19th May 2023

Warrior returns up to 74g/t Au from mine dump sampling

Sampling demonstrates high-grade nature of historically shallow mined gold veins across SNX's Warrior Project in Nevada, USA

Highlights

- **74g/t Au** returned from Discovery Shaft area (Warrior Mine) from sample W119
- **17.55g/t Au** returned from main Warrior Mine dump from sample W121
- **23.2g/t Au** returned from Hillside Mine dump at Warrior from sample W128
- Multiple sample results from recent program support previously reported results[1] of historic sampling for the Warrior Mine which returned bonanza grades such as a composite sample of **90m at 52.38g/t Au** from the Discovery Level 1
- RC drilling expected to recommence at Warrior in July 2023.

Sierra Nevada Gold (ASX: SNX) is pleased to announce recent vein characterisation sampling from historic mine dumps at its Warrior gold project in central Nevada, USA, has returned exceptional results confirming the high-grade nature of the large epithermal gold system.

Historic mine dumps were selectively sampled on the basis of vein type to characterise the gold content of the various texturally different veins mined by historic miners across the camp. Significantly, four vein styles were selectively sampled and all recorded ore grade intercepts, indicating multiple phases of mineralisation are present.

SNX Executive Chairman Peter Moore said: *"Results of the vein characterisation work has advanced our understanding of the mineralising system at Warrior and analysis of these samples combined with our previous drilling is demonstrating more favourable conditions for gold-silver mineralisation the deeper we look. These results to date support the potential for a significant discovery at Warrior and we look forward to the resumption of RC drilling, which is currently planned to start in July."*

The four textural vein types sampled at Warrior can be divided into three groups based on geochemistry and texture:

1) **Banded chalcedonic/kaolinitic veins and massive quartz veins** – these show a high gold-silver (Au/Ag) ratio and weakly elevated arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb) and low mercury (Hg).

2) **Crudely banded sulphide rich vein / wallrock** – these exhibit a low Au/Ag ratio with highly elevated As & Sb and moderately elevated Hg.

3) **High level chalcedonic/silicified breccia** (above the boiling zone) and veins showing low level Au, low Au/Ag ratio with highly elevated As, Sb & Hg.

[1] *Sierra Nevada Gold Replacement Prospectus - Annexure A. Independent Geological Report pages 71-73*

The high gold grades returned from the Warrior mine dumps in particular, support the gold grade data recorded from historic sampling (circa 1920s) from the Warrior mine, which revealed the very high-grade nature of the veins within the Warrior Mine. Some extraordinary composites were returned from this sampling including a composite of 90m length along the Discovery Shaft Level 1, which averaged **52.38g/t Au** from 109 samples across the remnant vein material. Samples from this program were generally between 0.75m to 2.5m wide with an average width of approximately 1.5m[1] (*see Figure 2*).

SNX's recently announced drillhole WARC007[2] successfully intercepted high-grade Au-Ag mineralization returning **17.07m at 1.57g/t Au & 3.43g/t Ag**, including **2.44m at 7.76g/t Au & 6.25g/t Ag** from an interpreted high-grade feeder structure 50m south of the historic workings, demonstrating the continuity of the historically mined veins.

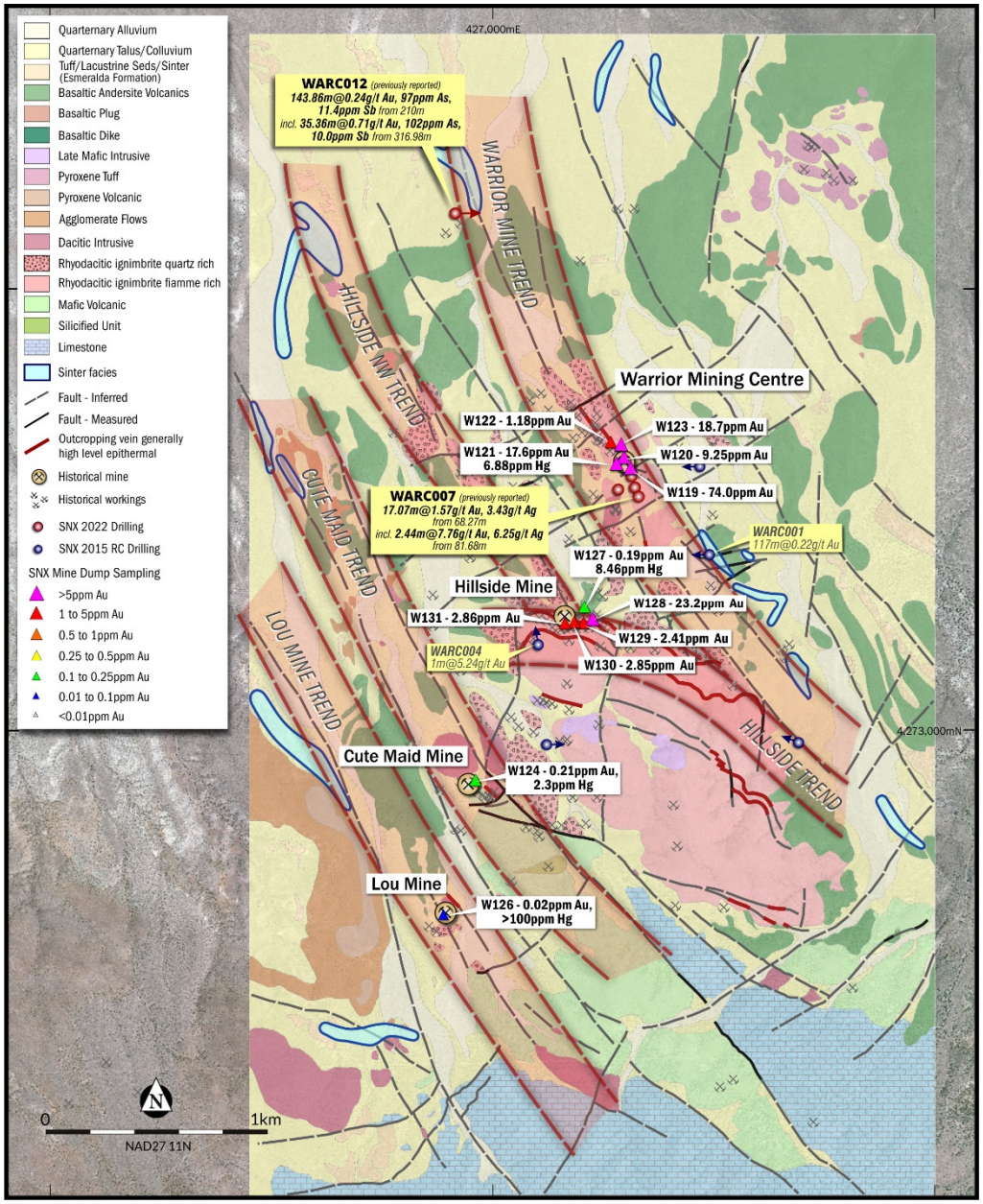

Figure 1. Geological plan of the Warrior Project showing SNX's recent vein characterisation sampling of historic mine dumps, recently reported drilling WARC007 & 012, historic mines and identified prospective mineral trends. Datum UTM NAD 27 Zone11.

[2] See SNX ASX Announcement dated 28 February 2023 – *SNX confirms large epithermal gold system at Warrior Project*

The Warrior Project has a well-defined geological model that fits well within a conceptual understanding of low sulfidation epithermal systems. Geological mapping has confirmed the Warrior landscape is variably eroded, exposing small areas of extensive argillic and silica alteration, as well as distal silica sinter outflow and up flow zones. Alteration and spectral studies illustrate only the upper portion of the epithermal system have been examined by drilling. Pathfinder elements in pXRF surveys and rock chip samples have a strong As, Sb and Hg signature, but can be low in Au and Ag, results that are typical for near-surface epithermal systems.

Geochemical, alteration and spectral studies of SNX's 2022 drill holes show important transitions with depth to more favorable conditions for Au-Ag deposition. **Deeper drill holes all show an increase in veining and sulphide associated with anomalous gold values[2].**

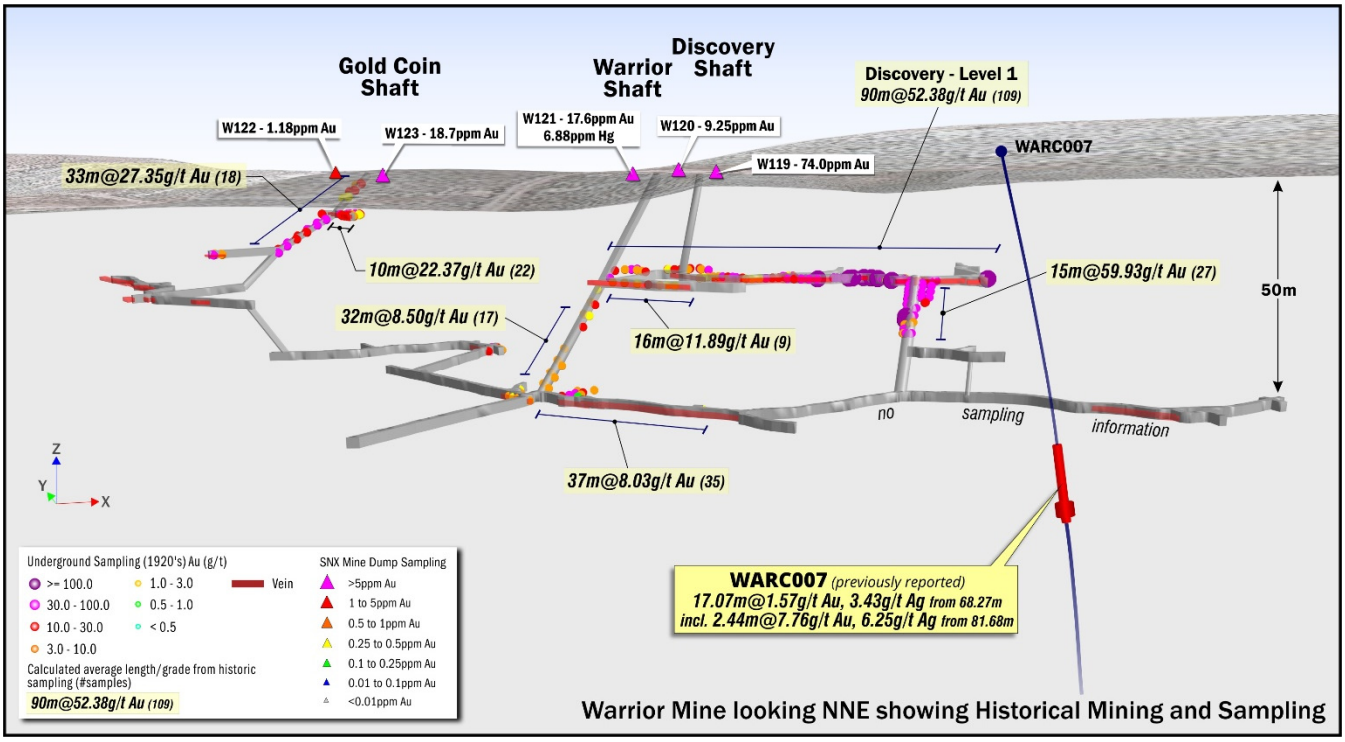

Figure 2. Oblique view looking NNE showing the historic underground workings and 1920s era sampling within the Warrior Mine. View shows high-grade mineralisation interested within WARC007 (previously reported) close to the historic workings. Shown on the surface are the approximate localities of the reported vein characterisation sampling of the mine dump material.

*Figure 3. Photo of mine dump sample W119 from the Discovery Shaft area within the Warrior Mine. Note the crude banding of Kaolinite and chalcedony. This sample returned **74g/t Au, 30.9g/t Ag, 14.8ppm As, 17.75ppm Sb & 0.29ppm Hg.** Weakly to moderately banded saccharoidal quartz vein material from the Warrior Mine dump. Chalcedonic and Kaolinite banding. Bonanza gold grades likely associated with the kaolinite bands. Au/Ag ratio = 2.4.*

*Figure 4. Photo of mine dump sample W121 from the main Warrior Mine dump – **17.55g/t Au, 57.4g/t Ag, 525ppm As, 71.75ppm Sb & 6.88ppm Hg**. Crudely banded dark matrix sulphide with crystalline quartz, marcasite and pyrite. Au/Ag ratio = 0.31.*

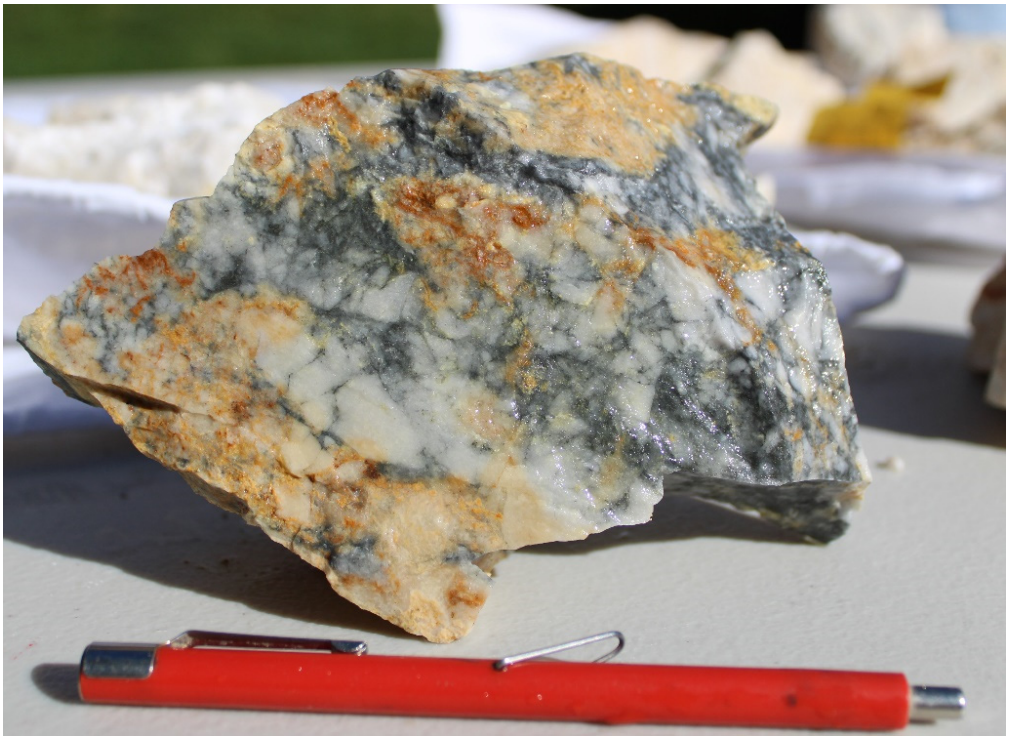

Figure 5. Close up photo of mine dump sample W121 (shown above) from the main Warrior Mine dump. Crudely banded and brecciated vein with dark matrix sulphide, crystalline quartz, marcasite and pyrite.

*Figure 6. Photo of mine dump sample W128 from the Hillside Mine dump which returned **23.2g/t Au, 15.15g/t Ag, 266ppm As, 38.8ppm Sb & 1.43ppm Hg.** Bladed to massive quartz vein material showing some minor weakly developed banding. Au/Ag ratio = 1.5.*

Next Steps

SNX is developing drill targets within this large and fertile epithermal system and has a continued program of rock chip sampling, pXRF soil sampling and mapping underway. RC drilling is planned to recommence by July 2023.

At the equally prospective and currently less explored OMCO mine area (5km west of Warrior; *see Figure 7*), SNX will commence field mapping and rock chip sampling, as well as pXRF soil sampling program prior to development of a drilling program.

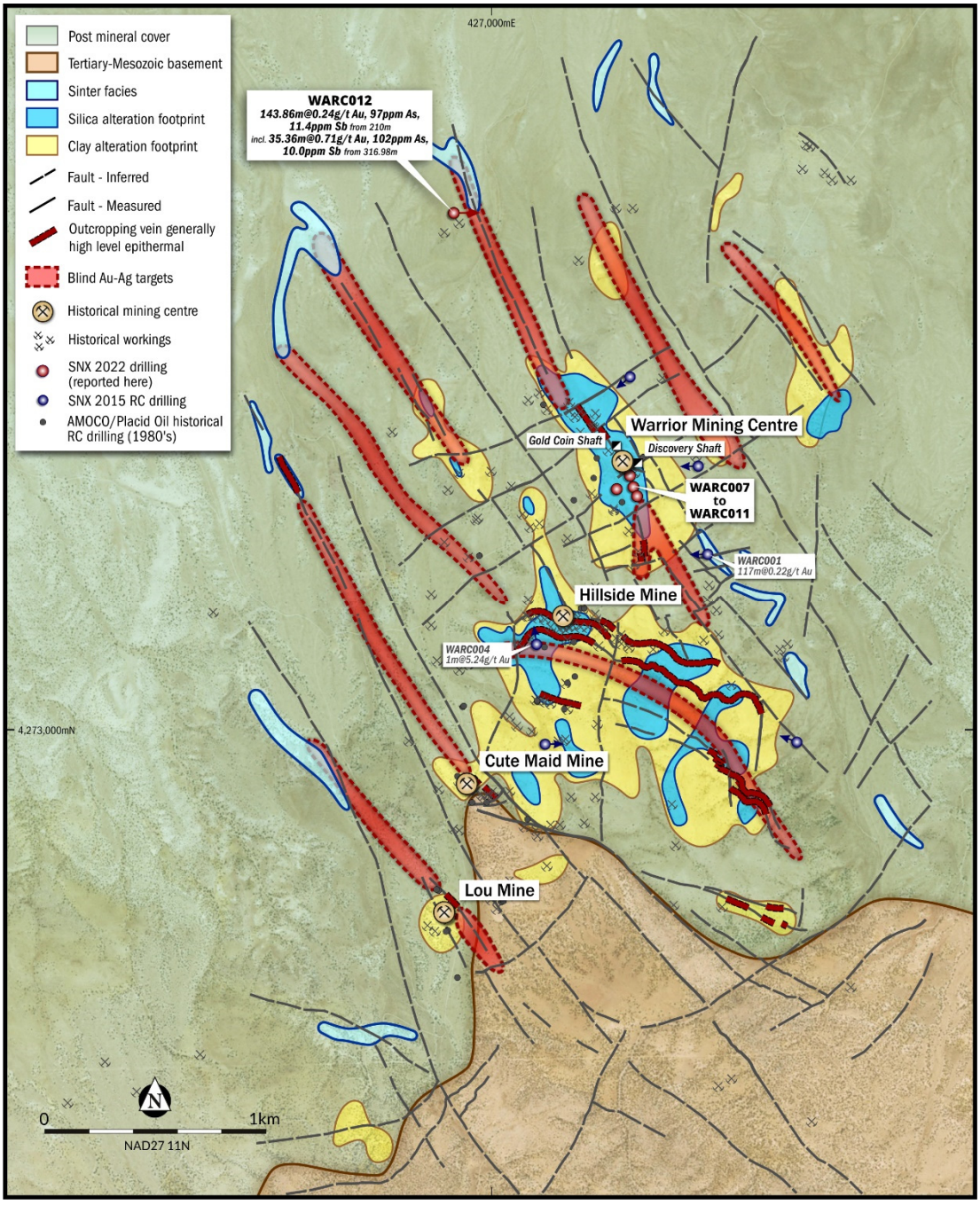

Figure 7. Plan showing the epithermal alteration signature and blind targets at Warrior. Note the extensive distribution of post mineral cover rocks that obscures much of the extensions to known mineralisation. Importantly, in addition to the outcropping veins more than 10km of blind potential strike extensions have been interpreted under the post mineral cover rocks (red polygons). Datum UTM NAD 27 Zone11.

Warrior Exploration Context

For further background on the exploration context, SNX's previous announcements are available at: *https://sngold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/*

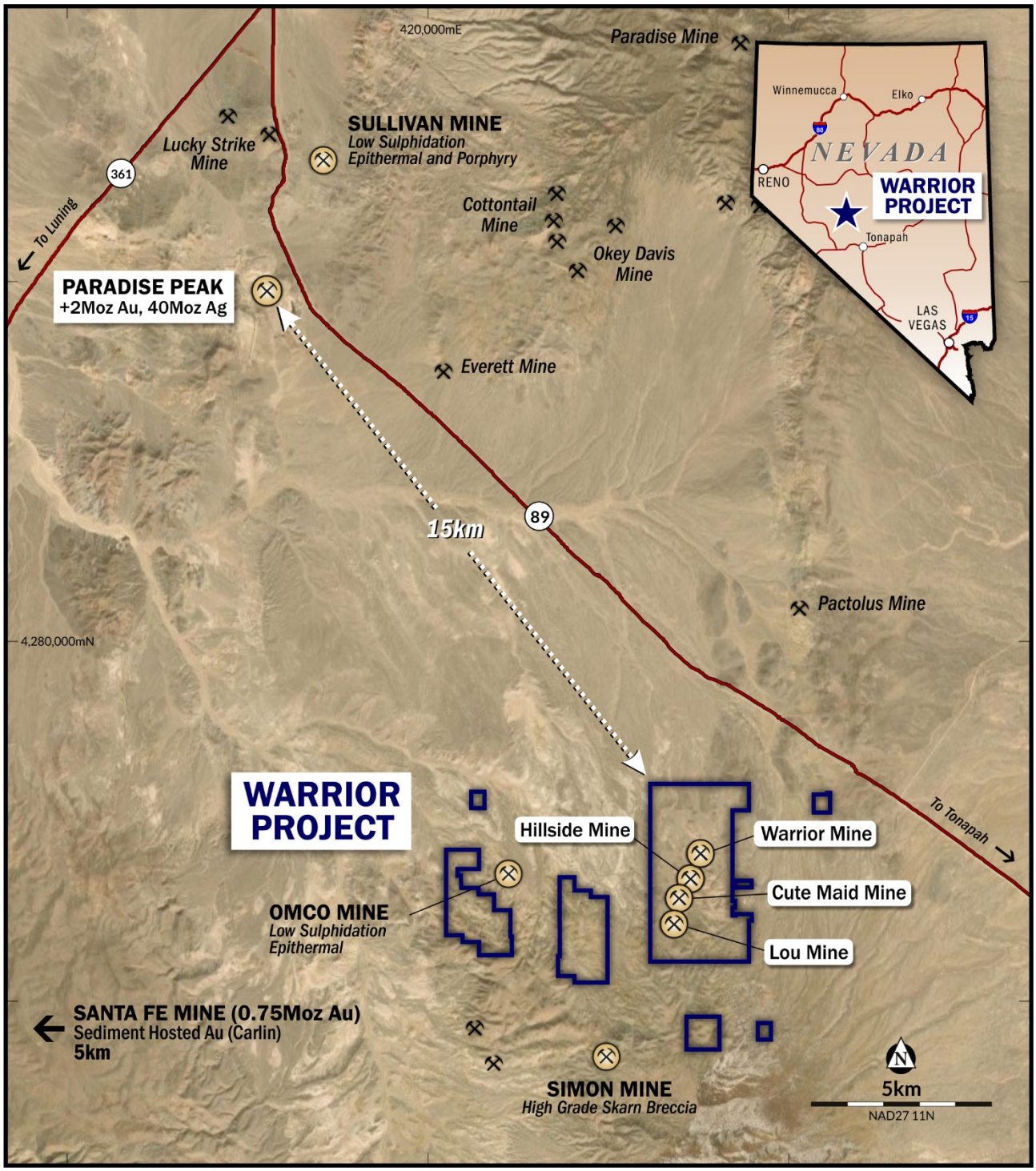

Figure 8. Diagram showing the location of the Warrior project and nearby mines within the Walker Lane Trend of southern Nevada, USA.

About Sierra Nevada Gold (SNX)

Sierra Nevada Gold (SNX) is 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.

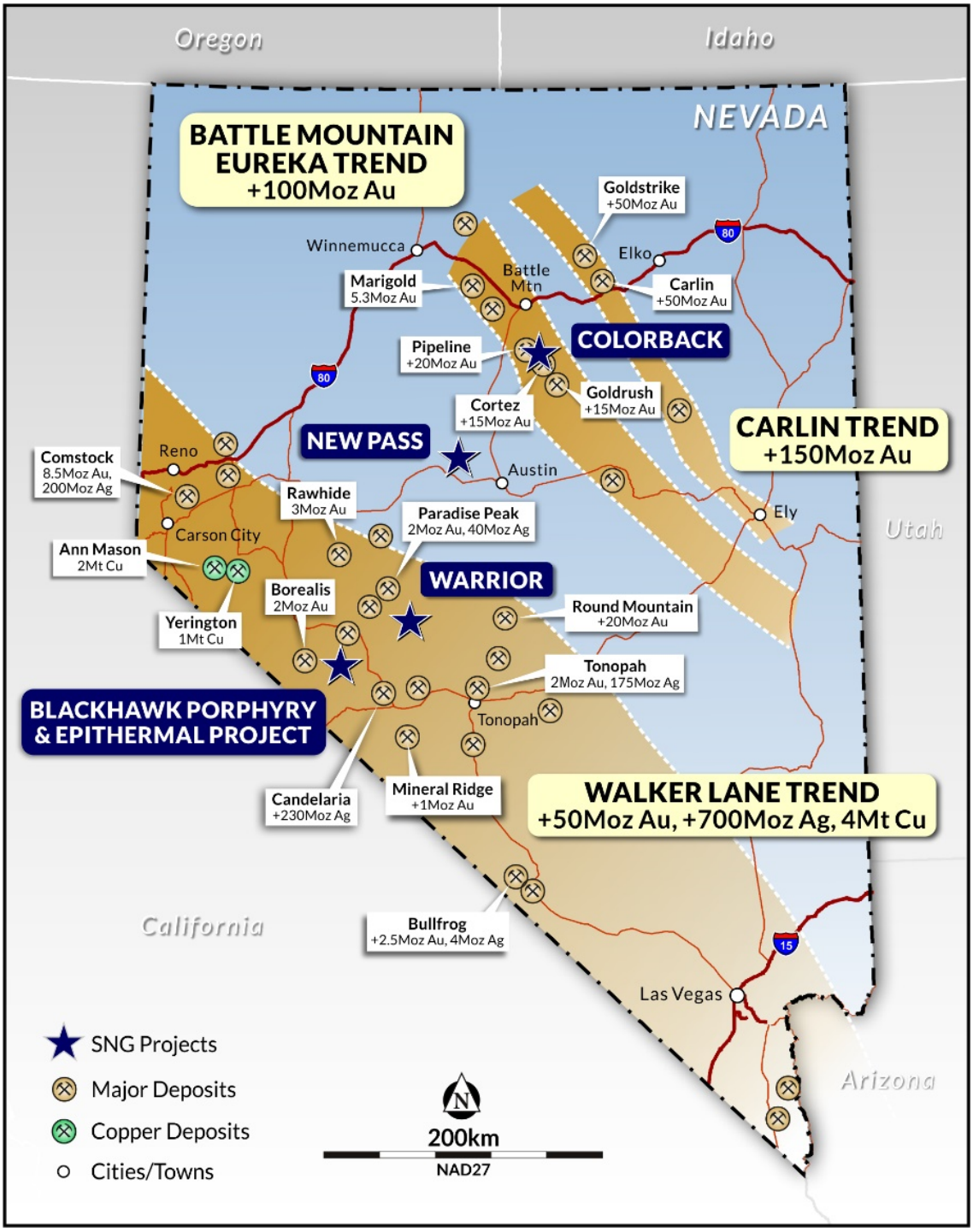

Figure 9. Location of SNX projects in Nevada, USA showing the location of the major gold and copper deposits.

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

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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 (FAIG). 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 – Mine Dump sample information at Warrior.

Sample ID	Project	Prospect	Sample Type	Easting NAD27 11N (m)	Northing NAD27 11N (m)	Collar RL (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
W119	Warrior	Discovery	Mullock	427598	4274225	1878	**74**	**30.9**	**14.8**	**0.293**	**17.75**
W120	Warrior	Discovery	Mullock	427598	4274223	1878	**9.25**	**4.43**	**13.7**	**0.101**	**13.8**
W121	Warrior	Discovery	Mullock	427599	4274224	1878	**17.55**	**57.4**	**525**	**6.88**	**71.7**
W122	Warrior	Gold Coin	Mullock	427583	4274293	1874	**1.175**	**11.7**	**82.5**	**0.709**	**27.6**
W123	Warrior	Gold Coin	Mullock	427584	4274294	1874	**18.75**	**17.2**	**8.6**	**0.132**	**11.05**
W124	Warrior	Cute Maid	Mullock	426920	4272768	1943	**0.205**	**5.43**	**59.6**	**2.3**	**18.35**
W126	Warrior	Lou	Mullock	426784	4272155	1970	**0.016**	**1.16**	**405**	**>100**	**34.4**
W127	Warrior	Hillside	Mullock	427416	4273548	1915	**0.185**	**2.55**	**80.5**	**8.46**	**52.5**
W128	Warrior	Hillside	Mullock	427434	4273493	1936	**23.2**	**15.15**	**266**	**1.425**	**38.8**
W129	Warrior	Hillside	Mullock	427401	4273483	1943	**2.41**	**2.88**	**68.3**	**2.08**	**50.2**
W130	Warrior	Hillside	Mullock	427380	4273484	1943	**2.85**	**5.64**	**293**	**1.24**	**47**
W131	Warrior	Hillside	Mullock	427353	4273482	1944	**2.86**	**2.05**	**50.2**	**1.01**	**47.3**

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	• 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.	All sampling prior to 2014 are considered historic in nature. Holes (RC) drilled by SNG 2015 – employed industry standard sampling techniques. Prior to 2014 numerous exploration companies undertook drilling and soil sampling; - Placid Oil 1985 9 Rotary drillholes. Samples were collected in 5ft intervals via a tricone splitter and submitted for analysis. Data captured from hand drawn and drafted sections and maps. - AMOCO completed 16 RC holes totalling 1,918m. Samples were collected in 5ft intervals via a tricone splitter and submitted for analysis. Data captured from hand drawn and drafted sections and maps. - In 1984 AMOCO completed a 400ft x 400ft grid pattern 157 soil sampling program close to existing mine workings. Size fraction and sample media is unknown. 156 rock chip samples were taken and assayed for Au, Hg and As, data captured from historical scanned and geo-rectified maps. In 2014 SNG collected 71 rock chip samples from across the project area, where a representative sample of between 0.5-2.5kg was taken and submitted for analysis. A soils sampling program comprising of 54 samples was conducted in 2015 by SNG over the Warrior Mine workings. Soils were sieved to 80 mesh and analysed for Au (Au-ST43) and ME (ME-MS41) In 2015 SNG completed 6 RC drill holes totalling 1,177m. SNX drilled 6 RC holes in 2022 for a total of 1,329m. All holes were assayed Au (Au-ICP21) and ME (ME-MS61), 4ft (1.22m), 16ft (4.88m) composite samples, riffle split. From 2022 onwards while collecting rock chip samples SNX employed industry standard sampling protocols where by a representative sample of the sample media of between 0.5-2.5kg was taken and submitted for analysis utilising assayed Au (Au-ICP21) and ME (ME-MS61) assay technique.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All RC drilling completed by SNX after 2014 was sampled on 1m or 4ft downhole intervals. RC drilling samples were passed through a three-tier riffle splitter and a nominal 3-5kg sample collected. For historical RC drilling generally a tri-cone sample splitter was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		employed to reduce to a 2.5-3.5kg sample weight. All sampling prior to 2014 are considered historic in nature.
	• 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	Industry standard sampling protocols and techniques were variably applied as discussed above. No coarse gold encountered.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	RC by track and truck mounted rigs. All holes have a hole diameter is 5.1/4 inch. Face sampling bit employed. Drill rig used for WARC007 through WARC012 was a Foremost MPD 1500 RC drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All RC completed after 2014 - 1m or 4ft 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 was reviewed 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. Prior to 2014 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criteria.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC holes were drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. Prior to 2014 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criteria.
	• 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	• 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.	Since 2014 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. Prior to 2014 available sample logging information does not support making the assessment of this criteria.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Since 2014 RC chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged for all holes drilled after 2014. For drilling prior to 2014 insufficient data exists to make this assessment.
	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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 sample size for analysis. For RC since 2014 samples have been acquired via a 3-tier riffle splitter for the 2015 and 2022 programs. Sampling has been undertaken with both wet and dry sample media.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Since 2014 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 samples (whether from percussion, rock chip or core) 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 2014 available QAQC information does not support making this assessment.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Since 2014 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. Field duplicates are taken at the frequency of 1 sample every 50. 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 2014 available sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criteria.
	• 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 2014 RC programs have included taking field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 50. Prior to 2014 available sampling information does not support making this assessment.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Since 2014 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Original assay documents before 2014 are not available, as such all assay data prior to 2014 is considered to be historic in nature and is treated as such. Since 2014 all samples were analysed by ALS Reno (RC holes WARC001 – WAR006) and rock chip samples (W001 – W071) utilising the total Fire Assay procedure Au-ICP21 (30gm, DL 0.001ppm) for gold and the partial 4 acid ME-MS61 for multielement analysis. Soils samples collected in 2015 were analysed for Au (Au-ST43) and ME (ME-MS41). RC and rock chip samples submitted for analysis since 2022 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
	• 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,	Downhole geophysical tools were not used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc.	
	• 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.	Insufficient data exists on programs prior to 2014 to make the assessment against this criteria. For sampling programs since 2014. The laboratories are accredited and use 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Since 2014 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. Prior to 2014 SNX relies on previous workers and consultant's assessments as to the verification of historical significant intersections.
	• The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Since 2014 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. Prior to 2014 documentation on primary data and data entry procedures, verification and data storage protocols are not recorded.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	• 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 2014 all drillholes, rock chip samples and soil sample sites were located using GPS equipment. Prior to 2014 drill hole locations have been taken from geo-rectified maps from historical reports with some field verification undertaken by GPS where possible.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	NAD 27 UTM Zone 11N.
	• 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. NED (US Geological Survey National Elevation Dataset - 10 Meter 7.5x7.5 minute quadrangles) data used to establish RL values where needed.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.
	• 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.	Drilling since 2014 by SNG/SNX have not been undertaken to define a mineral resource hence the data spacing would not support a MRE. Instead SNG drilling was confirmatory in nature of previous drilling and tested specific exploration targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.
	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Since 2014 RC samples and rock chip samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties, and transported from the field by SNG/SNX personnel to ALS Reno in Nevada. The laboratories then checked the physically received samples against a SNG/SNX generated sample submission list and reported back any discrepancies. Prior to 2014 no details of the sample security measures are available.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have been undertaken.

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	• 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.	**Warrior Project - WA Claims, Mineral County and Nye County (106 mining claims).** **Record Ownership:** Sierra Nevada Gold Inc. **Royalties:** 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 Warrior 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 Warrior Project dated effective January 2, 2012. **Warrior Project - Hillside, Blue Bell, Swanson, Merle and War Claims, Mineral County and Nye County (13 mining claims).** **Record Ownership:** Sagebrush Mining L.L.C., a Nevada limited liability company, also known as Sage Brush Mining, subject to Mining Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement Warrior Claims with Sagebrush Mining L.L.C., a Nevada limited liability company, dated effective November 1, 2014, the Memorandum for which was recorded in the Office of the Mineral County Recorder on November 12, 2014, Document No. 160577, and in the Office of the Nye County Recorder on December 17, 2014, Document No. 825098. **Lease term:** Twenty (20) years. The lease grants to the Company the option to purchase the leasehold property for $1,000,000.00.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Royalties: 1.5% net smelter return royalty subject to the Company's option to reduce the royalty percentage rate to 0.5% in consideration of payment of $500,000.00. 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 Warrior 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 Warrior Project dated effective January 2, 2012. **Warrior Project – WR Claims, Mineral County (152 Claims).** **Record Ownership:** Sierra Nevada Gold Inc. **Royalties:** 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.	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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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 drilling. Significant historical mining has also occurred with the project, and this also informs SNX's exploration priorities.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Warrior being a low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag Project occurs 15km along strike from the Paradise Peak high sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposit (2.3 M oz AuEq). Gold mineralisation at Paradise Peak Mine occurs in a sub-horizontal permeable tuff layer, capped by impermeable andesite, where precious metal bearing fluids have migrated up NW-WNW oriented faults and deposited Au and Ag below the water-table. The high grade Simon Mine being a skarn breccia deposit is located 4km to the SW of Warrior Project. Warrior Project is a large mining camp with four historically worked mines - Warrior, Hillside, Cute Maid and Lou the locations of which all align along a NE orientated trend. The project displays clear characteristics of a high level low sulphidation epithermal-style Au-Ag mineralisation. The project area contains numerous occurrences of sinter deposits inferring a low level of post mineral erosion.
Drill hole Information	• 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: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres)	Drillhole details are covered in the body of the report and Appendix 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	
	• 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	• 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.
	• 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.	Since 2014 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. The parameters behind historical significant intercepts are unknown and have been taken directly from reports/plans/sections.
	• 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 widths and intercept lengths	• 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 adequately defined. All intersections reported are downhole.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	• 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	• 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	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• 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	• 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.
	• 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.