ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28 August 2023

OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW HIGH-GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY IN IDAHO

13m @ 12.3 g/t gold from 46m incl. 4m @ 26.2 g/t gold

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received from first two Diamond Drill (DD) holes at the Company's 100%-owned King Solomon Project[1], confirming a significant high-grade gold discovery.
- Significant shallow intersections were returned, including:
  - **13m @ 12.28 g/t Au** from 46m, incl. **4.1m @ 26.26 g/t Au** (LP23-04)
  - **3m @ 2.70 g/t Au** from 95m incl. **1m @ 4.04 g/t Au** (LP23-03)
- Drilling was following up historic high-grade intersections including:
  - **18m @ 3.75 g/t Au** from 36m[13]
- Five holes (LP23-3 to LP23-7) have now been completed at King Solomon. The Company is highly encouraged by these early results with drilling continuing.
- King Solomon is located 6km east of Revival Gold's 4.5M oz Beartrack-Arnett Mine[2].

Paul Lloyd commenting on the results:

"These are a terrific set of initial drill results received from our maiden drill program at the King Solomon Project, which is open along strike and at depth.

Moreover, drilling at King Solomon represents the first completed in over 30 years, the first core drilling done to date, to receive high-grade intersections in these early holes is really encouraging. The geology seen in in our core drilling to date has supported some of the interpretations and assumptions made by previous explorers.

With drilling ongoing and further assays pending, we look forward to continuing to unlock the full potential of King Solomon."

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[1]King Solomon, previously known as the Lone Pine Project.
[2]Revival Gold: NI 43-101 Preliminary Feasibility Study Technical Report (3rd August 2023)

Diablo Resources Limited (ASX:DBO) (Diablo or the Company) is pleased to announce confirmation of a new discovery at its 100%-owned King Solomon Gold Projects, located in Idaho, USA (Fig.1).

Figure 1 – Drilling programs underway at Diablo's 100%-owned King Solomon Project.

King Solomon Project

The King Solomon is highly prospective for gold and comprises two Patented Mining Claims and a further 268 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 21.85 km^2 located 10 km west of Salmon in Lemhi County, Idaho.

The project contains precious metal occurrences spatially related to the Eocene age Trans-Challis Fault System, a major zone of rifting and crustal extension.

The project lies 6km east of Revival Gold's 4.5M oz Beartrack-Arnett Mine (Fig. 2). Mineralisation is hosted in multiple structural trends in both igneous and sedimentary rocks of similar geology and age to that seen at King Solomon.

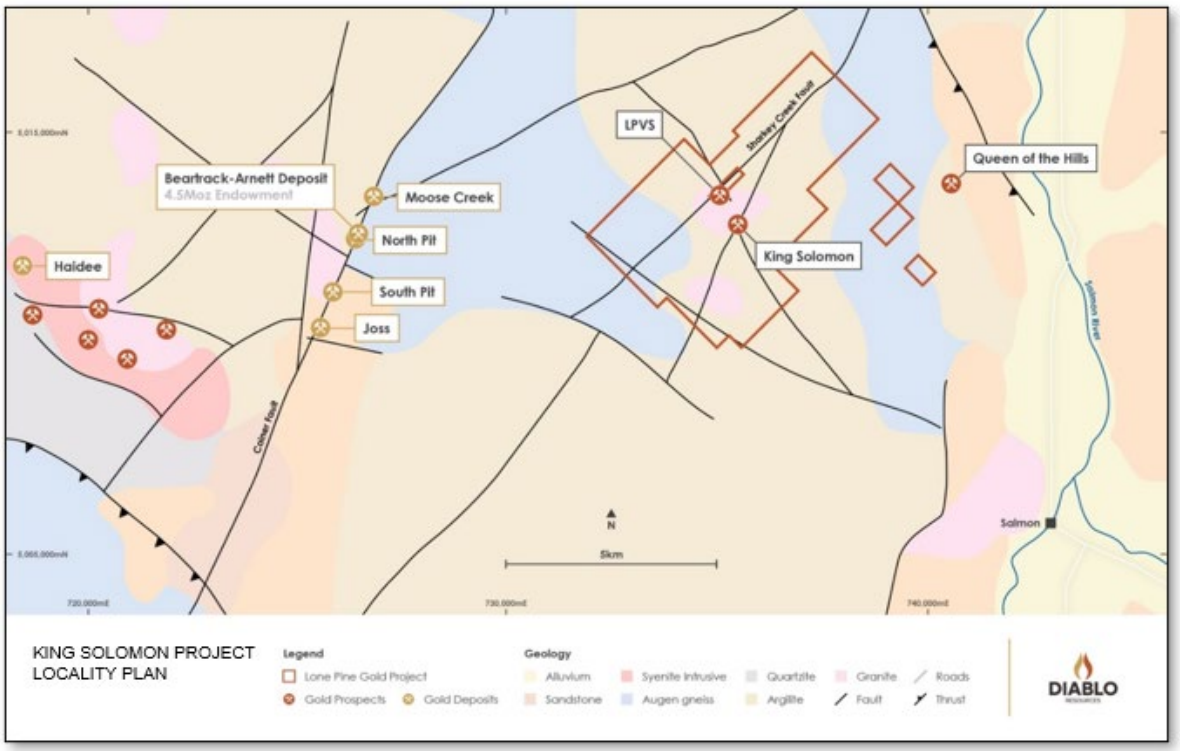

Figure 2 - Regional Geology and Location, Lone Pine Gold Project.

King Solomon Gold Discovery: Technical Discussion

The King Solomon Project (KS) hosts numerous shallow pits and three adits located 800m southeast of the Lone Pine Vein Zone (LPVZ). Following historical mapping and sampling in 1990, RC drilling (6 holes) was followed by a second round of RC drilling in 1992 targeting broad stockwork quartz veining in sericite-chlorite-tourmaline alteration zones in both granite and sediments (Fig. 3).

However, current drilling has shown the orientation of geological contacts and lithologies vary considerably, being tightly folded in places and differing in part to that assumed by previous explorers. This may suggest that there is potential for several zones of mineralisation hosted by structures with varying orientations, with the mineralised quartz veins exploited in the historical adits being an example of one such trend. Further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.

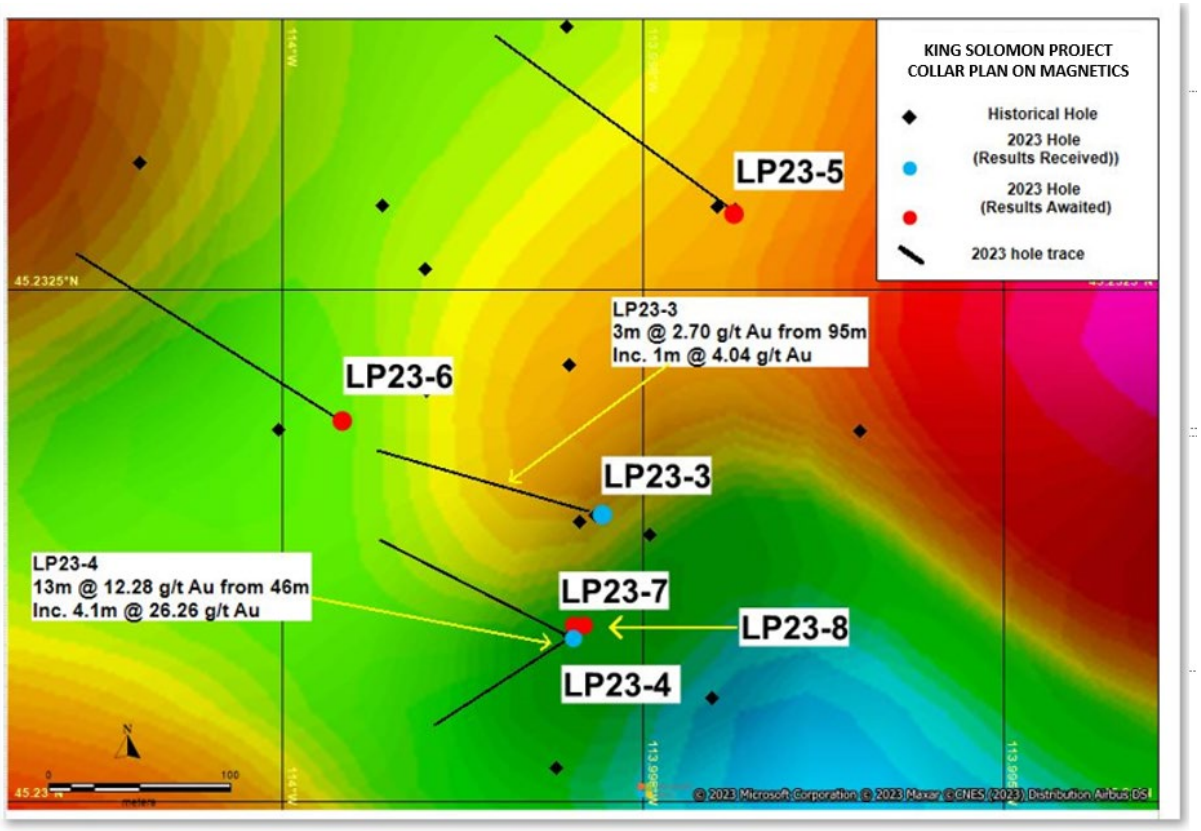

Figure 3 - King Solomon Project - Drill Location Plan overlain on magnetics.

To date, five holes (LP23-3 to LP23-7) have been completed at KS by the company targeting the drill intercepts returned from the historical programs in the 1990's. Results have been received for LP23-3 and LP23-4 (in part) with LP23-4 returning high grade gold over a significant downhole width:

- LP23-4: **13m @ 12.28 g/t Au** from 46m, incl. **4.1m @ 26.26 g/t Au**, and
- LP23-3: **3m @ 2.70 g/t Au** from 95m incl. **1m @ 4.04 g/t Au**

The gold occurs in highly altered (sericite-chlorite-tourmaline) and Fe-ox quartz veined zones in both metasediment and intrusive rocks.

Drill hole LP23-4

This hole was drilled proximal to the 1990 historical drill hole, KS90-06, which intesected **18m @ 3.75 g/t Au** from 36m[13] downhole in altered metasediments close to an intrusive contact. **LP23-4,** drilled to a total depth of 167.5m, intersected a highly altered and mineralised zone from 42-65m downhole, comprising extremely sericite/iron-oxide altered and quartz veined sediment.

Evidence of pitting after sulphide was noted. Assay results confirmed this zone as highly significant returning **13m @ 12.28 g/t Au from 46m (Inc. 4.1m @ 26.26 g/t from 51m -** Table 1 & 2**)**. The true width of this zone is unknown at present and further drilling is being undertaken to determine its orientation (Figure 3). Hand held XRF readings reveal elevated W, Mn, Pb, Cr , Mo and Zn +/- As, Ag as being associated with the gold mineralisaiton and alteration.

Further assays results are awaited from the bottom of this hole and holes LP23-5 to LP23-7.

Figure 4 – Diablo Drillhole LP23-4, 13m @ 12.28 g/t from 46- 59m (between yellow arrows).

Table 1. Significant intercepts from Drill hole LP23-4 (13m @ 12.28 g/t Au ,46-59m)

Hole	Sample	from	to	Interval_m	Au_g/t
LP23-4	LP23367	45.40	46.00	0.6	0.02
LP23-4	LP23368	46.00	47.00	1	11.5
LP23-4	LP23369	47.00	48.00	1	16.8
LP23-4	LP23371	48.00	49.00	1	10.55
LP23-4	LP23372	49.00	50.00	1	1.66
LP23-4	LP23373	50.00	51.00	1	4.4
LP23-4	LP23374	51.00	52.00	1	52.6
LP23-4	LP23375	52.00	53.00	1	6.51
LP23-4	LP23376	53.00	54.00	1	11.3
LP23-4	LP23377	54.00	55.10	1.1	31.5
LP23-4	LP23378	55.10	56.50	1.4	2.47
LP23-4	LP23379	56.50	57.00	0.5	0.09
LP23-4	LP23381	57.00	58.10	1.1	5.5
LP23-4	LP23382	58.10	59.00	0.9	0.22
LP23-4	LP23383	59.00	60.65	1.65	<0.01
LP23-4	LP23384	60.65	61.77	1.12	0.05
LP23-4	LP23385	61.77	62.48	0.71	<0.01

Notes to the table:

- Downhole width quoted, true width unknown.
- Calculated at +0.1 g/t Au
- Weighted average grade calculations
- Fire Assay - FAA25 - DL - 0.01 ppm,
- Maximum of 2m internal dilution

Following on from this highly encouraging intial drill intercept in LP23-4, a steeper hole **(-70º/235º, LP23-8**) will be drilled behind LP23-4 to better define the geological controls and orientation of the mineralised zone (Fig 5-6.).

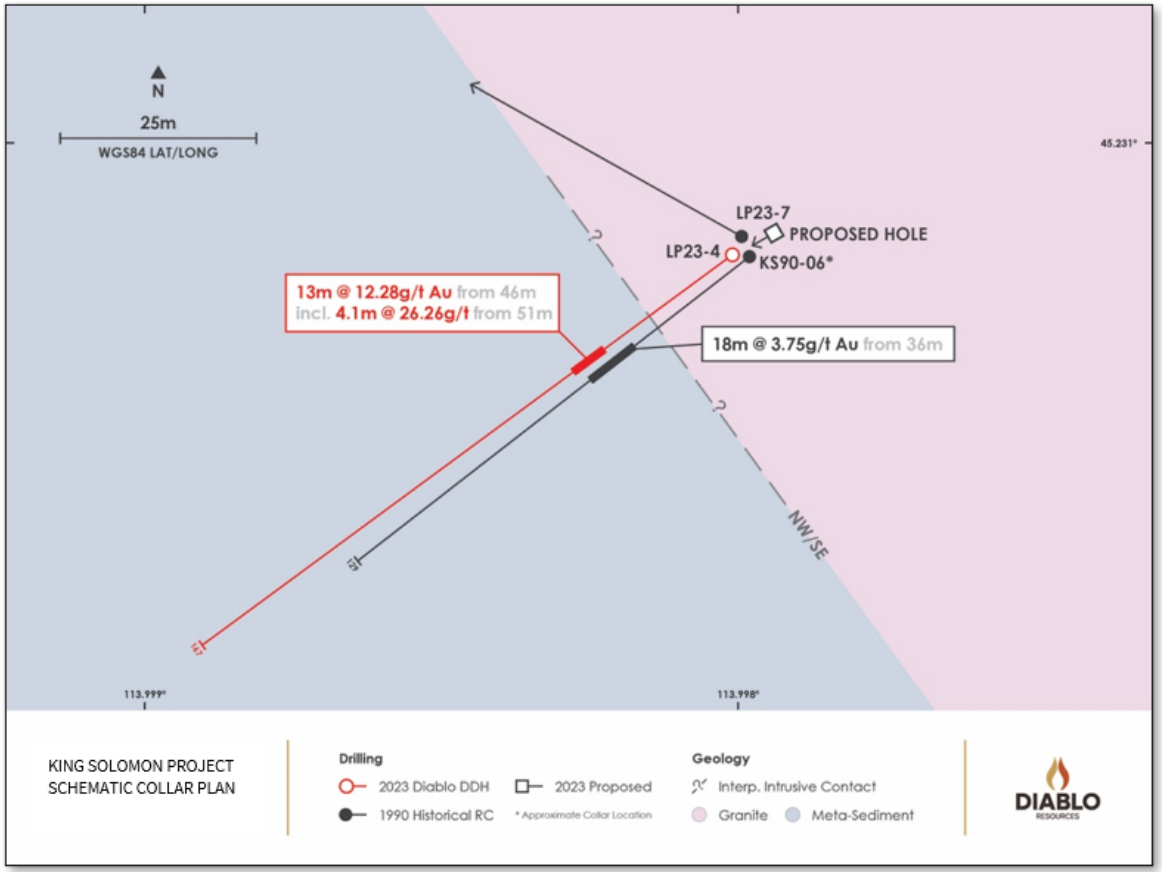

Figure 5 – King Solomon Project, drillhole LP23-4,historical intercept and proposed hole.

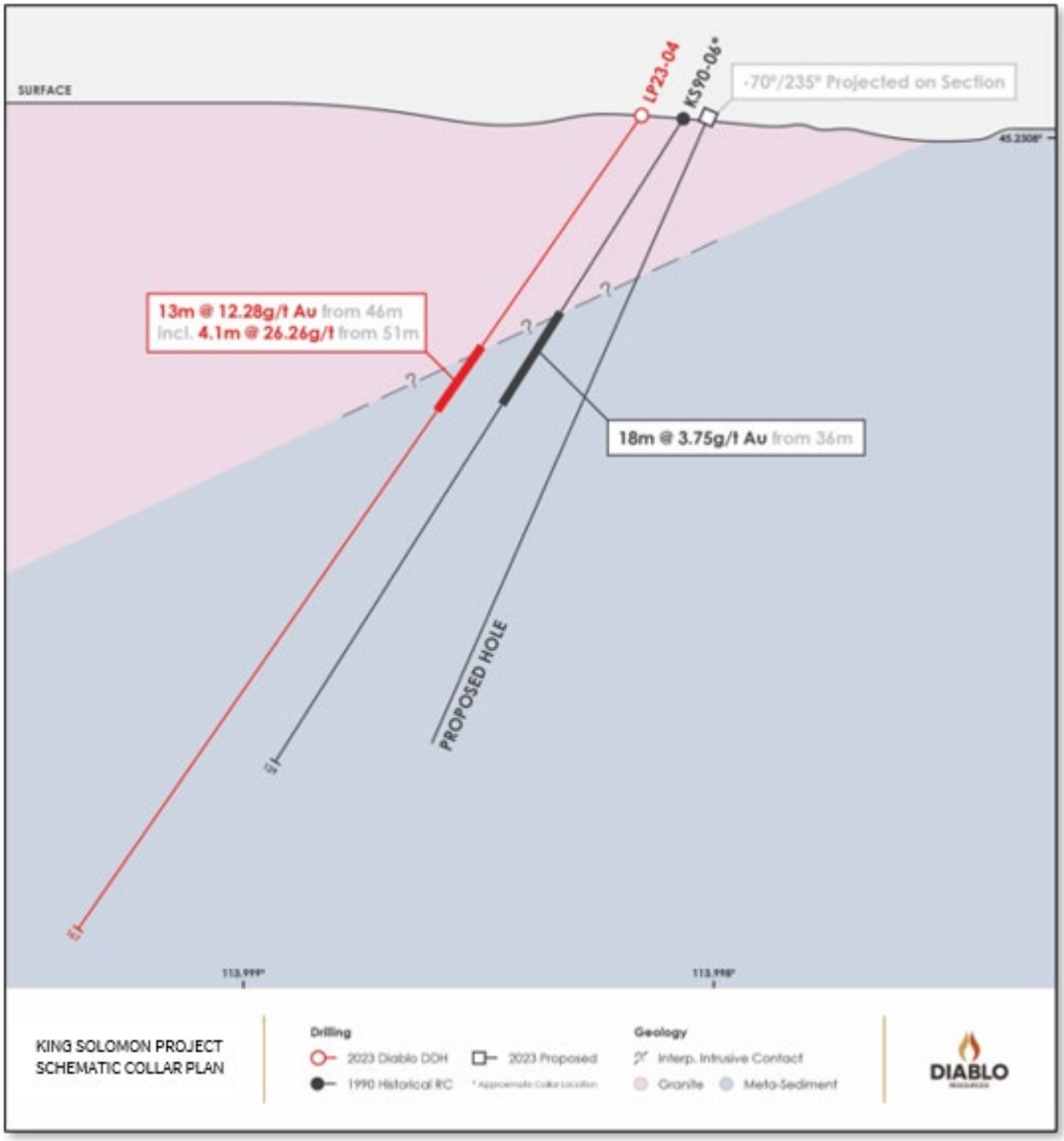

Figure 6 - Proposed hole behind LP23-4, Plan and Section.

LP23-3

Hole 23-3 was drilled proximal to the west adit and below 1990's RC hole KS92-12 (115m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 64m, Inc. 35m @ 1.5 g/t[13]). The hole intersected variably altered (sericite-biotite) granite to 159.9m with weak quartz stock quartz veining over broad intervals with moderate to strong sericite altered and veined interval observed from 90-115m. A downhole result of **3m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 95m** was recorded, with other isolated Au results in the 0.1-0.4 g/t Au range occuring within this zone. Hand held XRF readings recorded elevated W, Mn, Pb, Cr Mo, and Zn +/- As, Ag associated with the gold mineralisation and alteration.

Figure 7 - LP23-3, 3m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 95m. (Incl. 1m @ 4.04 g/t from 96-97m)

Evidence of parasitic folding within the sediments intersected deeper in the hole was observed, suggesting multiple deformational events. The true width of this zone is unknown at present.

The historical drill hole (KS92-12), located approximately 20m from LP23-3, intersected broader zones of mineralisation and differing geology to that seen in LP23-3. Further work is required to correlate the geology and mineralisaiton seen in the two holes

Remaining assay results from KS are expected in coming weeks, and the Company will update market accordingly.

Further Regional Results: Lone Pine Vein Zone (LPVZ)

In 2020 Hawkstone completed 11 DDH holes on the Lone Pine Vein Zone (LPVZ) over some 600m of strike with significant results returned from the strike persistent, northeast-trending, 80-85° north-west dipping quartz veined - ferruginous clay zone proximal to granite sediment contact. The LPVZ has been defined by historical adits and trenches for 600m, and extends down dip for up to 150m, open in all directions.

Significant results from the 2020 drilling programme include[18-19]:

- **1.22m @ 17.02 g/t Au in LPDD01 incl. 0.3m @ 65.6 g/t Au from 38.43m**
- **2.63m @ 7.06 g/t Au in LPDD07 incl. 1.4m @ 13.23 g/t Au from 63.75m**
- **1.9m @ 12.93 g/t Au in LPDD08 incl. 0.8m @ 29.7 g/t Au from 107.54m**

In the 2023 drill program, 2 holes (LP23-01 and LP23-02) for 437.9m of HQ_3 core have been completed to date on LPVZ with the vein zone intersected in both holes (Figures 6 & 7).

Significant results include:

- **LP23-1 1.10m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 147m**
- **LP23-2 1.52m @ 2.6 g/t from 151.18 (incl. 0.7m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 152m)**

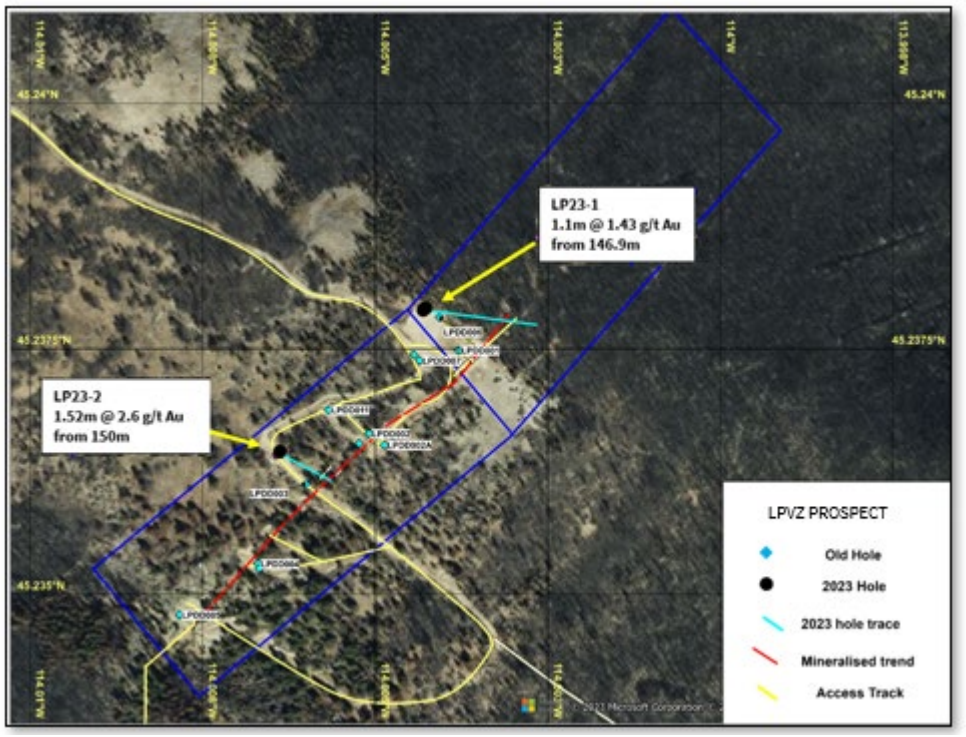

Figure 8 - Collar Location Plan- LPVZ (LP23-1 & 23-2, down hole widths quoted)

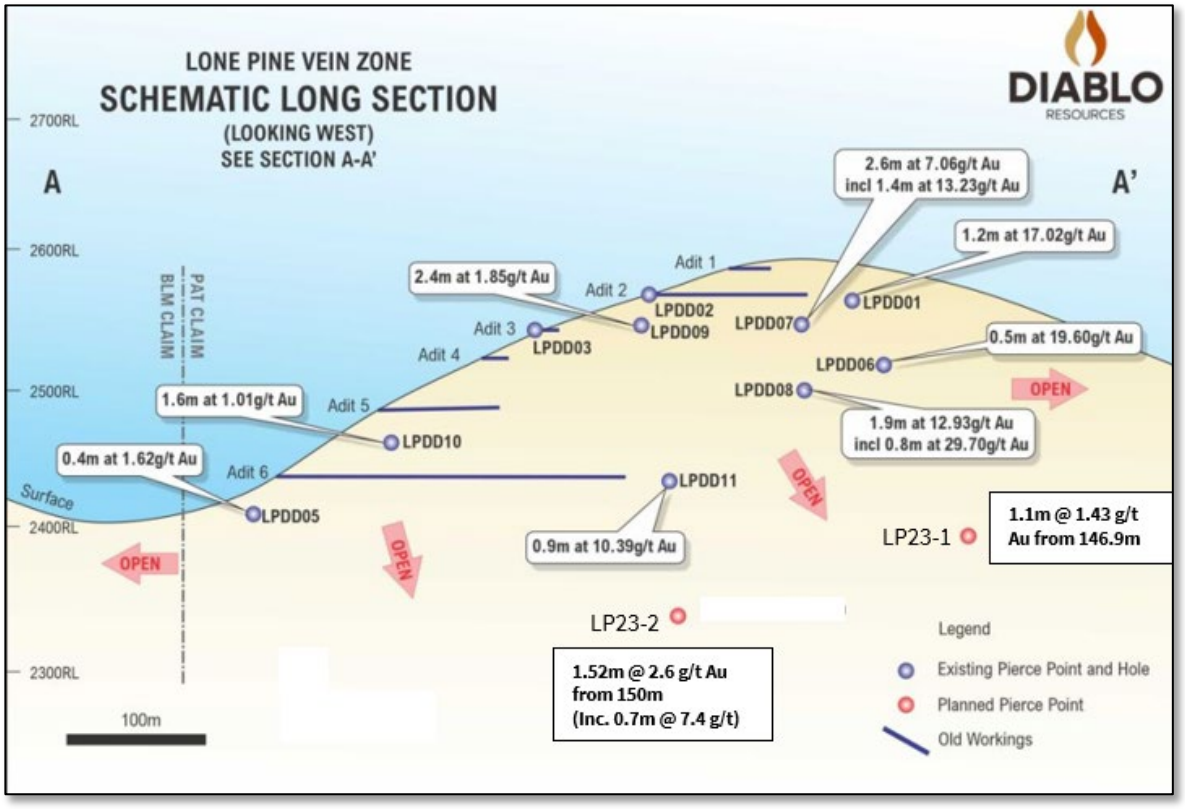

Figure 9 - LPVZ Long Section, Results are down hole widths.

Mineralised intervals were sent to ALS laboratories and analysed via Screen Fire Assay (AuSCR-24 Method) to ppm levels, as previous work had identified particulate gold. The mineralised structure remains open in all directions.

Vein intersections are summarised below:

- **LP23-1** – Intersected the vein at the granite-sediment contact from 146.9 to 148.1m, for a downhole thickness of 1.1m grading 1.43 g/t from 147m (Photo 7). This is the most northerly mineralised intercept recorded on the LPVZ.

Figure 10 - Photo 7 - LP23-1, 1.1m @ 1.43 g/t from 147m downhole

- **LP23-2** - Intersected the vein from 150-152.7m within the granite, with a result of 1.52m @ 2.6 g/t (Inc. 0.7m @ 7.4 g/t Au) from 151.18m (Photo 8).

Figure 11 - LP23-2, 1.52m @ 2.6 g/t (Incl. 0.7m @ 7.4 g/t Au) from 151.18m downhole

-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 exploration drilling results 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.

Table 2- Drill Hole Results Summary

Hole	From(m)	To(m)	Result
LP23-1	**147.0**	**148.1**	**1.1m @ 1.42 g/t Au**
	160.0	161	1.0m @ 0.31 g/t Au
	185.0	186	1.0m @ 0.59 g/t Au
LP23-2	**151.18**	**152.7**	**1.52m @ 2.6 g/t Au**
Inc.	**152.0**	**152.7**	**0.70m @ 7.4 g/t Au**
LP23-3	52	53	1.0m @ 0.26 g/t Au
	55	57	2.0m @ 0.29 g/t Au
	65	66	1.0m @ 0.13 g/t Au
	77	78	1.0m @ 0.43 g/t Au
	86	87	1.0m @ 0.15 g/t Au
	95	**98**	**3.0m @ 2.6 g/t Au**
Inc.	**95**	**96**	**1.0m @ 4.04 g/t**
	124	125	1.0m @ 0.21 g/t
	193	193.7	0.7m @ 0.14 g/t
	210	211	1.0m @ 0.16 g/t Au
	216	216.8	0.8m @ 0.13 g/t Au
	225	227	2m @ 0.26 g/t Au
LP23-4	43	44.7	1.07m @ 0.31 g/t Au
	46	**59**	**13m @ 12.28 g/t Au**
Inc.	**51**	**55.1**	**4.1m @ 26.26 g/t Au**

Notes to the Table

- Downhole width quoted, true width unknown (KS).
- Calculated at +0.1 g/t Au
- Weighted average grade calculations, > 1 g/t Au highlighted
- (KS) Fire Assay - FAA25 - DL - 0.01 ppm, LPVS (Min Zone) Screen Fire Assay SCR24 (ppm)
- Maximum of 2m internal dilution
- (LPVZ) Approximate true widths of the intercepts vary depending on the dip of the hole and assuming a continuous -80° dip of the mineralised zone. The conversion factor is approximately: -45° dip ~ 85%, -60° dip ~ 70% and -70° dip ~ 55%.

Table 3- Drill Hole Summary

Hole	Area	LAT	LONG	AZ	Dip	Depth_M
LP23-1	Lone Pine	-114.0044	45.2379	90	-60	245.9
LP23-2	Lone Pine	-114.0064	45.2364	130	-70	192
LP23-3	KingSolomon	-113.9978	45.2314	290	-55	231.6
LP23-4	KingSolomon	-113.9980	45.2308	135	-55	165.7
LP23-5	KingSolomon	-113.9969	45.2329	300	-55	300.84
LP23-6	KingSolomon	-113.9996	45.2319	300	-55	296.97
LP23-7	KingSolomon	-113.9980	45.2308	300	-50	250.2
					TOTAL	1683.21

PREVIOUS AND RELEVANT ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

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
4. New Placer Dome, 2021. Kingsley Mountain Project. wwwnewplacerdome.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.
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
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)
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 identify further mineralised zones.
21. Diablo Resources Prospectus, https://diabloresources.com.au/
22. ASX Announcement Nov 22 , 2021- Diablo Resources Ltd- Exploration Update
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.

25. ASX Announcement 6 June 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
26. ASX Announcement 2 August 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
27. ASX Announcement 12th October 2022- Highly Encouraging Results, Devils Canyon & Wester Desert Projects
28- ASX Announcement 6 June 2023- Diablo Resources Exploration Update
29- ASX Announcement 22 June 2023- Diablo Resources – Drilling Commences at Lone Pine
30- ASX Announcement 1 August 2023- Diablo Resources Exploration Update

Appendix 1 -JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Lone Pine Project -DC drilling (LP23-1 to LP23-7)

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 sampling has been carried out using diamond core drilling (DC). A total of 7 holes for 1683m were drilled (LP23-1 to LP23-7). DC recovery was generally good.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, Sampling was carried out under DBO protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	DC samples were collected from HQ3 diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Core samples generally on a 0.5m to ~1m basis were then collected, dependent upon geology as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 50gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS (FAA25 Method). Mineralised intervals at LPVS were analysed via Screen fire Assay (AUSCR-24) to ppm levels.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	A Diamond Coring drilling rig, operated by Titan Drillers Pty Ltd, based in Elko, Nevada, was used to collect the samples. Core was oriented using downhole tool (gyro) technique. Regular hole surveys were collected downhole using multi-shot tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were checked against core blocks when marking up core on 1m intervals and also in geotechnical work. Core recovery was generally good, and is noted as routine in logging proceedures.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled generally to geological contacts and collected as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. Sample widths ranged from 0.2-2m, depending in geological observation.
	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 recovery was generally good. Any significant core loss was noted in the geological drilling logs.
	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.	All core were geologically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged.

Logging	*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging of DC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All remaining half core samples are stored in labelled core trays. These trays were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blades and ½ core collected for assay, generally to geological contacts. When core was rubbly or broken, approximately 50% of the material was sampled by hand.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in the USA, either Elko or Twin Falls sites. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS) to ppm levels. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks and duplicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples may also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	Core collected as 1/2 core or 50% of material collected from interval if material unconsolidated. The samples generally weigh 2-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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 analysed for Au to ppm levels via 50gm fire assay / AAS finish at KS or Screen Fire Assay (SCR24) for LPVS which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company QA/QC protocol for DC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) duplicates, and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards, 3 dups and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the CEO and Company Geologists.

	The use of twinned holes.	Diamond holes were drilled proximal to the historical 1990's drill holes. The location of these holes is approximate. No downhole survey data is available nor drilling conditions encountered with respect to water, recoveries etc. for the historical drill holes. As such, the 2023 drilling is aimed at verifying the geology and mineralisation as described in the geological logs pertaining to these hole as found in old reports dating 1990-1994.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Due to varying assay interval widths, the results quoted have been weight averaged.
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.*	Hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole multi-shot tool within stainless steel rod. Location of historical drilling collars is approximate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Lat-Long
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area, and confirmed by hand held GPS . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth below the old workings and historical drilling. No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	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 drilling is wide spaced, and as such is first pass early stage exploration. Further drilling is required to better understand the geometry of the geology and mineralisation zone(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
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.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts as defined by previous explorers. Hole LP23-4 is orientated perpendicular to the sediment-granite contact, which is known to be a mineralised target but which varies from the mineralised trend as seen in old workings to the north. However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.
	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.	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts as defined by previous explorers. Hole LP23-4 is orientated perpendicular to the sediment-granite contact, which is known to be a mineralised target but which varies from the mineralised trend as seen in old workings to the north. However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five-ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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 drilling occurred with the Company's 100% owned Lone Pine Project comprises two Patented Mining Claims and a further 268 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 21.85 km^2 located 10 km west of Salmon in Lemhi County, Idaho. Old workings and associated remnant infrastructure have been identified in the area as historical sites and are noted as exclusion/avoidance zones.
	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 claims subject to this report are in good standing with the USFS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive historical mining and exploration activity beginning in the late 1800's is evident within the project area. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted since the early 1990's. • In the 1990's. Companies including Teck, Pathfinder and Formation Capital completed regional reconnaissance mapping, sampling, RC drilling and geophysics over a larger regional area named the Morning Glory Project. Inception Mining completed mapping, bulk sampling and surface sampling in the mid-2010's at the UP-Burlington Mine (now named LPVS). In 2020, Hawkstone Mining completed diamond drilling (11 holes) within the patented claims along the LPVS, aerial photo interpretation and regional rock sampling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Lone Pine Gold Project lies in the Trans-Challis Fault System, a broad northeast-trending structural system that has been traced for 300 km across the centre of the state of Idaho. 9 million ounces of gold has been produced from this fault system from 1863-1980, more gold than any other mining locality in Idaho.

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.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Criteria	***JORC Code explanation***	***Commentary***
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. True width is not known at present for King Solomon.
	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.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*At King Solomon, Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.* *At LPVS, drill holes LP23-1 and LP23-2, approximate true widths of the intercepts vary to the intersected widths depending on the dip of the hole and assuming a continuous -80° dip of the mineralised zone. The conversion factor is approximately: -45° dip ~ 85%, -60° dip ~ 70% and -70° dip ~ 55%.*
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 Figure in the body of text.

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.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
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.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Further drill testing of the anomalous results is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.