



COLD SPRINGS



GOLD/SILVER



NEVADA

- Low-sulphidation epithermal gold and silver mineralization: recent surface grab samples up to **20.1 g/t Au** and **1,770 g/t Ag**.
- Four large low sulphidation epithermal veins exposed in a wider 500 x 200 m area of silicification. Veins are up to 70 m long and 2.0 m thick. The exposed mineralization is on the periphery of a larger system.
- Drill target identified: IP surveys mapped a large resistivity low west of the range front fault, down dip of the exposed veins.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Cold Springs property is located at 39°25' N, 117°50' W in Churchill County, Nevada. It is 66 km west-southwest of Austin and 80 km east of Fallon, the nearest supply centre. The property can be accessed by 2WD vehicle via a 1.4 km dirt road from Cold Springs Station on U.S. Route 50. The property consists of 19 Federal Lode Claims centred on a small hill along the range front.



Mike Power

President & CEO

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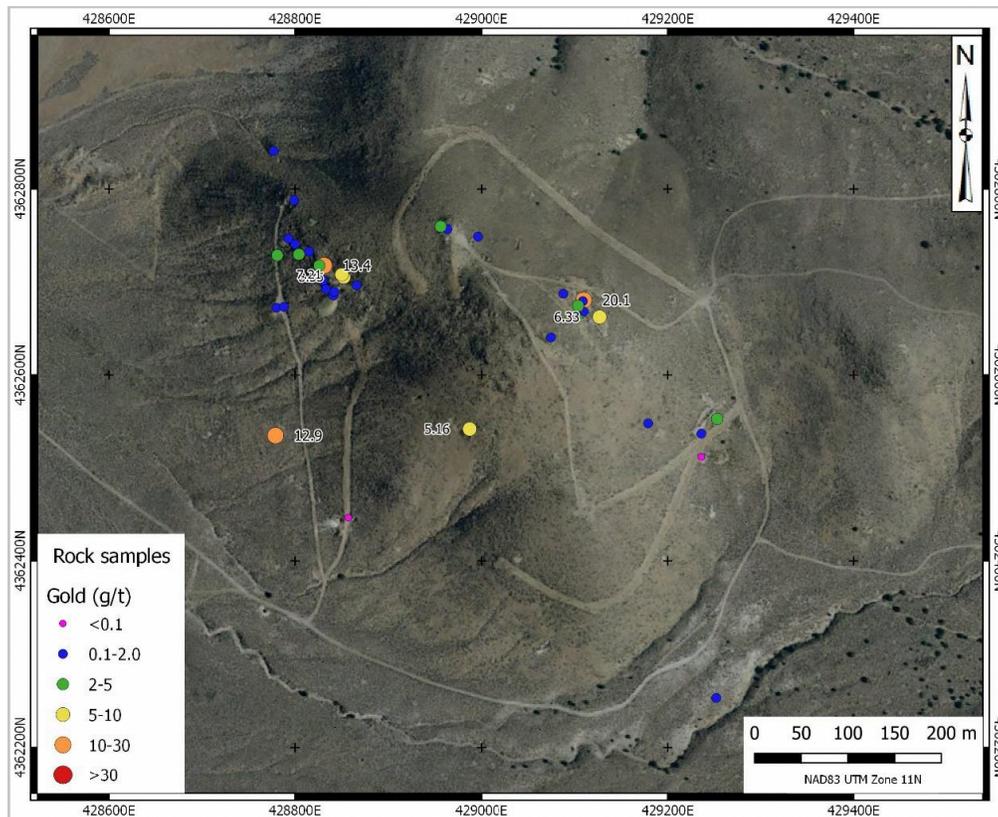
604.687.2522

**THIS PROJECT IS AVAILABLE FOR
OPTION OR JOINT VENTURE**

EXPLORATION HISTORY

A letter dating from 1935 states that Cold Springs was discovered in the 1860's. By the early 1930's development on the current property consisted of 3 adits and 3 shafts as well as numerous trenches. Small production was also reported. In 1950, G. Peer restaked the property as the Oroplata Claims and reportedly drove 610 m of adits and drifts, excavated 122 m of shafts, and performed surface stripping with a bulldozer. In 1979, Phelps Dodge Corp. staked the Gate claims around the Oroplata claims, and completed 8 drill holes in 1981. In 1982, ASARCO Inc. restaked the Gate claims and possibly acquired an interest in the Oroplata claims. They drilled 8 holes but walked away. The WX Syndicate optioned the property and drilled 26 mostly shallow holes on

property during 1987-1988. Highlights from all of this work included 3 m @ 0.808 g/t Au; 3m @ 3.86 g/t Au; and 18 m @ 0.62 g/t Au. Northern Abitibi Mining optioned the property in 2006 and conducted mapping, CSAMT and drilling (5 RC holes / 1664 m). Their targets were deep, steeply dipping conductors underneath the mineralization on the hill. While surface sampling returned up to 69.4 g/t Au and 1280 g/t Ag drill results returned low grades (30.5m @ 0.4 g/t Au / 22.9 g/t Ag including 3.1 m @ 2.2 g/t Au and 98.3 g/t Ag). The property lapsed and was restaked by Silver Range Resources in 2016 who conducted geological mapping, sampling, 3D induced polarization & resistivity surveys after purchasing and compiling all available drill data from the property.

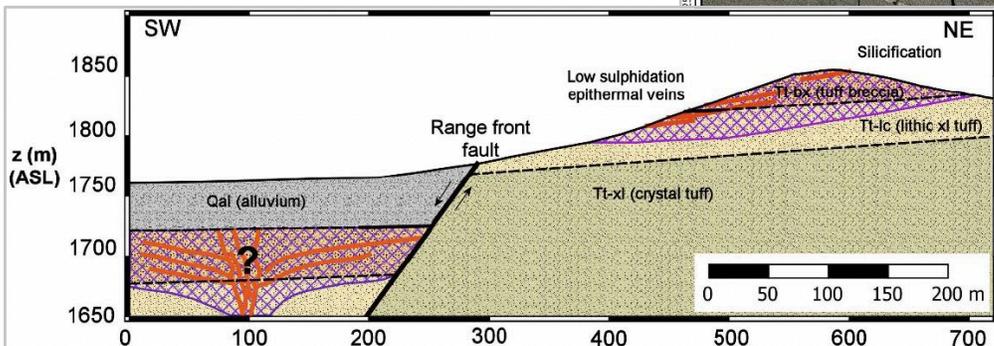
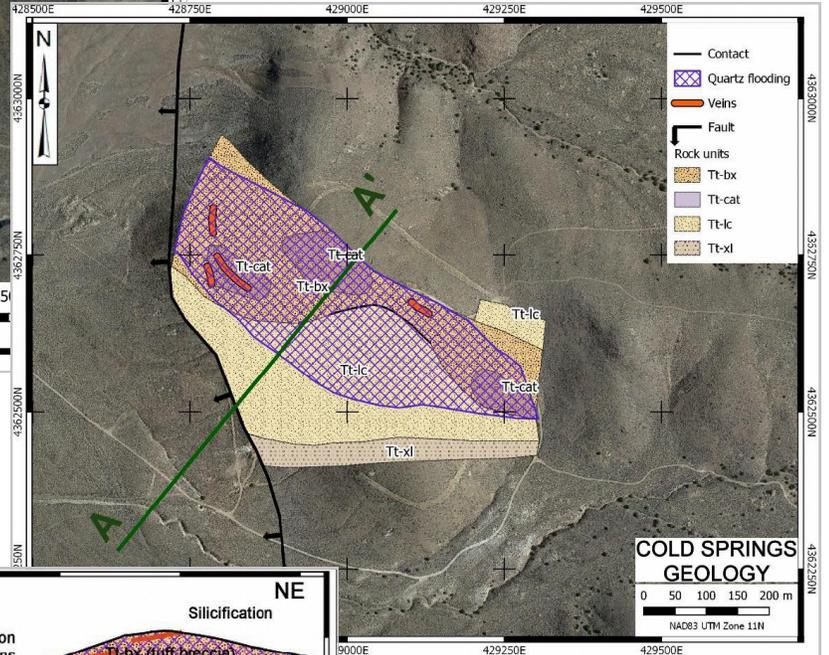
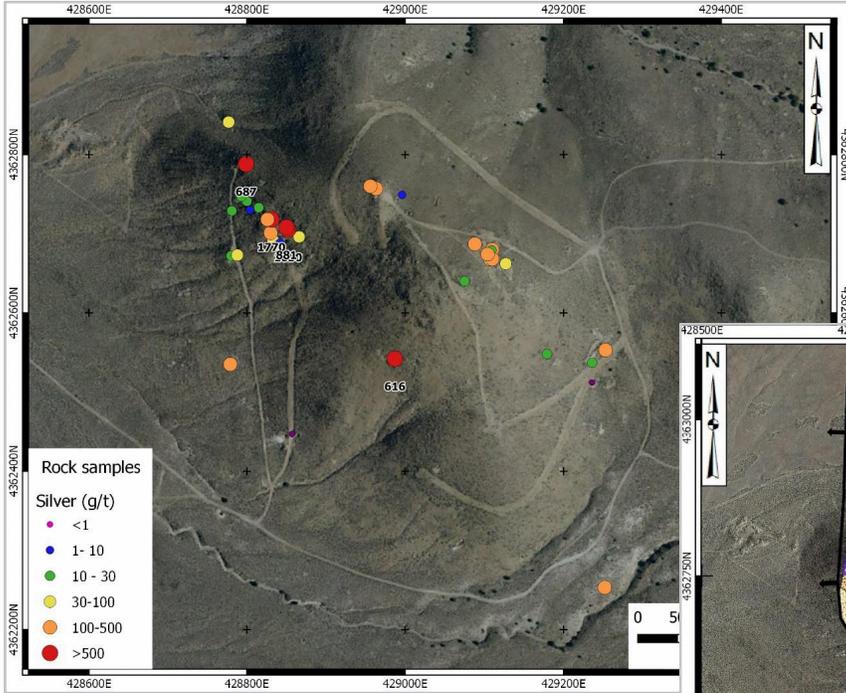


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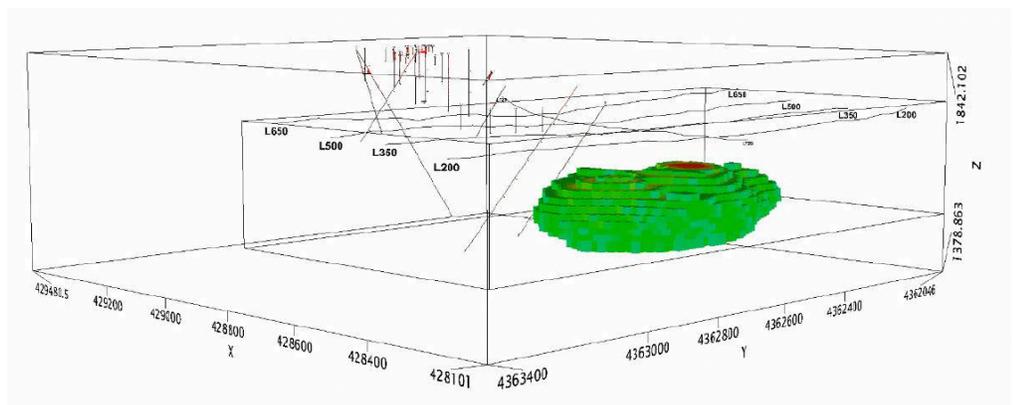
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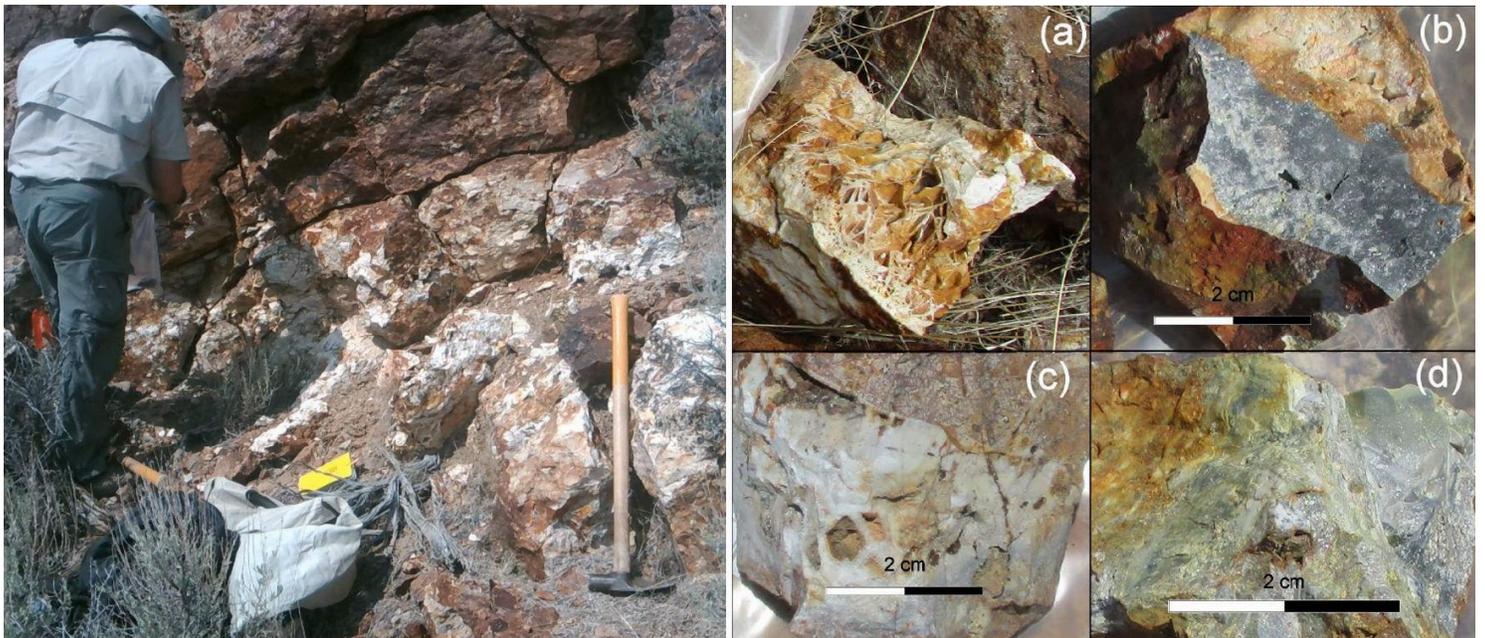


**RESISTIVITY LOW
WEST OF COLD
SPRINGS (NW VIEW)**



GEOLOGY & ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The Cold Springs Property is underlain by mid-Tertiary rhyodacite breccia and is situated on the NW rim of a volcanic centre associated with the Oligocene Ignimbrite event. Numerous gold and silver occurrences occur in the NW quadrant of the interpreted caldera complex. At Cold Springs, gently west to southwest dipping gold and silver bearing quartz-chalcedony veins up to 70 m long and 2 m thick cut a larger zone of silicified tuff-breccia. The silicified breccia carries > 0.1 g/t Au and > 2 g/t Ag near the top of the hill while higher grades are confined to the larger cross-cutting veins. Historic grab sampling of these veins returned assays up to **64.9 g/t Au** and **1,280 g/t Ag** while initial sampling by Silver Range in 2016 returned grab samples up to **20.1 g/t Au** and **1,770 g/t Ag** from similar material. Geological mapping and drill results indicate that the host tuffs, the large silicified breccia and the high grade veins dip towards the Cold Springs valley and are down-dropped beneath alluvium across a range front fault. The mineralization exposed on the hill at Cold Springs appears to be merely the eastern periphery of a larger epithermal system. Geophysical surveys have identified a large resistivity low west of the range front fault and the exposed mineralization in basement rocks beneath alluvium. This is interpreted to be argillic alteration surrounding the core of the hydrothermal system.



PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A drill target has been defined at Cold Springs. Drilling is recommended to further test the geophysical anomaly and the prospective area west of the range front fault.