



Scout Discoveries Reports Significant Drill Results from the Robber Gulch, South Orogrande, and Erickson Ridge Gold Projects, Idaho; Outlines Plans for 2025

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho – April 9, 2025 – Scout Discoveries Corp. ("Scout" or the "Company") is pleased to announce compelling results from its internally operated drill programs throughout 2024. These include results from the Company's inaugural core drilling programs at Robber Gulch and South Orogrande, as well as step-out drilling at Erickson Ridge following the successful 2023 Phase I core program that intercepted 100.6 meters at 1.18 g/t Au from surface (see [May 9, 2024 news release](#)). Figure 1 provides the location map of the projects.

Highlights from the drilling include:

- *Robber Gulch:* Widespread Carlin-type oxide gold from surface including **17.4 meters at 1.00 g/t Au oxide within 149.1 meters at 0.21 g/t Au oxide**. Drilling was completed with Scout's internally operated core rigs at U.S. \$354 per meter including commissioning of its second larger surface core rig.
- *South Orogrande:* Delineation of 750-meter strike length of bulk tonnage-style orogenic gold mineralization in eleven first-pass holes with highlight intercepts of **173.0 meters at 0.12 g/t Au** and several additional intervals of **0.4 meters at 9.24 g/t Au**, 1.0 meters at 1.20 g/t Au, and 0.3 meters at 1.10 g/t Au. During this drill program, Scout achieved **internal drilling costs of U.S. \$239 per meter, representing a 50-80% cost savings** compared to using a contractor.
- *Erickson Ridge:* Step-out drilling to the east of the historical resource identified a primary feeder structure with orogenic gold mineralization continuing much deeper than previously known and an intercept of **28.8 meters at 1.43 g/t Au (including 1.1 meters at 10.4 g/t Au) within 211.1 meters at 0.40 g/t Au** from surface.

In addition, Scout is pleased to outline plans for 2025, which includes:

- Phase I core drilling at the Cuddy Mountain porphyry copper project in western Idaho;
- Phase II core program at the Company's Speed Goat porphyry gold-copper project in the Battle Mountain district of north-central Nevada;
- Project advancement and refinement of the existing early-stage exploration portfolio; and,
- Continued cash flow generation from contract drilling and exploration services with one of its company-owned drill rigs through much of the year.

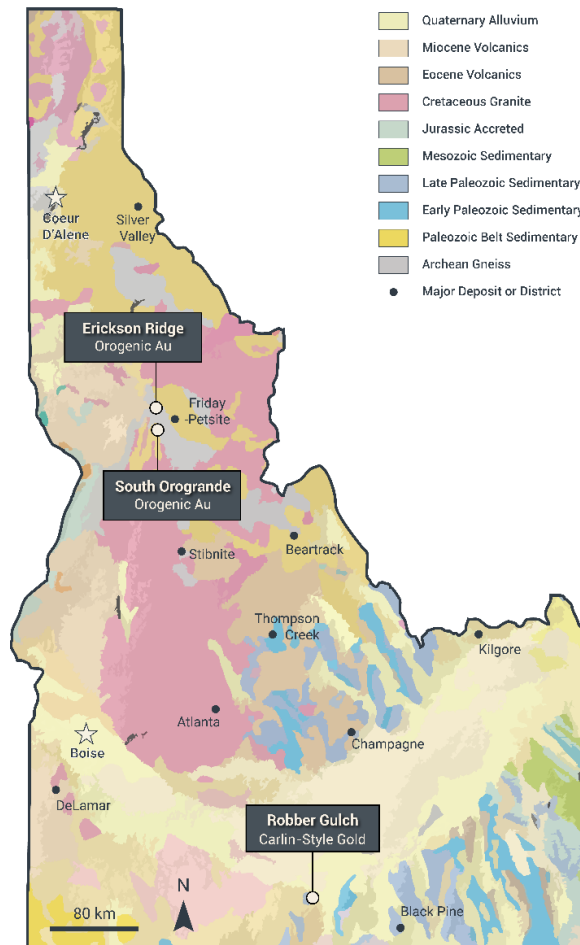


Figure 1: Project Location Map (Robber Gulch, South Orogrande, Erickson Ridge)

2024 Drill Program Summaries

Scout takes a disciplined approach to its exploration portfolio, ensuring that each successive work program addresses key unanswered questions for whether the project hosts large discovery potential, as was the case for the 2024 programs detailed herein. This methodology allows the Company to make informed decisions on whether to advance or relinquish properties in our pursuit of tier-one scale discoveries. Based on results to date, all three projects drilled in 2024 warrant continued exploration, with key results as follows:

- Robber Gulch Phase I Program:
 - Exploration thesis: The goal of this program was to test for deep oxidation and scale of the mineralizing system, with key questions focused on continuity and extents of the gold mineralization system and distribution of higher-grade oxide (>1 g/t Au).
 - Takeaway: The large scale of the gold mineralizing system was validated with oxidation observed from surface. The program confirmed deep oxidization, as the bottom of the oxidized zone was not encountered in any hole, warranting further drilling and advancement.

- Drilling highlights:
 - Hole RG-24-07: 149.4 meters averaging 0.21 g/t Au oxide (from surface)
 - Including 17.4 meters at 1.00 g/t Au oxide (from surface)
 - Including 1.3 meters at 2.12 g/t (from surface) and 0.95 meters at 2.27 g/t Au oxide (from 2.7 - 3.6 meters)
 - Hole RG-24-02: 255.1 meters of continuous oxide gold mineralization averaging 0.16 g/t Au (from surface)
 - Including 39.9 meters 0.32 g/t Au oxide (from 0-39.9 meters) and 34.2 meters 0.25 g/t Au oxide (from 220.9 – 255.1 meters)
 - Including 15.6 meters at 0.60 g/t Au oxide (from 0.0 – 15.6 meters)
- South Orogrande Phase I Program:
 - Exploration thesis: South Orogrande contains a large multi-kilometer undrilled gold in soil anomaly along strike of a historical orogenic gold resource at Friday-Petsite. This program represented the first substantial drill test of key structures within a small portion of the large (>0.5g/t Au) soil anomaly, with the key question to address being whether bulk tonnage-style gold mineralization occurs at scale at potentially economic grades >1 g/t gold.
 - Bulk tonnage gold mineralization was intercepted in all eleven holes across 750 meters of strike length with local areas of >1 g/t gold, justifying a Phase II drill program.
 - Drilling highlights:
 - Hole SO-24-05: 173.0 meters at 0.12 g/t Au (from 165.9 – 338.9 meters)
 - Hole SO-24-01: 156.8 meters at 0.11 g/t Au (from 11.2 – 167.9 meters)
 - Including 0.3 meters at 1.10 g/t Au (from 167.7 – 167.9 meters)
 - Hole SO-24-04: 0.4 meters at 9.24 g/t Au (from 177.7 – 178.1 meters)
 - Hole SO-24-02: 1.0 meters at 1.20 g/t Au (from 178.0 – 179.0 meters)
- Erickson Ridge Phase II Program:
 - Exploration thesis: Erickson Ridge is an orogenic gold system within a district of documented placer gold production and has a known, non-43-101-compliant historical resource open for expansion. Drilling tested the potential extension of the historical resource to the east within the Orogrande shear zone, the potential primary fluid conduit.
 - Drill Highlights:
 - Hole EK-24-01: 211.1 meters of continuous gold mineralization averaging 0.40 g/t Au (from surface).
 - Including 28.8 meters at 1.43 g/t Au (from 69.4 – 98.2 meters)
 - Including 14.2 meters at 2.29 g/t Au (from 72.4 – 86.5 meters)
 - Including 1.1 meters at 10.36 g/t Au (from 77.0 – 78.1 meters)

Robber Gulch Phase I Core Program

Scout's internal drilling and exploration team completed seven core holes at Robber Gulch (Figure 2), totaling 1,389 meters in challenging ground conditions. These holes targeted favorable carbonate lithologies of the Permian Oquirrh Group in the southern portion of the project. Similar lithologies in the Oquirrh Group host gold mineralization at Liberty Gold's Black Pine Project 90 kilometers to the east.

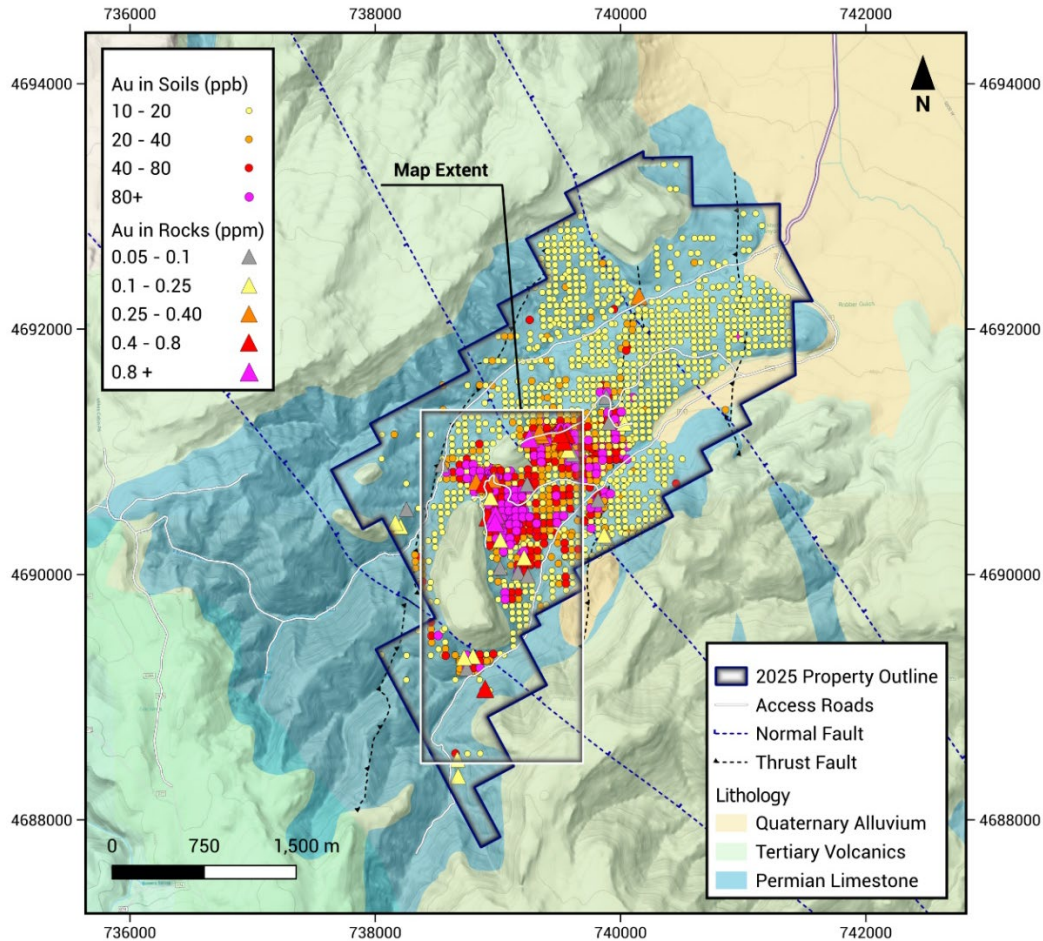


Figure 2: Robber Gulch Property Map

Drill targets in the 2024 program were focused on better understanding stratigraphic and structural controls with the first core holes on the property in areas where historical reverse circulation drilling, trenching, and soils indicated potential for robust gold mineralization (Figure 3). Drilling in the southern portion of the project area (RG-24-01 to 05, 07, Figures 4 and 5) confirmed potential for large-scale mineralization with broad 100 to 200+ meter thicknesses of oxidized gold mineralization (e.g., 255.1 meters at 0.16 g/t Au incl. 17.5 meters at 1.00 g/t Au, 149.5 meters at 0.21 g/t Au, 99.4 meters at 0.34 g/t Au; all oxide from surface, see Table 1). Gold mineralization preferentially occurs with extensive carbonate-destructive alteration across favorable calcareous sandstone and limestone units, consistent with Carlin-type gold systems, such as at Black Pine, nearby in Idaho.

In addition, drilled mineralization occurs at the top of a topographic ridge (Figure 6) indicating potentially favorable strip ratios. Other positive factors confirmed by drilling were complete oxidation

in all holes without any appreciable organic carbon or sulfides, strong fracturing and decarbonatization of most lithologies. These factors strongly favor the possibility of heap leaching in potential run of mine operations.

This core drilling campaign also marked the inaugural deployment of Scout's newly commissioned DE-712 surface core drill with approximately 1.5 kilometers depth capacity. Despite challenging conditions typical of oxidized Carlin-type gold systems, the Company achieved an internal drilling cost of U.S. \$354 per meter inclusive of commissioning costs, well below current U.S. contract core drilling costs of approximately \$500 to \$750+ per meter. This lower cost per meter underscores the value of internal drilling at Scout, which in addition to strong trust in our drilling personnel and full ability to control the drilling schedule, allows the Company to drill more holes per dollar, increasing our odds of a tier-one discovery.

Scout's next steps at Robber Gulch will be permitting a Phase II core program to the south of previous drilling on U.S. Forest Service land to expand on the mineralization drilled in this program beneath shallow post-mineral cover (Figure 7) where soils and mapping indicate oxide gold mineralization continues for an additional kilometer. If successful in expanding drilled mineralization further south, at similar grades to this program, at the scale of the surface geochemical anomalies (drilling, rock chip and soil sampling), then the potential for a tier-one oxide gold system becomes clear.

Table 1: Select drill intercepts from Robber Gulch
(click on hole IDs to view Intellicore photos, mineralogy, and assays)

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
RG-24-01	0.0	169.8	169.8	0.13
Incl.	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.63
RG-24-02	0.0	255.1	255.1	0.16
Incl.	0.0	39.9	39.9	0.32
	0.0	15.6	15.6	0.60
	220.9	255.1	34.2	0.25
RG-24-03	0.0	210.6	210.6	0.10
Incl.	0.0	24.4	24.4	0.33
RG-24-04	0.0	99.4	99.4	0.34
Incl.	0.0	62.5	62.5	0.31
	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.92
	1.3	2.9	1.6	2.00
RG-24-05	0.0	134.7	134.7	0.12
Incl.	0.0	52.1	52.1	0.23
	0.0	13.8	13.8	0.63
RG-24-06	No reportable intervals, thin intercepts of 0.1-0.2 g/t Au oxide in upper 50m.			
RG-24-07	0.0	149.5	149.5	0.21
Incl.	0.0	67.0	67.0	0.40
	0.0	17.5	17.5	1.00
	0.0	6.7	6.7	1.74
	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.12
	2.7	3.6	1.0	2.27

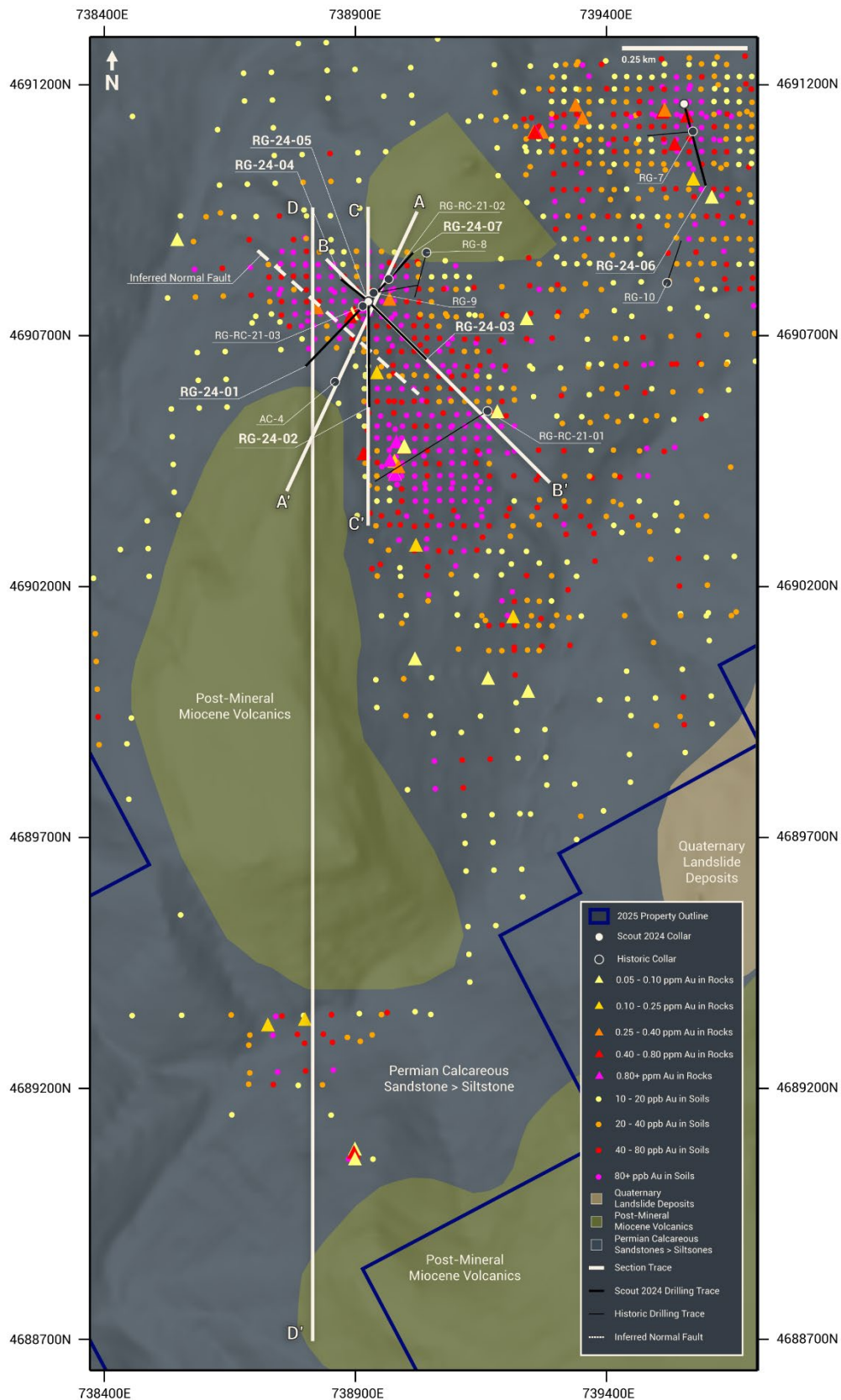


Figure 3: Plan View of Robber Gulch displaying Soil and Rock Geochemistry

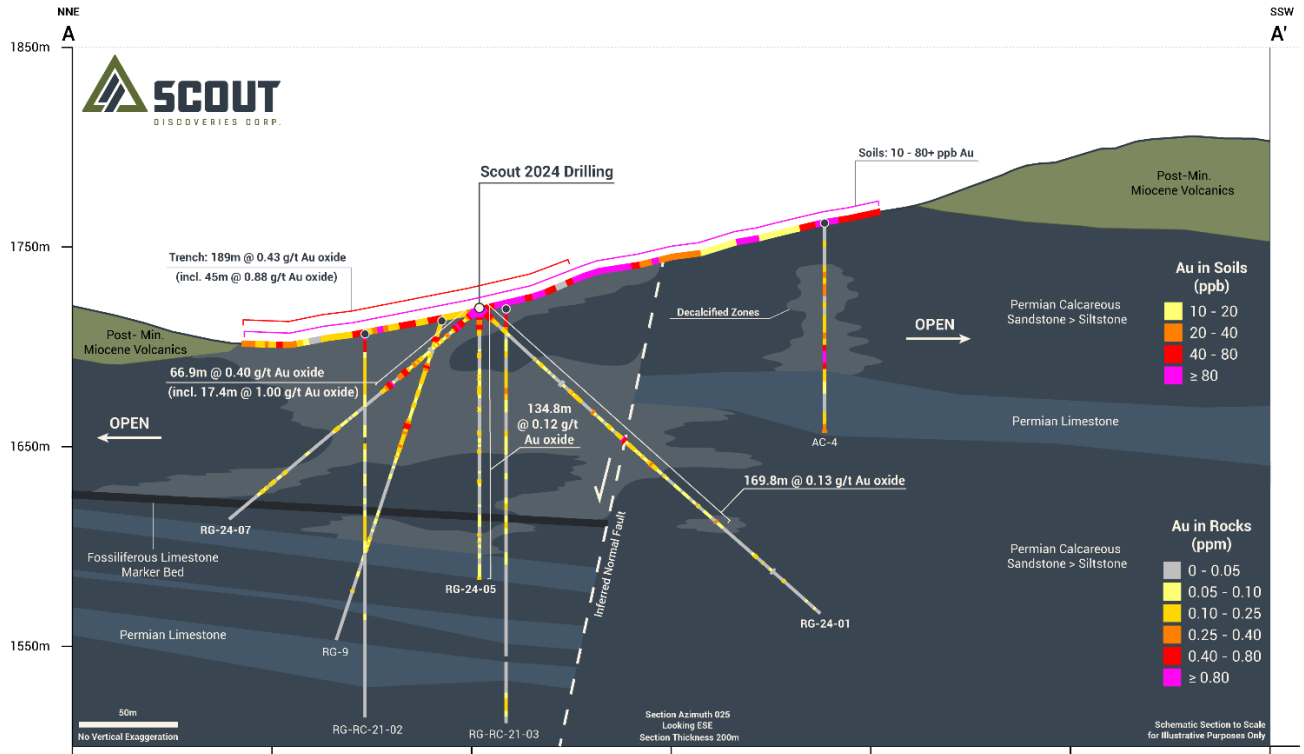


Figure 4: Robber Gulch - Section A

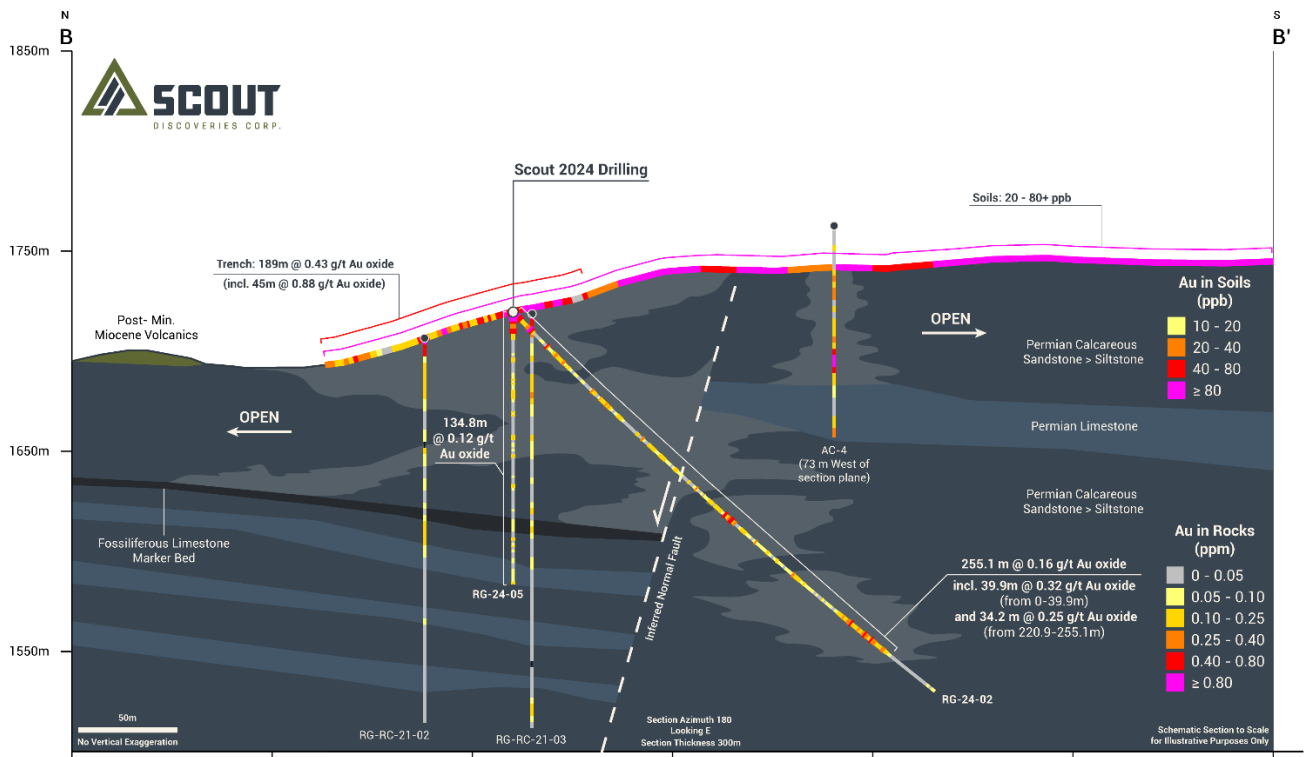


Figure 5: Robber Gulch - Section B

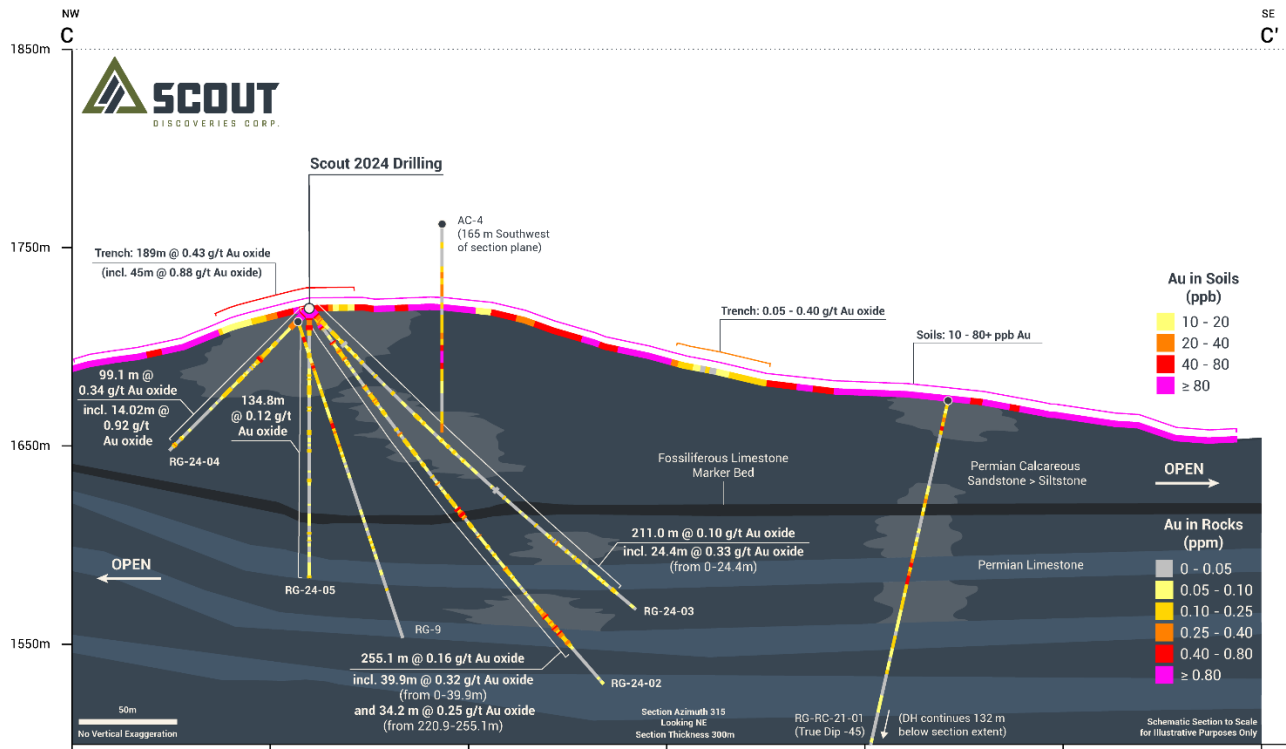


Figure 6: Robber Gulch - Section C

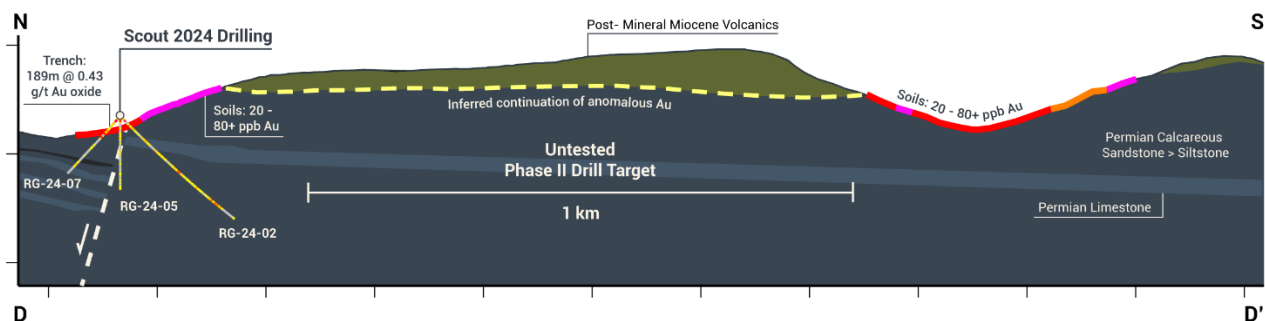


Figure 7: Robber Gulch - Schematic Section and Phase II Drill Target

South Orogrande Phase I Core Program

The South Orogrande Project is situated within a highly prospective structural corridor in western Idaho (Figure 8), known for hosting intrusion-related and orogenic gold systems within the Elk City mining district. The Elk City district has historically produced over one million ounces of placer gold.

During the 2024 exploration season, Scout completed ten core holes at the South Orogrande gold project within the Elk City district totaling 2,409.9 meters. Drilling targeted key structural and geochemical anomalies identified through prior surface mapping, geochemical, and geophysical surveys. The primary target was the southern extension of the N-S striking Orogrande Shear Zone, host to the adjacent Friday-Petsite deposit, as identified in regional airborne electromagnetics and ground-based IP.

Drilling in this initial Phase I program focused on an approximately 750-meter strike length of the 4.5 kilometers of identified shear zone, coinciding with >50 ppb gold in soils in areas of limited outcrop (Figure 9). All ten completed drill holes intercepted the Orogrande Shear Zone at the targeted depths, with mineralization observed in both the hanging and footwall. Importantly, gold mineralization occurs as disseminated and stockwork quartz-sericite-pyrite zones within Cretaceous Granodiorite and lesser Mesoproterozoic gneiss across wide +100-meter-thick intervals, consistent with the Friday-Petsite deposit approximately eight kilometers north.

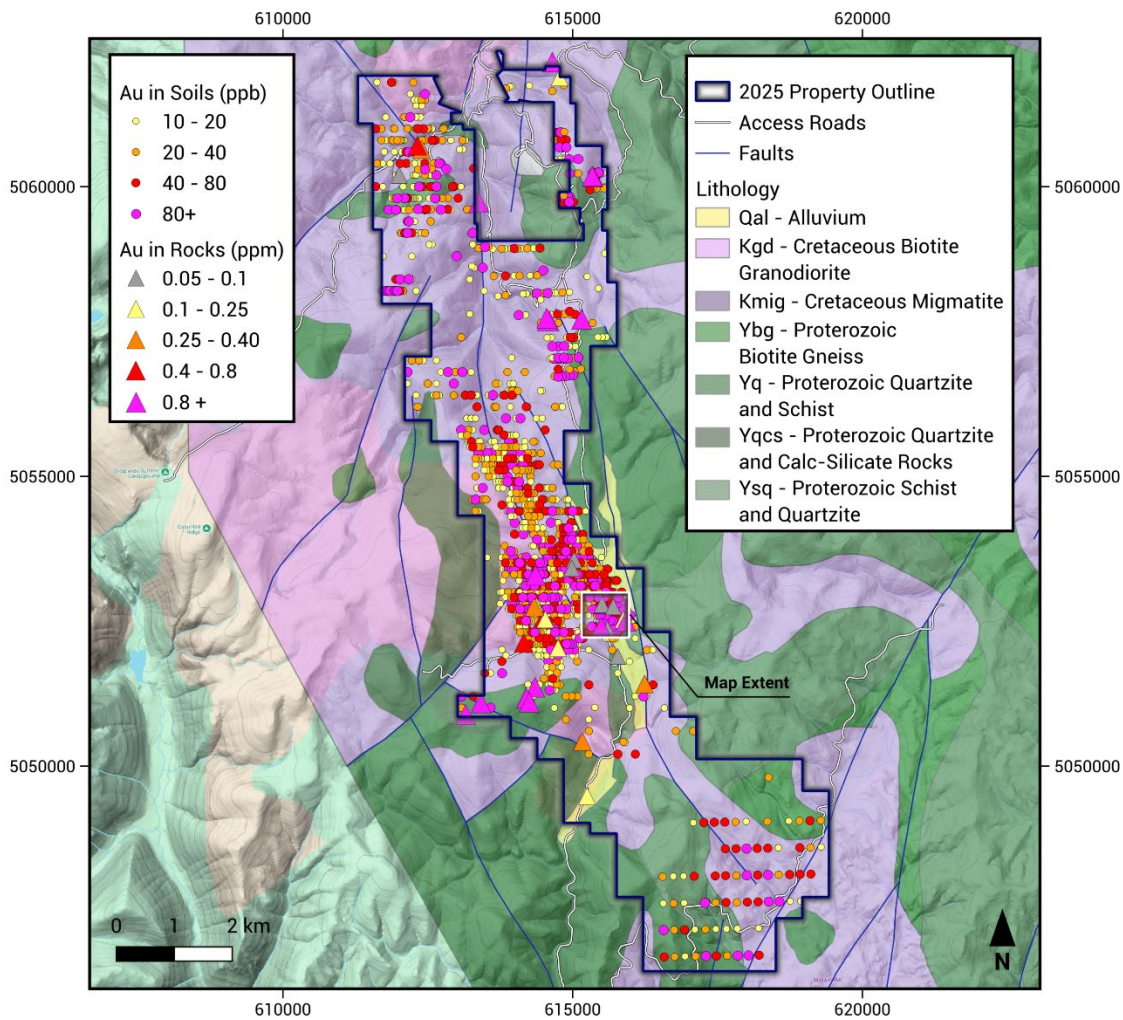


Figure 8: South Orogrande Property Map

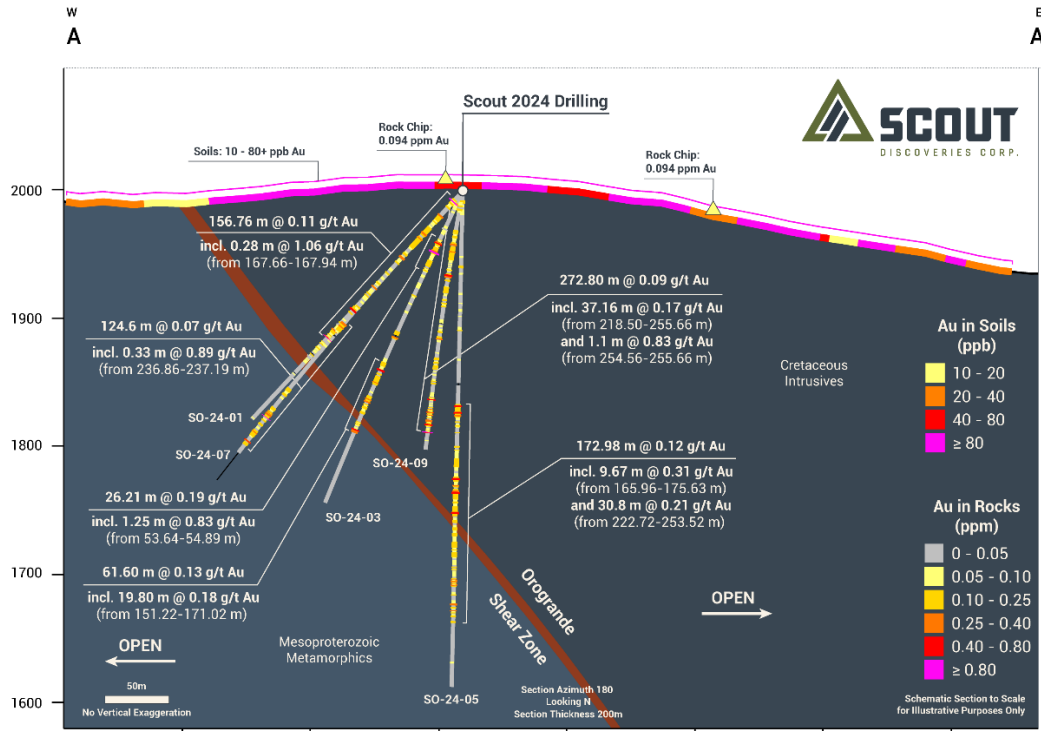
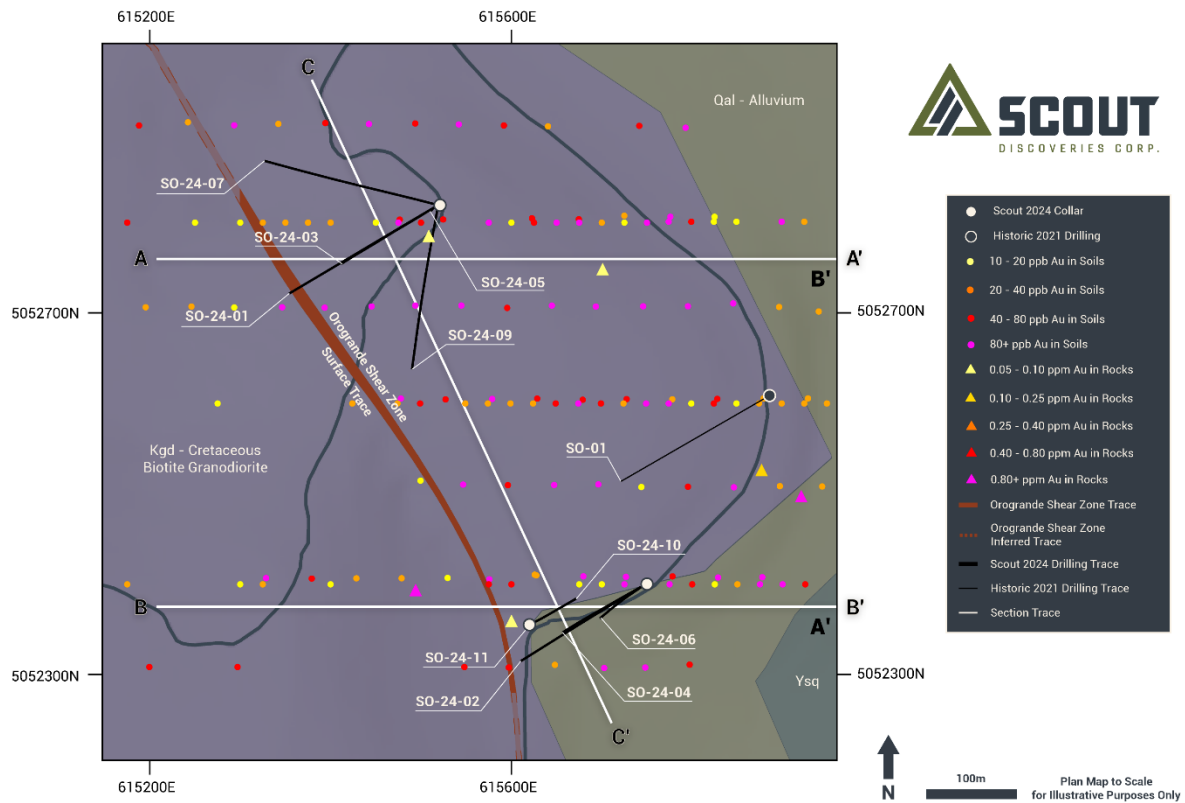
Notable intercepts include broad low-grade intervals such as 173.0 meters at 0.12 g/t Au (SO-24-05,) and 156.8 meters at 0.11 g/t Au (SO-24-01), complemented by higher grade zones across the drilled strike length including 0.4 meters at 9.24 g/t Au (SO-24-04), 1.0 meters at 1.20 g/t Au (SO-24-02), and 0.28 meters at 1.10 g/t Au (SO-24-01). (Figures 10, 11, and 12). All reportable intercepts are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Select drill intercepts from South Orogrande
(click on hole IDs to view Intellicore photos, mineralogy, and assays)

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
SO-24-01	11.2	167.9	156.8	0.11
Incl.	11.2	12.1	0.9	0.86
And	27.0	76.5	49.6	0.14
	135.2	167.9	32.8	0.12
Incl.	135.2	136.6	1.5	0.66
And	167.2	167.9	0.7	0.72
Incl.	167.7	167.9	0.3	1.06
SO-24-02	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.13
Incl.	7.7	9.1	1.3	0.50
And	34.9	39.0	4.2	0.17
Incl.	34.9	35.1	0.2	0.98
And	175.3	180.3	5.0	0.42
Incl.	178.0	179.0	1.0	1.19
SO-24-03	44.9	71.1	26.2	0.19
Incl.	44.9	54.8	9.9	0.31
And	53.6	54.9	1.3	0.83
	124.1	131.1	7.0	0.21
Incl.	151.2	212.8	61.6	0.13
	151.2	171.0	19.8	0.18
SO-24-04	177.7	178.1	0.4	9.24
Incl.	186.9	209.7	22.8	0.18
SO-24-05	166.0	338.9	173.0	0.12
Incl.	166.0	175.6	9.7	0.31
And	222.7	253.5	30.8	0.21
Incl.	301.8	308.7	7.0	0.23

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
SO-24-06	225.6	253.9	28.2	0.12
Incl.	225.6	237.5	11.9	0.19
	229.7	231.8	2.2	0.30
	231.3	231.8	0.5	0.61
SO-24-07	226.9	264.6	37.7	0.13
Incl.	231.1	237.2	6.1	0.26
	236.9	237.2	0.3	0.89
SO-24-09	15.1	124.2	109.1	0.11
Incl.	89.7	93.2	3.5	0.40
And	218.5	255.7	37.2	0.17
Incl.	233.9	255.7	21.8	0.21
	241.9	255.7	13.8	0.23
	254.6	255.7	1.1	0.83
SO-24-10	122.5	133.9	11.4	0.38
Incl.	125.9	133.4	7.5	0.48
	125.9	127.5	1.6	0.72
	125.9	126.4	0.5	0.94
SO-24-11	65.7	69.0	3.4	0.24
Incl.	66.8	68.7	1.9	0.37
	67.7	68.7	1.0	0.57

Detailed geologic logging of the drill core indicates that the best gold mineralization is likely hosted in second order, potentially NE-striking structural zones rather than the primary Orogrande Shear Zone; similar to the granodiorite-hosted Golden Meadows deposit at the multi-million-ounce Stibnite project, approximately 75 kilometers south within the same regional shear zone. This concept will be tested with higher powered induced polarization (IP) and magnetic surveys in 2025, followed by a larger Phase II core program.



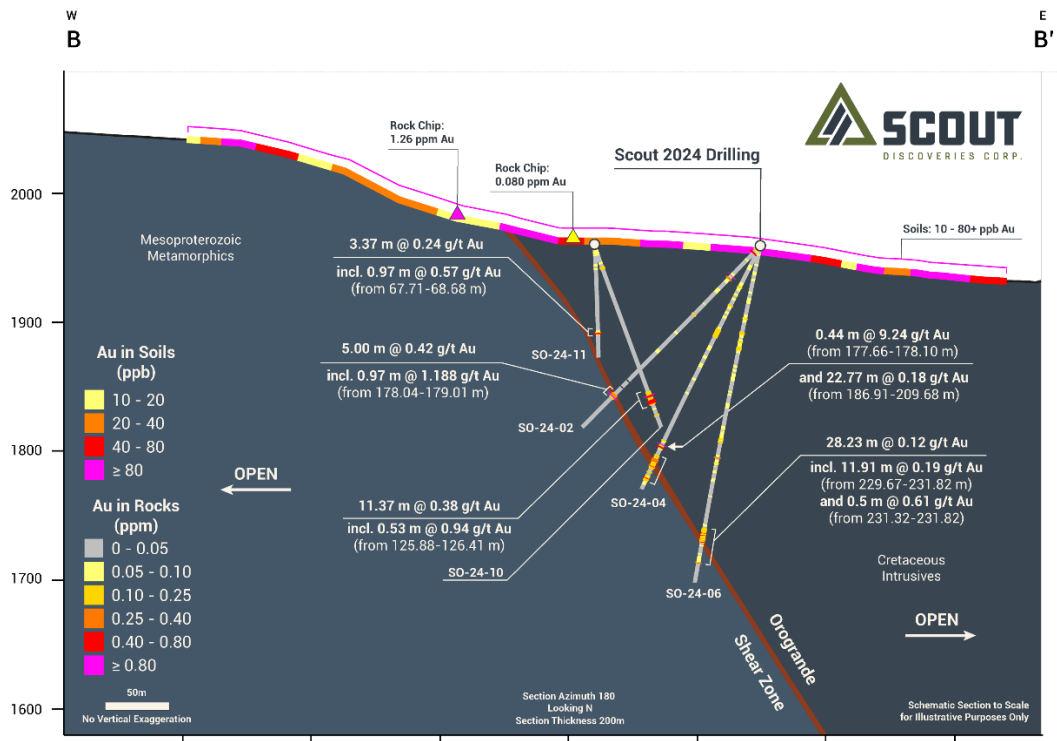


Figure 11: South Orogrande - Section B

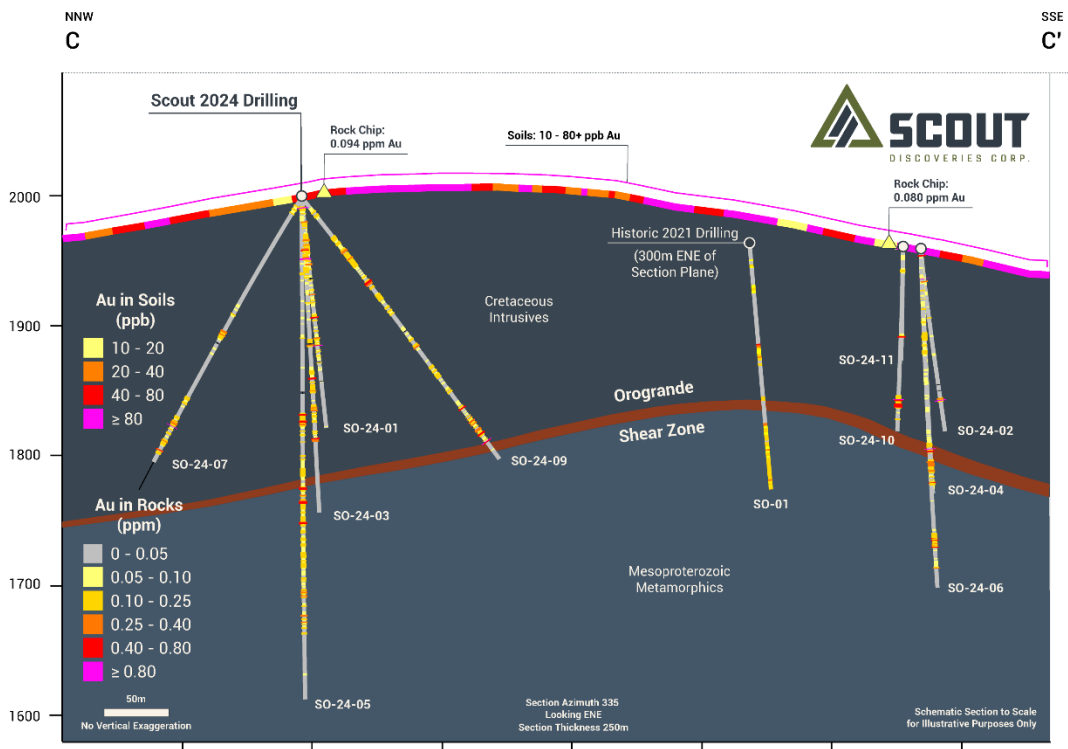


Figure 12: South Orogrande - Section C

These initial drill results, from only a small portion of the 2.0 kilometers wide, 4.5 kilometers long gold-in-soil anomaly, provide compelling evidence of a large-scale orogenic gold system at South Orogrande. Alteration patterns, veining styles, and geochemical signatures align with known multimillion-ounce deposits in the region.

In addition to the drill results above, the South Orogrande drill program marked the first time Scout's two internal core drills operated in tandem for the duration of the eight-week campaign. Using two drills simultaneously enhances logistical efficiencies and other operational aspects, significantly reducing the cost per meter drilled, which is a key metric for the Company. In August, with both drills operating for the full month in a remote location and under moderately challenging ground conditions, the Company achieved core drilling costs of \$239 per meter, representing a 50-80% cost savings compared to using a drill contractor.

Erickson Ridge Phase II Core Program

During late 2024, Scout initiated a Phase II core drilling program at the Erickson Ridge Project (Figure 13) following the successful 2023 Phase I core program, which included 100.6 meters at 1.18 g/t Au, including 50.6 meters at 2.11 g/t Au from surface (see [May 9, 2024 news release](#)). The 2023 drilling largely validated historical 1980s-era reverse circulation drilling within the known resource. The 2024 program aimed to drill test extensions of the known resource in previously undrilled areas to evaluate whether the main Orogrande Shear Zone, located approximately 100 meters to the east of the resource, served as the primary structural feeder zone for the largely foliation-controlled higher-grade mineralization in the resource area.

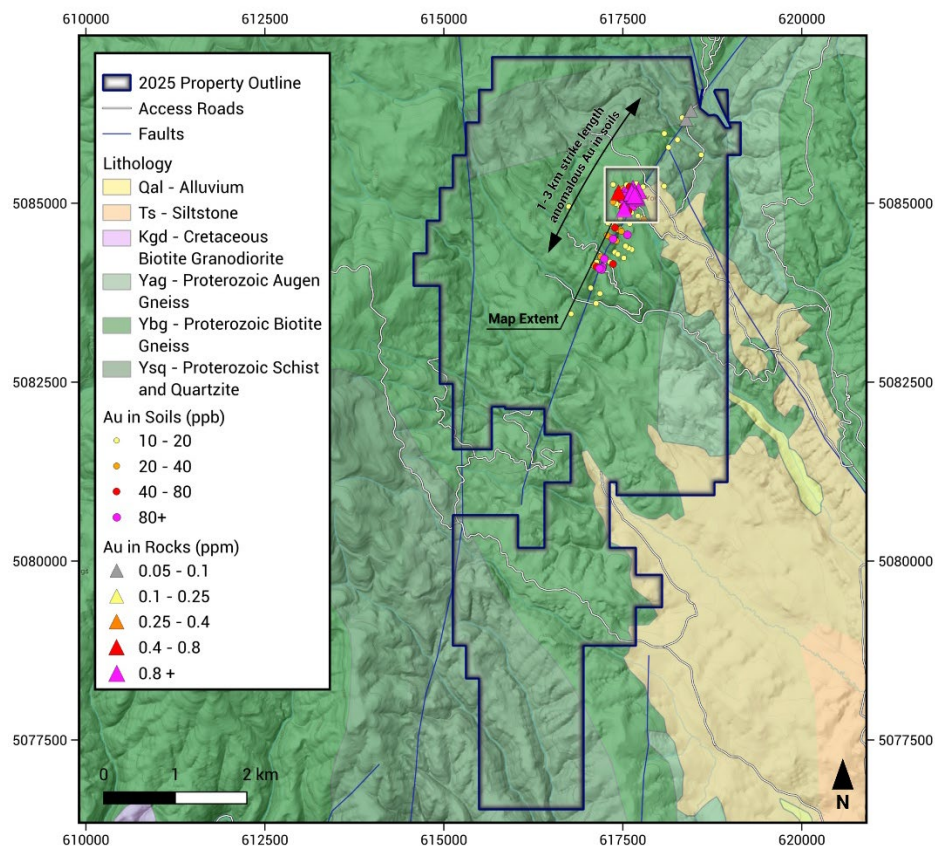


Figure 13: Erickson Ridge Property Map

Earlier than expected snowfall forced an early shut down of the drill program after a single 211-meter core hole. Fortunately, the target depth in the key untested area was reached. This hole (EK-24-01) drilled to the east of the known resource and crossed the Orogrande Shear Zone, which appears to be a key mineralized feeder structure on the property, and into a new zone of gold mineralization dominated by quartz-sericite-pyrite, consistent with previous drilling (Figures 14, 15 and 16). Strong mineralization was intercepted, including 14.2 meters at 2.29 g/t Au within a broader zone of 98.2 meters at 0.65 g/t Au from surface, with the hole being mineralized from top to bottom (Table 3).

Table 3: Select drill intercepts from Erickson Ridge
(click on hole IDs to view Intellicore photos, mineralogy, and assays)

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
EK-24-01	0.0	211.2	211.2	0.40
Incl.	0.0	98.2	98.2	0.65
	33.6	35.6	2.0	3.26
	69.4	98.2	28.8	1.43
	72.4	86.5	14.2	2.29
	72.4	72.9	0.5	8.02
	77.0	78.1	1.1	10.4
	81.5	83.6	2.1	2.85
	166.5	188.1	21.7	0.50
	172.2	172.6	0.4	3.30
	187.2	188.1	0.9	2.13

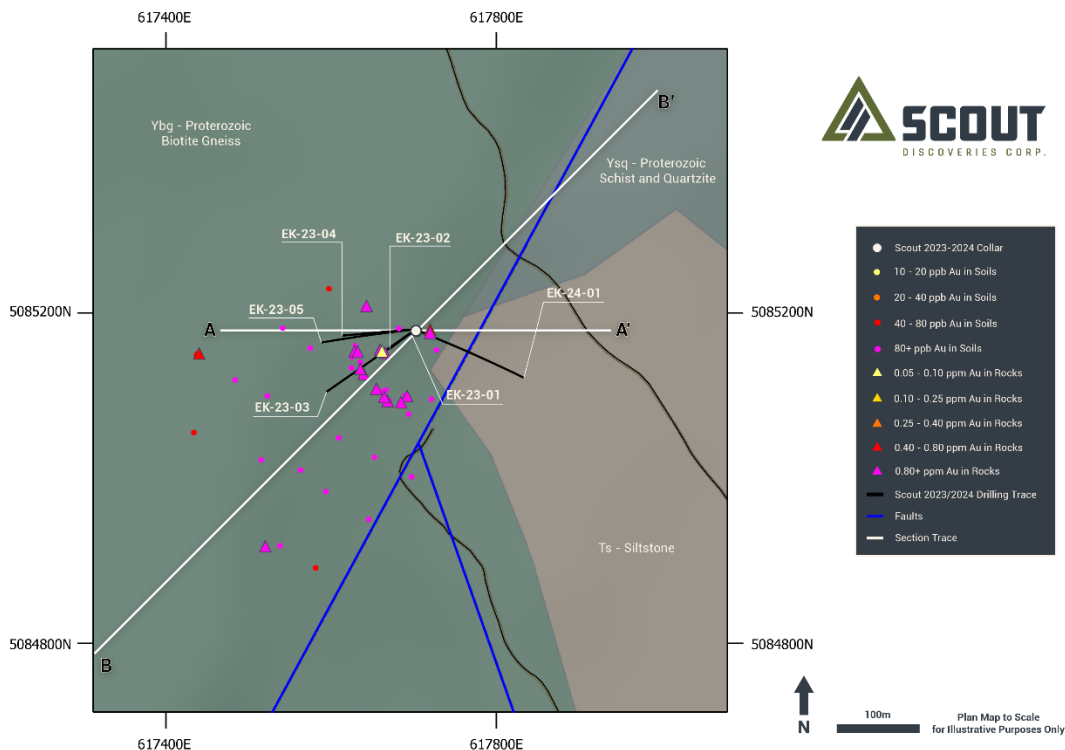


Figure 14: Plan View of Erickson Ridge displaying Soil and Rock Geochemistry

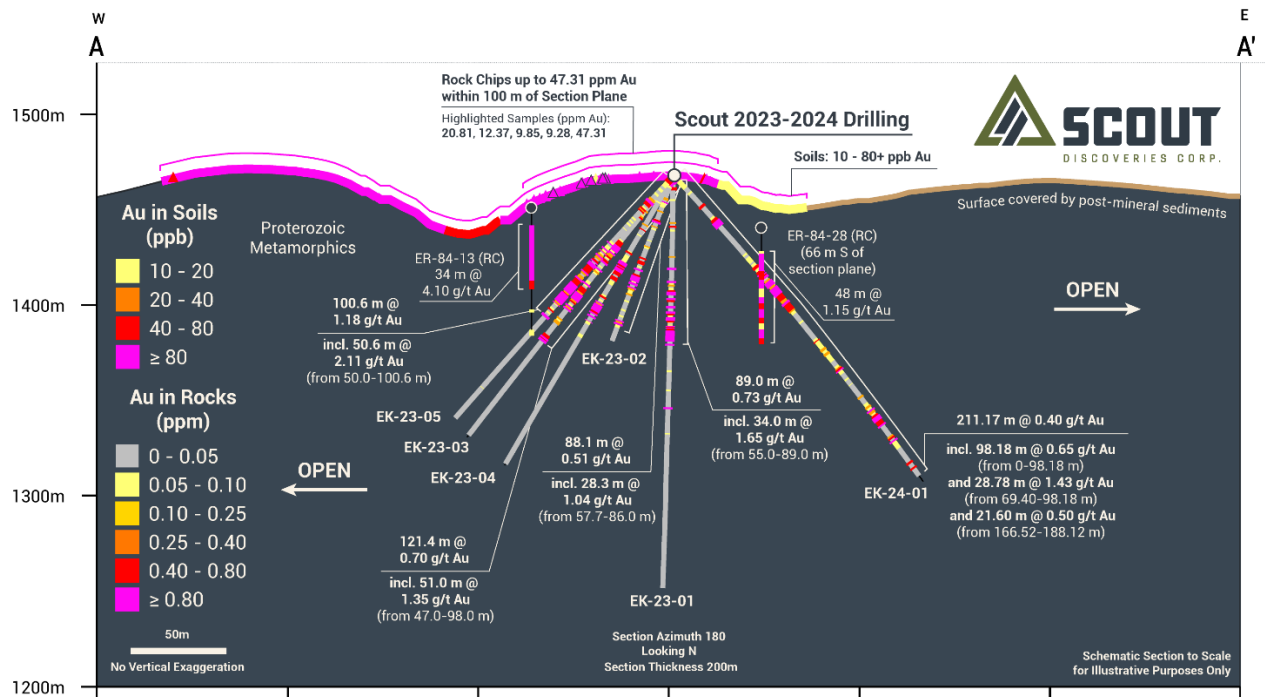


Figure 15: Erickson Ridge - Section A

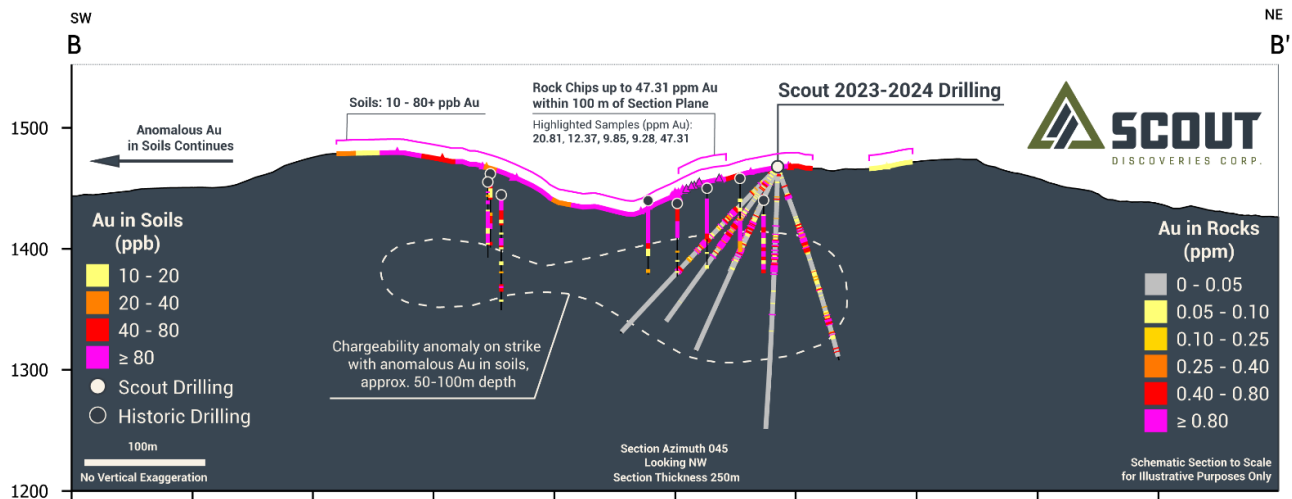


Figure 16: Erickson Ridge - Section B

These new results indicate major expansion potential for the historical resource at Erickson Ridge to the east in an undrilled area, validating a newly recognized structural model. The historical resource remains open in all directions, as demonstrated by previous drilling and soil sampling in areas with no outcrop. Based on results from drilling to date at Erickson Ridge, Scout has tripled the land position via staking to encompass areas with perceived gold potential. During 2025, Scout intends to conduct detailed IP and magnetic surveys to further delineate structural controls, as well as reconnaissance mapping with rock and soil sampling across portions of the newly staked project.

Scout's Plans for 2025

Scout's 2025 exploration programs will focus primarily on drilling at the Cuddy Mountain and Speed Goat projects, while advancing the broader portfolio through early-stage exploration work and continuing to generate cash flow from the Company's third-party contracting services.

Cuddy Mountain Project

The Cuddy Mountain porphyry copper project is the Company's flagship asset, located adjacent to the Hercules porphyry copper discovery in western Idaho (Figure 17). In 2025, Scout plans to drill test three separate porphyry centers: IXL, Climax, and Railroad. Beginning in May (weather permitting), Scout will mobilize its drill rig to the Railroad target, where the Company owns private land, to test outcropping copper skarn mineralization. Scout will also test strong chargeability, resistivity, and magnetic highs at depth; representing some of the most compelling geophysical anomalies on the project.

Pending receipt of U.S. Forest Service drill permits for the IXL and Climax targets (expected in Q2 or Q3), Scout plans to mobilize drills to these areas to test 1960s-era shallow intercepts of 177.0 meters at 0.34% Cu (including 40.0 meters at 0.78% Cu) and 35.0 meters at 1.23% Cu, as well as numerous undrilled high-priority targets. Recent detailed geologic mapping has highlighted both Climax and IXL as large multi-kilometer zones of outcropping porphyry veining, associated mineralized intrusions, pervasive potassic and sericitic alteration, and strong molybdenum and copper soil anomalies above major chargeability, resistivity, and magnetic highs.

Speed Goat Project

Drilling with one core rig has commenced at Speed Goat, a porphyry gold-copper project with strong outcropping sheeted quartz vein mineralization in the prolific Battle Mountain district of north-central Nevada (Figure 18). This district hosts multiple producing gold (Marigold, SSR Mining) and gold-copper mines (Phoenix-Fortitude, Nevada Gold Mines). Due to its potential within a major Nevada mining district, Speed Goat is the only project Scout maintains outside of Idaho.

The project was initially identified and acquired through staking by the Scout team, formerly as EMX Royalty Corp. employees, in 2021. It was subsequently drilled in an 862-meter Phase I core program in 2022, in collaboration with a previous partner. Highlight intercepts from this Phase I program, beginning at surface, included 284.0 meters at 0.34 g/t Au, 1.87 g/t Ag, and 0.10 wt.% Cu (0.46 g/t Au equivalent or 0.43 % Cu equivalent; assuming equivalent recoveries and current spot prices) with a higher-grade interval of 16.9 meters at 0.76 g/t Au, 1.24 g/t Ag, and 0.20 wt.% Cu (0.96 g/t Au equivalent 0.82% Cu equivalent) (Figures 19 and 20). Scout aims to test the strike length and extensions at depth of gold-copper mineralization with 3,000 to 5,000 meters of core drilling using its internally owned drill rig.

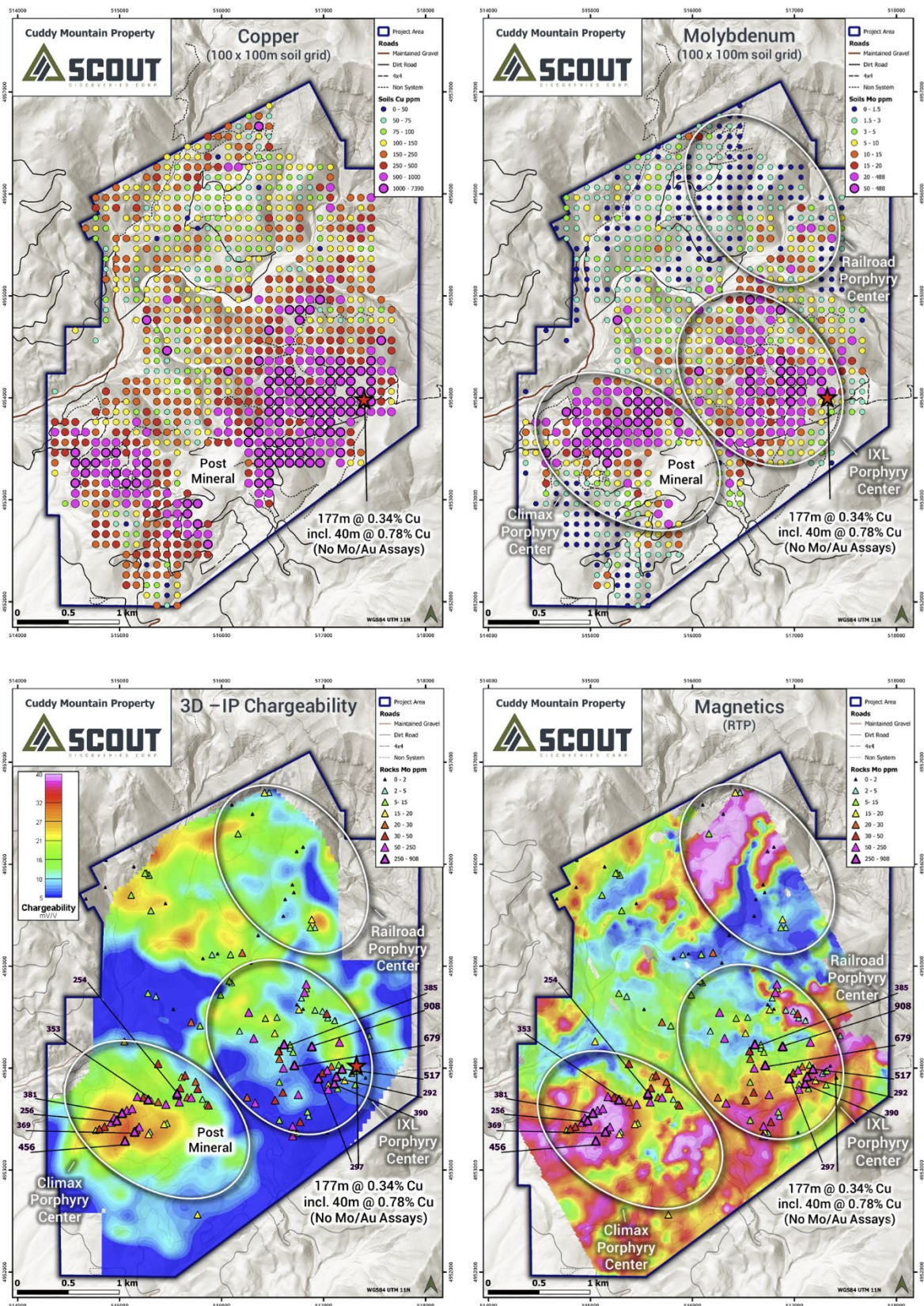


Figure 17: Cuddy Mountain Geochemistry and Geophysics

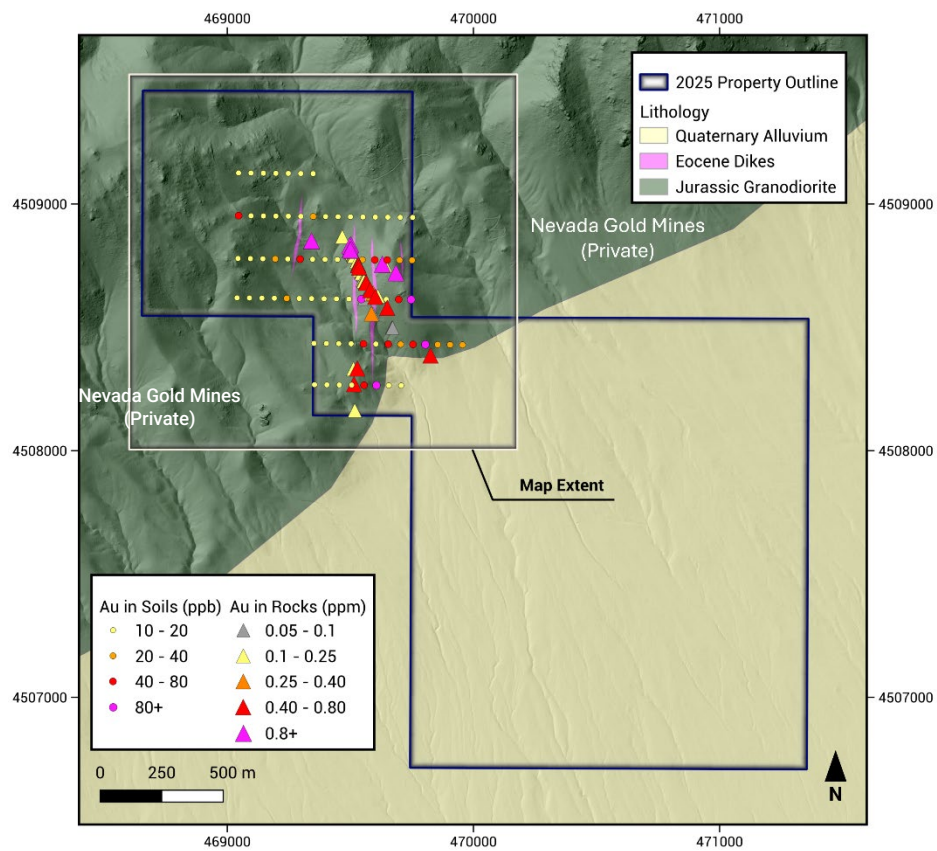


Figure 18: Speed Goat Property Map

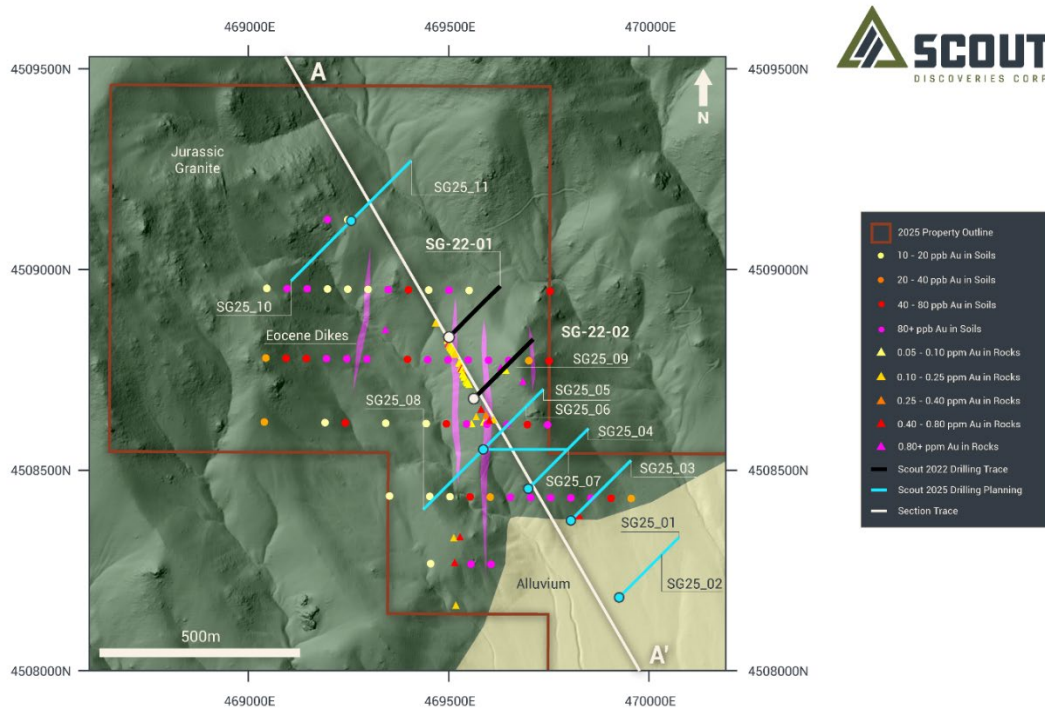


Figure 19: Plan View of Speed Goat displaying Soil and Rock Geochemistry

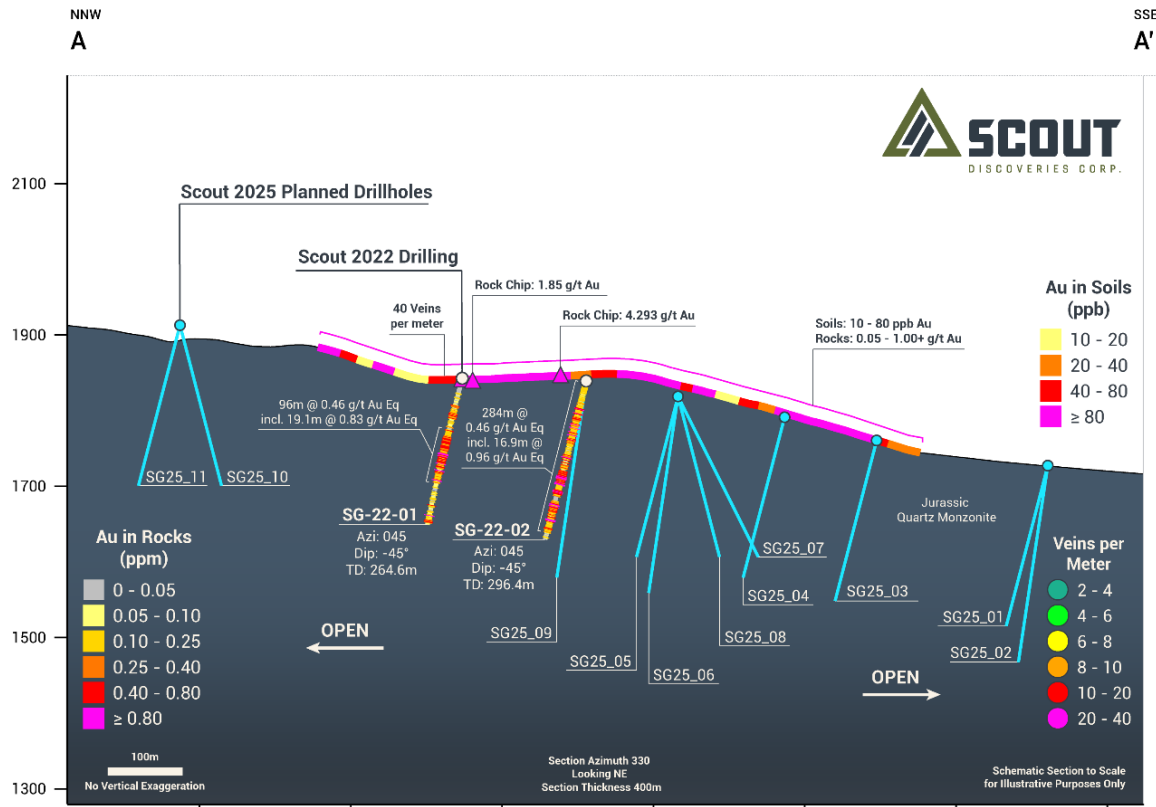


Figure 20: Speed Goat - Section B

Early-Stage Projects and Corporate Updates

Planned initiatives across the early-stage gold portfolio include completing soil and rock geochemical sampling at the Moose Ridge, Muldoon, and Independence projects to refine drill targets. Additionally, the Company intends to conduct detailed IP and magnetic surveys, as well as reconnaissance mapping and rock and soil sampling, across newly staked areas of Erickson Ridge and South Orogrande. To maintain positive cash flow throughout the year, Scout will continue contract drilling with one of its two internally operated core rigs and provide exploration services to various partners in Idaho and Nevada with the ability to scale its drilling operations as results on the Company's or third-party contracts warrant.

The Company appreciates the support of its shareholders as it strategically advances its exploration portfolio as a private company while continuing to evaluate potential public listing opportunities in the near to mid-term. Scout is fortunate to be advancing a U.S. exploration portfolio during a time when interest in domestic mineral production is dramatically increasing, as highlighted in the recent White House Executive order: [Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production](#).



Comments on Sampling, Assays, and QA/QC

Scout's exploration and drilling samples were collected following industry standards and best practices. Samples were submitted to Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, NV for preparation and analysis. Gold was analyzed by Au-FA30 fire assay method (30 g sample weight) combining Aqua Regia digestion with AAS finish, with overlimits (>5 g/t Au) reanalyzed by Au-GR30 fire assay. Multi-element analyses were performed by a 48MA-MS method with four-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. The Company conducts routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, systematically utilizing certified reference materials, blanks, and field duplicates.

Amanda Irons, CPG, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and S-K 1300, and employee of the Company, has reviewed, verified, and approved the disclosure of the technical information contained in this news release.

About Scout

Scout Discoveries Corp., headquartered in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is a private U.S. mineral exploration company with rights to fourteen separate precious and base metal projects in Idaho, comprising one of the largest unpatented claim holdings in the state, totaling over 50,000 acres. Scout focuses on rapidly advancing its project portfolio from early-stage concept through discovery by leveraging its two internal core drill rigs and experienced technical teams. For further information: <https://www.scoutdiscoveries.com/>

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Forward-looking Statements:

Certain statements in this news release are forward-looking and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements are within the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are not comprised of historical facts. Forward-looking statements include estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements may be identified by such terms as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "estimates", "may", "could", "would", "will", or "plan". Since forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Although these statements are based on information currently available to the Company, the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Risks, uncertainties and other factors involved with forward-looking information could cause actual events, results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include but are not limited to those risks set out in the Company's public documents filed on EDGAR. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this news release are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information, which only applies as of the date of this news release, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by law. No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.