GRUPO MINERO BONANZA

- **PROJECT PORTFOLIO 2026**

GSGCapitalGroup

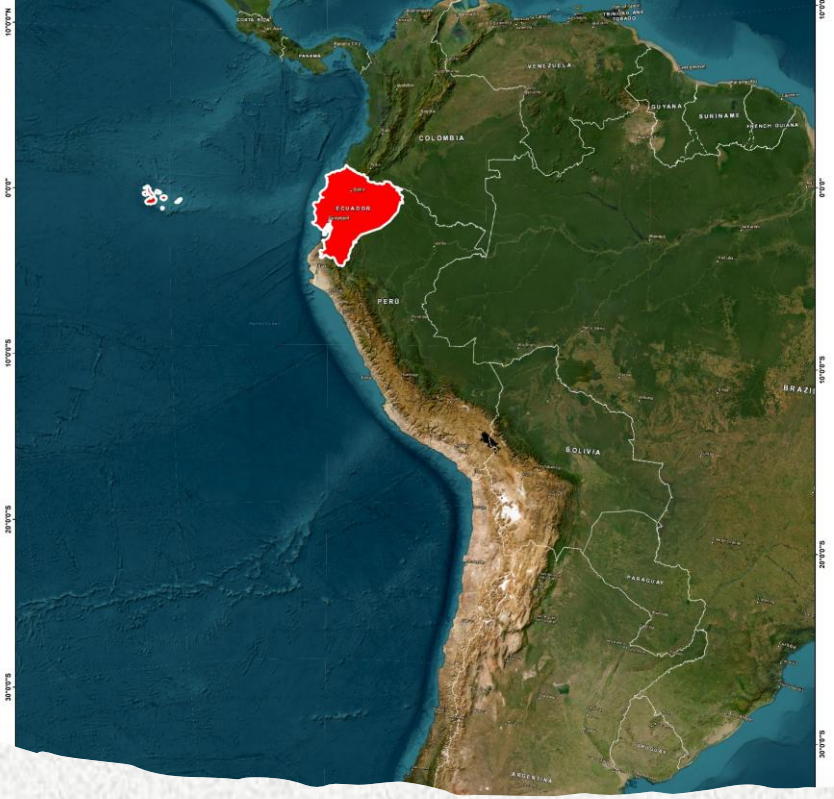
www.gsgcapitalgroup.com

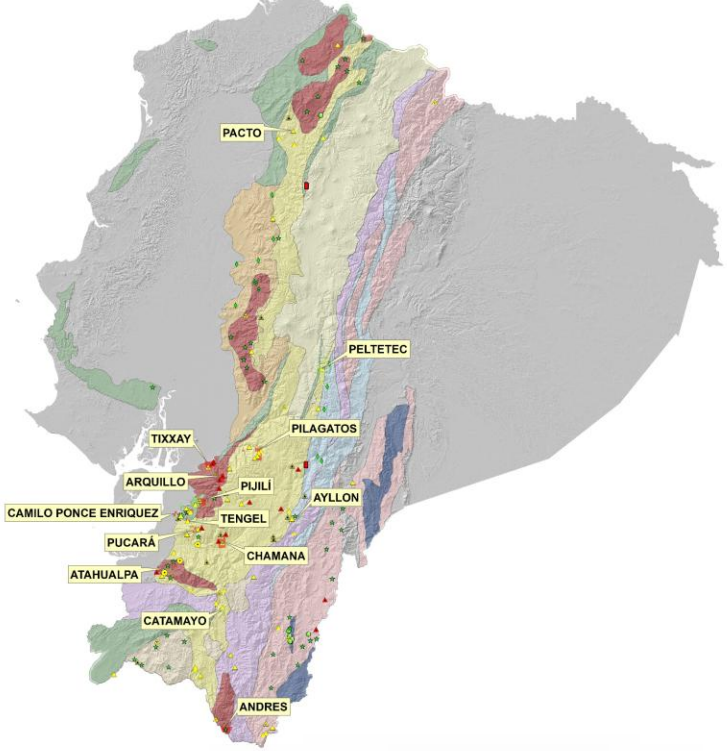
Introduction

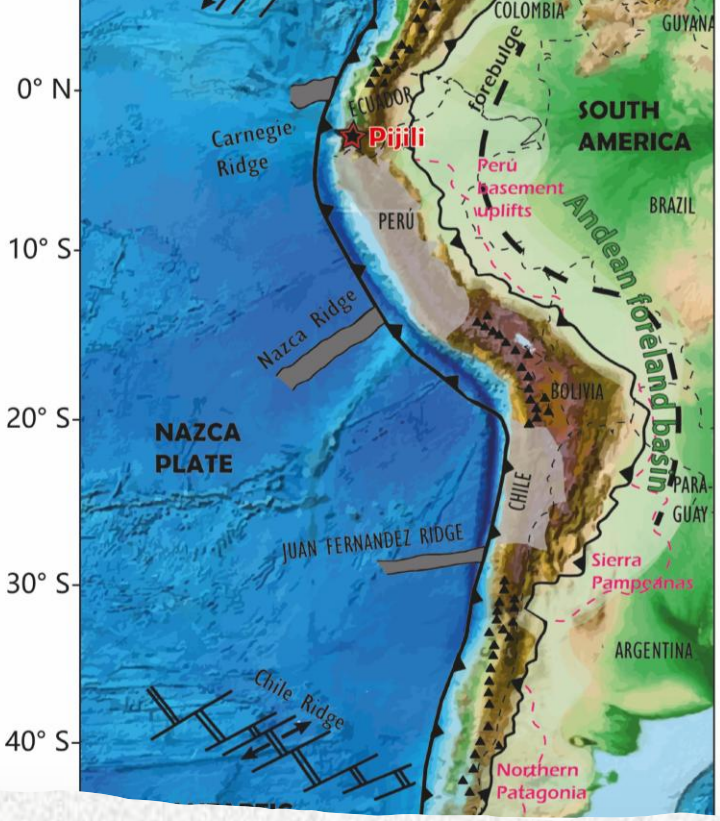
Grupo Minero Bonanza (Bonanza Mining Group) started in 1991 with a handful of engineers and teachers from the ESPOL Polytechnic University, with the purpose of facing technically and entrepreneurially the challenge of processing waste minerals in the Ponce Enriquez sector in Ecuador, implementing the Carbon-in-Pulp Cyanidation process. Since then, we have been permanently focused on achieving higher efficiency and profitability based on the development and application of efficient and clean technologies, making knowledge the basis of the growth of our companies.

GMB is a company with more than 30 years of experience in the development of precious metal mining in Ecuador. Throughout these three decades, GMB has established itself as one of the most solid and reliable players in the country's mining industry. Its track record has allowed it to achieve a prominent strategic position, capturing areas with high potential for the exploration and discovery of valuable mineral deposits, especially gold and copper. This experience and visionary approach have been key to its success and leadership in the sector.

Grupo Minero Bonanza maintains operations in Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and soon Peru, working in all phases of mining, caring for its collaborators, complying with regulations, protecting the environment, and cooperating with communities settled in mining areas.



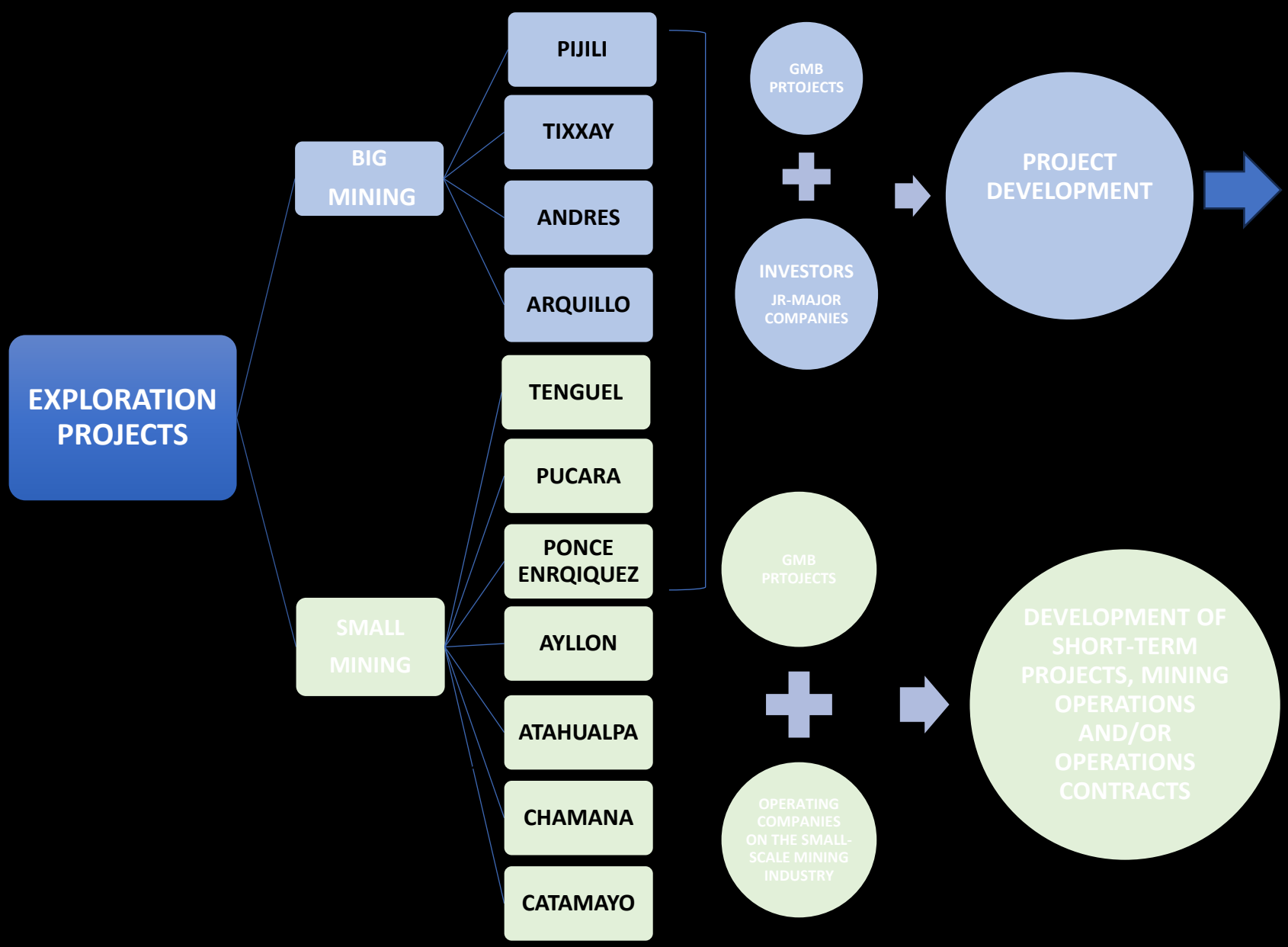




- **Geological - Mining Potential**
- **GMB PROJECTS**

GRUPO MINERO BONANZA

Business Model and Trade Agreements



Phase 1: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Prospecting and defining the target. Geology, Geophysics, Mapping – everything except drilling. covers all concession costs.These works are led and financed by Invertors.

GMB can continue working on the properties. Cooperation between companies.

2: Purchase Option Agreement

xx years from the date we have the drilling permits.

The work includes all geological or geophysical work, including drilling. This would be led and funded by the investor.The investor will pay all concession costs during all phases of the project.

Cash payments on entry and annual are included.

GMB can operate on a small scale and mainly gold vein mining with restrictions not to affect the drilling plan. The Investor will have priority over any Copper resource or target.

Based on the findings, the Investor can decide to advance to phase 3 or exit the project.

Phase 3: Earn-In

The Investor will have 5 years to drill enough to generate a NI 43-101 compliant resource (including resource reporting). All of this expense is covered entirely by the Investor.

Upon completion of the resource, the Investor has the power to exercise the option.

If the Option is exercised, a NewCO will be created that will be:

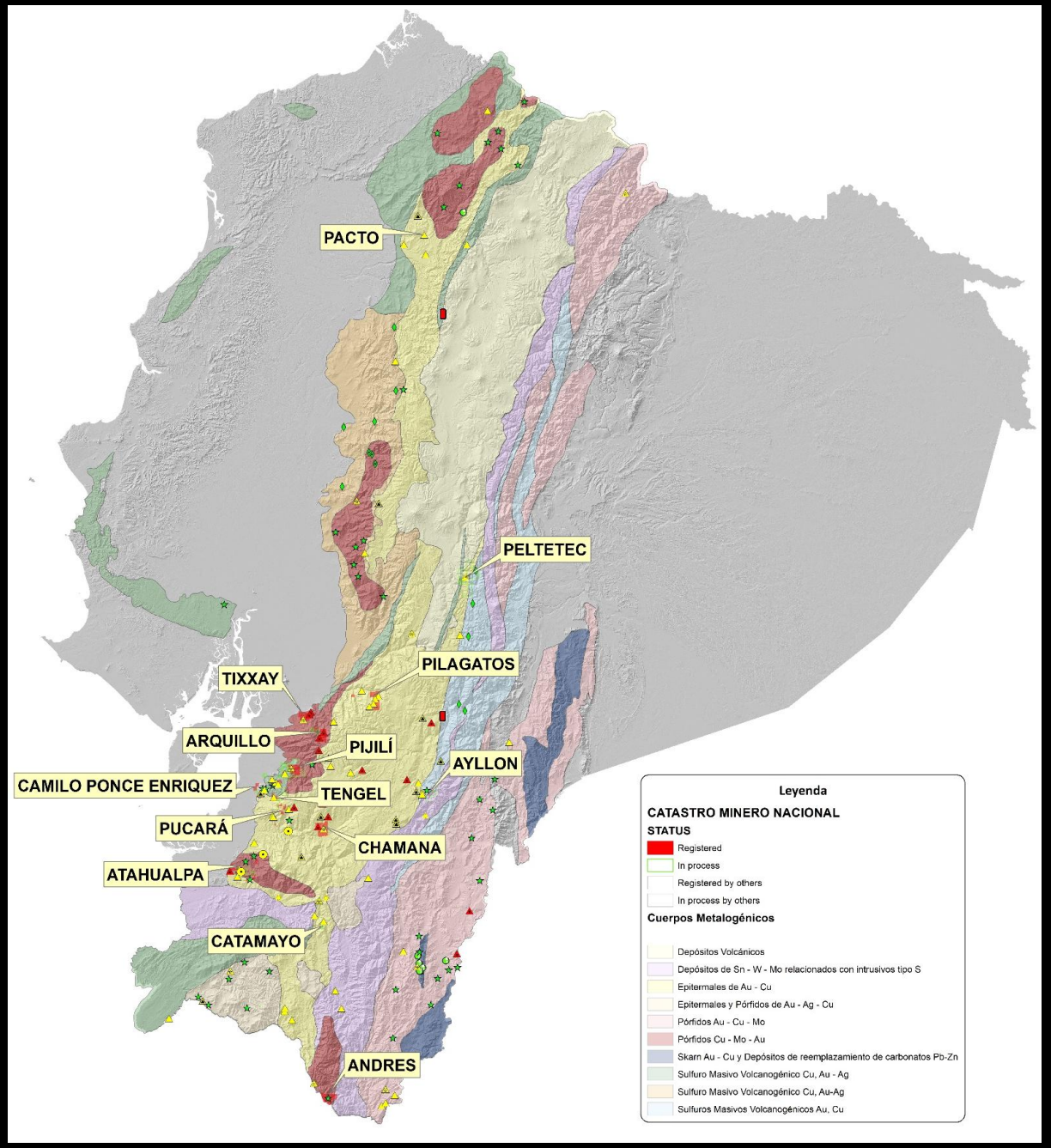
85% INVESTOR, 15% GMB

Once the NewCo is created, GMB must cover its percentage of expenses towards the construction of the mine (15%).

The Investor can cover GMB's expenses but GMB would have a "straight line" dilution with what it does not contribute.

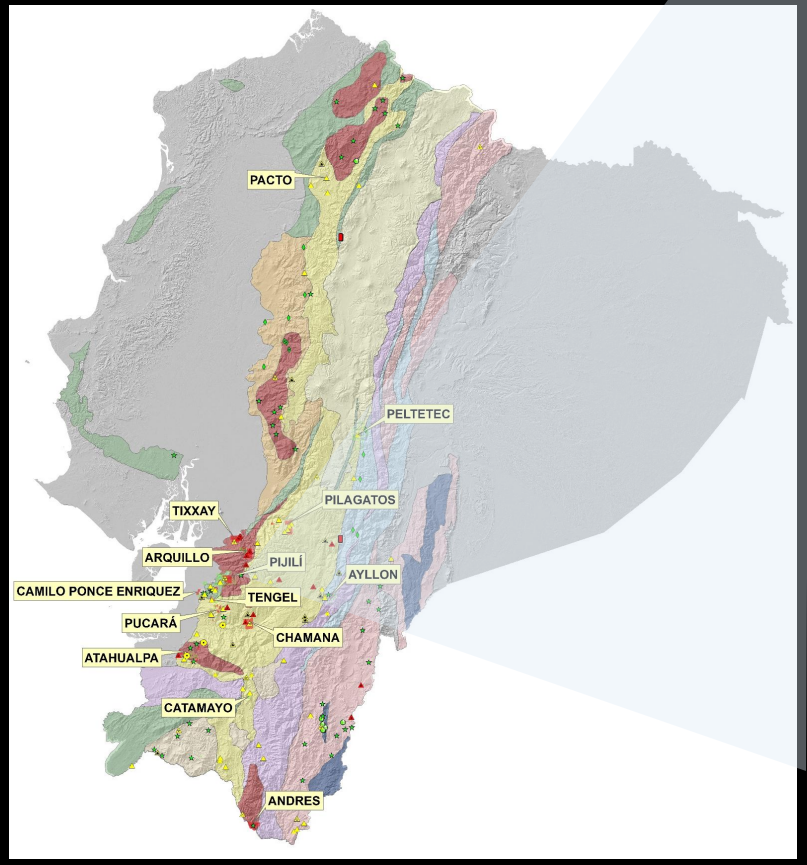
If GMB prefers, an option can be designed to sell the minority interest to the investor – terms to be discussed.

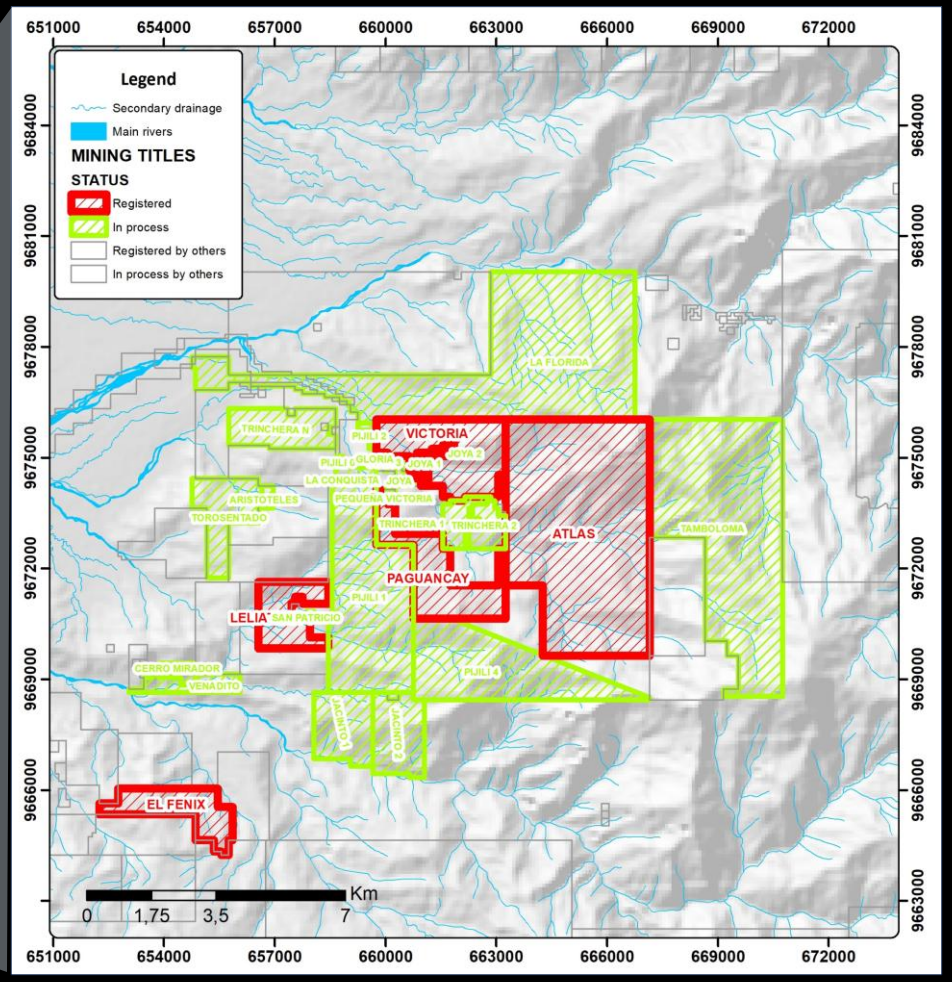
GRUPO MINERO BONANZA GMB
EXPLORATION PROJECTS



PROJECT	REGIMEN	DEPOSIT TYPE	JURISDICTION	PROVINCE	AREA (Ha) IN REQUEST	TOTAL AREA (Ha) REGISTERED
PIJILI	BIG MINIG	PORPHYRY Cu-Au-Mo Epitermal	SANTA ISABEL CAMILO PONCE ENRIQUEZ	AZUAY	7839	3894
TIXXAY	BIG MINIG	PORPHYRY Cu-Mo Epitermal	NARANJAL CUENCA	AZUAY GUAYAS		3105
ANDRES	BIG MINIG	PORPHYRY Cu-Au-Mo Epitermal	CHINCHIPE	ZAMORA CHINCHIPE		4249
PONCE ENRIQUEZ	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	Epitermal PORPHYRY Cu-Au	CAMILO PONCE ENRIQUEZ	AZUAY	8228	722
ATAHUALPA	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	PORPHYRY Cu-Au	ATAHUALPA	EL ORO	3298	776
CHAMANA	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	SANTA ISABEL	AZUAY		3256
ARQUILLO	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	CUENCA	AZUAY	1410	3011
TENGUEL	SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	CAMILO PONCE ENRIQUEZ	AZUAY	1055	543
PUCARA	SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	PUCARA	AZUAY	639	898
PELTETEC	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	PORPHYRY Cu-Au-Mo Epitermal	RIOBAMBA	CHIMBORAZO	15017	950
PACTO	SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	QUITO	PICHINCHA	15	44
AYLLON	SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	SIG SIG	AZUAY	3583	126
PILAGATOS	BIG MINIG AND SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	CANAR	CANAR		4956
CATAMAYO	SMALL MINING	Epitermal Au-Ag	LOJA	LOJA	250	
				TOTAL	41334	26530

1. PIJILI PROJECT



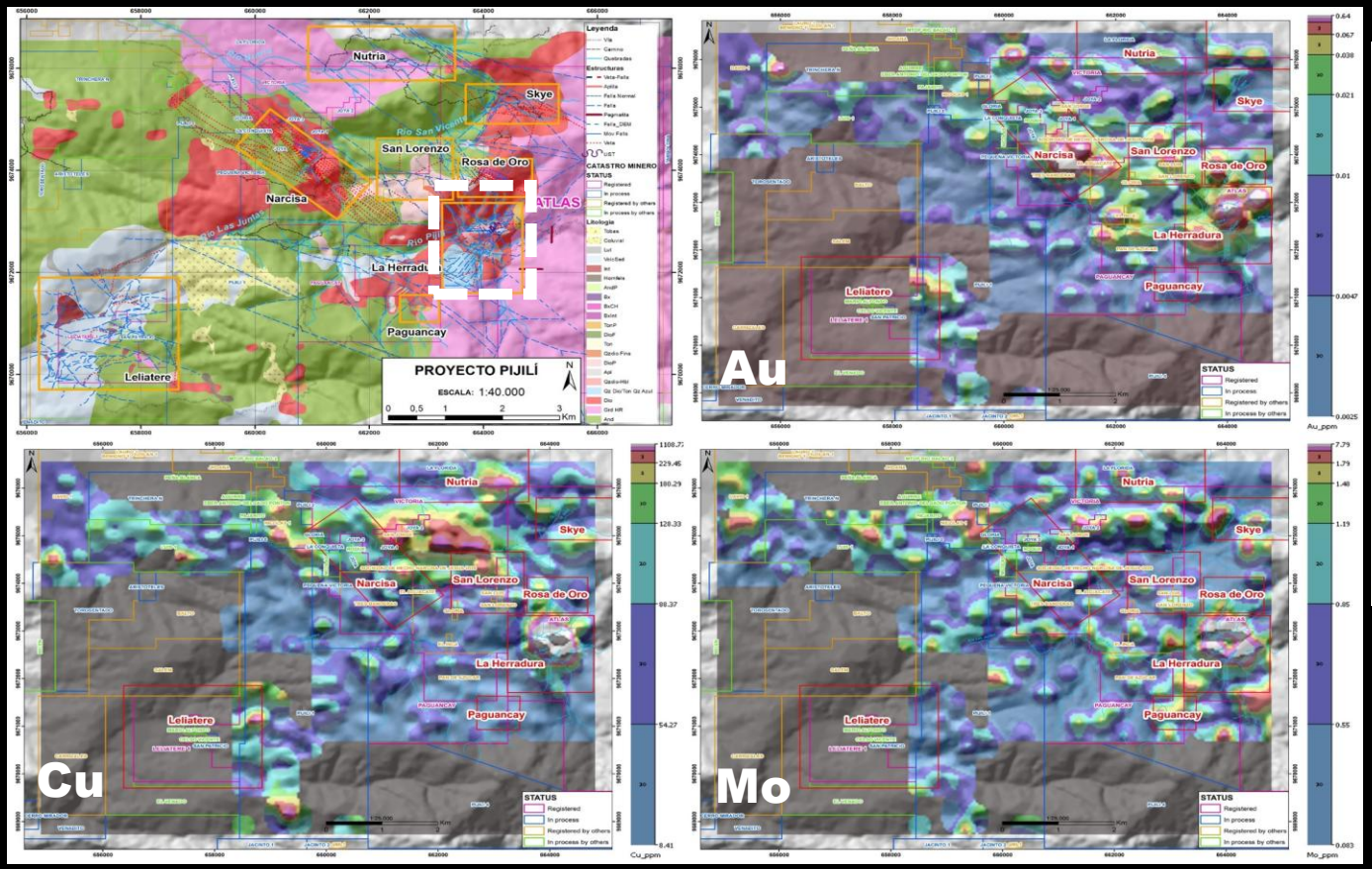


REGIMEN: Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Santa Isabel y Ponce Enriquez
Area: 3894 Ha
In Request: 7839 Ha
Fase: Exploracion

Located in southern Ecuador within the Camilo Ponce Enriquez Mining District, characterized as a recently discovered Oligocene (31.19+/-0.13 Ma Re/Os) calc-alkaline Cu-Au (Mo) porphyry system near the Miocene Chaucha deposit in southern Ecuador. Initially the main anomalies cover an area of 1.5x1 km, with a distribution of stockworks zones, quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets, magnetites, chlorites, green sericite and characteristic of porphyry and assembly systems of postassic hydrothermal alteration, chloritic, as well as high-grade zones characterized by USTs with disseminated chalcopyrite and veinlets of up to 1% copper equivalent.

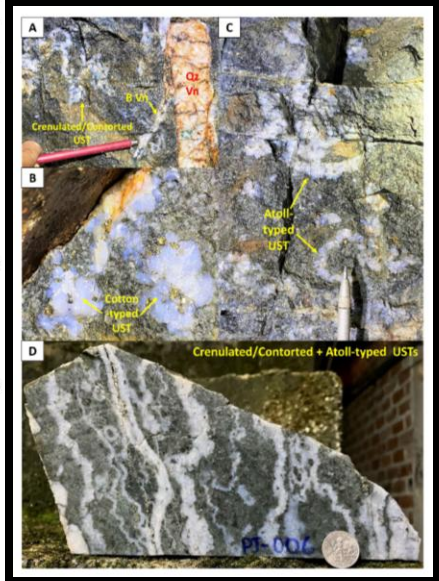
GEOCHEMISTRY

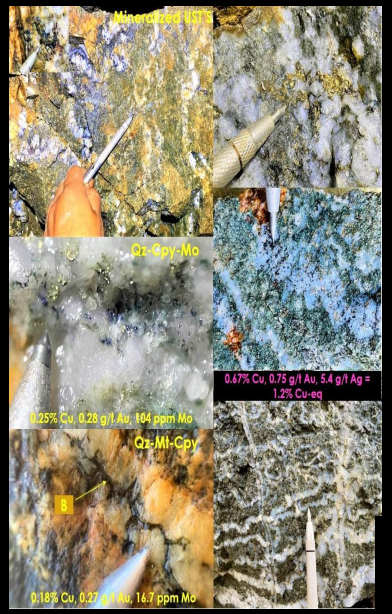
Soil sampling. (1107 samples)



Soils simples and main tarjets, Pijili Project.

photographic examples of B-type quartz veins at La Herradura.

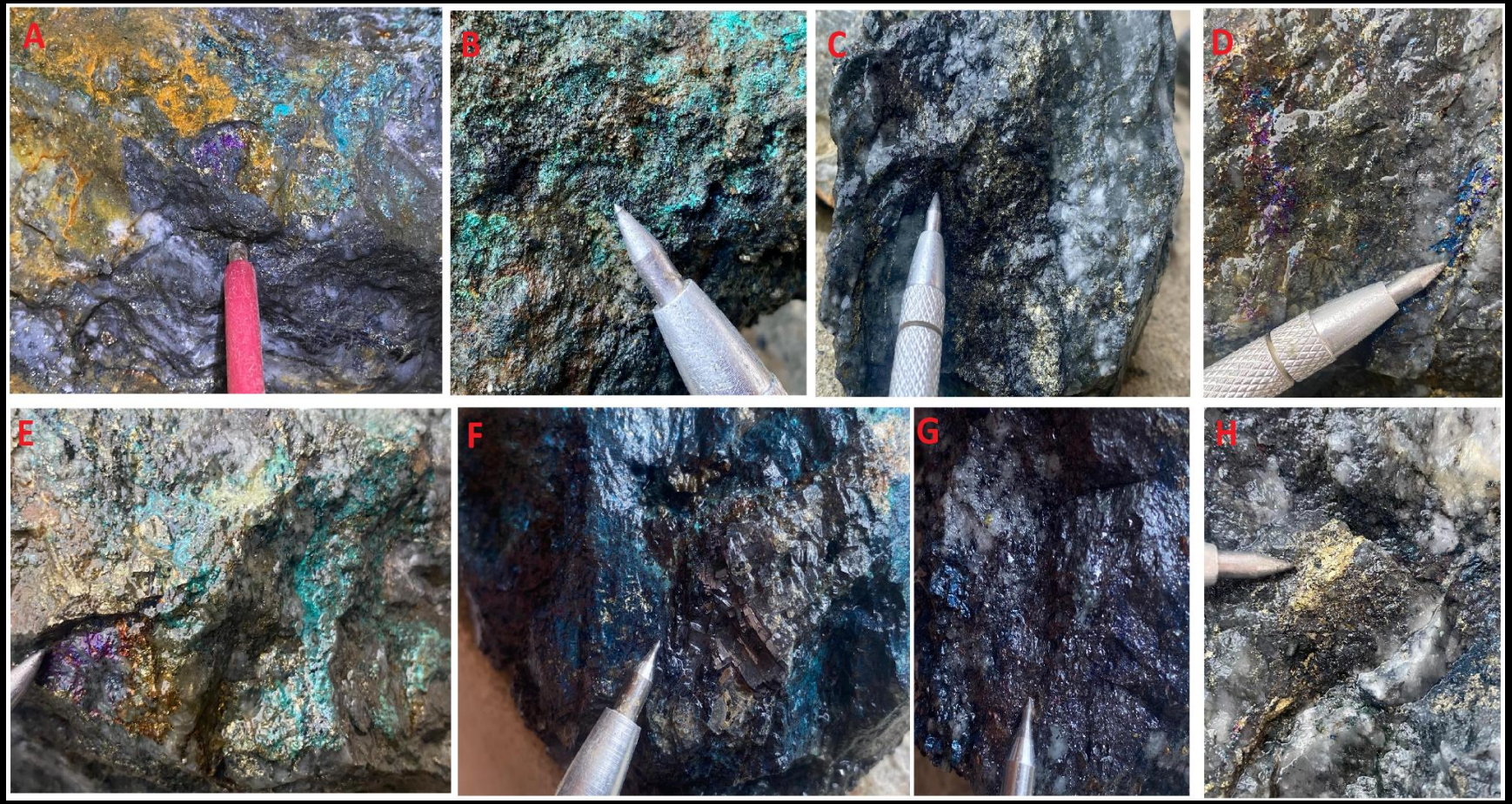


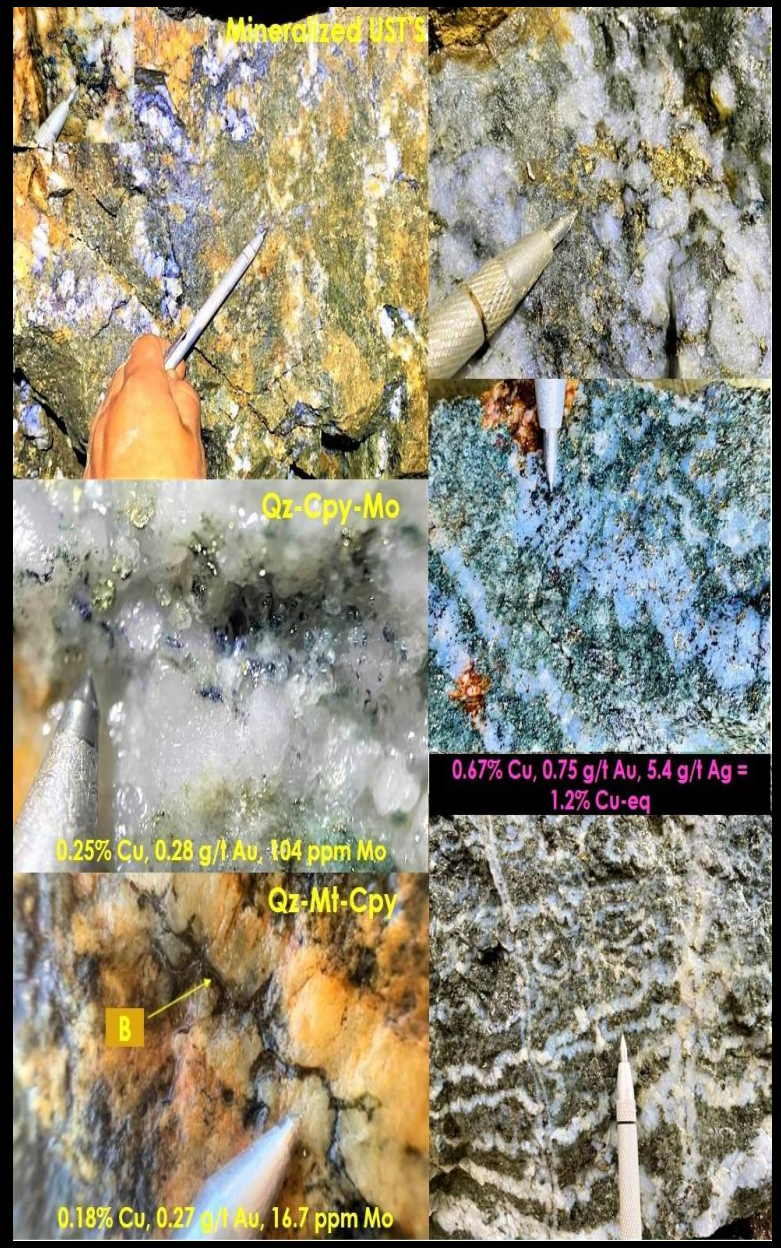


DRILL HOLES, LA HERRADURA TARJECT

Unidirectional solidification textures (UST) that have localized subsequent main-stage Cu-Au-Mo mineralization. The representative assay grades are indicated and include highs of 0.67% Cu, 0.75 g/t Au, 5.4 g/t Ag and 104 ppm Mo.

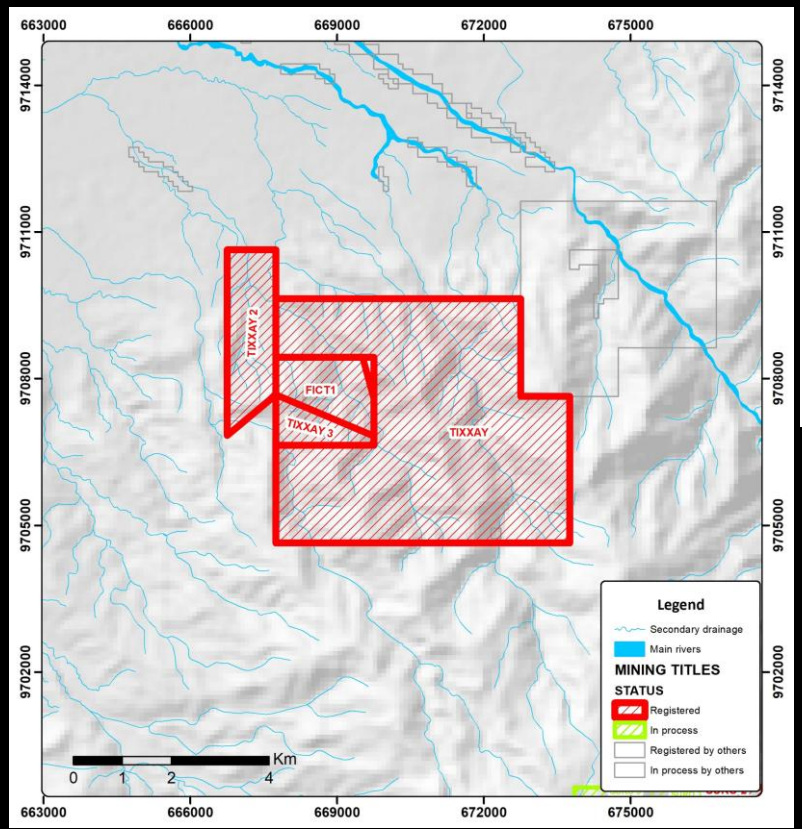
Stockwoks and Veinlets.

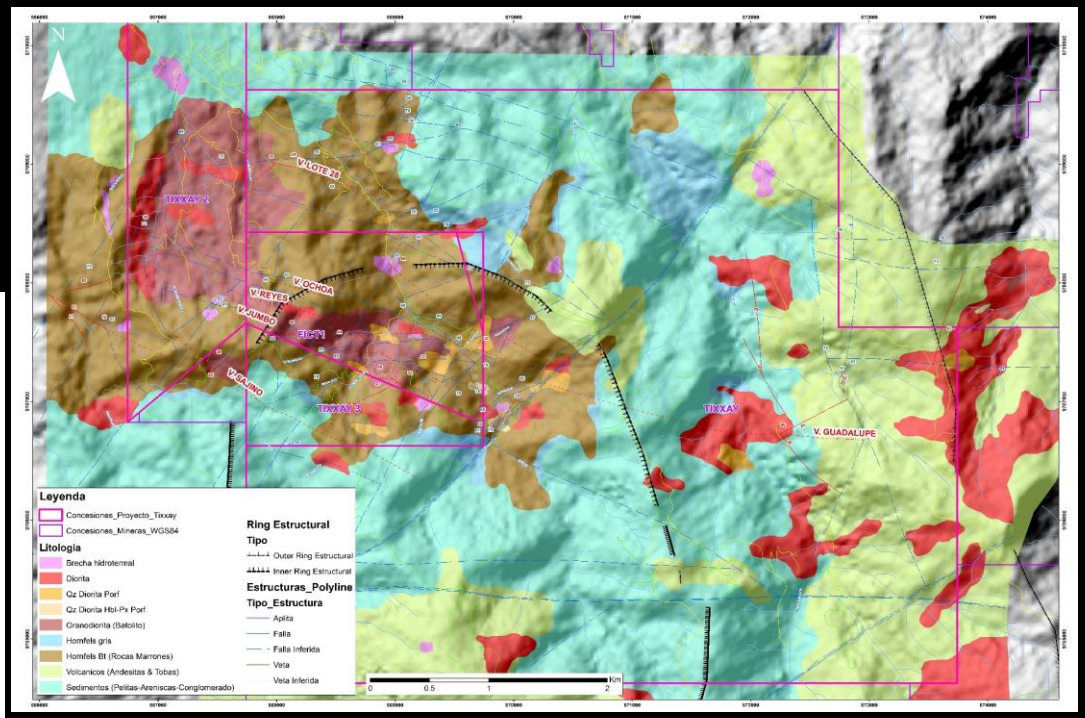




2. TIXXAY PROJECT

REGIMEN: Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay and Guayas
Jurisdiction: Cuenca-Naranjal
Area: 3105 Ha
Fase: Exploracion

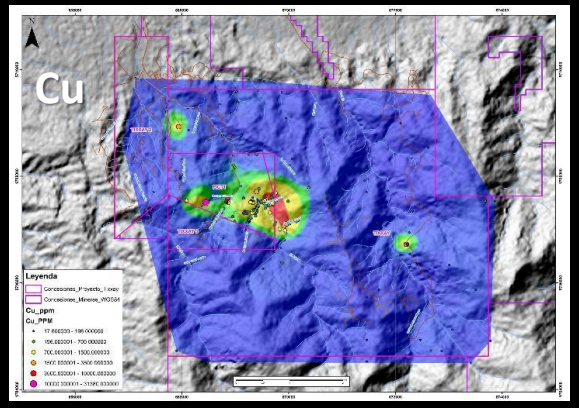


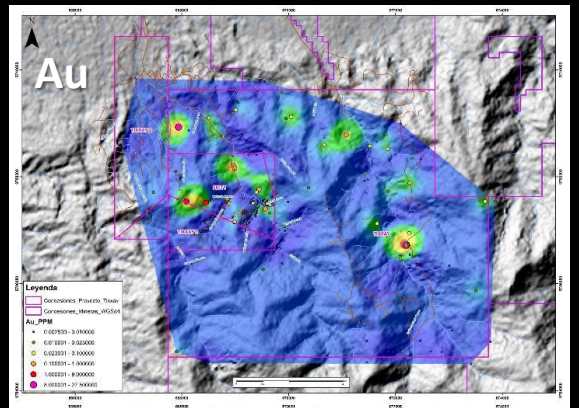


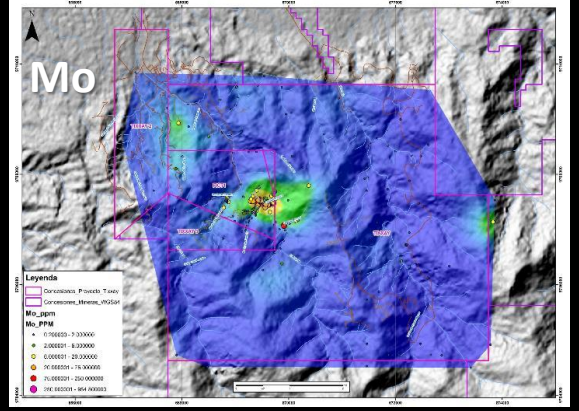
Located south of Ecuador at the culmination of the coastal platform and the foothills of the western mountain range, characterized by being a Cu-Mo porphyry system of the Oligocene (26.74 +/- 0.1 Ma Re/Os) located northwest of the Loma Larga and Rio Blanco deposits. The main anomalies cover an area of 2km 2, with a distribution of stockworks zones, quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets, molybdenites, chlorites, green sericite and characteristics of porphyry systems and an assemblage of post-assic hydrothermal alteration, chloritic, as well as an overlying epithermal zone with high grade gold and silver veins.

Geochemistry

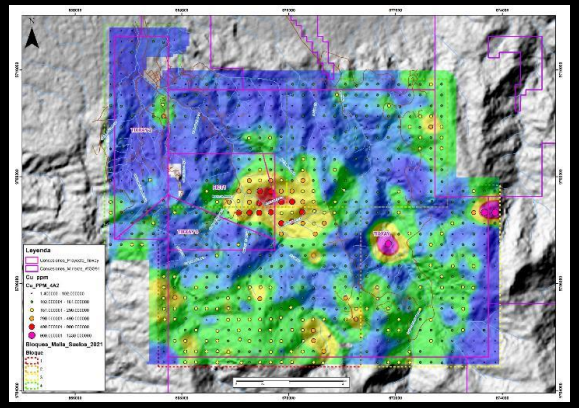
Rock Samples (494 chips samples)

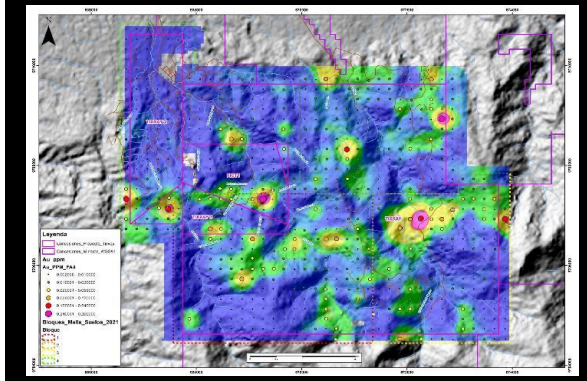


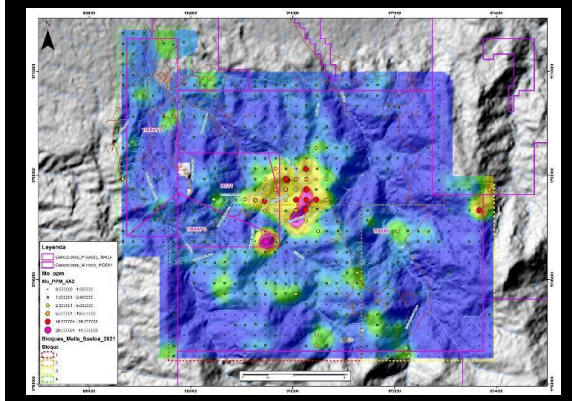




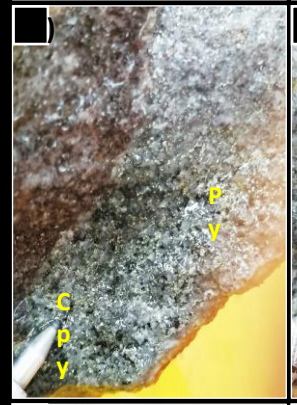
Soil Samples (826 samples)

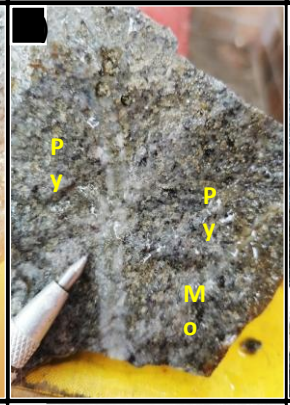


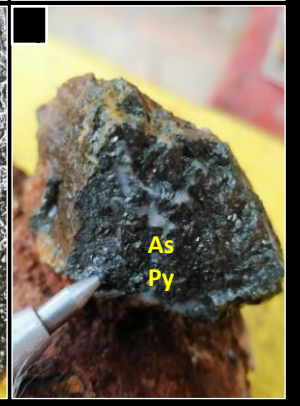


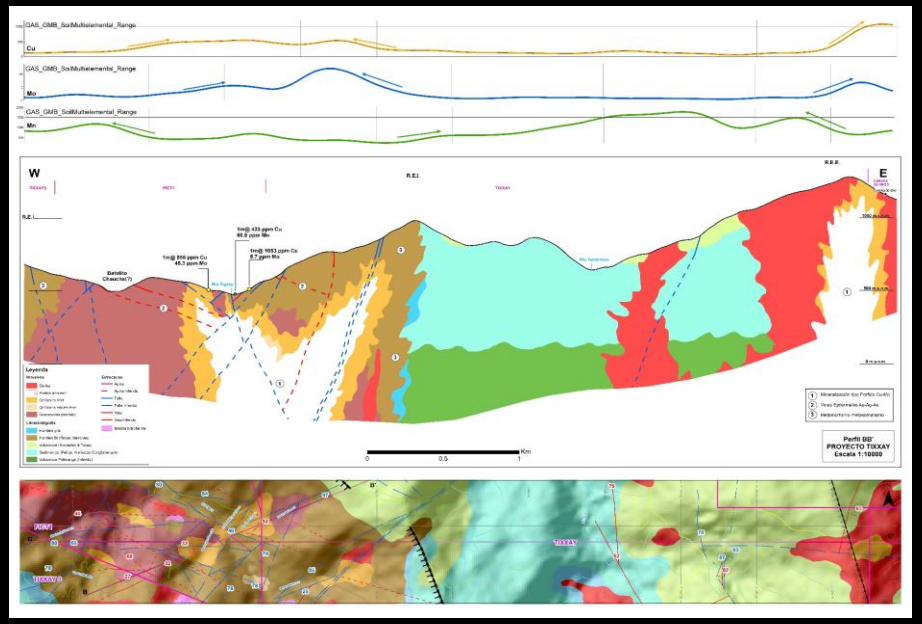


Lithology, Mineralization and Hydrothermal Alteration.

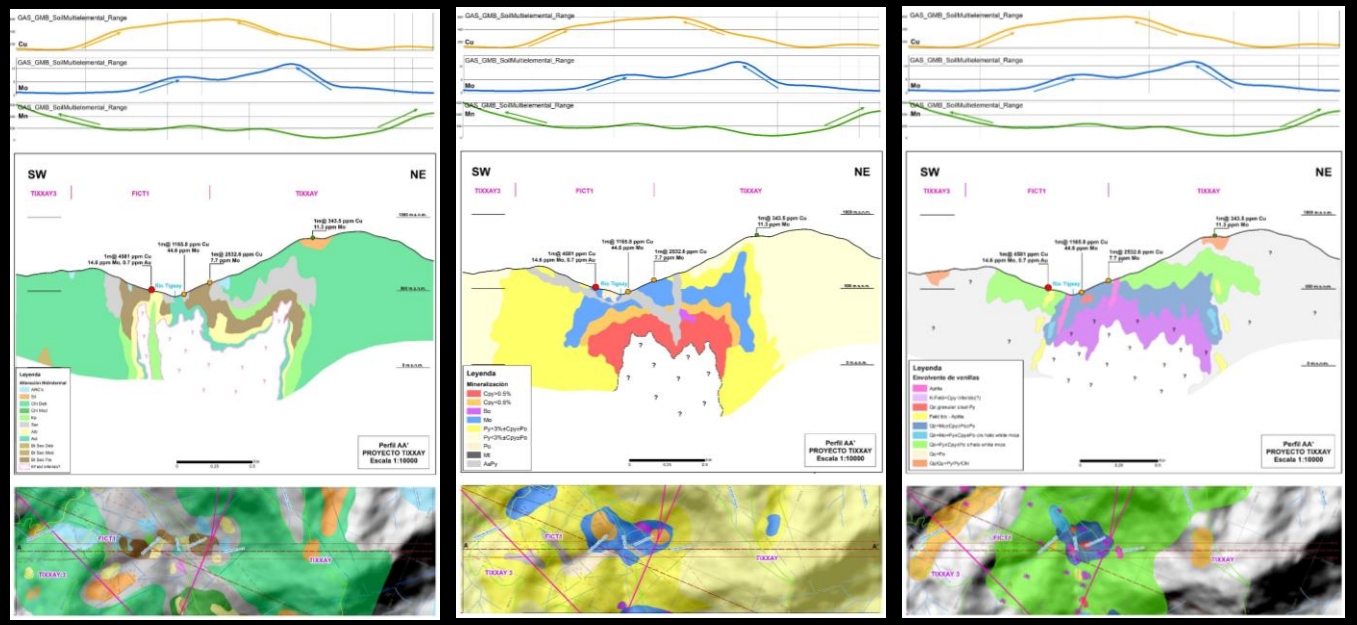




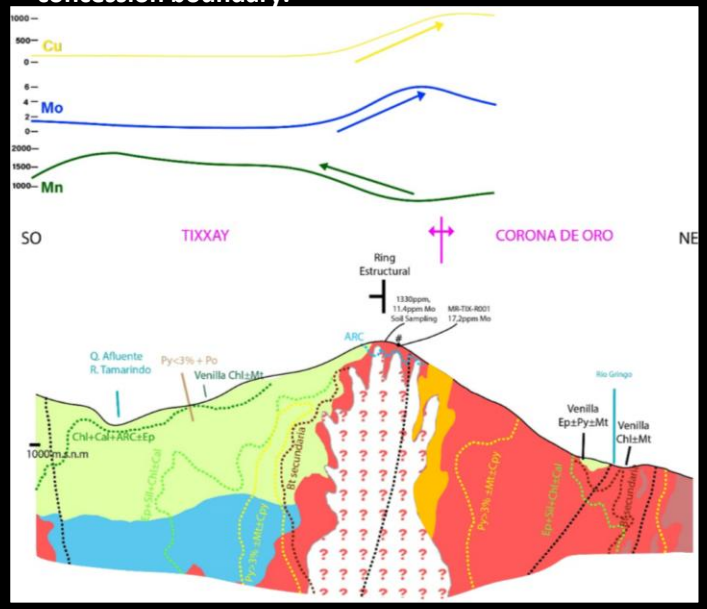


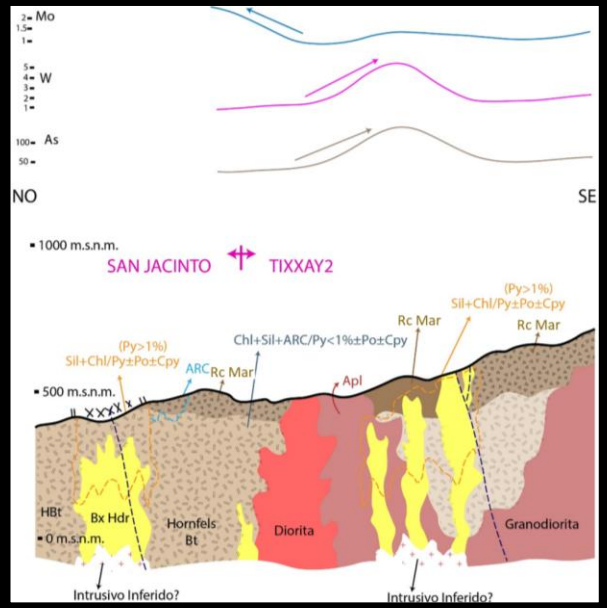


Lithological-structural section of the Tixxay Project showing all concessions, view of the Cu-Mo Porphyry Target “El Inca”, and “Bravo” located to the east at the Tixxay concession boundary.

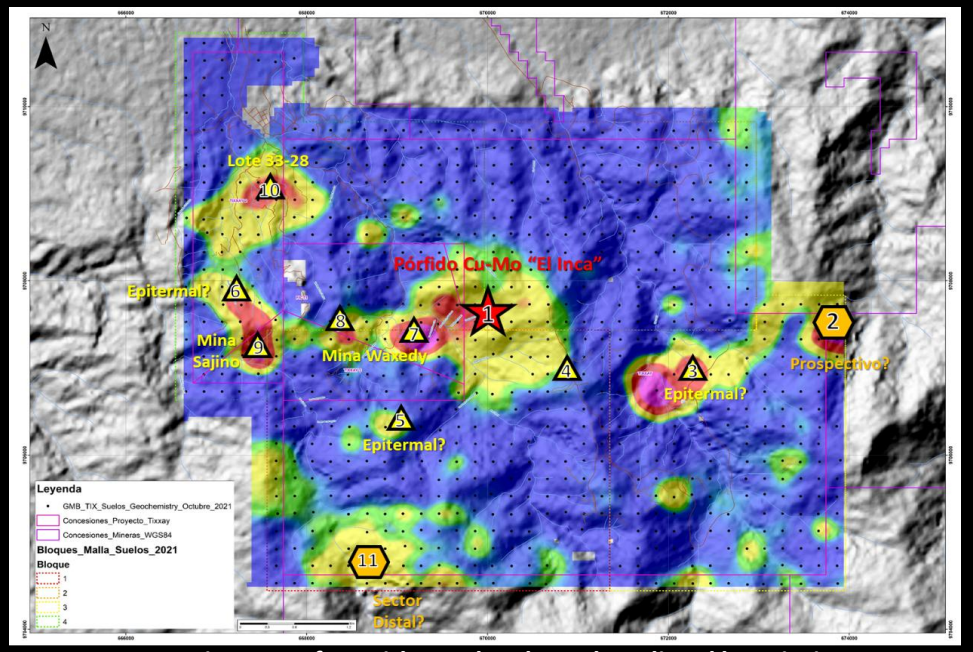


Sections showing left) Hydrothermal Alteration, Center) Mineralization, Right) Veinlets





Generalized schematic sections: Left) Interpretive profile of the “Bravo” Porphyry Type Target, Right) Interpretive profile of the “Pantera” Breccia Type Target.

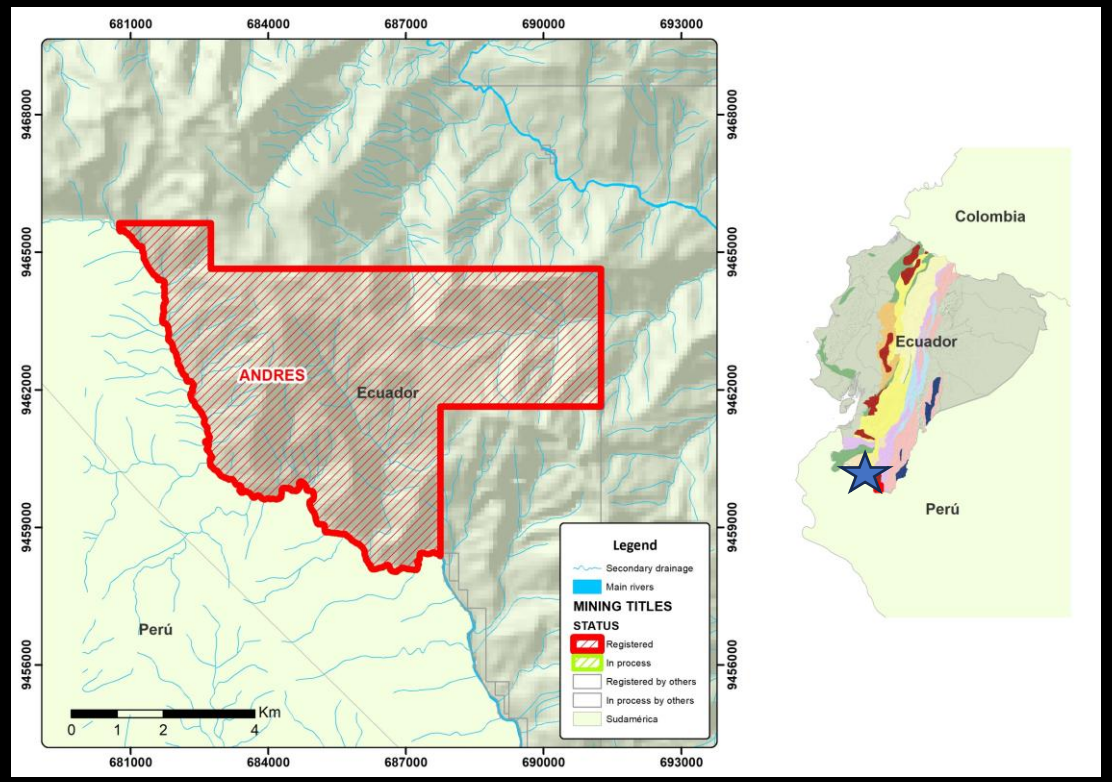


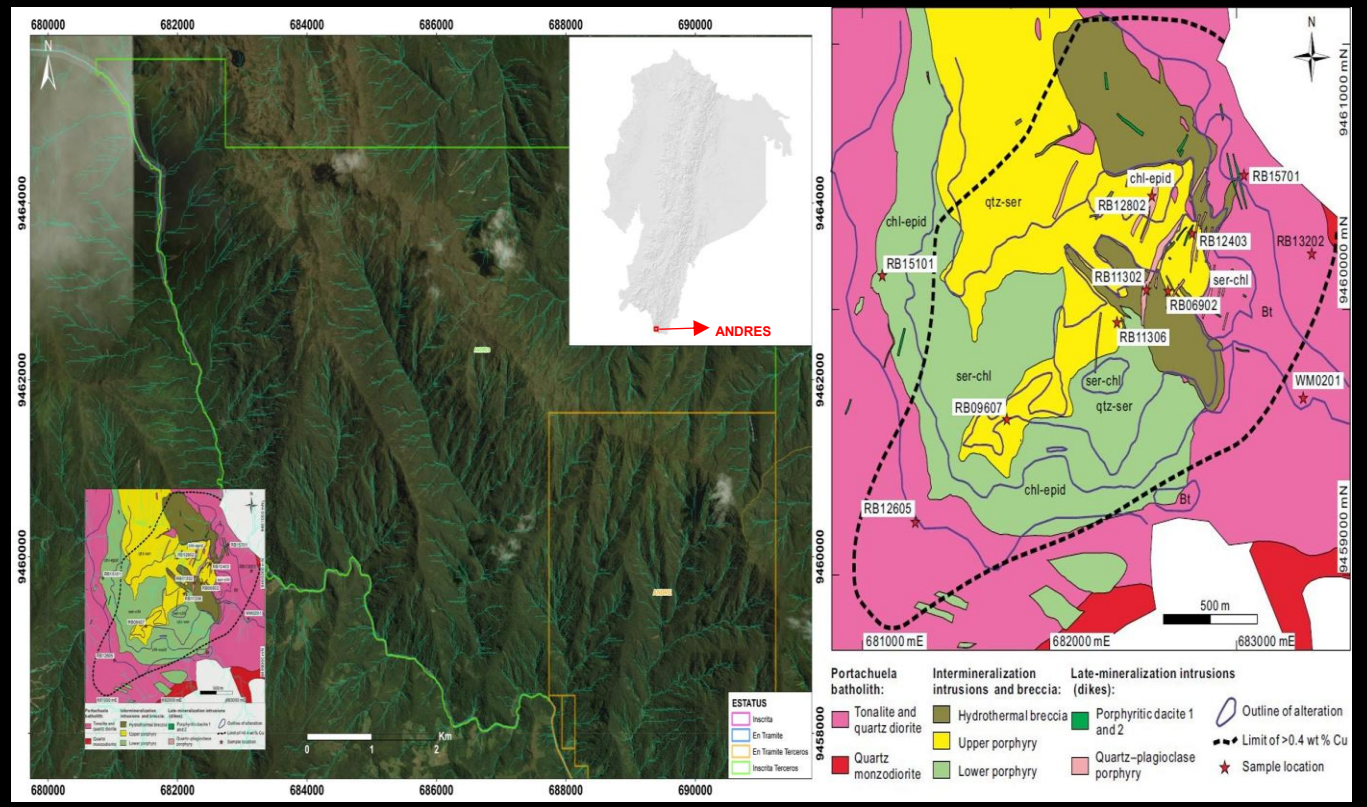
Prospective areas for Epithermal and Porphyry listed by priority.

3. ANDRES PROJECT

REGIMEN: Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Zamora Chinchioe
Jurisdiction: Chinchipe
Area: 4249 Ha
Fase: Exploration

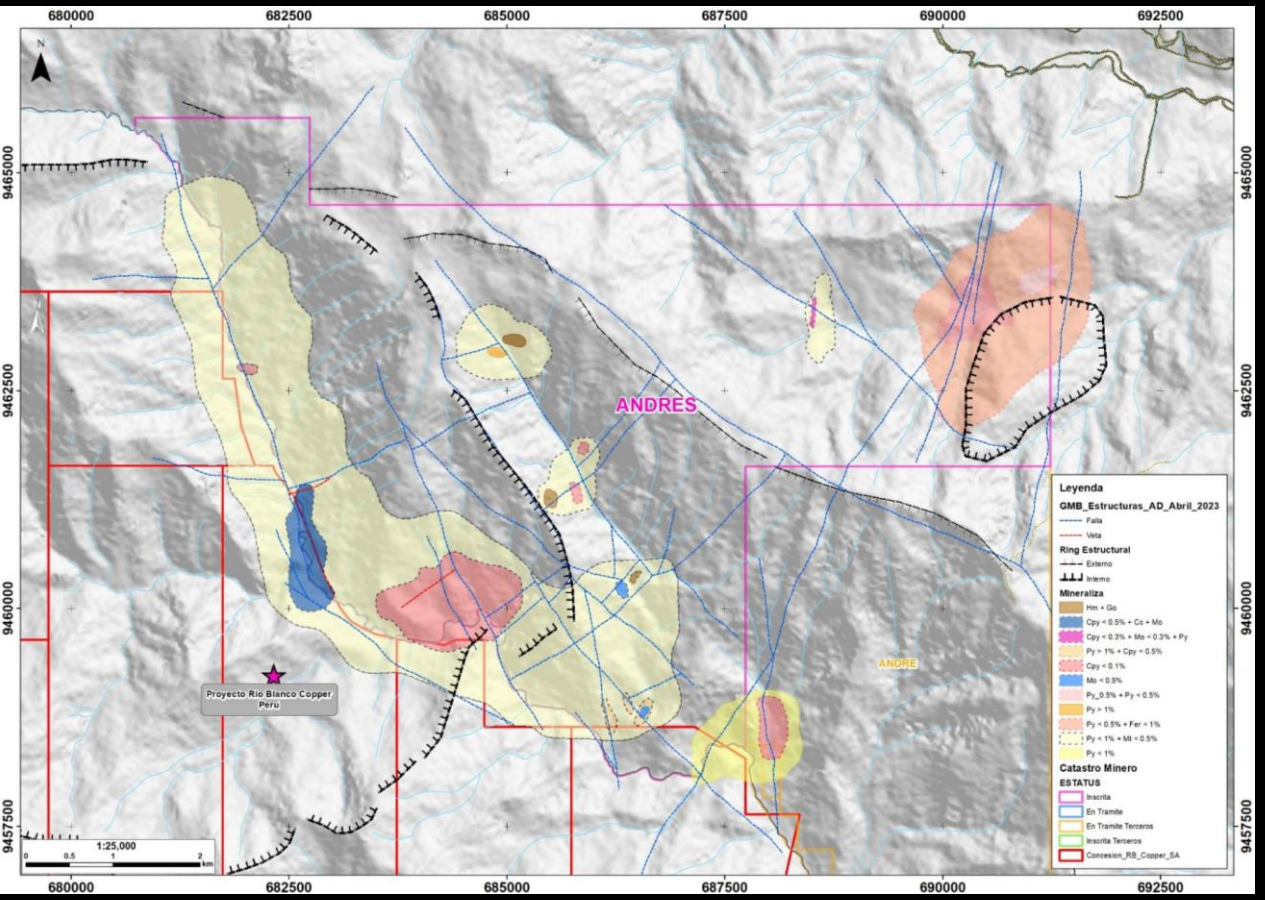
The mineralization in the project has been defined as a distal-->proximal zoning: magnetite-pyrite-->pyrite>chalcopyrite-->chalcopyrite-pyrite-->chalcopyrite-chalcocite-molybdenite. The presence of magnetite was also present in the Cu-Mo rich zones. This from a zoning perspective observed in the area of influence of the Río Blanco porphyry – Peru. On the other hand, the predominance of mineralization in the Ecuadorian part is divided into: (a) pyrite-molybdenite-specularite-(chalcopyrite) ⍰ external/upper phyllic zones (white sericite>green sericite) in rocks and breccias and (b) Cu-Mo rich minerals in sectors associated with internal/lower phyllic alteration (green sericite>white sericite). Field evidence and geochemical interpretations have allowed the location of three targets, according to porphyry-type deposit models, based on alteration patterns (Sillitoe, 2010) and geochemical associations (Halley et al., 2015). The most proximal target to a mineralized porphyritic center is “Chicuate”. On the other hand, the “Capone” and “El Tigre” targets, given their medium to high level of erosion, respectively, show low anomalies in Cu, but an increase in Mo (Capone) and Au (El Tigre). In the latter, the fact of having several types of breccias at a phyllic/argillic level with Au affinity (up to 1,996 g/T, extension of 60-80 m) leaves open the discovery of hot mineralized centers at depth.



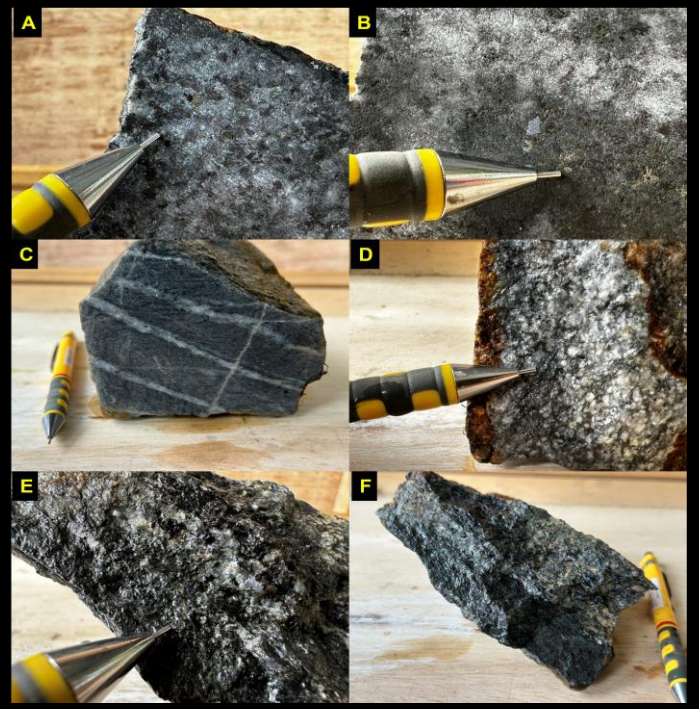


4. Lithology and field evidence.

4.1. Mineralization and Veinlets

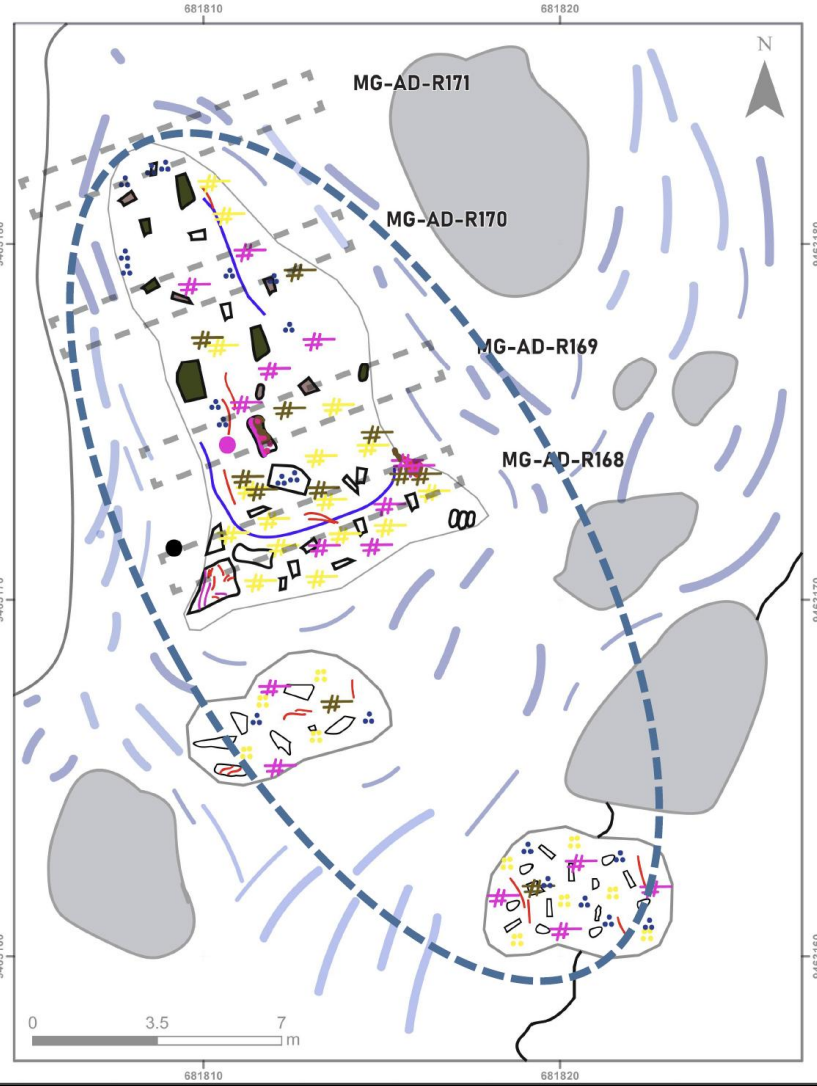


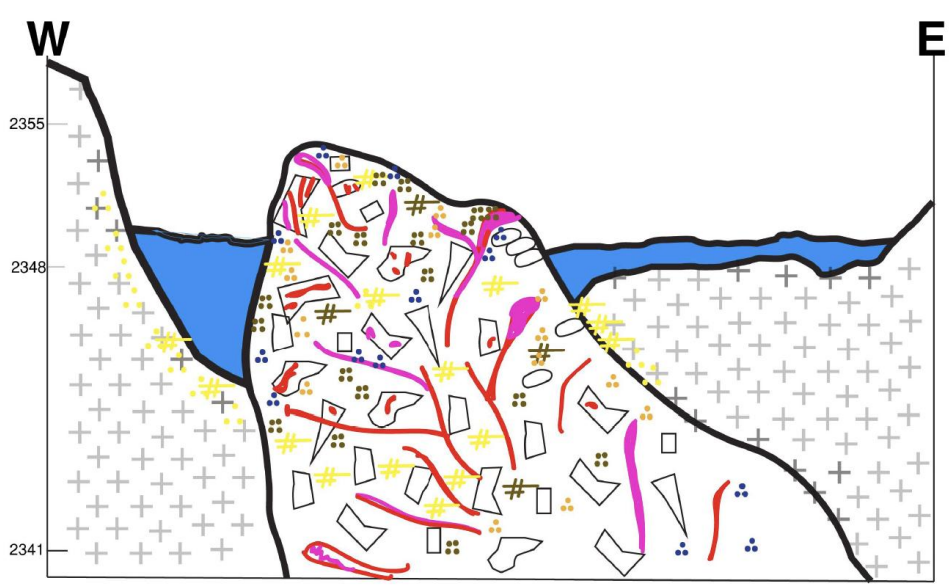
A) Py mineralization in patches associated with Phyllic alteration in Qz – Fs porphyry. B) Pyrite mineralization using quartz vein + sericite suture as a halo. C) Contact zone between tonalitic dyke and Porf Qz – Fs, a strong phyllic alteration is observed in the box rock. D) Py and c mineralization in patches in hydrothermal breccia associated with SerV alteration in the El Tigre stream. E) Mineralization of Py and Cc-Cpy in patches and disseminated in strongly altered tonalitic rocks. F) Presence of Magnetite in phenocrysts of mafic minerals, associated with chlorite alteration in Porf Qz – FsPp.

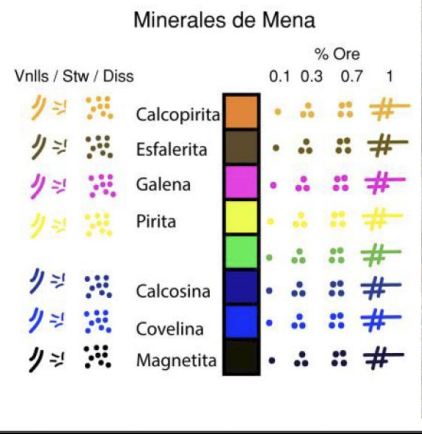


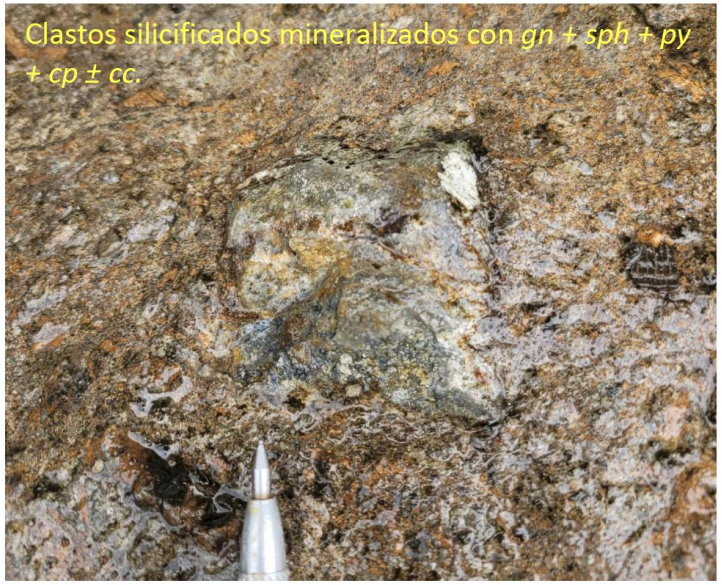
A) and B) Centimeter dike with presence of Chalcopyrite + Molybdentite mineralization, NE sector of cocession C). Quartz stockwork +/- Sulfides in shale rocks. D) Shear zone mineralized by pyrite associated with sercite + clays and secondary biotite in the background. E) AND F) Hydrothermal alterations in metamorphic rocks associated with sulfide mineralization.

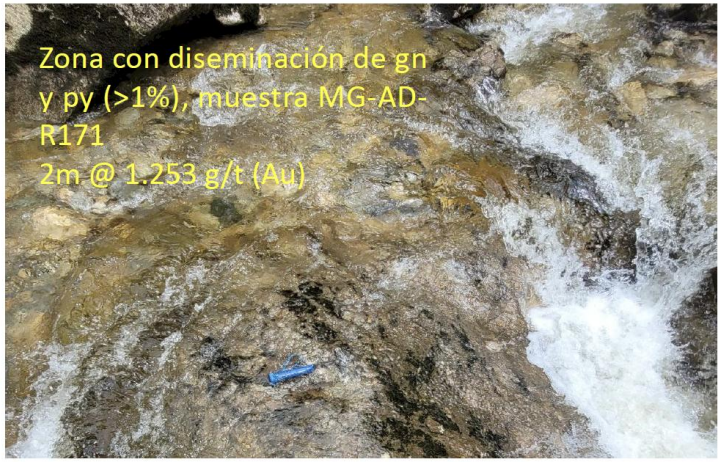
MINERALIZACIÓN



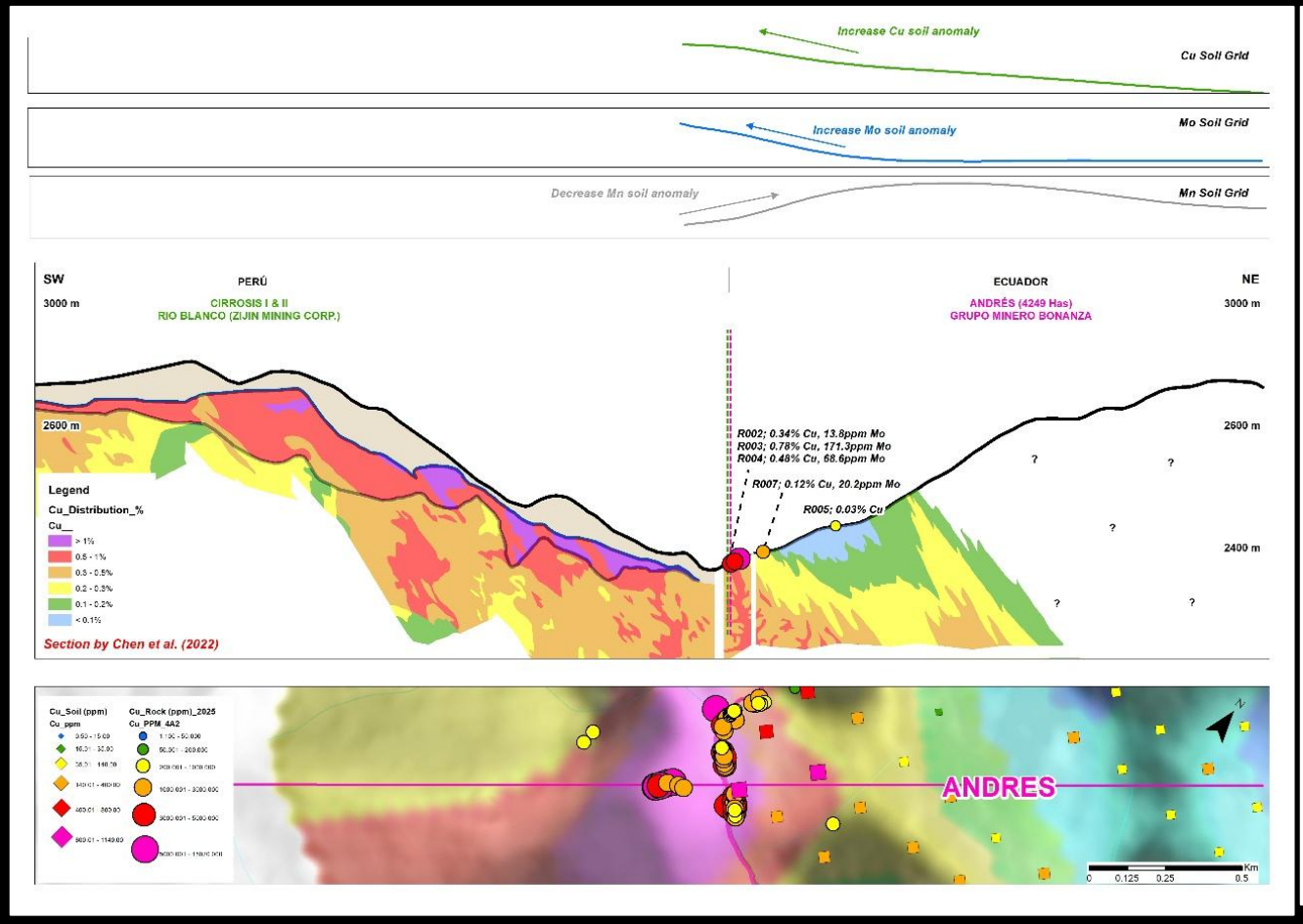


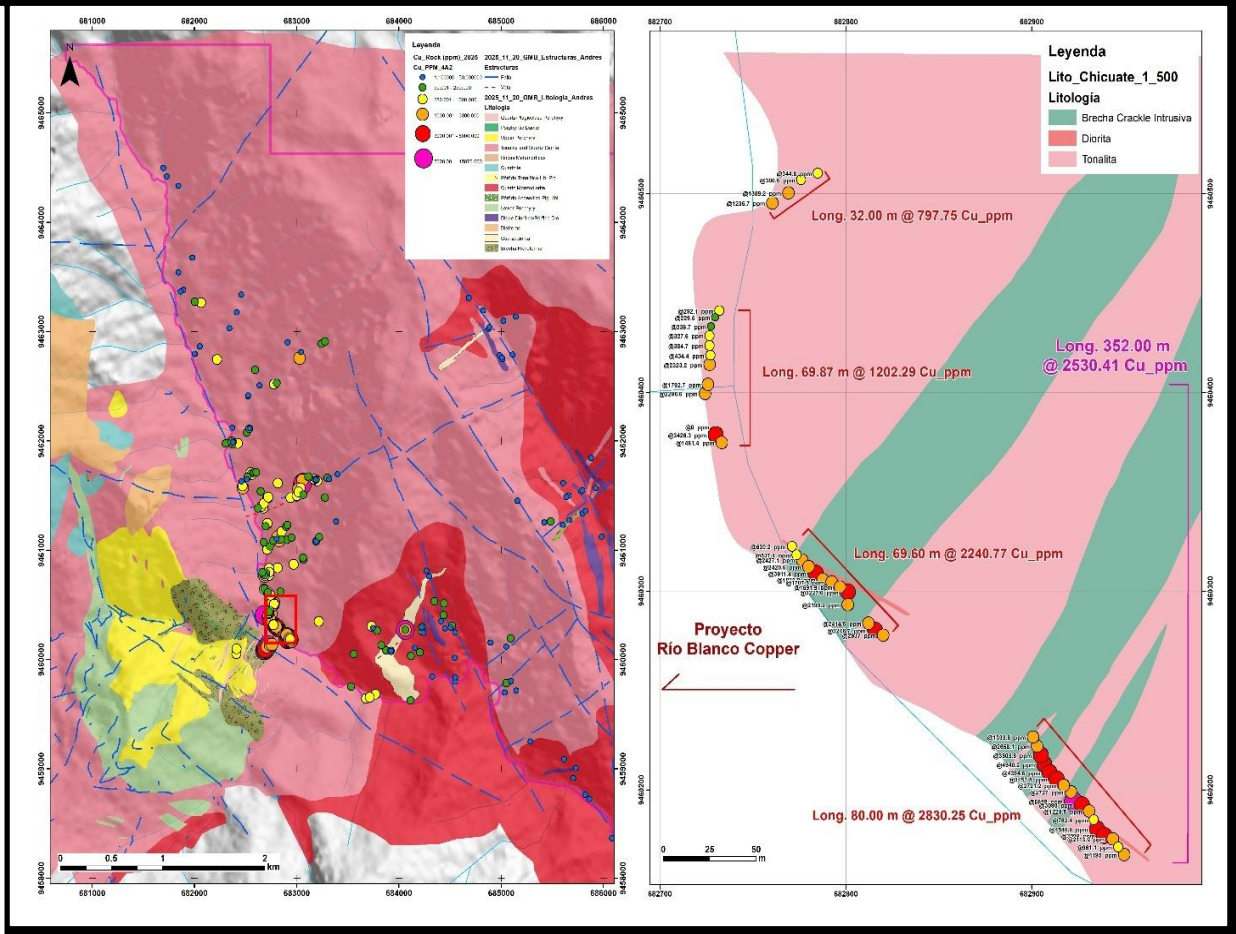




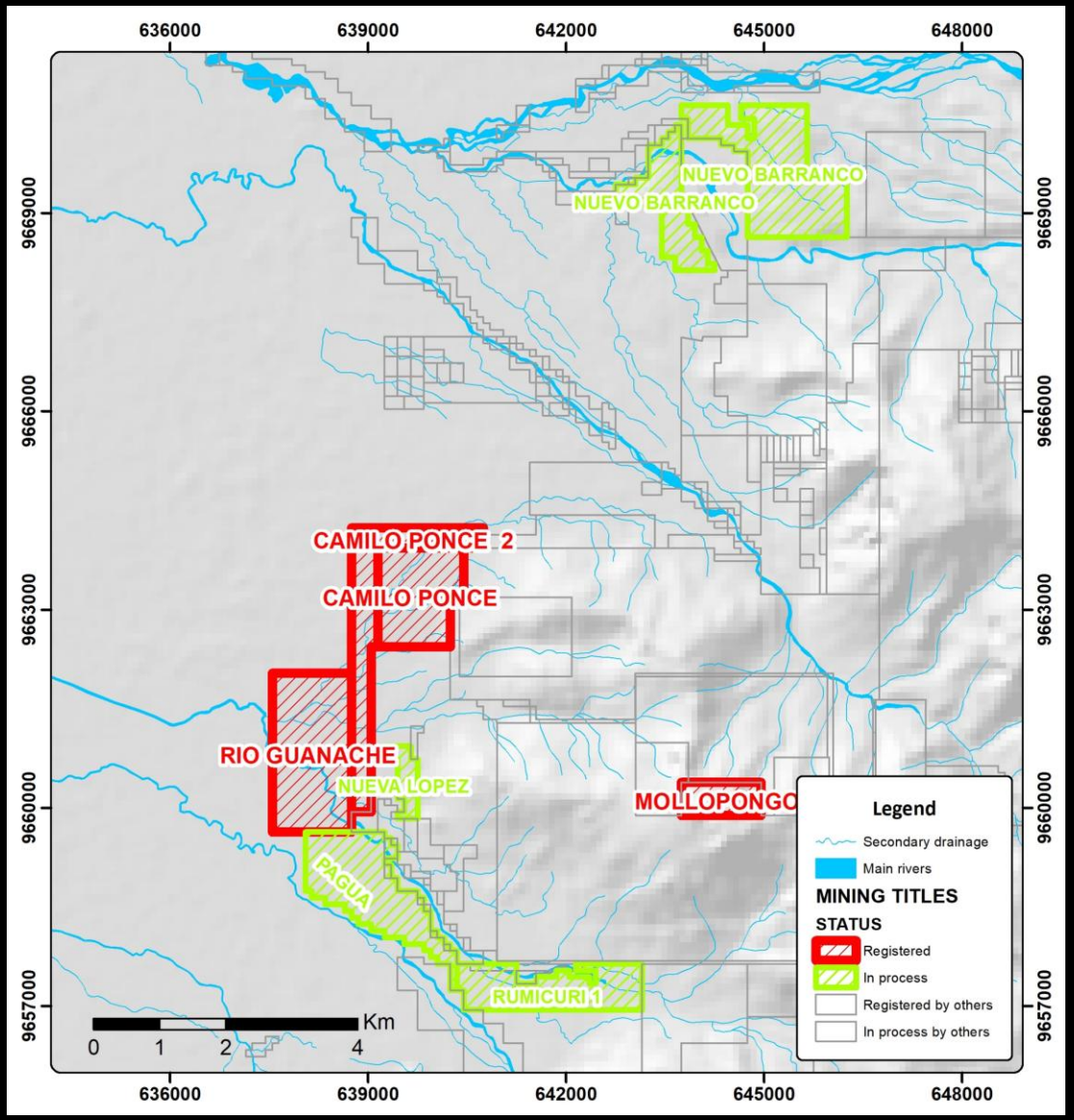


NE-SW section. View of the Rio Blanco project in Peru and extension of Cu-Mo anomalies in the Andres Project in Ecuador, Chicuate Tajert.





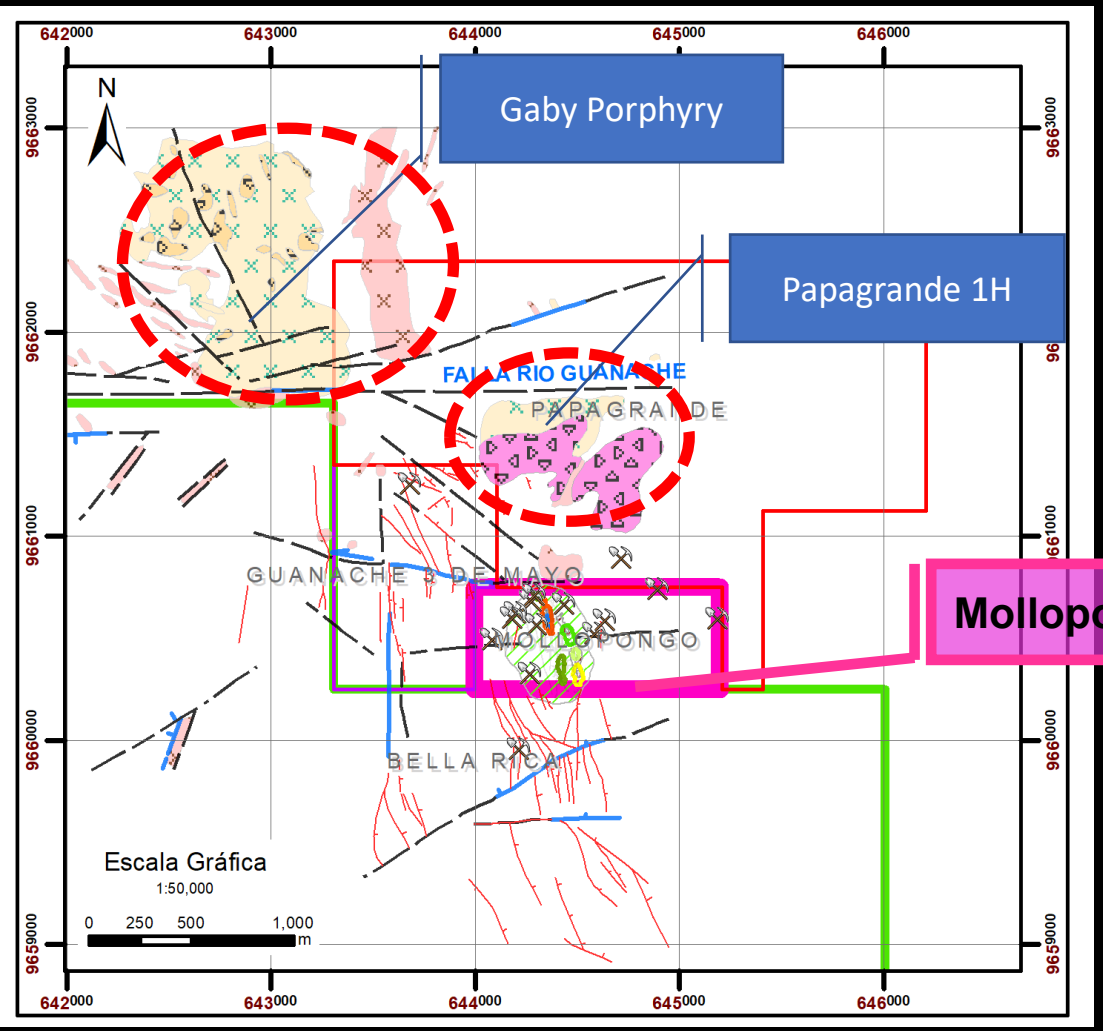
4. PONCE ENRIQUEZ PROJECT

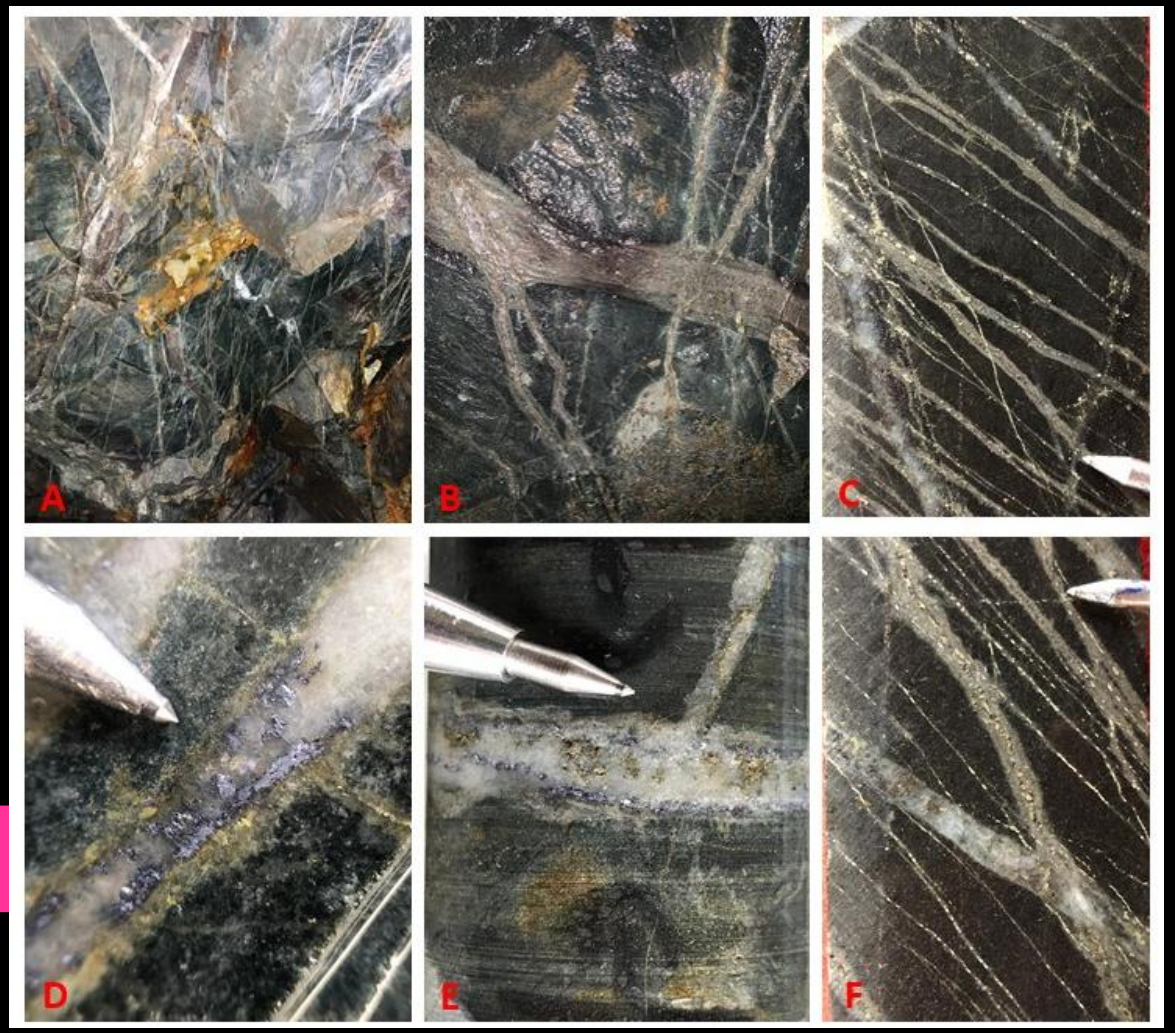


REGIMEN: Small Mining and Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Camilo Ponce Enriquez
Area: 722 Ha
In Request: 828 Ha
Fase: Exploration

Ponce Enriquez is a mining district exploited for decades in Qz-Py-Po-Cpy vein systems, and gold. on the northern edges of the district there is a porphyry environment corridor coming from Gaby and Papagrande. It extends to the SE, passing through the 1H, Mollopongo and Bonanza mines, in the latter the upper parts show vein systems; Mappings show a continuity of porphyry-like features in the deepest levels of Mollopongo, indicating a high prospective area. This corridor has a length of 3Km approx.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

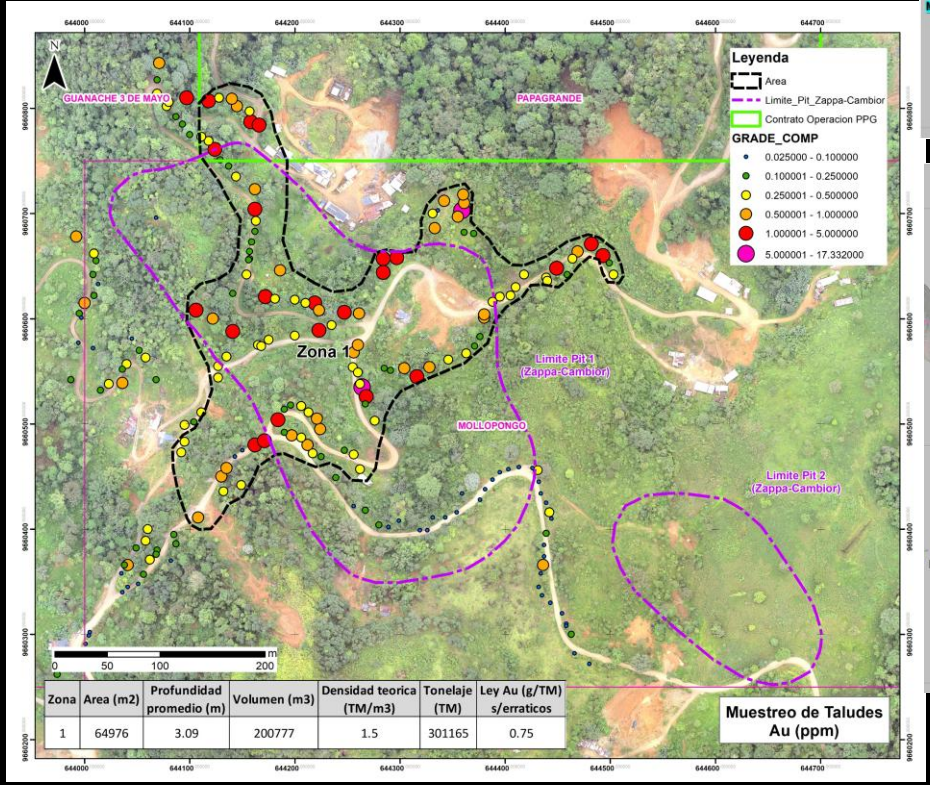




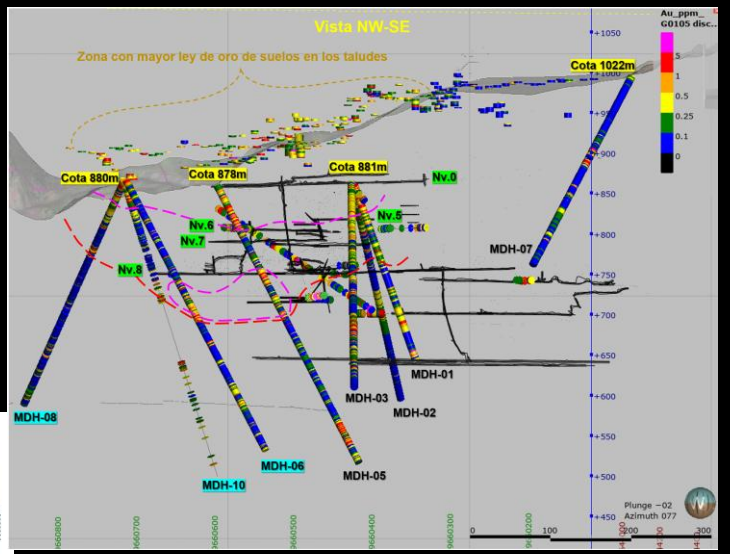
There is great potential between Papagrande-Mollopongo, where there is a mineralization train approximately 2 km long, which includes the resources of the Mollopongo Project, with existing resources in the neighboring Papagrande area, where IMC reported resources of 1.5 million ounces of Gold, which in a Unified Project would be 4 - 7 Million Ounces of Gold. GMB is carrying out a 5000m diamond drilling campaign in the Mollopongo area to be able to carry out an evaluation of mining resources, by drilling deep> 400m.

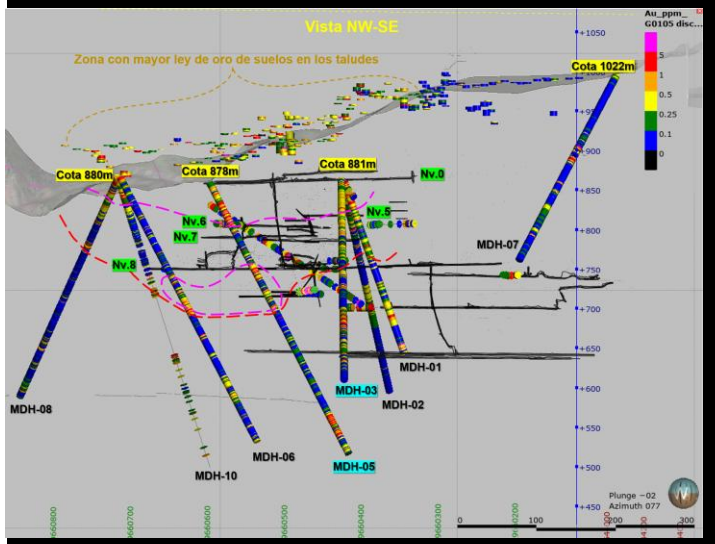
MOLLOPONGO AREA

Rocks and soil samples

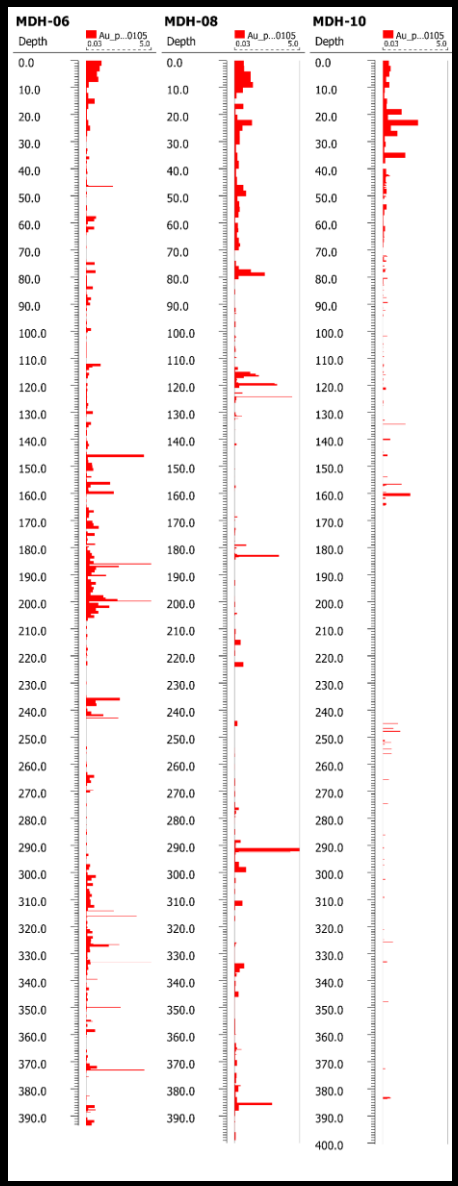


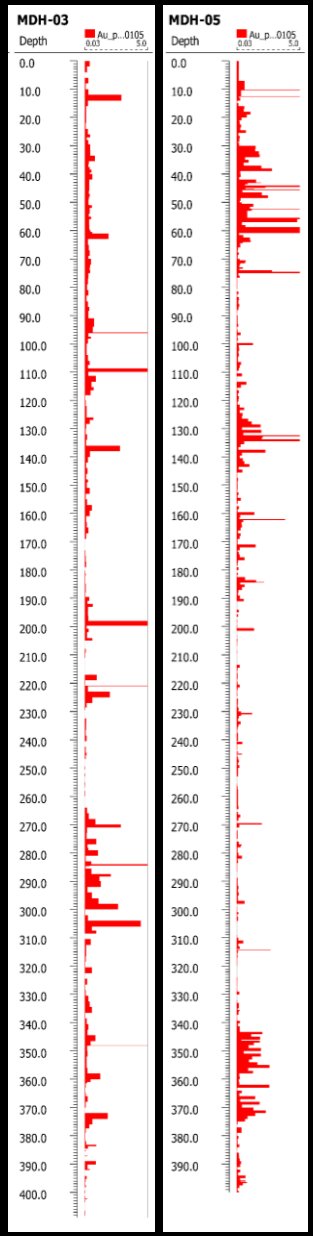
Zona	Area (m2)	Profundidad promedio (m)	Volumen (m3)	Densidad teorica (TM/m3)	Tonelaje (TM)	Ley Au (g/TM) s/erraticos
1	64976	3.09	200777	1.5	301165	0.75





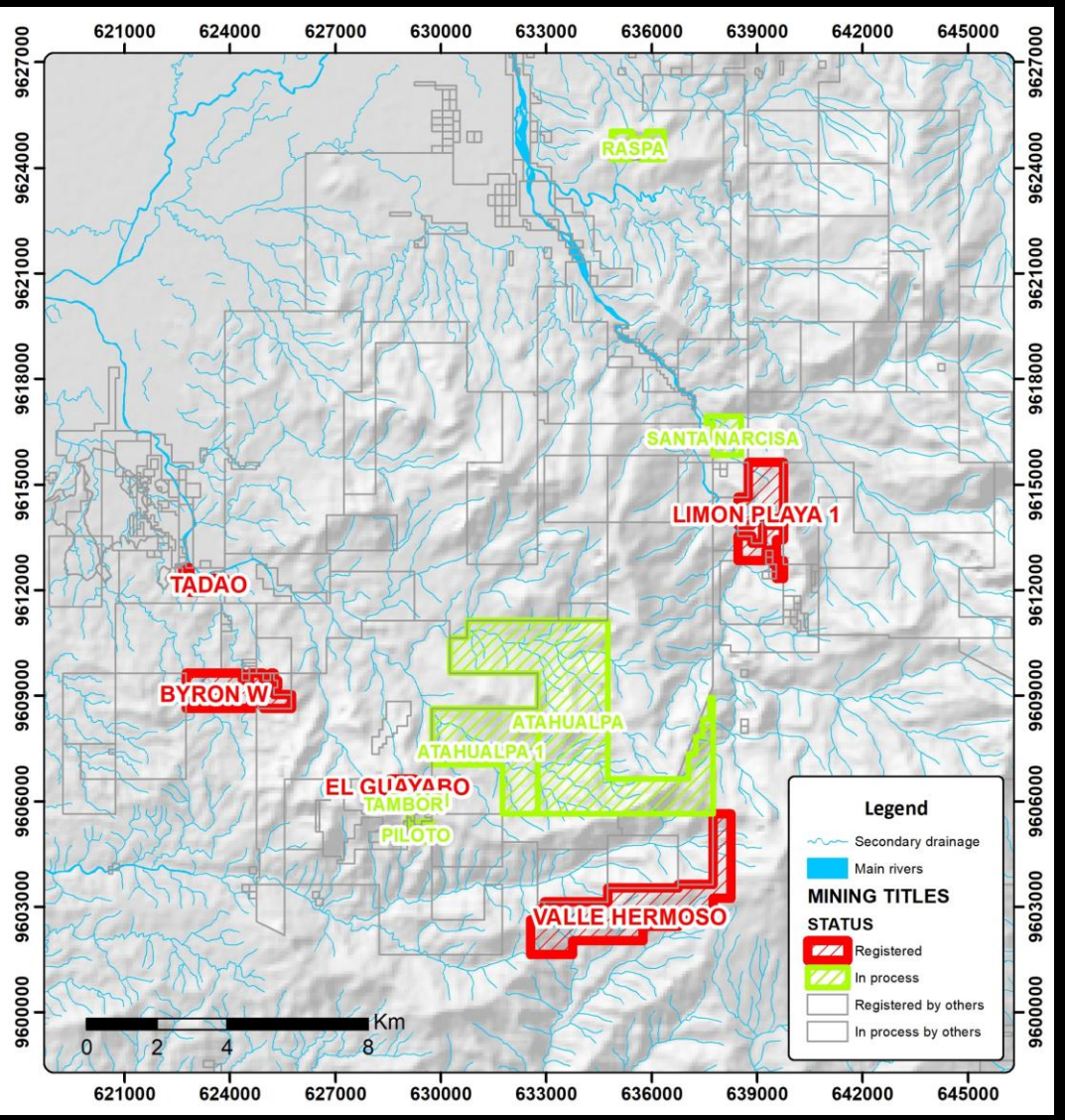
Drill holes Mollopongo Area

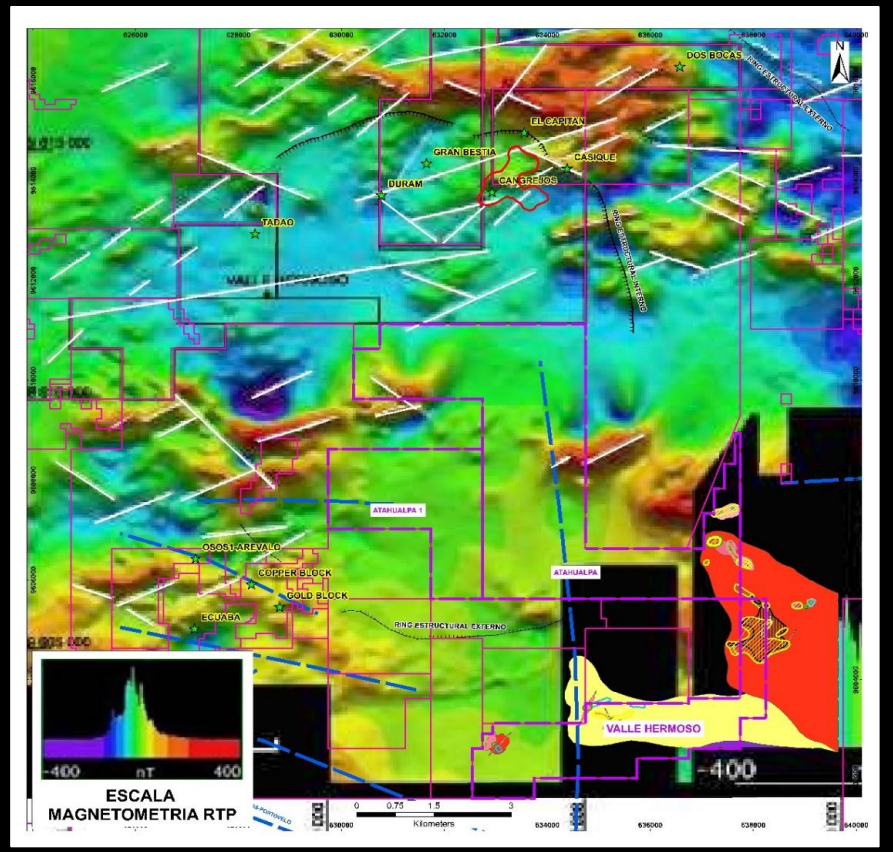




5. ATAHUALPA PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining and Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: El Oro
Jurisdiction: Atahualpa
Area: 776 Ha
In Request: 3298 Ha
Fase: Exploration



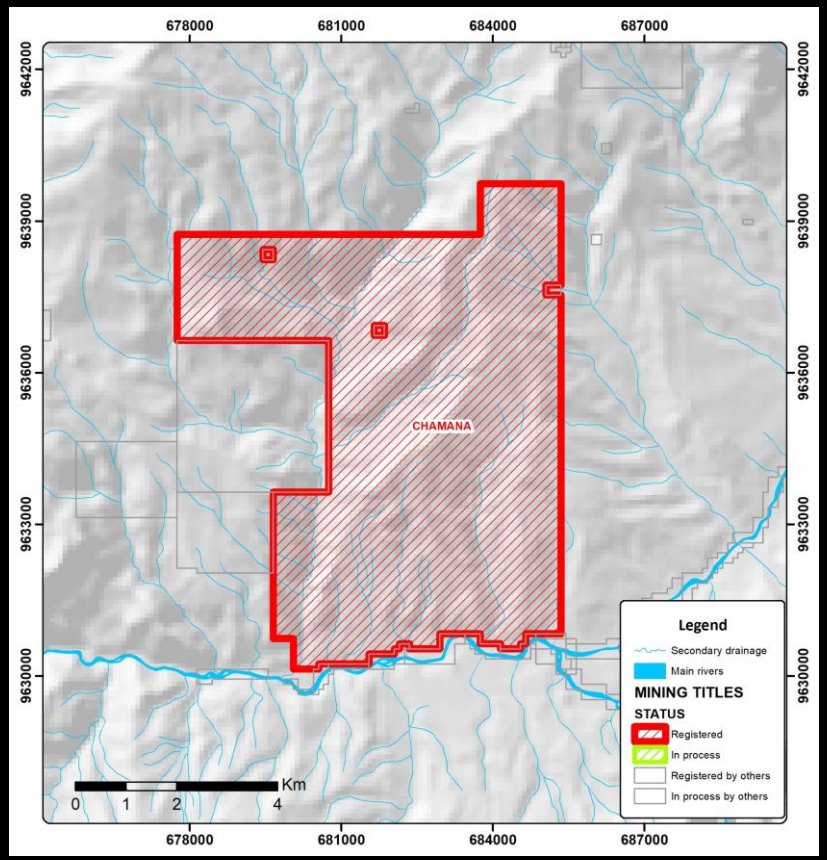


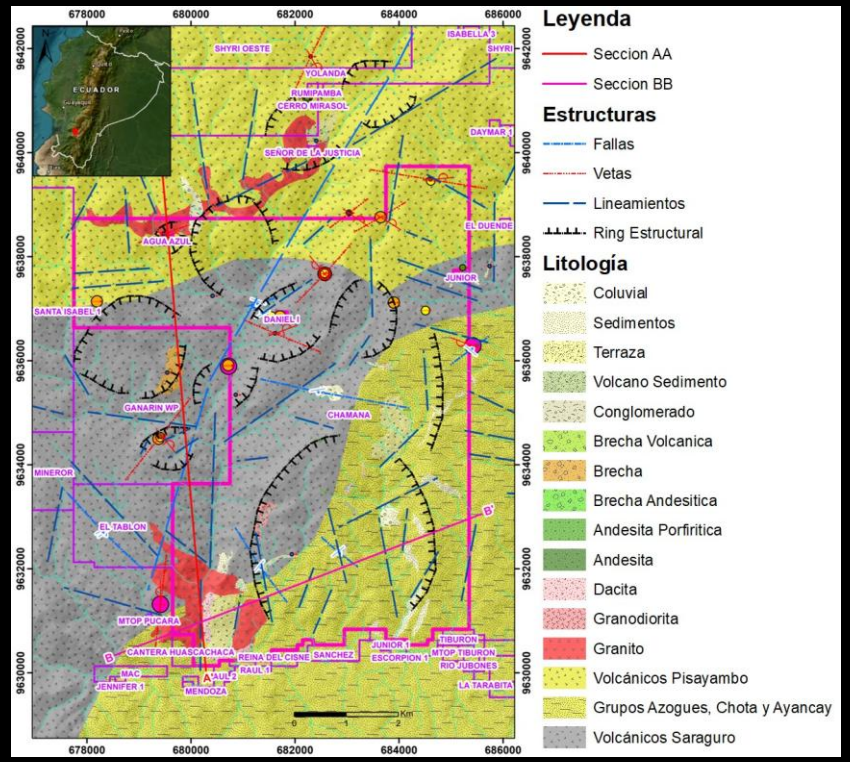
(Newmont, 2001)

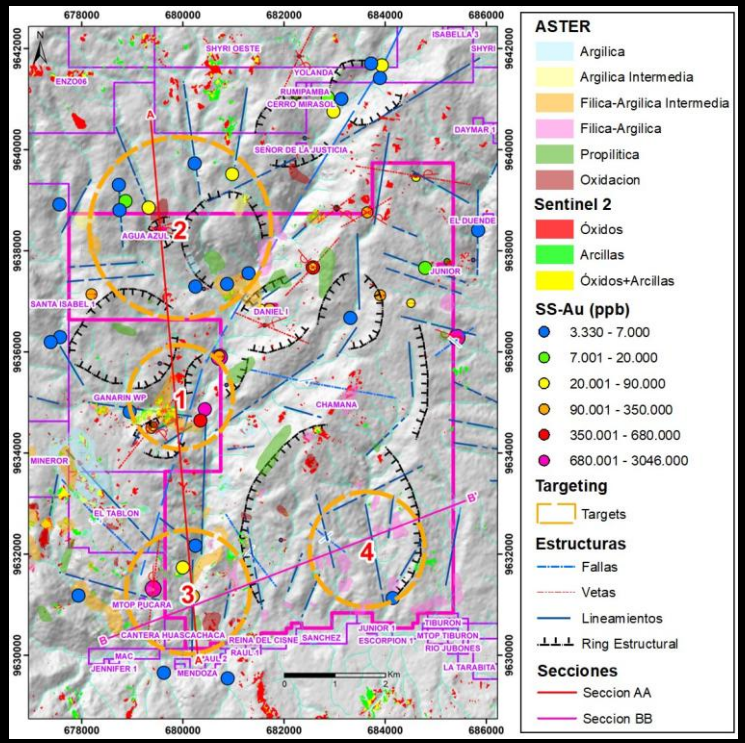
6. CHAMANA PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining and Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Santa Isabel
Area: 3256 Ha
Fase: Exploration

According to the graph on the right (Halley et al., 2015), the Chamana prospect presents rocks with Tl > 1.5 ppm, indicating that it is located at a geochemical level of extensive advanced argillic alteration, associating these anomalies with the volcanic centers defined by the structural rings. Likewise, integrating what was evaluated by the remote sensors, these zones would be superimposed by phyllic alteration. Given the kilometer extension of alteration and all the evidence presented, the study area is interpreted as a large lithocap derived from several volcanic centers and potential to host world-class porphyry-type systems at depth..







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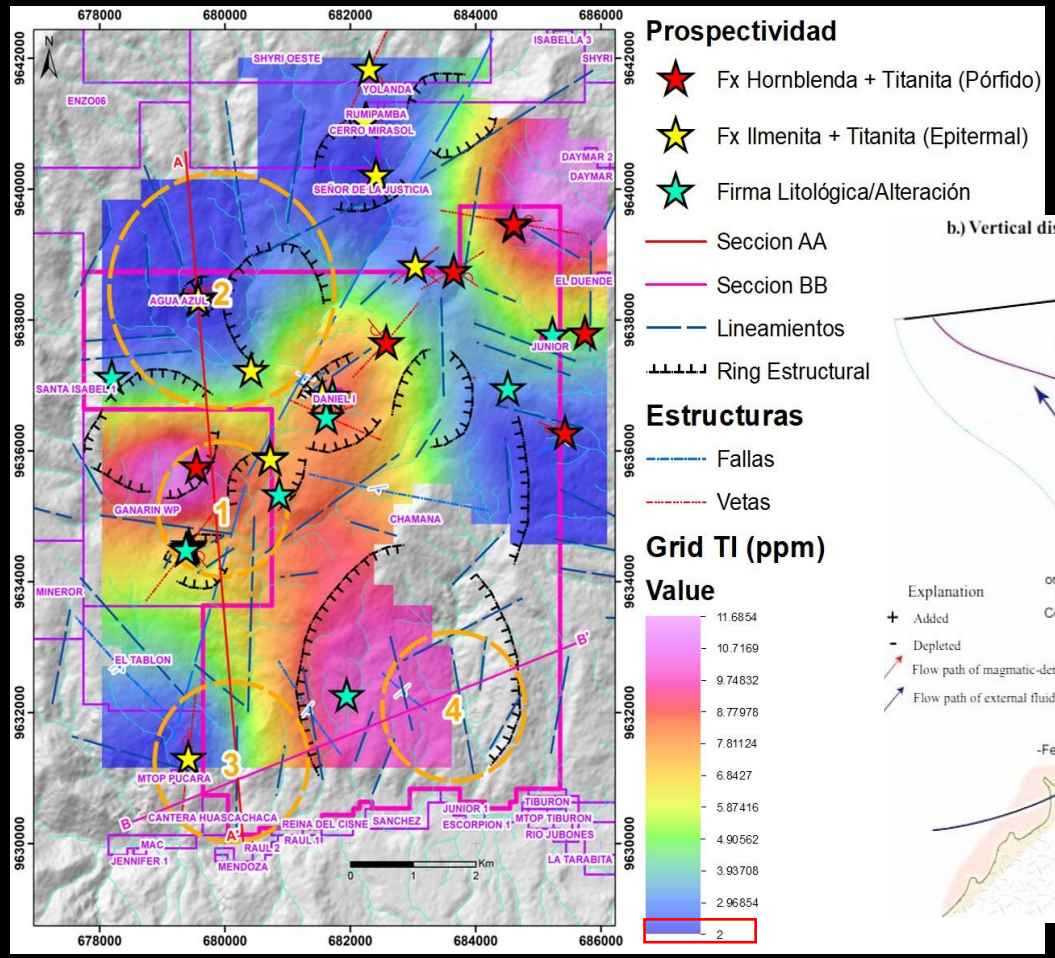
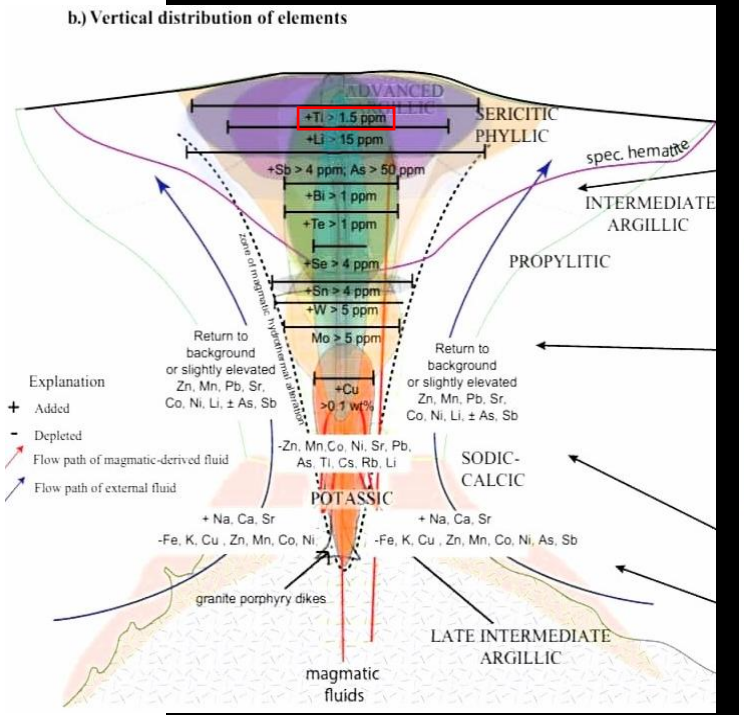
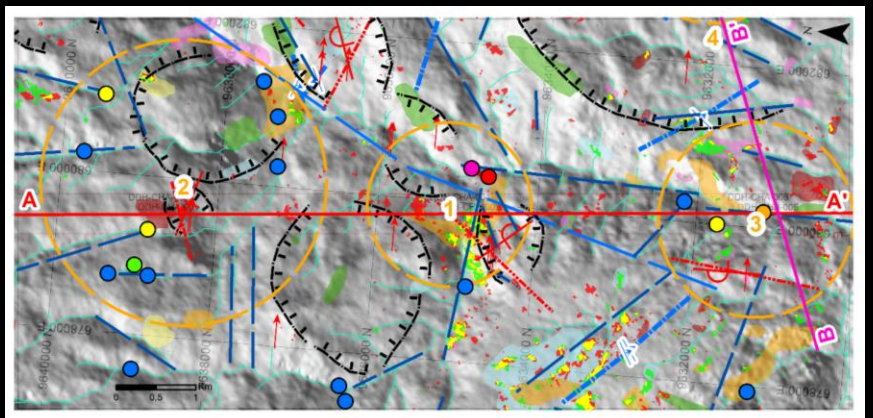
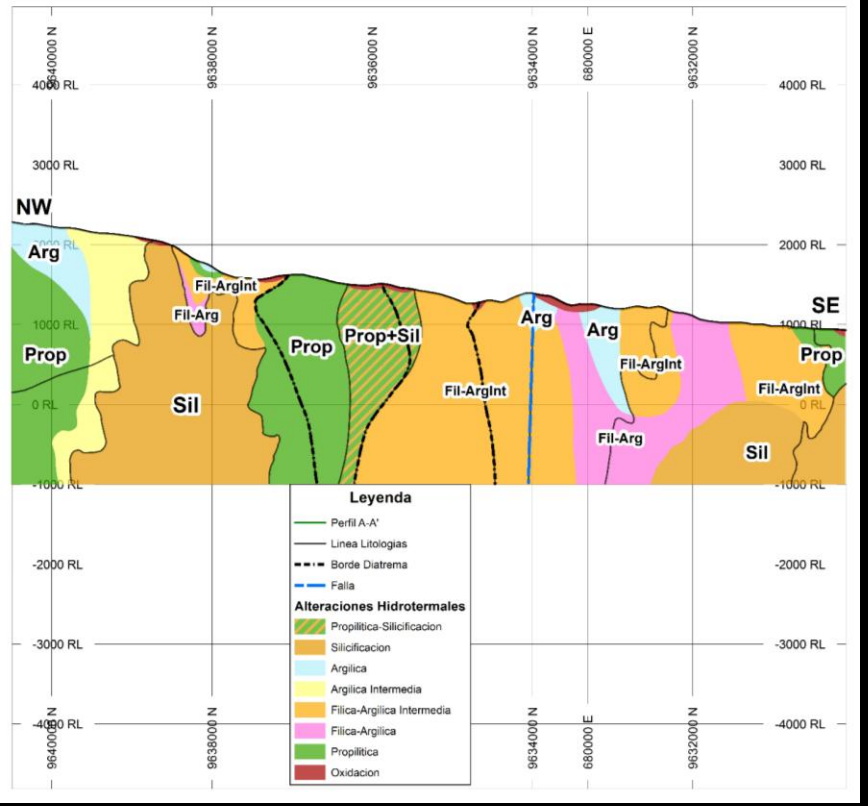


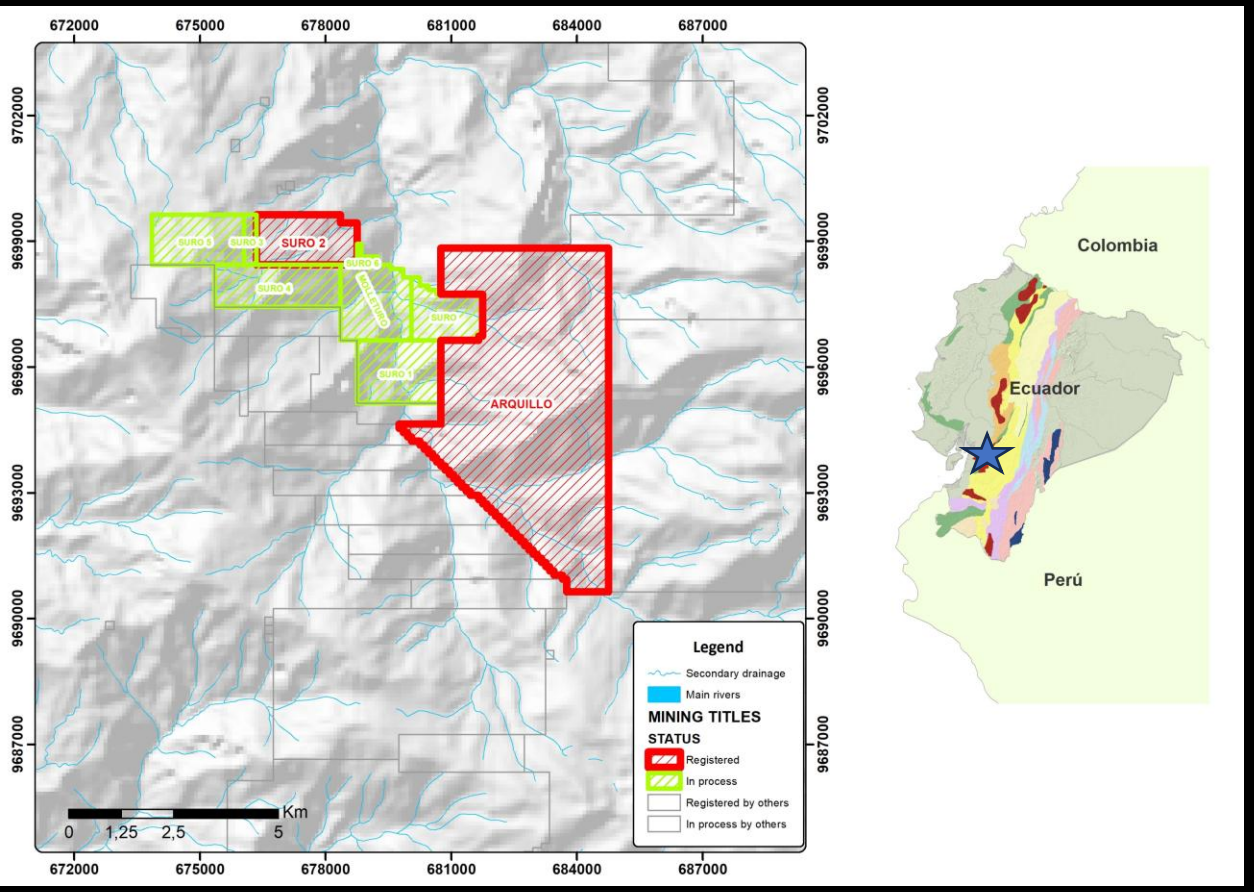






7. ARQUILLO PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining and Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Cuenca
Area: 3011 Ha
In Request: 1410 Ha
Fase: Exploration

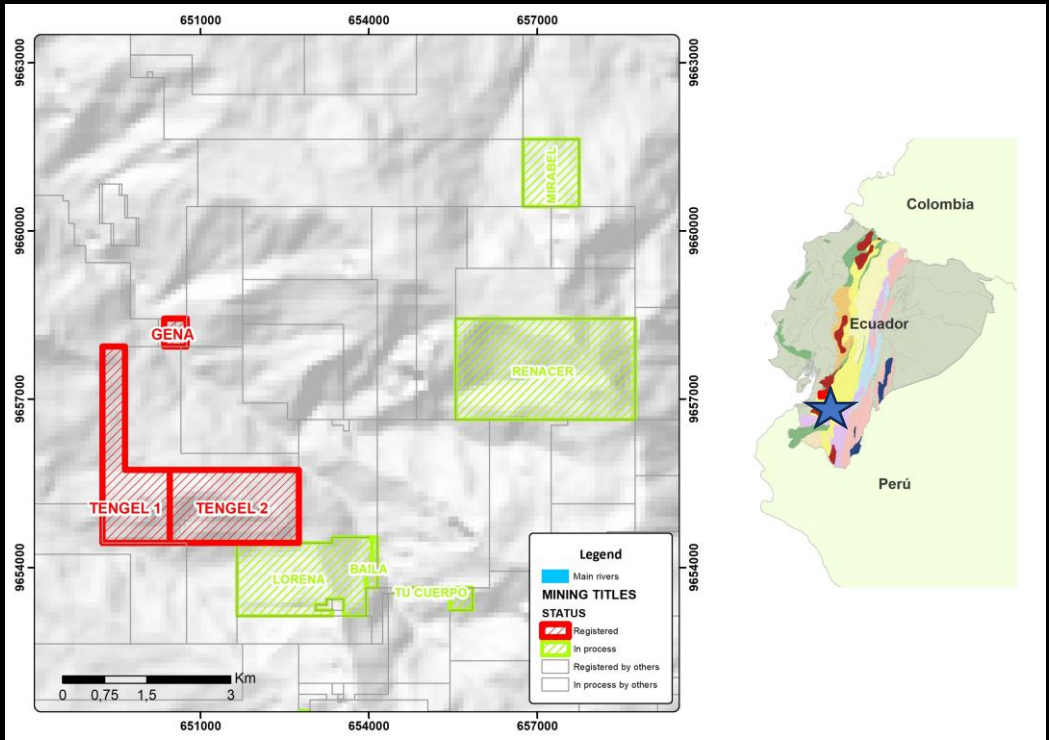


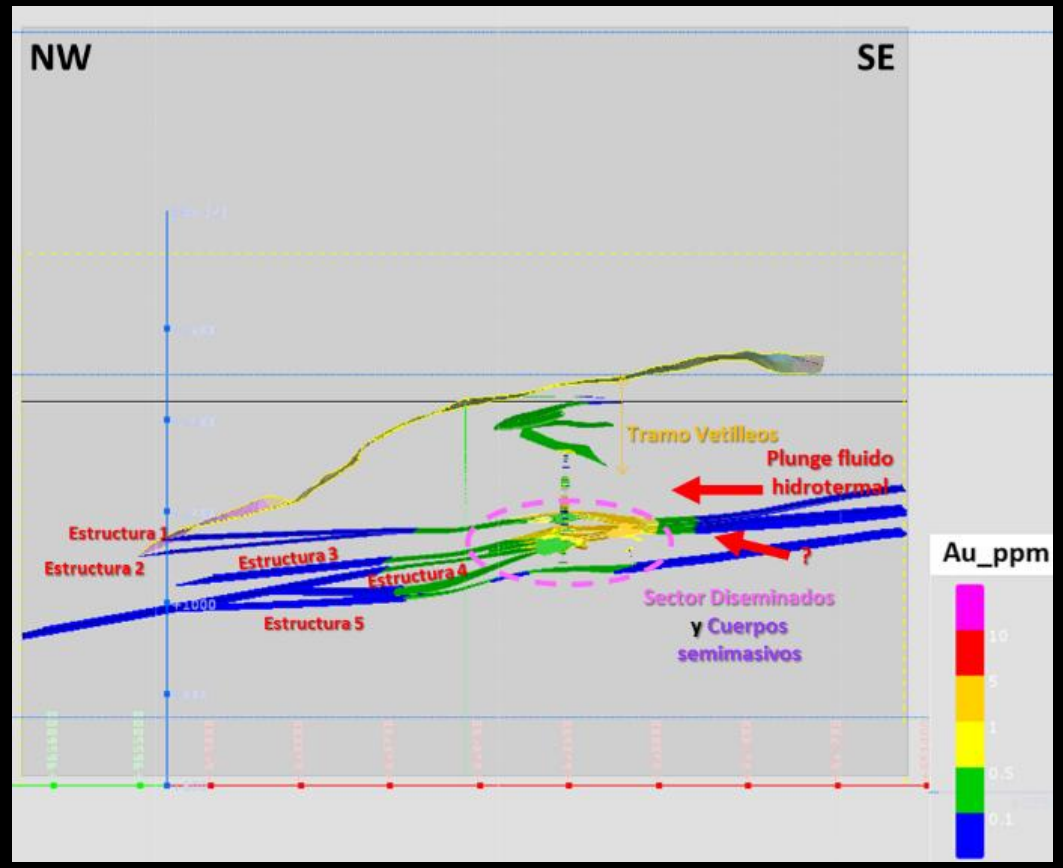
Polimetalics Veins

8. TENGUEL PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Camilo Ponce Enriquez
Area: 543 Ha
In Request: 1055 Ha
Fase: Exploration

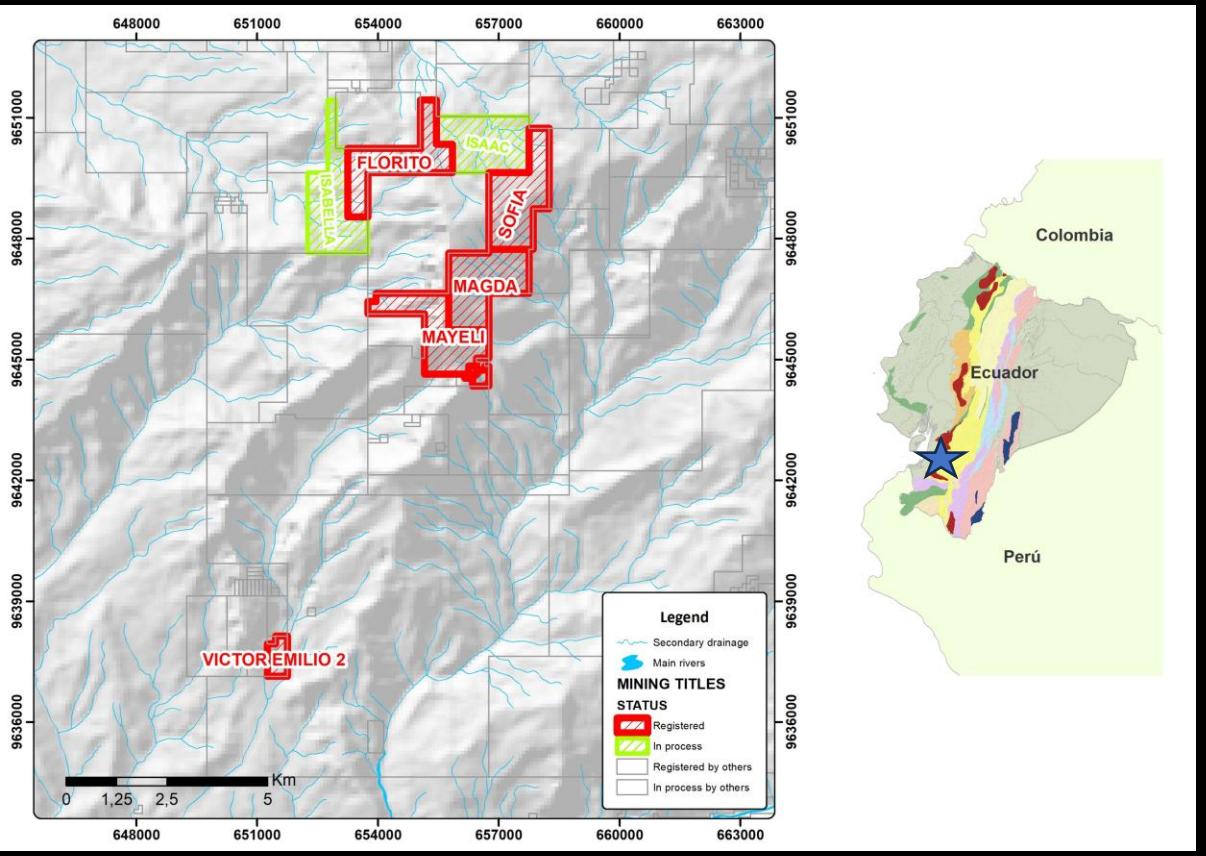
The Tengue project is characterized as a low angle vein system in NE/SW direction, following a shear zone with sulfide injections concordant with the volcano-sedimentary lithologies and pyroclastic sequences of the sector.The mineralization is given by pyrites-chalcopyrites-pyrrhotites-arsenopyrites and acicular silver minerals, with high grade zones following a NW-SE plunge.• The geological sections with weighted grades reflect mineralized sections of very high interest, highlighting TG-07 grades of 34.4m @ 7.44 gr/Tn Au, 1.31% As (BUREAU VERITAS) and other sections of lower potency, highlighting TG-01 of 6.39m @ 7.61 gr/Tn Au, 5.01% As (LEGEMESA Lab).



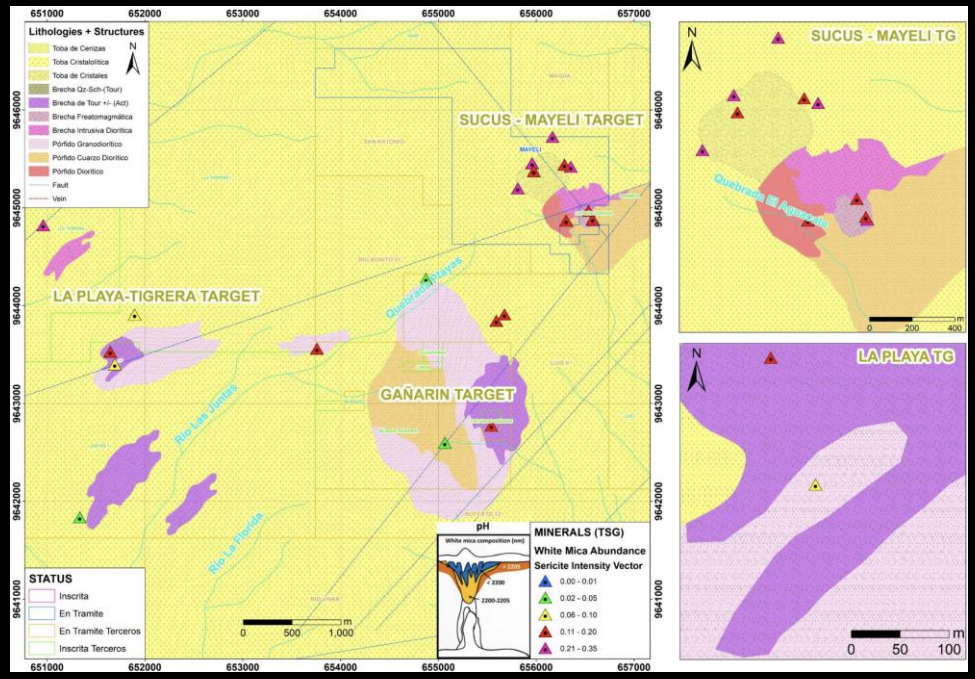


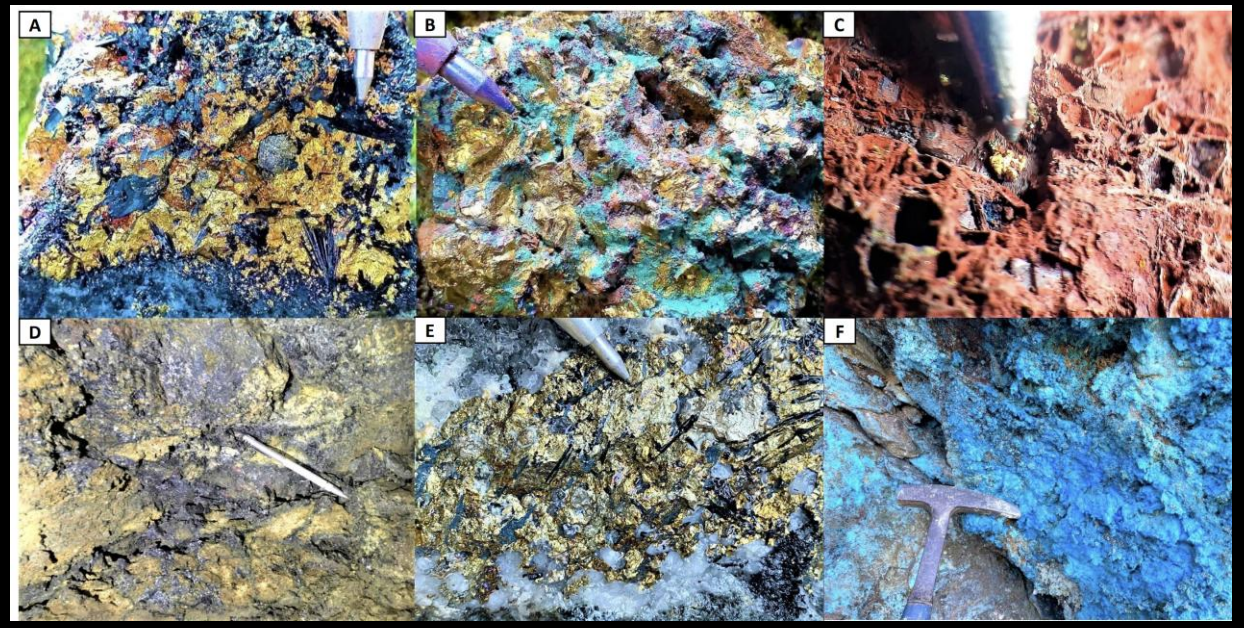
9. PUCARA PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Santa Isabel
Area: 898 Ha
In Request: 1207 Ha
Fase: Exploration



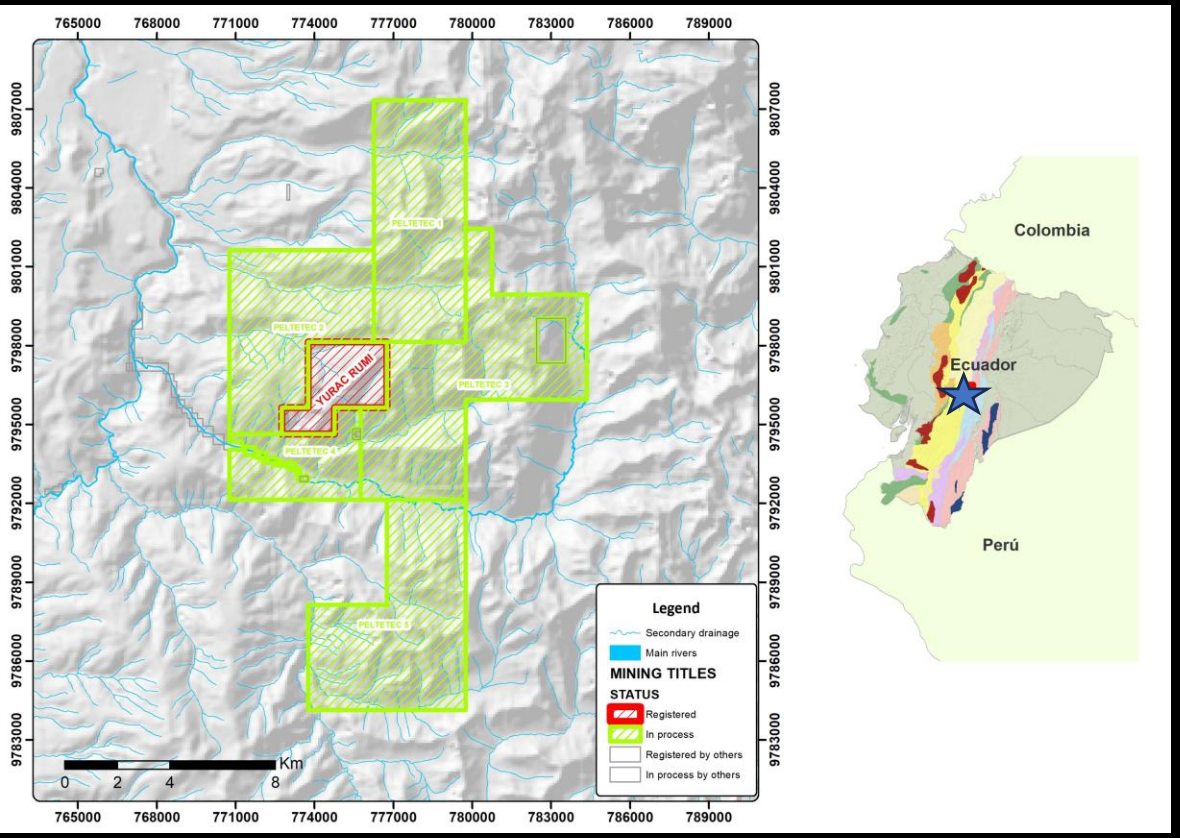
BRECCIAS SYSTEMS GANARIN BELT

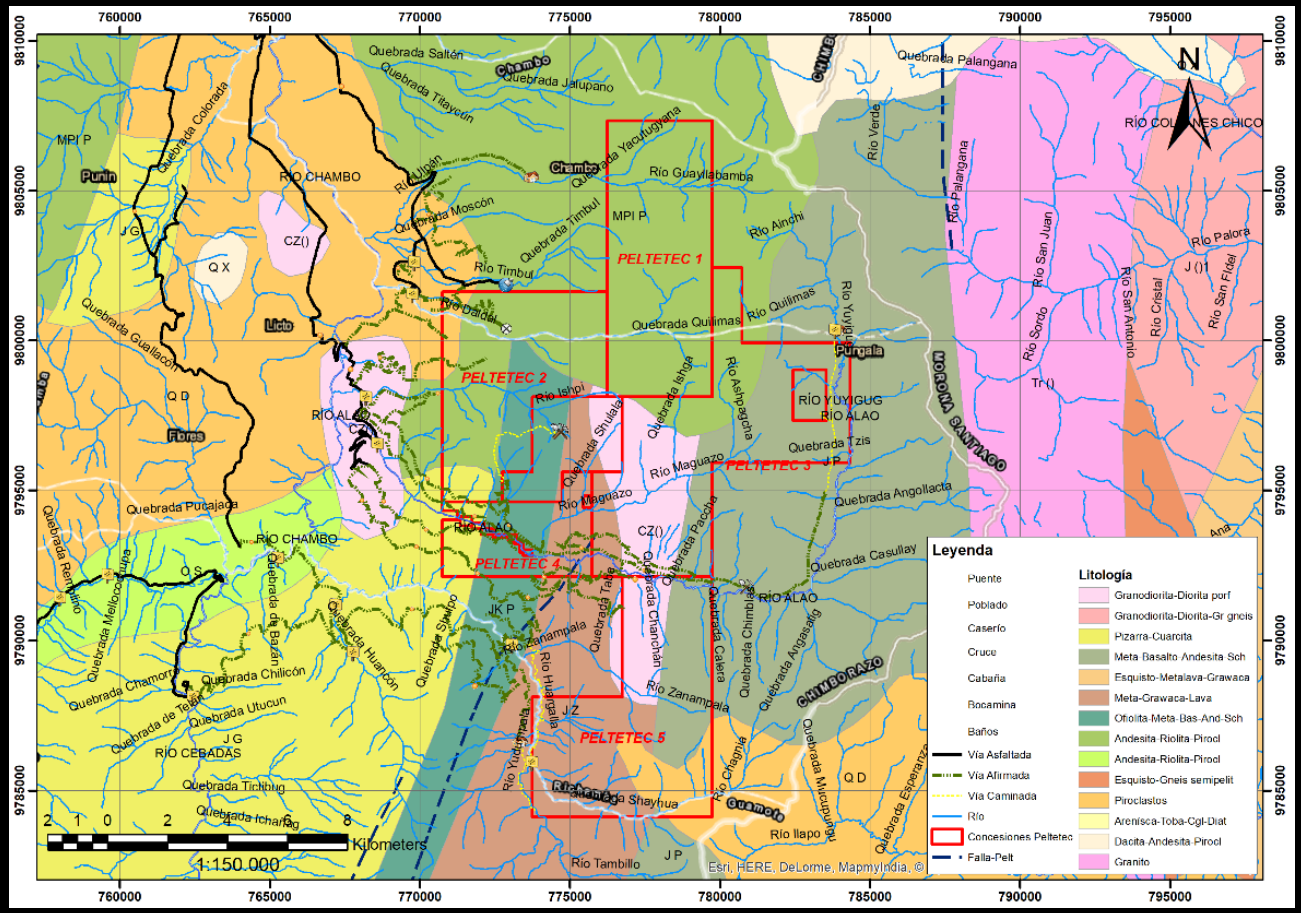




10. PELTETEC PROJECT

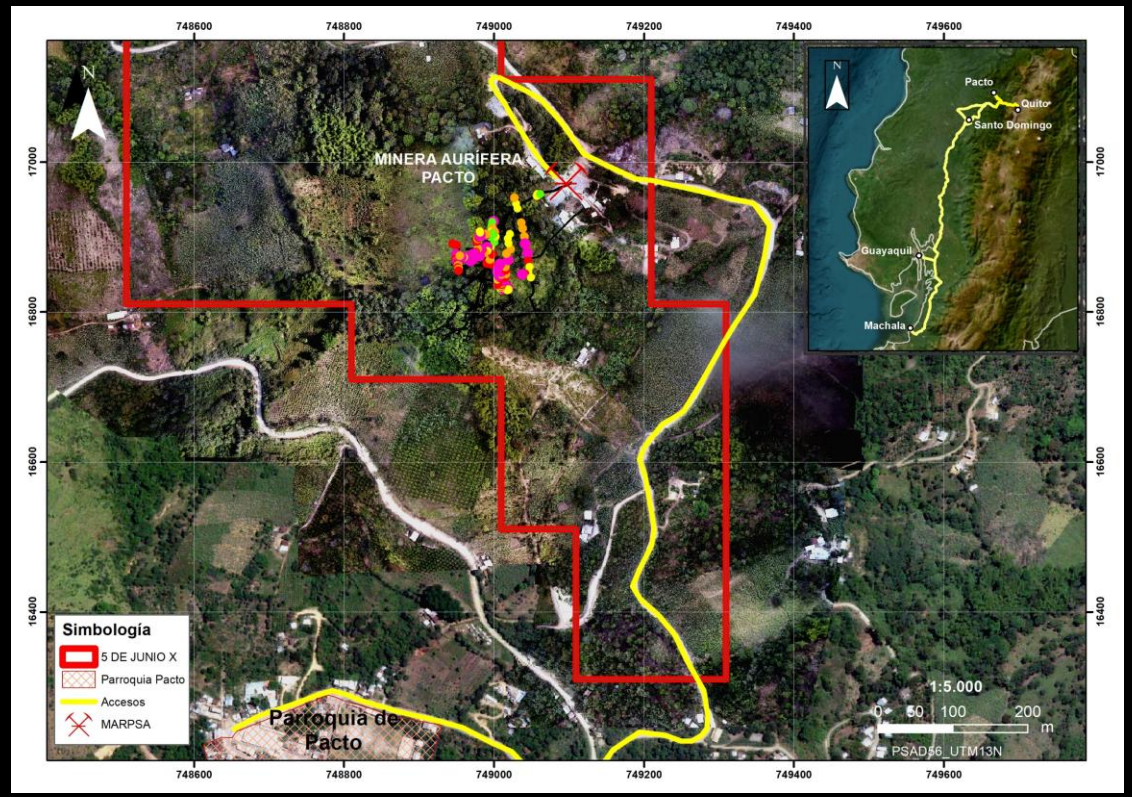
REGIMEN: Big Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Chimborazo
Jurisdiction: Riobamba
Area: 950 Ha
In Request: 15017 Ha
Fase: Exploration



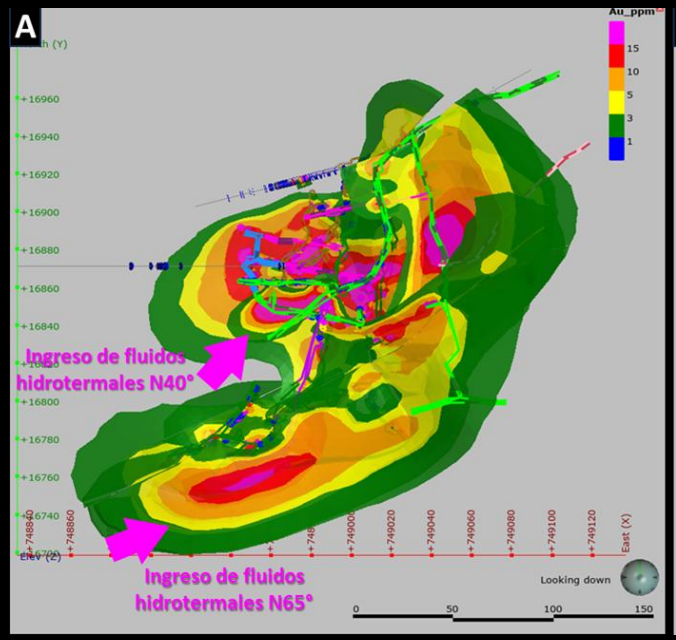


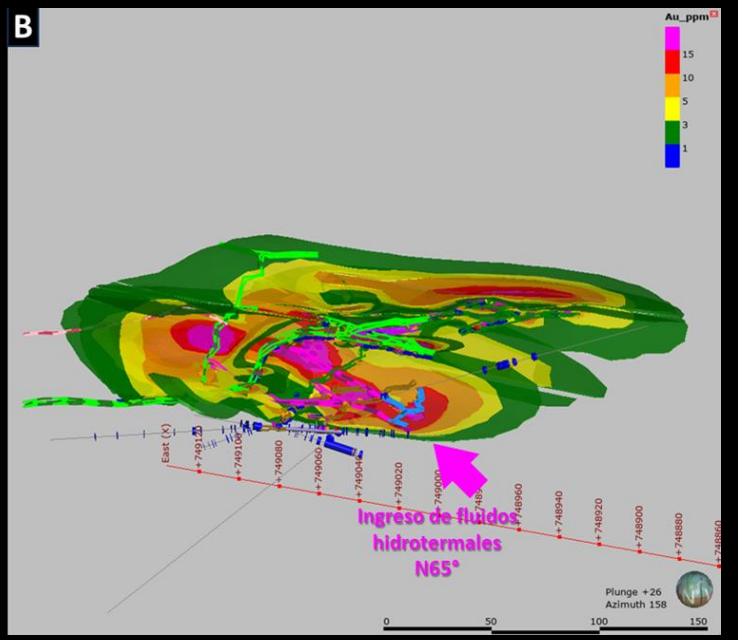
11. PACTO PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Pichincha
Jurisdiction: Quito
Area: 44 Ha
In Request: 15 Ha
Fase: Exploration



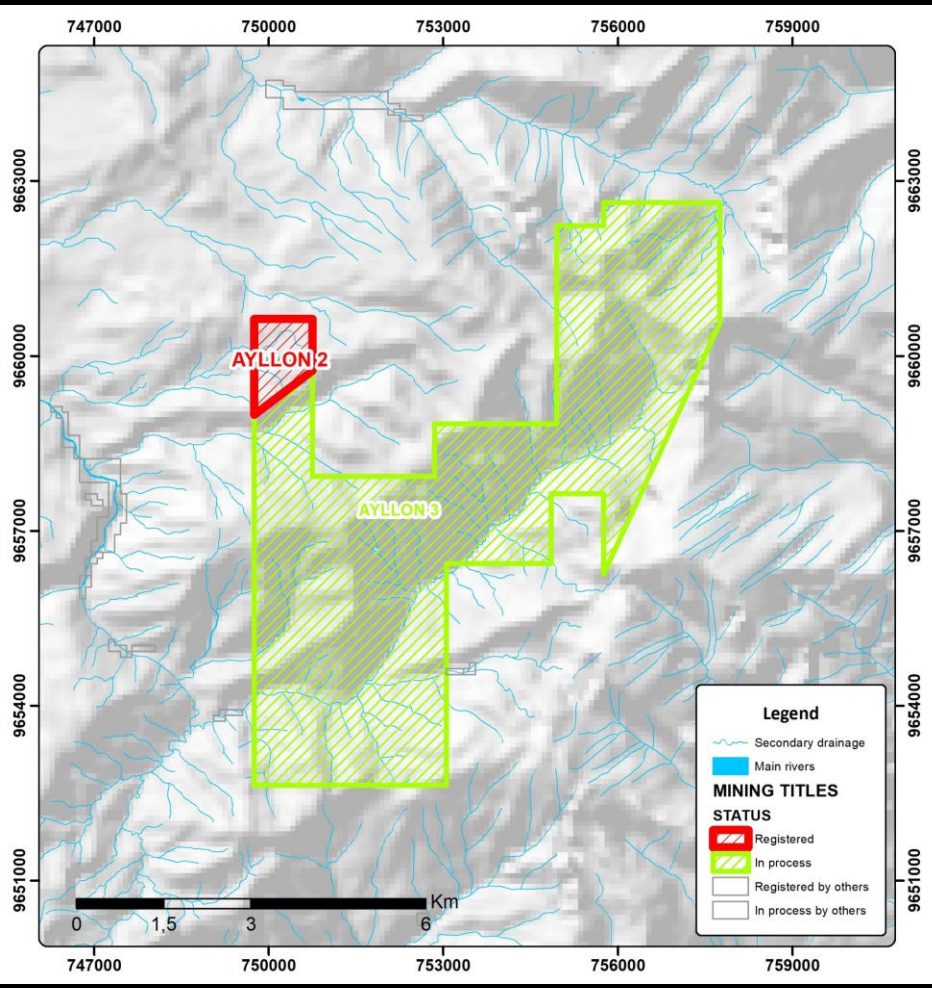
The main structure and tensional fractures or secondary cross-veins are observed. Typical sigmoid loop model with left-lateral movement. It should be noted that the secondary structures have a short path.

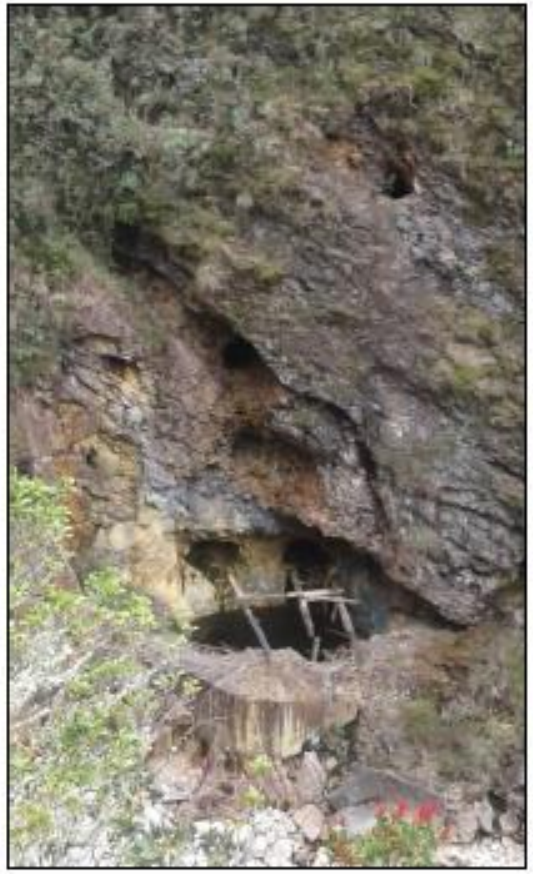




12. AYLLON PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Azuay
Jurisdiction: Sig Sig
Area: 126 Ha
In Request: 3583 Ha
Fase: Exploration

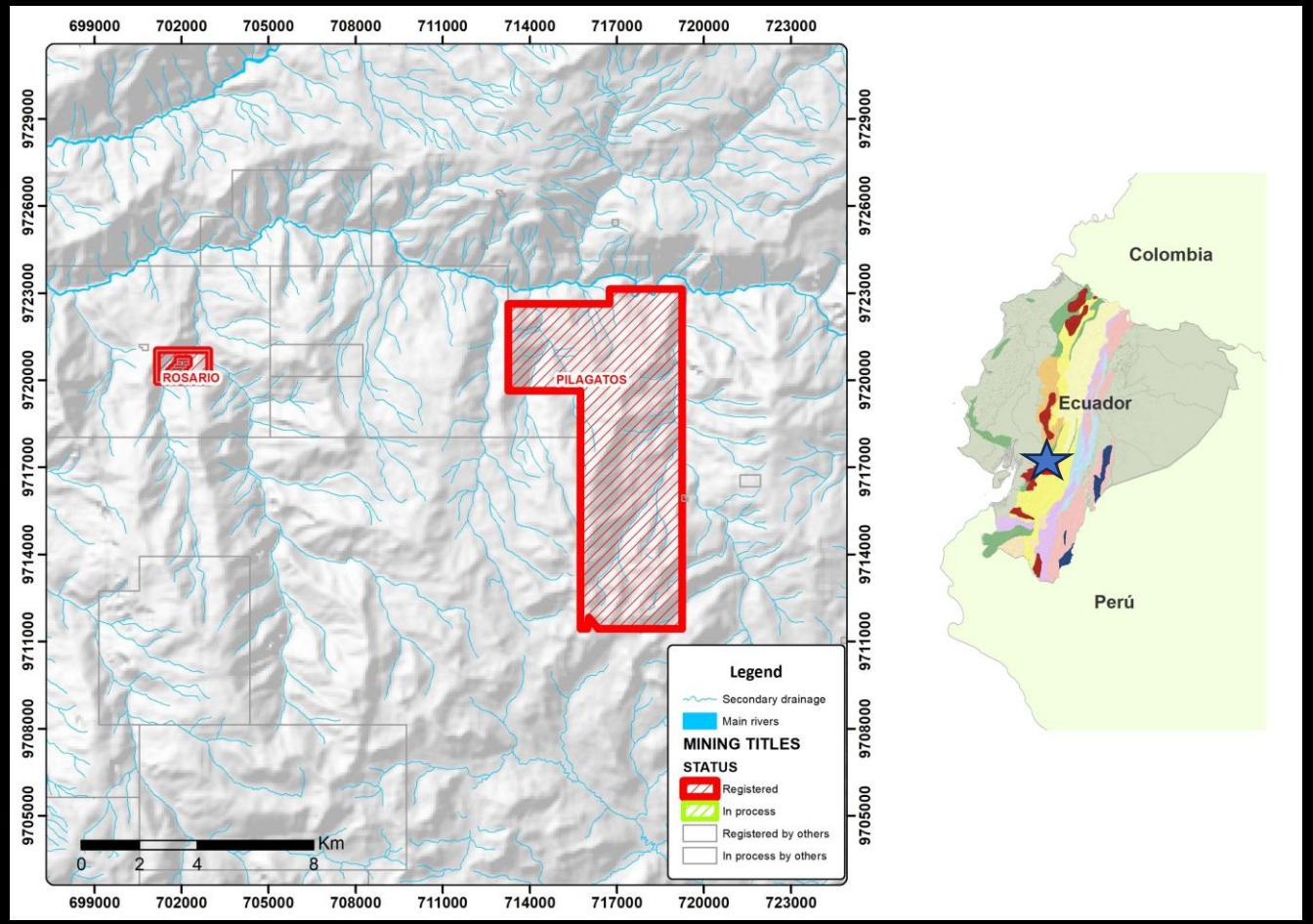


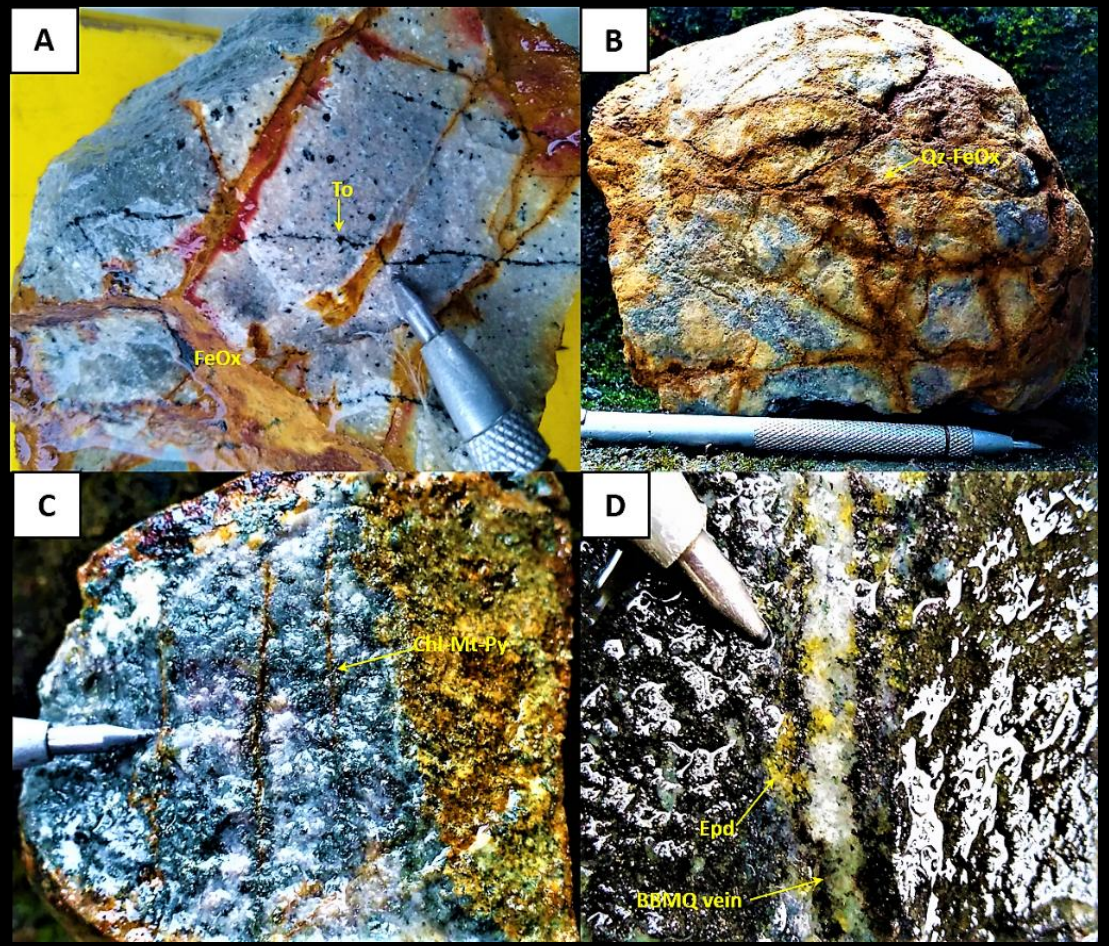


13. PILAGATOS PROJECT

REGIMEN: Big and Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Canar
Jurisdiction: Canar
Area: 5127 Ha
Fase: Exploration

A-B-C. Intermediate veins. A. Stringers 0.5-1 mm of To and FeOx. B. Stockwork of Qz-FeOx veins. C. Sheeted vein of Chl-Mt-Py 0.5-1 mm. D. Proximal vein. BBMQ vein ("Banded Biotite-Magnetite-Quartz"), presence of cpy. Abbreviations: To= Tourmaline, FeOx= FeOx oxides, Qz= Quartz, Chl= Chlorite, Mt= Magnetite, Py= Pyrite, Epd= Epidote, BBMQ= Banded Biotite-Magnetite-Quartz.





14. CATAMAYO PROJECT

REGIMEN: Small Mining
LOCATION:
Province: Loja
Jurisdiction: Loja
In Request: 250 Ha
Fase: Exploration