

31 August 2026

High-Grade Silver Results Confirm District-Scale Critical Minerals Potential at Horn Silver Project, Utah USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exceptional first pass reconnaissance rock **sampling results confirm the high-grade polymetallic footprint of Horn Silver Project.**
- Standout high-grade silver(Ag), gold(Au) and copper(Cu) results across multiple prospects:
 - **BUCKHORN PROSPECT**
 - **4,190 g/t Ag, 1.40 g/t Au, 2.41% Cu**
 - **490 g/t Ag, 1.21 g/t Au**
 - **WASHINGTON PROSPECT**
 - **1,730 g/t Ag, 5.74 g/t Au**
 - **1,475 g/t Ag, 7.57 g/t Au, 3.37% Cu**
 - **1,045 g/t Ag, 3.51 g/t Au, 0.12% Sb**
 - **1,080 g/t Ag, 3.00 g/t Au**
 - **631 g/t Ag, 8.45 g/t Au, 6.27% Cu**
 - **ACCRINGTON PROSPECT**
 - **985 g/t Ag, 6.99% Cu**
 - **861 g/t Ag, 4.16% Cu**
- Sampling at the **Michigan Prospect** returned high grade gold with significant silver and copper:
 - **18.05 g/t Au, 199 g/t Ag, 2.07% Cu**
 - **6.23 g/t Au, 2.14% Cu**
 - **2.78 g/t Au, 793 g/t Ag**
 - **1.00 g/t Au, 391 g/t Ag**
- High-priority drill targets emerging along strike and parallel to the historic Horn Silver Mine (historical production of 17 Moz Ag @ 604 g/t Ag)¹⁻².
- Polymetallic signature includes highly anomalous assay results for other elements including Zinc to 30%, Lead to 20%, Molybdenum to 0.35% and Tungsten to 0.17%.
- Imminent near-term catalysts: Exploration accelerating with drill planning underway for Horn Silver and maiden drilling scheduled to commence at North Star (Star Range Project).



CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

“The first-pass reconnaissance sampling program within the unpatented claims at Horn materially strengthened Diablo’s critical-minerals exploration target pipeline, confirming multiple zones of anomalous silver, gold, copper and antimony while outlining several newly emerging structural and geochemical mineralised corridors across the project. These early results demonstrate exciting potential, adding meaningful depth to our exploration inventory and complementing existing near-mine targets at the historic Horn Silver Mine and identified regional prospects.

This exploration work including detailed sampling, mapping and structural analysis will aim to identify and rank the high impact drill targets.

In parallel, scheduled drilling at the North Star Prospect in the Star Range Project is providing another near-term catalyst for the Company. With multiple new emerging targets and drilling set to commence, shareholders can expect a strong cadence of news flow over the coming months as first-pass results are followed by more detailed work programs including drilling.”

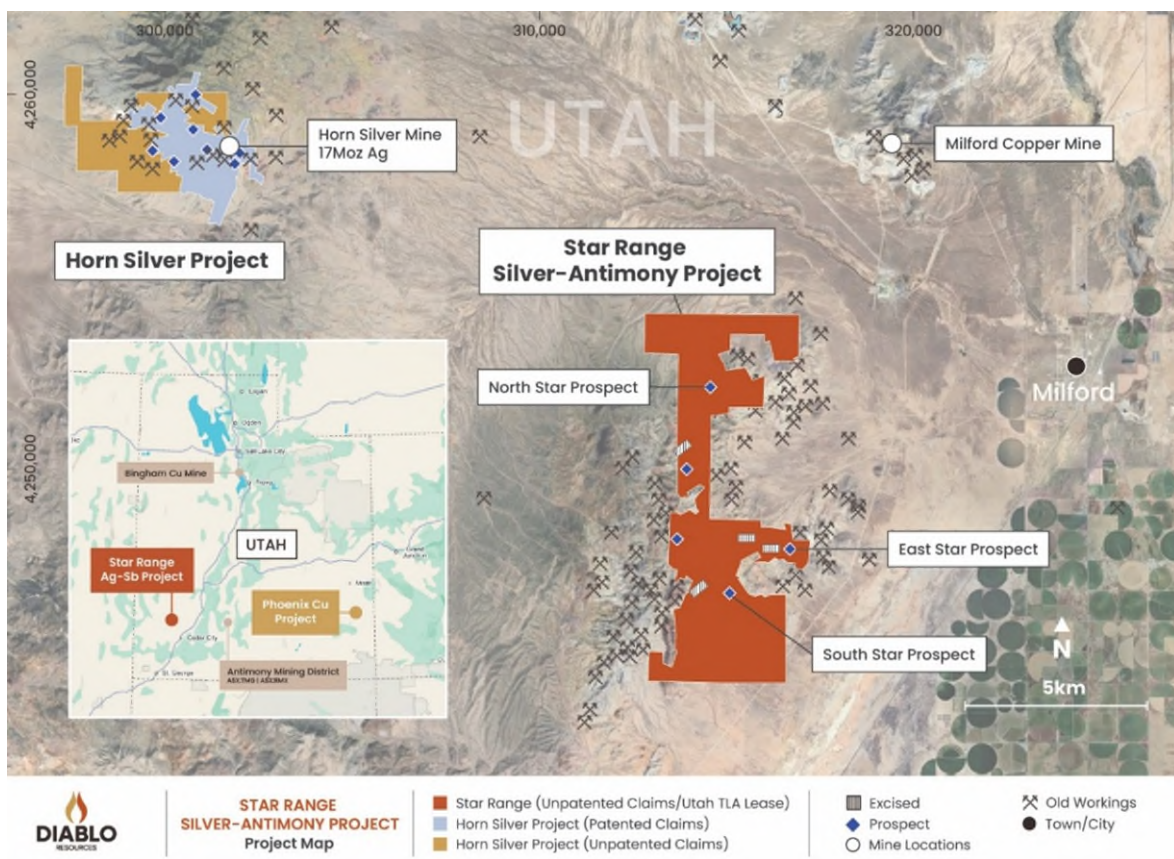


Figure 1 – Location Map -

RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING

A total of 66 first-pass reconnaissance rock samples (HS26-01 to HS26-66) were collected across the unpatented claims at the Horn Silver Project. The program focused on verifying historical results, tracing extensions to known anomalies, and identifying previously unrecognised mineralised zones. Samples were collected as grab material from historical workings, outcrop and float, providing an initial framework for assessing the broader regional potential and delineating new areas of polymetallic mineralisation for follow-up work.

Results from the sampling completed across the Horn Silver Project confirm its broad polymetallic footprint, with multiple high-grade silver zones identified at several prospects including Buckhorn, Washington, Accrington and gold at Michigan.

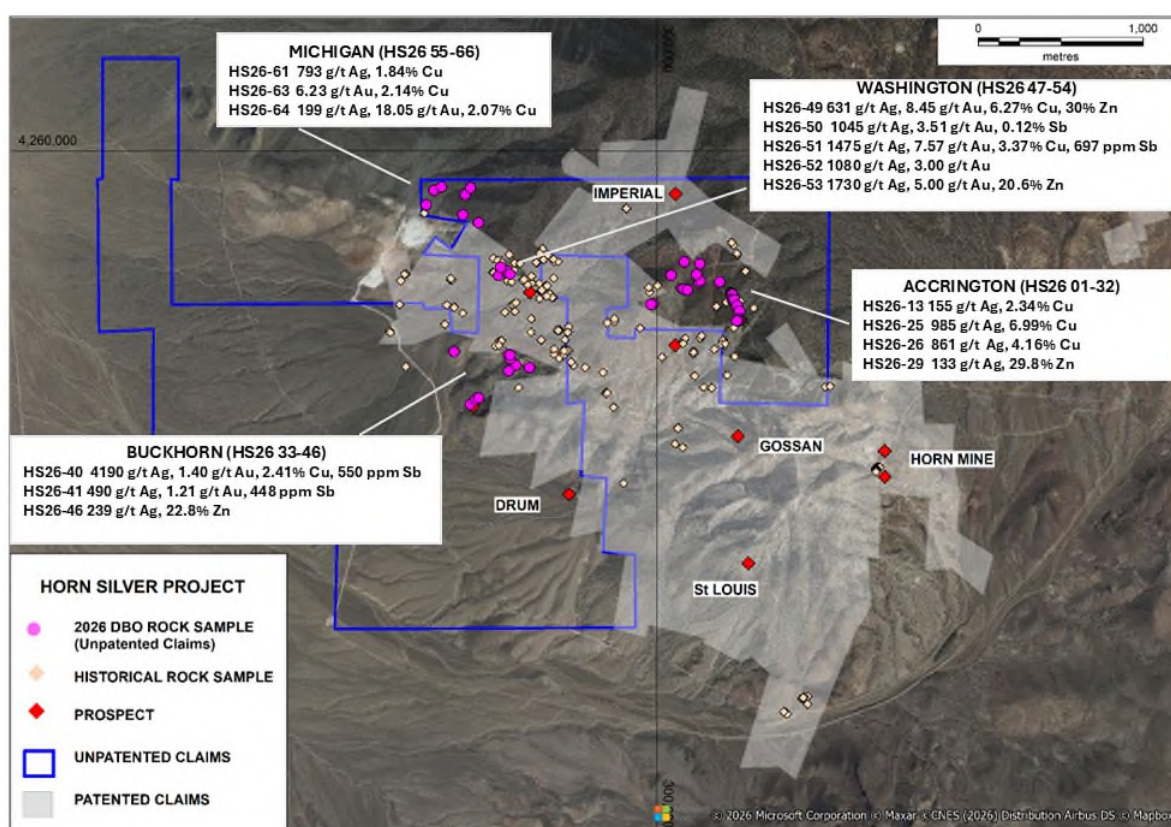


Figure 2- Rock Sampling Location Map (see Table 1)

BUCKHORN AREA

Sampling was completed along an interpreted fault zone trending northeast from the historical Buckhorn Shaft. A total of 15 samples (HS26-32 to HS26-46) were collected.

At the old Buckhorn workings, the shaft has been reclaimed and is no longer accessible, however several shallow pits and adits were located further up the valley following the fault zone. Outcropping lithologies consist of shallowly west dipping quartzites and carbonates, with surface alteration along the fault characterised by ferruginous orange-brown colouration with sub-gossanous and brecciated textures. Several samples collected along the fault zone returned **Ag to 342 g/t and Au to 1.69 g/t** together with Pb to 20%.

Three samples collected from shallow workings (HS26-40 to HS26-42) interpreted to be parallel trend to that of the Buckhorn mineralised fault zone returned exceptional results (see figure 3 & 4, Table 1);

- **HS26-40: 4,190 g/t Ag, 1.40 g/t Au, 2.41% Cu & 550 ppm Sb**
- **HS26-41: 490 g/t Ag, 1.21 g/t Au, 448 ppm Sb**
- **HS26-42: 310 g/t Ag**

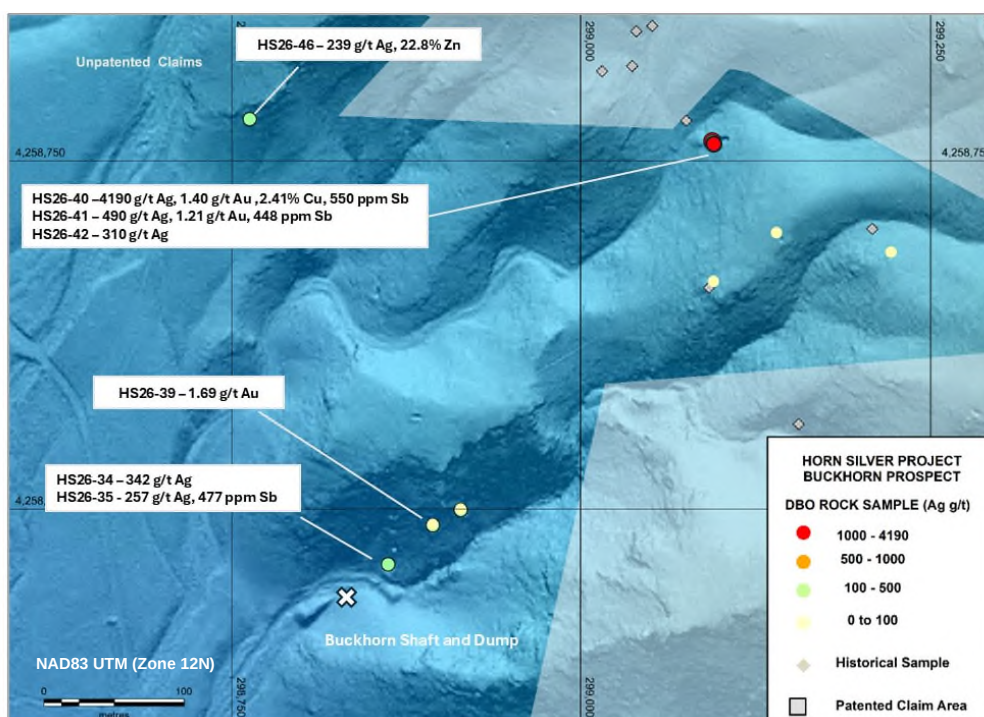


Figure 3- Sample location Map-Buckhorn

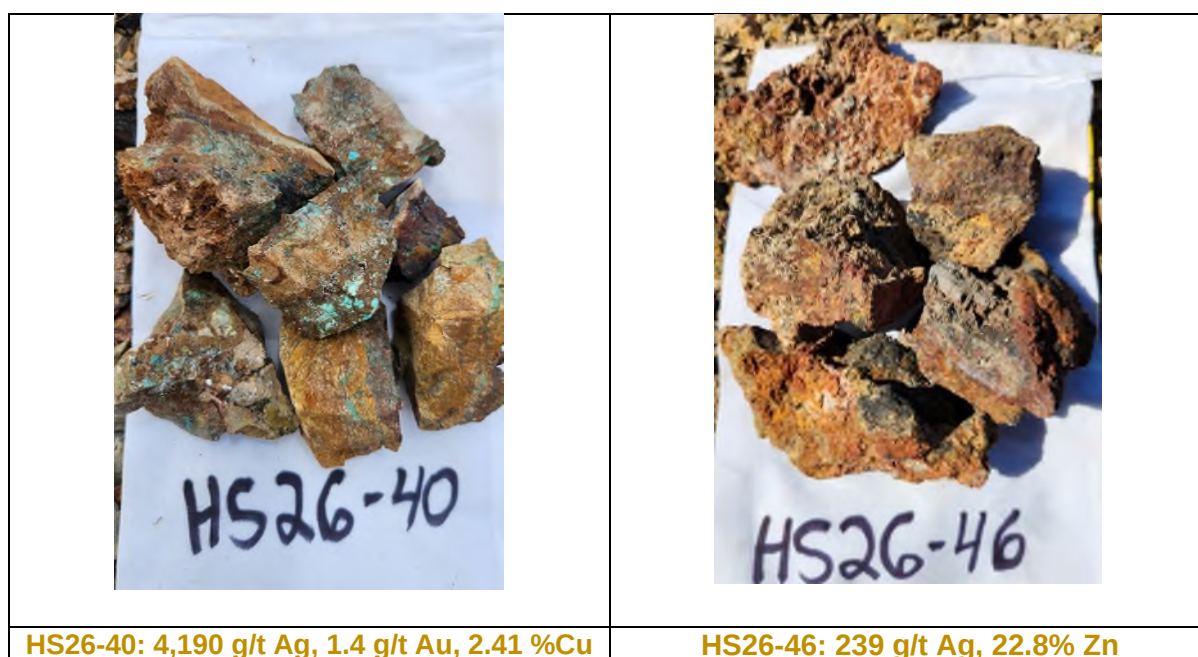


Figure 4- Selected rock sample photographs

WASHINGTON PROSPECT

Within the overall Horn Project area, the Washington Prospect defines a ~950 m WNW-trending corridor, with a central portion covered by unpatented claims³. Eight samples (HS26-47 to HS26-54) were collected from within these claims.

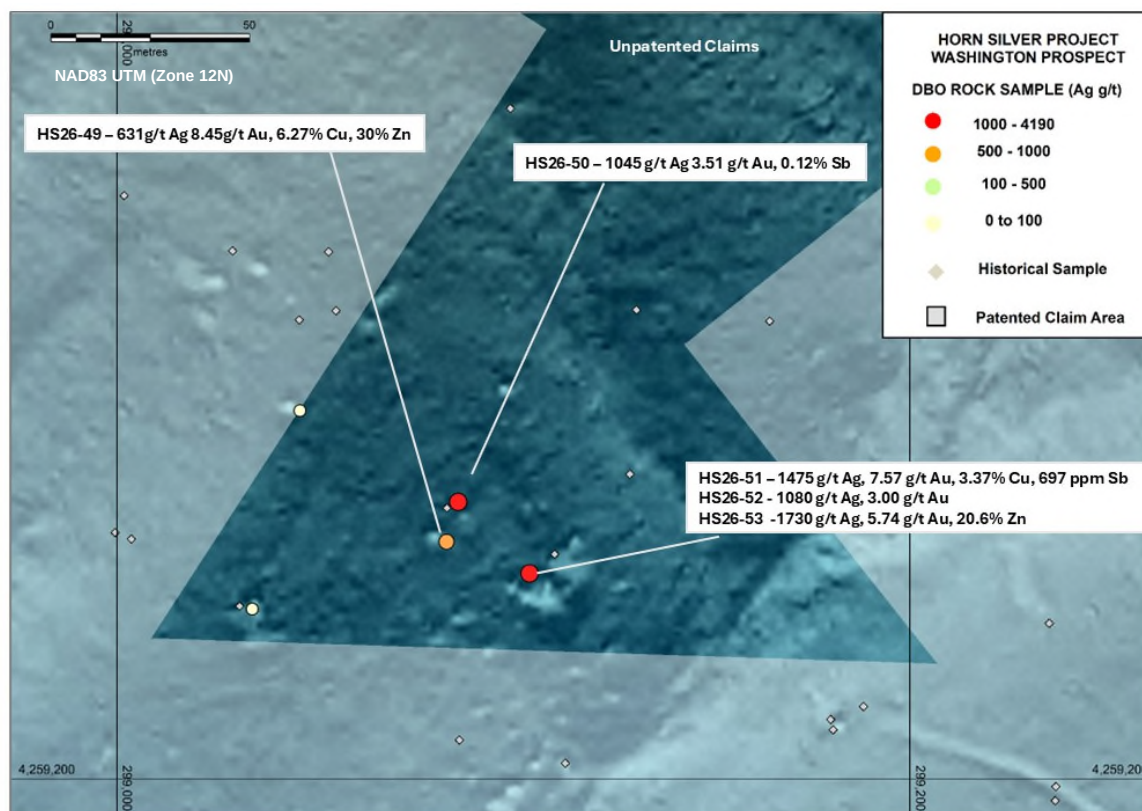


Figure 5- Sample location Map- Washington prospect

The area has been the subject of historical mining, with several extensive workings along the WNW trending mineralised zone³. Surface mineralisation is hosted with altered carbonates/skarn weathering to a distinctive orange-brown colour.

Several samples returned significant polymetallic results, with peak silver to **1,730g/t Ag, Au to 8.45g/t and Cu to 6.27%** (see figure 5 & 6, Table 1);

- **HS26-49: 631 g/t Ag, 8.45 g/t Au, 6.27% Cu & 30% Zn**
- **HS26-50: 1,045 g/t Ag, 3.51 g/t Au, 0.12 % Sb**
- **HS26-51: 1,475 g/t Ag, 7.57 g/t Au, 3.37% Cu, 11% Pb, 0.35% Mo and 697 ppm Sb**
- **HS26-52: 1,080 g/t Ag, 3.00 g/t Au**
- **HS26-53: 1,730 g/t Ag, 5.74 g/t Au, 14.5% Pb, 20.6% Zn**

	
HS26-49: 631 g/t Ag, 8.45 g/t Au, 6.27% Cu, 30% Zn	HS26-50: 1,045 g/t Ag, 3.51 g/t Au, 0.12% Sb

Figure 6- Selected Rock Sample Photographs

ACCRINGTON PROSPECT

The Accrington Prospect is characterised by numerous historical workings and has been the subject of past exploration targeting Cu-skarn and CRD style polymetallic systems, although no drilling appears to have been completed in the unpatented claims³. A total of 32 rock samples (HS26-01 to 32) were collected.

Results from reconnaissance sampling highlight a coherent zone of polymetallic (Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Zn) mineralisation concentrated along key structural trends within altered sediments. Multiple samples returned +1% Cu, up to **6.99% Cu**, associated with elevated silver assays; **985 g/t Ag, 861 g/t Ag, and 607 g/t Ag**. Significant results include (see Figures 7 & 8, Table 1);

- **HS26-25: 985 g/t Ag, 6.99% Cu**
- **HS26-26: 861 g/t Ag, 4.16% Cu**
- **HS26-27: 607 g/t Ag**
- **HS26-12: 2.52% Cu**
- **HS26-13: 155 g/t Ag, 2.34% Cu**
- **HS26-24: 229 g/t Ag**
- **HS26-28: 177 g/t Ag, 16.85% Zn**
- **HS26-29: 133 g/t Ag, 29.8% Zn**

Regionally, the results demonstrate the Accrington Prospect to be a key component in a larger polymetallic system extending across the Horn Silver Project. The clustering of high-grade silver, copper and gold samples, together with significant lead and zinc anomalism, demonstrate continuity of mineralisation across multiple structural corridors.

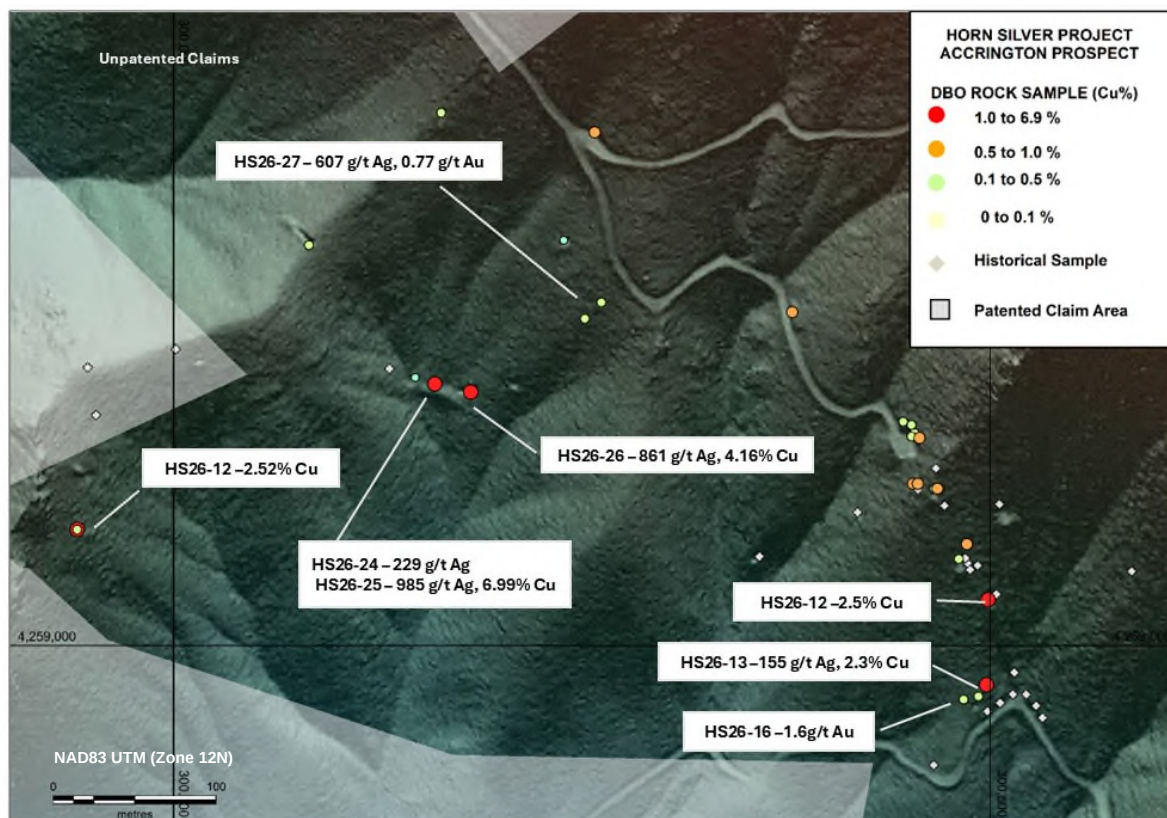


Figure 7- Sample Location Map – Accrington Prospect

Mineralisation observed at Accrington was hosted in lithologies ranging from garnet (+/- magnetite) skarn to altered and brecciated sediments (quartzites/carbonates). Mineralisation generally consisted of highly ferruginous to gossanous material with evidence of ex-sulphide textures together with copper oxide-staining.

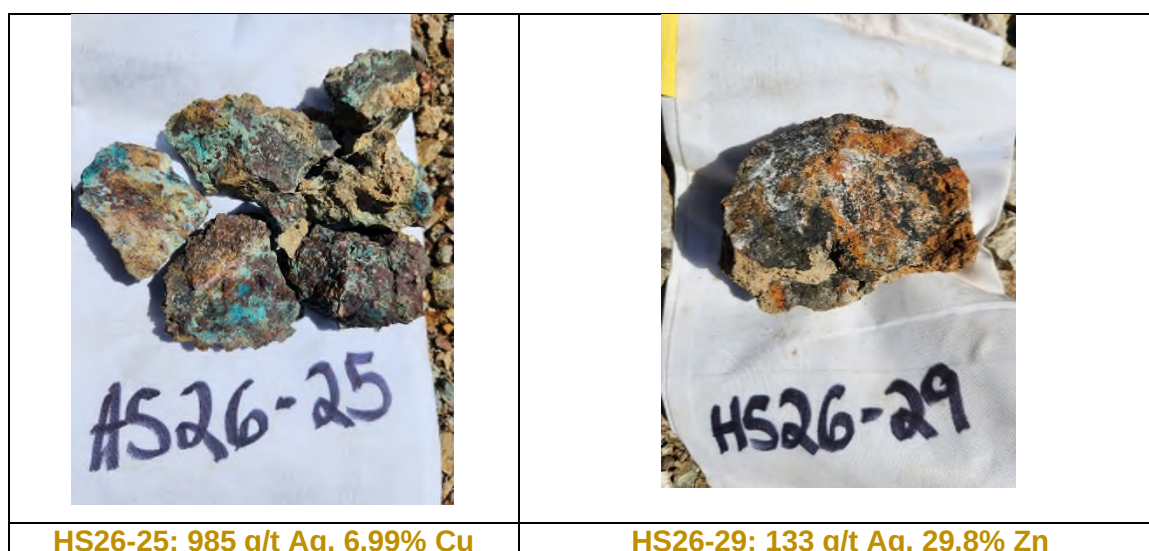


Figure 8- Selected Rock Sample Photographs

MICHIGAN PROSPECT

The Michigan Prospect lies in the western portion of the project area proximal to the sediment-intrusive contact.

A total of 12 samples (HS26-55 to 66) were collected. Rock types vary from epidote-wollastonite skarn to altered carbonates, with mineralised structures persisting into the granite. Gold and significant silver/copper mineralisation has been identified over some 250m along a northerly trending fault zone within altered granite and silicified sediments, traced by several old shafts, dozer scrapes and adits.

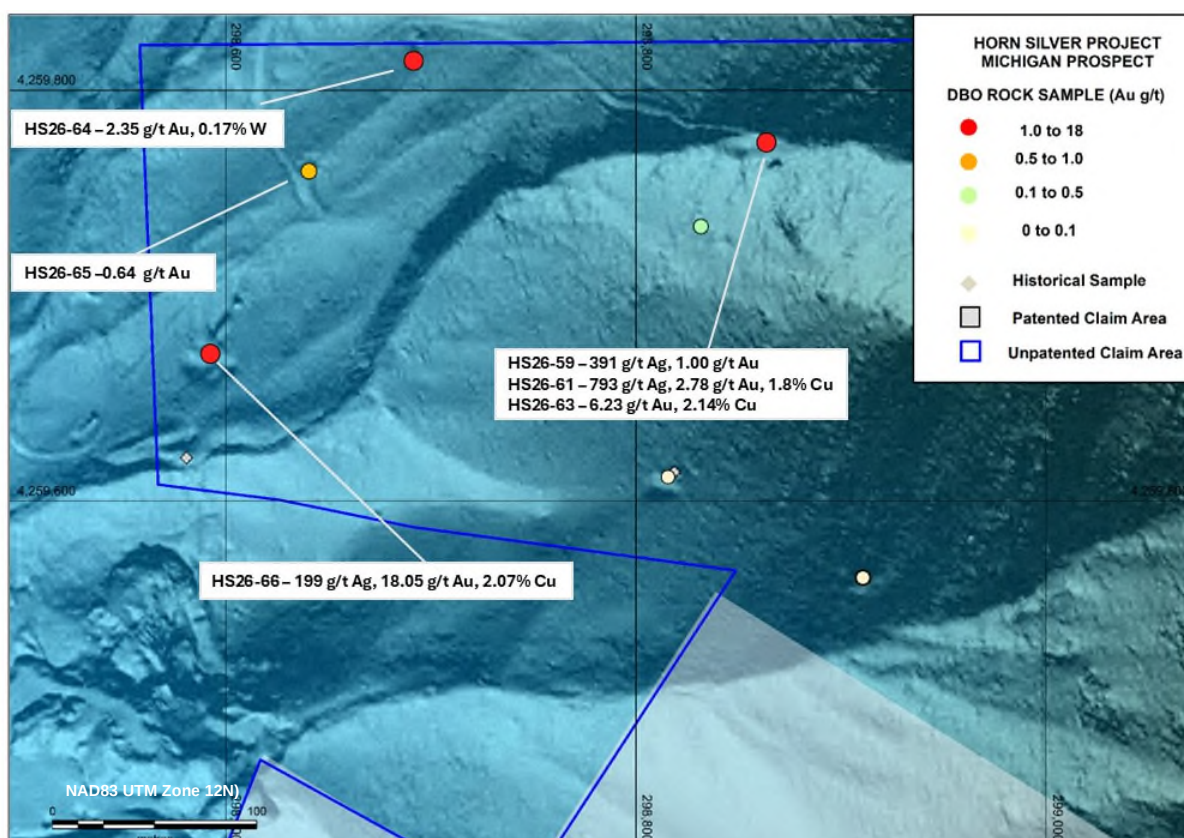


Figure 9- Sample Location Map- Michigan Prospect

Several samples returned highly anomalous results (see Figure 9 & 10, Table 1):

- **HS26-59: 1.00 g/t Au, 391 g/t Ag,**
- **HS26-61: 2.78 g/t Au, 793 g/t Ag, and 1.84% Cu**
- **HS26-63: 6.23 g/t Au, 2.14% Cu**
- **HS26-64: 2.35 g/t Au and 0.17% W**
- **HS26-66: 18.05 g/t Au, 199 g/t Ag, and 2.07% Cu**

 HS26-63	 HS26-66
HS26-63: 6.23 g/t Au, 2.14% Cu	HS26-66: 18.05 g/t Au, 199 g/t Ag, 2.07% Cu

Figure 10- Selected rock sample Photographs

CONCLUSIONS

The first-pass reconnaissance sampling across the unpatented claims at Horn Silver has confirmed a **district-scale polymetallic footprint**, with high-grade silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc mineralisation identified at multiple prospects including Buckhorn, Washington, Accrington and Michigan.

These results validate historical interpretations of the important N–S and WNW structural corridors that control mineralisation at the historic Horn Silver Mine.

The strong polymetallic signature—supported by highly anomalous Zn to 30%, Pb to 20%, Mo to 0.35% and W to 0.17% reinforces the broader district potential of the system for critical minerals.

Importantly, the new results **complement and strengthen the Company’s target inventory**, adding depth to the exploration pipeline and supporting Diablo’s strategy of advancing both advanced and early-stage opportunities across its Utah portfolio.

With drilling at North Star scheduled to commence shortly, Diablo is positioned for a sustained period of exploration activity. The Horn Silver and Star Range Projects provide a strategically aligned portfolio of critical mineral assets in a recognised critical-minerals jurisdiction.

NEXT STEPS

Integration of the new assays into the extensive historical dataset will refine geological models, sharpen target prioritisation, and underpin planning for maiden drilling across both patented and unpatented ground.

- Integrate assay results into regional database.
- Update geological models.
- **Commence drill planning for the Horn Silver Mine.**
- Rate, rank and prioritise remaining targets within Project leading to drilling.
- Complete acquisition of patented claims as per the option agreement.

The Company will provide further updates as exploration activities advance.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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

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HORN SILVER PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The Horn Silver Project acquisition delivers Diablo an 80% interest in a historically significant, district-scale polymetallic system comprising 101 patented and 101 unpatented claims in the Frisco Mining District, Utah. The acquisition consolidates ownership across a large, structurally controlled polymetallic system that historically produced *17 Moz of silver at 604 g/t Ag¹⁻²* and hosts numerous high-grade silver, gold, copper targets.

The deal complements near-mine opportunities at the historic Horn Silver Mine and aligns with the Company's strategy of building a portfolio of high-value critical-minerals assets alongside its nearby Star Range Project.

LOCATION

The Horn Silver Project is located approximately 20 km west of Milford in Beaver County, southwestern Utah, USA, within the historic Frisco Mining District covering approximately 13.2km². Access to the Project is provided by numerous maintained gravel roads and tracks. The sealed Utah State Route 21 passes through the lower portion of the Project area, while power lines and gas pipelines are located nearby. The Union Pacific Railway passes through Milford.

Several open pit copper deposits are currently being mined by Milford Mining⁶ approximately 15 km west of the Project area. No current resource estimates or production figures for those operations are publicly available.

Diablo's Star Range Ag-Sb project lies approximately 15 km from Horn Silver. The proximity of the two projects provides the Company with a complementary portfolio of silver, antimony and copper exploration assets and the potential to leverage technical expertise, field logistics, contractors, permitting activities and future drilling programs across its Utah portfolio.

The combination of Horn Silver and Star Range materially expands Diablo's exploration footprint in an established mining district and provides a portfolio containing both advanced drill targets and earlier stage regional opportunities.

GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The Project is located within the Frisco Mining District in southwestern Utah, a site of intense historical mining activity until the mid-1960s producing lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver.

The Horn Project is underpinned by a thick, west-dipping sequence of Cambrian–Ordovician carbonates—limestone, dolomite and limey shales—that form the southern extent of the rugged San Francisco Mountains. These units are structurally bounded to the east and west by major Basin-and-Range normal faults.

To the north, a large quartz granodiorite stock intrudes the carbonate sequence, generating an extensive zone of skarn alteration and associated polymetallic mineralisation. This area is further influenced by the WNW-trending Reciprocity Fissure, interpreted as a +30m-wide shear zone marked by intense alteration and fracturing. Together, these intrusive and structural features provide strong geological controls for the development of prospective mineralised systems across the project

The Project area hosts numerous old workings, the majority of which were exploited in the late 1800s to mid 1900's for base and precious metals. Mineralisation is known to occur as structurally controlled replacement style (CRD) and breccia vein systems along sediment contacts and as skarn-style mineralised zones associated with intrusives.

US CRITICAL MINERALS CONTEXT

The strategic setting for Diablo's Utah portfolio has strengthened following the inclusion of silver and copper on the United States' final 2025 List of Critical Minerals. Antimony, Lead and Zinc are also included on the list, meaning that all of the principal commodities targeted across Diablo's Utah portfolio are recognised as critical minerals by the United States⁷.

In July 2026 the United States issued Executive Order 14415, Securing America's Defence Supply Chains and Ensuring Domestic Acquisition of Critical Minerals. The Executive Order includes measures relating to critical material supply chain mapping and the accelerated testing and qualification of new sources and materials used in defence production⁸.

These policy developments provide broader strategic context for Diablo's focus on silver, antimony and copper exploration in Utah.

TABLE 1- ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	Area	East	North	RL(m)	Ag_g/t	Au_g/t	Cu_%	Mo_ppm	Pb_%	Sb_ppm	Zn_%
HS26-01	Accrington	300447	4259137	2194	2.69	0.02	0.1955	2.31	0.00618	0.51	0.0345
HS26-02	Accrington	300452	4259135	2196	4.3	0.15	0.21	1.1	0.00164	0.86	0.265
HS26-03	Accrington	300454	4259130	2195	30.4	0.32	0.495	2.05	0.0655	1.35	0.831
HS26-04	Accrington	300452	4259128	2193	8.58	0.12	0.399	1.84	0.00654	0.43	0.1545
HS26-05	Accrington	300457	4259127	2195	20.5	0.05	0.68	2.29	0.00288	1.09	0.1115
HS26-06	Accrington	300453	4259099	2182	7.25	0.16	0.925	2	0.0444	0.78	0.628
HS26-07	Accrington	300456	4259099	2184	5.59	0.1	0.541	1.72	0.068	0.6	1.29
HS26-08	Accrington	300466	4259096	2185	2.41	0.09	0.458	1.16	0.00321	0.42	0.356
HS26-09	Accrington	300468	4259096	2186	6	0.32	0.593	1.15	0.00767	0.59	0.1485
HS26-10	Accrington	300481	4259053	2168	4.77	0.23	0.404	1.86	0.00506	0.81	0.1115
HS26-11	Accrington	300486	4259062	2173	2.49	0.03	0.563	2.57	0.00563	1.45	2.24
HS26-12	Accrington	300499	4259028	2155	22.9	0.36	2.52	11.7	1.235	16.1	5.49
HS26-13	Accrington	300498	4258976	2129	155	0.09	2.34	3.98	0.492	11.45	1.68
HS26-14	Accrington	300493	4258969	2126	24.1	0	0.114	0.61	2.88	18.25	5.71
HS26-15	Accrington	300484	4258967	2125	42.5	0	0.473	0.59	1.735	16.6	0.29
HS26-16	Accrington	300379	4259204	2190	59.6	1.6	0.513	62.8	0.1725	2.77	0.246
HS26-17	Accrington	300164	4259326	2211	38.2	0.41	0.208	14	0.547	31	4.61
HS26-18	Accrington	300164	4259326	2211	19.8	0.21	0.139	11.45	0.255	52.5	9.86
HS26-19	Accrington	300083	4259245	2170	105	0.04	0.493	14.2	0.598	46.2	0.35
HS26-20	Accrington	300083	4259245	2170	81.1	0.08	0.393	9.89	0.414	26.6	1.505
HS26-21	Accrington	299941	4259071	2143	89	0.09	2.8	379	7.92	82.9	3.63
HS26-22	Accrington	299941	4259071	2143	65.9	0.1	0.1305	2080	6.98	39.5	7.48
HS26-23	Accrington	300148	4259164	2132	49.9	0.18	0.0275	1975	6.73	38.5	0.211
HS26-24	Accrington	300148	4259164	2132	229	0.14	0.0951	583	16.05	163	2.74
HS26-25	Accrington	300160	4259160	2133	985	0.6	6.99	127	2.29	8.47	5.78
HS26-26	Accrington	300182	4259155	2139	861	0.48	4.16	184	2.33	11.6	5.38
HS26-27	Accrington	300252	4259200	2182	607	0.77	0.111	19.4	17.25	17.35	7.65
HS26-28	Accrington	300262	4259210	2188	177	0.36	0.1055	42	0.725	3.37	16.85
HS26-29	Accrington	300262	4259210	2188	133	0.14	0.1325	9.71	0.613	4.91	29.8
HS26-30	Accrington	300239	4259248	2196	21.2	0.16	0.0665	5.14	0.0572	11.75	4.29
HS26-31	Accrington	300239	4259248	2196	31.7	0.07	0.0368	3.42	0.1795	4.35	3.12
HS26-32	Buckhorn	300258	4259314	2228	12.1	0.1	0.663	18.4	0.109	5.62	0.106
HS26-33	Buckhorn	298862	4258461	1806	202	0.32	0.0469	120	13.65	342	0.975
HS26-34	Buckhorn	298862	4258461	1806	342	0.39	0.0252	18.45	20	376	0.98
HS26-35	Buckhorn	298862	4258461	1806	257	0.3	0.0951	50.2	20	477	5.27
HS26-36	Buckhorn	298894	4258489	1820	133	0.11	0.00249	167.5	13.05	135.5	0.917
HS26-37	Buckhorn	298894	4258489	1820	20.9	0.16	0.00864	14.95	1.56	58.6	0.647
HS26-38	Buckhorn	298914	4258500	1826	101	0.14	0.01185	107.5	9.38	102	1.52
HS26-39	Buckhorn	298914	4258500	1826	93	1.69	0.0214	61.9	4.93	106	0.928
HS26-40	Buckhorn	299094	4258764	1869	4190	1.4	2.41	57.6	3.62	550	0.746
HS26-41	Buckhorn	299094	4258764	1869	490	1.21	0.422	33.5	3.49	448	0.422
HS26-42	Buckhorn	299094	4258764	1869	310	0.61	0.662	91.5	9.51	263	1.555
HS26-43	Buckhorn	299222	4258684	1900	60	0.23	0.0287	119.5	3.54	393	0.766
HS26-44	Buckhorn	299140	4258698	1889	2.82	0	0.00668	1.98	0.146	14	0.0224
HS26-45	Buckhorn	299095	4258663	1879	9.19	0.07	0.00896	13.85	0.331	76.9	0.207
HS26-46	Buckhorn	298763	4258780	1853	239	0.39	0.01695	2690	16.6	225	22.8
HS26-47	Washington	299034	4259243	1963	9.69	0.03	2.06	535	0.446	18.15	0.981
HS26-48	Washington	299034	4259243	1963	35.4	0.16	2.09	439	2.28	4.11	2.09
HS26-49	Washington	299083	4259260	1960	631	8.45	6.27	196.5	1.49	31.8	30
HS26-50	Washington	299086	4259270	1963	1045	3.51	0.268	26.9	1.98	1275	1.4
HS26-51	Washington	299104	4259252	1953	1475	7.57	3.37	3500	11.05	697	0.002
HS26-52	Washington	299104	4259252	1953	1080	3	0.0174	71.5	9.42	18	1.605
HS26-53	Washington	299104	4259252	1953	1730	5.74	0.276	824	14.5	128	20.6
HS26-54	Washington	299046	4259293	1978	10.4	0	0.291	11.8	0.102	55.1	0.298
HS26-55	Michigan	298911	4259563	1966	20.8	0.53	0.706	6.05	0.0557	7.96	0.0723
HS26-56	Michigan	298911	4259563	1966	19.65	0	0.0345	104	0.235	4.67	0.548
HS26-57	Michigan	298816	4259612	1950	93.1	0.07	0.504	10.65	0.302	4.88	0.0922
HS26-58	Michigan	298832	4259734	1944	2.22	0.1	0.00358	211	0.0433	6.53	0.0123
HS26-59	Michigan	298864	4259775	1961	391	1	0.73	316	5.23	113	0.281
HS26-60	Michigan	298864	4259775	1961	16.45	0.43	0.0562	525	0.237	31.8	0.112
HS26-61	Michigan	298864	4259775	1961	793	2.78	1.84	257	5.23	156.5	0.138
HS26-62	Michigan	298864	4259775	1961	7.15	0.05	0.0473	540	0.0848	9.22	0.0422
HS26-63	Michigan	298864	4259775	1961	23.7	6.23	2.14	355	0.0289	2.2	0.0157
HS26-64	Michigan	298695	4259823	1907	15.7	2.35	0.0443	173.5	0.0371	2.97	0.0064
HS26-65	Michigan	298641	4259761	1889	42.1	0.64	0.175	155.5	0.0256	1.33	0.0077
HS26-66	Michigan	298593	4259672	1871	199	18.05	2.07	261	5.23	75.4	0.281

Note- Results in bold - +100 g/t Ag, +0.5 g/t Au, +0.5% Cu, +500ppm Mo, +400ppm Sb, +10% Pb, Zn

Method ME MS-41 is semi quantitative for Au. Selected anomalous samples (HS26-16,39-41,49-53,61-66) were re-assayed via Au-GRA22 (Fire Assay 30g) at ALS in Reno, Nevada. Datum = NAD83 UTM Zone 12N.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of AusIMM and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Thorne is an employee of the Company. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data. Mr. Thorne has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Diablo.

No New Information

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements referred to in this announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those exploration results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

REFERENCES

1. *Alderan Resources Pty Ltd- Company Prospectus (2017)*
<https://doczz.net/doc/7452622/prospectus---Alderan-Resources>
2. Wray, W. B. (2006). *Mines and geology of the San Francisco district, Beaver County, Utah*. In R. L. Bon, R. W. Gloyd, & G. M. Park (Eds.), *Mining districts of Utah* (Utah Geological Association Publication 32, pp. 286–457)
3. May 7, 2026, TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION OF HIGH-GRADE SILVER PROJECT, UTAH. ASX ANNOUNCEMENT. Diablo Resources Ltd
4. July 2, 2026- SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE STRATEGIC ACQUISITION OF HIGH-GRADE HORN SILVER PROJECT, UTAH, ASX Announcement. Diablo Resources Ltd
5. July 6, 2026, Tranche 2 PLACEMENT COMPLETED & CLEANSING NOTICE, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
6. *August 17, Horn Silver Project Acquisition Completed*. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
7. *2025 List of Critical Minerals*: <https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/2025-list-critical-minerals>
8. *SECURING AMERICA'S DEFENSE SUPPLY CHAINS AND ENSURING DOMESTIC ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS* <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2026/07/securing-americas-defense-supply-chains-and-ensuring-domestic-acquisition-of-critical-materials>.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Horn Silver Project – Geochemical Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- A total of 66 rock geochemical samples (HS26-01 to HS26-66) were collected. Rocks were collected as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings. This includes from sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits & trenches, and adjacent mineralised outcrop or subcrop/float. Equipment used was predominately hand-held hammer for the collection of rock fragments using a hand-held GPS for locational data. Grab samples of this type are selective by nature: they are taken to test the tenor of mineralised material and are biased towards visibly mineralised rock. They are not representative of the average grade of any mineralised zone, nor of the grades or widths that may be encountered in future drilling. - All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling conducted.
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.	No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Rock samples were placed directly into calico bags at the site location from which they were collected. No repeat or check samples have yet been submitted for analysis. Each sample was weighed at the preparation laboratory and the weights recorded along with the analytical results. No specific quality control procedure has been adopted for the collection of samples. Samples were shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Elko, Nevada for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Nevada USA & Vancouver, Canada for analytical determinations.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Rocks - Assays were prepared and performed by ALS Global – Geochemistry Analytical Labs in Reno, Nevada USA & Vancouver Canada using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of 51 elements (Method ME_MS41- AR-ICP-MS). Overlimit for Ag were analyzed via methods ME-OG46 -Ag OG-46 (>100 g/t) and GRA21-Ag (>1500 g/t), and OG-46 for Cu, Pb. Zn (>10,000 ppm, Aqua Regia/ICP-OES). - Method ME MS-41 is semi quantitative for Au. Selected anomalous samples (HS26-16,39-41,49-53,61-66) were re-assayed via Au-GRA22 (30g Fire Assay/WST-SIM) at ALS in Reno, Nevada. - Rock sample weights ranged from ~0.6 to 2 kg. This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization under investigation. No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. ALS undertook their own internal checks and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Results were checked and reviewed by the CEO and consultant. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. ALS report Au in ppm or % for major elements. - Interpretation of multi-element data is ongoing.

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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of samples were recorded by hand held GPS. The GPS recorded locations using the NAD83 datum UTM Zone12 . Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters. Vertical accuracy of a handheld GPS is materially lower, and the RL values tabulated in the announcement should be treated as approximate.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Rock samples were collected randomly at previously known mining and prospect sites (see text). The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program. Samples locations are variable and based on field observations.
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. • 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 data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Contractor personnel collected the samples and shipped them to the assay laboratory in Elko, Nevada.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>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. - 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 Horn Silver Project consists of 101 unpatented and 101 patented claims. Diablo owns 80% of the Antler Resources LLC., which has an option to acquire 100% of 94 patented claims and 50% of a further 7 patented claims. It also owns 100% of 101 unpatented claims. The remaining 20% is owned by Opal Resources Ltd which also holds a 1% royalty over all claims. The Claims are in good standing. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- A large amount of historical exploration has been carried out by numerous different parties dating back to the 1800's. Historical mining records including level plans and production records exist for the period between 1905 and 1930's for the Horn Silver Mine when the vast majority of production occurred. Historical exploration (drilling, geochemical sampling, geophysics, limited metallurgical test work) has been carried out by multiple parties including Anaconda Company, Rosario Exploration Company, Bear Creek Mining Co. Bethlehem/Arapahoe Corporations, Franconia. Corporation, Alderan Resources, Volataris Corporation, Kennecott Exploration/Rio Tinto. - Data has been acquired, digitized where indicated, entered into digital database.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur adjacent to the project. The project is considered prospective for high grade polymetallic manto, and structurally controlled breccia style mineralisation, skarn style mineralisation related to sediment and late intrusive contacts. - At the historical Horn silver mine, numerous sulphide, oxide and secondary minerals are present including sphalerite, galena, pyrite, tetrahedrite, bornite, chalcopyrite, smithsonite, native sulphur, chalcocite and hemimorphite. Three styles of oxidized mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		have been recognized: 1. Replacement mineralisation of primary sulphide by hemimorphite and smithsonite 2. Replacement in the limestone footwall by hemimorphite and smithsonite 3. Low grade lenticular replacement along footwall as secondary 'pipes' In the areas, five mineralisation styles have been described; 1. Breccia Replacement- Considered the most productive type from the historical activities at the Horn silver mine. Characterized by replacement limestone breccia associated with the Horn Silver Fault, at intersections with cross cutting faults. 2. Breccia Pipes- Siliceous breccias, near vertical with elevated Au-Ag. 3. Fissure filling- Highly variable, siliceous base metals veins, confined to fault intersections. 4. Bedded replacement. Manto-style base metal mineralisation at deeper levels of the Horn Silver mine (Blickenstaff workings). 5. Contact skarn.
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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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.	• No drilling conducted.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• The assay results are based on early-stage rock chip (grab) geochemical sample assays. No data aggregation methods, weighting of results or top cuts have been applied. All elements are in ppm or % as reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling completed.
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.	See 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.	Results have been reported for the main elements targeted as recorded in Summary Table 1. Interpretation of other elements included in the assay method is ongoing.
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.	See text.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See text.