ASX Announcement
9 December 2025

HIGH GRADE SILVER & ANTIMONY RESULTS CONFIRMED AT STAR RANGE CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT – STRONG MOMENTUM TOWARD FIRST DRILLING

High-grade silver to 3,043 g/t (97.8 oz) and Antimony to 0.7% confirmed at Star Range, with further assays pending and drilling preparations underway amid strong silver market conditions

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reconnaissance rock samples collected from historical workings, sub-cropping and outcropping mineralisation across several prospects areas have returned high-grade Ag, Sb, Cu and Au;

  NORTH STAR PROSPECT

  - **3,043 g/t Ag (97.8 oz) and 1.37 g/t Au**
  - **1,592 g/t Ag (51.2 oz) and 0.7% Sb**
  - **2,311 g/t Ag (74.3 oz) and 0.4% Sb**
  - **1,243 g/t Ag (40 oz) and 0.2% Sb**
  - **998 g/t Ag (32.1 oz), 0.2% Sb and 0.78 g/t Au**

  SOUTH STAR PROSPECT

  - **1,609 g/t Ag (51.7 oz) and 4.82 g/t Au**

  SILVER GULCH PROSPECT

  - **2,350 g/t Ag (75.6 oz) and 0.3% Sb**
  - **1,692 g/t Ag (54.4 oz) and 0.1% Sb**

- Two new prospect areas identified with **Copper** results to **4.0%**
- Sampling designed to validate historical results including bonanza silver grades at South Star up to **8,760 g/t Ag (309 oz/t) and antimony >1% Sb** at surface, and **silver** to **3,620 g/t** (116.4 oz) at North Star[1]. Sb was not reported for the majority of historical results.
- A further 65 rock samples are currently at the laboratory with results pending.

Diablo Resources Limited (**ASX:DBO**) (**"Diablo"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that initial surface sampling at its 100% owned Star Range Critical Minerals (Silver-Antimony) Project in Utah, USA, has confirmed exceptional high-grade silver and antimony mineralisation across multiple prospect areas. Initial assay results have been received from 51 reconnaissance samples collected at the project, with further samples at the laboratory and results pending. The project consists of 186 lode claims totalling ~3,582 acres (14.5km^2) located on Bureau of Land Management (**"BLM"**) administered lands.

Results validate extensive historical work programs and provide a clear pathway into structural targeting and maiden drilling.

CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

"These initial rock sample results collected from Star Range confirm and enhance the historical high-grade silver results whilst providing greater insight into the antimony, copper and gold endowment of the area. As part of our reconnaissance mapping and sampling program, the team have identified a number of highly prospective structural trends which occur both as vein-breccia systems and skarn style mineralisation.

Further sampling, focused on defining and extending mineralisation along these prospective trends has been completed. We eagerly await the interpretation and targeting of the recently completed aeromagnetic survey in conjunction with our ongoing mapping, an important tool for target definition leading into our maiden drilling program. With indications of high grade silver, copper and antimony, three, in demand, critical minerals in the USA, we aim to position the Company to take advantage of the USA's push to shore up domestic critical mineral supply in 2026."

STAR RANGE - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Located in Beaver County, Utah, one of the most mining-supportive jurisdictions in the U.S., Star Range consists of 186 unpatented lode claims for 3,582 acres (14.5km^2). The Project is strategically positioned near:

- The historical Horn Silver mine, which produced 17 Moz silver, 25 Koz gold and 9Mlb copper, all from a single 20-acre footprint.
- Numerous copper prospects which actively being mined nearby.
- Rail, sealed roads, power infrastructure and accessible services.

The region has been recognised for its expanding role in U.S domestic critical-minerals supply as copper and silver have recently become priority-listed materials and antimony remains supply constrained globally.

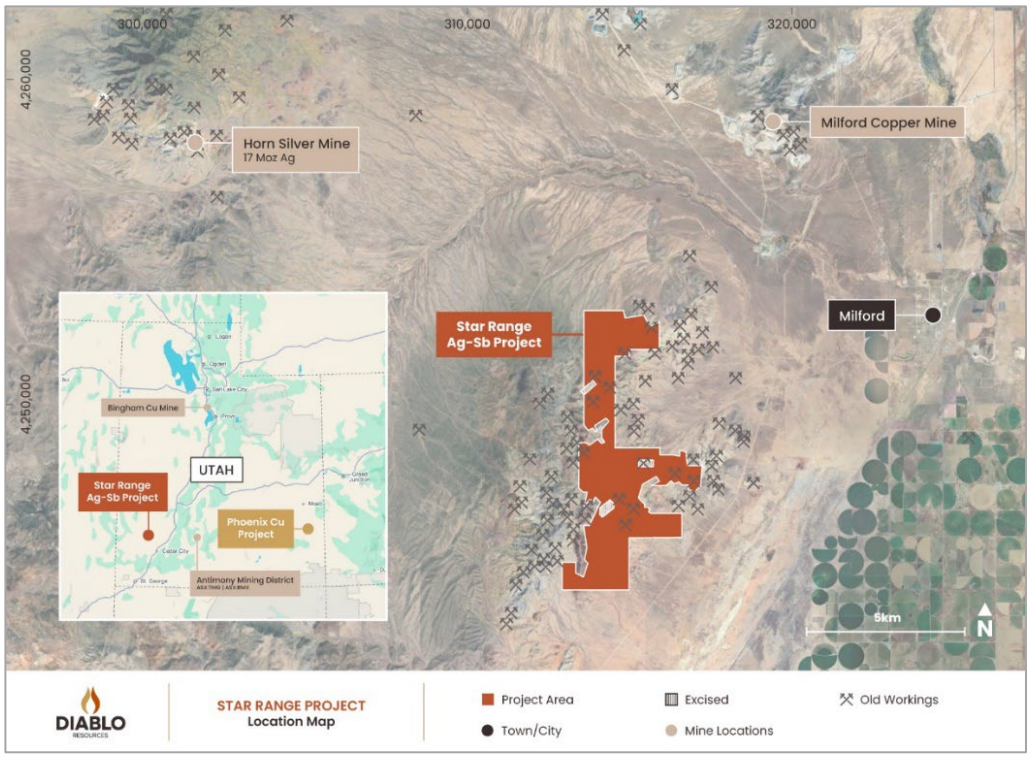

Figure 1 – Location Map

GEOLOGY & MINERAL SYSTEM CONTEXT

The Star Range Project sits within a historical productive mineral belt in southwestern Utah, where prior mining extended into the mid-1960s and produced lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver. The Project is located in a structurally controlled Basin & Range setting comprising north-striking, east dipping carbonate and clastic sedimentary sequences ranging from Palaeozoic to Tertiary Age. This host rocks are intruded by multiple granatic intrusive bodies, including outcropping porphyritic quartz monzonite, which have been directly influenced mineralising fluid pathways.

Mineralisation occurs predominantly as structurally controlled manto-replacement zones and breccia vein systems developed along chemically reactive sedimentary contacts, with numerous historical workings coinciding with these trends.

RECONNAISSANCE ROCK SAMPLING

As part of the initial phase of exploration, 51 rock grab samples (MFD01-23, 41-68) were collected from historical workings, mine dumps and exposure mineralised structures. Results confirm the presence of multiple high-grade vein-breccia systems with peak grades of **3,043 g/t Ag and 0.7 % Sb.** These results correlate strongly with historic high-grade sampling that previously recorded bonanza silver grades up to 8,760 g/t Ag (309 oz/t) with >1% Sb at surface. were The majority of historical sampling did not report antimony[1], leaving significant upside potential and an immediate focus for first pass exploration.

The first phase of sampling therefore aimed to better define the prospective mineralised trends with a focus on silver and antimony, whilst also providing further geochemical information on the characteristics seen in the polymetallic mineralised zones defined to date.

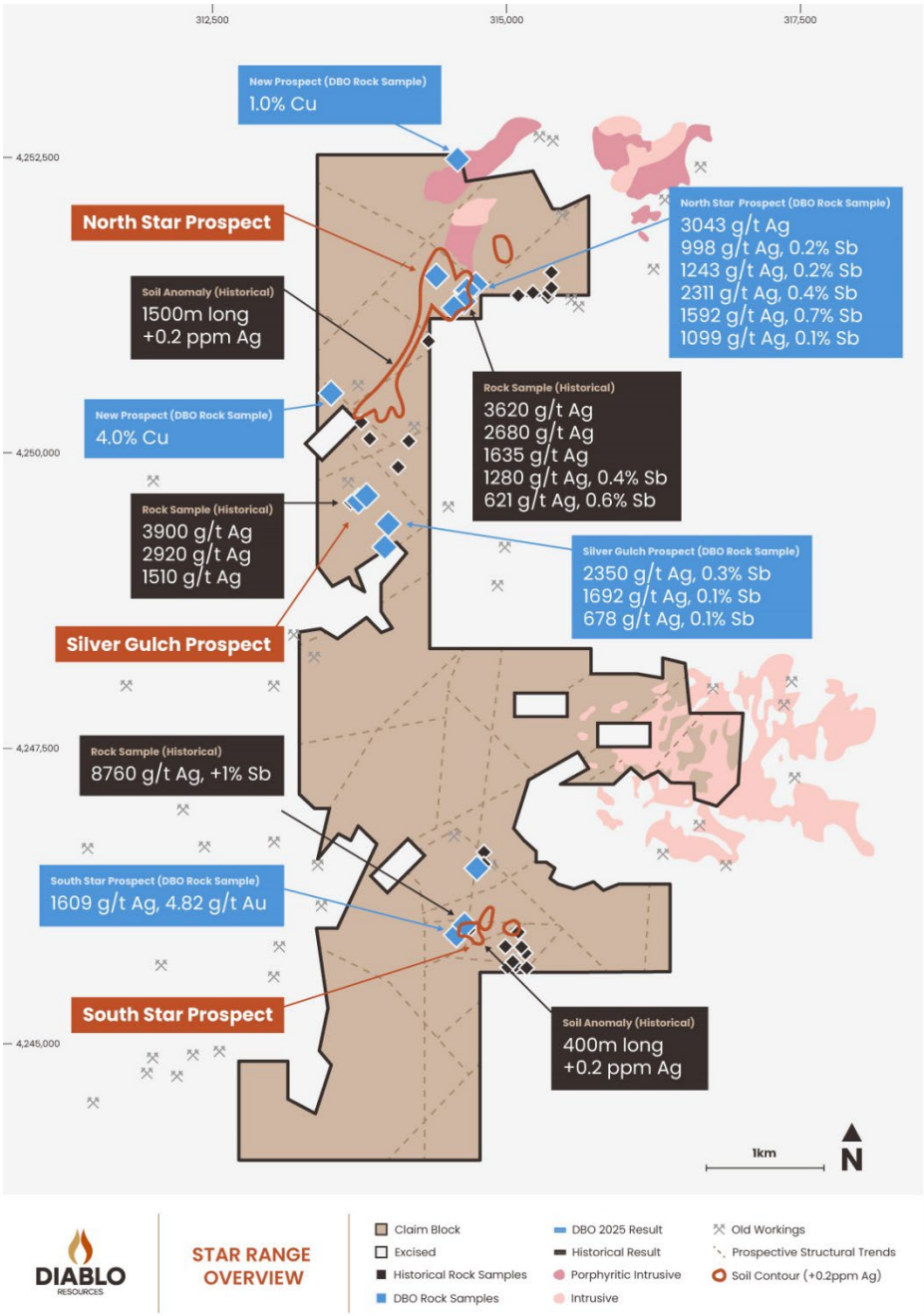

Figure 4- Overview Map of Results

Within the vein-breccia systems, peak results to **3,043 g/t Ag and 0.7 % Sb** were returned (see Table 1) with notable results listed below;

- **NORTH STAR PROSPECT**
  - **3,043 g/t Ag (97.8 oz) and 1.37 g/t Au in MFD041**

- **1,592 g/t Ag (51.2 oz) and 0.7% Sb in MFD061**
- **2,311 g/t Ag (74.3 oz) and 0.4% Sb ibn MFD050**
- **1,243 g/t Ag (40 oz) and 0.2% Sb in MFD049**
- **998 g/t Ag (32.1 oz), 0.2% Sb and 0.78 g/t Au in MFD043**

SOUTH STAR PROSPECT

- **1,609 g/t Ag (51.7 oz) and 4.82 g/t Au in MFD004**

SILVER GULCH PROSPECT

- **2,350 g/t Ag (75.6 oz) and 0.3% Sb in MFD006**
- **1,692 g/t Ag (54.4 oz) and 0.1% Sb in MFD017**

Initial prospecting located two new areas of mineralisation prospective for copper;

- **Cu** results including **4.0% and 1.5%** from old workings at a new prospect area located ~1.4km SW of North Star
- Cu to 1.0% and 0.15 g/t Au from old works at a prospect located ~0.8km north of the North Star

Elevated Ba (peak results of >1%) and Mn (up to 0.8%) support potential upper-level, low sulphidation-style epithermal systems. Comparable signatures are Basin and Range of Nevada, where high grade Au-Ag deposits occur as vein/breccias, carbonate-replacement bodies and are presently exploited at a number of deposits, including systems analogous to Ruby Hill[4], where historic mining yielded:

- 1.65 Moz of gold and 39.0 Moz of silver at an average grade of 0.83 oz/ton (28.5 g/t Au) 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 %)[4].
- 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% Zn[5].

Early analysis of the Star Range Project suggest that the mineralised, structurally controlled veins/breccia zones show a mineral zonation from north to south. Exceptionally high Pb and Zn values to **46.6% Pb and 23.3**% **Zn** were noted in sample results collected from various old workings at the North Star Prospect, whereas further south at South Star and Silver Gulch (see Table 1) samples are anomalous in Ag, Sb and Au with only moderately anomalous Pb and Zn values.

Multiple intrusives including an outcropping porphyritic quartz monzonite have been identified in project area. Further work is required to better define the distribution of the mineralisation and its relationship to the surrounding intrusives, structural trends and associated geology.

1,692 g/t Ag, 0.1% Sb

3,043 g/t Ag, 1.37 g/t Au

998 g/t Ag, 0.2% Sb, 0.8 g/t Au

1,592 g/t Ag, 0.7% Sb

Figure 4- Selected Rock Sample Photos

The results compliment the previously reported historical exploration results; highlights include:

- **Rock sampling returned bonanza silver grades up to 8,760 g/t Ag (309 oz/t) and antimony >1% Sb at surface[1].**

- **South Star Prospect** significant rock samples returned[1]:
  - 8,760 g/t Ag (309 oz) and +1% Sb
  - 1,190 g/t Ag (38.3 oz) and 0.2% Sb
  - 938 g/t Ag (30.2 oz) and 0.2% Sb
- **North Star Prospect** significant rock samples returned[1]:
  - 1,310 g/t Ag (42.1 oz) and 0.4% Sb
  - 1,380 g/t Ag (44.4 oz) and 0.5% Sb
  - 621 g/t Ag (20 oz) and 0.6% Sb

- Historical soil programs outlined large-scale silver anomalies at both North Star (1.5km) and South Star (400m), with no drilling completed to date over these zones[1].

The majority of historical sampling did not report antimony.

NEXT STEPS

Exploration is ongoing, focussed on extending known prospect areas and identification of new targets. An additional 65 rock samples are presently at the laboratory with results pending.

- Complete interpretation of airborne geophysical data
- Continue regional mapping and sampling
- Integration of surface geochemical assay results with airborne magnetic data and satellite imagery to update geological models. This will enable a better understanding of mineralisation controls, its continuity and scale, identifying priority targets for the Company's maiden drilling program.
- Active review of further critical mineral opportunities in the USA using the Company's in-country expertise.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 1- Rock Sample Results (MFD01-23,41-68)

Sample	East	North	Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu_%	Pb_%	Sb_%	Zn_%
MFD001	314647	4246440	South Star	0.08	202	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
MFD002	314647	4246440	South Star	0.02	172	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
MFD003	314647	4246440	South Star	0.12	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD004	314507	4245886	South Star	**4.82**	**1609**	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
MFD005	314474	4245850	South Star	0.14	92	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD006	313909	4249131	Silver Gulch	0.06	**2350**	0.5	0.7	**0.3**	0.6
MFD007	313909	4249131	Silver Gulch	0.22	366	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2
MFD008	313909	4249131	Silver Gulch	0.02	683	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
MFD009	313909	4249131	Silver Gulch	0.04	100	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
MFD010	313922	4249350	Silver Gulch	0.01	588	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.7
MFD011	313922	4249350	Silver Gulch	0.01	303	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.4
MFD012	313922	4249350	Silver Gulch	0.02	579	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.7
MFD013	313723	4249602	Silver Gulch	0.04	572	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6
MFD014	313723	4249591	Silver Gulch	0.05	678	0.1	1.7	0.1	3.8
MFD015	313705	4249585	Silver Gulch	0.03	654	0.1	1.0	0.1	7.1
MFD016	313680	4249571	Silver Gulch	0.07	275	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.8
MFD017	313680	4249571	Silver Gulch	0.08	**1692**	0.1	3.1	0.1	5.2
MFD018	313447	4250457	New Prospect	0.02	BDL	**4.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD019	313443	4250458	New Prospect	0.05	7	**1.5**	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD020	313437	4250474	New Prospect	0.03	BDL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD021	313431	4250486	New Prospect	BDL	BDL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD022	313449	4250474	New Prospect	0.01	BDL	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD023	313456	4250475	New Prospect	BDL	BDL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFD041	314662	4251359	North Star	**1.37**	**3043**	0.1	13.1	0.0	0.2
MFD042	314662	4251359	North Star	0.07	307	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.8
MFD043	314663	4251366	North Star	**0.78**	**998**	0.7	7.1	**0.2**	9.2
MFD044	314671	4251376	North Star	0.14	77	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2
MFD045	314679	4251373	North Star	**0.49**	286	0.2	26.7	0.1	1.0
MFD046	314679	4251373	North Star	**0.33**	204	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.1
MFD047	314672	4251358	North Star	**0.29**	281	0.2	2.9	**0.2**	0.4
MFD048	314563	4251201	North Star	0.10	289	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.1
MFD049	314563	4251201	North Star	0.07	**1243**	0.3	10.4	0.2	0.1
MFD050	314561	4251216	North Star	0.05	**2311**	**1.0**	46.6	**0.4**	0.1
MFD051	314561	4251216	North Star	0.01	100	0.3	14.7	0.0	0.3
MFD052	314526	4251207	North Star	0.05	727	0.4	36.3	0.1	0.4
MFD053	314526	4251207	North Star	0.05	**1099**	0.3	31.9	0.1	2.4
MFD054	314531	4251172	North Star	0.04	340	**1.7**	4.3	0.1	1.0
MFD055	314531	4251172	North Star	0.06	128	0.3	6.1	0.0	0.0
MFD056	314574	4251264	North Star	0.02	184	0.8	1.2	**0.2**	0.2
MFD057	314574	4251292	North Star	0.07	668	0.6	5.6	0.1	1.6
MFD058	314574	4251292	North Star	0.04	361	0.3	5.1	0.1	23.3
MFD059	314574	4251292	North Star	0.04	661	**2.6**	2.4	0.1	3.9

Coordinate System – NAD83 Zone 12
Results have been rounded

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 opinion. 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.

REFERENCES

1. ASX ANNOUNCEMENT (1ST OCTOBER 2025) – PLACEMENT COMPLETED FOR ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT-, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
2. https://www.hornsilvermines.com/properties
3. https://milfordmining.com/
4. https://www.i80gold.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/i-80-Gold-Corp.-Ruby-Hill-43-101-PEA-Technical-Report-Final-03_31_25.pdf
5. https://www.i80gold.com/i-80-gold-announces-high-grade-mineral-resource-estimate-for-the-fad-project-and-confirms-near-surface-oxide-mineralization

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Star Range Project– Geochemical Sampling (Rocks 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.*	• A total of 51 rock geochemical samples were collected. • Rocks were collected as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings, as well as outcrop and float/sub-crop. This includes from sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits, dozer scrapes & trenches, and adjacent mineralised outcrop or subcrop/float. Equipment used was predominately hand held hammer for the collection of rock fragments using a hand held GPS for locational data. • All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company.
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 conducted.
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 conducted.
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 conducted.

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.*	• . Rock samples were placed directly into labelled calico bags at the site location from which they were collected. No repeat or check samples have yet been submitted for analysis. Each sample was weighed at the preparation laboratory and the weights recorded along with the analytical results. No specific quality control procedure has been adopted for the collection of samples. Samples were shipped to SGS laboratories in Tempe, Az for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to SGS laboratories in Canada for analytical determinations. Sample weights were +1 kg
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.*	. • Rocks - Assays were prepared and performed by SGS Labs using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method PRP-89 GE-ICP40Q12 - AR-ICP-MS, GE_FAA30V5). • No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. SGS undertook their own internal checks and blanks. • Only elements of exploration interest have been reported in text.
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.*	• Results were checked and reviewed by the CEO and consultant and incorporated into a digital database.
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.*	• Location of samples were recorded by hand held GPS. The GPS recorded locations using the NAD83 datum UTM Zone 12. Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Rock samples were collected randomly at previously known mining and prospect sites, at outcrop sites and grab samples (see text). The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program. Samples locations are variable and based on field observations.
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.*	• The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Contractor personnel collected the samples which were securely tied in polyweave sacks and shipped to the assay laboratory Tempe, Az
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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) Diablo owns the project 100%. The project is proximal to existing mining operations. The Claims are in good standing. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
	• *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 geochemical sampling 2018-2020.
Geology	• *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.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	• No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• No drilling completed.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• See text
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Results have been reported for the main elements targeted as recorded. Interpretation of other elements is ongoing.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• See text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See Text