

Silver-Antimony drill targets identified in Utah, USA Copper mineralisation confirmed at Phoenix

*Geophysical contractor secured at high-priority USA Silver and Antimony Prospect
ahead of maiden drilling.*

HIGHLIGHTS

STAR SILVER-ANTIMONY RANGE

- Geophysical contractor secured for February start at the Company's high-priority North Star target (STAR-01) in the Star Range Silver-Antimony Project.
- Induced polarisation survey (IP) to be completed over the STAR-01 magnetic anomaly where surface rock samples >3,000 g/t Ag overlie the target zone.
- STAR-01 magnetic target associated with an intrusive-sediment contact considered prospective for skarn and carbonate-replacement mineralisation.
- Drill permitting and logistics underway to support maiden drilling.
- First-pass exploration underway across recently staked claims covering interpreted extensions of the North Star target.

PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT

- Maiden drilling at Fair Dinkum Prospect intersected shallow copper oxide mineralisation, open along strike and at depth.
- Fair Dinkum is located along strike from, and within the same geological sequence as the currently producing 740Mlb Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (LVCC) within the world-class Lisbon Valley Mining District, Utah, USA^{1,2}.
- The copper-mineralised Flying Diamond Fault has been traced for over 1,000m at Fair Dinkum, providing multiple follow-up drill targets.
- The LVCC is proposing in-situ leaching (ISR) of the Lone Wolf Deposit, located 5km west of the Fair Dinkum prospect, which contains 121Kt of contained copper².

Diablo Resources Limited (**ASX:DBO**) ("**Diablo**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update on its two 100% owned Utah projects; the Star Range Silver-Antimony Project and the Phoenix Copper Project. Geophysical contractors have been secured to complete induced polarisation (IP) over the high-priority North Star Prospect area at the Star Range Silver-Antimony project while highly encouraging assay results from the Company's maiden scout drill program have been received from the Phoenix Copper Project in Utah, USA.



CEO, Lyle Thorne commented:

“The upcoming commencement of IP at North Star is an exciting step towards finalising our maiden drilling program. The proposed IP survey will provide models of resistivity and chargeability from surface to a depth of approximately 300m below surface enabling accurate drill targeting.

Our wide spaced, first pass drilling at Fair Dinkum has delivered highly encouraging results, intersecting copper-silver mineralisation in several holes at shallow depths confirming that copper-silver mineralisation associated with the Flying Diamond Fault continues eastwards into the project area. The fault has been traced for over 1,000m in the project providing further drill targets.

Copper prices touched their highest level on record in late January 2026, joining the rally seen in precious metals that lifted gold and silver to their own all-time highs. The copper price rise appears driven by slowing mine output and booming demand from electrification – from the AI-revolution to renewable energy generation.”

OVERVIEW

STAR RANGE PROSPECT

LOCATION

The Star Range Project is located ~6km west of the town of Milford in Beaver County, southwestern Utah, USA, and consists of 238 unpatented lode claims for ~4,596 acres (18.5km²). Access is via numerous maintained gravel roads and tracks. Power lines and gas pipelines are located near the SE corner of the project, and the Union Pacific Railway passes through Milford. The Project is located proximal to two significant mineral occurrences, the historical Horn Silver mine and the Milford Copper Mine.

The Horn Silver Mine, located 15km northwest of the project was one of the largest producers of silver in the United States until 1930. During its production history the Horn Silver Mine produced 17 Moz of silver, 25 Koz of gold and 9 Mlb of copper, all from a single 20 acre (8ha) mining claim³. Total production from 1875 through 1952 (the last year of operation) was 835,000 tons averaging 21.5 ounces per ton of silver and 23% lead. A zone of supergene copper enrichment was mined mainly between 1899 and 1905³. Several open pit copper deposits are currently being mined by Milford Mining⁴ ~9km north of the project area. No resources or production figures are publicly available.



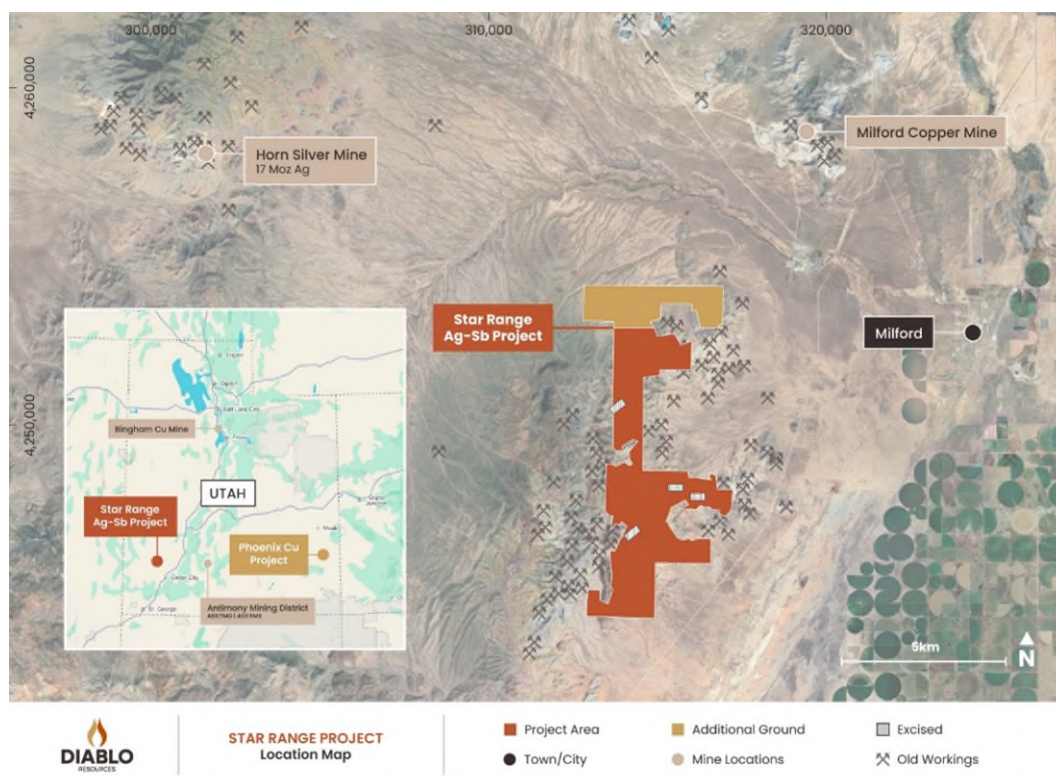


Figure 1 – Location Map

GEOLOGY

The Project is located within the Star Range in southwestern Utah, a site of intense historical mining activity until the mid-1960s producing lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver. It lies within the structurally controlled Basin & Range style mountain range consisting of block-faulted sediments, predominantly siliciclastics and carbonates of Palaeozoic to Tertiary Age. This package of generally north-striking, east-dipping sediments has been intruded and metamorphosed by intrusive rocks of granitic composition, including porphyritic quartz monzonite. The Project area hosts numerous old workings, the majority of which were exploited in the late 1800s for base and precious metals. Mineralisation is known to occur as structurally controlled replacement style (CRD), skarn and breccia vein systems along sediment contacts.

INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) SURVEY

Due to the large scale of the potential drill target at the North Star Prospect, the Company has secured the services of an independent geophysical contractor, Arizona-based TMC Geophysics to complete ground-based Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) over the STAR-01 magnetic anomaly¹⁰ to define priority drill collar locations. The survey is planned to commence in February.

Recent sampling completed in 2025 over the North Star Prospect returned high-grade Ag, Sb, Cu and Au results from rock samples with significant results including ^{8,9}

- **NORTH STAR PROSPECT**
 - 3,043 g/t Ag and 1.37 g/t Au
 - 1,592 g/t Ag and 0.7% Sb
 - 2,311 g/t Ag and 0.4% Sb
 - 1,243 g/t Ag and 0.2% Sb
 - 998 g/t Ag, 0.2% Sb and 0.78 g/t Au
 - 399 g/t Ag, 9.3 g/t Au
 - 880 g/t Ag, 0.6% Sb
 - 2.4% Cu, 171 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au
 - 1.8% Cu and 118 g/t Ag
 - 2.6% Cu and 198 g/t Ag

The proposed DDIP survey will provide cross-sectional models of resistivity and chargeability from surface to a depth of approximately 300 m below surface. In this geological setting, IP chargeability responses may be associated with disseminated to brecciated sulphide minerals in either vein/breccia, skarn or CRD-style systems (Carbonate Replacement Deposits). The IP resistivity/conductivity data will be useful for resolving resistivity contrasts associated with mineralisation, alteration and controlling structures enabling accurate drill targeting.

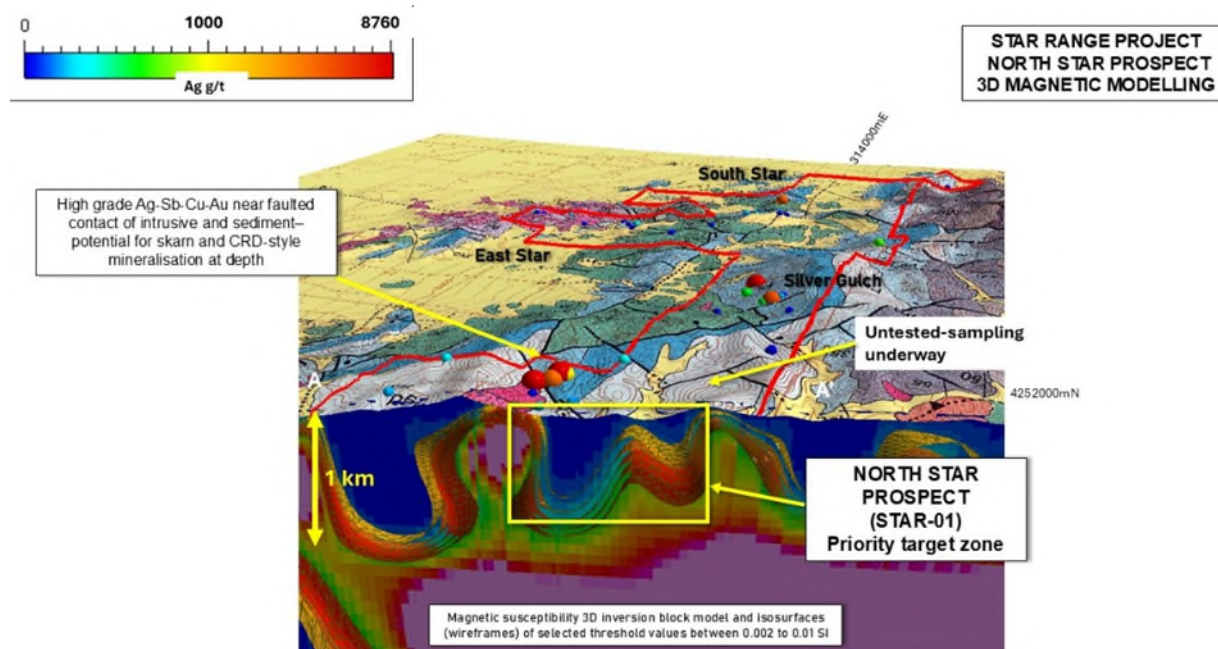


Figure 2- STAR-01 Magnetic Anomaly¹⁰

Field exploration continues at the project with geochemical sampling and mapping being completed. Planning for the maiden drilling program has commenced.

PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT

The Phoenix Copper Project is located ~70km southwest of Moab, Utah, USA, with year-round access utilizing sealed and well-maintained gravel roads.



Figure 3– Phoenix Copper Project – Location Plan

The Project consists of two separate areas, the CC and Stateline Claim Blocks, located to the northwest and southeast respectively along strike from the producing Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (operated by Lisbon Valley Copper Corporation – LVCC), totaling 315 unpatented lode claims covering ~6,300 acres within a Tier-1 US copper district.

DRILLING - STATELINE (FAIR DINKUM PROSPECT)

The Company completed a total of 8 holes at Fair Dinkum targeting outcropping copper mineralisation where earlier rock sampling along 100m of outcrop that returned up to **2.76% Cu and 92 g/t Ag**, averaging 1.12% Cu with a minimum of 0.19% Cu⁵⁻⁷ (Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 4 and Figure 5).

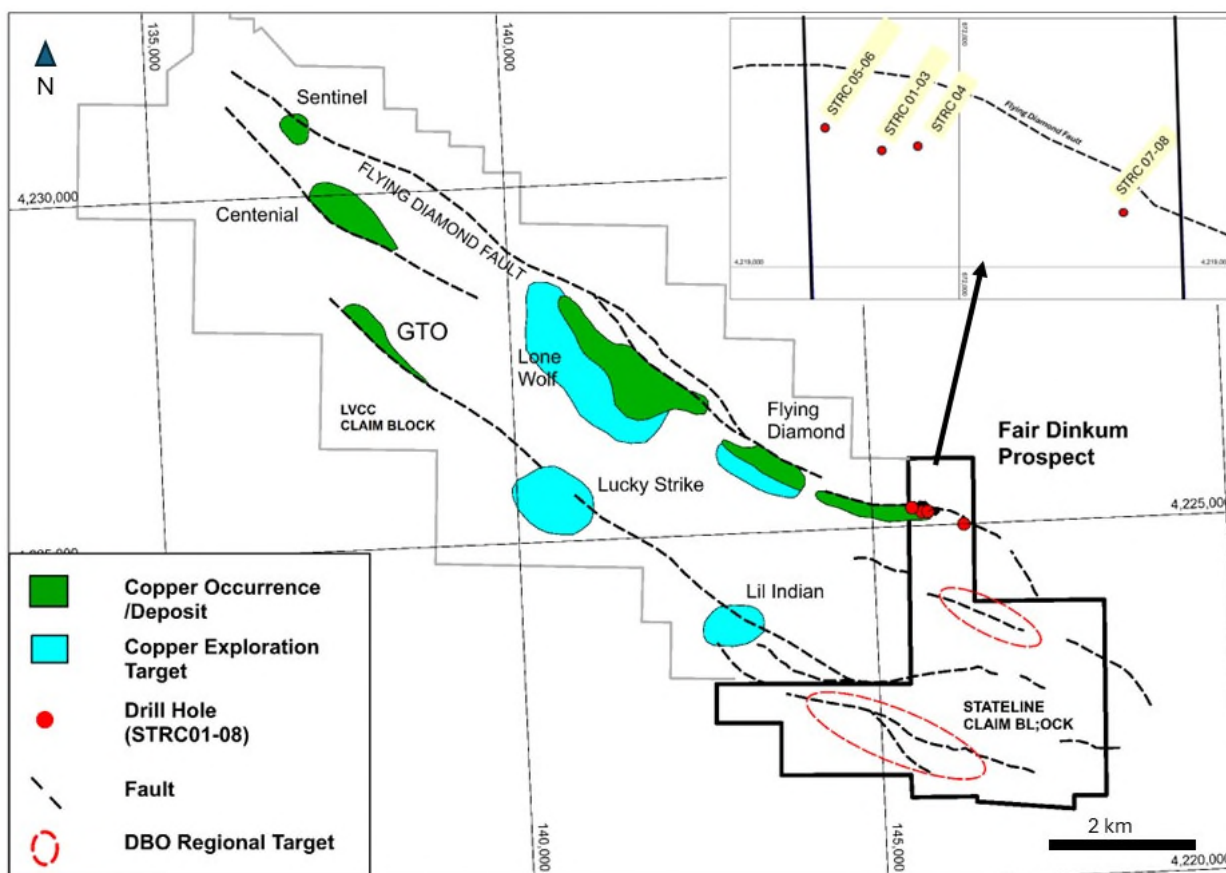


Figure 4 – Regional Structural Setting, Deposits and Drill Locations.

Modified from https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-10/lv-ae-confinement-review-memorandum_for-signature_0.pdf

Copper mineralisation has been intersected over some 300m of strike which is open to the east and at depth. The mineralisation at Fair Dinkum occurs as several shallowly dipping zones within highly altered sandstones and conglomerates.

These results confirm the Company's exploration model that the regionally important and copper mineralised Flying Diamond Fault extends into the Stateline Project area, providing over 1,000m of prospective strike to explore.

Two holes, located over 100m apart intersected **9.2m @ 0.26% Cu, 18 g/t Ag** and **6.1m @ 0.55% Cu, 6 g/t Ag** in drill hole STRC-01 and **12.2m @ 0.35% Cu, 13 g/t Ag** and **4.5m @ 0.41% Cu, 7 g/t Ag** in STRC-06 at shallow depths. Copper mineralisation consisted of copper oxides (malachite/azurite) and sulphide (chalcocite) mineralisation in sediments of the Dakota and Burro Canyon Formations (Table 1 & 2).

These results are considered highly encouraging when compared to the nearby Lone Wolf Deposit where public domain data reports a total of 60Mt for 121Kt of contained copper². A 2005 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Lisbon Valley Mine reports 40.4Mt @ 0.46% Cu³ (at +0.1% cut-off) from three deposits with grades ranging from 0.26% Cu to 0.68% Cu³.

Elevated Pb, Zn and As are associated with the copper/silver mineralisation together with abundant calcite veining in the altered and mineralised zones. Fair Dinkum contains sediment hosted copper mineralisation with further drilling required to define the extent of mineralisation.

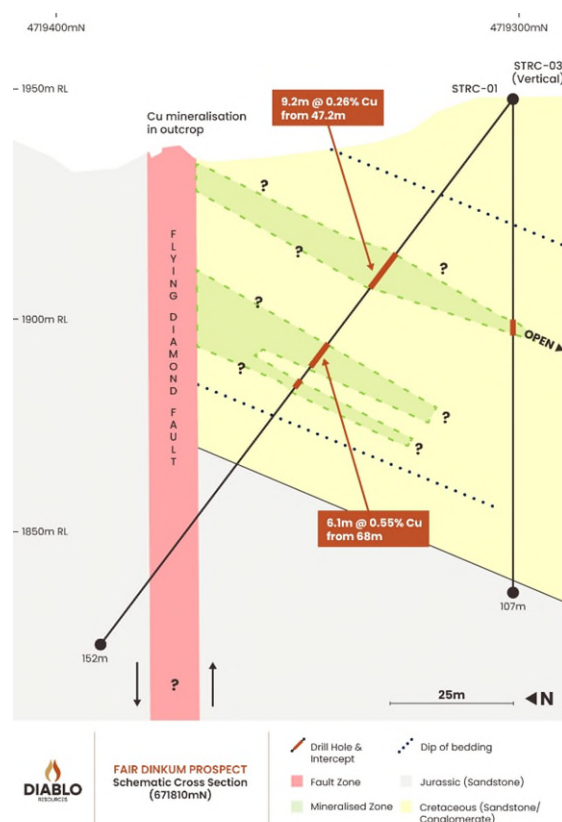


Figure 5- Fair Dinkum Prospect- Schematic Cross Section

The LVCC recently received FAST-41 approval for the US Government to expand open pit operations and trial in-situ leaching at the project area⁹.

DRILLING – PHILADELPHIA PROSPECT

The Company completed two shallow drill holes at the Philadelphia Prospect. Hole PHIL25-12 intersected copper mineralisation associated with the Philadelphia Fault at 39m downhole within a larger altered and fractured zone to 54m. Copper oxides including malachite and azurite with a best result of 3m @ 0.33% Cu from 50m downhole. Results are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Table 1- Drill hole Summary

Hole	Area	Permit no.	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth_m
STRC01	Fair Dinkum	STRC-01	671810	4219290	1960	10	-50	152
STRC02	Fair Dinkum	STRC-02	671810	4219290	1960	350	-60	107
STRC03	Fair Dinkum	STRC-05	671810	4219290	1960	0	-90	107
STRC04	Fair Dinkum	STRC-08	671895	4219298	1961	0	-60	91
STRC05	Fair Dinkum	STRC-13	671668	4219347	1951	0	-90	91
STRC06	Fair Dinkum	STRC-14	671668	4219347	1951	0	-60	76
STRC07	Fair Dinkum	STRC-27	672408	4219133	1989	0	-90	52
STRC08	Fair Dinkum	STRC-28	672408	4219133	1989	90	-60	46
PHIL25-11	Philadelphia	PHIL11	656675	4227470	2121	310	-60	93
PHIL 25-12	Philadelphia	PHIL09	656650	4227480	2123	275	-55	91

Table 2- Drilling Results

Hole	Area	from (ft)	To(ft)	From(m)	To(m)	Result
STRC01	Fair Dinkum	155	185	47.24	56.39	9.2m @ 0.26% Cu, 18 g/t Ag
		210	230	64.01	70.10	6.1m @ 0.55% Cu, 6 g/t Ag
		250	260	76.20	79.25	3.0m @ 0.17% Cu
STRC02	Fair Dinkum	160	185	48.77	56.39	7.6m @ 0.26% Cu, 15 g/t Ag
		265	275	80.77	83.82	3.0m @ 0.11% Cu
STRC03	Fair Dinkum	210	220	64.01	67.06	3.0m @ 0.16% Cu
STRC04	Fair Dinkum	185	200	56.39	60.96	4.5m @ 0.12% Cu
STRC05	Fair Dinkum					NSR
STRC06	Fair Dinkum	165	205	50.29	62.48	12.2m @ 0.35% Cu, 13 g/t Ag
		245	260	74.68	79.25	4.5m @ 0.41% Cu, 7 g/t Ag
STRC07	Fair Dinkum					NSR
STRC08	Fair Dinkum					NSR
PHIL25-11	Philadelphia					NSR
PHIL 25-12	Philadelphia	130	135.00	39.62	41.15	1.5m @ 0.1% Cu
		165	175	50.29	53.34	3.0m @ 0.33% Cu
Intervals calculated at +500 ppm Cu, max 3m continuous internal dilution						
NSR- No significant Result						

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.

Previous ASX Announcements – Star Ranger Silver-Antimony Project

- Oct 1, 2025- DIABLO COMPLETES \$2M CAPITAL RAISE TO FAST-TRACK U.S. CRITICAL MINERALS GROWTH WITH STAR RANGE HIGH-GRADE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT, UTAH . ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Nov 5, 2025- EXPLORATION COMMENCES AT STAR RANGE TARGETING HIGH-GRADE SILVER-ANTIMONY ZONES. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Nov 26, 2025- ADDITIONAL GROUND SECURED AT STAR RANGE SILVER ANTIMONY PROJECT ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Dec 1, 2025. DRONE SURVEY COMPLETED AT STAR RANGE SILVER ANTIMONY PROJECT. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Dec 9, 2025 - HIGH GRADE SILVER & ANTIMONY RESULTS CONFIRMED AT STAR RANGE CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT – STRONG MOMENTUM TOWARD FIRST DRILLING. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Jan 14, 2026- HIGH GRADE RESULTS CONFIRM MULTIPLE SILVER-ANTIMONY-COPPER SYSTEMS AT STAR RANGE AX Announcement, Diablo Resources
- Jan 28. 2026. DRILLING TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT STAR RANGE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT . ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Feb 4th 2026. PROJECT SIZE INCREASED AT STAR RANGE CRITICAL MINERALS (SILVER-ANTIMONY) PROJECT. ASX Announcement, , Diablo Resources Ltd

Previous ASX Announcements - Phoenix Copper Project

- Feb 19, 2025 - NEW HIGH-GRADE NEAR-MINE COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Mar 17, 2025 - MULTIPLE PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement , Diablo Resources Ltd
- Mar 25 – EXCELLENT COPPER RESULTS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- May 19, 2025 – HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 3, 2025 - HIGH PRIORITY ROCK SAMPLES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS, ASX Announcement (Updated), Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 10, 2025- Drill Permits Approved- Philadelphia & Trenton Prospects, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 23, 2025 - DRILLING FOR COPPER UTAH, USA, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Aug 15, 2025 - DRILLING TO COMMENCE PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd



- Aug 21, 2025- EXPLORATION PROGRESS AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAH ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 1, 2025- ADDITIONAL GROUND TARGETING USA CRITICAL MINERALS. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 9, 2025- FOCUS ON USA CRITICAL MINERALS INCREASED WITH COPPER DRILLING APPROVAL. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 23, 2025- DIABLO COMPLETES DRILLING AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAH AND ADVANCES EXPANSION OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS US CRITICAL MINERALS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Oct 1, 2025- DIABLO COMPLETES \$2M CAPITAL RAISE TO FAST-TRACK U.S. CRITICAL MINERALS GROWTH WITH STAR RANGE HIGH-GRADE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT, UTAH . ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Oct 27, 2025 - FIRST PASS SCOUT DRILLING RETURNS 10.5m @ 1.02% COPPER AT PHOENIX. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Nov 21, 2025 - DRILLING COMMENCES AT HIGH-PRIORITY FAIR DINKUM COPPER PROSPECT AS U.S ELEVATES COPPER TO CRITICAL MINERALS STATUS. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Dec 17, 2025- COPPER DRILLING COMPLETED, HIGH-GRADE SILVER-ANTIMONY TARGETS (UTAH, USA). ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd

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3. https://www.pitecreative.com/staging/CCU/art/lisbon/PAH_REVISED_Final_9_27.pdf
4. Mar 17, 2025 - MULTIPLE PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement , Diablo Resources Ltd
5. March 25, 2025 – EXCELLENT COPPER RESULTS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
6. June 3, 2025 - HIGH GRADE ROCK SAMPLES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS AT PHOENIX (AMENDED), ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
7. August 21, 2025 – EXPLORATION PROGRESS AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAH, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
8. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-10/lv-ae-confinement-review-memorandum_for-signature_0.pdf
9. <https://www.permits.performance.gov/permitting-project/fast-41-transparency-projects/lisbon-valley-copper-project>
10. Dec 9, 2025 - HIGH GRADE SILVER & ANTIMONY RESULTS CONFIRMED AT STAR RANGE CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT – STRONG MOMENTUM TOWARD FIRST DRILLING. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
11. Jan 14, 2026- HIGH GRADE RESULTS CONFIRM MULTIPLE SILVER-ANTIMONY-COPPER SYSTEMS AT STAR RANGE AX Announcement, Diablo Resources
12. Jan 28. 2026. DRILLING TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT STAR RANGE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT . ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd



Appendix 1 -JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Phoenix Copper Project- RC Drilling

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using reverse circulation drilling (RC). A total of 10 holes for 906m were drilled. Samples were collected from a RC rig with face sampling hammer on (5ft/1.5m intervals) Holes were inclined at dips ranging from -45 to -90 at varying azimuth depending on the geological environment. Overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled. Sample recovery was generally good. No DD core was sampled as the hole was abandoned before reaching target depth.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under DBO protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	RC samples were collected on 1.5m (5') intervals through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. Samples were shipped to SGS laboratories in Tempe, Az for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to SGS laboratories in Canada for analytical determinations.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	A RC drilling rig, operated by Midnight Sun Drilling Inc, based in Winnemucca, Nevada, was used to collect the samples. The DDH rig was operated by HLS Ltd form Utah. No downhole surveying was completed
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Recovery of the samples was generally good and noted on logs when otherwise. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC face-sample bits, casing in the top of hole (5-7') were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited in a polyweave bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse</i>	Sample recovery was generally good. Any significant sample loss was noted in the geological drilling logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All holes were geologically logged by geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Representative samples were collected in chip trays or core trays . These were photographed and then stored off site for future reference. Geological logging is based on both qualitative identification of geological characteristics, and semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was sampled as the hole did not reach target depth.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1.5 metre drill samples are channelled through a riffle splitter after being collected in a bucket from the cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a polyweave bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding polyweave bag for later collection if required
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Assays were prepared and performed by SGS Labs using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method PRP-89 GE-ICP40Q12 - AR-ICP-MS). This method is Industry Standard. Lower Detection limits for the elements of interest were Ag (2ppm), Cu (0.5 ppm)
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house control blanks are analysed with each batch of samples, and inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples may also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	1.5-metre samples are split through a riffle splitter. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 2-3 kg prior to pulverisation. Sampling was generally dry.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Assays were prepared and performed by SGS Labs using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method PRP-89 GE-ICP40Q12 - AR-ICP-MS). This method is Industry Standard.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used in this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Company QA/QC protocol for RC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the CEO and Company Geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning of holes was completed
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Location of historical drilling collars is approximate. No downhole surveying was undertaken.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Z12
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current topographic maps for the area, and confirmed by handheld GPS. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth below the old workings and surface geochemical anomalies (rocks/soils). No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drilling is wide spaced, and as such is first pass early stage exploration. Further drilling is required to better understand the geometry of the geology and mineralisation zone(s).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts (intrusive-sediment). However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts as defined by previous workers. However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five-ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Phoenix Copper Project is located in SW USA in the states of Utah and Colorado. The Project consists of 315 Mining Rights (lode claims) on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 24.6km ² Diablo owns the project 100%. The project is proximal to existing mining operations.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The claims subject to this report are in good standing with the BLM.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Evidence of some historical mining and exploration activity is evident within the project areas. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted. At Stateline, previous explorers report rock sampling with anomalous copper results, although locations are not provided. Public domain data shows that drilling occurred in the northern part of the Stateline lease, circa 2005-06 – Not all historical holes could be located in the field and no geological data is available for this drilling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project area lies within a structurally controlled Palaeozoic Paradox Basin, a disrupted and folded package of clastic sediments evaporites and carbonates. Deformation and Folding has produced anticlinal folds and structures that have allowed mineralizing fluid to migrate from depth and precipitate along favourable geological horizons. The project is prospective for sandstone-hosted copper deposits similar to that observable at nearby mining operations
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. True width is not known at present .
	<i>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.</i>	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.</p> <p>Drilling has been orientated to test mineralised trend approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike. The Philadelphia Fault is a sub-vertical fault zone of varying widths, with the potential for splay faults off the main zone to be present.</p>
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to Figure in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to results reported in body of text.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Further drill testing of the anomalous results is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.

