Sandman Gold Project

Stormlands Mining Case Study: Sandman Gold Project, Humboldt County, Nevada, USA

Rebuilding and updating the Sandman Gold Project economic model from NI 43-101 technical disclosure

The Sandman Gold Project is a gold-silver development project located in Humboldt County, Nevada, approximately 24 km northwest of Winnemucca and approximately 23 km south of the historic Sleeper Mine.

The project is owned by Borealis Mining Company Limited through Sandman Resources Inc. Borealis acquired the project through the acquisition of Gold Bull Resources Corp. in March 2025. The Sandman technical report is a NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment with an effective date of 5 January 2026.

Sandman comprises four main gold deposits: North Hill, Silica Ridge, Southeast Pediment and Abel Knoll. The deposits are interpreted as low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver systems. The project has been assessed as a potential open-pit, heap-leach operation, with contract mining, on-site crushing, heap leaching and loaded carbon transported off site for final gold doré recovery.

Stormlands rebuilt a dynamic discounted cash flow model for Sandman using the disclosed mine plan, production schedule and economic assumptions. The model includes mine production, ore production, gold doré production, gold and silver revenue, operating costs, capital costs, sustaining capital, commercial royalties, government royalties, corporate income tax, post-tax free cash flow, NPV, IRR, payback, sensitivity analysis and price-operating cost heatmaps.

Two scenarios were modelled and compared:

1. A base case model extracted from the NI 43-101 technical report assumptions, using gold and silver price assumptions of US$2,600/oz gold and US$20/oz silver.
2. An updated commodity price case using updated price assumptions of US$4,877.40/oz gold and US$74.92/oz silver.

All other core assumptions were held constant between the two cases. Mine life, ore processed, gold grade, silver grade, recovered metal, operating cost, capital cost, sustaining capital and fiscal assumptions remain unchanged. The comparison therefore isolates the impact of updated commodity prices on the project's valuation.

Key Highlights

- **The Sandman base case is already robust.** Using the NI 43-101 extracted assumptions, the Stormlands model generates a post-tax project NPV of approximately **US$210.5 million** at a 6% discount rate, with a project IRR of **101.2%** and payback of approximately **1 year and 2 months**.

- **The updated commodity price case materially re-rates the project.** Updating the same model to US$4,877.40/oz gold and US$74.92/oz silver increases post-tax project NPV to approximately **US$667.4 million**.

- **The NPV uplift is more than 3x.** Project NPV increases by approximately **US$456.9 million**, from US$210.5 million to US$667.4 million. This represents an uplift of approximately **217%**.

- **Revenue almost doubles.** Life-of-mine revenue increases from approximately **US$900.4 million** in the NI 43-101 extracted case to approximately **US$1.72 billion** in the updated commodity price case, an uplift of approximately **US$822.6 million**, or **91%**.

- **Free cash flow increases much faster than revenue.** Post-tax project free cash flow increases from approximately **US$303.2 million** to approximately **US$937.4 million**, an uplift of approximately **US$634.2 million**, or **209%**.

- **The project captures a high share of incremental revenue.** Approximately **77%** of the additional revenue in the updated commodity price case flows through to post-tax project free cash flow after royalties and corporate tax.

- **Operating margins expand materially.** Cash operating margin increases from approximately **US$23.86/t ore** to approximately **US$66.22/t ore**. Operating margin percentage increases from approximately **51.5%** to **74.6%**.

- **Payback improves sharply.** Payback improves from approximately **1 year and 2 months** in the NI 43-101 extracted case to approximately **5 months** in the updated commodity price case.

- **Gold is the dominant revenue driver.** Gold accounts for approximately **98%** of revenue in the NI 43-101 extracted case and approximately **96%** of revenue in the updated commodity price case. Silver provides useful by-product support, but Sandman remains fundamentally a gold-driven project.

- **Silver improves by-product economics but does not drive the investment case.** Silver revenue increases from approximately **US$16.5 million** to approximately **US$61.8 million**, helping reduce AISC from approximately **US$1,472.70/oz gold** to approximately **US$1,397.76/oz gold**.

- **Government revenues increase materially.** Government royalties and corporate income tax increase from approximately **US$91.4 million** in the NI 43-101 extracted case to approximately **US$269.9 million** in the updated commodity price case.
- **The updated case has a much higher valuation floor.** In the heatmap downside case of 80% price and 120% operating cost, the updated commodity price model still generates an NPV of approximately **US$426 million**, which is higher than the most favourable NI 43-101 heatmap case of approximately **US$360 million**.
- **Stormlands converts static disclosure into a dynamic valuation tool.** The Sandman case study demonstrates how a public technical report can be converted into a scenario-ready model, updated for commodity prices, tested for sensitivities and compared across cases.

Project Context

The Sandman Gold Project is located in a well-established Nevada mining jurisdiction. The project lies near Winnemucca, which provides access to regional mining services, infrastructure and labour. The technical report describes the project as comprising approximately 112 km^2 of consolidated checkerboard lands, including unpatented lode mining claims and private land holdings.

The 2026 NI 43-101 report presents Sandman as a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The economic analysis is preliminary in nature and is based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. No Mineral Reserves have been declared.

The reported Mineral Resource Estimate includes:

- **Indicated Mineral Resources:** approximately **18.55 million tonnes** at **0.73 g/t gold**, containing approximately **433,000 oz gold**.
- **Inferred Mineral Resources:** approximately **3.25 million tonnes** at **0.58 g/t gold**, containing approximately **60,800 oz gold**.

The Stormlands model reflects the mine plan used in the economic analysis. The model assumes life-of-mine ore processing of approximately **19.419 million tonnes**, with an average gold grade of **0.77 g/t** and an average silver grade of **3.84 g/t**.

The modelled production profile contains approximately:

- **455,502 oz contained gold**
- **341,627 oz recovered gold**
- **341,285 oz payable gold**
- **2.38 million oz contained silver**
- **833,521 oz recovered silver**
- **825,186 oz payable silver**

This implies an approximate gold recovery of **75%** and silver recovery of approximately **35%** in the economic model.

Base Case Model

The Stormlands base case model reflects the NI 43-101 extracted economic assumptions for Sandman.

The base case assumes:

- Gold price: **US$2,600/oz**

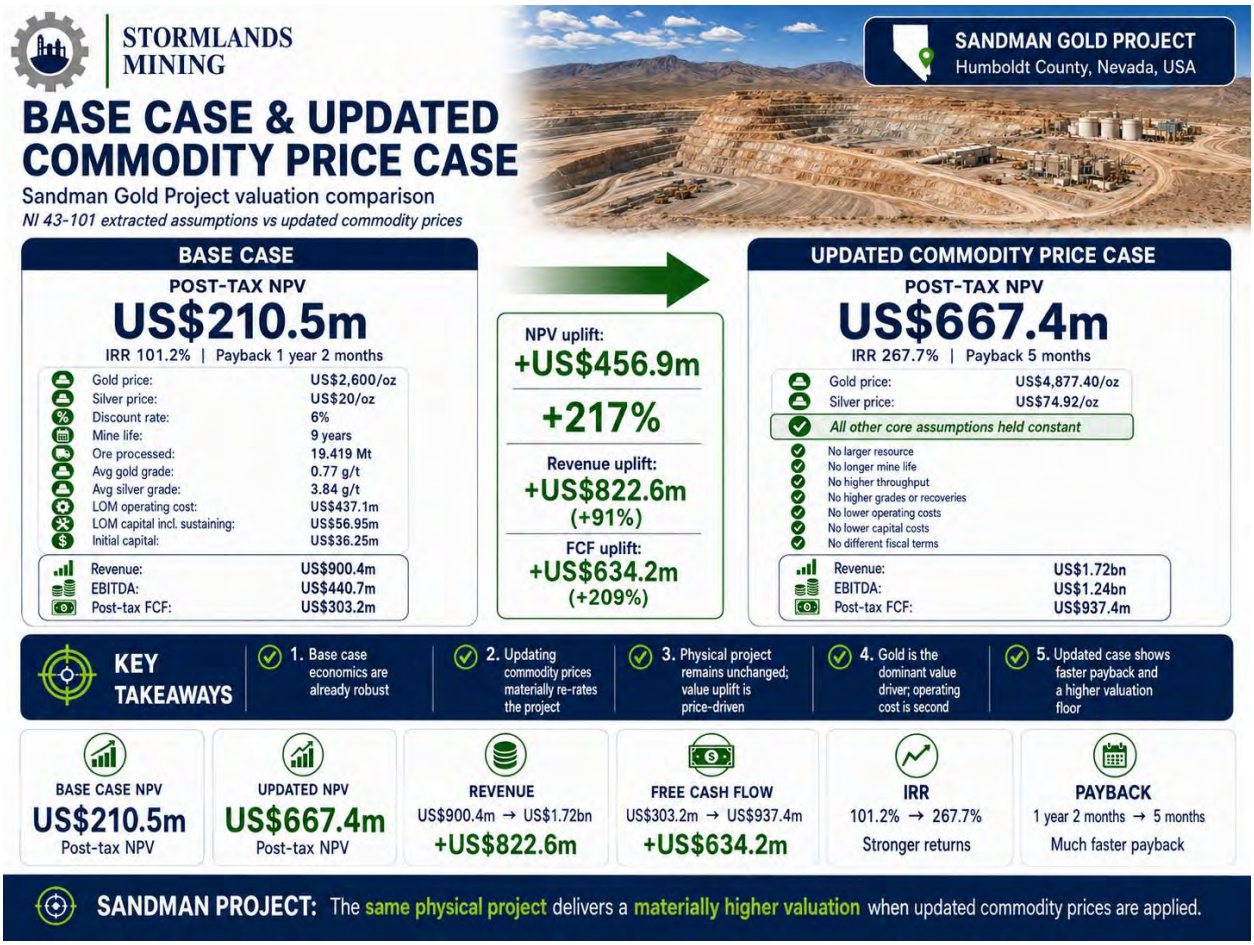
- Silver price: **US$20/oz**
- Discount rate: **6%**
- Mine life: **9 years**
- Ore processed: **19.419 million tonnes**
- Average gold grade: **0.77 g/t**
- Average silver grade: **3.84 g/t**
- Life-of-mine operating cost: **US$437.1 million**
- Life-of-mine capital cost including sustaining capital: **US$56.95 million**
- Initial capital: **US$36.25 million**

Under these assumptions, Sandman generates life-of-mine revenue of approximately **US$900.4 million**.

Life-of-mine EBITDA is approximately **US$440.7 million**, and post-tax project free cash flow is approximately **US$303.2 million**.

The resulting post-tax project NPV at a 6% discount rate is approximately **US$210.5 million**, with a project IRR of approximately **101.2%**. Payback is approximately **1 year and 2 months**.

This base case provides the starting point for scenario analysis. It reflects the value generated using the technical report price assumptions and allows the model to be updated as commodity prices, costs or other assumptions change.



Updated Commodity Price Case

Stormlands then updated the Sandman model using updated commodity price assumptions of:

- Gold price: **US$4,877.40/oz**
- Silver price: **US$74.92/oz**

All other core assumptions were held constant. The updated model therefore does not assume:

- A larger resource
- A longer mine life
- Higher ore throughput
- Higher grades
- Better recoveries
- Lower operating costs

- Lower capital costs
- Different fiscal terms

This is important because the comparison isolates commodity price impact. The physical project remains the same, but the valuation context changes materially.

Under the updated commodity price case, life-of-mine revenue increases from approximately **US$900.4 million** to approximately **US$1.72 billion**. This represents an increase of approximately **US$822.6 million**, or **91%**.

The impact on profitability is larger than the impact on revenue. Life-of-mine EBITDA increases from approximately **US$440.7 million** to approximately **US$1.24 billion**. Post-tax project free cash flow increases from approximately **US$303.2 million** to approximately **US$937.4 million**.

Project NPV increases from approximately **US$210.5 million** in the NI 43-101 extracted case to approximately **US$667.4 million** in the updated commodity price case. This is an uplift of approximately **US$456.9 million**, or **217%**.

Project IRR increases from approximately **101.2%** to approximately **267.7%**, while payback improves from approximately **1 year and 2 months** to approximately **5 months**.

Revenue Report Insights

The revenue report confirms that Sandman is overwhelmingly a gold revenue model, with silver acting as a secondary by-product contributor.

In the NI 43-101 extracted case, life-of-mine revenue is approximately **US$900.4 million**. Of this, gold revenue contributes approximately **US$883.9 million**, while silver revenue contributes approximately **US$16.5 million**.

This means gold accounts for approximately **98.2%** of total revenue in the base case.

In the updated commodity price case, life-of-mine revenue increases to approximately **US$1.72 billion**. Gold revenue increases to approximately **US$1.66 billion**, while silver revenue increases to approximately **US$61.8 million**.

Gold therefore still accounts for approximately **96.4%** of total revenue in the updated commodity price case.

This confirms that Sandman remains primarily a gold price exposure. The increase in silver price helps improve by-product economics, but the project's valuation is driven principally by gold.

The revenue report also shows that the payable metal profile is unchanged between the two scenarios. The updated commodity price case does not create additional ounces. It reprices the same payable production at higher gold and silver prices.

This is the central commercial point: the physical project is unchanged, but its valuation changes materially when the commodity price deck is updated.

Contained Metal Insights

The contained-metal report confirms that the model is built on the same physical metal base in both scenarios.

The model includes approximately **455,502 oz contained gold**, of which approximately **341,627 oz** are recovered and approximately **341,285 oz** are payable.

For silver, the model includes approximately **2.38 million oz contained silver**, of which approximately **833,521 oz** are recovered and approximately **825,186 oz** are payable.

The contained-metal report is important because it confirms that the updated commodity price case is not dependent on changing the production profile. It is not assuming additional drilling success, increased throughput, higher grade, better recovery or mine-life extension.

The same contained and payable metal profile generates a very different valuation when updated commodity prices are applied.

Margin and Cash Flow Expansion

The updated commodity price case materially improves Sandman's margin structure.

Net smelter return increases from approximately **US$46.37/t ore** in the NI 43-101 extracted case to approximately **US$88.73/t ore** in the updated commodity price case.

Operating cost remains unchanged at approximately **US$22.51/t ore**.

As a result, cash operating margin increases from approximately **US$23.86/t ore** to approximately **US$66.22/t ore**.

This is one of the clearest measures of the project's operating leverage. The cost base is unchanged, but each tonne of ore generates materially higher margin under the updated commodity price deck.

Operating margin percentage increases from approximately **51.5%** to approximately **74.6%**.

Life-of-mine EBITDA increases from approximately **US$440.7 million** to approximately **US$1.24 billion**. This represents an increase of approximately **US$802.8 million**, or **182%**.

Post-tax project free cash flow increases from approximately **US$303.2 million** to approximately **US$937.4 million**. This represents an increase of approximately **US$634.2 million**, or **209%**.

The updated commodity price case therefore does not simply increase revenue. It transforms the project's cash-flow profile.

DCF Model Insights

The DCF model comparison shows that Sandman has significant commodity price leverage.

Revenue increases by approximately **91%**, but NPV increases by approximately **217%**. This occurs because operating cost, capital cost, sustaining capital and the production schedule are unchanged. A large portion of incremental revenue flows through to EBITDA, taxable income, post-tax free cash flow and NPV.

The updated commodity price case adds approximately **US$822.6 million** of additional life-of-mine revenue. Of this increase, approximately **US$634.2 million** becomes additional post-tax project free cash flow.

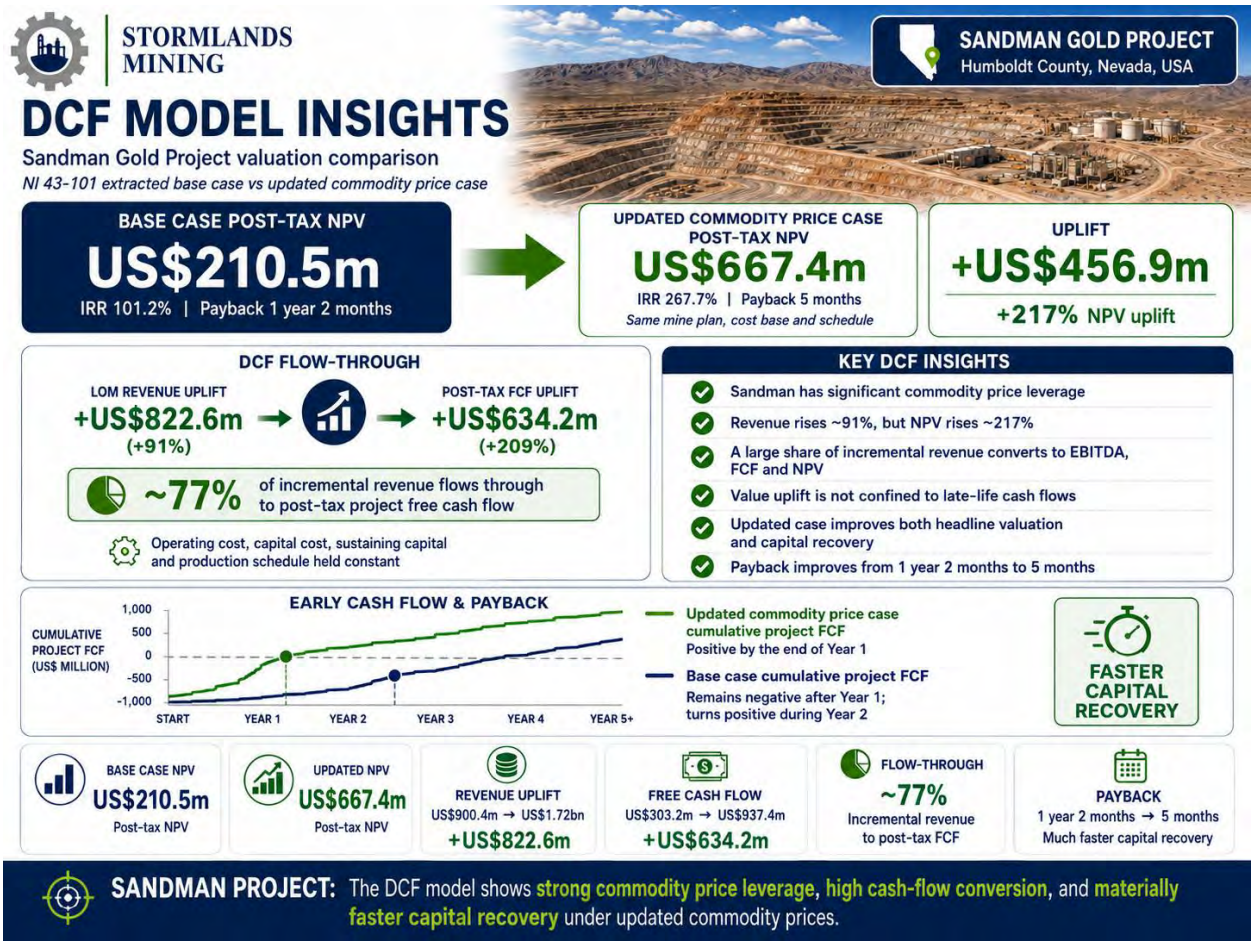
This means approximately **77%** of incremental revenue flows through to post-tax project free cash flow after commercial royalties, government royalties and corporate income tax.

The DCF model also shows that the valuation uplift is not confined to distant, late-life cash flows. A significant portion of the value uplift is generated early in the mine life.

In the NI 43-101 extracted case, cumulative project free cash flow remains negative after the first operating year and turns positive during the second operating year. In the updated commodity price case, cumulative project free cash flow is positive by the end of the first producing year.

This explains the improvement in payback from approximately **1 year and 2 months** to approximately **5 months**.

The updated case therefore improves both headline valuation and capital recovery.



Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis confirms that gold price is the dominant driver of Sandman's NPV.

In the NI 43-101 extracted model, the project NPV base case is approximately **US$210.5 million**. The price factor sensitivity range is approximately **US$160 million to US$261 million**, while the gold price factor sensitivity range is approximately **US$161 million to US$260 million**.

The close alignment between the price factor and gold price factor confirms that gold price drives the project's commodity sensitivity.

In the updated commodity price model, the project NPV base case is approximately **US$667.4 million**. The price factor sensitivity range is approximately **US$571 million to US$763 million**, while the gold price factor sensitivity range is approximately **US$575 million to US$760 million**.

The absolute gold price sensitivity is larger in the updated case because the valuation base is larger. However, the project also becomes more resilient in percentage terms because the higher price deck creates a larger margin buffer.

Operating cost is the second most important sensitivity.

In the NI 43-101 extracted model, operating cost sensitivity ranges from approximately **US$186 million to US$235 million**. In the updated commodity price model, operating cost sensitivity ranges from approximately **US$643 million to US$692 million**.

The absolute operating cost impact is broadly similar in both models because the cost base is unchanged. However, the relative impact is much smaller in the updated commodity price case.

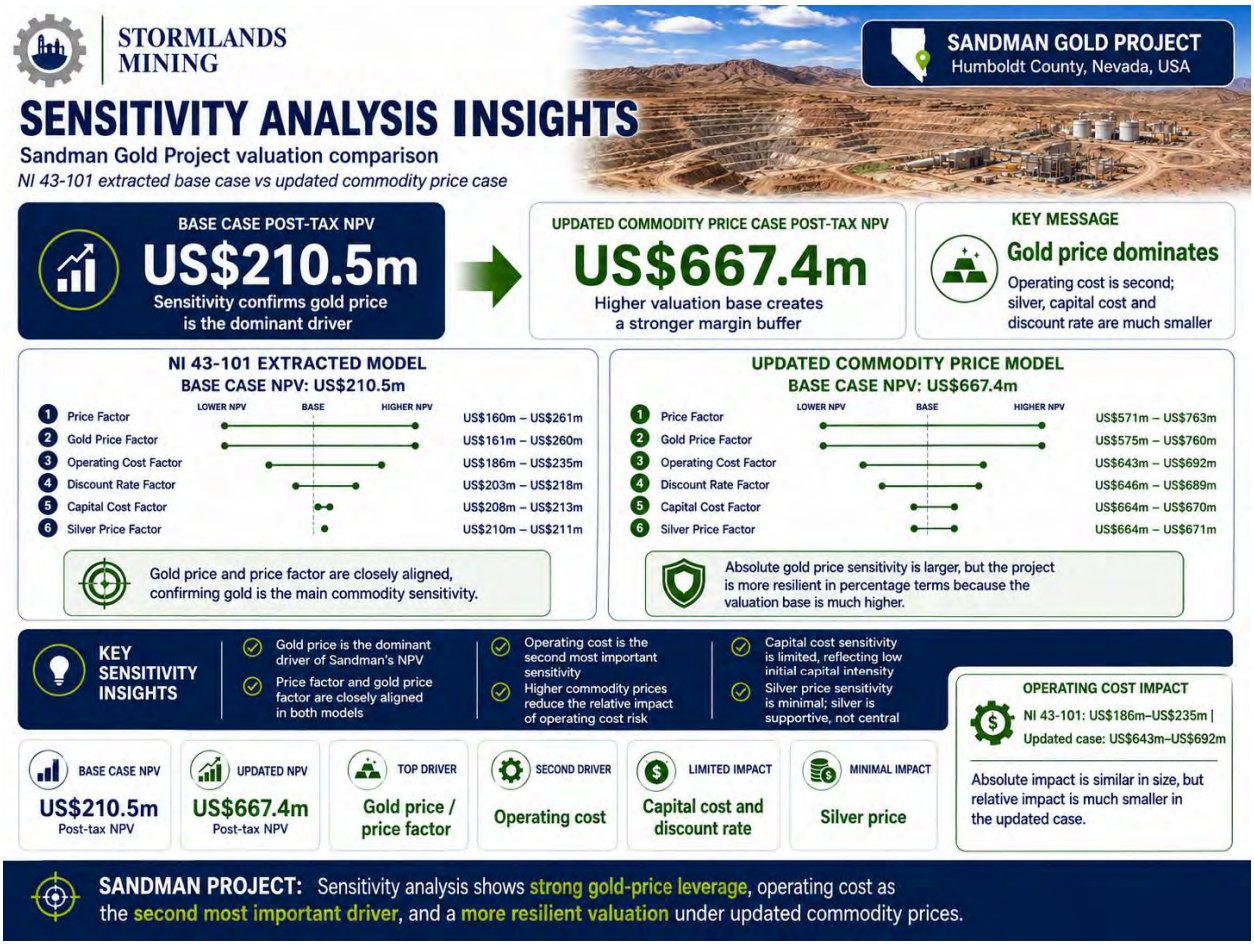
This is an important insight. Higher commodity prices do not remove operating cost risk, but they materially reduce its relative impact on project valuation.

Discount rate, capital cost and silver price have much smaller effects on NPV.

Capital cost sensitivity is particularly limited. In the NI 43-101 extracted model, capital cost sensitivity ranges from approximately **US$208 million to US$213 million**. In the updated commodity price model, it ranges from approximately **US$664 million to US$670 million**.

This reflects Sandman's low initial capital intensity relative to its cash-flow potential.

Silver price sensitivity is also limited. In the updated commodity price case, silver price sensitivity only moves NPV from approximately **US$664 million to US$671 million**. This reinforces the conclusion that silver is a useful by-product but not the main value driver.



Heatmap Analysis

The price and operating cost heatmaps show the combined impact of commodity price movement and operating cost variation.

In the NI 43-101 extracted model, the base case NPV is approximately **US$210 million**. Across the heatmap, NPV ranges from approximately **US$60.6 million** in the downside case of 80% price and 120% operating cost to approximately **US$360 million** in the upside case of 120% price and 80% operating cost.

In the updated commodity price model, the base case NPV is approximately **US$667 million**. Across the heatmap, NPV ranges from approximately **US$426 million** in the downside case of 80% price and 120% operating cost to approximately **US$908 million** in the upside case of 120% price and 80% operating cost.

This is one of the strongest findings in the Sandman analysis.

The lowest NPV scenario in the updated commodity price heatmap is approximately **US$426 million**. This is higher than the highest NPV scenario in the NI 43-101 extracted heatmap, which is approximately **US$360 million**.

In other words, there is no overlap between the NI 43-101 heatmap valuation range and the updated commodity price heatmap valuation range.

The updated commodity price case does not simply improve the base case. It shifts the entire valuation range upward.

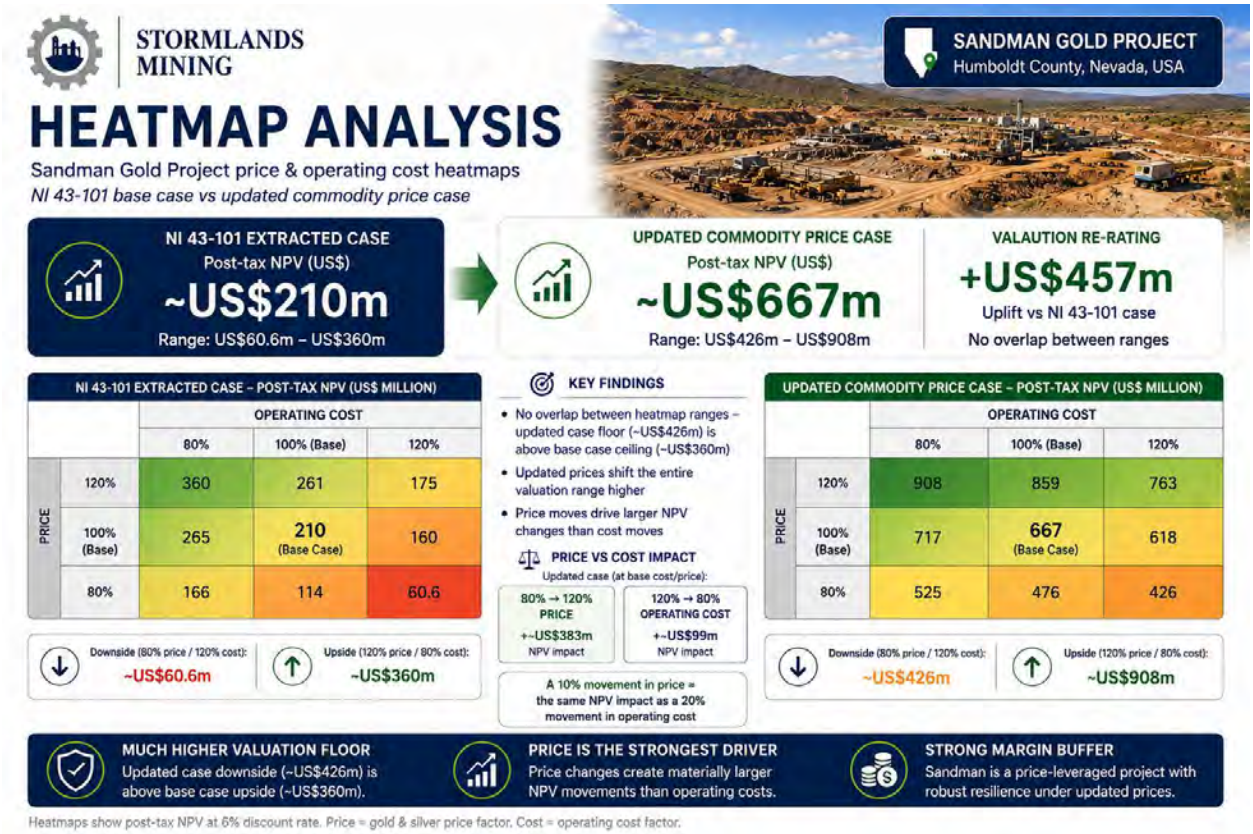
The heatmap also shows that price is more powerful than operating cost.

In the updated commodity price model, moving from 80% price to 120% price at base operating cost increases NPV from approximately **US$476 million** to approximately **US$859 million**, a gain of approximately **US$383 million**.

By contrast, moving from 120% operating cost to 80% operating cost at base price increases NPV from approximately **US$618 million** to approximately **US$717 million**, a gain of approximately **US$99 million**.

This means that in the updated model, a 10% movement in price has approximately the same NPV impact as a 20% movement in operating cost.

The heatmap confirms that Sandman is a price-leveraged project with a relatively strong margin buffer under the updated commodity price case.



Value Drivers

1. Gold price

Gold price is the dominant value driver.

The sensitivity analysis, revenue report and heatmap all point to the same conclusion. Sandman's revenue is overwhelmingly gold-driven, and the project's valuation responds strongly to gold price movement.

In the base case, gold accounts for approximately **98%** of revenue. In the updated commodity price case, gold still accounts for approximately **96%** of revenue.

The updated commodity price case increases the gold price assumption from **US$2,600/oz** to **US$4,877.40/oz**. This drives the majority of the increase in revenue, EBITDA, free cash flow and NPV.

The project's high gold price leverage is the central commercial feature of the model.

2. Fixed mine plan and cost base

The updated commodity price case holds the physical mine plan and cost base constant.

Ore processed, mine life, gold grade, silver grade, recovered metal, operating cost and capital cost remain unchanged between scenarios.

This creates a clean comparison. The increase in valuation is not driven by technical changes. It is driven by repricing the same physical project.

Because the cost base is unchanged, incremental revenue has a high conversion rate into free cash flow.

This is why revenue increases by approximately **91%**, while post-tax project NPV increases by approximately **217%**.

3. Operating leverage

Sandman has strong operating leverage because the cost base does not move with commodity prices in the model.

Life-of-mine operating cost remains approximately **US$437.1 million** in both cases. Life-of-mine capital cost including sustaining capital remains approximately **US$56.95 million**.

As commodity prices rise, a larger share of revenue is converted into operating margin, EBITDA and free cash flow.

Cash operating margin increases from approximately **US$23.86/t ore** to approximately **US$66.22/t ore**. Operating margin percentage increases from approximately **51.5%** to approximately **74.6%**.

This margin expansion is the key reason NPV increases faster than revenue.

4. Low initial capital and rapid payback

The model assumes initial capital of approximately **US$36.25 million**.

Relative to the project's operating cash-flow potential, this is low. That low initial capital requirement contributes to high IRR and rapid payback in both cases.

In the NI 43-101 extracted case, payback is approximately **1 year and 2 months**. In the updated commodity price case, payback improves to approximately **5 months**.

The project's value is therefore not highly sensitive to changes in capital cost. The capital cost sensitivity range is narrow in both models.

This supports the interpretation of Sandman as a low-capital-intensity, price-leveraged heap-leach gold project.

5. Operating cost discipline

Operating cost is the second most important value driver after gold price.

The model assumes life-of-mine operating cost of approximately **US$437.1 million**, or approximately **US$22.51/t ore**.

A 20% operating cost increase reduces project NPV materially, but the effect is much smaller than the effect of gold price movement.

In the updated commodity price case, operating cost inflation has a much smaller relative impact on valuation than in the NI 43-101 extracted case. This is because the higher price deck creates a larger margin buffer.

Operating cost discipline remains important, but the updated commodity price case materially improves resilience to cost pressure.

6. Silver by-product contribution

Silver is not the main value driver, but it improves the project's by-product economics.

In the NI 43-101 extracted case, silver revenue is approximately **US$16.5 million**. In the updated commodity price case, silver revenue increases to approximately **US$61.8 million**.

Silver's share of total revenue increases from approximately **1.8%** to approximately **3.6%**.

This helps reduce AISC from approximately **US$1,472.70/oz gold** to approximately **US$1,397.76/oz gold**.

However, the silver price sensitivity remains small. Sandman should therefore be understood as a gold project with modest silver by-product support, rather than a dual-commodity project.

7. Discount rate

Discount rate has a smaller impact than gold price or operating cost.

This partly reflects the project's early cash-flow profile. A significant portion of value is generated early in the mine life, reducing the project's relative exposure to discount-rate changes.

In the updated commodity price case, the discount rate sensitivity range is approximately **US$646 million to US$689 million**, compared with the base case NPV of approximately **US$667 million**.

Discount rate still matters, but it is not the primary driver of the investment case.

8. Technical and permitting de-risking

The model is based on a Preliminary Economic Assessment and does not include Mineral Reserves.

Further work is required to advance Sandman beyond PEA level. Key areas include metallurgical test work, crushing studies, waste characterization, pit optimization, geotechnical work, infrastructure design, water sourcing, hydrogeological studies, pit dewatering studies, permitting and updated environmental baseline work.

These factors do not change the commodity price sensitivity shown in the model, but they are important for converting modelled value into development value.

The commercial opportunity is clear, but the pathway to realization requires technical de-risking.

Commercial Interpretation

Sandman is a strong example of why mining economic models should not remain static after a technical report is published.

The NI 43-101 extracted case already shows robust economics. At US$2,600/oz gold and US$20/oz silver, the Stormlands model generates a post-tax project NPV of approximately **US$210.5 million**, an IRR of approximately **101.2%** and payback of approximately **1 year and 2 months**.

However, when the same model is updated to US$4,877.40/oz gold and US$74.92/oz silver, the valuation changes materially. Project NPV increases to approximately **US$667.4 million**, IRR increases to approximately **267.7%**, and payback improves to approximately **5 months**.

The updated case does not rely on a revised mine plan, higher grade, additional ounces, improved recoveries or lower costs. It is the same economic model updated for commodity prices.

For investors, this provides a clearer view of current valuation exposure.

For mining companies, it provides a structured way to communicate how changes in market conditions affect project economics.

For advisers and analysts, it provides a repeatable workflow for comparing projects, testing sensitivities and identifying the assumptions that matter most.

For governments and local stakeholders, it shows how commodity price changes can increase not only shareholder value but also royalties and tax revenues.

In Sandman's case, government revenues increase from approximately **US$91.4 million** to approximately **US$269.9 million** in the updated commodity price case.

This demonstrates that higher commodity prices can materially increase the fiscal contribution of a project as well as its investment returns.

Why This Matters

Technical reports provide the foundation for understanding a mining project. However, they are static documents. Commodity prices, capital markets, development costs and investor expectations can move quickly after publication.

The Sandman case study demonstrates the value of converting technical disclosure into a live model.

A static technical report can tell users what the project looked like under a defined set of assumptions. A dynamic model can show how the project behaves as those assumptions change.

For Sandman, updating commodity prices alone increases life-of-mine revenue by approximately **US$822.6 million**, increases life-of-mine EBITDA by approximately **US$802.8 million**, increases post-tax project free cash flow by approximately **US$634.2 million**, and increases project NPV by approximately **US$456.9 million**.

The same physical project generates a very different valuation.

This type of analysis is difficult to perform quickly using static PDF disclosure alone. By rebuilding the project as a dynamic model, Stormlands can update price decks, compare scenarios, test sensitivities and show how project value changes across market conditions.

Stormlands Conclusion

The Sandman Gold Project case study demonstrates the value of turning NI 43-101 technical disclosure into a dynamic, scenario-ready valuation model.

Using the NI 43-101 extracted assumptions, Stormlands modelled a base case project NPV of approximately **US$210.5 million**, with an IRR of approximately **101.2%** and payback of approximately **1 year and 2 months**.

Updating the same model to current commodity price assumptions increased project NPV to approximately **US$667.4 million**, with an IRR of approximately **267.7%** and payback of approximately **5 months**.

That uplift of approximately **US$456.9 million** illustrates how sensitive gold project valuations can be to commodity price assumptions, and why static technical report economics can quickly become outdated in fast-moving markets.

The analysis also shows that Sandman is primarily driven by gold price, with operating cost as the second most important value driver. Silver provides by-product support, but it does not drive the investment case. Capital cost and discount rate have more limited impact, reflecting the project's low initial capital requirement and strong early cash-flow profile.

The heatmap analysis provides the clearest evidence of the re-rating effect. Under updated commodity prices, the project's downside heatmap case remains above the NI 43-101 extracted model's upside heatmap case. This indicates a materially higher valuation floor.

Stormlands enables users to extract data from technical reports, build valuation models, update commodity prices, test sensitivities, evaluate downside cases and compare projects in a consistent and transparent way.

The Sandman model is part of the Stormlands Mining Library, a growing repository of dynamic mining valuation models built from public technical reports and company disclosures.

STORMLANDS MINING

SANDMAN GOLD PROJECT

Case Study Conclusion – *Turning NI 43-101 Disclosure into Dynamic, Scenario-Ready Valuation*

NI 43-101 EXTRACTED BASE CASE
Post-tax NPV (6%)
~US$210.5m
IRR ~101.2% | Payback ~1 year 2 months

UPDATED COMMODITY PRICE CASE
Post-tax NPV (6%)
~US$667.4m
IRR ~267.7% | Payback ~5 months

UPLIFT IN PROJECT NPV
+~US$456.9m
~217% increase
Demonstrates the high sensitivity of gold project valuations to commodity prices

WHAT DRIVES SANDMAN VALUE?

1. **GOLD PRICE – PRIMARY DRIVER**
   Gold ~98% of revenue (base case)
   ~96% of revenue (updated case)
2. **OPERATING COST – SECOND DRIVER**
   Material impact, but smaller relative effect under higher price deck
3. **SILVER – BY-PRODUCT SUPPORT**
   Revenue share ~1.8% → ~3.6%
   Helps reduce AISC, not a key driver
4. **CAPITAL COST – LIMITED IMPACT**
   Low initial capital (~US$36.25m)
   Narrow sensitivity range
5. **DISCOUNT RATE – LOWER IMPACT**
   Early cash flows reduce exposure to discount rate changes

HEATMAP INSIGHT: HIGHER VALUATION FLOOR

NI 43-101 BASE CASE NPV (US$ millions)

PRICE \ OPERATING COST	80%	100% (Base)	120%
120%	360	261	175
100% (Base)	265	210	160
80%	166	114	60.6

Range: ~US$60.6m – ~US$360m

NO OVERLAP BETWEEN RANGES
UPDATED CASE DOWNSIDE (~US$426m) IS ABOVE BASE CASE UPSIDE (~US$360m)

UPDATED COMMODITY PRICE CASE NPV (US$ millions)

PRICE \ OPERATING COST	80%	100% (Base)	120%
120%	908	859	763
100% (Base)	717	667	618
80%	525	476	426

Range: ~US$426m – ~US$908m

THE UPDATED COMMODITY PRICE CASE SHIFTS THE ENTIRE VALUATION RANGE UPWARD – A MATERIALLY HIGHER VALUATION FLOOR

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Same physical project, higher prices → much higher value
- Revenue +91% → NPV +217% due to strong operating leverage
- Gold price is the dominant value driver; operating cost is second
- Silver supports economics but does not drive the investment case
- Heatmap shows a materially higher valuation floor under updated prices
- Static technical report economics can become outdated quickly

STORMLANDS PLATFORM ADVANTAGE

Extract data from technical reports | Build dynamic valuation models | Update commodity prices & inputs | Test sensitivities & downside cases | Compare projects consistently | Make better, faster decisions

PART OF THE STORMLANDS MINING LIBRARY
A growing repository of dynamic mining valuation models built from public technical reports and company disclosures.
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All figures approximate. Post-tax NPV at 6% discount rate. Price = gold & silver price factor. Cost = operating cost factor.