

## KORE MINING ANNOUNCES FILING OF THE POSITIVE LONG VALLEY PEA TECHNICAL REPORT WITH AFTER-TAX US\$ 273M NPV<sub>5%</sub> AND 48% IRR AT US \$1,600 GOLD

Vancouver, BC October 27, 2020 - KORE Mining Ltd. (TSXV: KORE | OTCQX: KOREF) (“KORE” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce filing of the NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled “Preliminary Economic Assessment – Technical Report for the Long Valley Gold Project, California, USA” for the previously announced positive Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) for the Company’s 100% owned Long Valley Gold Deposit (“Long Valley” or “Project”), located in California, USA. The results of the PEA were reported in the Company’s press release dated [September 15, 2020](#). In finalizing the report, minor revisions to several estimates increased the after-tax NPV<sub>5%</sub> by US\$ 10 million to US\$ 273 million from the results of previous press release. The effective date of the PEA is September 21, 2020 and the technical report was filed on October 27, 2020.

### FINAL LONG VALLEY PROJECT PEA HIGHLIGHTS:

- US \$273 million NPV<sub>5%</sub> post-tax with IRR of 48% at US\$ 1,600 per ounce gold
- Significant leverage to gold: US\$ 395 million NPV<sub>5%</sub> at recent spot US\$ 1,900 per ounce gold
- 102,000 ounces gold per year over 7 years at AISC\* of US\$ 773 per ounce
- Technically simple: shallow open pit, heap leach with nearby infrastructure
- Unmodelled silver potential from metallurgical test-work
- Shallow oxide and sulphide feeder exploration potential to further enhance project

### OPPORTUNITIES:

The PEA outlined a number of initiatives that may enhance the Project including:

- Assaying silver in all future drill programs to add silver into the resources;
- Conducting metallurgical tests to establish optimal crush size and cement addition;
- Performing test work on very low-grade samples to determine viability of run-of-mine leaching;
- Reviewing contract mining to reduce initial capital; and
- Drilling for more oxide resources and deep sulfides to look for high-grade feeder zones.

KORE’s CEO Scott Trebilcock stated: “KORE has the unique advantage of having two simple, low-cost heap leach projects in one Company. At \$1,900 per ounce gold, the after-tax NPV<sub>5%</sub> for Long Valley and Imperial is US\$ 395 million and US\$ 660 million respectively or at current exchange rates, \$530 million and \$ 880 million Canadian dollars. That is a lot of potential value to deliver to KORE shareholders through development that we believe is to be unlocked as we continue to advance the exploration and development of these assets.”

Mr. Trebilcock continued, “In addition to development, KORE has an array of exploration opportunities to grow ounces-in-the-ground and make new discoveries. KORE is currently permitting drill programs at both Long Valley and Imperial while completing our recently extended drilling campaign at our FG Gold project in British Columbia.”

Refer to the Long Valley PEA Summary infographic in **Figure 1**.

The Long Valley PEA demonstrates strong economic returns while being in full compliance with California's stringent operating and reclamation standards. Long Valley has clear upside potential from drill targets on-strike and lateral to the current modelled oxide mineralization and KORE intends to aggressively explore this untapped potential.

The full 43-101 PEA technical report is available on our website at [koremining.com](http://koremining.com) and has been filed on SEDAR under the Company's issuer profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

## PEA SUMMARY

The PEA was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**") by Global Resource Engineering (Denver) ("**GRE**") - Terre Lane, RMSME MMSAQP, Todd Harvey, PhD, RMSME in conjunction with a resource estimate prepared by Mine Development Associates and ("**MDA**") authored by Neil Prens, PE and recent site geological studies by Steven Weiss, PhD, CPD, also of MDA. The team was led by Marc Leduc, P.Eng. the COO of KORE Mining.

This news release contains information from a preliminary economic assessment, which is a conceptual study, and other forward-looking information about potential future results and events. Please refer to the cautionary statements in the footnotes below and the Cautionary Statements located at the end of this news release, which include associated assumptions, risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Unless otherwise stated, all dollar figures are in United States dollars ("\$") and masses are in short tons.

<b>Economics</b>		<b>Pre-Tax</b>	<b>Post-Tax</b>
Net present value (NPV <sub>5%</sub> ) at 0.75C\$/US\$	<i>C\$ millions</i>	\$463	\$364
Net present value (NPV <sub>5%</sub> )	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$347	\$273
Internal rate of return (IRR)	<i>%</i>	57%	48%
Payback (undiscounted)	<i>Years</i>	1.6	1.8
LOM avg. annual cash flow after tax & capital	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$96	\$83
LOM cumulative cash flow (undiscounted)	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$475	\$385
Gold price assumption	<i>US\$ per ounce</i>	\$1,600	
Mine life	<i>Years</i>	7	
Average annual mining rate	<i>million tons/yr</i>	18.5	
Average annual gold production	<i>thousand ounces/yr</i>	102	
Total LOM recovered gold	<i>thousand ounces</i>	717	
Initial capital costs	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$161	

Life-of-mine (“LOM”) calculation and “Mine Life” is defined as the duration of mining operations, 7 years. There are additional years of site work for residual leaching, washing, back-filling and reclamation modelled.

Several minor revisions to estimates from the original [September 15, 2020](#) new release were made including but not limited to recovery kinetics, operating costs, corporate taxes and property taxes. The net effect of the revisions was an increase of US\$ 10 million in after-tax NPV<sub>5%</sub>.

### GOLD PRICE SENSITIVITIES

The following table demonstrates the post-tax sensitivities of NPV and IRR to gold price per ounce. The base case, highlighted in the table below, assumes US\$1,600 per ounce of gold:

<b>Economic Sensitivities to Gold Prices (post-tax)</b>		
<i>Per ounce of gold</i>	<b>(NPV<sub>5%</sub>) millions</b>	<b>IRR%</b>
US\$1,200	US\$ 97	25%
US\$1,400	US\$ 187	38%
<b>US\$1,600</b>	<b>US\$ 273</b>	<b>48%</b>
US\$1,800	US\$ 352	58%
US\$1,900	US\$ 395	63%
US\$2,000	US\$ 438	67%
US\$2,200	US\$ 524	76%

### NEXT STEPS

This PEA demonstrates the robust nature of the current Long Valley mineralization. However, there is a clear opportunity to grow shallow oxide mineralization as the mineralization remains open in all directions and on a separate parallel structure. Additional mineralization could extend mine life, reduce capital intensity and generate higher project economic returns. A summary of oxide expansion targets is included in **Figure 2**.

Additionally, as a fully intact epithermal deposit with a large at surface footprint, Long Valley has the potential for high-grade sulphides in the underlying feeder structures. Discovering high-grade sulphides would open up additional development pathways for the Project, such as underground mining and milling of mineralization. A summary of sulphide expansion targets is included in **Figure 3**.

KORE plans to drill-test the highest priority oxide and sulphide targets. KORE is currently permitting drill pads with our regulator the US Forest Service (“USFS”). Drilling is planned for H1 2021, subject to USFS permitting timelines. Details of the Long Valley exploration targets are in KORE news releases dated [January 30, 2020](#) and [March 24, 2020](#).

### FINAL LONG VALLEY PEA DETAILS

GRE notes that the Long Valley Project has an abundance of drill data as a result of the exploration completed in the 1980s and 1990s. The Project also has metallurgical sampling and testing from previous owners, reviewed by GRE, to support the initial engineering design. This data will act as an important background and aid in the design of future work on the project.

## MINING & PROCESSING

The PEA presents an open-pit, heap leach scenario where oxide, transition and sulphide ore is stacked on the leach pads by conveyors after two stages of crushing and agglomeration. The conveyor system is also used at the end of the mine life to backfill the final pits and reclaim the site to California's stringent standards. In the design process, the engineering team also looked at several other scenarios:

- Silver production; a Merrill- Crowe precious metal recovery circuit is included in the project design to recover both gold and silver. Silver is NOT quantified in the resource or PEA as it was not assayed regularly in historic drilling but was seen in all of the previous metallurgical test work.
- Smaller, oxide only mine plan that had lower stripping ratio, lower capital and operating costs but yielded less ounces. KORE ultimately selected the mine plan with the most ounces recovered as those ounces would likely be mined at current metal prices.

Mining Plan and Processing Summary		
Mine life	<i>Years</i>	7
Mining rate	<i>average tons per day</i>	50,600
Strip ratio	<i>waste: mineralization</i>	1.4
Total tonnage mined	<i>million tons</i>	130.7
Total mineralized material mined	<i>million tons</i>	54.2
Heap leach stacking rate	<i>average tons per day</i>	21,100
Average LOM grade	<i>gram per metric tonne</i>	0.671
Average LOM recovery	<i>%</i>	68%

A detailed mine plan by year is included in **Table 1** at the end of this news.

## OPERATING COSTS

Mining costs for owner operated mining, processing and other costs were developed from a mix of first-principle engineering and benchmarked to the many ROM heap leach operations in California and nearby Nevada. The Long Valley Project is located near a large skilled labour pool and has local access to road and power infrastructure. The Project has several options for water locally with potential surface and ground water sources.

Operating Costs (LOM average) (1)		
Mining costs (per ton mined)	<i>US\$/st mined</i>	\$1.88
Mining costs	<i>US\$/st processed</i>	\$4.54
Processing costs	<i>US\$/st processed</i>	\$2.64
G&A costs	<i>US\$/st processed</i>	\$0.89
Total site operating costs	<i>US\$/st processed</i>	\$8.07
Cash Costs*		
Cash costs (LOM)*	<i>US\$/oz</i>	\$646

(1) Not including post-production reclamation and backfilling. See LOM description above.

The assumed truck diesel fuel price in the PEA is US\$ 2.00 per US gallon. About 11% of the mining cost is fuel so lower fuel prices would decrease mining costs moderately.

### INITIAL PRE-PRODUCTION AND SUSTAINING CAPITAL COSTS

Initial capital costs in the PEA are US\$ 161 million including a 25% contingency. Infrastructure costs are low due to the proximity of road, water and power infrastructure. Initial capital also assumes KORE is the owner-operator of all equipment. Further enhancements may be possible with contract mining. Sustaining capital is mainly for heap leach pad expansion and additional mining equipment.

Pre-Production and Sustaining Capital Costs (US\$ millions)	
Mining and mine infrastructure	\$40.6
Heap leach pads and plant	\$55.5
Infrastructure and G&A	\$18.5
Working capital	\$4.6
Contingency (25%)	\$27.9
Pre-production mining	\$13.9
<b>Total Pre-Production Cost</b>	<b>\$160.9</b>
LOM sustaining capital	\$18.2
Closure incl. backfill (1)	\$72.4

- (1) Closure cost includes final backfilling of the open pit and site reclamation to California's stringent standards. The cost includes US\$38.7 million in mining cost, US\$14.5 million in site operating G&A during back-filling of the final pit, in addition to US\$19.1 million in other site closure costs. Backfill will return the site to plus 25 feet of original topography while re-establishing drainages. The balance of the closure cost is for normal non-backfill site closure costs to remediate disturbances, remove structures, etc.

### ALL-IN-SUSTAINING-COST\*

All-in-sustaining costs ("AISC")\* are competitive with peer projects and in the second quartile when compared to the World Gold Council AISC cost metric. Long Valley's AISC\* is built up as follows:

AISC* per ounce (US\$ millions)	
Operating cost (1)	\$614
Royalties (2)	\$32
Sustaining capital	\$25
Closure	\$101
<b>Total AISC*</b>	<b>\$773</b>

- (1) Operating costs includes US\$5 per ounce offsite refining.  
 (2) Royalties consist of: (a) 1% NSR royalty to Royal Gold; and (b) 1% NSR royalty to Vista Gold.

## MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The mineral resource estimate is unchanged from the [September 15, 2020](#) news release.

## QUALIFIED PERSONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Preliminary Economic Assessment was prepared by GRE with Terre Lane, PE being the Qualified Person in charge of its preparation and who is independent of KORE. The mineral resource portion of the PEA was prepared by Neil Prenn, P.E. of Mine Development Associates and who is independent of KORE. With regards to technical matters in this press release Marc Leduc, P.Eng. is the Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and validated that the information in this press release is consistent with that provided by the Qualified Persons responsible for the PEA.

Further information about the PEA referenced in this news release, including information in respect of data verification, key assumptions, parameters, risks and other factors, can be found in the NI 43-101 technical report for the Long Valley Gold Deposit that the Company has filed on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) under KORE's profile and on the Company's website ([www.koremining.com](http://www.koremining.com)).

## ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (NON-IFRS MEASURES)

Items marked with a \* in this news release are alternative performance measures. Alternative performance measures are furnished to provide additional information. These non-IFRS performance measures are included in this news release because the Company believes these statistics are key performance measures that provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with additional information to understand the costs associated with the Project. These performance measures do not have a standard meaning within IFRS and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS.

"Cash Costs" and "Cash Costs (LOM)" are a non-IFRS measure reported by KORE on an ounces of gold sold basis. Cash costs include mining, processing, refining, general and administration costs and royalties but excludes depreciation, reclamation, income taxes, capital and exploration costs for the life of the mine, defined above as 7 years.

"All-In-Sustaining-Costs" ("ASIC") is a non-IFRS measure reported by KORE on a per ounce of gold sold basis that includes all cash costs noted above (mining, processing refining, general and administration and royalties), as well as sustaining capital and closure costs, but excludes depreciation, capital costs and income taxes.

## ABOUT LONG VALLEY GOLD DEPOSIT

Long Valley is 100% owned epithermal gold project located in Mono County California. The Long Valley deposit is an intact epithermal gold deposit with a large 2.5 by 2 kilometer oxide gold footprint.

The Long Valley deposit is an intact low sulphidation epithermal gold/silver deposit, hosted within a melange of fine to coarse volcanogenic sedimentary lithologies. Mineralization at Long Valley has developed due to a combination of deep-rooted fault structures and a resurgence of rhyolite within an



active caldera. The Hilton Creek Fault structure transects and served as a fluid conduit for interaction with the underlying hydrothermal system, while the rhyolite resurgence caused brittle fracturing of sediments and created voids or traps for mineralization and gold deposition. The combination of these factors yields strongly altered kaolin and quartz-hematite zones that are the primary host for gold mineralization.

The Hilton Creek Fault remains underexplored on-strike north and south and several parallel structures have been defined using geophysics, the eastern one hosting some of the current mineral resource and the western one being unexplored. Long Valley is therefore open to new oxide discoveries in all directions. More details on the deposit geology and exploration potential can be found in KORE's [January 30, 2020](#) and [March 24, 2020](#) news releases.

#### **ABOUT KORE**

KORE is 100% owner of a portfolio of advanced gold exploration and development assets in California and British Columbia. KORE is supported by strategic investor Eric Sprott who recently invested \$7.0 million, bringing his total ownership to 26%. KORE management and Board are aligned with shareholders, owning and additional 38% of the basic shares outstanding. KORE is actively developing its Imperial Gold project and is aggressively exploring across its portfolio of assets.

Further information on the Long Valley project and KORE can be found on the Company's website at [www.koremining.com](http://www.koremining.com) or by contacting us as [info@koremining.com](mailto:info@koremining.com) or by telephone at (888) 407-5450.

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**Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.**

#### Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This news release contains forward-looking statements relating to the future operations of the Company and other statements that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are often identified by terms such as "will", "may", "should", "anticipate", "expects", "intends", "indicates" and similar expressions. All statements other than statements of historical fact, included in this release, including, without limitation, statements regarding the future plans and objectives of the Company are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this news release include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the results of the PEA, including future Project opportunities, future operating and capital costs, closure costs, AISC, the projected NPV, IRR, timelines, permit timelines, and the ability to obtain the requisite permits, economics and associated returns of the Long Valley Project, the technical viability of the Long Valley Project, the market and future price of and demand for gold, the environmental

impact of the Long Valley Project, and the ongoing ability to work cooperatively with stakeholders, including the local levels of government. Such forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business. Management believes that these assumptions are reasonable. Forward looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information.

Such factors include, among others: risks related to exploration and development activities at the Company's projects, and factors relating to whether or not mineralization extraction will be commercially viable; risks related to mining operations and the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals, such as unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity, flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction and removal of materials; uncertainties regarding regulatory matters, including obtaining permits and complying with laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, site safety and other matters, and the potential for existing laws and regulations to be amended or more stringently implemented by the relevant authorities; uncertainties regarding estimating mineral resources, which estimates may require revision (either up or down) based on actual production experience; risks relating to fluctuating metals prices and the ability to operate the Company's projects at a profit in the event of declining metals prices and the need to reassess feasibility of a particular project that estimated resources will be recovered or that they will be recovered at the rates estimated; risks related to title to the Company's properties, including the risk that the Company's title may be challenged or impugned by third parties; the ability of the Company to access necessary resources, including mining equipment and crews, on a timely basis and at reasonable cost; competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties from other mining companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel; access to suitable infrastructure, such as roads, energy and water supplies in the vicinity of the Company's properties; and risks related to the stage of the Company's development, including risks relating to limited financial resources, limited availability of additional financing and potential dilution to existing shareholders; reliance on its management and key personnel; inability to obtain adequate or any insurance; exposure to litigation or similar claims; currently unprofitable operations; risks regarding the ability of the Company and its management to manage growth; and potential conflicts of interest.

In addition to the above summary, additional risks and uncertainties are described in the "Risks" section of the Company's management discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019 prepared as of April 27, 2020 available under the Company's issuer profile on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this news release and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information 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 information.

There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve. It is uncertain if further exploration will allow improving the classification of the Indicated or Inferred mineral resource. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

**Cautionary Note Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates:** Information regarding mineral resource estimates has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Industry Guide 7. In October 2018, the SEC approved final rules requiring comprehensive and detailed disclosure requirements for issuers with material mining operations. The provisions in Industry Guide 7 and Item 102 of Regulation S-K, have been replaced with a new subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the United States Securities Act and will become mandatory for SEC registrants after January 1, 2021. The changes adopted are intended to align the SEC’s disclosure requirements more closely with global standards as embodied by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), including Canada’s NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards. Under the new SEC rules, SEC registrants will be permitted to disclose “mineral resources” even though they reflect a lower level of certainty than mineral reserves. Additionally, under the New Rules, mineral resources must be classified as “measured”, “indicated”, or “inferred”, terms which are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 for Canadian issuers and are not recognized under SEC Industry Guide 7. An “Inferred Mineral Resource” has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an “Indicated Mineral Resource” and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of “Inferred Mineral Resources” could be upgraded to “Indicated Mineral Resources” with continued exploration. Accordingly, the mineral resource estimates and related information may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including SEC Industry Guide 7.



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**TABLE 1 – DETAILED LONG VALLEY PEA MINE PLAN**

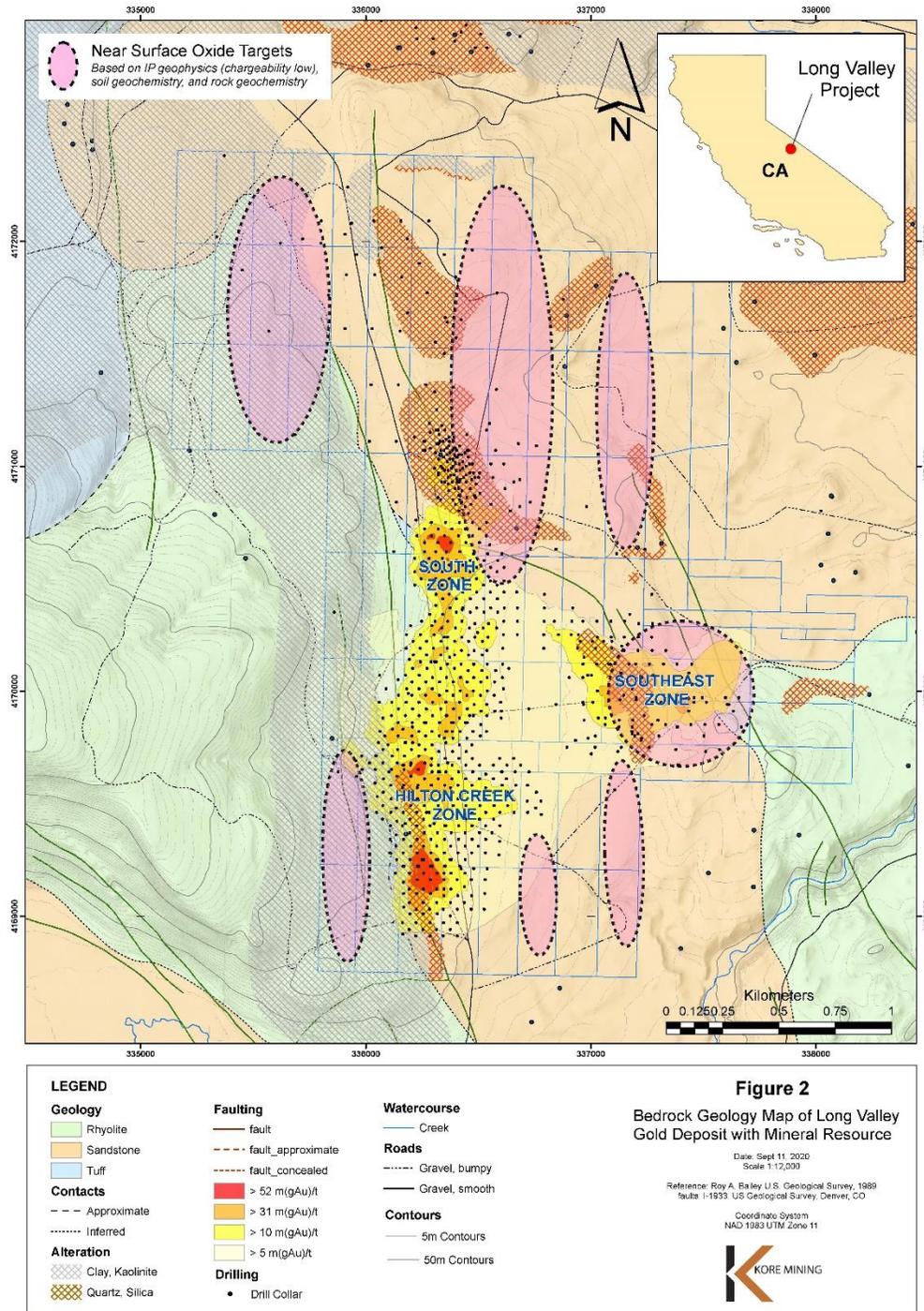
		Years							
	LOM Total	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ore (ton)	54,155,978	118,479	6,380,750	8,030,000	8,042,969	8,030,000	8,028,378	8,108,024	7,417,377
Waste Tons (ton)	76,500,818	1,168,143	11,596,382	5,561,176	11,838,715	7,236,130	14,762,720	14,052,046	10,285,506
Stripping Ratio	1.4	-	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.4
Mined Ore Grade (g/t)	0.671	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.81	0.50
Contained Gold (troy oz)	1,059,850	2,070	122,226	156,679	157,822	154,993	167,045	191,328	107,688

FIGURE 1: FINAL LONG VALLEY PEA INFOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

## LONG VALLEY Gold Project PEA Summary



**FIGURE 2: LONG VALLEY OXIDE EXPLORATION TARGETS**



**FIGURE 3: LONG VALLEY - SULPHIDE EXPLORATION POTENTIAL**

