

Pinnacle Confirms High-Grade Mineralization in Underground Drilling at El Potrero with up to 58.2 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, September 9, 2026 (TSXV: PINN, OTCQB: PSGCF, Frankfurt: P9J) – Pinnacle Silver and Gold Corp. ("Pinnacle" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that ongoing underground drilling has confirmed and extended the previously announced high-grade gold-silver mineralization at the historic Pinos Cuates mine at the Potrero property in Durango, Mexico (see Figures 1 and 2).

As announced on [August 18, 2026](#), hole EPUG26035 was drilled horizontally along the Dos de Mayo vein to test the strike continuity of the mineralization and intersected a 13.18 metre core length assaying 9.69 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) and 143 grams per tonne silver (g/t Ag). Follow-up drilling from the Main Level below, and drilled up dip on the vein, has now intersected a well mineralized section returning **6.19 g/t Au and 90 g/t Ag over a core length of 10.89 metres** in hole EPUG26068 (Figure 3). The best mineralized section, with visible gold and silver sulphides, returned **58.2 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag over 0.41 metres**. Additional holes have been drilled to better define the continuity of this zone and assays are pending.

"We are very pleased to see the continuity of grade in this area of the Pinos Cuates mine," stated Robert Archer, President and CEO of Pinnacle. "Hole EPUG26068 was assayed on a 'rush' basis due to the visibly apparent high-grade mineralization and to allow time for follow-up drilling before the drill was moved to the Dos de Mayo mine. The intersection in hole EPUG26068 is approximately 15 metres down-dip of that in hole EPUG26035, and the continuity will help with stope definition once mine planning commences later in the year. Assays have been received up to hole EPUG26053, with others pending. Significantly, results to date indicate that, while many holes intersected only the fringes of the vein zone, with the core having been mined out, holes such as '26035 and '26068 that intersected the entirety of the vein, have returned very strong results. This implies that the mineralization outside of the limited mine workings should still be intact."

To date, 76 holes have been drilled and assays received for the first 53 (see Table 1 below). Drilling is ongoing at Pinos Cuates and it is anticipated that the drill will move to Dos de Mayo starting with hole EPUG26084. The best assay results to date are associated with zones of strong silicification and oxidation with veinlets of dark gray to black quartz, which commonly occur within the centre of the vein. It has been observed that higher grade material can sometimes be surrounded by a halo of lower grade material.

Surface drilling is anticipated to commence in October and will fill in gaps between the historic mines in addition to testing up and down dip and along strike to the northwest on the Dos de Mayo vein. Other mineralized veins such as El Capulin and La Estrella will also be drilled for the first time ever. The combined results will then be used to generate an internal resource estimate that will, in turn, be used to develop a preliminary mine plan.

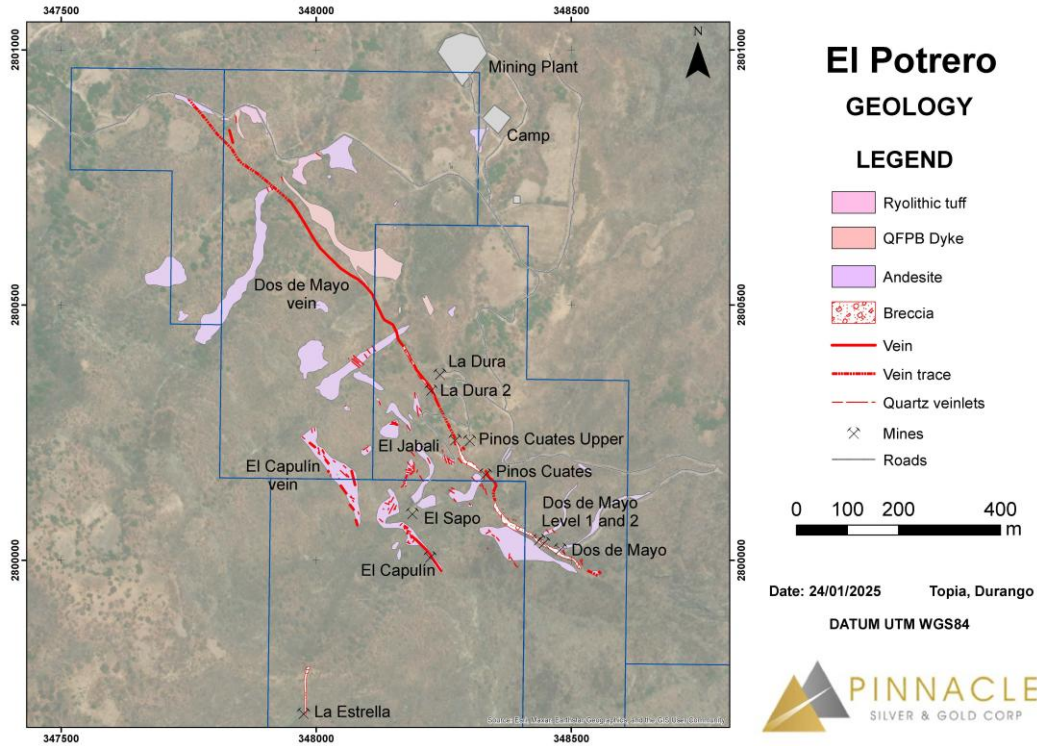


Figure 1: Location of the historic mine workings on the Dos de Mayo vein system

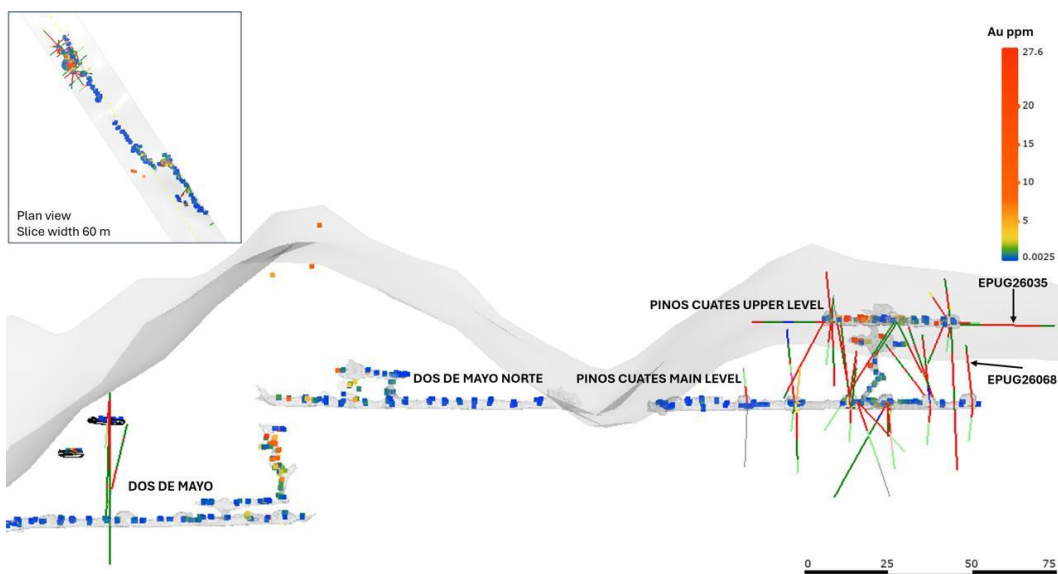


Figure 2: Longitudinal section of the historic mine workings on the Dos de Mayo vein system showing underground drilling to date

Main level Pinos Cuates

Station 1

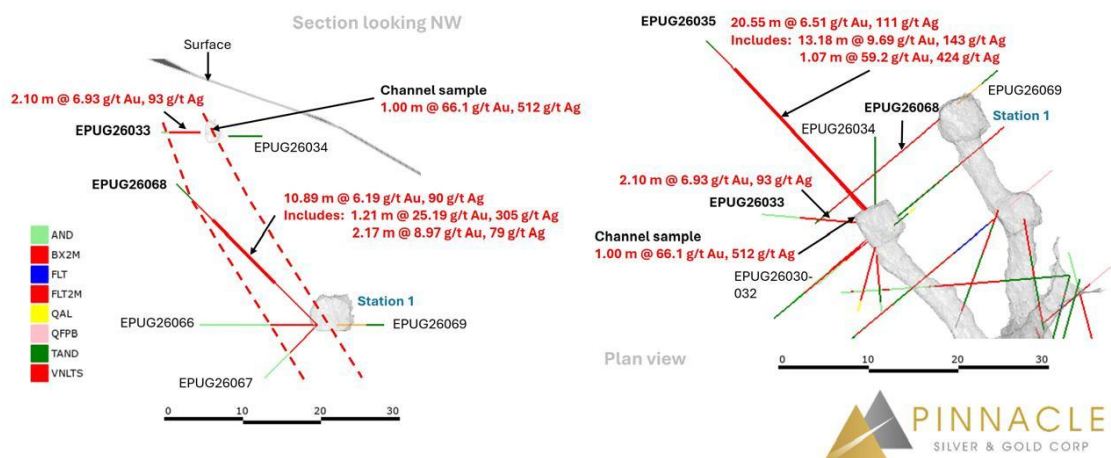


Figure 3: Cross-section and plan views of high-grade gold-silver mineralization in the Pinos Cuates mine

Table 1: Highlights of drill hole intercepts from Pinos Cuates Main Level

Hole_ID	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Area	From	To	Core Length	Est. TW	Au g/t	Ag g/t
EPUG26038	235	0	9.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	0.00	2.10	2.10	1.81	1.42	12
EPUG26039	230	-45	12.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	1.41	1.83	0.42	0.40	1.10	1
EPUG26042	160	-60	33.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	0.00	5.15	5.15	Alongstrike	1.37	27
EPUG26043		-90	10.50	Pinos Cuates Main Level	3.90	5.18	1.28	0.64	4.99	93
EPUG26044	230	0	12.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	3.93	4.89	0.96	0.83	2.16	44
EPUG26045	230	45	48.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	8.56	12.00	3.44	0.89	1.40	37
					15.50	17.55	2.05	0.53	1.11	18
					37.54	39.00	1.46	0.37	1.71	1
EPUG26050	255	65	15.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	10.50	15.00	4.50	Alongstrike	3.30	124
EPUG26051	215	65	24.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	18.90	19.65	0.75	Alongstrike	1.20	162
					21.83	24.00	2.17	Alongstrike	2.37	88
EPUG26052	345	-45	21.00	Pinos Cuates Main Level	4.50	11.88	7.38	Alongstrike	1.34	24
EPUG26053	345	-70	19.50	Pinos Cuates Main Level	7.94	10.50	2.56	Alongstrike	1.46	6
EPUG26054-67	Assays Pending									
EPUG26068	230	45	25.50	Pinos Cuates Main Level	8.34	19.22	10.88	Alongstrike	6.19	90
				including	12.30	12.71	0.41	Alongstrike	58.20	631
				and	15.51	17.68	2.17	Alongstrike	8.97	79

QA/QC

The technical results contained in this news release have been reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Pinnacle has implemented industry standard practices for sample preparation, security and analysis given the stage of the Project. This has included common industry QA/QC procedures to monitor the quality of the assay database, including inserting certified reference material samples and blank samples into sample batches on a predetermined frequency basis.

Chip channel sampling was completed across exposed mineralized structures using a hammer and maul. The protocol for sample lengths established that they were not longer than two metres or shorter than 0.3 metres. The veins tend to be steeply dipping to vertical, and so these samples are reasonably close to representing the true widths of the structures. Samples were collected along the structural strike or oblique to the main structural trend.

The sampling and assay data from the core sampling and reporting are monitored through a QAQC program designed according to best industry practice. Samples from HQ and NQ sized drill core are selected by Pinnacle geologists and cut into halves with a diamond saw at the project site. Half of the core is retained at the site for reference purposes. Sample intervals vary from 0.2 to 1.5 metres in length for HQ core, and from 0.35 to 1.5 metres for NQ cores, with samples being selected to honour geological contacts.

All samples were bagged in pre-numbered plastic bags; each bag had a numbered tag inside and were tied off with adhesive tape and then bulk bagged in rice bags in batches not to exceed 40 kg. They were then numbered, and batch bags were tied off with plastic ties and delivered directly to the SGS laboratory facility in Durango, Mexico for preparation and analysis. The lab is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. All Samples were delivered in person by the contract geologist who conducted the sampling under the supervision of the QP.

SGS sample preparation code G_PRP89 including weight determination, crushing, drying, splitting, and pulverizing was used following industry best practices where all samples were crushed to 75% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverized split to >85% passing 75 microns (µm). All samples were analyzed for gold using code GA_FAA30V5 with a Fire Assay determination on 30g samples with an Atomic Absorption Spectrography finish. An ICP-OES analysis package (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry) including 33 elements and 4-acid digestion was performed (code GE_ICP40Q12) to determine Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and other elements.

Qualified Person

Mr. Jorge Ortega, P. Geo, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and the author of the NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Potrero Project, has reviewed, verified and approved for disclosure the technical information contained in this news release.

About the Potrero Property

El Potrero is located in the prolific Sierra Madre Occidental of western Mexico and lies within 35 kilometres of four operating mines, including the 4,000 tonnes per day (tpd) Ciénega Mine (Fresnillo), the 1,000 tpd Tahuehueto Mine (Luca Mining) and the 250 tpd Topia Mine (Guanajuato Silver).

High-grade gold-silver mineralization occurs in a low sulphidation epithermal breccia vein system hosted within andesites of the Lower Volcanic Series and has three historic mines along a 500 metre



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strike length. The property has been in private hands for almost 40 years and has never been systematically explored by modern methods, leaving significant exploration potential.

A previously operational 100 tpd plant on site can be refurbished / rebuilt and historic underground mine workings rehabilitated at relatively low cost in order to achieve near-term production once permits are in place. The property is road accessible with a power line within three kilometres.

Pinnacle will earn an initial 50% interest immediately upon commencing production. The goal will then be to generate sufficient cash flow with which to further develop the project and increase the Company's ownership to 100% subject to a 2% NSR.

About Pinnacle Silver and Gold Corp.

Pinnacle is focused on the development of precious metals projects in the Americas. The high-grade Potrero gold-silver project in Mexico's Sierra Madre Belt hosts an underexplored low-sulphidation epithermal vein system and provides the potential for near-term production. In the prolific Red Lake District of northwestern Ontario, the Company owns a 100% interest in the past-producing, high-grade Argosy Gold Mine and the adjacent North Birch Project with an eight-kilometre-long target horizon. With a seasoned, highly successful management team and quality projects, Pinnacle Silver and Gold is committed to building long-term, sustainable value for shareholders.

Signed: "Robert A. Archer"
President & CEO

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