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REVOLVER RESOURCES
RESOURCING REVOLUTION

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ASX RELEASE

Assays Confirm Significant Gold-Copper Signature in Larramore Belt

Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) shows in all Diamond Drill holes

Highlights

- All 8 holes drilled in the 1,570m program focused on the Larramore Volcanics Belt, and all intersected significant zones of hydrothermal alteration.
- Both targets drilled (C5 and C16) returned multiple narrow intervals of highly anomalous gold (up to 0.7 g/t Au) and variable copper (up to 0.05% Cu).
- Significant gold (plus associated copper and cobalt) content in these zones is indicative of an Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS).
- The C5 and C16 targets are over 1km apart, with geochemistry supporting potential strike continuity over several kilometres.
- Recently completed gravity gradiometry survey delivers further refinement of intrusive targets in the Larramore.
- Follow-up field programs for the Larramore Belt during the 2024 field season, including drilling of further key targets, currently in planning.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ("Revolver" or the "Company") is pleased to provide assay results from the diamond drill program undertaken on two key targets within the Larramore Volcanic Belt at its Dianne Copper Project in northern Queensland.

Revolver Managing Director, Pat Williams, commented:

"It is pleasing to add these diamond drilling assay results to the growing body of evidence, including field mapping and soil sampling undertaken last year, that indicates the presence of a shallow Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) of substantial potential scale in the Larramore Belt.

"When coupled with the Dianne High Strain Zone, it demonstrates the excellent prospectivity of the broader Dianne Project tenure. It also highlights why we are dedicated to systematically advancing exploration of this district-scale opportunity. We look forward to further targeted drilling in the Larramore during the 2024 field season."

Assays deliver further evidence of substantial IRGS in the Larramore Belt at Dianne

Emerging IRGS region

Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGSs) are a relatively newly defined class of economically important gold deposits that define an important metallogenic province related to the Permo-Carboniferous Kennedy Igneous Association in the Townsville-Cairns hinterland of north-east Queensland. IRGSs represent the vast majority of gold endowment in Queensland. Although gold is almost always the key commodity of interest, a polymetallic signature is commonly present and higher concentrations of base metals can be economically viable (eg Mungana Ag-Pb-Zn) or as co-products to gold (eg Red Dome Cu).

Lithological, geophysical and geochemical markers

The Larramore ridge hosts a sequence of dismembered isoclinally folded sandstones, shales and cherts (turbidite sequence) with intrusive dolerites. Along the western margin of the Larramore Belt, these sequences trace a large regional shear zone that displays linear (and parallel) zones of cherts, and dismembered chert fragments with abundant gossan.

The brecciation of the chert sequences and gossan development on fractures is particularly well developed along contact zones between the chert and the dolerite and is associated with moderate to strong hydrothermal alteration (propylitic albite + chlorite + carbonate + epidote + pyrite ± chalcopyrite). Some of the better developed gossanous zones correspond with, and mark the surface expression of, EM and magnetic targets defined in early survey work – and which are defined by strong Au (up to 0.7 g/t) and Cu (up to 500 ppm) geochemical anomalies with associated elevated Fe, Co, Mn, Ag, As, Sb, and Te.

Diamond drill program

A targeted exploration drill program was completed in the Larramore in late October 2023, comprising eight (8) shallow diamond holes for approximately 1,570m drilling on the C16 and C5 Targets within the Larramore Volcanics Belt in the western part of the Dianne tenure (refer Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2).

Key IRGS shows: alteration and mineralisation

All holes returned variable width zones of strongly hydrothermal altered (and sheared) sections of the host turbidite sequences phyllic-propylitic (chlorite + quartz + epidote + pyrite ± chalcopyrite alteration assemblage) associated with stockwork veining and intense silicification. Dolerite intrusives display moderate to strong propylitic (albite, chlorite, carbonate, epidote) alteration.

The **C5 target** was tested with five (5) diamond holes (23LMDD006 to 23LMDD010) positioned to intersect the projected sub-surface extensions of the outcropping gossan and associated surface gold and copper geochemical anomaly in soil. Three holes returned multiple narrow zones of low-grade gold (0.1 to 0.7 g/t Au) mineralization (refer Table 2) associated with quartz

veining (stockwork) and disseminated and stringer vein pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization (see core example in Figure 3). Some of the intervals of gold mineralization are co-incident with low levels of copper (up to 0.05%) mineralization.

The **C16 target** is positioned approximately 1km to the south of C5 and was tested with three (3) diamond holes (23LMDD003 to 23LMDD05). These holes also returned multiple narrow zones of low-grade gold (0.1 to 0.3 g/t Au) mineralization (refer Table 2) associated with quartz veining (stockwork) and disseminated and stringer vein pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization.

Key result interpretations

The drilling results, particularly when coupled with associated field mapping and geochemical results (refer Revolver ASX release dated 15 August 2023), are considered to provide strong evidence of significant gold (plus copper-cobalt) content within these zones, indicative of an IRGS. The narrow stockwork zones intersected at C5 and C16 tie the gold and copper mineralization to the gossanous outcrops and explain the surface geochemical anomalism.

The geochemical signature, the presence of intrusives and that linearity, and the en-echelon pattern defined by the gossan outcrops, plus the presence of gold and some associated elements (suggestive of a structural control), is consistent with an IRGS.

The significant quantum of surface stockwork and the scale of the geochemical anomalism is however not explained by the narrow intersections of mineralization in drilling and requires further priority investigation.

Next steps

These initial results provide significant impetus for more detailed and widespread work in this region. Combined with the already established Dianne High Strain Zone (containing the existing Dianne Copper Deposit Mineral Resource), Revolver is fortunate to have two highly prospective regional-scale areas within the broader Dianne Project in which to advance exploration activities.

Airborne gravity survey work undertaken over both the Dianne High Strain Zone and Larramore Volcanic Belt in late 2023 adds another high-value data layer to the existing electromagnetic, ground geology, soils geochemistry and diamond drilling information collected by Revolver in recent years. Integrated analysis of this information in the lead up to the 2024 exploration season will set the scope, priority and timing of the 2024 field program.

An initial ground geology program is planned for March 2024, which is expected to be followed by a further diamond drilling program later in the year.

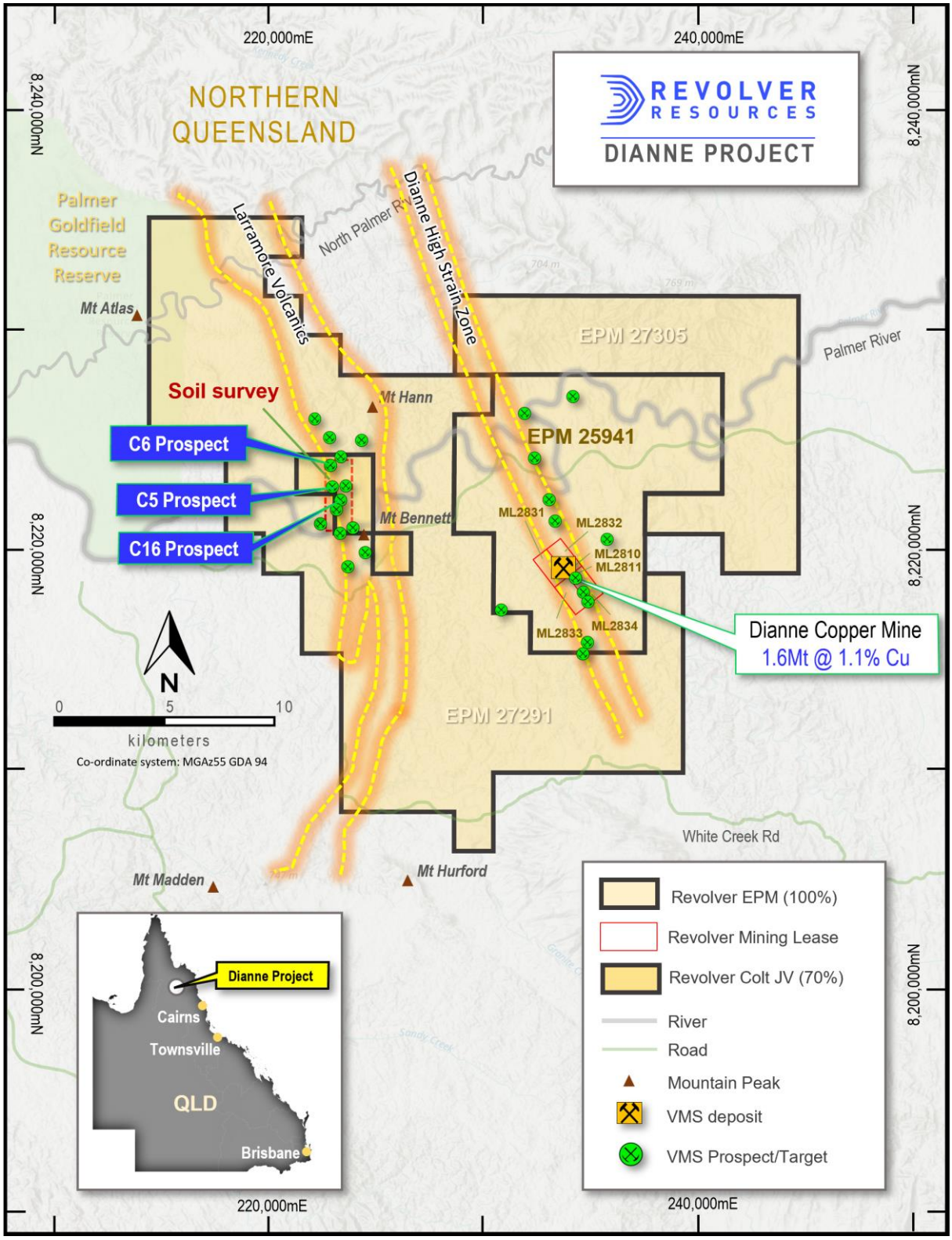

Figure 1 *Dianne Project tenure, main geological trends and EM targets.*

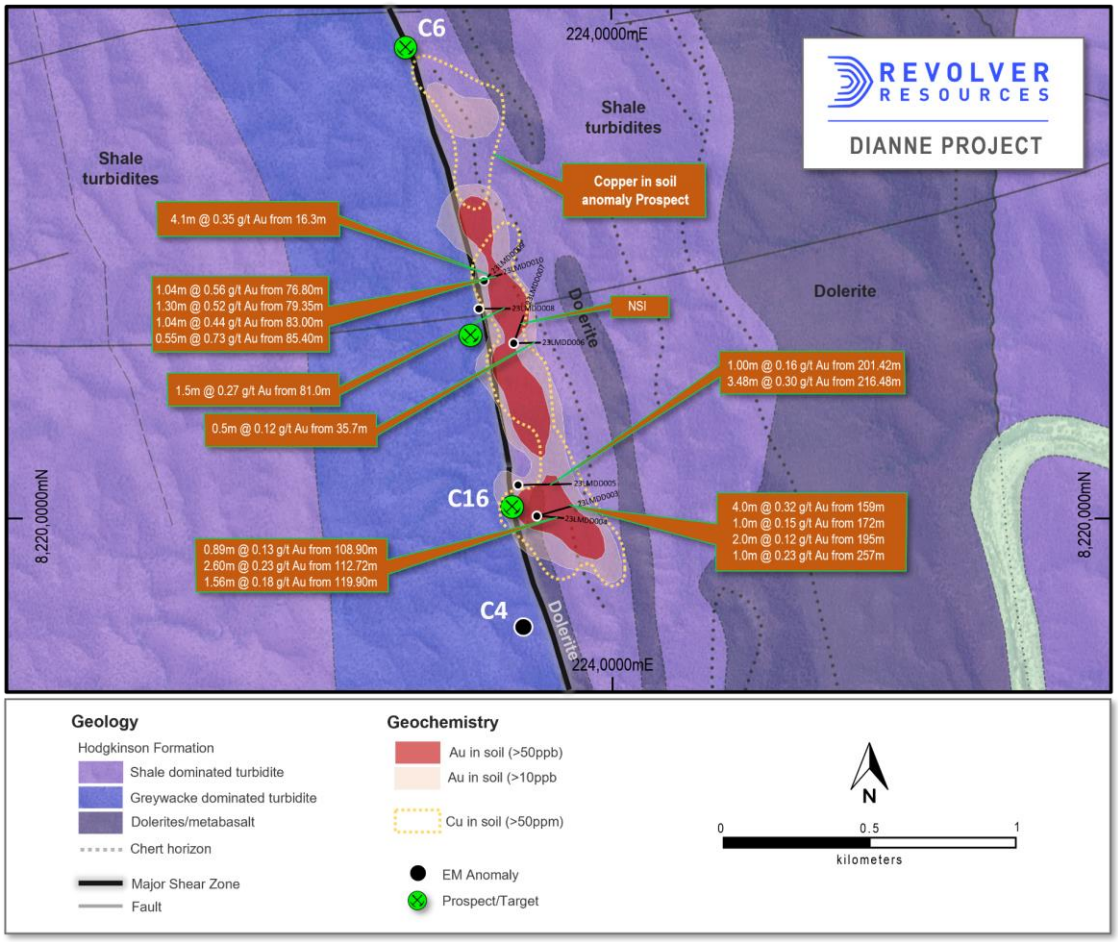

Figure 2: *Larramore trend, main geological units/structures, soil geochemistry and exploration targets.*

Figure 3: *Mineralised Larramore core from hole 23LMDD010 (83.98-84.30m core interval) within an assayed sample length of 83.5 to 84.04 (0.54m) returning 0.66 g/t Au and 507 ppm Cu.*

Annexure 1 – Drillhole details

Table 1: Drillhole locations and orientation

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 55		Survey Data			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
23LMDD001	223891	8220524	294	060	-56	289
23LMDD002	234375	8220636	290	051	-60	188
23LMDD003	223764	8221987	410	075	-61	266.5
23LMDD004	223765	8221985	411	094	-50	138.6
23LMDD005	223704	8222092	376	089	-65	423.0
23LMDD006	223688	8222580	390	090	-60	179.9
23LMDD007	223688	8222582	392	020	-60	197.0
23LMDD008	223571	8222697	358	089	-60	201.7
23LMDD009	223588	8222798	392	047	-60	51.7
23LMDD010	223590	8222797	392	071	-60	111.7

Table 2: Significant mineralized intervals

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 55		Significant Mineralisation			
	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
23LMDD003	223764	8221987	159	163	4	0.32
		and	172	173	1	0.15
		and	195	197	2	0.12
		and	257	258	1	0.23
23LMDD004	223765	8221985	108.9	109.79	0.89	0.13
		and	112.72	115.32	2.60	0.23
		and	119.09	120.65	1.56	0.18
23LMDD005	223704	8222092	200.42	201.42	1	0.16
		and	213.00	216.48	3.48	0.30
23LMDD006	223688	8222580	35.70	36.20	0.5	0.12
23LMDD007	223688	8222582	NSI			
23LMDD008	223571	8222697	81.00	82.50	1.5	0.27
23LMDD009	223588	8222798	16.30	19.41	4.01	0.35
23LMDD010	223590	8222797	76.80	77.84	1.04	0.56
		and	79.35	80.65	1.30	0.52
		and	83.00	84.04	1.04	0.44
		and	85.40	85.95	0.55	0.73

This announcement has been authorized by the Board of Revolver Resources Holdings Limited.

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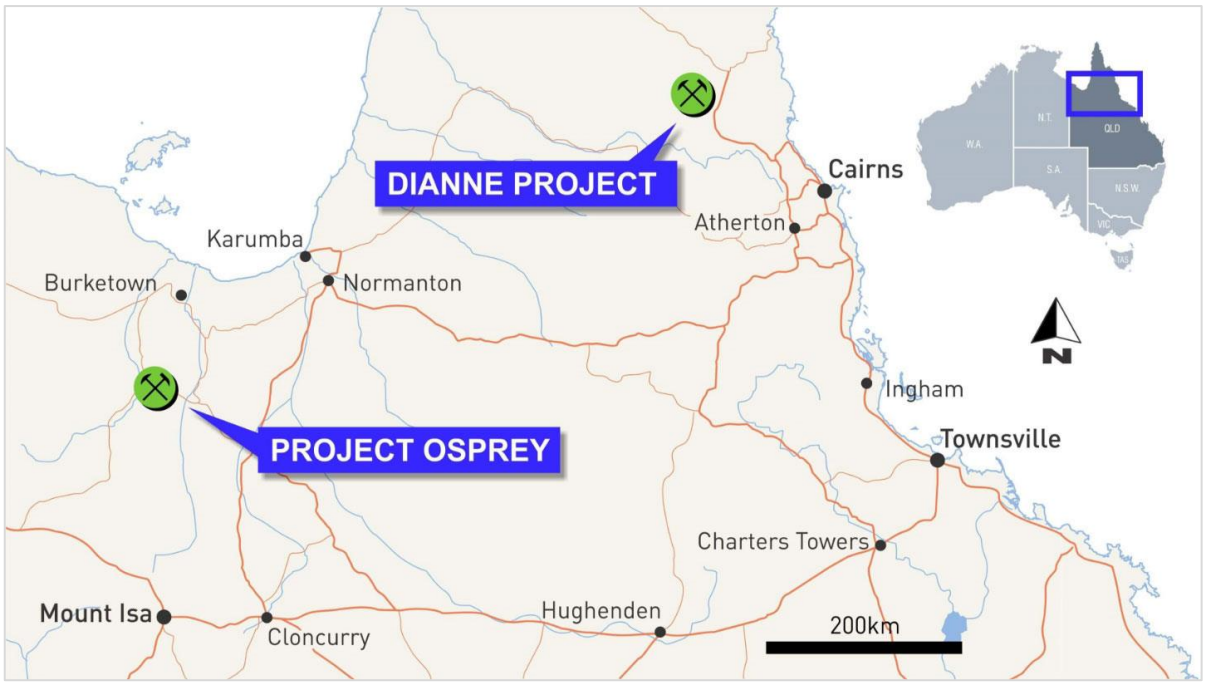
About Revolver Resources

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited is an Australian public company focused on the development of natural resources for the world's accelerating electrification. Our near-term focus is copper exploration in proven Australian jurisdictions. The company has 100% of two copper projects:

1) Dianne Project, covering six Mining Leases, three Exploration Permit and a 50:50 JV over a further Exploration Permit in the proven polymetallic Hodkinson Province in north Queensland, and;

2) Project Osprey, covering six exploration permits within the North-West Minerals Province, one of the world's richest mineral producing regions. The principal targets are Mount Isa style copper and IOCG deposits.

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au



Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Drilling Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy (PhD Geology), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 6132). Dr Healy is a Principal Geologist and Chief Operating Officer (COO) for Revolver Resources Ltd (Revolver) has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Revolver Resources Limited ASX Announcements–- as published on the Company's website. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements re subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

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 in relation to the exploration results. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Annexure 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2023 Revolver (RRR) exploration programs including eight diamond holes recently completed at the Dianne project. This Table 1 reflects an ongoing exploration program at time of compilation.

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.*	**Diamond Drilling** • Drilling at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) comprised 8 diamond drillholes for total of 1,570m. • Drill core size was included HQ3. Holes ranged from between 51m to 423m deep. *Sampling* • The drillholes were selectively sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.20 -1.5 m. • The core was cut in half by a diamond core saw on site with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. *Assaying* • Samples were sent for assay at ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying will include Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). • ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralisation encountered and the stage of development. • HQ3 core sizes are an acceptable standard.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)*	• 2023 drilling at Dianne was drilled by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE170 track mounted rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	• Core diameter was HQ (63.5mm). • The drill core was oriented with a Reflex Act II tool, the oriented core line was recorded for length and confidence.
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.*	• Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run, reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Core recovery was monitored by the supervising geologist whilst drilling. • Core run recovery was generally > 95%.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The logging scheme used by Revolver is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. • Core run recovery, RQD, were collected. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information were recorded. • Logging data is stored in various database software. • Other data collection included magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. • All core trays were photographed. • The logging of core is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, oxidation, mineralisation, and structural data contain both qualitative and quantitative fields. Alteration is qualitative. The recovery (core run and sample), RQD, are quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. • The entire length of all drillhole was geologically 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-*	• The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.20 – 1.5 metres. • Sampling comprised ½ core cut by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine technicians onsite. • Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The HQ3 core size sampling is appropriate for grain size and form of material being sampled.
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.*	• Select samples were assayed for gold and multielement suites at ALS laboratories in Townsville. The mutli-element analysis used for Osprey samples in MS61, four acid digest with ICP-MS finish. • Geochemical analysis were analysed using Au-AA25, and either ME-MS61 or ME-MS61r. • Quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) methods were employed for the core sampling processes and Field duplicates, CRM's and blanks routinely inserted. • Laboratory QA/QC data is available in the ALS reports and also the analytical data for quarter core QAQC samples taken by Revolver.
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.*	• Core yard logging, recovery, magnetic susceptibility, and bulk density measurements are detailed in site Drill Core procedures. Logging was collected on paper and scanned and stored on a secure server prior to data entry into database. • Revolver standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, lab standards, blanks and repeats were reviewed for each batch. • No assay data is being reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Collar pickups** • The drillhole collar has been recorded in the field using hand held global positioning system (GPS). • Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 3m in X-Y-Z (easting, northing, RL respectively).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drillholes were specifically targeted to intercept the extension of the surface gossanous zone in conjunction with the soil anomaly.
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.*	• 2023 drilling has been optimised to intercept the target structural feature at angles at a low to moderate angle and at depths appropriate for fresh mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is collected from site by RRR contractors and transported to the core logging facility daily. The logging facility is located within the fenced and gated mining lease.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed for 2023 drilling.

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*	• The Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs) and Four (4) exploration permit for minerals (EPM). • ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833 and ML 2834 expire on 30 April 2028. • EPM 25941, EPM 27305 and EPM 27291 (100% ownership); EPM 27411 (JV with option to acquire up to 70%) • The area spans sections of the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation and the Palmerville Station owned by Chelsea on the Park Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholders for the mining leases and exploration tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • MME (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • White Industries (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • Cambrian Resources NL (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • Openley (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. • Revolver has validated and reported validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes. • 2020 Revolver drilling is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly stratiform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		associated disseminated copper mineralisation
		• Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur:
		  • Massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite
		  • Supergene enriched primary zone and associated halo; and
		  • Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite.
		• The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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*
		• Contained in previous Revolver ASX releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high-grade cut-off was applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of 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*	• Both currently reported and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at a low to moderate angle, however, the downhole intersections are not indicative of true widths. Historical intersections are not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high-grade cut-off was applied. • Estimated true widths have also been reported for the intercepts.
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.*	• Significant drilling exploration programs have been undertaken at Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. Much of this historical data is in the process of being recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and exploration program design and reporting. **2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) Dianne Mining Lease 2022** • The 2D DDIP survey was completed using a configuration consisting of a remote Transmitter electrode orthogonal to the measured lines, with the roving Transmitter electrode moving along each line through a static array of 20 x 50 m Receiver dipoles. • The contractor, Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation used a GDD Tx4 Transmitter and GDDx32 Channel IP Receiver. Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were either buried metal plates or re-filled holes lined with aluminium foil.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• DDIP: 100 m transmitter line spacing with 1,800 m transmitter line length. Nominal 50 m receiver electrode spacings.
		
		• The 2D DDIP survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area, and 200 m over other target areas. Receiver plots and Transmitter electrode spacings were 50 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation.
		
		• Eight Lines have been completed to date Raw IP data supplied by Zonge was imported into Geosoft montaj, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing.
		
		• 2D inversion modelling was completed for each survey. This was with RES2DINV software (produced by Aarhus/Geotomo). RES2DINV determines a 2D resistivity and chargeability model of the subsurface that satisfies the observed DDIP data to within an acceptable error level. This is a robust way of converting the observed pseudo-section data into resistivity and chargeability model sections which reflect the likely geometry and locations of anomaly sources.
		
		• The 2D DDIP survey was completed on the local grid system, with lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion.
		
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ Grid Origin: 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ←→ 234826E / 8216940N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)
		  ○ Location Grid Rotation: 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid
		
		<u>Down Hole (DHEM) and Fixed Loop (FLEM) Electromagnetic Survey Dianne Mining Leases 2022</u>
		
		• FLEM surveys were completed on the local grid system, with lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion
		
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ <u>Grid Origin:</u> 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ←→ 234826E / 8216940N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Location Grid Rotation: 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid • The FLEM survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area. Sensor reading spacings were 100 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation and consistency with earlier IP survey grid lines using Transmitter Loop 1 apart from a short check line along L21900N using Transmitter Loop 3. • The FLEM survey, undertaken by GAP Geophysics Pty Ltd, comprised GAP's Geopak High Power HPTX-70 transmitter, an EMIT Smart24 Receiver, a Digi_Atlantis 3-component B-Field downhole probe and a 3-component fluxgate sensor for the surface EM. • Up to 160 amps were transmitted through the Transmitter surface loops, using a 50% duty-cycle 1Hz waveform following initial testing. • Plate-modelling in Maxwell was completed on the delivered survey data. The FLEM data was subsequently subjected to Conductivity-Depth-Imaging (CDIs) using the Emax software and the Total-Field resultant of the 3-components. • Seven lines of FLEM data capture have been completed to date. • DHEM readings were taken at a nominal downhole interval of 10 metres, closing down to 5 metres in zones of active response. All drillholes were surveyed using Transmitter Loop 1, apart from hole 22DMDD12 which used Transmitter Loop 3. • A total of nine drill holes were completed in the DHEM survey (21DMDD05, 21DMDD06, 22DMDD07, 22DMDD10, 22DMDD13, 22DMDD14, 22DMDD17, 22DMDD11 and 22DMDD12) ○
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*	• Ground based structural mapping of the remaining Larramore EM targets. • Further Diamond drilling of the remaining high priority Larramore EM targets. • Interpretation of Airborne heli-gravity gradiometry survey over the Larramore trend

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	