HIGH GRADE CRITICAL MINERALS FOOTPRINT EXPANDED AT HORN

Surface sampling confirms broad polymetallic targets and new critical mineral potential ahead of Q1 2027 drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple high-grade silver targets continue to emerge across the Horn Project, which hosts the Horn Silver Mine, one of Utah's former premier silver producers with historic production of **17 million ounces at an average grade of 604 g/t Ag[1-2].**
- Results continue to demonstrate the exceptional regional prospectivity of the Horn Project, highlighting the potential for polymetallic mineralisation across multiple targets within the project.
- The Chairman and CEO recently conducted a site visit to accelerate exploration activities at the Horn Project, with a vision of restoring this historically significant asset to its former status as one of the premier silver-producing operations in the United States.
- Grab sampling of material from historical dumps at Horn Silver Mine has identified antimony associated with the silver mineralisation;
    - **1,495 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au (Gold), 0.47% Sb,**
    - **157 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au, 309 ppm Sb**
- Initial sampling over the Gossan target identified high grade silver;
    - **1,580 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au,**
    - **826 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au**
    - **464 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au**
- Grab sampling along the Drum Fissure also returned high grade silver;
    - **509 g/t Ag, 0.39 g/t Au,**
    - **328 g/t Ag, 1.79 g/t Au, 1.29% Cu (copper)**
    - **417 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au,**
    - **493 g/t Ag, 1.10 g/t Au**
    - **363 g/t Ag, 3.90 g/t Au**
- Exploration remains ongoing with the latest results to be integrated into regional target ranking and drill planning ahead of the Company's maiden drilling program in Q1-2027.

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

A program of 65 reconnaissance rock samples has returned silver assays of up to **1,580 g/t at the Gossan Prospect**, while sampling at the historic Horn Silver Mine has identified antimony associated with silver-bearing material. Additional silver and gold results from the Drum Prospect further support the Company's ongoing evaluation of multiple mineralised structures across Horn.

NEXT STEPS

- Integrate recent sampling results into regional target ranking.
- Complete follow-up mapping and sampling on priority silver-antimony targets.
- Advance drill target generation across the Horn Project.
- Finalise permitting and drill planning activities.
- Commence maiden drilling program targeting high-grade silver and critical minerals in Q1 2027.

CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

"The latest regional sampling results continue to expand our understanding of the polymetallic footprint of the Horn Project, identifying additional silver mineralised zones across areas that have seen little to no historical drilling. These results reinforce the exceptional exploration potential of the district and provide multiple opportunities for follow-up evaluation.

We have now established a growing pipeline of high-priority drill targets across several prospective mineralised structures. Target ranking is underway to ensure our proposed drilling is directed towards the most compelling opportunities, with planning and logistics progressing ahead of our anticipated Q1 2027 drilling program.

Having spent the past two weeks on site, I am incredibly excited by the opportunity before us. The historic Horn Silver Mine was once one of Utah's significant silver producers, and our focus is now on systematically exploring the project to better understand its potential. It would be immensely rewarding to see the historic Horn Silver Mine returned to its former glory in the highly supportive mining jurisdiction of Utah, USA."

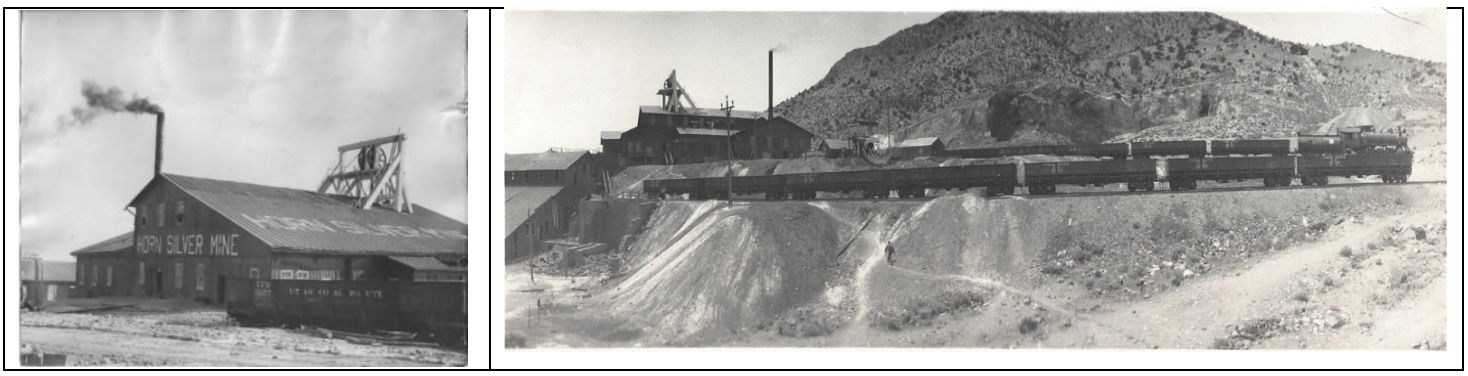


Figure 1- Historical photos Horn Mine circa 1930's

ROCK SAMPLING

A total of 65 reconnaissance rock samples were collected across the patented claims at the Horn Project (Table 1). The program focused on verifying historical results, tracing extensions to known anomalies, and identifying previously unrecognised mineralised zones along interpreted prospective structural trends. Samples were collected as grab material from historical workings, outcrop and float, providing additional geological and geochemical information to guide follow-up exploration .

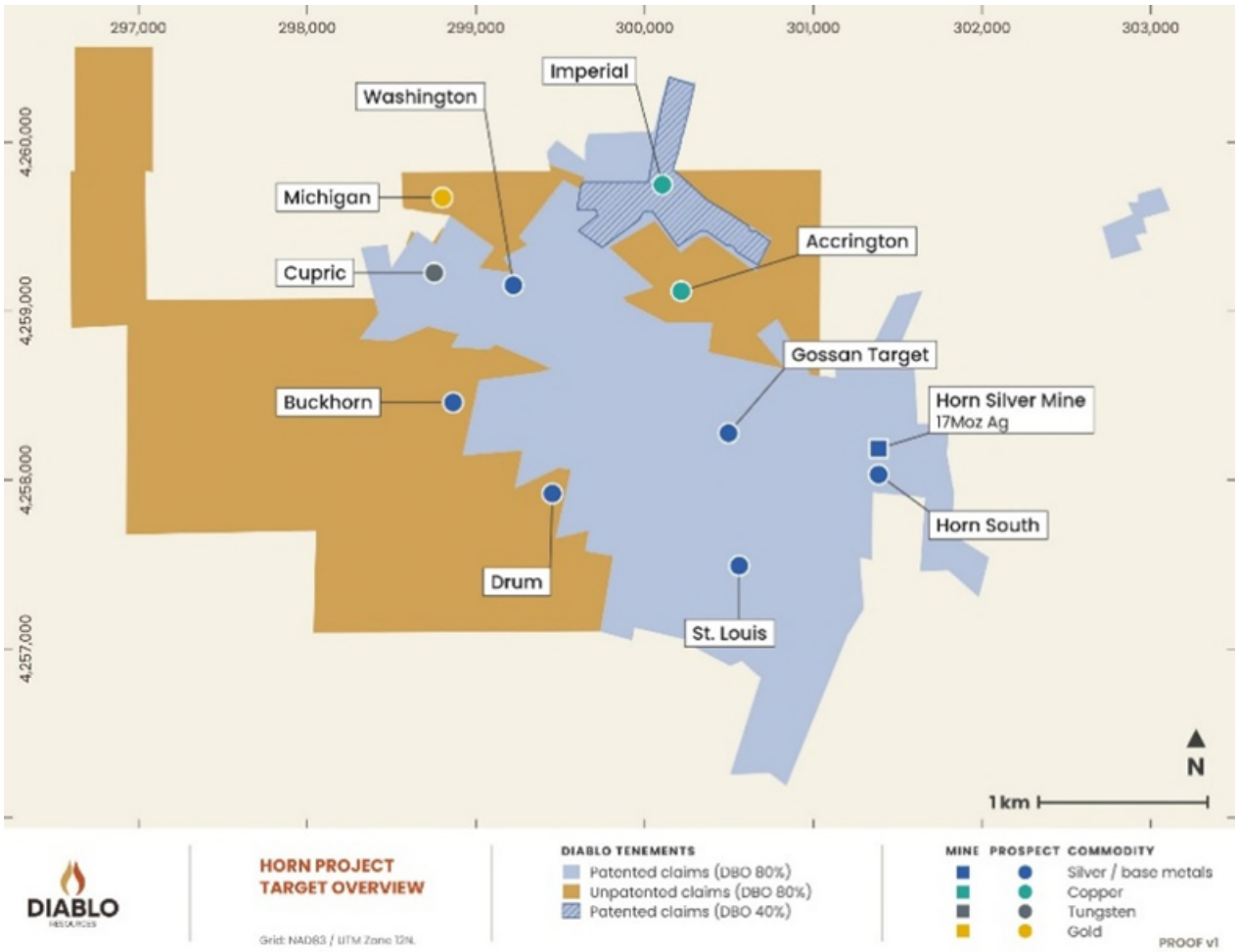


Figure 2 – Location Map

Results from this phase of sampling at the Horn Project have further defined a broad mineralised footprint associated with regional-scale fault corridors, highlighting the project's district-scale potential and identifying multiple high-grade silver zones.

Significant results are shown below;

- **HORN MINE (DUMP SAMPLING)**
  - **1,495 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au, 0.47% Sb**
  - **157 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au, 309 ppm Sb**
  - **39.3 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au, 490 ppm Sb**

- **GOSSAN PROSPECT**
  - **1,580 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au, 0.11% Sb**
  - **826 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au**
  - **464 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au**
- **DRUM PROSPECT**
  - **509 g/t Ag, 0.39 g/t Au**
  - **363 g/t Ag, 3.90 g/t Au**
  - **417 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au**
  - **493 g/t Ag, 1.10 g/t Au**

The results from this phase of sampling build on previously reported reconnaissance sampling that returned high-grade silver assays from several prospect areas, including Buckhorn, Washington and Accrington[7].

- **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**

Together, these highly encouraging results are generating an increasing pipeline of high-quality exploration targets, underscoring the district-scale potential of the Horn Project. Other critical minerals including Pb & Zn returned highly anomalous results (Table 1), with peak results of up to 20% and 30% respectively.

These results are being integrated with geological, geophysical and structural interpretations to finalise priority drill targets and focus upcoming drilling on the most prospective mineralised trends across the project area.

HORN MINE

Antimony identified in historical silver-bearing material adds to Horn's critical minerals exploration profile .

Initial sampling of dump material from the historically high-grade **Horn Mine** has identified antimony (Sb) with silver mineralisation, an association not previously recognised at the project. The Horn Mine is the largest historical mining centre within the project area and was a significant silver producer, with historical records indicating production of **17Moz of silver at an average grade of 604 g/t Ag**[1-2].

Historical mining exploited a steeply dipping mineralised structure to a depth of approximately 950 feet (289.5m), highlighting the strength and continuity of the mineralised system which remains open along strike and at depth.

The identification of antimony adds another element to the project's polymetallic exploration profile, with further work planned to better understand its distribution and association with silver mineralisation .

The Company intends to undertake further systematic sampling of mineralised exposures within the old pit and historical dump material to further assess the distribution and tenor of antimony.

In addition, investigations are underway to assess the condition and accessibility of historical underground workings, with the objective of gaining safe access for underground mapping and channel sampling programs.

Access to the underground workings would provide a valuable opportunity to directly sample in-situ mineralisation, improve geological understanding of the mineralised system and assist with the prioritisation of future drill targets.

Selected results from the initial surface sampling program include;

- **1,495 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au, 0.47% Sb**
- **157 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au, 309 ppm Sb**
- **39.3 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au, 490 ppm Sb**



1,495 g/t Ag, 0.47% Sb

Figure 3 - High grade samples from mineralisation at the Horn Mine

REGIONAL PROSPECTS

Regional Sampling Adds to A Growing Pipeline of Priority Silver Targets

GOSSAN PROSPECT

The Company's initial sampling at the Gossan Target has identified significant polymetallic mineralisation near a previously identified induced polarisation (IP) anomaly[3-6], providing additional geological information to support exploration targeting.

The interpreted mineralised structure at the Gossan Target has been traced over approximately 400 metres and is characterised by extensive iron oxide and silica alteration developed along the fault zone, with similar alteration observed within several historical workings.

Grab samples collected from these workings returned high-grade silver assays accompanied by elevated gold, antimony, lead and zinc, supporting the polymetallic nature of the system. Importantly, a priority induced polarisation (IP) anomaly is located proximal to the high-grade surface sampling results, further enhancing the target's prospectivity and supporting its ranking as a high-priority drill target.

The IP dataset is currently being reprocessed and integrated with recent high-grade sampling results and other exploration data to refine drill targeting and prioritise upcoming drill hole locations.

Significant results from surface sampling included;

- **1,580 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au, 0.11% Sb**
- **826 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au**
- **464 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au**

	
1,580 g/t Ag, 0.11% Sb	**826 g/t Ag**



Figure 4 - High grade rock samples (above) and distinctive ferruginous alteration associated with the interpreted controlling structure at the Gossan Prospect (below)

DRUM PROSPECT

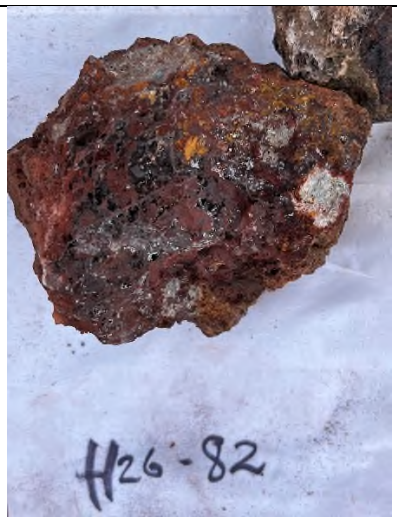
Recent reconnaissance rock-chip sampling has confirmed the high-grade nature of mineralisation along the Drum Fissure, returning outstanding results of up to **509 g/t Ag and 1.79 g/t Au together with;**

- **493 g/t Ag and 1.10 g/t Au,**
- **417 g/t Ag and 0.27 g/t Au,**
- **363 g/t Ag and 3.90 g/t Au.**

The Drum Fissure is a prominent east-west trending structure of brecciated carbonate rocks in a strongly Fe-Mn oxide matrix, which can be traced for more than 300+ metres at surface. Several historical shafts and adits occur along the structure, with the historic Drum Mine representing a major historical mine.

Although mining records are limited, substantial surface workings remain, including a waste dump measuring approximately 80m by 40m and 5-6m high. The main shaft is estimated to extend to approximately 60 metres depth.

These historical workings, together with the latest surface sampling results, provide further geological information to support the Company's evaluation of the Drum Fissure as a potential drill target .



493 g/t Ag, 1.10 g/t Au



509 g/t Ag, 0.39 g/t Au

Figure 5 - High grade rock samples- Drum Prospect

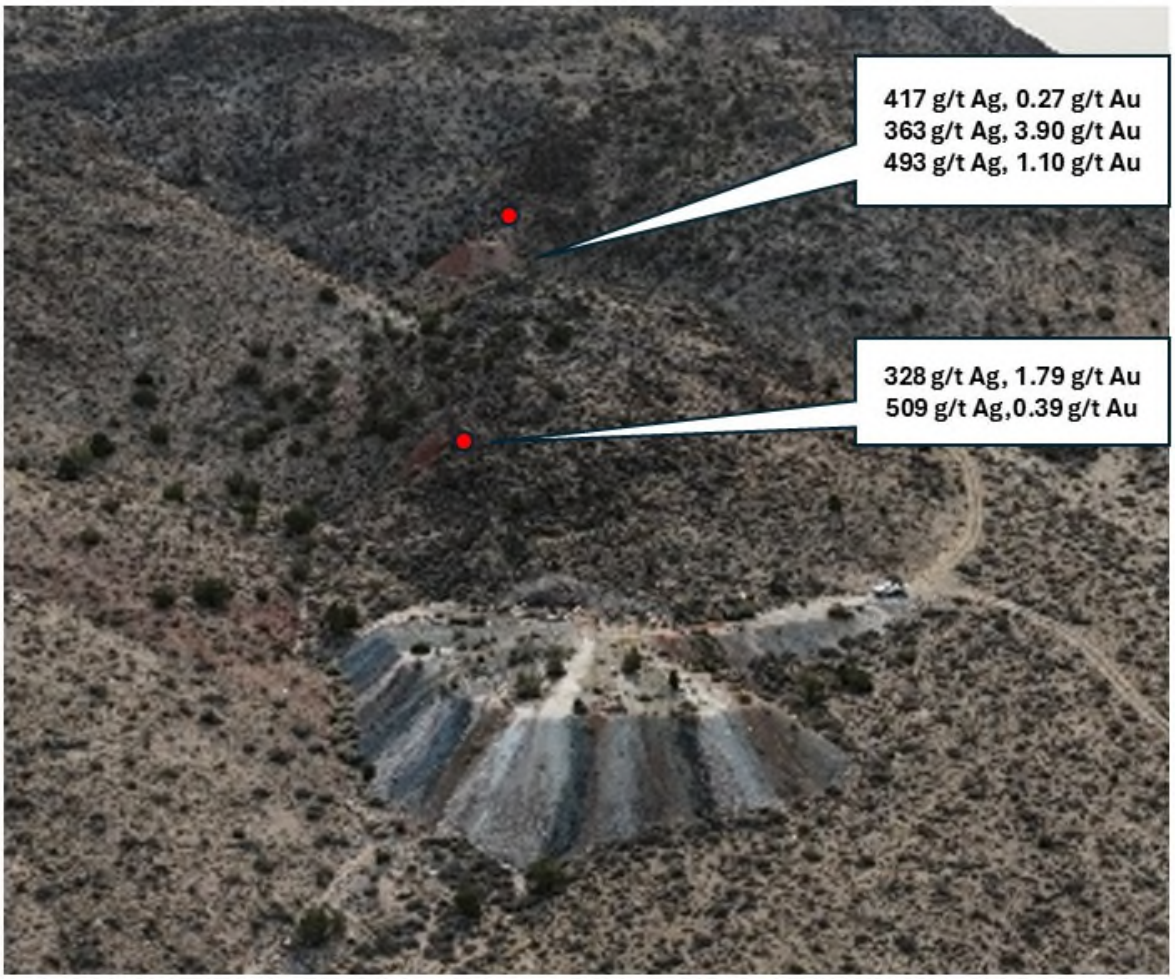


Figure 6 - Aerial view looking east, showing historical Drum Mine in foreground and rock samples located along the drum fissure, an important regional structure. The two samples sites are ~230 m apart

ST LOUIS PROSPECT

Three of the 11 samples collected from the historic St Louis workings returned up to 30% Zn with up to 15.15% Pb (HS26-139). (Table 1). Mineralisation is hosted within altered carbonate rocks as stratabound, replacement-style bodies, highlighting the potential for carbonate replacement mineralisation (CRD) within the Horn project area.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 1- Rock Sampling Data

Sample	East	North	RL	Type	area	Ag_g/t	Au_g/t	Cu_%	Pb_%	Sb_ppm	Zn_%
HS26-77	299578	4257968	1848	grab	Drum	328	1.79	1.29	9.08	440	0.00
HS26-78	299578	4257968	1848	grab	Drum	509	0.39	0.22	9.49	229	0.00
HS26-79	299803	4257957	1858	grab	Drum	417	0.27	0.18	16.65	324	0.18
HS26-80	299803	4257957	1858	grab	Drum	297	0.72	0.48	8.04	377	7.44
HS26-81	299809	4257955	1858	grab	Drum	363	3.9	0.16	20.00	193	3.39
HS26-82	299809	4257955	1858	grab	Drum	493	1.1	0.11	11.05	274	0.28
HS26-142	300123	4258305	1974	grab	Gossan	19.65	0.34	0.01	0.69	65.1	0.75
HS26-143	300123	4258305	1974	grab	Gossan	11.55	0.14	0.00	0.30	39.1	0.31
HS26-144	300167	4258346	1987	grab	Gossan	4.33	<0.02	0.00	0.27	20.7	0.27
HS26-145	300167	4258346	1987	grab	Gossan	1.02	0.15	0.01	0.03	27.7	0.10
HS26-146	300167	4258346	1987	grab	Gossan	12.7	0.07	0.00	0.16	15.65	0.38
HS26-147	300110	4258230	1987	grab	Gossan	8.71	0.03	0.00	0.05	23.2	0.04
HS26-148	300110	4258230	1987	grab	Gossan	1580	0.44	0.69	9.50	1090	6.41
HS26-149	300102	4258203	1990	grab	Gossan	6.28	0.02	0.00	0.15	38.1	2.21
HS26-150	300116	4258226	1990	grab	Gossan	464	0.23	0.02	2.44	173.5	17.50
HS26-151	300116	4258226	1990	grab	Gossan	8.04	<0.02	0.00	0.05	10.65	0.09
HS26-152	300116	4258226	1990	grab	Gossan	826	0.35	0.09	12.75	542	10.60
HS26-153	300151	4258201	2006	grab	Gossan	97.1	0.1	0.01	0.67	26.1	2.23
HS26-154	300151	4258201	2006	grab	Gossan	11.55	0.02	0.00	0.15	20.9	2.02
HS26-155	300177	4258199	2013	grab	Gossan	0.36	<0.02	0.00	0.01	20.9	0.03
HS26-156	300177	4258199	2013	grab	Gossan	0.41	<0.02	0.00	0.06	61.6	0.05
HS26-157	300177	4258199	2013	grab	Gossan	26.3	0.02	0.00	0.71	25.6	2.06
HS26-158	300441	4258216	2088	grab	Gossan	0.2	<0.02	0.00	0.01	35	0.01
HS26-159	300441	4258216	2088	grab	Gossan	0.22	<0.02	0.00	0.01	219	0.02
HS26-160	300441	4258216	2088	grab	Gossan	0.08	<0.02	0.00	0.00	33.1	0.01
HS26-161	300441	4258216	2088	grab	Gossan	0.05	<0.02	0.00	0.02	580	0.02
HS26-162	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.01	130	0.01
HS26-163	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.06	<0.02	0.00	0.01	246	0.02
HS26-164	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	18.05	0.01
HS26-165	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.03	<0.02	0.00	0.00	13.05	0.00
HS26-166	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.09	<0.02	0.00	0.02	426	0.02
HS26-167	300436	4258226	2085	grab	Gossan	0.04	<0.02	0.00	0.00	40.6	0.00
HS26-168	300282	4258193	2043	grab	Gossan	2.77	0.03	0.00	0.04	8.34	0.04
HS26-169	300282	4258193	2043	grab	Gossan	103	0.14	0.00	3.68	73.1	1.12
HS26-170	300211	4258200	2023	grab	Gossan	10.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	23.3	0.09
HS26-108	301490	4258035	1970	grab	Horn	82	0.14	0.02	2.57	371	10.05
HS26-109	301490	4258035	1970	grab	Horn	1.61	0.09	0.01	0.05	18.95	0.18
HS26-110	301492	4258094	1970	grab	Horn	4.78	0.2	0.00	0.27	233	0.04
HS26-111	301492	4258094	1970	grab	Horn	157	0.35	0.19	11.75	309	26.80
HS26-112	301492	4258094	1970	grab	Horn	18.95	0.07	0.01	0.37	60.4	0.33
HS26-113	301135	4258370	1970	grab	Horn	21.3	0.05	0.04	0.13	268	0.06
HS26-114	301135	4258370	1970	grab	Horn	39.3	0.26	0.03	0.22	490	0.16
HS26-123	301490	4258035	1970	grab	Horn	1495	0.41	0.11	2.11	4730	0.62
HS26-91	298696	4259825	1901	grab	Regional	5.21	0.11	0.10	0.02	2.49	0.01
HS26-93	298588	4259672	1860	grab	Regional	33.6	0.89	0.05	1.73	8.36	0.13
HS26-94	298588	4259672	1860	grab	Regional	28.7	0.33	0.17	0.13	7.25	0.15
HS26-115	300890	4256680	1834	grab	Regional	0.33	<0.02	0.00	0.01	17.15	0.01
HS26-116	300890	4256680	1834	grab	Regional	0.36	0.03	0.00	0.02	348	0.01
HS26-117	300890	4256680	1834	grab	Regional	0.98	0.06	0.00	0.00	17.9	0.00
HS26-118	300772	4256594	1822	grab	Regional	0.02	<0.02	0.00	0.00	18.45	0.00
HS26-119	300772	4256594	1822	grab	Regional	0.02	<0.02	0.00	0.00	47	0.00
HS26-120	300752	4256594	1822	grab	Regional	0.11	<0.02	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00
HS26-121	300752	4256594	1822	grab	Regional	0.09	<0.02	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00
HS26-122	300729	4256600	1823	grab	Regional	0.06	<0.02	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00
HS26-132	300463	4257492	2015	grab	St Louis	0.03	<0.02	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00
HS26-133	300423	4257473	1993	grab	St Louis	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00
HS26-134	300416	4257454	1981	grab	St Louis	3.35	0.13	0.00	5.98	128.5	30.00
HS26-135	300416	4257454	1981	grab	St Louis	0.02	<0.02	0.00	0.02	1.1	0.10
HS26-136	300416	4257454	1981	grab	St Louis	0.03	<0.02	0.00	0.03	1.16	0.11
HS26-137	300416	4257454	1981	grab	St Louis	0.01	<0.02	0.00	0.01	2.07	0.03
HS26-138	300450	4257440	1987	grab	St Louis	0.05	<0.02	0.00	0.03	4.48	0.16
HS26-139	300450	4257440	1987	grab	St Louis	27.1	0.06	0.00	15.15	1275	30.00
HS26-140	300450	4257440	1987	grab	St Louis	0.07	<0.02	0.00	0.06	12.05	0.12
HS26-141	300450	4257440	1987	grab	St Louis	0.3	<0.02	0.00	0.20	21.2	0.44
HS26-92	300450	4257440		grab	St Loius	8.26	0.03	0.06	6.16	377	30.00

HORN 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 Ag* [1-2] and hosts numerous high-grade silver, gold, copper targets.

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 13.2km^2 and consists of 101 unpatented lode claims and 101 patented claims[3-6].

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 Mining[6] 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.

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. Gloyn, & 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, 2026, Horn Silver Project Acquisition Completed.* ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
7. *August 31 2026– "High-Grade Silver Results Confirm District Scale Critical Minerals Potential at Horn Silver. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd.*

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 73 rock geochemical samples 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 handheld 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 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. 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.
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleaozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur 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 (Bliickenstaff 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
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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