CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

CLAYTON SILVER PROJECT

Investor Relations
(604) 329-0845
info@cmxgoldandsilver.com

Stay Connected!

cmxgoldandsilver.com

Canadian Securities Exchange	OTC Markets	Frankfurt Stock Exchange
CSE: CXC	OTC: CXXMF	FSE: 6GS

Growing Silver Demand & Supply Deficits

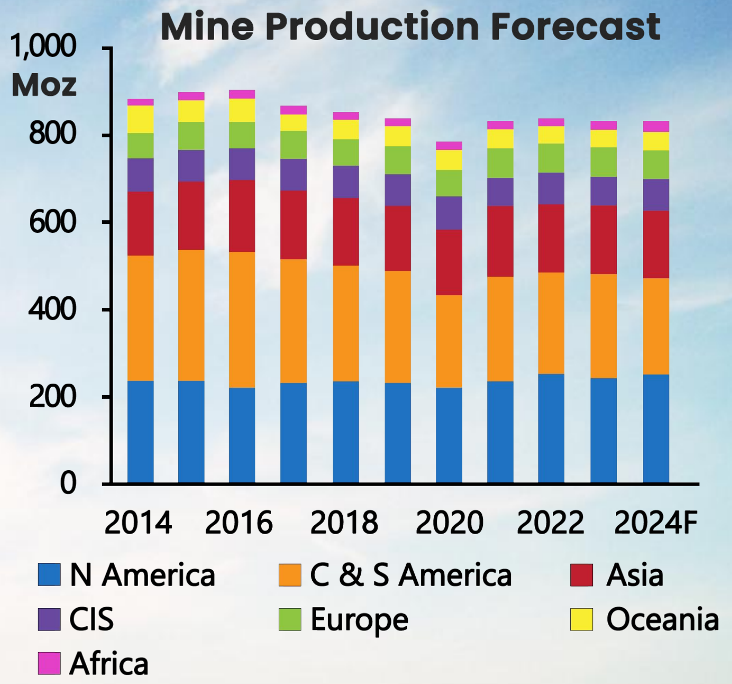
Global Annual Silver Demand	Global Annual Silver Mine Production	Global Industrial Silver Demand
1.19 BILLION OUNCES	**830** MILLION OUNCES	**654** MILLION OUNCES

Source: Metals Focus / The Silver Institute (2023)

Why Silver ?

SILVER'S BRIGHT & BULLISH FUTURE

- Global silver mine production is anticipated to fall to 823.5Moz in 2024.
- Supply trends cannot keep up with longer-term demand.
- The silver market has been in a physical deficit since 2019
- Silver mine supply has been in decline since 2016.
- There has been a lack of funds going into silver mine development and the timelines from discovery to production have gotten longer.
- All segments of silver demand are rebounding, led by industrial, jewelry and physical investment.
- Silver inventories at LBMA & COMEX are depleting.
- Silver is likely to benefit from supply constraints in the face of growing demand. Green technology and de-carbonization trends to continue and increase.



Source: Metals Focus

Silver Basics

A CRITICAL METAL WITH 10,000 USES

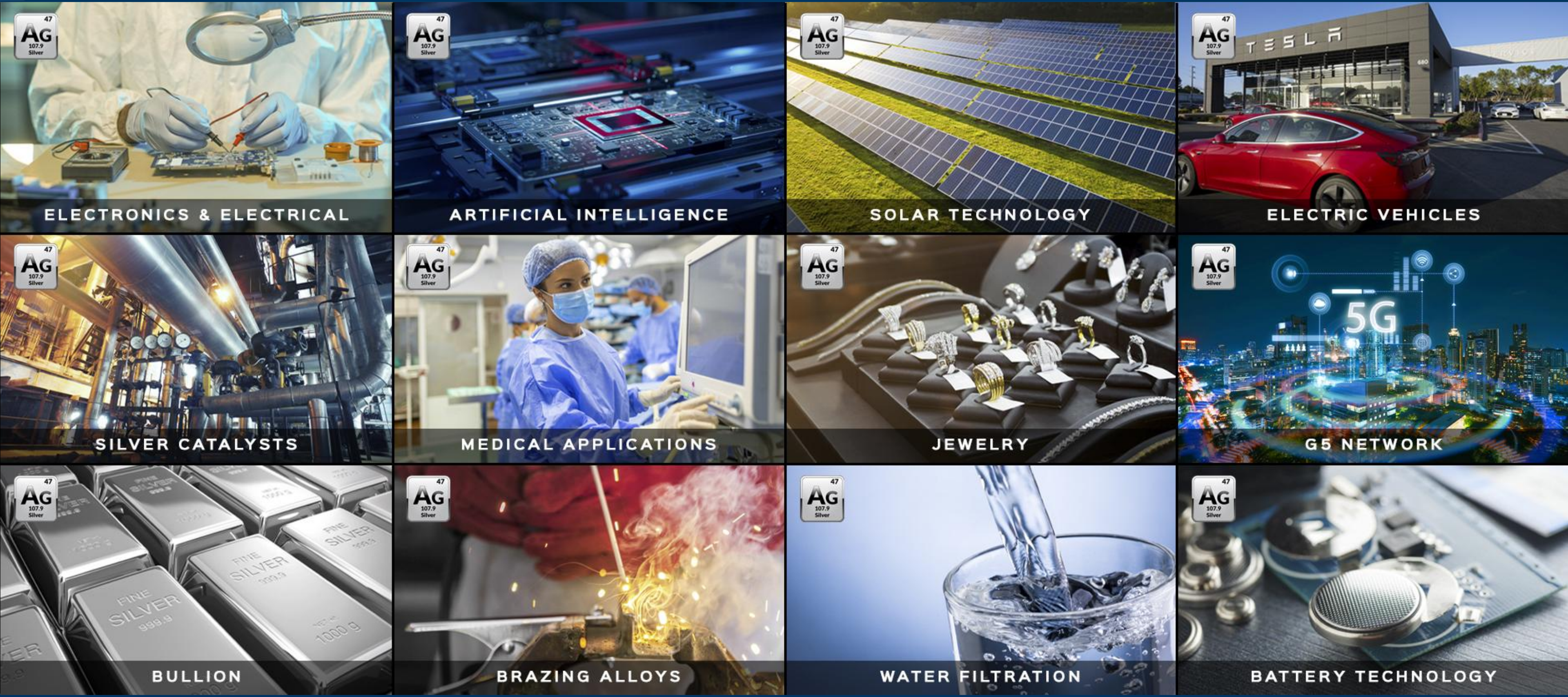
Silver: An Industrial Metal

Silver is second only to oil as the most widely used commodity and has more than 10,000 uses due to its unique characteristics, including:

- Exhibits the highest electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, and reflectivity of any metal
- Strongly resists corrosion and oxidation
- Second most malleable and tactile next to gold
- Antibacterial and antimicrobial properties
- Most reflective of all the metals

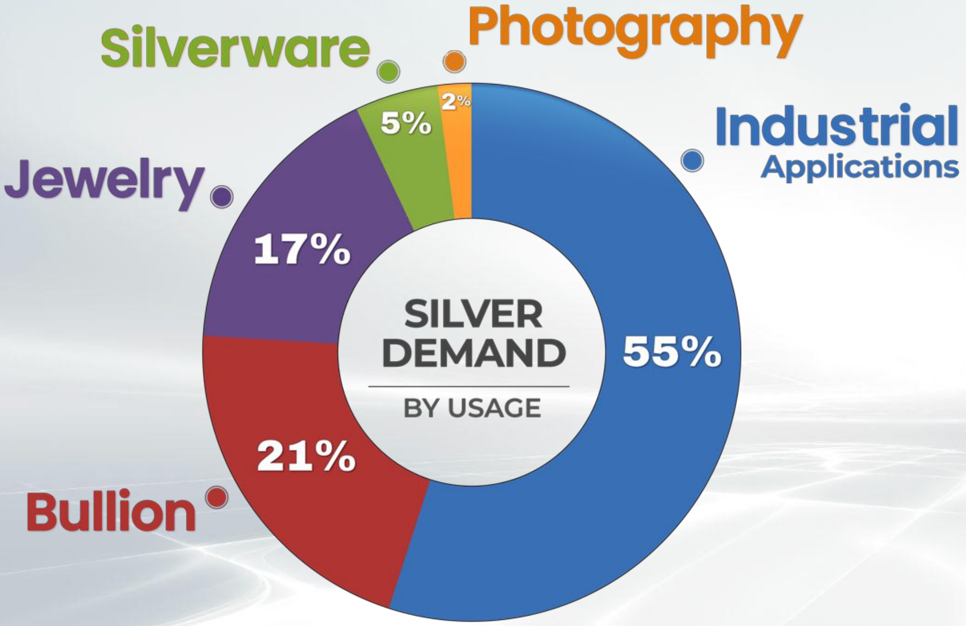
Global Silver Demand

1.19 BILLION OUNCES PER YEAR (2023)



Global Silver Demand by Usage

1.19 BILLION OUNCES PER YEAR (2023)



- Electrical
- Electronics & LED Chips
- Artificial intelligence (AI)
- 5G Network
- Brazing Alloys
- Superconductors
- Electroplating
- Solar Energy
- Electric Vehicles
- Wood Preservatives
- Chemical Catalysts
- Water Purification
- Batteries
- Mirrors & Reflective Glass
- Medical Applications
- Pharmaceuticals
- Nuclear Reactors

Source: Metals Focus / The Silver Institute (2023)

Green Revolution

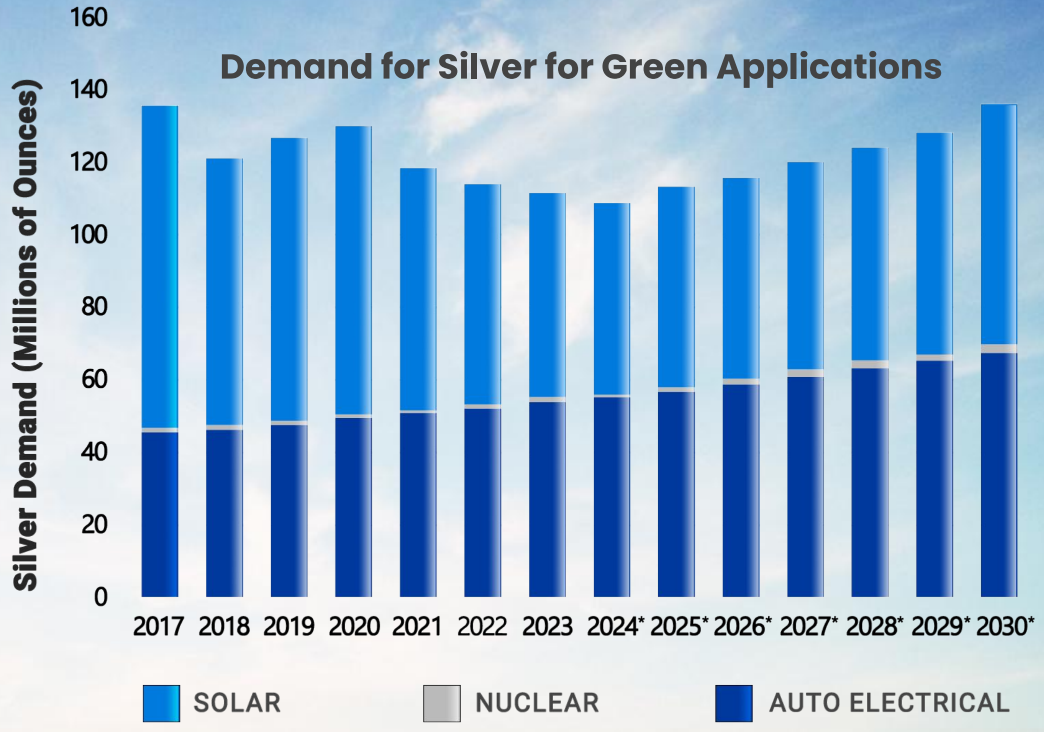
INCREASING SILVER DEMAND

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

The Role of Silver in the Green Revolution

With its unique conductive and chemical properties, silver is one of the worlds most important industrial metals with essential roles in many electrical and electronic applications. The surge in green technologies, driven by the mainstream adoption and exponential growth of new energy vehicles (NEVs) and the sustained investment in solar photovoltaic energy, is an increasingly critical part of industrial demand for silver in the future.

A growing need for power-efficient, high-voltage wiring harnesses in battery electric vehicles and a gradually rising interest in wireless charging technology and infrastructure present significant potential for silver consumption.



Data: CRU International, The Silver Institute * Forecast

Automotive Silver Demand

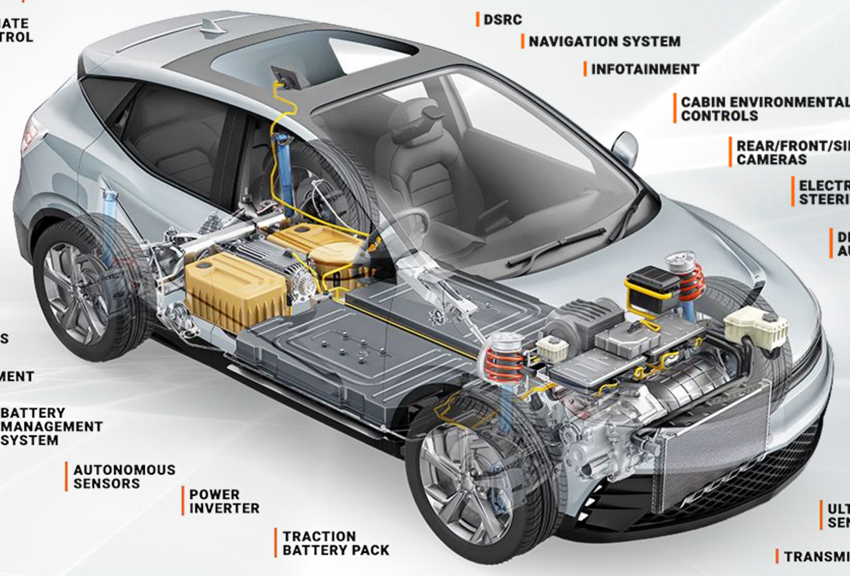
90 MILLION OUNCES PER YEAR (EST 2025)

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Silver's Growing Role in the Automotive Industry

Over 60 million ounces of silver are used annually in motor vehicles. Our motor vehicles are becoming more and more computerized, and silver plays a vital role in their operation. Automakers such TESLA, are progressively turning to silver to facilitate the incorporation of advanced technologies in modern vehicles.

This shift has created a substantial demand for silver within the automotive sector. Estimates indicate that by 2025, approximately 90 million ounces of silver will be utilized each year in the industry.



Source: The Silver Institute

Solar Silver Demand

193.5 MILLION OUNCES (2023)

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Growing Silver Demand from Solar Technology

Silver is an essential and critical metal for the future, especially in green energy applications. Globally, solar is the fastest growing of all sources of renewable energy with about 440 GW installed in 2023.

Silver's use in photovoltaics increased to 193.5 Million ounces of silver in 2023 & projected to surge to 232 Million ounces in 2024

Source: The Silver Institute

AI Silver Demand

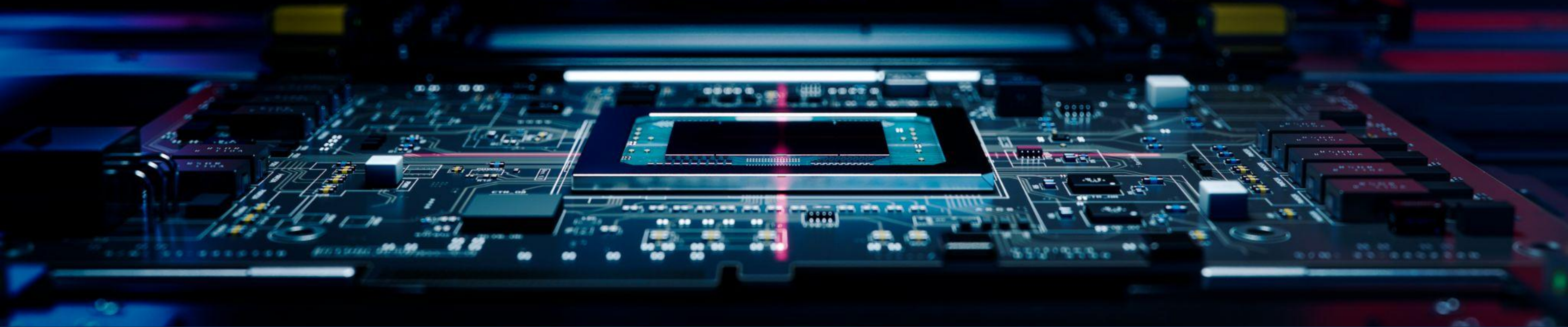
QUANTUM LEAP GROWTH

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

AI Boom to Surge Silver Demand

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) boom is expected to drive increased demand for precious metals in the years to come. AI innovators such as OpenAI (ChatGPT) have fueled demand for high-performance computing chips from manufacturers like NVIDIA, powering advances in AI technology across the world's largest industries including gaming, creative design, autonomous vehicles, and robotics

> ***"What we're talking about here isn't even exponential growth. It's a quantum leap"***
> ***- Legacy Research***



Commodities Super-Cycle Underway

SILVER MARKET'S POTENTIAL UPSIDE

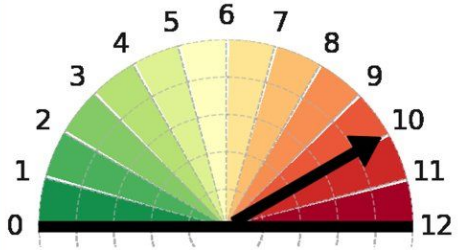
Commodities Super-Cycle Underway

SILVER MARKET'S POTENTIAL UPSIDE

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Capital Rotation Evidence

USM2 versus Gold **Bear**	DXY versus Gold **Bear**	CPI versus Gold **Bear**	PPI versus Gold **Bear**
Currency In Circulation versus Gold **Bear**	SPXEW versus Gold **Bear**	NYA versus Gold **Bear**	Dow versus Gold **Bear**
Wilshire versus Gold **Bear**	Russell versus Gold **Bear**	SPX versus Gold Currently Breaking Down	NDX versus Gold No new highs for 24 years. Failed To Breakout. Looking Weak



Capital Rotation Indicator

Capital Rotation Dates

1930, 1972, 2002 and now

These boxes turn red when the elements within them enter a bear market versus gold. This only happens during a CAPITAL ROTATION EVENT. One by one they turn red as the CAPITAL ROTATION PROCESS continues leading to the eventual event confirmation. This leads each time, to gold rising HUNDREDS OF PERCENT' Stock markets fall 50-80% over a one to two year period. Stock markets then take many more years to get back to their previous highs and make a new high. That marks the next 'rotation' (in favor of stock markets and risk assets). Whilst stock markets slowly claw their way back to those previous highs, gold, silver, commodities, energy, oil MASSIVELY outperform, rising hundreds, and in some cases, thousands of percent.

compliments of northstarbadcharts.com

Clayton Silver Project Claim Location

FLAGSHIP PROPERTY : 100% OWNED

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

CLAYTON SILVER PROJECT

Take a Tour of the Claim

PROPERTY SIZE

1,028 ACRES

562 ACRES	29 PATENTED MINING CLAIMS & 2 PATENTED MILL SITES
466 ACRES	20 UNPATENTED MINING BLM LODE CLAIMS

The Idaho Advantage

THE CLAYTON SILVER PROJECT IS IDEALLY POSITIONED

- Idaho is a mining friendly jurisdiction
- Idaho is ranked #4 in the U.S.A on the Investment Attractiveness Index
  - Fraser Institute
- Idaho is ranked #7 in the world on the Investment Attractiveness Index
  - Fraser Institute
- No government royalties
- Minimal property maintenance costs.

Clayton is a High Quality Asset

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

HIGHLIGHTS

- Excellent assay results from successful 2023 TOMRA ore sorting test program
- Advanced exploration project has excellent potential for adding resources and deposits.
- No legacy environmental issues.
- Existing data highlights big upside from low risk drilling programs.

Clayton is a High Quality Asset

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Clayton Silver Mine is an example of a replacement deposit in carbonate rocks
- Patented claims include surface ownership rights
- Existing data highlights big upside from low risk drilling programs.
- Clayton has year round access & a paved road to site

Clayton Mine Operations

1935-1986

- Mining Operations 1935 – 1986
- Absentee owner in 1980s used older mining methods.
- Inferior mining techniques and old processing equipment diluted grade milled
- Mining ended in mid 1980's due to low metal prices with active mine operations still in mineralization.

Clayton Historical Mine Production

ASSET POTENTIAL

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Clayton Mine Recorded Historical Production

Ore Milled	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Gold
Tonnes	oz	lbs	lbs	lbs	oz
2,145,000	**7,031,110**	**86,771,527**	**28,172,211**	**1,664,177**	**1,454**

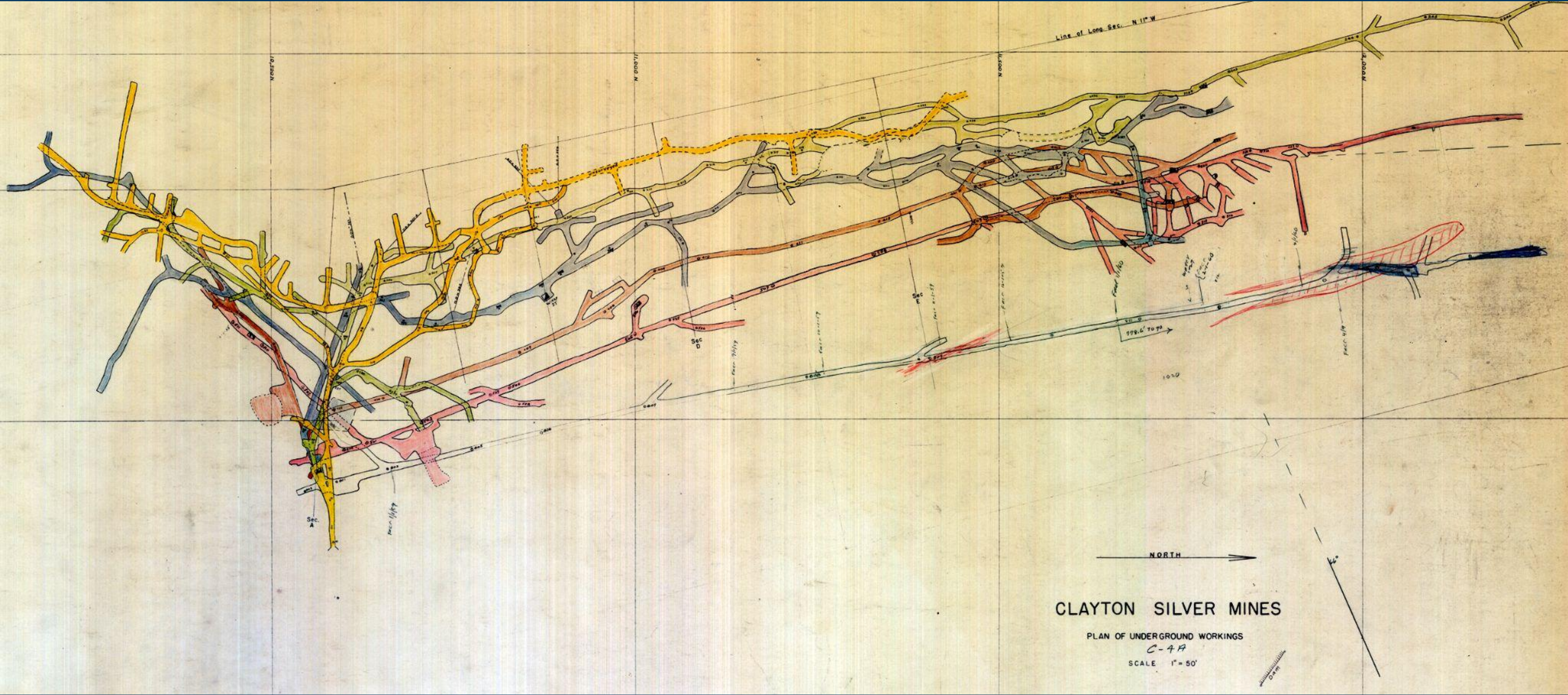
Spot Metal Price*	$30.00/oz	$1.00/lbs	$1.35/lbs	$4.68/lbs	$2,370/oz

***Gross Value**	**USD $347,500,000**
***Gross Value per Tonne**	**USD $162**

* Based on approximate current spot metals prices (May 2024) for demonstration purposes and not intended to represent fair value of historical production. Historical production data is taken from Hillman, Bob, M.S. Thesis, June 26, 1986, Eastern Washington University

Underground Workings

CLAYTON SILVER MINE



Clayton Mine Longitudinal Section

POTENTIAL OF SOUTH & NORTH ORE BODIES

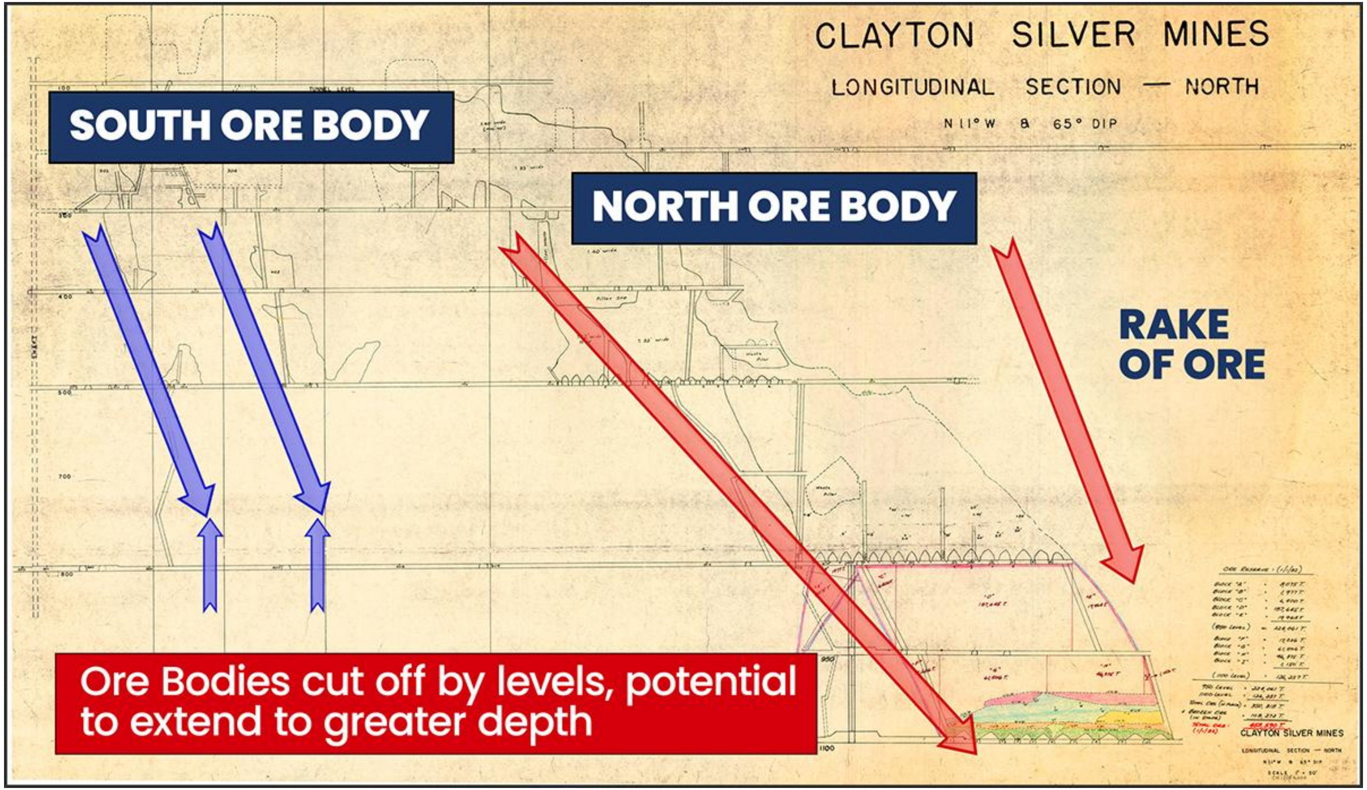
Clayton Mine developed on 8 levels to 1100 ft depth with 19,690 feet of underground development.

Two major ore bodies developed: “South” & “North”.

Mine records indicate mineable ore in North Ore Body at time of closure.

Additional tonnage down to 1530 ft level not mined.

Interpretation indicates open to depth - additional potential east and west of South Ore Body workings.



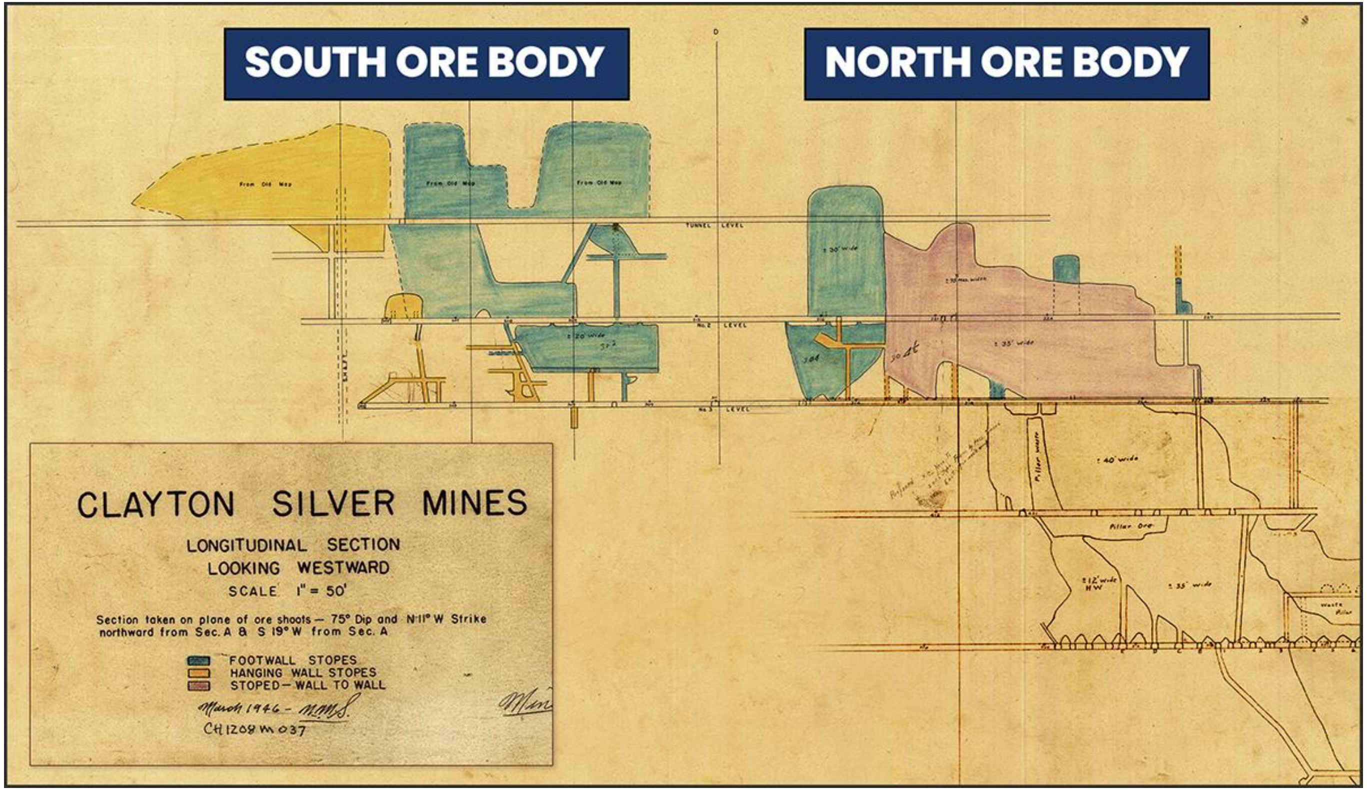
Clayton Mine Longitudinal of Workings

POTENTIAL OF SOUTH & NORTH ORE BODIES

Records indicate that as of January 1, 1982, there were approximately 458,590 tonnes of ore identified between the 800 and 1100 foot levels.

Of this resource, 52,800 tonnes were mined in 1983, 76,110 tonnes in 1984 and 102,258 in 1985, suggesting 227,422 tonnes remain available to be mined.

Additional tonnage identified down to the 1530-foot level was not mined and, therefore, is interpreted to remain available.



Clayton Mine Historical Ore Bodies

POTENTIAL OF NORTH ORE BODY

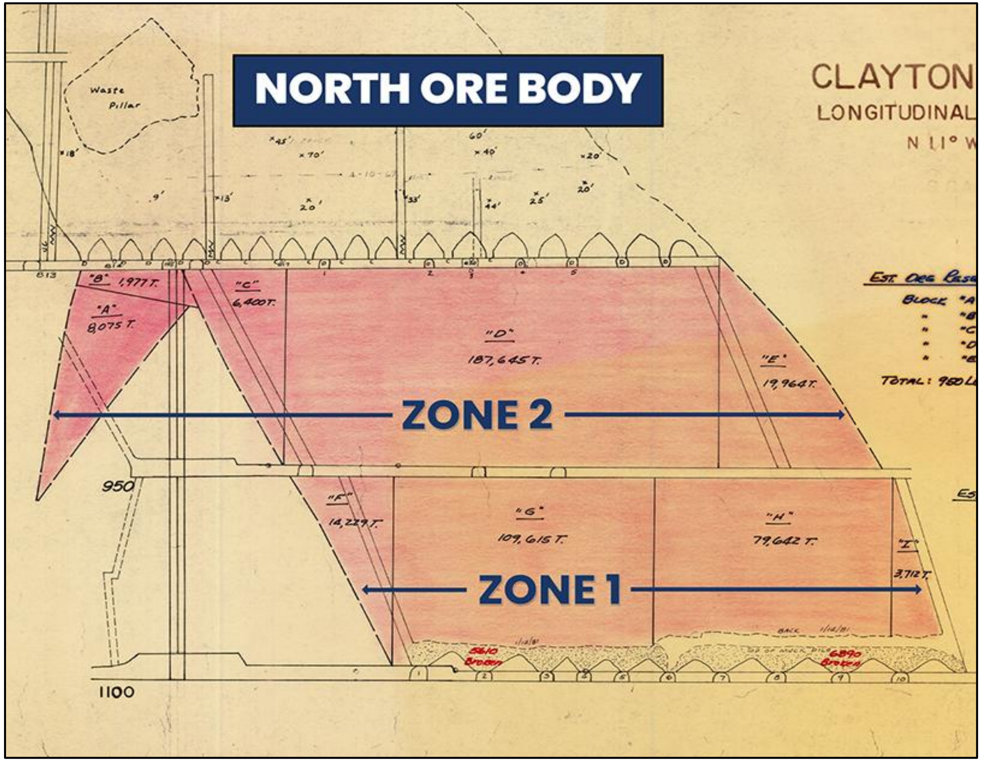
<u>**ZONE 1 Ore: Three Shoots**</u>

Localized between Hanging wall (H) & Footwall (F) Faults

<u>**ZONE 2 Ore: Four Shoots**</u>

Recognized from Hanging wall in 1986, therefore:

- **Probably NOT represented in Resource**
- **Probably NOT exploited to significant degree**

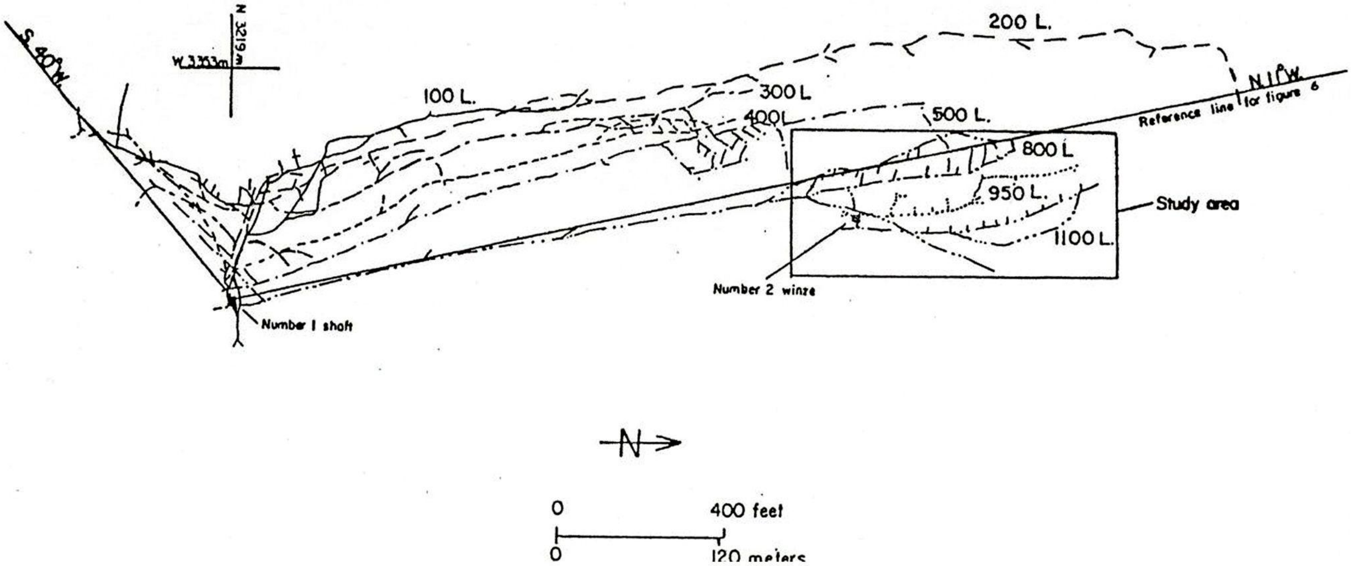


Workings at Clayton Silver Mine

1957

Bob Hillman researched the workings of the Clayton Silver Mine in 1986 and produced a geologic map of approximately 4,760 ft. of underground drift on the north 800, 950 and 1,100 ft. levels.

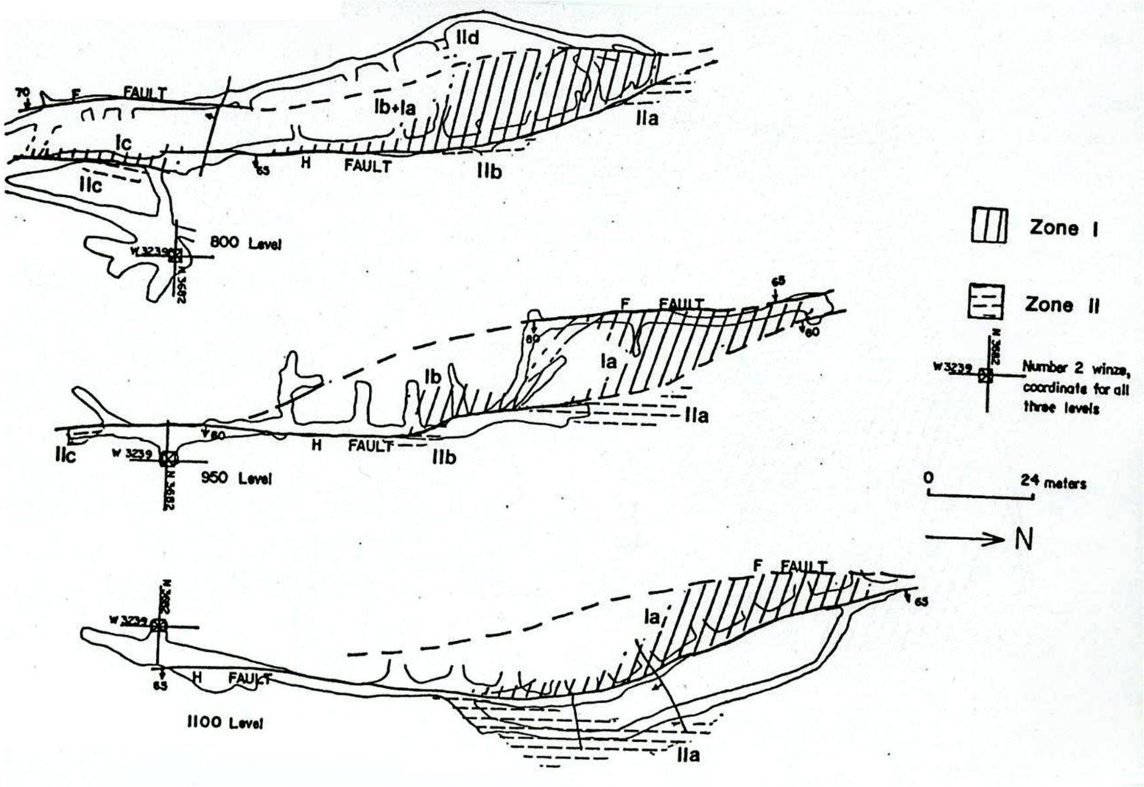
The maps included data from nearly 6,150 ft. of core from 37 diamond drill holes.



Workings at Clayton Silver Mine

1957

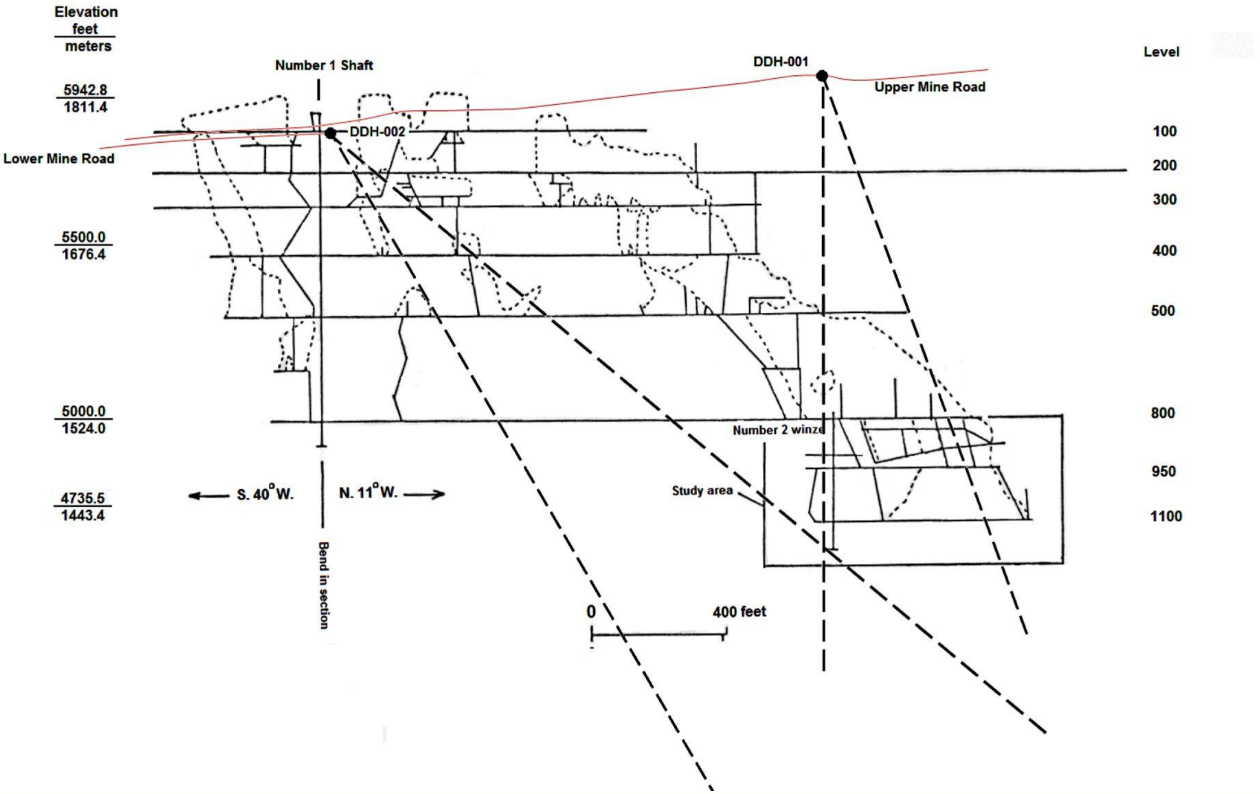
Clayton Silver Mine with mineralization in plan view for the north 800, 950 and 1,100 ft. levels.



Clayton Mine Longitudinal Section

POTENTIAL OF SOUTH & NORTH ORE BODIES

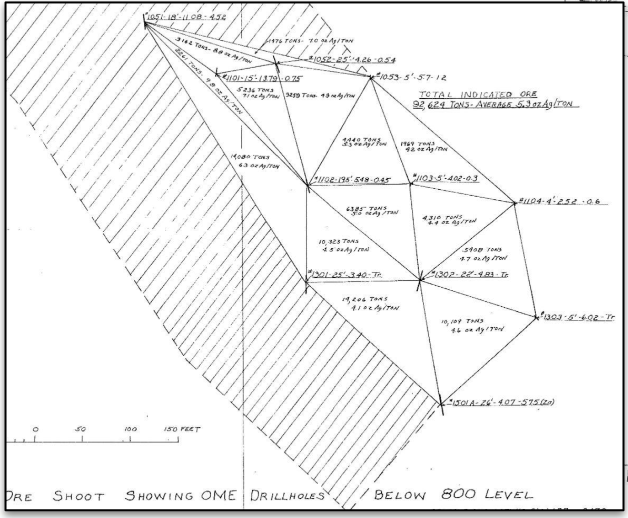
Longitudinal section of workings showing stoped areas and study area Hillman (1986) planned drilled locations and drill hole fanning.

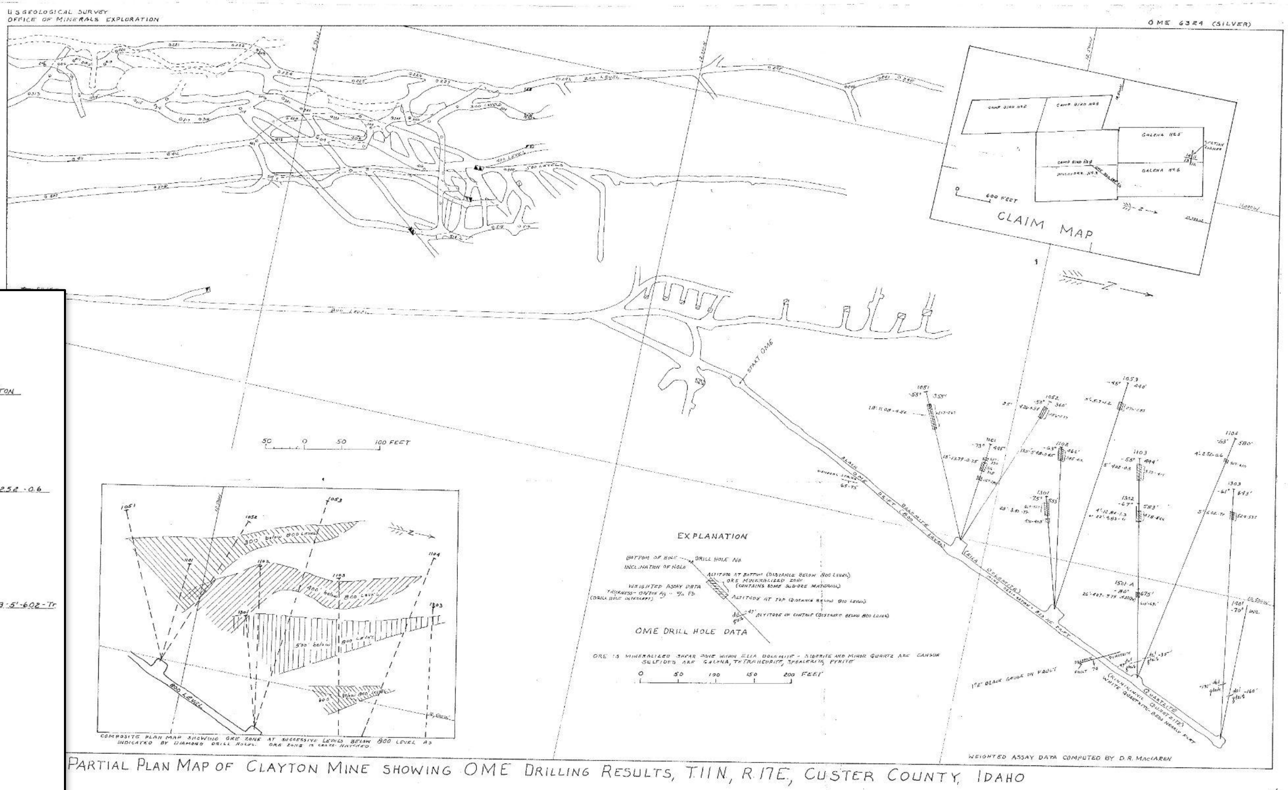


Clayton Mine Longitudinal Section

POTENTIAL OF SOUTH & NORTH ORE BODIES

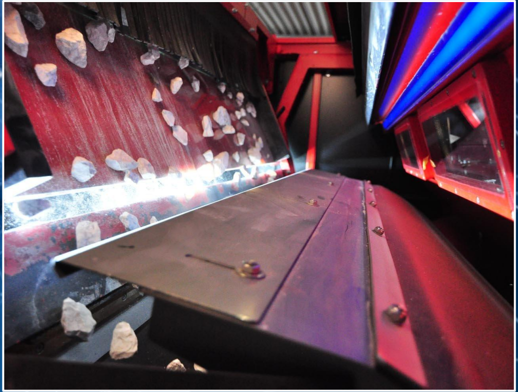
Significant potential is demonstrated in hole 1501-A, drilled in the mid-1960's, which penetrated the mineralized zone at 1,425 feet. At that depth, the hole intercepted 22 feet of 4.07 oz Ag/t, 5.75% lead and 5.37% zinc (Note: true width is unknown).





OBTAIN™ - AI-Powered Ore Sorting

TOMRA

1,000,000 Tonne Stockpile at Clayton

TOMRA X-RAY SORTERS

TOMRA.COM

OBTAIN™ – A groundbreaking deep learning technology for TOMRA's sorters, revolutionizes ore sorting by enabling precise detection and classification of individual particles, even when clustered.

1,000,000 Tonne Stockpile at Clayton

TOMRA X-RAY SORTERS

TOMRA .COM

OBTAIN™ – is an industry-first: single-particle precision in high-throughput ore sorting. This revolutionary software uses a Neuronal Network to identify the properties of each particle accurately and independently of the sorter's capacity, achieving unparalleled precision and reliability in detection and ejection. Based on their specific requirements, mining operations have the flexibility to either enhance the throughput of the sorter while maintaining consistent sorting efficiency or improve sorting precision without compromising the existing throughput. It is a true game changer.

Clayton Stockpile Evaluation Program

EXCELLENT ASSAY RESULTS

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

In August 2014, representatives of the Company collected samples from 16 locations on the 1,000,000 Ton Mine Stockpile situated immediately adjacent to the old Clayton Mine workings and extending to the south.

An aggregate of over 3,000 kilograms of sample material was collected.

The results from analysis of the stockpile samples confirmed the presence of a suite of metals of potential interest.

Panning of material from the stockpile has confirmed the presence of free, relatively coarse gold, while analysis of the samples documents the presence of gold in each sample. In particular, assays confirmed gold values up to 2.84 gm/t (Sample 11369) with an average of 0.80 gm/t for the 16 locations comprised of the initial suite of samples.

Au – 0.80 gms/t
Ag – 24.31 gms/t
Pb – 0.44%
Zn – 0.27%

Clayton Mine Stockpile Potential

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

1,000,000+ TONNES READY FOR IMMEDIATE PROCESSING

Excellent assay results from successful 2023 TOMRA Ore Sorting test program at Clayton

XRT Ore Sorting Increased Silver Grades by 540%

Unprocessed material of 1,000,000 tonnes or more available at the Clayton Mine Stockpile

Contract with Sulphide Remediation, Inc. (SRI) a firm specializing in mineral processing utilizing precision TOMRA Ore-Sorting Dual Energy X-Ray Transmission technology to enhance grade of unprocessed stockpile rock.

TOMRA X-Ray Transmission (XRT) sorters present a transformative solution for the company with it's 1,000,000 tonne Stockpile at the Clayton Silver Mine in Idaho, USA. They bring about significant cost reductions and this innovative approach will also generate an extra source of income for CMX Gold & Silver Corp.

TOMRA Ore Sorting Testing

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN XRT ORE SORTING GRADES

- Successful test results recovered **70%+** of stockpile metals in **high grade** concentrate from sorted product of **10%** of original mass

- Ore sorting expected to capture Au in stockpile

TOMRA Test Results on Clayton Stockpile

Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Gold
oz/t	%	%	%	g/t
5.02	3.1	1.91	0.096	0.1

Increase in XRT Ore Sorting Grades

Silver	Lead	Zinc
540%	600%	600%

Clayton Underground Potential

HIGHLIGHTS

CMX considers the significant prize at the Clayton Silver Mine to be the potential for confirming and adding underground mineral resources. This is the Company's primary long term goal.
CMX's review of the historical data has led us to conclude that the potential upside is much greater than we initially thought. Our geologist, Rick Walker's analysis has suggested potential for identifying and proving up substantial ore reserves. Very little exploration has been previously documented on the Clayton Silver Property. Resources available from previous work include drilling for mining purposes on the North Ore Body at the 1100 foot level and deeper drilling several hundred feet below the old workings to the 1500 foot depth. Significant potential is demonstrated in hole 1501-A, drilled in the mid-1960's, which penetrated the mineralized zone at 1,425 feet and intercepted 22 feet of 4.07 oz Ag/t, 5.75% lead and 5.37% zinc (note: true width is unknown). There is also potential for resources to exist at shallower depths below and adjacent to the South Ore Body. All of this suggests potential to identify mineral resources more significant than previously mined.

Clayton Silver Project Potential

PLANS & OBJECTIVES

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Additional Exploration Plans

- Geophysics (IP and SP) to identify additional mineralization.
- Initial shallow diamond drilling program to test targets in vicinity of South Ore Body
- Further drilling to test for new veins parallel to existing mine workings
- Conduct further drilling programs on Clayton property with the objective of determining total resource potential to support a Preliminary Economic Assessment
- Leverage drilling results to test for source of mineralization with potential of discovering a deeper world class deposit.

Long Term Objectives

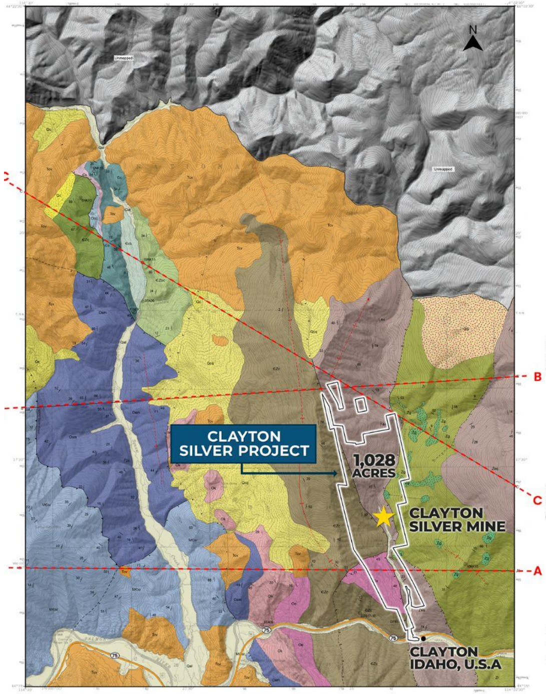
- Reactivate mining operations at the Clayton Silver Mine
- Refurbish/rebuild the historic underground mine workings
- Build a modern, efficient custom mill.
- Investigate other potentially economic mining opportunities in the vicinity

Clayton Geologic Maps

REPLACEMENT DEPOSIT IN CARBONATE ROCKS

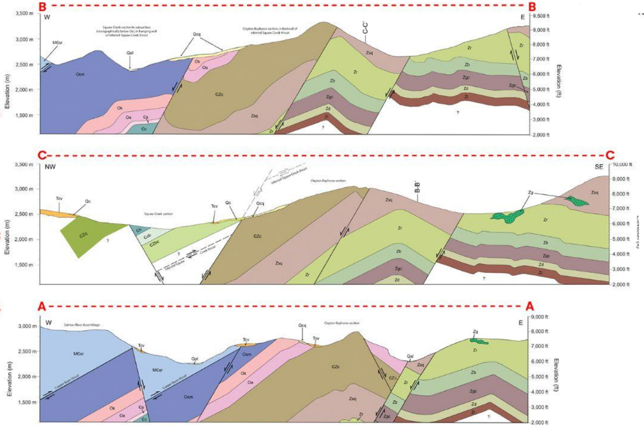
Geologic Map & Property Boundary of the Clayton Silver Project

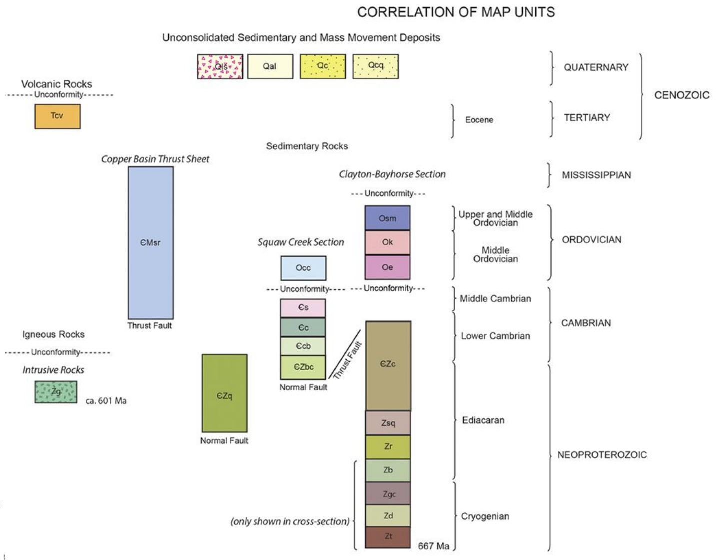
Nicholas J. Krohe, Daniel T. Brennan, Paul K. Link, David M. Pearson, and L. Trent Armstrong
Idaho State University, Department of Geosciences
2020 (modified from Plate 1 in Krohe, 2016, ISU M.S. Thesis)



The Clayton Silver Mine is an example of a replacement deposit in carbonate rocks

Main rock types in the immediate vicinity of the Clayton Silver Mine consist of Paleozoic age (Cambrian-Ordovician) sedimentary rocks including the Kinnikinic Quartzite, Ella Dolomite and the Clayton Mine Quartzite.





Clayton Geologic Map

REPLACEMENT DEPOSIT IN CARBONATE ROCKS

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Qal — **Alluvium (Quaternary)**—Unconsolidated clay- to gravel-sized particles within modern drainages. Angularity of the grains varies and composition is dependent upon the bedrock of the drainage. Unit thickness varies.

Qc — **Colluvium (Quaternary)**—Locally sourced, poorly sorted, silt- to boulder-sized deposits of various compositions. Unit thickness varies.

Qcq — **Colluvium composed of quartzite (Quaternary)**—Quartzite-bearing colluvium. Grain size ranges from clay to boulder and clast composition is entirely quartzite. This unit underlies a large portion of the central map area. Unit thickness varies.

Qls — **Landslide (Quaternary)**—Landslide or slumped material ranging from silt- to boulder-sized material. Contains predominantly boulders of quartzite. Unit thickness varies.

Tcv — **Challis Volcanic Group, undifferentiated (Eocene)**—Volcanic flows and tuffs, rusty orange to dark brown or dark gray on weathered surface, tan to gray on fresh surface. Fine- to medium-grained groundmass; 1-10% phenocrysts (often eroded out), phenocrysts <1mm in length. Unit contains plagioclase and pyroxene, and forms ridges; large granitic boulder was found in a lava flow just east of lower Squaw Creek.

Zg — **Ramshorn gabbro (Neoproterozoic)**—Pyroxene gabbro, dark gray on weathered surface, dark green on fresh surface; fine to medium-grained groundmass, phenocrysts ~1 mm in length. Phenocrysts predominately consist of plagioclase and clinopyroxene. Intrusion occurs predominately in sills with minor dikes. Unit only intrudes the Zr within the map area. U-Pb age of baddeleyite from a similar intrusion within the Bayhorse Lake quadrangle indicates a 601 ± 27 Ma crystallization age (Brennan and others, 2020).

MЄsr — **Salmon River assemblage (Mississippian-Cambrian?)**—Argillite, purplish-black to dark-gray to tan-gray on weathered surface. Grainsize is clay, silt, with fine-grained sand that is well rounded and well sorted. Bedding is laminated to thin, and anastomosed in some regions; some small-scale cross-bedding is present locally. Unit weathers platy and forms slopes. The MЄsr is in fault contact above the underlying Osm via the Copper Basin thrust. The upper contact is not exposed. The unit thickness is unknown, but is at least 1000 m.

Osm — **Saturday Mountain Formation (Upper and Middle Ordovician)**—Dolomite, dark-gray to purplish-gray to tannish-gray on weathered surface, light purplish-gray on fresh surface. Unit is fine crystalline, well sorted, with thin to massive bedding; non-effervescent to slightly effervescent when scratched. Interbedded chert layers and shales are present in some sections; unit is highly fractured with quartz and calcite vein fill. Unit weathers blocky and can spark upon hammer strike. The unit lies conformably above the Ok. The MЄsr is structurally above the Osm. The Osm unit is ~915 m thick. Black shale at the base of the unit in sec. 22, T. 11 N., R. 17 E., yielded probable late Middle Ordovician fauna (Hobbs and Hays, 1990).

Ok — **Kinnikinic Quartzite (Middle Ordovician)**—Quartz arenite (quartzite); weathered surface is dark grayish to tan, fresh surface is light-gray. Unit is thin- to medium-bedded. Grains are fine sand, vitreous; grains are well sorted and well rounded. Unit weathers blocky. The Ok lies in gradational stratigraphic contact with the Osm above, and the Oe below. The unit is ~230 m thick.

Oe — **Ella Dolomite (Middle Ordovician)**—Sandy dolomite to dolomite, dark-brown to brownish-tan on weathered surface, gray on fresh surface. Grain-size is silt to fine sand; thick to medium bedding, weathers blocky. The Oe lies disconformably over the Oc and conformably with a gradational contact below the Ok. Brachiopods and conodonts from the base of the section yield an early Middle Ordovician age (Hobbs and Hays, 1990). The unit is ~215 m thick.

Occ — **Upper carbonate of Cash Creek (Lower Ordovician?)**—Dolomite, dark reddish-gray to gray on weathered surface, dark-gray on fresh surface. Unit is fine-grained, with some sandy layers; well-sorted, medium to thickly-bedded. Sandy layers of the unit are 100% quartz. The unit is poorly exposed in the area west of Squaw Creek. The lower contact with the Єs is an unconformity and the upper contact is fault-bounded or not exposed. A small collection of conodont fossils from the Cash Creek section yielded an Ordovician age (*Cordylodus* sp. and *Drepanodus suberectus*) (Hobbs and Hays, 1990). The unit is ~215 m thick.

Єs — **Shale (middle Cambrian)**—Shale to slate, dark-tan to red on weathered surface, gray to purplish-gray on fresh surface. Unit is thin-bedded to laminated, weathers platy, and forms slopes. A sharp contact is present with the underlying Єc. The unit lies under an erosional disconformity with the overlying Occ and is poorly exposed in the area west of Squaw Creek. An early Middle Cambrian age has been assigned to the shale on the basis of distinctive fossil evidence (*Nisusia* sp., *Pagetia* sp., *Spencia* sp., *Gogia* sp., undetermined corynexochoid trilobites (cranidia only) and ptychoparioid trilobites of early Middle Cambrian aspect) (Hobbs and Hays, 1990). The unit is ~ 61 m thick.

Єc — **Cash Creek Quartzite (middle Cambrian)**—Quartzite, gray to light-gray on weathered surface, light-gray to off-white on fresh surface. Unit is fine to coarse grained with pebbly layers and lenses (Hobbs and Hays, 1990); grains are subrounded and moderately to poorly sorted. All sand is quartz, there is no feldspar. Unit is medium to thick-bedded, has blocky weathering and is a cliff former. Unit has sharp contacts with the overlying Єs and underlying Єcb. The unit is ~396 m thick.

Єcb — **Lower carbonate of Squaw Creek (middle to early Cambrian)**—Carbonaceous siltite, dark-gray to light-gray on weathered surface, dark purplish-gray to light-gray to turquoise on fresh surface. Unit is fine to very fine grained and well sorted. Unit contains mainly quartz sand with some micaceous and calcareous layers. Unit is strikingly laminated to thinly bedded, weathers fissile to flaggy, and has an oily sheen. Unit has undergone phyllite-grade metamorphism and forms slopes. Both upper and lower contacts are sharp. The unit is ~175 m thick.

ЄZbc — **Quartzite of Boundary Creek (early Cambrian to Neoproterozoic)**—Quartzite, tan to light-gray on weathered surface, light-gray to off-white on fresh surface. Unit contains fine to medium sand, with pebble layers near base. Sand is subrounded, moderately to well sorted and is all quartz. Thick to thin bedding, with anastomosing bedding present in some thinly bedded layers. Unit weathers blocky and forms cliffs. A sharp contact is present with the overlying Occ and the basal contact is a fault or covered by Eocene Challis Volcanic Group. The unit is ~91 m thick.

ЄZq — **Quartzite west of Squaw Creek (Neoproterozoic?)**—Quartzite, dark weathered surface, gray to off-white on fresh surface. Unit is fine to coarse grained, moderately sorted, with subangular to subrounded grains, predominately quartz. Unit is medium to thick bedded,weathers blocky and forms cliffs. The contacts of the unit are fault-bounded or covered by Eocene Challis Volcanic Group, thus the thickness is undetermined

ЄZc — **Clayton Mine Quartzite (middle Cambrian? to Neoproterozoic)**—Quartzite; weathered surface is pink to dark-gray to brownish-tan, fresh surface is dark grayish-tan to off-white. Unit is coarse to medium grained, with local vein quartz pebbles and silty layers. Unit is poorly sorted; grains are rounded to subrounded. Unit mainly contains quartz, with some altered feldspar. Contains planar and trough cross-beds, weathers blocky and is a cliff former. The lower contact of the Oc is gradational with the Osq and the upper contact with the Oe is a sharp disconformity. The unit is ~975 m thick.

Zsq — **Interbedded siltstone and quartzite (Neoproterozoic)**— Quartzite; pinkish-gray on weathered surface, pinkish-white on fresh surface. Unit is predominately fine grained but can range from fine to coarse grained with local vein quartz pebble layers. Unit is moderately sorted, grains are sub-rounded; bedding is m-thick with sharp contacts between beds. Some ripple marks are present. Unit weathers to a blocky cliff former. Thickness ranges from 215-610 m.

Siltstone: Weathered surface is reddish-brown, fresh surface light-brown; silt to very-fine sand particles, sharp contacts, weathers platy, thin bedded to laminated.

Dolomite: Dark-brown weathered, gray-brown on fresh surface, fine to medium grained, some sandy layers, sharp contacts, weathers blocky.

Zr — **Ramshorn Slate (Neoproterozoic)**—Slate, brownish-green on weathered surface, light brownish-green on fresh surface. Unit contains predominately silt and clay sized particles; some fine- to medium-sand interbeds. Unit is laminated to thin-bedded, weathers platy; typically strongly cleaved near intrusions and is a slope former. Gabbro (Zg) only intrudes Ramshorn Slate within the field area. Unit is of Neoproterozoic (Ediacaran) age (Brennan and others, 2020). The basal contact is a sharp erosional disconformity with the underlying Bayhorse Dolomite; upper contact with the Osq is gradational. The unit is ~610 m thick.

Zb — **Bayhorse Dolomite (Neoproterozoic)**—Gray to tan/orange, primarily dolo-micritic mudstone. Locally contains chert nodules, dark-gray silicified chert lithic (pisolite?) grainstone beds, and rare fine-grained sandy laminations that infrequently show cross-stratification. Overlies Garden Creek Phyllite in apparent ~10 m gradational contact. Approximately 375 m thick.

Zgc — **Garden Creek Phyllite (Neoproterozoic)**—Dark-gray to nearly black, slightly calcareous phyllite. Overlies in apparent conformity the basal dolomite of Bayhorse Creek. Approximately 500 m thick.

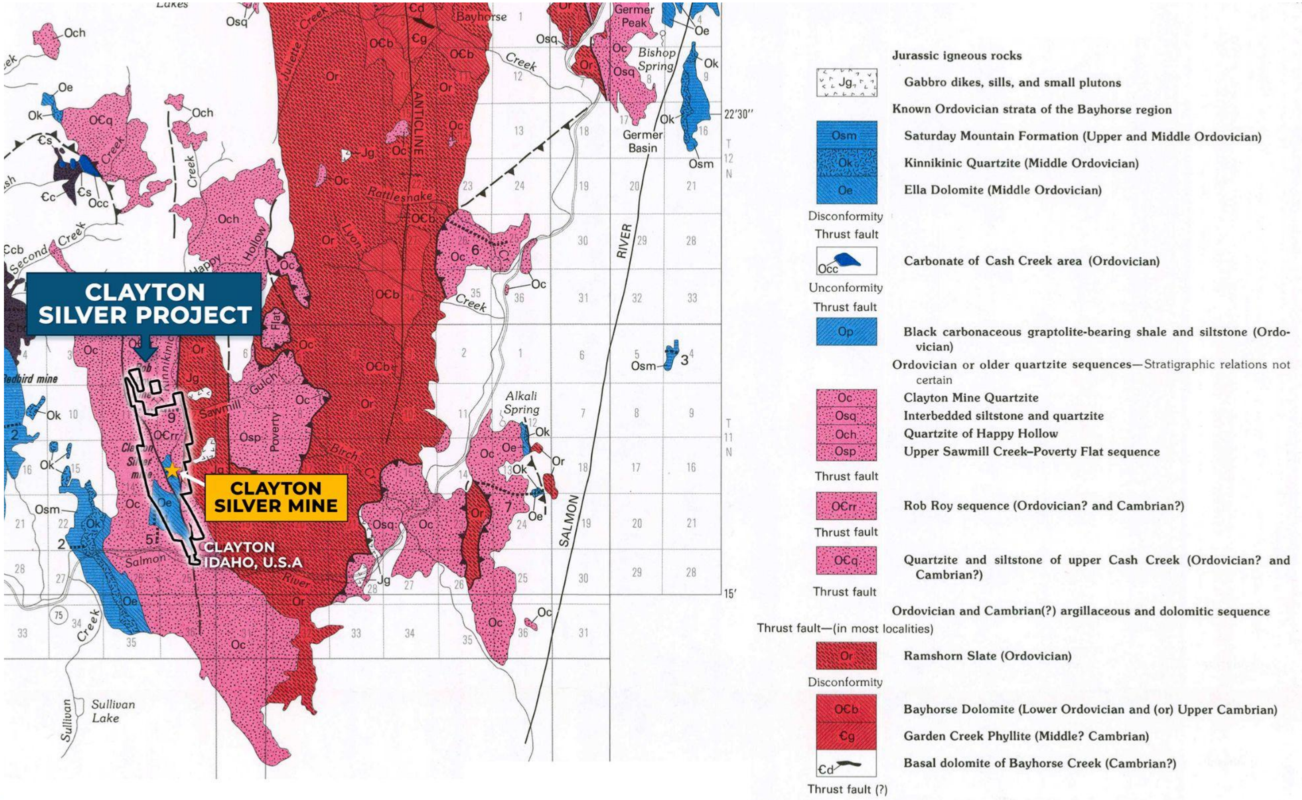
Zd — **Basal Dolomite of Bayhorse Creek (Neoproterozoic)**—Light- to medium-gray, weathers grayish-orange to brown, thin to medium tabular bedded, sandy dolomicritic mudstone. Lower contact is in apparent depositional conformity above the tuff of Daugherty Gulch. Approximately 50 m thick within the Daugherty drill hole (Jacob, 1990).

Zt — **Tuff of Daugherty Gulch (Neoproterozoic)**—Volcanic lithic tuff showing lower-greenschist-facies metamorphism. Contains ~50% clasts of rhyolite, lesser quartz and metasandstone (< 25 cm) in fine grained matrix. Age is 664 ± 7 Ma (SHRIMP: Lund and others, 2010), 668 ± 0.8 (CA-TIMS: Isakson, 2017). Shown only in cross-section.

Clayton Geologic Maps

ROCK TYPES AT CLAYTON

Main rock types in the immediate vicinity of the Clayton Silver Mine consist of Paleozoic age (Cambrian-Ordovician) sedimentary rocks including the Kinnikinic Quartzite, Ella Dolomite and the Clayton Mine Quartzite. The Ella Dolomite is the host rock for the mineralization at the Clayton Silver Mine and the adjacent Rob Roy property to the north of the Clayton Silver Mine. Rocks of the Cretaceous Idaho batholith are exposed to the west and the youngest rocks that cover the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and the Idaho batholith are Eocene Challis volcanic rocks which are poorly exposed in the ridges to the west of the mine. The Paleozoic rocks are deformed into a northwest trending asymmetric anticline (the "Clayton Anticline"). Ore deposits appear to be restricted to the east flank of this fold and are associated with shear zones that parallel bedding in the Ella Dolomite. Regional thrust faults, high angle normal and reverse longitudinal faults, and transverse strike slip faults have been identified in the region. The latter faults cut the formations and the anticline.

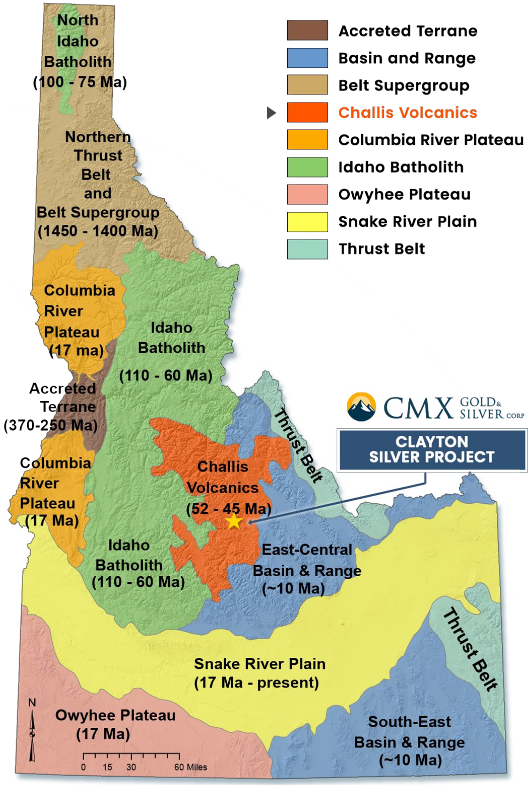


The Challis Volcanics Zone

CHALLIS MAGMATIC SYSTEM

The Challis Volcanics Zone in Idaho is a geologically significant region characterized by a diverse range of volcanic rocks and associated mineral deposits. This volcanic zone is part of the larger Challis Magmatic System, which spans across central Idaho. The Challis Volcanics Zone primarily consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks formed during the Eocene epoch, approximately 50 million years ago. The region exhibits a complex geological history, featuring lava flows, ash deposits, and volcaniclastic rocks.

One notable area within the Challis Volcanics Zone is Clayton, Idaho, which is known for its rich mineral resources. The region hosts abundant potentially economic minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and and molybdenum. Gold and silver, in particular, have been mined for centuries, contributing to both historical and contemporary mining operations. The Challis Volcanics Zone serves as a valuable geological resource, providing economic opportunities and contributing to the broader mineral supply chain.



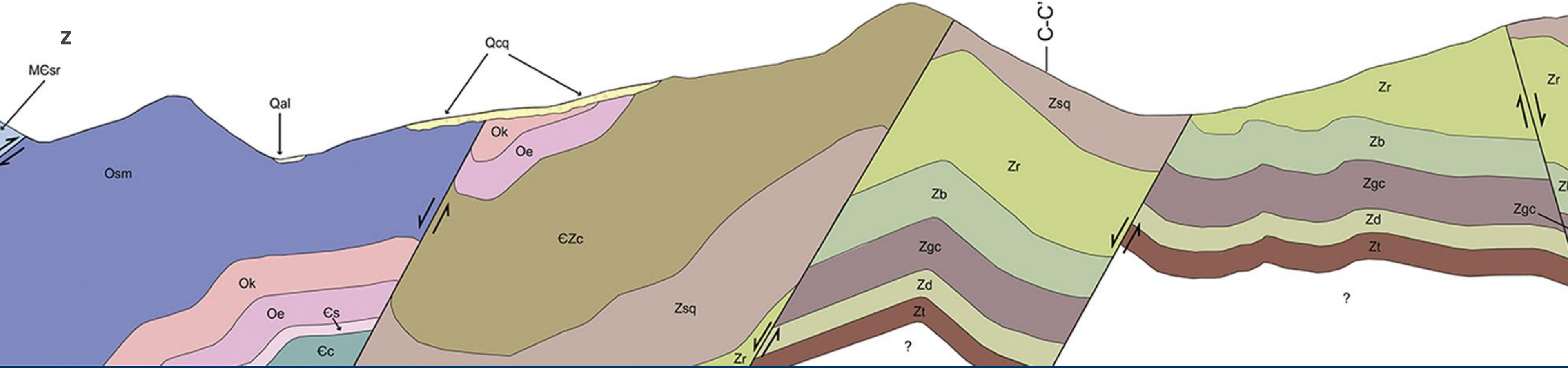
Deposit Types

CLAYTON SILVER MINE

Economic minerals mined in the Bayhorse Mining District occur in mineralized shear zones or as replacement lenses in calcareous rocks. The host rocks from most of the mines in the district are the Ramshorn Slate and the Bayhorse Dolomite. Some of the deposits are associated with granitic intrusive rocks.

Sulfides, such as galena, sphalerite, pyrite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite are found in the deposits. Both the galena and tetrahedrite are argentiferous. Fluorspar deposits have also been exploited in some of the mines.

At the Clayton Silver Mine, Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag mineralization occurs in replacement and open space filling deposits, which show both structural and stratigraphic controls. The tabular mineralized zones are associated with shear zones that are parallel to the bedding of a quartz-rich horizon within the Ella Dolomite. Folding and faulting have altered the original nature of the mineralization. The mineralized shoots are characterized by galena, pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, and arsenopyrite, which are developed in a siderite gangue. During the 50 or so years of operations, several mineralized areas have been developed within the Clayton Silver Mine.



CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Our Approach

We are committed to the responsible operation of our business to ensure the highest standards of ethical behaviour, environmental stewardship, health and safety, while sharing the benefits of mining with our communities. We value the economic contribution generated within the local community, thereby enriching the well-being of its residents.

Our Environmental Responsibility

Incorporating principles of stewardship into our approach to respecting the environment in our surroundings.

Our Economic Contribution

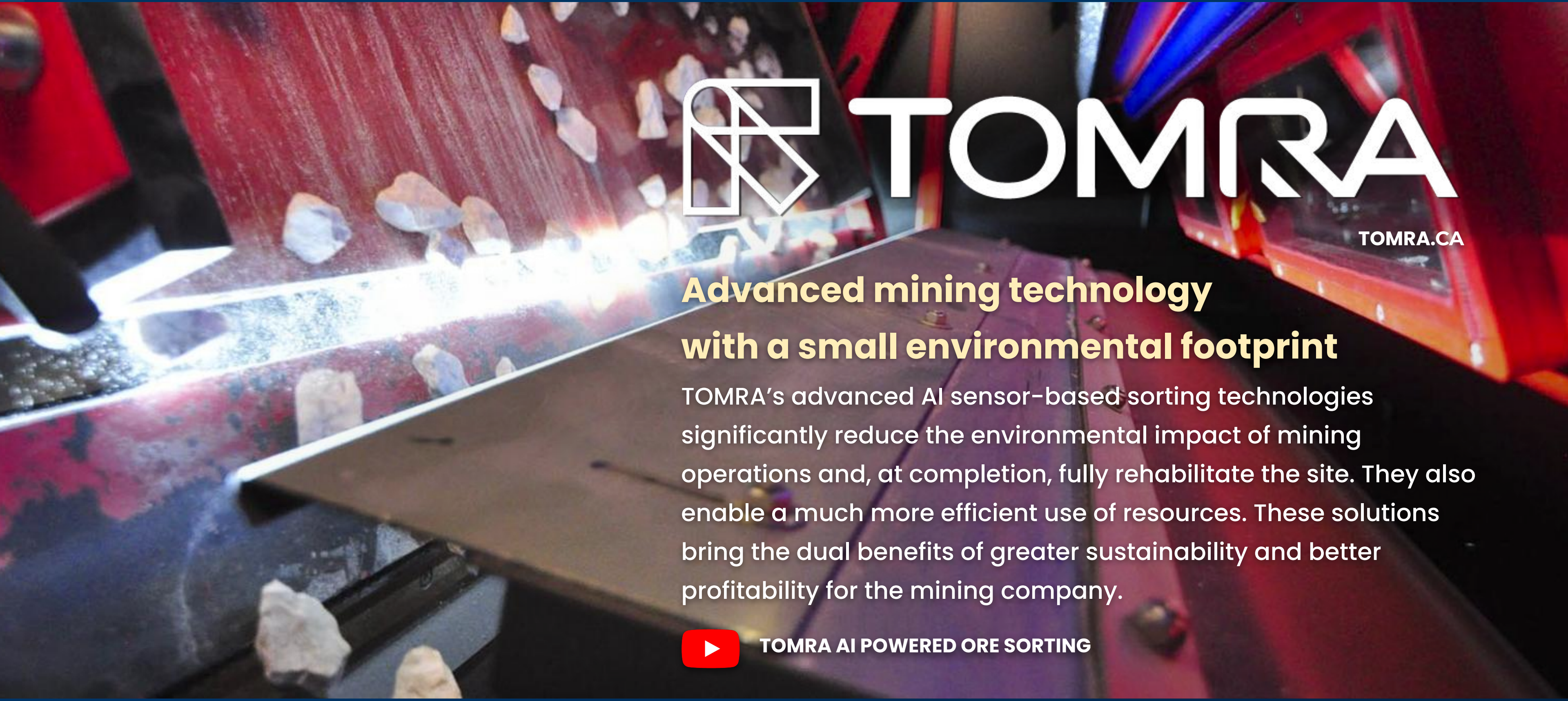
Providing economic value we generate within the local community in Idaho, enhancing the quality of life of its residents.

Our Social Responsibility

We are deeply committed to ensuring that the benefits are shared and that we leave a lasting positive impact on the communities that extends beyond the lifespan of our mining operations.

Responsible Mining

Ethical & Responsible Business



TOMRA

TOMRA.CA

Advanced mining technology with a small environmental footprint

TOMRA’s advanced AI sensor-based sorting technologies significantly reduce the environmental impact of mining operations and, at completion, fully rehabilitate the site. They also enable a much more efficient use of resources. These solutions bring the dual benefits of greater sustainability and better profitability for the mining company.

TOMRA AI POWERED ORE SORTING

Executive Team

MANAGEMENT/KEY PERSONNEL

Jan M. Alston
B.A., LL.B., President & C.E.O.

Mr. Alston was born in Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Alston attended the University of Alberta where he obtained a BA in 1978 and an LLB in 1981. Mr. Alston has been involved in public junior natural resource companies for over 35 years. He practiced law in the 1980's in the areas of business law, oil and gas, securities regulation and corporate finance. Mr. Alston has been a member of the Law Society of Alberta from 1982 to present (inactive list). He led the management team as President, Chief Executive Officer, director and co-founder of Purcell Energy Ltd., an oil and gas exploration and production company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. After sixteen years, Purcell in 2005 sold two-thirds of its oil and gas assets for more than $150 million and spun out Tenergy Ltd. From November 2005 Mr. Alston was Chief Executive Officer and director of Tenergy Ltd., a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed natural gas exploration and production company, until its sale in March 2006 for $92 million. Since 2006, he has been involved in several private businesses in management and as an investor.

Glen R. Alston
B.Comm., Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Alston attended the University of Calgary where he obtained his B. Comm. in 1986. He has greater than 30 years of experience in executive and management roles with public junior mining exploration companies. Mr. Alston has been a senior officer and director of several junior companies, as well as being involved in many different aspects of the business, including stock exchange listings, corporate finance activities, corporate development, project management, and accounting and audit functions. He has extensive experience in facilitating exploration projects for precious metals, diamonds and base metals.

Executive Team

MANAGEMENT/KEY PERSONNEL

James P. O'Sullivan
B.Sc., LL.B., Corporate Secretary

Mr. O'Sullivan is a partner in the Calgary office of Dentons LLP. His current practice focuses on providing corporate and commercial advice to junior issuers, including start-up and growth companies active in the energy, mining, healthcare and technology markets. Mr. O'Sullivan's expertise includes corporate governance, regulatory compliance and continuous disclosure matters. He has extensive experience in financings, mergers and acquisitions and other corporate reorganizations. He also serves as corporate secretary for several Canadian public companies. Mr. O'Sullivan has been a member of the Law Society of Alberta since 2007.

Richard T. Walker,M.Sc. (Geology), P. Geo., Consulting Geologist

Mr. Walker attended the University of Calgary where he obtained his B.Sc. (Geology) in 1986 and his M.Sc. (Geology) in 1989. He is a Professional Geologist registered with **Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.** With over 30 years of practical field experience working with organizations of all sizes from junior to major mining companies, both private and public in Canada, the United States and South America, Mr. Walker's primary role has been management of exploration programs for precious metals (with an emphasis on silver) and base metals. He has successfully completed programs in diverse jurisdictions, including British Columbia, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon Territory, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Montana, Alaska, Brazil, Peru, and Chile. Mr. Walker's broad field experience includes geological, structural and alteration mapping of Proterozoic to Paleozoic sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous lithologies in undeformed to multiply deformed complex environments. His background includes experience with a variety of deposit types including porphyries, sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX), volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS), low tonnage / high grade polymetallic vein and manto mineralization, industrial minerals, gold, silver, base metals, rare to strategic metals and diamonds. Mr. Walker provides consulting services through his firm, Dynamic Exploration Ltd., of which he has been President since 1996. He was the President of the East Kootenay Chamber of Mines (1994-2006) and a Director of the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines (1999-2004).

Executive Team

DIRECTORS

Jan M. Alston B.A.
LL.B., President, C.E.O. & Director

Mr. Alston was born in Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Alston attended the University of Alberta where he obtained a BA in 1978 and an LLB in 1981. Mr. Alston has been involved in public junior natural resource companies for over 35 years. He practiced law in the 1980's in the areas of business law, oil and gas, securities regulation and corporate finance. Mr. Alston has been a member of the Law Society of Alberta from 1982 to present (inactive list). He led the management team as President, Chief Executive Officer, director and co-founder of Purcell Energy Ltd., an oil and gas exploration and production company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. After sixteen years, Purcell in 2005 sold two-thirds of its oil and gas assets for more than $150 million and spun out Tenergy Ltd. From November 2005 Mr. Alston was Chief Executive Officer and director of Tenergy Ltd., a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed natural gas exploration and production company, until its sale in March 2006 for $92 million. Since 2006, he has been involved in several private businesses in management and as an investor.

John A. Niedermaier, Director

Mr. Niedermaier attended the University of Saskatchewan where he obtained a B.Sc. in Engineering in 1963. He is a professional engineer and member of APEGGA. Mr. Niedermaier has more than 50 years of experience in the oil and gas drilling and service industry during which time he founded and was President of Badger Drilling Ltd., Derrick Drilling Ltd. and Petro Well Services Ltd. In the early 1980s he was one of the founders of the Canadian Association of Drilling Engineers (CADE). Mr. Niedermaier also served on the board of the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors and was President in 1986. He co-founded Storm Well Servicing Inc. in 2002, which was sold in 2007. He is presently founder and President of Mi Casa Rentals Inc., an oilfield supply company. Mr. Niedermaier was a director of Purcell Energy Ltd. from 1989 until 2005 and has been on numerous public and private company boards of directors, including RXO Energy Inc. and Technicoil Corp. He is currently a director of Marksmen Energy Inc., a TSX Venture-listed oil and gas company, and three private oil and gas companies.

Executive Team

DIRECTORS

David Clements, Director

Mr. Clements was born in Vancouver, B.C. and moved to Alberta in the early 1950's where he attended Strathcona Composite High School in Edmonton. Mr. Clements obtained his Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree from the University of Alberta in 1976 and a Diploma in Exploration Technology (Minerals) from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in 1969. Mr. Clements is a petroleum geologist with over 40 years of experience in the oil industry. His early experience included Exploration and Operations with Husky Oil, Algas Minerals (Novalta), Geocrude and in the early 1980's he was the Vice-President, Exploration and Land for Canadian Jorex Limited until its sale in 1996. This experience with small oil companies provided direct involvement in all facets of exploration and development. Since then, he co-founded, and was a major shareholder of, several entities, including Storm Service Rigs Inc., Auburn Exploration Ltd., Auburn Energy Ltd., Spirit Energy Ltd., and Spirit Energy Inc. These companies were all funded through private investment and, with the exception of Spirit Energy Inc., were subsequently sold to public entities. Storm Service Rigs Inc. was sold to Technicoil Corporation in 2007, and since that time Mr. Clements has been involved in private investment and consulting through Dack Resources Ltd.

William A. Knight, Director

Mr. Knight is a businessman, entrepreneur and inventor residing in Ashland, Oregon, USA. He has 40 years of experience in numerous business ventures. These include owning and operating a hotel resort, working in multiple facets of mining operations, managing agriculture operations, and in product sales and marketing.

Executive Team

IN MEMORIAM

Bruce Murray
(1957-2024)

Mr. Murray was a director of CMX and predecessor companies for several decades. He is a lifelong close friend and business colleague of Jan Alston, spanning 37 years. Mr. Murray passed away on April 4, 2024 at the age of 66 years. He possessed unique business acumen, as well as being an exceptionally generous person who gave so much of himself to everyone who knew him. His friendship, support and advice will be greatly missed. Mr. Murray was born in Calgary, Alberta. He attended the University of Calgary where he obtained a BComm in 1979. Mr. Murray had a long career in the oil and gas industry. From 1980 to 1987, he was employed by BP Resources Canada (Talisman Energy), and was a co-founder, director and Chief Operating Officer of Purcell Energy Ltd., responsible for managing the exploration and production operations of the company. After Purcell in 2005 spun out Tenergy Ltd., Mr. Murray was President and director of Tenergy Ltd. until its sale in March 2006. Until 2018, he was President and Chairman of Zorzal Incorporated, a Canadian-owned winery in Mendoza, Argentina.

Investor Relations

COMPANY CONTACT

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

Jan Alston
President & C.E.O.
(403) 457-2697
janalston@cmxgoldandsilver.com

Bob d'Artois
Investor Relations
(604) 329-0845
bobdartois@cmxgoldandsilver.com

Media & Podcast Inquiries

For all media and podcast inquiries regarding our silver mining project, we invite you to reach out to our President, Jan Alston, for further information and interviews. Whether you're interested in our latest developments, seeking silver industry insights, or exploring future outlooks in the silver mining industry and silver markets, we are committed to providing timely and comprehensive responses.

Please direct all media and podcast inquiries to:

Jan Alston
President & C.E.O., CMX Gold & Silver Corp.
Email: janalston@cmxgoldandsilver.com
Phone: (403) 457-2697

We appreciate your interest in our company and look forward to collaborating with you to share our story and expertise with your audience.

CMX Gold & Silver Corp.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This presentation includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, the use of net proceeds, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and are based on certain factors and assumptions. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates, uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results and geology, uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, the need for cooperation of government agencies in the development of the Company's mineral projects, the need to obtain additional financing to develop the Company's mineral projects, the possibility of delays in development programs or construction projects, and the uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones for the Company's mineral projects.

The technical and scientific information contained in this presentation has been reviewed by Richard Walker, M.Sc. (Geology), P.Geo., the Company's Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

Additional information can be obtained from the Company's website: www.cmxgoldandsilver.com

Also, the National Instrument 43-101 Clayton Report is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP

CLAYTON SILVER PROJECT

Investor Relations

(604) 329-0845

info@cmxgoldandsilver.com

Stay Connected!

cmxgoldandsilver.com

Canadian Securities Exchange	OTC Markets	Frankfurt Stock Exchange
CSE: **CXC**	OTC: **CXXMF**	FSE: **6GS**