

19 April 2021

RIEDEL INTERCEPTS GOLD, SILVER, LEAD & ZINC AT JIM'S MINE IN SUCCESSFUL MAIDEN DRILLING AT KINGMAN PROJECT

Highlights:

- Further shallow gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralisation intersected
- Results confirms numerous high-grade drill targets across the entire project area including at Tintic, Merrimac, Arizona-Magma and Jim's
- Latest results include:
 - **2.3m** @ **2.31** g/t gold, **146** g/t silver, **4.3%** zinc & **2.0%** lead from 42.7m (at Jim's)
 - 3m @ 2.14 g/t gold & 27.9 g/t silver from 29.7m (at Arizona-Magma)
 - 1.5m @ 2.56 g/t gold, 9.6 g/t silver & 0.3% zinc from 45.7m (at Arizona-Magma)
- Gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralisation confirmed at the historic Jim's mine area
- The shallow poly-metallic results from Jim's follow on from the shallow high-grade gold and silver results recently reported from Tintic and Merrimac
- Mineralisation reported from 1.5m down-hole depth
- Remaining assay results from the 5,230m drill program expected in May 2021, with analysis and interpretation to follow for planning further exploration activities

Riedel Resources Limited (ASX:RIE, Riedel or the Company) is pleased to announce it has successfully completed a maiden reverse circulation (RC) drill program at the Kingman Project in northwest Arizona, USA (refer Map 1).

Riedel's drilling program targeted areas of historic gold and silver mineralisation where high grades of gold and silver were mined in the late 1800s and early 1900s and where diamond drilling in late 2019 intersected multiple high-grade veins (refer ASX announcement dated 23 October 2020).

Drilling contractor Boart-Longyear completed 56 RC holes for a total of 5,230m drilled during the program. Assay results from 17 holes are reported herein, bringing holes reported to date to 38 holes. Remaining results from last 18 holes are expected next month.

In addition to the very high-grade assays reported on 23 March 2021, predominantly from the historic Tintic and Merrimac areas, these most recent assay results confirmed the Jim's mine area consists of poly-metallic veins comprising gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralisation.

Latest assay results include:

- 2.3m @ 2.31 g/t gold, 146 g/t silver, 4.3% zinc & 2.0% lead from 42.7m (hole 2021-CHL-020C at Jim's)
- 2.3m @ 1.26 g/t gold, 33.7 g/t silver & 1.2% lead from 1.5m (hole 2021-CHL-019 at Jim's)
- 3m @ 2.14 g/t gold & 27.9 g/t silver from 29.7m (hole 2021-CHL-043 at Arizona-Magma)
- 1.5m @ 2.56 g/t gold, 9.6 g/t silver & 0.3% zinc from 45.7m (2021-CHL-45 at Arizona-Magma)

Riedel Chairman Michael Bohm stated:

"It is very satisfying to have completed our maiden drilling program on time, on budget and with a good site safety record. Our experienced team in the US has done great work and I commend them for their efforts and the results achieved.

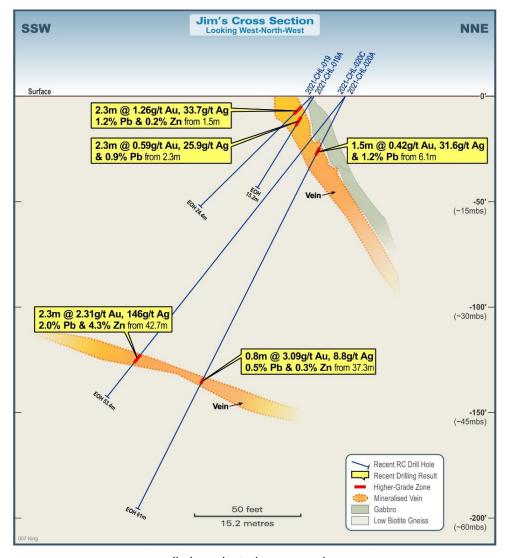
"Obviously, we have been somewhat focussed on the terrific high-grade assay grades initially announced from drilling at Tintic and Merrimac in March – it is not every day one gets to report 3.8m at 98.9g/t gold and 151 g/t silver¹. To now confirm the presence of polymetallic veins carrying significant gold, silver, lead and zinc assay grades at Jim's is really pleasing.

"The geophysical anomaly associated with the mineralization we see at Jim's is at least 1.8km long and is entirely within our project footprint. These recent shallow assay results open-up a whole new target area of potential mineralisation - noting that we have no historic evidence of drilling ever occurring at the Jim's mine.

"We anticipate further drill hole assay results being received in May 2021. We now have numerous high-grade drill targets across the entire project area including at Tintic, Merrimac, Arizona-Magma and Jim's. Our team will now collate and interpret the drilling results and formulate our next steps for follow-up during 2021."

¹ - refer Riedel ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements of 23 March 2021 or 23 October 2020.

The drill program was Riedel's first at Kingman, where it is looking to acquire up to an 80% interest in via its December 2020 Agreement with Flagstaff Minerals Limited and Flagstaff Minerals (USA) Inc.



Jim's projected cross-section

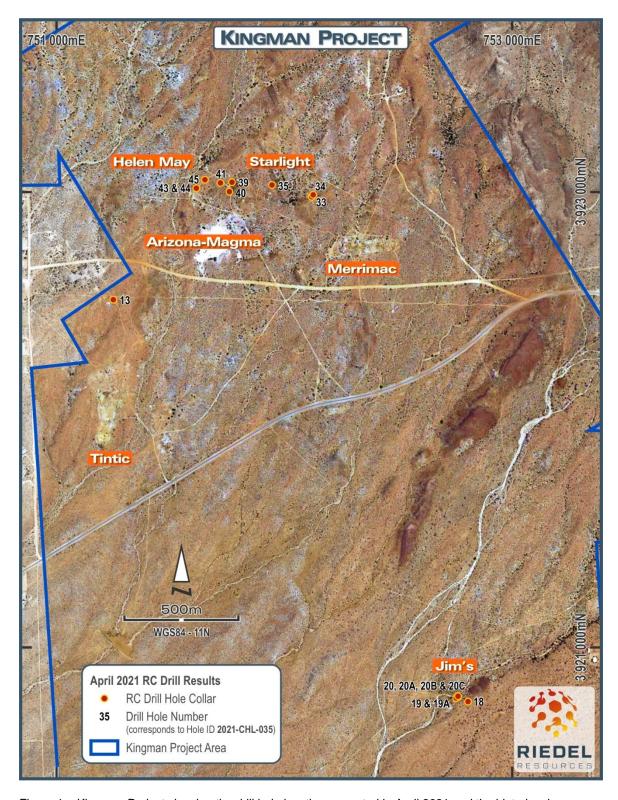


Figure 1 – Kingman Project showing the drill hole locations reported in April 2021 and the historic mine areas showing the significant strike potential between the historic mines



Map 1 - Location of Riedel's Kingman project in Arizona, USA

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Directors of Riedel.

-ENDS-

Competent Person Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Sean Whiteford, who is a qualified geologist, a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a consultant to Riedel Resources Limited. Mr Whiteford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Whiteford consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Whiteford is not a shareholder of the Company.

Forward Looking Statements

This release includes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production output.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources or reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the company's business and operations in the future. The company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the company or management or beyond the company's control.

Although the company attempts to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements in this release are given as at the date of issue only. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

For further information please contact:

Michael Bohm – Chairman Riedel Resources Limited 4/6 Richardson St, West Perth, WA, 6005, Australia Tel: +61 (08) 9226 0866 admin@riedelresources.com.au

About Riedel Resources Limited

Riedel Resources Limited listed on ASX on 31 January 2011 and is an Australian-based exploration company focused on the exploration for gold, silver and base metals in Australia and Arizona, USA.

Further information can be found at the Company's website www.riedelresources.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems 	The results in this release relate to holes 2021-CHL-013, 2021-CHL-018 to 2021-CHL-020, 2021-CHL-033 to 2021-CHL-035, 2021-CHL-039 to 2021-CHL-041 and 2021-CHL-043 to 2021-CHL-045 all of which were drilled from surface by reverse circulation (RC).
	 used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the 	Samples from RC drilling were collected on 2.5ft (0.76 meters) and 5ft (1.52 meters) intervals at the rig with a cyclone mounted cone splitter and bagged in pre-numbered poly woven bags
	Public Report.	Sampling was undertaken using standard QAQC procedures that included, field duplicates and the insertion of blanks or standards at a minimum of 1 blank or standard inserted every 15 samples.
		All samples were sent to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada.
		All samples were pulverized at the lab to 85% passing -75µm to produce a 25g charge for Fire Assay with an AA finish. Samples were also digested using a Four Acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish. High grade gold samples were additionally assayed by Fire Assay using a gravimetric finish. High grade silver and base metal samples were additional assayed using a four acid digestion and ICP-AES finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type and details.	Drilling was completed using a Foremost MPD 1500 Reverse Circulation drill rig.
		Drill holes were drilled either vertically or angled perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy.
		The program was supervised by experienced Riedel Resources contractors.
		An SPT Gyro Master downhole survey system was used every 8 feet (2.4 meters) to monitor downhole trajectory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure 	Samples were collected on 5ft intervals and 2.5ft intervals. Sampling on 2.5ft intervals was done when mineralization was projected to occur. All samples were collected into pre numbered poly woven bags via a cyclone splitter attached to the drill.			
	 representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade 	Sample recovery was measured by Riedel's geologists and generally exceeded 90% recovery.			
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no apparent correlation between gold grades and ground conditions. There is no apparent sample bias.			
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	Samples were logged in detail including, lithology (where possible), alteration, sulphides and other mineralization.			
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The entire hole was logged by an experienced geologist employed by Riedel.			
		The level of detail is considered sufficient for early stage exploration of the type being undertaken here.			
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or	Geological logging is qualitative.			
	costean, channel, etc) photography.	All chip trays were photographed during the logging process.			
		All holes were logged over the entire length.			
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.				
Sub- sampling	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	Samples were generally collected wet and collected via a cyclone mounted cone splitter attached to the drill rig.			
techniques and sample preparation	 If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	All samples were prepared by the American Assay Laboratories lab in Sparks, NV. All samples were dried and pulverized to 85% passing 75 and a sub sample of 250g retained. A nominal 30g charge was used Fire Assay analysis. This procedure is industry standard for this type sample and analysis.			
	 For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 				
		Sample sizes are considered appropriate for this stage of the project.			
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to	No compositing was conducted.			
	maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were collected every 100' (30.48 meters) downhole.			
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in	1			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. 	Samples were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. For gold the analytical method used was FA-ICP which is digestion by Fire Assay with an ICP OES finish. Any samples assaying greater than 3ppm Au or 100ppm Ag were further analyzed by GAuAg. These methods are considered appropriate for the material and mineralization and measure total gold content.
		Samples were also analyzed by method ICP5A35 which is a five-acid digestion with an ICP-OES finish for base metal determinations. This method is considered appropriate for the material and mineralization.
	 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. 	Riedel resources used a mix of Certified Reference Materials and blanks inserted every 15 samples. Field duplicates were collected every 100ft (30.48 meters).
		Umpire checks are not considered necessary for this stage of exploration.
Verification of sampling and	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant results are checked by the Riedel's geologist and Competent Person.
assaying	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	All field logging was logged on paper logs and in digital format in an excel spreadsheet. Copies of all logs are stored on a cloud-based storage system as well as at the office in Kingman Arizona.

Criteria	J	ORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.			
			No assay data were adjusted.		
	•	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.			
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.	Collar surveys were completed using a Trimble ProXH submeter GPS unit using a differential correction signal and is capable of 20-70 cm X-Y resolution and 2-3m elevation accuracy.		
	•	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used was WGS-84 Zone 11.		
	•	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole directional surveys were taken using a SPT Gyro Master orientation tool providing azimuth and angle. Stated accuracies for the inclinometer is 0.05 degree, and for azimuth 0.5 degree. Collar orientations were obtained using a Brunton Compass.		
Data spacing and distribution	•	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC hole locations were spaced to test historic geologic targets as well as geophysical targets.		
	•	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.	The current drill hole spacing is too broad to establish a mineral resource.		
	•	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.		
Orientation of data in relation to	•	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drilling is orthogonal to the general trend of the stratigraphy.		
geological structure	•	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.	Holes were drilled vertically or angled perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy using historic data where available.		
Sample security	•	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Core samples were delivered in sealed poly weave bags to the American Assay Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. Chain of Custody documentation stating, samples, submittal and methods were signed off on. American Assay Labs maintains the chain of custody once the samples are delivered with an audit trail available on the American Assay website.		
Audits or reviews	•	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling and assaying techniques are considered to be industry standard. No external audits have been undertaken at this stage of exploration.		

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria 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.

Commentary

The drill holes were all drilled within the IAM Mining LLC claim group property which form part of a claim package subject to an Option Agreement with IAM Mining LLC. Flagstaff Minerals can earn a 100% interest in the property. Refer to 'Key terms of the Terms Sheet (Background)' section of announcement. The claim package applicable to the Flagstaff Option Agreement is set out below:

Exhibit A - Claims

I AM Mining LLC Claims

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number	Claim Name	BLM Serial Number
I AM I	AMC341687	I AM 34	AMC341716
I AM 2	AMC341688	I AM 35	AMC341717
I AM 3	AMC341689	I AM 36	AMC341718
I AM 4	AMC341690	I AM 37	AMC341719
LAM 5	AMC341691	I AM 38	AMC341720
I AM 6	AMC341692	I AM 39	AMC341721
IAM 7	AMC341753	1 AM 40	AMC341722
I AM 8	AMC341693	1 AM 41	AMC341723
I AM 9	AMC341694	1 AM 42	AMC341724
I AM 10	AMC341754	1 AM 43	AMC341725
LAM II	AMC341755	1 AM 44	AMC341726
LAM 12	AMC341756	1 AM 45	AMC341727
I AM 13	AMC341695	I AM 46	AMC341728
I AM 14	AMC341696	I AM 47	AMC341729
I AM 15	AMC341697	I AM 48	AMC341730
I AM 16	AMC341698	I AM 49	AMC341731
I AM 17	AMC341699	I AM 50	AMC341732
I AM 18	AMC341700	I AM 51	AMC341733
I AM 19	AMC341701	1 AM 52	AMC341734
I AM 20	AMC341702	1 AM 53	AMC341735
I AM 21	AMC341703	1 AM 54	AMC341736
I AM 22	AMC341704	I AM 55	AMC341737
I AM 23	AMC341705	I AM 56	AMC341738
I AM 24	AMC341706	1 AM 57	AMC341739
I AM 25	AMC341707	I AM 58	AMC341740
I AM 26	AMC341708	I AM 59	AMC341741
I AM 27	AMC341709	I AM 60	AMC341742
I AM 28	AMC341710	I AM 61	AMC341743
I AM 29	AMC341711	I AM 62	AMC341744
I AM 30	AMC341712	I AM 63	AMC341745
1 AM 31	AMC341713	I AM 64	AMC341746
I AM 32	AMC341714	TED 65	AMC341747
I AM 33	AMC341715	TED 66	AMC341748
		TED 67	AMC341749
		TED 68	AMC341750
		TED 69	AMC341751
		TED 70	AMC341752

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		The IAM Mining LLC claims are administered by the Bureau of Land Management and are in good standing. Riedel is unaware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.		
Exploration	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic production and exploration from the property as follows:		
done by other parties		Underground mining at Arizona Magma was conducted from the 1880's to 1942.		
		Drilling by Chandeleur Bay Resources at Tintic was conducted in 1997. High grades were reported from that 37 hole drill program.		
		The Merrimac mine was mined for Au/Ag/Pg/Zn until 1905.		
		The Tintic mine was mine for Au/Ag/Pb/Zn in 1942.		
		None of the previous work is considered to be of JORC standard.		
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The property is located along the Northwest flank of the Cerbat Mountains of Arizona. The Cerbat Mountains are a typical block-faulte range of the Basin and Range physiographic province of the southwest United States and are underlain by a strongly deformed package of Precambrian rocks including quartz feldspar gneiss, amphibolite schist and biotite schist intruded by both Precambrian diorite and granite and by Laramide intrusions.		
		The property contains multiple structurally controlled vein-systems. A Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Character has been observed in ore material from historic dumps across the property. As the property is approximately 8km from the Mineral Park Cu porphyry mine, vein mineralization related to a unknown porphyry is also of interest.		
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:	All drill hole collar information is tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1.		
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Significant intervals are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2.		
	 elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 			
	o dip and azimuth of the hole			
	down hole length and interception depth			
	o hole length.			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 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 clear explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high 	Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length weighted intervals.
methods	grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be state	Intersections are reported based on vein boundaries and no grade capping was applied to the reported intersections.
	 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 such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length
	such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Details of all intersections are included in Appendix 1
		Lower grade intervals are quoted and provide context for significant intervals.
	 The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole. True widths are unknown.
mineralisation widths and intercept	 If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	
lengths	 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, tru width not known'). 	
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. 	Refer to figures in the body of this announcement for relevant plans including a tabulation of intercepts.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages.
	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The number of drill holes and meters are included in the body of the announcement and in Appendix 1.
reporting	practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of	weighted averages. The number of drill holes and meters are included in the body of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
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.	No other substantive exploration data is available for reporting.			
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. 	Follow up RC drilling is planned to expand the current understanding of mineralized structures. Drill hole locations will be selected to test for mineralization along strike and at depth.			

Appendix 1

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Information

Drill Hole Collar ID	Target Name	Туре	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Total Depth (ft)	Collar Easting (wgs84-11N)	Collar Northing (wgs84-11N)
2021-CHL-019	Jim's	RC	1,136	45	220	24.4	80	752,749	3,920,770
2021-CHL-019A	Jim's	RC	1,136	55	190	15.2	50	752,750	3,920,770
2021-CHL-020	Jim's	RC	1,136	45	205	36.6	120	752,764	3,920,781
2021-CHL-020A	Jim's	RC	1,136	60	220	61.0	200	752,766	3,920,780
2021-CHL-020B	Jim's	RC	1,136	80	220	106.7	350	752,766	3,920,782
2021-CHL-020C	Jim's	RC	1,136	50	180	53.4	175	752,767	3,920,782
2021-CHL-018	Jim's	RC	1,146	45	270	182.9	600	752,813	3,920,759
2021-CHL-033	Starlight	RC	1,198	45	200	76.2	250	752,117	3,922,982
2021-CHL-034	Starlight	RC	1,197	75	200	94.5	310	752,117	3,922,987
2021-CHL-040	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,186	55	210	167.7	550	751,759	3,923,005
2021-CHL-039	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,189	50	220	243.9	800	751,775	3,923,045
2021-CHL-041	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,192	45	200	137.2	450	751,722	3,923,031
2021-CHL-043	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,188	75	210	100.6	330	751,621	3,923,020
2021-CHL-044	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,189	45	210	86.9	285	751,621	3,923,019
2021-CHL-045	Arizona-Magma	RC	1,192	55	210	112.8	370	751,658	3,923,051
2021-CHL-035	Starlight	RC	1,197	45	210	53.4	175	751,933	3,923,019
2021-CHL-013	NW of Tintic	RC	1,166	45	240	91.5	300	751,251	3,922,520

RC = Reverse Circulation

Table 2: Significant Intervals

Drill Hole Collar ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Thickness (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Thicjness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
2021-CHL-019	5.0	12.5	7.5	1.5	3.8	2.3	1.26	33.7	1.2	0.2
2021-CHL-019A	7.5	15	7.5	2.3	4.6	2.3	0.59	25.9	0.9	0.1
2021-CHL-020				Ņ	lo Significar	nt Intercepts				
2021-CHL-020A	20	25	5.0	6.1	7.6	1.5	0.42	31.6	1.2	0.1
	122.5	125	2.5	37.3	38.1	0.8	3.09	8.8	0.5	0.3
2021-CHL-020B	35	50	15.0	10.7	15.2	4.6	1.01	5.8	0.2	0.6
2021-CHL-020C	140	147.5	7.5	42.7	45.0	2.3	2.31	146	2.0	4.3
2021-CHL-018	160	175	15.0	48.8	53.3	4.6	0.26	22.5	0.4	1.0
2021-CHL-033				N	lo Significar	nt Intercepts				•
2021-CHL-034				N	lo Significar	nt Intercepts				
2021-CHL-040	460	467.5	7.5	140.2	142.5	2.3	0.72	57.3		
2021-CHL-039	72.5	77.5	5.0	22.1	23.6	1.5	0.47			
	605	615	10.0	184.4	187.5	3.0	0.78	8.3		
2021-CHL-041				N	lo Significar	nt Intercepts				
2021-CHL-043	97.5	107.5	10.0	29.7	32.8	3.0	2.14	27.9		
	170	175	5.0	51.8	53.3	1.5		49.9		
2021-CHL-044	180	195	15.0	54.9	59.4	4.6	0.25			
	242.5	257.5	15.0	73.9	78.5	4.6	0.27	16.1		
2021-CHL-045	150	155	5.0	45.7	47.2	1.5	2.56	9.6		0.3
2021-CHL-035	No Significant Intercepts									
2021-CHL-013				N	lo Significar	nt Intercepts				

All widths are downhole widths, true widths to be determined.