SILVER ONE'S ZTEM AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY IDENTIFIES 7 ADDITIONAL SILVER TARGETS AND 6 POTENTIAL PORPHYRY COPPER-SILVER-GOLD SYSTEMS AT THE CANDELARIA PROJECT, NEVADA.

NEW CLAIMS STAKED

Vancouver, British Columbia--(October 13, 2026) - Silver One Resources Inc. (TSXV: SVE) (OTCQX: SLVRF) (FSE: BRK1) ("Silver One" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the geophysical helicopter-borne electromagnetic ZTEM survey (Z-Axis Tipper Electromagnetic) conducted in May 2026 at its Candelaria Project, Nevada (See company's news release of May 3, 2026). The survey, together with follow-up field reconnaissance, has outlined multiple high-priority silver and potential porphyry targets, and has led to the staking of 382 new claims covering 3,128 ha (7,730 acres) of prospective ground adjacent to the southwestern portion of the property.

The survey and processing were done by Geotech Ltd ("Geotech"). Geotech's processing, 3D-modelling, and targeting analysis have **identified seven additional silver targets and six potential copper-silver-gold porphyry targets**, all recommended for further exploration (Figure 1).

Greg Crowe, Silver One's President, CEO and Director, commented: "*The ZTEM survey has delivered exciting datasets that significantly expand the blue sky potential at Candelaria. The identification of multiple silver and copper targets, combined with field confirmation of altered zones and mineralization reporting up to 4.89% Cu and 272 g/t Ag in rock samples from outcrops and mine workings, underscores the district-scale potential of this historic silver camp. The project boasts an already impressive resource base of 126.6 Moz AgEq M&I (120.7 Moz Ag & 242 koz Au) and 13.4 Moz AgEq Inferred (12.6 Moz Ag & 33.8 koz Au) which rivals Coeur's Rochester and Hecla's Lucky Friday mines. The possibility of a deeper porphyry system further adds an entirely new exploration dimension and illustrates Candelaria's potential to become one the largest silver districts in North America. By staking 382 new claims, we have secured the ground necessary to advance these targets. Candelaria continues to grow in scale and significance. We are making progress with our 25,000 metre drilling program aimed at extending the mineralization beyond the current resource and we look forward to the next phase of exploration.*"

Field Reconnaissance Confirms Prospectivity

Preliminary ground reconnaissance of ZTEM anomalies identified multiple zones with historic mine workings, hydrothermal alteration, and locally elevated copper (up to 48,895 ppm), lead (up to 4,383 ppm), zinc (up to 5190 ppm), and silver (up to 272 ppm) in the initial 92 selected and channel rock samples (Figure 1 and Table 1). These observations reinforce the geophysical interpretations and highlight the potential for both near-surface manto-style and deeper porphyry-style mineralized systems. Over half of the property however, is covered by post-mineralization volcanic rocks or colluvium/alluvium, so follow up exploration will require indirect methods including ground geophysics, soil geochemistry, as well as stratigraphic analysis. Initial rock sampling also revealed anomalous copper values varying from 314 ppm to 20,898 ppm in two of the six porphyry targets (CP-03 and CP-04). The reconnaissance of all other silver

targets is in progress, with the exception of target CM_01, which represents the northeast extension of the Mt. Diablo and Northern Belle mineralization that is currently being drilled.

Table 1. Selected assays from rock samples collected on ZTEM target areas of the Candelaria project during June 2026. Elevated values include samples 198401 and 198403 (target CP-04), samples 198373-198374 (Green Nick), and samples 196902 to 196904 (target CP-03) previously reported in the Company's new release of June 13, 2022).

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type	Description
198370	0.01	2.9	41	24	**1,808**	Grab	Silicified sandstone dark-grey massive brecciated
198371	0.01	5.5	48	28	77	Grab	Fe-Ox rock with quartz veinlets sandstone reddish-brown
198372	0.02	2.2	14	39	53	Grab	Sandstone bx+angular fragments cemented by quartz strong silicification
198373	0.02	**33.4**	**3,917**	621	382	Grab	Strongly Fe-Ox alteration Qtz veins
198374	0.03	**272.0**	**48,895**	**4,383**	**2,047**	Grab	Strong silicification FeOx structure w/turquoise
198375	0.01	1.8	341	21	28	Grab	Brown/reddish/Fe-Ox sandstone w/Cu & Qtz veinlets
198376	**0.14**	**13.7**	53	411	857	Grab	sandstone with red-brownish color Iron Oxides massive Qtz boxwork texture
198377	0.01	2.8	79	35	116	Grab	Massive milky quartz veins strong silicification and oxidation
198381	0.04	12.8	99	672	**5,190**	Grab	Cand. Fm, FeOx alt, massize Qtz
198382	0.01	1.3	149	27	61	Grab	Cand. Fm, strct. length 73.16ft*11.48ft wide alt. sandstone, FeOx
198386	0.02	7.6	21	250	**1,192**	Grab	Qtz veins, drusy qtz, iron oxide
198389	0.04	2.5	10	37	63	Grab	Strong silicification, w qtz stockwork, iron oxides, hematite color
198390	0.00	0.6	15	113	211	Grab	Iron oxide alt. strong qtz veins
198391	0.01	4.5	29	233	270	Grab	Soil sample, Fe-qtz, turquoise, calcite
198397	0.00	1.8	160	5	19	Grab	Cand. Fm, Arg. Alt, Cu presence (turquoise), hydrothermal veins.
198398	0.01	1.1	65	5	28	Grab	Mod-highly Arg. Alt, hematite
198399	0.02	**10.0**	118	49	182	Grab	Fe-Alt., 1ft wide structure
198400	0.08	**11.1**	**2,723**	224	277	Grab	Qz veins in Cand FM
198401	0.03	9.6	**20,898**	9	19	Dump	20x5m working copper oxide turquoise & chrysocolla in bedded siltstone-ss
198402	0.00	1.2	314	46	24	3m Rock Chips	Interbedded siltstones-ss-shale pervasive silicification < 2-3%-py boxwork
198403	0.02	3.3	**2,217**	5	7	Dump	Chrysocolla & turquoise in Palmetto formation
198405	0.02	0.8	151	9	648	1.5 channel	NE67deg 80^0 E vein FePbZn-Ox in Fx in Fw & Hw. Beds NE40^0 dip 15^0 NE
198407	0.01	1.5	18	11	171	Grab	Silicified shales and quartzites interbedded with barite
198408	0.01	1.3	35	15	115	3m-channel	Thin bedded Cherts with Barite- near vertical beds
198409	0.01	3.2	66	338	181	3m channel	Thin bedded Cherts/ Barite, trs Fe oxide vertical beds.
198410	0.01	3.1	92	186	115	3m channel	Barite Horizon.
198412	0.01	3.1	17	125	479	Grab	6m-Barite horizon in medium bedded siltstones & cherts
198424	0.00	0.4	493	11	175	2.5 m channel	Medium bedding shales- siltstone- cherts plus FeOx Candelaria Fm
198425	0.01	0.4	306	9	131	3m channel	Medium bedding shales- siltstone- cherts plus FeOx Candelaria Fm
196902	0.02	12.1	**15,554**	39	19	Grab	Small pit S side CuOx & turquoise in silicified siltstone-ss
196903	0.03	11.3	**7,304**	71	36	Grab	Small pit W side CuOx & turquoise in silicified siltstone-ss
196904	0.03	8.6	**10,348**	58	22	Grab	Small pit N side CuOx & turquoise in silicified siltstone-ss

Porphyry-Style Targets

The interpretation of potential deep porphyry targets is based on the following criteria:

1. Signatures are resistive zones surrounded by extensive conductive envelopes. The resistive zones could correspond to the unaltered porphyry intrusive stock, while the conductive envelopes could be associated with altered porphyry halos or sedimentary rocks.
2. Inferred porphyries will range in size from several hundred metres up to 1-2 kilometres.

Porphyry targets CP_01 to CP_06 are shown in Figures 1, 2a, 2b. A section through target CP-01 with the inferred potential deep porphyries is shown in Figure 3.

Historic geological work (Thompson, 1990) describes the Candelaria Ag-(Pb-Zn) mineralization as closely associated with a Type-II porphyry dike system rooted in a hydrothermally altered and potentially

mineralized pluton directly beneath the district. The new ZTEM results provide modern geophysical support for this interpretation and opens a new dimension for exploration at Candelaria.

Silver Targets

Seven silver targets were identified using Geotech's SC-SOM (Structural Complexity-Self Organizing Map) targeting algorithm (see CM_01 to CM-07 target locations in Figure 1). The algorithm combines the analysis of: 1) structural data (known and inferred faults/contacts and magnetic ridges); 2) self organizing map (SOM), which includes ZTEM3D inversion resistivity data, and products derived from the structural analysis that altogether assist in the selection of targets. The SOM outputs can be used for targeting potential deep porphyries due to the high resistivities. The manto-style mineralization can be inferred manually from the deep porphyry targets, ZTEM3D shallow resistivity depth slices, and Orientation Entropy ("OE") consisting of structural analysis mapping.

All the manto-style targets are trending in nearly E-W direction, have low resistivities (< 120 Ohm-m) and are either in or adjacent to zones of high density of fractures zones, except for CM_03, and CM_07 (Fig. 4). None of these areas have been mapped or sampled in detail and will require further exploration.

382 New Claims Staked to Secure High-Priority Targets

In response to the encouraging ZTEM results, Silver One has staked **382 new claims** covering 3,128 ha (7,730 acres) on the south-western side of the property to secure coverage over the newly defined anomalies. This expansion significantly increases the Company's land position in the district and ensures control over multiple high-priority targets for future drilling.

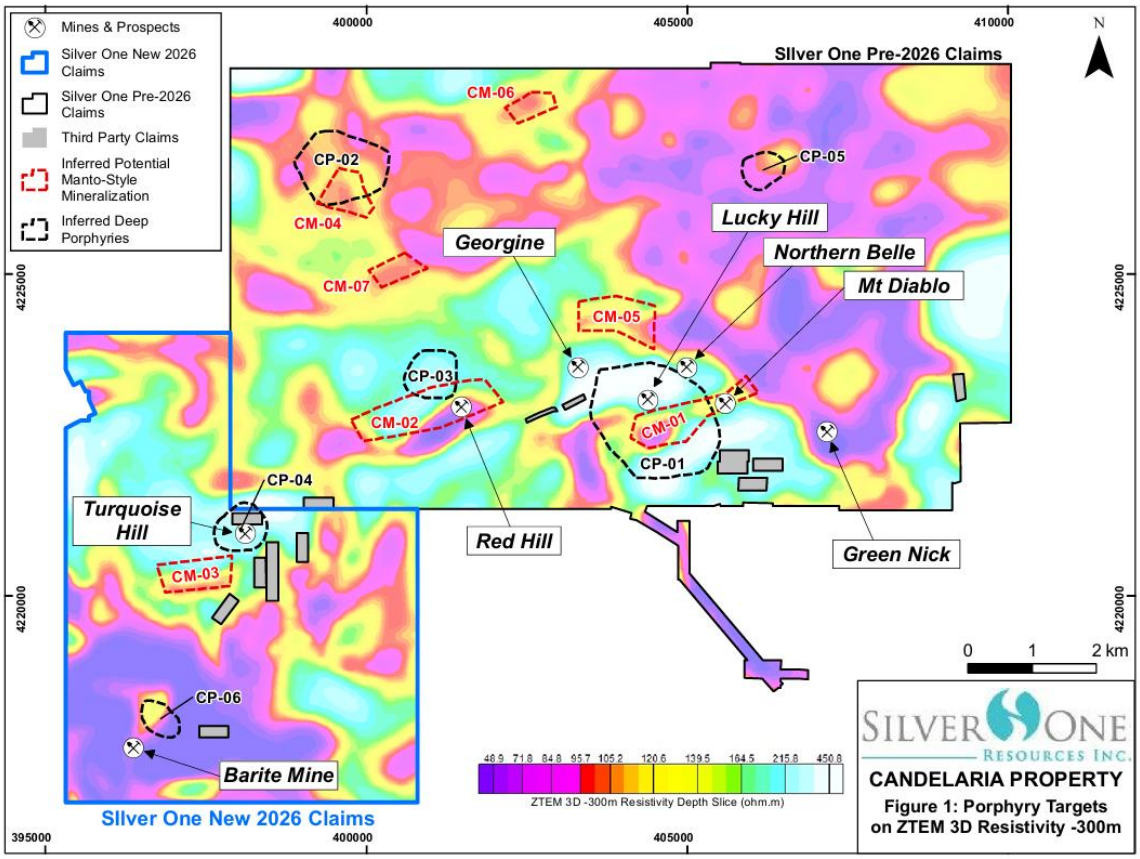
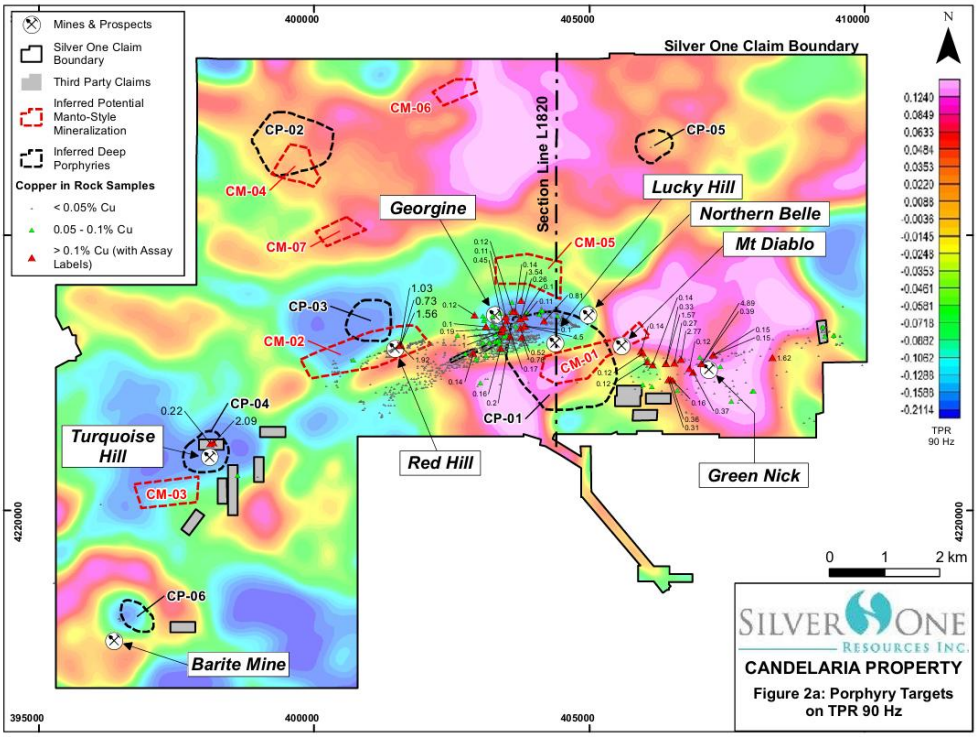


Figure 1. *Silver (CM_01 to CM-07) and Porphyry (CP_01 to CM_06) targets over the ZTEM3D resistivity -300 m depth slice.*



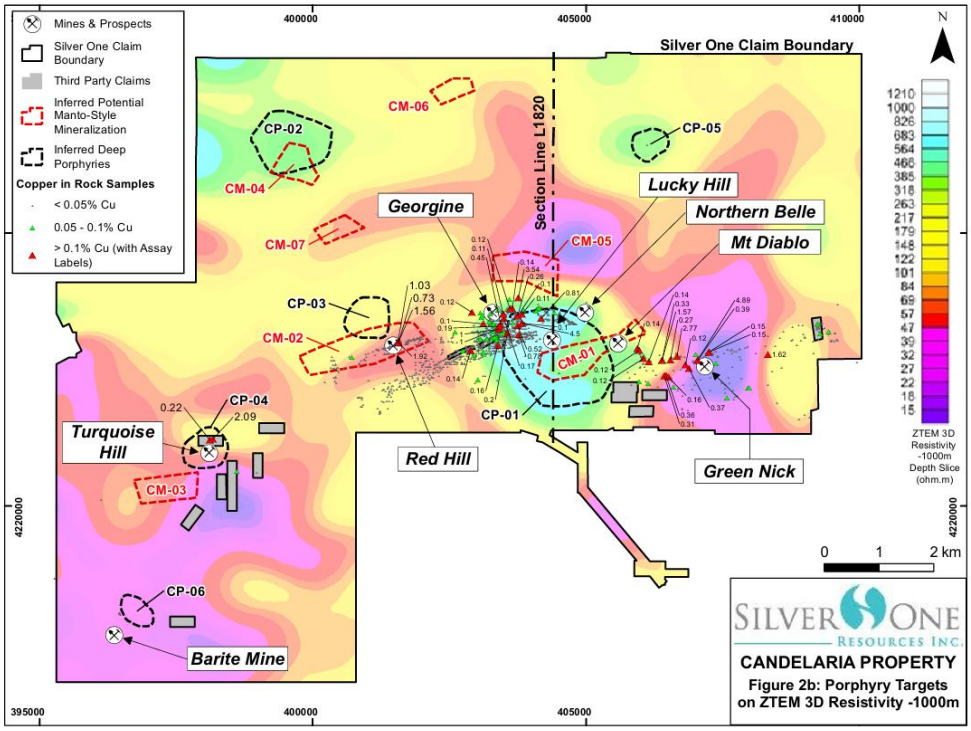


Figure 2a. Top*. Porphyry targets over the ZTEM90Hz Total Phase Rotated ("TPR") image. Red Hill, Turquoise Hill and Barite Mine targets (CP_03, CP_04, and CP_06 respectively) appear over resistive cores surrounded by*

conductive haloes. ***Figure 2b***. ***Bottom.*** *Porphyry targets (CP_01, CP_02, and CP_05) over the ZTEM3D resistivity -1000m depth slice. Note same relationship exhibiting resistive zone surrounded by extensive conductive envelopes potentially related to sulfide mineralization around porphyry center. Section 404,400E (ZTEM L1820) shown by the black line.*

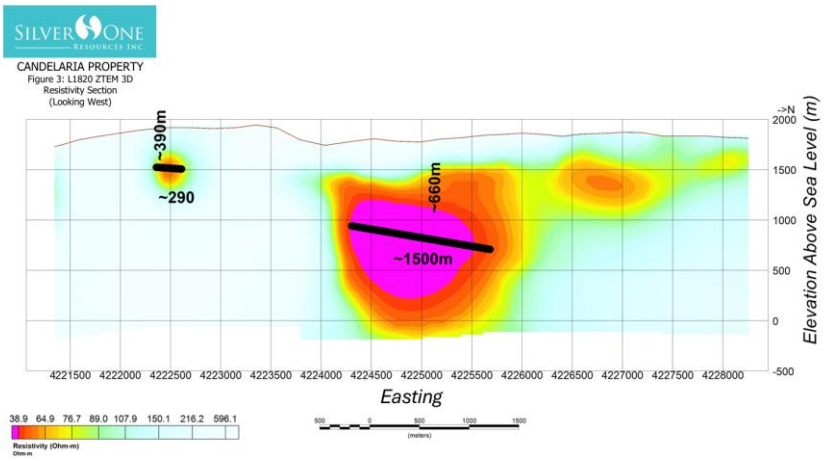


Figure 3. *ZTEM 3D resistivity section 404,400E (ZTEM L1820), looking west over the CP_01 target located immediately west of, and adjacent to, the Northern Belle and Mount Diablo pits. The central conductor (red) is interpreted as disseminated sulfides body potentially associated with a porphyry system or a substantial manto developed along the margins of a broad resistive core (light blue). The smaller conductor on the left side of the section corresponds to mineralization beneath the Lucky Hill pit and is likewise interpreted as sulfide mineralization. Approximate depths to the center of each conductor and their lateral extents are shown in red. See the figures 2a and 2b above for section location.*

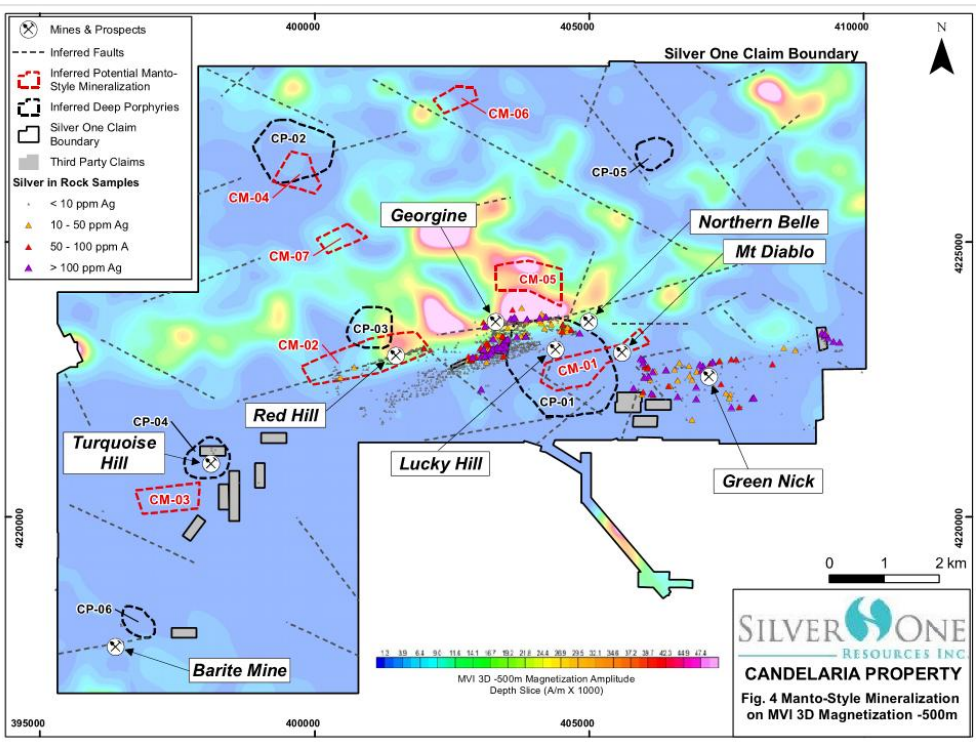


Figure 4. *Silver Targets (CM_01 to CM-07) and Porphyry (CP_01 to CM_06) targets over the 3D MVI (magnetic inversion) Amplitude -500m depth slice.*

Analytical and QA/QC Procedures

All samples were assayed by American Assay Laboratories ("AAL") in Sparks, NV, USA (ISO accredited Laboratory, ISO/IEC 17025:2017). Samples were analyzed for fifty one elements by ICP-MS (4AB51). Gold was analyzed by FA with ICP finish (IO-FAAu30), samples over 100 g/t Ag were analyzed by FA/gravimetric methods (G-FAAuAg). Over limit Cu, Pb and Zn were analyzed by ore-grade volumetric analysis (IO-4AOR). QA/QC AAL inserts blanks, standards and includes duplicate pulp analyses to monitor proper sample preparation, potential contamination, and equipment calibration.

Resources AgEq Calculation

AgEq formula = Ag (T) + (Au x recovery x 67.73/0.8841). Ag anticipated field recoveries used in the calculation are 56%, 66%, and %%5 for Oxide, Mixed and Sulphide respectively and Au recoveries of 51%, 10% and 0% for Oxide, Mixed and Sulphide respectively. Metal prices used for calculating silver equivalents are US$27.5 oz Ag and US$2106 oz Au.

VP Project Development Appointment

Effective September 2026 Silver One's Director Ken Engquist has been appointed as VP Project Development. Ken is a seasoned project-delivery executive with over 30 years of hands-on mine development, construction, and operational leadership across North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. He has a proven track record advancing major projects through scoping, PEA, PFS, FS, construction, commissioning, and start-up for top-tier companies including Rio Tinto, AngloGold Ashanti, Nevsun, Oxygen Capital, First Mining Gold, and Western Copper and Gold. His qualifications include technical expertise in underground and surface mine engineering, large-scale capital project execution, permitting, stakeholder engagement, and organizational development. He holds a Mechanical Engineering degree, and multiple U.S. patents for mineral processing technologies. Ken will oversee completion of Candelaria's Pre-Feasibility Study and lead permitting and development leveraging his extensive track record in project development and construction.

Qualified Person

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Robert M. Cann, P. Geo, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and an independent consultant to the Company.

About Silver One

Silver One is focused on the exploration and development of quality silver projects. The Company holds a 100% interest in its flagship project, the past-producing Candelaria Mine located in Nevada. Potential reprocessing of silver from the historic leach pads at Candelaria provides an opportunity for possible near-term production. Additional opportunities lie in previously identified high-grade silver intercepts down-dip and potentially increasing the substantive silver mineralization along-strike from the two past-producing open pits.

The Company owns 636 lode claims and five patented claims on its Cherokee project located in Lincoln County, Nevada, host to multiple silver-copper-gold vein systems, traced to date for over 11 km along-strike.

Silver One also owns a 100% interest in the Silver Phoenix Project. The Silver Phoenix Project is a very high-grade native silver prospect that lies within the "Arizona Silver Belt," immediately adjacent to the prolific copper producing area of Globe, Arizona.

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Forward-Looking Statements

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