



For Immediate Release

TSX Venture Exchange - DIB

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## **DIA BRAS DRIFTS INTO NEW HIGH-GRADE BORNITE ZONE AT ITS BOLIVAR MINE, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO**

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Montréal, Québec – May 28, 2008– **Dia Bras Exploration Inc. (TSX-V: DIB)** is pleased to report that during the course of its pilot-mining activities at its Bolivar Mine (Alta Ley) property, a new wide zone of copper-zinc mineralization has been exposed below the San Angel zone on Level 2 of the mine. A highly altered granodiorite dyke, of variable width (5-20 metres), carrying bornite mineralization and producing a halo of alteration and copper-zinc mineralization on its margins, has been exposed in the workings.

“The discovery of this new zone is very exciting” says François Auclair, Vice-President, Exploration. “The presence of abundant bornite indicates that the zone is a higher-temperature portion of the mineralizing system that generated the Bolivar mineralization. This is the second important bornite zone that we have encountered, the first being at El Gallo several hundred metres south of this one (see press release April 8, 2008). The granodiorite dyke displays strong alteration and mineralization, and could be one of the feeder systems of the Upper Skarn horizon of the Bolivar mine. Furthermore, the fact that we have intersected the dyke in drill holes more than 125 metres ESE of the Selena workings indicates potential for a large volume of Cu-Zn rich mineralized rock in this area, thereby adding more value to our Bolivar mine.”

To view the San Angel mineralization pictures please visit the following link:

<http://www.diabras.com/en/newscenter/2008/Pr12PicturesSanAngelMineralization.pdf>

The dyke can be traced from Level 2 to Level 8 of the mine, a vertical extent of at least 100 metres, and over a lateral distance of approximately 125 metres in an ENE direction, in the Breccia Linda trend, about 25 metres below the mined out Breccia Linda zone. Mineralisation associated with the dyke had been intersected by drilling in 2004, but at the time its importance was not properly recognised (DB04B098: 215m to 218m core length: 2.28% Cu, 15.62% Zn, 21.6 g/t Ag and 0.05 g/t Au). The dyke is inferred to be the feeder for the manto-type mineralization of the Breccia Linda.

The Breccia Linda was the largest and richest zone of ore shoot discovered, developed and mined by Dia Bras.

To view surface plan of the Bolivar underground workings and mineralized trends please visit the following link: <http://www.diabras.com/en/newscenter/2008/Pr12BolivarAltaLeyUndergroundWorkings.pdf>

Additional detailed drilling and drifting will be required to determine the dyke’s overall size and continuity. A 10,000 metres definition drill program underway is expected to result in an increase of the measured and indicated resources at the Bolivar Atla Ley sector, especially within the known Titanic and Selena massive sulphide lenses (along the Fernandez trend) and also along this newly discovered zone.

The granodiorite dyke strikes ENE, but appears to be truncated or dismantled along its trend. In the San Angel zone, it displays a stock-like appearance – wider and thicker – and appears to be underneath the usual mineralisation of the Upper Skarn. At the moment, it can be traced for at least 125 metres along strike, with variable widths ranging from 5 to 20 metres. At its contact with the surrounding skarn, it displays strong metasomatic and metamorphic aureole interaction with the surrounding host skarn or andesitic dyke, where hornfels and skarn were generated within marble layers. These contacts are themselves mineralised with sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bornite, magnetite, and silver sulphides. It is possible that this mineralization could connect with the Selena Inferior zone, observed on level 8-990 and in holes 200 and 213.

Mineralisation of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bornite and magnetite is found encapsulated in the andradite-grossularite skarns as well as in the wollastonite marble. The mineralization is present in many different forms: massive bodies, in fracture-filling of the wallrocks, and disseminated.

In the San Angel zone, the highest assays were found in sample 23-100505 with 21.89% Zn and in sample 7-121214 with 15.70% Cu. The table below shows selected samples from this zone. From all the samples collected, average grades of 1.5% - 2.0% Cu, 5% - 7% Zn and 50 - 80 g/t Ag were found. However, some are still pending, and the table of all the samples collected can be viewed at the following link <http://www.diabras.com/en/newscenter/2008/Pr12CompleteSampleAssaysSanAngel.pdf>

### Selected samples of the San Angel Zone

Variable			
Sample	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
100505	1.83	21.89	60
121198	1.70	11.07	50
121199	0.19	3.28	20
Sub Level 840 SAN ANGEL			
Sample	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
121209	3.03	20.7	40
121214	15.70	19.43	190
121215	1.83	8.74	30
Sub Level 850 SAN ANGEL			
Sample	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
121236	3.22	2.69	240
121270	3.89	1.16	210
121271	2.87	0.22	290
121272	3.07	3.29	280
121276	3.11	0.48	300
121277	7.10	1.61	610
121278	1.05	16.07	70
121202	3.75	21.51	50
121252	2.23	12.16	150
121299	1.00	12.81	10

To view the San Angel / A060 S09825 Section please visit the following link:

<http://www.diabras.com/en/newscenter/2008/Pr12SanAngelSection.pdf>

To view the location map of the grab samples collected at Level 2 - Ramp 860 and table of assays please visit the following link:

<http://www.diabras.com/en/newscenter/2008/Pr12SanAngelExcavationSampling.pdf>

### Method of analysis

Samples from underground working at Bolivar have been analysed at the Nichromex lab facilities in Malpaso, Chihuahua state, Chihuahua. Samples are analysed for Cu, Zn, Pb and Ag by AA.

Core drill holes samples were prepared at the Chemex lab facility in Chihuahua, Mexico, and analyzed by ICP and AA methods at their facilities in Vancouver, Canada. Diamond drill samples sent for analysis consisted of half NQ-size diamond core split on-site, prepared by the ALS Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Chihuahua, Mexico, and assayed for Au by 50 g fire assay with AA finish and for Ag by AA on 50 g split sample at the ALS Chemex North Vancouver Laboratory. Assays for Pb, Zn and Cu are done by Induction Coupled Plasma (ICP) at Chemex.

### Quality control

The quality assurance-quality control (QA-QC) of Dia Bras has been described in detail in both Roscoe Postle and Associate's NI43-101 reports of December 2006 at Cusi and October 2005 for Bolivar.

The technical content of this news release has been approved by François Auclair, P. Geo. and Vice-President, Exploration of Dia Bras, a Qualified Person as defined in NI43-101.

**About Dia Bras**

Dia Bras is a Canadian mining and exploration company focused on precious and base metals in Mexico. The Company is committed to developing and adding value to its assets – the Bolivar copper-zinc project, the Cusi silver mining camp in the renowned Sierra Madre mining district of northern Mexico and La Engañososa copper-silver in the State of Jalisco. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “DIB”.

For further information on Dia Bras visit [www.diabras.com](http://www.diabras.com) or contact:

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**Forward-looking statements:**

Except for statements of historical fact all statements in this news release without limitation regarding new projects acquisitions future plans and objectives are forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate; actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.