

10th February 2023

SNX hits 29.26m at 1.30g/t gold at Colorback, Nevada, USA

Five-hole program confirms near-surface oxide gold mineralisation

Highlights

- SNX receives encouraging assays from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling (5 holes for 378m) at the Colorback gold project, Nevada.
- CBRC001 returned 29.26m at 1.30g/t Au including **7.32m at 3.61g/t Au** from 7.32m depth.
- Assays confirms near-surface oxide gold mineralisation associated with the intersection of the interpreted major NW trending “Cortez” structures and the NNE trending “Pipeline” structures (*see figure 1*).
- Colorback is nearby to the Pipeline deposit (20Moz gold), Cortez Complex (15Moz gold), and Barrick’s recent Goldrush and Fourmile discoveries (+15Moz gold) (*see figure 1*). Also close by is the Robertson gold deposit which was acquired by Barrick for US\$15.75M + 1-2.25% NSR.
- RC drilling is planned to recommence at SNX’s flagship Warrior and New Pass projects in coming weeks.

Sierra Nevada Gold (ASX: SNX) is pleased to announce assay results from its recent drilling at the Colorback gold project in central Nevada, USA have been returned.

SNX completed five reverse circulation (RC) holes for 378m at Colorback and results confirmed the presence of near-surface gold mineralisation, verifying historic drilling that outlined zones of near surface oxidised gold mineralisation.

Colorback’s historically defined zones of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation coincides with the interpreted intersection of the Cortez and Pipeline structural corridors (*see figure 1*). SNX is very encouraged that the intersection of these key structural trends coincides with significant gold enrichment within the Upper Plate rocks. This relationship demonstrates the potential for these structures to either host or control the emplacement of Carlin style mineralisation at depth within more receptive Lower Plate host rocks, as is the case at the nearby Cortez Complex and Pipeline deposits.

Colorback is located in the Battle Mountain Trend (BMT), which among others hosts the nearby giants, **Pipeline** deposit (**20Moz gold**), the **Cortez** Complex (**15Moz gold**) and Barrick’s **Goldrush** and **Fourmile** discoveries (**+15Moz gold** and growing). Located to the south of the Colorback project, the **Robertson** gold deposit was acquired by Barrick in 2017 for US\$15.75M plus 1-2.25% NSR. Robertson is expected to produce at least 250,000ozpa gold over a 10+ year mine life. Nevada Gold Mines (Barrick-Newmont JV) is developing Robertson as part of the single largest gold-producing complex in the world.



SNX Executive Chairman Peter Moore said: "With our initial RC drill program at Colorback, we have confirmed the oxidised gold "leakage anomaly" and positive assays at the interpreted regional structural intersection of two very large, structurally-focused gold systems. This result is very encouraging, and we look forward to further exploration at Colorback, as well as further exploration and recommencement of drilling at New Pass and Warrior, and results from our ongoing work at Blackhawk."

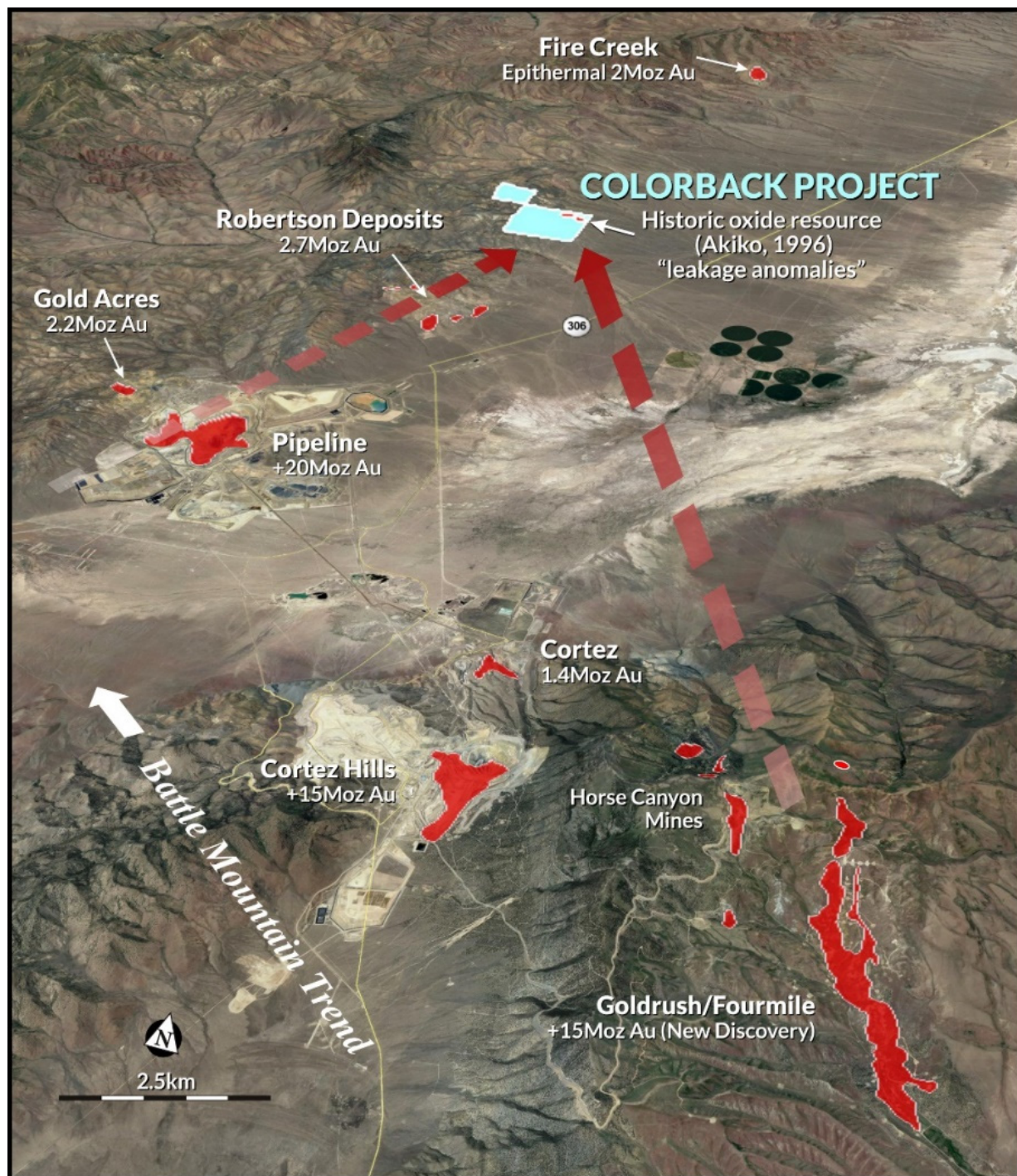


Figure 1. Oblique view of the Colorback project (light blue) looking NNW showing the mineralised footprints and structural trends of the nearby giant Carlin style deposits. Note the historic oxide resources with the Colorback project sit at the juncture of major NW and NNE structures.



Table 1. Significant intercept table reporting intercepts using 0.25g/t Au cut off with no more than 2.44m internal waste. Mineralisation is interpreted to be horizontal, true width is approximately equal to interval width.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting NAD27 11N	Northing NAD27 11N	Collar RL	Azimuth	Dip (deg)	EOH depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CBRC001	RC	527674	4467504	1635	0	-90	72	7.32	36.57	29.26	1.30	3.34
							including	23.16	30.48	7.32	3.61	4.23
CBRC002	RC	527720	4467502	1633	0	-90	78	29.26	42.67	13.41	0.38	2.99
CBRC005	RC	527708	4467441	1632	0	-90	72	17.07	25.60	8.53	0.55	3.04
CBRC007	RC	527646	4467534	1634	0	-90	84	29.26	31.70	2.44	0.90	3.13
								71.93	76.81	4.88	0.78	0.27
CBRC009	RC	527664	4467464	1636	0	-90	72	12.19	28.04	15.85	0.90	3.90
							including	14.63	20.73	6.10	1.32	4.93
								54.86	57.30	2.44	0.60	0.93
								69.49	70.71	1.22	0.33	0.95

The geological plan and sections below (figures 2, 3 & 4) show the position of the reported RC holes in relation to previous drilling and geological interpretations. Of note is the close association of gold mineralisation with the regional and through-going NW and NNE trending structures.

Geological cross section 527660mE (figure 3) demonstrates this structural association with gold mineralisation that increases in both thickness and grade towards intersecting large NW and NNE trending structures (figure 2). This structural intersection has controlled a generally flat-lying mineralised gold zone approximately 300m by 200m (Western Zone) that is open towards the downthrown "Eastern Zone" as seen in geological cross section 4467500mN (figure 4).

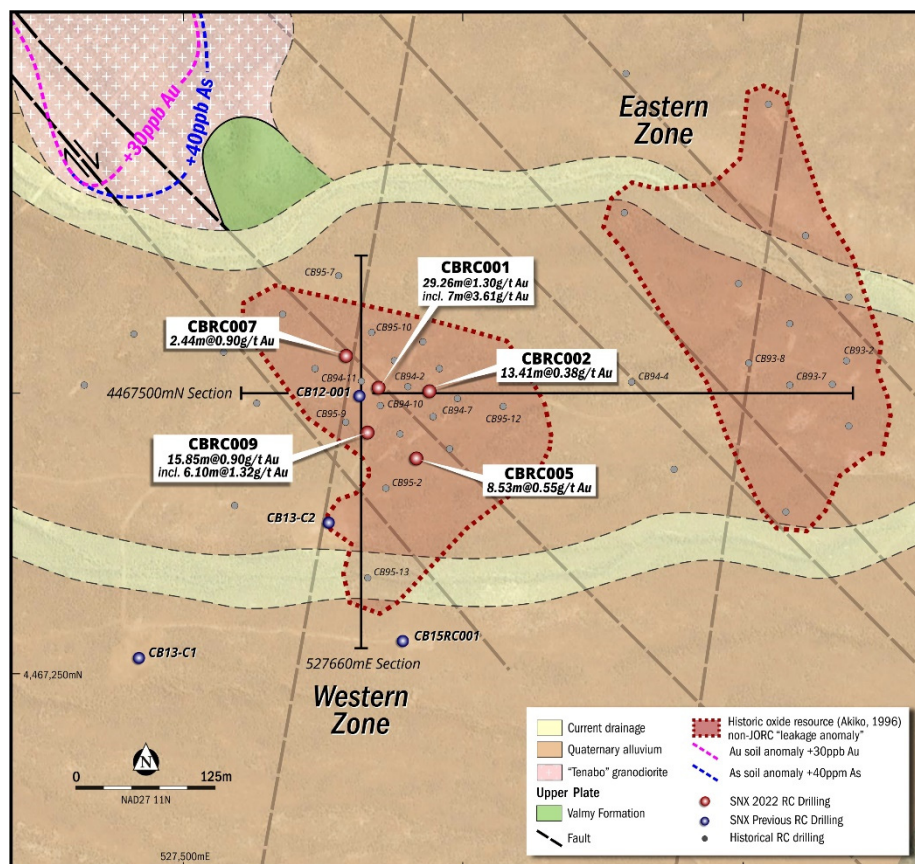


Figure 2. Geological plan showing location of SNX reported holes CBRC001, 002, 005, 007 & 009 along with historical drillholes. Datum UTM NAD 27 Zone11N. Note the geochemically anomalous Tenabo intrusion at top left. The Tenabo intrusion is intimately associated with mineralisation at the Robertson deposits located to the south of Colorback.

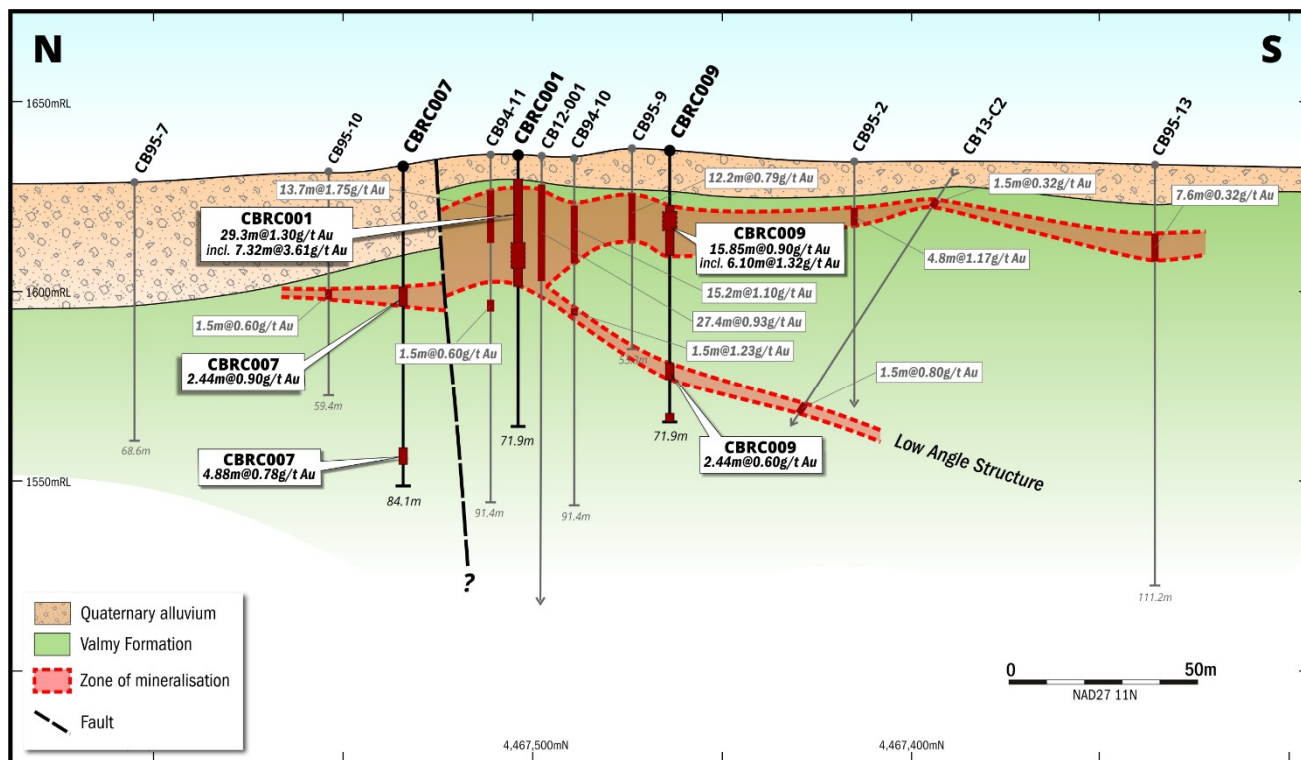


Figure 3. Geological cross section 527660mE looking eastwards showing SNX reported holes CBRC001, 007 & 009 (in bold) along with historical drillholes. Section shows continuous horizontal gold enrichment, note the increased thickness and gold grade towards the steep NE orientated structure.

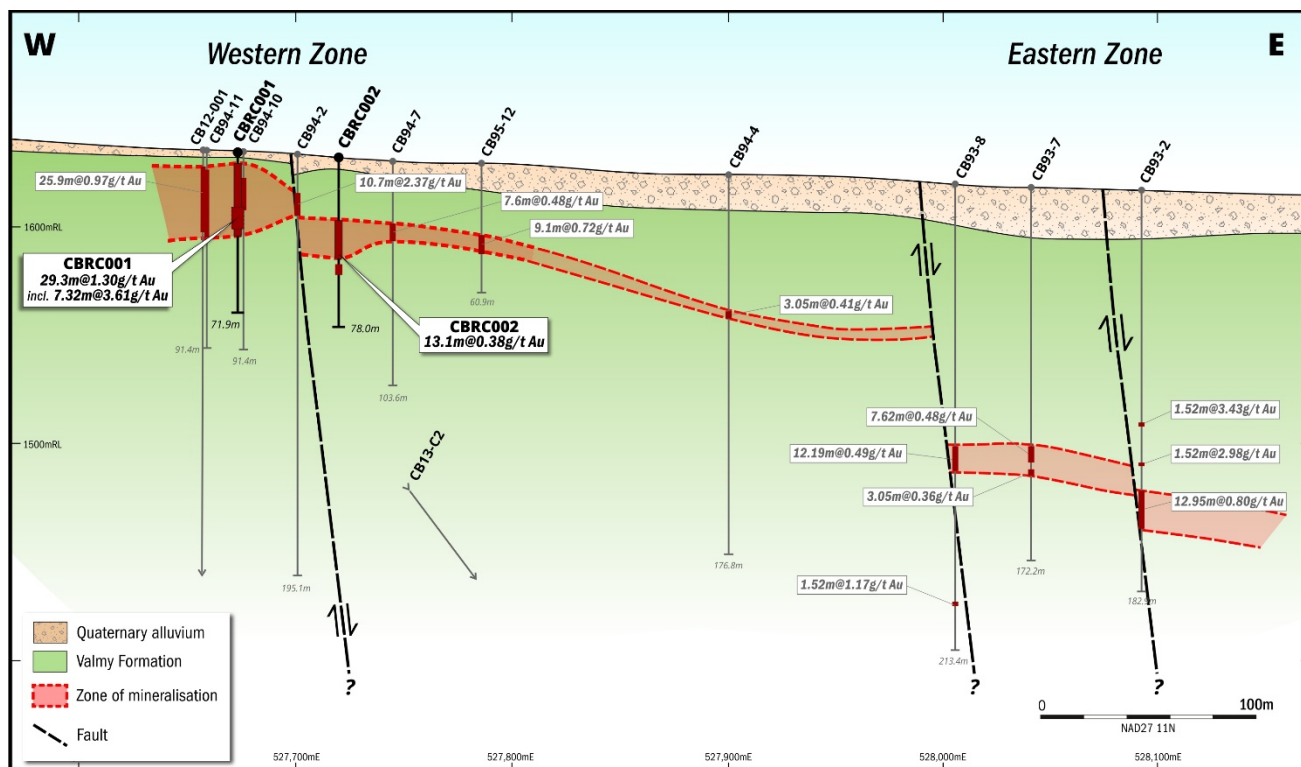


Figure 4. Geological cross section 4467500mN looking northwards showing SNX reported holes CBRC001 & 002 along with historical drillholes. Section shows the western near-surface horizontal gold zone and to the east the deeper "Eastern Zone" zone, (potentially structurally downthrown) of generally flat lying gold accumulation associated with a cluster of through-going NE trending structures.



Next Steps

SNX's continued exploration program will focus on defining drill targets within this fertile structural corridor where the gold carrying structures are interpreted to intersect the more favourable and receptive calcareous "Lower Plate lithologies" at depth, rocks that are host to the nearby giant gold deposits.

Colorback Exploration Context

The Colorback project is situated within the heart of the Battle Mountain Trend (BMT). The BMT is a remarkable gold province that hosts several world-class gold deposits with total production and reserves of more than 100Moz Au. The giant Pipeline deposit (20Moz Au), Cortez Complex (15Moz Au) and Barrick's recent Goldrush and Fourmile discoveries (+15Moz Au and growing) are all within 25km of the Colorback project (*see Figure 1*).

Sierra Nevada's Colorback project displays several key similarities to the nearby world-class Carlin gold mines such as the Pipeline deposit and the Cortez Complex deposits. Importantly, controlling structures from these deposits transect and intersect within the Colorback project. Through its data acquisition and exploration program, Sierra Nevada has identified large-scale fertile structures with the potential to host a significant Carlin style mineral system.

The main target for future exploration at Colorback remains where fertile structures intersect Lower Plate carbonate-bearing rocks below the current depth of drill holes. The Colorback project displays several key features similar to the nearby Carlin-style mineral deposits in the Battle Mountain trend (i.e., Cortez and Pipeline deposits) which include:

- NW oriented faults, associated with elevated Au, As, B and Hg values in rock chip and soil samples, cut the project, and have influenced the location of Au mines elsewhere in the district.
- An embayment observed in the gravity data is suggestive of proximity to Lower Plate stratigraphy.
- A single deep hole by a previous explorer (drill hole VIT 06-01) intersected a zone of de-calcification, which is a typical alteration feature of Carlin-style Au mineralisation which reported 4.57m at 0.64g/t Au from 666m.
- Ground magnetic data suggests the presence of an intrusion at depth in the centre of the tenement possibly due to the local uplift of the sequence by the Roberts Mountain Thrust.
- Drill holes have intersected carbonaceous units which are interpreted to represent as the lower part of the Upper Plate sequence, which suggest proximity to the fertile Lower Plate units.

Additionally, rock-chips samples collected returned 18.15g/t Au from a fault zone proximal to the outcropping Tenabo intrusion, suggest potential for Gold Acres style Au mineralisation.

SNX's exploration datasets clearly define gold-bearing structures suitable for controlling the deposition of a major carlin style gold system in this highly endowed location.

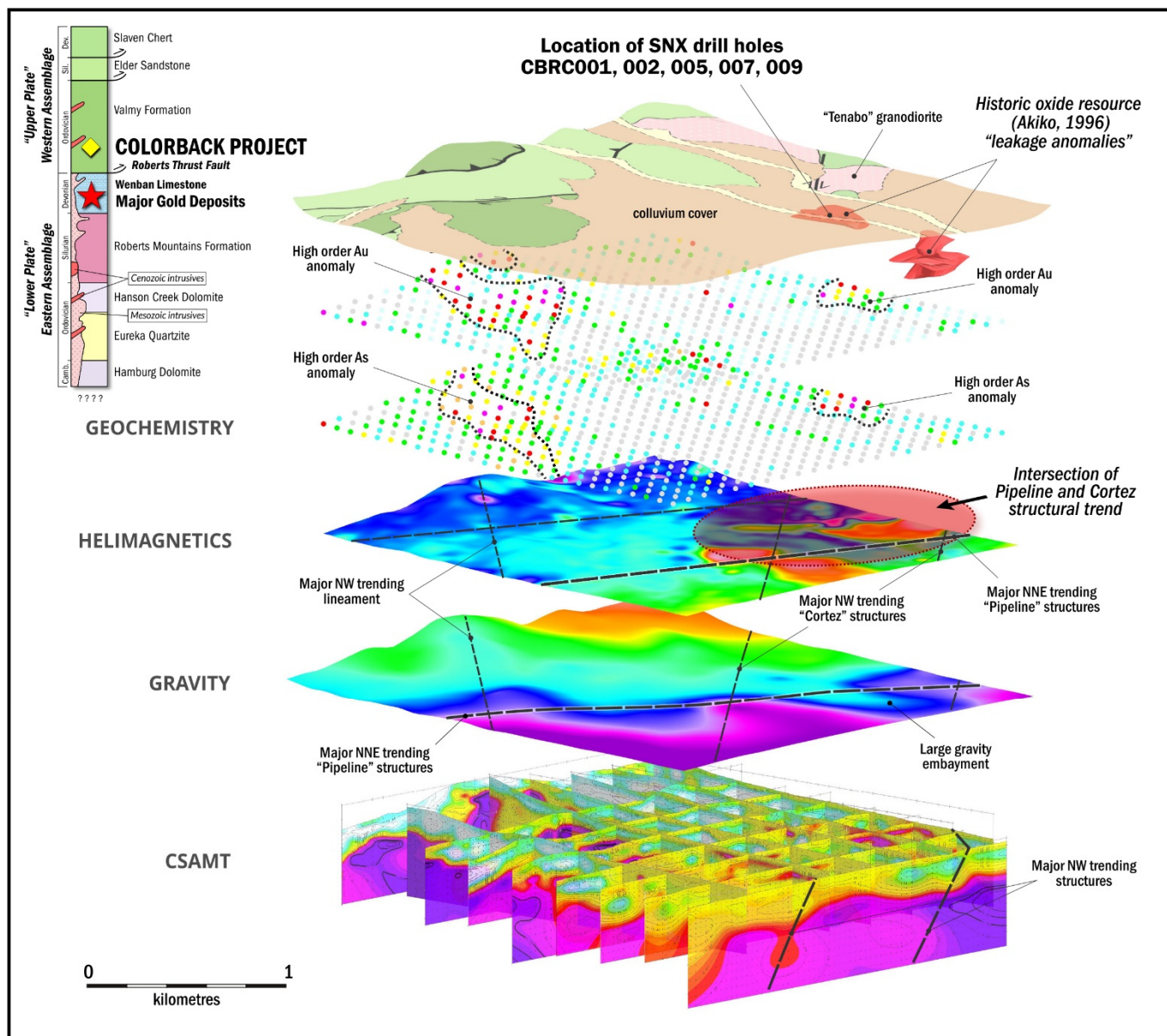


Figure 5. Schematic 3D representation of the datasets acquired by SNG at Colorback and their integration in the targeting process. Figure shows the position of the drilling reported in this announcement and the approximate stratigraphic position of the Colorback Project in relation to the nearby giant Carlin gold deposits in the stratigraphic column at top left of figure.



About Sierra Nevada Gold (SNX)

Sierra Nevada Gold (SNX) is a recently listed ASX company actively engaged in the exploration and acquisition of precious and base metal projects in the highly prospective mineral trends in Nevada, USA since 2011. The Company is exploring five 100%-controlled projects in Nevada, comprising four gold and silver projects and a large copper/gold porphyry project, all representing significant discovery opportunities for the company.



Figure 6. Location of SNX projects in Nevada, USA showing the location of the major gold and copper deposits.

This announcement was authorised for release by Mr Peter Moore, Executive Chairman of the Company.

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Brett Butlin, a Competent Person who is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Butlin is a full-time employee of the Company in the role of Chief Geologist and is a shareholder in the Company. Mr. Butlin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Butlin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Appendix 1 – Results

Table 1 – Drilling information for holes recently drilled at Colorback

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting NAD27 11N (m)	Northing NAD27 11N (m)	Collar RL (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
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							<i>including</i>	14.63	20.73	6.10	1.32	4.93
								54.86	57.30	2.44	0.60	0.93
								69.49	70.71	1.22	0.33	0.95



Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<p>All sampling prior to 2011 are considered historic in nature. Holes (RC & DD) drilled by SNG 2011-2015 employed industry standard sampling techniques. Prior to 2011 numerous exploration companies undertook drilling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coral Resources 1987-1988 13 RC drillholes using a face sampling hammer method. Samples were collected in 5ft intervals via a tricone splitter and submitted for analysis. Noranda completed 7 RC holes in 1991 employing a face sampling hammer methodology. Samples were collected in 5ft intervals via a tricone splitter and submitted for analysis. Akiko Gold resources in 1993 completed a small program of rock chip sampling, specific sampling protocol unknown. JV between Akiko and Bradner Resources 1993-1995 drilled 40 RC holes employing a face sampling hammer methodology. Samples were collected in 5ft intervals via a tricone splitter and submitted for analysis. Victoria Gold Resources 2006-2007 drilled one deep core hole. Where visually interesting the core was sampled by core saw (half core) and submitted for analysis. <p>In 2011 SNG conducted a 200ft x 200ft grid pattern soil sampling pseudo B or C horizon soils over the entire project, once collected the total sample was submitted for analysis. SNG have also collected 36 rock chip samples across the project area where a geologically representative sample of between 0.5-2.5kg was taken and submitted for analysis.</p> <p>SNG drilled 4 RC holes in 2011 for 1,090m 3 RC holes in 2012 for 1,012m and 2 DD holes in 2013 for 773m, all RC holes were assayed for Au (Au-AA23) only, while DD holes were assayed for Au (Au-AA23) and ME (ME-ICP41).</p> <p>SNG drilled 2 additional RC holes in 2015 for a total of 503m, both holes assayed for Au (Au-ICP21) and ME (ME-MS61), 1m, 4m composite samples, riffle split.</p> <p>SNX drilled 5 RC holes in 2022 for a total of 378m. All holes were assayed Au (Au-ICP21) and ME (ME-MS61), 4ft (1.22m), 16ft (4.88m) composite samples, riffle split.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>RC drilling completed by SNG after 2011 was sampled on either 1m or 5ft downhole intervals. RC drilling completed by SNX in 2022 was sampled on 4ft (1.22m) composites. All</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information 	<p>post 2011 RC drilling samples were passed through a three-tier riffle splitter and a nominal 2.5–3.5kg sample collected. For DD drilling in 2013, after logging and mark-up samples were taken by half cutting core and a nominal 3–4kg sample collected for analysis. For historical RC drilling generally a tri-cone sample splitter was employed to reduce to a 2.5-3.5kg sample weight.</p> <p>Industry standard sampling protocols and techniques were variably applied as discussed above.</p> <p>No coarse gold encountered.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>RC by track and truck mounted rigs. Where recorded (SNG, Akiko, Noranda) hole diameter is 5.1/4 inch. Drill rig types are recorded as TH-100 RC, UDR 1000. Face sampling bit employed.</p> <p>Where recorded DD by truck mounted LF230 HQ core size. Core orientated by spear bottom of hole method.</p> <p>Drill rig used for CB13-C1 to CB13-C2 CT14 was Atlas Capco (PQ-HQ).</p> <p>Drill rig used for CBRC001, 002, 005, 007, 009 was a Foremost Apex 65 RC drill rig.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples 	<p>All RC drilling completed after 2011 1m, 4ft or 5ft samples were logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the most representative sample is collected. Samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system uses a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice, and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times.</p> <p>All DD drill core was logged for drilling recovery by measuring core loss. Core loss was measured first by the drilling crew and then checked by company geologists while logging the core.</p> <p>Information on the Victoria Gold 2006 core hole is not available.</p> <p>RC holes were drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. Triple tube was employed while DD drilling to maximise recovery.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	No study of sample recovery versus grade has been conducted as these are early-stage drilling programs to outline mineralisation. The drilling contractors used standard industry drilling techniques of the time to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	All logging prior to 2011 are considered historic in nature. Since 2011 all RC samples have been geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structural deformation and other pertinent geological features. Where required logging records specific mineral abundance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	Since 2011 RC and DD logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	The entire length (100%) of each RC and DD hole is logged. For drilling prior to 2011 insufficient data exists to make this assessment.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	Core has been sampled by being cut and half core submitted for analysis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	For historical RC drilling generally a tri-cone sample splitter was employed to reduce to a 2.5-3.5kg sample weight. For RC since 2011 samples have been acquired via rotary cone splitter, a 3 tier riffle splitter was employed for the 2015 and 2022 programs. Sampling has been undertaken with both wet and dry sample media.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	Since 2011 the sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The RC and DD samples are sorted, oven dried, and the entire sample pulverised in a single-stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis. Prior to 2011 QAQC information does not support making this assessment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	Since 2011 RC and DD samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Blanks are inserted every 20 samples and CRM standards are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of one standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. Prior to 2011 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criteria.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	Since 2011 RC programs have included taking field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 50. Prior to 2011 sampling information does not support making this assessment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<p>While some original assay documents before 2011 are available the vast majority is not and as such all assay data prior to 2011 is considered to be historic in nature and is treated as such.</p> <p>Since 2011 all samples were analysed by ALS Chemex (CB11-1 through CB11-4, CB12-1 through CB12-3, CB13-1 & CB13-2) utilising the total Fire Assay procedure Au-AA23 (30gm, DL 0.005ppm) for gold and the partial 4 acid Aqua Regia ME-ICP41 for multielement analysis.</p> <p>CBRC001-CBRC009 were analysed by ALS Reno utilising the total Fire Assay procedure Au-ICP21 (30gm, DL 0.001ppm) for gold and the partial 4 acid ME-MS61 for multielement analysis.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	Downhole geophysical tools were not used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Insufficient data exists on programs prior to 2011 to make the assessment against this criteria.</p> <p>For sampling programs since 2011. The laboratories are accredited and uses their own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. SNG/SNX submitted standard samples every 25th sample, blanks every 25th and field duplicates every 50 samples.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<p>Since 2011 the holes were logged by both independent geological contractors and SNG/SNX staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed. SNX's Chief Geologist verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.</p> <p>Prior to 2011 SNG relies on previous workers and consultants assessments as to the verification of historical significant intersections as reported.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No twinned holes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<p>Since 2011 primary data has been sent to SNG/SNX and imported into MicroMine software for validation and verification. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory using Excel and Micromine software.</p> <p>Prior to 2011 documentation on primary data and data entry procedures, verification and data storage protocols are lacking.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	No adjustments have been made.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. 	Since 2011 all drillholes, rock chip sample and soil sample sites were located using DGPS equipment. Prior to 2011 drill hole locations have been taken from geo-rectified maps from historical reports with some field verification undertaken by GPS where possible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	NAD 27 UTM Zone 11N.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	The topographic data used (drill collar elevation, RL) were obtained from handheld GPS and DGPS units and are adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	The data spacing of both drilling, downhole sampling and soil sampling programs are appropriate for the reporting of exploration reports.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. 	Historical data as presented in historical reports suggest the presence of two small shallow resource area's (non-JORC) being based on a drill spacing that would be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for an MRE. Supporting data for these estimates however are not available to SNG/SNX and SNG/SNX makes no assertion as to the validity of these historic MRE's. Drilling since 2011 by SNG/SNX have not been undertaken to define a mineral resource hence the data spacing would not support a MRE. Instead SNG/SNX drilling was confirmatory in nature of previous drilling and tested individual exploration targets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	Geophysical and geological interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material 	No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Since 2011 RC samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties, and transported from the field by SNG/SNX personnel to ALS Chemex in Elko Nevada / ALS Reno Nevada. The laboratories then checked the physically received samples against a SNG/SNX generated sample submission list and reported back any discrepancies.</p> <p>Soil samples were transported from the field by SNG personnel to ALS Chemex in Elko Nevada. The laboratory then checked the physically received samples against a SNG generated sample submission list and reported back any discrepancies.</p> <p>Prior to 2011 no details of the sample security measures are available.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	Since 2011 no external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Prior to 2011 in March 1993 Mr Paul A Pelke of Reno, Nevada a registered California Geologist, No. 4150 completed a review of the project for Akiko Resources and Bradner Resources prior to them entering into a JV on the property.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<p>Colorback Project – Colorback, Gemstone, Rock, Amy, and Scotty Claims, Lander County (42 mining claims).</p> <p>Record Ownership Colorback Claims: Title to the 34 Colorback Claims was vested by location in Michael Wright, Wallace Wright and Irene Harper each as to a one-third (1/3) interest. Their record title interest is subject to the Exploration Permit and Mining Lease with Option to Purchase Colorback Claims with Sierra Nevada Gold (USA) Inc. dated August 24, 2011, as amended by Deed of Variation dated October 17, 2017, Memorandum recorded February 23, 2015, Document 273049.</p> <p>Michael Wright died August 11, 2014. By the Order Settling First and Final Accounting, Approval for Payment of Attorney Fees, Executor Fees, and Distribution of Estate entered on August 7, 2015, by the Seventh Judicial District Court in Case No. PR 1409-311, in the Matter of the Estate of Michael Wright, recorded on August 24, 2015, in the Office of the Lander County Recorder, Document 229777, Michael Wright's stated fifty percent (50%) interest in the Colorback Claims and the Scotty et al Claims was distributed to Derreck Tea as to a 5% interest, Timothy J. Roth as to a 15% interest, Nilson Oliveira as to a 15% interest, and Jakeb I. Wright as to a 15% interest. The Order cites the Last Will and Testament of Michael Wright to the effect the interest of Michael Wright in the Colorback Claims and Scotty Claims was 50%, which is correct as to the Scotty et al Claims, but not as to the Colorback Claim. The recordings relating to the claims do not include a conveyance from Irene Harper or Wallace Wright to Michael Wright of her interest in the Colorback Claims.</p> <p>Lease term: Expires August 24, 2023. The lease grants to the Company the option to purchase the leasehold property for \$1,500,000.00.</p> <p>Royalties: 3.5% net smelter returns royalty payable to the lessors subject to the Company's option to reduce the royalty percentage rate to 1.5% on payment of \$375,000.00 for each increment of the royalty percentage rate representing 1.0% of the net smelter returns. 2% net smelter returns royalty held by Sierra Nevada Gold Pty Ltd as</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>nominee for John Groom, Anthony Kaiser, Peter Woodford and Peter Moore under the Deed of Royalty Colorback Project dated effective January 2, 2012, and a 0.25% net smelter returns royalty held by Kenneth Snyder as Trustee for the Snyder Living Trust under the Deed of Royalty Colorback Project dated effective January 2, 2012.</p> <p>Record Ownership Scotty et al Claims: Title to the 8 Scotty et al Claims was vested by location in Michael Wright and Wallace Wright each as to a one-half (1/2) interest. Their record title is subject to the Exploration Permit and Mining Lease with Option to Purchase Scotty Claims with Sierra Nevada Gold (USA) Inc. dated August 24, 2011, as amended by Deed of Variation dated October 17, 2017, Memorandum recorded February 23, 2015, Document 273050.</p> <p>Michael Wright died August 11, 2014. By the Order Settling First and Final Accounting, Approval for Payment of Attorney Fees, Executor Fees, and Distribution of Estate entered on August 7, 2015, by the Seventh Judicial District Court in Case No. PR 1409-311, in the Matter of the Estate of Michael Wright, recorded on August 24, 2015, in the Office of the Lander County Recorder, Document 229777, Michael Wright's stated fifty percent (50%) interest in the Scotty et al Claims was distributed to Derreck Tea as to a 5% interest, Timothy J. Roth as to a 15% interest, Nilson Oliveira as to a 15% interest, and Jakeb I. Wright as to a 15% interest. Lease term: Expires August 24, 2023. The lease grants to the Company the option to purchase the leasehold property for \$500,000.00.</p> <p>Royalties: 3.5% net smelter returns royalty payable to the lessors subject to the Company's option to reduce the royalty percentage rate to 1.5% on payment of \$375,000.00 for each increment of the royalty percentage rate representing 1.0% of the net smelter returns. 2% net smelter returns royalty held by Sierra Nevada Gold Pty Ltd as nominee for John Groom, Anthony Kaiser, Peter Woodford and Peter Moore under the Deed of Royalty Scotty Claims dated effective January 2, 2012, and a 0.25% net smelter returns royalty held by Kenneth Snyder as Trustee for the Snyder Living Trust under the Deed of Royalty Scotty Claims dated effective January 2, 2012.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>The claims are in good standing there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Exploration by other parties have been reviewed and is used as a guide to SNX's exploration priorities and activities. Previous workers have completed geological mapping and sampling, geochemical sampling, geophysical programs, RC and core drilling. Previous workers have also estimated historical non JORC compliant mineral resources.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Colorback Project, which is prospective for sediment-hosted Carlin-style Au deposits, is located in central Nevada within the prolific Battle Mountain Trend in the Great Basin</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological province. The Battle Mountain Trend hosts several world-class Au mines, all of which are within 25kms from the Colorback Project, these include: Pipeline (+20 M oz), Cortez Complex (+15 M oz), Horse Canyon (0.8 M oz), Gold Acres (1.2 M oz), Hilltop (450 K oz), Barrick Golds Gold Rush and Fourmile (+15 M oz) discovery and the high-grade epithermal Fire Creek deposit (+2 M oz). The Colorback project displays several key similar to the nearby Carlin-style mineral deposits in the Battle Mountain trend (i.e. Cortez and Pipeline deposits).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. 	Drillhole details are covered in the body of the report and Appendix 1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	Weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	Intersections are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 2m wide at a grade greater than 0.1g/t Au and interval contains no more than 2m of continuous internal dilution. In this report SNX reported significant intercepts using a 0.25g/t Au cut off with no more than 2.44m internal waste The parameters behind historical significant intercepts calculations are unknown and have been taken directly from reports/plans/sections. Where possible if historic data allows SNG has checked and confirmed reported intercepts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	At this reconnaissance/early exploration stage, the geometry of the target mineralisation is not defined. All intersections reported are downhole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	All intersections reported are as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Refer to the Report for all relevant maps, sections and diagrams.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	Covered in the body of the Report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	Covered in the body of the Report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	Covered in the body of the Report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive 	Covered in the body of the Report.