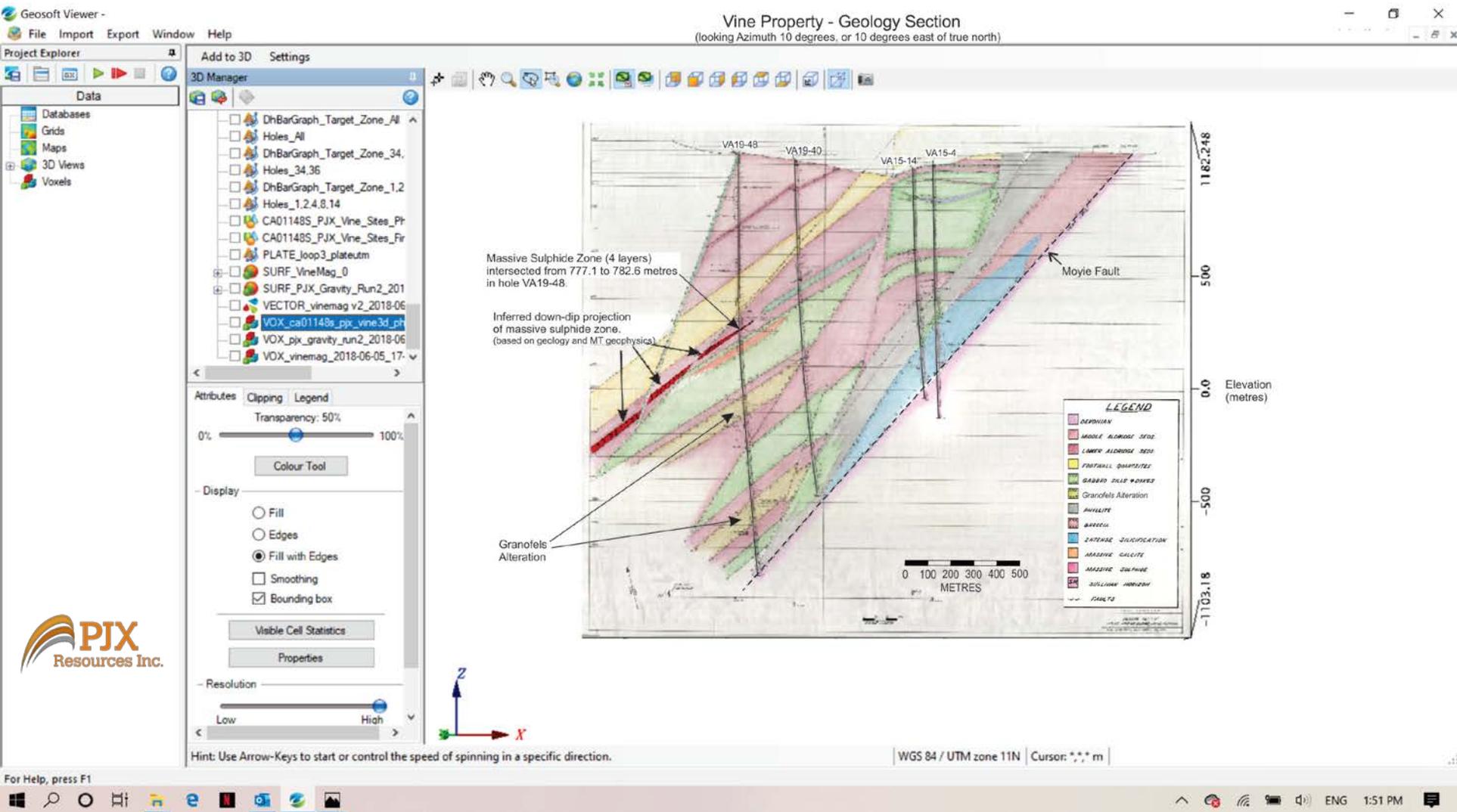
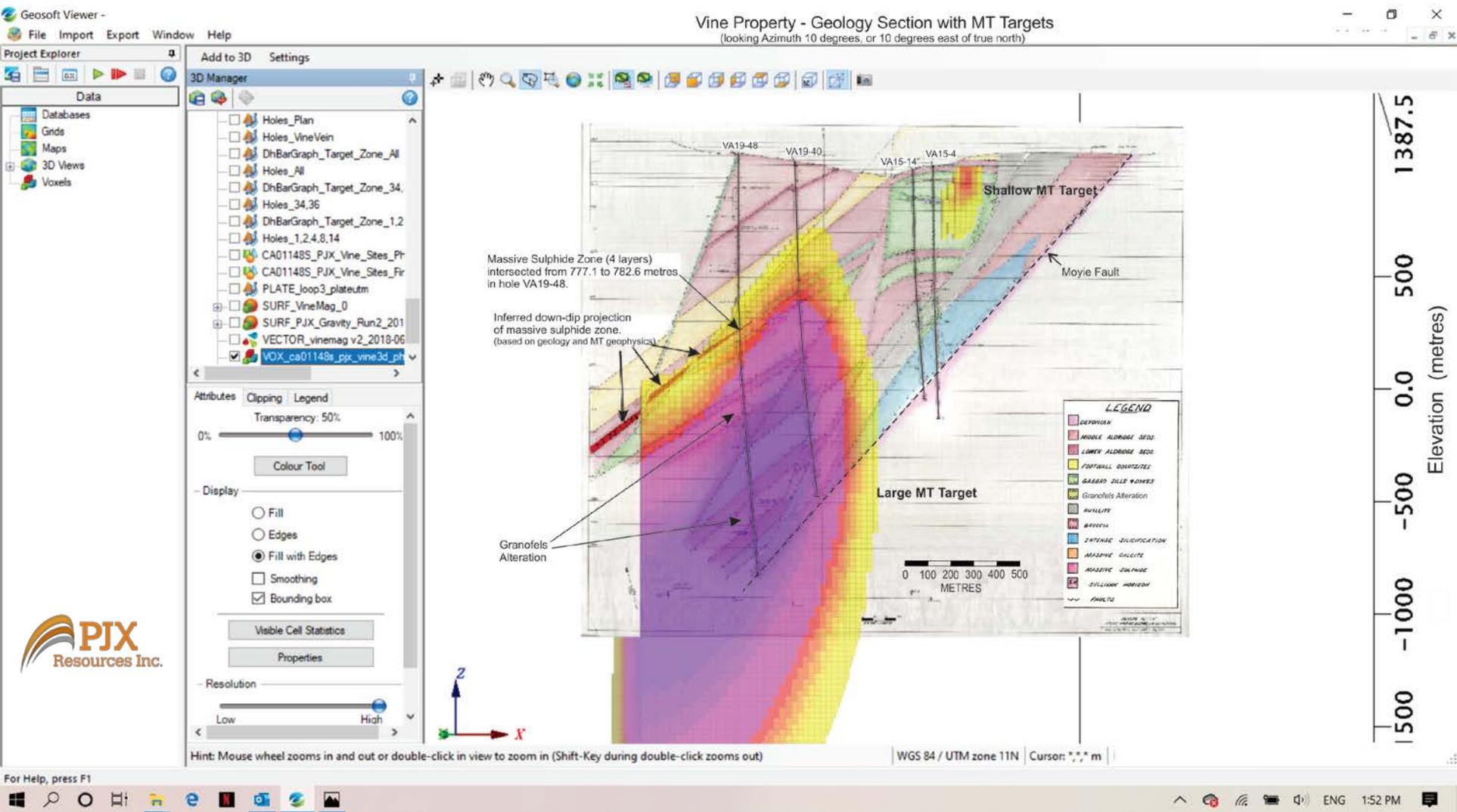


DRILLING IDENTIFIES SULLIVAN DEPOSIT TYPE ENVIRONMENT (Section XV – looking north-northeast)



- Massive Sulphide Zone with 4 layers of iron-sulphide containing anomalous copper, zinc, lead and silver was intersected from 777.1 metres (m) to 782.6 m in drill hole VA19-48.
- One layer graded 5177 ppm (0.52%) copper, 6320 ppm (0.63%) lead, 4526 ppm (0.45%) zinc and 7.6 ppm (7.6 g/T) silver with anomalous nickel (195 ppm) and cobalt (263 ppm) over 1.4 m true width.
- The highly conductive Massive Sulphide mineralization appears to be conformable with bedding and is inferred to extend to depth and along strike based on Magnetotelluric (MT) Geophysics.
- Granofels alteration zones up-to 80 m thick have been discovered below the massive sulphide mineralization.
- Similar Granofels alteration occurs beneath and adjacent to massive sulphide at the Sullivan Deposit.
- Iron-sulphide core at the Sullivan Deposit is flanked by high grade zinc-lead-silver mineralization. The same increase in grade may occur on-strike and down-dip from the iron-sulphide zones in hole VA19-48.

Large MT Geophysical Target is coincident with New Massive Sulphide Zone (Section XV – looking north-northeast)



- MT geophysical surveys are used to identify conductive mineralization.
- Massive Sulphide Zone in hole VA19-48 is very conductive and occurs at the top of the large MT target.
- Large MT target has an estimated 800 metre strike length and can be traced down dip for over 2,000 metres.
- In addition, Granofels alteration is considered to occur in areas with high heat flow.
- Sullivan Deposit occurs in an area with Granofels alteration and high heat flow along major structures, like the Moyie Fault.
- Given the significant thickness of the MT target, there is potential to discover additional bedding conformable mineralized zones at depth and/or massive sulphide feeder type deposits possibly associated with high heat flow areas and the Granofels alteration zones.