



Greenvale Energy Limited

GOLD BASIN UPDATE ON DRILLING RESULTS

ASX Release

17 June 2019

Highlights

- 8000 feet (approximately 2,500m) of RC drilling was completed in the Gold Basin oxide gold project in Mohave County, Arizona in April 2019. A total of 33 holes were completed.
- The major NW Trending Regional Cyclopic Fault was tested along a strike length of 950m with 9 out of 10 holes returning gold mineralisation over significant intervals and adequate grades for this style of oxide gold deposit.
- A number of holes have intersected multiple stacked mineralised detachment planes.
- Highlights include:
 - **12.2m @ 1.47 g/t gold from 12.2m in hole CNW-16-6**
 - **29m @ 0.57 g/t gold from 16.8m in hole CNW-16-6A** (including. 9m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 16.8m)
 - **19.8 m @ 0.90 g/t gold from 10.7m in hole CNW-16-7** (Incl. 6.1m @ 1.62 g/t gold from 22.9m)
 - **13.7m @ 0.88 g/t gold from 27.4m in hole CNW-16-31**
 - **44.2m @ 0.30 g/t gold from CNW 16-32**

Greenvale Energy Limited (ASX: GRV or the Company) is pleased to provide the following update on the recently completed drilling program on the Gold Basin oxide gold project in Mohave County Arizona, USA.

The Company announced on the 18th February 2019 the completion of its 50.01% investment in a private company called Greenvale Gold Basin Pty Ltd. Greenvale Gold Basin Pty Ltd has a right to earn-in 50.01% in a new company who is to own 100% of the Gold Basin Project, if a JORC Resource is issued. Full particulars of the acquisition, including terms and structure is set out in the announcement dated 18 February 2019.

Upon completion of the acquisition, a drilling program consisting of 8,000 feet (approx. 2,500m) of reverse circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken and this was completed on 8 April 2019. All samples (totalling 1,772) were submitted to ALS Global in Reno for assay with all results now in hand. Geological logs are currently being completed and will be incorporated into the JORC Resource Estimate expected at the end of June. Historical drilling results will also be incorporated into the resource estimate.

The results to date from the drilling are encouraging and have supported the model and targeting strategy which was based on the intersection of large NW trending structures with the sub-horizontal detachment fault planes.

The most recent drilling has shown that these major structures provide a very good opportunity for the discovery of shallow gold over considerable widths where these structures intersect the sub horizontal detachment faults. As can be seen in Map 1 in **Annexure 1** all holes drilled in close proximity (within 100m) of the main Cyclopic NW Fault and have intersected gold mineralisation over good widths with grades within expected ranges. Table 2 in **Annexure 2** sets out the drill hole areas.

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Table 2 in **Annexure 3** contains listed all intersections using a cut-off of 0.25 g/t gold over greater than 3m. Table 3 in **Annexure 4** sets out the detailed assay results drilling results. Details of the JORC Table 1 Summary can be found at **Annexure 5**.

The latest results provide sound evidence to the Company's view that the Gold Basin Project has good potential. The Chairman noted that *"the Board and looks forward to providing further updates on this exciting gold project when they come to hand over the coming months."*

Contact details

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Vince Fayad

Director and Company Secretary

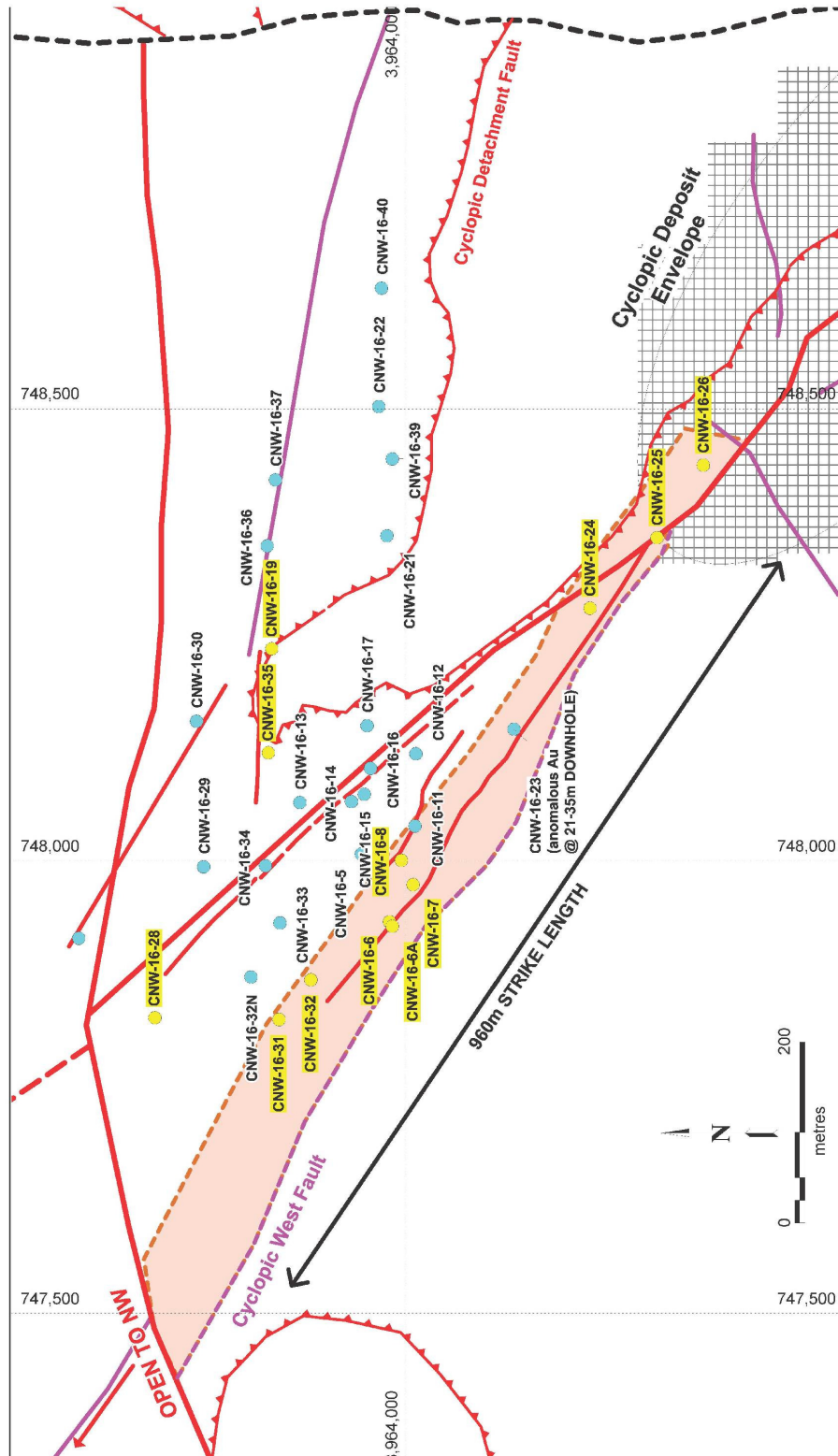
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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Gold Basin Property is based on information compiled by Charles Straw, a Director of Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd. Mr Straw is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Straw consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1

Map 1 - Gold Basin Project
2019 RC Drill Hole Collars -
significant gold intercepts



CYC_Detachment_Outcrop_Pattern
 2019 RC Collar - best intersections
 2019 RC Collar
 Mineralised envelope adjacent to major NW structure
 Mapped minor/local structure

Annexure 2

Drill hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (ft)	T.D. (ft)	Bearing (AZ)	Angle
CNW-16-5	748008	3964049	4498	300	0	90
CNW-16-6	747933	3964018	4506	300	0	90
CNW-16-6A	747928	3964015	4512	200	80	45
CNW-16-7	747974	3963992	4490	250	0	90
CNW-16-8	748001	3964005	4502	280	0	90
CNW-16-11	748039	3963990	4454	180	0	90
CNW-16-12	748119	3963989	4444	180	0	90
CNW-16-13	748065	3964117	4456	280	0	90
CNW-16-14	748066	3964060	4450	280	0	90
CNW-16-15	748074	3964046	4467	280	0	90
CNW-16-16	748103	3964039	4459	280	0	90
CNW-16-17	748150	3964043	4458	300	0	90
CNW-16-19	748235	3964148	4428	280	0	90
CNW-16-21	748360	3964021	4432	200	0	90
CNW-16-22	748503	3964030	4405	150	0	90
CNW-16-23	748146	3963881	4452	180	0	90
CNW-16-24	748280	3963797	4430	200	0	90
CNW-16-25	748358	3963723	4420	200	0	90
CNW-16-26	748438	3963672	4395	200	0	90
CNW-16-27	747915	3964361	4541	280	0	90
CNW-16-28	747827	3964277	4565	290	0	90
CNW-16-29	747994	3964223	4485	280	0	90
CNW-16-30	748155	3964231	4431	280	0	90
CNW-16-31	747825	3964140	4518	260	0	90
CNW-16-32	747869	3964105	4493	280	0	90
CNW-16-32N	747872	3964171	4492	280	0	90
CNW-16-33	747932	3964139	4471	310	0	90
CNW-16-34	747995	3964155	4464	300	0	90
CNW-16-35	748120	3964152	4450	300	0	90
CNW-16-36	748349	3964153	4445	150	0	90
CNW-16-37	748422	39641				

Annexure 3

Table 2: Significant intersections

HoleID	from	to	Au g/t	MethodCode	Intersection Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Intersection_2 Length (m)	Au Grade_2 g/t		
CNW-16-19	48.8	50.3	0.36	Au-AA23	3.0	1.51				
CNW-16-19	50.3	51.8	1.16	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	35.1	36.6	0.32	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	36.6	38.1	0.31	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	38.1	39.6	0.58	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	39.6	41.1	0.15	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	41.1	42.7	0.82	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	42.7	44.2	0.65	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-24	44.2	45.7	0.48	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	19.8	21.3	1.07	Au-AA23	3.0	1.07	12.19	0.91		
CNW-16-25	33.5	35.1	0.76	Au-AA23	25.9	0.56				
CNW-16-25	35.1	36.6	0.44	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	36.6	38.1	0.06	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	38.1	39.6	0.16	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	39.6	41.1	0.54	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	41.1	42.7	0.18	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	42.7	44.2	0.08	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	44.2	45.7	0.47	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	45.7	47.2	0.30	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	47.2	48.8	0.22	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	48.8	50.3	0.70	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	50.3	51.8	1.11	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	51.8	53.3	0.24	Au-AA23						
CNW-16-25	5									

HoleID	from	to	Au g/t	MethodCode	Intersection Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Intersection_2 Length (m)	Au Grade_2 g/t
CNW-16-26	38.1	39.6	0.27	Au-AA23	25.9	0.25	7.62	0.52
CNW-16-26	39.6	41.1	0.02	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-26	41.1	42.7	0.01	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-26	42.7	44.2	0.03	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-26	44.2	45.7	0.23	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-26	45.7	47.2	0.31	Au-AA23			4.57	0.27
CNW-16-26	47.2	48.8	0.29	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-28	45.7	47.2	0.74	Au-AA23	7.6	0.48		
CNW-16-28	47.2	48.8	0.10	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-28	48.8	50.3	0.02	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-28	50.3	51.8	0.03	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-28	51.8	53.3	1.77	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	27.4	29.0	0.68	Au-AA23	13.7	0.88		
CNW-16-31	29.0	30.5	2.54	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	30.5	32.0	0.62	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	32.0	33.5	1.26	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	33.5	35.1	0.77	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	35.1	36.6	0.79	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	36.6	38.1	0.71	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	38.1	39.6	0.04	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-31	39.6	41.1	0.52	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	3.0	4.6	2.98	Au-AA23	13.7	0.88		
CNW-16-32	4.6	6.1	2.68	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	6.1	7.6	0.43	Au-AA23			4.57	2.03
CNW-16-32	7.6	9.1	0.02	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	9.1	10.7	0.19	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	10.7	12.2	0.01	A				

HoleID	from	to	Au g/t	MethodCode	Intersection Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Intersection_2 Length (m)	Au Grade_2 g/t
CNW-16-32	39.6	41.1	1.29	Au-AA23	44.2	0.30	9.14	0.51
CNW-16-32	41.1	42.7	0.41	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	42.7	44.2	0.03	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	44.2	45.7	0.04	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	45.7	47.2	0.09	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	47.2	48.8	0.11	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	48.8	50.3	1.19	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-32	50.3	51.8	0.26	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-35	38.1	39.6	7.35	Au-AA23	1.5	7.35		
CNW-16-6	12.2	13.7	1.20	Au-AA23	12.2	1.47		
CNW-16-6	13.7	15.2	2.15	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	15.2	16.8	2.19	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	16.8	18.3	2.01	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	18.3	19.8	0.41	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	19.8	21.3	1.57	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	21.3	22.9	0.60	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	22.9	24.4	1.66	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6	56.4	57.9	2.34	Au-AA23	1.5	2.34		
CNW-16-6A	16.8	18.3	1.56	Au-AA23	29.0	0.57	9.14	1.05
CNW-16-6A	18.3	19.8	0.74	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6A	19.8	21.3	1.04	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6A	21.3	22.9	1.45	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6A	22.9	24.4	0.21	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6A	24.4	25.9	1.33	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-6A	25.9	2						

HoleID	from	to	Au g/t	MethodCode	Intersection Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Intersection_2 Length (m)	Au Grade_2 g/t
CNW-16-7	22.9	24.4	1.65	Au-AA23	19.8	0.90	6.10	1.62
CNW-16-7	24.4	25.9	0.78	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-7	25.9	27.4	1.92	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-7	27.4	29.0	1.68	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-7	29.0	30.5	0.06	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-7	30.5	32.0	0.62	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-7	32.0	33.5	0.54	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	0.0	1.5	0.65	Au-AA23	22.9	0.30	4.57	0.63
CNW-16-8	1.5	3.0	0.72	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	3.0	4.6	0.51	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	4.6	6.1	0.13	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	6.1	7.6	0.01	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	7.6	9.1	0.07	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	9.1	10.7	0.22	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	10.7	12.2	0.28	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	12.2	13.7	0.24	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	13.7	15.2	0.13	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	15.2	16.8	0.10	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	16.8	18.3	0.19	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	18.3	19.8	0.23	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	19.8	21.3	0.57	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	21.3	22.9	0.93	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	22.9	24.4	0.42	Au-AA23				
CNW-16-8	44.2	45.7	0.37	Au-AA23	3.0	0.32		
CNW-16-8	45.7	47.2	0.26	Au-AA23	3.0	0.32		

Annexure 4

AssayResults_2019Drilling_intersections - Table 3

DataSet	HoleID	from	to	Au_ppm	MethodCode	Intersection	Au Grade	Intersection_2	Au Grade_2
GBP	CNW-16-19	48.768	50.292	0.356	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-19	50.292	51.816	1.155	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-19	51.816	53.34	0.102	Au-AA23	4.572	0.54		
GBP	CNW-16-24	35.052	36.576	0.315	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	36.576	38.1	0.314	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	38.1	39.624	0.581	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	39.624	41.148	0.15	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	41.148	42.672	0.818	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	42.672	44.196	0.648	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	44.196	45.72	0.481	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	45.72	47.244	0.119	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-24	47.244	48.768	0.493	Au-AA23	13.72	0.44		
GBP	CNW-16-24	59.436	60.96	1.2	Au-AA23	3.05	1.20		
GBP	CNW-16-25	19.812	21.336	1.07	Au-AA23	3.05	1.07		
GBP	CNW-16-25	33.528	35.052	0.764	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	35.052	36.576	0.437	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	36.576	38.1	0.055	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	38.1	39.624	0.162	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	39.624	41.148	0.536	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	41.148	42.672	0.178	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	42.672	44.196	0.084	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	44.196	45.72	0.471	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	45.72	47.244	0.296	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	47.244	48.768	0.219	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	48.768	50.292	0.7	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-25	50.292							

AssayResults_2019Drilling_intersections - Table 3

DataSet	HoleID	from	to	Au_ppm	MethodCode	Intersection	Au Grade	Intersection_2	Au Grade_2
GBP	CNW-16-26	45.72	47.244	0.306	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-26	47.244	48.768	0.289	Au-AA23	27.43	0.28	4.57	0.27
GBP	CNW-16-28	45.72	47.244	0.738	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-28	47.244	48.768	0.1	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-28	48.768	50.292	0.017	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-28	50.292	51.816	0.025	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-28	51.816	53.34	1.765	Au-AA23	7.62	0.53		
GBP	CNW-16-31	27.432	28.956	0.679	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	28.956	30.48	2.54	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	30.48	32.004	0.616	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	32.004	33.528	1.26	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	33.528	35.052	0.77	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	35.052	36.576	0.791	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	36.576	38.1	0.708	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	38.1	39.624	0.037	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-31	39.624	41.148	0.517	Au-AA23	13.72	0.88		
GBP	CNW-16-32	3.048	4.572	2.98	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	4.572	6.096	2.68	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	6.096	7.62	0.425	Au-AA23			4.57	2.03
GBP	CNW-16-32	7.62	9.144	0.019	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	9.144	10.668	0.19	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	10.668	12.192	0.011	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	12.192	13.716	0.232	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	13.716	15.24	0.009	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	15.24	16.764	0.127	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-32	16.764	18.288	0.386	Au-AA23				
GBP									

AssayResults_2019Drilling_intersections - Table 3

DataSet	HoleID	from	to	Au_ppm	MethodCode	Intersection	Au Grade	Intersection_2	Au Grade_2
GBP	CNW-16-6	16.764	18.288	2.01	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6	18.288	19.812	0.409	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6	19.812	21.336	1.565	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6	21.336	22.86	0.598	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6	22.86	24.384	1.655	Au-AA23	12.19	1.47		
GBP	CNW-16-6	56.388	57.912	2.34	Au-AA23	1.52	2.34		
GBP	CNW-16-6A	16.764	18.288	1.56	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	18.288	19.812	0.738	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	19.812	21.336	1.04	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	21.336	22.86	1.45	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	22.86	24.384	0.21	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	24.384	25.908	1.33	Au-AA23			9.14	1.05
GBP	CNW-16-6A	25.908	27.432	0.128	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	27.432	28.956	0.216	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	28.956	30.48	0.153	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	30.48	32.004	0.273	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	32.004	33.528	0.093	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	33.528	35.052	0.321	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	35.052	36.576	0.46	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	36.576	38.1	0.312	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	38.1	39.624	0.235	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	39.624	41.148	0.75	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	41.148	42.672	0.513	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	42.672	44.196	0.441	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-6A	44.196	45.72	0.592	Au-AA23	28.96	0.57		
GBP	CNW-16-7	10.668	12.192	0.477	Au-AA23				

AssayResults_2019Drilling_intersections - Table 3

DataSet	HoleID	from	to	Au_ppm	MethodCode	Intersection	Au Grade	Intersection_2	Au Grade_2
GBP	CNW-16-8	18.288	19.812	0.233	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-8	19.812	21.336	0.573	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-8	21.336	22.86	0.931	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-8	22.86	24.384	0.423	Au-AA23	24.38	0.34		
GBP	CNW-16-8	44.196	45.72	0.373	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-8	45.72	47.244	0.259	Au-AA23	3.05	0.32		
GBP	CNW-16-8	70.104	71.628	0.871	Au-AA23				
GBP	CNW-16-8	71.628	73.152	0.284	Au-AA23	3.05	0.58		

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - 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.	- Drilling conducted in March-April 2019 was reverse circulation with samples collected every 5 feet. Samples were split using a riffle splitter. Samples were collected based on 5 foot intervals and may cross geological boundaries. The same sample collection and splitting techniques were used for each sample collected and supervised by the CP. - Each split sample was placed into a separate sample bag with a unique sample number and the depth of each sample was recorded. - Only gold was assayed, see assay techniques listed below.
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).	Reverse circulation centre return hammer drilling, 5.5" diam bit
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - 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.	Samples collected on a 5-foot basis were weighed periodically throughout the program. Total sample weights averaged around 100 lbs/5' interval – or about 95% recovery. Each 5-foot interval was collected in the cyclone and split using a Gilson bar splitter. This primary split was further reduced in a Jones riffle splitter, yielding two equal splits, one of which went to the lab, and the other retained on site for reference. We observed no sample bias, and we did not see any preferential loss of coarse/fine material as the drilling utilized air only (i.e. dry drilling).
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	RC cutting were logged on a 5-foot basis and are adequate for geological interpretation, noting rock type, color, alteration, and any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	obvious structure or mineralization. The logging was qualitative in nature, and representative samples of each 5-foot drill interval were preserved in chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• All samples were collected dry and were split via a Gilson bar and Jones riffle splitters and placed in heavy cloth sample bags. Sample weights shipped for analysis ranged from 5 to 8 lbs/sample and were adequate for the very fine-grained type of gold mineralization being tested. Samples were processed by ALS Chemex at its Reno, Nevada laboratory utilizing a standard preparation (ALS code PREP-61) and a 30gm fire assay (ALS code Au-AA23). Field duplicates were inserted on a 1-in-30 sample basis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Three different types of OREA gold standards were inserted into the sample stream in the field on a 1-in-30 sample basis, and coarse field blanks were also inserted in the field on a 1-in-30 sample basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• All sampling was supervise by the CP on site. • All data was recorded on hard copy sheets recording pertinent information relating to sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards and blanks inserted in sample runs). • Logs were scanned and sent to database manager along with sample sheets for entry into the Company's proprietary database where additional QAQC procedures are used to check the data. The database has been used on many projects over the last decade and meets JORC/industry standards for quality control.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collars were located by GPS using a Garmin Etrex 20x hand held with 3m accuracy. Measurements were made in UTM NAD83 projection.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - 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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- All drill holes were drilled to test targets generated from historical and recent work. Hole spacings varies depending on the target. - Drillhole density of current and historical drilling is sufficient to allow a JORC Resource estimate to be completed by an independent third party CP in certain areas. This will be determined by the independent CP. - No sampling compositing has 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. - 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.	32 out of 33 holes were vertical as the target is a sub horizontal fault. - Where a sub vertical structure was interpreted then a hole was drilled at 45 degrees across the structure to ascertain potential true width.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All drill samples were placed in large woven plastic shipping bags upon completion of each hole and transported to the geologists' campsite where they were under constant supervision. Samples were transported by Centric representatives every 3 or 4 days to a FEDEX shipping agent in Kingman Arizona, where the shipping bags were placed on pallets and shipped via FEDEX directly to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada. Numbered security ties were placed on each shipping bag.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits have been done on the recent drilling program.

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	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,	Two types of mineral holdings totaling 7,669.3 acres (approx.. 12 sq. miles) located in all or portions of Township 27 N. Range 18W. Section 3; Township 28 N. Range 18W. Sections 19, 29,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 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.	30, 31, and 32; Township 28 N. Range 19W. Sections 1, 3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, and 26; - Includes mineral rights on 5 private parcels (2,389.3 acres) where the surface rights are owned by third parties. - Includes 290 unpatented lode claims (5,280 acres) - Mineral rights to private lands and unpatented lode claims are currently controlled by the joint venture owner under a lease agreement. - At this time, there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. The closest area of environmental concern is the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the southern boundary of which is located 12km (7mi) north of the property. - Project is located on BLM lands and on private lands that originated as railroad grants. Mining throughout the property occurred in the late 1800s and 1930s.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- All historical exploration conducted by numerous companies on various portions of the property from 1983-2007. - US Borax 1983 (Cyclopic Mine) - Molycorp 1985 (Owens Mine, Cyclopic Mine) - Reynolds Metals 1987 (PLM Mine) - Toltec Res./Consolidated Rhodes Res. 1989 (Stealth) - Cambior Inc. 1990 (Stealth, Cyclopic Mine) - Western States Mining 1994 (Stealth) - Nevada Pacific Mining 1994-2007 (Cyclopic Mine, Stealth) - Pannonia Ventures Corp. 2011
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The property is located at the northwestern end of the Central Mountain Province porphyry copper belt and at the southeastern end of the Walker Lane structure zone. It is classified as a low-sulfidation, epithermal type deposit structurally controlled by low-angle detachment faults that are in turn cut by a variety of high-angle "feeder" faults. Gold mineralization is completely oxidized and occurs within quartz veins, quartz stockworks, and within argillized gouge zones. The Precambrian-age granitic gneiss hosting gold mineralization is overlain by post-mineral, Tertiary-age gravels and volcanics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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) 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.	See table 1 of this news release for drillhole information and table 2 for material intercepts.
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. - 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. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation has been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - 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').	Vertical drillholes have intercepted sub horizontal faults so downhole width is true width of mineralisation
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.	See news release for maps
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.	NA
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical	Groundwater not encountered during drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further drilling is recommended.