ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
13 December 2023

Exploration Update

Further Encouraging Results from Devils Canyon

DEVILS CANYON GOLD/COPPER PROJECT – Nevada USA

- All results from recent maiden drill program have now been received, with further high-grade intercepts from hole RCDC08 including;
    - **6.0m @ 46.7 g/t Ag, 0.78% Cu from 59.4m (incl. 1.5m @ 170 g/t Ag, 2.60% Cu)** from 62.5m.
- This compliments earlier results[33] from the Devils Canyon maiden RC drilling including:
    - **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
    - **7.5m @ 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
    - **3.0m @ 3.02 g/t Au (incl. 1.5m @ 5.92 g/t Au)** from 9.0m in RCDC010
- Mineralisation open both along strike and at depth.
- A review of geology is underway including an investigation of the potential use of geophysics to detect deeper sulphide accumulations.

LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT – Idaho USA

- All results from drilling program received[31,32].
- Drillhole LP23-09 returned several mineralised intercepts associated with altered quartz veins in granite including **1.0m @ 4.62 g/t from 77m**.
- Mineralisation open both along strike and at depth.
- Geological review and planning are continuing.
- Re-assaying of core from selected intervals supports the Company's interpretation that a significant proportion of the gold distribution at the project is coarse grained.

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

DEVILS CANYON PROJECT

The Devil's Canyon Project consists of 90 mineral claims covering 6.56 km^2 located within the Carlin Trend, 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 (Figure 1).

A total of 10 RC holes for 855m were completed[33] testing high grade geochemical anomalies at several prospect areas including Southside, Eastside and Ridgeline that surround a multiphase intrusive stock cut by major structures. All assay results have now been received (Figure 2).

Figure 1- Project Location Map

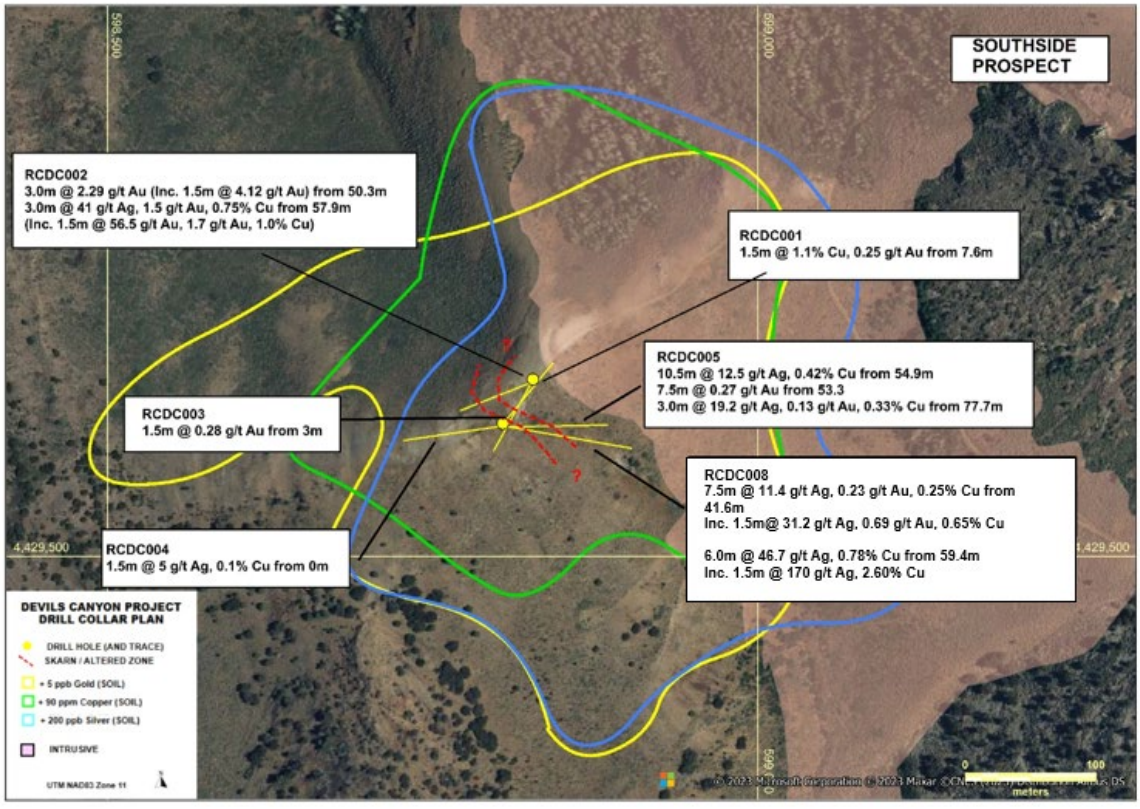

Figure 2 - Drill hole location plan and results

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

A number of significant Ag-Cu-Au downhole mineralised intersections were intersected in the drilling, most notably at Southside. Mineralization is hosted in skarn altered limestone and ferruginous sediment proximal to the multi-phase granitic stock. Sulphides including chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite were noted in concentrations ranging up to 10% (total sulphide %) within the mineralised zones.

Significant results, with the remaining assays from RCDC08 include[33] (Figure 3):

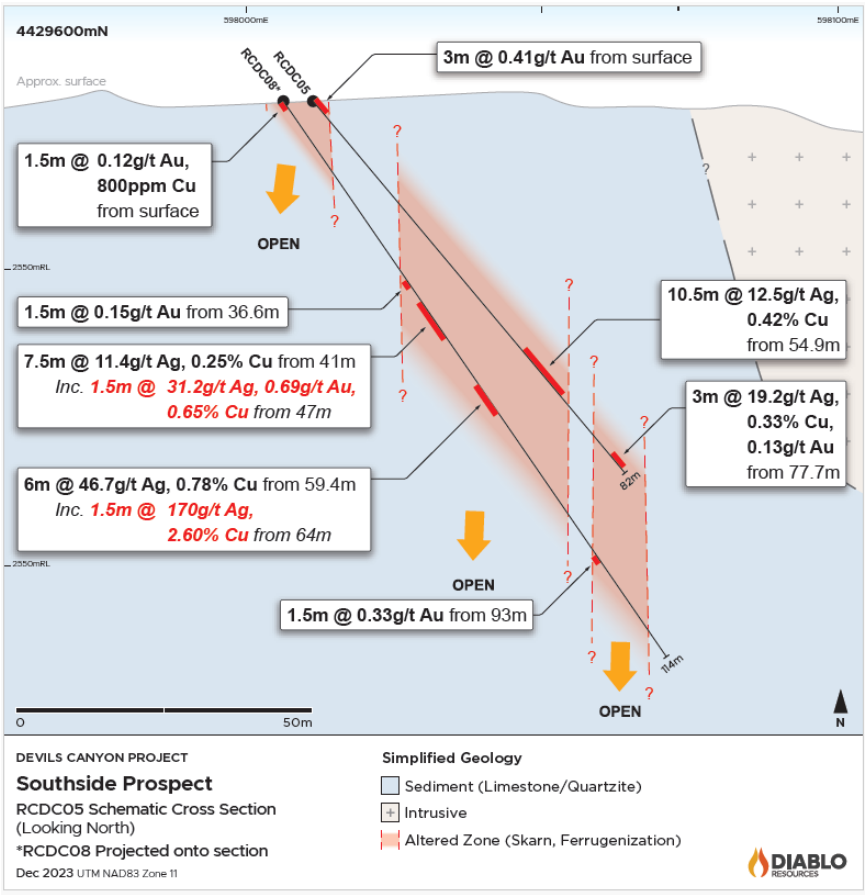

Figure 3 – Cross Section RCDC05 & 08

Southside

- **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
- **7.5m @ 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
- **3.0m @ 91.2 g/t Ag, 1.39% Cu from 62.5m**

  (incl. 1.5m @ 170 g/t Ag, 2.60% Cu from 64m)

Ridgeline

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

Mineralisation is zoned, with anomalous Zn to 0.3% occurring outside of the Ag-Cu-Au mineralised zone(s). These zones are associated with skarn and/or ferruginous sediment, with alteration minerals including garnet and actinolite observed as part of the alteration assemblage. Some silicification was also noted.

Other elevated elements including As, In, Mo, Bi, Mn, Se, Sb, Sn, W and Zn are associated with the mineralisation/alteration.

Drilling at Eastside encountered skarn style mineralisation at the limestone-intrusive contact with anomalous Ag-Cu recorded. A full summary of results is provided in Table 2.

Table 2- Significant Drill Results[33]

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 2 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	**7.5m @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**
	59.4	65.5	6.0m @ 46.7 g/t Ag, 0.78% Cu
Incl.	62.5	65.5	**3.0m @ 91.2 g/t Ag, 1.39% Cu**
Incl.	64	65.5	**1.5m @ 170 g/t Ag, 2.60% 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

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

LONE PINE PROJECT

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

The project contains precious metal occurrences including the Lone Pine Vein Zone and King Solomon Prospect spatially related to the Eocene age Trans-Challis Fault System.

The Company completed its first drill program at the Lone Pine Project in 2023[31-32]. A nine (9) hole program for 2108.5m of diamond core drilling (HQ_3) was completed during the field season at the LPVZ and King Solomon prospect areas, within the greater King Solomon Project. Hole numbers were LP23-1 to LP23-9. Multiple holes were completed from several drill pad locations due to the steep terrain.

Table 3- King Solomon project- Drill hole Summary

DHID	AREA	LAT	LONG	ELEVATION(M)	AZI	DIP	DEPTH(M)
LP23-1	Lone Pine	-114.0044	45.2379	2602	90	-60	245.9
LP23-2	Lone Pine	-114.0064	45.2364	2553	130	-70	192
LP23-3	KingSolom	-113.9978	45.2314	2329	290	-55	231.6
LP23-4	KingSolom	-113.9980	45.2308	2317	235	-55	165.7
LP23-5	KingSolom	-113.9969	45.2329	2370	300	-55	300.84
LP23-6	KingSolom	-113.9996	45.2319	2390	300	-55	296.97
LP23-7	KingSolom	-113.9980	45.2308	2317	300	-50	252.07
LP23-8	KingSolom	-113.9980	45.2308	2317	235	-70	128.78
LP23-9	KingSolom	-113.9996	45.2319	2390	305	-45	295

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, initial 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.

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.

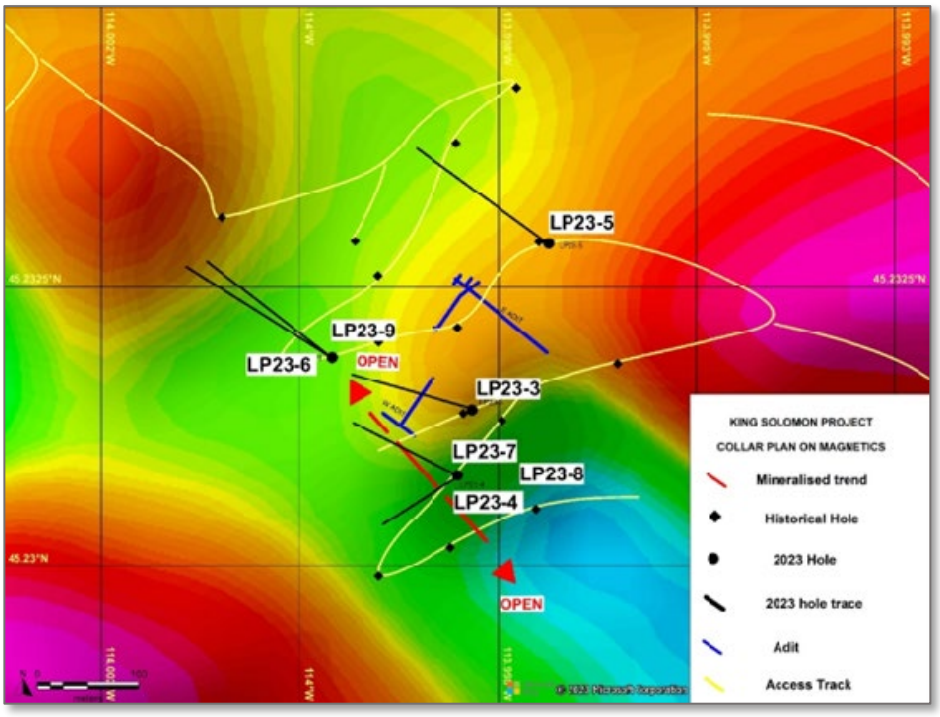

Figure 5- King Solomon Project - Drill Location Plan overlain on magnetics.

The gold mineralisation occurs in multiple zones hosted in highly altered (sericite chlorite-tourmaline) and ferrugenised quartz veined zones in both metasediment and intrusive rocks. The mineralisation remains open in all directions. All results have now been received, with significant results including holes LP23-1 to LP23-8 reported previously [31,32] shown below. A full set of results is included as Table 4:

- Hole LP23-3:
  - **3m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 95m, incl. 1m @ 4.04 g/t Au**
- Hole LP23-4:
  - **13m @ 12.28 g/t Au from 46m, incl. 4.1m @ 26.26 g/t Au**
- Hole LP23-07:
  - **0.86m @ 13.75 g/t Au from 101.6m**
  - 0.78m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 140.82
  - **2.0m @ 5.92 g/t Au from 156m incl. 1.0m @ 10.70 g/t Au from 156m**
  - 0.52m @ 5.82 g/t Au from 166.73m
- Hole LP23-8:
  - 1.50m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 42m incl. 0.48m @ 3.56 g/t Au
  - **0.51m @ 9.62 g/t Au from 52.74m**

- Hole LP23-9
    - **1.0m @ 4.62 g/t Au from 77m**
- Hole LP23-6:
    - **0.35m @ 2.61 from 33.45m**

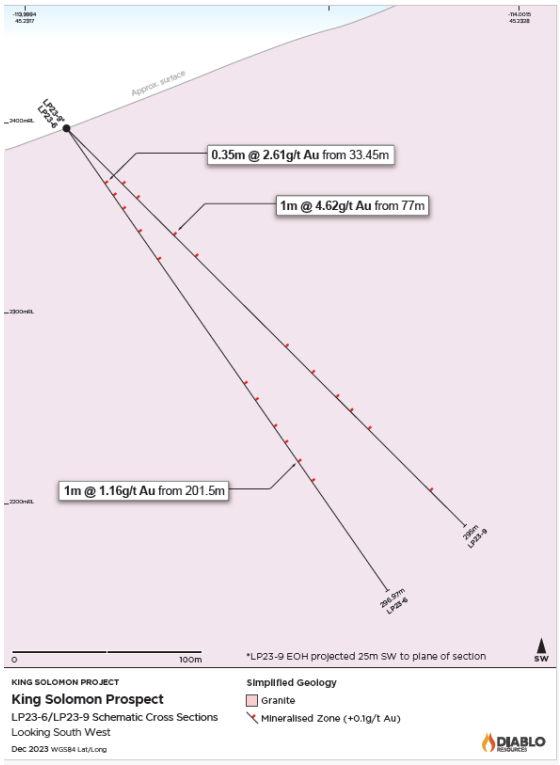

Figure 5- King Solomon Project- Cross Seciton

The Company is currently undertaking a review of the 2023 prgoramme results, including geology, structure and alteration within the mineralised zones to assess future exploration strategies.

RE-SAMPLING

A total of 53 samples were collected from the core stored in Salmon and submitted to ALS in order to ascertain the effect of coarse gold in the mineralised zones and compare to initial assay results. This re-assaying has confirmed the coarse nature of gold distribution in the mineralized zones, showing high variability in initial vs. re-sample results. To allow comparison, the remaining half core from the selected intervals was submitted.

As an example, drill hole LP23-1, drilled to extend the LPVZ in the patented claims had an initial result of **1.1m @ 1.43 g/t Au**[31], re-sampling has upgraded the initial result to **1.1 @ 8.2 g/t Au** for the same interval (remaining core submitted for assay). Full results are presented in Table 5.

There is also noticeable variability in initial versus re-assays results at King Solomon. The results of this work will be used in future programs to optimise sample methodology and sample size.

-END-

Authorised by the Board of Directors of Diablo Resources Limited.

For more information visit diabloresources.com.au or contact:

Lyle Thorne
Chief Executive Officer
P: +08 6383 7837
Email: lt@diabloresources.com.au

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.

Table 4 - Summary of Results – King Solomon Drilling

Hole	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au g/t
LP23-1	147.00	147.50	0.5	2.19
LP23-1	147.50	148.10	0.6	2.97
LP23-1	160.00	161.00	1	0.31
LP23-1	185.00	186.00	1	0.59
LP23-2	151.18	152.00	0.82	0.11
LP23-2	152.00	152.70	0.7	7.46
LP23-3	52	53	1	0.26
LP23-3	55	56	1	0.2
LP23-3	56	57	1	0.38
LP23-3	65	66	1	0.13
LP23-3	77	78	1	0.43
LP23-3	86	87	1	0.15
LP23-3	95	96	1	2.82
LP23-3	96	97	1	4.04
LP23-3	97	98	1	1.24
LP23-3	124	125	1	0.21
LP23-3	193	193.7	0.7	0.14
LP23-3	210	211	1	0.16
LP23-3	216.2	217	0.8	0.13
LP23-3	225.6	227.6	2	0.26
LP23-4	43.00	44.07	1.07	0.32
LP23-4	44.40	45.40	1	0.1
LP23-4	46.00	47.00	1	11.5
LP23-4	47.00	48.00	1	16.8
LP23-4	48.00	49.00	1	10.55
LP23-4	49.00	50.00	1	1.66
LP23-4	50.00	51.00	1	4.4
LP23-4	51.00	52.00	1	52.6
LP23-4	52.00	53.00	1	6.51
LP23-4	53.00	54.00	1	11.3
LP23-4	54.00	55.10	1.1	31.5
LP23-4	55.10	56.50	1.4	2.47
LP23-4	57.00	58.10	1.1	5.5
LP23-4	58.10	59.00	0.9	0.22
LP23-4	62.48	62.70	0.22	2.28
LP23-4	119.00	120.00	1	0.21
LP23-5	29.90	30.40	0.5	0.22
LP23-5	31.00	32.00	1	0.13
LP23-5	234.10	236.10	2	0.19
LP23-6	33.45	33.80	0.35	2.61
LP23-6	38.70	39.60	0.9	0.96
LP23-6	46.85	47.85	1	0.14
LP23-6	60.00	60.50	0.5	0.24
LP23-6	77.00	78.00	1	0.15
LP23-6	153.40	154.00	0.6	0.63
LP23-6	165.30	166.27	0.97	0.12
LP23-6	180.50	181.00	0.5	0.17
LP23-6	185.00	186	1	0.15
LP23-6	190.00	190.80	0.8	0.12
LP23-6	201.50	202.50	1	1.16
LP23-6	216.75	217.63	0.88	0.12
LP23-7	58.00	59.00	1	0.99
LP23-7	60.00	61.00	1	1.42
LP23-7	67.00	68.00	1	0.2
LP23-7	100.64	101.50	0.86	13.75
LP23-7	103.00	103.50	0.5	0.29
LP23-7	118.87	119.40	0.53	0.74
LP23-7	140.82	141.60	0.78	2.3

LP23-7	144.00	145.00	1	0.29
LP23-7	148.44	149.40	0.96	0.37
LP23-7	156.00	157.00	1	10.7
LP23-7	157.00	158.00	1	1.14
LP23-7	166.73	167.25	0.52	5.82
LP23-8	31	32	1	5.46
LP23-8	37.49	38.1	0.61	1.06
LP23-8	39.01	40	0.99	0.85
LP23-8	42	42.5	0.5	0.56
LP23-8	42.5	42.98	0.48	3.56
LP23-8	42.98	43.5	0.52	0.63
LP23-8	49	50	1	0.13
LP23-8	52.74	53.25	0.51	9.62
LP23-8	86.11	87	0.89	0.15
LP23-9	34.8	35.8	1	0.84
LP23-9	55	56	1	0.6
LP23-9	77	78	1	4.62
LP23-9	85.95	86.9	0.95	0.47
LP23-9	151.1	152.1	1	0.45
LP23-9	171.7	172.4	0.7	0.55
LP23-9	187	188	1	0.46
LP23-9	197.8	198.8	1	0.15
LP23-9	211	212	1	0.36
LP23-9	268.7	269.4	0.7	0.2

(All results excluding LP23-09 reported previously) [31,32]

Table 5- Re-assaying Results (King Solomon)

DHID	Sample	Re-sample	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	AU_ppm	Resample_Au ppm
LP23-1	LP23001	LP23R-1	146.00	147.00	1	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-1	LP23002	LP23R-2	147.00	147.50	0.5	**2.19**	**14.7**
LP23-1	LP23003	LP23R-3	147.50	148.10	0.6	**2.97**	**1.74**
LP23-1	LP23004	LP23R-4	148.10	149.00	0.9	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-2	LP23074	LP23R-5	148.00	149.00	1	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-2	LP23075	LP23R-6	149.00	149.90	0.9	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-2	LP23076	LP23R-7	149.90	150.45	0.55	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-2	LP23077	LP23R-8	150.45	151.18	0.73	<0.05	<0.05
LP23-2	LP23078	LP23R-9	151.18	152.00	0.82	0.11	0.05
LP23-2	LP23079	LP23R-10	152.00	152.70	0.7	7.46	7.74
LP23-2	LP23080	LP23R-11	152.70	153.70	1	<0.05	0.05
LP23-4	LP23368	LP23R-12	46.00	47.00	1	**11.5**	**<0.05**
LP23-4	LP23374	LP23R-13	51.00	52.00	1	**52.6**	**25.2**
LP23-4	LP23377	LP23R-14	54.00	55.10	1.1	31.5	30.4
LP23-5	LP23563	LP23R-15	95.00	96.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23564	LP23R-16	96.00	97.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23716	LP23R-17	260.00	261.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23717	LP23R-18	261.00	262.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23718	LP23R-19	262.00	263.30	1.3	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-5	LP23719	LP23R-20	263.30	264.00	0.7	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23721	LP23R-21	264.00	265.00	1	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-5	LP23722	LP23R-22	265.00	266.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23755	LP23R-23	299.00	300.00	1	0.01	0.01
LP23-5	LP23756	LP23R-24	300.00	300.84	0.84	<0.01	0.01
LP23-6	LP23782	LP23R-25	29.56	30.56	1	0.01	0.02
LP23-6	LP23783	LP23R-26	30.56	31.69	1.13	0.01	0.02
LP23-6	LP23966	LP23R-27	181.00	181.75	0.75	<0.01	0.02
LP23-6	LP23967	LP23R-28	181.75	182.75	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-6	LP231028	LP23R-29	230.00	231.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-6	LP231029	LP23R-30	231.00	232.00	1	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-6	LP231031	LP23R-31	232.00	233.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-6	LP231032	LP23R-32	233.00	234.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-7	LP231211	LP23R-33	100.64	101.50	0.86	**13.75**	**0.08**
LP23-7	LP231225	LP23R-34	109.80	110.34	0.54	0.01	0.02
LP23-7	LP231226	LP23R-35	110.34	111.00	0.66	<0.01	0.02
LP23-7	LP231244	LP23R-36	124.00	125.00	1	<0.01	0.01
LP23-7	LP231249	LP23R-37	129.00	129.70	0.7	0.01	0.01
LP23-7	LP231284	LP23R-38	156.00	157.00	1	**10.7**	**0.11**
LP23-7	LP231295	LP23R-39	165.70	166.73	1.03	**0.09**	**0.17**
LP23-7	LP231296	LP23R-40	166.73	167.25	0.52	**5.82**	**13.1**
LP23-7	LP231297	LP23R-41	167.25	168.25	1	<0.01	0.09
LP23-7	LP231298	LP23R-42	168.25	169.00	0.75	0.02	0.02
LP23-7	LP231299	LP23R-43	169.00	170.00	1	0.01	0.02
LP23-7	LP231333	LP23R-44	201.78	202.80	1.02	<0.01	0.02
LP23-8	LP231399	LP23R-45	39.01	40	0.99	**0.85**	**0.11**
LP23-8	LP231404	LP23R-46	42.5	42.98	0.48	**3.56**	**21.7**
LP23-8	LP231417	LP23R-47	52.74	53.25	0.51	**9.62**	**0.32**
LP23-8	LP231428	LP23R-48	61.87	62.79	0.92	0.01	0.01
LP23-8	LP231457	LP23R-49	87.78	88.3	0.52	<0.01	0.04
LP23-8	LP231477	LP23R-50	117	117.5	0.5	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-8	LP231478	LP23R-51	117.5	118	0.5	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-8	LP231482	LP23R-52	120	121	1	<0.01	<0.01
LP23-8	LP231485	LP23R-53	122.83	123.33	0.5	<0.01	<0.01

Previous ASX Announcements

1. ASX Announcement March 16, 2020, Acquisition of Western Desert Gold - Copper Project, Utah, USA, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
2. ASX Announcement July 3, 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 Oct 7, 2020, Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold Project, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
8. ASX Announcement Oct 23, 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 Dec 2, 2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. High Grade Gold and Copper Results at Devil's Canyon Gold Project, Nevada
10. ASX Announcement Feb 1, 2021, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Devil's Canyon Gold Project High Grade Assays to 191.5 g/t Gold
11. ASX Announcement Feb 3, 2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Acquisition of Historical High Grade Lone Pine Project
12. ASX Announcement June 18, 2020. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Maiden Drill Programme to Commence at Lone Pine Gold Project.
13. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. July 1, 2020. Acquisition of King Solomon Mine Adjacent to Lone Pine Gold Project.
14. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. July 13, 2020. Lone Pine Project Exploration Update.
15. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Aug 8, 2020. HWK Mobilised Larger Additional Rig to Lone Pine.
16. ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Aug 27, 2020. Completion of King Solomon Acquisition and Exploration Update.
17. Revival Gold Presentation Oct 5, 2020 (revival-gold.com)
18. ASX Announcement Nov 25, 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 Dec 9, 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 June 6, 202, Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
26. ASX Announcement Aug 2, 2022, Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
27. ASX Announcement Oct, 12 2022, Highly Encouraging Results, Devils Canyon & Western Desert Projects
28. ASX Announcement June 6, 2023, Diablo Resources Exploration Update
29. ASX Announcement June 22, 2023, Diablo Resources – Drilling Commences at Lone Pine
30. ASX Announcement Aug 1, 2023, Diablo Resources Exploration Update
31. ASX Announcement Aug 28, 2023, Outstanding Drill Results Confirm new high-grade discovery in Idaho
32. ASX Announcement Sept 25, 2023, Diablo Resources - Further Significant Results- King Solomon
33. ASX Announcement Nov 2, 2023, Diablo Resources - Significant Results from Drilling Program- Devils Canyon

Appendix 1 -JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Lone Pine Project -DC drilling (LP23-1 to LP23-9)

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 9 holes for 2085m were drilled (LP23-1 to LP23-9). 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*	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 procedures.
	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	Core recovery was generally good. Any significant core loss was noted in the geological drilling logs.
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.*	All core were geologically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged.
	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.

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	*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 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.
	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*	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	*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 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	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recovery of the samples was generally good, and noted on logs when otherwise. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse	Sample recovery was generally good. Any significant sample 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 RC holes were geologically logged by geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.

Logging	*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	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. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	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.
	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.	1.5-metre samples are split through a riffle splitter. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 2-3kg 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 which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
	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 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	*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.	No twinning of historical drilling was undertaken.
	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.	No data has been 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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Z11
	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 surface geochemical anomalies (rocks/soils). 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 (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.
	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 (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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*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 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.
	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 BLM.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 In 2020, Hawkstone Mining completed several phases of regional rock sampling, mapping and a drone magnetic survey
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleaozoic 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	*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 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	*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').*	*Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.* 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.
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.