



EAST GOLD POINT

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TSX-V:SNG

- Intrusive-related, structurally controlled, high grade gold & silver mineralization.
- Adjoining properties with extensive historical underground development and production between 1905 and 1943.
- Property covers the structural extension, southeast of the known showings. Initial sampling returned up to **13.7 g/t Au** and 1.2 m @ 2.65 g/t Au



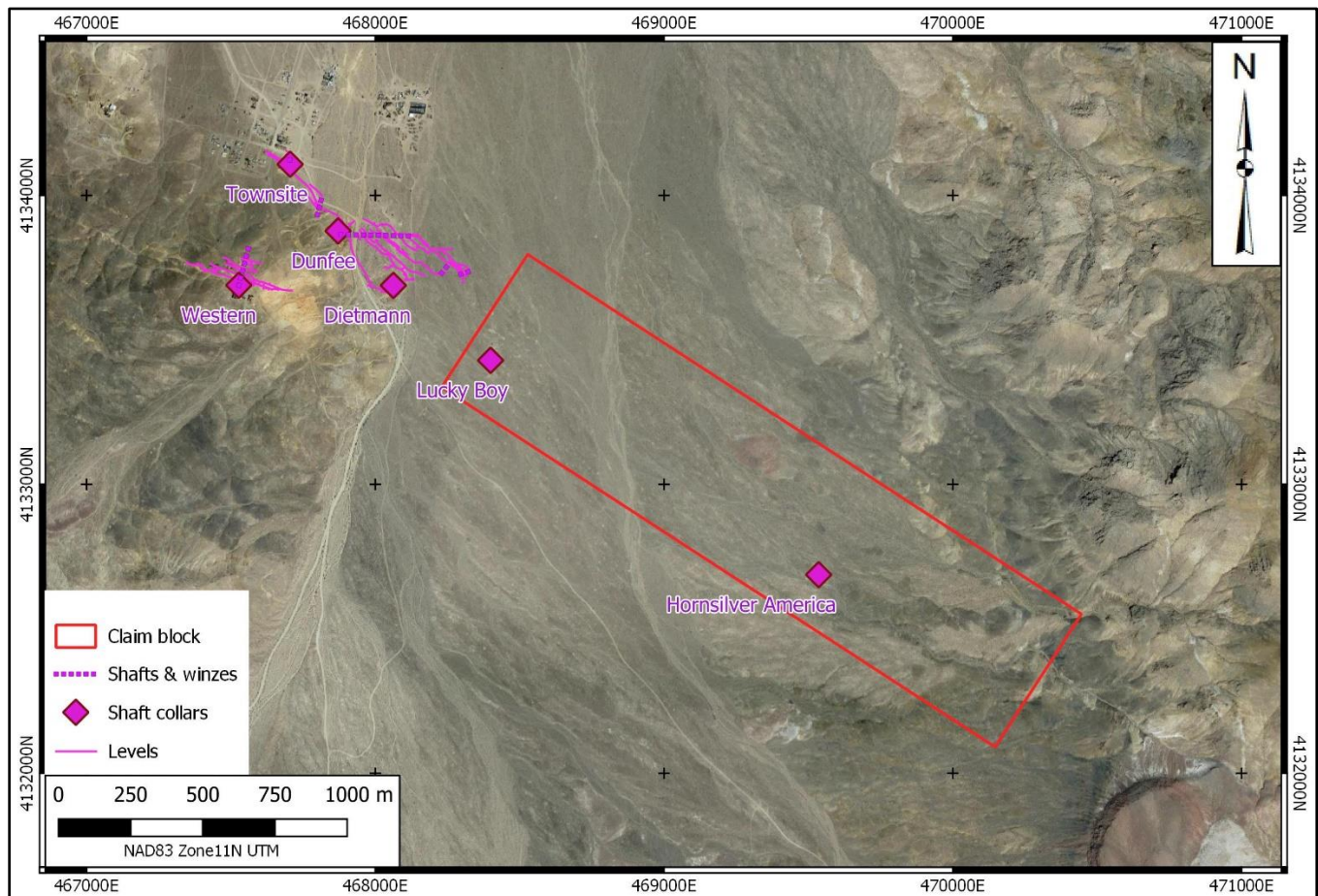
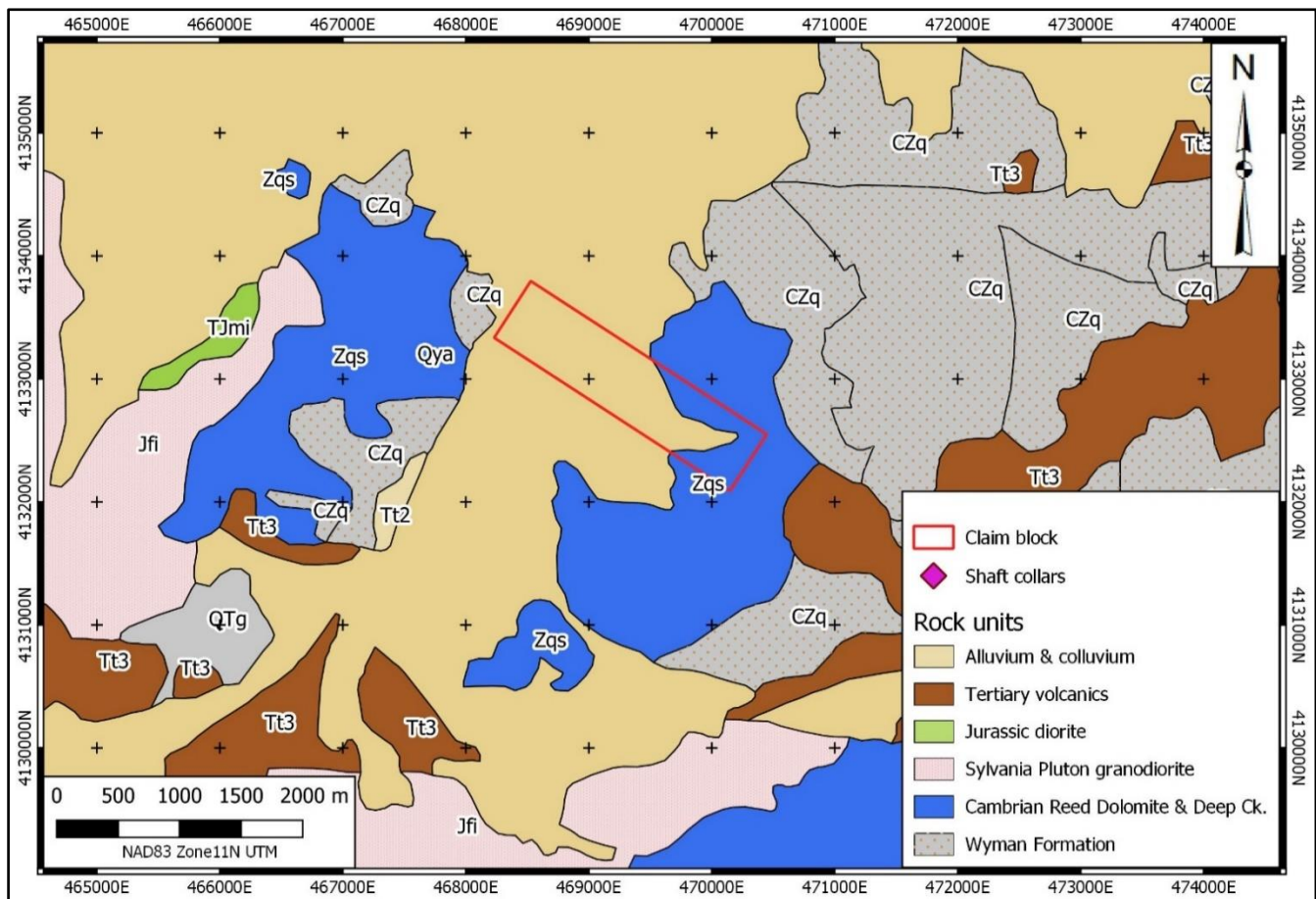
LOCATION & ACCESS

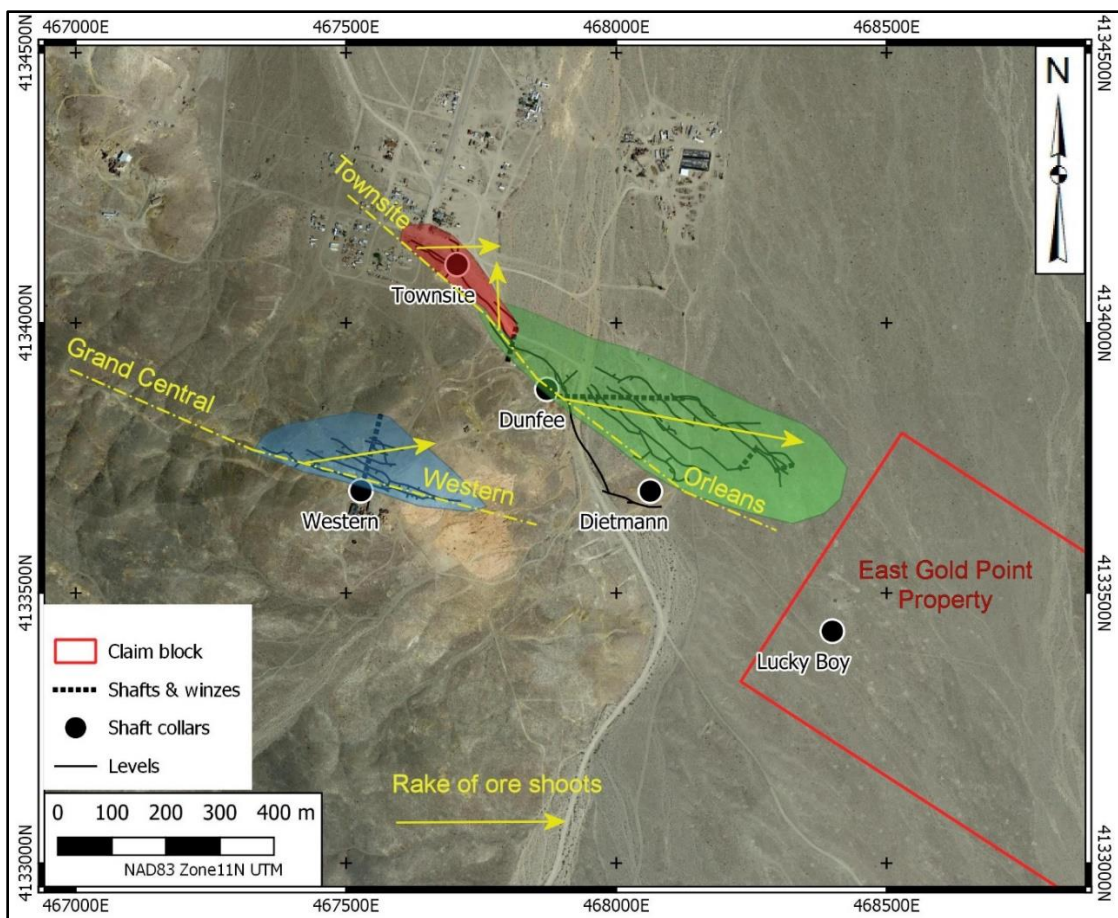
The East Gold Point Property is centred at 37°20.48'N 117° 20.77'W near the town of Gold Point. The property is 236 km NW of Las Vegas, 72 km NW of Beatty and 40 km SW of Goldfield. The property consists of 15 Federal Lode Claims adjacent to historic workings at Gold Point.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mining in the Gold Point area dates from 1868 when silver was discovered. The district produced briefly from 1880-1882, shipping to nearby Lida but mining really took off following the Tonopah & Goldfield discoveries. The Great Western Mine opened in 1905 and high-grade horn silver (chlorargyrite) was discovered in 1908, leading to the construction of a town (pop. 500) which stands to this day. The mining operations were consolidated in 1922 by Southwestern Mines and later by Ohio Mines and operated continuously until 1943 and sporadically until the 1960's. Total development at Gold Point by 1930 consisted of 14,150 feet of underground workings including three shafts, one of which (Dunfee) was in ore at 700 feet, defined in the early 1930's at \$16.25/ton (27.9 g/t Au). Since the 1980's staking and limited exploration has been conducted in the Gold Point area by Chevron USA, Renaissance Exploration, Labradex Corp. and Nubian Resources Ltd. Estimates of production for the district vary widely from about 28,000 oz Au-eq by government geologists for the entire district to estimates by a mine geologist of 24,200 oz Au produced and 48,400 oz Au in the stopes at the Orleans Vein alone in 1930.

Silver Range's East Gold Point Property covers the structural and stratigraphic extension of the main workings and mineralization at Gold Point. Historical workings on the property include two shafts with limited drifting (Lucky Boy and Hornsilver America shaft). Silver Range acquired the property by purchase and staking in 2019. Initial underground sampling at the Hornsilver America workings returned up to **13.7 g/t Au** and 1.2 m @ 2.65 g/t Au.





Projection of historic veins on Ohio Mines Property to surface showing ore shoot rakes.
Data limited to Ohio Mines Property only; development to the west not shown.

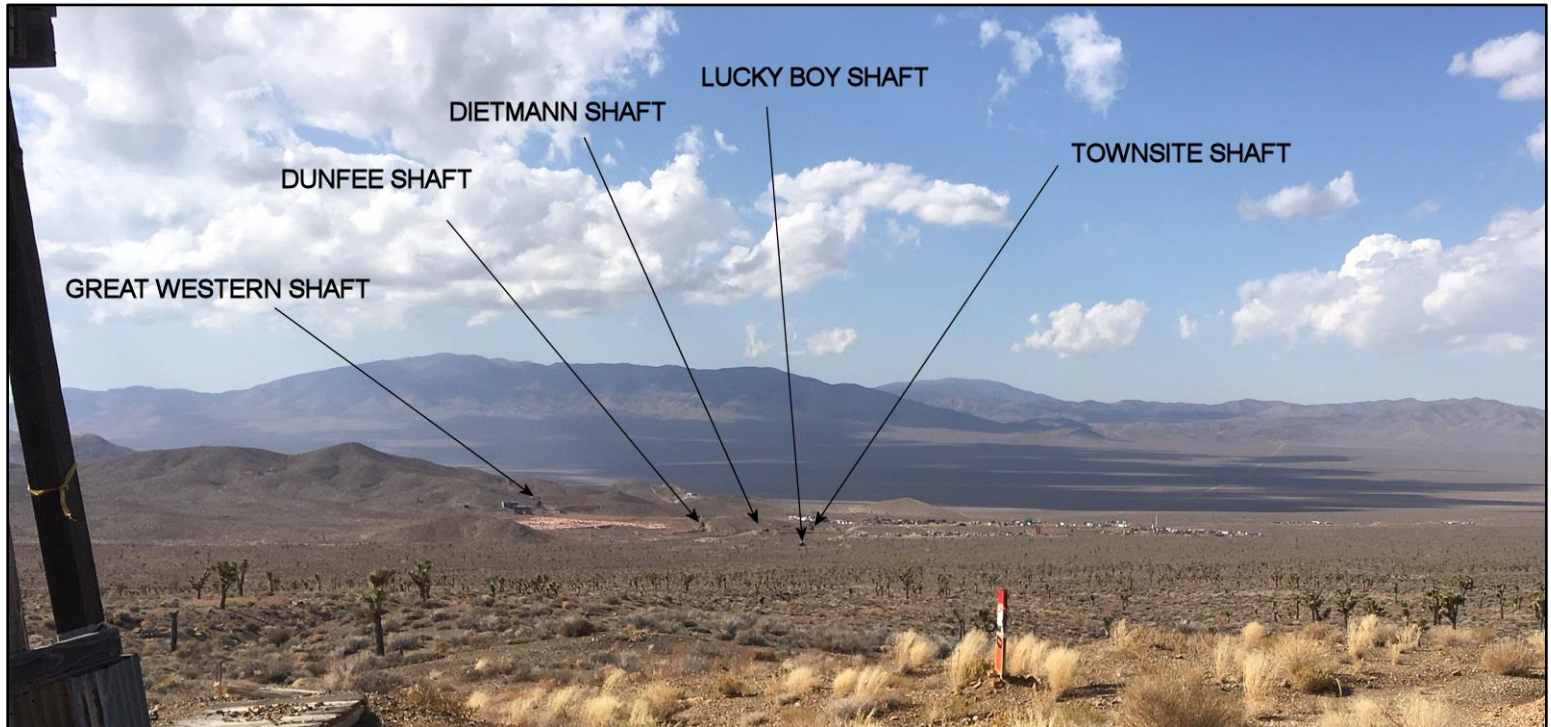


Hornsilver America Main Shaft

Sampling vein in shaft wall

GEOLOGY & ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The Gold Point area is underlain by Precambrian Wyman Formation and Reed Dolomite, intruded and tilted to the NE by an ESE trending finger of the Jurassic Sylvania Pluton. Precious metal mineralization is hosted in branching and anastomosing WNW striking, moderately NNE dipping veins and breccias in the Wyman Formation. Ore shoots within these systems dominantly rake to the ESE in the plane of the structures. The host veins consist of crushed, coarse crystalline quartz with hematite and limonite. Silver mineralization is shallow and hosted in chlorargyrite and rare bromyrite. Gold is associated with pyrite, galena and cerussite, persisting to a depth of at least 960' below ground level. The principal veins in the Gold Point area are the Grand Central – Western Vein and the Townsite – Orleans vein system to the northeast. The veins range up to 9 m in width (Orleans Veins) and the major vein systems were defined on strike at surface for nearly a kilometer. Historical exploration in the area of the East Gold Point Property was frustrated by relatively thick overburden but the region was a major focus of attention during development in the 1930's. The Dietmann Shaft and workings connecting to the Dunfee Shaft in particular were driven by a theory that the vein branched from potentially rich and thicker vein southeast of the exposed and exploited veins. The East Gold Point Property covers the inferred southeast strike extent of the known veins and structures at Gold Point. The property is covered by overburden which thins over rising ground to the southeast. In the area of the Hornsilver Americas shaft, overburden is a couple of metres thick with exposures of bedrock occasionally found in gully bottoms and intervening ridges. There appears to be no bedrock exposure in most of the northwestern half of the claims nearer to Gold Point where alluvial deposits cover bedrock in an extensive sheet which frustrated early miners.



View to the northwest from the Hornsilver America shaft towards Gold Point showing development workings on strike.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Silver Range plans to conduct geophysical and soil geochemical surveys at East Gold Point to locate the southeastern extension of the known mineralization and host structures.

THIS PROJECT IS AVAILABLE FOR OPTION, JOINT VENTURE OR SALE.