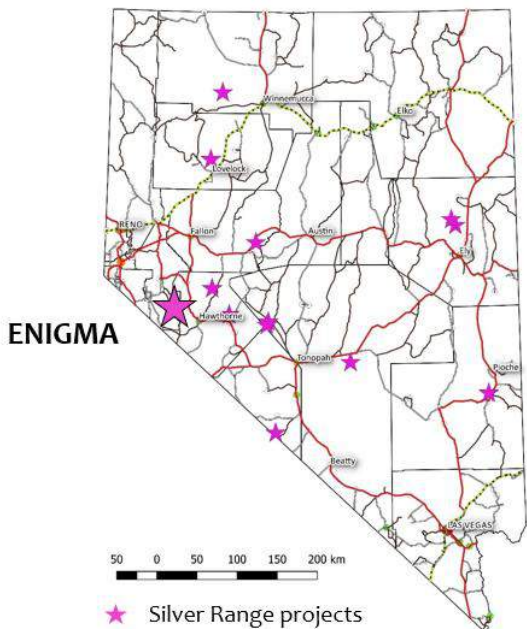


- **High grade, shear-hosted mesothermal quartz-hematite-limonite veins carrying pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and tetrahedrite.**
- **Gold mineralization in discontinuous veins in a NNW striking shear over a strike length of 1,500 m**
- **High grade gold in grab rock samples: 30% > 2 g/t Au, 17% > 10 g/t Au with highest assay of 73.3 g/t Au.**
- **Road accessible near East Walker Road in Lyon County, 33 km south of Yerington.**



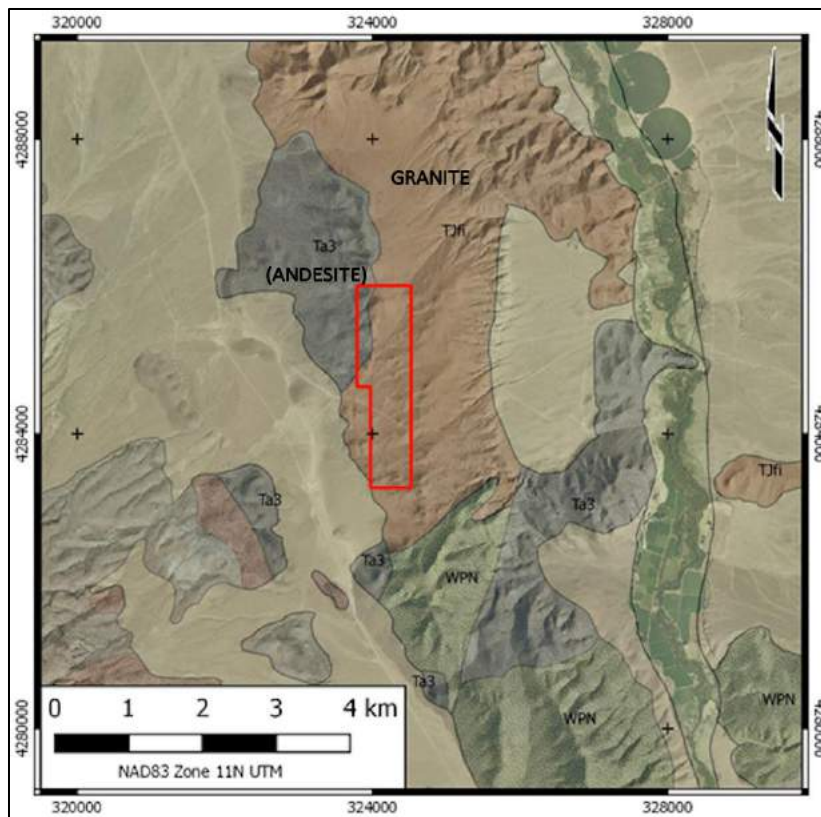
LOCATION & ACCESS

The Enigma Property is located 33 km south of Yerington in Lyon County, NV. It consists of 17 Federal Lode Claims staked in Section 25 Township 10N Range 26E, MDM. The property is readily accessible by road from State Route 3C and the East Walker Road which runs across the southern boundary of the claims.

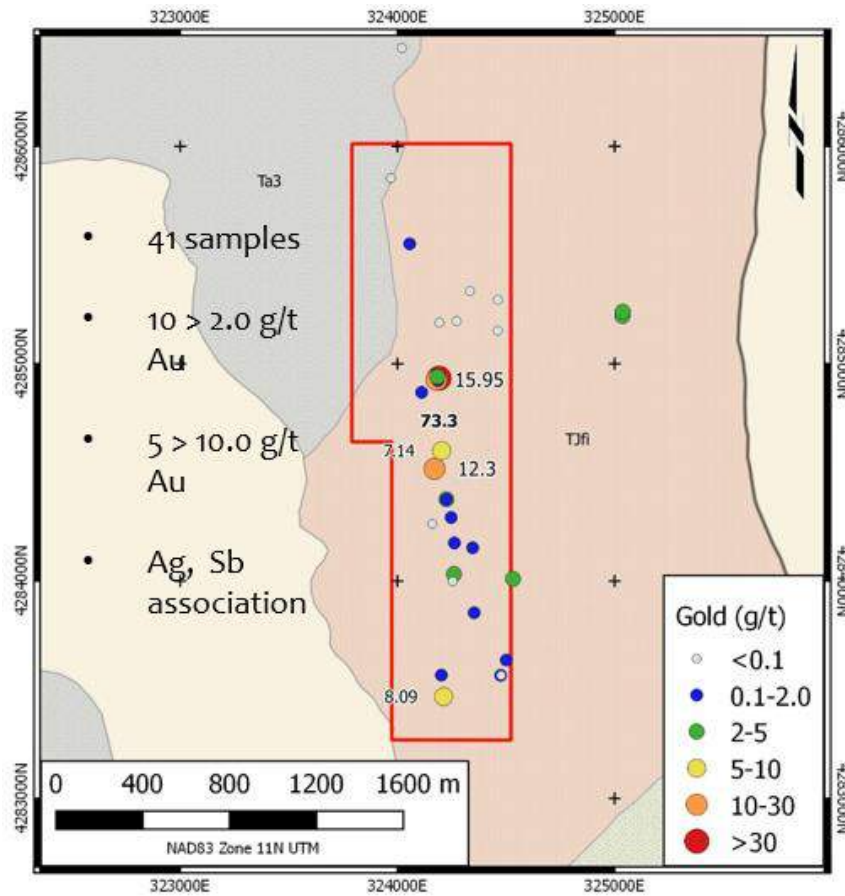
EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mining in the district dates from the 1860's when Henry Blasdel staked the Cambridge Mine about 2 miles east of the Enigma Property. The vein located there was mined through a 400 foot deep shaft on two levels. Approximately 10,000 tons of material grading approximately 0.3 OPT Au was extracted and milled on site. The operation shut down in the late 1800's and was briefly reactivated by the Cambridge Mining Corp. from 1940 to 1942, closing when all gold

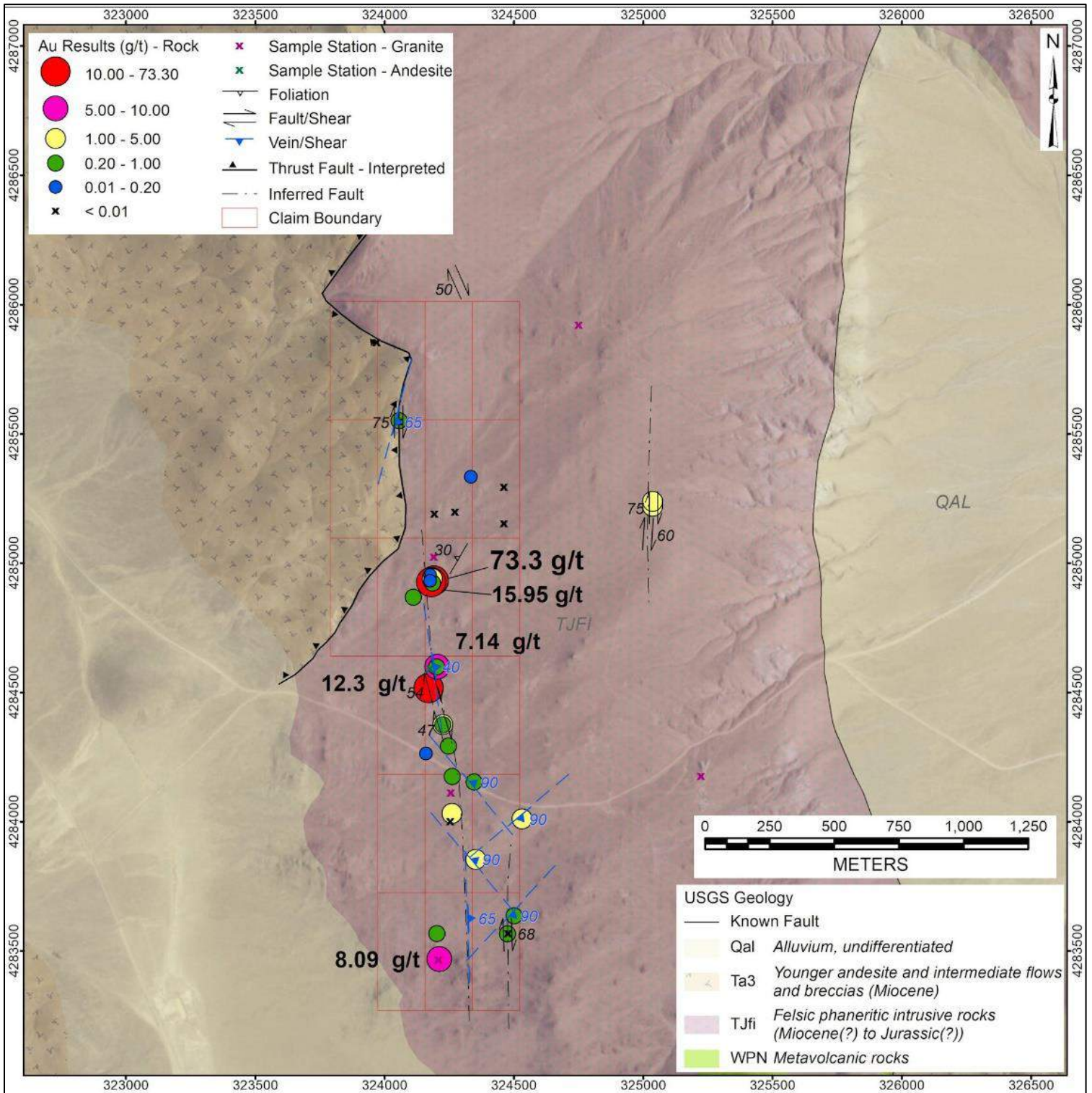
mining was shut down by order of the Federal Government. Ernest Rink, the mill foreman, staked a number of properties in the area including the contact group which was explored briefly in the 1960's. There is no record of recent major company activity in the area. The Cambridge Mine was sold to hobby miners on EBay in 2016.



Regional geological setting. The property is underlain predominantly by Mesozoic granite.



Gold in grab sample results from pits, dumps and vein exposures on the property.



Property geology map with rock grab sample gold results. High grade gold mineralization is associated with veins in a north-striking shear zone in granite over a distance of approximately 1500 m.

GEOLOGY & ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The Enigma Property is underlain by Mesozoic granite to granodiorite overlain by overthrust Tertiary andesite in the northwestern corner of the property. Outcrop is sparse on the property but there is no indication of deep overburden with sparse bedrock outcrop common throughout the claims. The granite is medium to coarse grained and is cut by north to north-northwest trending, apparently steeply dipping faults or shears which host the gold mineralization. The mineralization located to date consists of quartz veins up to 20 cm wide in the few exposed areas and reportedly up to 2.0 m in some mine workings. The quartz is coarse grained, locally laminated and carries disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare galena, tetrahedrite and amorphous black sulphides. Most sulphides are weathered and pyrite boxworks, malachite and rare yellow cerrusite together with limonite and hematite are more common. The selvages of the veins are clay altered but not significantly more than the surrounding bedrock. The property is distal from any volcanic centres and the style of mineralization is interpreted to be mesothermal. Grab sampling on the property to date has recovered 41 samples with 10 assaying greater than 2.0 g/t Au, 5 assaying greater than **10 g/t Au** and the best sample returning **73.3 g/t Au**.

Gold-bearing quartz veins are found in a single large, anastomosing shear zone running the length of the property. It is well imaged as a resistivity low with HLEM surveys but is not a true discrete conductor. Discontinuous magnetic breaks and linear features are also associated with the shear zone. This structure appears to control the location of gold mineralization on the property. The conceptual target model is a mesothermal quartz vein and breccia hosted gold. Veins in this environment may have significant depth extent.



PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Having mapped the controlling structure with HLEM and total magnetic field surveys, Silver Range proposes to run a 3D structurally controlled IP (3DSCIP) survey along the length of the shear zone to identify sulphide-bearing shoots along the structure. These should be readily detected as chargeable features in an a very low chargeability background as there are no sulphides in the adjacent barren granite. Chargeability anomalies located along the shear zone would then be drill tested at depth.