



SILVER PREDATOR CORP.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2013

Set out below is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Silver Predator Corp. ("**SPD**", "**Silver Predator**", or the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries for the three months ended August 31, 2013. The discussion below should be read in conjunction with the Company's August 31, 2013 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and with the Company's audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2013, and related notes, both of which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All dollar figures included in the following MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A has been prepared as at October 9, 2013.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario in Canada and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol SPD.

Additional information related to the Company, including its Annual Information Form is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company's website is www.silverpredator.com.

1. BACKGROUND AND CORE BUSINESS

Silver Predator's corporate mandate is to explore and develop commercially viable silver resources in the leading U.S. silver districts of Nevada and Idaho. The Company acquired interests in 21 advanced stage and development mineral properties comprising approximately 39,000 hectares in Nevada and Yukon in a series of transactions that led to its Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**") listing in April 2011.

The Company controls the Taylor silver deposit in Ely, Nevada, which hosts a National Instrument ("**NI**") 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate. Working within stable geopolitical jurisdictions, Silver Predator is focused on silver-dominant bulk tonnage and/or high-grade opportunities. Proven management experience plus access to geological talent provide the ability to maximize shareholder value from the quality asset base.

On February 28, 2012, the Company completed a business combination with Nevgold Resource Corp. ("**Nevgold**") through which the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Nevgold. Nevgold was a public exploration company with a portfolio that includes the Cornucopia Property, located within the Cornucopia silver mining district in Elko County, Nevada, the Copper King Property located two miles north of the Lucky Friday silver mine in the Coeur d'Alene District of Idaho, and the Cordero Property located in Humboldt County, Nevada.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS REVIEW

Current Work

During the period, Silver Predator focused primarily on advancing exploration drill permitting at the Taylor silver property in eastern Nevada and the Copper King/Sonora Silver bedded copper-silver project in Idaho's Coeur d'Alene silver mining district.

Thomas Chadwick, the Company's Vice President, Exploration and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure contained in this MD&A.

2.1 Taylor

Work at Taylor has been geared towards achieving three primary goals: 1) bringing together all new drill data and available historic work to update the current technical report on the silver resource, 2) establishing additional silver resources in and around the existing resource and mines area, and 3) combining our understanding of the geologic controls to mineralization in the resource area with newly acquired mapping and sampling to develop new silver and gold exploration targets on the property. To date, all three goals have been met and targeting of outlying gold and silver exploration targets has been completed. Permitting of the resulting drill sites is currently projected for completion in the fall of this year.

a) Update of the current NI 43-101 compliant silver resource estimate:

- During the spring and summer months of 2012, the Company completed 25 reverse circulation drill holes totaling 6,535 feet. The program was successful in identifying previously unknown high grade silver mineralization south of the Taylor shaft area and has provided vital geologic data in several areas.
- A line-by-line validation and re-build of the digital assay database was completed late in 2012. Further refinements to the geologic portion of the database via re-logging were also completed.
- Outstanding metallurgical reporting from McClelland Labs in Sparks, Nevada was finalized.
- A detailed review and check program on the silver assay methodology for a significant portion of the drill hole database found that silver results for 2009-2011 drilling were, in many cases, under-reporting the true assay values. This resulted in a comprehensive rigidly controlled program of re-assay for all of the drill samples for that time period and provided reliable data for the updated resource estimate. The silver assay methodology determined to be most reliable was implemented for the 2012 drilling program and will be used for all future drilling on the property.

- Detailed geologic mapping across the entire resource area was completed in the late fall of 2012. A review of the historic underground work resulted in the construction of a three-dimensional underground model using the Vulcan software package.
- In March 2013, the Company completed an updated mineral resource estimate for the Taylor silver project in eastern Nevada, USA. The report, with an effective date of March 18, 2013, was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and entitled "Taylor Silver Project Technical Report". The resource remains open for expansion and has demonstrated potential for higher grade silver mineralization in underlying host rocks. The Company's recent exploration work significantly contributed to a new geological model based on an increased understanding of the controls on mineralization.

2013 Taylor Resource Estimate - at 1.0 oz/t Cutoff Grade¹					
Measured and Indicated Resource					
	Short Tons	Silver (oz/ton)	Metric Tonnes	Ag g/t	Contained Silver (oz)
Measured	1,143,000	2.10	1,037,000	72.1	2,402,000
Indicated	7,751,000	1.86	7,032,000	63.8	14,418,000
Meas. & Ind.	8,894,000	1.89	8,069,000	64.8	16,820,000
Inferred Resource					
Inferred	1,716,000	2.30	1,557,000	78.8	3,941,000

¹ Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources have a high degree of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. All figures for tonnage and ounces are rounded to the nearest thousand and may not produce exact sums due to rounding.

A cutoff grade of 1.0 oz/ton silver was based upon assumptions of (in USD): a \$30 per ounce silver price, 90% recovery, mining costs of \$2.50 per ton for in situ material and \$2.00 per ton for unconsolidated material, mill process costs of \$21.50 per ton, and G & A costs of \$2.50 per ton. In order to meet the criteria for "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" as required by CIM, the block model was constrained by an optimized open pit using the baseline silver price and operating costs. All mineralization is above the water table and oxidized.

The Company's programs over the last year provided a significant improvement in the geologic model and underlying drill database used for resource estimation. The 1.0 oz/ton cut-off reflects a combination of increased silver prices balanced against higher costs since the original 2007 resource work, and contributes to the updated resource's increased tons and contained silver in the indicated and inferred categories.

The updated Taylor resource estimate conforms to guidelines and definitions established by NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("CIM"). The mineral resources for the Taylor Silver project were estimated by consulting geologist Dean D. Turner, CPG, and independent consulting geologist P.J. Hollenbeck, CPG. The Company filed a NI 43-101 technical report in support of the resource estimate on May 2, 2013. The report, entitled, "Taylor Silver Project Technical Report", is dated effective March 18, 2013 and can be found on the Company's website and under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

b) Development of additional silver and silver-gold targets in and around the existing resource area:

- Detailed mapping and drill assay analysis has resulted in a newly-acquired understanding of the detailed geologic controls to silver mineralization at Taylor. These controls include northwest and north-south oriented faults, favorable silty carbonate host rocks, and proximity to rhyolitic dikes and sills.
- The identification of new near surface silver targets has resulted from the current work and could provide the most near-term upside to the Taylor deposit resource.
- A better understanding of the host rocks suggests additional deeper high grade targets may also be available in the resource area and in other newly developed target areas on the property.

c) New gold and gold-silver targets on the property:

- A review of historic gold exploration data and geologic comparisons to other sediment hosted precious metal systems in Nevada suggests that Taylor may have significant potential for multiple gold and gold-silver deposits as both near surface and deeper target types. Multiple gold intercepts in historic reverse circulation drilling in both the Antimony Pits and Chipps areas of the property have shown that, locally at least, the relatively unfavorable host rocks of the Pilot Formation and cross-cutting intrusive dikes can host significant gold mineralization.
- Detailed mapping to the east and southeast of the resource area in late 2012 has identified multiple areas of interest based on alteration and structure. This mapping also identified previously unknown small to large intrusive rhyolite bodies that have a well-established link to precious metals mineralization on the property.

- A follow-up extensive soil sampling program was completed in 2012. Each sample has a GPS location and sample description and has been assayed via a 51-element package that includes gold, silver, antimony, arsenic, mercury and the base metals.
- The 1,166-sample soil program followed an extensive six months of mapping and produced soil results that include individual sample values of up to 1.7g/t for gold and 58.0 g/t for silver. This integrated field program identified key fault zones and other geological features that correlate with the gold-silver anomalies and related pathfinder elements. These geologic and geochemical characteristics are common to gold-dominant "Carlin type" sediment hosted deposits in Nevada. New gold and gold-silver target areas were identified at South Taylor, Crescent and Enterprise, with the Enterprise target area exhibiting the largest areal extent found at Taylor to date. A drill plan is currently being developed and permitted and will evaluate near surface and deeper underground targets at these prospects.

2.2 Copper King (Sonora Silver)

The Company's Copper King project is located in the active Couer d' Alene Mining District; one of the largest documented silver producing districts in the world. Positioned two to three miles north of Hecla's Lucky Friday silver-lead-zinc mine, the Silver Predator land position occupies an island of unpatented mining claims along the Granite Peak syncline. Historic copper, silver, lead and zinc prospects are located along northwest to west-northwest trending fault zones in Revett, St. Regis and Wallace Formation host rocks. These structures, as documented throughout the district, are believed to represent favorable targets at depth in more favorable brittle host rocks. In addition, these mineralized zones appear to be significantly linked to the larger bedded copper-silver style targets in the immediate property area. Pending final permitting and weather conditions, the Company plans to drill 1-2 shallow core holes into one of these structures to test the potential for the vein style of mineralization and then follow this program up with a deep core hole to look at two or more horizons within the Revett Formation known to host the bedded copper-silver style of mineralization in surface exposures to the east of the target area.

3. OUTLOOK

The Company has a portfolio of advanced stage silver assets and intends to rapidly advance these properties, subject to raising sufficient capital to fund its exploration programs. There are no assurances the Company will be able to raise these funds.

4. SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

4.1 Results of operations for the three months ended August 31, 2013

The net loss for the quarter was \$83,537 compared to a net loss in prior year of \$420,224. Individual items contributing to the decrease in net loss of \$336,687 are as follows:

- Consulting and management fees decreased by \$40,228 to \$17,124 (2012 - \$57,352) due to less operational activity by the Company in the current quarter.
- General and administrative expenses decreased by \$73,053 to \$4,554 (2012 - \$77,607) due to less staffing and operational activity by the Company in the current quarter.
- Filing costs decreased by \$19,646 to \$Nil (2012 - \$19,646) reflecting decreased financing activities compared to the prior year.
- Professional fees decreased by \$47,719 to \$12,770 (2012 - \$60,489) as a result of a decrease in legal costs related to general corporate activity as compared to the prior year.
- Salaries and wages decreased by \$61,123 to \$5,181 (2012 - \$66,304) due to reduced staffing upon the termination of the cost sharing agreement under which the Company was provided with the use of office space, office and administrative resources and technical services, on a cost recovery basis.
- Share-based compensation of \$39,555 (2012 - \$86,457) reflects the recognition of share option expense and decreased during the year due to grants of fewer stock options.
- Travel decreased by \$41,418 to \$Nil (2012 - \$41,418) due to decreased investor relations activity as well as decreased efforts in financing activity.
- Foreign exchange loss of \$130 (2012 - \$7,330) results mainly from the conversion of US monetary item balances to CAD for reporting purposes.

The comprehensive loss for the period includes an unrealized loss on available for sale marketable securities of \$125,000 compared to a loss of \$43,750 in the previous year. This has arisen on the mark to market of marketable securities at the quarter-end. Comprehensive loss also includes the cumulative translation adjustment of subsidiaries belonging to Silver Predator Corp.

4.2 Cash Flows for the three months ended August 31, 2013

Cash inflow from operating activities increased by \$78,572 to \$41,097 (2012 – outflow \$37,475) primarily due to changes in the working capital requirements.

Cash outflows from investing activities increased by \$77,223 to \$262,642 (2012 - \$185,419) due primarily to the increase in exploration expenditures for the mineral properties as compared with the prior year.

There were no changes in the cash inflows from financing activities as there were no financings during the current quarter.

4.3 Summary of quarterly results

	2014	2013				2012		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(83,537)	(741,386)	(4,504,393)	(134,629)	(420,224)	(2,433,419)	(620,157)	(778,665)
Basic and diluted Net Income (Loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.03)

4.4 Financial Position

The decrease in cash of \$221,545 to \$291,431 (2013 - \$512,976) results primarily from expenditures on mineral properties as well as operating cash flows.

Prepaid expenses and deposits increased by \$7,949 to \$35,113 (2013 - \$27,164) mainly due to security deposits made during the period for the Silver Bow bond.

Receivables decreased by \$5,496 to \$13,191 (2013 - \$18,687). This was mainly the result of a more timely collection of the Governmental Sales Tax ("GST") receivable in the current year.

Investments decreased by \$125,000 to \$70,000 (2013 - \$195,000) as a result a decrease in fair market value of the Hy Lake Gold Inc. common shares.

Resource properties increased by \$262,642 to \$15,024,975 (2013 - \$14,762,333) primarily due to the seasonal exploration activities performed throughout the quarter.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased by \$35,521 to \$20,280 (2013 – \$55,801) due to reduced business activities during the period.

Due to related parties of \$3,000 (2013 – \$5,128) mainly relates to payables for consulting services provided during the period.

Reserves increased by \$39,555 to \$2,478,367 (2013 – \$2,438,812) primarily due to the share-based compensation expense recognized during the quarter.

Accumulated other comprehensive income of \$290,477 results from a decrease in the market value of marketable securities, as compared to the cost, designated as available-for-sale, net of tax, as well as the inclusion of the cumulative translation amount of the Company's subsidiaries.

5. LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, AND GOING CONCERN

While the consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2013 have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due, certain conditions and events cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. For the three months ended August 31, 2013, the Company reported a loss of \$83,537 and as at that date had a net working capital balance of \$386,455 and an accumulated deficit of \$15,590,047. The Company's continued operations are dependent on its ability to raise additional funding from loans or equity financings or through other arrangements. Management's plan in this regard is to raise equity financing as required.

The consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

6. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At the date of this report the Company has 53,915,359 issued and outstanding common shares, 4,628,250 outstanding stock options currently outstanding, vested at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.52 per share, and 3,454,445 outstanding warrants at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.26 per share.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid to related parties were incurred in the normal course of business and measured at the estimated fair values.

The Company expensed management and consulting fees of \$18,000 for the three months ended August 31, 2013 (2012 - \$18,000) due to directors of the Company.

The amounts due to related parties, totaling \$3,000 (2013 - \$5,128), are non-interest bearing, due on demand, and were paid subsequent to the period end.

8. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company has prepared its unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). IFRS represents standards and interpretations approved by the IASB and are comprised of IFRS, International Accounting Standards ("IAS's"), and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC's") and the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC's"). Note 3 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2013 provides details of significant accounting policies and accounting policy decisions for significant or potentially significant areas that have had an impact on the Company's financial statements or may have an impact in future periods.

There were no changes to the accounting policies applied by the Company to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended August 31, 2013, from those applied to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2013.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and expenses. There have been no changes to the Company's critical accounting estimates since May 31, 2013.

Readers are encouraged to refer to the critical accounting policies and estimates as described in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended May 31, 2013.

9. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loan receivable, and reclamation bonds. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and cash equivalents consist of banker's acceptances issued by major banks and corporations, for which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. Receivables mainly consist of interest receivable from the banker's acceptances, loan receivables, and goods and services tax refunds due from the Federal Government of Canada. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal. Reclamation bonds consist of term deposits and guaranteed investment certificates, which have been invested with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages this risk by careful management of its working capital to ensure its expenditures will not exceed share capital financings or proceeds from property sales or options.

At August 31, 2013, the Company had a working capital balance of \$386,455. Additional information regarding liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 1 of the financial statements.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market fluctuations such as those listed below. The fluctuations may be significant.

Interest rate risk

Management believes the interest rate risk is low given the current low global interest rate environment.

Foreign currency risk

The Company raises funds in Canadian dollars and major purchases and expenditures are transacted in US dollars. The Company also funds certain operations and exploration and administrative expenses in US dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions and relative exchange rate between Canadian dollars and US dollars is negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Sensitivity analysis

Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market.

Based on management's knowledge of and experience in the financial markets, management does not believe that the Company's current financial instruments will be materially affected by interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk within the next three months. In particular, interest rate risk is remote as the interest rates on the Company's short-term investments are fixed with an interest rate range between 0.35% and 1.35% with maturity dates shorter than three months.

The Company's significant subsidiaries are located in United States and the parent company is in Canada. As a result, a portion of the Company's accounts receivable, accounts payable and accruals are denominated in the US Dollar and are therefore subject to fluctuation in exchange rates.

As the Company's parent company functional currency is the Canadian dollar, a 100 basis point (one per cent) increase/strengthening (decrease/ weakening) in the US dollar at year end would have resulted in the net loss being \$663 lower (\$663 higher).

10. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS & PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the Company have evaluated or caused to be evaluated for effectiveness the Company's disclosure controls and procedures ("**DC&P**") and internal control over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") which have been designed or caused to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The Company took into consideration the following two characteristics common to companies of a similar size:

- The limited number of personnel in smaller companies, which constrains the Company's ability to fully segregate conflicting duties;
- The Company relies on an active board of directors, and management with open lines of communication to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

In addition, management has relied upon certain informal procedures and communication, and upon "hands-on" knowledge of senior management to maintain the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures.

As a result of the evaluation, the Company has concluded that the DC&P and ICFR are effective as required by its current size, and in compliance with the recommendations of National Instrument 52-109. However, there can be no assurance that the risk of a material misstatement in the financial statements can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended August 31, 2013, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

11. RISK FACTORS

An investment in securities of Silver Predator is speculative and involves significant risks and uncertainties which should be carefully considered by prospective investors before purchasing such securities. For details of certain of the more significant risks faced by the Company, please refer to the MD&A and Annual Information Form in respect of the year ended May 31, 2013.

12. INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains "forward-looking information" which include, but is not limited to, information about the transactions, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performances of Silver Predator and its projects, the future price of silver, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production revenues, margins, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, cost and timing of plant and equipment, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking information statements can be identified by the use of words such as "proposes", "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Silver Predator and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities and feasibility studies; assumptions in economic evaluations that may prove inaccurate; fluctuations in the value of the Canadian or US dollar; future prices of silver; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant or equipment or failure to operate as anticipated; accidents; labour disputes or slowdowns or other risks of the mining industry; climatic conditions; political instability; or arbitrary decisions by government authorities.

Although Silver Predator has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations based on the opinions and estimates of management, and Silver Predator disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, estimates or opinions, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

13. NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS

This MD&A uses the terms "indicated resources" and "inferred resources", which are calculated in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification system. We advise investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an Inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally minable.