

20 January 2022

# RIEDEL CONFIRMS BROAD ZONE OF SHALLOW GOLD & SILVER MINERALISATION AT THE KINGMAN PROJECT MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE ASSAYS AGAIN REPORTED

#### Highlights:

- Results for remaining RC holes at Riedel's Kingman Gold Project in Arizona return shallow highgrade assays at Tintic, in addition to high-grade results previously reported
- Standout results received in this final batch of assay results (all Tintic) include:
  - 3.8m @ 11.64 g/t Au from 30.5m
     including 0.8m @ 41.87 g/t Au from 32m (hole 2021-CHL-071)
  - 4.6m @ 12.43 g/t Au from 45m
     including 1.5m @ 35.26 g/t Au from 45.7m (hole 2021-CHL-075A)
  - 6.9m @ 2.84 g/t Au & 82 g/t Ag from 18.3m
     including 2.3m @ 6.19 g/t Au & 149 g/t Ag from 21.3m (hole 2021-CHL-048)
  - 2.3m @ 5.40 g/t Au & 125 g/t Ag from 77m (hole 2021-CHL-084A)
  - 2.3m @ 3.35 g/t Au from 44.2m
     including 0.8m @ 7.57 g/t Au from 44.2m (hole 2021-CHL-075C)
  - **1.5m** @ **4.36** g/t Au, **84** g/t Ag, **2.0%** Pb & **3%** Zn from 74.7m (2021-CHL-051)
  - **1.5m** @ **3.52** g/t Au from 22.1m (hole 2021-CHL-071B)
  - **1.5m** @ **1.67** g/t Au, **205** g/t Ag, **3.2%** Pb & **2.7%** Zn from 48.8m (2021-CHL-066)
- Gold and silver mineralisation confirmed over ~600m long and up to 200m wide zone at Tintic
- Very high percentage of holes drilled at Tintic intersected gold and silver at shallow depths
- Drill rig anticipated to re-mobilise in late-February/early-March (subject to permitting) to continue to target shallow high-grade zones at Tintic
- Riedel plans to commence preliminary metallurgical testwork in 2022

**Riedel Resources Limited** (ASX:RIE, "Riedel" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from a reverse circulation (RC) drill program at its Kingman Project in Arizona, USA, have continued to identify high grade zones of mineralisation.

Riedel's drill program primarily focussed on the historic Tintic mine area (refer Figure 1), where mining occurred in the late 1800's and early 1900's and where drilling in early 2021 intersected multiple high-grade veins<sup>1</sup>.

In summary, the latest 2021 drill program returned numerous high-grade gold and silver intersections at Tintic (many from very shallow depths). Highlights of the 48-hole (4,190m) program, incorporating the final batch of assays noted above, include<sup>2</sup>:

- 5.3m @ 18.12 g/t gold & 24 g/t silver from 23.6m
   including 1.5m @ 42.3 g/t gold and 27 g/t silver from 24.4m (hole 2021-CHL-090)
- 1.5m @ 35.65 g/t gold & 42 g/t silver from 30.5m (hole 2021-CHL-089)
- 4.6m @ 12.43 g/t Au from 45m

including - 1.5m @ 35.26 g/t Au from 45.7m (hole 2021-CHL-075A)

**3.8m** @ **11.64** g/t Au from 30.5m

including - **0.8m** @ **41.87** g/t Au from 32m (hole 2021-CHL-071)

• 2.3m @ 9.49 g/t gold & 55 g/t silver from 13.7m

<u>including</u> - **1.5m** @ **12.5** g/t gold and **48** g/t silver from 24.4m (hole 2021-CHL-080A)

• **6.9m @ 3.1 g/t gold** from 25.9m

including - 1.5m @ 7.9 g/t gold from 31.3m (hole 2021-CHL-074)

• 6.9m @ 2.84 g/t Au & 82 g/t Ag from 18.3m

including - 2.3m @ 6.19 g/t Au & 149 g/t Ag from 21.3m (hole 2021-CHL-048)

**3m @ 3.21 g/t gold** from 102.1m

including - 1.5m @ 5.09 g/t gold & 10 g/t silver from 102.1m (hole 2021-CHL-077A)

- **2.3m** @ **5.40** g/t Au & **125** g/t Ag from 77m (hole 2021-CHL-084A)
- 1.5m @ 5.10 g/t gold & 31 g/t silver from 28.2m

including - 0.8m @ 8.00 g/t gold & 20 g/t silver from 28.2m (hole 2021-CHL-092B)

- 5.3m @ 3.59 g/t Au & 96 g/t Ag from 18.3m (hole 2021-CHL-048)
- 2.3m @ 3.43 g/t gold & 24 g/t silver from 13.7m

including - **0.8m** @ **7.55** g/t gold & **40** g/t silver from 13.7m (hole 2021-CHL-092)

**2.3m** @ **3.35** g/t Au from 44.2m

<u>including</u> - **0.8m** @ **7.57 g/t Au** from 44.2m (hole 2021-CHL-075C)

- 1.5m @ 5.22 g/t gold & 82 g/t silver from 25.1m (hole 2021-CHL-089)
- 1.5m @ 5.32 g/t gold & 45 g/t silver from 23.6m (hole 2021-CHL-090A)
- 1.5m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 22.1m (hole 2021-CHL-071B)
- 1.5m @ 4.36 g/t Au & 84 g/t Ag from 74.7m (hole 2021-CHL-051)
- 1.5m @ 1.67 g/t Au & 205 g/t Ag from 48.8m (hole 2021-CHL-066)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Refer 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 announcement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Refer ASX announcement dated 9 December 2021 in addition to this announcement.

As previously reported, the gold and silver mineralisation at Tintic appears to be contained within shallow flat dipping veins which comprise of varying amounts of quartz, clay and sulphide mineralisation (refer cross sections). There is also continued indication of a stacked lode/sill complex given what is being seen by our geologists in the drill logs and assay results. The shallow depth of the intersected mineralisation lends itself to the future potential for open pit mining methods, the opportunity for which Riedel will investigate during 2022.

#### Riedel Chairman Michael Bohm stated:

"The key themes at Tintic are high grades, shallow depths and what appears to be geological consistency in the area drilled to date. We have to keep reminding ourselves that this is an exploration program, as the strike rate of drill holes intersecting shallow gold and silver mineralisation has been outstanding.

"At Tintic, we appear to have drilled a shallow blanket of mineralisation - some of which is of very highgrade – extending over a broad area. Even at this early stage, it is approximately 600m long and up to 200m wide in places – and that is just the area we have focussed our drilling on to date.

"Mineralisation appears to be open in several directions and drilling has confirmed it occurs in more than one zone. The potential exists for both lateral and depth extensions to the already broad zone identified.

"The gold and silver grades achieved, along with the shallow depths of the mineralised intercepts, lends itself to the potential for rapid and cost-effective advancement of drilling and exploration activities toward a potential mineral resource estimation. Further, the shallow depths point to the potential for future exploitation by open pit mining.

"We will focus our attention on drilling and scoping some preliminary metallurgical testwork over the coming months, as well as identifying potential processing opportunities available in the region."

Riedel is assessing the latest results, with geological modelling to assist drill targeting. Subject to permitting and rig availability, the RC drill rig is scheduled to re-mobilise back to site in late February or early March 2022.

The location of the Tintic holes is shown in Figure 1.

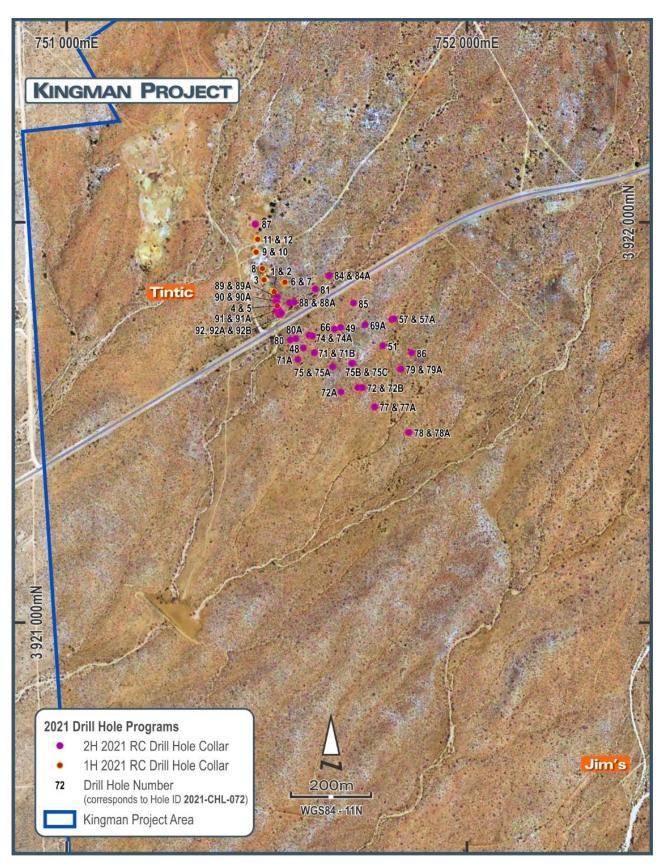


Figure 1 – showing collar locations from the RC drill programs over the historic Tintic mine area in late-2021

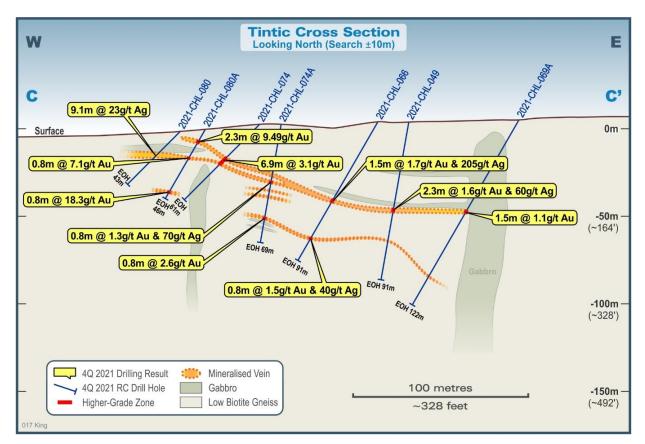


Figure 2 - Tintic Cross Section C-C'

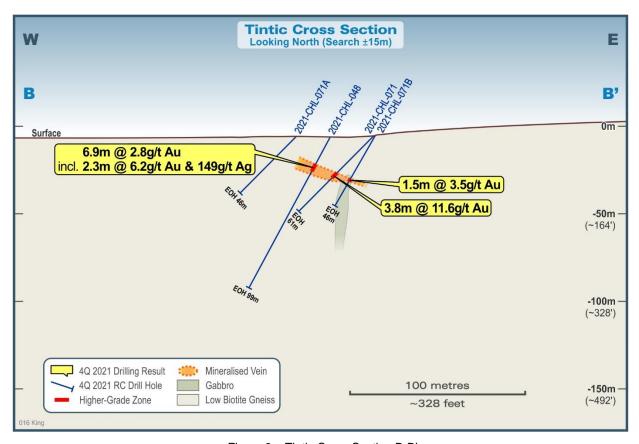


Figure 3 – Tintic Cross Section B-B'

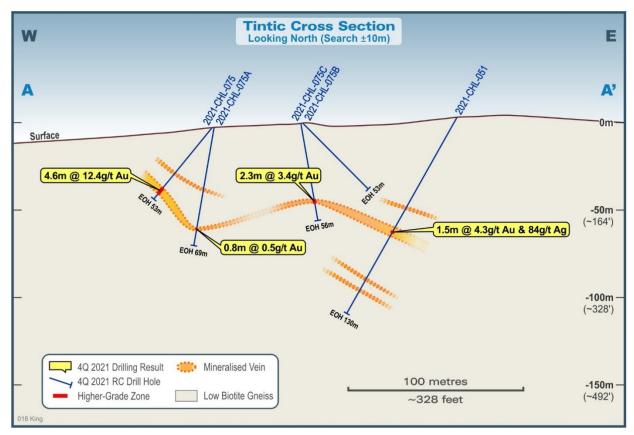


Figure 4 - Tintic Cross Section A-A'

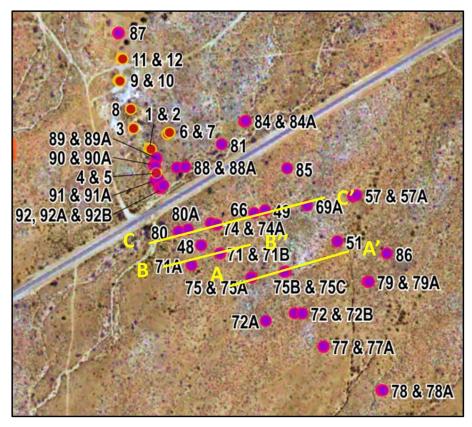


Figure 5 – Tintic cross section orientations



Plate 1 – Tintic area looking south-east – with the historic mine area in the foreground

#### Kingman Project Background

The Kingman Project is located in north-west Arizona, USA, approximately 90 minutes' drive from downtown Las Vegas and within 5km of a major highway (refer Map 1).



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

The project was mined predominantly for high-grade gold and silver from the 1880s until the early 1940s - which coincided with the outbreak of WWII. Following limited drilling near Tintic in the 1990s, 11 diamond holes were drilled on the property in late 2019 which intersected multiple zones of high-grade gold, silver and lead from shallow depths, confirming the extensive mineralisation potential of the area (refer Riedel ASX announcement dated 23 October 2020).

In April 2021, Riedel completed a 5,000m RC drill program over several historic mine areas on the property, including at Tintic, Merrimac, Arizona Magma and Jim's. This drilling returned numerous high-grade gold and silver assay results including 3.8m at 98.9g/t gold and 151g/t silver from 20.6m at Tintic (refer ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021). In addition, it confirmed a 1.8km long exploration target associated with the historic Jim's mine to host significant gold, silver, zinc and lead mineralisation as shallow as 1.5m below surface (refer Riedel's ASX announcement dated 19 April 2021).

The Kingman Project has seen minimal modern exploration. Riedel's RC drill program completed in April 2021 was its 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 (refer Riedel's ASX announcement dated 23 October 2020).

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:

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#### **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.	The results in this release relate to holes 2021-CHL-071A, 071, 071B, 075, 075A, 075B, 075C, 072, 074A, 066, 069A, 051, 048, 049, 057, 057A, 086, 079, 079A, 085, 088, 081, 084 and 084A all of which were drilled from surface by reverse circulation (RC).				
	<ul> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	Samples from RC drilling were collected on 2.5ft (0.8 meters) and 5ft (1.5 meters) intervals at the rig with a cyclone mounted cone splitter and bagged in pre-numbered poly woven bags				
		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.				
	<ul> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> </ul>	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.				
		contractors.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</li> </ul>	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				
	representative nature of the samples.	cyclone splitter attached to the drill.				
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential	Sample recovery was measured by Riedel's geologists and generally exceeded 90% recovery.				
	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.				
	<ul> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	Geological logging is qualitative.				
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged over the entire length.				
Sub- sampling	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> </ul>	Samples were generally collected wet and collected via a cyclone mounted cone splitter attached to the drill rig.				
techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	All samples were prepared by the American Assay Laboratories lab i Sparks, NV. All samples were dried and pulverized to 85% passing 7 and a sub sample of 250g retained. A nominal 30g charge was used Fire Assay analysis. This procedure is industry standard for this type				
	<ul> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	sample and analysis.				
	<ul> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to</li> </ul>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for this stage of the project.				
	maximise representivity of samples.	No compositing was conducted.				
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Field duplicates were collected every 100' (30.48 meters) downhole.				
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.					

Criteria	J	ORC Code explanation	Commentary				
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.	Riedel resources used a mix of Certified Reference Materials and blainserted every 15 samples.				
			Field duplicates were collected every 100ft (30.48 meters).				
	•	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.	Umpire checks are not considered necessary for this stage of exploration.				
Verification of sampling	•	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant results are checked by the Riedel's geologist and Competent Person.				
and assaying	•	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration				
uccuyg	•	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.				
	•	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data were adjusted.				
1 1 1							
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.	Collar orientations were obtained using a Brunton Compass.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
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.				
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>					
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.				
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> </ul>					
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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

nement d land	•		The drill holes we	re all drilled withi	n tha IAM Mi	ning IIC alaim ara		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> The drill holes were all drilled within the IAM property which form part of a claim package and Agreement with IAM Mining LLC. Riedel Res 80% interested in Flagstaff Minerals (USA) In earn a 100% interest in the property. Refer to announcement dated 23/10/2020. The claim Flagstaff Option Agreement is set out below:							
				Exhibit	A - Claims			
				I AM Minin	ng 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		
			I AM 7	AMC341753	I 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		
			1 AM 11	AMC341755	1 AM 44	AMC341726		
			I AM 12	AMC341756	I AM 45	AMC341727		
			I AM 13	AMC341695	I AM 46	AMC341728		
			1 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		
			1 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 I AM 23	AMC341704	I AM 55	AMC341737		
			1 AM 23	AMC341705	I AM 56 I AM 57	AMC341738		
			1 AM 25	AMC341706 AMC341707	I AM 58	AMC341739 AMC341740		
			I AM 26	AMC341707 AMC341708	I AM 59	AMC341740 AMC341741		
			I AM 27	AMC341709	I AM 60	AMC341741 AMC341742		
			I AM 28	AMC341710	I AM 61	AMC341742 AMC341743		
			1 AM 29	AMC341711	I AM 62	AMC341743		
			I AM 30	AMC341711	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		
				7	TED 67	AMC341749		
					TED 68	AMC341750		
					TED 69	AMC341751		
					TED 70	AMC341752		
			The IAM Mining I	I C claims are ad	Iministered h	y the Bureau of Lar		
			Management and					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
Exploration done by	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic production and exploration from the property as follows:				
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.				
		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.				
Orill hole	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-faulted 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.				
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Significant intervals are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2.				
	<ul> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>					
	o dip and azimuth of the hole					
	<ul> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> </ul>					
	o hole length.					
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
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 stated.	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 of such aggregations about the about in detail.	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length weighted intervals.				
	such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Details of all intersections are included in Appendix 1				
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values	Lower grade intervals are quoted and provide context for significant intervals.				
	should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.				
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole. True widths are unknown.				
	<ul> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> </ul>					
lengths	<ul> <li>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').</li> </ul>					
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.				
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.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Follow up 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 – Kingman Project

Drill Hole Collar ID	Target Name	Туре	Elevation (ft)	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Total Depth (ft)	Collar Easting (wgs84-11N)	Collar Northing (wgs84-11N)
2021-CHL-071A	Tintic	RC	3753	1144	45	260	45.7	150	751577	3921657
2021-CHL-071	Tintic	RC	3754	1144	45	260	61.0	200	751618	3921674
2021-CHL-071B	Tintic	RC	3755	1145	60	260	45.7	150	751619	3921674
2021-CHL-075	Tintic	RC	3737	1139	50	260	53.3	175	751664	3921639
2021-CHL-075A	Tintic	RC	3736	1139	80	260	68.6	225	751665	3921639
2021-CHL-075B	Tintic	RC	3754	1144	45	60	53.3	175	751714	3921648
2021-CHL-075C	Tintic	RC	3754	1144	80	60	56.4	185	751712	3921647
2021-CHL-072	Tintic	RC	3758	1145	60	260	74.7	245	751727	3921587
2021-CHL-074A	Tintic	RC	3769	1149	80	260	68.6	225	751614	3921716
2021-CHL-066	Tintic	RC	3784	1153	60	260	91.4	300	751668	3921733
2021-CHL-069A	Tintic	RC	3787	1154	60	260	121.9	400	751745	3921744
2021-CHL-051	Tintic	RC	3789	1155	60	260	129.5	425	751789	3921692
2021-CHL-048	Tintic	RC	3772	1150	60	260	99.1	325	751591	3921686
2021-CHL-049	Tintic	RC	3783	1153	80	260	91.4	300	751684	3921737
2021-CHL-057	Tintic	RC	3796	1157	60	260	141.7	465	751812	3921757
2021-CHL-057A	Tintic	RC	3796	1157	80	260	68.6	225	751817	3921759
2021-CHL-086	Tintic	RC	3790	1155	60	260	91.4	300	751861	3921674
2021-CHL-079	Tintic	RC	3785	1154	55	260	106.7	350	751833	3921633
2021-CHL-079A	Tintic	RC	3785	1154	75	260	91.4	300	751835	3921633
2021-CHL-085	Tintic	RC	3795	1157	80	240	76.2	250	751716	3921798
2021-CHL-088	Tintic	RC	3779	1152	80	215	61.0	200	751568	3921800
2021-CHL-081	Tintic	RC	3783	1153	50	170	106.7	350	751621	3921833
2021-CHL-084	Tintic	RC	3784	1153	60	260	91.4	300	751654	3921866
2021-CHL-084A	Tintic	RC	3784	1153	80	260	99.1	325	751656	3921867

RC = Reverse Circulation

**Table 2: Significant Intervals** 

Drill Hole Collar ID	Location	From (ft)	To (ft)	Thickness (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Thicjness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
2021-CHL-071A	Tintic					No signific	ant results				
2021-CHL-071	Tintic	100.0	112.5	12.5	30.5	34.3	3.8	11.64	ТВА	ТВА	TBA
	including	105.0	107.5	2.5	32.0	32.8	0.8	41.87	ТВА	TBA	TBA
		120.0	125	5.0	36.6	38.1	1.5	0.91	TBA	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-071B	Tintic	72.5	77.5	5.0	22.1	23.6	1.5	3.52	TBA	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-075	Tintic	112.5	115	2.5	34.3	35.1	0.8	1.72	TBA	TBA	TBA
		147.5	162.5	15.0	45.0	49.5	4.6	12.43	TBA	TBA	TBA
	including	150	155	5.0	45.7	47.3	1.5	35.26	TBA	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-075A	Tintic	112.5	115	2.5	34.3	35.1	0.8	0.32	ТВА	TBA	TBA
		192.5	195	2.5	58.7	59.5	0.8	0.45	ТВА	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-075B	Tintic			-[		No signific	ant results				
2021-CHL-075C	Tintic	145	152.5	7.5	44.2	46.5	2.3	3.35	ТВА	TBA	TBA
2022 0.12 0.00	including	145	147.5	2.5	44.2	45.0	0.8	7.57	TBA	TBA	TBA
		155	157.5	2.5	47.3	48.0	0.8	0.69	TBA	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-072	Tintic	212.5	217.5	5.0	64.8	66.3	1.5	0.19	3.8	TBA	TBA
2021-CHL-074A	Tintic	95	100	5.0	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.68	56	0.5	0.3
2021 CHE 07-97		105	110	5.0	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.51	6		
		182.5	185	2.5	55.6	56.4	0.8	2.65	5		
2021-CHL-066	Tintic	160	165	5.0	48.8	50.3	1.5	1.67	205	3.2	2.7
2021-CHL-000	Tintic	252.5	255	2.5	77.0	77.7	0.8	1.49	40		
2021-CHL-069A	Tintic	190	200	10.0	57.9	61.0	3.0	0.77	9	0.3	0.3
2021-CHL-069A 2021-CHL-051	Tintic	195	197.5	2.5	59.5	60.2	0.8	0.46	20	0.4	0.5
2021-CHL-031		245	250	5.0	74.7	76.2	1.5	4.36	84	2.0	3.0
		332.5	337.5	5.0	101.4	102.9	1.5	0.61	1	2.0	5.0
		372.5	375	2.5	113.6	114.3	0.8	0.30	8		
2021 CUL 049	Tintic	60	82.5	22.5	18.3	25.2	6.9	2.84	82	0.8	0.6
2021-CHL-048	including	60	67.5	7.5	18.3	20.6	2.3	2.12	63	0.5	0.5
	and	70	77.5	7.5	21.3	23.6	2.3	6.19	149	1.7	0.5
2024 CUI 040	Tintic	152.5	155	2.5	46.5	47.3	0.8	1.52	37	1.,	0.5
2021-CHL-049	Tillide	157.5	162.5	5.0	48.0	49.5	1.5	2.47	87		
		222.5	225	2.5	67.8	68.6	0.8	0.42	9.6		
2024 6111 057	Tintic	222.5	225	2.5	67.8	68.6	0.8	0.20	6.4		
2021-CHL-057	Tintic	222.5	223	2.3	07.0		ant results	0.20	0.4		
2021-CHL-057A	Tintic	265	267.5	2.5	80.8	81.6	0.8	1.84	36		
2021-CHL-086	Tintic	227.5	235	7.5	69.4	71.6	2.3	0.95	8	0.1	
2021-CHL-079	including	227.5	230	2.5	69.4	70.1	0.8	2.51	10	0.1	0.1
	inciduling	255	265	10.0	77.7	80.8	3.0			1.0	
	including	260	265	5.0	79.3	80.8		0.42	26		1.1
	including	+					1.5	0.41	47	1.8	2.1
2021-CHL-079A	Tintic	230	235	5.0	70.1	71.6	1.5	1.50	5		
2021-CHL-085	Tintic	135	127.5	2.5	44.3		ant results	0.20	2.0	0.1	0.1
2021-CHL-088	Tintic	135	137.5	2.5	41.2	41.9	0.8	0.29	3.9	0.1	0.1
2021-CHL-081	Tintic	105	400 -				ant results	4.42			
2021-CHL-084	Tintic	185	192.5	7.5	56.4	58.7	2.3	1.13	41	2.4	1.2
		255	257.5	2.5	77.7	78.5	0.8	1.82	88	1.7	0.1
2021-CHL-084A	Tintic	252.5	260	7.5	77.0	79.3	2.3	5.40	125		
		297.5	302.5	5.0	90.7	92.2	1.5	0.78	19	0.1	0.2

Significant drill assay results. Intervals calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au) with up to 0.8m of below cut-off internal dilution allowed. Higher grade intervals reported >2 g/t Au / >100g/t Ag (bolded). No top-cut applied. All widths quoted downhole widths, true widths to be determined. Ag/Pb/Zn results remain to be reported on for a small number of holes above.