

SIGNIFICANT GOLD-COPPER-SILVER RESULTS FROM MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT DEVILS CANYON

HIGHLIGHTS

DEVILS CANYON GOLD/COPPER PROJECT – Nevada USA

A 10 hole, 855m maiden RC drill program was completed during September at the Company's Devils Canyon gold/copper project located in the Carlin Trend, Nevada, USA.

Shallow drilling has identified multiple mineralised zones that are open in all directions.

Significant gold, silver and copper results include:

- 3.0m @ 3.02 g/t Au (Incl. 1.5m @ 5.92 g/t Au) from 9.0m in RCDC010
- 3.0m @ 2.29 g/t Au (Incl. 1.5m @ 4.12 g/t Au) from 50.3m in RCDC002
- 1.5m @ 3.7 g/t Ag, 0.25 g/t Au, 1.10% Cu from 7.5m in RCDC001
- 10.5m @ 16 g/t Ag, 0.75 g/t Au from 57.9m in RCDC002
(Incl. 1.5m @ 56 g/t Ag, 1.7 g/t Au, 1.07% Cu) from 62.5m
- 10.5m @ 12.5 g/t Ag, 0.43% Cu from 54.9m RCDC005
- 1.5m @ 31.2 g/t Ag, 0.69 g/t Au, 0.65% Cu from 41.6m in RCDC008

Mineralisation is associated with skarn alteration and/or ferruginous sediment proximal to a multi-phase intrusive stock.

Diablo Resources Limited ("Diablo" or the "Company") provides the following exploration update for the recently completed maiden RC drilling program at its 100% owned Devils Canyon Project located in Nevada, USA.

Diablo CEO Lyle Thorne commented *"These are an outstanding set of initial results from our maiden RC drilling program at Devils Canyon. The shallow drilling focussed on several prospective areas, targeting high grade surface anomalism, with significant down hole results identifying several mineralised zones, that are open in all directions."*

This maiden program has provided the impetus for planning and permitting a follow-up drill program to test the potential of these intercepts at depth and along strike."



The Devil's Canyon Project consists of 90 mineral claims covering 6.56 km² located within the Carlin Trend in Nevada that has produced in excess of 195 million ounces of gold. It lies 20 km west of Kinross Gold Corporation's Bald Mountain Gold Mine and 40 km north of Barrick Gold Corporation's Ruby Hill Gold Mine.

The 2023 RC drill program comprised 10 shallow holes totalling 855m using a track mounted RC rig that required minimal pad preparation and rehabilitation. Samples were collected on a 5 ft (1.5m) basis and sent to ALS in Elko, Nevada for Au (Fire Assay) and Multi-element analysis (ICP-OES).

Drilling tested shallow high grade geochemical anomalies at several prospect areas including Southside, Eastside and Ridgeline that surround a multiphase intrusive stock cut by major structures (Figure 2).

A number of significant Ag-Cu-Au downhole mineralised intersections were received from the drilling, most notably at Southside. Mineralization is associated with skarn altered limestone and ferruginous sediment proximal to the multiphase granitic stock. Sulphides including chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite were noted in concentrations ranging from trace to 10% total sulphide within the mineralised zones.

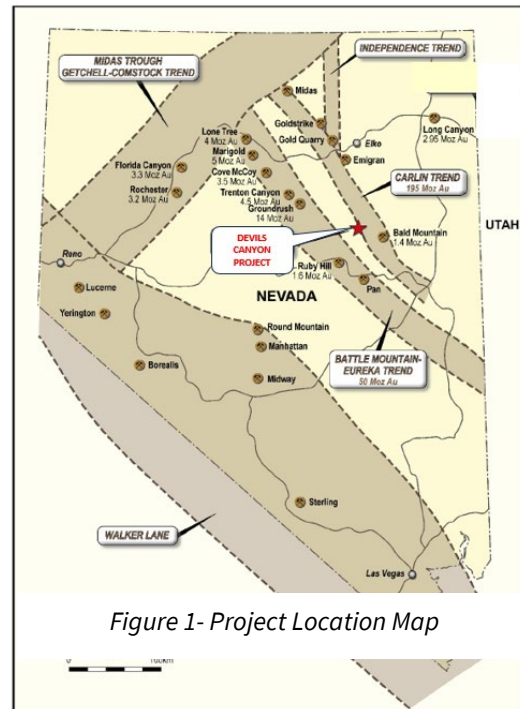
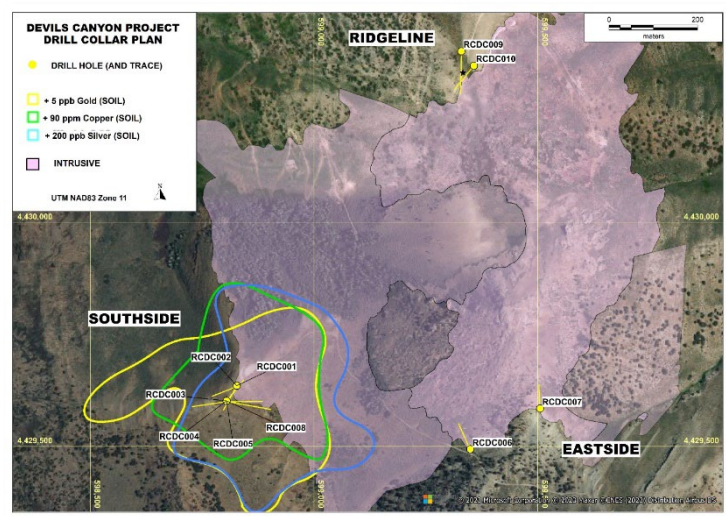


Figure 1- Project Location Map



Significant results include:

Figure 2 - Drill location plan. For further details see Table 1

Southside Prospect (Figures 3 & 4)

- 1.5m @ 3.7 g/t Ag, 0.25 g/t Au, **1.10% Cu** from 7.5m in RCDC001
- **3.0m @ 2.29 g/t Au** (Incl. 1.5m @ 4.12 g/t Au) from 50.3m in RCDC002
- 10.5m @ 16 g/t Ag, 0.75 g/t Au from 57.9m in RCDC002
Incl. 1.5m @ 56 g/t Ag, 1.7 g/t Au, 1.0% Cu from 62.5m
- 10.5m @ 12.5 g/t Ag, 0.43% Cu from 54.9m RCDC005
- **1.5m @ 31.2 g/t Ag, 0.69 g/t Au, 0.65% Cu** from 41.6m in RCDC008



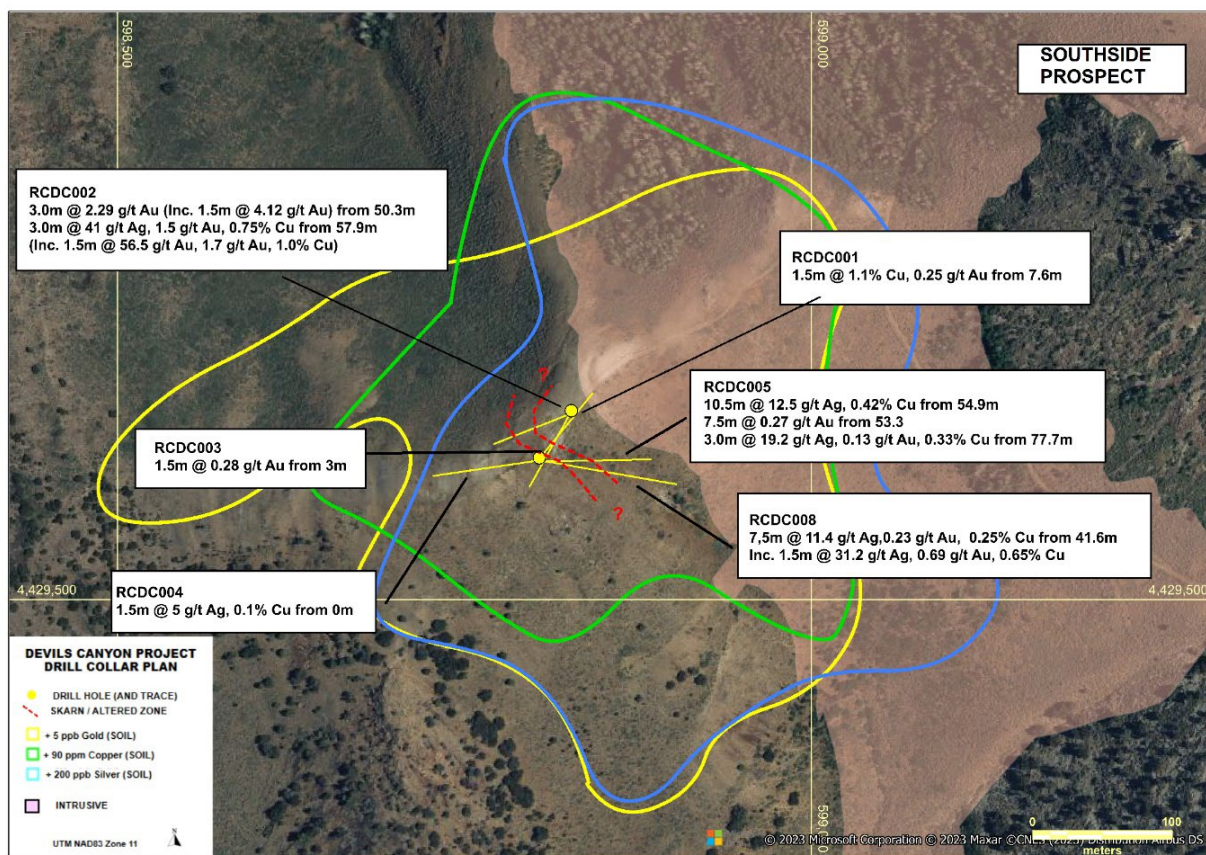


Figure 3 - Southside Prospect - Collar plans with results

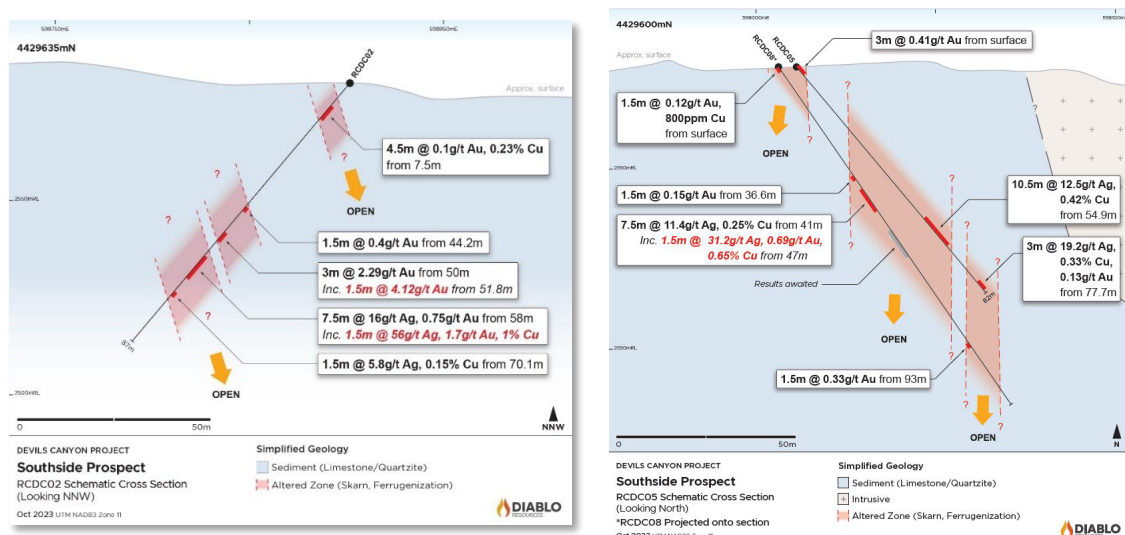


Figure 4 – Cross Sections- Southside Prospect (RDCD002 & 005)



Ridgeline Prospect (Figures 2 & 5)

- **3.0m @ 3.02 g/t Au (Incl. 1.5m @ 5.92 g/t Au) from 9.0m in RCDC010**

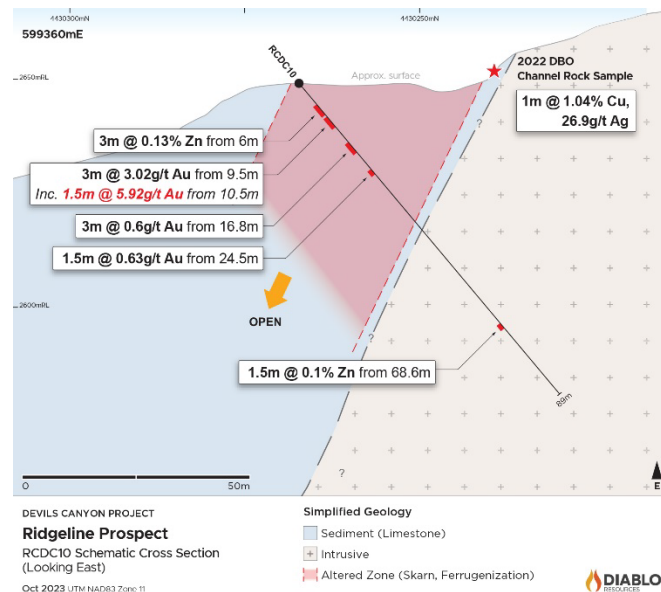


Figure 5 – Cross Sections- Ridgeline Prospect - RCDC010

Ridgeline returned the highest Au result in the drill programme at 3m grading 3.02g/t (Incl. 1.5m @ 5.92 g/t Au) reflecting the historical surface rock chip sampling results that returned Au ranging from 1.12 g/t to 191.5 g/t³².

Eastside Prospect

Anomalous Ag-Cu was recorded in holes RCDC06 and RCDC07 at Eastside in skarn alteration on the limestone-intrusive contact.

All mineralised zones are associated with skarn and/or ferruginous sediment. Alteration minerals noted in some of the material included garnet and actinolite with minor silicification. Mineralisation at all prospects is zoned, with an Ag-Cu-Au core surrounded by a Zn halo (to 0.3%). Other anomalous elements include As, In, Mo, Bi, Mn, Se, Sb, Sn, W and Zn.

Drill collar locations are presented in Table 1 and a table of results is presented in Table 2.

The Company is highly encouraged by these maiden drilling results from its RC program. Results suggest multiple mineralised zones proximal to the intrusive stock that are open in all directions. Further work, including investigating the effectiveness of ground-based geophysics and re-modelling of the 2020 drone magnetic survey are planned to better define identified mineralisation. This will aid in the planning of follow-up drilling to test the Southside and Ridgeline prospects along strike and at depth.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.



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Table 1- Devils Canyon Project- Drill hole Summary.

(Note- Drilling completed in feet and converted to metres)

Hole	Area	East	North	Az	Dip	Depth_M	Zone	RL_M
RCDC001	Southside	598827	4429636	225	50	91.4	NAD83Z11	2584
RCDC002	Southside	598827	4429636	245	50	86.9	NAD83Z11	2584
RCDC003	Southside	598804	4429602	45	45	77.7	NAD83Z11	2580
RCDC004	Southside	598804	4429602	255	45	93.0	NAD83Z11	2580
RCDC005	Southside	598804	4429602	90	50	82.3	NAD83Z11	2580
RCDC006	Eastside	599349	4429494	335	45	77.7	NAD83Z11	2583
RCDC007	Eastside	599505	4429585	355	45	54.9	NAD83Z11	2632
RCDC008	Southside	598804	4429602	100	55	114.3	NAD83Z11	2580
RCDC009	Ridgeline	599329	4430383	175	50	88.4	NAD83Z11	2634
RCDC010	Ridgeline	599357	4430351	200	50	88.4	NAD83Z11	2647

Table 2- Significant Drill Results

HOLE	FROM (m)	To (m)	Result
RCDC001	7.6	9.1	1.5m @ 3.7 g/t Ag, 0.25 g/t Au, 1.1% Cu
	53.3	56.4	3.0m @ 9 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu
	62.5	65.5	3.0m @ 1.6 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu
	77.7	79.2	1.5m @ 2.9 g/t Ag, 0.1 g/t Au, 0.12% Cu
RCDC002	7.6	12.2	4.5m @ 1.8 g/t Ag, 0.1 g/t Au, 0.23 % Cu
	44.2	45.7	1.5m @ 0.4 g/t Au
	50.3	53.3	3.0m @ 2.29 g/t Au
Incl.			1.5m @ 4.12 g/t Au
	57.9	65.5	10.5m @16 g/t Ag, 0.75 g/t Au
Incl.			3.0m @ 41 g/t Ag, 1.5 g/t Au, 0.75% Cu
Incl.			1.5m @ 56 g/t Ag, 1.7 g/t Au, 1.0% Cu
	70.1	71.6	1.5m @ 6 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu
RCDC003	3	4.5	1.5m @ 0.28 g/t Au
RCDC004	0	1.5	1.5m @ 5 g/t Ag, 0.1 % Cu
RCDC005	0	3	3m @ 0.41 g/t Au
	44.2	45.7	1.5m @ 6 g/t Ag, 0.1 g/t Au, 0.18% Cu
	54.9	65.5	10.5m @ 12.5 g/t Ag, 0.42% Cu
	53.3	61	7.5m @ 0.27 g/t Au
	77.7	80.8	3.0m @ 19.2 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au, 0.33% Cu
RCDC006			NSR
RCDC007	25.9	27.4	1.5m @ 5 g/t Ag, 0.32% Cu
RCDC008*	36.6	38.1	1.5m @ 0.1 g/t Au
	41.6	48.8	7.5m @ 11.4 g/t Ag, 0.25% Cu
Incl.	47.2	48.8	1.5m @ 31.2 g/t Ag, 0.69 g/t Au, 0.65% Cu



	93	94.5	1.5m @ 0.3 g/t Au
RCDC009	9.1	10.6	1.5m @ 0.32% Cu
	85.3	86.8	1.5m @ 0.7 g/t Au
RCDC010	9.1	12.6	3.0m @ 3.02 g/t Au
Incl.	9.1	10.6	1.5m @ 5.92 g/t Au
	16.8	19.3	3.0m @ 0.6 g/t Au

Note- Samples for RCDC008 56.4 - 65.5m awaited.

Mineralised intervals zoned - Calculated at + 0.5 g/t Ag, +/- 0.1 g/t Au, +/- 0.1 % Cu.

Maximum of 2 sample continuous internal dilution

Downhole widths quoted, true width not known.

NSR- No significant Result

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Projects (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) 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.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the author at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this presentation will therefore carry an element of risk.

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.



Previous 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. 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.
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
- 31- ASX Announcement 28 August 2023- Outstanding Drill Results Confirm new high-grade discovery in Idaho
- 32 – ASX Announcement 2 September 2023– Drilling Commences at Devil's Canyon



Appendix 1 -JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Devils Canyon Project -RC drilling (RCDC001-10)

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using reverse circulation drilling (RC). A total of 10 holes of 855 m were drilled (RCDC001-010). Holes were inclined at dips ranging from -45 to -60 at varying azimuth depending on the geological environment and access/terrain. Overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled. Sample recovery was generally good.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	RC samples were collected on 1.5m (5') intervals through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 50gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS for Au to ppm levels. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels (ME-MS41 method).
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	A RC drilling rig, operated by Midnight Sun Drilling Inc, based in Winnemucca, Nevada, was used to collect the samples. No downhole surveying was completed.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Recovery of the samples was generally good, and noted on logs when otherwise. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC face-sample bits, casing in the top of hole (2-3') were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited on the ground and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination
	<i>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.</i>	Sample recovery was generally good. Any significant sample loss was noted in the geological drilling logs.



Logging	<i>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.</i>	All RC holes were geologically logged by geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Representative samples were stored in trays which were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Sub-sampling techniques and	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1.5 metre drill samples are channelled through a riffle splitter after being collected in a bucket from the cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag for each 1.5m interval.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house control blanks are analysed with each batch of samples, at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. 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.
	<i>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.</i>	1.5-metre samples are split through a riffle splitter. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 2-3kg prior to pulverisation.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 50gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used in this program.



	<i>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.</i>	Company QA/QC protocol for RC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the CEO and Company Geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning of historical drilling was undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No data has been adjusted.
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Location of historical drilling collars is approximate. No downhole surveying was undertaken.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Z11
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth below the old workings and surface geochemical anomalies (rocks/soils). No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	<i>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.</i>	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).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts (intrusive-sediment). However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined, and the orientation of the intrusive-sediment contact may be variable.
	<i>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.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts (intrusive-sediment). However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined, and the orientation of the intrusive-sediment contact may be variable.



Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered polyweave bags (five-ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<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>	The drilling occurred with the Company's 100% owned Devils Canyon Project which comprises 90 unpatented mineral claims covering an area of approximately 6.56 km ² located 65 km N of Eureka in Nevada.
	<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>	The claims subject to this report are in good standing with the BLM.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Late 1980's. In the 1980's, Asarco completed mapping, geochemical sampling and shallow RC drilling (13 holes). The Company only has a summary report of the work done, which does not included full details of the results <p>In 2020, Hawkstone Mining completed several phases of regional rock sampling, mapping and a drone magnetic survey</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur within and adjacent to the project. Carlin-style replacement type mineralisation occurs along structural corridors in reactive sedimentary host rocks, whilst skarn-style mineralisation is associated with the contact zone with the intrusives.



Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	Refer to table in the body of text.
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	Grades are reported as down-hole length averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. True width is not known at present.
	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	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.</p> <p>Drilling has been orientated to test multiple interpreted mineralised trends associate with the margin on the intrusive. As such, drill hole orientation varies depending on the interpreted orientation of the geology.</p>
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	<i>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.</i>	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	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.

