effective Date of this technical report is May 8, 2025.

2.3 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units (Unite States customary units), the author has made the conversions as shown below. Units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure		
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 metre	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometre	= 0.6214 mile	
Area Measure		
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
Capacity Measure (liquid)		
1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons	
Weight		
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) refer to currency of the United States.

Coordinates Geographic coordinates are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 13, metres, unless specified otherwise.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
AgEq80	silver equivalent at 1:80 Ag/Au metal price ratio
Au	gold
AuEq80	gold equivalent at 80:1 Au/Ag metal price ratio
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
CRM	Consejo de Recursos Minerales
SGM	Servicio Geologico Mexicano
ºC	degrees centigrade
DGM	Direccíon General de Minas
°F	degrees Fahrenheit

ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne
g/t m	grams per tonne per metre
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
in.	inch or inches
kg	kilograms
km	kilometres
l	liter
lbs	pounds
µm	micron
m	metres
Ma	million years old
mi	mile or miles
mm	millimeters
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation
SGM	Servicio Geologico Mexicano
t	metric tonne or tonnes

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied fully upon information and opinions provided by Pacifica's legal counsel at Todd y Asociados of Mexico City, Mexico, in the title opinion dated September 22, 2025, with regards to the land tenure summarized in Section 4.2, Section 4.3 and Appendix A.

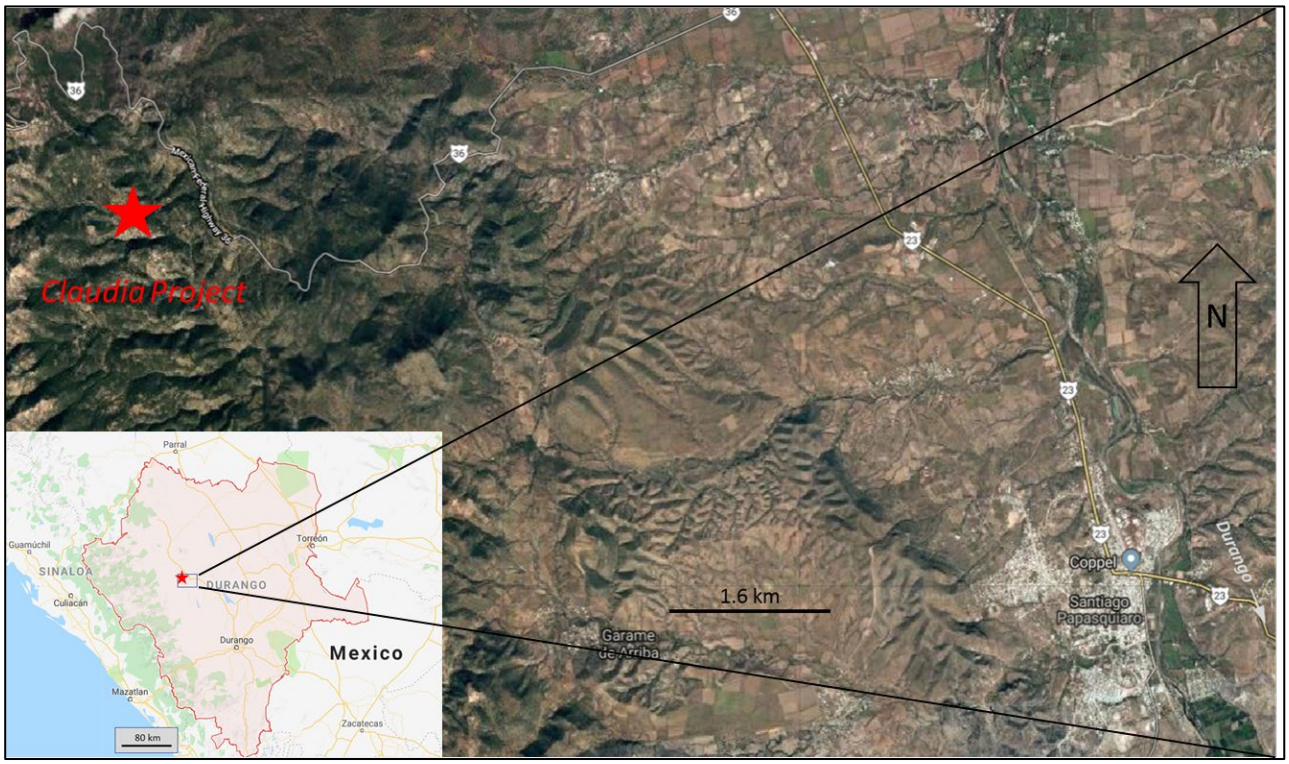
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The author of this report is not aware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location

The Claudia Project is located approximately 145 km northwest of the city of Durango and 15 km northwest of the town of Santiago Papasquiaro in the northwestern part of the state of Durango, Mexico (Figure 4.1). The property is centered on the historic El Papantón mining district near coordinates 25.09ºN latitude and 105.564ºW longitude, within the Santiago Papasquiaro 1:50,000 topographic map sheet (INEGI G13-C48).

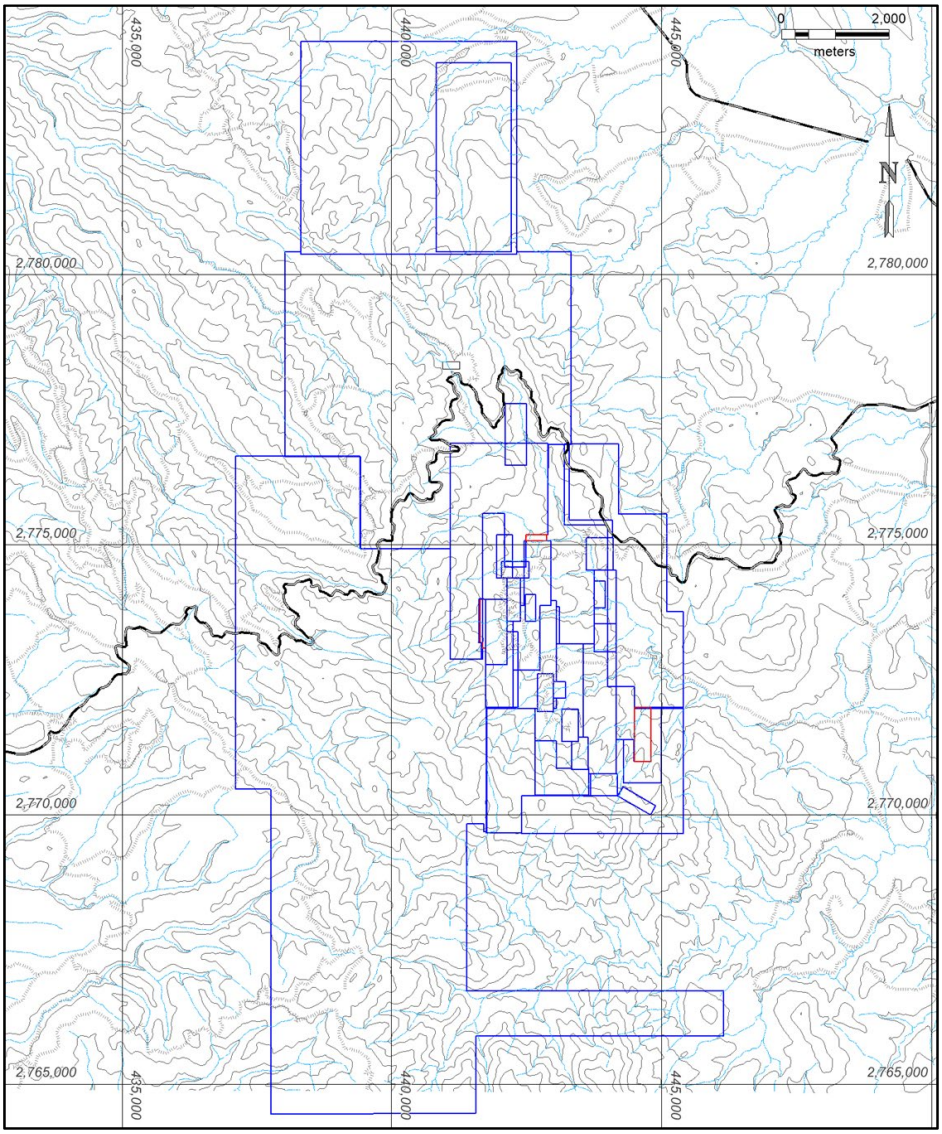
Figure 4-1 Location of the Claudia Project



4.2 Land Area

The Claudia Project consists of 36 titled mining concessions and one application (Figure 4.2) that total 11,876.4 hectares and are registered with the Mexican mining authority, the Direccíon General de Minas (DGM).

Figure 4-2 Claudia Project Property Map
(Durango Gold, 2021)



Pacifica Silver concession outlines are shown in blue, individual concession names and title numbers listed in Appendix A; third-party inactive claims in red. 50-m contours from 1:50,000 quadrangle G13-C48. UTM NAD27 grid lines at 5.0 km spacing.

Details of the individual concession names, title numbers, claim area and expiration dates are listed in Appendix A as extracted from the legal opinion dated September 22, 2025, from Todd y Asociados, as well as information from Mr. Berdegué de Cima concerning the La Intuición concession filed in June 2021.

All of the claims have been surveyed by a registered mineral land surveyor as required under Mexican mining law. Mexican mining law provides full mineral tenure for exploration and exploitation to the owners of valid mining concessions, subject to annual minimum work expenditures (assessment) and the bi-annual payment of concession taxes, both of which increase with the age of the concessions. For the Claudia Project, Pacifica represents that all concession taxes have been paid and the concessions are in good standing. The biannual fees for the Claudia property are approximately US$80,000 to US$90,000. Under Mexican mining law, assessment expenditures also must be incurred each year for work done on the concessions. Pacifica Silver represents those expenditures for exploration work conducted in 2021-2022 are sufficient to meet the required assessment expenditures and the concessions are in good standing.

Producing assets must pay a 7.5% annual tax on any profits from the extraction and sale of mineral commodities and an additional 0.5% gross sales tax on mining production of gold, silver and platinum. Both of these are in addition to the national corporate income tax at a rate of 30%.

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

4.3.1 2021 Durango Gold Acquisition of the Property

Thirty-six of the mining concessions that comprise the Claudia Project are, as of the Effective Date of this report, being transferred from Silverstone to Cielo Azul. In February 2021, Durango Gold entered into a partnership and earn-in agreement with Silverstone to form Cielo Azul, a joint venture entity. On November 8, 2021, Durango Gold signed a purchase agreement with Silverstone to terminate the partnership and earn-in agreement of February 2021, acquire 100% of Silverstone's stock in Cielo Azul, and thereby obtain 100% ownership of Cielo Azul and the Claudia Project. This purchase agreement included a purchase price of $1 million in cash and 5 million shares of Durango Gold paid to Silverstone. This purchase agreement was amended five times in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and again on June 13, 2025. The material terms of the purchase agreement as amended on June 13, 2025, are as follows:

- Durango Gold was obligated to make gold discovery payments to Silverstone contingent on the future disclosure of National Instrument 43-101-compliant Measured and Indicated resources at the Claudia Project by December 31, 2029. The payment structure is as follows:
  - i. For 1 to 500,000 ounces of gold or gold equivalent defined, a payment of US$7.0 million.
  - ii. For 500,001 to 1 million ounces of gold or gold equivalent, an additional payment of US$10.0 million.
  - iii. For 1,000,001 to 1.5 million ounces of gold or gold equivalent, a further payment of US$2.0 million.

The June 13, 2025, amended purchase agreement allows for the gold discovery payments to be paid 50% in company shares and 50% in cash and requires return of the property to Silverstone if a Technical Report disclosing Measured and Indicated resources at the property is not published by December 29, 2029. The agreement also assigns ownership to Silverstone of the 130,000 tonnes of mineralized material estimated by Bacis in the 1990s to be present in the historical Aguilareña–Tres Reyes underground workings. Silverstone is obligated to obtain all permits and licenses in order to request Cielo Azul for access to extract this material.

4.3.2 2025 Acquisition of Cielo Azul and the Property by Pacifica Silver

On July 18, 2025, Pacifica Silver signed a share purchase agreement with Durango Gold to acquire Cielo Azul, 100% of Durango Gold's stock in Cielo Azul, and thereby obtain 100% ownership of Cielo Azul and the Claudia Project. Under the terms of the share purchase agreement, Pacifica has acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Cielo Azul. In consideration for Cielo Azul, Pacifica:

- Paid Durango US$10,000 cash being the closing payment of US$25,000 less US$15,000 previously advanced to Durango Gold;
- Issued to Durango Gold 10 million common shares of Pacifica, subject to a restriction on resale for a period of 12 months;
- Assumed US$651,453 in current accounts payables associated with holding the Project, which includes payroll costs of US$25,940, third-party costs of US$156,236, and mineral concession payments of US$469,277; and
- Assumed the obligation to make the gold discovery payments to Silverstone, the previous vendor of the Claudia Project to Durango, contingent on the future disclosure of National Instrument 43-101-compliant Measured and Indicated resources at the Project. If Pacifica is unable to publish a Technical Report disclosing Measured or Indicated resources by December 31, 2029, the Project must be returned to Silverstone.

The La Intuición concession was filed with the DGM on June 29, 2021, by Mr. Berdegué de Cima on behalf of Durango Gold. The concession has a DGM file number and is valid but the title remains pending as of the Effective Date of this report.

It should be noted that in the 2025 legal opinion from Todd y Asociados, the titles to four concessions (La Concepción, La Llave de Oro, Noche Buena, and Veneranda) were held by third parties. The 2025 legal opinion states these four concessions "are in the transfer process of the current possessor of the mining concessions to Bacis," and "Bacis shall have the obligation to register all the mentioned mining concessions in favour of Silverstone."

4.3.3 Royalties

The 36 concessions acquired from Silverstone are subject to a 3.0% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable Compania Minera Bacis, S.A. de C.V. (Bacis). Half (or 1.5%) of the NSR royalty can be purchased from Bacis for US$600,000, or 10% of the original purchase price of the Claudia Project.

4.3.4 Surface Access Agreements

The surface estate of the Claudia Project is held by multiple local communities (comunidades), one ejido and by a single private individual. These include the El Cazadero, Herreras y Pascuales, Meleros and Garame de Abajo comunidades, and the Cambray ejido, which together hold the majority of the surface tenure of the Claudia concessions. Surface ownership of 544 hectares of the property is claimed by Sr. Diego Contreras, a local rancher. Mexican mining law provides a legal framework for establishing surface rights to enable exploration and exploitation of mineral resources from areas where the surface estate is owned by ejidos and communities. In July 2021, Durango Gold entered into renewable five-year and two-year surface access agreements with the El Cazadero and Herreras y Pascuales comunidades, respectively,

to conduct exploration activities including drilling and trenching within the corresponding areas of the property. These agreements covered approximately 4,197 hectares for an estimated 85% of the area of presently recognized mineralization. In August 2022, the Herreras y Pascuales community notified Durango Gold of its withdrawal from the surface access agreement as there had been no significant exploration activity for several months. In August 2024, Durango Gold entered into a second and new four-year renewable agreement with El Cazadero. The 2024 agreement with El Cazadero covers approximately 2,840 hectares, including approximately 56% of the area of presently recognized mineralization.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities within the Claudia Project known to the author. Un-reclaimed drill roads and drill pads from 1994 and 2007 predate the implementation of the Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-120-SEMARNAT-2011 (Norma 120-2011), the Mexican federal environmental regulation that is currently applicable to disturbance of lands for exploration and mining activities. There are several areas of historical mine waste-rock piles and an area of stockpiled mineralized material (approximately 2,000 m^3), associated with artisanal and small-scale commercial mining that are believed to predate the mid-1990s. The author is not aware of any violations or fines related to environmental regulations applicable to the property or Durango Gold's exploration activities.

4.5 Environmental Permitting

Exploration activities such as rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and geophysical surveys can be conducted without environmental permits. Drilling and mechanized trenching require the filing of an Informe Preventivo (IP) with the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) if there is minimal construction of access roads and little or no cutting of trees. Complete and properly filed Informe Preventivos require no more than 30 days for approval. If significant construction of access roads and drill pads are required, it would be necessary to obtain approval from SEMARNAT of a Manifestacion de Impacto Ambiental (MIA), which can take up to six months for approval. Surface access and/or use agreements with the owners of the surface estate are required for the application of both the Informe Preventivo and MIA.

An Informe Preventivo permitting 146 drill sites with minimal surface disturbance, suitable for track-mounted or man-portable type diamond-core drills, was approved by SEMARNAT on August 30, 2021, and will expire after five years. The planned drill sites will be adequate for Phase 1 of the recommended exploration work proposed for the Claudia Project in Section 23.0 Recommendations. A new IP must be prepared and filled with SEMARNAT for additional Phase 2 exploration program, contingent on positive results from the Phase 1 drilling and surface work.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary is materially accurate.

5.1 Access to Property

Access to the Claudia Project is typically from the city of Durango via paved highways MEX 45 and MEX 23 for approximately 150 km north and west to the city of Santiago Papasquiaro, then another 10 km north on highway MEX 23 to the junction with the paved, two-lane highway MEX 36. Proceeding west on MEX 36, the Claudia Project is transected by highway MEX 36 and accessed via a network of improved, but unpaved roads that intersect MEX 36 approximately 13 km west of the junction with MEX 23. The northern part of the property is accessible along 3.1 km of unpaved roads from highway MEX 23, turning west from MEX 23 approximately 19.5 km north of Santiago Papasquiaro. Many of the unpaved roads within the property are suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles, but four-wheel drive is recommended during periods of wet weather and may be required for some roads at all times.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the region is semi-arid and characterized by moderate temperatures during the summer months with cooler temperatures in the winter months that at times may reach a few degrees below 0°C. Snowfall is infrequent and generally less than a few centimeters but can occur from December through February. Maximum temperatures of approximately 30ºC to 35°C are reached during the summer. The rainy season extends from July through November with occasional rain during December and January. The average annual precipitation is approximately 200 mm, but during wet years rainfall reaches 800 mm. Mining and exploration can be conducted year-round.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

Elevations range from 1,800 to 2,900 m within the property. The topography is moderately rugged with high, flat ridges surrounded by valleys and canyons. Most of the property is forested with mixtures of pine and oak trees. Other vegetation consists of grasses, mesquite, huizache and crasicuale bushes.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest population center, Santiago Papasquiaro, is a city of approximately 49,000 inhabitants and is less than one hour by car from the Claudia Project. Fuel, supplies, communications, accommodations, banking and rural health clinics, as well as a skilled labor force, are available in Santiago Papasquiaro. Diesel construction and mining equipment, and engineering, banking, and mining services are available in the city of Durango, which has a population of approximately 616,000 and an international airport, about three hours by car from the project. There is a large labour pool with mining, construction, administrative and engineering skills in the city of Durango. Drilling and contract mining companies are located in Durango, along with large and modern commercial assay and metallurgical laboratories such as SGS.

Water for exploration drilling is generally available from surface run-off, storage ponds and seasonal streams within the property during July through October. Water is also believed to be available from the historical underground workings in the Aguilareña portion of the property, which were reported to be flooded below a depth of 55 m from the surface in June 2024. The author has no further information on the availability of groundwater and water rights within the project area.

Although much of the topography within the property is rugged, there are several areas that would be potentially suitable for mine infrastructure such as buildings, and waste-rock and tailings storage facilities. A few small buildings and a partly dismantled 30 tpd flotation plant from the 1980s or early 1990s comprise what has been referred to by Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002) as the Claudia mine near the Aguilareña shaft, which has an intact steel headframe.

Electrical power is potentially available from the regional power grid. A major regional power line crosses the property along highway MEX 36 (Figure 4.2).

As of the Effective Date of this report, surface rights sufficient for exploration of much of the property have been obtained. Surface rights for a mining operation have not yet been negotiated with the owners of the surface estate.

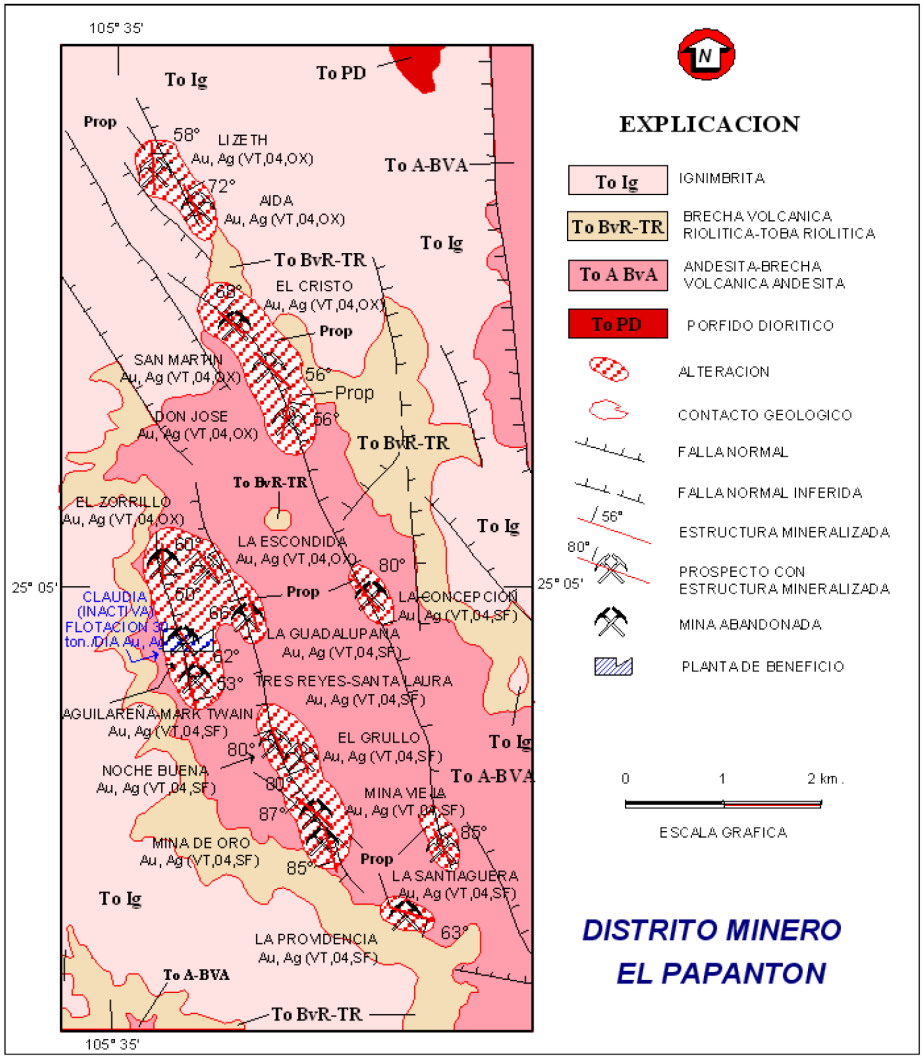
6.0 HISTORY

The information summarized in this section has been extracted and modified to a significant extent from Christopher (2005), Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002), Weiss (2018) and other sources as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary is materially accurate.

6.1 Exploration History Pre-1991

The Claudia Project includes nearly all of the historic El Papantón mining district (Figure 6-1), where at least nine small mines of unrecorded and likely small production were operated and abandoned prior to the early 1990s. It is not known when mining began in the district, but for some time between about 1900 and the 1960s the mines of the district were owned by José Ramón Valdes (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002).

Figure 6-1 Historical Mines and Prospects of the El Papantón Mining District
(from Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002)

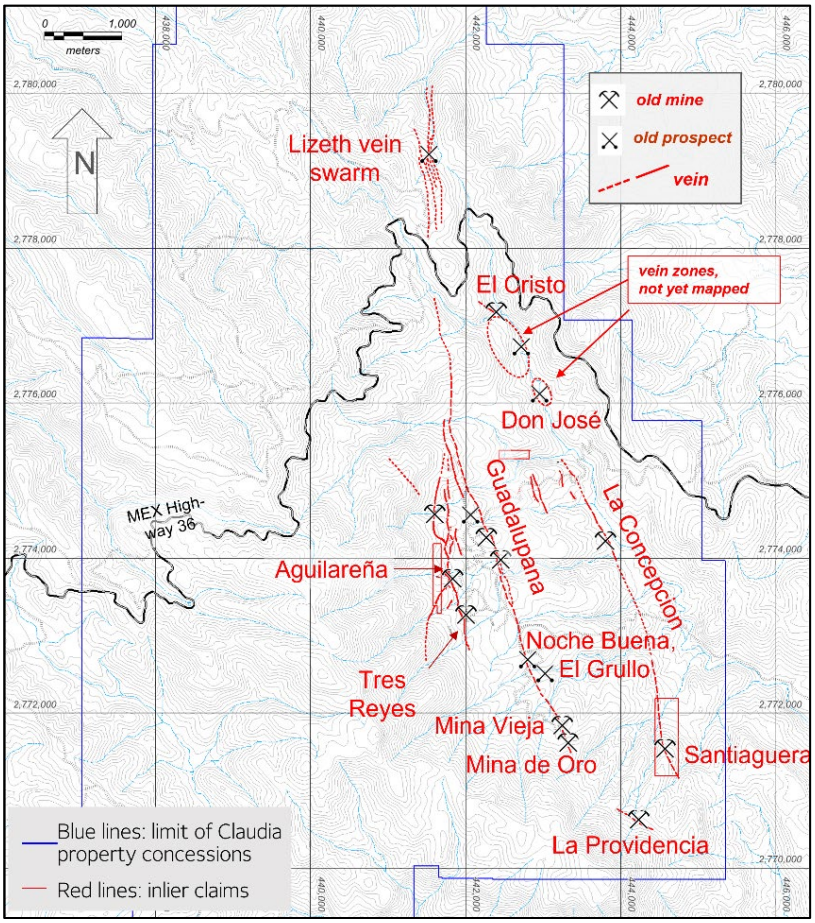


Sr. Valdes, who was the governor of the state of Durango in 1930-1931 and 1947-1950, sold the property to Compania Minera San Gregorio (San Gregorio) which operated a 50 tpd mill in the 1960s, exploiting

the Aguilareña, Mark Twain and Santa Teresa veins. Production by San Gregorio was not reported by the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (CRM), which is now known as the Servicio Geologico Mexicano (SGM), but from the size of the mill, workings and dumps, the production was small.

The Aguilareña vein system and its southern continuation, known as the Tres Reyes vein, were developed by San Gregorio from workings at the Arroyo Aguilareña and the Arroyo Tres Reyes. This part of the district became known as the Claudia mine. A longitudinal section in Christopher (2005) shows the Aguilareña workings include a shaft and three levels, two of which are stated to be the 2280 and 2305 levels, respectively. The Aguilareña shaft was eventually extended to a depth of approximately 95 m, but the workings were flooded below the 25 m depth of the first level (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002). The Tres Reyes workings included an 180 m adit that ended near the 60 m Tres Reyes shaft and a partially developed 2285 level off the shaft (Christopher, 2005). These workings were referred to as the Tres Reyes mine by Sáenz Reyes (1980) with four levels at depths of 17 m, 23 m, 41 m and 49 m, respectively. Other small mines of unknown age were present along the sub-parallel Guadalupana vein system about 0.5 km to the east, and at locations 3 to 4 km to the southeast at Mina Vieja, Mina de Oro and La Providencia (Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2).

Figure 6-2 Historical Prospects and Mines at the Claudia Project (Durango Gold, 2022)



Hachured lines are unpaved access roads; 20 meter contours 1:50,000 G13-C48; 2km UTM grid lines, WGS84.

In 1980, the CRM rehabilitated portions of the Tres Reyes workings and carried out underground mapping and sampling under a contract with Maria del Carmen Cerrillo Enriquez who owned the Claudia

concessions at that time (Sáenz Reyes, 1980). A total of 96 samples were collected from three levels and 26 samples were taken from the waste dump as summarized in Table 6-1. Sáenz Reyes (1980) concluded that gold and silver grades diminished with increasing depth but defined a zone 50 m in length that they considered potentially exploitable as summarized in Section 6.4.

Table 6-1 1980 CRM Samples, Tres Reyes Workings from Sáenz Reyes (1980)

Level	No. Samples	Ave Vein Width (m)	Gold (g/tonne)	Silver (g/tonne)
1	34	1.77	8.21	363
2	12	1.25	4.76	356
3	23	1.56	2.26	209
4	27	1.12	2.02	151
Waste Dump	26		4.5	421

Grupo Gaytan, S.A. de C.V. of Torreon, Coahuila, owned the Claudia mine in the 1980s and optioned it to BP Minerals and Peñoles, but no significant work was completed. According to Christopher (2005), in 1985 the CRM conducted channel sampling of the Aguilareña and Mark Twain veins on level 1 in the Claudia mine, which may have been a reference to the 25 m level of the Aguilareña workings, but Mr. Velador has no documentation of this work. Citing an internal report of Compania Minera Bacis from December of 1985, Christopher (2005) stated: *A 180-metre section of the Mark Twain vein averaged 7.8 g/t Au and 494 g/t Ag over a 1.5 metre width. An 8-metre section of the Veta Aguilareña vein averaged 5.0 g/t Au and 480 g/t Ag over 1.0 metre*.

This may have been a reference to a study by Cruz (1986) summarized by Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002) who described the Claudia mine to consist of three underground workings: Mina Claudia, Mina Santa Laura and Mina Aguilareña.

6.2 1991 – 2003 Exploration by Compania Minera Bacis

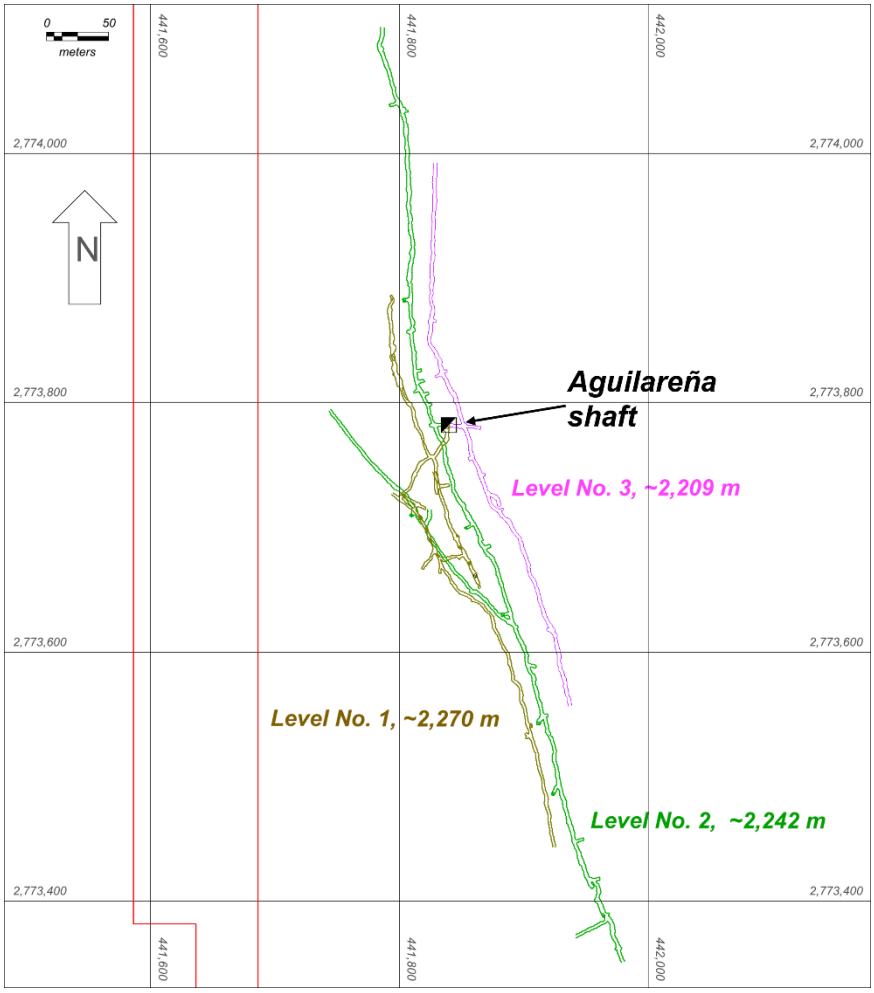
In 1991, Bacis optioned the Claudia Project. By 1994, Bacis drilled a total of at least 4,346 m in 33 diamond core holes collared at the surface but some of the data was lost (Christopher, 2005). Surface drilling carried out by Bacis is summarized in Section 10.1.1. The Bacis drilling tested the Aguilareña-Tres Reyes vein system, part of the Guadalupana vein, and small areas near the Providencia mine and Mina Vieja. Bacis acquired the property after the drilling and, in 1994, completed 3,057 m of drifts, raises, and the 94 m Aguilareña shaft (Christopher, 2005).

Underground sampling and drilling were conducted by Bacis (Christopher, 2005) but records of the Bacis exploration and development at the Aguilareña area are incomplete. No original-source data from this work has been obtained by Pacifica, as of the Effective Date of this report, and the author believes the original data has largely been lost. The author is unaware of any information on the sampling, drilling and analytical methods and procedures used by Bacis, and no surface or underground geologic maps are available from the Bacis work.

Very limited and incomplete information from the Bacis surface drilling and underground sampling was compiled during the mid-2000s by later operators (see Section 6.3). This included drawings of the Bacis

underground drifts on three levels that were accessed from the Aguilareña shaft (Figure 6-3), as well as underground sample locations. It is not known to the author if these drawings show all of the Bacis-era workings. The drawings indicate samples were taken on numbered lines perpendicular to the drifts at approximately 2 m intervals. In most cases two or three samples were taken on each numbered line, but no sample numbers are shown on the drawings.

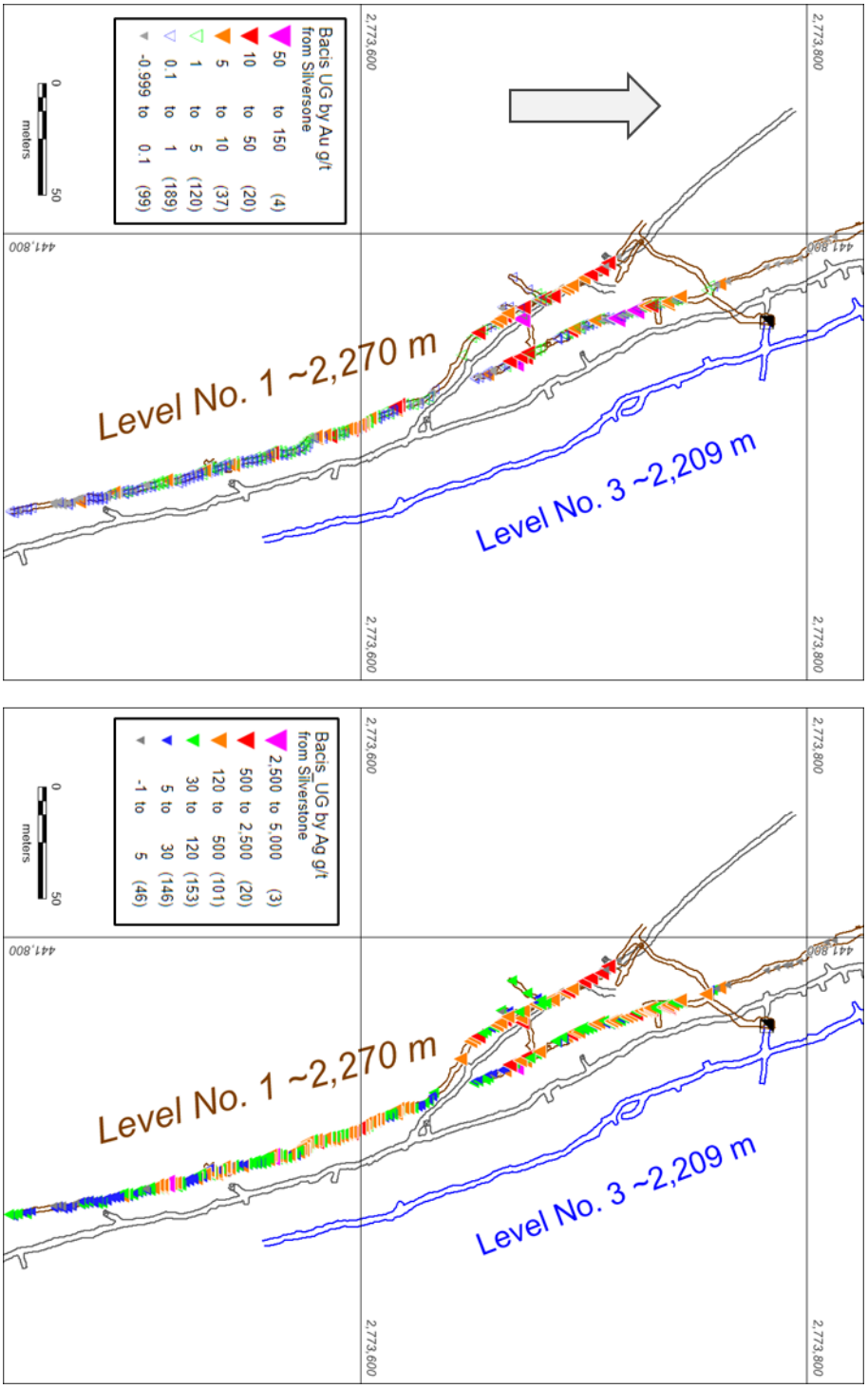
Figure 6-3 Bacis Aguilareña Levels Map, Aguilareña Area (Durango Gold, 2022)



Level outlines from 2007 files of Silverstone Resources (see Section 5.3); elevations derived from 2007 Silverstone ACAD file are approximate; red lines show inactive third-party inlier claim; UTM grid at 200m, WGS84.

Incomplete gold and silver assay tables were also compiled by later operators, in part containing sample numbers and line numbers, some of which correspond to locations on Level 1, but the author is not aware of assay results for samples on Level 2 and Level 3. The compiled level drawings and assay results are presented in Figure 6-4.

Figure 6-4 Gold and Silver Assay Map for Bacis Aguilareña Level 1 (Durango Gold, 2022)

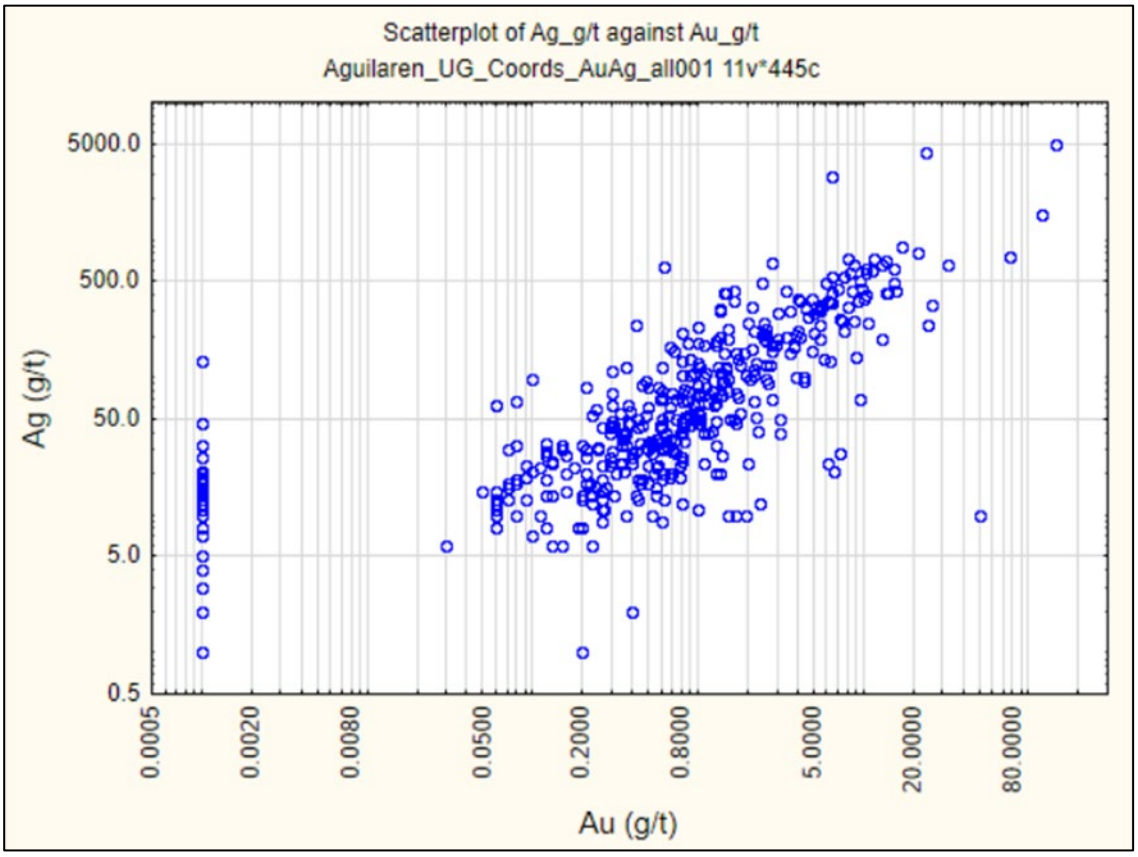


Level outlines and gold and silver assays from files of Silverstone Resources (see Section 5.3); elevations from Silverstone ACAD file (Bacis UG planta y seccion P.Claudia_07_01_12.dwg) are approximate.

Available records indicate that the sample lengths were mainly in the range of 1.5 to 0.4 m, with a median length of 0.7 m. Nothing is known of the laboratory, or the quality assurance/quality control methods used by Bacis for the underground samples, or the accuracy of the results, and no data

verification is feasible as of the date of this report. Nevertheless, if the recovered Bacis sample data are reasonably correct, there are two separate, convergent veins with locally attractive gold and silver grades that were exposed in the Level 1 workings (Figure 6-4and Figure 6-5). Twenty-four samples contained gold grades >10 g/t Au with a maximum of 147 g/t Au (over 0.6m). The recovered sample results average 2.28 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag with an average Ag:Au ratio of 74:1 for samples with ≥0.5 g/t Au.

Figure 6-5 Bacis Underground Gold and Silver Sample Results (Durango Gold, 2022)



6.3 2004 – 2020 Capstone and Silverstone Exploration

Capstone Mining Corp. (Capstone) optioned the Claudia Project from Bacis in January 2004. The property ownership was transferred from Bacis to Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. (Silverstone), at that time a Mexican subsidiary of Capstone's spinout Silverstone Resources Corp., under the terms of a restated option agreement dated November 30, 2005.

Capstone and then Silverstone compiled and digitized at least some of the drawings and data from the Bacis underground sampling and surface drilling and carried out surface mapping and sampling between 2004 and 2007. The surface traces of portions of the major veins of the property were delineated and sampled, including veins in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana, El Cristo, La Concepción and Lizeth areas. Records from the Capstone/Silverstone work are fragmentary and incomplete. A map of the central 1/3rd of the property, dated 2007, and a vein map for the central portion of the Lizeth area comprise

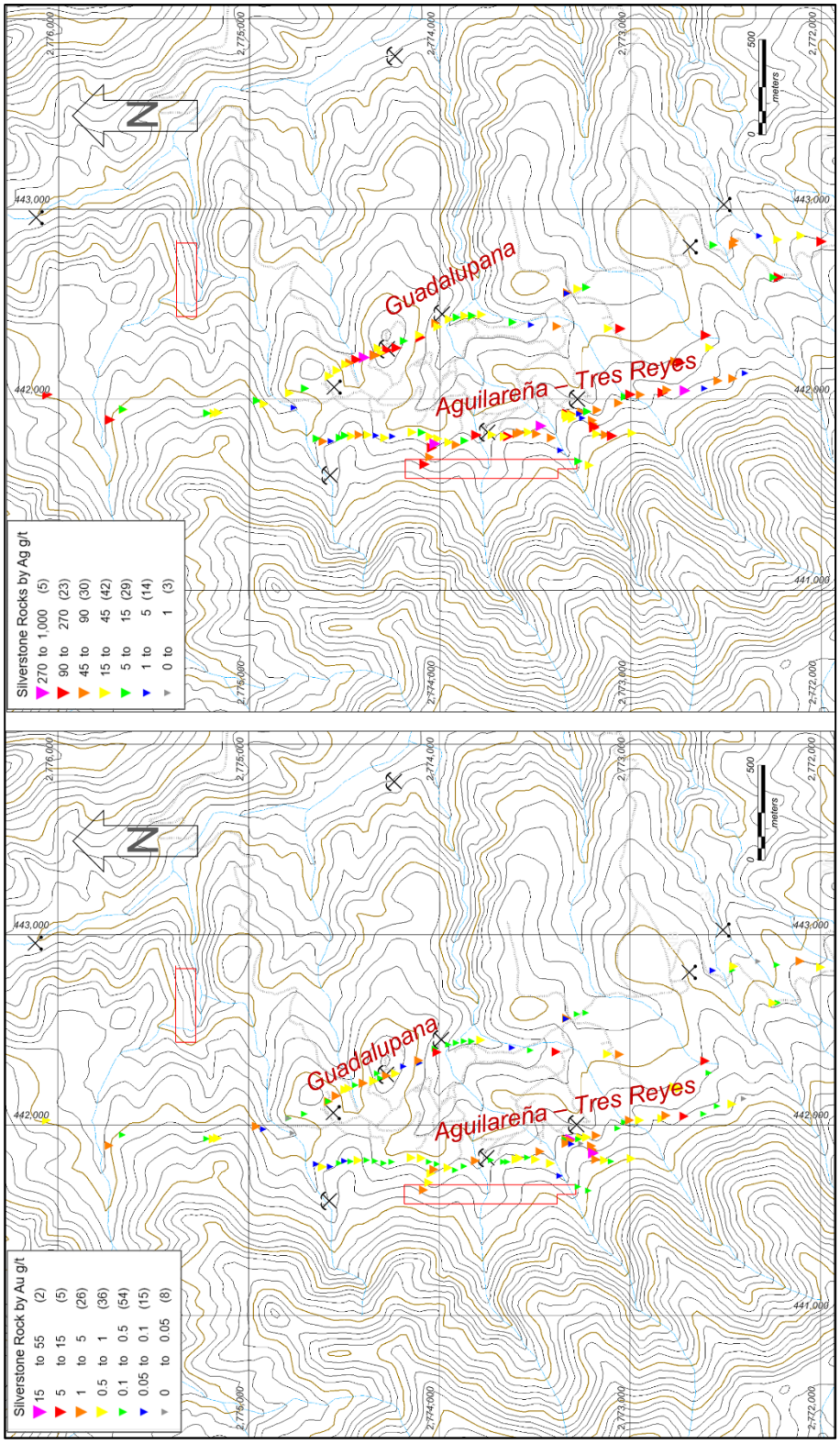
the only surface geologic data recovered from the Capstone/Silverstone exploration as of the Effective Date of this report.

According to Christopher (2005), 757 rock samples were collected by Capstone/Silverstone geologists during May through October of 2004 and were analyzed by ALS Chemex. Durango Gold recovered the location coordinates and gold and silver assays for a total of 488 surface samples from the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Lizeth areas. Assay results for arsenic, barium, copper, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, lead, antimony and zinc have also been recovered for a majority of the Capstone/Silverstone samples. The aerial distribution of these samples and the gold and silver assay results are summarized in Figure 6-6 and 6-7. Sample widths varied from unreported to 10 m, with a median of 1.6 m, but the author has no information on the methods used to collect the samples (e.g. chip versus channel). About 3.3% of the samples were recorded as float and grab samples.

Silverstone drilled 10 core holes in 2007 in the Aguilareña area for a total of 1,945 m. Silverstone's drilling results are summarized in Section 10.1.2. The author has no records of any further work conducted on the property by Silverstone following completion of the 2007 drilling. In June 2009, Silverstone was purchased by Silver Wheaton Corp. Late in 2009, Silver Wheaton sold Silverstone to a group of private Mexican investors.

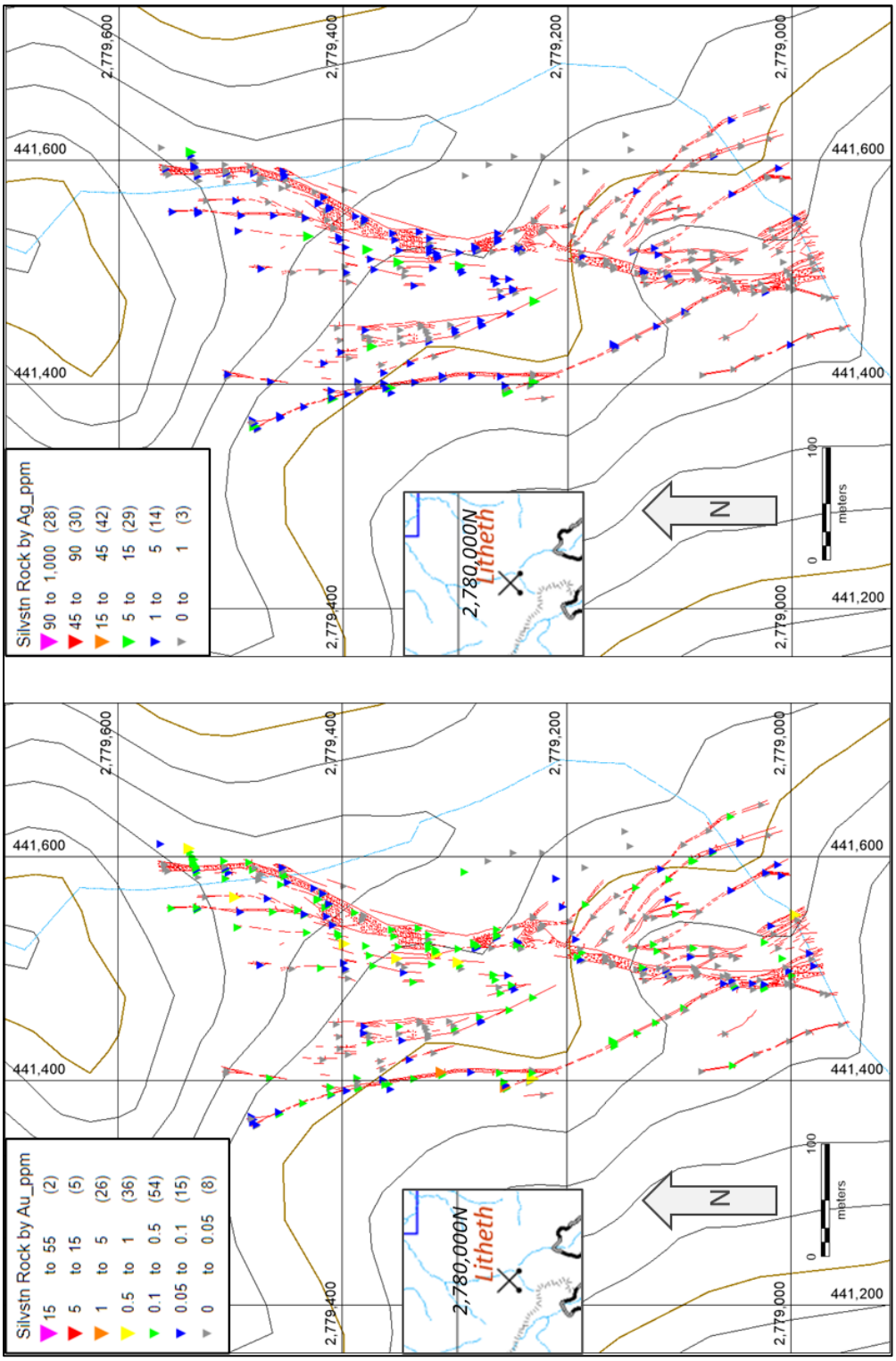
The author is not aware of any work done on the Claudia Project during 2008 through 2020 and infers the property was idle. In January 2018, Tonogold Resources Inc. of La Jolla, California, USA, entered into an option agreement to acquire the Claudia Project from Silverstone. Tonogold Resources commissioned the MDA technical report of Weiss (2018) but Tonogold did not complete the acquisition and did not conduct exploration of the property. Silverstone assigned the ownership of the Claudia Project to Cielo Azul in January of 2021 and initiated the transfer of title of the Claudia mining concessions to Cielo Azul. Durango Gold entered into a partnership and earn-in agreement with Cielo Azul in February of 2021. In November of 2021, Durango Gold purchased Silverstone's shares in Cielo Azul to obtain 100% ownership of Cielo Azul and the Claudia Project.

Figure 6-6 Capstone/Silverstone Gold and Silver in Rock Samples, Aguilareña–Tres Reyes



From Durango Gold, 2022. Hachured lines are roads; red lines are inactive third-party inlier claims; 20 m elevation contours; UTM grid lines at 1 km spacing; WGS84.

Figure 6-7 Capstone/Silverstone Gold and Silver in Rock Samples, Lizeth Area



From Durango Gold, 2022. See Figure 6-2 for the location of the Lizeth prospect and inset relative to concession boundaries; red lines are quartz veins from 2007 map by Silverstone. 20 m elevation contours, UTM WGS84.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

During the 1980s, several mining concessions and their historical workings within the Claudia Project were evaluated on an individual basis by geologists of the CRM. Surface and underground channel samples were taken from vein exposures accessible at the time. The CRM geologists used the assay data, together with measured vein widths, estimated vein lengths and down-dip extents, and assumed density factors, to estimate tonnages and grades of what they considered to be potentially exploitable mineralized material. These estimates were summarized as part of the El Papantón district report by Luevano Pinedo (2002) and are compiled in Table 6-2. The 1980s estimates in Table 6-2 are relevant only for historical interest as they predate implementation of NI 43-101, and should not be relied upon.

Table 6-2 Compilation of 1981 - 1989 CRM Estimates of Mineralized Material
(data compiled from Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002)

Concession or Mine Working	CRM Mineralized Material Type	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
Claudia	dumps	1,500	1.4	83.4
Aguilareña	"reservas probables"	6,500	4.2	219
Aguilareña	"reservas posibles"	27,900	3.5	209
Mina Santa Laura	"reservas probables"	1,100	3.5	243.8
Mina Vieja	"reservas posibles"	65,900	7.4	379.8
Mina Vieja	dumps	300	10.3	431.2
Mina La Guadalupana	"reservas probables"	3,800	5.2	76
Mina La Guadalupana	"reservas posibles"	15,600	0.5	24
Mina La Guadalupana	dumps	3,100	4.7	110.1
La Luz	"reservas posibles"	25,900	3.7	227.2
Mina Providencia	"reservas positivas"	1,500	3.4	146.1
Mina Providencia	"reservas probables"	9,000	4.5	154.3
Mina Providencia	"reservas posibles"	79,900	1.2	59
Total All Types		**242,000**	**3.72**	**190**

The above historical classifications are not in accordance with CIM Standards. The exact differences in classifications are not known to the author because most of the methods and procedures used for the estimation and classification are not known. The author has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources or reserves, Pacifica is not treating these estimates as current resources or reserves, and the reader is cautioned that these estimates should not be relied upon.

In 1994, Bacis utilized information from underground development on three main levels accessed from the Aguilareña shaft, surface drilling and underground drilling to estimate reserves and resources for the Aguilareña area of the Claudia Project. These historical estimates were summarized in a 2003 internal report to Capstone by Enriquez (2003) and the technical report of Christopher (2005). The Bacis estimates predate implementation of NI 43-101 and are relevant only for historical interest. These historical estimates are summarized in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Historical Claudia Reserves and Resources, 1994 Bacis Estimate
(from Christopher, 2005)

RESERVE* CATEGORY	TONNES	GRADE (g/tonne)		CONTENTS (oz)	
		Ag	Au	Ag	Au
Proven	68,863	205	3.94	453,920	8,724
Probable	56,273	195	3.64	352,837	6,586
Broken	4,920	153	2.80	24,205	443
Total Reserves	130,056	199		830,073	15,753
Potential Resources**	12,420,540	193	3.80	77,079,235	1,517,622

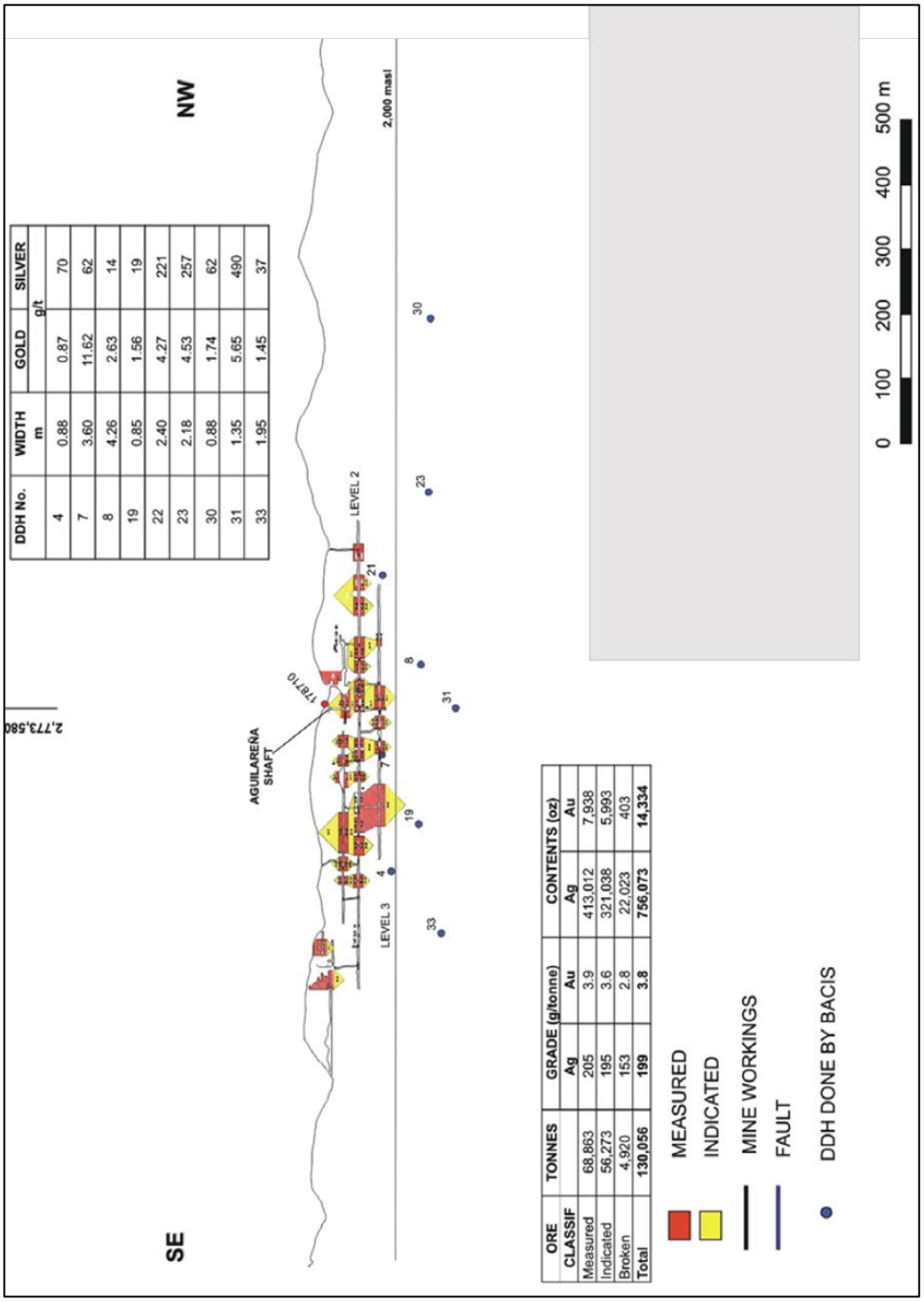
*Christopher (2005): * The historic reserves were based on a silver price of US $5.10/oz and a gold price of US $285/oz, calculated in areas with results from underground workings and diamond drilling.*
*** Represents 40% of vein material modeled by Bacis over a projected 300-350 m vertical extent that may involve little or no sampling.*

The above historical classifications are not in accordance with CIM Standards. The exact differences in classifications are not known to the author because most of the methods and procedures used for the estimation are not known, and most of the underground and drilling sample data are not available and are not verifiable. The author has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources or reserves, Pacifica is not treating these estimates as current resources or reserves, and the reader is cautioned that these estimates should not be relied upon. A long section for the Aguilareña area showing the Bacis estimates reported by Christopher (2005) is presented in Figure 6-8.

6.5 Past Production

The author is not aware of any historical production records for the mines and prospects within the Claudia Project, although there was historical production as evidenced by waste dumps and underground workings with mined stopes.

Figure 6-8 Bacis Long Section Showing Estimated Mineralized Material, Aguilareña Area
(modified from Christopher, 2005)



DDH No.	WIDTH m	GOLD g/t	SILVER g/t
4	0.88	0.87	70
7	3.60	11.62	62
8	4.26	2.63	14
19	0.85	1.56	19
22	2.40	4.27	221
23	2.18	4.53	257
30	0.88	1.74	62
31	1.35	5.65	490
33	1.95	1.45	37

ORE CLASSIF	TONNES	GRADE (g/tonne) Ag	GRADE (g/tonne) Au	CONTENTS (oz) Ag	CONTENTS (oz) Au
Measured	68,863	205	3.9	413,012	7,938
Indicated	56,273	195	3.6	321,038	5,993
Broken	4,920	153	2.8	22,023	403
Total	**130,056**	**199**	**3.8**	**756,073**	**14,334**

Note: the elevation line labeled 2,000 masl is incorrect and should be 2,200 m to be consistent with the elevation of the shaft collar and Silverstone ACAD file (Bacis UG planta y seccion P.Claudia_07 _01_12.dwg). The above historical estimate and classifications are not in accordance with CIM Standards. The exact differences in classifications are not known to the author because most of the methods and procedures used for the estimation are not known, and most of the underground and drilling sample data are not available and are not verifiable. The author has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources or reserves, Pacifica is not treating these estimates as current resources or reserves, and the reader is cautioned that these estimates should not be relied upon.

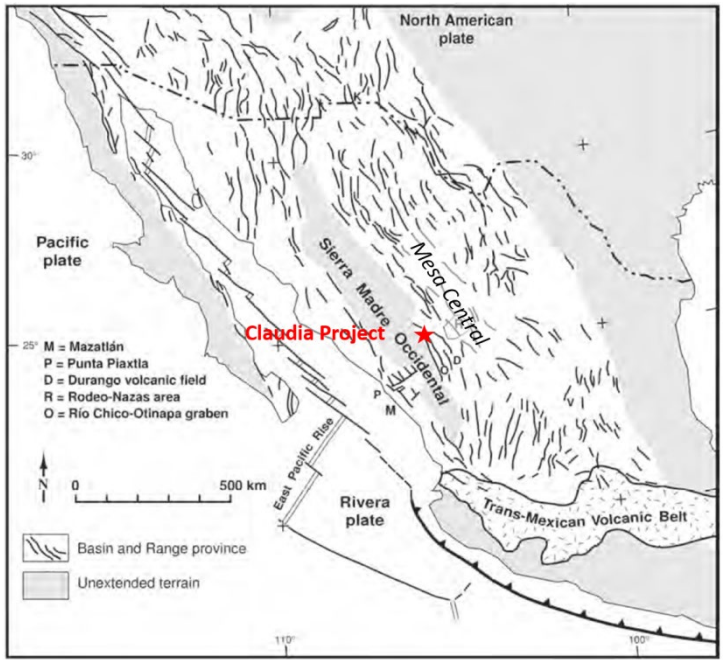
7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary accurately represents the Claudia Project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Claudia Project is situated in the eastern part of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) geologic province, in close proximity to the regional San Luis – Tepehuanes fault system and near the transition to the adjacent Basin-and-Range and Mesa Central province of central Mexico (Figure 7-1). The San Luis – Tepehuanes fault system is a regional structure extending from San Luis de La Paz, Guanajuato to Tepehuanes, Durango, consisting of a broad zone of northwest-southeast-trending faults and lineaments that roughly mark the eastern contact of the SMO volcanic rocks with Mesozoic volcanosedimentary rocks and has developed some NW-trending grabens like the Tepehuanes and Santiaguillo-lake grabens (Nieto-Samaniego et. al., 2005). The structure has also been proposed to control the localization of some major silver and gold epithermal deposits in the Mexican Altiplano. The SMO is characterized by voluminous felsic and lesser intermediate-composition volcanic rocks, erupted during Oligocene and Miocene time, that form a 1,200-km-long, approximately 2.5-km-high plateau and adjacent mountain ranges incised by deep canyons.

Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Claudia Project, Durango, Mexico
(modified from Aranda-Gómez et al., 2015)



The upper elevations of the SMO plateau and adjacent ranges mainly consist of thick sequences of Oligocene rhyolite ash-flow tuffs and lava flows, as well as units of bedded tuffs, conglomerate and lesser quantities of andesitic lava and debris-flow deposits. Throughout the SMO, from southern Sonora through Durango to northern Jalisco and adjacent parts of Sinaloa and Chihuahua, the entire Oligocene volcanic sequence is commonly referred to as the informal upper volcanic sequence (e.g. Aranda-Gómez et al.;

2015) or UVS. Exposures at lower elevations in many of the canyons in the SMO show the UVS unconformably overlies andesitic volcanic, volcanic-sedimentary and plutonic rocks of Cretaceous through Eocene ages. The andesitic volcanic and interbedded volcanic-sedimentary units are broadly known as the informal lower volcanic sequence (LVS) of McDowell and Keizer (1977).

In many locations, the rocks of the LVS are folded and metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies mineral assemblages, but the rocks of the UVS are not metamorphosed and are little deformed. The margins of the SMO have been affected by middle Miocene and younger regional extension, manifested by numerous north- to northwest-trending normal faults of the Basin-and-Range province (Figure 7-1).

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the El Papantón mining district and the Claudia Project area has been described by Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002; 2003), and much more briefly by Christopher (2005). The property is centered on a northwest-elongate erosional window of andesite, dacite, andesitic volcanic breccia and interbedded rhyolite tuffs that form the lower portion of the UVS (map unit ToA-BvA, Sequencia Volcanica Superior of Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002; 2003) as shown in Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3. This largely andesitic unit is overlain by a map unit of rhyolitic volcanic breccia and tuff, which is in turn overlain by as much as several hundred metres of variably welded rhyolite ash-flow tuffs (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). Dips are mainly to the west or northwest at 5° to 20° (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002). On the eastern, lower slopes of the informally named Cordon de San Juan, east of the La Escondida and Guadalupana workings (Figure 6-2 and Figure 7-4), the andesitic rocks of SGM map unit ToA-BvA overlie a thick unit of welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff informally named the tuff of San Juan de Abajo. A flow-banded dacite plug or dome of significant extent is exposed in the arroyo north of the Don José prospect.

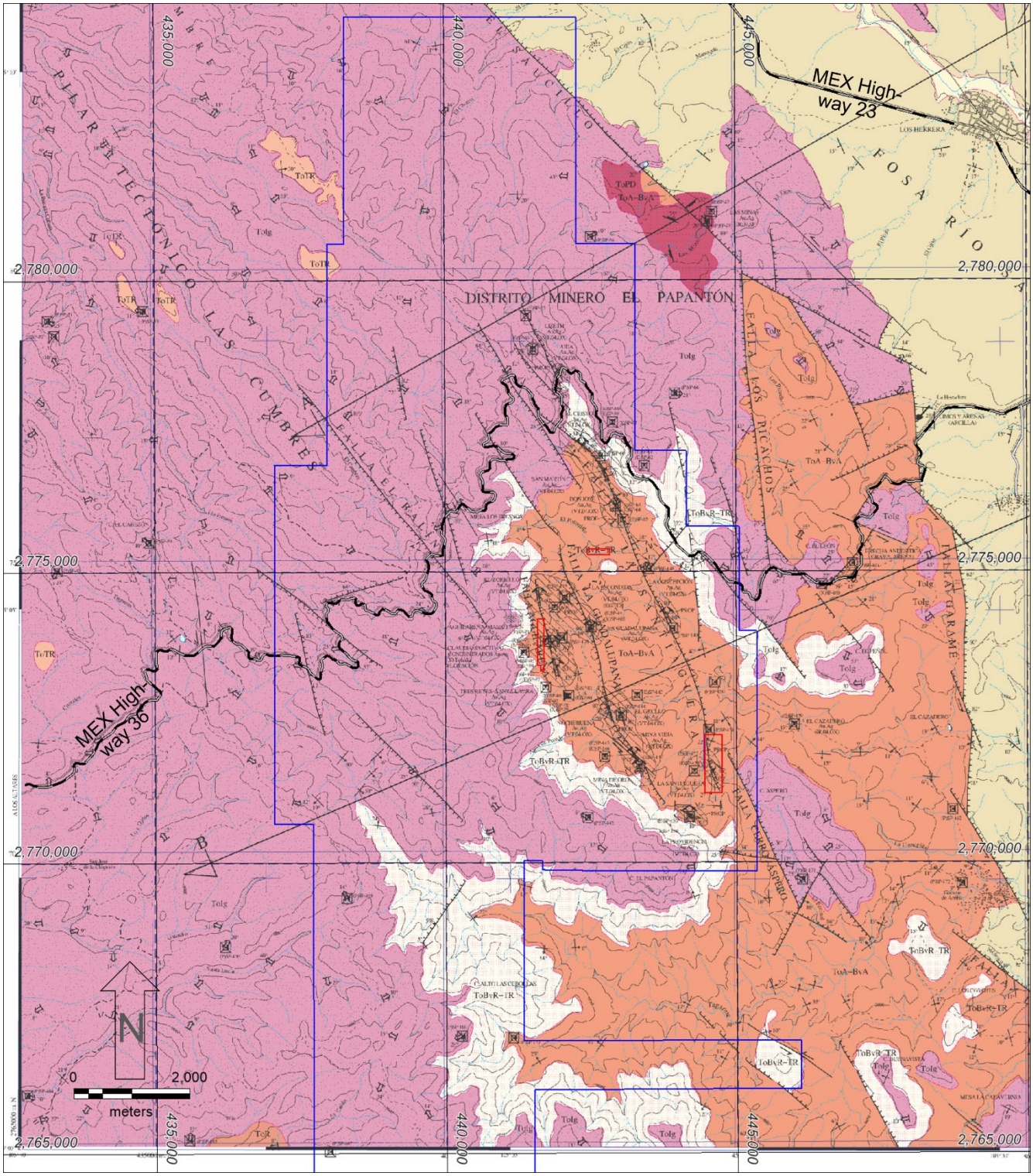
Andesite unequivocally of the Eocene and older LVS (LVG of Christopher, 2005) has not been identified within the property by the SGM (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002, 2003), although Cristopher (2005) assigned the andesitic rocks to the LVS. Radiometric age dates and stratigraphic data reported by Castillo Reynoso et al. (2022) for apparent LVS rocks in or near the property include ages of 51.75 Ma and 35.95 Ma. The rock types, sources and precise locations of these two age dates are not specified in Castillo Reynoso et al. (2022).

Several prominent normal faults, striking N10°W to N30°W, cut all of the rock units as shown by the black hachured lines in Figure 7-2. Some of these faults dip to the west and others dip to the east as shown by the direction of the hachures. Fault dips are in the range of 80° to about 60°.

7.3 Mineralization

Silver-gold mineralization at the Claudia Project is found in an array of sub-parallel to anastomosing epithermal quartz veins within north- to northwest-striking faults, and in sheeted-vein and vein-stockwork zones between vein splays and near vein intersections (Solis y Campos, 1979; Sáenz Reyes, 1980; Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002). South of highway MEX 36, the veins are mainly hosted by andesitic rocks of map unit ToA-BvA. In places, the veins are hosted by rhyolite ash-flow tuff within the regional TaA-BvA sequence, such as east of the Guadalupana workings. Veins and associated hydrothermal alteration in the Aida and Lizeth areas north of the highway are clearly hosted within the upper rhyolitic part of the UVS (map unit ToIg in Figure 7.2) as well as a dacitic(?) stock intruded into the UVS at the Lizeth area.

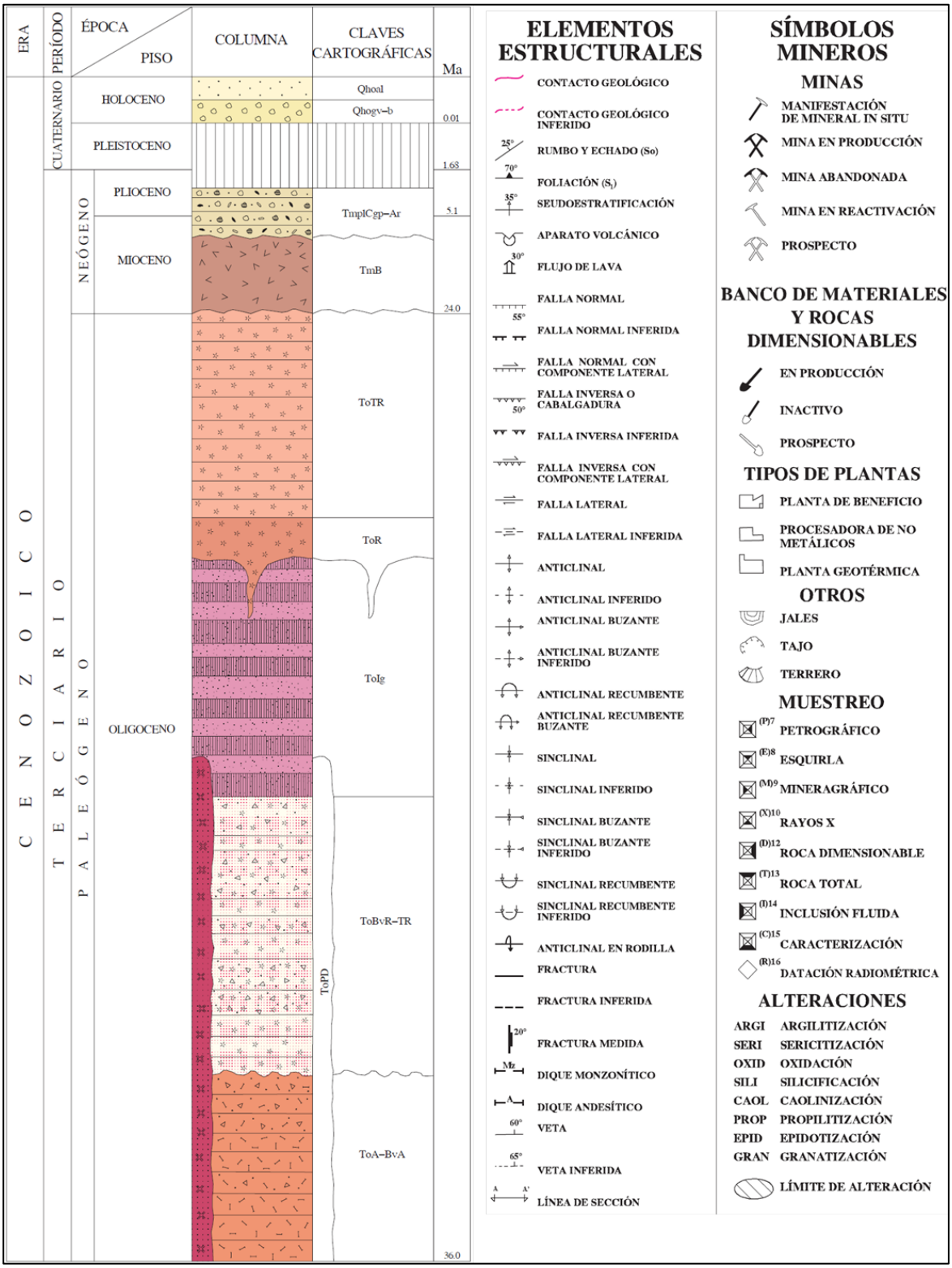
Figure 7-2 Generalized Geologic Map of the Claudia Project Area
(modified from Luevano Pinedo et al., 2003)



Note: blue lines show limit of Claudia Project concessions. Red outlines are inactive third-party claims. UTM WGS84grid lines at 5 km spacing. See *Figure 6.3 for map legend and symbology.*

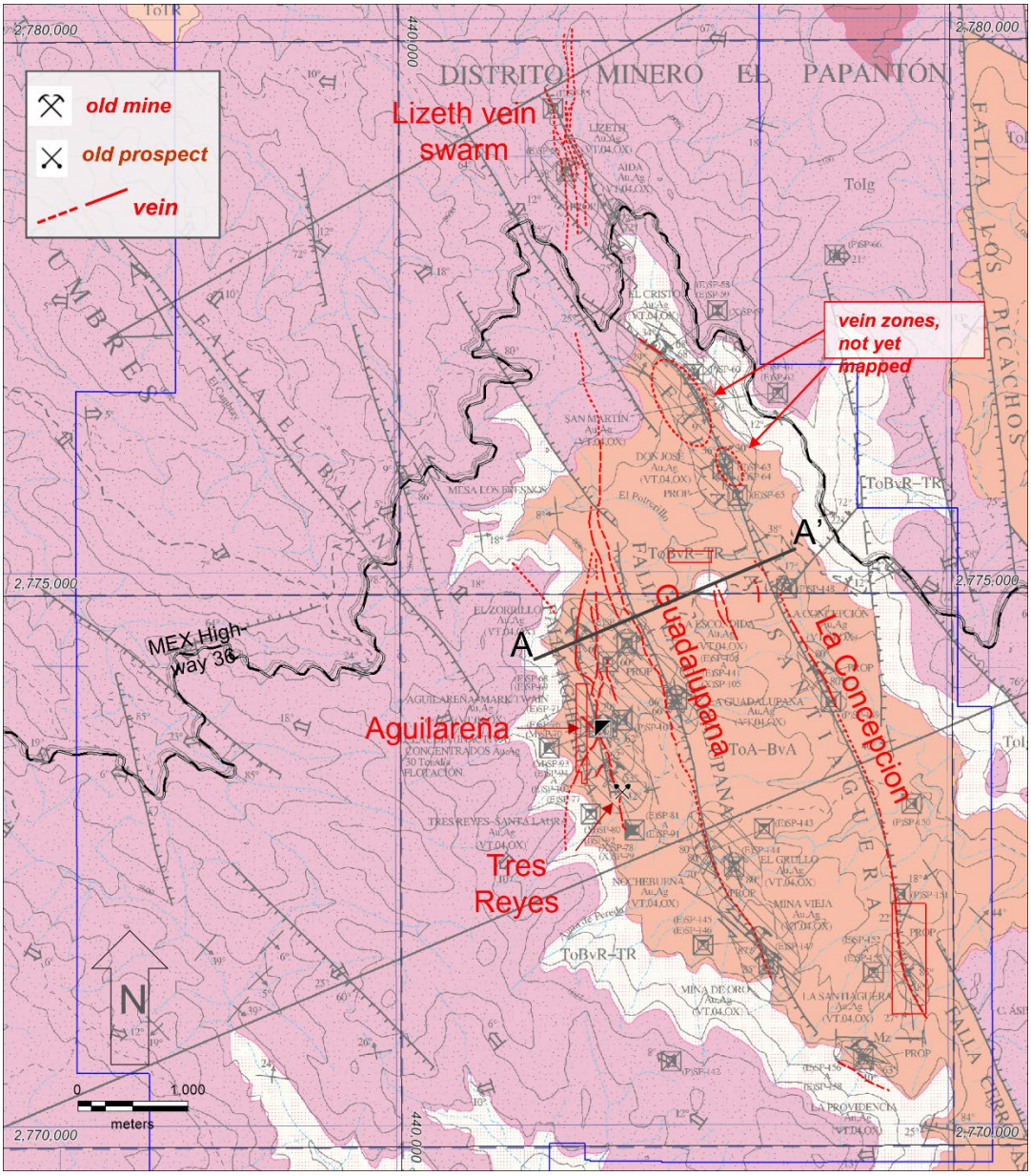
Figure 7-3 Stratigraphic Column and Map Legend for Map of Figure 7.2

(from Luevano Pinedo et al., 2003)



Major veins, such as the Guadalupana vein which dips to the west, can be traced intermittently for about 5.1 km, plus another 1.5 km if it connects with the veins at the La Providencia prospect (Figure 6-2 and Figure 7-4). East-dipping veins at El Cristo (incorrectly shown as the Los Cristos vein by Christopher, 2005), the Don José zone, La Concepción and the Santiaguera vein are not continuous but are aligned over a distance of about 7 km along the Santiaguera fault of Luevano Pinedo et al. (2003) (Figure 7-4). Christopher (2005) reported that the northern part of the Aguilareña vein merges with the northern part of the Guadalupana vein. Durango Gold geologists concur with this interpretation.

Figure 7-4 Geologic Map and Principal Silver-Gold Veins, Central Part of Claudia Project
(modified from Luevano Pinedo et al., 2003)



Note: blue lines are limit of Claudia Project concessions. Red lines show veins modified from undated Silverstone map and Durango Gold 2021 mapping, short dashes where inferred. Solid red outlines are inactive third-party claims. Black grid lines at 5 km spacing, UTMWGS84. See Figure 6.3 for geologic map legend.

Mineralized veins in the project area largely vary from about 0.2 to 3.5 m in width (Table 7-1), with wider zones of stockwork near vein intersections (Luevano-Pinedo et al., 2002). Widths of 0.5 to 15 m have been reported for the Aguilareña vein and widths of 1.0 to 15 m have been reported for the Guadalupana and Santiaguera veins, respectively (Christopher, 2005). Veins in the Lizeth area mapped by Silverstone mark a horse-tail pattern with closely-spaced or sheeted vein zones of 50 to 100 m in width (Figure 6-7) Reconnaissance observations by Durango Gold geologists indicate the Lizeth veins and silicified zones extend about 750 m to the south, and at least 500 m to the north of the horse-tail area mapped by Silverstone (Figure 7-5).

Table 7-1 Reported Average Vein Widths (Luevano-Pinedo et al., 2002)

Vein Name	Ave. Width (m)
Aguilareña–Tres Reyes	1.6
Mark Twain	1.6
El Zorillo (Mark Twain)	0.8 - 1.3
Santa Laura	0.7
Guadalupana	3.8
Mina Vieja (Guadalupana)	1.6
Mina de Oro (Guadalupana)	1.5
Noche Buena (Guadalupana)	1.1
El Grullo (Guadalupana)	1.1
La Providencia (Guadalupana?)	1.4
La Luz	0.4
El Cristo	1.0
San Martin (El Cristo)	1.3
Santiaguera	0.5 - 3.0
La Concepción vn 1 (Santiaguera)	0.8
La Concepción vn 2 (Santiaguera)	0.8

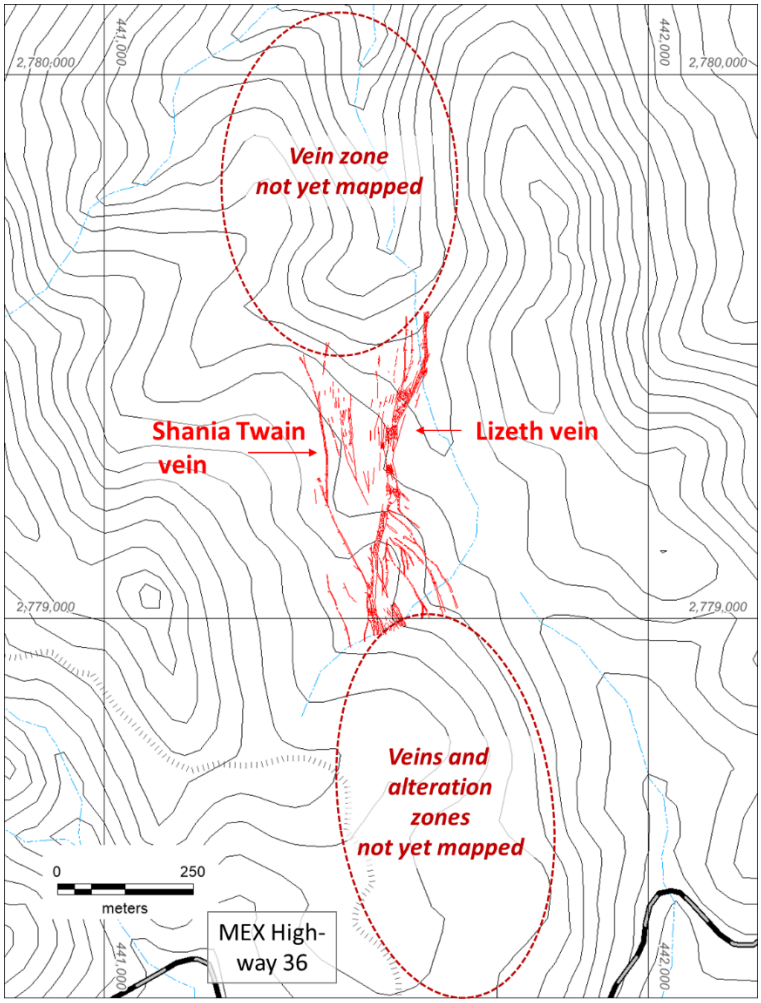
Note: vein name in parentheses follows vein reported by prospect or workings name.

Throughout the project area, the veins consist mainly of finely banded, crustiform to cockade textured and locally drusy, clear to light grey quartz, with small amounts of calcite and minor chlorite in places. Zones of silicified and vein-cemented, brecciated wall-rocks ± fragments of earlier-formed quartz vein material are present within and/or as borders to the veins in places. Lattice textures characteristic of bladed calcite replaced by quartz, and quartz-after-calcite boxwork textures, are locally present in the veins. Much of the quartz is very fine-grained but varies to medium-grained and comb-textured locally. Petrographic studies indicate the veins, where unoxidized and mineralized, contain small quantities of pyrite ± lesser amounts of native gold, electrum, sphalerite, argentite, native silver, galena, and chalcopyrite (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002 and references cited therein).

The reader is referred to Sections 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 for summaries of assay data for historical surface and underground samples collected at the Claudia Project by the CRM, Bacis and Silverstone. Assays of channel samples collected at the surface and in various underground workings during studies by the CRM have been summarized by Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002). In general, gold grades in the CRM samples spanned a range from about 0.3 to 10 g/t, with silver grades generally in the range of about 10 to 350 g/t.

The highest-grade sample was taken from the Aguilareña vein on level 1 with 31.5 g/t Au and 1,159 g/t Ag over a width of 0.7 m (Luevano Pinedo et al., 2002).

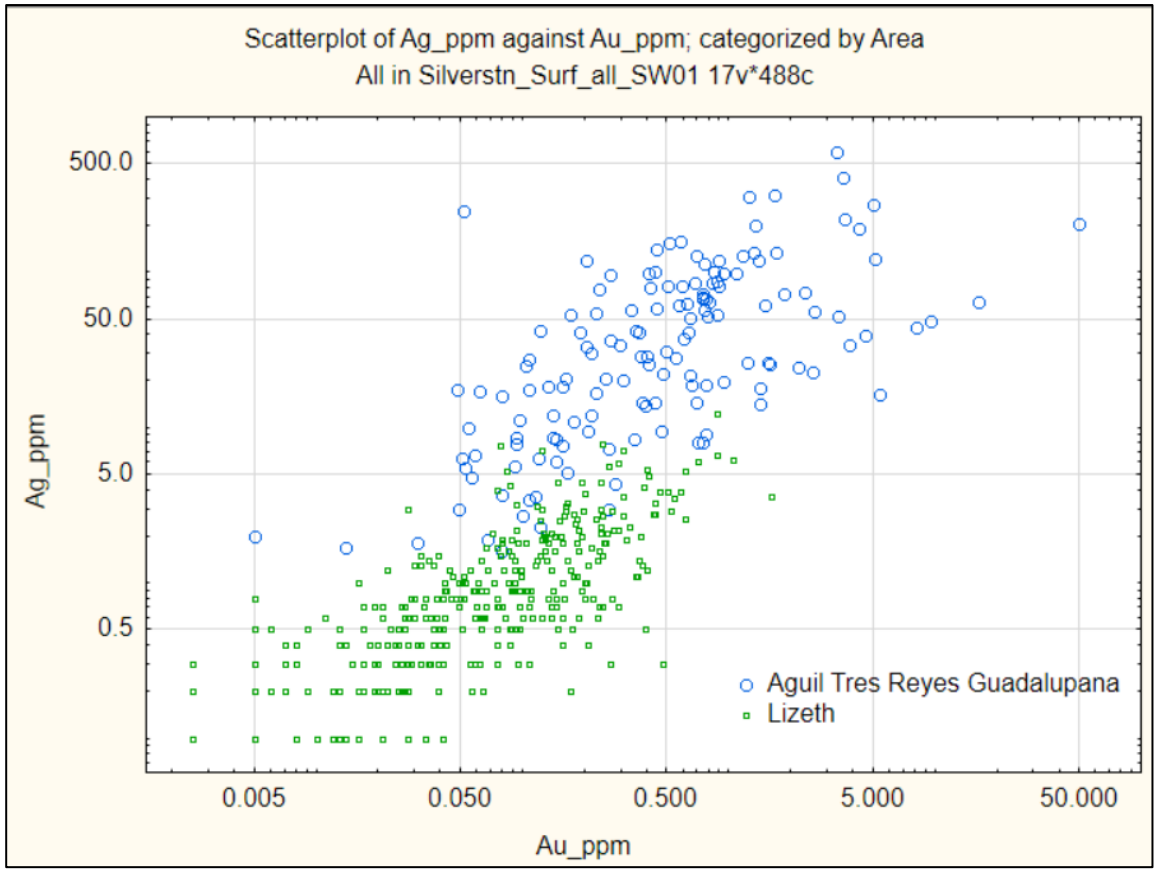
Figure 7-5 Lizeth Horse-Tail Vein Pattern and Unmapped Vein Extents



Note: entire area of figure is within the Claudia Project concessions, central vein swarm taken from Silverstone files dated 2007. Grid lines at 1 km spacing, UTMWGS84; 20 m elevation contours.

Results from Silverstone's rock samples show that the incompletely mapped veins in the Lizeth area contain lower silver and gold grades compared to surface exposures of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana and nearby veins (Figure 7-6; see also Figure 6-6 and Figure 6-7). At Lizeth, the veins contain more abundant lattice texture and commonly consist of fine-grained to chalcedonic quartz, locally with relict opaline textures. The Lizeth veins may represent a somewhat shallower level of erosion, consistent with their exposures at elevations of as much as 100 m higher than most of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes exposures. In all areas sampled by Silverstone and Durango Gold, concentrations of lead, zinc and copper are low, rarely exceeding 500 g/t (average about 20 g/t for Cu, and 120 g/t for Pb and Zn).

Figure 7-6 Gold and Silver in Silverstone Surface Samples by Area

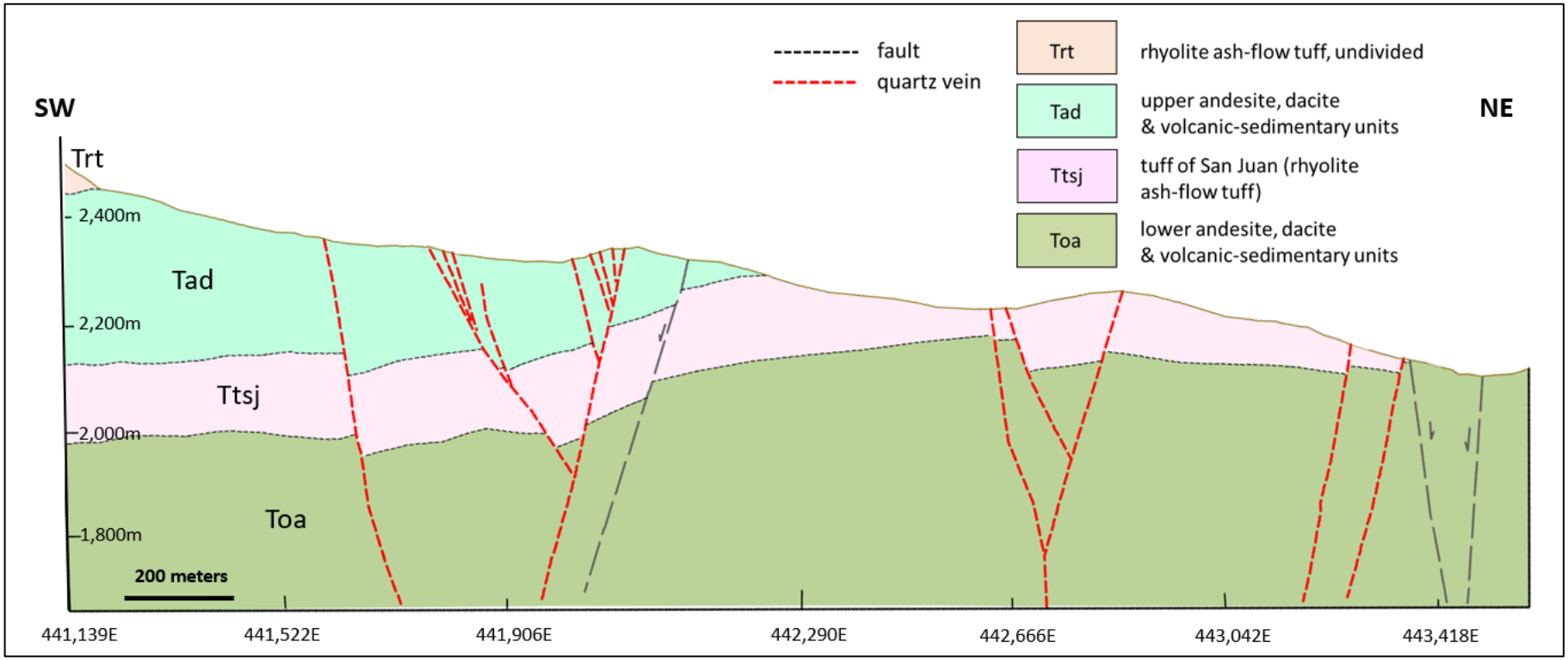


Host rocks adjacent to the veins have been silicified with the addition of quartz in micro-veinlets and small patches. This silicification transitions over a few metres or less, to propylitic alteration characterized by small amounts of chlorite, quartz, calcite and pyrite. Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002) reported local traces of epidote but Durango Gold geologists have not observed epidote at the surface or in drill samples.

The primary control on silver-gold mineralization is its location within the veins and vein-cemented breccia. The author has no specific information on the controls or distribution of grades within the veins. There is insufficient information available to define the continuity of mineralization. Also, very little is known of the depth extents or elevation limits of mineralization. The deepest drilling by Bacis, and Durango Gold (see Section 10.1) penetrated mineralized veins to about 200 m below the surface in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes area, at elevations of approximately 2,100 m. In the same area, Silverstone's deepest drill hole intersected mineralization at an elevation of around 1,970 m, or around 330 m below the surface.

A generalized geological cross-section A – A' through the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana vein areas is presented in Figure 7-7.

Figure 7-7 Generalized Cross-Section A – A', Aguilareña and Guadalupana Area
(from Durango Gold 2021, looking northwest)



See Figure 7-4 for location of cross section.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Presently known silver-gold mineralization in the Claudia Project is located in dominantly quartz-filled veins and quartz-cemented breccia veins with geological, textural and mineralogical characteristics typical of the low-sulfidation class of volcanic-rock hosted, epithermal silver-gold deposits. At Claudia, these include fault-controlled fissure veins, vein-breccias, sheeted veins and stockworks.

Limited fluid-inclusion homogenization temperatures of 195°C to 204°C presented by Luevano Pinedo et al. (2002) are consistent with vein formation within the range of temperatures attributed to low- to intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits. Based upon the nature of the veins, the alteration and vein mineralogy, low base-metal contents, and the geologic setting, the silver and gold mineralization at the Claudia Project is best interpreted in the context of the volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation type of epithermal model.

This model was first developed by Lindgren (1900) based on his first-hand studies of the veins and altered wallrocks in the mines of the De Lamar Silver City district in southwestern Idaho, USA. Since then, the model has been expanded and refined to encompass a great variety of mineral deposits worldwide (Simmons et al. 2005). Epithermal deposits are important sources of silver and gold that form at <1.5 km depth and <300°C within aerially extensive hydrothermal systems. Such systems commonly develop in association with calc-alkalic to alkalic magmatism. Precious metal mineralization develops in zones of high paleo-permeability. Veins with steep dips are common and these tend to host high-grade mineralization (Simmons et al., 2005). As of the Effective Date of this report, the low-sulfidation type of epithermal model is, in the author's opinion, applicable and appropriate for use as a general conceptual guide for exploration of mineralization within the Claudia Project as it is currently understood.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The majority of the exploration work that is material to the Claudia Project was conducted by Durango Gold between 2021 and 2022. Durango Gold initiated exploration work at the Claudia Project in March 2021 which consisted of prospecting, mapping, rock sampling and drilling. Drilling by Durango Gold is summarized in Section 10.2 of this report. Pacifica Silver has not conducted exploration at the Claudia Project as of the Date of this report.

9.1 Geologic Mapping

Durango Gold geologists carried out geologic mapping of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana area at a scale of 1:2,000 and 1:5,000. This mapping has delineated the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana veins, along with several significant splays, vein intersections and sub-parallel smaller veins, for approximately 4.4 km along strike (Figure 9-1). Locally, the veins and associated quartz-cemented vein breccia reach estimated true widths of as much as 40 m but are mainly in the range of 1.0 to 10 m in width. The Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and associated splays dip mainly 60° to 75° to the east. The Guadalupana vein dips to the west at 60° to 75°. In this part of the property, the veins are hosted by or associated with moderately to steeply dipping fault zones and fractures cutting andesitic and dacitic volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks that are both underlain by, and overlain by, variably welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff. This work has resulted in the discovery of North Guadalupana, a previously unrecognized sheeted vein zone up to 100 m in width and 600 m in length (Figure 9-2).

9.2 Rock Sampling

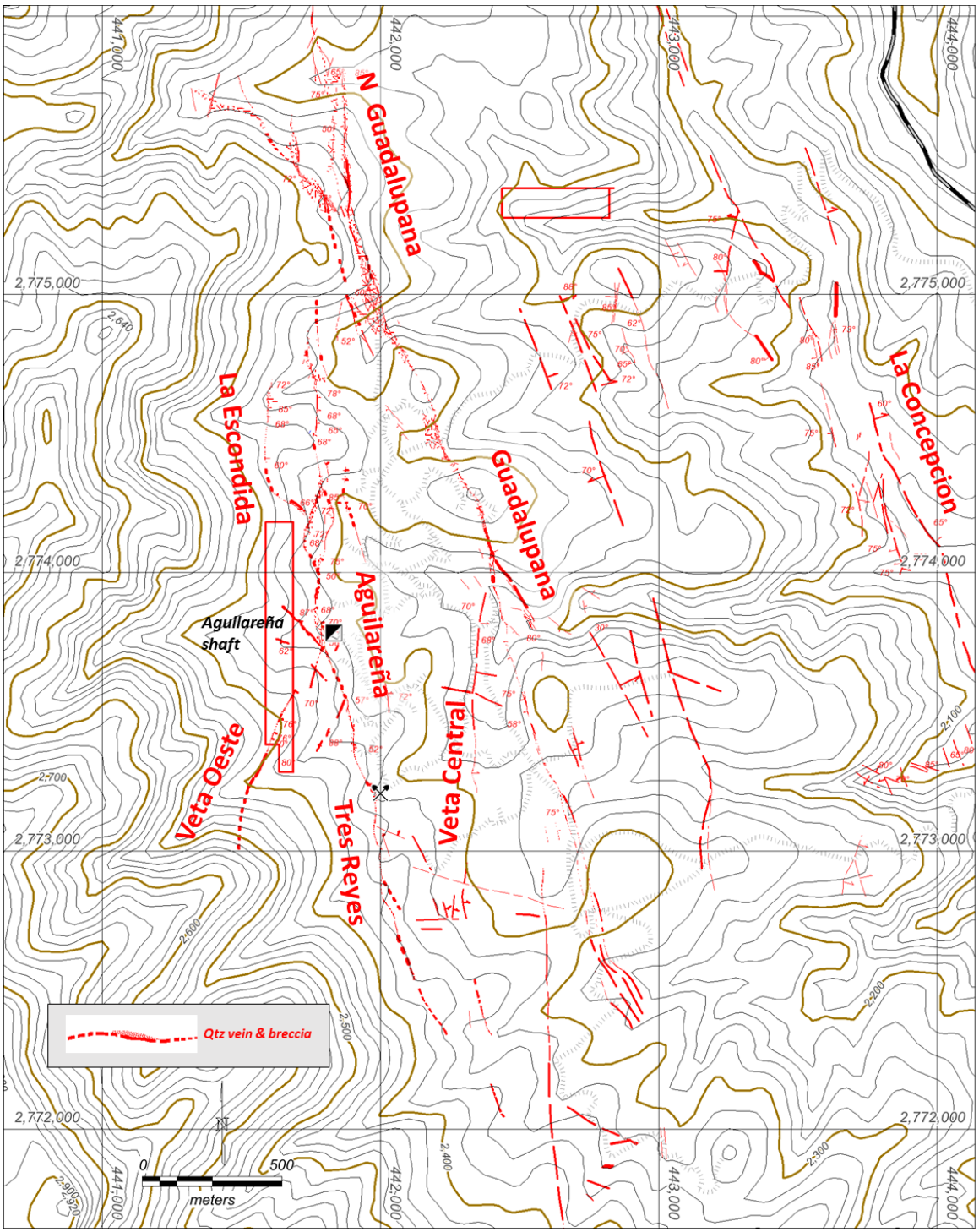
During 2021, Durango Gold personnel collected a total of 840 primarily channel and rock-chip samples from the veins, vein-cemented breccias and adjacent andesitic to dacitic host rocks. Approximately 96% of these samples are distributed as summarized in Figure 9-2. The balance, approximately 35 rock-chip and channel samples, were collected from the Don José, La Concepción, and northern Lizeth areas.

Channel samples ranged almost entirely from 1.0 to 1.9 m in length, with a nominal 1.5 m length, and were cut largely perpendicular or oblique across vein and breccia outcrops using a portable electric masonry cutter under the direct supervision of Durango Gold's field supervisor and geologists. Two parallel grooves about 7 cm apart typically were cut to a depth of approximately 5 cm. The portion between the grooves was then broken free and removed using a hammer and chisel, and placed in pre-numbered plastic sample bags. A numbered sample ticket was placed into the sample bag and the bags were closed with plastic ties and weighed.

Rock-chip samples were also of nominal 1.5 m length and were collected by Durango Gold field technicians and geologists using hammers. Each sample was placed into pre-numbered plastic sample bags, closed with ties and weighed.

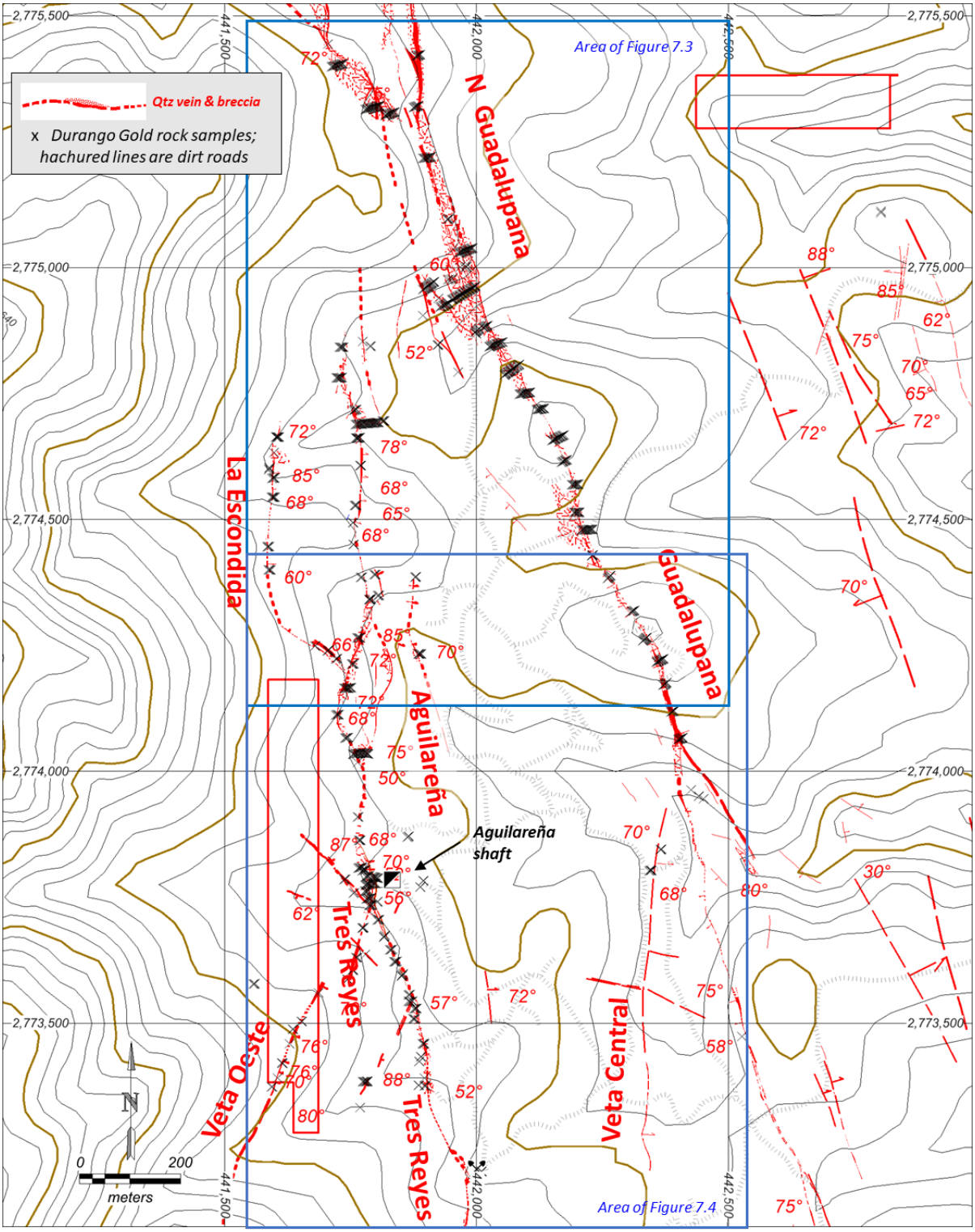
Channel and rock-chip sample lines were generally spaced 25 to 50 m apart. In the Aguilareña area, some lines were spaced 10 m apart. Individual sample lengths were measured with a flexible tape. The UTM coordinates of the start of each channel sample line were surveyed with hand-held Garmin GPS units and the azimuth of each line was recorded. The UTM coordinates of each individual rock-chip sample were surveyed with hand-held Garmin GPS units. The locations of the vast majority of Durango Gold's sample lines and sites are shown with gold-equivalent assay results in Figure 9-3 and Figure 9-4.

Figure 9-1 Durango Gold Vein Map of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes Area
(from Durango Gold, 2022)



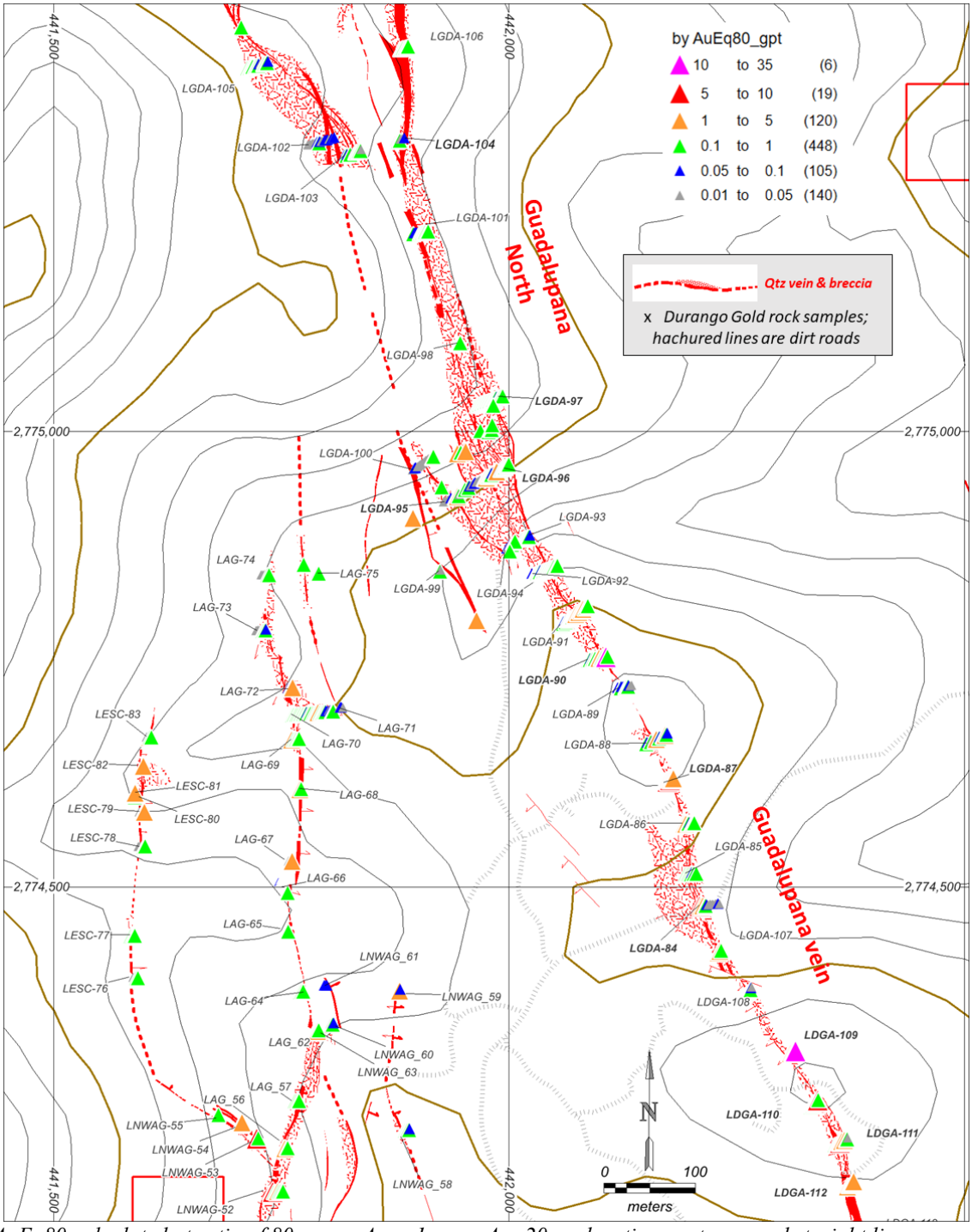
Hachured lines are roads; straight red lines are inactive third-party inlier claims; 20 m elevation contours; UTM grid lines at 1 km spacing; WGS84.

Figure 9-2 Distribution of Durango Gold Rock Samples, Aguilareña–Tres Reyes – Guadalupana
(from Durango Gold, 2022)



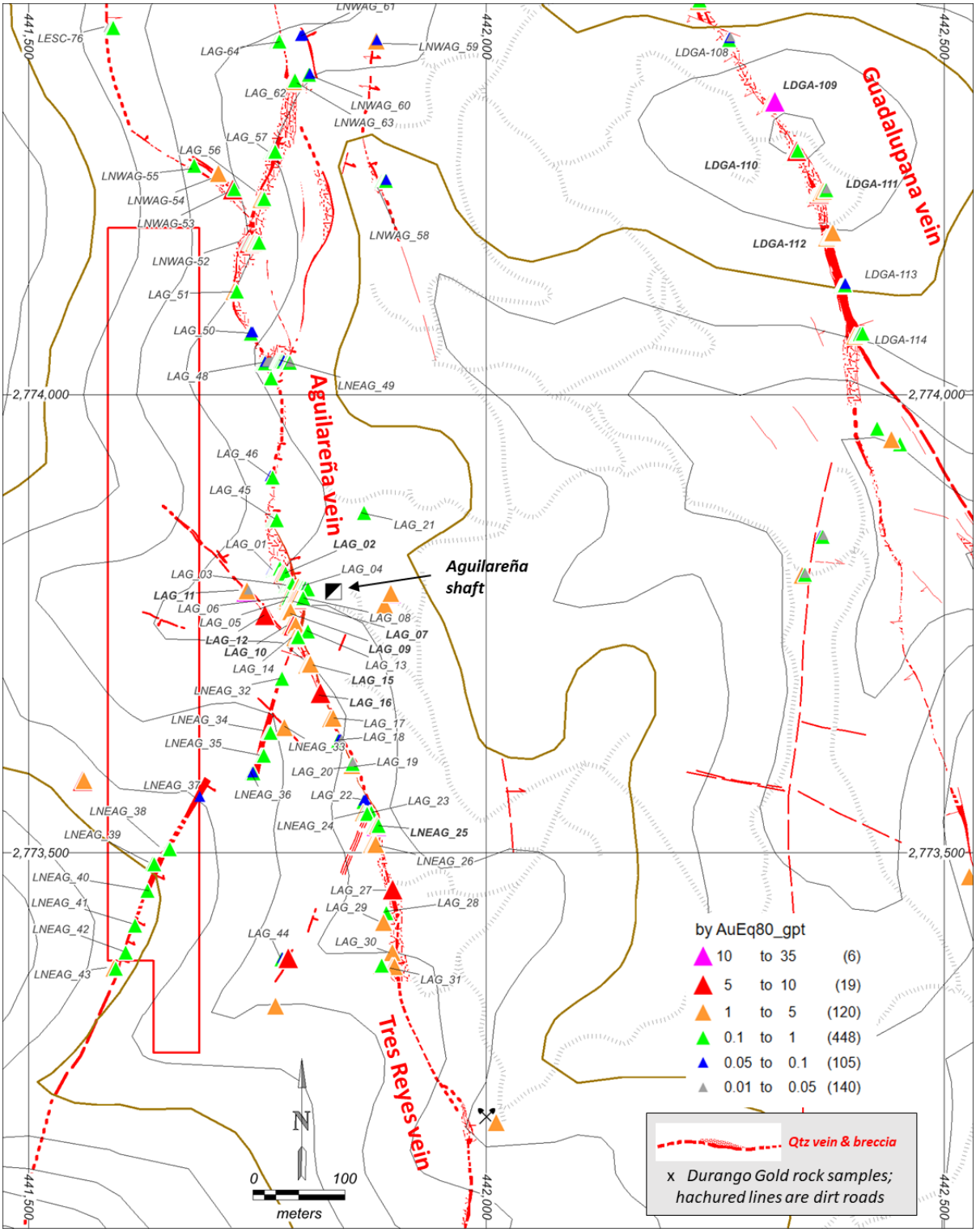
20 m elevation contours; red straight lines are inactive inlier third-party claim; grid lines at 500 m spacing; WGS84.

Figure 9-3 Durango Gold Channel Sample Lines with Gold Equivalent Results, Northern Part
(from Durango Gold, 2022)



AuEq80 calculated at ratio of 80 grams Ag = 1 gram Au; 20 m elevation contours; red straight lines are inactive inlier third-party claim; grid lines at 500 m spacing; WGS84.

Figure 9-4 Durango Gold Channel Sample Lines with Gold Equivalent Results, Southern Part
(from Durango Gold, 2022)



AuEq80 calculated at ratio of 80 grams Ag = 1 gram Au; 20 m elevation contours; red straight lines are inactive inlier third-party claim; grid lines at 500 m spacing; WGS84.

To the Effective Date, the highest-grade gold-silver intervals from channel sampling in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana area have been: 30.20 g/t Au and 166 g/t Ag over 1.10 m, within 7.20 m at an average of 5.36 g/t Au and 55 g/t Ag; and 10.02 g/t Au with 284 g/t Ag over 1.5 m within 3.00 m at an average of 5.77 g/t Au and 156 g/t Ag. Longer intervals include 9.00 m at an average of 1.30 g/t Au and 55 g/t Ag, including 1.50 m at 4.36 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag as shown in Table 9-1. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80% of the stated intervals; the table below highlights samples with AuEq80 g/t m (sample length) equal or greater than 5 g/t m.

Table 9-1 Significant 2021 Channel Sample Gold-Silver Intervals

Line_ID	Length m		Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq80 g/t	AuEq80 g/t m	Location
LAG_02	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.30*	*55*	*1.98*	*2.57*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***4.36***	***123***	***5.89***	***25.68***	
LAG_04	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.41*	*23*	*0.69*	*0.28*	*Aguilareña*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*1.47*	*41*	*1.98*	*2.91*	
LAG_05	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.89*	*66*	*1.72*	*1.53*	*Aguilareña*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*1.37*	*104*	*2.66*	*3.64*	
LAG_06	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.20*	*28*	*1.55*	*1.86*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_07	***4.50***	***metres at an average of***	***3.30***	***304***	***7.10***	***23.43***	***Aguilareña***
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***7.70***	***626***	***15.53***	***119.58***	
LAG_08	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.40*	*93*	*1.57*	*0.63*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***0.94***	***371***	***5.58***	***5.25***	
LAG_09	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.81*	*105*	*2.11*	*1.71*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***1.81***	***200***	***4.30***	***7.78***	
LAG_10	*12.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.23*	*68*	*2.07*	*2.55*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***3.18***	***49***	***3.79***	***12.05***	
and	***1.50***	***metres at***	***3.56***	***190***	***5.93***	***21.11***	
LAG_11	***3.00***	***metres at an average of***	***5.77***	***156***	***7.72***	***44.54***	***Aguilareña***
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***10.02***	***284***	***13.57***	***135.97***	
LAG_12	***3.00***	***metres at an average of***	***3.25***	***179***	***5.48***	***17.81***	***Aguilareña***
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***5.55***	***279***	***9.03***	***50.12***	
LAG_13	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.17*	*11*	*0.31*	*0.05*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_14	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.48*	*34*	*0.91*	*0.44*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_15	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.39*	*51*	*2.02*	*2.81*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_16	***5.50***	***metres at an average of***	***1.77***	***144***	***3.57***	***6.32***	***Aguilareña***
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***4.81***	***313***	***8.72***	***41.94***	

Line_ID	Length m		Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq80 g/t	AuEq80 g/t m	Location
LAG_17	*4.60*	*metres at an average of*	*0.76*	*50*	*1.38*	*1.05*	*Aguilareña*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*1.39*	*96*	*2.59*	*3.60*	
LAG_18	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.29*	*10*	*0.42*	*0.12*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_19	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.52*	*56*	*1.22*	*0.63*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_20	*4.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.94*	*252*	*4.08*	*3.84*	*Aguilareña*
LNEAG_24	*5.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.50*	*28*	*0.85*	*0.43*	*Aguilareña NE*
LNEAG_25	***7.20***	***metres at an average of***	***5.36***	***55***	***6.05***	***32.43***	***Aguilareña NE***
including	***1.10***	***metres at***	***30.20***	***166***	***32.25***	***973.95***	
LNEAG_26	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.36*	*28*	*1.70*	*2.31*	*Aguilareña NE*
including	*3.00*	*metres at*	*2.13*	*30*	*2.51*	*5.35*	
LAG_27	*5.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.43*	*76*	*2.38*	*3.40*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.00***	***metres at***	***5.26***	***184***	***7.56***	***39.77***	
LAG_29	*1.90*	*metres at an average of*	*1.17*	*81*	*2.18*	*2.55*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_30	***1.70***	***metres at***	***2.81***	***93***	***3.97***	***11.16***	***Aguilareña***
LAG_31	***3.80***	***metres at an average of***	***1.90***	***58***	***2.62***	***4.98***	***Aguilareña***
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***3.49***	***85***	***4.55***	***15.88***	
LNEAG_32	*5.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.44*	*18*	*0.67*	*0.29*	*Aguilareña NE*
LNEAG_33	***1.50***	***metres at***	***1.38***	***285***	***4.94***	***6.82***	***Aguilareña NE***
LAG_51	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.57*	*44*	*1.12*	*0.64*	*Aguilareña*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*1.48*	*64*	*2.28*	*3.37*	
LNWAG-52	*14.20*	*metres at an average of*	*0.53*	*24*	*0.84*	*0.45*	*Aguilareña NW*
including	***1.00***	***metres at***	***4.88***	***130***	***6.51***	***31.77***	
LNWAG-53	***1.50***	***metres at an average of***	***2.62***	***231***	***5.51***	***14.44***	***Aguilareña NW***
LNWAG-54	*3.90*	*metres at an average of*	*0.35*	*128*	*1.96*	*0.69*	*Aguilareña NW*
LAG_56	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.64*	*81*	*1.65*	*1.06*	*Aguilareña*
LAG-62	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.68*	*24*	*0.99*	*0.67*	*Aguilareña*
LAG_68	*2.90*	*metres at an average of*	*0.81*	*57*	*1.52*	*1.23*	*Aguilareña*
LAG-69	*13.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.34*	*28*	*0.7*	*0.24*	*Aguilareña*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***1.73***	***115***	***3.17***	***5.48***	
LAG_70	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.34*	*25*	*0.65*	*0.22*	*Aguilareña*
LAG-72	*1.50*	*metres at an average of*	*1.30*	*10*	*1.43*	*1.86*	*Aguilareña*
LESC-79	*3.30*	*metres at an average of*	*0.32*	57	*1.04*	*0.33*	*La Escondida*
including	*1.00*	*metre at*	*0.73*	120	*2.23*	*1.63*	

Line_ID	Length m		Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq80 g/t	AuEq80 g/t m	Location
LESC-80	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.84*	103	*2.12*	*1.78*	*La Escondida*
LESC-81	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.95*	11	*1.09*	*1.04*	*La Escondida*
LESC-82	*1.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.27*	160	*2.27*	*0.61*	*La Escondida*
LGDA-84	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.36*	*91*	*2.51*	*3.41*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***3.00***	***metres at an average of***	***3.23***	**212**	***5.88***	***18.99***	
LGDA-85	*13.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.15*	11	*0.29*	*0.04*	*La Guadalupana*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*0.39*	31	*0.78*	*0.30*	
LGDA-86	*15.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.48*	60	*1.23*	*0.59*	*La Guadalupana*
including	*4.50*	*metres at an average of*	*1.24*	164	*3.29*	*4.08*	
LGDA-87	*13.50*	*metres at an average of*	*1.07*	139	*2.81*	*3.01*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***7.50***	***metres at an average of***	***1.69***	**225**	***4.5***	***7.61***	
LGDA-90	*12.00*	*metres at an average of*	*1.54*	37	*2*	*3.08*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***1.50***	***metres at an average of***	***11.00***	**83**	***12.04***	***132.44***	
LGDA-91	*6.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.24*	25	*0.56*	*0.13*	*La Guadalupana*
and	*29.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.34*	19	*0.58*	*0.20*	
including	*12.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.59*	31	*0.98*	*0.58*	
LGDA-92	*28.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.14*	6	*0.22*	*0.03*	*La Guadalupana*
LGDA-93	*9.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.30*	12	*0.44*	*0.13*	*La Guadalupana*
LGDA-96	*10.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.27*	19	*0.5*	*0.14*	*La Guadalupana*
and	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.61*	30	*0.97*	*0.59*	
and also	*12.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.17*	4	*0.23*	*0.04*	
LGDA-97	*31.40*	*metres at an average of*	*0.11*	13	*0.28*	*0.03*	*La Guadalupana*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*0.23*	31	*0.62*	*0.14*	
LGDA-101	*10.30*	*metres at an average of*	*0.14*	8	*0.24*	*0.03*	*La Guadalupana*
LGDA-106	*10.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.30*	10	*0.43*	*0.13*	*La Guadalupana*
including	*3.00*	*metres at an average of*	*0.59*	13	*0.75*	*0.44*	
LGDA-107	*5.40*	*metres at an average of*	*0.91*	83	*1.96*	*1.78*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***1.56***	**180**	***3.81***	***5.94***	
LGDA-109	***7.50***	***metres at an average of***	***4.24***	**105**	***5.55***	***23.53***	***La Guadalupana***
including	***3.00***	***metres at an average of***	***8.82***	**123**	***10.36***	***91.38***	
LGDA-110	*14.50*	*metres at an average of*	*1.08*	19	*1.32*	*1.43*	*La Guadalupana*

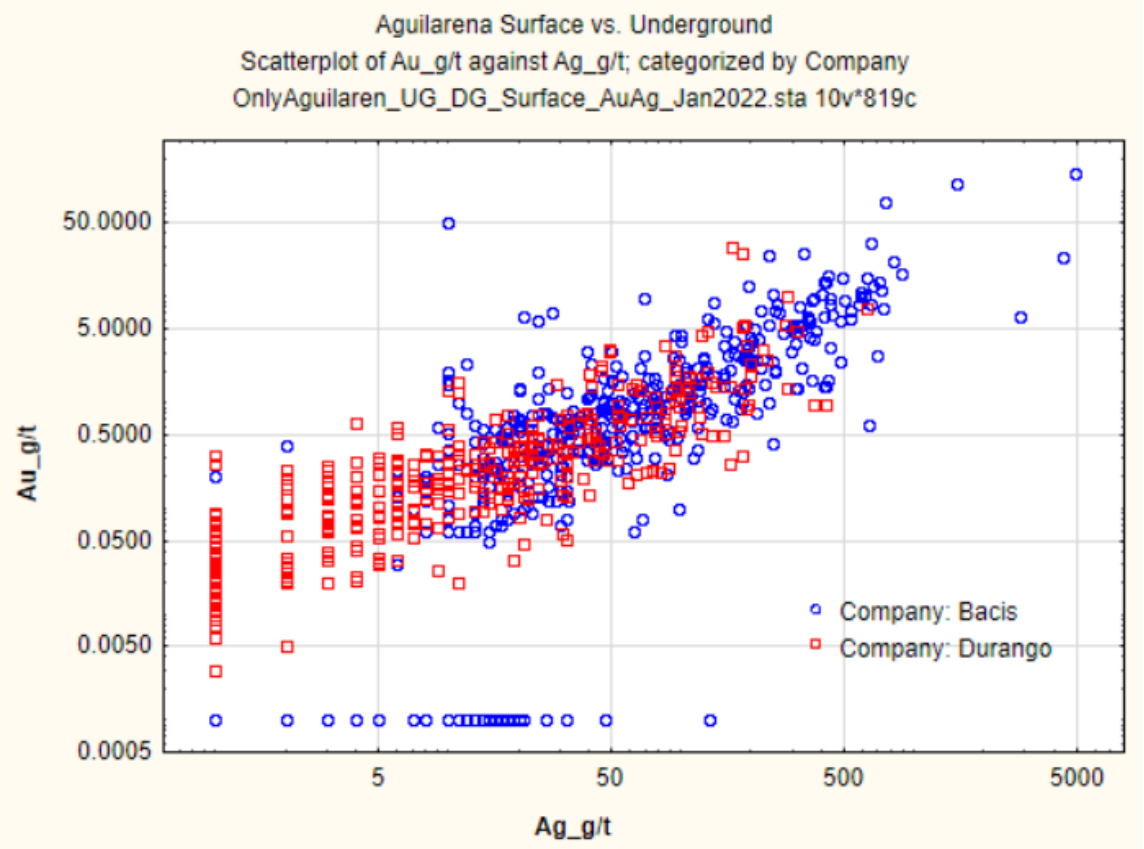
Line_ID	Length m		Au g/t	Ag g/t	AuEq80 g/t	AuEq80 g/t m	Location
including	***1.25***	***metres at***	***4.85***	**99**	***6.08***	***29.49***	
LGDA-111	*16.30*	*metres at an average of*	*1.05*	42	*1.58*	*1.66*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***4.40***	***metres at an average of***	***2.85***	**61**	***3.61***	***10.29***	
LGDA-112	*10.15*	*metres at an average of*	*1.07*	23	*1.36*	*1.46*	*La Guadalupana*
including	***1.50***	***metres at***	***3.78***	**34**	***4.21***	***15.91***	
LGDA-113	*7.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.19*	16	*0.39*	*0.07*	*La Guadalupana*
LGDA-114	*10.50*	*metres at an average of*	*0.40*	22	*0.67*	*0.27*	*La Guadalupana*
including	*1.50*	*metres at*	*1.03*	53	*1.69*	*1.74*	

The author interprets the wide aerial distribution of gold and silver values in these surface sampling results to demonstrate the presence of greater widths and multiple structures than were exploited in the historical surface and shallow underground workings. The Durango Gold 2021 surface channel and rock-chip gold assays are compared in Figure 9-5 with the 1990s Bacis underground sample data from 40-45 m down dip in Level 1 of the Aguilareña workings. In the author's opinion, the 2021 surface results overlap with, and therefore add some confidence to, the unverified Bacis assays.

The author has reviewed several of the Durango Gold rock-chip and channel sample sites and sampling methods and procedures (see Section 12.3). Mr. Velador believes these samples to be of good quality and sufficiently representative to gauge the presence of, and variability in tenor of, gold-silver mineralization for the purpose of planning further exploration work, such as drilling. The author believes the channel samples to be sufficiently representative for constraining gold and silver mineral domains.

During January through May of 2022, Durango Gold geologists and field technicians collected approximately 340 rock-chip and waste dump samples from various veins southwest, south, east and north of the Aguilareña–Treys Reyes and Guadalupana areas. These samples were stored in the Durango Gold (now Pacifica's) core storage and processing facility in Santiago Papasquiaro pending funds for their analysis. As of the Effective Date of this report, the 2022 samples that remain in the storage facility have not been analyzed and therefore are not shown on figures in this report.

Figure 9-5 Comparison of 2021 Surface Gold-Silver Assays with 1990s Underground Samples
(Level 1 of the Aguilareña Workings, from Durango Gold, 2022)



9.3 Reconnaissance Geology

Reconnaissance traverses were carried out by Durango Gold geologists in and north of the Lizeth zone (Figure 6-2 and Figure 7-4) to understand the nature and extent of the Lizeth vein system (see Section 7.3). These traverses indicate the Lizeth veins extend at least 500 m north of the area mapped by Silverstone, and may continue further along a north-trending fault zone. Significantly, a zone of silicification and crustiform quartz-cemented breccia within rhyolite ash-flow tuff was discovered approximately 3.9 km north of the Lizeth mapped veins along the projection of the Lizeth vein and fault trend. The lateral extents of this epithermal-type alteration zone have not been defined, and it is not known if it is continuous with the Lizeth vein system or perhaps comprises an isolated zone along the projection. The area between the Lizeth and northern zone is considered highly prospective and merits further work.

During the first six months of 2022, Durango Gold geologists and field technicians continued mapping and sampling of the principal veins within the property and selected additional intervals from the 2021 drill core for analysis. The selected core samples were stored in Santiago Papasquiaro pending funds for their analysis and remain in storage as of the Effective Date of this report.

No exploration work was done after the end of June 2022 when Durango Gold suspended operations at the Claudia Project. However, in June of 2024, a team from Unmanned Aerial Services (UAS) of Butte, Montana, USA, was commissioned by Durango Gold to inspect the Aguilareña shaft and underground workings. The UAS team descended the shaft to the second level and deployed a LiDAR-equipped drone

to survey the accessible workings. The shaft liner was found to be collapsing just below the first level and the shaft was flooded with water below the second level. About 200 m of the first level drift and 250 m of the second level drift were accessible. It was concluded that significant repairs to the shaft liner would be needed before carrying out underground mapping, sampling or other work.

10.0 DRILLING

The drill programs described in this section include historical drilling campaigns during 1994 and 2007 as mentioned in Section 6.2 and Section 6.3, as well as the more recent drilling program completed by Durango Gold in 2021. As of the Effective Date of this report, Pacifica has not conducted drilling within the Claudia Project. The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary accurately represents drilling done at the Claudia Project.

10.1 Historical Drilling

Maps and other records in the possession of Pacifica indicate a total of 6,292 m were drilled in 41 historical diamond-core holes as summarized in Table 10.1. According to Christopher (2005), Bacis drilled 33 core holes, but presently available records account for only 31 holes (Table 10-1).

Table 10-1 Summary of Claudia Project Historical Drilling

Company	Year	Area	Core Holes	Metres
Bacis	1994	Aguilareña–Tres Reyes	16	2,797
	1994	Guadalupana	8	680
	1994	La Providencia	5	529
	1994	Mina Vieja	2	340
Bacis Total			*31*	*4,346*
Silverstone	2007	Aguilareña	6	1,598
	2007	Tres Reyes	4	348
Silverstone Total			*10*	*1,946*
Project Total			***41***	***6,292***

Durango Gold constructed a drilling database with the information provided by Silverstone. Assays were found in electronic files for all 10 of the Silverstone drill holes. Records of at least some of the Bacis drilling assays were found on a copy of a one-page image with hole numbers, collar information, and interval lengths with gold and silver values (the Don Bartolo Bueno table), but interval depths are missing from all but four of the 30 Bacis holes. It is not known if the listed interval assays represent a single sample from a single interval, or averages of multiple samples taken over these intervals.

Similar information appears as annotations next to the Bacis hole traces on Silverstone plan maps and on longitudinal sections in Christopher (2005), but the down-hole depths of the noted intervals are not shown. The author is not aware of any other original-source records of the Bacis drilling assays with down-hole depths and sample numbers.

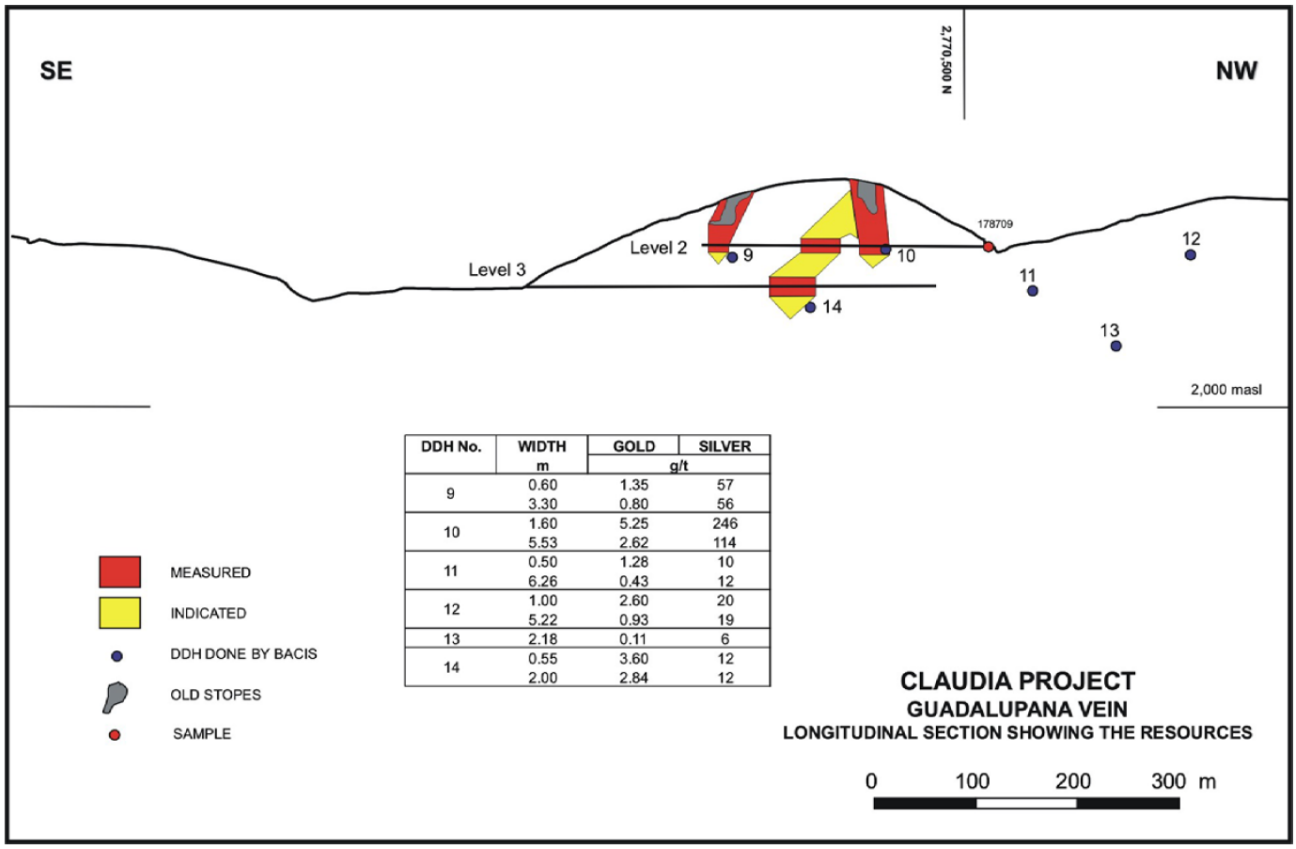
10.1.1 Bacis Drilling 1994

Records available to the author show Bacis drilled 4,346 m in 31 core holes in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana, Mina Vieja and La Providencia areas. Long sections from Christopher (2005) showing the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana hole projections and results are shown in Figure 6-8 and Figure 10-1. Plan maps showing the collar locations are presented in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

The drilling contractor and drill rig type are not known. No drill logs have been recovered. Core from the Bacis drilling is partly stored near the Aguilareña shaft; mainly NQ and BQ-size core was recovered. Sampled intervals appear to have been split with a hydraulic or mechanical core splitter. Much of the Bacis drill core is in poor condition. In 2021, Durango Gold transferred core boxes with legible hole and interval numbering to Durango Gold's (now Pacifica's) storage and logging area in Santiago Papasquiaro. The author recommends that Pacifica attempt to salvage, inventory and re-log that which is intact and legible.

All of the intersected mineralization reported by Christopher (2005) is within the vein structures and therefore has dips in the 85º to 50º range. The exact relation between interval length and true thickness of mineralization is not known.

Figure 10-1 Guadalupana Longitudinal Section with Bacis 1994 Drill Holes
(from Christopher, 2005)



DDH No.	WIDTH m	GOLD g/t	SILVER
9	0.60	1.35	57
	3.30	0.80	56
10	1.60	5.25	246
	5.53	2.62	114
11	0.50	1.28	10
	6.26	0.43	12
12	1.00	2.60	20
	5.22	0.93	19
13	2.18	0.11	6
14	0.55	3.60	12
	2.00	2.84	12

Note: references to historical resources in this figure are part of the historical Bacis estimates of 1994 reported by Christopher (2005) as summarized in Section 5.5. These resources are relevant only for historical interest and are not in accordance with the CIM Standards. The exact differences in classifications are not known to the author

because most of the methods and procedures used for the estimation and classification are not known. The author has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources or reserves, Pacifica is not treating these estimates as current resources or reserves, and the reader is cautioned that these estimates should not be relied upon.

Several discrepancies in interval lengths and grades have been found for the mineralized intersections in the long sections reported by Christopher (2005). For example, in Figure 6-8, it is reported that DDH No. 7 intersected 3.60 m of 11.62 g/t Au and 62 g/t Ag. The author believes this hole corresponds to Bacis hole SC-7. According to the recovered Don Bartolo table, hole SC-7 penetrated two separate intervals: 1.04 m of 1.58 g/t Au and 50 g/t Ag, and 3.28 m of 7.02 g/t Au and 70 g/t Ag. In other cases, the intervals and grades on the Christopher (2005) long sections are inconsistent with the intervals in the Don Bartolo table. Determining which intervals and grades are correct is not feasible with the information recovered from Silverstone. Unless further information is recovered, the author believes the Bacis drill hole information should be used only as an indication that gold-silver mineralization is indeed present, but at unverified grades and thicknesses.

The incomplete records available suggest shallow drilling at Mina Vieja, and further south at La Providencia, intersected weakly to modestly anomalous gold-silver mineralization. Grades of up to 0.85 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag over 1.20 m are recorded in the Don Bartolo table for hole SP-26 at La Providencia. The context and significance of the Mina Vieja and La Providencia drill data have not been determined because there has been insufficient geologic mapping and sampling done by Durango Gold or Pacifica in these areas as of the Effective Date of this report.

10.1.2 Silverstone Drilling 2007

Silverstone drilled 10 diamond-core holes for a total of 1,946 m in 2007. Four of these holes tested the Tres Reyes vein and six tested the Aguilareña vein. Three holes (SCL-07-01, SCL-07-07 and SCL-07-09) returned grades of ≥2.00 g/t Au, with a maximum of 3.87 g/t Au (Table 10.2). The true thickness of mineralization is not known.

Major Drilling S.A. de C.V. of Hermosillo, Sonora, was the drilling contractor. HQ and NQ core sizes were recovered with conventional wire-line methods using a UDR-200 core drill. The drill core was logged on-site by Silverstone geologists who selected intervals to be sampled and assayed. The majority of the sample intervals were 1.0 m in length, but intervals ranged from a maximum length of 1.23 m to a minimum of 0.25 m. Remaining core is stored in Pacifica's storage and logging area in Santiago Papasquiaro.

Table 10-2 Silverstone 2007 Drill Intervals of Interest

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SCL-07-01	107.50	114.75	7.25	0.74	13.66
including	113.75	114.75	1.00	1.52	23.00
which included	114.0	114.25	0.25	2.14	24.0
SCL-07-02	166	174	8	0.25	5.09
SCL-07-03	85	87	2	0.29	105.50
and	128.5	144.5	16	0.57	12.23
including	129.5	130	0.5	1.39	30.00

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
and	135.5	136	0.5	1.41	11.00
and	138.5	138.75	0.25	1.80	8.00
SCL-07-04	169	170	1	1.48	10.00
and	225	226	1	1.22	10.00
SCL-07-04	237	238	1	1.30	--
SCL-07-05	49	49.5	0.5	0.18	31.00
SCL-07-06	41	42	1	0.22	4.00
SCL-07-07	1.52	5.5	3.98	0.31	39.69
SCL-07-07	8	15	7	1.14	142.46
including	10.5	10.75	0.25	3.87	373.00
and	11.75	12	0.25	3.56	370.00
and	12.75	13	0.25	3.62	707.00
and	16.5	16.75	0.25	3.14	65.00
SCL-07-08	12.5	13	0.5	0.65	30.00
and	53	54.5	1.5	0.49	14.00
and	61.25	68.5	7.25	0.31	12.72
including	66.5	67	0.5	1.12	81.00
also	69.5	78.25	8.75	0.55	40.74
including	75.5	76	0.5	1.44	80.00
SCL-07-09	28	37.75	9.75	0.63	53.72
including	33.5	33.75	0.25	3.17	171.00
and	34	34.25	0.25	2.46	280.00
and	35	35.25	0.25	2.55	216.00
SCL-07-10	126	128	2	1.00	31.00
and	331	338	7	0.47	15.29

10.1.3 Bacis and Silverstone Historical Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

There is no information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis or Silverstone to survey the drill collar locations in 1994 and 2007, respectively. However, in 2021, Durango Gold geologists located all the Silverstone drill collars at the property. In March 2021, Durango Gold geologists used hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers to measure coordinates for all of the Silverstone collar locations. The 2021 GPS measurements were found to be in agreement with coordinates in the Durango Gold database and Silverstone's records.

10.1.4 Bacis and Silverstone Historical Down-Hole Surveys

The author has no information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis or Silverstone to survey the down-hole deviation of the holes drilled in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Silverstone drill logs do not contain records of down-hole surveys.

10.1.5 Summary Statement on Bacis and Silverstone Historical Drill Data

Although there is little information on the drilling, sampling and assaying procedures used by Bacis, the author observed stored drill core remaining from the 1994 Bacis and 2007 Silverstone campaigns and believes that the drilling data, though fragmentary for the Bacis holes, are of sufficient quality for use in planning further exploration drilling at the Claudia Project. The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the use of the drilling data for planning further exploration work. However, due to the inconsistencies in the secondary sources of information on the Bacis drill intersections, and lack of original-source information on the Bacis assaying methods and assay interval depths, it is recommended to use the limited Bacis data only in a qualitative manner. No hydrogeologic or geotechnical data from the historical drilling is known to the author.

10.2 Drilling by Durango Gold 2021

Durango Gold initiated diamond-core drilling in mid-September of 2021. A total of 7,915.9 m were drilled in 36 core holes before drilling was halted in December 2021. The 2021 drill-hole collar locations are shown in Figure 10-2. The drilling database has an Effective Date of March 2, 2022, and includes assays for 34 of the 36 holes. Two holes, 21CLAU026D and 21CLAU033D, were not completed to target depths and were not sampled. A listing of the 2021 collar locations, drill hole orientations and depths is presented in Appendix B.

The 2021 drilling was carried out by KDL de Mexico (KDL) and Servicios Drilling (Servicios), both of Durango, Mexico. KDL used two KD-1000 man-portable drills with conventional wireline recovery of HTW-diameter core. Servicios used a MP Discovery track-mounted drill and later a MP1000 man-portable drill with wireline recovery of HQ-diameter core. Both drilling contractors recovered the core using 10-foot (3.048 m) core barrels. Down-hole deviation surveys were conducted by both KDL and Servicios using a Devishot system. Measurements were made at 15 m, 50 m, and then every 50 m down the hole.

Collar locations for the 2021 drill holes were initially determined by Durango Gold geologists using hand-held Garmin GPS receivers. All of the 2021 drill hole collar locations were subsequently surveyed with a base-station controlled GPS system by Ing. Gerardo Arambula, a licensed professional surveyor based in Durango, Durango.

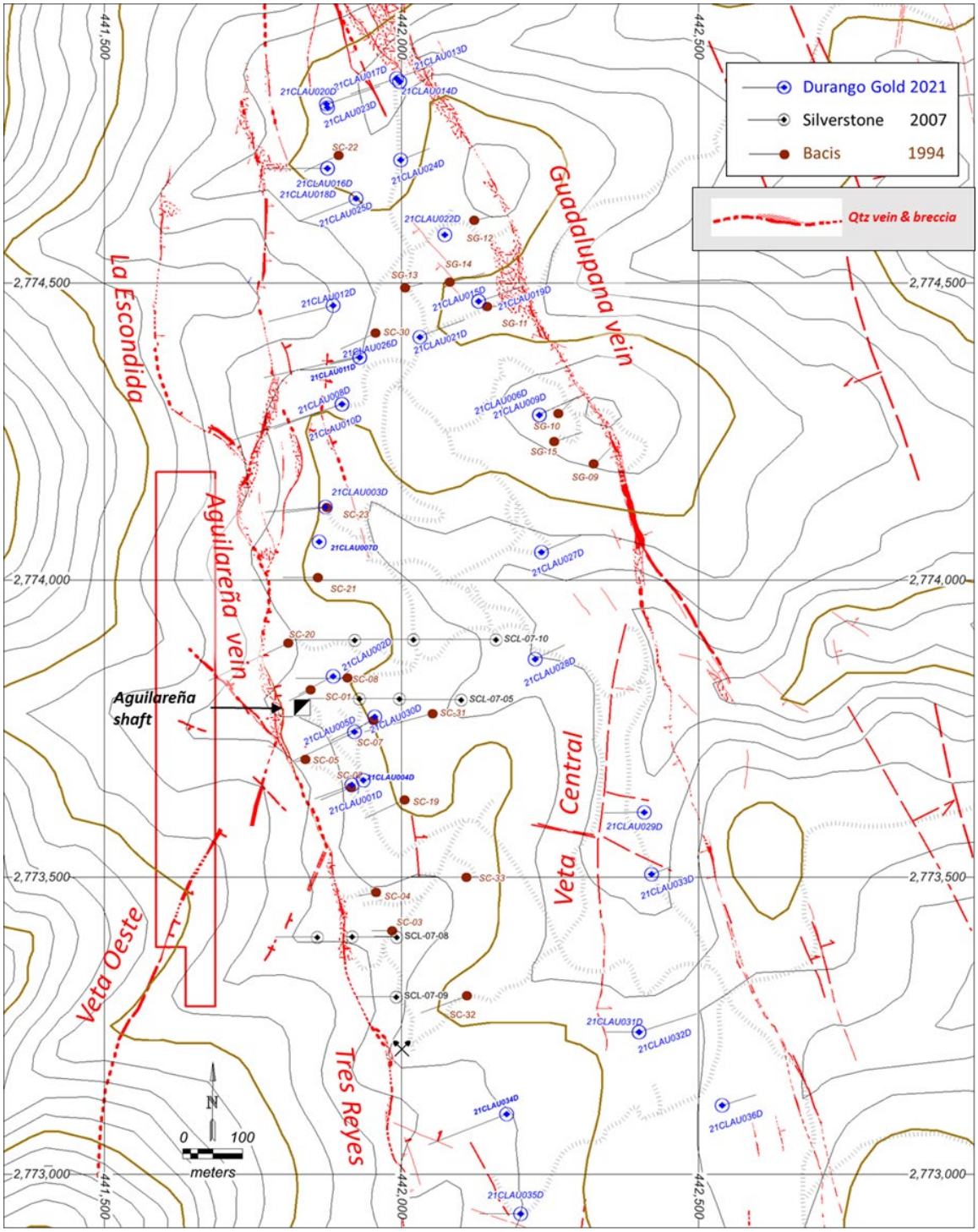
Drilling tested the Aguilareña and Guadalupana veins over approximately 1.9 km of strike length (Figure 10-2) and found that the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein system continues down-dip to at least 70 m below the deepest level of the historical Aguilareña workings, in places with greater vein widths than at surface. In others, vein widths were narrower than at surface. Drilled vein intervals ranged from about 1.0 to ~10 m in true width but substantial zones of spaced narrow veins ± stockwork to vein networks were intersected mainly in the hanging wall of the Aguilareña vein. The Aguilareña vein was intersected laterally for at least 900 m north from the Aguilareña shaft, more than 600 m north from the northern limit of underground workings. The drilling also intersected the Guadalupana vein, which is partly cut out down-dip by post mineral faults.

Gold and silver assays were received for the 34 completed drill holes that were sampled and analyzed as of the Effective Date of this report. The Aguilareña vein and adjacent wallrocks are mineralized to varying degrees in 15 of the 2021 drill holes as shown in Table 10-3. The 13 holes drilled to test the Guadalupana

vein intersected narrower vein intervals and lower grades of gold-silver mineralization compared to surface exposures, but six of these holes returned at least 1.0 g/t AuEq80 over 1.0 m or more. Many of the Guadalupana holes intersected a fault in the hanging wall near the down-dip projection of the vein and only narrow intervals of vein-breccia and gouge with fragments of quartz veins. This is interpreted to reflect post-mineral displacement that has largely disrupted the Guadalupana vein down-dip from the surface vein trace. At the surface, this post-mineral fault is covered by talus and was not recognized with surface mapping prior to the drilling.

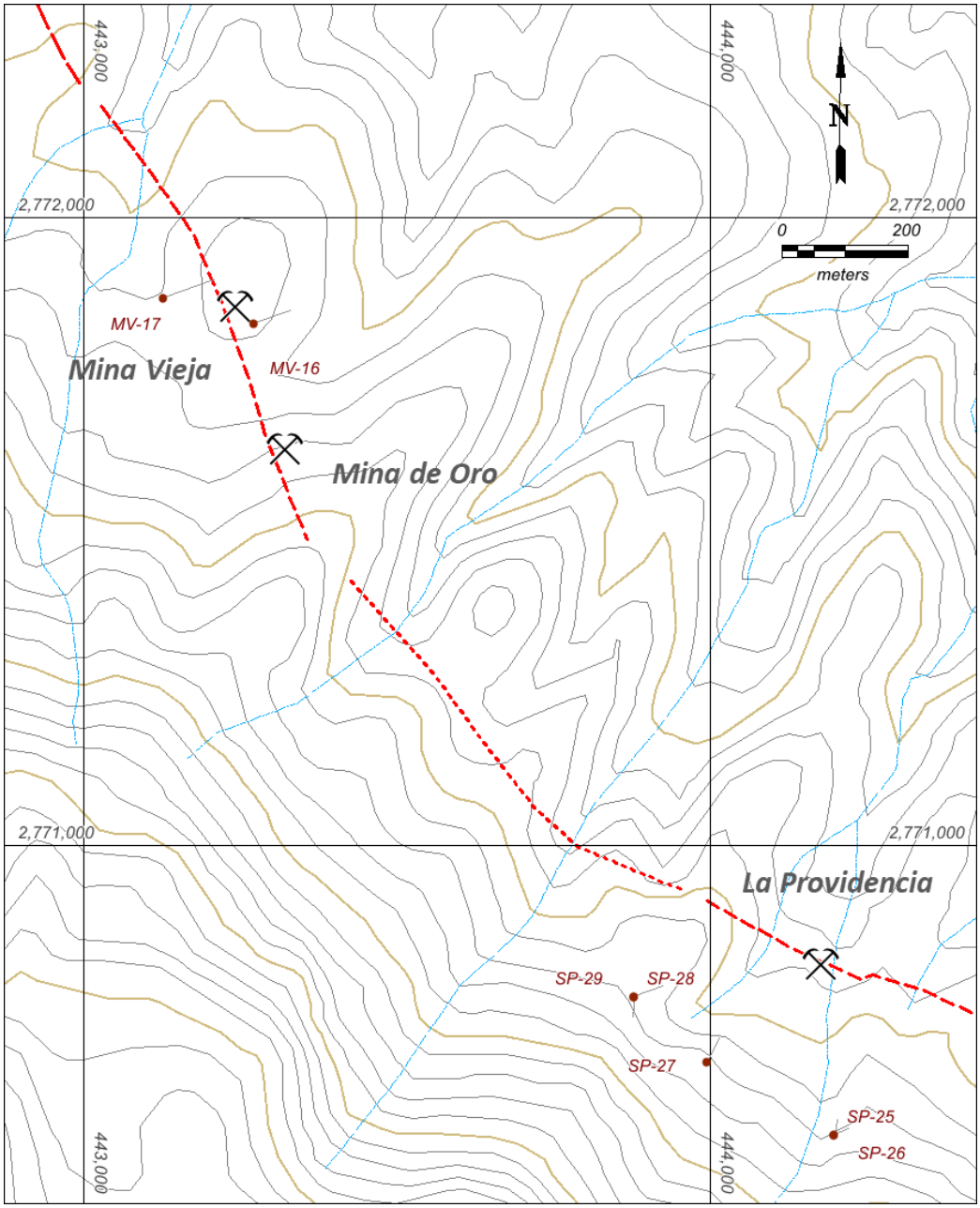
Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3 show the locations of the Durango Gold and historical drilling at the Claudia Project. A complete listing of drill-hole collar locations, azimuths, inclinations and depths is presented in Appendix B. It should be noted that the coordinates recovered for Bacis core hole SC-05 place the collar location east of the Guadalupana vein (Figure 10-2). This location is considered erroneous, likely due to a typographical error of 1,000 m in the easting in the Bacis records, because the same records also state the hole was drilled into the Aguilareña vein.

Figure 10-2 Map of Central Claudia Project with Durango Gold and Historical Drill Holes
(from Durango Gold, 2022)



See Figure 6.2 for location within concession outlines; third-party inactive inlier claim in red. Brown dots are 1994 Bacis holes; blue dots are 2007 Silverstone holes. Vein surface traces modified from undated Silverstone map. 20 m contours, UTM WGS84. Grey hachured lines are unpaved roads and tracks.

Figure 10-3 Historical Drill Hole Map for the Mina Vieja and La Providencia Areas
(from Durango Gold, 2021)



Entire area of figure is within the Claudia claim group; see Figure 6.2. Brown dots are 1994 Bacis holes; Vein surface traces modified from undated Silverstone map. Vein trace interpretation from Silverstone 2007 map. 20 m contours, UTM WGS84.

Table 10-3 Summary of Mineralized Intervals, 2021 Drilling

hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq80 (g/t)	AuEq80 g/t m (length)	Area
21CLAU001D	**53.50**	**76.40**	**22.90**	**at an average of**	**0.94**	**60**	**1.69**	**38.70**	**Aguilareña**
including	**54.50**	**59.30**	**4.80**	**at an average of**	**3.17**	**233**	**6.09**	**29.23**	
which includes	**57.95**	**58.60**	**0.65**	**@**	**10.25**	**1,220**	**25.50**	**16.58**	
and also	75.15	76.05	0.90	@	1.11	31	1.49	1.34	
and also	156.65	157.70	1.05	at an average of	1.07	44	1.62	1.70	
21CLAU002D	**82.10**	**89.35**	**7.25**	**at an average of**	**1.36**	**26**	**1.68**	**12.18**	**Aguilareña**
including	**85.00**	**89.35**	**4.35**	**at an average of**	**2.09**	**30**	**2.47**	**10.74**	
which includes	85.00	86.00	1.00	@	4.19	40	4.69	4.69	
and	**180.05**	**190.90**	**10.85**	**at an average of**	**0.32**	**14**	**0.50**	**5.43**	
which includes	184.10	188.10	4.00	at an average of	0.54	30	0.91	3.64	
21CLAU003D	**103.85**	**117.80**	**13.95**	**at an average of**	**0.46**	**24**	**0.76**	**10.60**	**Aguilareña**
including	116.80	117.80	1.00	@	2.17	19	2.41	2.41	
21CLAU004D	**100.55**	**116.60**	**16.05**	**at an average of**	**0.83**	**48**	**1.43**	**22.95**	**Aguilareña**
including	**103.50**	**109.40**	**5.90**	**at an average of**	**1.69**	**93**	**2.85**	**16.82**	
which includes	**106.70**	**107.75**	**1.05**	**@**	**3.29**	**134**	**5.00**	**5.25**	
and also	114.60	116.60	2.00	at an average of	0.73	55	1.41	2.82	
21CLAU005D	**62.00**	**65.00**	**3.00**	**at an average of**	**5.27**	**82**	**6.29**	**18.87**	**Aguilareña**
including	**62.00**	**63.00**	**1.00**	**@**	**15.55**	**233**	**18.46**	**18.46**	
and	**72.00**	**76.20**	**4.20**	**at an average of**	**2.34**	**61**	**3.10**	**13.02**	
which includes	**73.10**	**74.20**	**1.10**	**@**	**6.39**	**176**	**8.59**	**9.45**	
and	**128.20**	**134.55**	**6.35**	**at an average of**	**1.44**	**27**	**1.76**	**11.18**	
including	**129.30**	**134.55**	**5.25**	**at an average of**	**1.70**	**32**	**2.10**	**11.03**	
which includes	132.35	133.50	1.15	@	3.03	70	3.91	4.50	
21CLAU006D	**75.05**	**85.80**	**10.75**	**at an average of**	**0.40**	**40**	**0.91**	**9.78**	**Guadalupana**
including	81.05	82.05	1.00	@	2.76	140	4.51	4.51	
21CLAU007D	95.30	99.00	3.70	at an average of	0.81	24	1.11	4.11	Aguilareña
including	95.30	96.30	1.00	@	1.57	40	2.07	2.07	
also	**101.00**	**146.00**	**45.00**	**at an average of**	**0.83**	**20**	**1.08**	**48.60**	
including	**120.30**	**144.70**	**24.40**	**at an average of**	**1.25**	**16**	**1.45**	**35.38**	
which includes	**133.10**	**134.10**	**1.00**	**@**	**7.37**	**16**	**7.57**	**7.57**	
21CLAU008D	**77.50**	**97.55**	**20.05**	**at an average of**	**0.29**	**18**	**0.52**	**10.43**	**Aguilareña**
including	**78.50**	**82.50**	**4.00**	**at an average of**	**0.74**	**49**	**1.35**	**5.40**	
which includes	79.50	81.55	2.05	at an average of	1.04	75	1.98	4.06	
21CLAU009D	**94.05**	**115.05**	**21.00**	**at an average of**	**0.31**	**25**	**0.63**	**13.23**	**Guadalupana**
including	96.05	97.05	1.00	@	1.07	11	1.20	1.20	
21CLAU010D	136.05	146.40	10.35	at an average of	0.35	9	0.46	4.76	Aguilareña
including	141.25	142.30	1.05	@	1.20	30	1.57	1.65	
21CLAU011D	**122.55**	**169.90**	**47.35**	**at an average of**	**1.48**	**43**	**2.02**	**95.65**	**Aguilareña**

hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq80 (g/t)	AuEq80 g/t m (length)	Area
including	**122.55**	**157.75**	**35.20**	**at an average of**	**0.30**	**11**	**0.44**	**15.49**	**hanging wall**
including	**157.75**	**166.90**	**9.15**	**at an average of**	**6.38**	**178**	**8.61**	**78.78**	**VN+HW**
which includes	**158.75**	**161.90**	**3.15**	**at an average of**	**12.41**	**359**	**16.90**	**53.24**	**VN+HW**
OR	**158.75**	**162.80**	**4.05**	**at an average of**	**10.54**	**317**	**14.50**	**58.73**	**VN+HW**
containing	**160.80**	**161.90**	**1.10**	**@**	**20.80**	**557**	**27.76**	**30.54**	**VN+HW**
21CLAU012D	128.35	130.90	2.55	at an average of	0.52	33	0.93	2.37	Aguilareña
21CLAU013D	31.50	39.45	7.95	at an average of	0.21	9	0.32	2.54	Guadalupana
21CLAU014D	60.60	71.65	11.05	at an average of	0.24	9	0.36	3.98	Guadalupana
including	63.20	64.20	1.00	@	1.04	21	1.30	1.30	
21CLAU015D	75.70	82.85	7.15	at an average of	0.34	15	0.53	3.79	Guadalupana
21CLAU016D	**95.25**	**107.10**	**11.85**	**at an average of**	**0.30**	**22**	**0.58**	**6.87**	**Aguilareña**
including	**95.25**	**104.75**	**9.50**	**at an average of**	**0.33**	**27**	**0.67**	**6.37**	
which includes	95.25	96.15	0.90	@	1.26	163	3.30	2.97	
21CLAU017D	237.75	246.00	8.25	at an average of	0.26	7	0.34	2.81	??
21CLAU018D	75.00	77.00	2.00	at an average of	0.75	35	1.18	2.36	??
including	76.00	77.00	1.00	@	1.16	48	1.76	1.76	
and	139.20	142.80	3.60	at an average of	0.69	13	0.85	3.06	Aguilareña
including	141.10	142.80	1.70	at an average of	1.06	15	1.25	2.13	
21CLAU019D	100.30	101.30	1.00	@	0.57	2	0.60	0.60	Guadalupana
and	105.30	112.70	7.40	at an average of	0.19	2	0.22	1.63	
and	128.50	135.20	6.70	at an average of	0.47	11	0.61	4.09	
which includes	131.75	132.75	1.00	@	0.98	10	1.11	1.11	
21CLAU020D	73.00	73.80	0.80	@	2.32	173	4.48	3.58	Aguilareña?
21CLAU021D	83.45	85.90	2.45	at an average of	0.33	46	0.91	2.23	Guadalupana
including	84.25	85.05	0.80	@	0.72	88	1.82	1.46	
and	115.90	116.85	0.95	@	0.80	6	0.87	0.83	
and	289.00	291.30	2.30	at an average of	0.30	22	0.57	1.31	
and also	296.00	297.00	1.00	@	0.62	42	1.14	1.14	
21CLAU022D	**179.85**	**185.85**	**6.00**	**at an average of**	**1.07**	**17**	**1.28**	**7.68**	**Guadalupana?**
including	179.85	180.85	1.00	@	2.01	43	2.55	2.55	
and	**187.85**	**195.00**	**7.15**	**at an average of**	**1.14**	**6**	**1.21**	**8.65**	
including	193.85	194.45	0.60	at an average of	4.60	7	4.69	2.81	
and also	197.00	203.05	6.05	at an average of	0.59	9	0.71	4.30	
including	199.80	201.05	1.25	at an average of	1.29	12	1.43	1.79	
and also	204.35	205.10	0.75	at an average of	0.59	12	0.64	0.48	
21CLAU023D	NSI			maximum Au, Ag:	0.26	10	0.38	0.00	Guadalupana?
21CLAU024D	83.70	87.60	3.90	at an average of	0.28	10	0.40	1.56	Guadalupana
and	105.90	111.00	5.10	at an average of	0.24	13	0.40	2.04	
21CLAU025D	99.25	99.60	0.35	@	0.56	12	0.71	0.25	Aguilareña

hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq80 (g/t)	AuEq80 g/t m (length)	Area
and	202.75	204.80	2.05	at an average of	0.29	14	0.46	0.94	
21CLAU027D	41.50	42.50	1.00	@	0.46	4	0.51	0.51	Guadalupana
and	182.50	183.15	0.65	@	0.16	24	0.46	0.30	
and	241.00	242.00	1.00	@	0.11	28	0.46	0.46	
21CLAU028D	NSI			maximum Au, Ag:	0.40	15	0.59	0.00	Guadalupana?
21CLAU029D	58.60	66.50	7.90	at an average of	0.39	15	0.58	4.58	Veta Central
including	58.60	59.65	1.10	@	1.25	29	1.61	1.77	
and	124.00	127.10	3.10	at an average of	0.55	13	0.71	2.20	
including	124.00	125.05	1.05	@	1.16	23	1.45	1.52	
21CLAU030D	56.05	59.75	3.70	at an average of	0.30	5	0.36	1.33	Aguilareña
and	129.00	137.55	8.55	at an average of	0.29	7	0.37	3.16	
including	129.55	131.90	2.35	at an average of	0.50	11	0.64	1.50	
and	143.55	144.55	1.00	@	1.10	3	1.13	1.13	
and	191.40	202.50	11.10	at an average of	0.24	5	0.30	3.33	
21CLAU031D	**62.10**	**68.15**	**6.05**	**at an average of**	**1.27**	**90**	**2.40**	**14.52**	**Veta Central**
including	**63.10**	**64.10**	**1.00**	**@**	**2.38**	**247**	**5.47**	**5.47**	
and	65.75	66.60	0.85	@	2.69	40	3.19	2.71	
21CLAU032D	237.80	244.00	6.20	at an average of	0.18	7	0.27	1.67	Guadalupana
21CLAU034D	**134.20**	**144.95**	**10.75**	**at an average of**	**2.66**	**15**	**2.85**	**30.64**	**Tres Reyes**
including	**140.80**	**144.95**	**4.15**	**at an average of**	**6.60**	**26**	**6.92**	**28.72**	
which includes	**140.80**	**141.35**	**0.55**	**@**	**24.00**	**35**	**24.44**	**13.44**	
or	**140.80**	**142.35**	**1.55**	**@**	**10.52**	**18**	**10.74**	**16.65**	
21CLAU035D	8.10	11.95	3.85	at an average of	0.57	56	1.27	4.89	Tres Reyes
including	9.10	10.10	1.00	@	1.13	115	2.56	2.56	
and	25.20	26.40	1.20	@	0.48	35	0.92	1.10	
21CLAU036D	**98.00**	**110.30**	**12.30**	**at an average of**	**0.44**	**9**	**0.56**	**6.89**	**Tres Reyes**
including	98.00	102.00	4.00	at an average of	0.86	10	0.98	3.92	

Note: true widths are estimated to average 80% to 90% of the reported interval lengths; highlighted intercepts have equal or greater than 5 AuEq80 g/t m (sample length).

The Aguilareña drilling assays summarized in Table 10-3 have grades and widths comparable to and in part exceeding those drilled by Bacis in 1994 and summarized in Figure 6-8. The 2021 drilling results are in part better than the average grades of the mineralized materials estimated by Bacis in 1994.

Durango Gold's best drill results were in hole 21CLAU011D which intersected 4.05 m at an average of 10.54 g/t Au and 317 g/t Ag, including 1.10 m of 20.80 g/t Au and 557 g/t Ag (Table 10-3) and is notable for being located 600 m north of the Aguilareña shaft. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80% to 90% of the reported intervals. An unexpected positive result was that mineralization extends for as much as 25 m into the hanging wall in the form of narrow, vein-filled fractures that are of sufficient frequency to impart a significant low-grade halo in many places. This indicates the hydrothermal system

was robust and potentially capable of forming mineralized stockwork-type zones as well as individual veins. A significant example was discovered with hole 21CLAU034D, which intersected a mineralized zone of stockwork to spaced veinlets south of the Tres Reyes workings with 2.85 g/t AuEq80 over 10.75 m that included 0.55 m with 24.00 g/t Au and 35 g/t Ag. This interval and the lower grades penetrated in 21CLAU035D demonstrate the Tres Reyes area mineralization remains open to the south and at depth.

Mapping in 2021 identified an east-dipping vein termed the Veta Central (Figure 10-2) Two holes, 21CLAU029D and 21CLAU031D, targeted the Veta Central and both returned mineralized intervals (Table 10-3). The southern of these, 21CLAU031D, intersected better grades and Veta Central remains open to the south and at depth.

As of the Effective Date, the vein and vein breccia mineralogy in the 2021 drill holes has undergone very limited petrographic study. Where unoxidized, mineralized intervals generally contain small quantities of fine-grained pyrite and dark grey, very fine-grained sulfide minerals. Arsenopyrite has been observed in a few intervals. Multi-element assays and further microscopy remain pending as of the Effective Date and the author recommends that Pacifica proceed with these studies.

In general, core recovery has averaged greater than 90% for Durango's Gold drill holes, including throughout most of the vein and vein-breccia intervals. In a few cases, core recoveries as low as 70% have occurred in narrow intervals with post-mineral faults in the Guadalupana area. The RQD geotechnical data was determined for all 2021 holes, having average value of 72 and mode of 92, with zones with the lowest RQD typically on the beginning of the hole and fault zones.

There are no hydrogeology data available as of the Effective Date of this report. The author has reviewed the 2021 drilling and sampling procedures and has inspected sawed core from a majority of the mineralized intervals. The author is of the opinion that core logging, sampling, drill-hole location, and collar and down-hole surveying performed by or on behalf of Durango Gold were carried out following best industry practices. The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the 2021 drilling results and interpretations by Durango Gold.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section summarizes all information known to the author relating to sample preparation, analysis and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control procedures and results, that pertain to the Claudia Project. The information has either been compiled by the author from historical records, as cited, or provided by Durango Gold or Pacifica.

11.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.1.1 Bacis 1990s

The author has no information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis for the collection and analysis of surface and underground samples. Almost no information is available on the methods and procedures used for sampling and analysis of the 1994 drill core. Incomplete records imply the drill core was sampled only in zones of visible quartz veins, but the methods and procedures used for sample splitting and reduction are not known. According to Christopher (2005), the samples were analyzed at a Bacis mine laboratory and at a commercial assay laboratory, but the author has no further information such as the locations, laboratory names, or analytical methods. The author is not aware of any records of the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures that may have been used by Bacis prior to sample preparation and analysis, or results of QA/QC control samples if any were utilized.

11.1.2 Silverstone 2004 - 2007

Sample lengths were not recorded for many of the Silverstone surface samples for which Pacifica has recovered sample numbers and assays. The author is not aware of any information on sample type (channel, rock-chip, dump, float, etc.). If records exist, efforts should be made to determine which samples were collected as channel samples versus rock-chip samples. The author is not aware of any QA/QC procedures that may have been used for the surface samples, such as the insertion of blank and/or certified reference materials (standards). The author recommends that Pacifica obtain, organize and evaluate any laboratory reports and certificates of analysis for surface samples that may exist.

The 2007 drill core was logged on-site, and sample intervals were selected by Silverstone geologists. The drill core was sawed in half on-site. Duplicates were prepared by sawing the half-core samples into two quarters. Half- and quarter-core samples were sent to ALS Chemex (ALS) in Hermosillo, Sonora, for sample preparation. Once there, the samples were crushed and pulverized, but the author is not aware of the specific preparation and splitting procedures. ALS shipped splits of the pulverized material (pulps) by air freight to the ALS assay laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis. ALS was independent of Silverstone, but it is not known what certifications may have been held by ALS in 2007.

Analyses of gold and silver were conducted with 50 g aliquots of the pulps using fire-assay fusion, followed by a gravimetric finish. Separate 0.5 g aliquots were analyzed for silver, copper, lead and zinc using inductively coupled plasma atomic-emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) following a four-acid digestion.

11.1.3 Durango Gold 2021 Surface Samples

Durango Gold geologists reviewed each channel and rock-chip site in the field to record sample descriptions and assure sample validity. Durango Gold technicians weighed all surface samples, and coarse preparation blanks (blanks) were inserted every 10th sample for QA/QC purposes. The blanks consisted of biotite-hornblende rhyodacite lacking in macroscopically visible hydrothermal alteration.

All samples were sent to the SGS Minerals (SGS) laboratory in Durango, Mexico. There the samples were crushed in their entirety to 75% passing 2 millimeters, and rotary split to a 250-g subsample which was pulverized to 85% at 75 µm. Gold was analyzed by 30-g fire-assay fusion with an atomic absorption (AA) finish; samples with >10 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire-assay fusion and gravimetric finish. Silver plus 33 major, minor and trace elements were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma optical-emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) following aqua-regia digestion; samples with >100 g/t Ag were re-assayed by fire-assay fusion and gravimetric finish.

SGS is a commercial assay laboratory independent of Durango Gold. The SGS laboratory in Durango, Mexico is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard.

11.1.4 Durango Gold 2021 Drilling Samples

Durango Gold's drill samples were logged and sampled at Durango Gold's (now Pacifica's) enclosed facility in Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango. The core was first reviewed, and each core box was marked for down-hole depths in metres after measuring off of the driller's run blocks.

Durango Gold geologists then logged the core for lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization on paper log forms. Technicians working under the supervision of the geologists measured and recorded core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) index data on paper log forms. The geologists selected and marked intervals of the core to be sampled for assays. Sample lengths varied from 0.25 m to 3.90 m, but the vast majority were in the range of 0.90 m to 1.10 m. The core was marked lengthwise to best divide the core into halves, perpendicular to veins, mineralized fractures and vein-breccia. Pre-numbered sample tickets were stapled into the core boxes at the starting point of each sample interval. The core was then photographed.

A total of 203 samples, each of 10 cm length, were selected for bulk density measurements. These included samples from all 36 of the 2021 drill holes. The samples were marked and cut perpendicular to the core axis, dried overnight and then weighed in air. Sample volumes were measured by displacement in water. The measured weights and volumes were entered into a spreadsheet to calculate an estimated bulk density for each sample. Calculated bulk densities ranged from 1.90 to 3.02 g/cm^3, with an average of 2.60 g/cm^3 and a median of 2.61g/cm^3.

The assay sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise and one half of each sample was placed into pre-numbered plastic sample bags with numbered sample tickets corresponding to the tickets stapled into the core boxes. Pieces of half core longer than approximately 10 cm were broken by hand and the sample bags were closed with string ties. The other half of each sample was returned to the core box for storage and the remaining half core was then photographed.

The closed sample bags were placed into numbered shipping sacks along with numbered bags of coarse preparation blanks and certified reference material (CRMs). The QA/QC procedures used by Durango Gold for the drilling samples are summarized in Section 11.2.4.

All samples were sent to the ALS Minerals (ALS) laboratory in Zacatecas, Zacatecas State, Mexico. Once there, the samples were crushed in their entirety to 70% passing 2 millimeters, and riffle split to a 1.0 kg subsample which was pulverized to 85% at 75 µm. ALS then shipped 200 g splits of the pulverized material by air freight to the ALS assay laboratories in North Vancouver, Canada and in Vientiane, Laos for analysis. Gold was analyzed in the ALS Vientiane laboratory by 30-g fire-assay fusion with an AA finish (method code Au AA23); samples with >10 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire-assay fusion and gravimetric finish. Silver was analyzed in the ALS North Vancouver laboratory by ICP AES following four-acid digestion of 0.5 g aliquots (method code Ag OG62). ALS is independent of Durango Gold and holds accreditation under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

11.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

Little is known of the specific methods and procedures used by Bacis and Silverstone for sample security. For the Silverstone drilling, samples were shipped under the supervision of Silverstone personnel from the site to ALS in Hermosillo via a commercial trucking service.

Durango Gold's surface samples were transported by Durango Gold technicians or geologists on a daily basis from the project site to Durango Gold's (now Pacifica's) enclosed base camp in the city of Santiago Papasquiaro. There the samples were laid out in numerical order, the coarse preparation blanks were inserted, and the samples were placed into numbered 25 kg sacks that were closed with zip ties or string. Durango Gold geologists or field supervisors delivered the sample-filled sacks to the SGS laboratory in Durango on a weekly basis.

The 2021 drilling samples were transported daily from the drill sites to Durango Gold's (now Pacifica's) enclosed base camp in the city of Santiago Papasquiaro by KDL and Servicios personnel. After sampling by Durango Gold technicians, the drill samples were placed with the coarse preparation blanks and CRMs into numbered sacks that were closed with string ties. Durango Gold field supervisors delivered the sample-filled sacks to the ALS laboratory in Zacatecas on a weekly to bi-monthly basis. Figure 11-1 shows Pacifica's core storage facility in Santiago Papasquaro with boxes and reject pulps (covered with black plastic on the right side of the photo) from Durango Gold 2021.

Figure 11-1 Core and Pulps in Pacifica's Storage Facility, Santiago Papasquiaro

11.2.1 Bacis Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

The author has no information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis for QA/QC.

11.2.2 Silverstone QA/QC

Silverstone used the insertion of standards, duplicates and blanks for their 2007 drilling program QA/QC. A total 20 blanks, 90 standards and 78 duplicates of ¼-core were inserted into the sample stream for a QA/QC sample insertion rate of about 22%. Initially, the standards and duplicates were inserted every 10 to 12 samples, but in some holes the rate was every two to three samples. Only two blanks were inserted with the samples from each hole.

Silverstone's drilling records show that three different standards were inserted, but they are listed simply as STD-1, STD-2 and STD-3. The author has found no information on the certified values for gold or other elements. If these were commercially available certified reference materials (CRMs) or standards, the author is not aware of their identities or assay specifications. Therefore, no evaluation of the standards' assay results was performed by the author.

Blanks were inserted as the first and last samples of each drill hole sample sequence. The second of the two blanks followed a standard. The author is not aware of the source or nature of the blank material, but assays averaged 0.057% zinc, or about six times the lower detection limit of the analytical method. Three of the blanks assayed 3 g/t Ag and eight blanks assayed 2 g/t Ag. Note that 1.0 g/t Ag was the lower limit of detection for silver with the analytical method used. The elevated zinc and silver suggest the blank material was not entirely barren of these elements.

Of the 20 blanks inserted, two assayed at greater than twice the lower detection limit for gold, which was 0.05 g/t Au, with 0.86 g/t Au (sample 20549) and 0.16 g/t Au (20627), respectively. These can be

considered blank failures. However, blank 20549 was the first sample in the sequence for the hole and was followed by two standards, presumably pulps, and the next drill sample assayed <0.05 g/t Au and <1 g/t Ag, so potential contamination of the succeeding drill samples was not significant. Blank 20627, at the end of the sample string from hole SCL-07-06, was preceded by a standard that assayed 2.06 g/t Au and was in turn preceded by a drill sample that assayed <0.05 g/t Au. The first sample in hole SCL-07-07 was a blank (20628) that assayed <0.05 g/t Au. Although these blank failures should have been investigated, possible contamination of the drill samples with respect to gold was not significant.

11.2.3 Durango Gold 2021 Surface Sample QA/QC Results

A total of 85 coarse preparation blanks were analyzed with the Durango Gold surface samples as of the Effective Date of this report. This type of blank is useful for monitoring potential contamination during sample preparation and analysis, as well as possible errors in the numbering of sample bags and ordering of samples during preparation and analysis. Welded, devitrified rhyolite and rhyodacite ash-flow tuff lacking visual evidence of hydrothermal alteration, were collected locally for use as the coarse preparation blank material. In the author's experience, unaltered rhyolite and rhyodacite typically contain concentrations of gold and silver below detection limits and are often considered suitable to be used as a blank.

The author considers results at less than, or equal to, twice the lower limit of detection to be within the limits of analytical uncertainty. For gold assays by fire-assay fusion with an AA finish, the lower limit of detection was 0.005 g/t Au. The ICP method used for silver for Durango Gold surface samples had a lower limit of detection of 2.0 g/t Ag. The author considers blanks with a gold or silver assay greater than four times the lower limit of detection to merit investigation, and assays greater than 0.030 g/t Au to be failures. Of the 85 blank samples analyzed, 76 cases assayed less than 0.005 g/t Au, and all but one blank sample assayed less than 0.010 g/t Au. All blank samples assayed less than 2.0 g/t Ag.

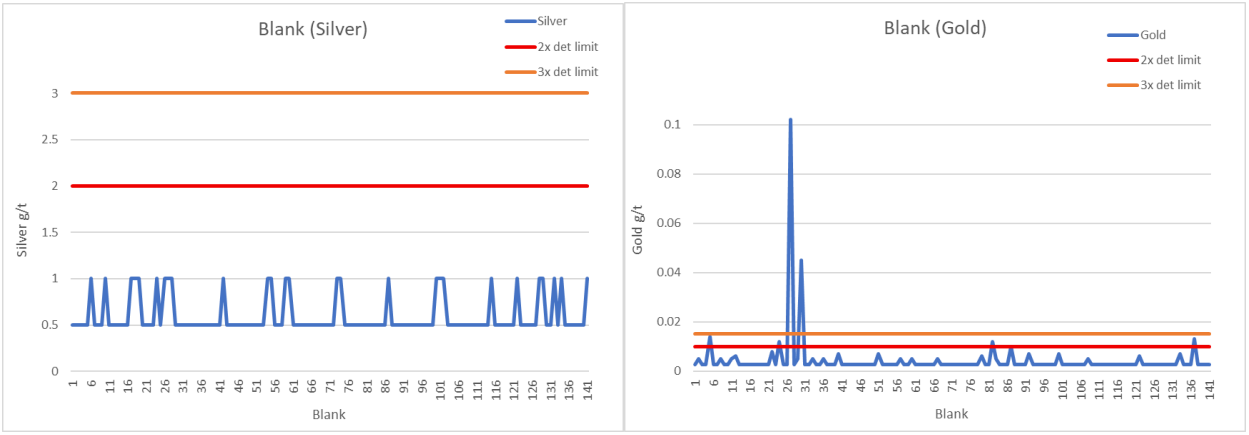
One blank sample (number 15020) assayed 0.105 g/t Au and <2.0 g/t Ag. This is considered a failure that should be investigated and represents 1.1% of the blanks analyzed. The immediately preceding sample assayed 0.34 g/t Au and 31 g/t Ag. The next sample, number 15021, assayed 0.46 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag. It is the author's opinion that potential contamination of this blank is not sufficient to change the conclusions of this report.

11.2.4 Durango Gold 2021 Drilling Sample QA/QC Results

Durango Gold inserted coarse preparation blanks and two different CRMs for gold and silver into the 2021 drill sample stream for QA/QC purposes. There were 141 inserted coarse preparation blank cases and 56 inserted CRM cases for a total QA/QC sample insertion rate of 13.5%. The coarse preparation blanks consisted of the same rhyolite to rhyodacite material inserted with the surface samples and assays of <0.010 g/t Au were expected based on the results summarized in Section 11.2.3. Unaltered rhyodacite typically contains <1.0 g/t Ag in the author's experience. All of the blanks assayed ≤1 g/t Ag, which was the lower limit of detection for the silver analytical method used (Figure 11-2). A total of 15 blanks assayed in the range of 0.006 to 0.014 g/t Au, within three times the lower limit of detection and 124 of the coarse preparation blanks returned gold assays of ≤0.005 g/t Au, the lower limit of detection for the gold analytical method used (Figure 11-2). Two blanks (1.6%) assayed more than four times the lower limit of detection for gold and are considered failures. One of the blanks (sample number 20362) returned a gold assay of 0.102 g/t Au and 1 g/t Ag. The preceding sample assayed 0.162 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag, and

the succeeding sample assayed 0.434 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag. Although potential contamination is not considered material, this blank failure should have been investigated. The other blank failed with 0.045 g/t Au and <1 g/t Ag, and potential contamination is deemed insignificant.

Figure 11-2 Time Series Plot for Silver and Gold Concentrations in Blanks



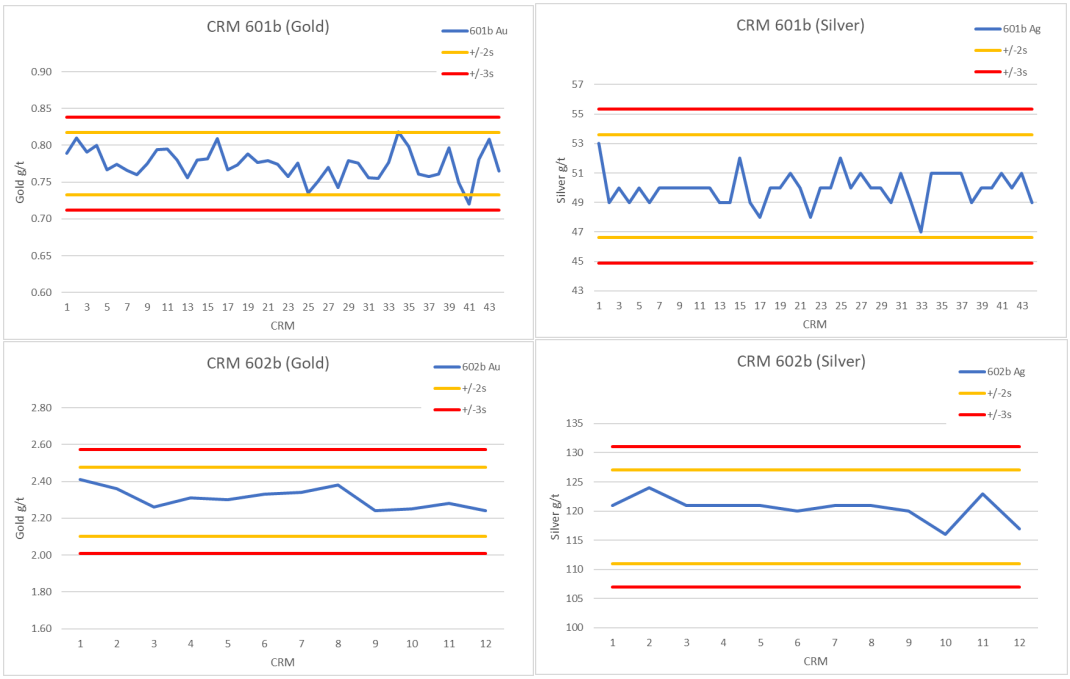
Two commercial CRMs for gold and silver, obtained from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. (OREAS), were inserted with Durango Gold's 2021 drilling samples. The two OREAS CRMs' certified values are shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 OREAS CRMs for 2021 Drilling

CRM ID	Certif. Au g/t	+/- 1 SD g/t	Au Low 3 SD g/t	Au High 3 SD g/t		Certif. Ag g/t	+/- 1 SD g/t	Ag Low 3 SD g/t	Ag High 3 SD g/t
OREAS 602b	2.29	0.094	2.008	2.572		119	4	107	131
OREAS 601b	0.775	0.021	0.712	0.838		50.1	1.74	44.88	55.32

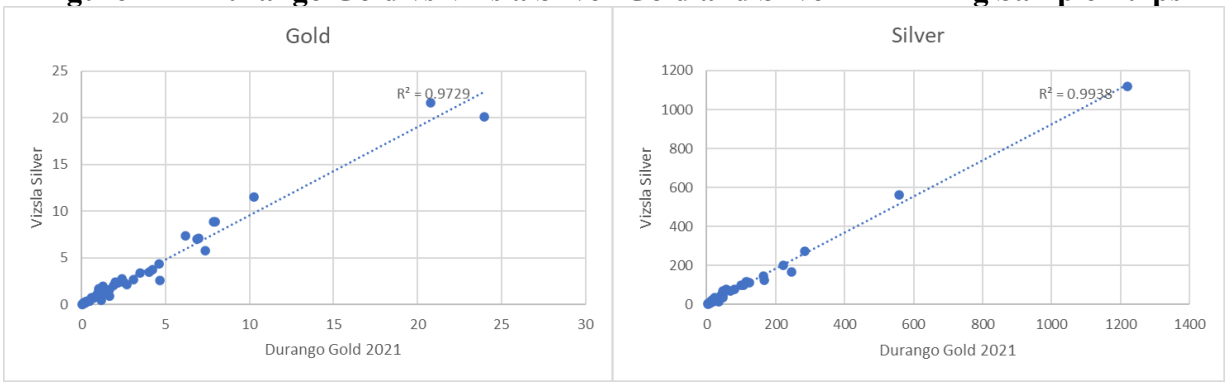
CRM 601b was inserted and analyzed 44 times. All analyses but one of 601b were within 2 standard deviations of the expected, certified values for gold. All analyses were within 2 standard deviations for silver. Figure 11-3 shows the time series for the gold and silver values in 601b with 2 and 3 standard deviation limits. CRM 602b was inserted and analyzed 12 times. All analyses of 602b were within 2 standard deviations of the expected, certified values for gold and silver (Figure 11-3).

Figure 11-3 Time Series Plot of CRMs 601b and 602b for Gold and Silver
(from Durango Gold, 2021)



In 2023, Vizsla geologist Manuel Gayon collected 40 samples on vein outcrops and 61 pulp samples from Durango Gold's 2021 drilling campaign (pulp rejects from ALS). The samples, along with blanks and standards, were analyzed at the SGS laboratory in Durango. The pulp rejects assayed at SGS showed correlation of >0.97 for gold and >0.99 for silver with respect to the original assays obtained by Durango Gold at ALS. Figure 11-4 shows Durango Gold 2021 versus Vizsla scatter plots for gold and silver.

Figure 11-4 Durango Gold vs Vizsla Silver Gold and Silver in Drilling Sample Pulps



11.2.5 Discussion of QA/QC Results and Recommendations

The lack of available QA/QC results and information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis for sample preparation and analysis suggest it would be prudent to use the 1990s drilling and underground

sampling data only on a qualitative basis. The author recommends limiting the use of the Bacis assay data to planning exploration drilling and for geologic interpretations.

The author has not evaluated the results of the Silverstone QA/QC blanks and standards. However, because all core samples were analyzed at ALS Laboratory, which is a reputable and well-known independent commercial laboratory, it is the QP's opinion that the Silverstone drilling results can be disclosed as used in this report. However, being unable to properly evaluate the performance of the inserted standards adds risk to the Silverstone drilling assays.

No CRMs were inserted with the Durango Gold surface rock samples. This is not considered significant or material because the surface sample assays will not be used for resource estimation. In the QP's opinion, the use of coarse preparation blanks, at an insertion rate of one every 10th sample, to monitor potential contamination and numbering issues, is adequate for surface geochemical studies that will help guide and focus further exploration work. The author recommends that Pacifica sends 5% of the pulps already analyzed to a second commercial laboratory (umpire laboratory) for check assays of gold and silver. The same analytical methods are recommended (30 g fire-assay fusion with AA finish for gold; ICP following aqua-regia digest for silver) but a commercially available CRM for gold and silver should be inserted with the sample pulps to monitor potential analytical bias.

Durango Gold's 2021 drilling sample QA/QC results are considered acceptable by the author, although the blanks with elevated gold assays merit further investigation. If the company continues using this blank material, the author recommends analyzing a big homogenous bulk sample of the rhyolite – rhyodacite material in three different laboratories to determine statistically (mean and standard deviation) if the blank is devoid of the metals of interest. The author has no concerns about the use of the 2021 drilling data for the purposes of this report or for future mineral resource estimations. However, the author recommends that Pacifica sends 5% of the pulps rejects (pulp checks) to an umpire laboratory for check assays of gold and silver. It is also recommended that the company implements the insertion of pulp duplicates.

11.3 Summary Statement

The author has no information on the methods and procedures used by Bacis for the collection and analysis of surface and underground samples. The Silverstone 2007 drilling samples were analyzed at a reputable independent laboratory and the sample analytical procedures are, in the QP's opinion, considered adequate for conducting interpretations. In the QP's opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Durango Gold 2021 for sampling, sample preparation, analyses and QA/QC followed best industry practices and therefore are adequate for planning future exploration drilling.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visits – Personal Inspections

The following section summarizes the data verification procedures that were conducted by the author for this Technical Report, including verification of all drill data collected by Durango Gold 2021, as of the Effective Date of this report.

12.1.1 Site Visits

The author visited the Claudia Project site for the first time on April 21 and 22, 2023, accompanied by geologists Homero Medina, Marco Balderas and Manuel Gayon. During this visit, the project geology, examples of mineralized veins exposed at surface, and collar locations with monuments completed by Durango Gold in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana and Mina Vieja areas were reviewed. Mineralized vein intervals from holes 21ClAU001D, 21ClAU005D, 21ClAU011D, 21ClAU034D and 21ClAU031D corresponding to Durango Gold drilling campaign were reviewed and compared against assay tables with sample depth and sample ID and cross sections.

The author's most recent site visit and personal inspection of the property occurred on May 7 and 8, 2025, accompanied by Fernando Berdegué de Cima, and geologists Steve Weiss, Patrick Loury and Homero Medina. During this site visit, the project geology, examples of mineralized veins exposed at surface, and in the Lizeth, Aguilareña–Tres Reyes, Guadalupana and Mina Vieja areas, were reviewed.

Collar locations and collar monuments were verified in the field using a handheld GPS (Garmin Etrex with precision of ±5 m in X and Y and 50 m in Z under optimal conditions) and a Brunton compass (precision of ±1 degree). Eight holes representing 22% of the total holes drilled by Durango Gold were verified. Table 12-1 and Table 12-2 show the collar coordinates, elevation, azimuth and dip angle obtained from Pacifica's database versus data collected by the author of this report. The differences observed for coordinates and elevation are considered acceptable given the precision of the GPS, whereas the differences in azimuth and dip angle, although bigger than 1 degree in most cases, could be attributed to the placement of the PVC pipes in the drill hole at that time. Figure 12-1 shows photographs of the monuments for holes 21ClAU004D, 21ClAU011D and 21ClAU026D. The monuments for all the verified collars were found to be in very good condition and properly labeled with hole ID.

Table 12-1 Drill Collar Coordinates Verification Durango Gold 2021

Hole ID	X_UTMWGS84	Y_UTMWGS84	Elevation_m	X_JV	Y_JV	Z_JV	Dif_X	Dif_Y	Dif_Z
21CLAU004D	441,935	2,773,660	2,307	441,940	2,773,667	2,314	-5	-7	-7
21CLAU007D	441,860	2,774,061	2,297	441,864	2,774,066	2,303	-4	-5	-6
21CLAU011D	441,928	2,774,372	2,319	441,941	2,774,372	2,323	-13	0	-4
21CLAU013D	441,996	2,774,848	2,263	441,997	2,774,847	2,235	-1	1	28
21CLAU014D	441,995	2,774,848	2,263	441,997	2,774,847	2,235	-2	1	28
21CLAU015D	442,128	2,774,467	2,288	442,128	2,774,472	2,238	0	-5	50
21CLAU019D	442,128	2,774,467	2,288	442,128	2,774,472	2,238	0	-5	50
21CLAU026D	441,929	2,774,372	2,319	441,941	2,774,372	2,323	-12	0	-4

Table 12-2 Drill Collar Azimuth and Dip Verification Durango Gold 2021

Hole ID	Az	Dip	AZ_JV	Dip_JV	Dif_Az	Dif_Dip
21CLAU004D	193.69	-89.42	0	-90	n/a	1
21CLAU007D	148.95	-89.79	280.0	-83.0	n/a	-7
21CLAU011D	260.12	-50.17	265.0	-47.0	-5	-3
21CLAU013D	62.5	-50.48	70.0	-53.0	-8	3
21CLAU014D	242.45	-89.32	0.0	-90.0	n/a	1
21CLAU015D	63.71	-45.32	70.0	-42.0	-6	-3
21CLAU019D	63.13	-80.83	66.0	-75.0	-3	-6
21CLAU026D	258.69	-75.61	265.0	-75.0	-6	-1

Figure 12-1 Collar Monuments for Holes 21ClAU004D, 21ClAU026D and 21ClAU011D

During the 2025 site visit, the author also reviewed sample channels and the geology of vein and hydrothermal breccia outcrops in the southern part of Lizeth, Guadalupana, Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Mina Vieja. The author observed that channel samples were cut perpendicular to vein walls and even though the samples were properly labelled or marked with paint, some sample IDs are either missing, damaged or partially destroyed. The missing tags do not represent a risk to the accuracy of the interpretations or drill hole planning.

The author did not conduct any verification of the collar locations for the drilling campaigns done by Bacis and Silverstone. However, he has reviewed the verification work done by Mr. Weiss in 2018. Mr. Weiss verified the coordinates of 10 Silverstone drill collars using a Garmin GPS62 hand-held GPS receiver with a precision of around ±5m under good reception conditions. Table 12-3 shows a comparison of the coordinates measured by Mr. Weiss with the coordinates in the preliminary drilling database prepared by MDA in 2018 from Silverstone maps and tables received electronically from Tonogold.

Table 12-3 Drill Collar Verification 2018

Hole ID	MDA Field Check		Database	
	X UTM NAD27	Y UTM NAD27	X UTM NAD27	Y UTM NAD27
Aguilareña Shaft	441,883	2,773,586	441,880	2,773,580
SCL-07-02	442,040	2,773,597	442,046	2,773,600
SCL-07-03	441,971	2,773,704	441,972	2,773,699
SCL-07-04	442,059	2,773,696	442,071	2,773,700
SCL-07-05	442,142	2,773,596	442,150	2,773,599
SCL-07-06	441,906	2,773,200	441,908	2,773,199
SCL-07-07	441,964	2,773,206	441,967	2,773,200
SCL-07-08	442,036	2,773,203	442,042	2,773,199
SCL-07-09	442,039	2,773,105	442,042	2,773,099

The GPS-measured coordinates compare reasonably well with the database. Coordinates for all but two of the holes are within six metres of the database coordinates (Table 12-3), which is within what would be expected if the database coordinates are from hand-held GPS readings taken by Silverstone. Another factor to consider is that all of the measured drill collars are located within an area of pinion pine and juniper forest, which may have reduced the satellite signals available to the GPS receivers used by Silverstone and Mr. Weiss. Based on the above, Mr. Weiss concluded the discrepancies in the locations of holes SCL-07-04 and SCL-07-05 are not a material issue and the data from these holes can be disclosed in this report. The author recommends that Pacifica survey all of the historical drill collars professionally when further drilling is planned.

12.2 Verification of Drilling Assay Database

12.2.1 Silverstone and Bacis Drilling

The author did not conduct verification of assay databases from Bacis and Silverstone. However, he has reviewed the verification of the data compiled previously by Mr. Weiss, or geologists under his supervision, between 2018 and 2021. In 2018, technicians at MDA compiled a preliminary drilling assay database from Silverstone records from the 10 holes drilled by Silverstone in 2007. Mr. Weiss then compared the sample number, depth from, depth to, and gold and silver assays for 197 sample intervals in the database, which correspond to the mineralized intervals listed in Table 10-2. This represents around 23% of the assayed intervals in the database. The author compared the database entries with copies of the Silverstone drill logs and ALS laboratory work-order files. The database entries matched the information in the drill logs and laboratory assay files. No errors were found.

The Silverstone assay data were compiled in 2018 for loading and viewing in 3D Minesight® software. The collar table was constructed by MDA using the Silverstone drill logs and with locations, azimuths and inclinations for the Bacis holes taken from the Don Bartolo table image. Assays below the lower limit of detection were loaded as 0s, as were entries with no assay result. No lithology table was compiled from the Silverstone drill logs in 2018.

In 2021, Mr. Weiss constructed a new drilling database using the Silverstone assay reports by ALS. Assays below the lower limit of detection were converted to ½ the lower limit of detection and entries with no assay were assigned a placeholder value of -999. Mr. Weiss reviewed each Silverstone drill log file and

prepared a drill hole lithology table. The assay and lithology tables were then modified by Mr. Weiss with the addition of -999 placeholder entries for the 30 Bacis drill holes.

Exceptions were made for Bacis holes SC-30, SC-31, SC-32 and SC-33. From, to, interval lengths, and gold and silver assay entries listed for these four holes in the Don Bartolo table image were entered into the drilling assay table. Mr. Weiss then estimated the down-hole from, to, and interval lengths for the Bacis holes shown in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes long section from Christopher (2005). These intervals, along with the gold and silver values shown on the long section, were entered into the drilling assay table. The long section estimated interval depths and assay values for Bacis holes SC-30, SC-31, SC-32 and SC-33 were not in agreement with the entries for these holes in the Don Bartolo table. Mr. Weiss elected to retain the entries from the Don Bartolo table. There is no information known to the author on the original sources of data used in the Don Bartolo table or for the intervals shown on the long sections reported in Christopher (2005). Consequently, all of the assays and depth intervals assigned to the Bacis drill holes in the Durango Gold drilling database are considered provisional and their veracity is uncertain.

12.2.2 Durango Gold 2021 Drilling Sample Assays

The author verified Durango Gold's 2021 drilling assay database which contains gold and silver assays for a total of 1,825 intervals in 36 drill holes. No overlapping sample intervals were found, and no negative sample lengths were found. There are numerous gaps between sample intervals because not all of the drill core was sampled. According to Homero Medina and Steve Weiss, sample intervals were selected only from portions of the drill core with macroscopically visible veins, vein-breccia, fault gouge with vein fragments, and in some cases from strongly fractured zones with abundant iron oxide minerals in the fractures. The author selected 185 assayed intervals, representing 10% of the assays, and compared the values in the database against values reported in the laboratory certificates. No errors were found in gold or silver values for the selected sample intervals.

12.3 Verification of 2021 Surface Rock Sample Assays

The author verified the Durango Gold surface rock sample database by comparing the gold, silver and arsenic assays of 41 entries in the Durango Gold database to the assays for these samples in certificates received electronically from SGS. The 41 entries represent 6.5% of the assayed samples in the Durango Gold surface rock sample database. No errors were found.

12.4 Density or Specific Gravity Data

The author is not aware of rock density or specific gravity data from the pre-2021 drilling at the Claudia Project and recommends that Pacifica obtain and compile this data for future evaluation, if it exists. If no data is found, the author recommends that Pacifica select representative intervals from the available Silverstone and Bacis drill core and conduct density measurements.

During the 2021 drilling, Durango Gold conducted measurements of bulk density using sawed core from the 2021 drilling. A total of 203 segments of core were selected for bulk density measurements from 36 of the 2021 drill holes. Estimated bulk densities varied from 1.90 to 3.02g/cm^3, with median and average values of 2.61 and 2.60 g/cm^3, respectively. The author has not verified the bulk density data from the 2021 drilling.

12.5 Down-Hole Survey Verification

The author is not aware of down-hole survey data for the pre-2021 historical drilling at the Claudia Project and recommends that Pacifica obtain and compile this data for future evaluation, if it exists. The down-hole surveys conducted for the 2021 drilling were compiled by Durango Gold and reviewed by the author for reasonableness. The author has not carried out formal auditing of the 2021 down-hole survey data by comparing the compiled data to the original-source files received from the drilling contractors.

12.6 Summary Statement on Data Verification

The author has verified the style and tenor of mineralization at the Claudia Project through personal inspections of the surface geology and veins, conducting verification sampling, and through audits of the drilling and surface sample databases. The author has also verified the locations of Durango Gold's drill collar locations. The author believes the drill hole database compiled by Durango Gold in 2021 and 2022 accurately reflects the Silverstone and Durango Gold drilling information, and that the Silverstone and Durango Gold drilling information is suitable for use and disclosure in this report.

Limitations on the verification of the project data were imposed by the availability of historical records. For example, Pacifica is not in possession of assay certificates or drill hole logs for the Bacis holes drilled in 1994. It is the author's opinion that the Bacis drilling results are suitable for disclosure in this report, but the reader is cautioned that confidence in this information is reduced by the lack of original-source data and inconsistencies in the records that do exist.

Also, the gold and silver specifications are not known for the QA/QC standards inserted by Silverstone. Limitations on the verification of the 2021 drill sample bulk density and down-hole survey data are not considered material by the QP to the interpretations and conclusions of this report. However, verification of the 2021 density and down-hole survey data are recommended if the project reaches the stage of estimation of mineral resources.

Based on the site visits, verification conducted and analysis of the QA/QC data, the author believes the project data is adequate for the purposes used in this report and planning further exploration work, but use of the Bacis mineralized underground and drilling intervals imparts added risk.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author has no data from mineral processing studies or metallurgical tests carried out with mineralized material from the Claudia Project. However, it has been reported that Bacis used mineralized material from the Aguilareña vein for testwork in the early 1990s. Although there is no information on the oxidation or mineralogical characteristics of the material used, Christopher (2005) stated:

> *Bacis has conducted preliminary metallurgical testing on material grading 200 g/t Ag and 3.39 g/t Au obtained from the Aguilareña vein. The best results were obtained from cyanidation with recoveries of 95% reported for Au and 91% reported for Ag. Enriquez (2003) suggested that recoveries could be improved by increasing leaching time to 72 hours.*

This historical information is presented only for historical completeness and the author is not a Qualified Person for metallurgical matters and offers no opinions or conclusions on the quoted text of Christopher (2005).

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The are no current mineral resources estimated for the Claudia Project within the meanings ascribed to those terms by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and therefore NI 43-101.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral reserve estimates for the Claudia Project as of the Effective Date of this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable for this report

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable for this report

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable for this report

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable for this report

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL/COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable for this report

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable for this report

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable for this report

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author has no information to report regarding adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of other data and information relevant to the Claudia Project, necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The author has reviewed the project data, including the Claudia drill-hole database, and visited the project site. He believes that the data provided by Pacifica and Durango Gold, as well as the geological interpretations derived from the data, are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Claudia Project.

Available mineralogical, textural, geologic and geochemical information indicates that the Claudia Project is centered on a northwest-southeast-trending array of low-sulfidation epithermal fissure veins that locally contain silver and gold mineralization. The vein system has lateral extents of at least 9.0 km in length and as much as 2.5 km in width and is hosted by a sequence of andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks of probable Oligocene age. Shallow historical underground and surface workings within the property indicate at least five or six of the subparallel and branching veins have been exploited on a small scale at several localities. There are no production records available. From the known extents of the workings and waste dumps, it is likely that historical production was relatively small in tonnage.

Assays reported from surface and underground studies performed by the CRM in the 1980s and 1990s, together with fragmentary records of drilling and underground sampling by Bacis in 1994, indicate silver and gold mineralization is locally present with grades of potential interest. The lateral and down-dip extents and continuity of the mineralization are not known, and only a small fraction of the vein system has been explored with historical mine workings or drilling. Limited drilling by Silverstone in 2007 overlapped that of Bacis and was confined to a small area of the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein. Silverstone drilling encountered maximum gold and silver grades of 3.87 g/t Au and 373 g/t Ag, which certainly warrants further exploration work in the context of such an aerially extensive vein system. The 2007 drilling indicated that gold-silver mineralization within the veins has a minimum of 200m vertical extent in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes area.

Durango Gold mapping in 2021 and early 2022 has delineated the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana veins, along with several significant splays, vein intersections and sub-parallel smaller veins, for approximately 4.4 km along strike. Exposures of the veins and associated quartz-cemented vein breccia reach estimated true widths of as much as 40 m but are mainly in the range of 1 to 10 m in width.

Durango Gold personnel collected and analyzed a total of 840 primarily channel and rock-chip samples from the veins, vein-cemented breccias and adjacent andesitic to dacitic host rocks since initiating work in 2021. The highest-grade gold-silver intervals from the 2021 channel sampling in the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana area have been: 30.2 g/t Au and 166 g/t Ag over 1.1 m, within 7.2 m at an average of 5.36 g/t Au and 55.4 g/t Ag; and 10.02 g/t Au with 284 g/t Ag over 1.5 m within 3.0 m at an average of 5.77 g/t Au and 156 g/t Ag. Longer intervals include 9.0 m at an average of 1.30 g/t Au and 54.7 g/t Ag, including 1.5 m at 4.36 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80% of the stated intervals.

The 2021 drilling confirmed that the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein system continues down-dip to at least 70 m below the deepest level of the historical Aguilareña workings, for which there is limited historical information, and is mineralized in the subsurface laterally for a minimum of 600 m north, and at least 800 m south, from the Aguilareña shaft.

The Aguilareña vein is mineralized with grade-thicknesses of greater than, or equal to, 1.0 g AuEq80/t x 1.0 m in 13 of the 17 holes completed to test this vein. The best drill results were in hole 21CLAU011D, which intersected 47.4 m with an average of 1.55 g/t Au and 46 g/t Ag (2.12 g/t AuEq80) from 122.5 m to 169.9 m. This interval includes 3.9 m at an average of 11.54 g/t Au and 333 g/t Ag (15.71 g/t AuEq80) from 158 m to 161.9 m, which in turn includes 1.0 m with 20.8 g/t Au and 557 g/t Ag. Hole 21CLAU011D is notable for being located 600 m north of the Aguilareña shaft. Approximately 800 m south of the Aguilareña shaft, hole 21CLAU034D intersected a mineralized zone of stockwork to spaced veinlets south of the Tres Reyes workings with 2.85 g/t AuEq80 over 10.75 m that included 0.55 m of 24.0 g/t Au and 35 g/t Ag. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80% to 90% of the reported intervals. Such intervals support the concept that a high-grade epithermal deposit may be discovered within the property. The Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein system remains open to the north, south and at depth.

Mapping in 2021 identified an east-dipping vein named Veta Central that had not been drilled by Silverstone or Bacis. Two holes, 21CLAU029D and 21CLAU031D, tested the Veta Central at shallow depths and both returned significant intervals. The southern of these, 21CLAU031D, intersected 6.05 m at an average grade of 2.40 g/t AuEq80, including 1.0 m with 5.4 g/t AuEq80. The Veta Central vein remains open to the south and at depth.

Holes drilled to test the Guadalupana vein intersected narrower vein intervals and lower grades of gold-silver mineralization compared to surface exposures, but six of these holes returned at least 1.0 g/t AuEq80 over 1.0 m or more. Many of the Guadalupana holes intersected a fault in the hanging wall near the down-dip projection of the vein and only narrow intervals of vein-breccia and gouge with fragments of quartz veins, suggesting the vein is partly cut out down-dip by post mineral faults. However, the Guadalupana vein remains open for more than a kilometre to the north and at least 500 m to the south where it has not been tested by drilling.

The large aerial extent and epithermal characteristics of the Claudia vein array are similar to those of commercially productive, volcanic-hosted low-sulfidation epithermal districts such as San Dimas (Tayoltita) in western Durango; Pinos Altos in Chihuahua; and Tonopah and Midas in Nevada, USA. Economic portions of veins in both San Dimas and Midas have widths similar to the veins at the Claudia Project. At San Dimas, the majority of gold-silver production has come from veins within andesite lava flows between welded ash-flow tuffs of rhyolitic composition, while at Midas most of the production has been from veins within welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff and rhyolite flow domes.

Based on the author's site visits and the project data available as of the date of this report, it is the author's opinion that the Claudia Project is a property of merit that warrants further exploration work. The author believes several new drilling targets can be developed with relatively cost-effective surface mapping, surface geochemical sampling and a ground IP/Resistivity survey (see Section 26.0).

The Lizeth area is of particular interest due to the wide vein zone mapped by Capstone, which may offer the opportunity to discover open-pit-type silver and gold mineralization and may extend north and south of the area defined by Silverstone. Another zone of sheeted veins with potential for open-pit mineralization has been recognized at Guadalupana North. The author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect reliability or confidence in the exploration information, other than those discussed earlier in this report.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the author's opinion that the Claudia Project is a project of merit and warrants significant exploration work and expenditures, including 20,000 m of core drilling. A Phase 1 budget of approximately US$4.3 million for the recommended exploration work is proposed in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1 Pacifica Silver Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Estimated Cost (USD)
Project Geology, Mapping, DH Planning	$350,000
Surface Sampling and Assays	$100,000
Salvage, Inventory, Re-Log Core	$20,000
Geophysics (IP/RES Survey of 20 line km)	$100,000
Drilling (20,000 m @ $125/m)	$2,500,000
Drill Core Cutting & Sampling Labor (12 months)	$60,000
Drilling Assays (10,000 m @ $50/m)	$500,000
Tools and Field Supplies, PPE, core boxes, blades	$100,000
Detailed Topography (LiDAR) Survey	$100,000
Drilling Supervision and Rig Geology	$75,000
Water, Pumps, Storage, Haulage	$75,000
Rehabilitation, Mapping, Sampling of Aguilareña UG workings	$150,000
Permitting and Surface Rights for Drilling	$100,000
Vehicle Expenses	$20,000
Transportation and Travel Expenses	$50,000
Total Proposed:	***$4,300,000***

Only a small fraction of the vein system has been tested by historical drilling. Because of the multiple veins present within the property, their considerable lateral extent, and lack of detailed historical maps and surface assay data, it is strongly recommended that Pacifica continue to conduct a program of geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling prior to and during further drilling. One focus of this work should be on gaining an understanding of how grades of silver, gold, mercury, arsenic, antimony and other volatile elements vary laterally and with changes in elevation, vein strike, dip, thickness, vein intersections and branching. This will contribute significantly to identifying and prioritizing targets for drilling. Another focus should be to understand changes in vein style and tenor of mineralization with variations in host-rock lithology in order to identify particularly favorable units within the stratigraphy.

A ground IP/Resistivity survey is recommended to delineate veins and zones of hydrothermal alteration associated with epithermal veins that may not crop out at the surface. This survey should cover the central portion of the property with N70°E lines of approximately 3.5 km lengths spaced 200 to 400 m apart. If the survey is successful in tracing the known veins through areas where the veins do not crop out, the survey should be extended south to the Mina Vieja area and over the Lizeth zone to the north.

Another recommended task is to salvage, inventory and re-log all of the 1994 and 2007 drill core that may still be intact. Mineralized intervals in the salvaged 1994 drill core should be sampled and assayed if sufficient material is available and their down-hole depths can be determined. Some additional sampling

or re-sampling of the 2007 drill core may be useful as well. The log and assay data from this work should be integrated with the surface mapping and geochemistry. Sets of cross-sections through all of the identified mineralized prospects should be constructed.

All available historical data and data developed by Durango Gold should be reviewed and compiled in a three-dimensional geographic information system (GIS) to facilitate data visualization, integration and interpretation. Such compilation and the generation of drill sections will require the purchase of appropriate software and computers.

Further drilling is justified with the information presently available, and the author recommends a total of 20,000 m of core drilling. Approximately 10,000 m should be dedicated to attempting to establish continuity and expand the 2021 results down-dip and laterally. This should include drilling between and down-dip from several of the Bacis holes as a cost-effective approach to begin to establish a drill data set that could potentially be used for resource estimation in the future. Rehabilitation of the Aguilareña workings and conducting channel sampling and detailed mapping of the veins and mineralized stockworks exposed in the workings is recommended to provide infill data for potential estimation of resources in the Aguilareña workings area.

The other 10,000 m of core drilling is recommended for outlying targets with potential for significant discoveries. It is important to state that the author believes optimization of the drilling program should be achieved with the recommended surface work to enhance the possibility of a discovery. The Guadalupana North, Veta Central, Mina Vieja, La Concepción and other veins may provide compelling targets that should be drilled in addition to the already known Aguilareña–Tres Reyes vein areas. The Lizeth vein zone should be mapped and sampled to determine its complete extent and to understand any variations in mineralogy, width and geochemical characteristics. Available rock sample data suggest the Lizeth veins are lower in grade compared to the Aguilareña–Tres Reyes and Guadalupana veins, but the possibility of wider, bulk-mineable zones of gold-silver mineralization should be tested with an initial drill campaign.

The budget for the recommended work does not include biannual concession taxes, general and administrative costs, facilities rent, project and database management, software and computers, and vehicle lease or purchase costs. A larger Phase 2 exploration program of approximately US$7.5 million focused on resource definition and expansion should be considered, contingent on positive results from the Phase 1 drilling and surface work.

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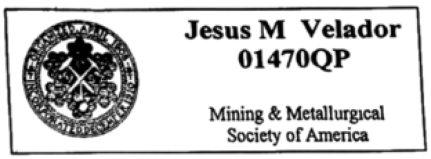
28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: May 8, 2025

Completion Date of report: September 30, 2025

Jesus Velador, PhD, MMSA QP

Date Signed:
September 30, 2025



29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Jesus M. Velador Beltran, MMSA QP Geology

I, Jesus Velador, PhD, MMSA QP, am employed as Vice President of Exploration with Vizsla Silver Corp. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled Technical Report for the Claudia Silver and Gold Project, El Papantón, Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, Mexico, that has an Effective Date of May 8, 2025 (the Technical Report).

I graduated from the Autonomous University of Chihuahua with a Bachelor of Geological Engineering degree in 1998, obtained a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso Texas in 2003, and obtained a Philosophical Doctorate degree in Geology from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro New Mexico, in 2010.

I am a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America with Qualified Professional Geology status, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1999 and have been involved in exploration, geological modelling, mineral resource estimation of narrow veins and carbonate replacement deposits, and evaluation of precious and base metal sulphide prospects, projects and operations in Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Argentina.

As a result of my education, qualifications and past relevant work experience in exploration, geology, resource estimation of narrow vein precious metal deposits and evaluation of mineral projects, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43–101).

I have visited the Claudia Silver and Gold Project on two occasions during 2023 and 2025. My most recent personal inspection of the property took place on May 7 and 8, 2025. I am responsible for preparation of sections 1 – 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 5 - 29 of this Technical Report.

I am considered independent of Pacifica Silver Corp. as that term is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43–101. I have read NI 43–101 and the Technical Report. I confirm that those sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, those sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed in order to ensure the Technical Report is not misleading.

Signed and sealed,

Jesus Velador, PhD, MMSA (1470QP) QP Geology

Dated: September 30, 2025

APPENDIX A LISTING OF CLAUDIA PROJECT MINING CONCESSIONS

Claim Name	Title #	Hectares	Exp. Date
San Martin Group			
Aida	212116	490.00	2050
Ampliacion De La Concepción	188011	30.00	2040
Claudia	172032	48.00	2033
Cruz Azul	184615	15.6601	2039
Cruz Azul Dos	183639	7.3725	2038
El Cascabel	184686	54.7381	2039
El Dorado	184915	93.0287	2039
El Fundador	189483	14.00	2040
La Concepción	178493	10.00	2036
La Escondida	184901	19.427	2039
La Guadalupana	187349	4.6475	2040
La Joya	183899	12.6275	2038
La Llave de Oro	194741	17.0187	2042
La Llave de Plata	199486	189.850	2044
La Lucha	184933	107.8933	2039
La Luz	180571	20.00	2037
La Papa	184395	69.139	2039
La Petrolea	184917	138.3736	2039
La Vizcarra	184902	72.4174	2039
Mina Vieja	194789	18.00	2042
Noche Buena	188162	21.00	2040
Papantón Dos	187589	424.1044	2040
Papantón Uno Reduccion Norte	215317	235.3495	2052
San Martin	162123	9.00	2027
Tagarete	225113	498.3095	2055
Tecolotes	184916	60.102	2039
Veneranda	184079	10.00	2039
La Concepción Group			
La Concepción Dos	217112	20.67	2052
La Nueva America	224173	2174.3169	2055
Santaguera Dos	218246	52.926	2052
Tercera Ampl. De La Concepción	221993	30.00	2054
Teresa	224175	1089.7316	2055
Claims Not Grouped			
El Cristo	189239	40.00	2040
El Grullo	209598	6.6042	2049
Papantón Uno Reduccion Sur	215318	283.4430	2052
Santiaguera 3	240462	47.6555	2062
La Intuición	Exp. 25/39274	5,441.0	2071

APPENDIX B LISTING OF CLAUDIA PROJECT DRILL-HOLE COLLAR DATA

Collar Data for Bacis Drilling, 1994 (UTM NAD27 Zone 13)

Hole_ID	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev_m	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth_m	Area
MV-16	443,323	2,771,633	2330	70	-65	140.3	Mina Vieja
MV-17	443,179	2,771,673	2310	70	-65	200.0	Mina Vieja
SC-1	441,908	2,773,602	2300	245	-65	93.0	Aguilareña
SC-2	442,005	2,773,464	2309	250	-65	181.8	Aguilareña
SC-3	442,040	2,773,200	2326	270	-70	105.1	Tres Reyes
SC-4	442,030	2,773,335	2300	260	-75	110.8	Tres Reyes
SC-5	442,896	2,773,492	2330	257	-75	71.6	Guadalupana
SC-7	441,962	2,773,538	2302	245	-65	185.4	Aguilareña
SC-8	441,954	2,773,632	2294	270	-65	206.1	Aguilareña
SG-09	442,372	2,773,987	2317	45	-65	90.0	Guadalupana
SG-10	442,311	2,774,069	2330	45	-65	82.2	Guadalupana
SG-11	442,195	2,774,250	2281	85	-60	93.3	Guadalupana
SG-12	442,172	2,774,395	2312	75	-65	68.6	Guadalupana
SG-13	442,055	2,774,285	2303	75	-65	68.6	Guadalupana
SG-14	442,130	2,774,301	2293	75	-65	144.4	Guadalupana
SG-15	442,302	2,774,031	2322	71	-70	133.3	Guadalupana
SC-19	442,056	2,773,426	2293	245	-65	172.9	Aguilareña
SC-20	441,864	2,773,688	2320	245	-50	230.0	Aguilareña
SC-21	441,908	2,773,765	2288	270	-65	141.1	Aguilareña
SC-22	442,006	2,774,491	2282	245	-65	154.2	Aguilareña
SC-23	441,946	2,773,926	2270	265	-65	237.1	Aguilareña
SC-30	442,006	2,774,216	2315	245	-65	154.2	Aguilareña
SC-31	442,102	2,773,575	2290	255	-65	282.2	Aguilareña
SC-32	442,118	2,773,066	2290	250	-70	241.9	Tres Reyes
SC-33	442,308	2,773,200	2310	270	-70	230.0	Tres Reyes
SP-25	444,249	2,770,339	2424	65	-75	89.7	La Providencia
SP-26	444,248	2,770,340	2424	10	-75	87.3	La Providencia
SP-27	444,046	2,770,457	2444	25	-70	118.2	La Providencia
SP-28	443,930	2,770,560	2432	70	-70	135.4	La Providencia
SP-29	443,929	2,770,560	2432	185	-70	98.6	La Providencia

Collar Data for Silverstone Drilling, 2007 (UTM NAD27 Zone 13)

Hole_ID	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev_m	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth_m	Area
SCL-07-01	441,980	2,773,600	2279	270	-55	153.6	Aguilareña
SCL-07-02	442,046	2,773,600	2264	270	-70	245.4	Aguilareña
SCL-07-03	441,972	2,773,699	2294	270	-55	208.8	Aguilareña
SCL-07-04	442,071	2,773,700	2270	270	-70	306.3	Aguilareña
SCL-07-05	442,150	2,773,599	2254	270	-70	300.2	Aguilareña
SCL-07-06	441,908	2,773,199	2312	270	-50	111.3	Tres Reyes
SCL-07-07	441,967	2,773,200	2315	270	-45	17.0	Tres Reyes
SCL-07-08	442,042	2,773,199	2313	270	-45	120.4	Tres Reyes
SCL-07-09	442,042	2,773,099	2301	270	-45	99.1	Tres Reyes
SCL-07-10	442,209	2,773,700	2257	270	-62	383.3	Aguilareña

Collar Data for Durango Gold Drilling, 2021 (UTM WGS84 Zone 13)

Hole Number	X_UTM WGS84	Y_UTM WGS84	Elev (m)	Azim Deg	Inclin Deg	Depth (m)	Vein	Year	Type
21CLAU001D	441,917	2,773,655	2,315	250	-65	260.45	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU002D	441,885	2,773,838	2,305	240	-45	240.95	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU003D	441,872	2,774,123	2,295	265	-75	277.55	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU004D	441,936	2,773,663	2,310	0	-60	170.00	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU005D	441,921	2,773,744	2,310	245	-60	234.85	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU006D	442,232	2,774,278	2,325	70	-45	107.90	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU007D	441,862	2,774,064	2,295	0	-90	149.45	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU008D	441,900	2,774,296	2,305	250	-45	277.55	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU009D	442,232	2,774,278	2,325	70	-65	224.10	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU010D	441,900	2,774,296	2,305	250	-60	225.70	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU011D	441,930	2,774,375	2,320	265	-50	222.65	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU012D	441,885	2,774,462	2,340	260	-60	204.35	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU013D	441,997	2,774,839	2,270	70	-50	85.40	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU014D	441,997	2,774,839	2,295	0	-90	82.35	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU015D	442,130	2,774,469	2,270	70	-45	129.00	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU016D	441,876	2,774,693	2,295	270	-45	143.35	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU017D	441,992	2,774,844	2,270	250	-45	314.15	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU018D	441,876	2,774,693	2,295	270	-70	186.05	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU019D	442,130	2,774,469	2,295	70	-80	158.00	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU020D	441,876	2,774,795	2,290	0	-90	335.50	Aguilareña(?)	2021	Core
21CLAU021D	442,031	2,774,409	2,305	70	-75	331.50	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU022D	442,073	2,774,581	2,310	0	-90	258.20	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU023D	441,874	2,774,801	2,305	70	-70	277.55	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU024D	441,999	2,774,707	2,295	70	-65	134.20	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU025D	441,924	2,774,642	2,295	250	-70	323.30	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU026D	441,930	2,774,375	2,320	265	-75	215.00	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU027D	442,236	2,774,047	2,260	70	-70	283.70	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU028D	442,225	2,773,867	2,265	70	-75	234.80	Guadalupana	2021	Core

Hole Number	X_UTM WGS84	Y_UTM WGS84	Elev (m)	Azim Deg	Inclin Deg	Depth (m)	Vein	Year	Type
21CLAU029D	442,409	2,773,609	2,260	270	-75	250.10	Veta Central	2021	Core
21CLAU030D	441,955	2,773,770	2,290	230	-75	263.85	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU031D	442,400	2,773,239	2,290	270	-65	125.10	Veta Central	2021	Core
21CLAU032D	442,400	2,773,239	2,290	70	-75	369.05	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU033D	442,421	2,773,505	2,255	70	-85	70.00	Guadalupana	2021	Core
21CLAU034D	442,177	2,773,101	2,320	250	-60	291.25	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU035D	442,201	2,772,933	2,320	270	-55	192.15	Aguilareña	2021	Core
21CLAU036D	442,540	2,773,116	2,275	70	-75	341.60	Guadalupana	2021	Core