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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing
DIAMOND DRILL DEMOBILIZATION AND SITE RECLAMATION

Field work performed June 28 and July 1, 2019

at the

MEL PROPERTY

Andy 1-8	YA72509-YA72516	Keli 5-8	YA66927-YA66930
Boz 1-4	YA66985-YA66988	Mel 1-188	YE60001-YE60188
Chungo 1-8	YA66946-YA66953	Mel 11-16	Y22230-Y22235
Dave 1-8	YA72501-YA72508	Mel 189-318	YE60459-YE60588
Edy 1-7	YA66962-YA66968	Mumbo 1-8	YA66977-YA66984
Hose 1-8	YA66919-YA66926	Ott 1-8	YA66954-YA66961
Jean 1-4	Y72731-Y72734	Ralfo 1-7	YA66939-YA66945
Jean 5-10	Y72961-Y72966	Sam 1-86	YB46141-YB46226
Jean 11-21	Y74418-Y74428	Sin 1-8	YA66989-YA66996
Jeri 1-8	YA66931-YA66938	Sov 1-6	YA28600-YA28605
Joe 1-2	YA45269-YA45270	Tomi 1-8	YA66969-YA66976
Joni 1-8	YA66846-YA66853	Wet 1-32	Y83309-Y83332
Keli 1-4	YA66842-YA66845	Yang 1-6	YA66997-YA67002

NTS 095D/06
Latitude 60°23´N; Longitude 127°20´W

located in the

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

by
J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.
June 2020

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INTRODUCTION

The Mel property (the "Property") covers a zinc-lead-barite deposit and other zinc showings. The Property is located in southeastern Yukon. It is wholly owned by Silver Range Resources Ltd.

This report describes diamond drill demobilization and site reclamation conducted between June 28 and July 1, 2019. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited managed the program on behalf of Silver Range. The author supervised the 2020 program. The author's Statement of Qualifications is provided in Appendix I, and a Statement of Expenditures is located in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 60°23′ north and longitude 127°20′ west on NTS map sheet 095D/06 (Figure 1). It comprises 575 contiguous mineral claims that cover an area of about 11,430 hectares (114 km^2). All of the claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Benz Mining. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Andy 1-8	YA72509-YA72516	April 3, 2034
Boz 1-4	YA66985-YA66988	April 3, 2034
Chungo 1-8	YA66946-YA66953	April 3, 2034
Dave 1-8	YA72501-YA72508	April 3, 2034
Edy 1-7	YA66962-YA66968	April 3, 2034
Hose 1-8	YA66919-YA66926	April 3, 2034
Jean 1-4	Y72731-Y72734	April 3, 2034
5-10	Y72961-Y72966	April 5, 2034
11-21	Y74418-Y74428	April 3, 2034
Jeri 1-8	YA66931-YA66938	April 3, 2034
Joe 1-2	YA45269-YA45270	April 3, 2034
Joni 1-8	YA66846-YA66853	April 3, 2034
Keli 1-4	YA66842-YA66845	April 3, 2034
5-8	YA66927-YA66930	April 3, 2034
Mel 1-188	YE60001-YE60188	April 3, 2034
189-318	YE60459-YE60588	April 3, 2034
Mel 11-16	Y22230-Y22235	April 3, 2034
Mumbo 1-8	YA66977-YA66984	April 3, 2034
Ott 1-8	YA66954-YA66961	April 3, 2034
Ralfo 1-7	YA66939-YA66945	April 3, 2034
Sam 1-86	YB46141-YB46210	April 3, 2034
Sin 1-8	YA66989-YA66996	April 3, 2034
Sov 1-6	YA28600-YA28605	April 3, 2034
Tomi 1-8	YA66969-YA66976	April 3, 2034

Wet 1-16	Y83309-Y83324	April 3, 2034
25-32	Y83225-Y83332	April 3, 2034
Yang 1-6	YA66997-YA67002	April 3, 2034

* Expiry dates include 2020 work, which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

The property lies approximately 47 km north of the Alaska Highway and is accessed by a system of bush road/bush trail/winter road, which leaves the Alaska Highway at km 901. A bush road that extends 33.5 km from the Alaska Highway to the Coal River is used year-round by local residents and other mineral exploration companies to access nearby properties. Access to the core of the property requires crossing the Coal River at a ford or ice bridge to reach an 11.4 km section of bush trail/winter road, which links to the air strip deposit area and trails to the other zones (Figure 2). Watson Lake lies on the Alaska Highway, 125 km west-southwest of the property, and is the nearest supply center. The community of Lower Post is located just off the highway, 55 km west of the turn-off to the property.

In 2019, personnel, equipment and supplies were mobilized to and from the property using a Bell 204 helicopter operated by Fireweed Helicopters Ltd.

The property is situated within the Kaska First Nations ("Kaska") traditional territory. The Daylu Dena Council is one of the five first nations that comprise the Kaska.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Extensive exploration work was carried out on the Property by several operators at various times between 1967 and 1997. The Property was dormant from 1997 to 2012. The locations of historical workings are illustrated for the Mel Main, Jeri, Jeri North and Mel East Zones on Figures 2. Table I summarizes work performed and results obtained by exploration programs conducted since 1967.

Table I: Exploration History of the Mel Property

Year of Work Reported	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group	Work Performed	Results
1967	J. Melynchuk and T. Flint	Mel & Jean	Staked claims	N/A
1967 - 1968	Newmont Mining Corporation	Mel	Trenching, geochemical surveys	Trenching exposed Mel Main Zone zinc-lead-barite mineralization over strike length of 488 m. The trenches averaged 5.35% combined lead-zinc over widths of 2.3 to 9 m.

1973 - 1975	Granby Mining Corp.	Mel, Jean & Wet	Mapping, geochemical survey and diamond drilling – 18 holes (1,952 m)	Drilling intersected 2 mineralized zones of zinc+/-lead+/-barite. Mel Main Zone averaged 6.1 m (true width).
1976 - 1977	St. Joseph Explorations Ltd.	Mel, Jean & Wet	Staked more claims, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys	Soil and geophysical anomalies were identified over a 600 m length to the south of the Mel Main Zone.
1978 - 1979	St. Joseph Explorations Ltd.	Mel, Jean, Wet & Sov	Diamond drilling – 19 holes (4,054 m), metallurgical testwork	Mineral resource* estimated at 4,782,380 tonnes of 5.61% Zn, 2.05% Pb, 52.1% barite. Metallurgical testing yielded concentrates ranges from 60.9% to 64.7% Zn, 78.0% to 79.6% Pb, and 90.3% to 94.4% barite.
1981 - 1983	Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.	Joni, Keli, Edy, Hose, Jeri, Sin, Ott, Tomi, Yang, Ralfo, Mumbo, Chungo & Boz	Regional exploration, geochemical surveys, IP & gravity surveys	Mel East Zone zinc mineralization discovered. Large zinc soil anomaly defined in area of Mel East Zone.
1984	Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.	Joni, Keli, Edy, Hose, Jeri, Sin, Ott, Tomi, Yang, Ralfo, Mumbo, Chungo & Boz	Soil and silt sampling	Smithsonite discovered at Jeri Zone.
1985	Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.	Jeri & Sin	Diamond drilling (drilling on Jeri & Sin claims) – 10 holes (1,009.8 m)	Surface mapping and diamond drilling at the Jeri Zone showed significant zinc mineralization & alteration over a strike

				length of 550 m and through a vertical range of at least 100 m. Mineralization included 13.11% Zn over 3.37 m within silicified and dolomitized limestone.
1985	Sulpetro Inc.	Wet, Jean, Yang, Tomi, Ott, Sin & Jeri	Airstrip constructed, upgraded access road, and constructed tote road to Jeri Zone	Airstrip built and 5.5 km tote road completed to Jeri Zone.
1987	Novamin Resources Inc.	Jean	Diamond drilling – 7 holes (2,012 m)	Drilling extended the Mel Main Zone zinc-lead-barite mineralization to depth of 490 m. Mineral resource* estimated at 5,581,030 tonnes grading 6.63% Zn, 1.92% Pb, 49.64% barite.
1989	Barytex Resources Corp./ Breakwater Resources Ltd.	Jean	Diamond drilling – 4 holes (663 m). Carried out pre-feasibility study and barite marketing study.	Mineral resource* estimated at 5,687,993 tonnes grading 6.77% Zn, 1.92% Pb, and 51.1% barite. Marketing study results encouraging.
1990	Barytex Resources Corp./ Breakwater Resources Ltd.	Jean	Diamond drilling – 11 holes (1,552 m), bulldozer stripping of Mel Main Zone. Resource estimate completed based on 48 intersections from 42 diamond drill holes by Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd. Additional metallurgical testwork by Westcoast Mineral Testing Inc.	Stripping exposed north end of Mel Main Zone. Drill indicated mineral resource* at 5,238,000 tonnes grading 7.86% Zn, 2.09% Pb, 48.98% barite was estimated for the Mel Main Zone.
1993	International Barytex Resources Ltd.	Jeri, Sin, Hose, Andy & Sam	11 trenches excavated on Jeri Zone, geological mapping, staked 86 Sam	Geological mapping traced favorable contact hosting Jeri Zone zinc mineralization over 9 km. Zinc mineralization was

			claims, soil sampling on Jeri North Zone	exposed over a 2.5 km section of the Jeri Zone. Assay results for Trench 4 averaged 10.7% Zn over a 5 m wide zone, and in Trench 5 averaged 16.5% Zn over a 5 m wide zone.
1994	International Barytex Resources Ltd.	Jean	Diamond drilling – 6 holes (3,122 m) completed on Mel Main Zone. Soil sampling north of Mel Main Zone and Jeri North Zone. Geophysical survey to south of Mel Main Zone.	Mineral resource* estimated by the company at 6,778,000 tonnes grading 7.1% Zn, 2.03% Pb, 54.69% barite.
1995	International Barytex Resources Ltd.	Jean & Sam	Diamond drilling – 8 holes (847.6 m) completed on Jeri North Zone. 2 holes (317.5 m) drilled on Jean claims south of Mel Main Zone. Geophysical and geochemical surveys.	Jeri North Zone drilling intersected zinc mineralization. Hole J-95-5 intersected 15.6% Zn over 5.1 m (core length) and Hole J-95-4 intersected 9.9% Zn over 5 m (core length). IP conductors and soil geochemical anomalies (Zn + Pb) were outlined along Jeri Zone horizon.
1996	Cominco Ltd.	Jean & Sam	Diamond drilling – 6 holes (1,189 m) on Jeri North Zone tested mineralized horizon over 1,000 m strike length. 1 hole drilled to south of Mel Main Zone. Soil sampling completed over 5.6 km of favorable zinc mineralized horizon on Jeri North Zone. Soil sampling on Mel East Zone.	Hole J-96-10 drilled on the Jeri North Zone, 200 m to the south of J-95-4 & J-95-5, intersected 12.38% Zn over a 3 m core length. To south of Mel Main Zone a diamond drill hole tested an IP anomaly but did not intersect the favorable contact zone. Soil sampling on Mel East Zone returned anomalous zinc results in an area 1,400 m long by 150 m wide.

1997	Cominco Ltd.	Jean, Sam & Joni	IP resistivity and soil geochemical surveys in 3 areas: south of Mel Main Zone, Mel East Zone, and southern part of Jeri Zone. Magnetic & gravity surveys conducted south of Mel Main Zone. Diamond drilling – 2 holes (360.9 m) tested geophysical conductors located 1.5 km south of Mel Main Zone.	A number of geophysical and geochemical anomalies were identified in all zones surveyed. Carbonaceous mudstones were interpreted to be the source for the geophysical anomalies.
2012	Kobex Minerals Inc.	Sam	Geochemical soil survey on Jeri North Zone.	Anomalous zinc in soil values were confirmed at several locations within the north trending Jeri North Zone. The soil survey results increased the resolution of the soil geochemical coverage.
2014-2015	Silver Range Resources Ltd.	All	LIDAR survey and aerial photographs Resource estimation on Mel Main Zone and a barite marketing study	Inferred Mineral Resource was produced.
2015	Silver Range Resources Ltd.	Mel, Jeri	Field surveying	N/A
2017	**Benz Mining Corp.**	Mel	Road building, heritage study, geological mapping, excavator trenching and diamond drilling	Infill drilling and excavator trenching at the Mel Main Zone confirmed the tenor and geometry of the previous drill programs.

* Mineral resources reported in this table are historical in nature and described below

The exploration programs and highlight results are summarized in the following paragraphs, while more detailed descriptions of results are provided in the appropriate sections below.

The Property was first staked by prospectors in 1967 and was subsequently acquired by Empire Metals Corporation Ltd. ("Empire"). Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont") optioned the Property and conducted a program of trenching and soil geochemical surveys in 1968. Five

trenches dug by Newmont exposed the Mel Main Zone zinc-lead-barite mineralization over a strike length of 488 m. Samples taken from the trenches averaged 5.3% combined lead-zinc over widths from 2.3 to 9 m.

In September 1973, Newmont dropped its option and the Property reverted to Empire. Granby Mining Corp. ("Granby") then optioned the Property, and between 1974 and 1975, it conducted a diamond drill program of 18 holes (1,952 m). Granby's drilling intersected two parallel, north-striking, barite-sphalerite-galena zones, the Mel Main Zone and Mel Main North Extension. Mineralized intervals in the Mel Main Zone reportedly averaged 6.1 m true width, but only weak mineralization was intersected in the Mel Main Extension (Chisholm, 1973 and Wilkinson, 1975).

In January 1976, Empire changed its name to Sovereign Metals Corporation Ltd. ("Sovereign"). Later that year, St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. ("St. Joseph") optioned the Property from Sovereign and conducted geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys. During 1978 and 1979, St. Joseph completed a 19 hole diamond drill program totaling 4,054 m (Miller, 1977 and 1979). Preliminary metallurgical testing conducted on drill core from the Mel Main Zone by Lakefield Research in 1978 yielded concentrates ranging from 60.9% to 64.7% Zn, 78.0% to 79.6% Pb and 90.3% to 94.4% barite.

In 1981, St. Joseph sold its 51% interest in the Property to Sulpetro Ltd. Following the sale, Sulpetro Minerals Ltd. ("Sulpetro") was established to hold the Property. Regional exploration conducted by Sulpetro in 1981 led to the discovery of the Mel East Zone, a zinc showing located 7.3 km northeast of the Mel Main Zone (Miller and Blanchflower, 1982). Limited geochemical surveys conducted by Sulpetro over the next two years defined a large zinc soil anomaly in the area of the Mel East Zone.

Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling conducted in 1984 between the Mel Main Zone and the Mel East Zone recognized a zinc showing at the Jeri Zone, located 4 km north-northeast of the Mel Main Zone. During 1985, Sulpetro drilled 10 holes totaling 1,009 m to test the Jeri Zone (Miller, 1985). Nine of the 10 holes drilled over a strike length of 550 m intersected zinc mineralization. Significant zinc values were intersected in 4 of the holes: 3.37 m of 13.11% Zn in Hole J-85-1, 4.5 m of 7.96% Zn in Hole J-85-2, 2 m of 14.6% Zn in Hole J-85-4 and 4.24 m of 3.78% Zn in Hole J-85-5. Later that year, Sulpetro sold its interest to Novamin Resources Ltd. ("Novamin"), which in 1987 drill tested the Mel Main Zone at depth with 7 holes totaling 2,012 m. Drill results indicated that the zinc-lead-barite mineralization continued to a depth of 490 m below surface (Miller, 1987). Breakwater Resources Ltd. purchased Novamin in 1988, thus obtaining joint ownership of the Property with Barytex Resources Corp. ("Barytex"), formerly Sovereign.

In 1989, Barytex conducted a soil geochemical survey near the Jeri Zone and completed 4 diamond drill holes (663 m) on the Mel Main Zone. The drill program consisted of in-fill drilling at the north end of the Mel Main Zone and confirmed the continuity of the mineralization (Miller, 1989).

A 1989 pre-feasibility study by Sandwell Swan Wooster Inc. concluded that the Property was potentially viable and provided recommendations for further exploration and development (Morris, 1989). A barite marketing study (Slim, 1989) concluded that barite as a by-product could offer the opportunity for a viable commercial operation.

In 1990, Barytex conducted an in-fill drill program consisting of 11 diamond drill holes totaling 1,552 m plus surface stripping. Drilling between previous, widely spaced holes aided in the design of an open-pit (Miller, 1990).

A resource estimate, based on 48 intersections from 42 diamond drill holes, was prepared by consultants Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd. in a report dated October 9, 1990 (Croft, 1990). Additional metallurgical testwork by Westcoast Mineral Testing Inc. generally confirmed earlier metallurgical results (Hawthorn, 1990).

In November 1992, Barytex was reorganized and the company's name changed to International Barytex Resources Ltd. ("IBX").

During 1993, IBX staked another 86 claims to cover the northerly strike extension of the Jeri Zone and established 66 line-kilometres of grid. Geological mapping traced the favourable contact hosting the Jeri Zone zinc mineralization for a strike length of 9 km and discovered the Jeri North Zone. Eleven trenches excavated in 1993, exposed mineralization along a 2.5 km section of the Jeri Zone. The most significant assay results from trench sampling were obtained from trench 5, where a 5 m wide interval averaged 16.5% Zn and in trench 4, where a 5 m wide interval averaged 10.7% Zn (King, 1994a). At the Jeri North Zone, on the northern extension of the Jeri Zone, reconnaissance soil sampling was carried out on lines spaced 1,000 m apart from section 166N to 206N. Soil samples were taken at 25 m intervals along section lines that crossed the favorable contact zone.

In 1994, IBX established grid lines spaced 100 m apart from line 130N to 152N at the Jeri North Zone. Soil samples were collected at 25 m intervals along lines that crossed the favorable contact zone. A total of 59 soil samples were taken. The soil sampling revealed anomalous zinc and lead values along the favorable contact (King, 1994b).

In 1994, six additional drill holes totaling 3,122 m were drilled by IBX at the Mel Main Zone. Higher grade intersections were obtained from those holes, with some intersections grading in excess of 12% combined lead-zinc. The highest grade intersection assayed 19.72% zinc over an estimated true thickness of 5.16 m (King, 1994b). This was the last drilling completed on the Mel Main Zone, and it remains open to extension down dip. A representative drill section through the Mel Main Zone is shown in Figures 7 to 11.

Geophysical surveys including magnetic, very-low-frequency ("VLF") and IP surveys were carried out by IBX in 1994 over the southerly projection of the Mel Main Zone. VLF and magnetic coverage extended from lines 82N to 96N and IP surveys were conducted on lines 82N to 84N, 88+50N and 89N to 91N. The IP survey outlined a chargeability and resistivity anomaly on line 84N that is on-strike with the Mel Main Zone. The geophysical work was carried out by S.J.V. Consultants Ltd., a geophysical contractor.

Reconnaissance soil sampling was also carried out by IBX in 1994 on-strike and to the north of the Mel Main Zone from 114N to 134N. Samples were taken along grid lines spaced 200 m apart. Sample density varied from 10 m to 20 m spacing along the lines. A total of 54 soil samples were collected. No anomalous zinc or lead values were returned from this soil sampling (King, 1994b).

At the Jeri North Zone, soil sampling was done across a 2 km long segment of the favorable contact between cryptograined limestone and wavy-banded limestone in 1994 by IBX. Samples were taken at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 200 m apart. Anomalous soil geochemical zinc and lead values were returned on most lines sampled. Two zinc soil geochemical anomalies were outlined, one extending from line 131N to 143N, and the other from line 150N to 152N. IP geophysical surveys were carried out along lines 135N and 136N within one of these zinc soil anomalies. Strong chargeability highs were outlined on both lines, coincident with the zinc anomaly that marks the favorable contact between wavy-banded limestone and the underlying cryptograined limestone (King, 1994b).

In 1995, an IP survey was conducted by IBX on lines 85N and 86N, approximately one kilometre south of the Mel Main Zone. This survey defined coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies that extend north from an anomaly identified on line 84N during the 1994 survey. Two diamond drill holes (317.5 m) were completed on Section 85N in an attempt to explain the IP anomaly outlined on lines 84N to 86N. Minor graphite was noted in the core along several shear zones, which may explain the IP anomaly. However, the targeted contact zone between the wavy-banded limestone and the cryptograined limestone was not intersected (King, 1995).

Geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted in 1995 by IBX at the Jeri North Zone. IP surveys were carried out on grid lines spaced 100 m apart, from lines 131N to 142N. Strong chargeability highs and corresponding resistivity lows, partially coincident with anomalous zinc soil geochemical values, were outlined over a strike length of 1,100 m.
A program of diamond drilling was carried out in 1995 by IBX to test the coincident IP and geochemical anomalies at the Jeri North Zone. Eight widely-spaced drill holes, totaling 847.6 m, tested the anomalous zone over a strike length of 2 km. This drilling intersected a sequence of intermediate volcanic flows and volcaniclastic sediments that are overlain by the relatively thin unit of calcareous phyllite/mudstone that forms the base of the wavy-banded limestone throughout much of the Property. A massive chert unit up to 5 m thick was intersected below of the volcanic-volcaniclastic sequence. In places, the chert rests directly on the basal cryptograined limestone unit but on other sections it is separated from the cryptograined limestone by a dolomitic horizon. Sphalerite was encountered mainly within the chert unit, with lesser amounts occurring in an overlying ash layer and in the underlying dolomitic horizon. Five of the 8 holes drilled intersected zinc mineralization, with two of these holes yielding high zinc assays: 15.6% Zn over a core length of 5.1 m in hole J-95-5 and 9.9% Zn over a core length of 5 m in hole J-95-4 (King, 1995).

In 1996, Cominco Ltd. ("Cominco"), under an option agreement with IBX, began exploration work on the Property. Work was carried out on the Jeri North and Mel East Zones and in an area immediately south of the Mel Main Zone.

One diamond drill hole was drilled 1.5 km south of the Mel Main Zone to test an IP anomaly believed to represent the southern extension of the favorable mineralized horizon hosting the Mel Main Zone. This drill hole did not reach the favorable contact zone.

At the Jeri North Zone, exploration work included 6 diamond drill holes totaling 1,189 m. These holes further tested zinc mineralization discovered in 1995. Drill hole J-96-10, located 200 m south along strike of holes J-95-4 and J-95-5 encountered 12.38% Zn over a 3 m core length. The other 5 holes drilled within this area intersected lower grade mineralization (Senft, 1996).

Cominco conducted additional soil sampling in 1996 to the north of the Jeri North Zone along grid lines from 149N to 224N. Several anomalous samples lie along the projected trace of the mineralized horizon.

At the Mel East Zone, Cominco conducted a soil sampling program to confirm the presence of the large zinc anomaly identified by Sulpetro during its 1983 exploration program. Strong zinc values were outlined over an area 1,400 m long by 150 m wide and open to the north, south and east. This anomaly is coincident with the favorable contact hosting the zinc showing referred to as the Mel East Zone and represents an attractive drill target.

In 1997, Cominco completed soil sampling in three areas on the Property. Four lines of soil sampling were completed south of the Mel Main Zone on lines 87N to 90N. Three lines of soil sampling were also completed at the Jeri Zone at 50 m intervals along lines spaced 200 m apart. A total of 39 samples were collected. In the area of the Mel East Zone, a single contour line of soil sampling totaling 39 samples was completed to cover the southern extension of the mineralized horizon (Senft and Hall, 1998).

During 1997, Cominco conducted IP and resistivity surveys in three areas: south of the Mel Main Zone, the Mel East Zone area, and an area in the southern part of the Jeri Zone. In addition, a magnetic survey and a limited gravity survey were conducted south of the Mel Main Zone. The geophysical program identified anomalies in all three areas surveyed. Two drill holes totaling 360.9 m tested geophysical conductors located 1.5 km south of the Mel Main Zone. These holes intersected carbonaceous mudstones, which are interpreted to be a source for the geophysical anomalies, but neither of these drill holes cut the favorable contact that hosts the Mel Main Zone.

In 2012, Kobex Minerals Inc. ("Kobex") carried out a soil sampling program on a portion of the Jeri North Zone (Livingstone, 2012 and King, 2013). A total of 229 soil samples were collected and analyzed to fill in gaps in the 1996 soil sampling carried out at the Jeri North Zone by Cominco. Samples were collected from four separate grids along east-west lines spaced 100 m apart, with soil sampling stations spaced at 50 m intervals. Of the 229 samples collected, 12 returned anomalous zinc values, 12 returned anomalous lead values and 12 returned anomalous barium values. Results of the 2012 soil sampling program confirm the presence of elevated zinc

in soils within all 4 of the previously established grids at the Jeri North Zone and extended 2 of the areas of anomalous zinc values. Lead values are typically low.

In June 2014, Silver Range Resources Ltd. purchased the Property from Kobex, and in September 2014, Breakwater sold its NSR royalty to Whirlwind Capital Ltd.

In summer and fall 2014, a number of studies and surveys were completed on the Mel property on behalf of Silver Range. This work included aerial photography, LiDAR surveying, a heritage assessment, a barite marketing study, a scoping study, a resource estimation and a technical report. Complete details of this work can be found in Stevens (2015). The technical report was written by H. Leo King and Gary Giroux (2014).

In fall of 2015 Silver Range conducted field work that included field surveying, reclamation of old camp sites and air strip clearing.

Benz Mining Corp. entered an option to purchase agreement with Silver Range on March 14th, 2017 to acquire 100% interest in the Mel Property. That year, the company completed 2116.22 m of drilling in nine diamond drill holes, and performed 98.25 m of excavator trenching in six trenches. All of the drilling was infill around existing historical holes at the Mel Main Zone, and confirmed the zones of zinc, lead and barite mineralization identified by previous operators. Trenching confirmed the presence of the Main Zone horizon to the north, in an area that remains largely undrilled (Walsh, 2018). The option was subsequently terminated.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Property is situated within the Liard Plateau on the southern fringe of the Logan Mountains. The terrain is characterized by subdued topography with local elevations ranging from 900 m at valley bottoms to 1,200 m at hill tops. The area was covered by the eastern limit of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet and is immediately west of the Laurentide Ice Sheet limit (Smith, 2000). In the Mel property area, a meltwater channel flows easterly across north-trending ridges. Ice-flow directions immediately north and south of the Mel property have been interpreted as northeasterly.

No stratigraphic sections of surficial material have been done on the Property; however, observations made during mapping suggest that moraine deposits are thin on high and mid-elevation slopes. This, coupled with unidirectional ice flow/dispersion trains, means that prospecting and soil geochemical sampling can be effective exploration techniques. Glaciofluvial deposits emanating from north-facing cirques are not considered good areas to prospect or sample, because the glaciofluvial material may be far-travelled and likely does not reflect underlying bedrock sources. At low elevations, up-valley advancing glaciation and thick fine-grained deposits have the potential to make drift prospecting and interpretation of geochemical results considerably more complicated (Kennedy, 2009).

At Mel Main zone, the accumulation of glacial till and overburden is much thicker in areas overlying the wavy bedded limestone unit. The crypto-grained limestone unit has undergone significantly less erosion and makes up the majority of the exposed outcrop in the area, with a minimal layer of overburden.

The Property is entirely below tree line, and vegetation consists of spruce, pine and balsam with willow and alder comprising much of the understory. Most of the area is in varying stages of regeneration following forest fires.

Creeks draining the Property flow into the Coal and Rock rivers, which belong to the Liard River watershed. Water from small lakes and streams on the Property provide sufficient water for camp and diamond drilling requirements. There are ample areas suitable for potential plant sites, tailings storage and waste disposal on the Property.

The climate at the Property is characterized by long, cold winters and short, moderate summers. Precipitation is moderate and winter snow accumulation is in the order of 80 centimeters.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property is located within Selwyn Basin, a tectonic element comprising deep water clastic rocks and chert with minor carbonate and volcanic strata, which accumulated along the North American continental margin during Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic time. Selwyn Basin extends from Alaska through Yukon and western Northwest Territories into British Columbia (Figure 3). The basin is bounded to the northeast by a carbonate platform (MacDonald Platform), which comprises the near-shore facies of ancient North America (Abbott et al, 1986).

In the area of the Property, Selwyn Basin lies east of units belonging to Cassiar, Slide Mountain and Yukon-Tanana Terranes, which are pericratonic and oceanic terranes that were formed along the western margin of ancient North America in Paleozoic time. Deformation and metamorphism associated with accretion of these and other allochthonous terranes was initiated in Middle Jurassic and culminated in Tertiary time. The resulting transpressional/transextensional orogenic belt is referred to as the Cordilleran orogen (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

Post-accretion strike-slip movement along the Tintina Fault resulted in about 450 km of dextral offset, dismembering various terranes within the orogenic belt (Murphy and Mortensen, 2003). The Property is located about 40 km northeast of the Tintina Fault.

The Property is situated on the Coal River map sheet (NTS 95D), which was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1967 (Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969). More detailed mapping was conducted in the immediate vicinity of the Property by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in the early 1970s (Carne, 1976) and the Yukon Geological Survey in 2006 and 2007 (Pigage, 2008). Pigage's maps and report incorporate many observations made by economic and academic geologists, who worked on the Property or studied rocks and minerals taken from it. The following description of the regional geological setting is primarily based upon Pigage's report.

The Property lies immediately north of the boundary between Selwyn Basin and MacDonald Platform, near the junction between the main body of Selwyn Basin and the easterly trending Meilleur River Embayment (Figure 3). Eight predominantly sedimentary units, ranging from Neoproterozoic to Lower Carboniferous, have been mapped in the area. All of these units have been deformed with east-verging, asymmetric, north-trending folds related to easterly-directed

thrust faults. Interpretation of the fold pattern indicates amplitudes of 500 to 2000 m. Northeasterly trending normal faults are younger than the folds and thrust faults. The period of compressional deformation started later than Early Triassic and ended before Late Eocene, based on evidence from adjacent map sheets (Pigage, 2008).

Table II shows the names, ages and general lithologies for the units that occur near the Property. All of the known mineral occurrences on the Property lie within the Rabbitkettle Formation. Where present, argillaceous rocks typically exhibit pervasive axial-planar slaty cleavage.

Table II: Regional Lithological Units

Age	Unit Name	Lithological Description
Devonian-Carboniferous	Besa River Formation (DCBR)	Tan-orange to tan-weathering, striped, greenish-grey generally noncalcarous argillaceous siltstone with some beds of dark grey siltstone and localized argillaceous sandstone and limestone conglomerate.
Silurian-Devonian	MacDonald Platform carbonates (SDc)	Thick assemblage of carbonate rocks including several locally undifferentiated formations.
Silurian-Devonian	Road River Group (SDRR)	Thick bedded, noncalcarous, graptolitic, dull black, silty shale and underlying thinly interbedded black chert and grey-weathering black silty dolostone.
Ordovician	Sunblood Formation (OSu)	Predominantly thick-bedded, pale grey, laminated to bioturbated dolostone interbedded with thick-bedded dark grey, bioturbated dolostone.
Cambian-Ordovician	Rabbitkettle Formation (ЄOR & ЄOR 1)	ЄOR – light grey to brownish-grey weathering, silty to argillaceous, locally nodular limestone, informally called "wavy-banded limestone", with interbeds of pale grey, fine grained massive limestone. ЄOR1 – local subunit of up to 150 m thick, massive light grey to off-white, very fine grained limestone.
Neoproterozoic	Vampire Formation (pЄV)	Dark grey-green, fissile, pinstriped, noncalcarous, silty phyllite and massive,

		cream-grey weathering, quartz sandstone with minor conglomerate.
Neoproterozoic	Narchilla Formation Hyland Group (pЄN)	Medium green to silvery-tan weathering, thin-bedded, noncalcarous phyllite sometimes with interbeds of white, fine-grained, laminated quartz sandstone; occasionally green phyllite with local maroon phyllite interbeds.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 4 illustrates geology in and around the main areas of interest on the Property, along with the locations of the known mineral zones, all of which are located within or atop Unit ЄOR1, a sub-unit of the Rabbitkettle Formation. Three (3) of the 4 main areas of interest occur within a north-trending syncline that is cored by Sunblood Formation. The Mel Main Zone lies on the western, overturned limb of the syncline, while the Jeri and Jeri North Zones are on the eastern limb. The exposure of the Unit ЄOR1 at the Mel East Zone could represent a second limestone horizon or a folded repeat or faulted-offset of the horizon observed at the Jeri and Jeri North Zones. The faulted-offset option is favored by economic geologists who have worked on the Property.

On the Property, Unit ЄOR1 is up to 150 m thick and consists of massive light grey to off-white, cryptograined limestone that typically contains faint, white calcite and tan siderite veinlets. It is sandwiched within a thicker section of Unit ЄOR wavy-banded, argillaceous limestone. At the Mel Main Zone, Unit ЄOR1 is overlain by an up to 20 m thick lens of mineralized rock, which is capped by a 10 to 45 m thick layer of pale green to cream noncalcarous phyllite to mudstone. The lensy phyllite/mudstone subunit is also present in the southern part of the Jeri Zone and at the Mel East Zone. At the Jeri North Zone, Unit ЄOR1 is locally overlain by a mineralized chert horizon that lies at the base of a 30 m thick section of Unit ЄOv basaltic flows and tuffs.

MINERALIZATION

Three (3) of the 4 zones of mineralization that have been identified on the Property occur within strata deposited directly atop Unit ЄOR1, while the fourth zone (Jeri Zone) is hosted mainly within hydrothermally altered rocks that are thought to be equivalent to the Unit ЄOR1 crypto-grained limestone. The Mel Main Zone is exposed within the western limb of the main syncline on the Property, while the Jeri and Jeri North are located 3 kilometers apart on the eastern limb of the syncline. The Mel East Zone lies within a separate horizon of Unit ЄOR1 or a fold repeated or faulted-offset of the horizon that hosts the Jeri and Jeri North Zones. Three (3) of the zinc-rich zones, the Mel Main, Jeri and Jeri North Zones, have been tested by drilling.

The zinc-lead-barite mineralization at the Mel Main Zone and zinc showings at the south- end of the Jeri Zone and in the Mel East Zone, all occur within a stratigraphic sequence consisting of underlying Unit ЄOR1 crypto-grained limestone and overlying phyllite/mudstone subunit, which grades upward into Unit ЄOR wavy-banded argillaceous limestone. The stratigraphic sequence

hosting the Jeri North Zone is similar except that the mineralization occurs in a chert horizon, between the basal crypto-grained limestone unit and an overlying volcanic flow and volcaniclastic sequence that is capped by the wavy-banded argillaceous limestone. The stratigraphic sections are individually described in the following sub-sections.

MEL MAIN ZONE

At the Mel Main Zone, mineralization consists of coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and barite disseminated throughout a mixture of mudstone, silica and carbonate. Minor amounts of fine-grained, sparsely disseminated pyrite and pyrite beds occur locally, but overall, pyrite accounts for less than 2% of the sulphides.

The Mel Main Zone is a disc-shaped and stratigraphically controlled body, which rests disconformably on unaltered crypto-grained limestone. The mineralization is located on the steeply dipping, western limb of a major syncline and is slightly deformed by a secondary fold (Figure 6 to 11).

Trenching and diamond drilling have delineated the mineralized zone over a strike length of about 730 meters and from surface to a depth of 500 meters down dip. The true thickness of the zone varies from less than 1 meter at each end to a maximum of 17.9 meters in the central portion.

In the upper part of the zone, the central portion of the mineralized body consists of massive barite with moderate zinc and lead contents. The highest grade zinc and lead values occur at the margins of the zone where it thins and barite content decreases. The zone narrows at a depth of about 400 meters below surface and then widens again to form an hour-glass pattern. Below 500 meters, the mineralized body appears to thicken again and there is corresponding increase in barite content. The mineralized zone remains open to extension at depth (Figure 7).

An Inferred Mineral Resource for the Mel Main Zone is estimated at 5,280,000 tonnes grading 6.51% Zn, 1.86% Pb and 45.05% barite, at a 5% zinc-equivalent cut-off (King and Giroux March 20, 2017).

JERI ZONE

Mineralization at the Jeri Zone is atypical on the Property because it is hosted in altered, limestone considered to be the equivalent of the crypto-grained limestone, which underlines the Mel Main Zone. The zinc mineralization in the Jeri Zone is, in part, discordant to bedding and is hosted in hydrothermal dolomite and silicified dolomite. This type of strong footwall alteration is exposed along the eastern fold limb of the main syncline for a strike length of about 8 kilometres.

At the Jeri Zone, the footwall limestone is locally silicified, dolomitized, and brecciated at, and immediately beneath, the contact with the overlying phyllite/mudstone. The altered and brecciated limestone commonly contains zinc minerals, smithsonite and sphalerite. Geochemically elevated lead values have been reported, but no economically significant lead mineralization has been identified. Barite is present as a gangue mineral in quartz veins but does

not appear to be sufficiently abundant to be economically important. The presence of the zinc carbonate mineral, smithsonite, suggests that some zinc mineralization may be secondary.

Ten (10) holes totalling 1,009 meters have tested the Jeri Zone. Nine of the holes, drilled over a strike length of 550 meters, intersected zinc mineralization. Significant intersections of smithsonite and sphalerite from the drilling include 3.37 meters of 13.11% Zn in Hole J-85-1, 4.5 meters of 7.96% Zn in Hole J-85-2 and 2 meters of 14.6% Zn in Hole J-85-4.

Eleven (11) trenches were excavated across the Jeri Zone along a 2.5 kilometre segment of the favourable horizon. Significant zinc values were obtained from: Trench No. 3, which assayed 5.3% Zn over a sample width of 7 meters; Trench No. 4, which returned 10.5% Zn over a sample width of 5 meters; and, Trench No. 5, which returned 16.5% Zn over a sample width of 5 meters. The mineralization in trenches consisted of disseminated smithsonite and minor sphalerite hosted in silicified and dolomitized limestone. The work conducted to date on the Jeri Zone is not sufficient to allow a resource estimate.

About three kilometres of favourable stratigraphy between the Jeri and Jeri North Zones remains to be tested by trenching or drilling.

JERI NORTH ZONE

Geological mapping has traced the altered limestone horizon hosting the Jeri Zone for 8 kilometers northward through the Jeri North Zone, where diamond drilling discovered zinc mineralization within an extensive chert horizon, which overlies cryptograined limestone and underlies volcanic flows and tuffs. The best drill results were from: Hole J-95-4, which intersected 9.9% Zn over 5 meters (4.7 meters estimated true width); and, Hole J-95-5, which was drilled on the same section line and intersected 15.6% Zn over 5.1 meters (3.1 meters estimated true width) 70 meters down dip from the J-95-4 intersection.

Sphalerite occurs mostly within the chert horizon but also occurs in lesser amounts within an overlying ash layer and underlying dolomitized limestone. The sphalerite within the chert is very coarse grained where observed in drill core.

In 1996, additional drilling was completed in an attempt to expand the zone of zinc mineralization intersected in Holes J-95-4 and J-95-5. One of these holes, J-96-10, was drilled on-strike 656.17 feet to the south of J-95-4 and intersected two intervals containing significant sphalerite. One interval assayed 3.39% Zn over 2.1 meters of core length, and the other interval returned 12.38% Zn over 3.0 meters of core length. However, holes that tested further down dip and on-strike of the above-mentioned intersections failed to encounter significant zinc mineralization, thus limiting the potential size of the known zone to about 400 meters in strike length and 100 meters down dip.

The discovery of zinc mineralization at the Jeri North Zone indicates there is potential for discovery of additional deposits of stratigraphically controlled zinc mineralization elsewhere along the east limb of the syncline on the Property.

MEL EAST ZONE

At the Mel East Zone, zinc mineralization occurs as smithsonite at the contact between cryptograined limestone and wavy-banded limestone on a faulted-offset(?) segment of the eastern fold limb. Three grab samples taken in 1981 from 3 separate small outcrops averaged 9.6% Zn. Subsequent soil sampling revealed a 1,400 m long, zinc-in-soil geochemical anomaly that coincides with the projected surface trace of the mineralized contact. No trenching or diamond drilling has been done at the Mel East Zone.

HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILLING

MEL MAIN ZONE

Between 1974 and 1994, a total of 13,107.6 m of diamond drilling was completed in 64 holes within Mel Main Zone. The holes were designed to test the extent and grade of the zinc-lead-barite zone at depth. Only visibly mineralized drill intervals were sampled. Approximate drill hole locations are shown on Figure 5 (re-surveying of some holes may not be possible due to forest fire activity on the Property over the past 20 years). Drill hole data and types of mineralization found within the holes are listed in Table III below.

Table III: Mel Main Zone – Historical Diamond Drill Hole Data and Visual Results

Hole	Year	Azimuth (º)	Dip Angle (º)	Length (m)	Comments and/or Mineralization Type
74-1	1974	093	-45	62.7	Zinc + lead + barite
74-2	1974	093	-45	52.1	Zinc + lead + barite
74-3	1974	000	-90	92.1	Incomplete. Hole bottomed in massive grey limestone
74-4	1974	093	-60	48.2	Zinc + lead + barite
74-5	1974	093	-45	51.5	Zinc + lead + barite
74-6	1974	093	-45	64.3	Zinc ± lead + silica
74-7	1974	093	-45	118.3	No mineralization. Drilled under West zone.
74-8	1974	093	-45	74.2	Zinc + lead + barite
75-9	1975	093	-60	146.6	Zinc + lead + barite
75-10	1975	093	-65	283.8	No mineralization. Hole deflected. Failed to reach footwall.
75-11	1975	093	-55	126.5	Zinc + lead + barite
75-12	1975	093	-50	157.0	Zinc + lead + barite
75-13	1975	093	-45	202.1	Zinc ± lead
75-14	1975	093	-60	130.2	No mineralization. Drilled north of Mel Main zone.
75-15	1975	093	-60	151.5	No mineralization. Drilled north of Mel Main zone.
75-16	1975	093	-60	50.3	No mineralization. Drilled under West zone.
75-17	1975	093	-60	53.7	No mineralization. Drilled under West zone.
75-18	1975	093	-45	102.4	West zone. Lead-zinc. Drilled under West zone.

78-1	1978	092	-60	215.5	Drilled outside the zone.
78-2	1978	092	-45	46.3	Drilled outside the zone.
78-3	1978	092	-55	29.6	Drilled outside the zone.
78-4	1978	092	-65	299.0	Drilled outside the zone.
78-5	1978	103	-50	102.4	Drilled outside the zone.
78-6	1978	000	-90	200.0	Zinc + lead + barite
78-7	1978	000	-90	157.6	Zinc + lead + barite
79-1	1979	090	-50	114.9	Zinc - lead + barite
79-2	1979	000	-90	231.3	Zinc + lead + barite
79-3	1979	000	-90	306.6	Zinc + lead + barite
79-4	1979	270	-57	262.1	Zinc + lead + barite
79-5	1979	270	-77	275.2	Zinc + barite
79-6	1979	270	-58	336.2	Zinc + lead - barite
79-7	1979	270	-70	260.0	Zinc + lead + barite
79-8	1979	270	-80	206.3	Zinc - lead ± barite
79-9	1979	274	-74	321.8	Zinc + lead - barite
79-10	1979	270	-59	213.3	Very minor zinc-lead mineralization.
79-11	1979	000	-84	289.3	Zinc + lead + barite
79-12	1979	065	-50	169.2	Zinc + lead + barite ± quartz
87-1	1987	273	-50	133.2	Drilled outside the zone.
87-2	1987	273	-60	38.7	Drilled outside the zone.
87-3	1987	273	-85	66.8	Drilled outside the zone.
87-4	1987	273	-76	515.7	Zinc + barite
87-5	1987	273	-77	399.6	Zinc + lead
87-6	1987	273	-79	448.1	Zinc - lead
87-7	1987	273	-81.5	410.0	Zinc + lead
89-30	1989	272	-85	184.1	Zinc + lead + barite
89-31	1989	272	-88	220.1	Zinc + lead + barite
89-32	1989	272	-87	204.2	Zinc + lead + barite
89-33	1989	272	-89.5	54.6	Zinc + lead + barite
90-34	1990	092	-60	143.6	Zinc - lead + barite
90-35	1990	000	-90	203.0	Zinc + lead + barite
90-36	1990	000	-90	167.0	Zinc + lead + barite
90-37	1990	090	-69	142.1	Minor zinc-lead-barite mineralization.
90-38	1990	090	-75	133.2	Zinc ± lead + barite
90-39	1990	090	-46	64.6	Zinc ± lead
90-40	1990	090	-70	134.1	Zinc + barite
90-41	1990	000	-90	152.7	Zinc + lead + barite
90-42	1990	092	-71	249.0	Zinc + lead + barite
90-43	1990	042	-45	43.3	Zinc + lead + barite
94-44	1994	278	-60	428.9	Zinc + lead + barite
94-45	1994	278	-68	462.1	Zinc ± lead
94-46	1994	266	-68	660.3	Zinc + lead + barite
94-47	1994	276	-68	542.5	Zinc + lead + barite
94-48	1994	266	-83	542.9	Zinc ± lead + barite

94-49	1994	282	-73	359.0	Zinc + lead

Most of the holes intersected the Mel Main Zone as planned. The primary gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, sericite and minor pyrite, while ore minerals comprise sphalerite, galena and barite, with trace amounts of chalcopyrite, covellite and tetrahedrite.

The best intervals from the Mel Main Zone holes are listed in Table IV below.

Table IV: Mel Main Zone – Historical Diamond Drilling Assay Highlights

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Barite (%)
74-1	35.20	44.20	8.86	5.86	2.38	65.00
74-2	33.83	47.09	12.81	4.82	2.20	63.10
74-4	37.03	46.63	9.13	6.16	1.13	48.30
74-5	46.02	48.92	2.87	8.62	1.55	65.60
74-8	66.29	70.87	4.41	9.07	2.88	54.50
75-9	131.67	139.60	3.97	7.09	1.93	63.18
75-11	110.64	118.11	4.80	4.79	1.76	69.55
78-6	179.22	187.15	6.56	5.55	5.03	69.56
78-7	128.32	146.61	10.49	5.02	2.39	71.61
79-1	89.00	104.00	12.29	7.84	0.22	68.10
79-2	222.00	230.40	7.27	13.63	1.74	26.15
79-3	22.05	28.90	4.84	4.41	4.80	53.50
79-4	246.68	255.80	8.98	6.74	2.97	63.72
79-6	328.80	331.50	2.61	8.78	8.45	3.08
79-7	245.40	255.10	9.55	5.00	5.55	43.23
79-8	198.80	201.30	2.46	13.50	0.84	13.70
79-9	312.90	313.80	0.78	14.80	7.06	0.20
79-11	277.20	285.70	6.51	4.64	1.56	36.99
87-4	499.60	509.93	6.67	12.08	0.02	60.22
87-5	388.96	394.10	5.16	23.17	2.31	0.07
89-30	32.40	46.00	6.80	6.61	1.08	64.06
89-31	205.70	215.70	7.07	8.43	2.41	42.17
89-32	44.30	60.00	8.85	5.14	3.18	51.60
89-33	25.15	40.17	8.62	10.07	0.39	65.30
89-33	158.10	171.30	7.76	7.72	2.19	68.30
90-34	79.90	111.10	17.90	9.37	0.50	59.27
90-35	46.70	59.70	7.46	5.43	2.11	63.22
90-35	187.50	198.10	7.50	4.61	3.72	74.77
90-36	33.30	45.30	6.88	7.09	1.48	60.17
90-39	45.58	48.93	2.90	9.76	0.73	0.70
90-41	102.95	105.68	1.37	2.55	9.91	50.93
90-41	124.90	143.36	10.53	6.57	2.66	63.03
90-42	36.00	38.90	2.22	9.24	1.88	40.99

90-43	30.80	34.10	2.70	6.35	3.16	56.67
94-44	395.80	397.50	1.30	17.78	5.76	0.19
94-44	409.05	419.00	7.62	6.48	4.06	0.10
94-46	640.90	650.90	9.40	5.89	2.66	70.63
94-46	642.70	648.70	5.64	6.97	2.62	69.25
94-47	530.20	536.80	5.70	4.00	1.33	54.05
94-47	533.68	536.80	2.70	6.50	1.13	67.42
94-48	521.90	535.40	9.60	5.98	0.67	77.47

Drill holes completed in 2017 were located within the Mel Main Zone. This drilling targeted areas of high-grade mineralization and was designed to infill around existing historical drill holes in order to provide data that will be used to update resource calculations. The resource model was accurately able to predict where mineralization would be intercepted in each drill hole throughout the Mel Main zone (Walsh, 2018). Significant drill results from the 2017 program are summarized in Table V below.

Table V: Significant 2017 Mineralized DDH Intercepts

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Barite (%)
MEL-17-050	34.97	40.92	5.95	5.22	1.22	16.18
and	234.22	239.04	4.82	2.11	1.09	0.53
MEL-17-051	295.50	296.84	1.34	14.15	4.17	0.27
MEL-17-052	48.83	56.20	7.37	6.02	0.07	56.73
includes	52.00	54.09	2.09	16.50	<0.01	57.94
and	253.36	256.89	3.53	10.34	4.33	31.67
MEL-17-053	66.64	72.00	5.36	5.10	2.14	61.76
and	239.52	256.95	17.43	6.41	0.97	49.70
includes	245.97	250.58	4.61	11.15	0.33	49.84
MEL-17-054	250.63	257.59	6.96	2.44	1.10	10.03
MEL-17-055	214.71	225.00	10.29	4.50	1.73	55.35
MEL-17-056	224.38	229.00	4.62	16.65	0.66	10.58
includes	226.25	229.00	2.75	27.78	0.65	4.95
MEL-17-057	141.72	146.45	4.73	5.11	0.35	40.65
MEL-17-058	119.63	142.12	22.49	8.45	0.26	65.99
includes	128.44	137.06	8.62	10.93	<0.01	62.79
includes	140.76	142.12	1.36	16.65	<0.01	37.89

JERI ZONE

In 1985 a total of 1009.8 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 10 holes within the Jeri zone. The holes were designed to test the extent and grade of the zinc mineralization at depth. Only visibly mineralized drill intervals were sampled. Drill hole data and types of mineralization found within the holes are listed in Table VI below.

Table VI: Jeri Zone – Historical Diamond Drill Hole Data and Visual Results

Hole	Year	Azimuth (º)	Dip Angle (º)	Length (m)	Comments and/or Mineralization Type
J-85-1	1985	90.00	-50.00	98.1	Sphalerite in dolomitized-silicified Limestone.
J-85-2	1985	90.00	-48.00	105.8	Sphalerite ± pyrite
J-85-3	1985	90.00	-70.00	148.4	Sphalerite ± pyrite
J-85-4	1985	90.00	-49.00	99.7	Sphalerite ± pyrite
J-85-5	1985	90.00	-70.00	90.5	Minor fine-grained pyrite.
J-85-6	1985	90.00	-49.00	118.9	Sphalerite ± pyrite
J-85-7	1985	90.00	-47.00	89.0	Sphalerite
J-85-8	1985	90.00	-47.00	86.0	No mineralization.
J-85-9	1985	90.00	-46.00	105.8	Sphalerite with minor smithsonite.
J-85-10	1985	90.00	-50.00	67.7	Minor sphalerite

All but one of the Jeri diamond drill holes intersected the mineralized zone. The primary gangue minerals include brecciated and silicified limestone, while ore minerals were primarily sphalerite and smithsonite.

The best intercepts from the Jeri Zone holes are listed in Table VII below.

Table VII: Jeri Zone – Historical Diamond Drilling Assay Highlights

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)
J-85-1	2.43	5.80	3.32	13.11
J-85-2	50.00	51.40	1.40	5.65
J-85-2	59.05	61.50	2.30	3.17
J-85-2	72.60	77.18	4.15	7.96
J-85-3	15.30	16.33	0.73	3.84
J-85-4	59.65	61.80	1.65	14.60
J-85-5	50.00	54.25	3.00	3.78
J-85-6	21.00	21.50	0.47	2.02
J-85-7	37.54	40.23	2.10	1.50
J-85-9	67.80	70.30	2.50	1.95

JERI NORTH ZONE

Between 1995 and 1996, a total of 2036.6 meters of diamond drilling in 14 holes was completed in the Jeri North Zone. As in the Mel Main and Jeri zones, the mineralization in the Jeri North Zone occurs at the contact with the footwall cryptograined limestone and the hanging wall wavy banded limestone. The holes were designed to test the extent and grade of the zinc mineralization at depth. Only visibly mineralized drill intervals were sampled. Drillhole data and types of mineralization found within the holes are listed in Table VIII.

Table VIII: Jeri North Zone – Historical Diamond Drill Hole Data and Visual Results

Hole	Year	Azimuth (º)	Dip Angle (º)	Length (m)	Comments and/or Mineralization Type
J-95-1	1995	90.00	-60.00	146.90	Sphalerite in dolomitic limestone with minor barite.
J-95-2	1995	90.00	-60.00	126.80	Few sphalerite grains in cryptocrystalline limestone.
J-95-3	1995	90.00	-60.00	117.00	Minor smithsonite.
J-95-4	1995	90.00	-60.00	104.80	Coarse-grained sphalerite in chert matrix.
J-95-5	1995	90.00	-60.00	139.00	Coarse-grained sphalerite in chert matrix.
J-95-6	1995	90.00	-60.00	87.20	No mineralization.
J-95-7	1995	90.00	-60.00	50.60	No mineralization.
J-95-8	1995	90.00	-60.00	75.30	No mineralization.
J-96-9	1996	90.00	-60.00	218.20	Sphalerite in dolomitized, silicified limestone, minor pyrite.
J-96-10	1996	90.00	-60.00	218.20	Sphalerite in dolomitized, silicified limestone.
J-96-11	1996	90.00	-86.00	105.50	Sphalerite in dolomitized, silicified limestone, quartz veinlets, trace pyrite.
J-96-12	1996	90.00	-77.00	244.10	No mineralization.
J-96-13	1996	90.00	-75.00	181.70	No mineralization.
J-96-14	1996	90.00	-77.00	221.30	Disseminated sphalerite in quartz breccia zone.

Several of the Jeri North diamond drill holes failed to intersect the mineralized zone. The primary gangue minerals include brecciated and silicified limestone, while ore minerals were primarily sphalerite and smithsonite.

The best intercepts from the Jeri North Zone holes are listed in Table IX below.

Table IX: Jeri North Zone – Historical Diamond Drilling Assay Highlights

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)
J-95-2	109.30	109.65	0.35	8.16
J-95-4	76.60	81.60	5.00	9.9
J-95-5	120.50	128.10	7.60	10.92
J-96-10	183.50	184.50	1.00	27.035

DEPOSIT MODEL

The zinc-lead-barite mineralization at the Property differs somewhat from zone to zone and is difficult to definitively categorize as a specific deposit type. The zones show certain characteristics that are consistent with carbonate replacement deposit ("CRD") model but also exhibits features common to sedimentary exhalite ("SEDEX") and karst/unconformity in-filling,

Mississippi Valley-type ("MVT") deposits. None of the deposit models is a perfect fit for any of the mineral zones on the Property. The main characteristics of the CRD, SEDEX, and MVT models are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

CRD mineralization results from high-temperature alteration of limestone strata. Most of these deposits contain pyritic ores with zinc-lead-silver as ubiquitous metals. They are epigenetic and although stratabound, commonly exhibit discordant features (Titley, 1993). Silicification is the primary alteration of the carbonate minerals in the host limestone, and barite is often present in the ore assemblage. Mines with CRD mineralization are common in the Cordillera of Mexico and southwestern USA. The Silvertip deposit in northern British Columbia and the McMillian deposit in southeastern Yukon (Figure 3) are local examples of CRD mineralization.

SEDEX mineralization forms stratabound, tabular to lensoid beds of predominantly sulphide minerals that are deposited on the seafloor in basins near exhalative centers occurring along deep-seated faults or fracture zones acting as conduits for mineral-rich brines (Carne and Cathro, 1982). Those deposits are mainly enriched in zinc, lead and silver and feature iron sulphides, sphalerite, galena and often barite interbedded with basinal sedimentary rocks. Most SEDEX deposits are syngenetic and are hosted in reduced facies, fine-grained sedimentary rocks that consist predominantly of carbonaceous chert and shale (Goodfellow and Lydon, 2007). There are numerous large SEDEX deposits in Selwyn Basin of Yukon and northern British Columbia including the mines of the Faro district and the Howard's Pass, Tom, Jason and Cirque deposits (Figure 3).

MVT deposits contain low temperature, epigenetic, lead-zinc±silver minerals that occur with dolomite, calcite and quartz gangue as open space filling within platform carbonate sequences. The mineralization is stratabound and mostly consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and marcasite. Barite and fluorite are often present (Alldrick et al, 2005). The Goz deposit on east-central Yukon and Robb Lake deposit in northern British Columbia are local examples of MVT mineralization (Figure 3).

The mineral zones at the Property are all stratabound and are hosted in a predominantly carbonate formation within a generally basinal sequence of rocks. Galena-lead ratios from mineralization collected in the Mel Main and Jeri Zones are more radiogenic than those from material that define the Canadian Cordilleran shale curve (Godwin and Sinclair, 1982 and Godwin et al, 1988). The galena-lead data for mineralization from the Property is consistent with Devonian-Mississippian deposition, which would make it an epigenetic event, because the host strata are Cambrian-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation. This factor favors a CRD or MVT model for mineralization at the Property (Pigage, 2008). Nelson and Colpron (2007) argue that there is a possible genetic link between SEDEX deposits formed in Selwyn Basin and MVT deposits found in adjacent carbonate platform sequences. They suggest that both types of mineralization could be deposited from metal-enriched hydrothermal brines emanating from deep-seated extensional structures located along active boundaries between basinal and platform settings.

DEMOBILIZATION AND RECLAMATION

The 2019 program was conducted using a Bell 204 helicopter operated by Fireweed Helicopters Ltd.

The diamond drill and all related equipment and supplies were transported from the Mel property to a staging area east of Watson Lake, located approximately 40 km to the south. Camp gear, fuel and empty drums that had been cached on the property were also removed and flown to the staging area. From there, trucks and trailers transported all of the equipment, fuel and gear to Whitehorse. Wooden tent floors and other wooden camp material was neatly piled and cached on the property. Appendix III contains photos documenting the demobilization.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mel Main Zone is a zinc-lead-barite deposit hosted within Cambrian to Ordovician marine sediments. Mappable units of carbonate and clastic sediments are broadly folded into a north-south trending, overturned syncline. The Mel Main Zone occurs on the western limb of the syncline within a lensy stratigraphic horizon, which is underlain by crypto-grained limestone and overlain by a distinctive phyllite/mudstone unit that grades upward into wavy-banded, argillaceous limestone.

The resources model has proven to be a significant tool in predicting both the location of sub-surface mineralization and the grade of the intercepts. Its use in further infill and exploration drilling on the property will prove a high degree of accuracy in future exploration. Prior to the 2017 drill program, diamond drilling at the Mel Main Zone outlined an Inferred Mineral Resource estimated at 5,280,000 tonnes of 6.51% Zn, 1.86% Pb and 45.05% barite using a 5% Zn-Equivalent cut-off (King and Giroux March 20, 2017). Continued in-fill drilling to up-grade the resource to an Indicated Mineral Resource is warranted.

Targeting of both the wavy banded/crypto-grained limestone contact and the mineralized phyllite/mudstone unit should be prioritized in further exploration of the strike extent of the Mel Main Zone. Further mapping and geochemical sampling along strike to the north and south is recommended, along with follow up drilling to determine the behaviour of the mineralized zone at depth. The overturned and steeply dipping Mel Main Zone deposit is open to extension down dip, with potential for a significant increase in tonnage.

Three other zones of zinc-rich mineralization are also present on the property, but no diamond drill was conducted on them in 2017.

The Jeri Zone is located about four kilometres northeast of the Mel Main Zone on the eastern limb of the same syncline that hosts the zinc-lead-barite mineralization at the Mel Main Zone. At the Jeri Zone, unusually strong alteration of the footwall carbonate rocks to zinc-bearing, hydrothermal dolomite and silicified dolomite has been exposed for several kilometers along the fold limb.

The Jeri Zone has been tested by trenching and diamond drilling over a strike length of 550 m. The drilling has intersected encouraging zinc values, including 13.11% Zn over 3.37 m, within the larger zone of silicified and dolomitized limestone.

There is potential for the discovery of additional zinc mineralization within the thick dolomitized section of limestone that hosts the Jeri Zone. An untested geophysical anomaly at the south end of the Jeri Zone, interpreted to be located at the base of the dolomitized limestone, represents a particularly attractive drill target.

The Jeri North Zone lies three kilometres north of the Jeri Zone on the eastern limb of the same syncline that hosts the Mel Main Zone. At the Jeri North Zone, coarse-grained sphalerite occurs within a chert unit below a volcanic flow and volcaniclastic sequence that grades upwards into wavy-banded limestone. This mineralized chert unit rests on the same crypto-grained limestone that forms the base of the Mel Main Zone. The chert and volcanic sequence seen at the Jeri North Zone is not present at the Mel Main and Jeri Zones.

Diamond drilling at the Jeri North Zone resulted in the discovery of promising zinc mineralization. One hole intersected 9.9% Zn over a core length of five metre and another hole, drilled deeper on the same section, intersected 15.6% Zn over a core length of 5.1 m. Although additional drilling on the Jeri North Zone did not extend the zone of zinc mineralization beyond an estimated 400 m of strike extent, there is significant potential within untested portions of the favorable horizon.

Geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys and diamond drilling at the Jeri and Jeri North zones have traced the favorable zinc-bearing horizon along the east limb of the syncline for a length of eight kilometres. Untested geochemical anomalies, located along the project horizon, exist between both zones and north of the Jeri North Zone. An in-depth trenching and mapping program to further delineate targets with a follow up drill program is recommended.

There is untested potential within a three kilometer long portion of the favorable stratigraphy, which lies between the Jeri and Jeri North Zones, and within another four kilometer long section that extends northward from the Jeri North Zone.

The Mel East Zone is another showing of zinc mineralization, located three kilometres northeast of the Jeri Zone. It is believed to be hosted in a faulted-offset of the same stratigraphic sequence that hosts the Mel Main, Jeri and Jeri North zones. The Mel East Zone has not been trenched or drilled. Anomalous zinc-lead soil geochemistry and a coincident IP anomaly have defined a drill target.

Zinc prices reached a local peak in early 2018, and currently are below 2017 levels. As a result, the Mel project was placed on hiatus, and the camp and diamond drilling equipment used during the 2017 program was demobilized in 2019.

Outside of the Mel Main zone, only limited exploration has been conducted. To date at the Mel Main Zone has defined a mineral resource of potential economic interest, and historical

metallurgical testwork has identified further exploration targets. Historical work on the, Jeri, Jeri North and Mel East zones has produced positive results. Further exploration is warranted specific to each zone to fully understand the mineralization style and geology of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jack Morton, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. in Earth Science.

2. From 2007 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in Nevada, Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and Northwest Territories.

3. I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License Number 45807).

4. I supervised the field program and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Mel Property
April 2, 2020

Labour

Employee	Job Description	Hours	Time Period	Rate/hr	Total
Doug Eaton	Sr. Geologist, Labour	23	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 120.00	$ 2,760.00
Evan Hall	Student Geo, Labour	8	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 64.00	$ 512.00
Jack Morton	Sr. Geologist, labour & driving	28	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 98.00	$ 2,744.00
Julia Lane	Sr. Geologist, logistics	0.5	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 113.00	$ 56.50
Liz Smith	Logistics, labour & driving	49	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 85.00	$ 4,165.00
Matthew Dumala	Logistics	3.5	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 113.00	$ 395.50
Michael Rego	Labour	8	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 53.00	$ 424.00
Wayne Schneider	Labour & driving	85	June 2019 - September 2019	$ 99.00	$ 8,415.00
					$ 19,472.00

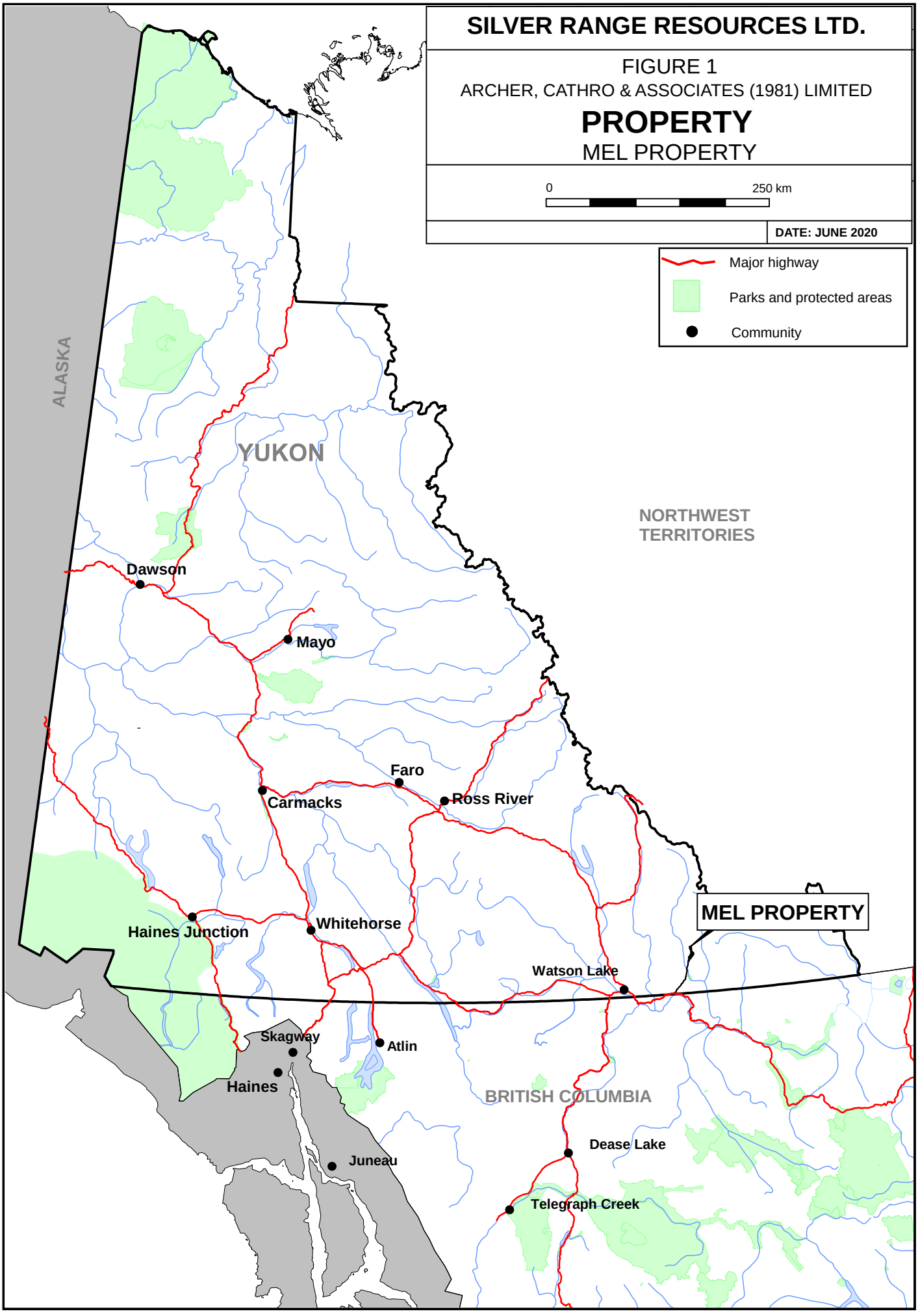
Expenses

Field room and board	44 mandays	$ 40.00	/per day	$ 1,760.00
Whitehorse room and board	4 mandays	$ 180.00	/ per day	$ 720.00
Watson Lake Accomodation and Food				$ 3,633.70
Helicopters, as attached				$ 85,228.96
Jet - AC Provided				$ 1,247.81
15317 Yukon Inc.				$ 10,100.00
Doug Van Bibber				$ 1,190.00
AC Vechicle and Trailer Rental				$ 7,737.00
				$ 111,617.47

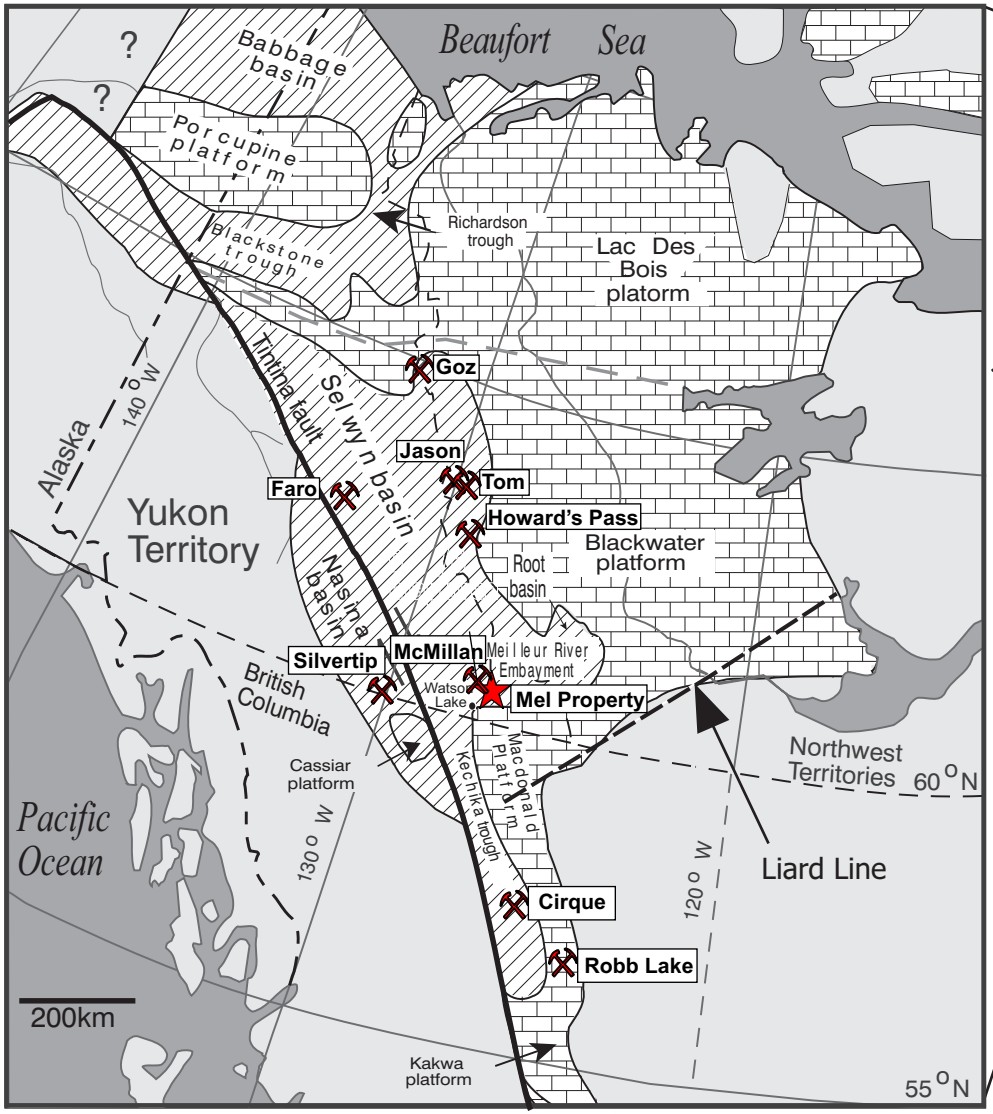
Total 2019 expenditures	$ 131,089.47

APPENDIX III

DEMOBILIZATION AND RECLAMATION PHOTOS


SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY
MEL PROPERTY
0
250 km
DATE: JUNE 2020
Major highway
Parks and protected areas
Community
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Dawson
Mayo
Faro
Carmacks
Ross River
MEL PROPERTY
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Skagway
Atlin
Haines
Juneau
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek

570,000 mE
580,000 mE
590,000 mE
600,000 mE
6,710,000 mN
6,700,000 mN
6,690,000 mN
6,680,000 mN
6,670,000 mN
6,660,000 mN
1,500
1,600
1,800
1,200
1,400
1,300
700
600
T.N.
1°59.4'
19° 46.38'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 19.7'
JERI NORTH
MEL EAST
JERI
MEL MAIN
Alaska Highway
Airstrip
Trails
Mineralized zones
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS
MEL PROPERTY
0
5 km
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 095D/03, 04 & 05, Contour line intervals 100 m
DATE: JUNE 2020



General distribution of preserved 'North American' Ordovician and Silurian platform facies

General distribution of preserved 'North American' Ordovician and Silurian basin facies

Mine or advanced deposit owned by other parties

Location of Mel Project in southeast Yukon. General distribution of Ordovician-Silurian platform carbonate and basinal shale facies for Canadian Cordillera and Alaska are indicated. Modified from Cecile et al. (1997).

After Pigage, L.C., (2008).

SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

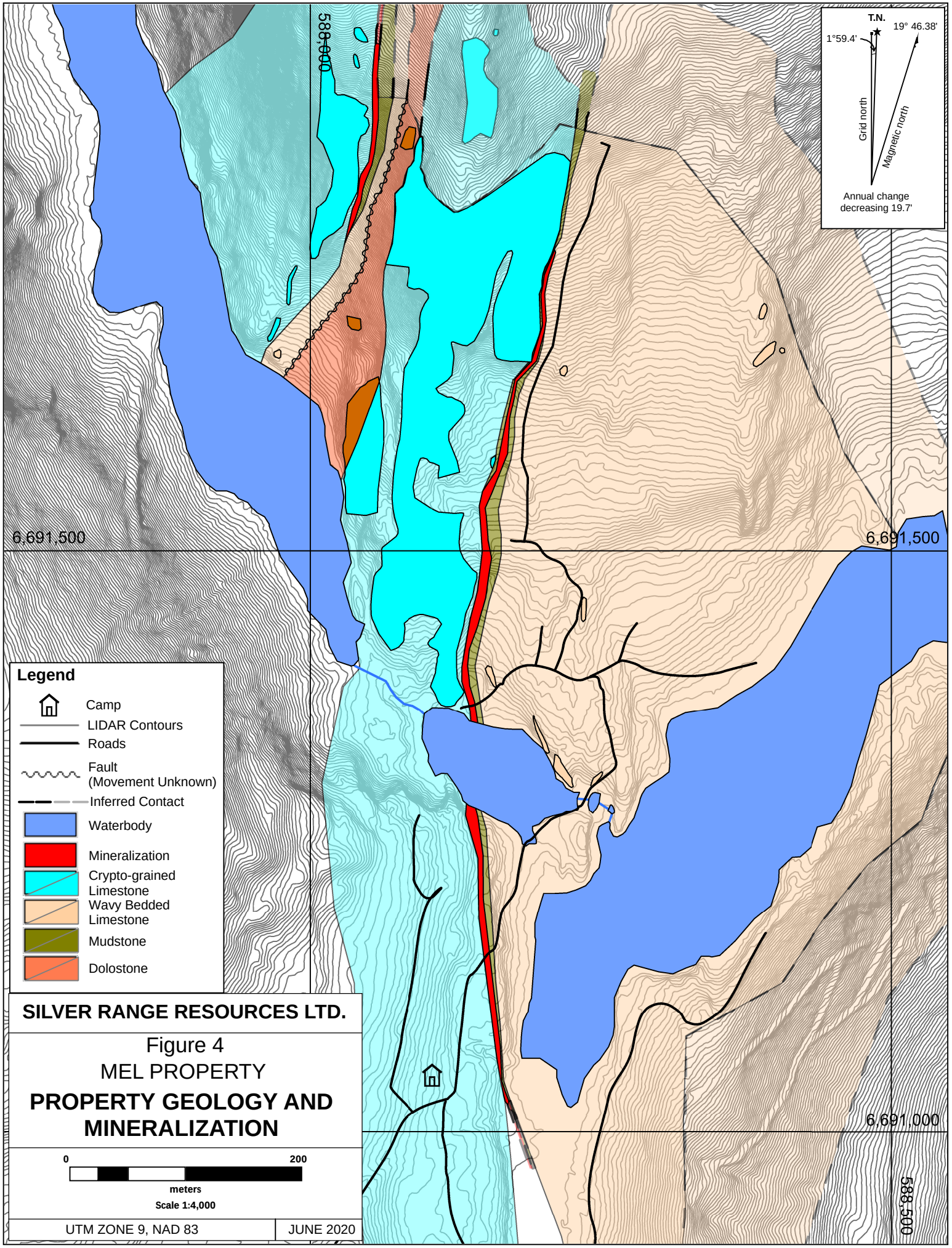
FIGURE 3

H.LEO KING & ASSOCIATES INC.

TECTONIC SETTING

MEL PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2019/MEL | DATE: JUNE 2020


588,000
6,691,500
6,691,500
6,691,000
588,500
T.N.
19° 46.38'
1°59.4'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.7'
Legend
Camp
LIDAR Contours
Roads
Fault
(Movement Unknown)
Inferred Contact
Waterbody
Mineralization
Crypto-grained
Limestone
Wavy Bedded
Limestone
Mudstone
Dolostone
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 4
MEL PROPERTY
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND
MINERALIZATION
0
200
meters
Scale 1:4,000
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
JUNE 2020

588,000

588,500

6,691,500

6,691,000

T.N.
19° 46.38'
1°59.4'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 19.7'

Section 6,691,500 mN
Section 6,691,438 mN
Section 6,691,383 mN
Section 6,691,270 mN
Section 6,691,200 mN
Section 6,691,100 mN

75_14
75_18
75_17
MTR-17-003
MTR-17-002
MTR-17-004
74_07
75_13
MTR-17-001
75_12
74_08
79_03
89_32
89_31
90_40
MEL-17-057
MEL-17-057
89_30
75_11
74_01
79_02
MEL-17-056
MEL-17-056
MEL-17-054
MEL-17-054
94_49
87_06
79_06
89_33
90_34
74_03
78_03
78_04
74_02
MEL-17-058
MEL-17-055
79_07
87_05
94_47
79_01
78_06
MEL-17-058
MEL-17-055
90_41
90_43
90_42
75_10
74_04
79_04
79_05
78_07
MEL-17-053
MEL-17-053
94_46
94_45
90_35
87_04
MEL-17-052
MEL-17-052
79_11
79_12
94_48
75_09
74_05
79_08
79_09
87_07
90_36
90_38
MEL-17-051
MEL-17-050
MEL-17-050
79_10
90_37
90_39
MTR-17-005
74_06
MTR-17-006
78_01
87_01

Legend

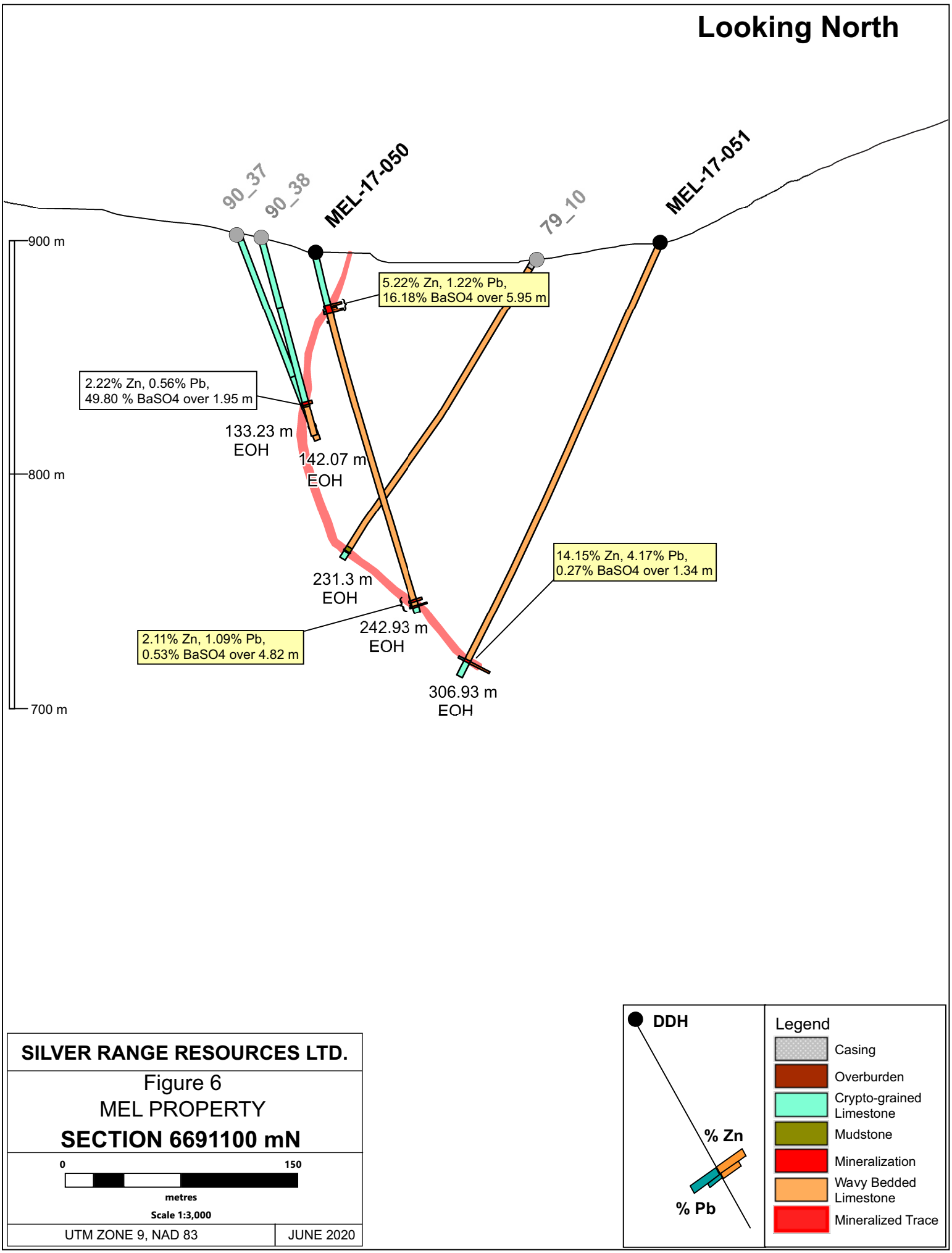
- 2017 DDH Collars
- Historic DDH Collars
- DDH Trace
- Section Lines
- 2017 Trenching
- 2017 Roads
- Historic Trails
- Surface Mineralization Trace

SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 5
MEL PROPERTY
DRILL HOLE AND TRENCH LOCATIONS
MEL MAIN ZONE

0 150
meters
Scale 1:3,000

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83 | JUNE 2020



SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 6

MEL PROPERTY

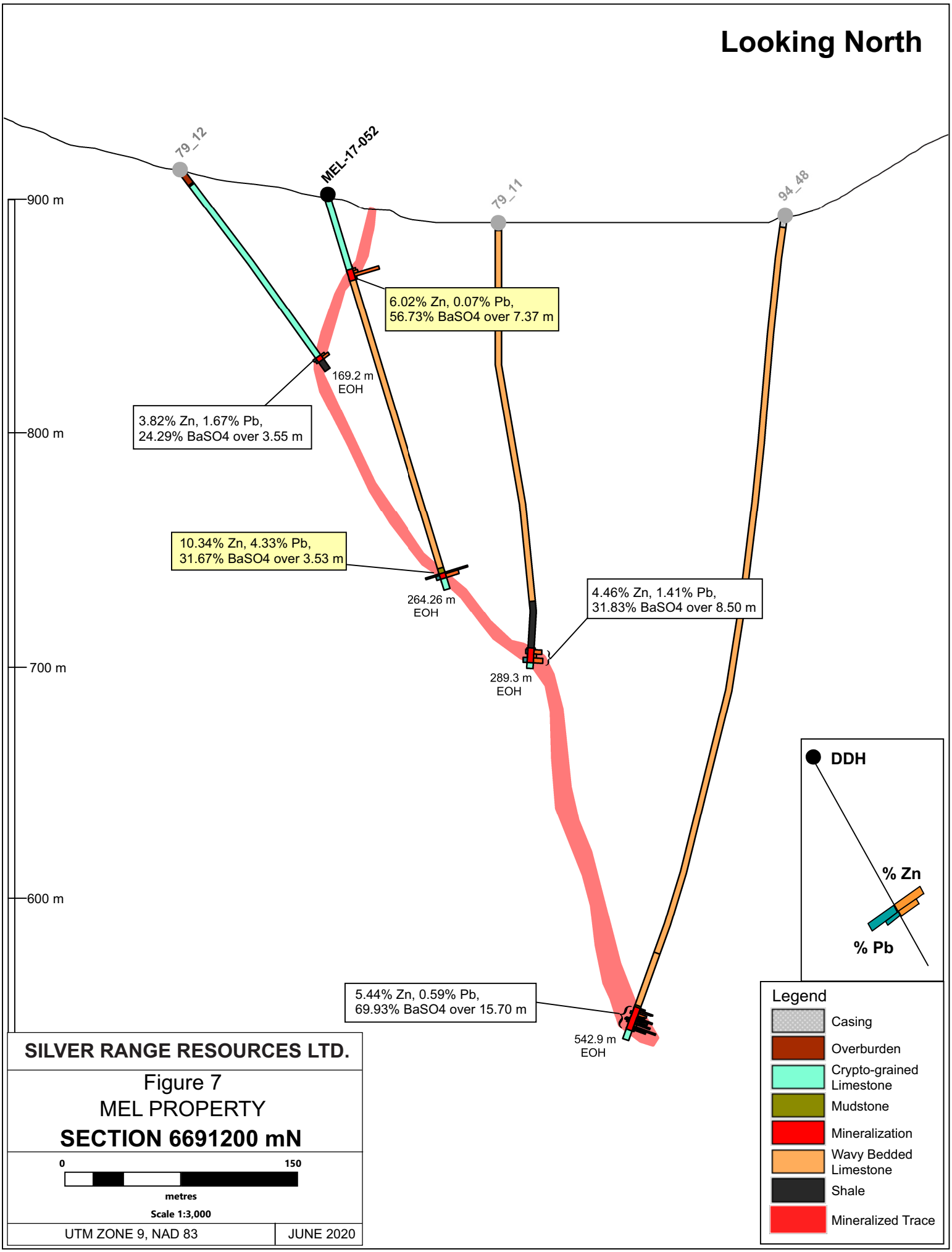
SECTION 6691100 mN

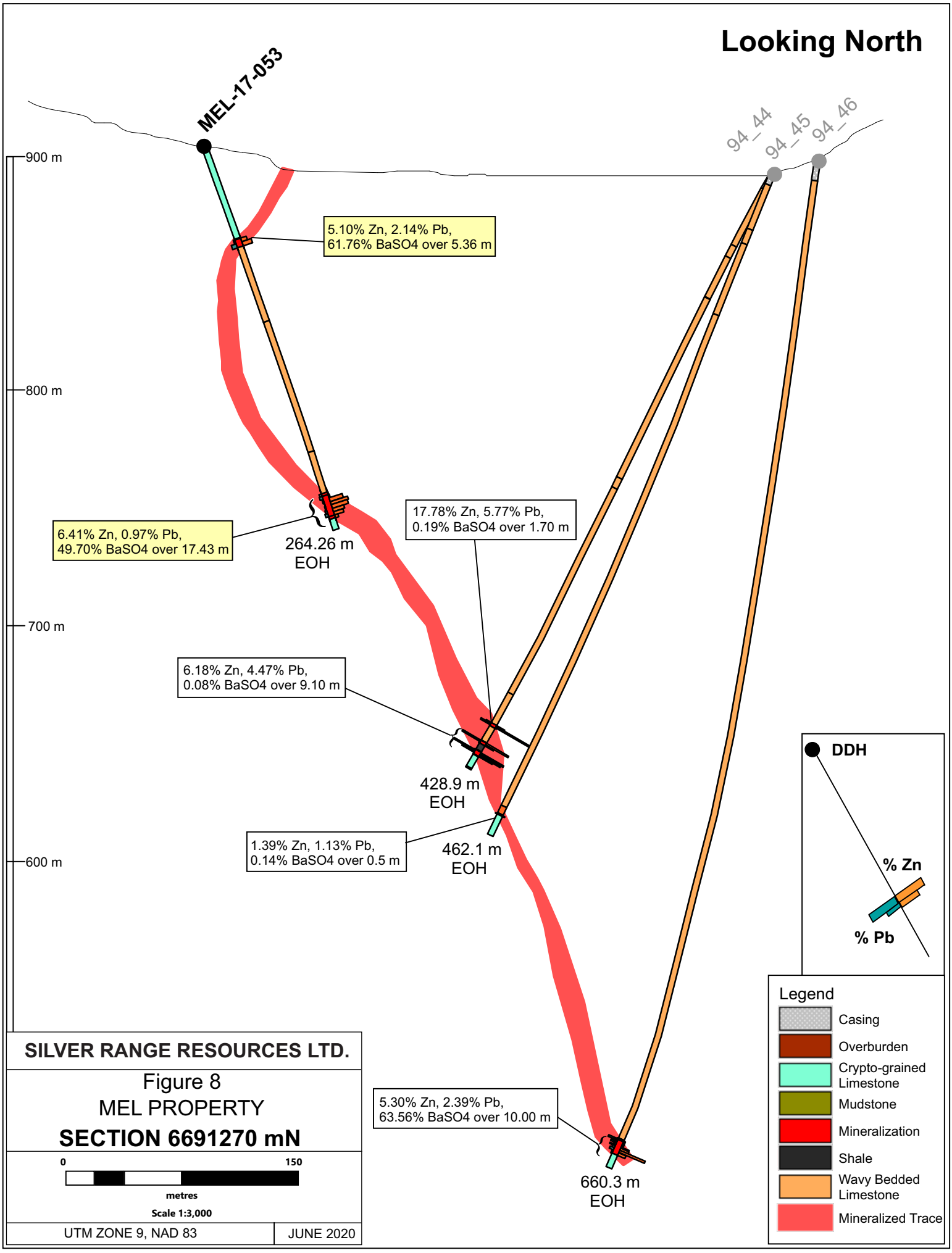
0 150

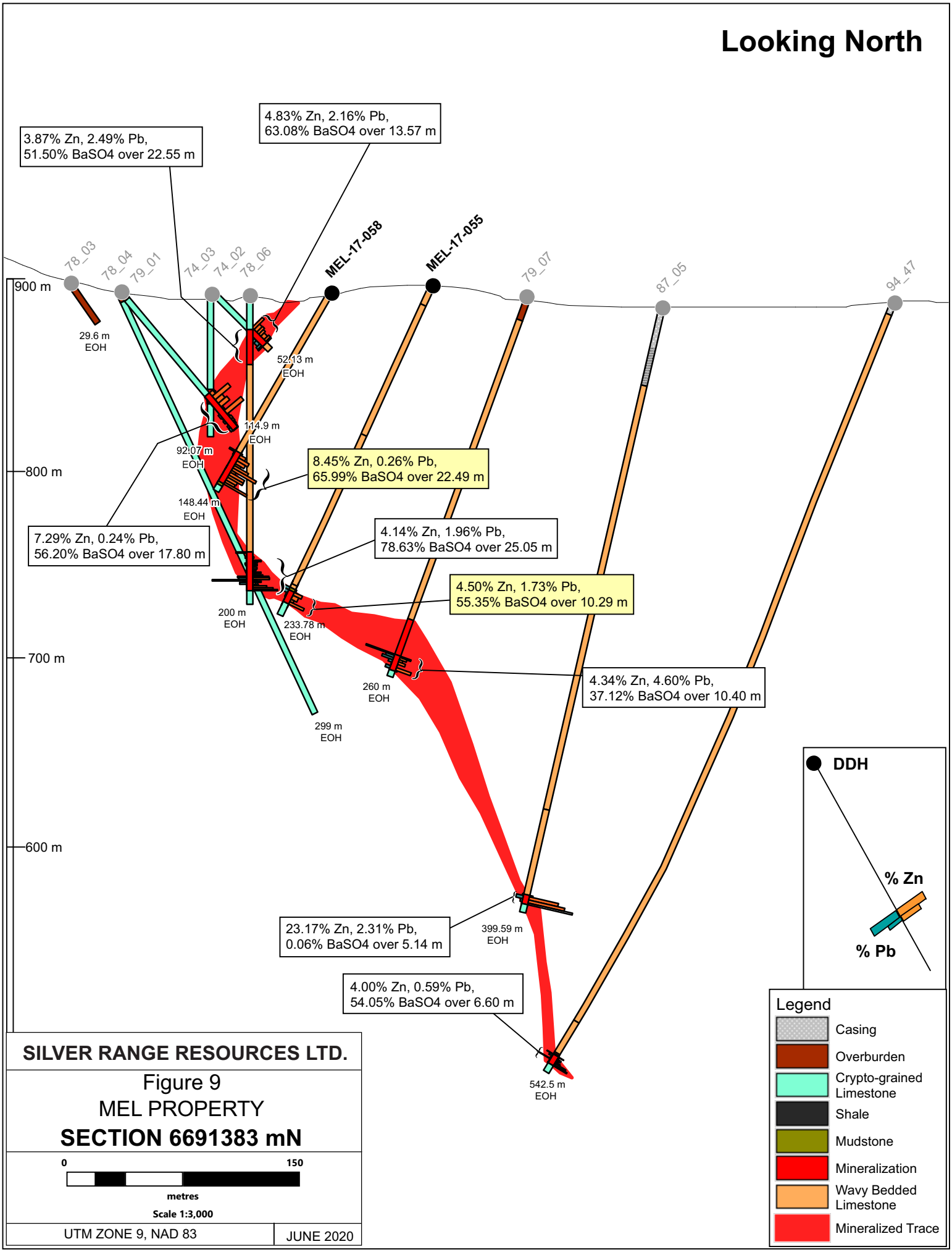
metres

Scale 1:3,000

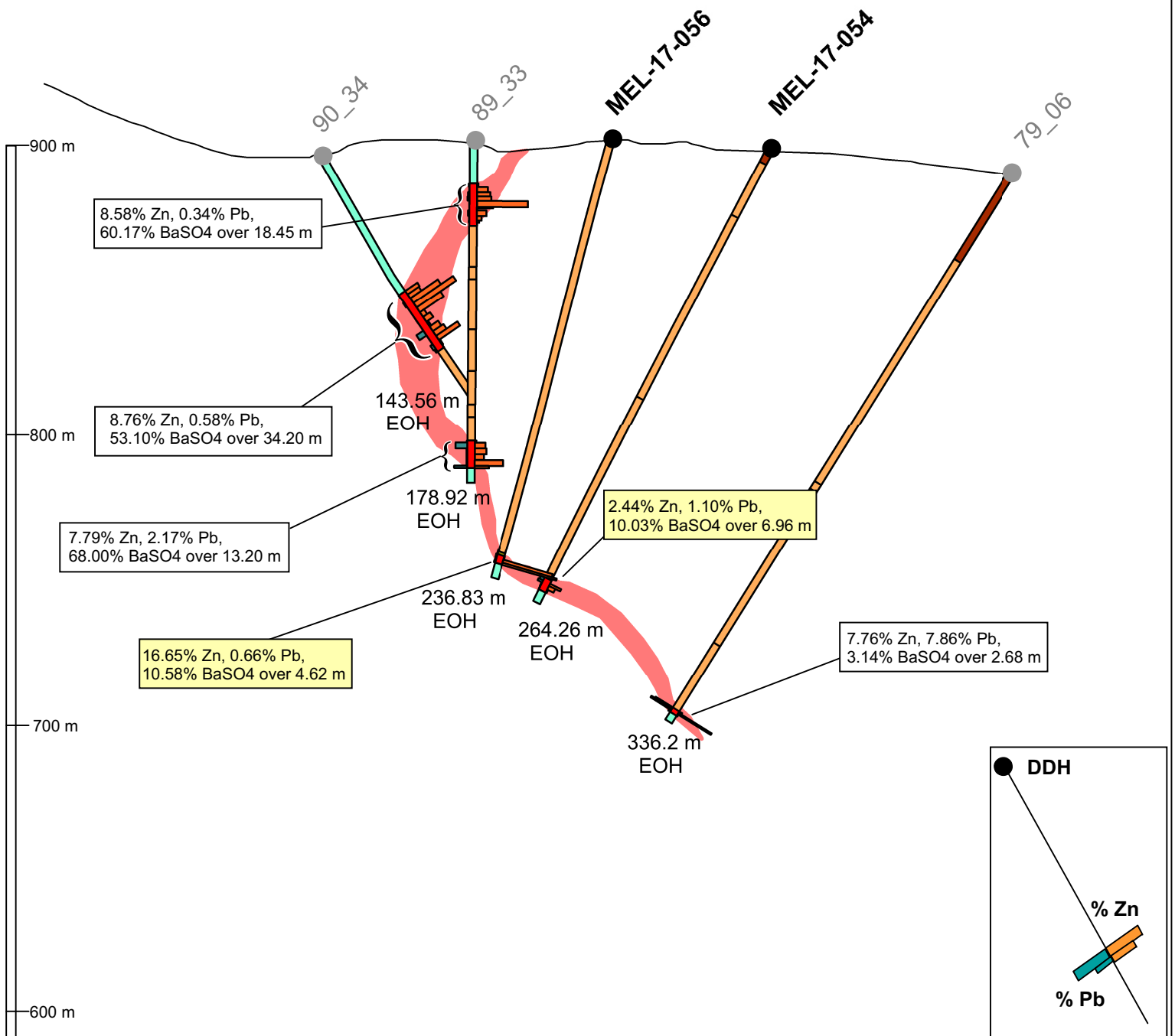
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83 | JUNE 2020


Looking North
79_12
MEL-17-052
79_11
94_48
900 m
800 m
700 m
600 m
6.02% Zn, 0.07% Pb,
56.73% BaSO4 over 7.37 m
169.2 m
EOH
3.82% Zn, 1.67% Pb,
24.29% BaSO4 over 3.55 m
10.34% Zn, 4.33% Pb,
31.67% BaSO4 over 3.53 m
264.26 m
EOH
4.46% Zn, 1.41% Pb,
31.83% BaSO4 over 8.50 m
289.3 m
EOH
5.44% Zn, 0.59% Pb,
69.93% BaSO4 over 15.70 m
542.9 m
EOH
DDH
% Zn
% Pb
Legend
Casing
Overburden
Crypto-grained Limestone
Mudstone
Mineralization
Wavy Bedded Limestone
Shale
Mineralized Trace
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 7
MEL PROPERTY
SECTION 6691200 mN
0
150
metres
Scale 1:3,000
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
JUNE 2020


Looking North
MEL-17-053
94_44
94_45
94_46
900 m
800 m
700 m
600 m
5.10% Zn, 2.14% Pb,
61.76% BaSO4 over 5.36 m
6.41% Zn, 0.97% Pb,
49.70% BaSO4 over 17.43 m
264.26 m
EOH
17.78% Zn, 5.77% Pb,
0.19% BaSO4 over 1.70 m
6.18% Zn, 4.47% Pb,
0.08% BaSO4 over 9.10 m
428.9 m
EOH
1.39% Zn, 1.13% Pb,
0.14% BaSO4 over 0.5 m
462.1 m
EOH
5.30% Zn, 2.39% Pb,
63.56% BaSO4 over 10.00 m
660.3 m
EOH
DDH
% Zn
% Pb
Legend
Casing
Overburden
Crypto-grained Limestone
Mudstone
Mineralization
Shale
Wavy Bedded Limestone
Mineralized Trace
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 8
MEL PROPERTY
SECTION 6691270 mN
0
150
metres
Scale 1:3,000
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
JUNE 2020


Looking North
3.87% Zn, 2.49% Pb,
51.50% BaSO4 over 22.55 m
4.83% Zn, 2.16% Pb,
63.08% BaSO4 over 13.57 m
78_03
78_04
79_01
74_03
74_02
78_06
MEL-17-058
MEL-17-055
79_07
87_05
94_47
900 m
800 m
700 m
600 m
29.6 m
EOH
52.13 m
EOH
114.9 m
EOH
92.07 m
EOH
148.44 m
EOH
8.45% Zn, 0.26% Pb,
65.99% BaSO4 over 22.49 m
7.29% Zn, 0.24% Pb,
56.20% BaSO4 over 17.80 m
4.14% Zn, 1.96% Pb,
78.63% BaSO4 over 25.05 m
4.50% Zn, 1.73% Pb,
55.35% BaSO4 over 10.29 m
200 m
EOH
233.78 m
EOH
260 m
EOH
4.34% Zn, 4.60% Pb,
37.12% BaSO4 over 10.40 m
299 m
EOH
23.17% Zn, 2.31% Pb,
0.06% BaSO4 over 5.14 m
399.59 m
EOH
4.00% Zn, 0.59% Pb,
54.05% BaSO4 over 6.60 m
542.5 m
EOH
DDH
% Zn
% Pb
Legend
Casing
Overburden
Crypto-grained Limestone
Shale
Mudstone
Mineralization
Wavy Bedded Limestone
Mineralized Trace
SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 9
MEL PROPERTY
SECTION 6691383 mN
0
150
metres
Scale 1:3,000
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
JUNE 2020

Looking North



SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 10

MEL PROPERTY

Section 6691438 mN

MEL MAIN ZONE

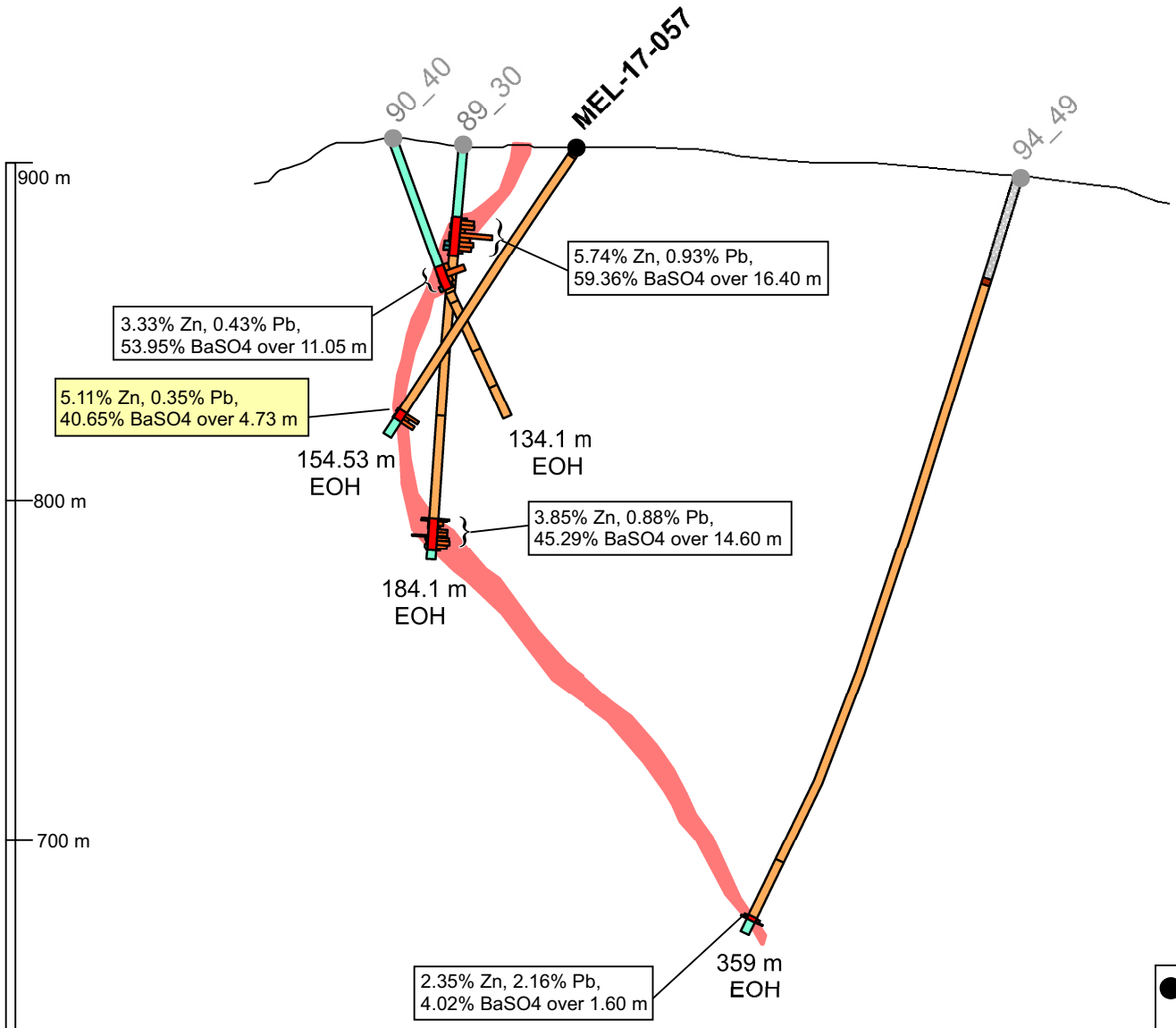
0 150

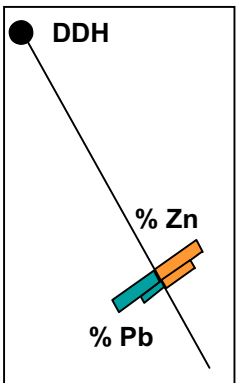
metres

Scale 1:3,000

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83 | JUNE 2020

Looking North





Legend

- Casing
- Overburden
- Crypto-grained Limestone
- Wavy Bedded Limestone
- Mineralization
- Mineralized Trace

SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 11

MEL PROPERTY

Section 6691500 mN

MEL MAIN ZONE

0 150

metres

Scale 1:3,000

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83 | JUNE 2020