



Fiore Gold Ltd.

(F-V)

SECTOR: Mining

STOCK PRICE \$0.99
RATING **BUY**
TARGET PRICE \$2.00

INITIATING COVERAGE

The Quiet Achiever Awakens: Positioning for Growth

INVESTMENT BRIEF: We are initiating coverage of Fiore Gold Ltd. with a \$2.00 target and BUY rating. Fiore is on the cusp of a new phase of its organic growth plan having now bedded down incremental production expansion at the Pan Gold Mine in Nevada, and together with mine and near mine exploration discovery looks well positioned to extend Pan's operating life. With the projected start of the Goldrock mine, only ~5 miles away, in early 2023, we see the Company growing to a dual asset ~110 koz gold per annum producer over the nearer term.

The Pan Gold Mine is a heap leach operation that has built operations' performance history through Fiore's stewardship. Recent drilling reinforcing the potential of resource growth on a range of stratigraphic and or structural targets below and adjacent to the operating pits, as well on adjacent targets. Given these factors we see value in Pan exploration to increase radically from recent activity levels to foster reserve and resource growth to heighten operating life: we project operations to 2027.

Gold Rock is effectively a satellite project to Pan, is the site of a former gold mine ('90's operations period), and is appreciably higher grade than Pan. This project is permitted federally with the 2020 PEA showing a coupled conventional-heap leach processing approach that employs VAT leach to heighten average recoveries (and lower average residence times) and heap leaching to facilitate economic processing of lower grade ore in absence of requiring a separate tailings facility. Given their proximity, some operational synergies are possible between the mines. A feasibility study is expected on Goldrock in mid-2021, and we anticipate production in early 2023 with initial project development commencing in H2/2021 requiring CAPEX of US\$65 million and delivering a project after-tax NPV5% of US\$77.2 million on average gold production of ~55 koz per annum at an AISC of ~US\$1,010 per ounce.

KEY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ **Production Growth!** Fiore is currently a small-scale gold producer from the Pan heap leach gold mine, which has increased production rates through the integration of a crushing system that facilitates more effective blending and leaching to elevate gold recoveries and operating margin. With a declining strip ratio projected over 2020 we expect the operation's cost profile to decline and offer a heightened operating margin at these elevated gold prices, unhedged. Adding Gold Rock into the operations mix in 2023 would more than double production.
- ◆ **Jurisdictional Bias:** Both the Pan gold mine and the Gold Rock Project reside in Nevada, USA, and are a short drive from Ely. Nevada is arguably the most well-endowed gold region globally, and given its domicile, openness to mining, and clear geological potential attracts global miners and investors alike looking for lower jurisdictional risk and organic growth.
- ◆ **Geological Growth Potential:** Resource expansion potential has been demonstrated through the latest drilling on Pan: further results are expected to be published soon. These results show a broader distribution of gold mineralization at North Pan in the Jasperoid Breccia, as well at Devils Gate Limestone/Pilot Shale contacts beyond the pit boundaries. These collective stratigraphic and or structural targets point to Pan's resource growth potential. Comparably, growth potential is considered for Gold Rock, but short-term focus will be centered around Feasibility optimization.

OUTLOOK

- ◆ **2020 Haywood Expectations** – Operating cash flow (before Δ WC) estimates are US\$0.21/sh with EBITDA of US\$24 million and revenues of US\$76 million. We project total cash costs of US\$968/oz, and AISC of US\$1,162/oz on 47 koz gold production.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

We recommend accumulating shares at existing levels

- ◆ **Initiating Coverage with a BUY Rating and \$2.00/sh Target.** We highlight Fiore Gold as a growing junior gold producer offering near term resource and production expansion potential in a premier mining district. We believe that Fiore shares will garner investor interest through this growth strategy as the Company delivers on production, development and exploration milestones.

CATALYSTS

- 1) H2/20 – Pan Reserve and LOM Plan Update

PROJECTED RETURN

102%

RISK FACTOR

HIGH

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Downside Scenario	Current Price	Price Target
\$0.75	\$0.99	\$2.00
↓ 24%		↑ 102%

KEY STATISTICS AND METRICS

52-Week High/Low	\$1.13 / \$0.27
YTD Performance	77%
Dividend Yield	nil
Shares O/S	97.0 M (basic)
Market Capitalization	\$97 M
Cash (Q2/20)	US\$9.1 M
Debt (LT)	-
Enterprise Value	\$61.3 M
Daily Volume (3 mth)	298,100
Currency	C\$ unless noted

HAYWOOD ESTIMATES (USD)

	2020E	2021E	2022E
Revenue (\$M)	76	84	79
Net Income (\$M)	14	18	11
EBITDA (\$M)	24	30	23
OCF (\$M)	20	24	18
OCF / sh (\$)	0.21	0.21	0.16
Prod (koz)	47	53	51
Cash Cost* (/oz Au)	968	948	1,006
All-in Cost* (/oz Au)	1,162	1,098	1,161

* Costs presented on a US\$/oz Au basis

VALUATION

Our \$2.00 target price is based on an ~1.0x multiple to our fully financed sum-of-the-parts corporate NAV6% of C\$241.7 million or C\$2.07 per share. Fiore trades at a P/NAV multiple of ~0.50x, and EV/CF20 of ~3.5x.

Fiore's peers trade at average an average P/NAV multiple of ~0.80x, and an EV/CF20 multiple of ~9.0x.

INVESTMENT THESIS

We are initiating coverage of Fiore Gold Ltd. (F-V) with a **BUY** rating, a **HIGH** risk profile, and a **12-month target price of \$2.00** per share.

Our investment thesis for Fiore Gold is predicated on the following:

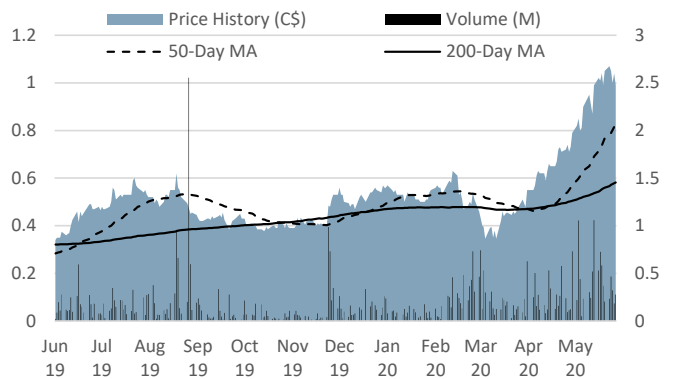
- ◆ **Rapid Production Growth Over Nearer term:** Fiore have recently elevated and manifest a stable rate of quarterly gold production from a simple blended and crushed ore supply to a small-scale heap leach operation at the Pan Gold Mine in Nevada to produce at a rate of ~50 koz gold per annum. Through the outlined completion of a FS on the Gold Rock project (a higher grade satellite), the Company would look to begin construction on a second gold mine in about a year's time, and seek to more than double gold production over the near term with the new mine expected to start in 2023.
- ◆ **Organic Growth Fostered by Underlying Resource Growth Potential:** recent exploration drilling on Pan, and at Gold Rock, have shown the potential for appreciable resource growth. At Pan, exploration data shows that gold mineralization extends well beyond the existing bounds of the North Pan open pit, as well as projects to depth below the reserve pit limits offering life-of-mine extension potential. Further, geochemical, structural and stratigraphic targeting analysis has outlined a range of proximal targets for drill testing (e.g., Mustang and Black Stallion).
- ◆ **Tertiary Resource Potential in Asset Portfolio:** Golden Eagle, Washington State, delivered a maiden open pit resource estimate: 50.1 Mt grading 1.38 g/t gold containing 2.02 Moz gold in Measured and Indicated resources, and 5.9 Mt grading 0.90 g/t gold containing 0.15 Moz gold in Inferred resources.
- ◆ **Differentiator in a Dynamic Small Producer Sub-sector:** The organic growth profile enjoyed by Fiore in the prevailing commodity price environment is expected to differentiate the Company's equity within the basket of small producers, and it is this basket of small producers that we anticipate to be a focus of future consolidation. We believe that Fiore should have potential to be an attractive vehicle to grow and differentiate from peers.
- ◆ **Jurisdiction of Favour:** Nevada is with little question the most highly gold endowed regions globally, which makes it of interest to all gold companies on geological potential alone. However, in combination with its providence, the states' mining history and infrastructure (including regulatory/fiscal) provide an environment for discovery and development in the sector.

KEY RISKS

- **Valuation:** We acknowledge that the existing valuation risk remains high given fluctuations in commodity price, global conditions, market sentiment, and uncertainty relating to future production magnitude and cost structure. (See Page 34.)
- **Financial:** We note, our financial estimates may be impacted in the event project capital requirements exceed our prevailing project development capital forecast of US\$75 million for Gold Rock, and in the event operating cash flows from the Pan Mine materially differ from Corporate guidance, and our expectations. (See Page 34.)
- **Forecast:** Haywood's 2020 forecasts are largely in line with management guidance, but for later periods are more related to details from technical reports together with the considerations from our interpretation on the potential of assets to furnish material to the processing plants over the mid-to longer term. We note that project development timelines and capital requirements may differ from our assumptions, and as such, may impact our existing mid-to longer term financial and operating forecasts. (See Page 34.)

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Fiore Gold Ltd. (F-V)



Source: Capital IQ, and Haywood Securities

TARGET PRICE

Our **target price** of \$2.00 per share is based on an ~1.0x multiple to our fully financed sum-of-the-parts corporate NAV6% of C\$241.7 million or C\$2.07 per share. In deriving our corporate NAV6%, we have utilized a discounted cash flow (DCF) approach using forecasted operating parameters for Pan and Gold Rock, general project/resource credit to account for in-situ resource value at the Golden Eagle project, and other regional exploration prospects, and lastly, we have factored in corporate level adjustments (working capital and corporate G&A).

DOWNSIDE CASE

Our **downside case** reflects our ~0.50x multiple to our fully financed corporate net asset value (NAV)8% of ~\$185 million, or ~\$0.75 per share assuming a 5% discount to our future commodity price deck assumptions.

Our downside scenario price is a theoretical case based on notional valuation metrics and market assumptions. The downside price is solely intended for demonstrative purposes and is not to be regarded as a reflection of all market possibilities. It is not a guarantee that this company's share price will not drop below this price level and hence should not be taken as such.

Headquartered in Toronto, Canada, **Fiore Gold Ltd.** is a growth-oriented US gold producer generating cash flow from its open-pit Pan Mine in Nevada. Fiore's asset portfolio also comprises of the federally-permitted PEA stage Gold Rock project located within the Battle Mountain-Eureka trend in Nevada, and the resource stage Golden Eagle project located in Ferry County, Washington State.

Website

www.fioregold.com

Key Management

Tim Warman (CEO)
Ross MacLean (COO)
Barry O'Shea (CFO)



Fiore Gold Ltd.

8-Jun-20

TSXV:F

Shares O/S (M) 98

Price C\$0.99

MCap (C\$) (M) C\$97

Rating: BUY

Target: C\$2.00

Risk: High

Return: 102%

Headquartered in Toronto, Canada, Fiore Gold Ltd. is a growth-oriented US gold producer generating cash flow from its Pan Mine in Nevada. Fiore's asset portfolio also comprises of the federally-permitted PEA stage Gold Rock project, and the resource stage Golden Eagle project in Washington State.

Production and Cost Profile

</

Source: Bloomberg, Capital IQ, Company Reports, and Haywood Securities



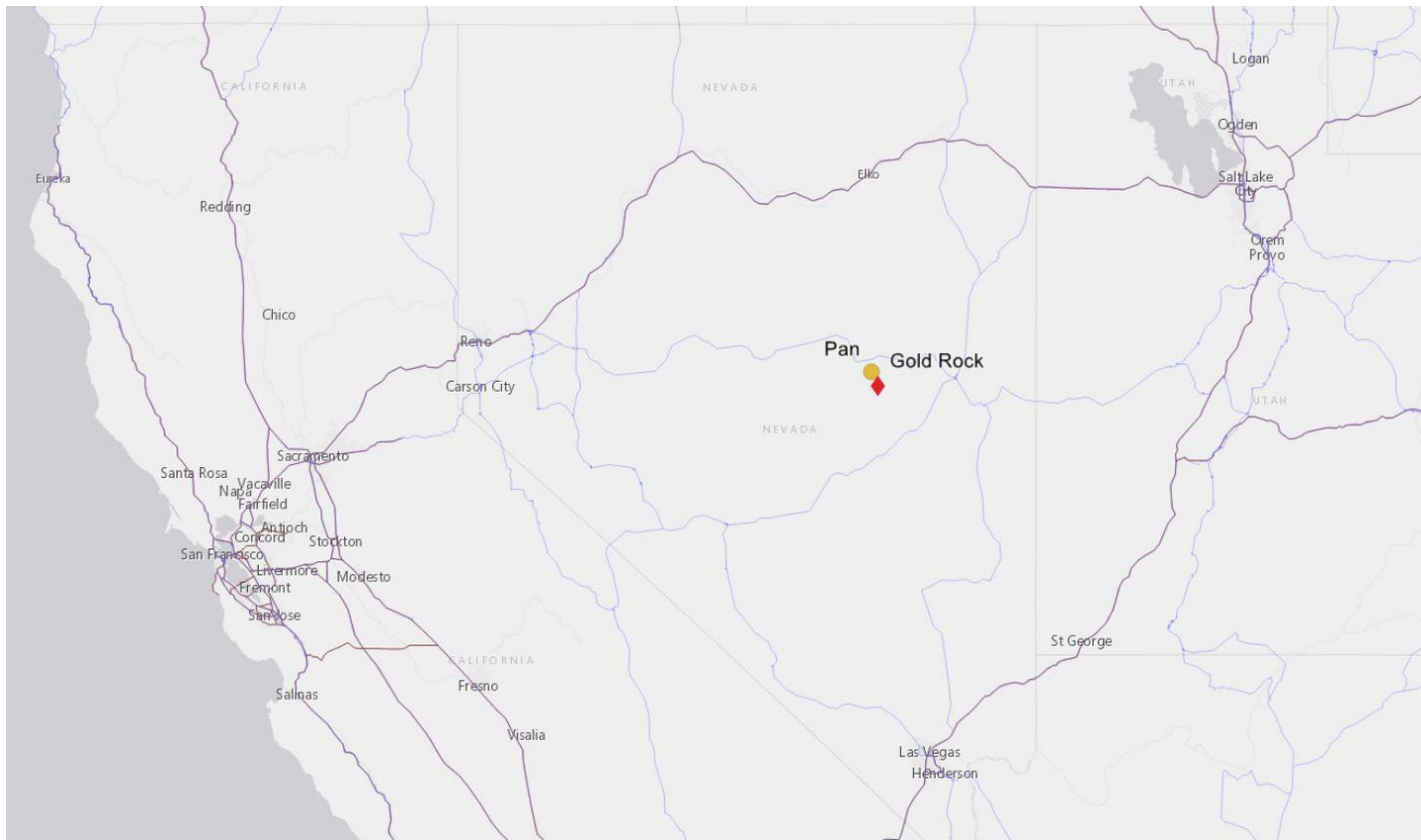
Stepwise Growth a Differentiator That Gives Legs to Consolidation

Organic Growth: Making Hay from Backyard Yield

Fiore now enjoys the hard earned footsteps of being a differentiator within the junior gold producer ranks by focusing internally on the natural resource assets within its prevailing portfolio. The status has been garnered from both moving the satellite Gold Rock project through a PEA and into Feasibility status so that it is in a position to start construction within a year, but also the tabling of an rejuvenated resource estimate on the Golden Eagle deposit in Washington State. None of this work would have been possible without the progressive work at the Pan Gold mine in Nevada, which has incrementally won higher production and stabilized margins to be now rewarded in commodity gold price environment that is materially higher than in more recent times.

The Company enjoys an asset portfolio that is led by the Pan Gold mine, near Ely in Nevada, USA, which is a small heap leach gold mine that has shown consistent ability to augment resources through exploration that had delivered even more interesting upside potential of late. Outside Pan, the proximal Gold Rock project, a higher grade, former gold mine, provides the next leg up for the Company's near term production with the 2020 PEA showing the potential of the proposed operation. In addition to near term production upside, the Company holds the Gold Eagle project in Washington State, which has a recently defined 2 Moz gold in M+I resource grading 1.38 g/t gold using a US\$1,500/oz gold price. These assets will be discussed in more detail below, but fetch a picture of both resource and production growth potential that garner leverage to the gold price, and facilitate the potential of covert implied value into balance sheet value through the development of the Gold Rock project.

Figure 1: Fiore Asset Location Map, USA



Source: Haywood Securities, SNL Financial



Fiore: Small Producer in the Context for Market Action

Gold Price and Market Interest Drive Could Facilitate Further Downstream M&A Action

In our view, Fiore currently resides within an opportunistic territory from an M&A context. As a junior producer, with multiple avenues for organic growth on the horizon, including the addition of a second producing asset in the mid-term, and a compelling valuation (trading at a discount on P/NAV – see Figure. 3, EV/CF – see Figure. 34, and EV/oz – see Figure. 36) relative to its broader peer group, the Company screens as an attractive takeout candidate. At steady state production levels with the tandem operation of Pan, and the already permitted Gold Rock PEA stage project, Fiore’s eventual dual producing asset portfolio appears to be capable of providing a larger intermediate scale operator with de-risked high-margin production in a prolific region. However, in addition to the above consideration, Fiore’s management team has formally outlined a Corporate vision that aspires for the Company to evolve into a multi-asset producer, one that stretches beyond just Pan and Gold Rock. We anticipate that in order to materialize on this vision, Fiore will seek to capitalize on consolidation opportunities presented by numerous single-asset small scale producers operating within the region. This strategy could potentially be employed as early as within the next year or two, as the Company looks to bolster the interim production profile beyond the Pan Mine, as ongoing development of Gold Rock takes place over the next 2-3 years. In light of the potential two-pronged scenario we have discussed above, we review some key themes, which we believe pertain to the current state of affairs within the M&A landscape.

Given the backdrop of a renewed vigor in precious metals M&A activity as evidenced by the more recent series of notable transactions (outlined in Figure. 2 below), and a higher gold price environment, we view that it is reasonable for an additional round of consolidation to emerge. Catalysts providing momentum for the consolidation thesis include; senior industry members seeking resource replacement options, portfolio optimization through the divestiture of non-core assets, mid-tier members seeking to ‘scale-up’ existing production profiles in efforts to remain relevant against the ‘super-majors’, corporate and mine-site cost optimization through multi-asset synergies, low-cost development and/or operating asset options to drive near-term production growth, and in particular, a clear mandate to reattract generalist investors to the space through large-cap investment options eligible for membership within stock market indexes as institutional capital continues to shift towards lower-cost passive index investment vehicles.

Sector consolidation within the precious metals players continues on from the 2019 trend, however, generally this is manifest more now in the smaller scale producers and development stage companies (albeit with the exception of the current Endeavour Mining-SEMAFO merger: see table below).

Although, we believe M&A activity is likely to continue to take place, we believe that there is less momentum potential for mega-style transactions in the near- to mid-term.

Alternatively, we view that there is a greater likelihood that the next wave of consolidation will result in further defragmentation of the sector, firstly through the consolidation of smaller producers, and or single-asset producing companies (or assets only) to form larger multi-asset mining entities, and secondly through selective acquisition of development stage assets.

Single-asset miners continue to trade at asymmetric discounts to their mid-tier and senior peers, with the valuation gap seemingly stemming from a multitude of factors, including; limited capital access, and somewhat self-fulfilling limitations in liquidity leading to exclusion from indices, together with heightened operational and jurisdictional risk given limited asset diversification. Ultimately, the aforementioned considerations appear to have dulled the value proposition to many investors thus continuing to amplify shareholder pressure, however, through the combination with a larger-scale entity this ‘inherent’ value could potentially be more favourably extracted. Benefits arising from such consolidation could include; cheaper access to capital, greater trading liquidity, traction with generalist investors, diversification of jurisdictional and operational risk, better pricing for materials and equipment at a ‘larger’ scale, greater technical acumen, and reduced SG&A and overhead costs through fewer corporate offices required per asset. We believe such synergies may come into focus of management and directors as they look to acquire or merge to facilitate improved value realization from their respective asset portfolios.

Below we outline several key transactions which have shaped the more recent M&A landscape. As the sector continues to progress through a phase of asset portfolio rationalization and consolidation, we expect M&A activity will focus on smaller fragmented members who have yet to find a ‘larger’ scale suitor such as the members involved in the transactions outlined below. ***Given this context, we highlight the valuation and relatively concentrated-asset base of Fiore, which makes the Company well positioned to capitalize on a secondary wave of downstream consolidation, either through the consolidation within a larger entity, or the opportunistic acquisition of a regional ‘single-asset’ producing company.***

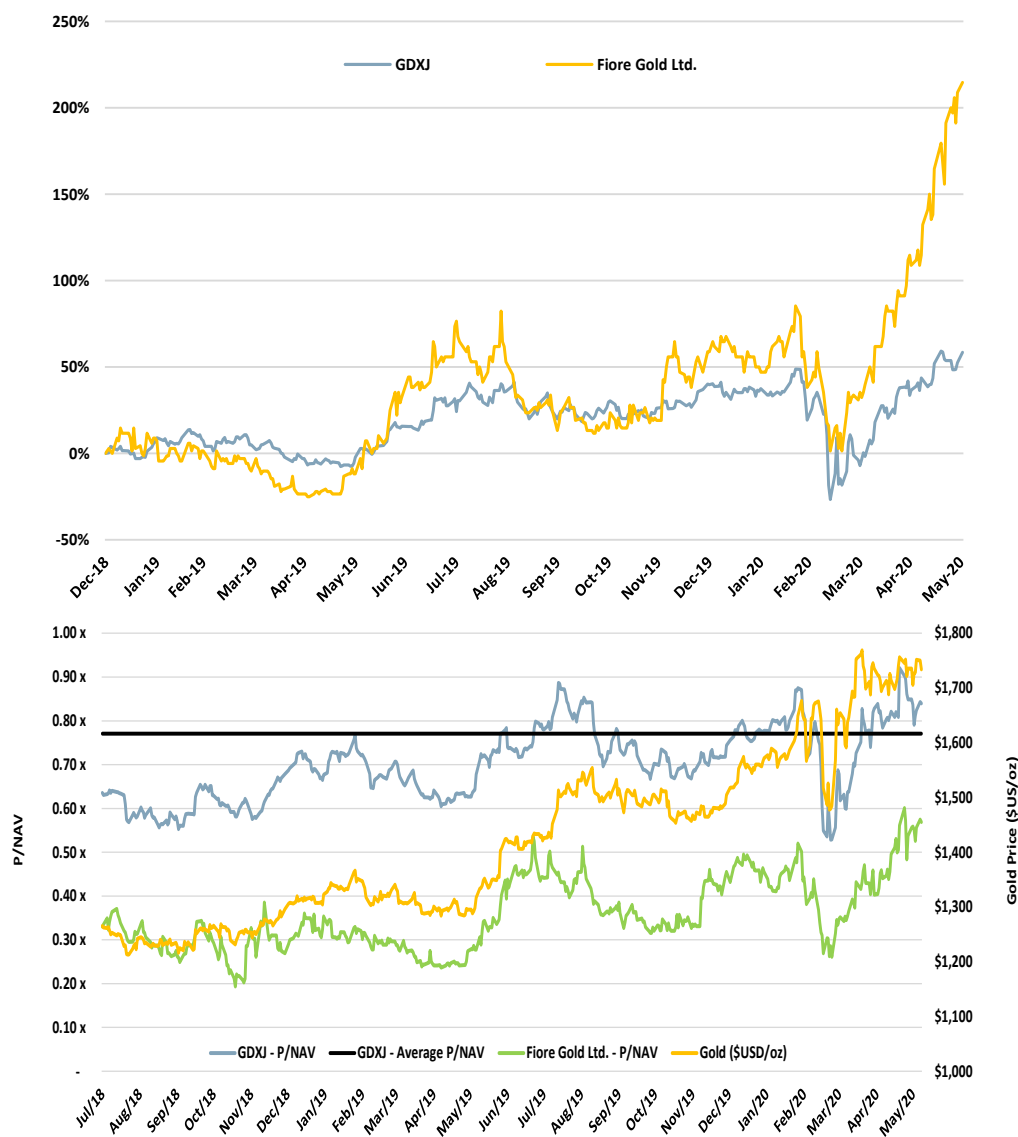


Figure 2: Outline of Notable Recent M&A Activity

Buyer Name/ Target Name	Target	Buyer	Announcement Date	Deal Status	Deal Value (US\$m)	Deal Consideration	Deal Primary Commodity
Endeavour Mining Corporation/SEMAFO Inc.	SEMAFO Inc.	Endeavour Mining Corporation	3/23/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 730	Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold
Gran Colombia Gold Corp./Gold X Mining Corp.	Gold X Mining Corp.	Gran Colombia Gold Corp.	5/11/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 76	Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold
Guerrero Ventures Inc./Orion Resource Partners & Yamana Gold Inc.	Orion Resource Partners and Yamana Gold Inc.	Guerrero Ventures Inc.	2/23/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 268	Common Stock	Gold
Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited/South African assets	South African assets	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited	2/12/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 470	Cash, Contingent Payments	Gold
Nord Gold SE/Cardinal Resources Limited	Cardinal Resources Limited	Nord Gold SE	3/15/2020	Bid	\$ 118	Cash, Debt Assumed	Gold
Orla Mining Ltd./Fresnillo Plc.	Fresnillo Plc.	Orla Mining Ltd.	3/23/2020	Letter of Intent	\$ 63	Cash, Non-contingent Future Payment	Gold
PT Indotan Halmahera Bangkit/Gosowong mine	Gosowong mine	PT Indotan Halmahera Bangkit	1/31/2020	Completion	\$ 90	Cash, Non-contingent Future Payment	Gold
Ramellus Resources Limited/Spectrum Metals Limited	Spectrum Metals Limited	Ramellus Resources Limited	2/10/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 144	Cash, Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold
Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd./TMAC Resources Inc.	TMAC Resources Inc.	Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	5/8/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 149	Cash, Debt Assumed	Gold
Silvercorp Metals Inc./Guyana Goldfields Inc.	Guyana Goldfields Inc.	Silvercorp Metals Inc.	4/27/2020	Renegotiation	\$ 162	Cash, Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold
SSR Mining Inc./Alacer Gold Corp.	Alacer Gold Corp.	SSR Mining Inc.	5/11/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 1,782	Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold
Wallbridge Mining Company Limited/Balmoral Resources Ltd.	Balmoral Resources Ltd.	Wallbridge Mining Company Limited	3/2/2020	Definitive Agreement	\$ 69	Common Stock, Debt Assumed	Gold

Source: Capital IQ, SNL Mining Intelligence and Haywood Securities

Figure 3: YTD Fiore Has Appreciably Outperformed the VanEck Junior Gold Miners Index (GDXJ) as seen on the top chart, however, trades at a compelling discount on a P/NAV basis versus respective constituents of the index (bottom chart)



Source: Capital IQ, SNL Mining Intelligence and Haywood Securities

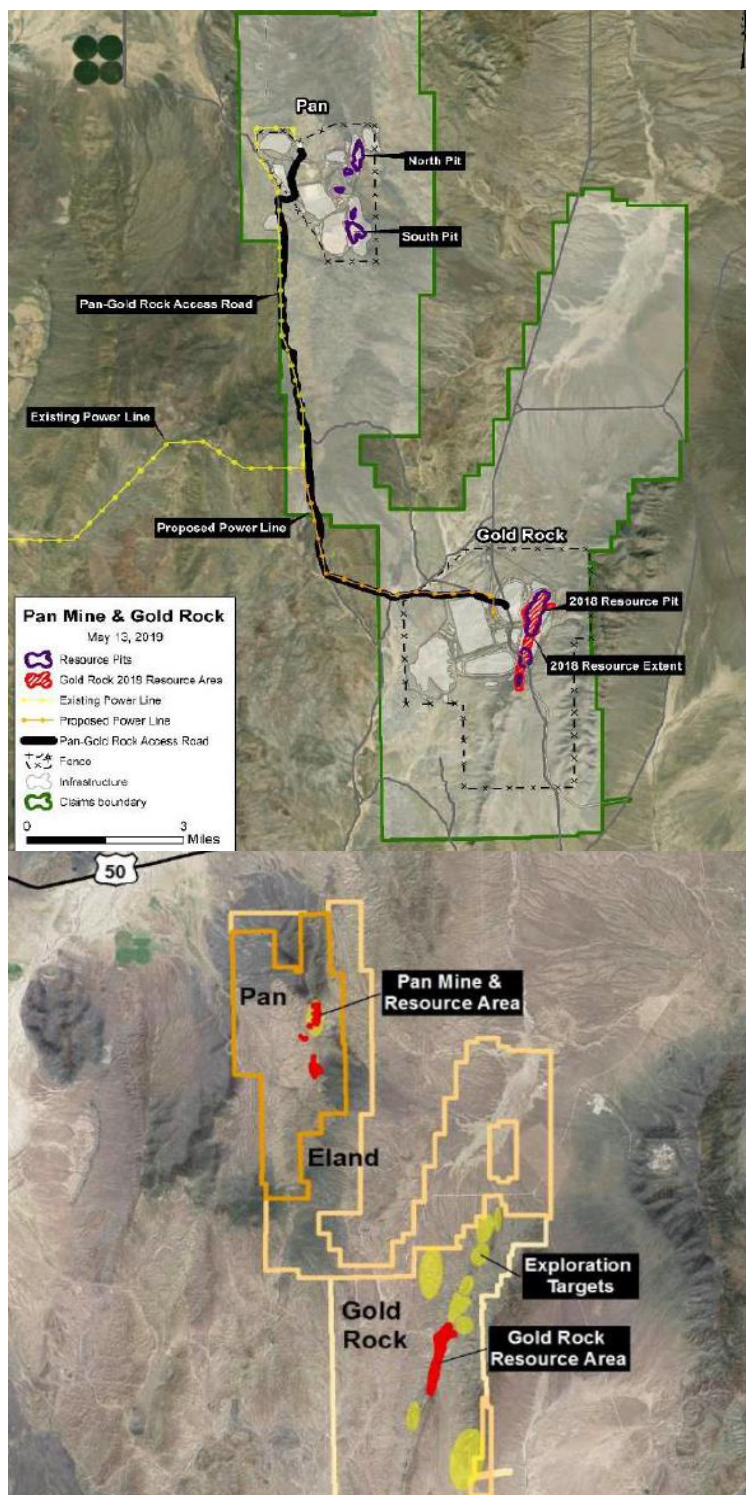


Figure 4: Location Maps of Pan and Gold Rock Project in Nevada, USA

Top: Pan and Gold Rock Projects showing property outlines within actual and proposed infrastructure layout and final open pit locations.

Note the spur from the existing power line to the Gold Rock Property, and the location of recently completed access road to Gold Rock.

Bottom: Collective exploration package showing potential target areas for exploration on Gold Rock and Pan.



Source: Company Reports



Pan Gold Mine

Geological Overview and Operations History

The Pan gold deposit resides in the White Pine County, Nevada, and is proximal to many gold mines and deposits (e.g., Ruby Hill Mine in Eureka County, and Gold Rock project). The Pan property predominantly covers Devonian-Permian carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks cut by a broadly north-south-trending fault. This Branham Fault has a steep westerly dip, where sedimentary rocks on the east commonly dip to the northeast, as opposed to those to the west that enjoy an opposite dip direction. Pan is an oxidized Carlin-style gold deposit hosted within breccia and various calcareous host rocks (e.g., Devils Gate Limestone and Pilot Shale) whereby gold mineralization exhibits strong spatial associations with North-South trending steeply dipping structures (e.g., Branham Fault), as well as west-northwest trending faults in some satellite zones. Such gold mineralization also appears to exhibit comparable spatial association with zones of silicification, argillization, and decalcification. Fold interference patterns of sedimentary beds observed within the pit point toward a complicated structural picture for the structural evolution of this area. The Pan deposit contains an estimated 2P Reserves for 16.75 million tonnes grading 0.51 g/t gold containing 275.60 koz gold. These reserves are hosted within a collective estimate resource of 35.19 million tonnes grading 0.48 g/t gold containing 261.45 koz gold.

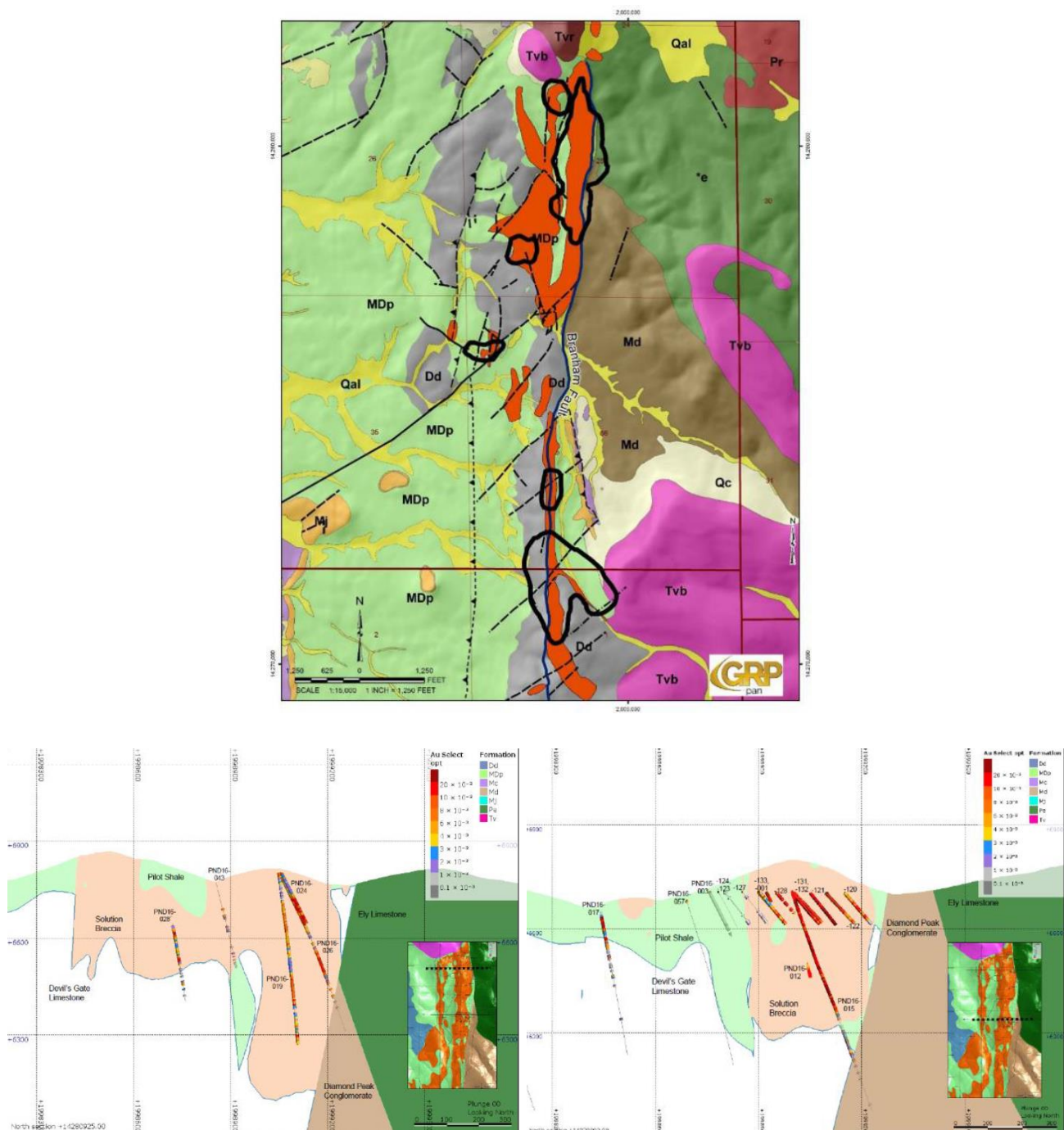
North-south trending gold mineralized domains (predominantly breccia-hosted) appear to be dominant in North Pan, whereas an apparent stratigraphic control to gold mineralization is also observed at South Pan (contact between Devil's Gate Limestone and the Pilot Shale). Gold mineralization at South Pan zone extends over a strike length of ~1,500 metres, and a width of 100 to 220 metres, and occurs within clay-altered and fractured Devils Gate Limestone that was previously decalcified, and less commonly occurs within silicified and clay-altered Pilot Shale. Earlier interpretations were for gold mineralization at North Pan to represent a relatively higher part of the in the geological system than that at South Pan, whereby the elevated degree of silicification in North Pan ore material affects their hardness relative their Southern counterparts. Gold mineralization at North Pan occurs along a ~1.5-kilometre-long zone that is open to the north (under cover), can range in width of between 150 and 300 metres, and has been delineated to a depth of ~200 metres. Satellite occurrences, as well as other structural/geochemical targets, particularly to the west of the main structural corridor, show potential for additional shallow gold mineralization proximal to Pan.

Over the last few years drilling has concentrated on resource/reserve definition at North and South Pan, with other satellite occurrences to the west of these deposit areas (e.g., Mustang) being tested only minimally. The latest round of drilling, still ongoing and results pending, tested North Pan, immediate surrounds, and selected targets (see more commentary below) and shows that the greater footprint of the Pan gold mineralized system remains well and truly under explored with appreciable room to examine potential for shallow structurally and stratigraphically controlled gold targets, although a much increased drilling campaign would be required to materially heighten the project's defined resources. Metallurgical work on Pan points to average ROM gold recoveries for North Pan of 50%, and South Pan of 75%, although an on-pad blending approach is needed to provide optimum material behaviour (strength, porosity and permeability). With the transition to a blended crushed rock approach we expect potential further optimization to material handling, pad deploy and other design factors that could lead to improved costs.



Figure 5: Top: Simplified, Interpreted Plan Geology of Pan Gold Deposit

Bottom: Interpreted Geological Sections (showing drilling strings) for North Pan (left) and South Pan (right)



Source: Company Reports



Figure 6: Pan Gold Mining Operation

Top: Pan heap leach pads showing the crushing operations in the far right.

Middle: Primary crusher and conveyor system delivering crushed, blended North and South Pan ore material to a stockpile ahead of placement on the leach pad. Jaw crusher was set to a spaced setting of 6 inches. and is fed from trucked-dumped stockpiles of ROM ore.

Bottom Left: Crushed Boulder of silicified, hematite-rich breccia from North Pan

Bottom Right: Photo within the ADR building showing the CIL tank train (Tank 1 in foreground, and Tank 6 in background). Rotary kiln in bottom right of photo.



Source: Haywood Securities



Figure 7: North Pan Operations

Top Left: North wall of North Pan open pit showing the steeply dipping faulted (Branham Fault) contact between the dark red (hematite-rich) breccia-hosted mineralization (west) and the altered and weathered Ely Limestone.

Top Right: Folded sedimentary rocks at the west face of the North Pan open pit showing the contact (?) with the hematite-rich, breccia-hosted gold mineralization

Middle Left and Right: Hematite-rich, silicified breccia (solution breccia?) hosting gold mineralization at North Pan.

Bottom Left: South wall of North Pan open pit showing the clay altered contact zone between the Branham Fault and the breccia-hosting gold mineralization.

Bottom Right: South wall of North Pan open put showing the eastern contact margin (interpreted to be controlled by a north-trending, steeply dipping structure) between the breccia-hosted gold mineralization and the more pale-coloured host sedimentary rocks (looking southeast).



Source: Haywood Securities



Figure 8: Photos of South Pan Operations and Gold Rock Areas

Top: South Pan Open Pit in the foreground (looking north) with the mid-pit break out to the east representing the area of stratigraphically-controlled gold mineralization trending to the south east. Note the broken material in the upper eastern bench of the pit is blasted waste. In the far background north of the South Pan Open pit are the surfaces of the North Pan open pit.

Bottom Left: Pre-construction view of the South Pan area (looking south).

Bottom Right: Southern extension of drilling on the Gold Rock Property, looking south from the Heap Leach Pad near the Easy Junior Open Pit.



Source: Haywood Securities

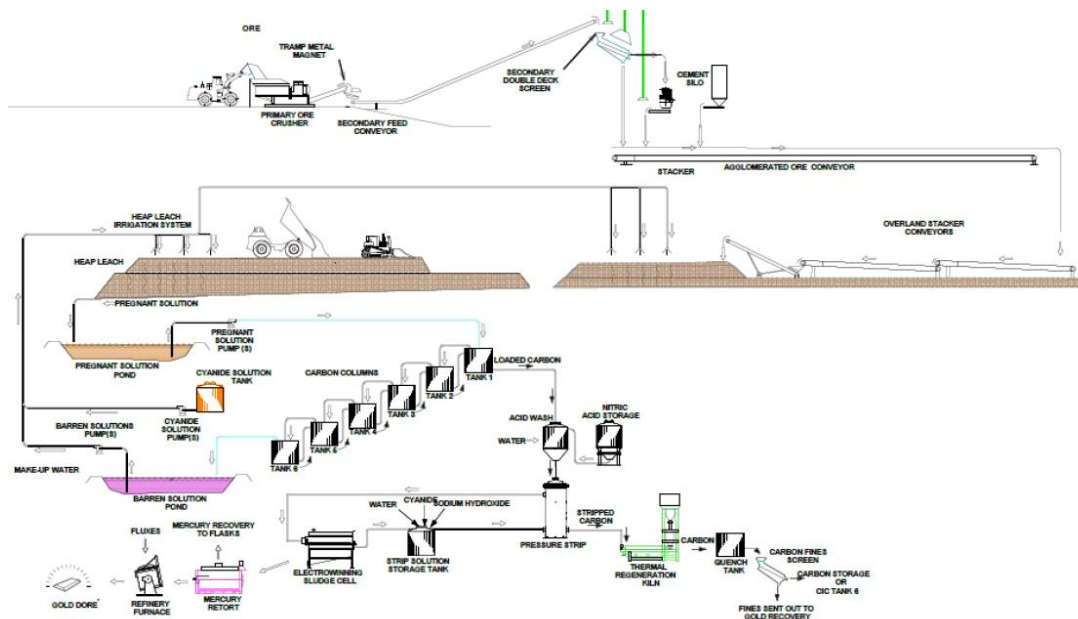
Mining and Processing at Pan

Mining services are undertaken by contractor operators Ledcor at North and South Pan. These two mining areas respectively deliver ore material that have distinctly different material comminution and processing characteristics with North Pan area rocks by-in-large comprising more silica-rich, harder ore material than the rocks are South Pan that are softer and more clay-rich. Consequently, these materials are blended at a 60:40 to a 50:50 ratio to deliver the optimum material characteristics for suitable permeability and porosity, and ultimate gold recovery. Mining has been progressively removing waste rock in the mine plan's push back phase with waste:ore strip ratios expected to progressively move lower (March 20 Qtr: 1.8:1). Now with the successful institution of the primary crusher we have witnessed more consistent delivery of higher gold production driven by higher implied average gold recoveries from late last year onwards.



The heap leach process is carried out over a footprint of 1.4 to 1.7 million square feet with a range of irrigation rates that depend on the maturity of the cell under leach, but collectively the net irrigation rate averages a net inflow to the ADR of ~3,200 gallons per minute. This rate of flow appears to be the effective steady flow rate to maximize gold adsorption rates to carbon and the development and maintenance of carbon bed lift and formation, respectively. A boon for the operation as a whole has been the low-cost processing nature of the fluid, which is estimated to involve the consumption of low expected amounts of NaCN (0.12 pounds per ton) and lime. NaCN is added to facilitate leaching of gold from the ore material, and cement is added to buffer the fluid pH to a basic composition of ~10.5 to aid ligand stabilization under operating conditions. Gold, and very little silver is recovered from this process with only minor atrophy of activated carbon.

Figure 9: Simplified Pan Operations Processing Flowsheet



Source: Company Reports

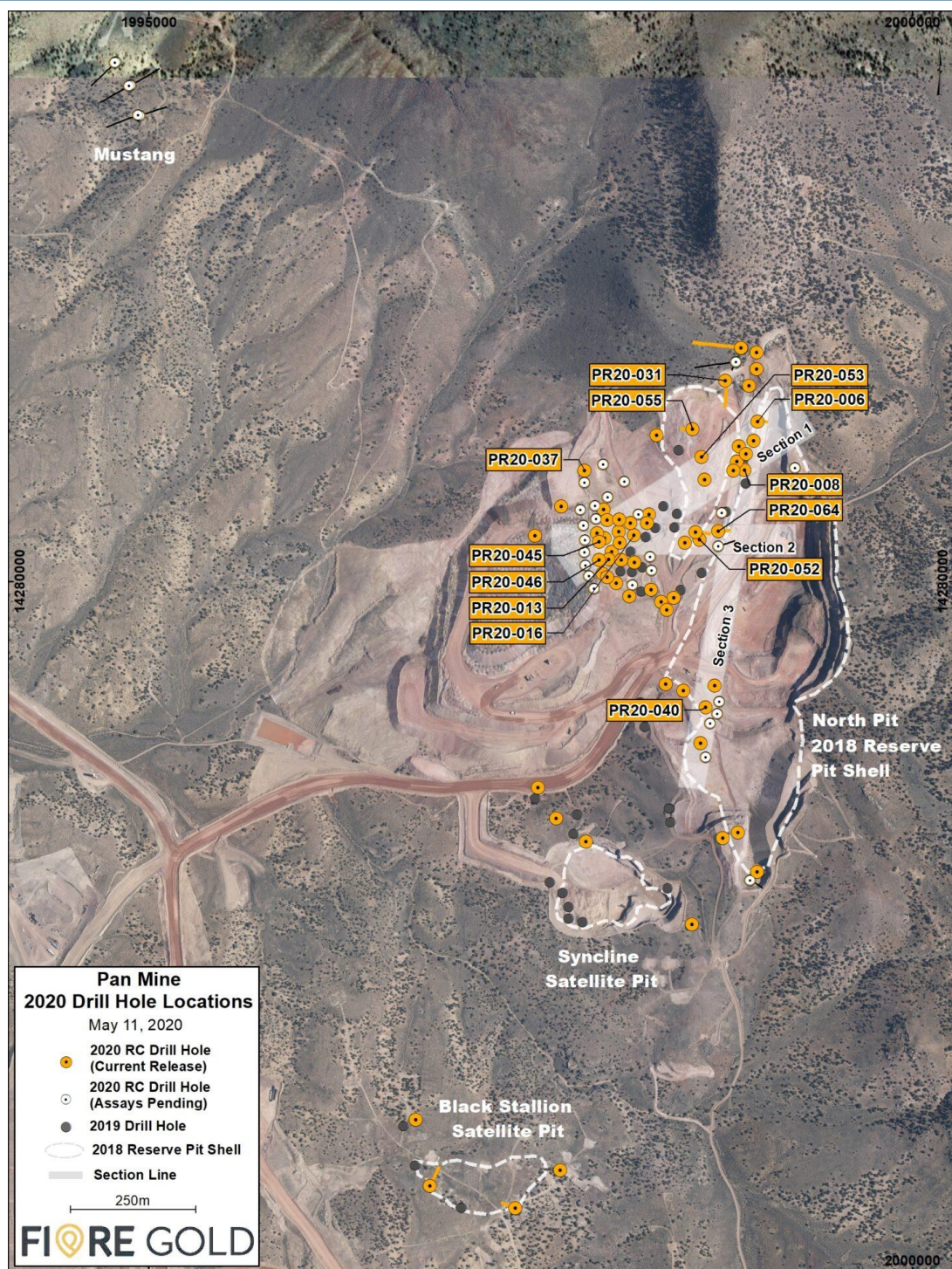
Figure 10: Quarterly Operations and Financials Summary for Pan

Pan Mine	Q1/18	Q2/18	Q3/18	Q4/18	Q1/19	Q2/19	Q3/19	Q4/19	Q1/20	Q2/20
Ore Mined (kt)	1,364	1,320	1,296	1,213	1,398	1,189	1,284	1,210	1,407	1,290
Mine Head Grade (g/t Au)	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.50
Waste (kt)	1,391	1,316	1,918	1,668	2,079	1,941	2,199	2,746	2,490	2,263
Strip Ratio (waste:ore)	1.02	1.00	1.48	1.37	1.49	1.63	1.71	2.27	1.77	1.75
Tonnes Stacked (kt)	1,364	1,320	1,296	1,213	1,398	1,189	1,284	1,210	1,407	1,290
Stacked Head Grade (g/t Au)	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.50
Contained Ounces Stacked (oz)	17,681	16,689	18,390	20,724	22,909	17,250	17,471	16,253	20,649	20,635
Estimated Recoveries (%)	38%	52%	54%	43%	43%	62%	67%	57%	42%	59%
Gold Ounces Produced (oz)	6,644	8,695	9,964	8,993	9,765	10,759	11,685	9,282	8,750	12,085
Cash Cost (\$US/oz Au)	822	826	826	825	812	847	928	1,017	1,025	983
AISC (\$US/oz Au)	1,803	989	1,087	893	882	899	1,120	1,231	1,330	1,196
Average Realized Gold Price (\$US/oz Au)	1,277	1,327	1,302	1,208	1,232	1,305	1,318	1,392	1,437	1,576
Average Quarterly Gold Price (\$US/oz Au)	1,325	1,330	1,306	1,214	1,229	1,303	1,309	1,474	1,483	1,582

Source: Company Reports, Haywood Securities



Figure 11: North Pan Mine 2020 Drilling Collars (May 13th, 2020 Release)



Source: Company Reports



Pan: On the Grow, Exploration Insights

We see clear organic growth potential in the underlying resource base at Pan. Mainly through mine and near mine extensions to gold mineralization in the near term, as well as at nearby strategic/structural targets (e.g., Mustang etc.). This geological facet was emphasized in the latest round of drilling results from the ongoing exploration program focused on and around its Pan gold mine. Results comprised 64 holes (Figure 11) drilled around the main North and South pits, as well as on the smaller Syncline and Black Stallion satellite pits. These results manifest intercepts highlighting near-surface oxide gold mineralization extending beyond the current pit-constrained reserve outline at Pan (see Figure 11), and in particular highlight clear associations between gold mineralization and the contact zones between the Pilot Shale and Devils Gate Limestone, as well as along N-S and NW-SE structures and fold hinges. On last count, 17,226 meters of drilling had been completed on Pan in 2019 and 2020, in which 13,364 metres of such drilling having had assay results been reported. This new geological data set is anticipated to contribute to an update reserve and mine plan to be reported in H2/20. We note that the prevailing 2P estimate from 2018 defines 318 koz at an average grade of 0.51 g/t Au, with reserve cutoff grades of 0.21 g/t Au for the North and Central pits and 0.14 g/t Au for the South Pit.

We have a high degree of confidence in the potential of the current resource base at Pan through the current drilling, and the continually improving geological models around Pan (through integration of more data). An important set of data to surface from the latest drilling was the discovery of gold mineralization to the west of the Pan open pit (Figures 14-15) in which shallow higher grade mineralization has been encountered in several intersections (see Figure 12) occurring around the Pilot Shale-Devils Gate Limestone contact, but predominantly hosted within altered Devils Gate Limestone. This batch of results shows a likely implicit build of resources based on these results alone, but also highlight the geological potential of such structurally-controlled, stratabound gold mineralization to extend elsewhere in this low-temperature Carlin-style system.

Further, additional results from drilling below and between pits at North Pan (Figures 14-15) show the persistence of gold mineralized Jasperoid breccia below the pits (see PR20-006: 32 metres grading 0.75 g/t gold) as well as gold mineralized jasperoid breccia and silica altered Pilot Shale/Devils Gate Limestone to depth between the pits (e.g., PR20-008: 30.5 metres grading 0.76 g/t gold). These data show the potential for the ultimate coalescence of the pits to one larger, deeper pit over the life-of-mine (Figure 13) and the importance of steep north-south trending structures in manifesting gold mineralization to depth, particularly within Jasperoid Breccia.

Figure 12 (left): Selected recent drill results (May 13th, 2020) from North Pan showing intersections to the west of the North Pan pit in which gold mineralization is associated with the contact between the Pilot Shale and Devils Gate Limestone, but in this case largely hosted within the underlying Devils Gate Limestone (see Figure 14, Plan Map).

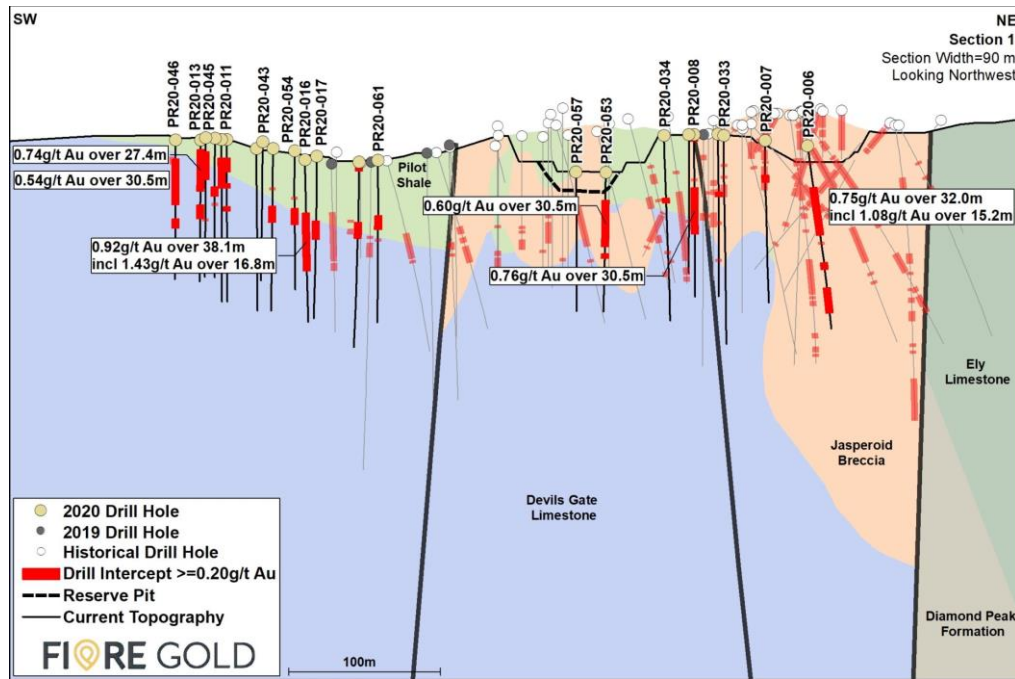
Figure 13 (right): Selected recently published drill results (May 13th, 2020) from North Pan showing intersections of gold mineralization within Jasperoid breccia and altered Pilot Shale-Devils Gate Limestone below the reserve pit and between the prevailing pits at surface (see Figure 15, Plan Map)

Hole	From (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade- Thickness (g/t.m)	Hole	From (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade- Thickness (g/t.m)
PR20-011	12.19	9.14	1.46	13.34	PR20-008	0.00	4.57	0.42	1.92
includes	13.72	7.62	1.70	12.95	PR20-008	35.05	30.48	0.76	23.16
PR20-011	28.96	3.05	0.45	1.37	includes	45.72	3.05	1.79	5.46
PR20-011	44.20	3.05	0.58	1.77	includes	53.34	3.05	1.15	3.51
PR20-013	6.10	27.43	0.74	20.30	PR20-034	41.15	3.05	0.79	2.41
PR20-013	42.67	9.14	0.36	3.29	PR20-052	59.44	27.43	0.68	18.65
includes	13.72	7.62	1.50	11.43	includes	68.58	3.05	1.31	4.00
PR20-016	35.05	38.10	0.92	35.05	PR20-054	38.10	10.67	0.72	7.68
includes	45.72	16.76	1.43	23.97	includes	41.15	3.05	1.48	4.51
PR20-045	9.14	18.29	0.63	11.52	PR20-056	68.58	18.29	0.44	8.05
PR20-046	12.19	30.48	0.54	16.46	PR20-058	62.48	15.24	0.66	10.06
PR20-054	38.10	10.67	0.72	7.68	includes	70.10	3.05	1.30	3.97
includes	41.15	3.05	1.48	4.51	PR20-058	82.30	3.05	0.32	0.98
PR20-061	36.58	9.14	0.60	5.48	PR20-058	99.06	3.05	0.42	1.28
					PR20-064	94.49	15.24	0.68	10.36
					includes	97.54	4.57	1.28	5.85

Source: Haywood Securities, Company Reports

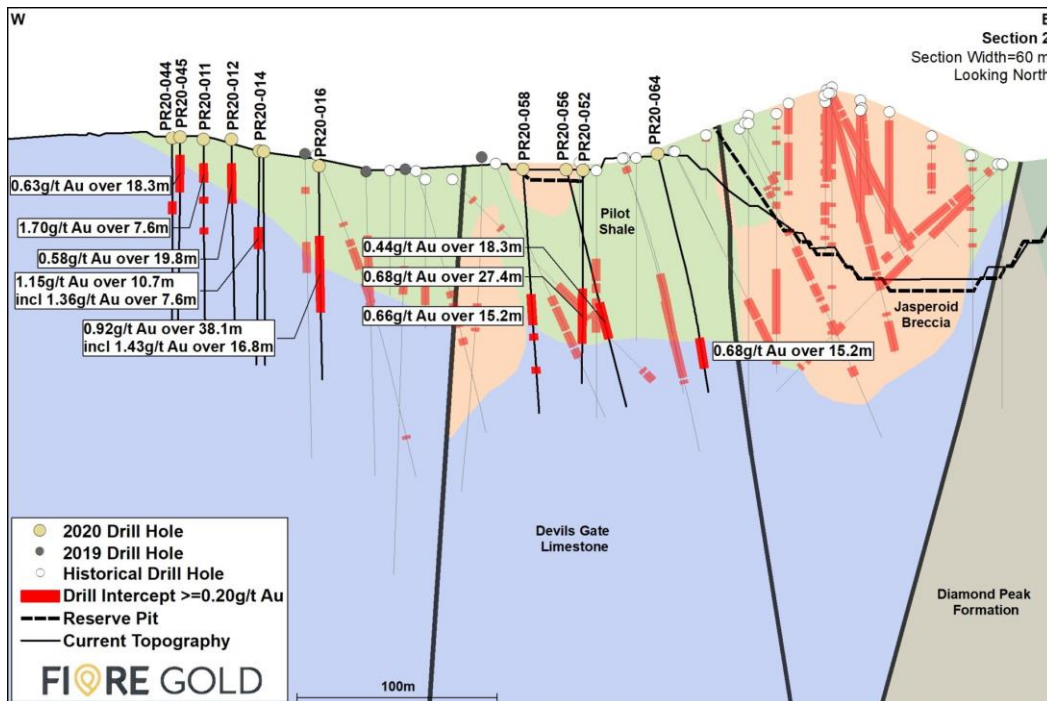


Figure 14: SE to NE Cross-Section through the North Pan area highlighting zone of thick near-surface gold mineralization occurring outside of the existing pit constrained reserve boundary (May 13th, 2020 Release)



Source: Company Reports

Figure 15: E-W Cross-Section highlighting additional oxide gold intercepts occurring below current reserve pit outline in holes PR20-052, -056, -058 and -064 (May 13th, 2020 Release)



Source: Company Reports



Gold Rock Project

Geological Summary and Project Overview

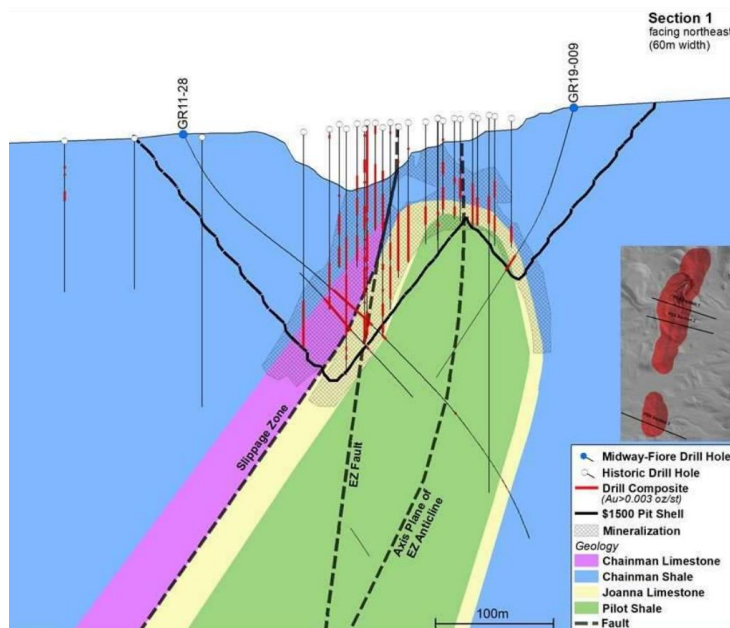
Gold Rock resides ~8 miles from the Pan gold operations, and is the site of earlier open-pit mining (Easy Junior) that witnessed exploration and mining activity starting in the late 1970's, mine development starting in 1989, and operations proceeding on an intermittent basis until heap leach processing ceased in 1996. In total, these small workings produced about 52.4 koz gold.

In this system, gold mineralization is considered to be typical Carlin-style in nature and associated with widespread decarbonation, silicification, and argillization of more calcareous rocks. At Gold Rock, gold mineralization appears to be associated with a broader zone of oxidation and the precipitation of hematite and limonite. Strong to moderate silica alteration is observed in the Joana Limestone, where examples of intense alteration are locally termed jasperoid can commonly be associated with gold mineralization. Silica alteration is found mainly in the Joana Limestone, with only minor silicification delineated in shale. The Clay alteration is often observed to be spatially associated with faulting and or contacts along bedding planes, and is demonstrably linked to areas of decalcified calcareous shale and limestone.

At Gold Rock, gold mineralization appears to be structurally controlled along north-south faults and associated with the hinge zone of folds, with much of the deposit seemingly associated with the hinge zone of an antiformal fold structure and the intersection of the steep faults (e.g., EZ Anticline and EZ Fault; see Figure 16). The faults are interpreted to have been reactivated during extension, where gold mineralizing fluids utilized these zones to facilitate gold deposition at sites coming into contact with reactive calcareous rocks (Joana Limestone), or at the base of the Chainman Shale. Gold mineralization to the north and south of the open pit reportedly shares these geological associations, and demonstrates both structural and host-rock controls in its reported distribution.

We note that open-pit mining on the project extracted little of the identified gold in resources, and drill data show that gold mineralization continues to depth and along strike, both north and south. Commonly identified geochemical associations with gold include: arsenic, antimony, and mercury, and to a lesser extent barium, zinc, and tungsten. These geochemical associations with the common 'stratabound' nature of gold mineralization within silica altered Joana Limestone translate to a significant strike length of prospective ground to explore on the property. Company-generated targets in the surrounds based on integrating structural, geochemical and stratigraphic parameters further refined on earlier drilling results by the company. Targets include: Laura Hill, Jasperoid Creek, Shale Gulch and Frontier Ridge within the Easy Anticline; the Monte Hangingwall, Chainman Anticline and Meridian Hangingwall targets within the Hangingwall domain; as well as the Jenny Basin and Anchor Rock targets within the Footwall, and Nighthawk domains.

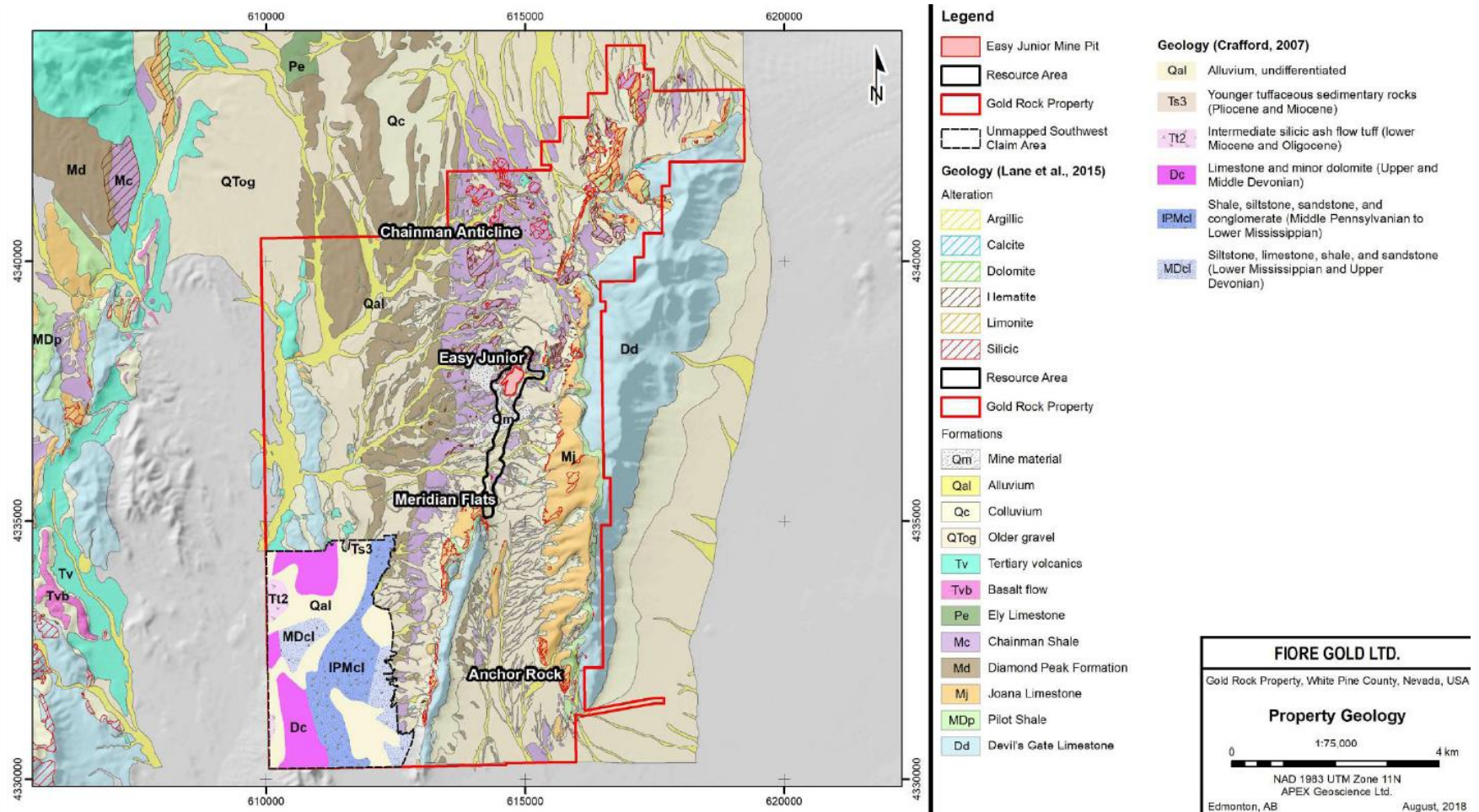
Figure 16: Interpreted, Simplified Geological Cross-section through EZ Pit, Gold Rock (looking NNE)



Source: Company Reports



Figure 17: Surface Geology Map of the Gold Rock Project Area



Source: Company Reports



Figure 18: Gold Rock Project

Top: EZ Open Pit showing gold mineralized breccia in the immediate wall face, with the contact with the Chainman Shale (dark) in the right half of photo.

Middle Left: Contact between the Chainman Shale and the Joanna Limestone with silicified and hematite altered gold mineralization further in from the contact.

Middle Left: Silicified, altered and breccia (red hematite stained) hosted gold mineralization (?) in the southern portion of the EZ open pit.

Bottom Left: Contact between clay altered limestone (left) and the silicified and brecciated gold mineralized zone (note blocky character).

Bottom Right: Hematite-stained, silicified breccia hosting gold mineralization at Gold Rock.



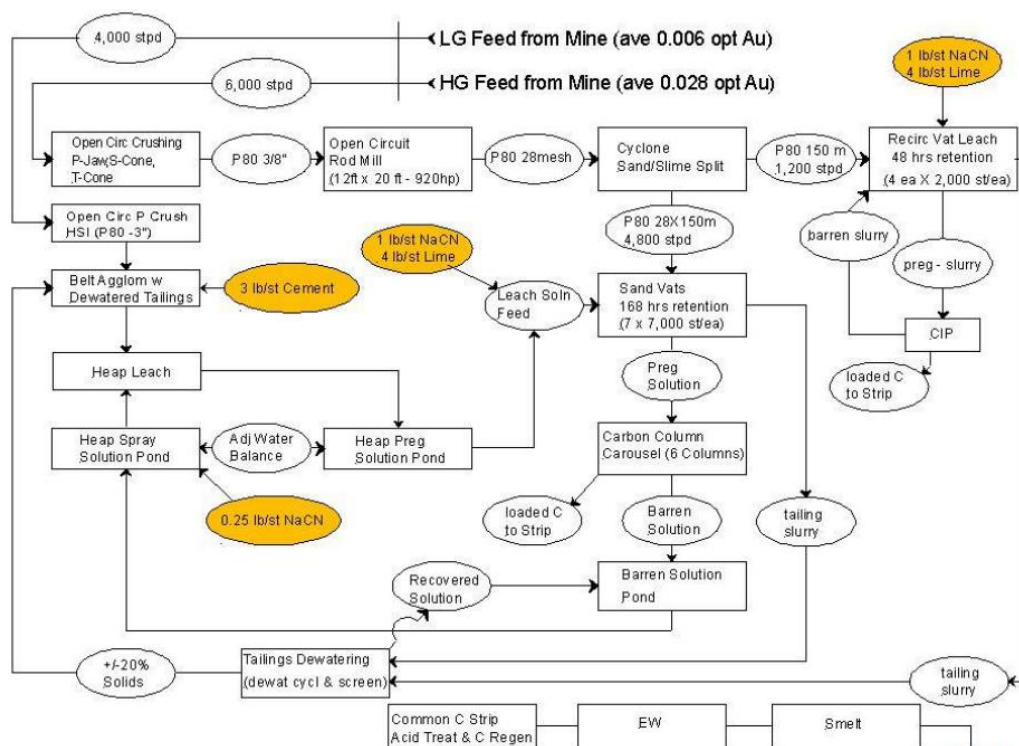
Source: Haywood Securities



The 2020 PEA on Gold Rock for a development and operations scenario at the satellite project involving open pit mining and subsequent coupled (dual stream) conventional VAT leach processing and Heap Processing. The initial pre-production CAPEX estimate came in at US\$64.6 million, and included US\$14.6 million in mining costs, with mining operations to be undertaken via contract mining (as is the case at the Pan gold mine). The operation would have a 6.5 year mine life and on average produce 55.8 koz gold per annum at an average cash cost of US\$903 per ounce and AISC of US\$1,008 per ounce gold. The small scale operation could have the capacity to more than double corporate gold production with the project's post-tax NPV5% coming in at US\$77.2 million using US\$1,600 per ounce.

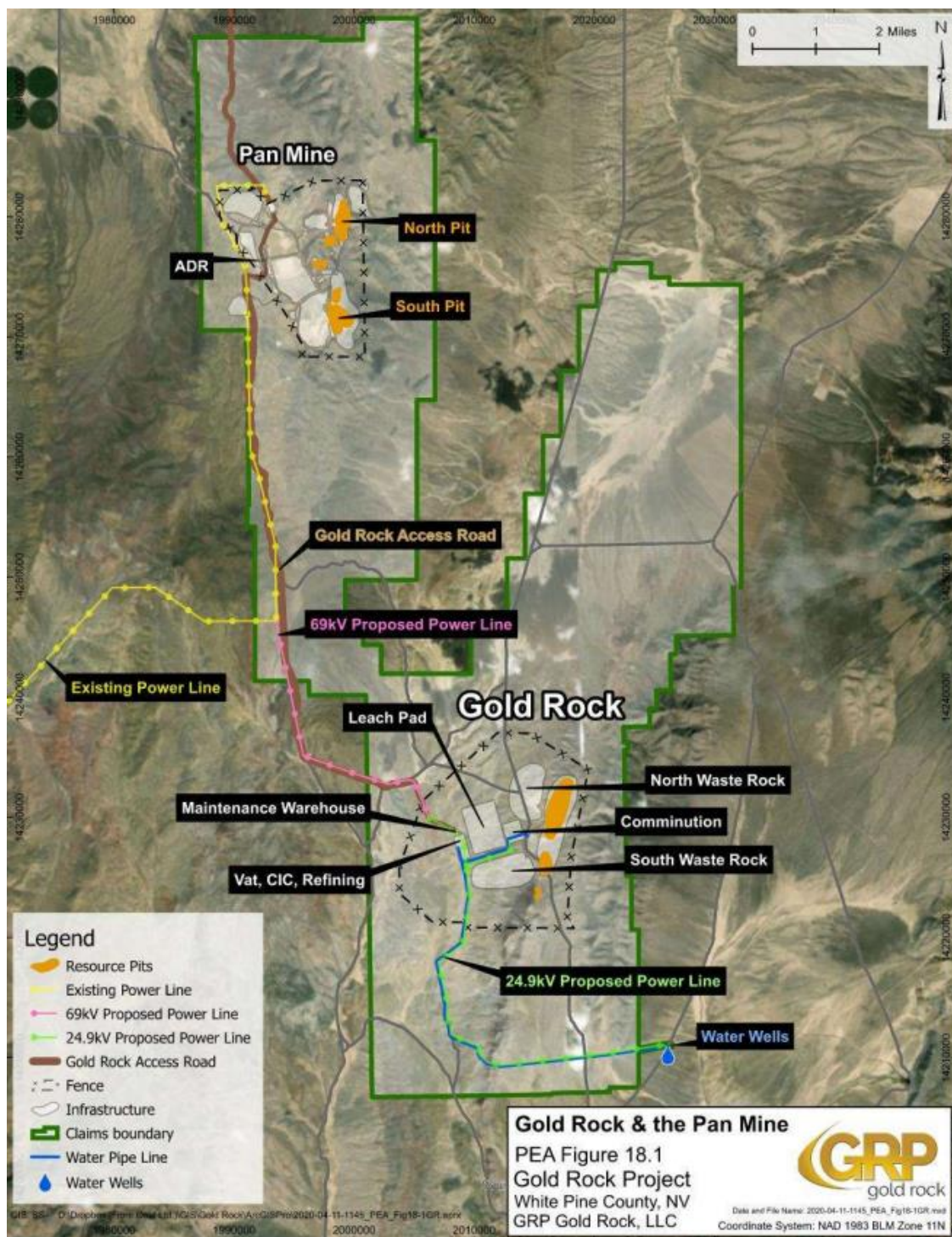
Mining operations are projected to be undertaken via drill and blast, and conventional truck (CAT777 100 short ton haul trucks) and shovel (16 yd³) approach with a relatively short haul distance to the waste and ore stockpiles (leach pad) driving cost expectations lower than actual costs generated currently at Pan (we assume on lower average haulage requirements). Mining is envisaged to exploit ore and waste material from three open pits during the operating life, and remove a total of 22.92 million tons of ore material, and 133.53 million tons of waste. Ore material is differentiated on the basis of grade, with higher grade material (13.57 million short tons; cut-off: 0.015 ounces per ton) sent for VAT processing and lower grade material (9.35 million short tons; cut-off: 0.004 ounces per ton) forwarded directly to the primary crusher ahead of the heap leach pad. Collective mining rates are broadly designed to cater for an average processing rate of 10,000 short tons per day (including both VAT and Heap leach approaches).

Figure 19: Projected Gold Rock Material Processing Flowchart



Source: Company Reports

Figure 20: Stylized Layout of Integrated Pan Gold Mine and Gold Rock Gold Mine Layouts



Source: Company Reports



Processing Flow Sheet

Material processing (see Figure 19) is expected to be undertaken by concurrent processing of higher grade material via VAT leach, and heap leach processing of lower grade material at an average combined processing rate of 10,000 ton per day (including ~6,000 tons per day for VAT leaching, and ~3,700 tons per day for heap leaching). The dual processing stream approach is considered as it allows for the generation of higher gold recoveries over shorter periods (c.f. heap leaching alone) for the lion's share of the gold (87% gold contained within the higher grade stream), with the heap leaching of lower grade marginal material effectively being a cost effective mechanism to recover gold and facilitate an effective entrapment site for VAT tailings: thus negating a need to build a separate tailings management facilitate.

VAT leaching is an older processing method and now less commonly employed in the industry. In this VAT leaching scenario, sand-sized material is distributed to tanks (holding pods) that are filled with solution for leaching and ultimate gold recovery. This method effectively describes a batch treatment process method, where the charged solution is transferred between tanks/ponds, and the leached ore material is removed once the solution is in the tank/pond drained. This process is less capital intensive for construction and requires lower operating costs than CIL/CIP plants, but we note that gold recovery times are longer.

For processing of higher grade material, the mined material is crushed to a P80 of 3/8" and then fed to a rod mill and ground to a 28 mesh P80 in which the larger than 150 mesh fraction (~4,800 tons per day) is distributed to Sand VATs for leaching, and the fines fraction (<150 mesh) are separated via cyclone and treated in separate re-circulated leach VATs. The crushing circuit comprises a single jaw crusher, a secondary and tertiary cone crusher. The sand-sized Vat leach circuit comprises seven 7,000 short ton sand vats where sized and ground and sized material (P80 >150 mesh) is pumped from the cyclone underflow into an emptied Vat. Return solution from the heap leach is applied to five of the Vat holding containers with pregnant solution from the active Vats pumped to the CIC circuit for gold recovery. This leaching process involves an estimated 7 day leach cycle after which the leached sands are washed, dewatered and sent to agglomeration for subsequent stacking on the heap leach pads. In comparison, the recirculating Vat leach circuit (treating the smaller 150 mesh fraction) comprises four 4,000 short ton Vats where the fines are sent from cyclone overflow to an available VAT and the slurry adjusted to a 25% solids composition and recirculated through a CIP circuit for a period of two days. Treated fines are then combined with sand-sized material for agglomeration and transfer onto the leach pad. Loaded carbon from CIC and CIP processing would be stripped and regenerated at the current Pan operations (albeit modified to accommodate greater capacity needs) with gold dore produced on-site. Average gold recoveries for Vat leached material is projected at 88.2%.

The concurrent heap leach operation is envisaged to deal primarily with material with grades between 0.004 ounces per ton, and 0.015 ounces per ton whereby mined material is crushed (horizontal shaft impact crusher) to minus 3" and stacked onto the heap leach pads, in conjunction with dewatered and agglomerated Vat leached tails material. The pregnant irrigated solution from these pads, buffered for pH and CN concentration will be subsequently employed for irrigation of material in sand Vats. Average gold recoveries for low grade heap leach only material is estimated at 60%.

Golden Eagle Project: Asset-level Leverage

The Company highlighted a renewed resource estimate for the Golden Eagle gold deposit recently, and this estimate employed data from 292 drill holes (~50 km drilling) and comprised 2.018 Moz gold in Measured and Indicated resources grading 1.38 g/t gold. A further 0.549 Moz gold in Inferred resources grading 1.16 g/t gold was also included in the estimate, which employed a 0.48 g/t gold cut-off and US\$1,500 per ounce gold price assumption. We note that ~30% of the reported estimate requires a layback agreement with an adjacent property owner. The deposit is described over a length of around 760 metres, crops out, and has occurred within a gold mineralized envelop that has a strike length of around 3.15 kilometres. The gold mineralization is defined as forming as a low-temperature, low-sulfidation epithermal hot springs-related deposit largely hosted within silicified hydrothermal breccia and proximal gold- and silver-rich quartz veins. Gold is reported associated with pyrite, and occurs in association within As-rich zones within mineral. The breccia is described a matrix-supported, comprising chalcedony, with sub-round to angular fragments of silicified Sanpoil Volcanics ranging up to 2 feet across.



Figure 21: Summary of Pan Gold Mine Reserves

Category	Tons (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (oz/st)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (Au oz)
Proven	5.2	4.7	0.019	0.65	97,500
Probable	13.3	12.1	0.013	0.46	178,100
Proven + Probable	18.5	16.7	0.015	0.51	275,600

Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

Figure 22: Summary of Fiore Mineral Resources (including reserves)

Project and Resource Category	Tons (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (troy ounces)
Pan Measured	6.6	6	0.6	117,000
Golden Eagle Measured	33.8	30.7	1.49	1,469,300
Total Measured	40.5	36.7	1.34	1,586,300
Pan Indicated	23.8	21.6	0.45	315,000
Gold Rock Indicated	20.9	19	0.66	403,000
Golden Eagle Indicated	16.3	14.7	1.16	548,800
Total Indicated	61	55.3	0.71	1,266,800
Total Measured & Indicated	101.4	92	0.96	2,853,100
Pan Inferred	8.4	7.6	0.45	110,000
Gold Rock Inferred	3.3	3	0.87	84,300
Golden Eagle Inferred	5.9	5.4	0.9	154,700
Total Inferred	17.6	16	0.68	349,000

Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities



Production and Financial Forecasts

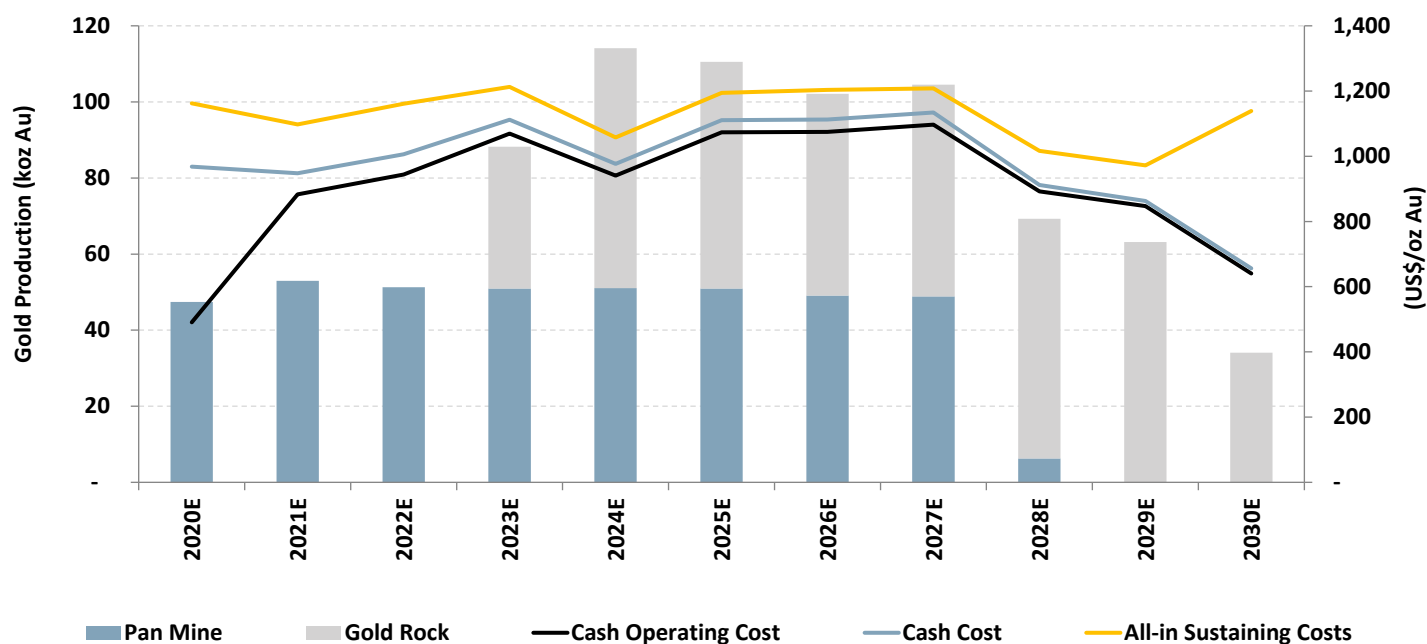
Figure 23: Operating Estimates and Financial Forecasts (2019A – 2025E)

	2019A	2020E	2021E	2022E	2023E	2024E	2025E
For the period ending	Sep-19	Sep-20	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25
Commodity & FX Assumptions							
Forecast Gold Price, US\$/oz	\$1,329	\$1,604	\$1,613	\$1,563	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$1,550
C\$/US\$ FX Rate	1.33	1.36	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30
Financials (US\$)							
Revenues, net	54	76	84	79	135	175	169
EBITDA	9	24	30	23	33	60	43
Net Income (Loss)	2.4	14.2	18	11	7	29	16
Net Income (Loss) / sh	0.02	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.25	0.14
Operating CF Before ΔWC	8	20	24	18	23	49	38
Operating CF Before ΔWC / sh	0.08	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.42	0.32
Free Cash Flow	0	10	13	(34)	(1)	44	33
Free Cash Flow per Share	0.00	0.10	0.11	(0.30)	(0.01)	0.38	0.28
Capital Expenditures	(4)	(11)	(13)	(55)	(24)	(4)	(4)
<i>* All figures expressed in US dollars and millions except per share amounts</i>							
Consolidated Operations							
Gold Prod (Koz)	41.5	47.4	53.0	51.3	88.2	114.2	110.6
Payable Gold Prod (Koz)	41.5	47.4	53.0	51.3	88.2	114.2	110.6
Operating Costs (US\$/t milled)	7.5	8.8	9.8	10.1	12.5	12.7	14.0
Total Cash Cost, US\$/oz Au	899	968	948	1,006	1,112	977	1,111
All-in Sustaining Costs, US\$/oz Au	1,080	1,162	1,098	1,161	1,213	1,058	1,194
<i>*2019 Haywood Production Estimate is Prorated for Oct 15th - Dec 31st Operations Period</i>							
Pan Mine							
Throughput (tpd)	13,629	14,312	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Tonnes Milled (kt)	4,975	5,238	5,110	5,110	5,110	5,124	5,110
Recoveries (% Au)	60%	63%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%
Production (koz Au)	41	47	53	51	51	51	51
Operating Costs (US\$/t milled)	7.5	8.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Total Cash Cost, US\$/oz Au	899	968	948	1,006	1,012	1,012	1,012
CAPEX & Exploration (US\$M)	0.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gold Rock							
Throughput (tpd)	-	-	-	-	7,479	10,000	10,000
Tonnes Milled (kt)	-	-	-	-	2,730	3,660	3,650
Recoveries (% Au)	-	-	-	-	85%	85%	85%
Production (koz Au)	-	-	-	-	37	63	60
Operating Costs (US\$/t milled)	-	-	-	-	17.1	16.4	19.5
Cash Operating Cost, US\$/oz Au	-	-	-	-	1,233	933	1,180
Total Cash Cost, US\$/oz Au	-	-	-	-	1,249	949	1,195
CAPEX & Exploration (US\$M)	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.3	1.3
Consolidated Operations							
Throughput (tpd)	-	14,312	14,000	14,000	21,479	24,000	24,000
Tonnes Milled (kt)	4,975	5,238	5,110	5,110	7,840	8,784	8,760
Recoveries (% Au)	60%	63%	62%	62%	70%	73%	73%
Production (koz Au)	41	47	53	51	88	114	111

Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

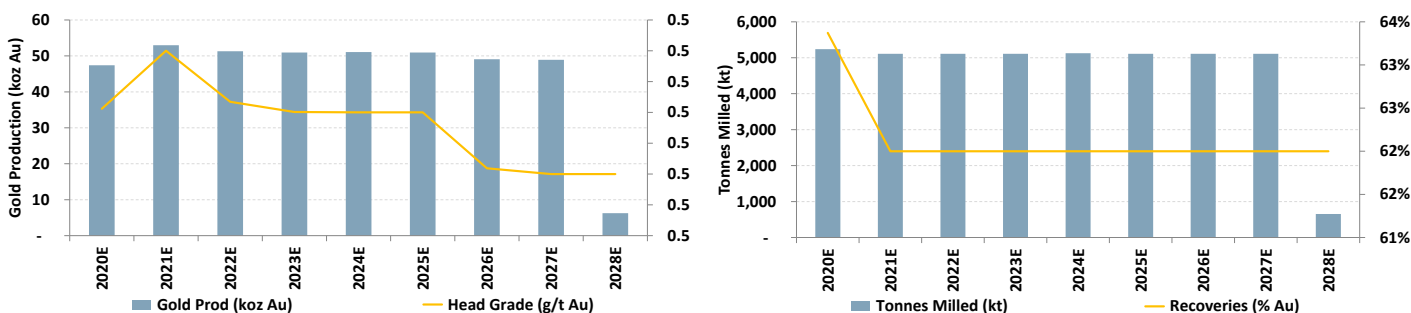


Figure 24: Annual Gold Production and Cost Forecasts



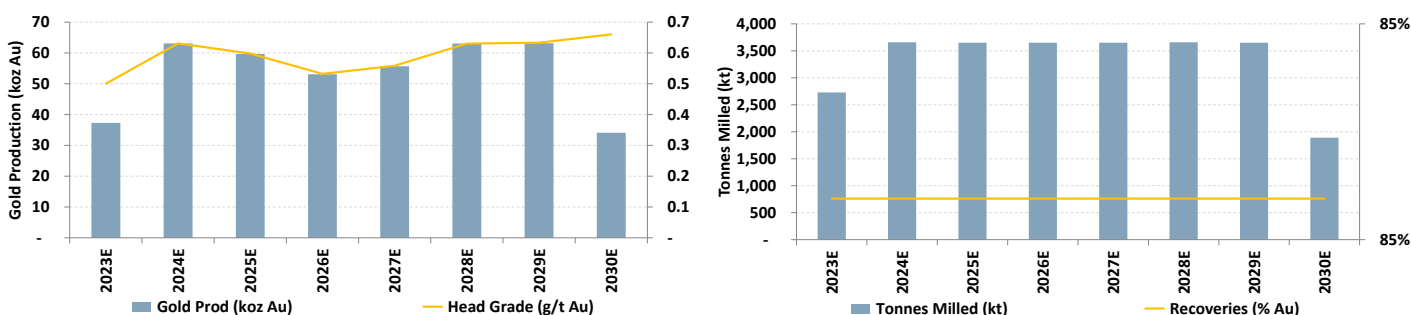
Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

Figure 25: Annual Operational Forecasts for Pan Gold Mine



Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

Figure 26: Annual Operational Forecasts for Gold Rock

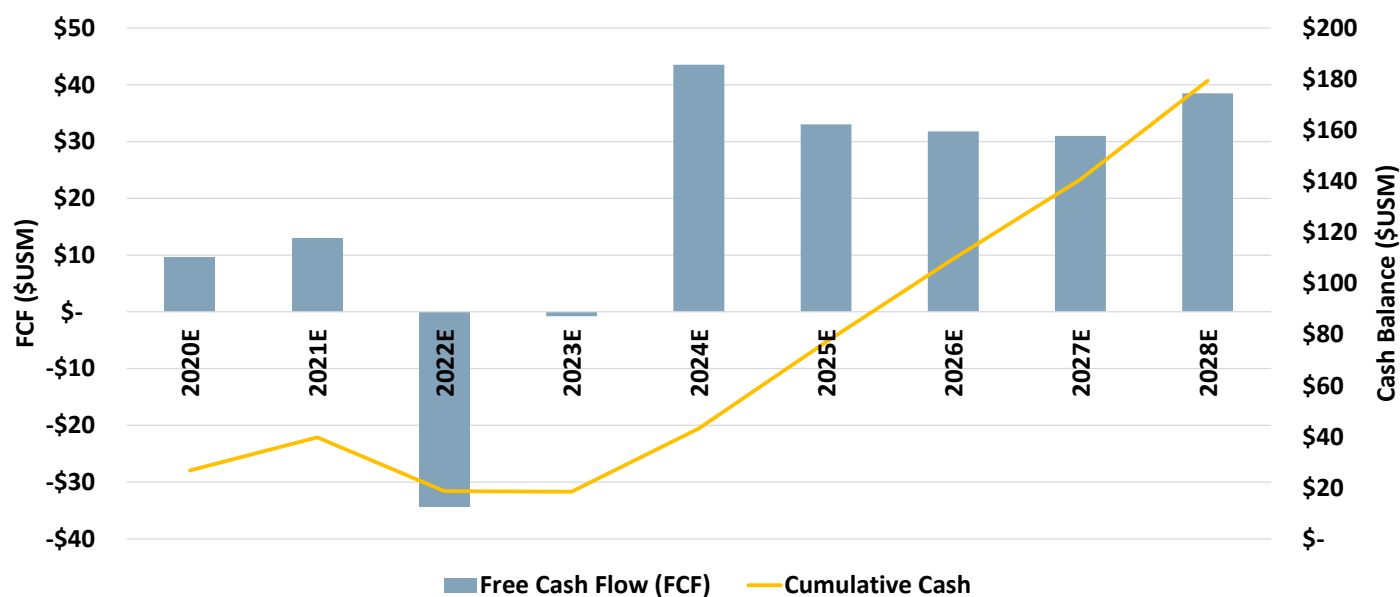


Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities



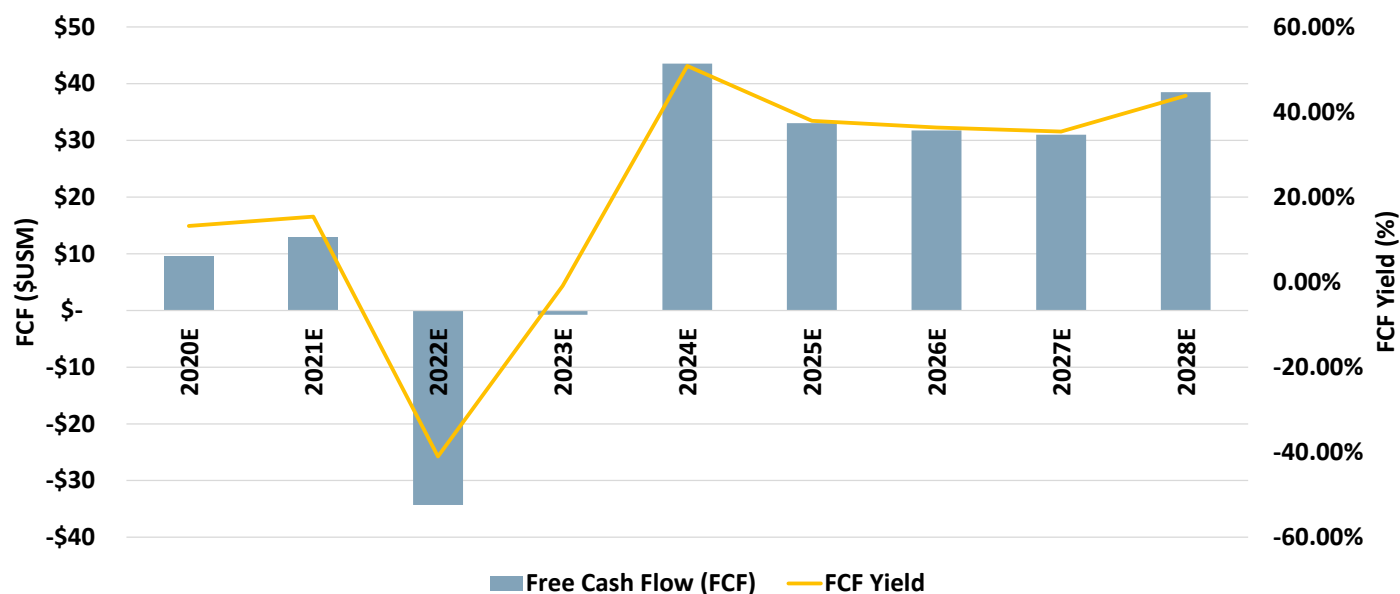
Annual Financial Profiles

Figure 27: Projected Potential Annual FCF (OCF – CAPEX) and Cash Balance Profile



Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

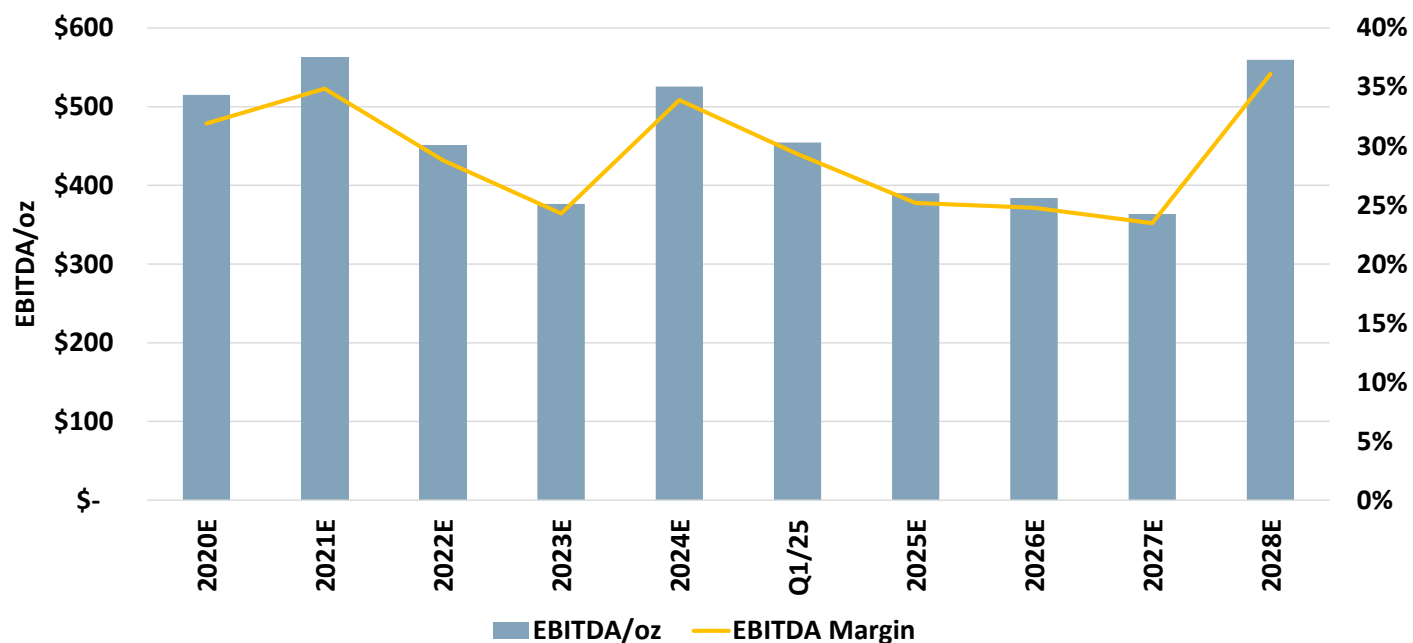
Figure 28: Projected Potential Annual FCF (OCF – CAPEX) and FCF Yield



Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

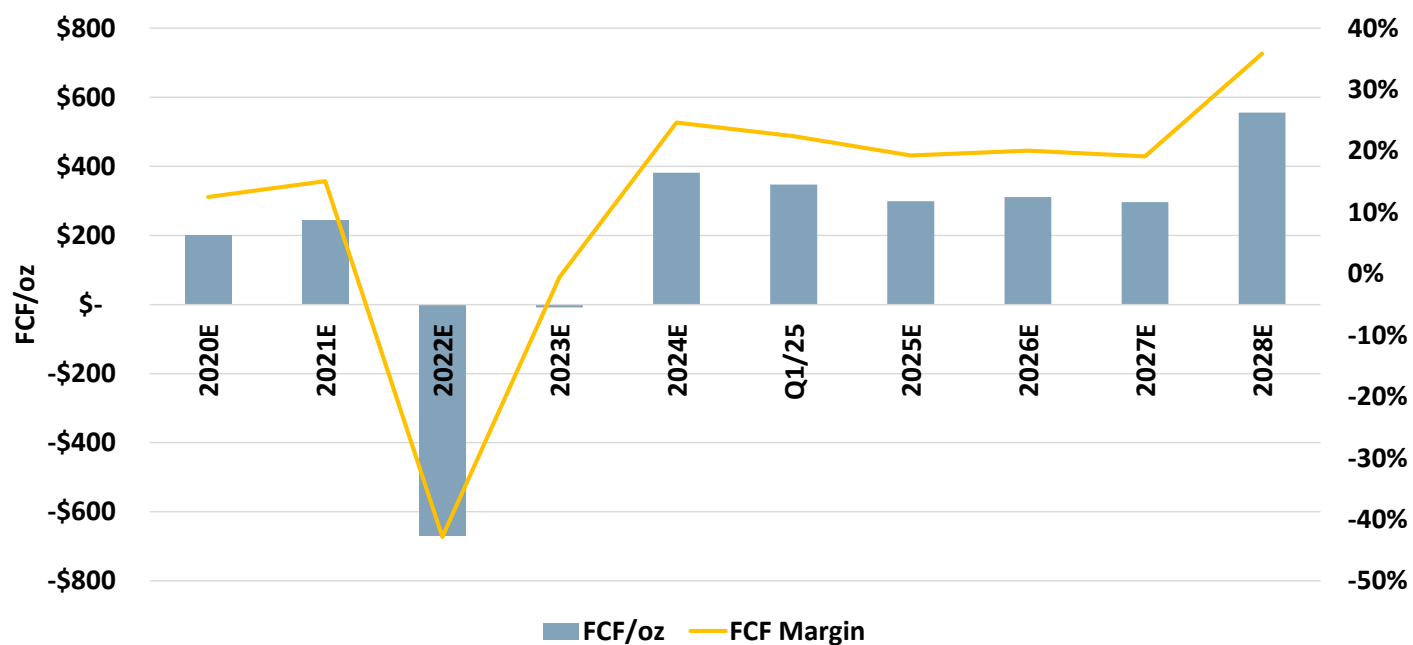


Figure 29: Projected Potential Annual EBITDA/oz and EBITDA Margin



Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

Figure 30: Projected Potential Annual FCF/oz and FCF Margin



Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities



Valuation

Our \$2.00 target price is based on a ~1.0x multiple to our fully financed sum-of-the-parts corporate NAV_{6%} of C\$241.7 million or C\$2.07 per share. We deem that a NAV based approach appropriately supports our existing target price as the Company has yet to reach expected steady-state production, which we expect will be achieved once Gold Rock transitions from development to production in 2023. As such, we believe the cash flows generated from the Pan Mine in the interim do not reflect the full value of the Company, and therefore exclude a cash flow based valuation approach. In deriving our corporate NAV_{6%}, we have utilized a discounted cash flow (DCF) approach using forecasted operating parameters for Pan and Gold Rock to determine the consolidated operating project NAV, further, we have applied a general project/resource credit to account for in-situ resource value stemming from future production growth opportunities which include the Golden Eagle project, and other regional exploration prospects, and lastly, we have factored in corporate level adjustments (working capital and corporate G&A). Our operating DCF utilizes a long-term commodity price assumption of US\$1,550/oz Au (2022+), however, we note our valuation reflects a near-term gold price assumption of US\$1,667/oz Au for the remainder of FY20, and US\$1,600/oz Au for FY21, respectively.

Figure 31: Fiore Corporate NAV Summary

Corporate NAV Summary						
Per Share	NAV 7%		NAV 6%		NAV 5%	
	C\$M	C\$/share	C\$M	C\$/share	C\$M	C\$/share
Project NAV						
Pan Mine	143	\$1.23	148	\$1.28	154	\$1.32
Gold Rock	59	\$0.47	66	\$0.53	74	\$0.60
Golden Eagle Resource Credit	20	\$0.18	20	\$0.18	20	\$0.18
Project NAV	222	\$1.88	234	\$1.98	247	\$2.10
Corporate Adjustments	10	\$0.11	8	\$0.09	5	\$0.06
Corporate NAV	232	\$1.99	242	\$2.07	252	\$2.16
Current Share Base: 98M shares				FFD Share Base: 119M shares		

Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities

The DCF approach used in our valuation model establishes initial cash flows from operating activities at the Pan Gold Mine in the current period, with the delivery of future cash flows from Gold Rock expected to commence in Q1/23. ***We model average consolidated payable annual gold production of ~75,000 ounces of gold over a production period extending into 2030, during this period, we assume an average weighted total cash costs of US\$1,017/oz gold, and an all-in sustaining cost of US\$1,125/oz gold. We model LOM payable gold production of 838 koz, driving LOM gold revenues of US\$1.29 billion, and an average mine operating profit margin of ~35% using our commodity price deck. Our prevailing projections outline LOM total CAPEX of US\$136 million between Pan and Gold Rock, and consolidated LOM after-tax FCF of US\$208 million, which at existing equity levels represents an EV/FCF yield of ~30%.***

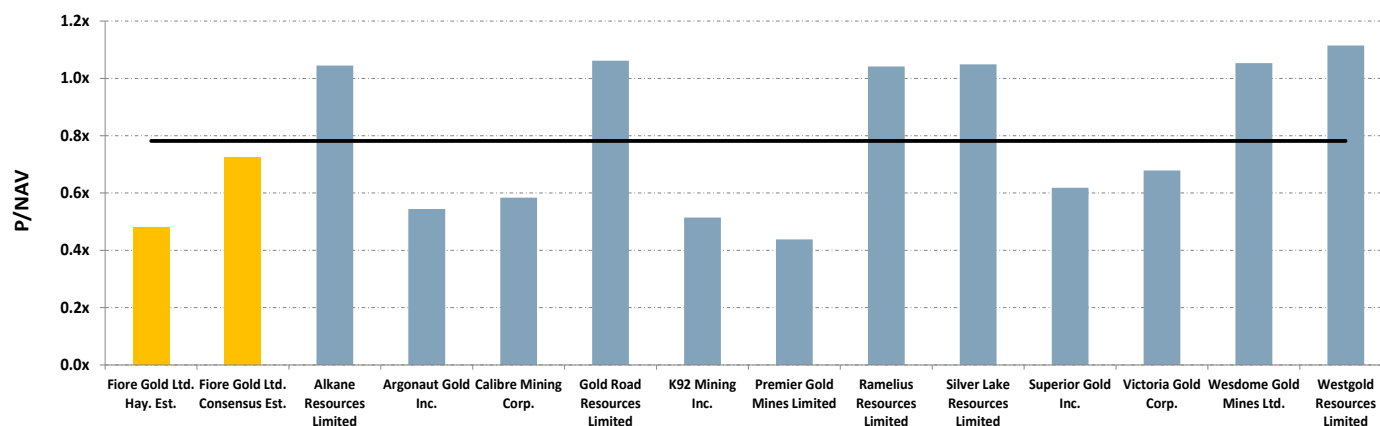
Figure 32: Fiore Metal Inventory and Haywood Modelled Assumptions

Resource Inventory				
	Operating Life Category	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Pan Gold Mine	P&P	16.7	0.51	276
Open-pit mine	M&I	21.6	0.45	315
	Inferred	7.6	0.45	110
	Modelled	39.0	0.50	626
Gold Rock	P&P	-	-	-
OP / UG mine	M&I	19.0	0.66	403
	Inferred	3.0	0.87	85
	Modelled	26.5	0.59	505
Other Projects				
Golden Eagle Project	M&I	30.7	1.49	1,470
Open-Pit Target	Inferred	20.1	1.09	704
Note: Resources & reserves presented for primary assets only				
Reserves & Resources presented on 100%-basis				

Source: Company Reports and Haywood Securities



As of March 31st, 2020, Fiore reported a cash position of US\$9.1million, no long-term debt, and no remaining gold option collars. Currently, Fiore's shares trade at a 0.48x P/NAV multiple to our fully financed after-tax corporate NAV6% estimate of \$2.07 per share, and an EV/CF20 multiple of 3.3x, which compares favourably to its broader peer group trading 0.78x P/NAV, and 8.7x EV/CF20. We anticipate that the Company may be well positioned to rerate closer to its peer average on the aforementioned metrics as it transitions from project development to steady-state production at Gold Rock.

Figure 33: Gold Producer Peer P/NAV Comparables


Source: Haywood Securities and S&P Capital IQ

Figure 34: Gold Producer Peer EV/CF Comparables Table

COMPANY COMPARABLES	Share Price	M Cap	Ent Value	P/CF			EV/CF		
<i>* Bloomberg Consensus</i>	US\$	US\$M	US\$M	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Alkane Resources Limited (ASX:ALK)*	\$0.65	\$377	\$322	12.5x	23.2x	15.9x	10.7x	19.9x	13.6x
Argonaut Gold Inc. (TSX:AR)*	\$1.36	\$246	\$209	3.6x	2.9x	2.2x	3.1x	2.5x	1.9x
Calibre Mining Corp. (TSX:CXB)*	\$0.99	\$323	\$278	8.2x	6.0x	3.7x	7.1x	5.2x	3.2x
Gold Road Resources Limited (ASX:GOR)*	\$1.08	\$955	\$1,024	27.8x	11.3x	10.5x	29.8x	12.1x	11.3x
K92 Mining Inc. (TSXV:KNT)*	\$2.73	\$587	\$578	13.3x	9.2x	6.8x	13.1x	9.0x	6.7x
Premier Gold Mines Limited (TSX:PG)*	\$1.48	\$351	\$320	NMF	NMF	5.6x	NMF	NMF	5.1x
Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX:RMS)*	\$1.14	\$907	\$884	8.8x	7.3x	5.1x	8.6x	7.1x	5.0x
Silver Lake Resources Limited (ASX:SLR)*	\$1.37	\$1,203	\$1,097	17.3x	8.1x	7.0x	15.8x	7.4x	6.4x
Superior Gold Inc. (TSXV:SGI)*	\$0.53	\$51	\$42	NMF	2.3x	1.4x	NMF	1.9x	1.2x
Victoria Gold Corp. (TSX:VGCX)*	\$9.14	\$562	\$785	20.1x	7.4x	4.1x	28.1x	10.3x	5.8x
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (TSX:WDO)*	\$7.76	\$1,072	\$1,043	18.2x	13.9x	10.4x	17.8x	13.5x	10.1x
Westgold Resources Limited (ASX:WGX)*	\$1.52	\$608	\$602	10.8x	7.1x	3.5x	10.7x	7.0x	3.5x
Average				15.1x	9.0x	6.4x	14.5x	8.7x	6.1x
Average (excl. H/L)				9.3x	7.3x	5.9x	11.2x	7.4x	5.9x
Fiore Gold Ltd. (TSXV:F) Hay. Est.	\$0.74	\$73	\$72	9.0x	3.6x	3.5x	8.2x	3.3x	3.2x
Fiore Gold Ltd. (TSXV:F)* Consensus Est.	\$0.74	\$73	\$72	8.9x	4.1x	3.1x	8.2x	3.8x	2.9x

Source: Haywood Securities, S&P Capital IQ and Bloomberg



Figure 35: Fiore Trades Well Below Peers on Both P/NAV and 2021 EV/CF



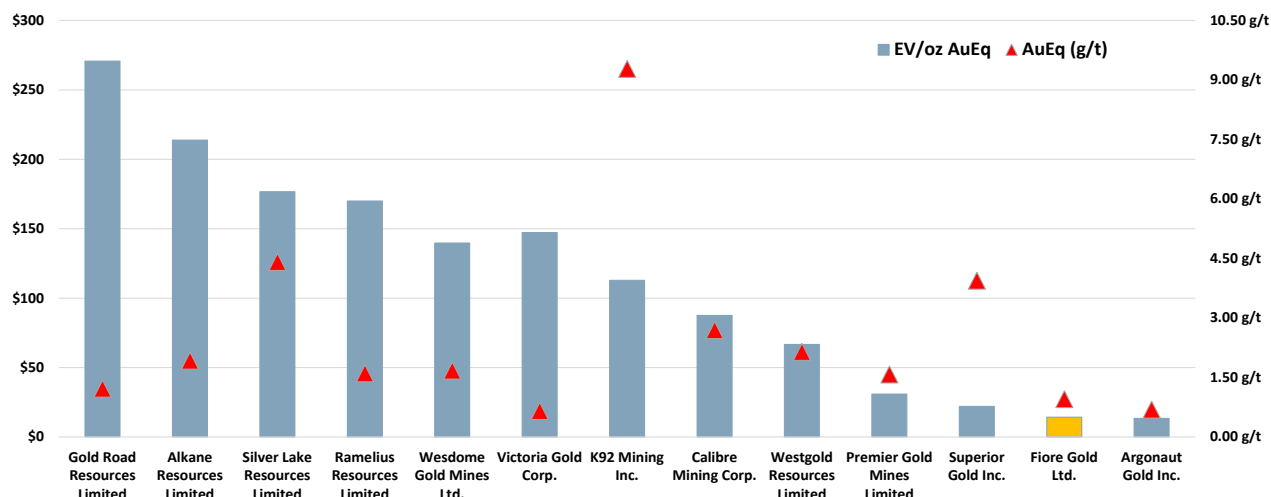
Figure 36: Fiore Trades Well Below Peers on EV/oz Metrics

Company	Symbol	Market Capitalization (millions)	Working Capital (millions)	Enterprise Value (millions)	Global Reserves & Resources					Reserves					Reserves EV/oz Au	Resources (M&I and Inferred)					Global			
					Au (Moz)	Au (g/t)	AuEq (Moz)	AuEq (g/t)	% Au	Au (Moz)	Au (g/t)	AuEq (Moz)	AuEq (g/t)	% Au		Au (Moz)	Au (g/t)	AuEq (Moz)	AuEq (g/t)	% Au	% Au Inferred	% AuEq Inferred	EV/oz Au	EV/oz AuEq
Alkane Resources Limited	ASX:ALK	US \$377	US \$53	US \$324	1.4	1.82	1.5	1.92	95%	0.1	1.96	0.1	1.96	100%	US \$3,639	1.3	1.81	1.4	1.92	94%	80%	75%	US \$226	US \$214
Argonaut Gold Inc.	TSX:AR	US \$250	US \$70	US \$180	11.6	0.60	13.4	0.69	87%	4.8	0.64	5.7	0.76	84%	US \$37	6.8	0.57	7.6	0.64	89%	17%	16%	US \$16	US \$13
Calibre Mining Corp.	TSX:CXB	US \$328	US \$41	US \$287	3.1	2.57	3.3	2.69	95%	0.3	4.35	0.3	4.35	100%	US \$1,005	2.8	2.47	3.0	2.60	95%	67%	68%	US \$92	US \$88
Fiore Gold Ltd.	TSXV:F	US \$73	US \$29	US \$47	3.2	0.92	3.3	0.95	97%	0.3	0.51	0.3	0.51	100%	US \$171	2.9	1.00	3.0	1.03	97%	12%	12%	US \$15	US \$14
Gold Road Resources Limited	ASX:GOR	US \$955	US \$17	US \$1,043	3.8	1.19	3.9	1.22	98%	1.9	1.24	1.9	1.24	100%	US \$559	1.9	1.14	2.0	1.20	95%	27%	31%	US \$278	US \$271
K92 Mining Inc.	TSXV:KNT	US \$595	US \$30	US \$569	4.4	8.02	5.0	9.28	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	8.02	5.0	9.28	86%	73%	75%	US \$131	US \$113
Premier Gold Mines Limited	TSX:PG	US \$358	US \$44	US \$332	10.6	1.56	10.7	1.57	99%	3.0	1.21	3.0	1.22	99%	US \$111	7.6	1.76	7.7	1.78	99%	53%	53%	US \$31	US \$31
Ramelius Resources Limited	ASX:RMS	US \$907	US \$44	US \$883	5.2	1.61	5.2	1.61	100%	0.9	1.88	0.9	1.88	100%	US \$936	4.3	1.56	4.3	1.56	100%	37%	37%	US \$170	US \$170
Silver Lake Resources Limited	ASX:SLR	US \$1,203	US \$124	US \$1,098	6.1	4.37	6.2	4.41	99%	1.1	3.83	1.1	3.91	98%	US \$1,027	5.1	4.64	5.2	4.68	99%	49%	49%	US \$178	US \$177
Superior Gold Inc.	TSXV:SGI	US \$54	US (\$5)	US \$68	3.1	3.94	3.1	3.94	100%	0.4	3.22	0.4	3.22	100%	US \$163	2.6	4.10	2.6	4.10	100%	69%	69%	US \$22	US \$22
Victoria Gold Corp.	TSX:VGCX	US \$573	US (\$41)	US \$799	5.4	0.65	5.4	0.66	99%	3.3	0.65	3.3	0.65	100%	US \$245	2.1	0.64	2.2	0.66	97%	30%	30%	US \$149	US \$147
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.	TSX:WDO	US \$1,067	US \$28	US \$1,046	7.5	1.67	7.5	1.67	100%	0.6	13.39	0.6	13.39	100%	US \$1,866	6.9	1.56	6.9	1.56	100%	62%	62%	US \$140	US \$140
Westgold Resources Limited	ASX:WGX	US \$608	US \$4	US \$634	9.5	2.15	9.5	2.15	100%	2.6	2.58	2.6	2.58	100%	US \$242	6.9	2.01	6.9	2.01	100%	53%	53%	US \$67	US \$67
Group Average - Total					# Companies: 13										US \$833									

Equivalency assumptions (US\$/oz Au): \$1,550/oz Au, \$1,500/oz Ag, \$914/oz Pt, \$2,763/oz Pd, \$2,561/b Cu, \$0.92/b Zn, \$0.84/b Pb, \$5.66/b Ni, \$15.00/b Co, \$0.1 Sb, \$24.60/b U3O8, \$7.55/b Sn, \$93.00/t HCC, \$86.67/t 62% Fe

*Prior fiscal year production of less than 200k ounces of gold.

Source: SNL Financial retrieved on June 6, 2020



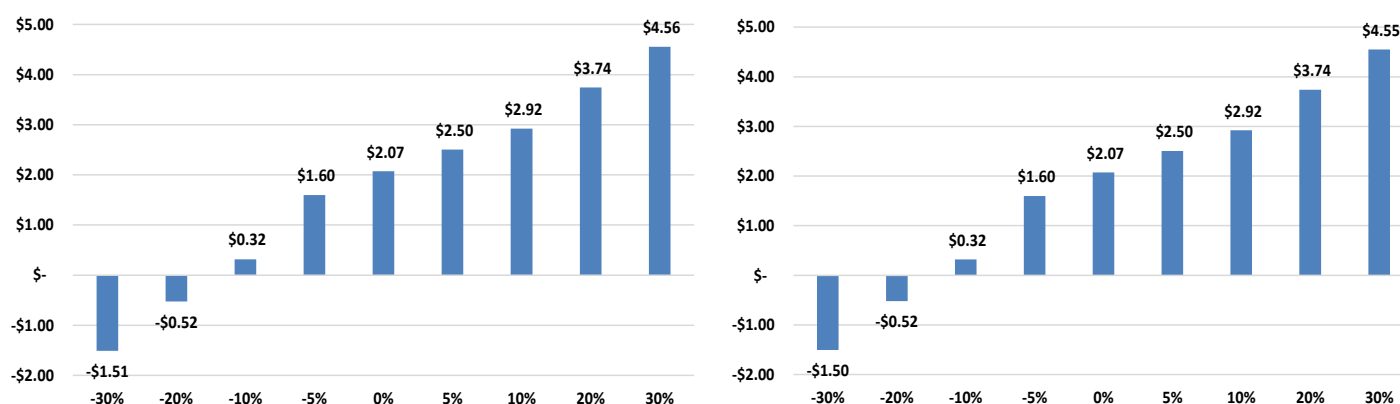
Sensitivities

Figure 37: NAVPS, CFPS and FCF Sensitivities to Gold Price (Haywood Gold Price Deck)

Gold Price Sensitivity (Haywood Gold Price Deck)										
%Δ	-30%	-20%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	20%	30%	
NAVPS (C\$/sh)	-\$ 1.51	-\$ 0.52	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.92	\$ 3.74	\$ 4.56	
2020 CFPS (US\$/sh)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.31	
2021 CFPS (US\$/sh)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.38	
2020 FCF (US\$M)	\$ 9.6	\$ 4.1	\$ 6.8	\$ 8.2	-\$ 3.2	\$ 11.0	\$ 12.3	\$ 15.1	\$ 17.9	
2021 FCF (US\$M)	\$ 12.9	-\$ 0.0	\$ 6.4	\$ 9.7	\$ 29.5	\$ 16.1	\$ 19.4	\$ 25.8	\$ 32.3	

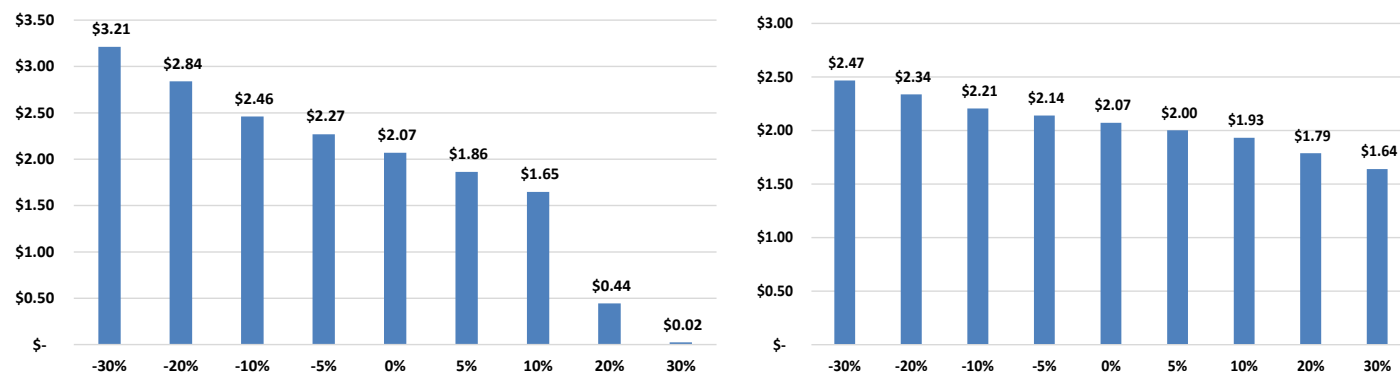
Source: and Haywood Securities

Figure 38: NAVPS (C\$) vs Gold Price Sensitivity (Left), and NAVPS (C\$) vs % Δ in Recoveries (Right)



Source: and Haywood Securities

Figure 39: NAVPS (C\$) vs % Δ Mining OPEX Unit Costs (Left), and NAVPS (C\$) vs % Δ in Processing OPEX Unit Costs (Right)



Source: and Haywood Securities



Appendix I – Corporate Governance and Management

Management Team

♦ Tim Warman – CEO, and Director

Mr. Warman is a professional geologist with 25+ years of experience in all facets of mineral exploration, from grassroots exploration to feasibility and mine development. Mr. Warman has held board or senior leadership roles with some of the most successful exploration and development companies throughout the past decade, which in total have discovered over 30 million ounces of gold. Previously, Mr. Warman president of Dalradian Resources in 2012-2015, and vice-president, corporate development, of Aurelian Resources Inc., where he supported the exploration team in Ecuador, initiated and managed early-stage development studies, marketed Aurelian to international investors, and played a significant role in successfully negotiating the \$1.2-billion acquisition of Aurelian by Kinross Gold Corp. Prior to Aurelian, Mr. Warman held senior roles in a number of mining and exploration focused companies throughout North America, Africa and Europe. Mr. Warman is a trained geologist (P.Ge) and a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, and a graduate of the University of Manitoba (MSc), and McMaster University (BSc).

♦ Ross MacLean – COO

Mr. MacLean has 30+ years of experience in the mining industry, having started his career with Cominco and Newmont and progressed through increasingly senior roles in the industry, including General Manager at Taseko Mines' Gibraltar Mine in British Columbia. In the past, Mr. MacLean has successfully managed development, construction and operations across a variety of commodities, and is an experienced mining engineer. Mr. MacLean received his bachelor's degree in mining engineering from the University of Idaho, and holds an MBA from the University of Denver.

♦ Barry O'Shea – CFO

Mr. O'Shea is a Chartered Management Accountant (CMA) with over 20 years of finance experience across diverse industries, and countries. Mr. O'Shea has spent the past eight years at New Gold initially as VP of Finance, where he oversaw financial reporting, financial planning, internal auditing and taxation and more recently as VP of Business Development, responsible for corporate development, investor relations and strategic capital allocation. Previously, Mr. O'Shea worked in progressively senior finance related roles including Lincoln Electric, and Gate Gourmet North America, as CFO. Mr. O'Shea has an Honours Business Administration (HBA) degree from the Ivey Business School at the University of Western Ontario.

♦ James C. Wilbourn – VP, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary

Mr. Wilbourn has 10+ years of experience with natural resource companies, manufacturers and contractors in a variety of commercial transactions, financings and litigation matters. Previously, Mr. Wilbourn served as the General Counsel & Corporate Secretary of Midway Gold Corp. where he managed the legal and corporate secretarial matters required to advance a development stage mining company through development, construction and into production. Mr. Wilbourn was admitted to practice law in the State of Colorado in October of 2005, and received his Juris Doctor (JD) from the University of Colorado School of Law in 2005, where he was an Associate Editor of the University of Colorado Law Review.

Board of Directors

♦ Mark H. Bailey – Independent Director

Mr. Bailey holds a Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in geology from Oregon State University, and a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree in geology from the University of Washington. Mr. Bailey is a registered professional geologist (P.Ge) with 40+ years of experience, and most recently in the role of President, CEO and Director of TSX-listed Minefinders Corporation Ltd. from 1995 to its eventual sale in 2012. While at Minefinders, Mr. Bailey was responsible for the discovery and development of resources totaling more than 3 million ounces of gold, and 165 million ounces of silver, as well as the eventual sale of the company to Pan American Silver Corp. in 2012. Prior to his role with Minefinders, Mr. Bailey held senior positions with Equinox Resources Inc. and Exxon Minerals. Mr. Bailey is currently a director of Mason Resources Corp., Entrée Resources Ltd., Dynasty Metals & Mining and Northern Lion Gold Corp. and owner of Mark H. Bailey & Associates LLC, a Geological consulting firm.

♦ Anne Labelle – Independent Director

Ms. Labelle has been the VP Legal and Sustainability of Midas Gold Corp. since 2011. She is responsible for managing oversight of legal affairs, and management and direction of the environmental, permitting and regulatory aspects of the Stibnite Gold Project. Ms. Labelle is a geologist and a lawyer, working in mineral exploration and development since the mid-1990s. Mr. Labelle was called to the bar in 2006 in British Columbia, and practiced securities law at Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP before returning to the mining industry in 2008. Ms. Labelle is a graduate of Carleton University, with a B.Sc. (Honours) in Geology, obtained her law degree at the University of British Columbia, and is a member of the Law Society of British Columbia.



◆ **Peter Tallman – Independent Director**

Mr. Tallman is an experienced mining entrepreneur and professional geologist (P.Geo), with 35+ years of experience in the mining industry. Mr. Tallman has worked in Canada, Chile, Mexico and Australia. Mr. Tallman is currently president and CEO of Klondike Gold Corp. Mr. Tallman has held numerous roles including either founder, director and/or senior management positions at a number of publicly listed Canadian mining companies continuously over the past 20 years.

◆ **Matt Manson – Independent Director**

Mr. Manson has 25+ years of experience in mining exploration, project development, construction and operation, and currently serves as President, CEO and Director of Marathon Gold Corporation. Between 2008 and 2018, Matt was the President and CEO of Stornoway Diamond Corporation where he led the ~ C\$950M project financing for the Renard Diamond Mine in north central Quebec and oversaw its successful construction and ramp-up. Prior to Stornoway, Mr. Manson was employed by Aber Diamond Corporation (now Dominion Diamond Corporation) as VP, Marketing, and thereafter VP, Technical Services and Control, during which time he participated in the US\$230m project financing for the Diavik Diamond Mine and oversaw Aber's technical and marketing operations. In 2015, Mr. Manson was awarded the Viola Macmillan Award by the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, and in 2017 he was the Northern Miner Mining Person of the Year and the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year (Mining and Energy, Quebec). Mr. Manson is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh (B.Sc. Geophysics, 1987), and the University of Toronto (Ph.D. Geology, 1996).

◆ **Tim Warman – CEO & Director**

See management section above.

◆ **Kenneth A. Brunk – Director and Technical Advisor**

Mr. Brunk has 40+ years' experience in mine development, project development, mine operations, technology development, as well as all aspects of mine related management from the corporate level to the mine level. Mr. Brunk has successfully led major multinational as well as junior mining companies, in various mineral commodity sectors. Mr. Brunk has held executive and management positions at Midway Gold, Romarco, Harrison Western, Bateman Engineering, Newmont Mining Corporation, Unimin, and Owens-Illinois. Mr. Brunk is a graduate of Michigan Technological University with a Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering (Mineral Processing option).

◆ **Peter T. Hemstead – Director (Chair of Audit Committee)**

Mr. Hemstead is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA) with an Honours Economics degree from the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Hemstead is currently the Chief Financial Officer at Bluestone Resources Inc. and has 20+ years of finance experience, including a senior financial executive role at Capstone Mining Corp. where he led the finance team through the successful expansion from a development stage mining company to an intermediate producer.



Significant Investment Risks

The investment to which this report relates carries various risks, which are reflected in our Overall Risk Rating. We consider the following to be the most significant of these investment risks:

- ◆ **Valuation Risk - High:** Fiore Gold trades at a discount to the corporate risk-adjusted net asset value (NAV6%) that we estimate for it and its portfolio (0.48x P/NAV). Further, Fiore trades at a discount to its broader peer group trading at an average P/NAV of 0.78x. On price to forward cash flow and enterprise value to forward cash flow, the Company also trades below the broader peer group based on both 2020 and 2021 estimates. We anticipate that the Company may be well positioned to re-rate closer to its peer average on the aforementioned metrics once steady-state production is achieved at both Pan and Gold rock. We acknowledge that the existing valuation risk remains high given fluctuations in commodity price, global conditions, market sentiment, and uncertainty relating to future production magnitude and cost structure. Our estimates and forecasts are founded on management guidance, technical reports, and operating history, as well as our considerations of the potential of future asset development and discovery likelihood. We intend to reassess and refine our financial and operational forecasts as new information is received.
- ◆ **Financial Risk - High:** The Company's near-term expenditure requirements at the Pan Gold Mine are forecast to be adequately funded through the forecasted cash flow from operations using our commodity price assumptions, which are around or below current spot prices. As of March 31st, 2020, the Company reported a cash position of US\$9.1 million, and no long-term debt. We note that as of YE19, the Company fulfilled the balance of its gold collar options, and as such, offers full leverage to rising commodity prices. Our estimates outline a near-term equity raise of C\$15 million at C\$1.00/sh prior to year-end (2020), which we expect will fund ongoing exploration, and feasibility study work for the PEA stage Gold Rock project. In addition to operating cash flows generated from the Pan Mine, we expect the Company to require additional funding to meet project development CAPEX requirements throughout 2022, and as such, our forecasts consider a US\$50 million project debt facility (RCF bearing interest at 7.5%). We note, our financial estimates may be impacted in the event project capital requirements exceed our prevailing project development capital forecast of US\$65 million for Gold Rock, and in the event operating cash flows from the Pan Mine materially differ from Corporate guidance, and our expectations.
- ◆ **Forecast Risk – Very High:** Haywood's 2020 forecasts are largely in line with management guidance, but for later periods are more related to details from technical reports together with the considerations from our interpretation on the potential of assets to furnish material to the processing plants over the mid-to longer term. In particular, we note that the Company continues to undertake focused exploration work at the Pan Mine in efforts to prolong operations beyond the existing 2023 reserve life. Our current forecasts outline operations at Pan to continue past the current reserve life, with our modelled assumptions outlining steady-state production continuing through to 2027, however, we note this assumption is largely predicated on near-term exploration success. Further, our forecasts outline initial production from Gold Rock to take place in 2023, however, we note that project development timelines and capital requirements may differ from our assumptions, and as such, may impact our existing mid-to longer term financial and operating forecasts. For 2020, we estimate consolidated production of 47 koz gold at a total cash cost of US\$968 per ounce and all-in sustaining cost of US\$1,162 per ounce.
- ◆ **Political Risk – Low:** Fiore's mining operations and exploration assets are concentrated in Nevada, USA, which remains a prolific tier-one mining jurisdiction given the world-class geological endowment, stable jurisdictional profile, and favourable regulatory policies. Nevada has had a longstanding legacy of large-scale modern mining activity, which first originated in 1849. In 2018, ~5.6 Moz of gold were produced in the state of Nevada, representing ~80% of US gold production, and ~5.0% of global output. Nevada consistently ranks among the top jurisdictions for global mining investment. According to the Fraser Institute report on Mining (2018), Nevada ranked 1st out of 83 jurisdictions globally for mining investment as determined by The Investment Attractiveness Index (IAI) proxy. In the same study, Nevada ranked 2nd globally in terms of The Policy Perception Index (PPI). The more recent 2019 study published by the Fraser Institute outlined Nevada as ranking 3rd out of 76 jurisdictions for both the IAI and PPI indices, and 1st within North America.



Important Information and Legal Disclosures

This report may be distributed in the following states: nil. Otherwise, this report may only be distributed into those states with an institutional buyer state securities registration exemption.

Analyst Certification

I, Georgie Mark, hereby certify that the views expressed in this report (which includes the rating assigned to the issuer's shares as well as the analytical substance and tone of the report) accurately reflect my/our personal views about the subject securities and the issuer. No part of my/our compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations.

Important Disclosures

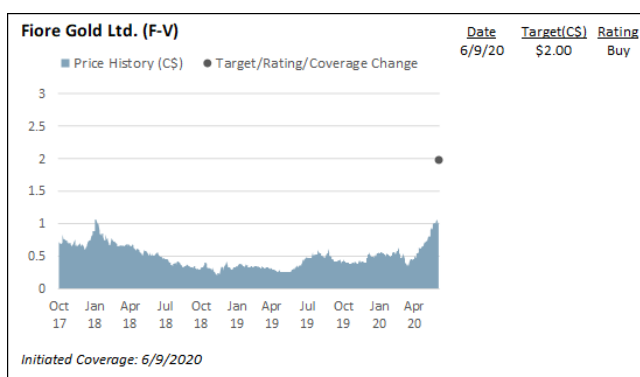
Of the companies included in the report the following Important Disclosures apply:

- As of the end of the month immediately preceding this publication either Haywood Securities, Inc., one of its subsidiaries, its officers or directors beneficially owned 1% or more of Calibre Mining Corp. (CXB-T), Fiore Exploration Ltd. (F-V).
- Haywood Securities, Inc. has reviewed lead projects of Calibre Mining Corp. (CXB-T), Fiore Exploration Ltd. (F-V), K92 Mining Inc. (KNT-V) and a portion of the expenses for this travel may have been reimbursed by the issuer.
- Haywood Securities Inc. or one of its subsidiaries has managed or co-managed or participated as selling group in a public offering of securities for Calibre Mining Corp. (CXB-T), K92 Mining Inc. (KNT-V) in the last 12 months.
- Haywood Securities, Inc. or one of its subsidiaries has received compensation for investment banking services from Calibre Mining Corp. (CXB-T) in the past 24 months.

Distribution of Ratings (as of June 9, 2020)

	%	#	IB Clients (TTM)
Buy	61.6%	61	82.6%
Hold	12.1%	12	8.7%
Sell	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tender	1.0%	1	0.0%
UR (Buy)	1.0%	1	0.0%
UR (Hold)	0.0%	0	0.0%
UR (Sell)	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dropped (TTM)	24.2%	24	8.7%

Price Chart, Rating and Target Price History (as of June 9, 2020)



B: Buy; H: Hold; S: Sell; T: Tender; UR: Under Review
Source: Capital IQ and Haywood Securities

Link to Research Policy: <http://haywood.com/what-we-offer/research/research-policy>

Member of the Canadian Investor Protection Fund

