Tinova

Unlocking North America's Tin Potential

Investor Presentation

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation includes certain statements that constitute “forward-looking information or statements” within the meaning of applicable securities law, including, without limitation, Tinova Resources Corp. (“Tinova” or the “Company”)’ plans for its Coal Creek, Ash Mountain and Mt. Hart Projects, other statements relating to the technical, financial and business prospects of the Company, completing additional studies, completing additional exploration activities, advancing the Project, environmental studies, optimizing pilot plants, completing project milestones in 2025 and onwards, expected timelines, and other matters. Except as otherwise specifically stated, Shane K. A. Ghouralal, P.Eng., MBA, is a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and has reviewed and approved the technical information in this presentation.

Forward-looking statements address future events and conditions and are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable, and assumptions of management. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions, or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “expects” or “does not expect,” “is expected,” “anticipates” or “does not anticipate,” “plans,” “estimates” or “intends”, or stating that certain actions, events or results “may,” “could,” “would,” “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved), and variations of such words, and similar expressions are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances, or achievements of Tinova to be materially different from future results, performances, or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which Tinova will operate in the future, including the price of metals, anticipated costs, and the ability to achieve goals that general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner, that financing will be available if and when needed and on reasonable terms, and that third party contractors, equipment and supplies and governmental and other approvals required to conduct the Company’s planned exploration activities will be available on reasonable terms and in a timely manner. While such estimates and assumptions are considered reasonable by the management of Tinova, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, and regulatory uncertainties and risks. Certain data presented herein may be based on historical exploration results, third-party reports, or publicly available sources. While the company believes this information is reliable, it has not been independently verified by a Qualified Person unless otherwise stated. Investors should not rely on such information for investment decisions without conducting their own due diligence.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual events, level of activity, performance or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: (i) risks related to tin and other commodity price fluctuations; (ii) risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of exploration and metallurgical results; (iii) risks related to the inherent uncertainty of exploration and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses; (iv) that resource exploration and development is a speculative business; (v) that Tinova may lose or abandon its property interests or may fail to receive necessary licenses and permits; (vi) that environmental laws and regulations may become more onerous; (vii) risks related to adverse weather events; (viii) that Tinova may not be able to raise additional funds when necessary; (ix) the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations, including risks relating to inaccurate geological, metallurgical and engineering assumptions; (x) exploration and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in exploration and development; (xi) competition; (xii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of geologic reports or studies; (xiii) the uncertainty of profitability based upon the Company’s history of losses; (xiv) risks related to environmental regulation and liability; (xv) risks associated with failure to maintain community acceptance, agreements and permissions (generally referred to as “social license”), including local First Nations; (xvi) risks relating to obtaining and maintaining all necessary government permits, approvals and authorizations relating to the continued exploration and development of the Company’s projects; (xvii) risks related to the outcome of legal actions; (xviii) political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration; (xix) risks related to current global financial conditions; and (xx) other risks and uncertainties related to Tinova’s prospects, properties and business strategy.

Building a Tin Discovery Pipeline in North America

Tinova

Coal Creek Project

Historical resource (1982):
4.93 MT at 0.27% Sn[1]

Sn | Ag

Ash Mountain Project

Channel sampling of **0.50 – 1.0% Sn**[2]

Sn

Mt. Hart Project

Soil sampling of up to **18.7% Sn**[3]

Sn | W | REE | Mo

1. This estimate does not conform to the current CIM definitions or NI 43-101 reporting standards and should not be relied upon as a current mineral resource. A Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource, and Tinova is not treating it as such. Additional work would be required to verify and upgrade the estimate. Technical information contained in the NI 43-101 technical report titled "Report on the Coal Creek Tin-Silver Exploration Target Southcentral Alaska" dated April 14, 2015, with an effective date of April 14, 2015 (the "**Coal Creel Technical Report**"), prepared for Strongbow Exploration Inc. by Alaska Earth Sciences, Inc.

2. Wilson, W. & Groat, L (2015), Fieldnotes-Ash-Mt.-BC-Aug-2015. Unpublished field notes and Dick, L.A. (1980): INVESTIGATION OF THE TIN POTENTIAL OF AN AREA AROUND ASH MOUNTAIN, NORTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, Unpublished Chevron Memo, EMPR Property File #841891 (the "**Ash Mountain Field Notes**"). The QP has not been able to verify the historical exploration data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and test data, and results provided may not be indicative of mineralization on the Property.

3. Technical information contained in the NI 43-101 technical report titled "Report on 2022 and 2023 Surface Exploration, Mount Major Hart Property" dated June 10, 2024, with an effective date of June 10, 2024 (the "**RERR Technical Report**"), prepared for Rare Earth Ridge Resources Corp. by Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2025

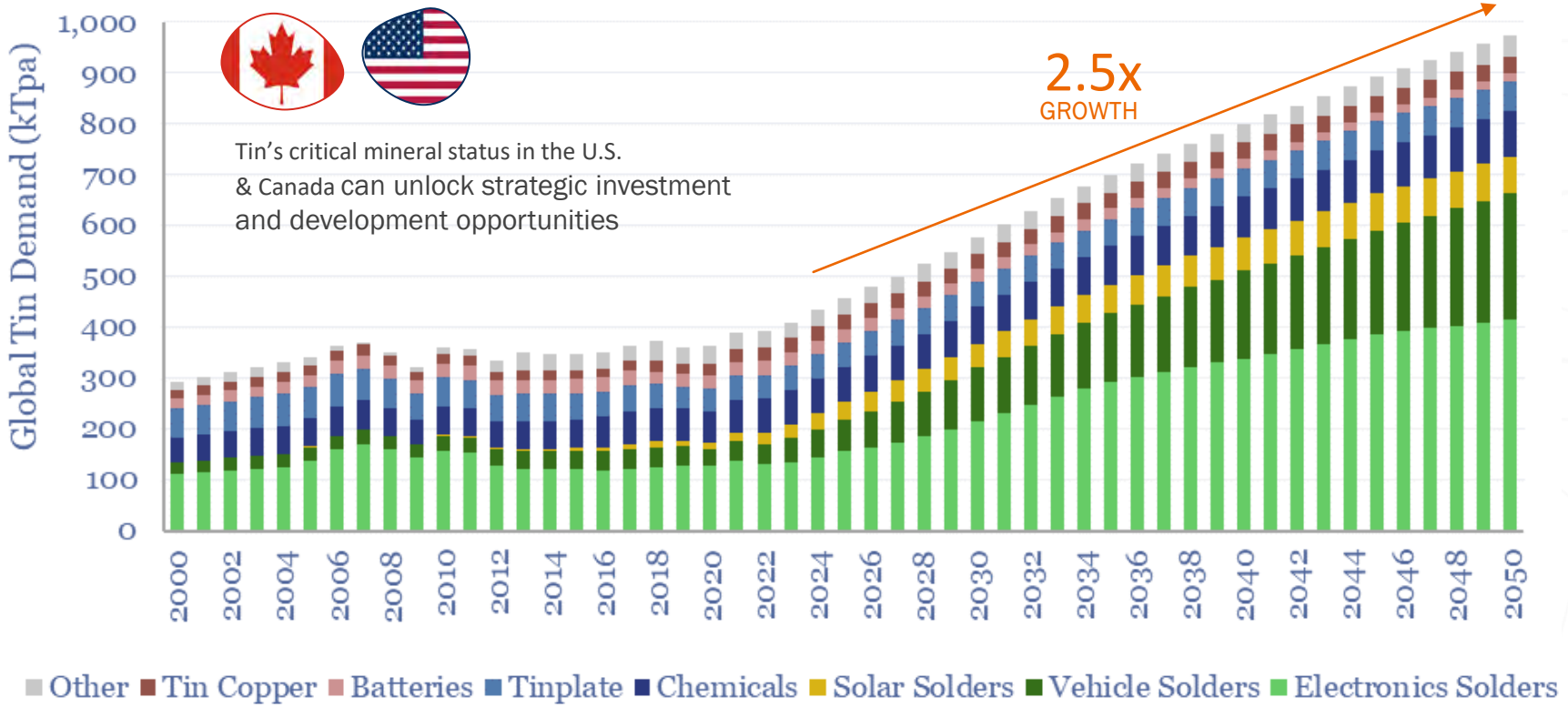
Tinova		% I/O	% Diluted
Current Shareholders	7.6 M	37.2%	28.7%
Directors & Officers	12.6 M	62.8%	48.4%
Basic Shares O/S	**20.2 M**		
Private Placement	*6.0 M*		*22.9%*
Fully Diluted Shares O/S	**26.2 M**		**100%**

Tinova is seeking to raise up to C$300,000 through a private placement at C$0.05 per share. Proceeds are expected to position the Company to advance additional exploration activities and explore potential acquisitions of other prospective tin projects.

Allocation of funds includes:

- New project acquisitions & staking of new property
- Initial exploration programs
- Drilling bonds
- General working capital (Audit, accounting and legal) & public listing fees

TIN'S CRITICAL DEMAND TRAJECTORY



Tin is <u>indispensable</u> in a data-driven economy, enabling the flow of electrons essential for modern electronics and renewable technology

Tinova

3% **CAGR** through 2029

ELECTRONICS **50%** of tin demand

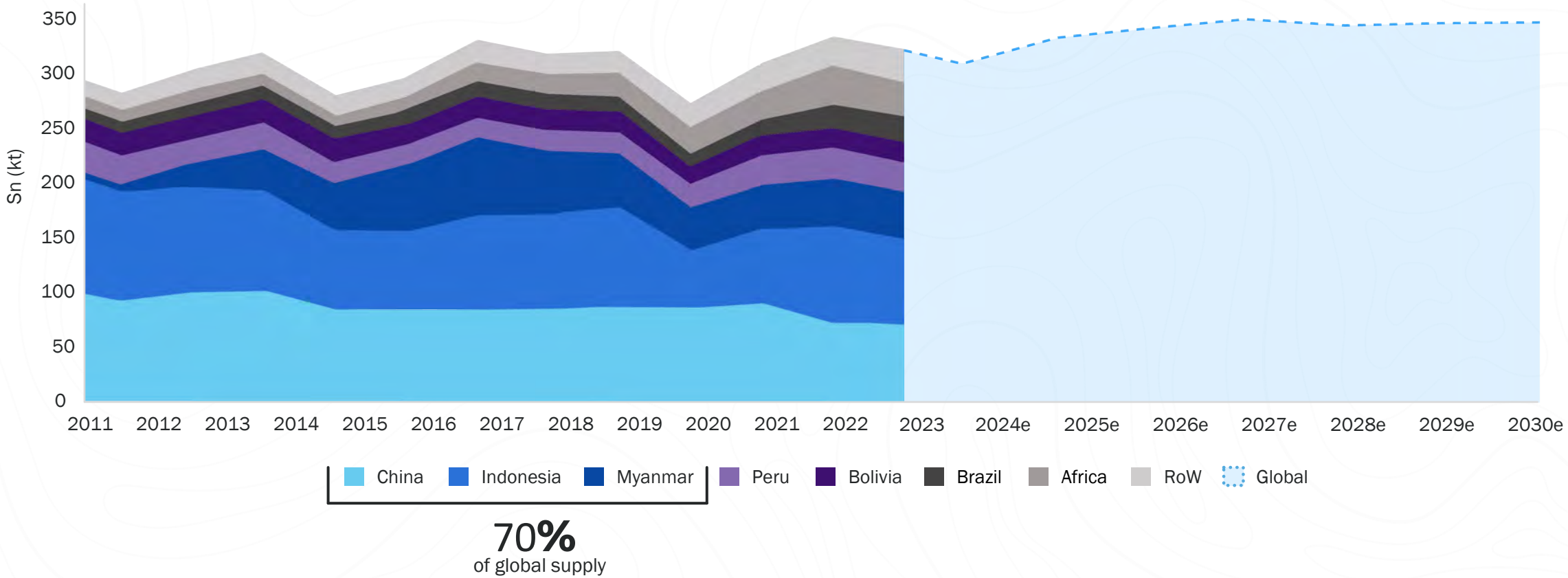
2x **MORE TIN** required in EVs over ICEs

1GW **OF SOLAR** = 8 tonnes of TIN

Source: Thunder Said Energy (2023), ITA (2024)

SUPPLY CONSTRAINED WITH LIMITED GROWTH

- Lack of North American Tin Supply: There are no large-scale tin operations in North America leading to a complete reliance on imports
- Insufficient New Projects: The ITA forecasts that only 11 new tin projects and one expansion are likely to be commissioned by 2030, potentially adding just 35,000 Mt to the market
- Global Supply Challenges: Myanmar's Man Maw mine (~7% of global tin supply) remains suspended despite announced restart plans, while Alphamin's Bisie mine in the DRC (~7% of global tin supply) has ceased operations, further tightening global supply

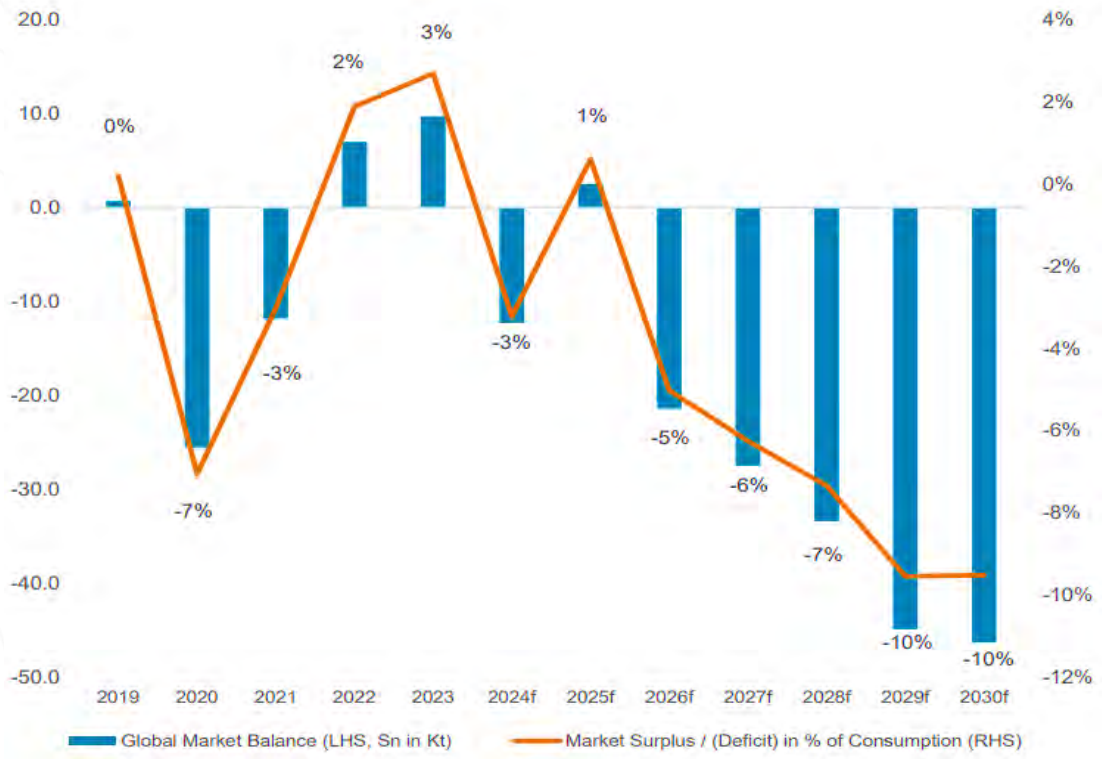


Source: ITA (2022), with updated data by ITA in May 2024

STRONG DEMAND GROWTH & LONG-TERM DEFICITS SUPPORT PRICE OUTLOOK

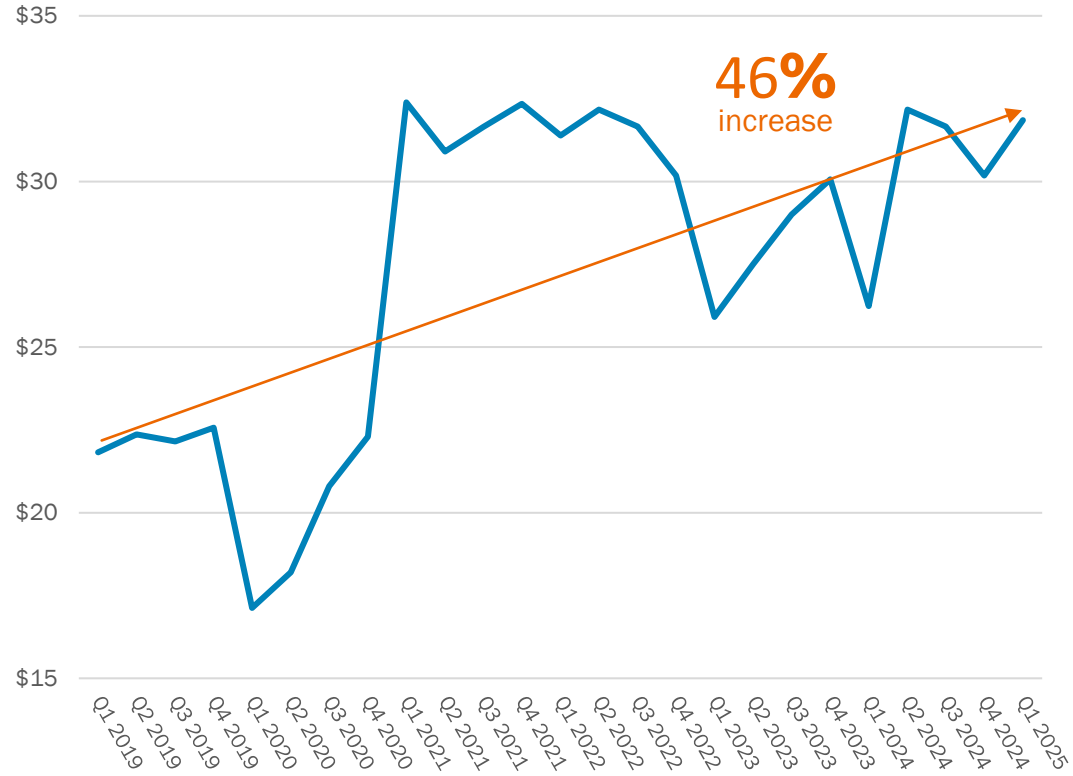
Tinova

Global Tin Market Balance



Global Tin Price

000's / USD



Source: ITA (2022), USGS, FRED

TIN-FOCUSED, CRITICAL METALS UPSIDE

Targeting North America's Untapped Tin Potential

- Scalable tin opportunities: 42 claims | 15,424 ha in prospective mineral regions
- Flagship U.S. Coal Creek Project *historical resource* **4.93 MT at 0.27% Sn**[1]
- Mt. Hart sampling: 18.7% Sn[2] & Ash Mountain channel samples: up to 1.0% Sn over 4.0 m[3]

Critical Mineral Exposure

- Tin remains essential for electronics, semiconductors, solar tech, and EV systems
- Critical metals exposure includes **Ag** (Coal Creek), **W**, **REEs**, & **Mo** (Mt. Hart)
- North America remains heavily import-reliant for most of these critical minerals

Tier-1 Jurisdictions

- Mining-friendly regions in Alaska and British Columbia
- Road, port, and power access support efficient exploration and future development

The Right Team

- Mgmt. & advisors with proven discovery, capital markets, and development track records
- Focused on systematic exploration to maximize discovery potential

1. See Coal Creek Technical Report. 2. See Ash Mountain Field Notes. 3. See the RERR Technical Report.

PROVEN LEADERSHIP IN EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Barry Miller

Interim President and CEO & Director

Entrepreneur and strategist with a deep understanding of public markets gained over a 30-year career that has included participation as a broker, consultant, and financier.

Lee Constable, MEng., RSci

Chief Strategy Officer

Over 30 years of international experience in the materials and technology sectors, with leadership roles in public, private, and venture-backed companies. Lee has held senior and Board-level positions at L1X™ Corp, Critical Minerals Tomorrow, Ionic Rare Earths and MEL Chemicals (now Luxfer MEL Technologies).

Darcy Vis, B.Sc., P.Geo.

VP, Exploration

Mr. Vis is an economic geologist with nearly 20 years of experience in the mineral exploration industry. He is the President and Owner of Tripoint Geological Services Ltd., VP Exploration at Red Pony Exploration Ltd., is a Director at AMEBC, and is a member of the EGBC Natural Resources and Hazards Advisory Group.

Shane K. A. Ghouralal, P.Eng., MBA

Director

Mr. Ghouralal holds 16+ years of Mining and Metals experience holding directing, management, financial and economic assessments and technical engineering roles with high proficiency and a strong background in mining engineering, business and financial modelling, providing robust designs, financial modelling and analytical aptitude to engineering projects.

Dan McComb

Director

Dan has 15 years of experience in the global mining and resources industry, specialising in strategic business development, marketing, project origination and executive search.

Robert Ripplinger

Director

Robert founded Ripplinger Royalties to invest Family Office funds in the Natural Resource sector. Robert is a serial entrepreneur and holds 14 patents, building startups into multi-million-dollar acquisitions by major companies, like Sonoco and large VCs, like Malcom “Kim” Chace III (Berkshire Hathaway Board Member at the time.)

Dr. Deepak Malholtra, Ph.D.

Director

Mr. Malhotra is a globally recognized mineral processing expert with 40+ years of experience, four patents, and extensive work commercializing plants and auditing mining operations worldwide. He holds a Ph.D, in Mineral Economics and a M.S. in Metallurgical Engineering.

LEVERAGING ADVISORY EXPERTISE:
TOP-TIER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERTISE SUPPORTING PROJCET EXECUTION

Dr. Lee Groat, Ph. D.

Advisor

Dr. Groat is a Professor at the University of British Columbia and Director of UBC's Integrated Sciences Program. A Fellow and Past-President of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, he has received numerous honours including the Leonard G. Berry Medal and the Killam Prize for Excellence in Teaching, and in 2009 the mineral *groatite* was named in his honour. He currently serves as an Independent Director of Strategic Metals Ltd. (TSXV: SMD) and Terra CO2 Technologies Ltd., and is Principal of Kingston Geosciences Ltd. He holds a B.Sc. (Honours, Geology) from Queen's University and a Ph.D. from the University of Manitoba.

Jody Dahrouge, P. Geo

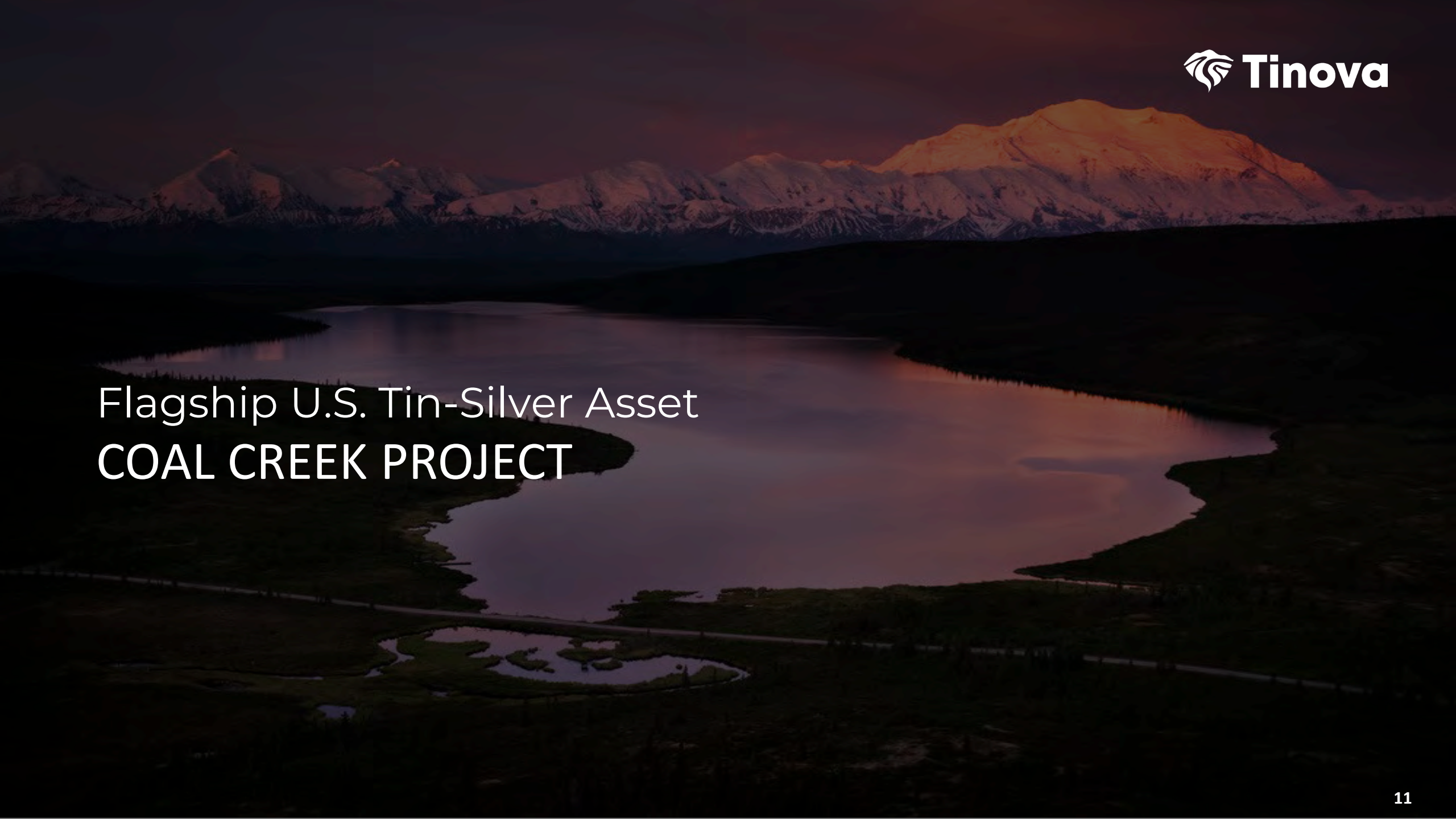
Advisor

Mr. Dahrouge is a professional geologist with over 25 years of experience in Canada and internationally, and has a successful background in base metals, industrial minerals, rare earth metals and uranium exploration. Since 1998, Mr. Dahrouge has provided consulting services to a broad range of public and private exploration and mining companies. He holds Bachelor of Science degrees in geology and computing science, both from the University of Alberta.

Adrian Van Rythoven, M.S., Ph.D

Advisor

Adrian Van Rythoven is an economic geologist with over 20 years of experience in mineral exploration, petrology, and geochemistry. With a background in both academia and industry, he has conducted research on critical mineral deposits, rare earth elements, and diamond mineralogy. Adrian has contributed to exploration programs across North America, focusing on deposit characterization, geochemical analysis, and target identification.



Flagship U.S. Tin-Silver Asset

COAL CREEK PROJECT

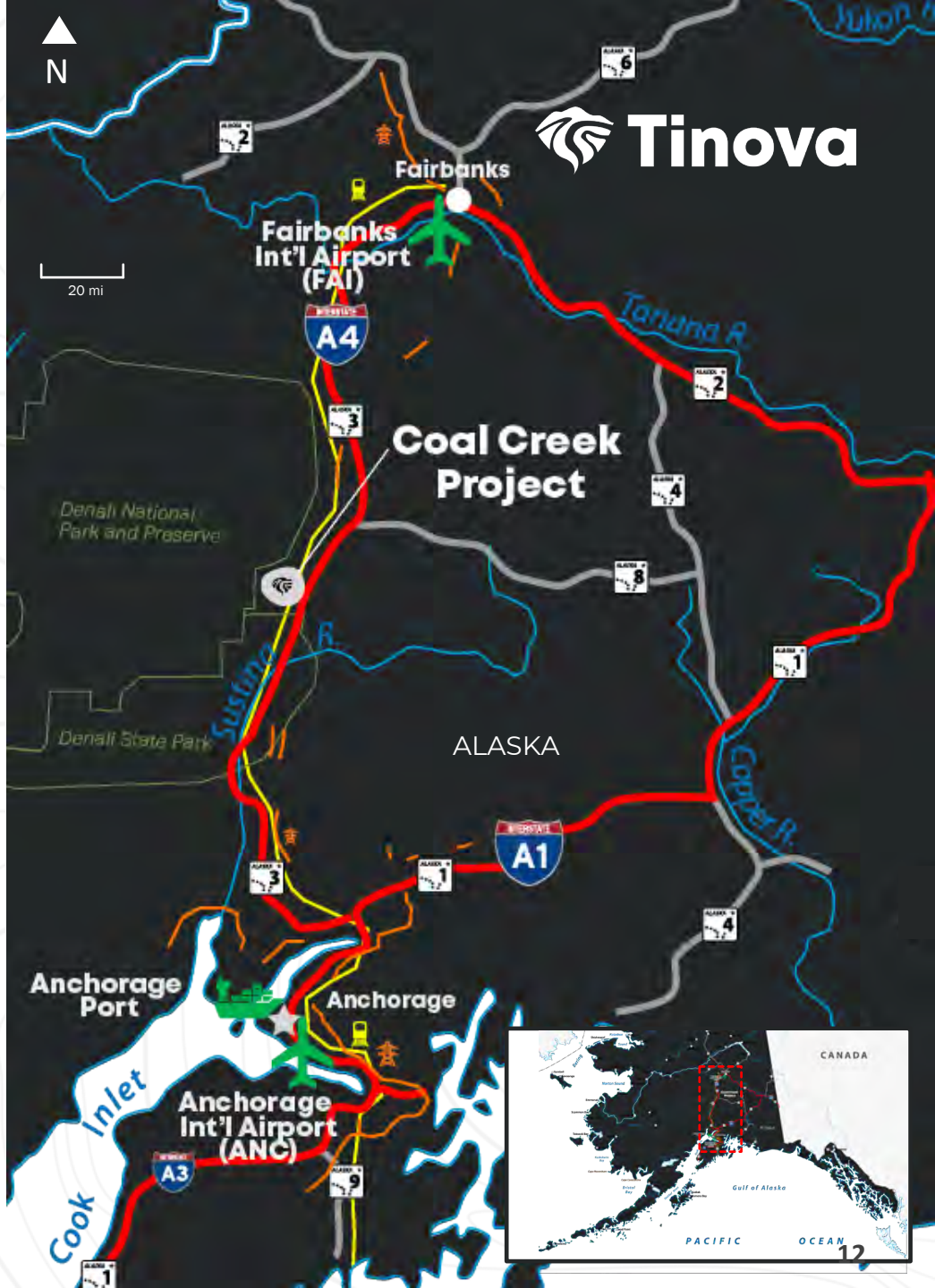
COAL CREEK PROJECT
OVERVIEW

- Proven Tin Geology: Hosted in McKinley sequence granites tied to tin-bearing intrusions
- Encouraging Historical Results: Drilling confirmed broad, near-surface tin zones, underpinning a historical resource of 4.93 Mt at 0.27% Sn[1]
- Positive Metallurgical Testing: Historic test work indicates favourable recoveries from tin mineralization
- Strategic Access Advantage: Main project area lies 11 km from George Parks Highway (I-A4), 175 miles from Anchorage with helicopter and supported logistics
- U.S. Critical Minerals Exposure: Mining-friendly Alaska with strong support for domestic tin supply

PRIMARY MINERAL
Sn
Ag opportunity

STAGE
Early-Stage Exploration

LAND PACKAGE
1.6k ha
25 claims



1. See Coal Creek Technical Report.

COAL CREEK PROJECT
ALASKA'S PREMIER TIN OPPORTUNITY

Strategic U.S. Location

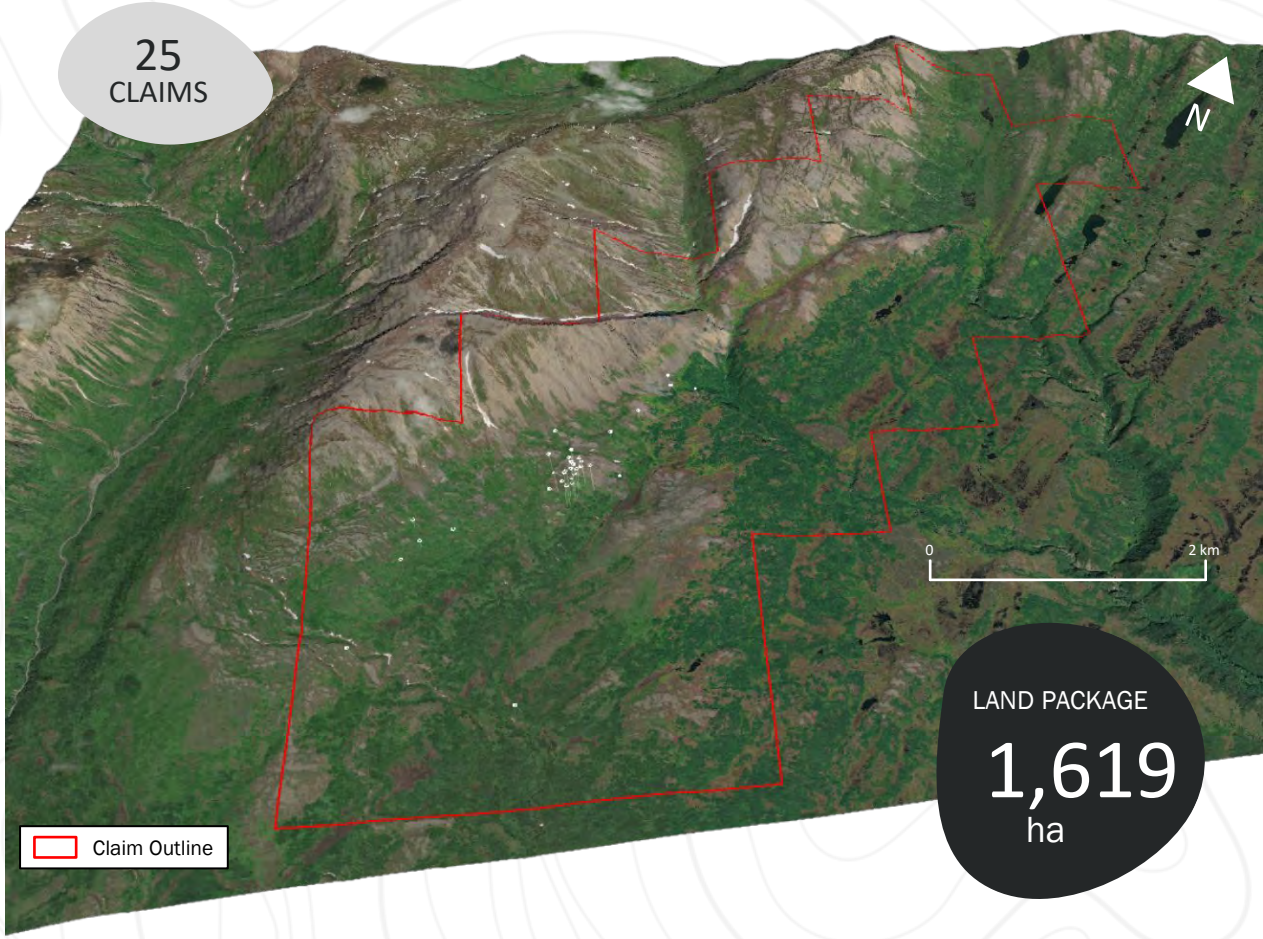
- Part of a tin-enriched area in south-central Alaska
- Coal Creek lies within the Southern Alaska Metallogenic Belt, a region known for cassiterite-rich granites

Compelling Geological Setting

- Underlain by evolved, tin-bearing granitoids of the McKinley Sequence, including the Ruth Pluton
- Regionally metallogenic setting with multiple tin-mineralizing episodes spanning Devonian to Miocene

Coal Creek Exploration Opportunity

- Among the most advanced tin prospects in south-central Alaska
- Limited modern exploration and highly favourable historic geology
- Silver potential also noted in historical sampling



1. See Coal Creek Technical Report.

COAL CREEK PROJECT
PROVEN SYSTEM, UNTAPPED SCALE

Historic Resource & Drilling

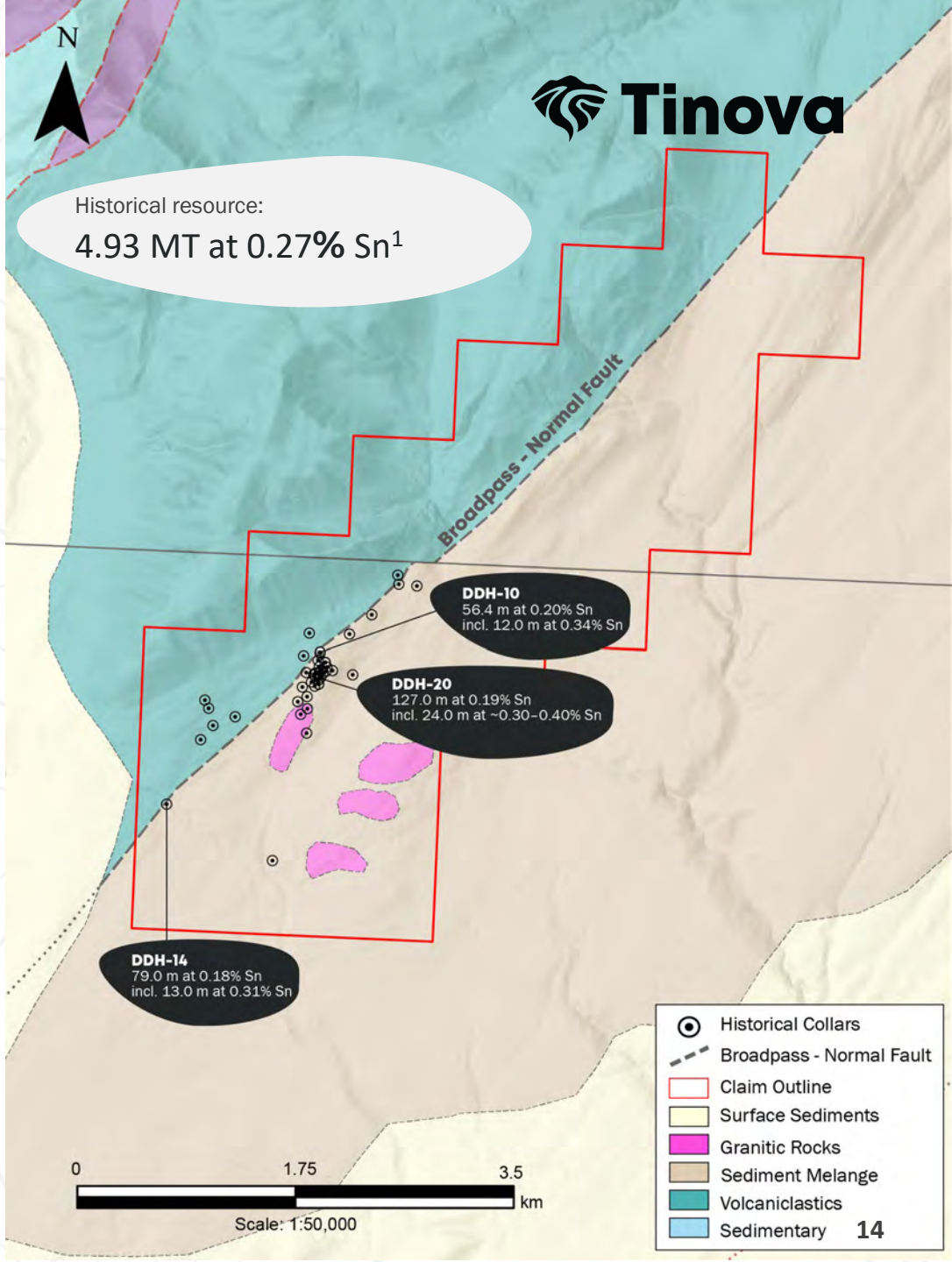
- Historical resource: **4.93 MT at 0.27% Sn**[1]
- 42 holes drilled (~5,200 m) in the 1980s
- Re-sampling (2005) and new drilling (4 holes, 2006) confirmed historical results
- Significant tin target with broad, near-surface mineralization

Past Metallurgical Studies

- Historical bench-scale tests yielded 80–83% Sn recovery[1]
- ~55% Sn concentrate via gravity + flotation[1]
- Silver mineralization noted in association with tin zones

Untested Discovery Potential

- Multiple geochemical anomalies remain untested
- Expansion potential laterally and at depth along fault
- No modern geophysics or follow-up drilling conducted



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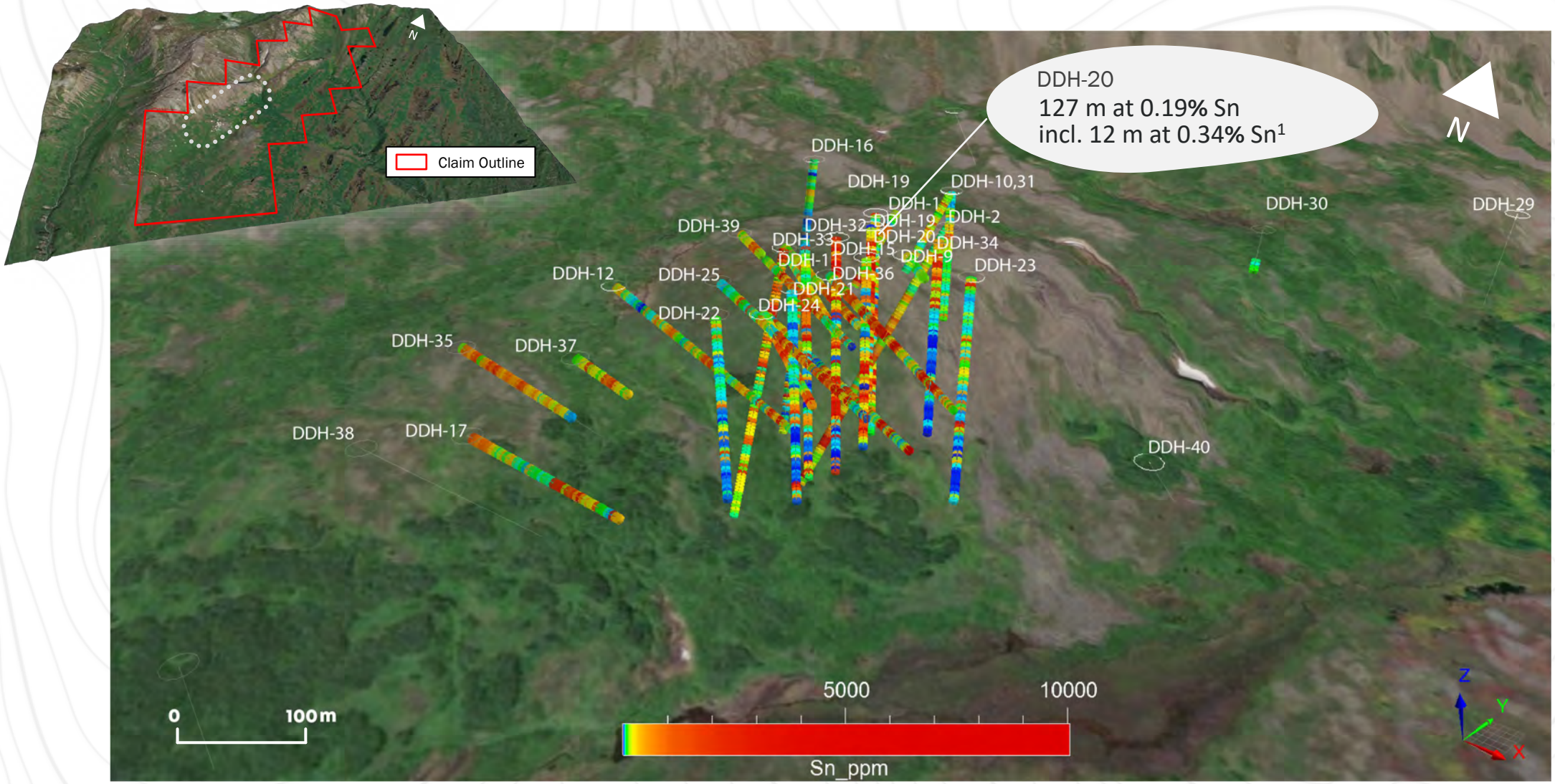
3D VIEW OF HISTORIC TIN MINERALIZATION AT COAL CREEK



1. See Coal Creek Technical Report.

Canadian Critical Mineral Projects

ASH MOUNTAIN & MT. HART

ASH MOUNTAIN & MT. HART
OVERVIEW

- Ideal Geological Setting: Parallel Creek Batholith and Major Hart Pluton, both with mineralization potential
- Significant Land Position with Exploration Upside: Limited historical work with early results indicating tin mineralization potential
- Road & Port Access: Highway 37 access, with shipping options via Skagway and Stewart
- Close to Dease Lake: Supports exploration with nearby workforce and infrastructure

PRIMARY MINERAL

Sn

W, REE & Mo opportunities

STAGE

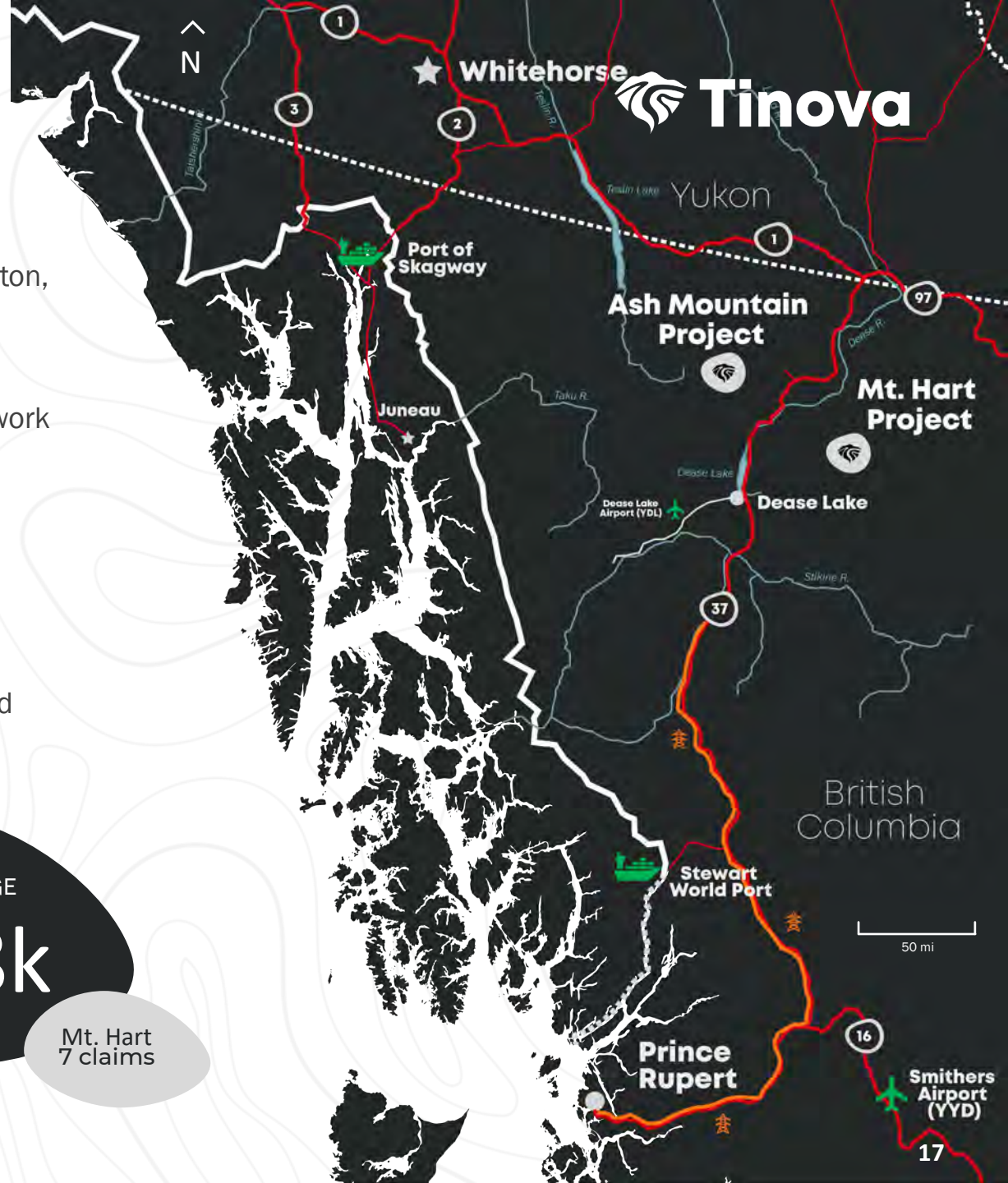
Early-Stage Exploration

LAND PACKAGE

13.8k ha

Ash Mountain 10 claims

Mt. Hart 7 claims



ASH MOUNTAIN & MT. HART
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Location

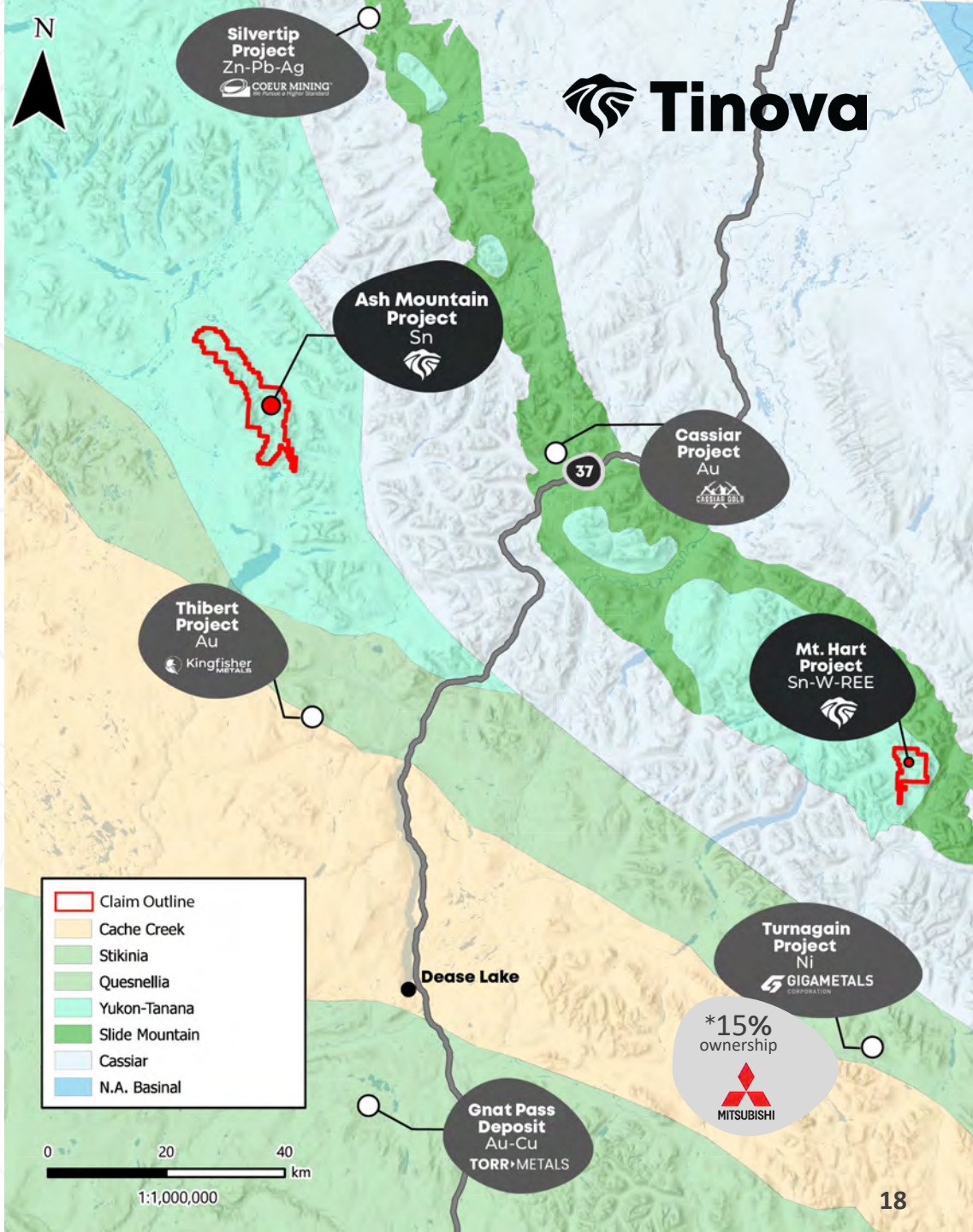
- The Ash Mountain project is located in B.C.'s Parallel Creek Batholith, known for tin skarn, greisen, and carbonate replacement mineralization
- The Mt. Hart project is located in B.C.'s Major Hart Pluton, known for tin greisen potential

Geological Setting

- Both projects lie within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, a well-known metallogenic province hosting multiple mineral deposits
- Ash Mountain and Mt. Hart share geological characteristics with other global economic tin districts

Exploration Opportunity

- Within, and proximal to, granitic intrusions and carbonate units is a key vector for identifying new mineralized zones



MT. HART PROJECT:
ENCOURAGING EARLY SAMPLING

Encouraging Early Sample Results

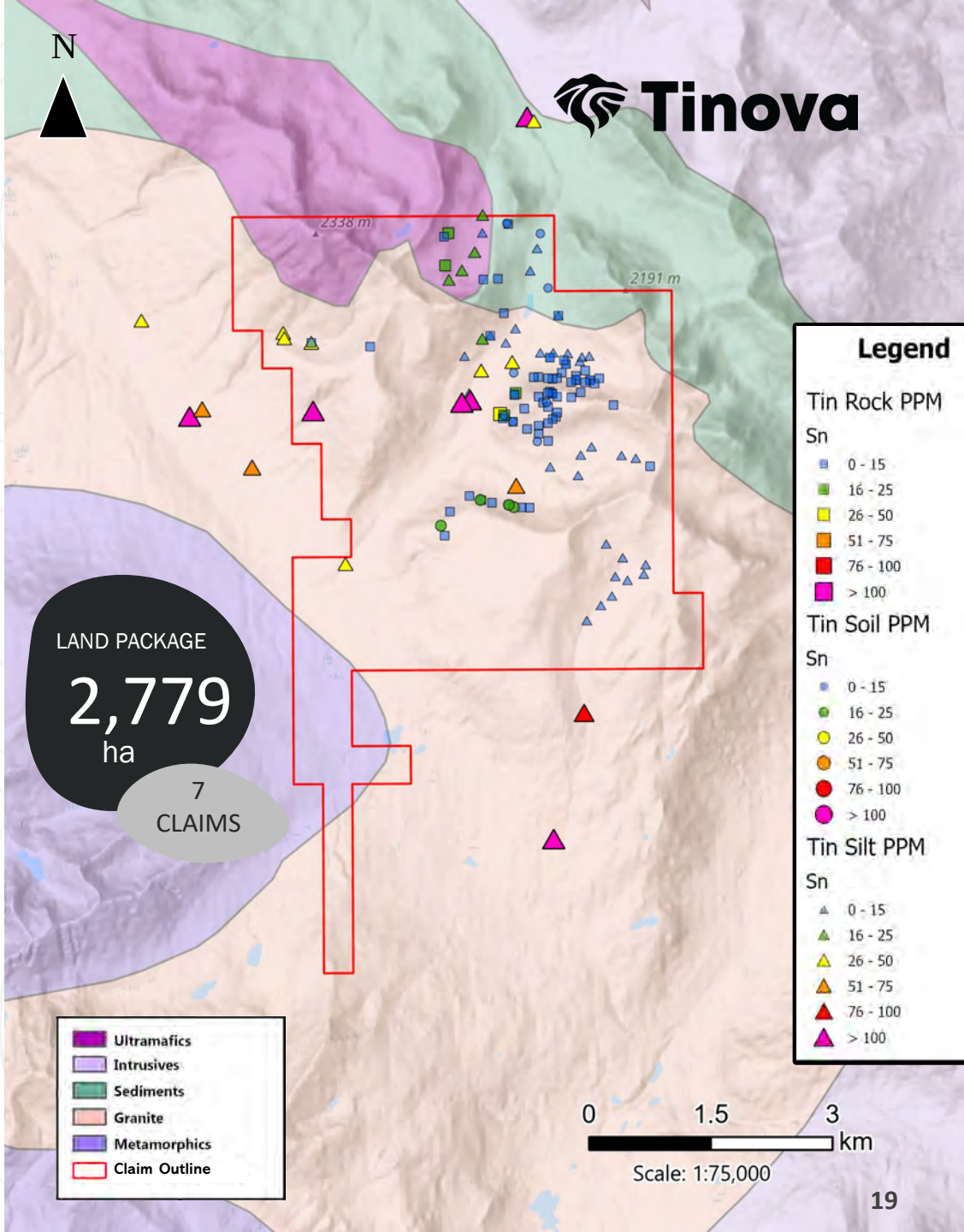
- Focused on "The Knoll," a central hill identified as a primary target due to previous high tin values in nearby heavy sediment stream samples
    - Results are highly anomalous with small coarse-grained fractions returning up to **18.7% Sn**[1]
- Stream, rock, and soil sampling has identified consistent tin anomalies in key zones

Local Geology: Major Hart Pluton

- Centered on the Major Hart Pluton, an Eocene-aged peralkaline granite intrusion
- This pluton intrudes into a structurally complex terrane, creating favourable conditions for potential mineralization

Mineralization Potential

- Local geology suggests potential for greisen and skarn-type mineralization, which are known to host tin deposits
- Previous geochem. sampling has revealed anomalous concentrations of **tin, tungsten, rare earth elements** and **molybdenum**



1. See the RERR Technical Report.

ASH MOUNTAIN PROJECT:
EARLY SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Historic Surface Sampling

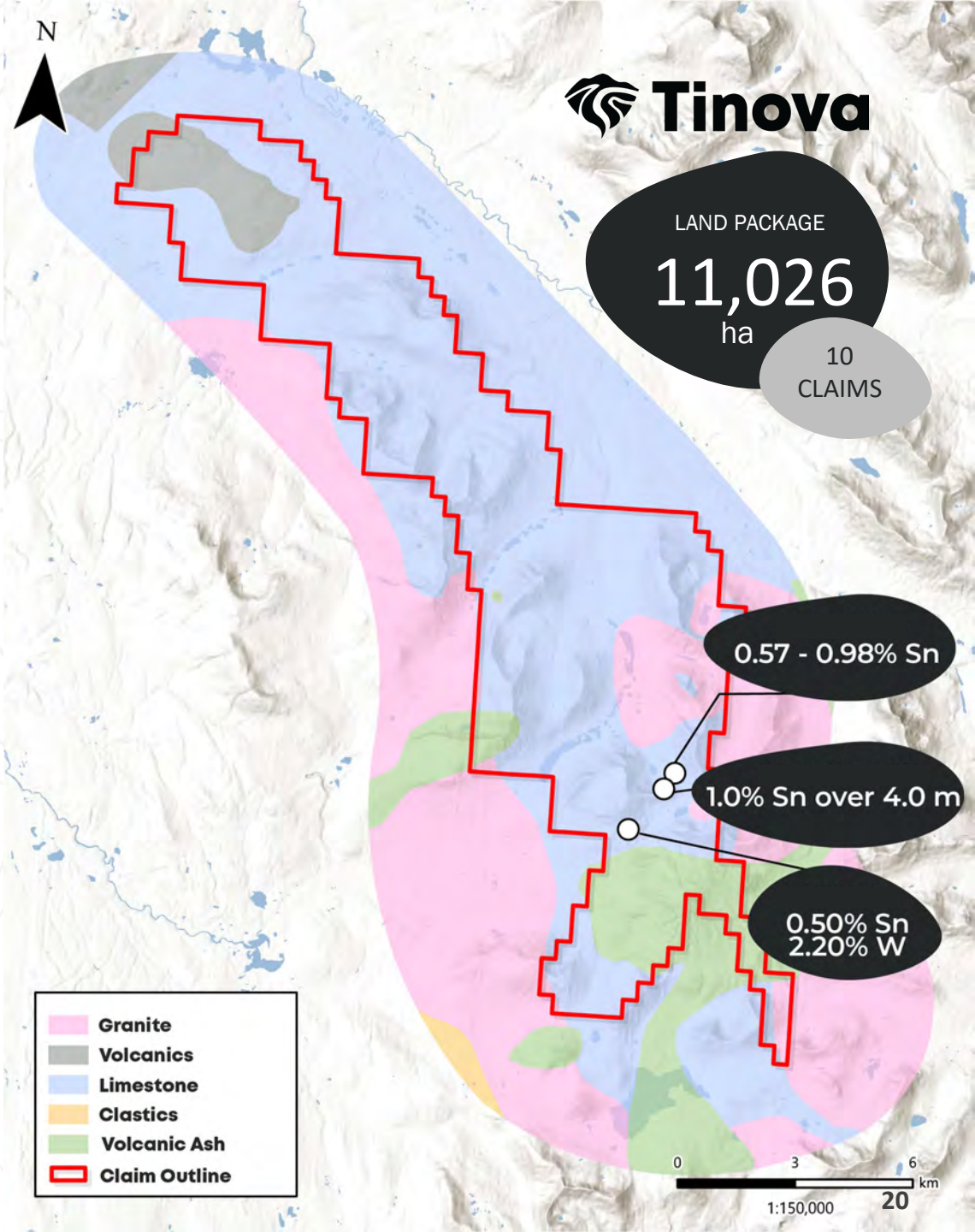
- Historical rock samples returned 0.56**%** - 0.98**%** Sn[1] from carbonate replacement and skarn zones
- Channel sampling in 2015 confirmed up to 1.0**%** Sn over 4.0 m[1], demonstrating consistent mineralization

Mineralization Overview

- The contact between intrusions and limestone units has resulted in the formation of tin-bearing skarns and greisen-style mineralization
- Faulting and folding have played a key role in localizing tin mineralization, with potential for additional skarn-hosted tin zones

Discovery Potential

- Historical field notes indicate potential for additional tin mineralization beneath recent volcanic ash layers, which have limited modern exploration
- Limited government geochemistry data leaves significant untested targets for future work



1. See Ash Mountain Field Notes.

DELIVERING ON OUR EXPLORATION STRATEGY

Stake Claims & Evaluate Opportunities

- Stake additional claims and secure new prospective tin projects in North America to advance Tinova's portfolio

Surveying & Mapping Programs

- Conduct geophysical and geochemical surveys to establish and assess tin values on projects
- Federal and provincial government geological sampling program

Trenching Programs

- Test high-priority tin anomalies with new sampling and trenching programs

Drill Programs

- Plan and execute inaugural and new drill programs to further delineate mineralized zones and assess resource potential

Community Engagement & Environmental Assessments

- Engage with local communities and conduct environmental assessments to ensure responsible exploration practices

Project Evaluation

KEY MILESTONES & UPCOMING CATALYSTS

Tinova

Near-Term

- ❑ **Mapping, rock sampling, geochem. surveys & airborne geophysics**
- ❑ **Ongoing project evaluation & additional staking**
- ❑ **Public listing**

6-12 MONTHS

Mid-Term

- ❑ **Exploration permitting**
- ❑ **Trenching & drill programs**
- ❑ **Continued soil geochem., magnetic interpretation, geological mapping**
- ❑ **Mineral resource estimate(s)**

1-3 YEARS

ADVANCING CRITICAL MINERAL OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS NORTH AMERICA

Tinova

- Friendly Jurisdictions for Future Exploration
- Clear Plan Forward for Future Discovery
- Critical Mineral Exposure with Growing Demand
- Early-Stage Investment Opportunity
- Experienced Leadership & Technical Expertise
- Responsible Exploration & Community Engagement

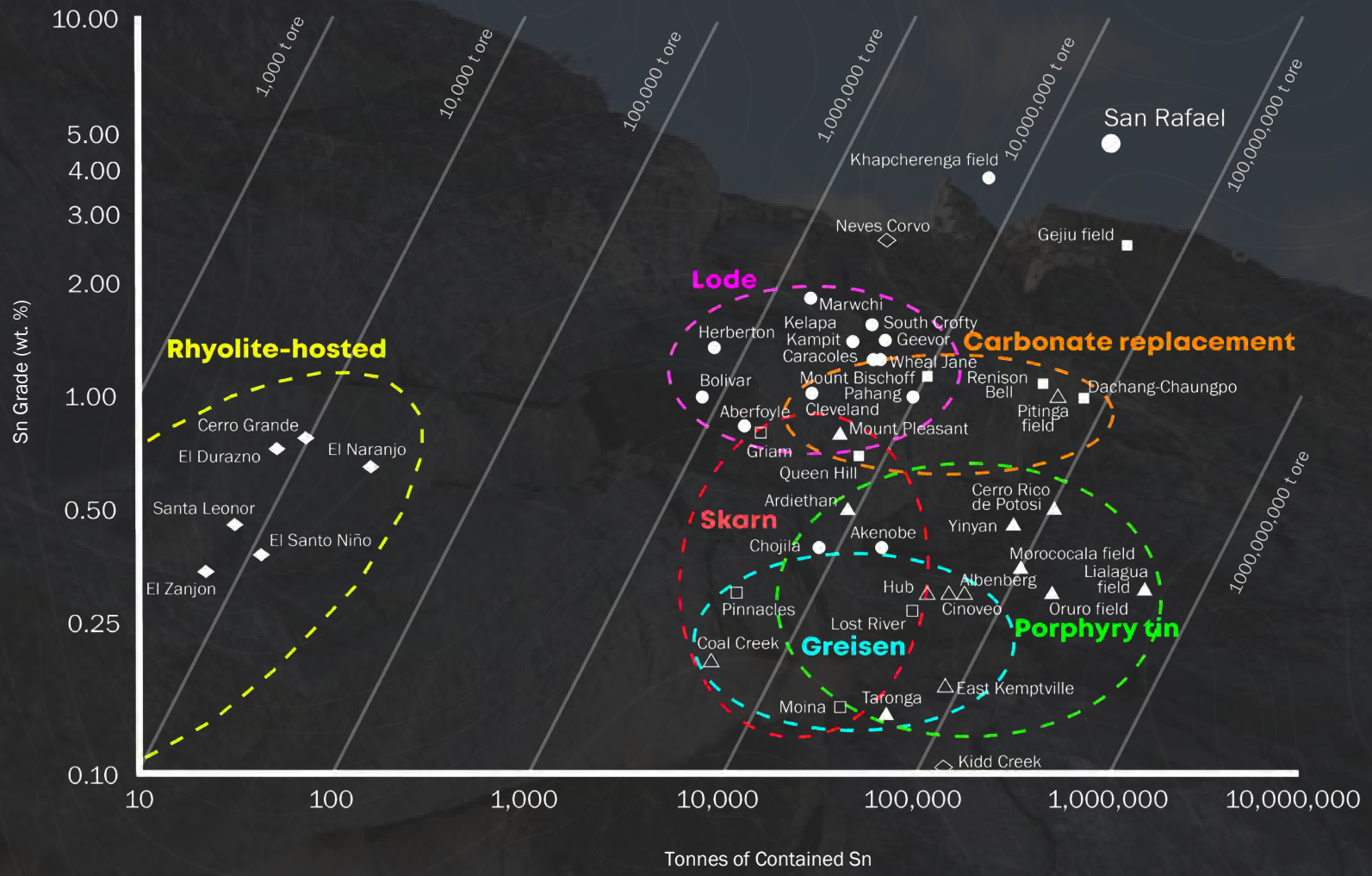
Appendices

TIN DEPOSITS EXPLAINED

Tinova

Selected Primary Tin Deposits

Grade / Tonnage



Economic tin deposits often occur as **multiple smaller deposits** across a district

Skarn

Tin-rich fluids replace limestone near intrusions

Carbonate Replacement

Tin forms in contact zones where granites meet carbonate rocks

Lode

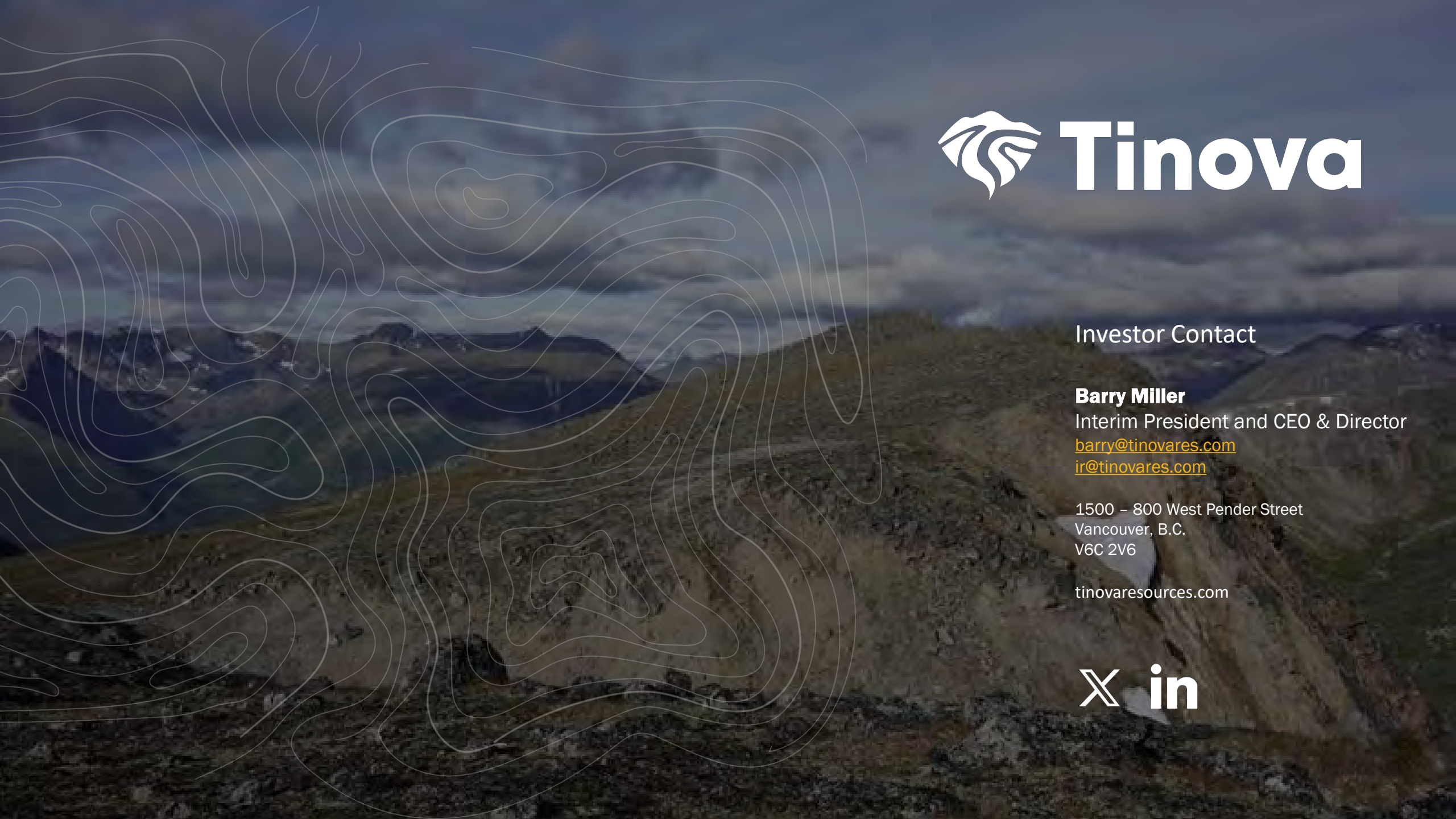
High-grade veins of cassiterite in fractured granite

Greisen Deposits

Tin forms in altered granites with quartz and tourmaline

Lode · Carbonate replacement · Skarn · Porphyry · Greisen · Rhyolite-hosted · VMS

Source: Mlynarczyk et al. (2003) with data compiled from Evans (1993), Singer et al. (1993), Kirkham and Sinclair (1995), Sinclair (1995), and others.



Tinova

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