EXPLORING HIGH-GRADE, DISTRICT-SCALE SILVER ASSETS IN MEXICO

Guigui Project
Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, Mexico
December 2020
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High-Grade, District-Scale Assets

GUIGUI (4,750 ha) – from MAG Silver; Flagship Asset
✓ District Production of 50Mt at 310 g/t Ag, 8.2% Pb and 7.1% Zn
✓ Drilling highlights by MAG includes, 8.3m of 131 g/t Ag and 109 g/t of Ag and 5.6% Pb and 4.3% Zn over 0.40m

BATOPILAS (1,183 ha) – from MAG Silver; Former Producer
✓ +30 known veins with total production of 300Moz Ag at approx. 1,500 g/t Ag
✓ Drill highlights by MAG include, 1.7m of 2,357 g/t Ag including 20cm of 19,000 g/t Ag and 1m of 3,000 g/t Ag

LA REYNA (330 ha) – Generated by Reyna Silver; Former Producer
✓ Lies in the eastern portion of the Cusihuiriachic Silver District, which produced +80Moz Ag from 1600s to 1940s
✓ Hosts low-sulfidation, epithermal deposit; could extend up to 4km strike

MEDICINE SPRINGS (1,189 ha) – From Northern Lights Resources; Former Producer
✓ Targeting identification of high-grade CRD sulfide mineralization at depth
✓ Geological setting analogous to Guigui and Taylor-Hermosa Zn-Pb-Ag deposit in Arizona (acquired by South32 for CAD $1.9 billion in 2018)
Santa Eulalia is Mexico’s largest Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD)
What is a CRD?

- Carbonate-hosted (LS or Dolo)
- High Temperature >250° C
- Epigenetic sulfide-rich
- Intrusion-related
- Polymetallic: Ag Pb Zn Cu Au
- Dominated by replacement
- Phanerozoic (?)
- Continuous mineralization
- Polyphase-evolving systems
- Complex overprinting
- Large-scale zoning
Carbonate Replacement Deposits - Recent Interest

Other notable CRD Discoveries

- **MAG Silver**: Cinco de Mayo*
- **Goldcorp**: Peñasquito
- **RTZ/BHP**: Resolution Copper
- **Excellon**: Platosa*
- **Sun Metals**: Stardust*
- **First Silver**: Cerro de Minas

*Peter Megaw involvement
Why Seek CRDs? High-Grade, High-Tonnage

- **LARGE SIZE**
  - 10 to 150 million tons

- **HIGH GRADE**
  - 5 to 50 oz/t Ag, 3 to 25% Zn, 3 to 25% Pb, 0.2 to 5% Cu, Au, Cd, Ge, In, W, Mo, PGE credits

- **LOW MINING COST**

- **METALLURGICALLY DOCILE**

- **MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT**
CRDs are the second largest contributor to the historic silver production of Mexico.

CRDs are the backbone of Mexico’s world-class underground lead-zinc mining industry.

The country contains many Ag-Pb-Zn (Cu, Au) CRDs, which occur along the intersection of the Mexican Thrust Belt and Sierra Madre Occidental Magmatic Belt.

The biggest CRD deposits appear to lie along inferred deep crustal structures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit Name</th>
<th>Historical Production (Tonnes/Grade)</th>
<th>Operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santa Eulalia</td>
<td>51,000,000 - 310 g/t Ag, 7.1% Zn, 8.2% Pb</td>
<td>Grupo Mexico &amp; Minamex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naica</td>
<td>45,000,000 - 213 g/t Ag, 5.6% Zn, 5.9% Pb, 0.4% Cu</td>
<td>Peñoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismark</td>
<td>16,700,000 - 55 g/t Ag, 6.4% Zn, 0.6% Pb, 0.5% Cu</td>
<td>Peñoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Mojada*</td>
<td>14,000,000 - 384 g/t Ag, 9.6% Zn, 7.9% Pb, 1.0% Cu</td>
<td>Silver Bull Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plomosas</td>
<td>3,000,000 - 55 g/t Ag, 16% Zn, 8.0% Pb</td>
<td>Consolidated Zinc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Encantada*</td>
<td>18,000,000 - 250 g/t Ag, 7.0% Zn, 5.0% Pb</td>
<td>First Majestic Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafter, Texas*</td>
<td>4,000,000 - 500 g/t Ag, 3.0% Zn, 1.5% Pb</td>
<td>Aurcana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pedro Corralitos</td>
<td>1,000,000 - 219 g/t Ag, 7.0% Zn, 7.0% Pb, 1.5% Cu</td>
<td>Minera Namiquipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Tinto*</td>
<td>225,000 - 350 g/t Ag, 10% Zn, 10 % Pb, 2.2% Cu</td>
<td>Minera Rio Tinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinco de Mayo</td>
<td>12,450,000 - 132 g/t Ag, 6.47% Zn, 2.86% Pb, 0.24 g/t Au</td>
<td>MAG Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>250,000 – 446 g/t Ag, 6.3% Zn, 8.5% Pb</td>
<td>Arizona Mining (Acquired by South32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dominantly produced oxide ores from which zinc was not recovered. Deposits in **bold** are in active production. The deposits in *italics* are undergoing active exploration. The remainder are currently inactive. Production is quoted to provide context; there is no guarantee that the Guigui project will yield production in the range of these mines.
CRD Exploration Model

Model evolved from Dr. Peter Megaw’s PhD studies at Santa Eulalia, which is repeatedly validated worldwide.

Model and geology indicate that Guigui covers the district’s source.

MAG Silver’s previous work included drilling, geophysics, mapping and satellite image analysis with limited follow up.

Reyna Silver is picking up where MAG left off to find the source of this immense hydrothermal system.

After Megaw, 1998
Guigui is a district-scale project, located within the important Santa Eulalia mining district

Santa Eulalia is Mexico’s largest known Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRD) but **Half of CRD Spectrum is “missing”**

Large land position South and Central to the major mining areas

Numerous untested geologic and geophysical targets

Drill discovery of Ag/Pb/Zn mineralization proximal to the San Antonio Mine
Guigui is Adjacent to the San Antonio and Potosi Mines

The project is located **22 km east of Chihuahua City**: a major industrial and mining center.

Other populated centers near Guigui are the towns of Santa Eulalia, Santo Domingo and San Antonio El Grande.

The **Chihuahua International Airport is about 25 minutes away** from the property. It receives numerous daily flights from USA and parts of Mexico.

Potential for toll-milling at Grupo Mexico’s 2000 tpd San Antonio Mill.

Paved and hard surface roads lead to Guigui and neighboring mines. Property is crossed by a series of well-maintained ranch roads.
Guigui – Adjacent to Buena Tierra, Potosi and San Antonio Mines

WEST CAMP (POTOSI MINE AREA)
Produced ~70% of Santa Eulalia mining district’s total production.

EAST CAMP (SAN ANTONIO MINE)
Ore Reserves Presently Known:
10Mt @ 112 g/t Ag, 2.7% Pb & 8.1% Zn
Guigui is at the Center of the Santa Eulalia Mining District

✓ **Santa Eulalia District** ranks as one of Mexico’s chief silver and base metal producers, and its largest CRD

✓ Historic production (1703-2020) at the mining district amounts to **51 Mt of ore at average grades of:**

- 310 g/t **Ag**
- 8.2% **Pb**
- 7.1% **Zn**

Yielded a total of about:

- **Ag** 500 Moz
- **Pb** 3 Mt
- **Zn** 2.3 Mt

✓ Santa Eulalia is one of the world’s largest Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRD) but **Half of CRD Spectrum is “missing”**

*Note: AgEq uses metal prices of $17.90 per oz of silver, $0.95 per pound (“lb”) of Lead and $1.00/lb of Zinc.*
Mining Camps of the Santa Eulalia District

- Guigui Project lies immediately to the south of the East and West (+ Middle) Camps of Santa Eulalia Mining District.

**West Camp** - Lies on the western flank of the Sierra Santa Eulalia; Principal past producers in the camp are Grupo Mexico’s **Buena Tierra Mine** and MINAMEX’s **Potosi Mine**

**East Camp** - Lies on the eastern fringe of the range; The past production of the camp was dominated by Grupo Mexico’s **San Antonio Mine**

**Middle Camp** - 2.5-km zone between East and West camps; with numerous mineralized showings and small mines, but has not been systematically explored

- The East and West Camps of the Santa Eulalia District contain continuous, zoned mineralization and alteration
- Mineralization in both camps occurs in the same stratigraphic interval in close temporal and spatial relationship to distinctive felsite sills and dikes.
Numerous Indicators Point Towards the Source of the CRD in the Guigui Property

- Although the mineralization in the camps does not overlap in space, both appear to have resulted from the evolution of persistent, pulsating, hydrothermal systems.
- Possible source(s) of mineralization in the Santa Eulalia Mining District are indicated by vectors pointing towards the Guigui claims.
La Chinche Expands the Exploration Potential of Guigui

- The recently acquired La Chinche is a **250-ha claim** extending the land coverage of the Guigui project further north in the west camp of Santa Eulalia Mining District. The claim is located south of the old Potosi Mine area.
- Previous campaigns show exploration vectors in the west camp runs directly from the Potosi Mine, to the SE through the northern part of Guigui project area.
- Direction of the geochemical anomalies coincide with the direction of the probable feeders of the old Potosi Mine, which points toward the La Chinche claim.

**Deal Terms**
- An initial cash payment of USD42,000, 500,000 common shares of Reyna in two tranches and 11,500,000 share purchase warrants to be issued every six months in four tranches with a validity of one year each at C$0.74, C$0.75, C$1.00 and C$1.25.
- Only the initial payments of USD42,000 in cash, 250,000 shares and 1,000,000 options valid for 12 months at a price of C$0.74 cents per share are obligatory.
- Expenditures of USD900,000 over two years and a final payment of USD1,000,000 will give Reyna an 80% ownership of the La Chinche mining concession.

*Please see Reyna Silvers' July 03, 2020 press release for further details*
Decades of Exploration Interest in Guigui

1983-1990: Peter Megaw Dissertation Studies: Geology, Geochemistry of the Santa Eulalia MD


1992-1995: Teck Resources: 1 RC Hole to west


2008-2015: MAG Silver: Hiatus (Mega-Claim)

2016-2017: MAG Silver: Drilling of Mag anomaly on extreme east side
From 2003-2015, a total of **9,515 m** of drilling has been completed in the Guigui Project. **MAG Silver’s** nine-hole drill program in 2005 successfully tested the continuation of mineralization from the San Antonio Mine.

- **Hole 05** returned a narrow intercept that assayed 109 g/t of silver, 5.6% lead and 4.3% zinc over 0.40 meters.
- **Hole 06** returned an 8.3 meters intercept of 131 g/t silver.
- These holes demonstrate that the mineralization in the San Antonio Mine area continues to the Guigui property and indicates a much wider hydrothermal system.
Guigui | Drilling Results Highlights from MAG Silver

Selected Guigui Assay Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOLE number</th>
<th>FROM meters</th>
<th>TO meters</th>
<th>INTER. meters</th>
<th>Au g/t</th>
<th>Ag g/t</th>
<th>Pb %</th>
<th>Zn %</th>
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<td>GG0405</td>
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<td>244.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5.6</td>
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<td>GG0405</td>
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<td>GG0507</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.00005</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td>3.670</td>
<td>432.81</td>
</tr>
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INCLUDING

*Note: AgEq uses metal prices of $17.90 per oz of silver, $0.95 per pound (“lb”) of Lead and $1.00/lb of Zinc.*
The most common types of mineralization in the West camp are in the form of manto and chimney deposits.

- **Manto** – flat-lying, stratabound deposit
- **Chimney** – cylindrical/tabular discordant deposit

Skarn mineralization is limited and is present as minor proximal calc-silicate bodies. Skarn bodies are reported to have higher gold values.
West Camp orebodies form an interconnected network of mineralization that shows systematic changes of morphology, mineralogy, and structural controls upward and outward from the felsite sills that occur throughout the depths of the camp.

The connectedness of West Camp indicates that the ore-fluids migrated upwards and northwards along a remarkably well-integrated percolation network from the south...Guigui
Site Photos

The Edge of the Guigui property is about 500m away from the entrance of the underground San Antonio Mine.
NEXT STEPS...
1. Combine Geophysics and Satellite Imagery
2. Surface mapping in areas highlighted by 1.
3. Additional geophysics if indicated
4. Permit
5. Drill
Guigui | Detailed Geologic Mapping

- Being mapped
- Mapped in detail
- Mapped in detail
The focus is to reprocess the geophysics, remodel the geology, and complete the mapping in this area. CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Flown After Drilling! Area covered by geophysical surveys completed after drilling,
CSAMT Pseudosection, Line D

- 3,200-m long, oriented NNW-SSE along the projection of the main axis of West Camp mineralization and geologic vectors.
- Does not reach the historic mining areas.
- Essentially parallel to the schematic long-section from the West Camp to the Santo Domingo Caldera.
- Line shows a thin (<200-m thick) surface conductor drilling shows marks the Capping Series volcanics and shows vertical conductive discontinuities in several other places.
No drilling has been done based on this geophysics in Guigui target area.
Guigui | TMIRTP – Strong Anomalies Never Tested By Drilling

Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced-to-Pole (TMIRTP) Survey. This highlights the differences in the magnetic susceptibility in rocks near the surface, and in this case, reduced-to-pole to precisely place the anomaly on top of its source.

Shows very strongly the structural features that match some of the features that control known mineralization in the district.

The pronounced cross-shaped anomaly in southern part of Guigui 2 appears to underlie a zone of fluorite-cemented breccia pipes.

There is still no drilling done based on this geophysics.
This is the ZOFF, a time-domain electromagnetic survey, used to provide the differences in conductivity of materials at depth.

1

Shows strong NNE-trending structures emphasizing an important area for further exploration

Intrusions
Guigui | First Vertical Derivative Magnetics

1. First vertical derivative magnetics

2. Shows strong structural trends and highlights intersection of structures. Pronounced cross-shaped anomaly in southern Guigui 2. This appears to underlie a zone of fluorite cemented breccia pipes.

3. Magnetic signatures associated with the fluorite breccias confirmed on ground. Similar magnetic signatures are observed in other areas in here.
1. Tilt Derivative Magnetics

2. Shows more clearly the structural trends and intersections of structures.

Again, note pronounced cross-shaped anomaly in southern Guigui 2.
Processed ASTER imagery showing obvious alteration centered on the Santa Eulalia mining district

- 60m by 60m resolution
- The imagery identifies broad alteration patterns indicative of extensive clay and related alteration styles.
- These images justified 2019 Hyperspectral Imagery acquisition and processing
Guigui | Hyperspectral Satellite Imagery (2019)

- 7.5 x 7.5 m resolution
- 9X higher resolution than the 2006 ASTER imagery
- Shows concentrations of individual alteration minerals
- There appears to be a correlation between several of the principal clay alteration minerals and the fluorite cemented breccia pipe and linear geophysical anomalies.
Historical and planned drilling at Guigui, including initial high priority targets. The red circle highlights the drilling zone for December 2020.
## Initial Exploration Budget for Guigui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compilation of historical mapping and sampling with recent geophysical and satellite imagery</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion of detailed mapping and field check of results of compilation</td>
<td>$149,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-processing of geophysical data</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection and prioritization of drill targets, and community relations with surface owners</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting and surface-access agreements</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional geophysical studies</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-Drilling Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$444,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| First Campaign Drilling (Expected Q3 2020)                               | $1,000,000   |
| (5,000m @ $200/m USD all-in)                                             |              |
| Second Campaign Drilling (Expected Q1 2021)                              | $1,000,000   |
| (5,000m @ $200/m USD all-in)                                             |              |
| **TOTAL**                                                                | **$2,444,000** |
Guigui | Summary

Prime Location. Located in Chihuahua with an area of 4,500 hectares covering most of the probable missing half of the Santa Eulalia Mining District, Mexico’s largest known Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD).

Historically-rich Mining District. The Santa Eulalia District has recorded production of over 500 million ounces of silver and substantial lead and zinc mined from the 1702-2020.

District-scale project. Project has large land position sourceward from the historic mining areas.

Strong Exploration Potential. Reyna Silver will conduct a drill-intensive exploration program, with the objective of finding the concealed intrusive center of this major CRD system.
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