

FURTHER SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

KING SOLOMON

HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 9 holes LP23-3 to LP23-9 for 2,085m were completed in the diamond drill program at the Company's 100%-owned King Solomon Project.

Assays have been received from holes LP23-5 to LP23-8 at with results awaited for hole LP23-9.

Multiple mineralised zones were intersected in both granite and sediment hosted by highly altered and quartz veined zones. Significant intercepts include:

- Hole LP23-07
 - **0.86m @ 13.75 g/t Au** from 101.64m
 - **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:
 - **1.61m @ 3.79 g/t Au** from 31m incl. **1m @ 5.46 g/t Au**
 - **1.50m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 52m incl. **0.48m @ 3.56 g/t Au**
 - **0.51m @ 9.62 g/t Au** from 52.74m

Previously reported significant intercepts include¹:

- **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)

Mineralisation remains open in all directions, with further drilling planned in 2024.

King Solomon Project is located 6km east of Revival Gold's 4.5M oz Beartrack-Arnett Mine¹.

Commenting on the results, CEO Lyle Thorne:

"These encouraging results from King Solomon show the potential for high grade mineralised zones at King Solomon and complement our initial high grade results from LP23-04. Our drilling program, the first completed in 30 years, suggests multiple mineralised zones in varying geological settings.

Further interpretation and exploration are required to unlock the potential of King Solomon, both along strike and at depth."

Diablo Resources Limited (ASX:DBO) (Diablo or the Company) is pleased to announce further drill results at its 100%-owned King Solomon Gold Project, located in the Idaho, USA (Fig.1).

¹ ASX Announcement Diablo Resources, 23 August 2023, Outstanding Drill Results Confirm New High-Grade Gold Discovery in Idaho
² Revival Gold: NI 43-101 Preliminary Feasibility Study Technical Report (3rd August 2023)



King Solomon Project

King Solomon Project comprises two Patented Mining Claims and a further 268 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 21.85 km² located 10 km west of Salmon in Lemhi County, Idaho.

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.

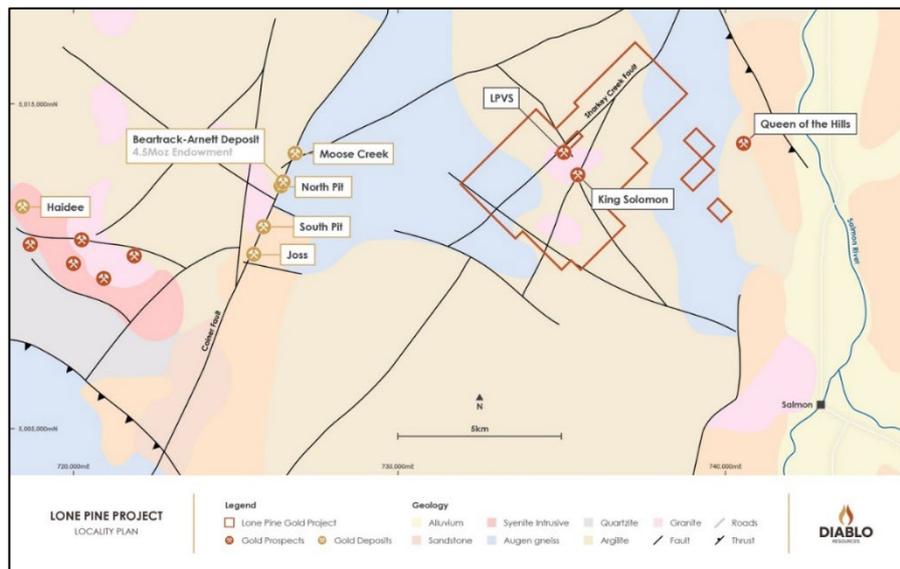


Figure 1 - Regional Geology and Location, Lone Pine Gold Project.

King Solomon

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.

To date, seven holes (LP23-3 to LP23-9) have been completed at King Solomon by the company targeting the drill intercepts returned from the historical programs in the 1990’s (Figure 2). Holes LP23-1 and 02 were drilled at the LPVZ³¹.

Results were received and previously reported for holes LP23-3 and LP23-4³¹ 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

Recent results include all assays for holes LP23-06 to LP23-08 (Table 1) with results awaited for LP23-9 (Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6).



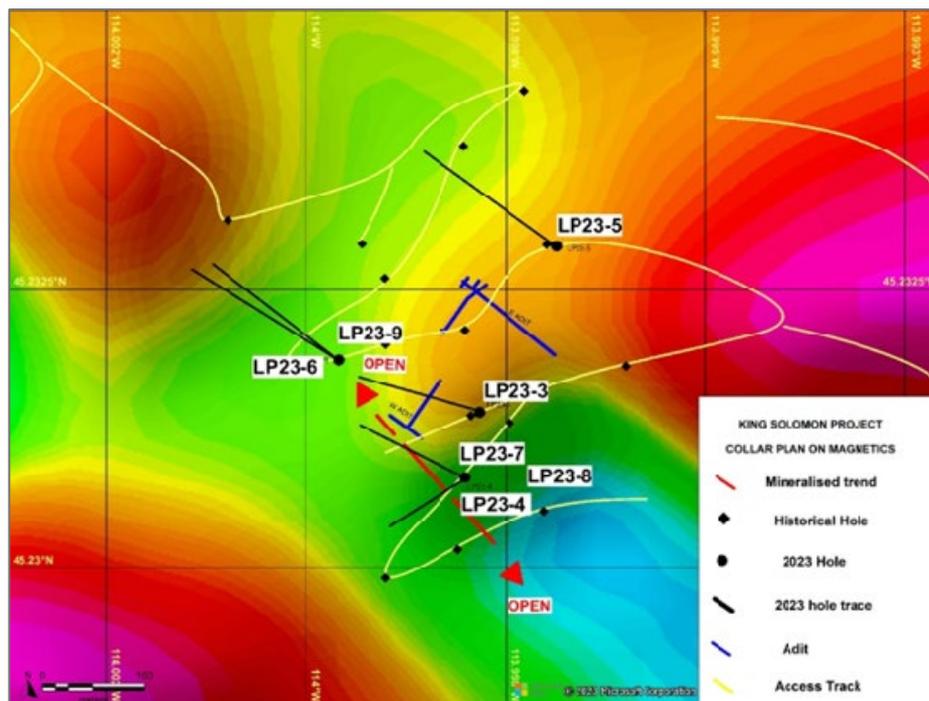


Figure 2 - King Solomon Project - Drill Location Plan overlain on magnetics.

Significant results include:

- 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**
 - **0.52 @ 5.82 g/t Au** from 166.73m

- Hole LP23-8:
 - **1.61m @ 3.79 g/t Au** from 31m incl. **1m @ 5.46 g/t Au**
 - **1.50m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 52m incl. **0.48m @ 3.56 g/t Au**
 - **0.51 @ 9.62 g/t Au** from 52.74m

- Hole LP23-6:
 - **0.35m @ 2.61** from 33.45m

The gold mineralisation occurs in multiple mineralised zones hosted in highly altered (sericite-chlorite-tourmaline) and ferruginised quartz veined zones in both metasediment and intrusive rocks. The mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Drilling in the SW portion of the King Solomon Project has defined a NW trending sediment-intrusive contact with gold mineralisation in LP23-4 and LP23-8 occurring proximal to the contact. Hole LP23-7, drilled oblique to holes LP23-4 (**13m @ 12.28 g/t Au** from 46m, incl. **4.1m @ 26.26 g/t Au**)³¹ and LP23-8 (**1.61m @ 3.79 g/t Au incl. 1m @ 5.46 g/t Au and 0.51 @ 9.62 g/t Au**) intersected the sediment-intrusive contact at 220.7m, confirming the NW trend.



The two mineralised zones intersected in LP23-7, **0.86m @ 13.75 g/t from 100.54m and 2m @ 5.92 g/t Au from 56m** are hosted in altered granite.

Further drilling is required to fully define the high grade northwest trending mineralised zone intersected in the SW part of the King Solomon Project. It remains open in all directions.

Remaining results are awaited to enable a project wide interpretation including the LPVZ to fully assess the potential of the King Solomon Project.

Table 1. Significant intercepts from Drill holes LP23-5, 6, 7 and 8

Hole	Sample	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au g/t
LP23-6	LP23786	33.45	33.80	0.35	2.61
LP23-6	LP23994	201.50	202.50	1	1.16
LP23-7	LP231162	60.00	61.00	1	1.42
LP23-7	LP231211	100.64	101.50	0.86	13.75
LP23-7	LP231265	140.82	141.60	0.78	2.3
LP23-7	LP231284	156.00	157.00	1	10.7
LP23-7	LP231285	157.00	158.00	1	1.14
LP23-7	LP231296	166.73	167.25	0.52	5.82
LP23-8	LP231390	31	32	1	5.46
LP23-8	LP231397	37.49	38.1	0.61	1.06
LP23-8	LP231403	42	42.5	0.5	0.56
LP23-8	LP231404	42.5	42.98	0.48	3.56
LP23-8	LP231405	42.98	43.5	0.52	0.63
LP23-8	LP231417	52.74	53.25	0.51	9.62

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



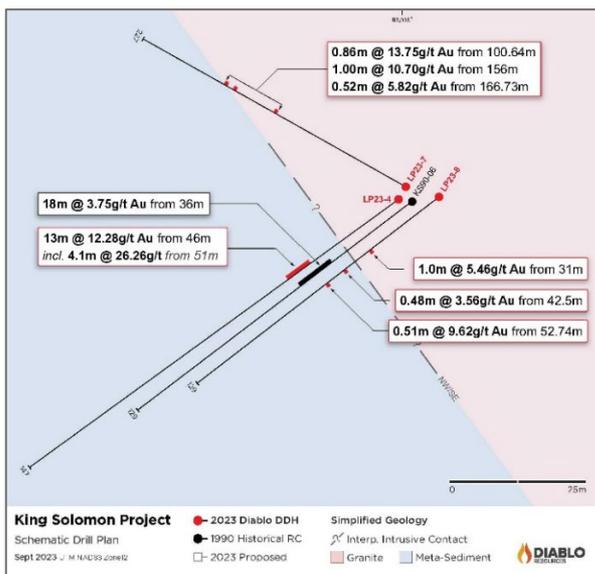


Figure 3 – King Solomon Project, Plan drillholes LP23-4, 7 & 8

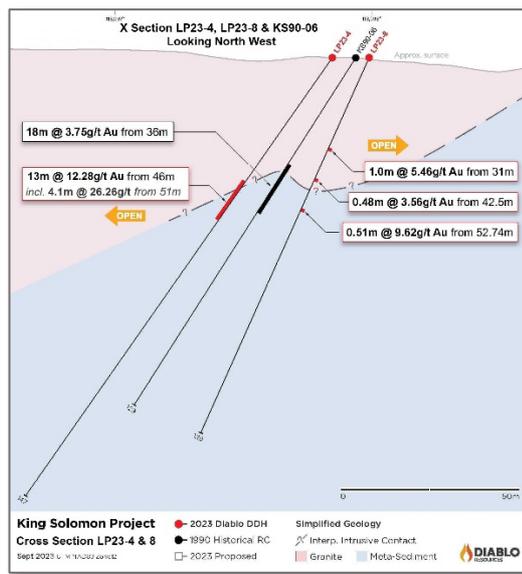


Figure 4 – Section LP23-4 and 8

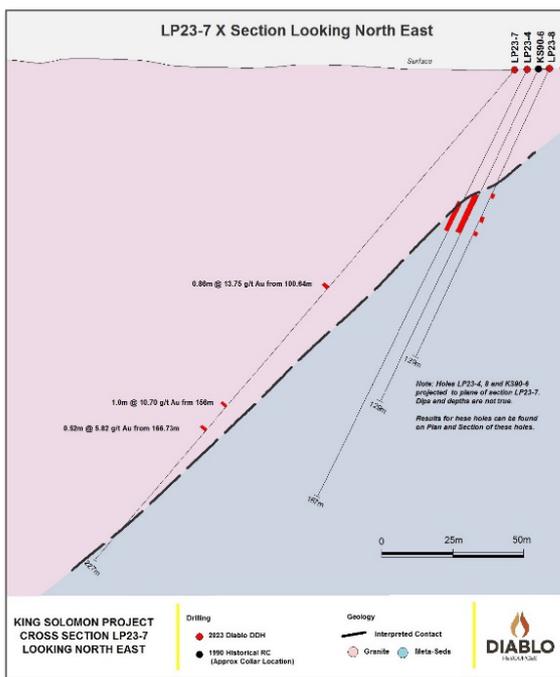


Figure 5 – Section LP23-7

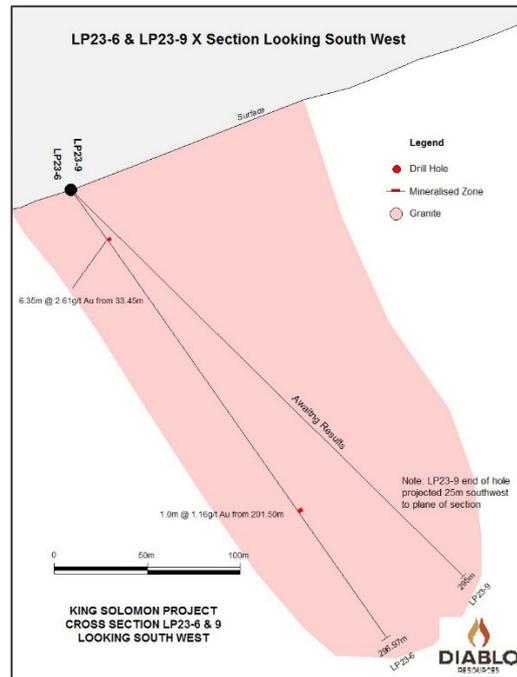


Figure 6 – Section LP23-6 & LP23-9

Remaining assays are expected in the coming weeks and the Company will update market accordingly.

-END-



Authorised by the Board of Directors of Diablo Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Projects 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 2- Drill Hole Results Summary >0.10 g/t Au

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

Table continued on following page



Table 2 (continued)- Drill Hole Results Summary >0.10 g/t Au

Hole	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au g/t
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	159.00	-26	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
LP23-7	167.25	227.00	Awaiting Results	
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	56	295.81	Awaiting Results	

Notes to the Table

- Downhole width quoted, true width unknown (KS).
- All results at +0.1 g/t Au
- (KS) Fire Assay - FAA25 - DL - 0.01 ppm, LPVS (Min Zone) Screen Fire Assay SCR24 (ppm)
- (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	Latitude	Longitude	Azimuth	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	-113.998	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	-113.998	45.2308	300	-50	250.2
LP23-7	KingSolomon	-113.9980	45.2308	300	-50	252.07
LP23-8	KingSolomon	-113.9980	45.2308	235	-70	128.78
LP23-9	KingSolomon	-113.9996	45.2319	305	-45	295
					TOTAL	2,359.06

PREVIOUS AND RELEVANT ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

- ASX Announcement 16/03/2020, Acquisition of Western Desert Gold - Copper Project, Utah, USA, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
- ASX Announcement 03/07/2021 –Hawkstone Mining Ltd 950% increase in Western Desert Copper-Gold Project.
- Barrick Gold Corporation, 2020. Annual Report 2020. www.barrick.com
- New Placer Dome, 2021. Kingsley Mountain Project. www.newplacerdome.com
- West Kirkland Mining Inc, 2012. West Kirkland Files TUG Resource Estimate on SEDAR. 16 July 2012
- Rio Tinto, 2021. Increase in Mineral Resource at Kennecott Copper operation following mine life extension studies. ASX Announcement, 17 February 2021.
- ASX Announcement 7/10/2020, Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold Project, Hawkstone Mining Ltd
- 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
- ASX Announcement 2/12/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. High Grade Gold and Copper Results at Devil’s Canyon Gold Project, Nevada
- ASX Announcement 1/02/2021, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Devil’s Canyon Gold Project High Grade Assays to 191.5 g/t Gold
- ASX Announcement 3/02/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd. Acquisition of Historical High Grade Lone Pine Project
- ASX Announcement 18/6/2020. Hawkstone Mining Ltd .Maiden Drill Programme to Commence at Lone Pine Gold Project.
- ASX Announcement. Hawkstone Mining Ltd.1/7/ 2020. Acquisition of King Solomon Mine Adjacent to Lone Pine Gold Project.
- ASX Announcement Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 13/7/ 2020. Lone Pine Project Exploration Update.
- ASX Announcement Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 6/8/2020. HWK Mobilised Larger Additional Rig to Lone Pine.



- ASX Announcement Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 27/08/ 2020. Completion of King Solomon Acquisition and Exploration Update.
- Revival Gold Presentation Oct 5, 2020 (revival-gold.com)
- ASX Announcement 25/11/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd Final Drill Results Confirm, Lone Pine High Grade Potential
- ASX Announcement Hawkstone Mining Ltd. 15/09/ 2020. Initial Drilling Confirms High Grade Mineralisation at the Lone Pine Gold Project.
- ASX Announcement 9/12/2020, Hawkstone Mining Ltd High Grade Rock Chip samples up to 24.7 g/t identify further mineralised zones.
- Diablo Resources Prospectus, <https://diablorresources.com.au/>
- ASX Announcement Nov 22, 2021- Diablo Resources Ltd- Exploration Update
- ASX Announcement Dec 9, 2021- Diablo Resources – Drilling commences at Western Desert Gold Copper Project
- ASX Announcement May 5, 2022- Diablo Resources – Encouraging Results from Western Desert as wide zones intersected in first pass drilling.
- ASX Announcement 6 June 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
- ASX Announcement 2 August 2022- Diablo Resources – Exploration Update
- ASX Announcement 12 October 2022- Highly Encouraging Results, Devils Canyon & Western Desert Projects
- ASX Announcement 6 June 2023- Diablo Resources Exploration Update
- ASX Announcement 22 June 2023- Diablo Resources – Drilling Commences at Lone Pine
- ASX Announcement 1 August 2023- Diablo Resources Exploration Update
- ASX Announcement 28 August 2023- Outstanding Drill Results Confirm New High-Grade Gold Discovery in Idaho



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	<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 diamond core drilling (DC). A total of 9 holes for 2085m were drilled (LP23-1 to LP23-9). DC 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</i>	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	<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 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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<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</i>	Core recovery was generally good. Any significant core 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 core were geologically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	NA
	<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 75µm, 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.
	<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 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.
	<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>	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.
	<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 at KS or Screen Fire Assay (SCR24) for LPVS which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	<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 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	<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>	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.
	<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>	Due to varying assay interval widths, the results quoted have been weight averaged.
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. 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Lat-Long
	<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 historical drilling. 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 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.
	<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 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<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>	<p>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 km² located 10 km west of Salmon in Lemhi County, Idaho.</p> <p>Old workings and associated remnant infrastructure have been identified in the area as historical sites and are noted as exclusion/avoidance zones.</p>
	<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 USFS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Inception Mining completed mapping, bulk sampling and surface sampling in the mid-2010's at the UP-Burlington Mine (now named LPVS).</p> <p>In 2020, Hawkstone Mining completed diamond drilling (11 holes) within the patented claims along the LPVS, aerial photo interpretation and regional rock sampling.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<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>	<p>Refer to table in the body of text.</p>
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> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
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>At King Solomon, Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.</p> <p>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%.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figure in the body of text.</p>



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.

