

HIGH-GRADE TUNGSTEN BOOSTS U.S. CRITICAL MINERAL SCALE AT HORN

First-pass sampling supports historical tungsten prospectivity at Cupric Prospect, adding further critical mineral optionality to the broader Horn Project, Utah USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade surface tungsten confirmed in surface grab sampling at Cupric returned WO_3 (tungsten trioxide) to **0.37%**, with 6 **samples assaying over 0.1% WO_3 including:**
 - **0.37% WO_3**
 - **0.22% WO_3**
 - **0.17% WO_3 and 2.82 g/t Au (Gold)**
- Long before modern critical mineral supply chains became a global priority, Utah's Mining Districts were a powerhouse of metal production. The Horn Project sits in a prolific, well-known critical minerals corridor with successful peers such as American Tungsten and Antimony Ltd (ASX:AT4).
- Historical work completed in the 1940s in response to World War II tungsten demand led to the construction of two adits at the Cupric prospect. Available historical information provides valuable geological context and will assist the Company in targeting and prioritising immediate exploration activities at the Cupric tungsten prospect.
- Robust copper (Cu)-gold (Au)-silver (Ag) association with surface channel sampling of mineralised outcrop at Cupric returned:
 - **4.5m @ 1.26% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au**
 - **2.6m @ 1.56% Cu (inc. 1.3m @ 0.12% WO_3)**
 - **3.0m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au**
- Further grab samples from historical workings at Cupric returned:
 - **12.5% Cu, 3.29 g/t Au and 398 g/t Ag**
- Underground access of historical 1940s adits provide immediate, safe underground access to map and sample the mineralised system, with underground programs underway. Sets Diablo up well for the first quarter 2027 drilling program.
- Cupric provides Diablo with additional tungsten optionality within the broader Horn Project, reinforcing the polymetallic nature of the Cupric system and complementing the existing high-grade Horn Mine, Imperial, Accrington, Washington and other emerging polymetallic targets across the consolidated project area.
- The United States remains heavily dependent on foreign tungsten supply. Over the past year, tungsten prices have risen sharply, from about US\$252 to around US\$380 per MTU before spiking to US\$551 as US demand surged.⁴

Diablo Resources Ltd (ASX: DBO, OTCID: DBORF) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Cupric Prospect, located within the Company's Horn Project in Utah, USA.

First-pass reconnaissance rock sampling, together with a review of historical exploration completed in the 1940s¹⁻², has identified tungsten mineralisation associated with copper, gold and silver at Cupric, adding another critical mineral opportunity to the broader polymetallic Horn Project.



Figure 1- Bureau of Mines Adit- Cupric Prospect

NEXT STEPS

- Complete underground sampling, mapping and surveying of the historical adits.
- Continue mapping and sampling to better define existing anomalies and locate further mineralised zones, including further surface evaluation of historically defined areas.
- Collect representative samples for petrological examination.
- Review all previous exploration for further indications of tungsten mineralised zones within the greater Horn Project.
- Integrate the Cupric results into the broader evaluation and ranking of exploration targets across the Horn Project, in readiness for the Company's maiden drilling program scheduled for Q1/2027.



CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

"The Cupric results add another compelling dimension to the emerging polymetallic opportunity at the Horn Project. Despite evidence of past mining activity and historical evaluation work, the prospect has seen little modern exploration and remains largely underexplored. Our initial surface sampling has confirmed tungsten mineralisation associated with copper and gold in a skarn style setting.

Historical work completed in the 1940s led to the development of two adits that provide a unique opportunity to directly access the tungsten-mineralised system underground. Mapping and verification sampling will generate critical geological and geochemical data that will help prioritise targets and directly influence the next phase of exploration at Cupric.

Tungsten is a designated U.S. critical mineral with constrained domestic supply, adding strategic significance to the Project. While our focus remains on systematically advancing the highest-priority targets across Horn, Cupric represents another highly attractive opportunity within what is increasingly emerging as a large-scale polymetallic critical minerals district."

Since completing the acquisition of the consolidated Horn tenure package in early September, first-pass exploration has delivered exceptional regional silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead grades from surface rock sampling across multiple structural corridors⁶, validating the polymetallic footprint of the Project and identifying new mineralised systems for follow up exploration.

The results from Cupric **add another dimension** to the broader polymetallic potential⁵⁻⁶, with first-pass sampling confirming tungsten mineralisation alongside copper and gold.

Cupric provides tungsten optionality within Diablo's existing Horn exploration strategy, complementing the broader critical mineral targets being advanced across the Project.

Diablo is continuing on-ground exploration at Cupric, including surface mapping, underground reconnaissance mapping and sampling. The use of UV blue light is aimed to assist in identification and mapping of potential tungsten-bearing zones.

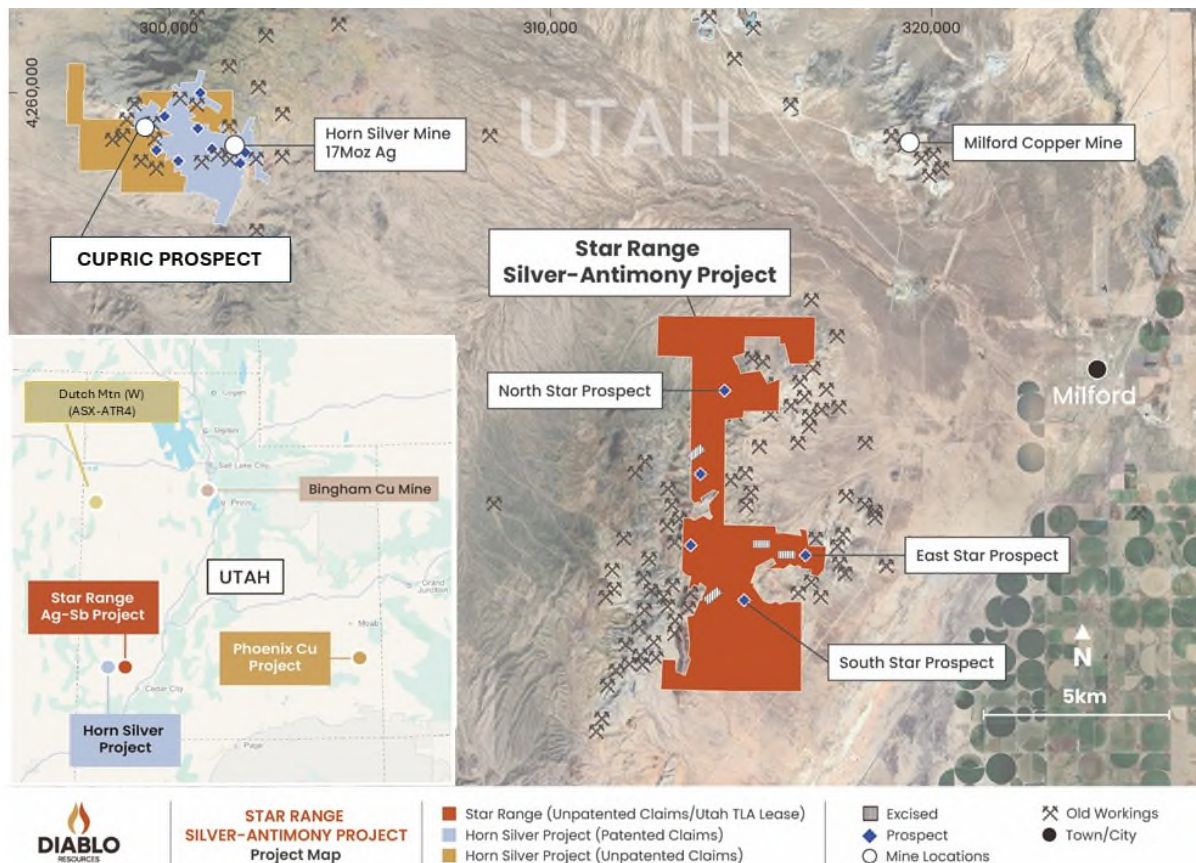


Figure 2- Project Location Map

GEOLOGY

The Cupric Tungsten Prospect is hosted within an intrusion-related skarn system located in the western portion of the Horn Project. Contact metamorphism is intense, producing garnet–diopside–wollastonite skarn over a broad zone extending away from the intrusive contact. Bedding is steepened and locally overturned near the intrusion, while brecciation and fracturing provided fluid pathways that strongly influenced mineral localisation.

Scheelite occurs as replacement mineralisation within strongly garnetised skarn, with cream-yellow fluorescence characteristic of a powellite ($\text{Ca}(\text{Mo,W})\text{O}_4$) observable in the mineralised material¹⁻².

ROCK SAMPLING

A total of 27 samples (Table 1) were collected as first pass reconnaissance surface grab and continuous channel samples across the Cupric Prospect. The program was designed to verify historical surface results, with further surface sampling planned to better define the mineralised skarn at surface.

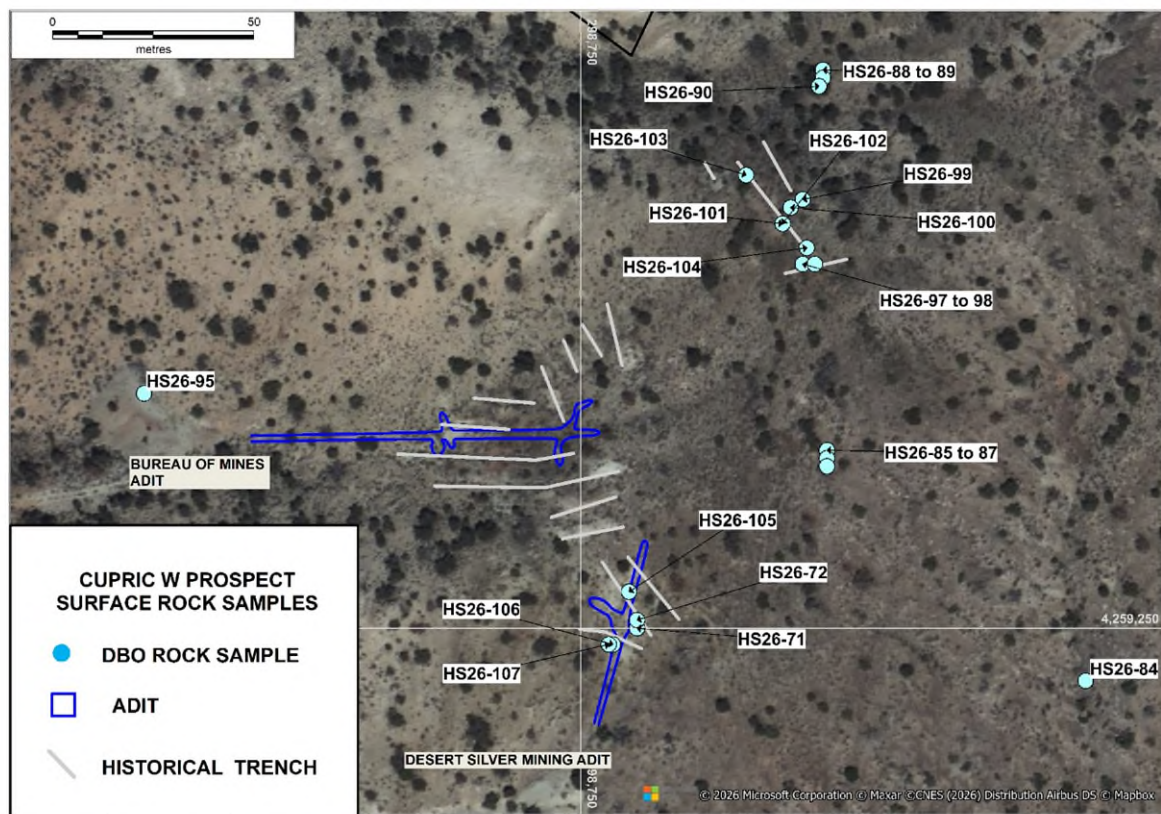


Figure 3- Surface Sampling Location Map

The area is characterised by shallow, hand dug trenches and two adits completed in the 1940s targeting tungsten mineralised zones, together with older shafts and pits that principally targeted outcropping copper/base metal occurrences.

Samples comprised grab material from historical workings and float, together with continuous rock chip channel samples from outcrop, providing an initial basis for assessing the broader regional potential at Cupric and identifying areas for follow-up exploration.

Significant rock sample results included:

GRAB

- **0.37% WO₃ from sample HS26-106**
- **0.22% WO₃ from sample HS26-71**
- **0.17% WO₃ and 2.82 g/t Au from HS26-107**
- **12.5% Cu, 3.29 g/t Au and 398 g/t Ag from HS26-90**

CHANNEL SAMPLES

- 4.5m @ 1.26% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au from channel samples HS26-85-87
- 2.6m @ 1.56% Cu, Inc 1.3m @ 0.12% WO₃ from channel samples HS26-88-89
- 3.0m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au from channel samples HS26-97-98

TUNGSTEN

Rocks at the Cupric prospect comprise drab green-brown garnet–diopside skarn, with variable weathering and distinctive fine to coarse-grained garnets associated with the mineralised zones.

Grab samples were collected from outcropping skarn and float within and adjacent to the historical hand-dug trenches, with several returning highly elevated tungsten values within the historically defined Area A prospect area.

Area A

Tungsten results are reported as WO₃ (Table 1), with mineralisation showing an association with gold, silver and copper. Historical exploration activities did not detail assay values of other metals including Cu, Au, Mo and Ag, providing immediate upside for the Company's exploration focus moving forward.

Further mapping and sampling both on surface and underground to better define the geological controls and provide a modern day exploration data set for exploration is seen as a priority and will be completed in coming weeks.



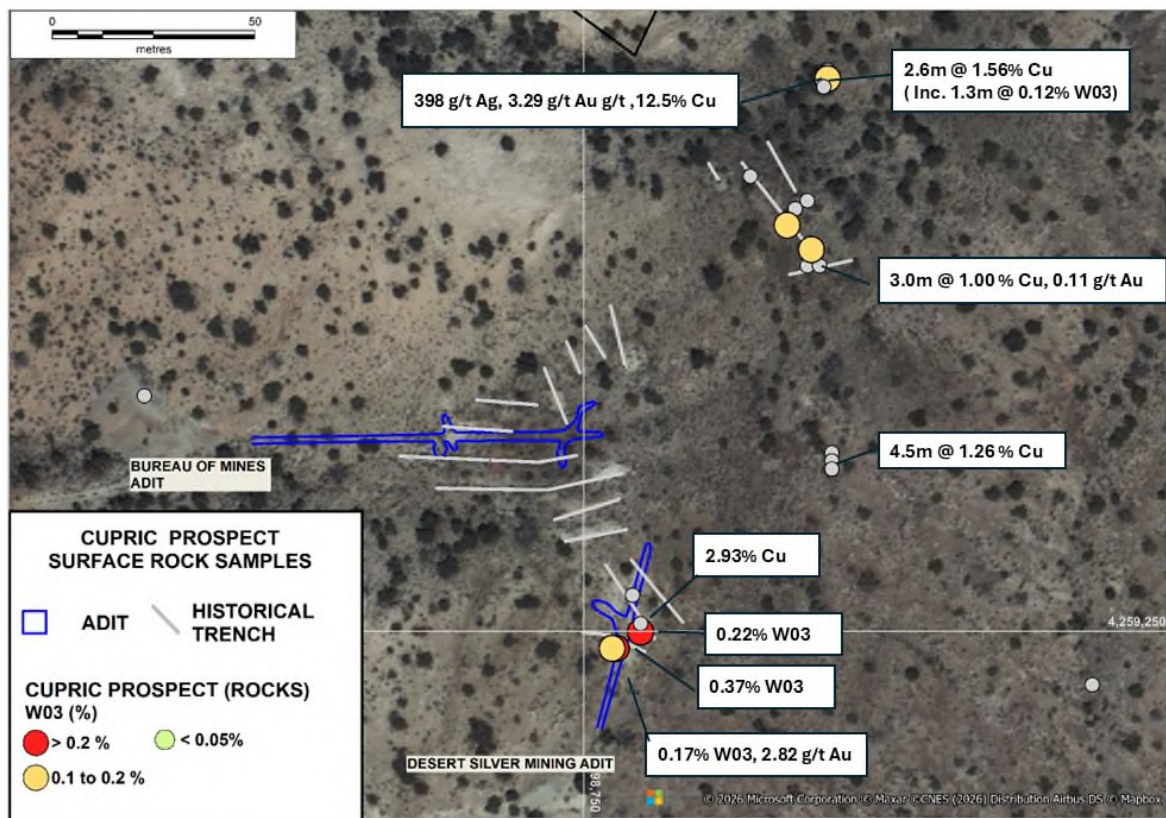


Figure 3- Tungsten (WO₃) Rock Results (Area A Prospect)

COPPER & GOLD

Several historical shallow, hand dug trenches were located and sampled during the recent program.

Continuous rock chip channel samples were collected where practicable across the mineralised outcrop (over defined widths based on geology) within the trenches. The exposures consisted of mineralised skarn and altered carbonate rocks with a strong structural fabric in places and extensive alteration with characteristic manganese and iron staining.

Copper mineralisation as malachite was observed as fracture fill and disseminations. The geological association of the copper and gold with respect to the tungsten mineralisation may suggest multiple mineralising events, and further surface mapping and sampling work is planned to better understand the geological controls to the Cupric mineralised zones.

Three trenches were sampled (Table 1) with mineralisation remaining open in several areas where outcrop was obscured by regolith and could not be sampled.

Better results included:

- 4.5m @ 1.26% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au (HS26-85 to 87)
- 2.6m @ 1.56% Cu (Inc. 1.3m @ 0.12% W₀₃) (HS26-88 to 89)
- 3.0m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au (HS26-97 to 98)

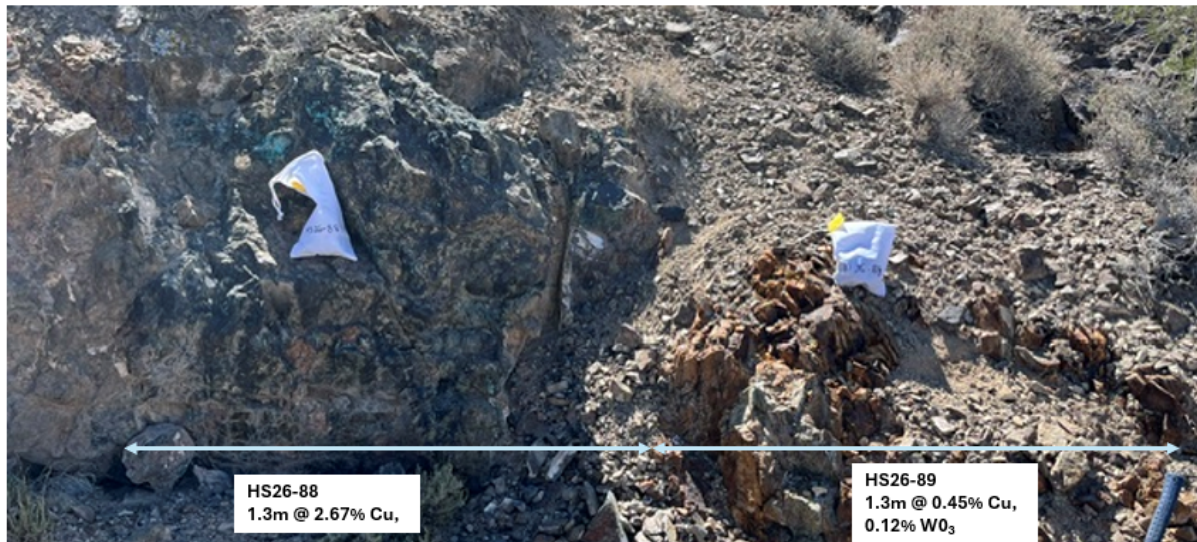


Figure 4- Rock chip channel sample location

Grab rock samples from the dump material returned **12.5% Cu, 3.29 g/t Au and 398 g/t Ag** and **11.9% Cu, 2.56 g/t Au** reinforcing the polymetallic nature of the system (HS26-90, HS26-128-Table 1).



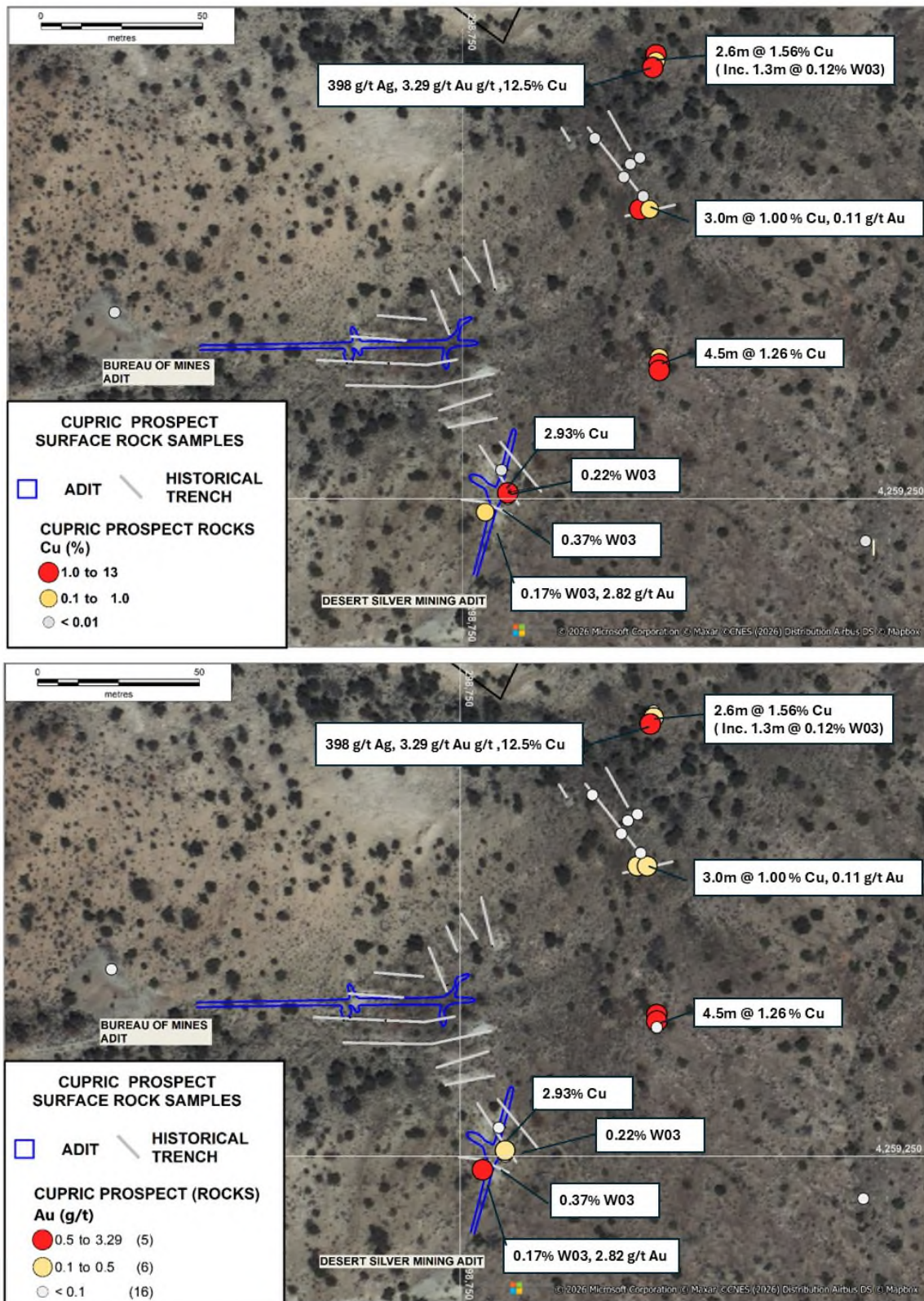


Figure 5- Copper (above) and Gold (below) Sampling Results

Further exploration, including surface rock sampling and mapping is planned to better define the extent of the Cu-Au mineralised system within the Cupric Prospect area, and its relationship to the tungsten bearing mineralised zones.

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION¹⁻²

Exploration at the Cupric prospect commenced in the early 1940s after scheelite-bearing skarn mineralisation was identified adjacent to a quartz monzonite intrusion.

Early geological investigations by the U.S. Geological Survey were followed by exploration programs undertaken by U.S. Vanadium Corporation and Homestake Mining Company, which included surface trenching, mapping and sampling aimed at evaluating the tungsten potential of the system.

Further work was completed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in conjunction with Desert Silver Mining Company during 1942-43, including the development of two adits to provide access to the mineralised zone and facilitate underground geological assessment and sampling. This work identified three tungsten bearing zones, Areas A-C, with the main focus being Area A.

These programs confirmed the presence of tungsten mineralisation across multiple target areas, exploration activity largely ceased following the 1940s, leaving much of the system untested by modern exploration methods. Other elements including Cu and Au were not reported in historical work.

While the Company considers the historical information relevant as a guide to exploration, it has not undertaken sufficient work to verify the data in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Planned re-entry into the existing adits will enable detailed mapping and verification sampling to generate modern geological and geochemical data that will directly inform and guide ongoing exploration at Cupric.

Further surface work is also planned to better define the historically defined mineralised zones, Areas A-C.

1. HOBBS, S.W. (1945). *TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS IN BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH*. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 945-D, STRATEGIC MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS 1944, pp. 81-111. AVAILABLE FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS WAREHOUSE: [USGS BULLETIN 945-D. \[PUBS.USGS.GOV\]](https://pubs.usgs.gov/bulletin/945-D/)
2. KING, W.H. AND WILSON, S.R. (1949). *INVESTIGATION OF TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS AT CUPRIC MINE PROPERTY, BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH*. U.S. BUREAU OF MINES, REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS RI 4590, DECEMBER 1949. AVAILABLE VIA STANFORD LIBRARIES: [BUREAU OF MINES RI 4590](https://ojs.library.stanford.edu/view/ri4590).

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE⁴

Tungsten is a U.S. critical mineral, and the identification of tungsten mineralisation at Cupric adds another critical mineral target within Diablo's fully consolidated Horn Project tenure.

The United States is heavily reliant on foreign tungsten supply, with more than 50–60% of annual consumption imported, largely from China⁴, leaving U.S. manufacturers, defence programs, and advanced-materials industries exposed to potential supply-chain risk.



As a designated critical mineral, tungsten has no practical substitutes in several key applications, from armour-piercing alloys to high-temperature tooling, making secure domestic sources strategically important and increasingly sought after. Concern over America's exposure to critical mineral supply risks has driven a wave of supportive federal action, including new funding pathways and more efficient permitting frameworks for strategically important metals. These measures recognise that securing reliable domestic supply is now a national priority

For Diablo, the recent Cupric results and historical underground work complement Diablo's existing silver, copper, gold and critical mineral targets and provides further optionality as the Company systematically advances exploration across the consolidated Horn Project.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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

Lyle Thorne

Chief Executive Officer

Email: lt@diabloresources.com.au

Jane Morgan

Investor & Media Relations

Email: jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au



HORN PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The Horn 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 Ag⁵⁻⁶* and hosts numerous high-grade silver, gold, copper targets.

LOCATION

The Horn 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 and consists of 101 unpatented lode claims and 101 patented claims.

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 the Horn Project. 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 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.

Table 1- Rock Sampling Results
(Conversion W to WO₃ = W×1.261)

Sample	East	North	RL	type	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_%	Pb_%	W_ppm	W03_ppm	W03_%	Zn_%
HS26-67	298747	4259182	1874	grab	20.8	0.51	0.50	0.04	26.7	33.67		0.38
HS26-68	298748	4259184	1874	grab	7.98	0.04	0.02	0.13	23.9	30.14		0.20
HS26-69	298747	4259180	1874	grab	9.16	0.14	0.74	0.02	105	132.41		0.08
HS26-70	298747	4259180	1874	grab	1.49	<0.02	0.05	0.01	240	302.64		0.03
HS26-71	298764	4259250	1900	grab	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	1810	2282.41	0.22	0.00
HS26-72	298764	4259252	1900	grab	9.32	0.13	2.93	0.05	22.1	27.87		0.63
HS26-83	298925	4259214	1908	grab	5.73	0.08	2.87	0.20	17.2	21.69		0.23
HS26-84	298875	4259237	1900	grab	8.17	<0.02	0.04	0.06	114	143.75		0.39
HS26-85	298811	4259294	1930	1.5m chip	7.82	0.54	0.88	0.02	23.9	30.14		0.12
HS26-86	298811	4259292	1930	1.5m chip	6.52	0.79	1.81	0.02	40.4	50.94		0.31
HS26-87	298811	4259290	1930	1.5m chip	2.07	0.07	1.10	0.01	26.8	33.79		0.32
HS26-88	298810	4259388	1927	1.3m chip	5.75	0.06	2.67	0.03	26.2	33.04		0.25
HS26-89	298810	4259386	1927	1.3m chip	18.65	0.15	0.45	0.01	950	1197.95	0.12	0.04
HS26-90	298809	4259384	1927	grab	398	3.29	12.50	0.01	216	272.38		0.14
HS26-95	298642	4259308	1930	grab	0.34	<0.02	0.00	0.01	181	228.24		0.02
HS26-96	298658	4250306	1930	grab	7.02	0.26	0.45	0.02	9.16	11.55		0.02
HS26-97	298805	4259340	1929	1m chip	9.29	0.14	1.81	0.01	24.8	31.27		0.20
HS26-98	298808	4259340	1929	2m chip	8.49	0.1	0.61	0.01	25	31.53		0.03
HS26-99	298805	4259356	1926	grab	0.5	<0.02	0.02	0.01	75.8	95.58		0.02
HS26-100	298802	4259354	1926	grab	0.35	<0.02	0.01	0.01	140.5	177.17		0.02
HS26-101	298800	4259350	1925	grab	0.41	<0.02	0.02	0.01	730	920.53		0.02
HS26-102	298800	4259350	1925	grab	1.31	0.02	0.10	0.02	1070	1349.27	0.13	0.02
HS26-103	298791	4259362	1923	grab	2.63	0.02	0.01	0.02	45.7	57.63		0.01
HS26-104	298806	4259344	1967	grab	0.45	0.02	0.01	0.01	1060	1336.66	0.13	0.01
HS26-105	298762	4259259	1905	grab	0.2	<0.02	0.02	0.01	16.45	20.74		0.01
HS26-106	298758	4259246	1897	grab	0.93	0.02	0.04	0.01	2950	3719.95	0.37	0.02
HS26-107	298757	4259246	1897	grab	2.86	2.82	0.35	0.01	1410	1778.01	0.17	0.01

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. HOBBS, S.W. (1945). *TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS IN BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH*. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 945-D, STRATEGIC MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS 1944, PP. 81-111. AVAILABLE FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS WAREHOUSE: [USGS BULLETIN 945-D. \[PUBS.USGS.GOV\]](https://pubs.usgs.gov/bulletin/945-D/)
2. KING, W.H. AND WILSON, S.R. (1949). *INVESTIGATION OF TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS AT CUPRIC MINE PROPERTY, BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH*. U.S. BUREAU OF MINES, REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS RI 4590, DECEMBER 1949. AVAILABLE VIA STANFORD LIBRARIES: [BUREAU OF MINES RI 4590](https://pubs.usgs.gov/bulletin/945-D/).
3. WRAY, W. B. (2006). MINES AND GEOLOGY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH. IN R. L. BON, R. W. GLOYN, & G. M. PARK (EDS.), *MINING DISTRICTS OF UTAH* (UTAH GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION 32, PP. 286–457)
4. [HTTPS://PUBS.USGS.GOV/PERIODICALS/MCS2026/MCS2026-TUNGSTEN.PDF](https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2026/mcs2026-tungsten.pdf)
5. MAY 7, 2026- TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION OF HIGH-GRADE SILVER PROJECT, UTAH. ASX ANNOUNCEMENT. DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
6. AUG 31, 2026- HIGH-GRADE SILVER ZONES RESULTS CONFIRM DISTRICT-SCALE CRITICAL MINERALS POTENTIAL AT HORN SILVER PROJECT, UTAH ASX ANNOUNCEMENT. DIABLO RESOURCES LTD



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Horn Project – Geochemical Surface Rock Sampling (Cupric Prospect)

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 27 rock geochemical samples were collected . Rocks were collected as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings. This includes sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits & trenches, and adjacent mineralised outcrop or sub crop/float. Equipment used was predominately hand-held hammer for the collection of rock fragments using a handheld 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	No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies. • 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 will be 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.	• 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
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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. - 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 - Channel samples were collected across measured widths using handheld hammer to collect material along the determined interval of outcrop, with the collected material being a representative sample of the width.
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 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 have been recognized: 1. Replacement mineralisation of primary sulphide by hemimorphite and smithsonite 2.Replacement in the limestone footwall by hemimorphite and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• 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.
Relationship between	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of	• No drilling completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	See Text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	See Text
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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>	See Text