28 August 2020

Significant Geophysical Programs and Drilling to commence at Big Springs Gold Project

- **Anova reinvigorates exploration at Big Springs with comprehensive modern geophysical surveys and Diamond Drilling to commence September 2020**
- **Gravity, Magnetic and Hyper-spectral surveys over the entire Big Springs tenement package to commence**
- **First modern geophysical surveys to be carried out at Big Springs since 2004**
- **In conjunction with field geology mapping, geophysical programs will be used to generate a robust pipeline of drill targets**
- **Anova sees these geophysical surveys as foundational to its exploration efforts to expand the existing 1.03Moz Big Springs Resource**
- **Initial 13-hole (~1,900m) diamond drill program is to commence at North and South Sammy. Timberline Drilling have been engaged for the drilling program**
- **North and South Sammy drill program planned to test for down dip extensions of existing high-grade gold mineralisation. This will be the first drill program at Big Springs since 2017**
- **Ongoing review of the historical geophysical and geochemical data sets continues to identify exploration targets at Dorsey Creek, Mac Ridge and North Sammy**

Geophysical Surveys to commence at Big Springs Gold Project

Anova has committed to completing three new geophysical surveys at its Big Springs Gold Project (**Big Springs**) (see Figure 1). The geophysical surveys are part of Anova's approach to reinvigorate exploration at Big Springs. Once completed the Company will have a modern and robust geophysical dataset that can be used to generate and rank targets prior to follow up drill testing.

The Geophysical surveys, proposed drilling programme and future drilling of new target areas defined are a key step in expanding Anova's current Resources at Big Springs of 1.03Moz at 2.0 g/t Au (including expanding the current high grade resource of 415Kozs at 4.2 g/t Au (at a 2.5 g/t Au cut off) (Refer Table 1. Mineral Resources).

The surveys are designed to help identify areas to extend known mineralisation and identify areas prospective for new discoveries, particularly in areas that have not been previously tested due to moraine surface coverage.

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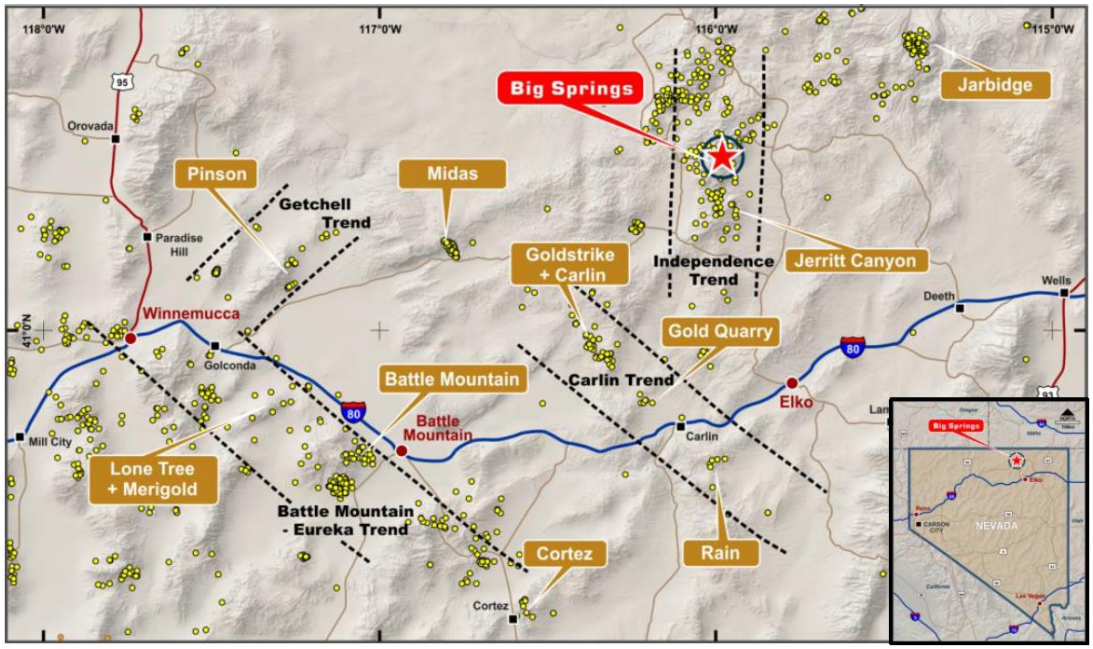

Figure 1: Big Springs Gold Project Locality Map. Note proximity to Jerritt Canyon and other significant gold projects. Yellow dots represent the occurrences of gold mineralisation.

The key new geophysical surveys scheduled to commence within the coming weeks, include:

- Gravity survey
- Magnetic survey; and
- Hyperspectral imaging

Gravity and Magnetic Survey

The gravity and aeromagnetic surveys have been scheduled for completion during September and October. Both surveys are designed to cover the entire Big Springs tenement package. Once complete, Anova will have a comprehensive and modern geophysical data set that can be used to focus the Company's target generation and follow up drill testing.

Both surveys will allow Anova to gain a better understanding of the key structural and lithological relationships that influence the controls on mineralisation at Big Springs.

The gravity survey is planned to include ~1,553 stations with data being collected on ~200 metre centres (see Figure 2). The aeromagnetic survey will fly ~700 linear kilometres and will be flown by drone at ~45m above ground level, with a 100m line spacing.

Magee Geophysical Service LLC and MWH Geo-Surveys International Inc. are the contractors for the gravity and magnetic surveys, respectively. Both contractors are locally based in Reno, Nevada allowing for ready access to the Big Springs project area.

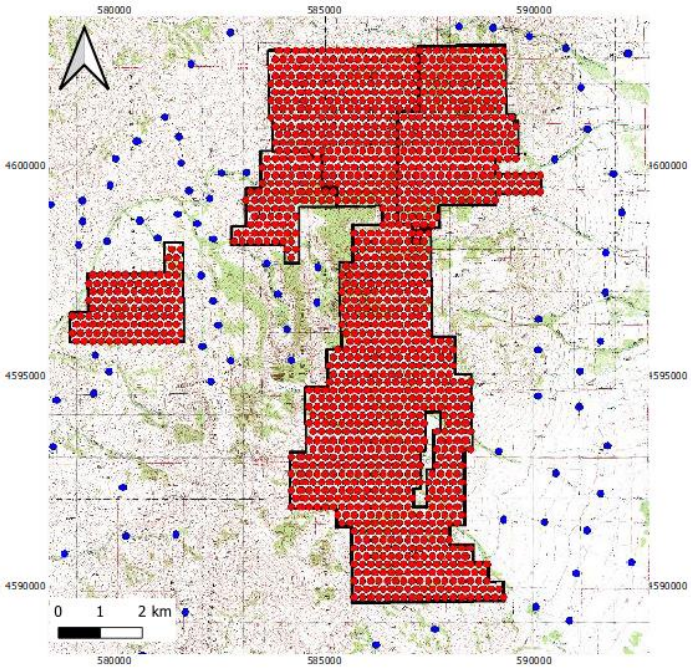

Figure 2: Planned Gravity Station Data Points.

Note: Red stations are within the Company's tenement boundary. Blue dots represent reconnaissance data stations proposed to be collected from public locations such as roads.

Hyperspectral Survey

Anova will undertake a hyperspectral survey at Big Springs. Hyperspectral surveys utilise infrared satellite imaging technology to map the response of exposed rock units to infrared scanning. The results of the survey are then used to map and identify areas that have been subject to alteration processes such as the formation of illite and kaolinite, which are related to mineralisation in Jerritt Canyon. It is an effective tool to identify broad alteration patterns related to hydrothermal fluids that can be used in conjunction with other geophysical techniques (such as gravity and aeromagnetic) to identify, generate and rank targets for drill testing.

Induced Polarisation Survey

An IP survey was carried out at Big Springs in 2004, Anova believes that IP may be an effective survey technique at Big Springs in conjunction with other methods (see Historical Data Review below). Anova's ongoing data review has identified a strong correlation between the historical IP survey and Au geochemical soil anomalies. Data from the 2004 survey will now be reprocessed and reinterpreted with the use of more modern techniques.

Drill Program and Geology Field Mapping

Anova has planned to drill 13 diamond drill holes (~1,900m) at North Sammy and South Sammy, with all necessary permits now obtained. The drill program is scheduled to commence in October. Timberline Drilling Inc. is the contractor for this job, it has more than 65 rigs and over 250 dedicated employees across the United States. The planned holes are designed to test for down dip extensions

of high-grade Au mineralisation at North and South Sammy and confirm historical drill results (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). This will be the first drill program undertaken at Big Springs since 2017.

Due to the lack of regional greenfield exploration activities since the early 2000's, there is limited understanding in the geology of areas such as Mac Ridge East, Golden Dome and Dorsey Creek. Anova will complete field geology mapping in September to improve its understanding of these areas and identify gold mineralisation targets. The combination of geological mapping and geophysical surveys will generate a pipeline of high conviction targets to guide drilling programs at Big Springs in 2021 and onwards.

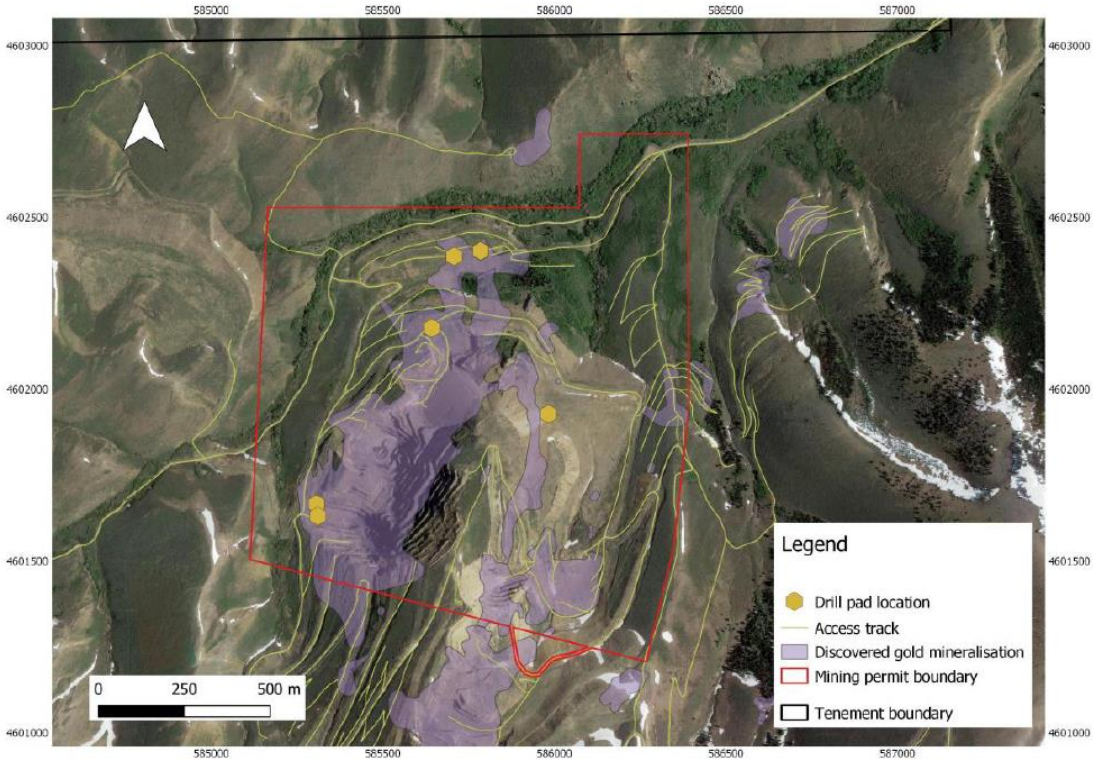

Figure 3: Proposed location of North and South Sammy Drill Holes and Surface Projection of known Mineralisation

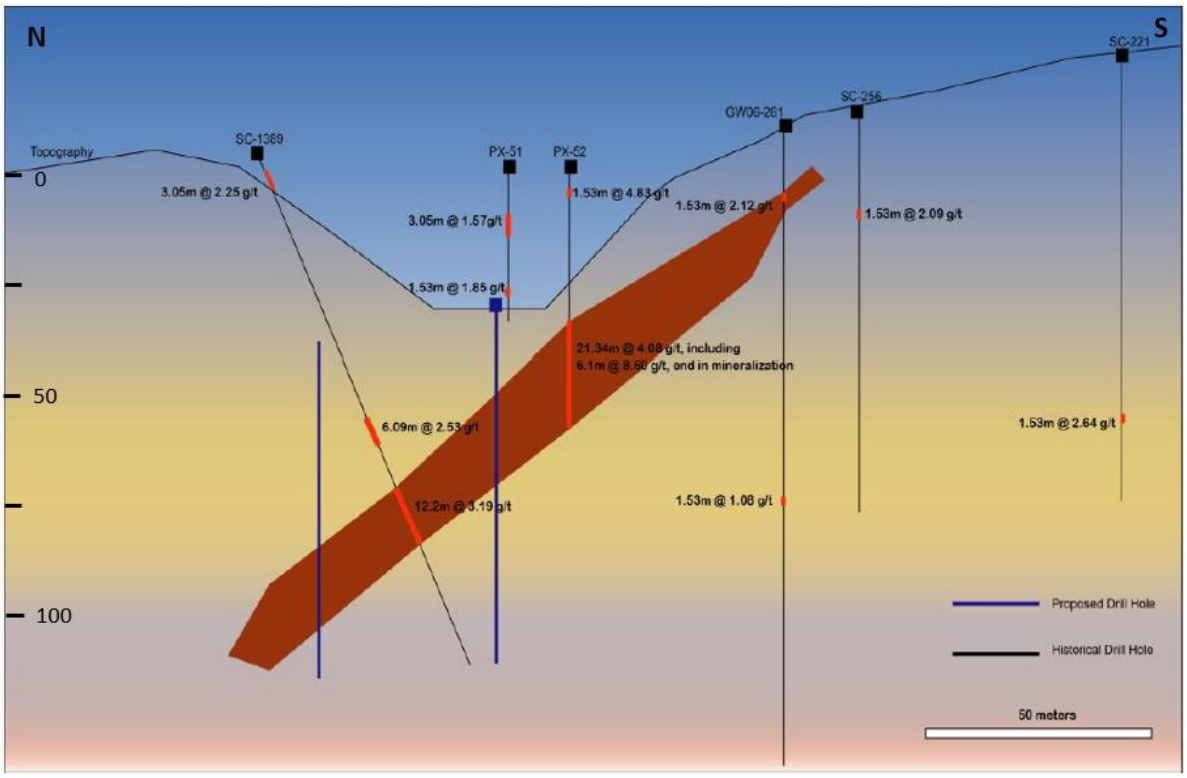

Figure 4: Proposed Drill Holes (blue lines) to test for Down Dip Extensions to Mineralisation at the North Sammy - SWX shoot (NS cross section at 548516) and confirm Historical Drilling.

Anova has engaged the services of Mr Mark Travis of consulting firm, Newfields. Mr Travis is a highly respected and experienced geologist with over 15 years of experience. Mr Travis has extensive experience in the management of geology field mapping and managing drill programs. He previously worked at Big Springs between 2005-2006 and at Jerritt Canyon in 2019. Mr Travis will be responsible for field geology mapping and overseeing the "day to day on ground" exploration activities. The overall strategic direction of the work programs will be maintained by Anova.

Anova continues to monitor the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its influence on the Company's work programs. Anova will adjust its work programs as and when required due to COVID-19. The appointment of Mark Travis is part of this mitigation strategy to ensure that these important early stage work programs can continue.

Regional Exploration Ramps Up

Anova's renewed focus on exploration at Big Springs, mirrors that of a renewed exploration focus at the Jerritt Canyon operation. Jerritt Canyon is a gold producing mine located ~20km from Big Springs. Since commencement of operations in 1981, Jerritt Canyon has produced more than 10Moz of gold. The Project currently produces ~130kozpa from underground mining at the Smith and SSX-Steer mines. Since Eric Sprott acquired a majority ownership (80%) of Jerritt Canyon in June 2015, the operation has improved its performance and seen a renewed effort on exploration. Jerritt Canyon has

employed similar modern geophysical techniques such as airborne magnetics and hyperspectral imaging along with traditional on ground exploration.[1]

Historic Data Review

The Anova geology team has continued to compile and review the available historic geophysical and geochemical data for Big Springs. The ongoing review has identified several targets that will be followed up as part of Anova's renewed focus on exploration (further details contained in sections below).

Dorsey Creek / Golden Dome

Anova's review has identified an IP survey that was undertaken in 2004 at the Golden Dome and Dorsey Creek prospects. The Company is currently reviewing the merits of this technique and is in the process of having the original data reprocessed and reinterpreted with modern approaches.

At Dorsey Creek South it was noted that there is a strong consistency between the IP chargeability anomalies and soil sample Au anomalies (See Figure 5). Limited historical drill hole results in this area have confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation. This prospect will be followed up in due course as part of Anova's exploration program.

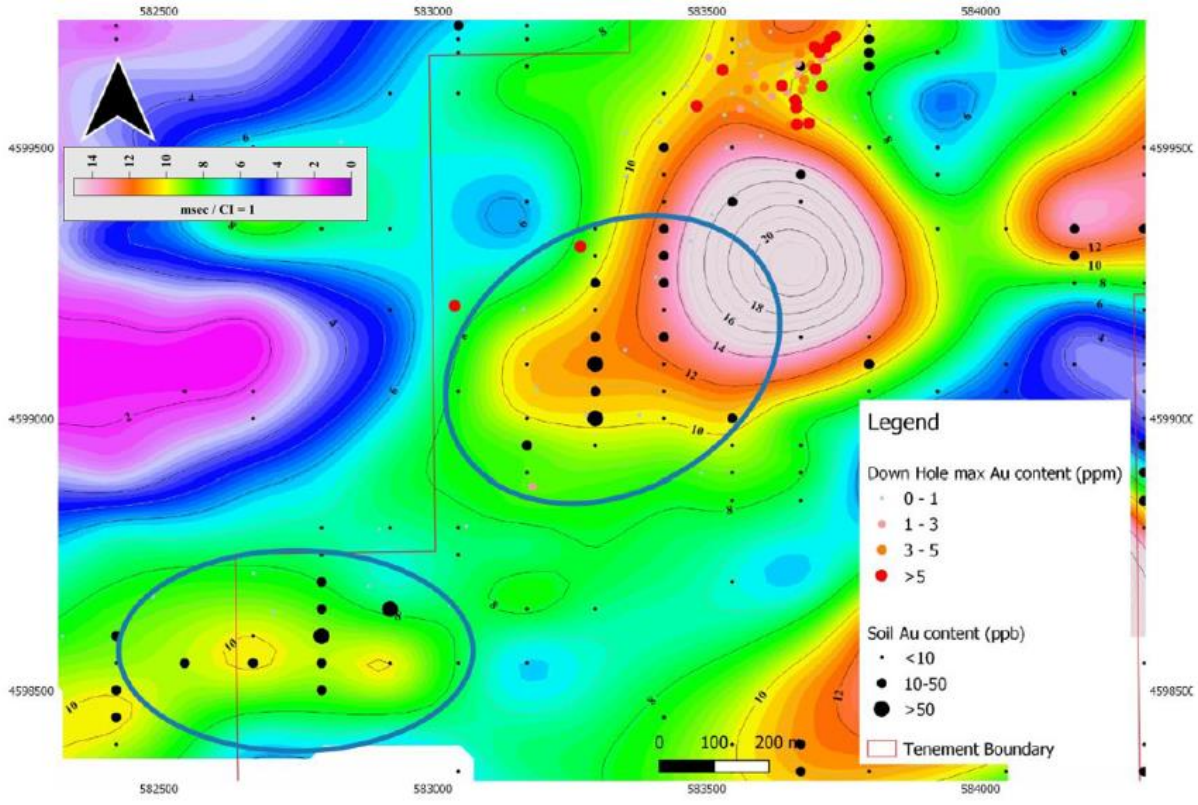

Figure 5: Dorsey Creek – Consistency between Soil Sample Au content and IP Chargeability Anomaly (0-50m from surface)

[1] See "Good things happening at Jerritt Canyon" from elkodaily.com (7 March 2020).

Mac Ridge

An airborne electronic-magnetic survey was conducted at Mac Ridge in 1996. The survey collected data at three frequencies (i.e. 390Hz, 7200Hz, and 56000Hz), this is in marked contrast to similar modern techniques that can collect data over 30 frequencies, which provides for a higher quality survey. The current JORC 2012 resource for Mac Ridge is 81.1Koz @ 1.3g/t Au (refer table 1 and AWV ASX release 26 June 2014). Open pit mining was conducted at Mac Ridge in the 1980s with ~234Kt @ 3.1g/t Au being mined.

Similar electronic-magnetic signatures were detected toward Mac Ridge East and North, which are also consistent with Au geochemical anomalies identified by soil sampling (See Figure 6). Limited drill holes at Mac Ridge East has returned encouraging intersections including **7.6m @ 3.7g/t Au** (refer AWV release 20 May 2020).

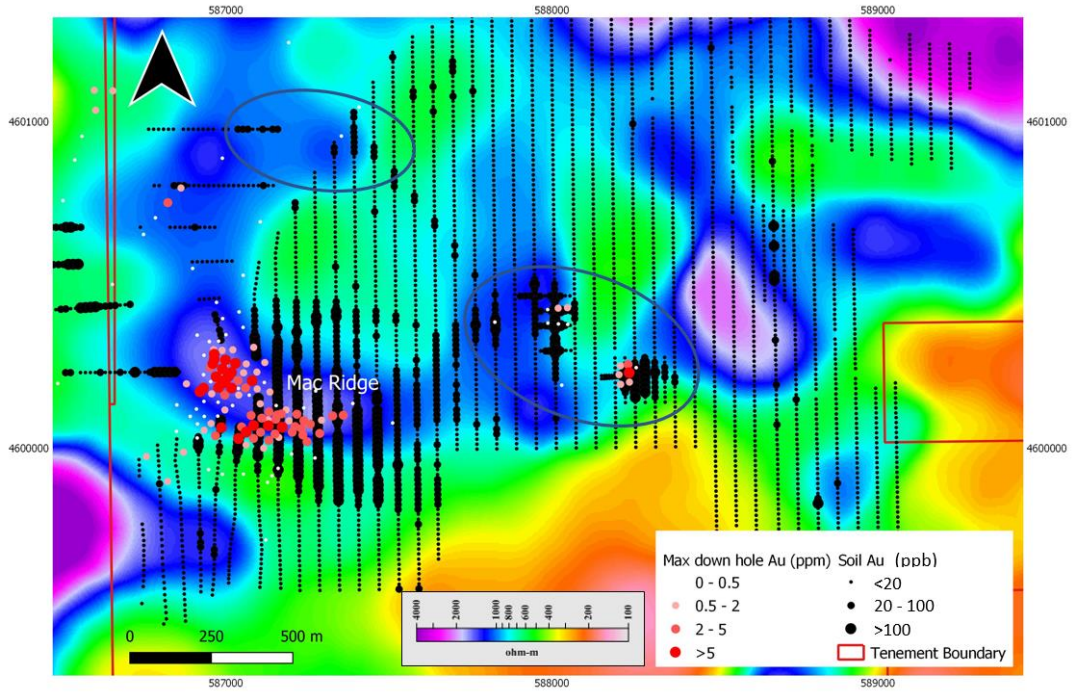

Figure 6: Mac Ridge – Consistency between Soil Geochemistry Au content and AEM Anomaly (at 56,000Hz)

North Sammy

Ongoing review has also identified an Au soil geochemical anomaly along the NNE North Sammy mineralisation trend. Limited drill holes have confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation (see Figure 7).

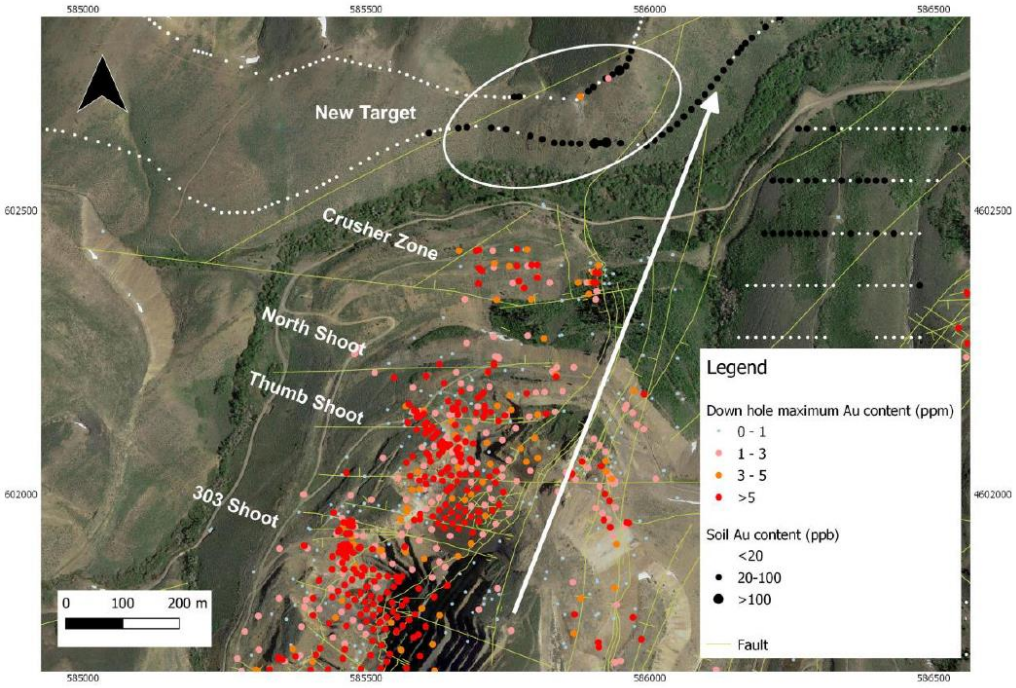

Figure 7: North Sammy Northern Extension Soil Sample Au content Anomaly

Delivering on strategy

Anova Managing Director – Dr Mingyan Wang said:

"Since the recapitalisation of Anova commenced in March 2020, we have made significant progress in restructuring the Company and transitioning its focus to the Big Springs Gold Project. The foundational work programs outlined today continue to demonstrate the exploration potential of the Project as we seek to expand the current 1.03Moz Resource. Anova will continue to build a robust pipeline of drill targets that can be tested with a major drill program in 2021 and onwards. The programs outlined today are a key part of Anova executing its strategy to expand the Project's current Resource. We are very excited about the pending geophysical surveys, geological mapping, and Sammy's drill program. We look forward to keeping our shareholders informed as these exciting initiatives progress."

About the Big Springs Gold Project

The Big Springs Gold Project is a Carlin style gold deposit located 80km north of Elko in NE Nevada, USA that produced 386,000 ounces of gold between 1987 and 1993, ceasing production due to low gold prices. The Project is located in proximity to multiple +10 Moz resource Carlin style gold projects within the region, including the producing Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine which is 20km south of Big Springs. The Project has Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources of **16 Mt at 2.0 g/t Au for 1.03 Moz** (refer table 1 and ASX release 26 June 2014), over 50sq km of highly prospective ground. The high-grade portion of the Mineral Resource, reported at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t gold, contains 3.1 Mt @ 4.2 g/t for 415 Koz. Big Springs is fully permitted for Stage 1 mining operations.

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This announcement was authorised for release by:
The Board of Directors of Anova Metals Limited

Table 1: Mineral Resources

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Combined		
Project	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**
Big Springs (JORC 2012)												
North Sammy	346	7.0	77.9	615	3.1	62.2	498	2.8	44.1	1,458	3.9	184.1
North Sammy Contact				443	2.3	32.4	864	1.4	39.3	1,307	1.7	71.8
South Sammy	295	4.0	38.2	3,586	2.1	239.9	3,721	1.3	159	7,602	1.8	437.2
Beadles Creek				119	2.2	8.2	2,583	2.3	193.5	2,702	2.3	201.7
Mac Ridge							1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek							278	1.4	12.9	278	1.4	12.9
Briens Fault							799	1.6	40.5	799	1.6	40.5
Combined Total of Mineral Resources	**641**	**5.6**	**116.1**	**4,762**	**2.2**	**343.3**	**10,630**	**1.7**	**570.4**	**16,032**	**2.0**	**1,029.9**

Note: Cut-off grade 0.87g/t with appropriate rounding applied

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral resources for the Company's Big Springs Project was first reported by the Company in its resource announcement ("Resource Announcement") dated 26 June 2014. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Resource Announcement, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Resource Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result for the Big Springs Project is based on information compiled by Dr. Geoffrey Xue. Dr. Xue is a full time employee of Anova and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Xue consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to geophysics survey for the Big Springs Project is based on information compiled by Mr James Wright, Principal Consultant Geophysicist – J. L. WRIGHT GEOPHYSICS and consultant to Anova. Mr Wright is a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wright consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Big Springs Project is based on information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, Principal Consultant Geologist – Trepanier Pty Ltd. Mr Barnes is a shareholder of Anova. Mr Barnes is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Barnes consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Supporting tables.

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results for the Big Springs gold deposit in Nevada.

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.	• Independence Mining Company Inc ("IMC") drilled 2,098 holes between 1982 and 1993 primarily on a nominal 50ft by 50ft (15.2m) spacing, decreasing to about 100ft (30.5m) by 50ft in places. Gateway Gold Corp ("Gateway") drilled 312 holes between 2003 and 2008 as either infill to these grids, or as extensional drilling, or as greenfield exploration drilling (Mac Ridge East) • Gateway completed four hand-dug trenches at Mac Ridge East in 2006. • Anova completed 39 RC holes and 7 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2014. • Anova completed 17 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2016. • Anova completed 10 HQ diamond core holes in 2017 • Samples were routinely collected at 5 foot (1.52m) intervals for Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes (DDH). • Gateway completed two stages soil sampling programs at Mac Ridge and Dorsey Creek in 2004 and 2005. • Various geophysical surveys were conducted. These include a multicomponent airborne survey covering the northern portion of the property, ground magnetic surveys on Dorsey Creek and Golden Dome, induced polarization surveys and controlled source audio magneto-telluric survey. • Multicomponent airborne survey covering the Sammy area was commissioned in 1996 and flown with the Dighem helicopter system. Lines were EW 200 m spaced with NS 1600 m spaced tie lines. Three types of surveys are flown simultaneous, which include resistivity at three frequencies (i.e. 390Hz, 7200 Hz, 5600 Hz), standard magnetic and radiometric surveys. • Ground magnetic survey was conducted at Dorsey Creek in 2004 by Quantec Consulting along 125 m spaced NS lines. IP survey was completed by Quantec at Dorsey Creek in 2004 as part of the magnetic program. Array is dipole-pole with a equal 100m. • Big Sky Geophysics completed the ground magnetic at Golden Dome in 2002 along NW-SW lines spaced at 150 meters. A single tie lines crosses the survey in a random orientation. IP survey was completed by Quantec Consulting at Golden Dome in 2004. Array is dipole-pole with a equal 100m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Gold occurs as very fine inclusions within finely disseminated sulphide mineralisation resulting in a moderate nugget effect. The sampling intervals are considered sufficiently small to yield statistically valid results given the nature of mineralisation encountered. Based on statistical analysis of field duplicates, there is no evidence to suggest samples are not representative.
	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.	• Sampling procedures followed by all historic operators were in line with industry standards at the time (personal communication with senior staff and drilling companies in charge of previous work) – as are Anova's current procedures. • All RC samples collected by Anova to date were split at the rig using either a riffle or cone splitter to produce between 3 and 5kg of sample for shipment to the laboratory. • Historical geophysics survey activities were following industry standard practices. • Diamond core was HQ size, and cut in half over mineralised intervals, using either a core-splitter or core-saw. • All samples were analysed. • For trenches at Lower Mac Ridge, chip samples were collected at five-foot intervals along the entire length of each trench.
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).	• Anova's database includes 2,410 historic drill holes (289,000 metres). IMC drilled both RC and diamond core. Gateway drilled 312 holes of which 141 were RC and 171 were HQ diamond core. The majority of the IMC holes were drilled vertically while the more recent Gateway holes were inclined as in-fill or extension to the deposits. • Anova completed 39 RC holes and 7 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2014. The RC hole were drilled using a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. The diamond holes used HQ triple tube. • Anova completed 17 HQ sized diamond core holes in 2016 using HQ triple tube. • Anova completed 10 HQ sized diamond core holes in 2017 using HQ triple tube.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Core recovery data are available for 160 of the Gateway holes. Nearly 90% of these data have recoveries above 80%. Core recovery is described as "good to excellent" by previous workers. • Core recovery data is available for all the Anova holes. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and recorded where significantly reduced. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. Although some sample loss is recorded in unmineralised overburden (glacial moraine), very little sample loss has been noted in bedrock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For the historic component of the database, it has not been possible to check sample recoveries and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling methods. However, for Gateway and Anova drill holes, recovery data has been recorded, and field duplicates submitted and analysed.
	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.	• It was not possible, given the historical nature of the bulk of the database to make these types of assessments on the historic data.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Detailed lithological logs exist for the vast majority of the holes in the database. Where these only exist in hard copy, they have been scanned and stored digitally. There is an ongoing work program where additional information from these logs that is not currently in the digital database (minerals, geotechnical, structural data) is being collated and included for future resource estimation and study work. • All Anova drillholes have been geologically and geotechnically (core) logged in detail. Dedicated geotechnical holes, as well as exploration holes drilled in key geotechnical zones previously identified were surveyed with optical/acoustic televiewer by a local contractor.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DDH only), weathering and colour. Core photographs also exist for some of the Gateway holes and for all the recent Anova holes. • Base lithological descriptions were recorded for approximately half of the trench samples at Mac Ridge East. No photographs of the trenches have been located.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Lithological data exists for 2,149 of the 2,410 historic holes in the database (90%). These drill holes were logged in full. • All the recent Anova holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Diamond core was cut in half on site using a mechanical splitter or a diamond saw. Some quarter core has been sampled to perform check assaying by previous workers. • Historic RC samples were generally wet and split at the rig using a rotary device which was standard industry practice in Nevada at the time. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at that time. • Anova RC samples were generally dry and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at that time. • Anova diamond core was cut in half at their selected analytical laboratory (American Assay Labs in Reno, NV) using a diamond saw. Some quarter core has been sampled to perform check assaying by previous workers. Anova Metals core holes have coarse crush duplicates at regular sample frequency.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No information is available for Mac Ridge East trench samples, and soil samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Field QC procedures for Gateway drill holes and the recent Anova holes involved the use of certified reference material assay standards and blanks; as well as rig, reject and assay duplicates. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available. No information is available for Mac Ridge East trench samples, and soil samples.
	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.	• For all Gateway drill holes, in the case of RC samples, rig duplicates were collected at regular intervals. Diamond core was "duplicated" historically every 60 to 70 core samples by submitting the remaining half core for analysis. Personal communication with senior staff supervising the IMC drilling indicates that industry best practice was employed at the time. • Anova's duplicates were created for every 20th sample during the coarse crushing sample preparation process. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available. No information is available for Mac Ridge East trench samples, and soil samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, which is fine grained disseminated gold with minimal nugget effect. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available. No information is available for Mac Ridge East trench samples, and soil samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Historical assaying was undertaken at the following laboratories: Monitor Geochemical Laboratory, American Assay Laboratories, ALS Chemex Laboratory and Cone Geochemical. Most of the samples were assayed for Au by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy after roasting and acid digestion. Selected samples were analysed by Fire Assay, or by cyanide leach on either roasted or un-roasted pulps. These techniques are designed to report total gold. Gateway samples were submitted to ALS Chemex for Au by Fire Assay/atomic absorption (FA/AA). All samples in excess of 5g/t Au were re-assayed by Fire Assay with gravimetric finish (FA/Grav). In addition all samples were analysed for a suite of 34 elements with either an aqua regia or 4 acid digest and ICP/AES finish. • Anova's recent samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for Au by Fire Assay/atomic absorption (FA/AA). All samples in excess of 10g/t Au were re-assayed by Fire Assay with gravimetric finish (FA/Grav). • No specific information for trench sampling and soil sampling is available. Records indicate however that Gateway routinely submitted surface samples to ALS Chemex for Au by FA and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		multi element suite using 4 acid digest with ICP/MS finish.
	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.	• Historical geophysics surveys were in line with industry standard practices, and the Company consultant geophysicist has completed the review and re-processing of data and advised that the data are suitable for public domain release.
	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.	• Hard copy logs of historical drilling show that umpire laboratory checks were undertaken to check the Monitor Geochemical Laboratory results. Previous workers have verified historical assay data by re-assaying of IMC diamond holes. • The Gateway drilling contains QC samples including field duplicates, coarse crush laboratory duplicates and laboratory pulp splits, certified reference materials and blanks. • The Anova drilling contains QC samples including coarse crush laboratory duplicates (every 20th sample) and laboratory pulp splits, plus certified reference materials (every 50th sample) and blanks (every 50th sample). • No specific information for trench sampling and soil sampling is available.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	• Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic intersections in diamond core. • Twinned holes have been drilled along with drill holes fanned about a central collar. Visual inspections have been completed with original and twin holes showing comparable results. • Anova holes have infill between nearby historic holes and produced comparable assay results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drillhole database management software (DataShed™). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. The database is in the process of being enhanced with additional data sourced from both digital and hard copy logs. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assays and surveys being checked back against hard copy logs. All Gateway and Anova assays were sourced directly from original electronic laboratory files.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
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.	• Collar surveys have been used from the supplied database. Where discrepancies occurred, these coordinates were edited only after checking against hard copy logs. This process will continue as part of the database enrichment. Downhole survey records have been checked against digital and hardcopy survey logs and where necessary additional surveys have been added to the database. All edits have been documented. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D and all obvious errors addressed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All Anova drillhole positions were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. • All historical geophysics survey data are reprocessed by consultant geophysicist and conform to the NAD 83/UTM 11N metric coordinate system.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The historic grid system uses the NAD 27 Datum, and the Nevada East State Plane projection in feet. Recent surveying has been completed in both Nevada East State Plane projection in feet using NAD83 datum plus UTMN Zone 11 using NAD83 datum. The database contains coordinates for all three projections.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface was sourced from digitized scanned pit maps from mine closure. Comparisons against current surface imagery were made and appear very accurate. DGPS readings were also made during site visits as an approximate check. A cm-scale accuracy drone-derived topographical survey was completed in 2016 by Reno-based ABOVENV, INC. Previous topographical surveys compared well with the more recent survey.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The nominal drillhole spacing is approximately 50ft by 50ft (15m), is down to 40ft by 40ft in the Measured resource zones at 601 - and increases in places. Correspondingly, as the drillhole spacing increases and confidence in geological and mineralisation continuity decreases, the resource classification changes from Measured to Indicated to Inferred. Gateway and Anova holes have been drilled as infill to these grids as confirmation of mineralisation. • Lines for airborne survey covering the Sammy area were EW 200 m spaced with NS 1600 m spaced tie lines. Ground magnetic survey at Dorsey Creek was along 125 m spaced NS lines. Array for IP survey at Dorsey Creek is dipole-pole with a equal 100m. Ground magnetic at Golden Dome in 2002 along NW-SW lines spaced at 150 meters. Array for IP survey is dipole-pole with a equal 100m.
	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.	• The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classification applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample 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.	• 2,125 out of the historic 2,410 holes were drilled vertically (88%). The remainder were drilled at angles of between 85^0 and 30^0 and azimuths of between 0^0 and 350^0. The orientation of the mineralisation is variable and no bias has been detected. • All but 3 of Anova's 2014 holes were drilled vertically into shallow dipping mineralised zones at the proposed 601 pit location.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Anova's 2016 and 2017 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. The orientations of mineralised zones were determined from previous angled drilling and no bias has been identified. • All images for airborne survey at the Sammy area include both standard coloration as well as shaded versions with a sun angle of 45 degree and inclination of 60 degree. • IP survey line at Dorsey Creek is NS in orientation. • Controlled Source Audio Magneto telluric survey at Golden Dome is oriented NW-SE. IP survey line at Golden Dome is EW in orientation
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling has been identified to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Gateway and Anova samples are stored at the Doheny Ranch located east of the Big Springs property. All samples were sorted here before being sent by a dedicated truck to either ALS Chemex or American Assay Laboratories in Elko. After analysis, all samples were returned and archived and coarse sample rejects discarded. Core is stored in wooden, plastic or wax-coated cardboard boxes and racked for reference, as are chip trays. There is no information regarding security of samples for work previous to Gateway's tenure at the project.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Gateway completed checks of historic assays with favourable comparisons. Anova has checked 5% of the collar and assay data in the supplied digital database against hard copy logs and found no material discrepancies. • Geophysics data were independently reviewed and verified by James Wright of J.L. Wright Geophysics. Mr. Wright is a well experienced geophysicist and has sufficient experience for the types of deposits under consideration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites	• The Big Springs project tenements, comprising a total of 710 unpatented Lode Mining Claims (14,149 acres or 5,726 ha) are all owned by Anova. Claims are subject to a Net Smelter Return ranging from zero 3% payable to various parties. There are no known adverse surface rights.
	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.	• There are no known impediments. All liabilities with respect to the decommissioning of the open pit mines are the responsibility of AngloGold Ashanti N.A Inc.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Independence Mining Company Inc (IMC) drilled 2,098 holes between 1982 and 1993. These holes were both, reverse circulation (or "RC") and diamond core. There was also detailed blast hole drilling and sampling in the open pits. • Gateway Gold Corporation (Gateway) drilled 312 holes between 2003 and 2008 of which 141 were RC and 171 were diamond core. The majority of the holes were drilled as in-fill or extension to the IMC drilling grids and as exploration holes at Mac Ridge East
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Project's disseminated, sediment-hosted gold deposits have been classified by several authors as typical Carlin-type deposits. The Big Springs deposits are hosted predominantly within the flaser bedded siltstone of the Overlap Assemblage, which is Mississippian to Permian in age (30Ma to 360Ma), with structure and host stratigraphy being the primary controls on gold mineralisation. Mineralisation at North Sammy is typically hosted within black, highly carbonaceous siltstone and calcareous sandy siltstone. These units are generally located between the Argillic thrust of the footwall and the Schoonover thrust in the hangingwall. Individual high-grade ore shoots at North Sammy generally plunge moderately to the NNW and are controlled by intersections of E-W-striking faults with the NE-SW-striking Argillic thrust. The South Sammy Creek deposit is more complex with a series of controlling structures, in particular the Briens fault along the western margin. On the eastern side of the Briens fault, the thick, tabular South Sammy ore deposit forms a largely continuous zone that is semi-concordant with the permeable and brittle host rocks of the Overlap Assemblage. • The Mac Ridge East Prospect is believed to be located in the Hanson Creek formation – the main host to gold mineralization at Jerritt Canyon.
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	• The historic drillhole database comprises over 2,000 historical drillholes completed between 1982 and 2008. Every attempt has been made to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill holes, including 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 plus 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.	validate this drilling, and it has been compiled into an industry standard, relational database. The inclusion of every drillhole collar in the historical data compilation does not contribute any additional information to this report, as it does not constitute new exploration drilling which Anova was responsible for undertaking. • Anova's drillhole details are included in tables with the body of this text.
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.	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 1.0 ppm Au lower cut off has been applied, with only intersections >1.0 g/t considered significant. • No metal equivalent values are 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').	• Modelled ore zones have been intersected in multiple orientations by the different generations and types of drilling (e.g. RC vs. diamond core) and as such, there is high confidence in both the geological and mineralised zone. • All but 3 of Anova 's 2014 holes were drilled vertically into shallow dipping (10° to 20°) mineralised zones at the proposed 601 pit location. • Anova's 2016 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. • Anova's 2017 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. The orientations of mineralised zones were determined from previous angled drilling and no bias has been identified. All 2017 intersections are reported as downhole intersections.
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 figures and plan map of the drilling provided in the text of the announcement.
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.	• The Big Springs database includes over 2,000 intersections used for resource estimation within the interpreted ore zones. • All of Anova's recent drilling results received to date are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful & material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of	• Further work planned includes gravity and magnetic geophysics survey, field mapping, and exploration drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	