

DRILLING TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT STAR RANGE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT

Drone magnetic interpretation confirms depth potential over significant high grade silver surface results in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Utah, USA.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nine priority targets identified from completed drone aeromagnetic survey at Star Range Silver-Antimony Project.
- Interpretation and targeting of magnetic data identify priority areas enabling fast tracking of drill program and permit application.
- At North Star, the highest-priority drill target defined by favourable structural architecture coincident with high-grade surface silver-antimony-copper rock chip sampling including^{4,10}
 - 3,043 g/t Ag and 1.37 g/t Au
 - 1,592 g/t Ag and 0.7% Sb
 - 2,311 g/t Ag and 0.4% Sb
 - 1,243 g/t Ag and 0.2% Sb
 - 2.6% Cu and 198 g/t Ag
 - 2.4% Cu and 171 g/t Ag
- Mineralised trends extend over ~3,000m of strike at North Star indicating significant scale potential.
- Located in a high grade silver producing region with historical and currently operating mining operations^{2,3}.
- The unprecedented silver price rise continues to hit fresh peaks in the first month of January 2026, following the record year of 2025, with prices soaring close to 150% last year and another 38% already in January.

Diablo Resources Limited (**ASX:DBO**) (“**Diablo**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update for the Star Range critical minerals Silver-Antimony-Copper Project (“**Star Range**” or the “**Project**”) in southwestern Utah, USA, where completed drone aeromagnetic processing and independent interpretation have identified nine priority exploration targets.

The survey flown in late 2025 was processed and modelled by independent consultants and has advanced target definition across the project’s 186 lode claims covering ~3,582 acres (14.5km²) located on Bureau of Land Management (“**BLM**”) administered lands.



CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

“The interpretation of the drone aeromagnetic survey has confirmed our exploration model and significantly enhanced the potential of existing prospects, most notably North Star.

At the North Star Prospect, magnetics define a structurally prospective zone, which when combined with high-grade Ag-Sb-Cu geochemistry, supports our view that North Star is a compelling drill target. We are extremely encouraged that the magnetic survey targeting confirm our geological model and with the highest ever silver price. The Company’s maiden proposed drilling program is perfectly timed.

With the continuing surge in silver prices and the increasing dependence on copper for electrification and AI, clearly demonstrated by the recent decision by Amazon.com to purchase US domestic copper for the first time in 10 years⁸, the Company is striving to take advantage of this heightened US domestic demand for critical metals via efficient and effective exploration.”

STAR RANGE - PROJECT OVERVIEW

LOCATION

The Star Range Project is located ~6km west of the town of Milford in Beaver County, southwestern Utah, USA, and consists of 186 unpatented lode claims for 3,582 acres (14.5km²). Access is via numerous maintained gravel roads and tracks. Power lines and gas pipelines are located near the SE corner of the project, and the Union Pacific Railway passes through Milford. The Project is located proximal to two significant mineral occurrences, the historical Horn Silver mine and the Milford Copper Mine.

The Horn Silver Mine, located 15km northwest of the project was one of the largest producers of silver in the United States until 1930. During its production history the Horn Silver Mine produced 17 Moz of silver, 25 Koz of gold and 9 Mlb of copper, all from a single 20 acre (8ha) mining claim³. Total production from 1875 through 1952 (the last year of operation) was 835,000 tons averaging 21.5 ounces per ton of silver and 23% lead. A zone of supergene copper enrichment was mined mainly between 1899 and 1905³. Several open pit copper deposits are currently being mined by Milford Mining⁴ ~9km north of the project area. No resources or production figures are publicly available.





Figure 1 – Location Map

GEOLOGY

The Project is located within the Star Range in southwestern Utah, a site of intense historical mining activity until the mid-1960s producing lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver. It lies within the structurally controlled Basin & Range style mountain range consisting of block-faulted sediments, predominantly siliciclastics and carbonates of Palaeozoic to Tertiary Age. This package of generally north-striking, east-dipping sediments has been intruded and metamorphosed by intrusive rocks of granitic composition, including porphyritic quartz monzonite. The Project area hosts numerous old workings, the majority of which were exploited in the late 1800s for base and precious metals. Mineralisation is known to occur as structurally controlled replacement style (CRD), skarn and breccia vein systems along sediment contacts.

DRONE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Results from the drone magnetic survey completed in late 2025⁹ have been received. Data was processed, imaged and modelled in 3D by Perth-based geophysical and geological consultants, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (Appendix 1).

The drone survey data has shown a generally magnetically quiet southern area with magnetic features attributable to intrusive rocks observable in the northern and eastern part of the project (Figure 2). Regional target selection completed by the Diablo exploration team identified nine magnetic features associated with surface geochemical anomalism or interpreted mineralised trends, four of which are associated with surface geochemical anomalism and are considered prospective for polymetallic breccia/vein and skarn style mineralisation.



Notably, the North Star Prospect, identified as the highest priority target, is a distinct magnetic high located close to a monzonite - limestone contact with associated elevated surface geochemical results.

Of the nine targets, five have yet to be geochemically sampled (see Table 1)

Target	East	North	Comments	Geochem
STAR01	314500	4251500	North Star Prospect, intersecting structural trends proximal to intrusives)	Ag-Sb-Cu-Au-Pb-Zn
STAR02	313650	4251100	NE trending mag linear, cross cutting lithology	Untested
STAR03	313400	4248100	NE trending mag linear (West Star Trend)	Ag-Au
STAR04	314000	4247600	Subtle N trending mag feature	Untested
STAR05	314900	4247800	NE trending mag linear, cross cutting lithology	Untested
STAR06	316050	4247800	NE trending mag linear, cross cutting lithology	Untested
STAR07	316750	4247300	NE trending mag linear, within intrusive with old workings (East Star)	Cu-Au-Ag
STAR08	314700	4246400	Subtle mag feature	Untested
STAR09	315600	4246000	Subtle mag feature	Ag-Sb-Cu-Au

Table 1- Regional geophysical targets identified from drone magnetics. Geochem-column refers to surface assay data (rocks/soils - NAD83 Zone 12).



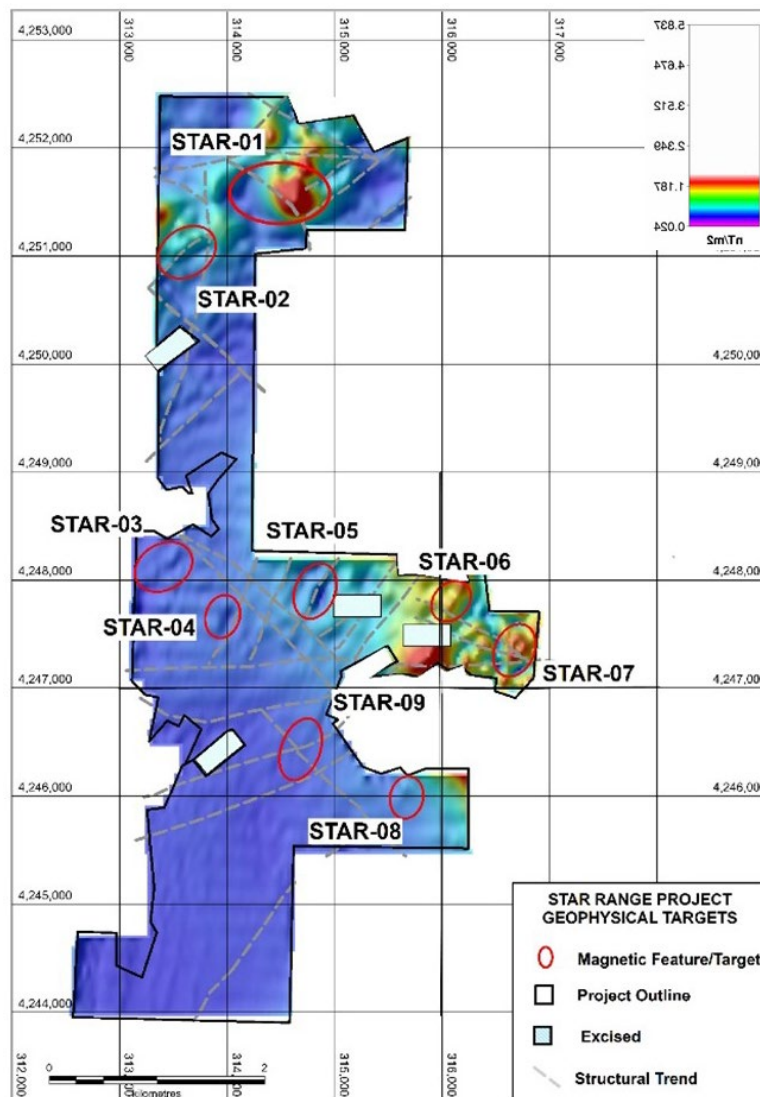


Figure 2- Star Range Drone Magnetic Survey -Targets (TMI Analytical Signal image)

The drone survey magnetic data was merged with public domain USGS survey magnetic data released in 2025 (see Appendix 2) clearly defining the regional setting for the project area, confirming prospective trends and identifying interpreted buried intrusive rocks represented by distinct magnetic anomaly highs. An image of the drone survey magnetic data is overlain on the public domain regional magnetic data in Figure 3.



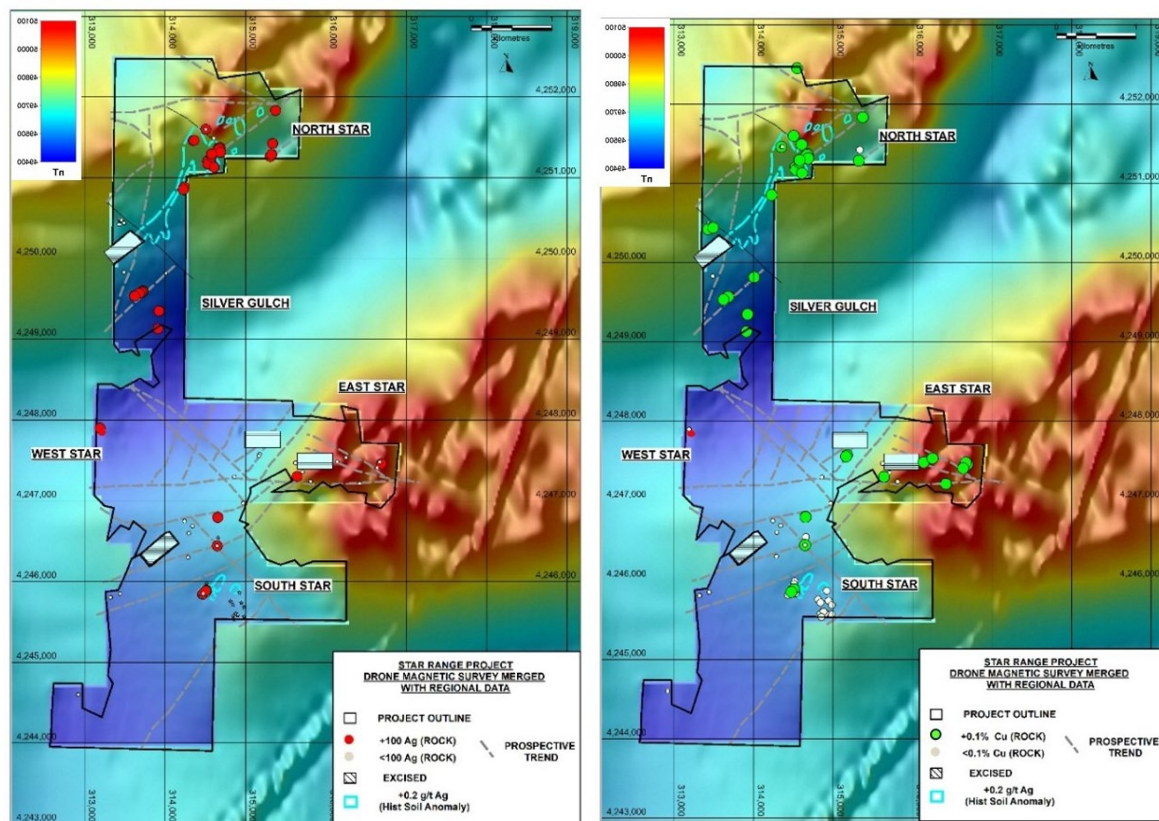


Figure 3- Drone survey magnetic image merged with public domain regional USGS survey data - Ag (left) and Cu (right) rock results overlain^{1,4-5} (TMI RTP images)

NORTH STAR PROSPECT (TARGET STAR 01)

The North Star Prospect is associated with several important structural trends along sediment contacts identified by the presence of numerous old shafts and adits along a north easterly orientation. Rock chip silver grades exceeding 1,000 g/t Ag together with elevated gold, copper and antimony defined by surface sampling characterise the vein/breccia zones in this area.

A historical silver soil geochemical anomaly over some 1,500 m aligns with the North Star mineralised trends, within a larger 3,000m overall mineralised trend defined by reconnaissance rock sample assay results (Ag, Cu, Sb).



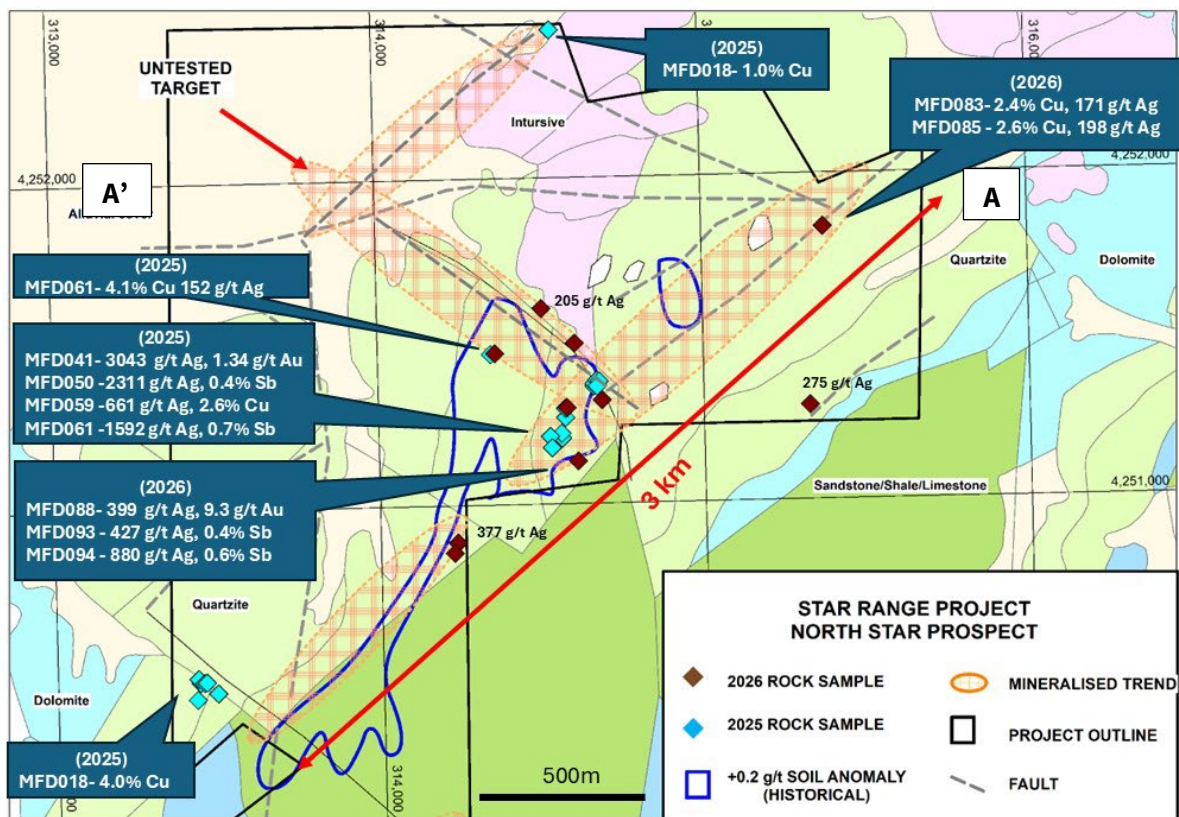


Figure 4- North Star Prospect- Rock sample results on geology (A-A' -see figure 5 & 6)

3D inversion modelling of the magnetic data (see Appendix 1) has revealed favourable structural architecture (block faulting and thrusting) proximal to the sediment-intrusive contacts (STAR01) considered a highly prospective location for polymetallic mineralisation. These observations, when combined with the associated high grade Ag-Sb-Cu mineralisation over some 3,000 m of strike make for a large, compelling exploration target (Figure 4-6).



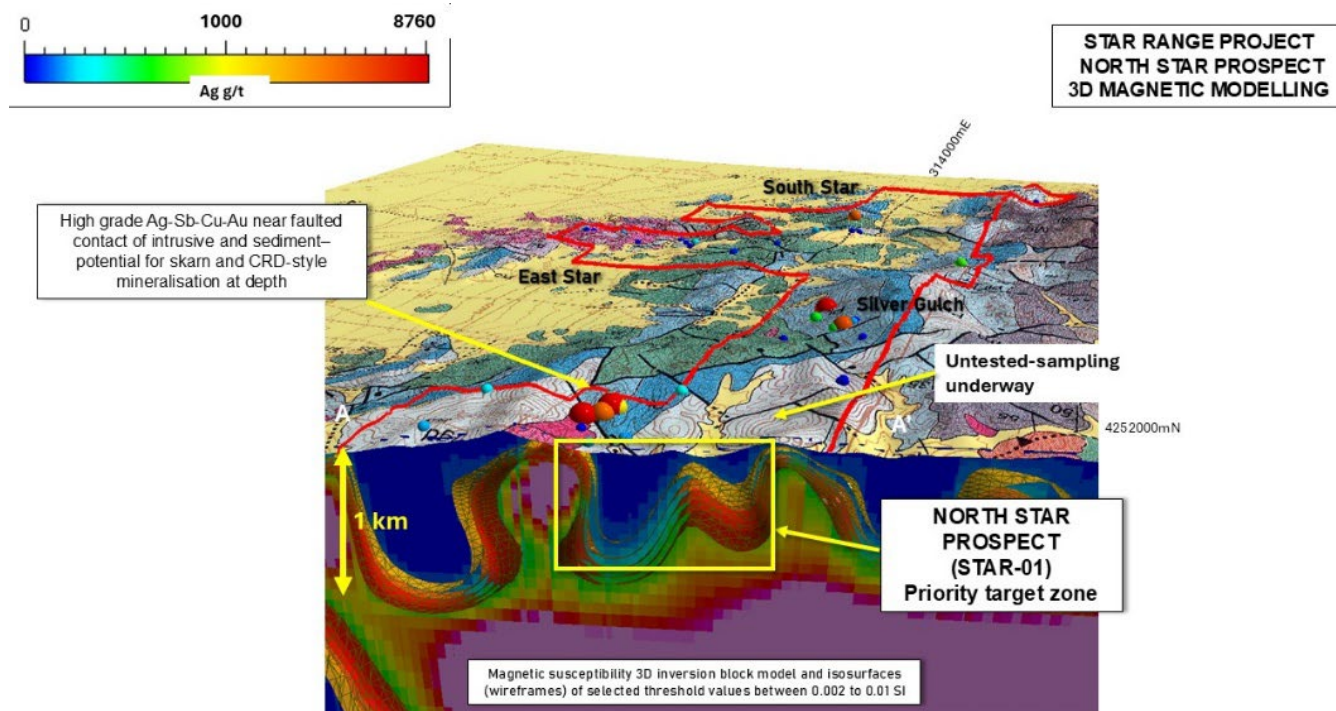


Figure 5- 3D view to the SSW of magnetic 3D inversion model, looking south with Ag (g/t) rock sample results^{1,4-5} and 1:50,000 scale geological mapping overlain on surface elevation - North Star Prospect (Section A-A')

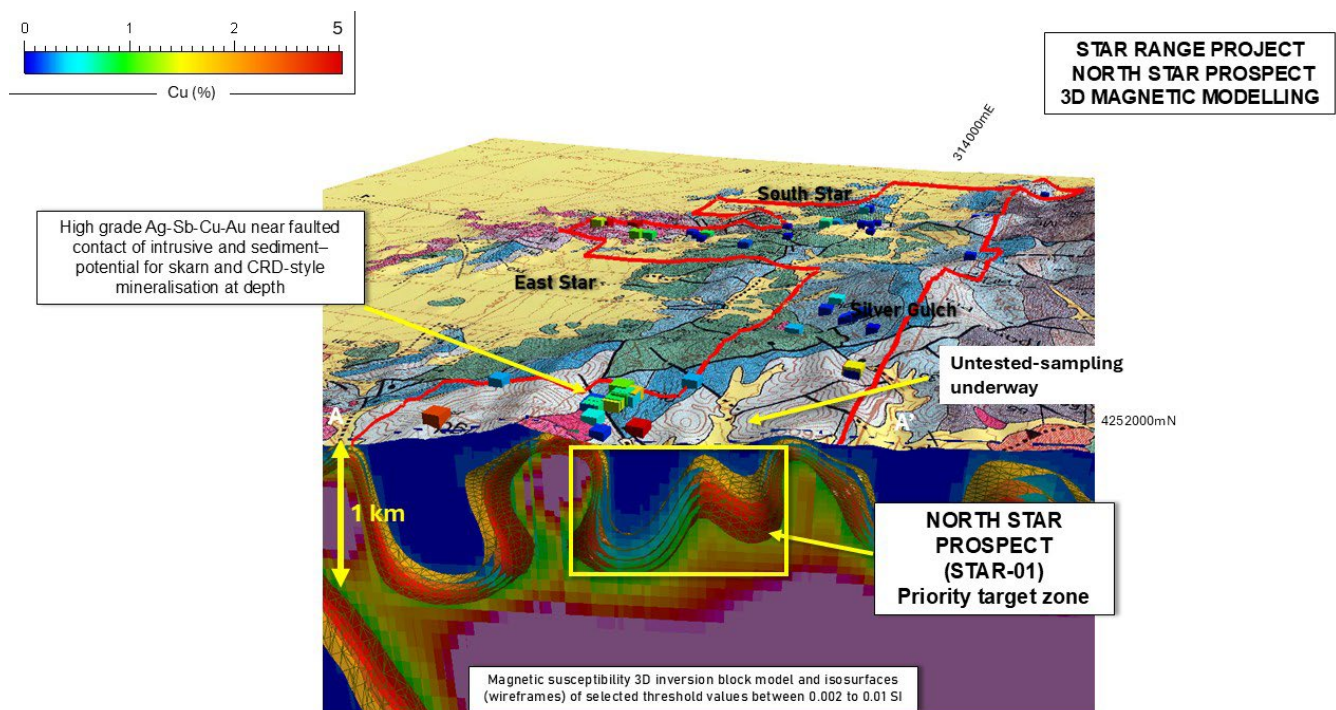


Figure 6- 3D view to the SSW of magnetic 3D inversion model, looking south with Cu (%) rock sample results^{1,4-5} and 1:50,000 scale geological mapping overlain on surface elevation - North Star Prospect (Section A-A')



Recent sampling completed in 2025 over several prospect areas, including North Star returned high-grade Ag, Sb, Cu and Au results from rock samples with significant results including ^{4,5}

- **NORTH STAR PROSPECT**

- **3,043 g/t Ag and 1.37 g/t Au**
- **1,592 g/t Ag and 0.7% Sb**
- **2,311 g/t Ag and 0.4% Sb**
- **1,243 g/t Ag and 0.2% Sb**
- **998 g/t Ag, 0.2% Sb and 0.78 g/t Au**
- **399 g/t Ag, 9.3 g/t Au**
- **880 g/t Ag, 0.6% Sb**
- **2.4% Cu, 171 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au**
- **1.8% Cu and 118 g/t Ag**
- **2.6% Cu and 198 g/t Ag**

NORTH STAR (TARGET STAR01) - FURTHER GEOPHYSICS

Due to the large scale of the potential drill target at the North Star Prospect, the Company plans to complete ground-based geophysics Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) to more accurately define priority drill collar locations.

The proposed DDIP survey will provide cross-sectional models of resistivity and chargeability from surface to a depth of approximately 300 m below surface. In this geological setting, IP chargeability responses may be associated with disseminated to brecciated sulphide minerals in either vein/breccia, skarn or CRD-style systems (Carbonate Replacement Deposits). The IP resistivity/conductivity data will be useful for resolving resistivity contrasts associated with mineralisation, alteration and controlling structures enabling accurate drill targeting.

Induced polarisation has been highly successful in locating mineralised zones below existing deposits in the western USA including Ruby Hill in Nevada⁶. At Ruby Hill, high-grade polymetallic deposits occur as vein/breccias, skarn and carbonate-replacement bodies. Historical district production at Ruby Hill from 1866 through 1964 is estimated at 1.65 Moz of gold at an average grade of 0.83 oz/ton (28.5 g/t Au) and 39.0 Moz of silver at an average grade of 19.5 oz/ton (668.6 g/t Ag) from 2.0 Mt mined (also reported >625M lbs Pb @ 15.63 %)⁶.

Current operators, i80Gold recently announced measured and indicated resources for the FAD Deposit of 0.59Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au, 209 g/t Ag, 4.3% Pb and 6.7% Zn⁷. The Company also noted that analysis of two metallurgical composites from FAD sulphide material indicates critical metals such as gallium, indium, antimony, and tin are present in the zinc concentrate with average grades of 126.0 g/t Ga, 122.5 g/t In, 324.0 g/t Sb, and 759.5 g/t Sn, respectively, providing further upside from a metallurgical and permitting standpoint⁷.



OTHER TARGETS (STAR02 TO STAR09)

At East Star copper mineralised skarn is associated with intrusive contacts. The magnetics delineate this contact proximal to the intrusives defining areas for further exploration, particularly under shallow soil cover. Linear magnetic features within the intrusives are also of particular interest (**STAR06 & 07**) as they represent mineralised structures, possibly later than the skarn style mineralisation.

Surface sampling of old workings associated with the STAR07 target returned **Cu to 7.4% and Au to 1.4 g/t**.

STAR02 - 05 & 09 have been identified as linear magnetic features along northeasterly trends which appear to cross-cut stratigraphy. This trend is known to preferentially host vein/breccia zones within the project, for example, at the West Star Prospect where sampling returned **Ag to 692 g/t Ag and Au to 1.4 g/t Au** (STAR03 Target).

STAR08 target occurs as a subtle magnetic feature proximal to the intrusive contact, covered by shallow alluvium. Surface exploration has yet to be conducted in this area.

Other prospect areas such as South Star do not appear to show a pronounced magnetic signature. This may be related to the broad geochemical zonation that was previously reported and identified in surface mapping and sampling, or contrasts in host rock lithology.

NEXT STEPS

- Drilling application to be finalised and submitted.
- Regional mapping and sampling continuing.
- Finalise logistics and organise ground-based Induced Polarisation geophysical survey over priority North Star Prospect area.
- Integration of surface geochemical assay results with airborne magnetic data and satellite imagery to update geological models and targets. This will enable a better understanding of mineralisation controls, its continuity and scale.
- Active review of further critical mineral opportunities in the USA using the Company's in-country expertise, both locally and in a regional context.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

For more information visit diabloresources.com.au or contact:

Lyle Thorne
Chief Executive Officer

Email : lt@diabloresources.com.au



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of AusIMM and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Thorne is an employee of the Company. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data. Mr. Thorne has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Thorne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Diablo.

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9. ASX ANNOUNCEMENT (DECEMBER 1, 2025). DRONE SURVEY COMPLETED AT STAR RANGE SILVER ANTIMONY PROJECT. DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
10. Jan 14, 2026- HIGH GRADE RESULTS CONFIRM MULTIPLE SILVER-ANTIMONY-COPPER SYSTEMS AT STAR RANGE AX Announcement, Diablo Resources



APPENDIX 1-

DRONE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

The drone magnetic survey was undertaken by MHW Geo-Surveys International Inc, an independent Nevada-based contractor, utilising a Geometrics MagArrow magnetometer system towed by an Arksky X55 Heavy lift Quadcopter UAV. A total of 140 l/km were completed at 100m spacings.

The MagArrow unit consists of an aerodynamic, light-weight shell with internal electronics including a two-sensor module Caesium-vapour magnetometer which is capable of highly precise measurements in an extremely lightweight and tiny package⁵.

This system quickly, economically and safely acquires high-resolution magnetic data in any terrain.

Survey parameters are summarised below;

Flight Line Spacing	100m, east-west orientation
Flight Line Height-	~ 75m
Magnetometer System	Geometrics MagArrow Caesium-vapour magnetometer system. The sensor takes 100 readings per second and is flown at a maximum of 10m/second. The sensor is suspended on a 2.5m lanyard to remove it from the noise of the UAV. Data is downloaded after collection to 10 Hz. The "MagArrow" readings are diurnally corrected via a Geometrics G862 RBS base station magnetometer with GPS, cycling 10 readings per second.
Line km	~140 l/km
Coordinate System	WGS84, Zone 12.

Magnetic Data 3D Inversion Modelling

Magnetic 3D inversion modelling presented in this announcement was carried out using industry-standard Geosoft VOXI inversion code on a merge of the drone magnetic survey and public domain regional magnetic data. The 3D inversion block model mesh cells have dimensions 50 m (E-W) by 50 m (N-S) by 25 m (vertical) and extend from surface level down to a depth of approximately -1,800 m RL. A Copernicus GLO30 digital elevation model (DEM) was used for the surface elevation reference relative to mean sea level (MSL).



APPENDIX 2 –

A high-sensitivity fixed-wing and helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was carried out for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) over the Central Great Basin, Utah, USA (Great Central Basin Project). A total of 145,475 line-kilometres of airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data were acquired, processed, and finalised. The survey was flown between 2022 and 2024, and made publicly available in late 2025.

Diablo's Star Range project claims overlie two large regional airborne survey blocks from this survey;

- 1) fixed-wing survey block A25 in the west, and
- 2) helicopter survey block H.09 in the east and covering the majority of the claim area.

The geophysical survey equipment comprised of one high-sensitivity Cesium-3 magnetometer and a 1024-channel spectrometer with four downward-looking crystals (total 16 litres) and one upward-looking crystal (total 4 litres) for Helicopter and two 1024-channel spectrometers with 4 downward-looking crystals (total 32 litres) and one upward-looking crystal (total 8 litres) for the fixed-wing platform.

The airborne ancillary equipment included digital recorders, a fluxgate magnetometer, radar altimeter and a global positioning system (GPS) receiver, which provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery.

Ground equipment included a magnetic base station with GPS time synchronization and a PC-based field workstation, which was used to check the data quality and completeness on a daily basis. The fully corrected magnetic and radiometric data were prepared by New-Sense Geophysics Limited in their Toronto office, after the completion of survey activities.

SURVEY PARAMETERS

• Flying Specifications:

- o Nominal survey Height = 100 m
- o Actual Radar Altimeter Helicopter (av.) = 111.9 m
- o Actual Radar Altimeter Fixed Wing (av.) = 154.0 m

• Line Specification:

- o Traverse Line spacing: = 200 m
- o Control Line spacing = 2000 m
- o Traverse Line direction (geographic) = 090°/270°
- o Control Line direction (geographic) = 000°/180°

• Sample Rates (Acquisition / Database):

- o Magnetometer = 0.02/0.1 sec (50/10 Hz)
- o Radiometric = 1.0 sec (1 Hz)
- o Base Magnetometer = 0.02/0.1 sec (50/10 Hz)
- o GPS = 0.1 sec for GPS



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Star Range Project– Drone Aeromagnetic Survey (2025)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The Drone magnetic survey consisted of approx. 140line/km at 100m line spacing, and approx. 75m flight height. Flight lines were flown east-west. Data was processed, imaged and modelled in 3D by Resource Potentials Ltd , an independent Perth-based geological and geophysical consultancy firm.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical	No drilling or assay results as part of this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The airborne survey was undertaken by MHW Geo-Surveys International Inc, an independent Nevada-based contractor, utilising a Geometrics MagArrow magnetometer system towed by an Arksky X55 Heavy lift Quadcopter UAV. The MagArrow unit consists of an aerodynamic, light-weight shell with internal electronics including a two sensor module Caesium-vapour magnetometer. The MagArrow is a laser pumped, cesium vapor (Cs133 non-radioactive) total field scalar magnetometer. Operating range is 20,000 to 100,000nT • The magnetometer sensor takes 100 readings per second and is flown at a maximum of 10m/second. The sensor is suspended on a 2.5m lanyard to remove it from the noise of the UAV. Data is downloaded after collection to 10 Hz⁵. The "MagArrow" readings are diurnally corrected via a Geometrics G862 RBS base station magnetometer with GPS, cycling 10 readings per second • Raw data was downloaded from the acquisition system to the data processor at the end of each flight... Data quality control procedures were implemented to ensure navigation specifications were met. • The survey was completed by expert independent geophysical contractor under guidance from Company Representatives.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Survey methodology outputs and raw data was reviewed by contractor following data collection. Data was processed by independent geophysical consultants, with no issues found.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- The drone magnetic system uses GPS units on both the UAV and base station. Accuracy is 1.5-3m. - Data was collected in WGS84, UTM Zone 12.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Survey was flown at 100m line spacing, approx. 75m flight height. Lines were flown East-West. No tie lines were completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Flight lines were flown east-west which is considered appropriate for the geological terrain
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Magnetic data checks and processing reviews were undertaken daily and at the completion of the program by the contractor. Data was processed by independent geophysical consultants, with no issues found.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Star Range project is located on unpatented Federal mining claims in Beaver County, Utah, USA. The Company staked a total of 186 Mining Rights (MFD001-MFD186) for 100% ownership on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 3582 acres (14.5km ²)
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Extensive historical mining and exploration activity beginning in the late 1800's is evident within the project area. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted. - Firestrike Resources Ltd performed rock chip sampling of historic mine dumps and prospect pits during 2012-2013. They also completed a 2000m RC drilling program during 2012 on the Coronado Prospect which lies outside of the current project area., - Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd completed an independent technical review of the project during September 2017. - TAO completed rock and soil sampling in several campaigns from 2018-2020,
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Palaeozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur adjacent to the project. Epithermal and replacement type mineralisation occurs along structural corridors in reactive sedimentary host rocks.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the	No drilling or assay results as part of this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	No drilling or assay results as part of this release.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	See text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	See text (Appendix 2)
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See Text