

## Exploration Update- Highly Encouraging results from Devils Canyon and Western Desert

Diablo Resources Ltd (ASX: DBO) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its 100% owned gold-copper projects in the USA.

### DEVILS CANYON GOLD/COPPER PROJECT – Nevada USA

- Detailed geological mapping of Devils Canyon completed, outlining structural targets for follow-up.
- Geochemical sampling completed, including rock sampling and orientation soil sampling. Further shallow pits and old workings located associated with altered sediments and intrusives.
  - Anomalous channel samples over 3m widths to **1 g/t Au, 1.1% Cu and 3.3% Zn**.
  - Rock samples from previously unsampled areas return **12.9% Cu, 271 g/t Ag and 1.3 g/t Au** on eastern side of project area.
  - At Southside, rock samples returned **Au to 3.1 g/t** and **Cu to 3.3%** associated with altered sediment and skarn.
  - Soil sampling outlines Au-Cu-Ag anomaly at Southside over 500m, open along strike. Regional sampling to commence shortly.
- Provisional approval by BLM received for drilling at the project, subject to site visit planned for October.

### WESTERN DESERT GOLD PROJECT – Utah USA

- Geochemical sampling completed at A3N Prospect defines a gold anomaly with corresponding Carlin-style pathfinder geochemical signature associated with newly identified structural target (Splay Zone) at A3N.
- Detailed mapping of priority areas including A3N and A3 within the project completed, with prospective target areas identified.

### LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT – Idaho USA

- Drilling at Lone Pine Project is delayed due to large wildfire which has impacted the project with all access currently closed by authorities. The Company is monitoring the situation and will follow advice from the relevant authorities. Prior to the road closure drill pads were completed for the planned holes on the Lone Pine vein zone.
- Archaeological survey report pertaining to the King Solomon drill program submitted to USFS for review.



Diablo Resources Ltd (Diablo or the Company) provides the following exploration update for its three 100% owned projects in the Western USA.

Diablo CEO Lyle Thorne commented ‘ Our recent geochemical and mapping work has identified some exciting targets that require further exploration at both Devil’s Canyon and Western Desert. The ongoing delay to our drilling at Lone Pine due to the fire continues, however, we are in communication with local authorities and both the LPVZ and King Solomon areas remain priority drilling targets. We plan to have a busy drilling campaign over the next 12 months at all three of our projects, which I consider to contain outstanding potential for gold and polymetallic mineralisation’.



**Figure 1- Project Location Map**

## **DEVILS CANYON PROJECT**

Detailed geological mapping over the project area by an experienced independent consultant geologist has been completed. The mapping aimed to identify key structural and alteration zones within the project areas as well as defining areas amenable to soil sampling.

An orientation soil program was completed over the Southside area to assess the effectiveness of soil sampling in an area where shallow prospecting pits were located. A total of 44 samples were collected on a 100m x 100m and 100m x 50m grid spacing.

The results have identified a Au-Cu-Ag geochemical signature associated with magnetic highs close to the intrusive-limestone contact interpreted to be skarn-style mineralisation. The results are

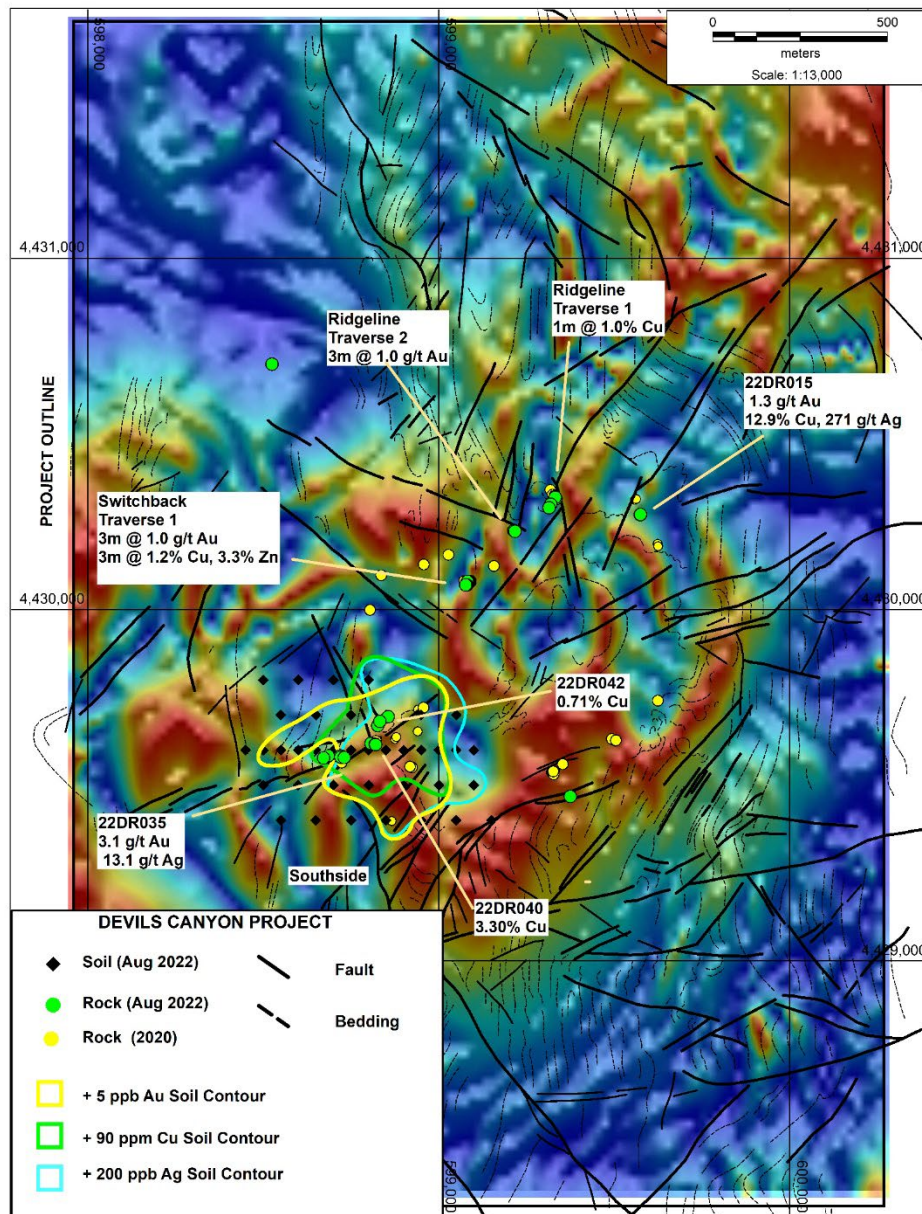


considered very positive and further sampling across the project in areas amenable to this method will commence shortly.

Rock sampling was also completed at a number of areas with highly anomalous results received.

Work included:

- Channel sampling across outcropping mineralised and /or altered exposures
- Sampling of newly identified shallow pits and old workings



**Figure 2 - Devils Canyon Project- Geochemical Sampling overlain on aeromagnetics.**



## Channel Sampling

A program of continuous chip/channel sampling was completed at two prospect areas, Switchback and Ridgeline. The length of the sampling traverses were generally restricted to outcropping areas due to scree and rubble cover potentially masking extensions to the mineralised zones. As such, not all traverses could be sampled over the entire zone of interest.

At the Switchback Prospect, outcropping altered and mineralised zones above an old mechanical scrapping site was channel sampled (Figure 3). A tape measure and spray paint was used to mark out 1m sampling intervals on the ground. A sample was collected using a hand held hammer by collecting material continuously along the 1m interval so as to provide a representative samples as practical. Two traverses were completed across outcropping skarn proximal to the limestone-intrusive contact.

Traverse 1 comprised samples 22DRC01-08 over a 8m width collected down a vertical exposure where copper oxide minerals and ex-sulphide textures were noted, above some historical mechanical scrapings.

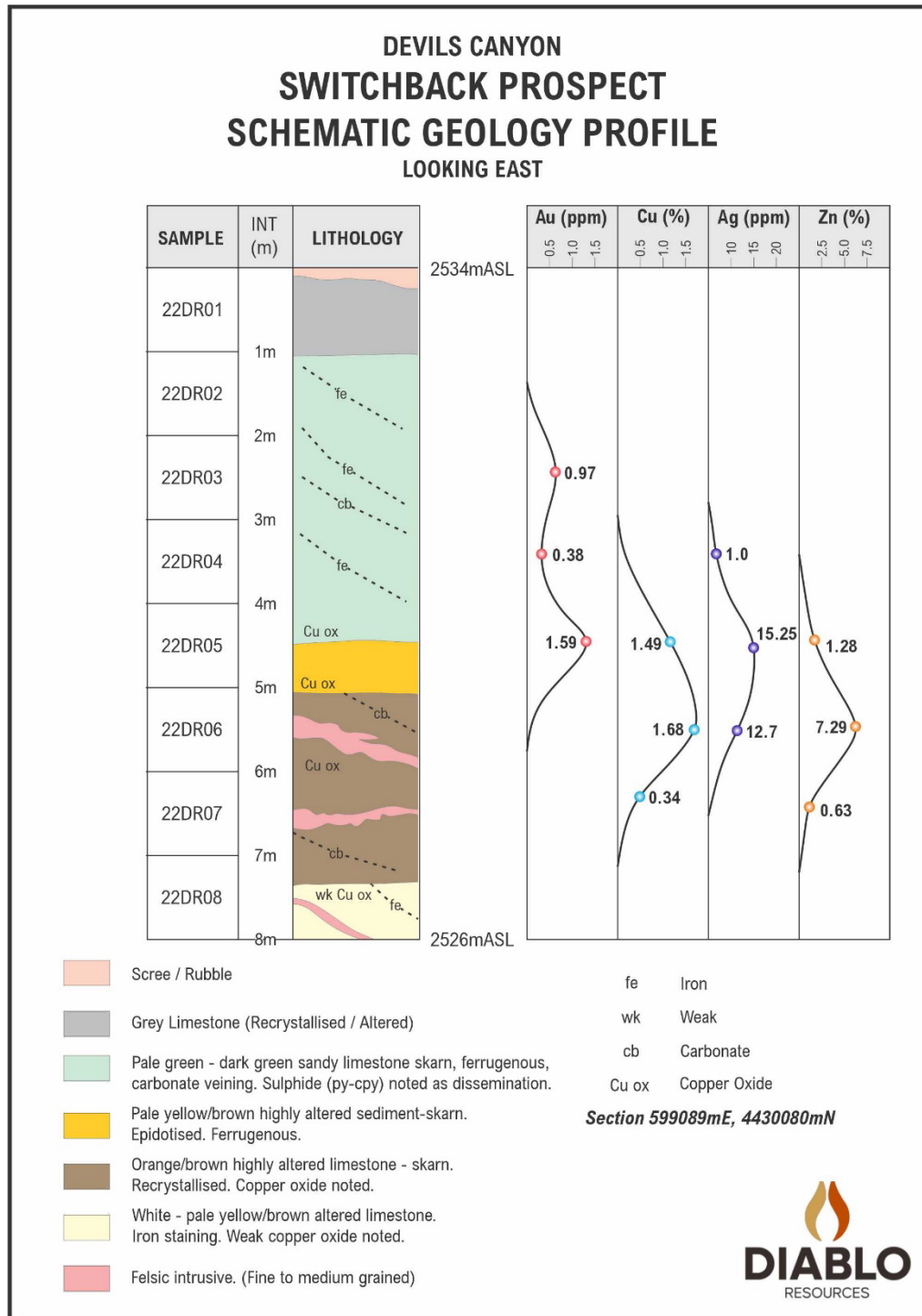
Assay results show a multi-element base metal signature with zonation in Au, Cu , Ag and Zn as summarised below and shown in Figure 3:

### Switchback Prospect- Traverse 1 - 599989m E, 4430080m N, elevation 2535-2526m

Interval	Sample	Result
2m to 5m	22DCR03-05	3m @ 1.0 g/t Au
4m to 7m	22DRC05-07	3m 1.2% Cu, 3.30% Zn

Calculated at +0.1 g/t Au, 0.1 % Cu, 0.1 %Zn, 0.5 g/t Ag





**Figure 3- Switchback Prospect- Traverse 1**

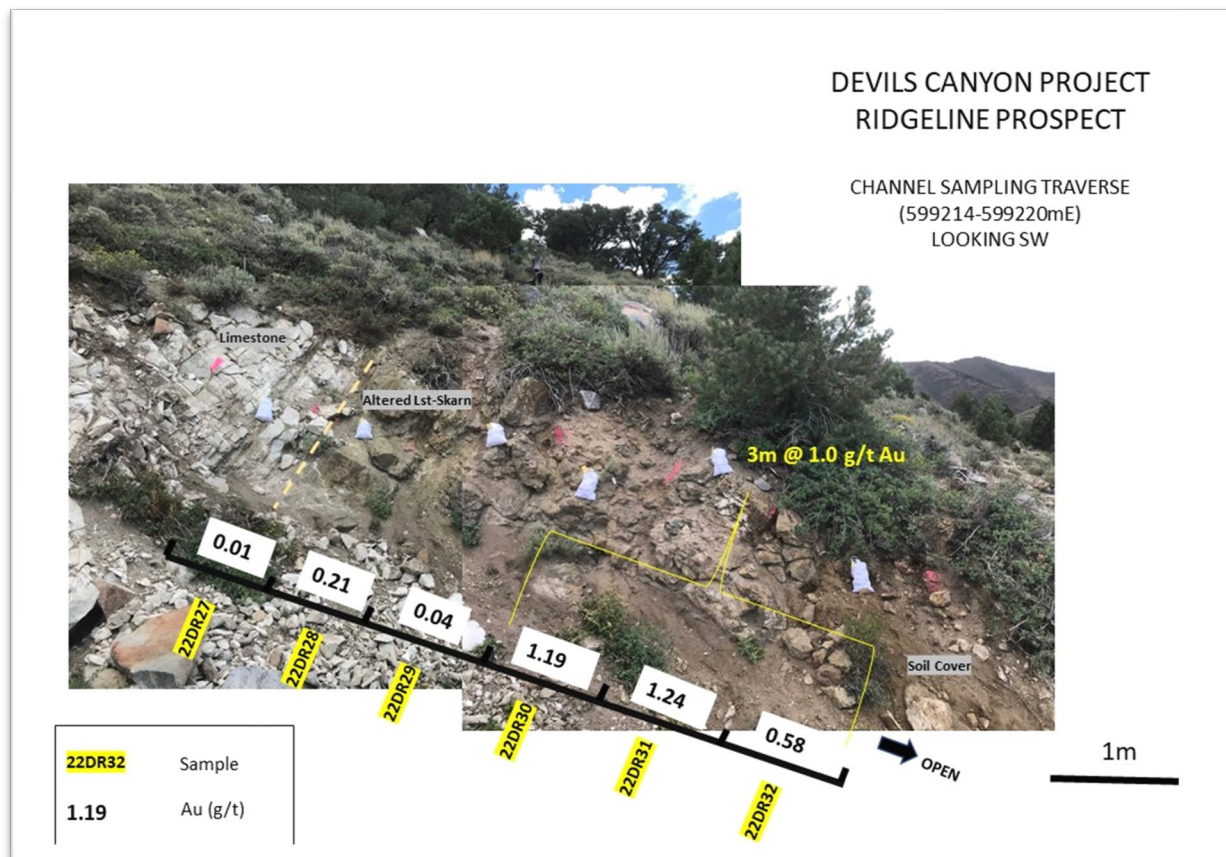
At the Ridgeline Prospect, two traverses over outcropping skarn were completed some 150m apart along the western granite-limestone contact.

At the Ridgeline Traverse 1, a total of eight channel samples ( 22DR016-024) were collected above an historical mechanical scrapping. A peak result for 1m @ 1.04% Cu and 26.9 g/t Ag was recorded within a later shear zone transecting the intrusive-limestone contact, with the skarn itself returning broader lower level copper and ( +500 ppm) silver ( + 1 g/t) values over 3m, open to the south.





At the second sampling area (Ridgeline Traverse 2), located 150m southeast, channel sampling (22DR27-32) recorded 3m @ 1.0 g/t Au within skarn proximal to the west dipping contact with the limestone. The mineralisation remains open due to soil cover (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4- Ridgeline Prospect - Traverse 2 ( Gold g/t)**

### Reconnaissance Rock Sampling

Rock samples were collected in conjunction with the mapping program at the project. A number of additional prospecting pits/scrapings as well as mineralised outcrop/sub-crop were located which had not been sampled by Hawkstone (HWK) in 2020<sup>7-10</sup>

Several rock samples returned highly anomalous multi-element results including:

- **12.9% Cu, 271 g/t Ag and 1.3 g/t Au** from a prospecting pit upslope from the Eastside Adits (22DR015)
- **Copper to 3.3% and gold to 3.1 g/t Au** from a number of samples collected at Southside. Several shallow pits were located upslope and along strike over the ridge from 2020 HWK sampling<sup>7-10</sup> which returned Cu to 7.7% (sample DC27).



- Mineralised skarn traced for over 500m at Southside with anomalous copper recorded in several samples ( Figure 5).

	
<b>12.9% Cu, 271 g/t Ag, 1.3 g/t Au</b> <b>Ferruginous Limestone/skarn</b>	<b>3.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Cu</b> <b>Ferruginous Shale/Sandstone</b>
	
<b>0.7% Cu</b> <b>Skarn</b>	<b>3.3% Cu, 170ppm Co</b> <b>Skarn</b>

**Figure 5- Selected reconnaissance rock samples**

The Southside prospect area is considered a priority drill target, differing slightly from other prospective areas in mineralisation style and host rock sequence, where more sandy sediments and shales appear to be mineralised along with the limestone sequence.



Provisional approval was received from the BLM pertaining to the planned drilling at Devils Canyon, subject to a field inspection scheduled for October to determine if any potential Archaeological or biological surveys are required prior to drilling.

## **WESTERN DESERT PROJECT**

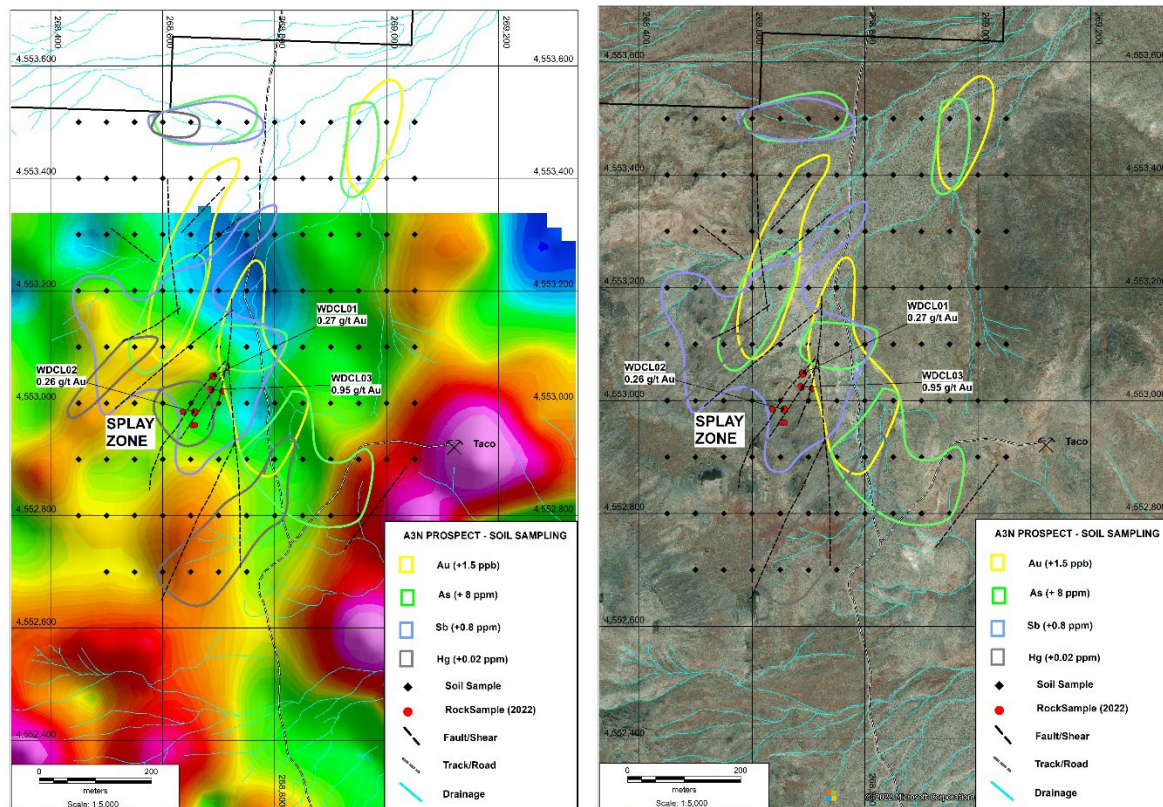
Detailed geological mapping has been completed over priority areas within the Western Desert project, namely the A3, A3N and Copper Blossom Prospects. The mapping, completed by an Independent consultant has identified prospective structural trends in areas where anomalous geochemical results have been returned. The areas, most notably the A3N “Splay Zone” and the “Creek Fault” to the east of drill hole WD005<sup>24</sup> at the A3 prospect area are worthy of further work.

A geochemical sampling program was completed at the A3N Prospect where anomalous rock samples collected last Quarter assayed up to 0.9 g/t Au (See June 2022 Quarterly Report) with associated Carlin-style pathfinder element anomalism. A total of 108 soil samples were collected along a 100m x 50m grid over some 900m of strike. The majority of the area lies below transported cover of unknown depth, and as such samples were analysed using an ultra-sensitive sample analysis (Super Trace - ALS laboratories method ME-MS41L) with low detection limits aimed at detecting subtle bedrock geochemical anomalism beneath transported cover.

A low level gold anomaly associated with a structural target identified in the detailed mapping was identified, and is also proximal to the anomalous rock samples. Carlin style pathfinder elements including As, Sb, Ba, Hg and Tl also show a correlation to the “Splay Zone”, where north easterly trending faults intersect a northerly trending interpreted thrust fault (Figure 6).







**Figure 6 – A3N Soil Sampling results overlain on gravity (left) and satellite image(right). Anomalous samples were contoured on +25% quartile distribution.**

Notably, the geochemical signature does not appear to have a correlation to elements including Ag, Cu and Pb which slightly differs from the geochemical signature seen in drill holes WD004 and WD005<sup>24</sup> drilled approximately 1.5km southwest of A3N.

The ‘Splay Zone’ target also appears to be related to a northerly trending gravity low, and, as such, it may represent a different part of the alteration system noted in the greater A3 Prospect area and is considered worthy of further work.

A total of 37 rock samples were also collected as part of the regional mapping program at Western Desert, which were collected as random grab sampling whilst mapping was conducted. An historical shaft located to the east of drillhole WD004 which contained a north westerly trending quartz filled shear zone over 1-2m width in limestone. Two samples collected from this material returned 6.2% Cu with 24 g/t Ag and 2.12% Cu with 49 g/t Ag.



## **LONE PINE PROJECT**

The commencement of the planned drilling targeting the Lone Pine Vein Zone (LPVZ) has been delayed. On July 18, with pads and laydown area cleared and equipment mobilised in readiness for the drilling a wildfire (Moose Creek Fire) started some 10-15km north of the project area. Local authorities closed the main access roads to the project as part of a broader effort to contain the fire and keep the local community safe. The fire, which has grown considerably has burnt over 130,000 acres to date including the project area, is yet to be fully contained.

All personnel and machinery were demobilised from site. The situation is being monitored and Diablo will follow advice from the authorities, resuming exploration when safe to do so.

The Archaeological survey was completed at King Solomon by independent consultants prior to the fire, with the report now submitted to the USFS for review. This is the final requirement for the King Solomon Drilling Permit as required by the USFS.

**-END-**

Authorised by the Board of Directors of Diablo Resources Limited.

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### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Projects (including the information provided is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Lyle Thorne who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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 is an Employee of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Thorne consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this 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.



## Summary Tables

(BDL= Below Detection Limit)

### A3N Soil Sampling ( Elements of interest - Western Desert Project)

Element	Detection limit (ppm)	Range (ppm)
Au	0.0002	0.0003-0.0084
As	0.01	2.8-17.2
Sb	0.005	0.16-2.38
Hg	0.004	0.006-0.038
Cu	0.01	6.2-21.4
Ba	0.5	70-1160
Ag	0.001	0.002-0.152
Tl	0.001	0.12-0.30

### Southside Soil Sampling ( Elements of interest - Devils Canyon Project)

Element	Detection limit (ppm)	Range (ppm)
Au	0.0002	BDL-0.128
As	0.01	6.4-22.5
Sb	0.005	0.49-3.09
Pb	0.005	12-190
Cu	0.01	33-846
Ag	0.001	0.06-2.21

### A3N Rock Sampling ( Elements of interest - Western Desert Project)

Element	Detection limit	Range
Au	0.01	BDL-0.39 ppm
As	0.1	3-3290 ppm
Sb	0.05	BDL-55.1 ppm
Hg	0.01	BDL-9.96 ppm
Cu	0.002%	0.003-6.12%
Ba	10	10-3260 ppm
Ag	0.01	BDL-69.7 ppm
Tl	0.005	BDL-0.69 ppm

### Southside Rock Sampling ( Elements of interest - Devils Canyon Project)

Element	Detection limit	Range
Au	0.01 ppm	BDL-3.14 ppm
As	0.1 ppm	3.2-580 ppm
Zn	0.002 %	0.003-7.29%
Pb	2 ppm	1.5-479 ppm
Cu	0.002%	0.001 – 12.90%
Ag	0.01 ppm	0.16 -271 ppm





## Previous ASX Announcements

### Western Desert

1. ASX Announcement 16/03/2020, Acquisition of Western Desert Gold - Copper Project, Utah, USA, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
2. ASX Announcement 03/07/2021 –Hawkstone Mining Ltd 950% increase in Western Desert Copper-Gold Project.
3. Barrick Gold Corporation, 2020. Annual Report 2020. [www.barrick.com](http://www.barrick.com)
4. New Placer Dome, 2021. Kingsley Mountain Project. [www.newplacerdome.com](http://www.newplacerdome.com)
5. West Kirkland Mining Inc, 2012. West Kirkland Files TUG Resource Estimate on SEDAR. 16 July 2012
6. Rio Tinto, 2021. Increase in Mineral Resource at Kennecott Copper operation following mine life extension studies. ASX Announcement, 17 February 2021.
23. ASX Announcement Dec 9, 2021- Diablo Resources – Drilling commences at Western Desert Gold Copper Project
24. ASX Announcement May 5, 2022- Diablo Resources – Encouraging Results from Western Desert as wide zones intersected in first pass drilling.

### Devils Canyon

7. ASX Announcement 7/10/2020, Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold Project, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
8. ASX Announcement 23/10/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Target A1 Identified Over 92.2 g/t Gold Rock Chip Sample at Devil's Canyon Gold Project
9. ASX Announcement 2/12/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. High Grade Gold and Copper Results at Devil's Canyon Gold Project, Nevada
10. ASX Announcement 1/02/2021, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Devil's Canyon Gold Project High Grade Assays to 191.5 g/t Gold

### Lone Pine

11. ASX Announcement 3/02/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Acquisition of Historical High Grade Lone Pine Project
12. ASX Announcement 18/6/2020. Hawkstone Mining Ltd .Maiden Drill Programme to Commence at Lone Pine Gold Project.
13. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd.1/7/ 2020. Acquisition of King Solomon Mine Adjacent to Lone Pine Gold Project.
14. ASX Announcement . Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 13/7/ 2020. Lone Pine Project Exploration Update.
15. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 6/8/2020. HWK Mobilised Larger Additional Rig to Lone Pine.
16. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 27/08/ 2020. Completion of King Solomon Acquisition and Exploration Update.
17. Revival Gold Presentation Oct 5, 2020 ([revival-gold.com](http://revival-gold.com))
18. ASX Announcement 25/11/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd Final Drill Results Confirm, Lone Pine High Grade Potential
19. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 15/09/ 2020. Initial Drilling Confirms High Grade Mineralisation at the Lone Pine Gold Project.
20. ASX Announcement 9/12/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd High Grade Rock Chip samples up to 24.7 g/t Au Identify Further Mineralised Zones

### General

21. Diablo Resources Prospectus, <https://diabloresources.com.au/>
22. ASX Announcement Nov 22 , 2021- Diablo Resources Ltd- Exploration Update  
ASX Announcement Dec 9, 2022- Diablo Resources – Drilling commences at Western Desert Gold Copper Project
25. ASX Announcement 6 June 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
26. ASX Announcement 4 August 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update



# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Devils Canyon & Western Desert Projects – Geochemical Sampling

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 146 soil and 81 rock geochemical samples were collected .Soil sampling were collected as screened (-1 mm) material collected from 20-30cm below the surface, and comprising 0.3-0.4 kg in weight.</li> <li>Rocks were collected as continuous channel samples across outcrop as well as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings. This includes from sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits &amp; 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.</li> <li>All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling conducted.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling conducted.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling conducted.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <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> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock samples were placed directly into 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 ALS Global laboratories in Reno, Nevada for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Vancouver, Canada for analytical determinations.</li> <li>• Soil samples were collected as screened material comprising 300-400g taken from 20-30cm below surface. Sieve size was -1.0mm.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocks - Assays were prepared and performed by ALS Global – Geochemistry Analytical Labs in Reno, Nevada USA using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method ME_MS41- AR-ICP-MS). Average rock samples weight was 1.6 kg with range of 0.5-3.6kg Gold was assayed using Fire Assay technique on 30gm charge (Method Au-AA25). Samples were pulverized to minus 75 microns before a split was sent to ALS lab for analysis. This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization under investigation. No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. ALS undertook their own internal checks and blanks.</li> <li>• Multi-element analysis included 51 elements (major and minor, (Method Au-ME-TL43.)). Only elements of exploration interest have been reported in text.</li> <li>• Soils - Assays were prepared and performed by ALS Global – Geochemistry Analytical Labs in Reno, Nevada USA and Vancouver, BC Canada using a " Super Trace" four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method ME_MS41L- AR-ICP-MS). This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization under investigation. No company</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. ALS undertook their own internal checks and blanks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results were checked and reviewed by the CEO and consultant. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. ALS report Au in ppm which was converted to ppb in the Company database</li> <li>• Interpretation of multi-element data is on going.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of samples were recorded by hand held GPS. Th GPS recorded locations using the NAD83 datum UTM Zone 11 (Devils canyon) and Zone 12 (Western Desert). Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <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> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock samples were collected randomly at previously known mining and prospect sites and also as continuous channel samples (see text). The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program. Samples locations are variable and based on field observations.</li> <li>• Soil samples were collected on a 100x 100m and 50 x 100m GPS located grid.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor personnel collected the samples and transported them to the assay laboratory in Elko, Nevada.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No external audit has been completed.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Diablos's Devils Canyon Project project is located on unpatented Federal mining claims in Nevada, USA. The Project consists of 90 Mining Rights on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 7.8km<sup>2</sup></p> <p>The Western Desert Gold-Copper Project consists of 256 BLM claims covering 20 acres each located on Bureau of Land Management Federally administered land.</p> <p>The Claims are in good standing.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of some historical mining and exploration activity is evident within the project areas. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted.</li> <li>At Devils Canyon, ASARCO drilled 13 inclined drill holes in 1980's. Limited data is available and includes incomplete assays results and limited drill data other than collar and direction information.</li> <li>In 2019, Hawkstone Mining collected rock samples from various localities within the central portion of the project which contained highly anomalous Au, Ag, Cu and Mo, as well as completing drone airborne magnetics.</li> <li>At Western Desert, Limited old workings, circa early 1900's, are present. Some mechanized prospecting is also evident at Copper blossom, assumed to be in the 1980-90's. Other than some mechanized surface prospecting at Copper Blossom, very little modern day exploration appears to have been completed.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin &amp; Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur adjacent to the project. Carlin-style replacement type mineralisation occurs along structural corridors in reactive sedimentary host rocks. Skarn style mineralisation is related to sediment and late intrusive contacts.,</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling conducted.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assay results are based on early stage soils &amp; rock geochemical sample assays. No data aggregation methods, weighting of results or top cuts have been applied.. All elements are in ppm or % as reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling completed.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See text</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results have been reported for the main elements targeted as recorded in Summary Tables . Interpretation of other elements included in the assay method is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See text</li> </ul>

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<i>exploration data</i>	<i>survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• See Text</i></li> </ul>