

## **RMX Projects Update and Acquisition of Heavy Rare Earths Project**

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Drilling confirmed to commence at Mt Maitland High Grade Gold Project in first week of November 2020
- RMX to acquire 100% of Mt Mansbridge Heavy Rare Earths Project on significantly improved terms – concerns over supply diversification driving interest in the sector
- Mt Mansbridge prospective for Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREE) and nickel-cobalt
- Drilling program planned for first quarter 2021 on Mt Mansbridge with primary focus on Heavy Rare Earths
- Land access agreements for granted Koonenberry (NSW) Gold Project tenement being finalised & preliminary groundwork exploration programme designed
- RMX extends exclusive exploration arrangement over Mukabe-Kasari Copper-Cobalt Project, DRC
- Red Mountain fully funded for all exploration activities

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:RMX) is pleased to provide an update on all RMX project activities.

### **MT MAITLAND PROJECT UPDATE**

As announced on 8 October 2020, RMX has recently successfully completed the required heritage clearance survey, and secured an RC drill rig for its maiden drill programme at Mt Maitland.

The programme is planned for 18 holes for approximately 1,300 metres (see Figure 1), with onsite earthworks and preparation having already been completed.

A brief delay due to the preceding programme at a neighbouring project being extended has meant that drilling at the Company's Mt Maitland high grade gold project is now scheduled to commence in the first week of November.

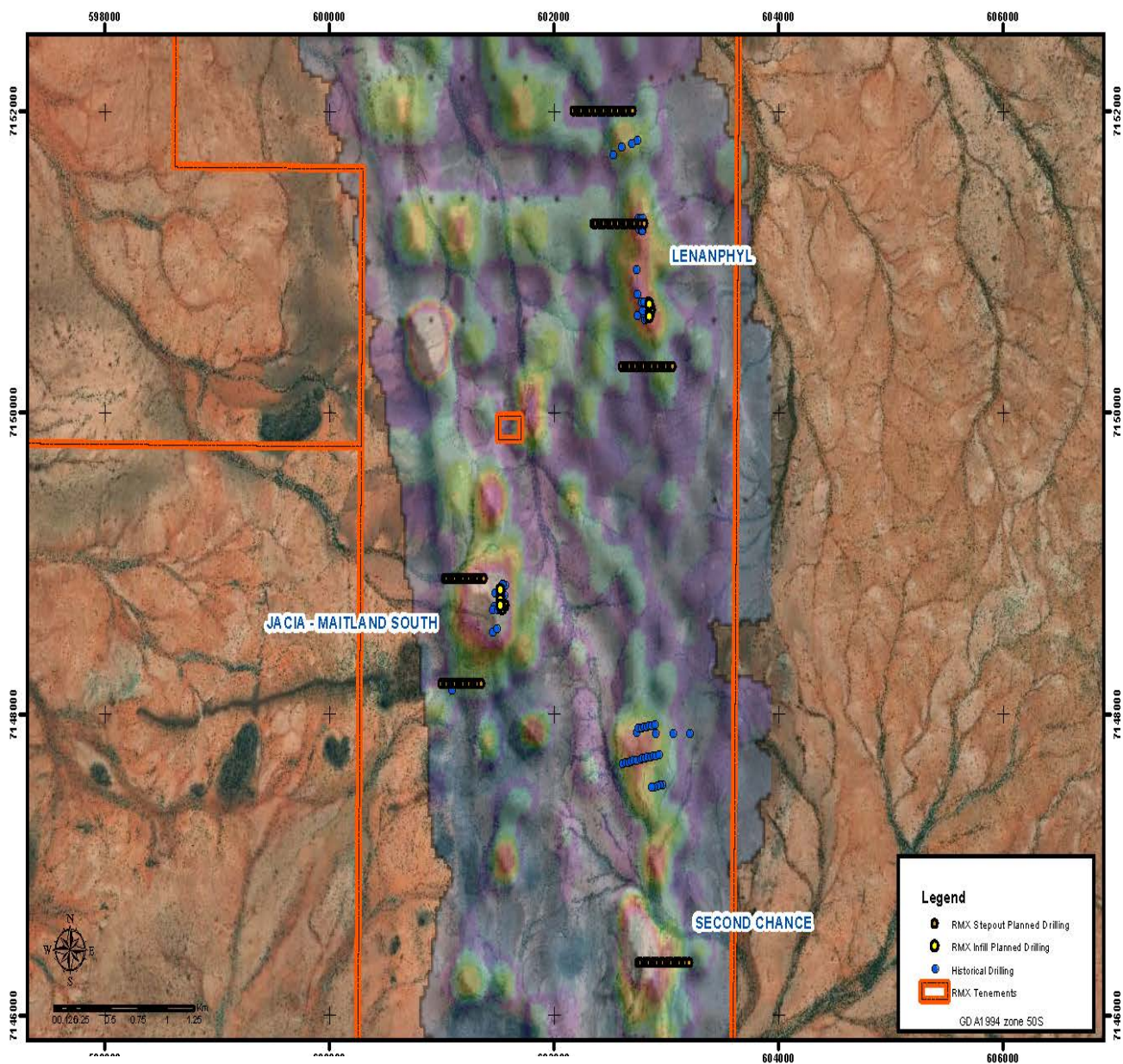


Figure 1: Mt Maitland planned 18-hole drill programme

## ACQUISITION OF 100% MT MANSBRIDGE HEAVY RARE EARTHS PROJECT

Red Mountain is pleased to advise that an agreement has been reached with ARD Group (ARD), the vendors of the Mt Mansbridge heavy rare earths project, to favourably restructure the transaction that was voted against by shareholders in March 2020. Mt Mansbridge Project, consists of three West Australian tenements containing targets prospective for HREE and nickel-cobalt (**Transaction**).

ARD is an unrelated entity to the Company and the Board.



Details on the revised and final Transaction terms are set out below.

- Red Mountain to acquire 100% of Mt Mansbridge HREE project in exchange for the issue of 50 million shares (subject to shareholder approval) and cash consideration payment of \$100,000.
- \$50,000 is payable immediately and \$50,000 is payable upon shareholder approval of share issue to the vendor at the next General Meeting.

All consideration shares are subject to voluntary escrow until April 30, 2021.

***The Board is pleased with the dual result of significantly reduced share dilution and no milestone consideration for the acquisition of the Mt Mansbridge Rare Earths Project. In addition, with covid uncertainty significantly reduced access to the Kimberley region has improved significantly compared to March of this year when the asset was first presented to shareholders.***

A notice of meeting to approve the transaction will be dispatched to shareholders in the near term.

Heavy rare earths remain a critical and strategic component of the modern economy and the Board was also pleased to note recent commentary from industry participants referencing the attractive outlook for the demand for heavy rare earths, in particular dysprosium and terbium.

### **Summary of the Mt Mansbridge Project**

Located in the Kimberly region of Western Australia, the project area is approximately 130 kms south east of the township of Halls Creek and consists of three contiguous granted exploration licenses E80/5111, E80/5229 and E80/5413 which combined cover a total area of 280km<sup>2</sup>. The tenements lie approximately 40km from Northern Minerals' (ASX: NTU) flagship Browns Range project. (Figure 2).

The project area has been subject to exploration activities since the 1970's, primarily for uranium, gold and diamonds which were all unsuccessful. The presence of the REE mineral xenotime in the Killi Killi Prospect has been overlooked and RMX now see the opportunity to capitalise on this and determine whether there is an economically viable concentration of REE's. Also, within the project area is the Déjà vu Prospect that contains an ultramafic intrusion which RMX intends to assess from the perspective of nickel-cobalt prospectivity.

In response to the security of REE supply and global demand for battery minerals due to the rapid growth in lithium ion batteries for electric vehicles, Red Mountain Mining seeks to fast track exploration and development of the Mt Mansbridge Project which is prospective for Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREE) and nickel-cobalt.

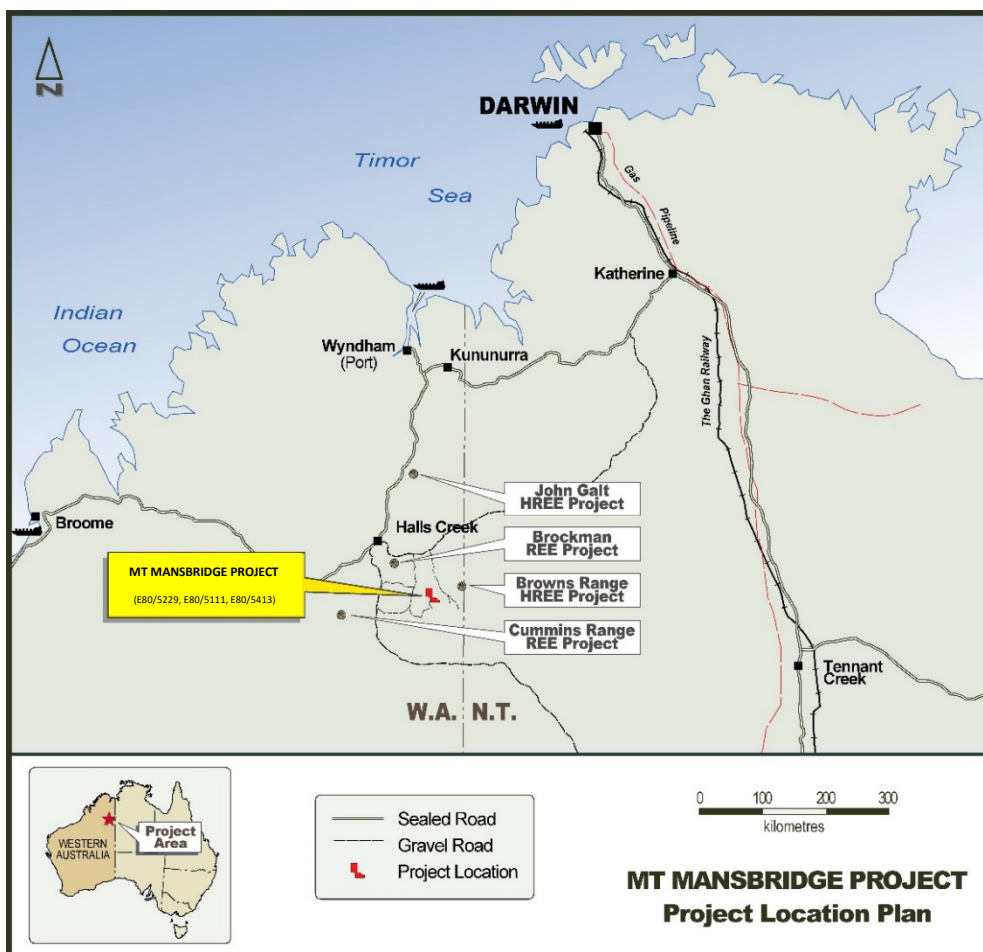


Figure 2: Mt Mansbridge and Western Australian REE project location map

## The Rare Earths Market

The \$1.5 billion takeover bid for Lynas Corporation by Wesfarmers Limited and the recent speculation that China may restrict further material to the United States has once again seen a surge in Rare Earth prices and renewed market interest and investor sentiment back to the sector.

With China currently responsible for more than 80% of global supply of rare earths, there are supply chain concerns that Beijing could use its dominant position as a rare earths exporter to the United States as leverage in the trade dispute with the sector being the next front in the trade war. This has resulted in a strong global interest in the identification and development of non-Chinese sources of rare earths to reduce the dependence on supply from China.

On 30th September 2020, U.S President Donald Trump issued an official statement addressing the ‘national importance of reliable access to critical minerals’, and America’s need to be independent from critical mineral imports by ‘foreign adversaries’. With the United States currently importing 80% of its rare earth elements directly from China, President Trump declared a state of national emergency and emphasised efforts in strengthening domestic mining and processing capacity.



The future supply of heavy rare earths is critical in the development of high-tech applications and high-performance magnets used in electric vehicles and wind turbines. The crackdown by Chinese authorities on the mining of ionic clay deposits in Southern China for environmental reasons, the lack of substitutes along with very few significant sources of heavy rare earths outside of China, has resulted in a favourable outlook for heavy rare earths.

With very few significant heavy rare earth resources outside China and the global diversification away from Chinese supply chain represent an excellent opportunity for Red Mountain to explore and develop new sources of heavy rare earths outside of China.

### **Mt Mansbridge Work Programme**

As announced on 17 March, 2020, Red Mountain previously completed the compilation of a comprehensive database, including historical geochemistry, geophysics and drilling data.

With the regional unconformity, host to the REE mineralization, extending over 30 kms at the Mt Mansbridge Project, Red Mountain with the support of independent consultants, has commenced a geological assessment and reprocessing of geophysical data to delineate existing drill targets as well as generate new prospects.

Subject to the wet season, Red Mountain will undertake a heritage survey as well as complete a reconnaissance field trip to ground truth areas of interest.

The aim of the reconnaissance program is to prepare for an effective first pass exploration program with the following objectives:

- Validate existing prospects and priority drill targets;
- Identify the potential for basement hosted and unconformity-related REE mineralisation; and
- Prepare site access and drill pads.

Following the reconnaissance program, Red Mountain will commence a drill program to test the Mt Mansbridge area for REE mineralisation. Drilling is expected to occur at the end of Q1, 2021.

### **Capital Raising (subject to shareholder approval)**

As part of funding the exploration programme at Mt Mansbridge, Red Mountain has received firm commitments to raise \$360,000 (before costs) via a share placement to professional and sophisticated investors (**Placement**). The Placement will be undertaken at 1.2 cents per share and is subject to shareholder approval.

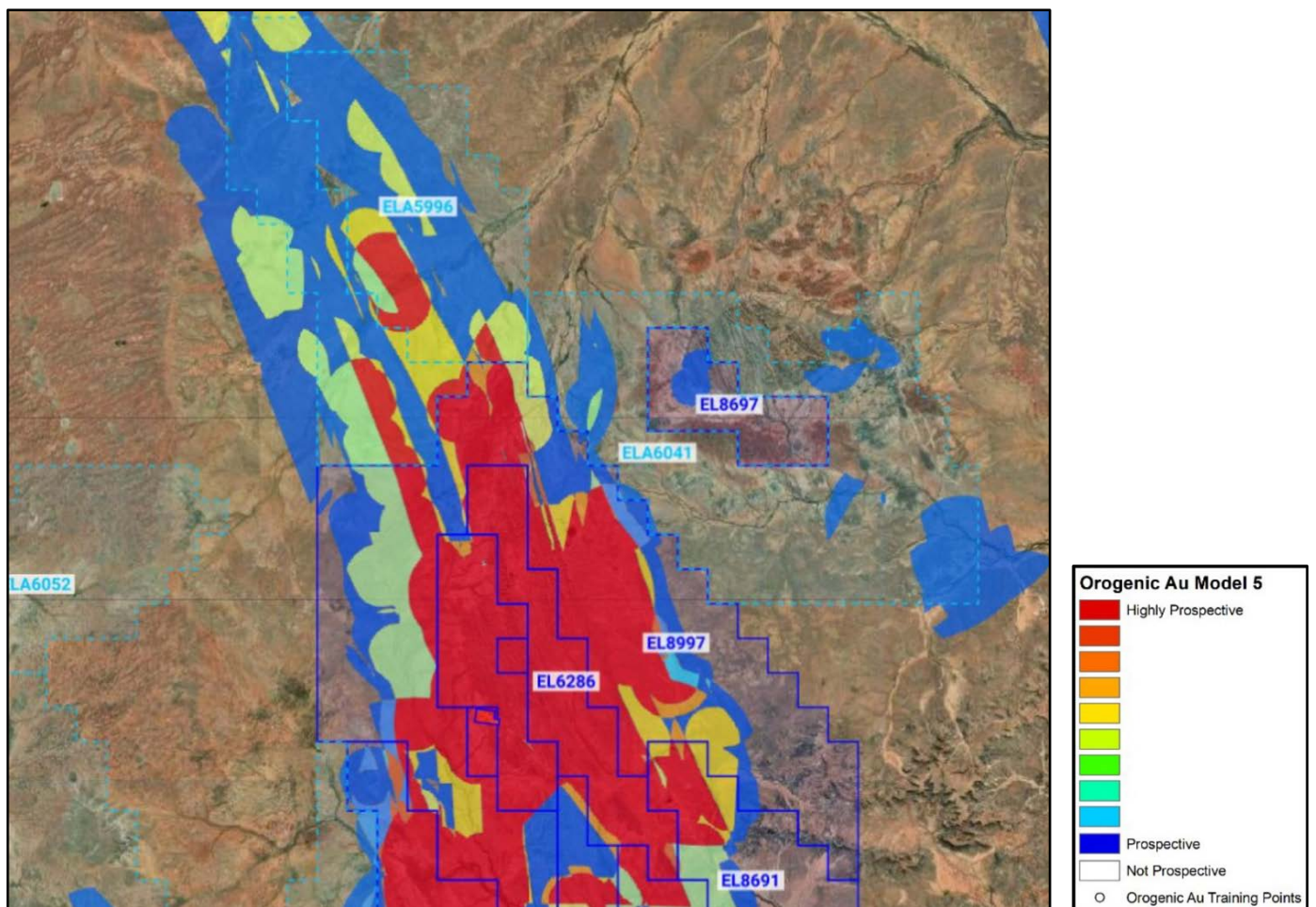
Xcel Capital Pty Ltd has been engaged to act as Lead Manager to the Placement. Fees payable are 6% of funds raised and a \$25,000 management fee. If the RMX shares are trading at a price below the placement price (being 1.2c/share) at the time of shareholder approval, Xcel will have the sole right to cancel the placement and will not be held liable by RMX to settle the placement funds. Both RMX and Xcel agree that if this were to occur a new placement may take place at a commercial price to be agreed mutually at the time.

The total funds raised from the Placement will be directed towards the upcoming work programme at Mt Mansbridge, assessment and due diligence in respect of new mineral assets, general working capital and costs of the offer.

## NSW KOONENBERRY PROJECT UPDATE

A preliminary groundwork exploration programme has been designed for prospective regions within the granted Koonenberry tenement EL8997, with land access agreements currently in the process of being finalised.

Figure 3 reveals the Koonenberry (Delamerian-Thomson Orogen) orogenic gold potential within the region. The Company notes that both EL8997 and ELA5996 cover areas of highly prospective zones as highlighted in red.



*Figure 3: Orogenic Gold Potential within the Koonenberry region*

Source NSW Zone 54 Mineral Systems Mineral Potential Report (November 2018) Authors: A. Ford, G. Partington, and K. Peters (Kenex Pty Ltd) J. Greenfield, P. Blevin, P. Downes, and J. Fitzherbert (Geological Survey of NSW)

The Company is closely monitoring the status of ELA5996 from the Department of Planning & Environment. Granting of a licence to ELA5996 has been permitted provisionally. Security deposit and annual levy has been paid by the Company, thereby meeting all requirements.

The final step in the procedure is for ELA5996 to go to committee after which an Instrument of Grant will be issued. Red Mountain expects this to occur imminently.

## **MUKABE-KASARI COPPER COBALT PROJECT**

As announced (*16 September 2020*), Johannesburg based geologic consultants Minrom Consulting (**Minrom**) supervised an extensive soil sampling programme at the Company's copper-cobalt project, Mukabe-Kasari. Minrom has concluded that Mukabe-Kasari Copper Cobalt project holds the potential for a stratiform copper mineralised body with potential cobalt mineralisation. The available exploration, geological and mineralisation data propose a similar mineralisation model to that of the world class Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Project.

The Board has assessed the opportunity at Mukabe Kasari in the light of the report, and have elected to extend its right to exclusively explore Mukabe Kasari for 12 months ending 30 September 2021.

The Company shall work with Minrom to design an appropriate work programme in light of the recent work there and the upcoming wet season in DRC. However, broadly, a proposed exploration programme would comprise of the following components:

- Detailed Field Mapping: detailed lithological and structural mapping programme over the project area in order to determine the stratigraphic sequence and structural characteristics.
- Airborne Geophysical Survey: airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey will provide data on possible mineralisation targets and major subsurface structural lineaments.
- Scout Diamond Core Drilling: proposed diamond core drilling aimed at providing detailed subsurface stratigraphic and mineralisation intersection for grade and metallurgy studies.

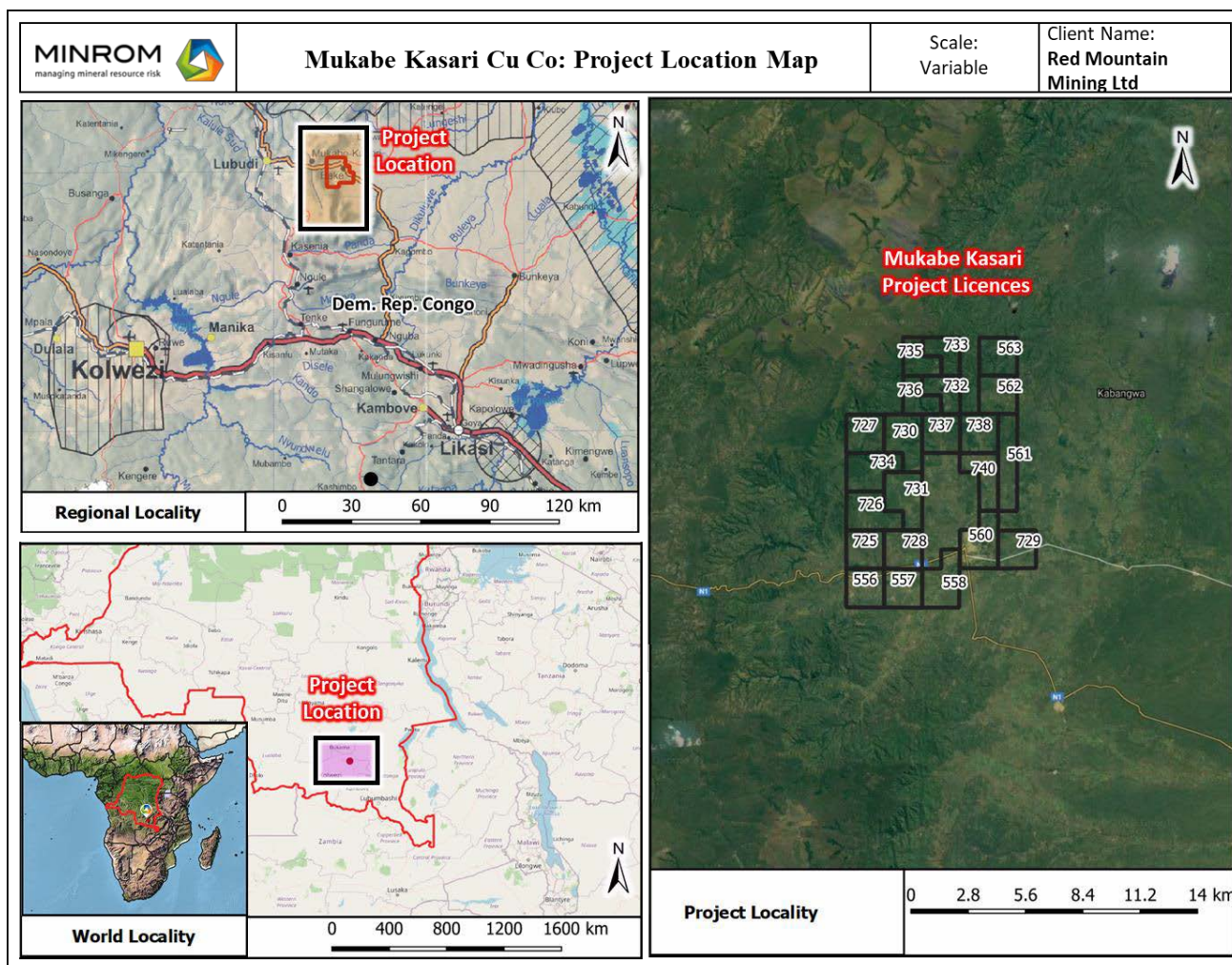


Figure 4: Mukabe Kasari Copper Cobalt Project, Kolwezi region DRC

## Bluebird Merchant Ventures

The Company currently holds over 5.5m shares in London listed Blue Bird Merchant Ventures Limited (LON: BMV). Blue Bird is focused on its near-term production gold project in South Korea. BMV share price as at 23 October, 2020 was 5.53 pence.

The Company retains its net smelter royalty over the Philippines located Batangas gold project.

## New Projects

The Company continues to review and assess opportunities that will add value to its portfolio.

*Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,*

*Mauro Piccini*  
**Mauro Piccini,**  
 Company Secretary



<sup>1</sup> Xenotime is a rare-earth phosphate mineral, the major component of which is yttrium orthophosphate (YPO<sub>4</sub>). It forms a solid solution series with chernovite-(Y) (YAsO<sub>4</sub>) and therefore may contain trace impurities of arsenic, as well as silicon dioxide and calcium. The rare-earth elements dysprosium, erbium, terbium and ytterbium, as well as metal elements such as thorium and uranium (all replacing yttrium) are the expressive secondary components of xenotime. Due to uranium and thorium impurities, some xenotime specimens may be weakly to strongly radioactive. Lithiophyllite, monazite and purpurite are sometimes grouped with xenotime in the informal "anhydrous phosphates" group. Xenotime is used chiefly as a source of yttrium and heavy lanthanide metals (dysprosium, ytterbium, erbium and gadolinium). Occasionally, gemstones are also cut from the finer xenotime crystals.

#### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Bill Oliver. Mr Oliver is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He 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 JORC Code. Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

#### Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcements and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcements.

### Appendix 1 - The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Mt Mansbridge Killi Killi Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Results from the following exploration activities are presented in this announcement and were carried out by Quantum Resources.</p> <p>769 conventional soil geochemical samples 115 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical samples.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</i></p>	<p>No drilling results are being discussed.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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 material.</i></p>	No drilling results are being discussed.
<i>Logging</i>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	No drilling results are being discussed.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Standard lab preparation and sub sampling techniques used.</p> <p>Appropriate protocols were used for reconnaissance sampling.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and</i></p>	<p>Conventional soil samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Perth (a quality certified laboratory).</p> <p>Soil samples prepared and analysed by ICPMS analysis ICPOES analysis</p> <p>MMI soil samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Perth (a quality certified</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>laboratory).</p> <p>MMI soil samples were prepared and analysed using a technique of partial digest with ICP-MS analysis.</p> <p>These assay methods are considered appropriate for the metals being investigated.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No verification has been completed as only primary data used.</p> <p>Data was compiled directly from laboratory certificates into datasheets compiled by the consultant geologists. Checks against field notes and spatially utilising GIS software were completed.</p> <p>All 15 REEs + Y have been summed to produce the results shown on Figure 3.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All samples are located with a handheld GPS and an accuracy of +/- 5m.</p> <p>Grid used for the samples is MGA94 Zone 52. Topographic control is provided by publicly available data.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>Data spacing used for soils samples is relatively widespread, indicating the first pass nature of this survey.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Soil sampling grid was oriented to the NS as the surface mineralisation was observed in E – W orientation. This orientation was felt best to obtain an unbiased result.</p> <p>Once the orientation of these rare earth occurrences is ascertained in more detail then the orientation of future surveys as well as drilling may be refined.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>All samples were submitted directly to the lab, or to a freight contractor to carry directly to the lab.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None completed to date.

## 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Mt Mansbridge Project comprises of two contiguous granted exploration licenses E80/5111 and E80/5229 covering an area of 245km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The tenure is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Tjurabalan People.</p> <p>Heritage survey will need to be completed prior to commencing exploration activities.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All data presented within this announcement is of historical nature. Exploration of the Killi Killi prospect was first undertaken by BHP and subsequently followed up by Quantum Resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit type and main target mineralisation model is of an "unconformity-related" system with deposition of REE.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	No drilling results are being discussed.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the</p>	No data aggregation or metal equivalents have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	No drilling results are being discussed.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><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></p>	Maps and appropriate plans are included in this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p><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></p>	All results are tabulated in the Appendices and shown on figures in this announcement.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p><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></p>	Other work completed by Quantum Resources comprised ground radiometric surveys, 78 rock chip samples, 22 stream sediment samples and field geological mapping. Further data collection and validation is still in progress.
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	<p>Follow up exploration program is being designed.</p> <p>All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.</p>

**Appendix 2 - Assays from 93BI008 (Deja Vu Prospect)**

From (m)	To (m)	Sample #	Mag Sus	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)
2	4	3368154	10	95	34	17	116
8	10	3368157	30	89	14	37	85
16	18	3368161	20	750	264	85	1270
22	24	3368164	20	820	171	97	1350
30	32	3368168	30	630	81	95	1340
40	42	3368173	70	660	61	93	1420
52	54	3368179	110	860	114	104	1590
62	64	3368184	1450	770	73	103	1620
70	72	3366519	4480	1250	38	1300	1730
84	86	3366520	6000	1290	33	3400	1990
88	90	3366521	200	144	109	2200	121
98	100	3366522	2150	1130	43	3200	1890

The above results should be reviewed in conjunction with the information in Appendix 3.

**Appendix 3 - The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Deja Vu Prospect.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Publicly available CRA Exploration annual report states that the main exploration activities include Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and RC sampling.</p> <p>Sampling of RC drilling was undertaken by CRAE in accordance to industry standard practices.</p> <p>Sampling of isolated 2m RC composite samples were undertaken. The drill sample intervals are noted in Appendix 1.</p> <p>4 isolated samples were taken for petrographic analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Drilling was undertaken by Gory and Cole Drilling.</p> <p>RC drilling methods were used.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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 material.</i></p>	<p>There is no reference in the historic CRAE annual report of the historic drilling practices that were employed to maximise recoveries. The reports make no mention of the sample recoveries being an issue and therefore the absence of this information is not deemed to be material to ongoing exploration.</p> <p>There is no drilling information available to confirm recoveries.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>The RC hole was geologically logged at geological boundaries for the total length of the hole using the company standard logging legend.</p> <p>The logs were recorded on company standard paper logging sheets.</p> <p>The CRAE hole was logged according to its geological boundaries for the length of the hole.</p> <p>Logging is appropriate for this early stage of exploration, there is insufficient data to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>There are no detailed records of the RC sampling to confirm the sample preparation and techniques used. It is assumed that CRAE sampling techniques were in accordance with industry standard practices.</p> <p>The drillhole was noted as being dry in the CRAE drill summary logging sheet.</p> <p>Sampling of isolated 2m RC composite samples were undertaken. The drill sample intervals are noted in Appendix 1.</p> <p>There are no detailed records of the QC procedures used. It is assumed that CRAE undertook QC procedures in accordance with industry standard and company practices.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The RC program completed by CRAE involved analysis of isolated 2m composite samples. The laboratory and methods are not stated, but it could be assumed that analysis was done at Analabs as this was where the petrology was undertaken. The open file report states the following elements were assayed. Cr, Ni, Nb, V, Co, Cu, Zn, As, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Pd, Ag, Sb, Ba, La, Ce, Pt, Au, Pb, Bi, Th, U, Na, S, Al, Si, Ti, Mn, Ca, K, Mg, P, BAO, S03, FeO, Al2O3, SiO2, TiO2, MnO, CaO, K2O, MgO, P2O4, NaO5, Fe2O3, U3O8.</p> <p>There are no detailed records of the QC procedures used.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage</i></p>	<p>RMX has not verified the sampling and assaying of the CRAE drillhole.</p> <p>No specific twinned holes have been drilled.</p> <p>The assay data shows no indication of any adjustment being performed.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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.  Specification of the grid system used.  Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Surveying of the CRAE drillhole was not provided in the annual report, but it is believed to be surveyed using a global positioning system (GPS).  Specifications of the grid system, quality and accuracy of topographic controls was not provided in the CRAE report.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>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.</i>	The historic drillhole was solitary and designed to test the magnetic anomalies for diamond indicator minerals. No systematic drilling has been completed.  Sampling of 2m RC composite samples were undertaken. The sample intervals are noted in Appendix 1.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	The drillhole orientation was inclined at 60 degrees to intersect the intrusive geophysical anomaly that was modelled to be dipping 50-60 degrees to the south.  The orientation of mineralisation is not known at this time.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	There is no documentation on sample security available in historic reports.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No independent audits have been undertaken.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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.  The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to</i>	The Mt Mansbridge Project comprises of two contiguous granted exploration licenses E80/5111 and E80/5229 covering an area of 245km <sup>2</sup> .  The tenure is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Tjurabalan People.  Heritage survey will need to be completed prior to commencing exploration activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	All data presented within this announcement is of historical nature. Exploration of the Deja Vu prospect was completed by CRA Exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit style is yet to be verified, but historic data has identified the presence of disseminated cobalt, copper and nickel sulphides (chalcopyrite and pentlandite, respectively) associated with an ultramafic magnetic intrusion.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <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>	<p>Available drillhole information:</p> <p>Hole Number:93RCBI008</p> <p>AMG Coordinates: 453850mE, 7892540mN</p> <p>Azimuth: 0 degrees</p> <p>Inclination: 60 degrees</p> <p>Total depth 100m</p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Sampling is selective and discontinuous, so no data aggregation has been carried out.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are being used for reporting exploration grades.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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</i></p>	<p>The drillhole was drilled on an inclination of 60 to intersect a 50-degree dipping geological unit. The geological intersections are reported as downhole lengths. The orientation of mineralisation is not known.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	The key assay data obtained from Open File reports has been included in the report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	Other work completed by CRA Exploration comprised a ground magnetic survey to better locate the anomaly prior to drill testing. Further data collection and validation is still in progress.
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	<p>Follow up exploration program is being designed.</p> <p>All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.</p>