18 January 2023

RIEDEL'S DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT TINTIC

Highlights:

- Riedel receives the first assays from its diamond drill program from Kingman Gold Project, USA
- Highlights from first diamond drill results from the Tintic zone include:
  - **5.5m @ 12.4g/t Au, 105g/t Ag** and **3.9% Pb** from 16.8m (2022-KNG-017C)
    incl. **1m @ 47.9g/t Au, 266g/t Ag** and **10.5% Pb** from 17.1m
    incl. **0.6m @ 74g/t Au, 410g/t Ag** and **15.2% Pb** from 17.1m
    and **1.5m @ 9.48g/t Au, 95g/t Ag** and **3.8% Pb** from 20.8m
  - **1m @ 14.3g/t Au, 222g/t Ag** and **14.6% Pb** from 18.8m (2022-KNG-017B)
    incl. **0.6m @ 23.7g/t Au, 298g/t Ag** and **23% Pb** from 18.8m
  - **0.82m @ 17.1 g/t Au** and **28 Ag** from 14.3m (2022-KNG-017A)
    incl. **0.25m @ 50.1 g/t Au, 63g/t Ag** & **10.5% Pb** from 14.3m
  - **1.86m @ 11.7 g/t Au** and **90g/t Ag** from 21.3m (2022-KNG-017A)
    incl. **0.67m @ 30.8 g/t Au, 81g/t Ag** & **3.9% Pb** from 21.3m
  - **0.37m @ 122.6g/t Au, 172g/t Ag** and **3.7% Pb** from 67.4m (2022-KNG-021B)
- Tintic's mineralised zone is **up to 600m long** and appears to be **flat lying, shallow and potentially very high grade**
- Remaining assay results anticipated in late January and February 2023
- Riedel will use all results to plan resource drilling for Tintic potentially commencing 2Q CY2023

Riedel Resources Limited (ASX:RIE, "Riedel" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the first assay results from a 23-hole diamond drill program completed at its Kingman Project in Arizona during 4Q CY2022.

Multiple high-grade gold results seen in shallow holes 2022-KNG-017A, 017B and 017C confirm and complement the previous high-grade RC drill assay results achieved in 2022 (as seen in the cross section in Figure 1). The mineralisation at this location at Tintic is approximately 150m in width (to date) and is close to surface across each drill hole intercept on the section.

The exceptional result of **0.37m @ 122.6g/t Au, 172g/t Ag and 3.7% Pb** from 67.4m seen in hole 2022-KNG-021B, supports the high-grade intercept seen in RC hole 2022-CHL-075D which returned **3.8m @ 18.1gt/ Au and 201g/t Ag** including **1.5m @ 38g/t Au and 492g/t Ag**[1] (refer Figure 2).

[1] *Refer ASX announcement dated 20 June 2022. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement.*

In addition to the high gold grades, the silver and lead suite of grades appear significantly elevated.

Riedel Chairman Michael Bohm stated:

"These first assay results from recent diamond drilling again demonstrate that the mineralisation at Tintic commences at very shallow depths, is flat lying, and appears to be of exceptional grade. This 'blanket' of high-grade gold, silver and lead mineralisation lies just below the surface at Tintic.

"I would be excited if these grades were achieved for an underground mining target, but the mineralisation at Tintic starts within 10m to 15m of surface. To date the mineralisation appears up to 150m in width and, at this time, the Tintic zone appears to be approximately 600m in length.

"In addition, holes 075D and 021B sit on the south-west boundary of our mineralised envelope at Tintic and having two holes both hitting very high grade speaks to the potential for extensions to the high-grade mineralisation.

"We will await the assay results for the remaining diamond drill holes over the next six to eight weeks and consider the next steps when all results are to hand. Our goal remains to progress Tintic toward a development decision point as soon as possible.

"The nature of the mineralisation, both in grade and depth, lends itself toward an RC drill program potentially commencing next quarter. We see this being the catalyst for a Mineral Resource estimate before year-end, with metallurgical testwork and base-line environmental work also being important components of our work in Arizona in 2023."

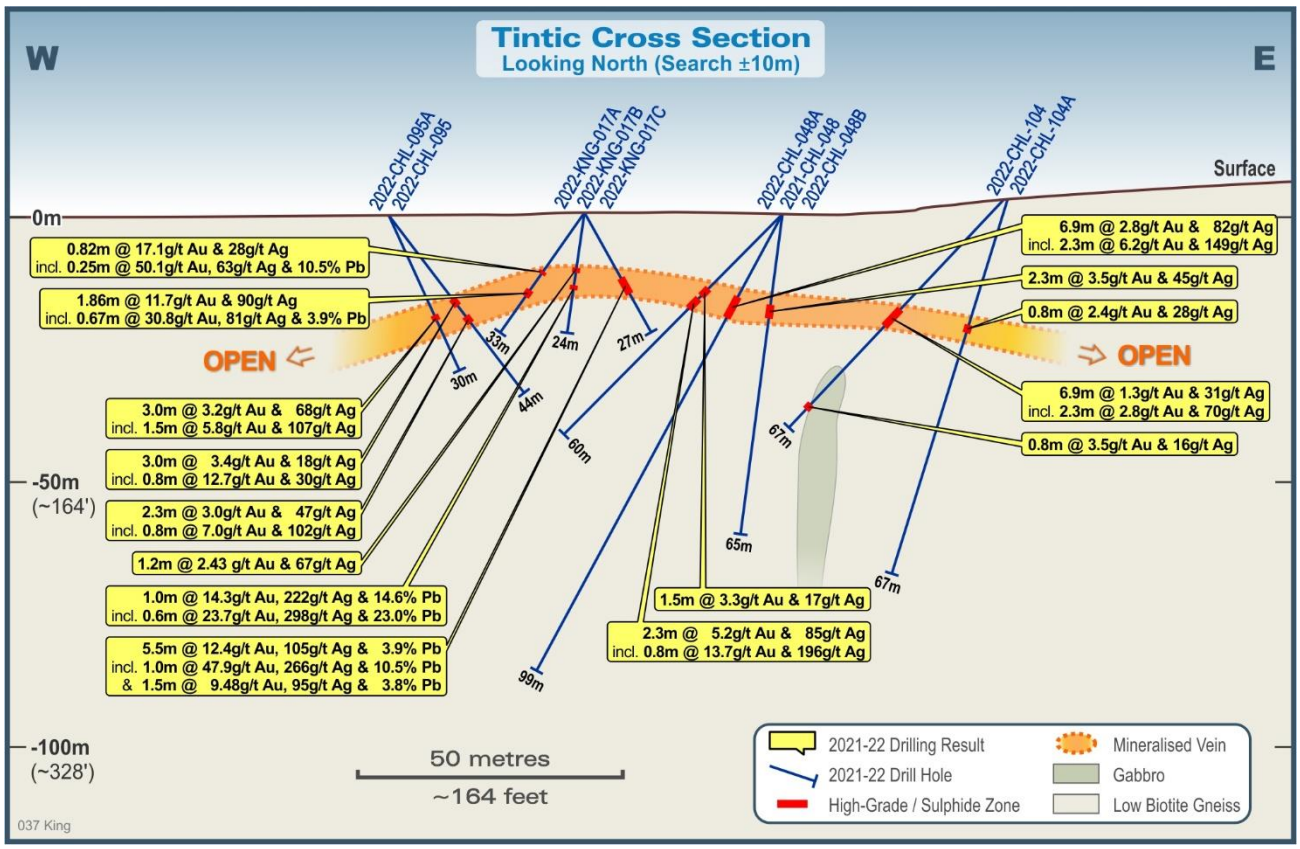

Figure 1 – Tintic diamond & RC interpreted drill cross section (note diamond holes 17A, 17B & 17C reported herein)

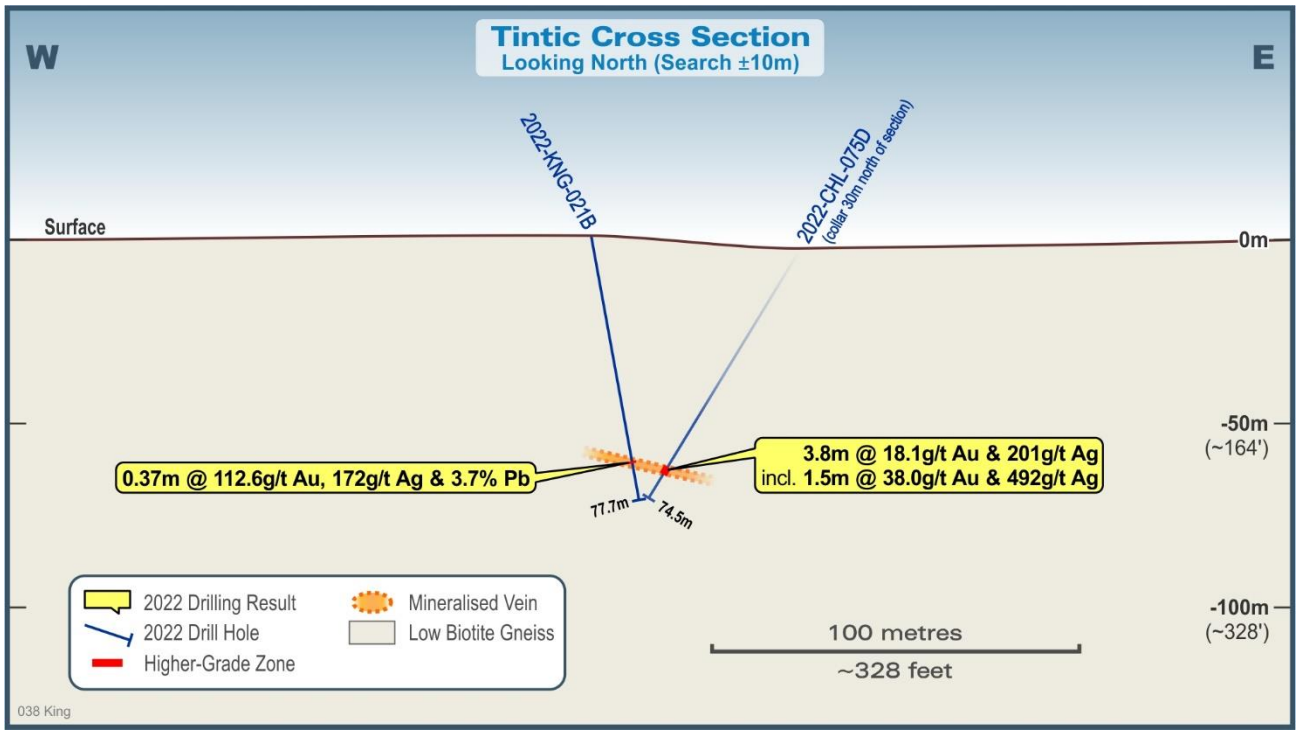

Figure 2 – Tintic interpreted drill cross section (diamond hole 2022-KNG-021B and RC hole CHL-075D)

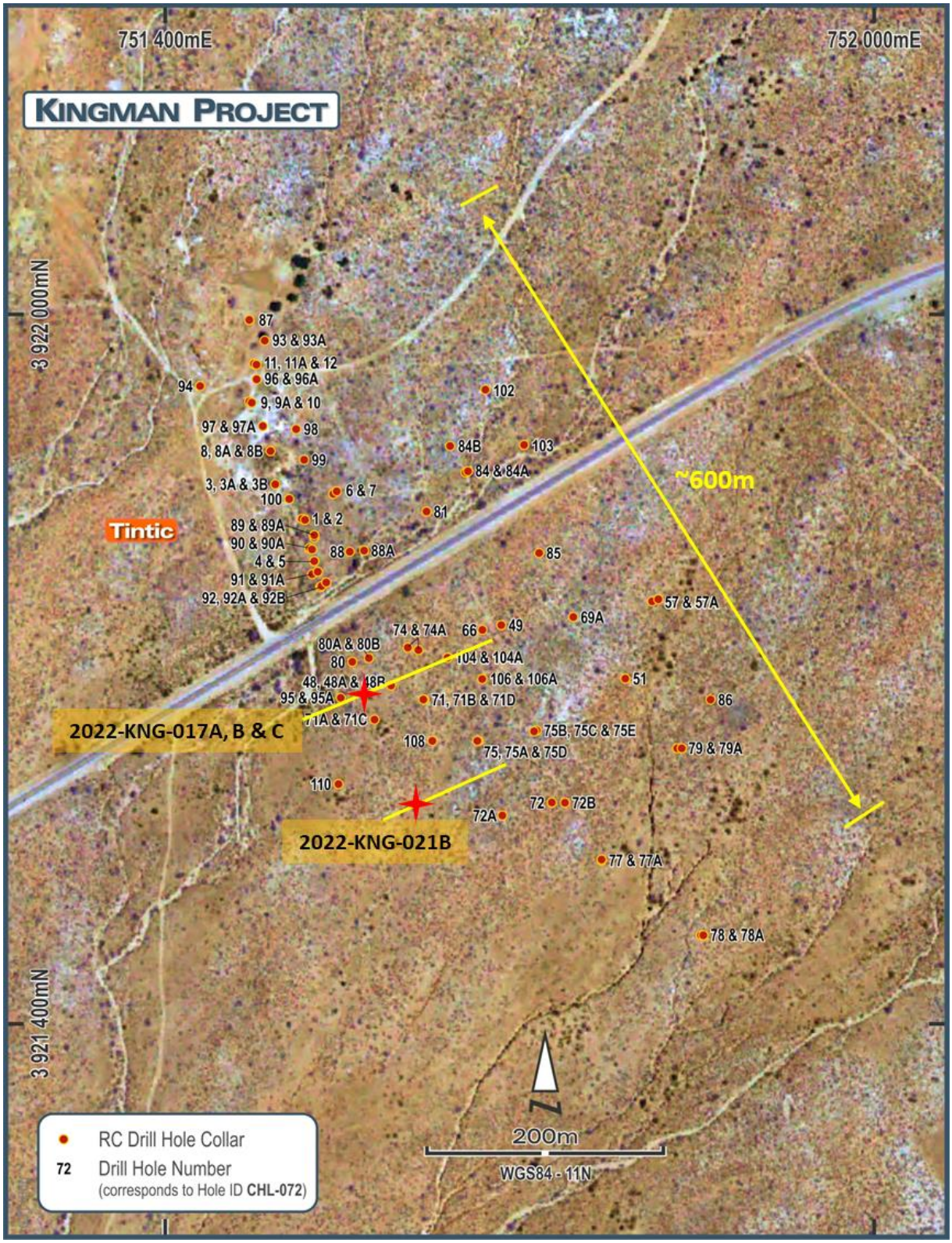

Figure 3 – Collar locations of holes shown in cross-section in Figures 1 & 2

As previously reported, mineralisation at Tintic appears to be contained within shallow, flat-dipping veins which comprise of varying amounts of quartz, clay and sulphide mineralisation. There are also indications of a stacked lode/sill complex in the drilling and assay results. The shallow depth of the intersected mineralisation, including the significant gold and silver grades seen in drilling, lends itself to the future potential for open-pit mining methods.

Plate 1 – Diamond core from hole 2022-KNG-022A at Tintic (assay results awaited)

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).

Plate 2 – Arizona-Magma Mine (circa 1937) located approximately 1km north of Tintic

During 2021, Riedel completed 9,420m of RC drilling (104 holes) over several historic mine areas on the property, including at Tintic, Merrimac, Arizona-Magma (Plate 2) and Jim's. This drilling returned high-grade 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 recent RC drill program completed in April 2022 was its third 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 Dr Michael Feinstein, who is a qualified geologist, a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Certified Professional Geologist), and a consultant to Riedel Resources Limited. Dr Feinstein 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'. Dr Feinstein consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Feinstein 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.

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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 (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.*	The results in this release relate to holes 2022-KNG-017A-B-C, 2022-KNG-20C and 2022-KNG-21B, all of which were diamond drilled from surface.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Core samples were collected on geological boundaries (rock type, mineralization) and generally ranged from 0.1m to 1.2m in length. Samples were logged, marked, and tagged for core cutting. Intervals with significant clay content are frozen prior to cutting. Core cutting is carried out at Kingman office under supervision by the CP. Half cores are maintained in inventory, a quarter in sample inventory, and a quarter to laboratory for analysis. Sampling was undertaken using standard QA/QC procedures that included the insertion of blanks or standards at a minimum of 1 blank or standard inserted every 20 samples.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All samples were pulverized at the lab to 85% passing -75µm to produce a 30g 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. All samples were pulverized at the lab to 85% passing -75µm to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay with an ICP 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 (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).*	Drilling was completed using an Atlas Copco CS-14 core drill rig. Both PQ and HQ core were drilled, orientation and survey tools were used on all holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill holes were angled and perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy. The program was supervised by experienced Riedel contractors.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Core samples were flagged and marked by Riedel Resources Limited geologist for cutting. Intervals with significant clay content are frozen prior to cutting. Core cutting is carried out at Kingman office under supervision by the CP. Half cores are maintained in inventory, a quarter in sample inventory, and a quarter to laboratory for analysis. Sample recovery was measured by Riedel geologists and generally exceeded 90% recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Samples were logged in detail including, lithology, alteration, mineralization, RQD and structure. The entire hole was logged by the CP. The level of detail is considered sufficient for early-stage exploration of the type being undertaken here. Geological logging is qualitative. All core trays were photographed during the logging process. All holes were logged over the entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All Samples were logged, marked, and tagged for core cutting. Intervals with significant clay content are frozen prior to cutting. Core cutting is carried out at Kingman office under supervision by the CP. Half cores are maintained in inventory, a quarter in sample inventory, and a quarter to laboratory for analysis. All samples were prepared by the American Assayers Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. All samples were dried and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm and a sub sample of 250g retained. A nominal 30g charge was used for Fire Assay analysis.

Criteria	JORC 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.* • *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.*	Samples were analyzed at American Assayers Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. For gold the analytical method used was FA-icp which is digestion by Fire Assay with an icp finish. Any samples assaying greater than 3ppm Au or 100ppm Ag were further analyzed by G-AuAg. Both methods are considered appropriate for the material and mineralization and to measure total gold content. Samples were also analyzed by method icp5a35 which is a four-acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish for base metal determinations. This method is considered appropriate for the material and mineralization. Samples are submitted in conjunction with standards and blanks, laboratory additionally has internal QA/QC protocols. Riedel used a mix of Certified Reference Materials and blanks inserted every 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant results are checked by the Riedel geologist and Competent Person. No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration. 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 Riedel office in Kingman Arizona. No assay data were adjusted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 20-70cm X-Y resolution and 2-3m elevation accuracy. The grid system used was WGS-84 Zone 11.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Drill hole directional surveys were taken using a Reflex continuous read Magnetic based orientation tool providing azimuth and angle. Stated accuracies for the inclinometer is 0.1 degree, and for azimuth 0.25degree. Collar orientations were obtained using a Brunton Compass.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Core hole locations were spaced to test geologic 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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is orthogonal to the general trend of the stratigraphy.
	• *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.*	Drill Holes were angled and perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy using previous data where available.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core sample bags are sealed upon sampling and placed into another bag with tamper-evident seal for shipment. Samples are shipped via UPS-air directly to the laboratory.
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.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The 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. Riedel Resources can earn up to an 80% interested in Flagstaff Minerals (USA) Inc ("Flagstaff"). Flagstaff can earn a 100% interest in the property. Refer to Riedel's ASX announcement dated 23/10/2020. The IAM mining claims are administered by the Bureau and Land Management and are in good standing. Riedel is unaware of any impediments to the mining claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic production and exploration from the property as follows: Underground mining at Arizona Magma was conducted from the 1880's to 1942. Reported average grades were 23g/t Au and 883g/t Ag. Drilling by Chandeleur Bay Resources at Tintic was conducted in 1997 and 1998. High grades were reported in two drill holes drilled in 1988 and 37 drill holes from 1997. The Merrimac mine was mined for Au/Ag/Pg/Zn until 1905. The Tintic mine was mined for Au/Ag/Pb/Zn in 1942. None of the previous work would be 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-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 to Intermediate 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 is potentially related to an unknown porphyry, this is also of interest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All drill hole collar information is tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1. Significant intervals are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down-hole length weighted intervals. Intersections are reported based on vein boundaries and no grade capping was applied to the reported intersections. Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length weighted intervals. Details of all intersections are included in Appendix 1. Lower grade intervals are quoted and provide context for significant intervals. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole. Mineralization is predominantly flat-lying, True widths are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages. 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.
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 – Kingman Project

Drill Hole Collar ID	Target Name	Type	Elevation (ft)	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Total Depth (ft)	Collar Easting (wgs84-11N)	Collar Northing (wgs84-11N)
2022-KNG-017A	Tintic	DDH	3,768	1,148.3	60	260	108.4	33	751577	3921691
2022-KNG-017B	Tintic	DDH	3,768	1,148.3	85	260	80.4	24.5	751577	3921691
2022-KNG-017C	Tintic	DDH	3,768	1,148.3	60	80	88.9	27.1	751577	3921691
2022-KNG-020C	Tintic	DDH	3,764	1,147.1	80	260	302.8	92.3	751560	3921624
2022-KNG-021B	Tintic	DDH	3,762	1146.6	80	80	255.0	77.7	751613	3921593

DDH = diamond drill hole

Table 2: Significant Intervals

Drill Hole Collar ID	Location	From (ft)	To (ft)	Thickness (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)
2022-KNG-017A	Tintic	46.9	49.6	2.7	14.30	15.12	0.82	**17.1**	28	
	including	47.0	47.8	0.8	14.32	14.57	0.25	**50.1**	63	10.5
	Tintic	70.0	76.0	6.1	21.30	23.16	1.86	**11.7**	90	
	including	70.0	72.2	2.3	21.30	22.01	0.71	**30.8**	81	3.9
2022-KNG-017B	Tintic	53.2	57.1	3.9	16.20	17.40	1.20	2.43	67	
	Tintic	61.6	65.0	3.4	18.77	19.80	1.03	**14.3**	**222**	14.6
	including	61.6	63.6	3.0	18.77	19.38	0.61	**23.7**	**298**	23.0
2022-CHL-017C	Tintic	55.0	73.0	18.0	16.76	22.25	5.49	**12.4**	**105**	3.9
	including	56.0	59.3	3.3	17.07	18.07	1.00	**47.9**	**266**	10.5
	including	56.0	58.0	2.0	17.07	17.68	0.61	**74.0**	**410**	15.2
	including	68.1	73.0	4.9	20.76	22.25	1.49	**9.48**	95	3.8
2022-KNG-020C	Tintic	268.1	269.4	1.3	81.70	82.10	0.40	**5.33**	16	
2022-KNG-021B	Tintic	221.2	222.4	1.2	67.4	67.8	0.37	**122.6**	**172**	3.7

Significant drill assay results. Intervals calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.2 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.