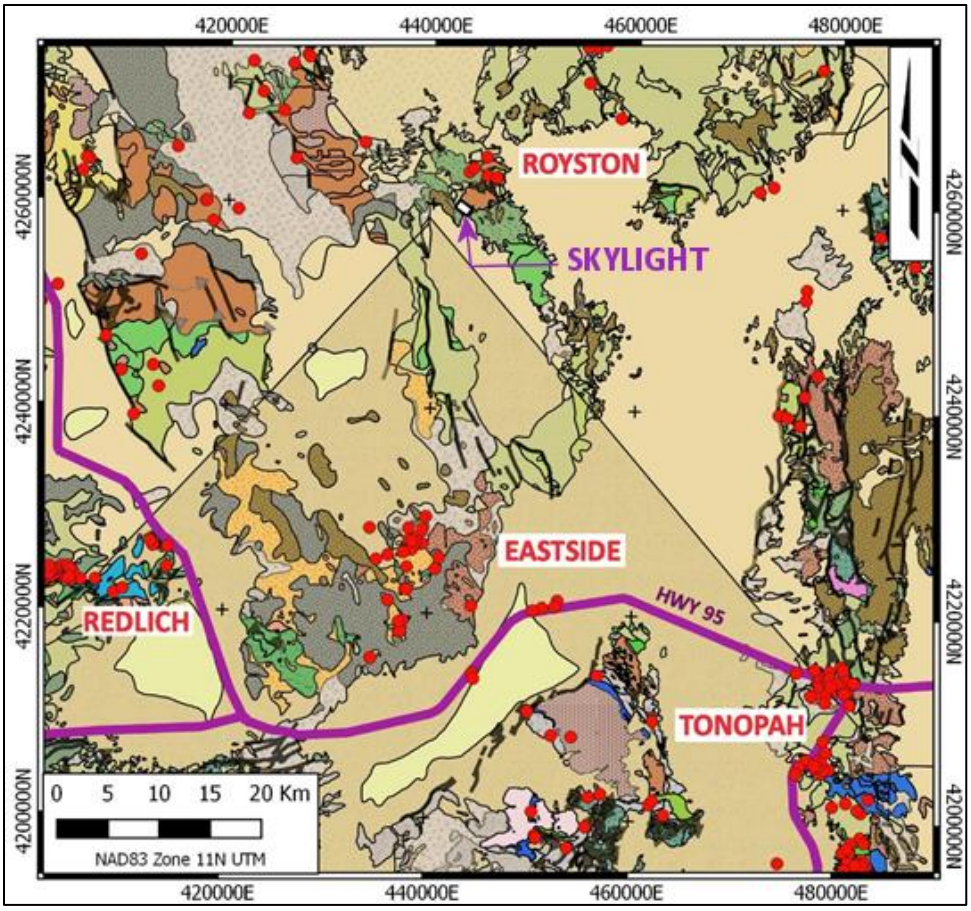
- Fully preserved epithermal system with brecciated and bedded silica caps.
- Marginal veins, breccia and alteration zones at lower elevations on the periphery returned grab samples up to 0.86 g/t Au and 67 g/t Ag. On marginal zone drilled in 2007 returned 10.67 m @ 0.49 g/t Au.
- Three dimensional IP survey in 2017 defined a series of linear chargeability highs, some with gold, silver and arsenic geochemical support, which define a network beneath the silica caps. Drill ready.

LOCATION & ACCESS

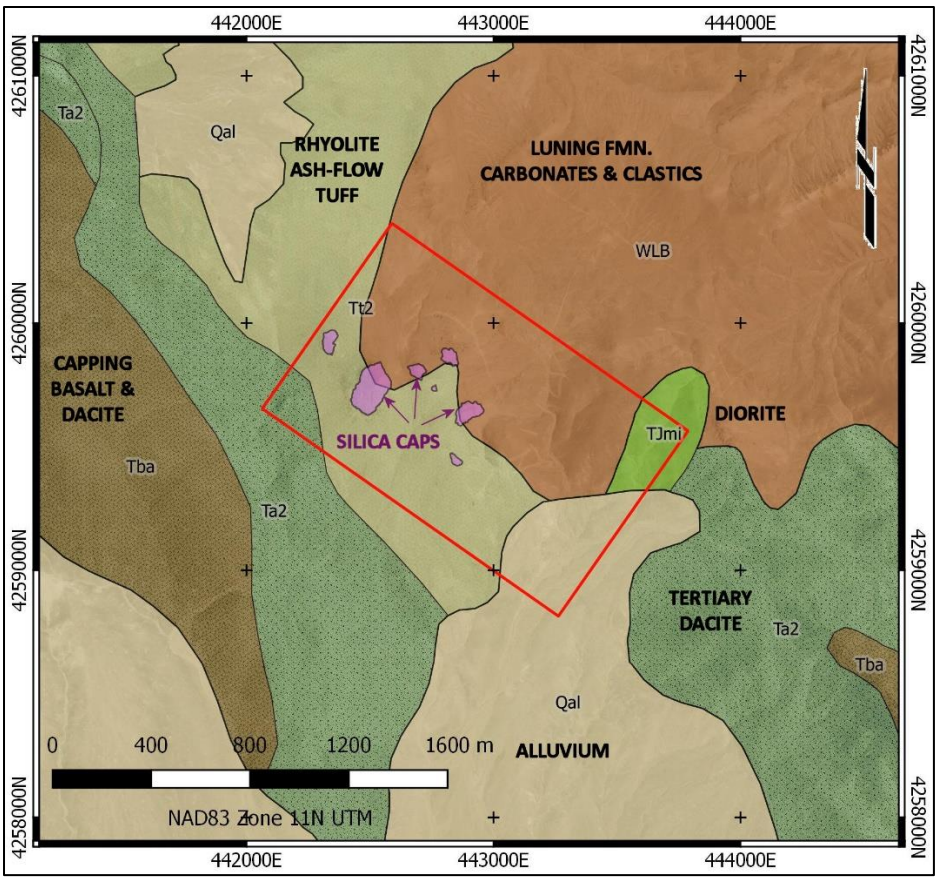
The Skylight property is located at 38°29’ N, 117°39' W (Section 12, Township 7N, Range 38E) in Nye County, Nevada. The property is 60 km northwest of Tonopah in the Royston Hills. The property can be accessed by 4WD vehicle from Route 89 (Gabbs Pole Line Road) via a dirt road branching to the south at mile 36 on the Pole Line Road. The property is staked on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management with no surface rights impairments.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

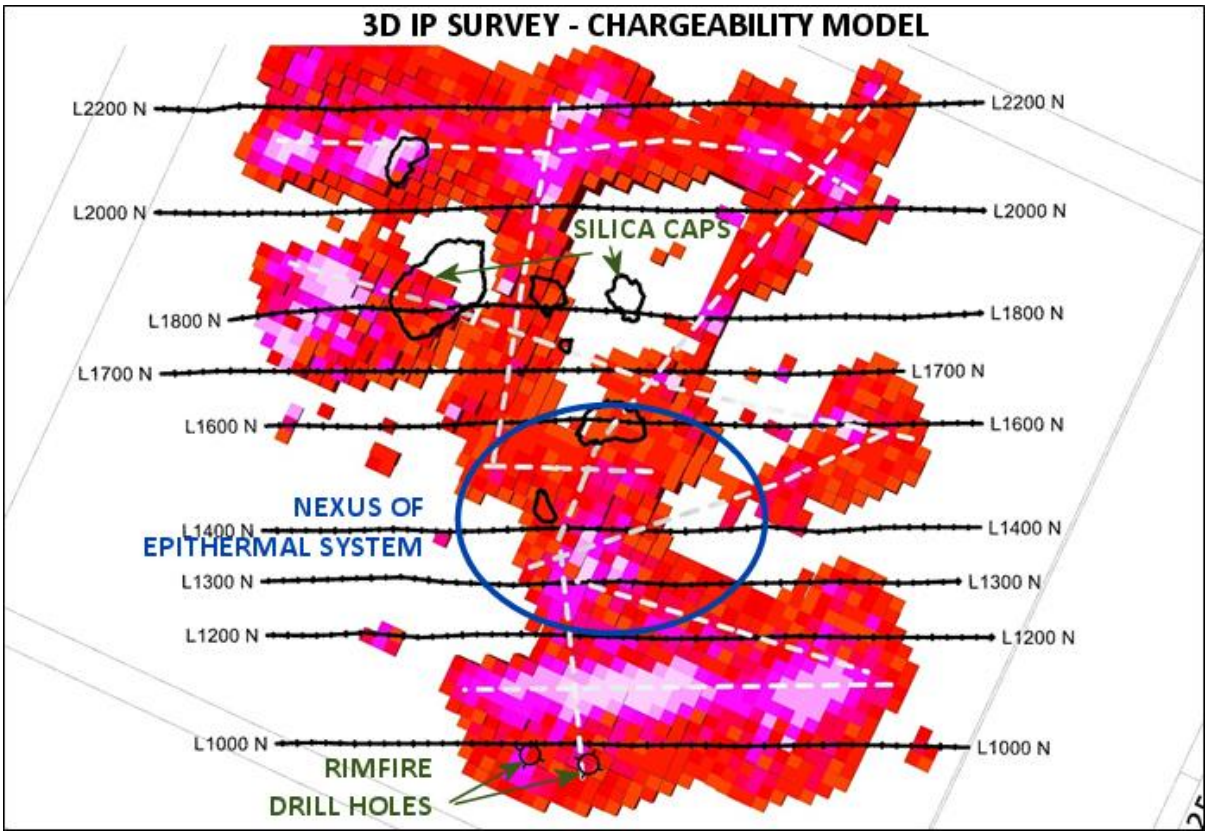
The Skylight Property is located in the southern section of the Republic Mining District, a mining camp noted for small high-grade silver epithermal deposits. The first mine in the area was discovered by Lew Cirac in 1905 (Cirac or Orizaba Mine). This became the dominant producer in the district, yielding $128,000 of high grade silver ore from 1913 to 1918 and undocumented production thereafter until the 1940’s. A small town of perhaps 600 (Republic) briefly flourished near the mine for about a year. In the southern portion of the district, the Cole Spring Mine was discovered in the 1920’s. More a collection of workings surrounding a small mill than a single mine, it appears to have been in operation until the 1980’s. A recent promotional video on the prospect stated it produced gold ore associated with galena. The Skylight property is approximately 2.5 km west of Cole Spring Mine and was explored by Newmont Mining and Rimfire Minerals Corporation as part of a joint venture covering a large portion of the Walker Lane. They identified what they felt was a fully preserved epithermal system at their Poncho property and it was one of the highest priority targets identified during the JV. Rimfire tested Poncho with 6 reverse circulation holes on the accessible flanks of the target in 2007. Unfortunately, this program occurred at the end of the JV and Newmont declined to pursue the target despite encouraging results. Rimfire was unable to secure another partner and returned the property to the vendors. It lapsed and the target was re-staked as the Skylight Property by Silver Range in 2016.

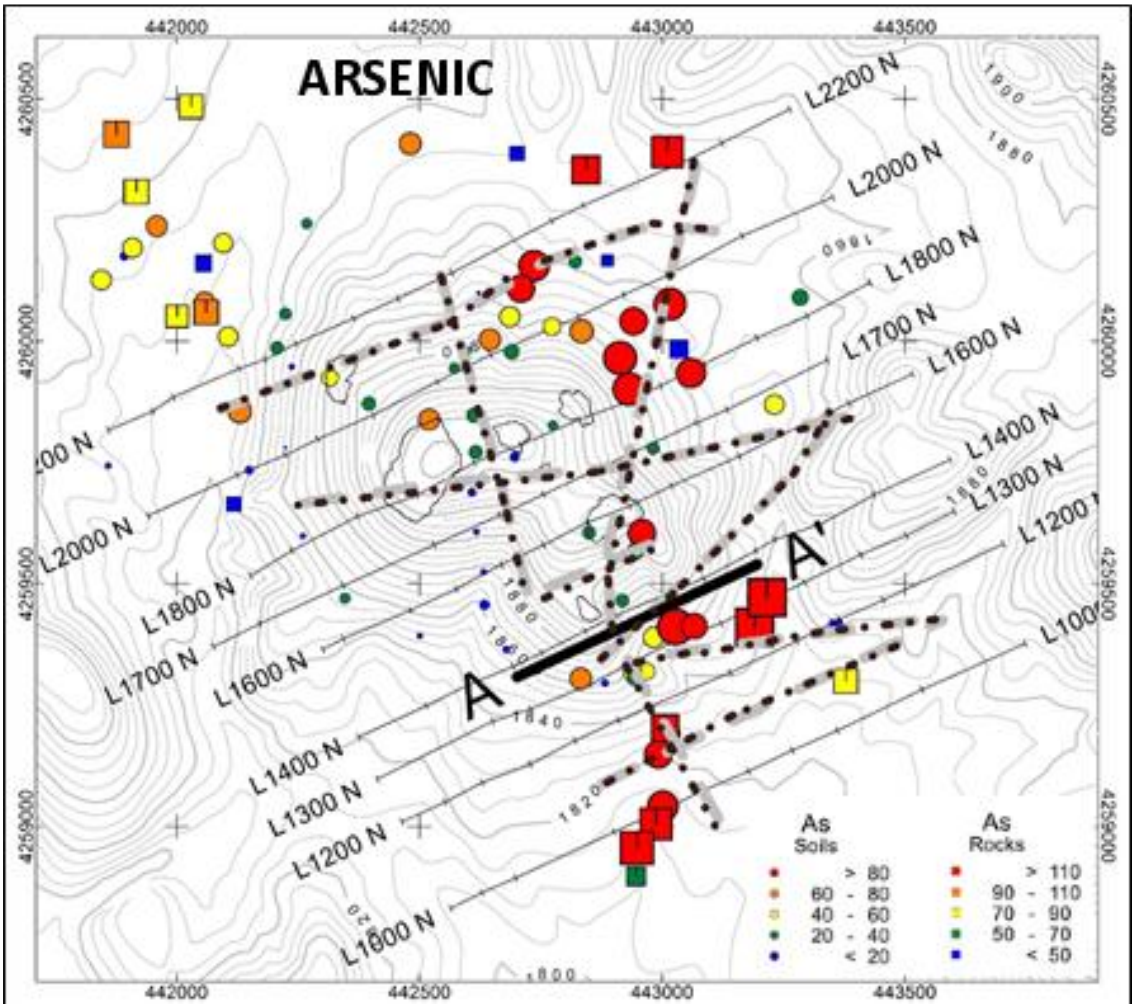


Regional geology



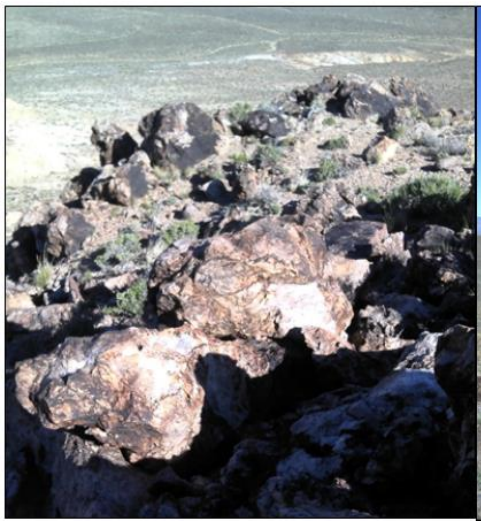
Property geology


3D IP SURVEY - CHARGEABILITY MODEL
L2200 N
L2000 N
L1800 N
L1700 N
L1600 N
L1400 N
L1300 N
L1200 N
L1000 N
SILICA CAPS
NEXUS OF
EPITHERMAL SYSTEM
RIMFIRE
DRILL HOLES


ARSENIC
442000
442500
443000
443500
4260500
4260000
4259500
4259000
L2200 N
L2000 N
L1800 N
L1700 N
L1600 N
L1400 N
L1300 N
L1200 N
L1000 N
A
A'
As
Soils
> 80
60 - 80
40 - 60
20 - 40
< 20
As
Rocks
> 110
90 - 110
70 - 90
50 - 70
< 50

GEOLOGY & ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The Skylight property is underlain by Triassic Luning Formation clastics and carbonates unconformably overlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks. At the top of an Oligocene sequence of ash flow tuffs are a series of epithermal silica caps covering the highest hills in the area. These contain both brecciated and locally flat bedded silica indicating their deposition near the top of an outflow zone in a hydrothermal cell. At lower elevations on the flanks of the system clay alteration zones, breccias and veins with epithermal textures (quartz after calcite) are found in north to northeast trending gullies. The system is gold and silver bearing with samples from the lower peripheral veins carrying up to 0.86 g/t Au and 67 g/t Ag and three of Rimfire's drill holes returning 10.67 m @ 0.49 g/t Au; 3.05 m @ 1.766 g/t Au; and 3.05 m @ 0.608 g/t Au. A three-dimensional induced polarization survey on the property identified a network of linear chargeability highs (> 5 mV/v) which appear to define the architecture of the epithermal system at depth. Elevated arsenic, gold and silver geochemical responses are associated with the ends of some chargeability linears. The linears form a nexus south of the largest silica caps and the highest precious metal values and most significant clay alteration (dickite and hydrothermal kaolinite) are associated with the strongest chargeability linear passing through this nexus. This may be the heart of the system but it is entirely blind and requires drill testing.



Brecciated silica cap rock

Bedded silica at top of the cap

Epithermal clay alteration on the system flanks

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Silver Range is modelling the results of the 3D IP survey together with known geology, geochemistry and alteration data to design a drill program to conclusively test this fully preserved, gold and silver bearing epithermal system.

THIS PROJECT IS AVAILABLE FOR OPTION, JOINT VENTURE OR SALE.

Mike Power *President & CEO*
mpower@silverrangeresources.com
702-972-7496

John Gilbert *Vice President*
jgilbert@silverrangeresources.com
802-222-7436