**Silver47 – Red Mountain**

The Red Mountain Property is prospective for volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralization occurring in the Bonnifield District, located in the western extension of the Yukon Tanana terrane. Two advanced VMS prospects (Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats) have been the focus of exploration and drilling at the Property, in addition to at least 20 other early-stage exploration VMS prospects, and at least one prospect (Sheep Creek prospect) considered to be a sedimentary-hosted exhalative ("SEDEX") base metals deposit type. The regional geology consists of an east-west trending schist belt of Precambrian and Palaeozoic metasedimentary and volcanic rocks. The schist is intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks along with Tertiary dikes and plugs of intermediate to mafic composition. Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks with coal bearing horizons cover portions of the older rocks. The VMS mineralization is most commonly located in the upper portions of the Totatlanika Schist which is of Mississippian to Devonian age. The Totatlanika Schist forms the core of a roughly NW-SE trending syncline (the Bonnifield East Syncline) within the Red Mountain Property. The Dry Creek (DC) North Horizon occurs within the Mississippian-Devonian portion of the Totatlanika Schist, can be traced for 4,500 metres and hosts the majority of mineralization defined to date. Zones of mineralization dip steeply to the north. The central 1,400 metres (on the flanks of Red Mountain) host the Fosters and Discovery lenses of VMS mineralization. At the West Tundra Flats prospect (located approximately 5 km to the northeast of Dry Creek) the mineralized zone occurs at the base of a black chloritic schist unit that is at the base of the sedimentary tuffaceous phyllite unit (MDph) and at the very top of the metarhyolite unit (MDr). The zone extends at least 1,000 metres northwest-southeast along strike and 1,600 m down dip to the southwest. The horizon dips about 10° to the southwest, is 0.3 to 4.4 m thick and remains open down dip. Massive sulphide mineralization is localized in several generally narrow exhalative units distinguished by semi-massive and massive sulphides including pyrite, sphalerite and galena. The massive sulphides are commonly rich in silver with erratic gold.