ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD 29th March 2021

Rare Earth Anomalies Highlighted Within Geochemical Database Review

- **Review of Historical Geochemical Database Identifies a 5km Long, Unconformity Related, Anomalous Area for REE Exploration Focus – The 'Vader Anomaly'**
- **Review Further Highlights the 'Killi-Killi' and 'Kylo' Unconformity Related Rare Earth Anomalies as priority areas for focused exploration**
- **Field Exploration to Commence Q2, with the prioritization of these 3 anomalies**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:**RMX**) is pleased to announce the results of its recently completed assessment of the historical geochemical database for the Mt Mansbridge HREE-Xenotime Project.

The assessment was undertaken by Perth based exploration geochemist, Dr. Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty. Ltd.) utilizing all pertinent, open file soil sample and rock chip data. A 5km long, Rare Earth Element (REE) geochemical anomaly was identified during the review; the 'Vader Anomaly'. The existing Killi-Killi and Kylo REE Anomalies were further highlighted also. All three are prospective for 'Unconformity Style' Mineralization - these areas will provide a focus for initial exploration programs during the upcoming exploration season in the Eastern Kimberley Region of WA. The anomalies are in addition to the 32 radiometric anomalies which were previously announced (ASX Announcement: 4/2/21 – *Aerial Survey Identifies HREE Targets*) and are depicted below in figure 1. Access to the project with the relevant native title claimant group is progressing with field exploration programs to commence Q2 2021.

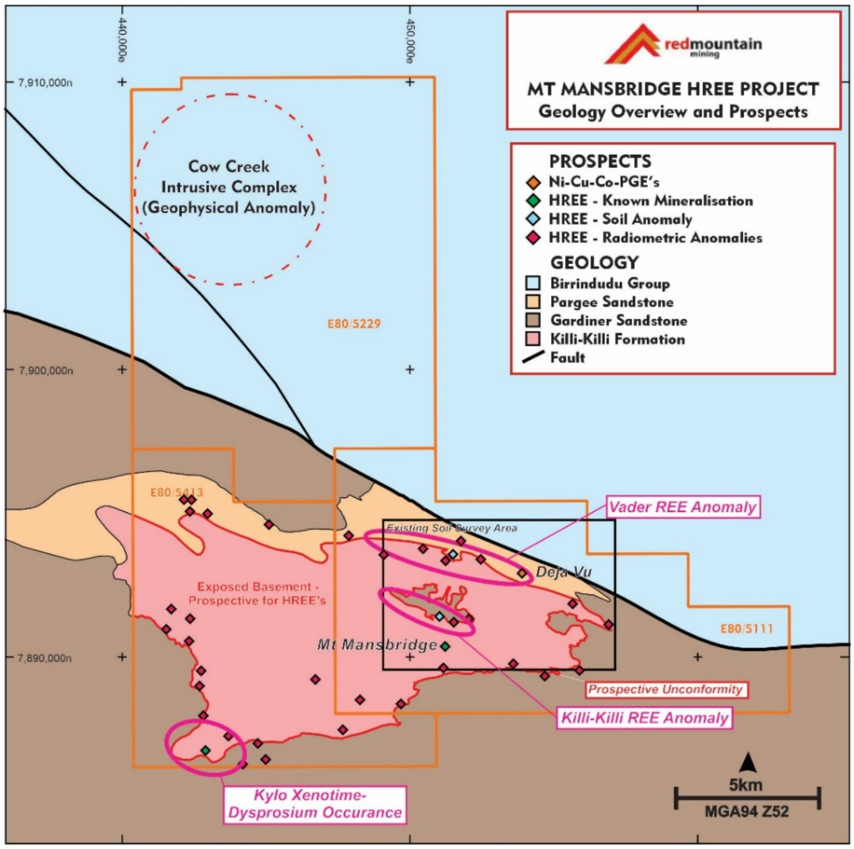

Figure 1 – Mt. Mansbridge Project – Area of Soil Geochemical Review with Targets

The geochemical review utilized a data set that was collected by the previous project explorer, Quantum Resources Ltd. Between 2007-2014. Quantum was predominantly engaged in Uranium exploration and briefly with REE's towards the end of the period.

The geochemical data set that was compiled and reviewed consisted of: 765 conventional soil samples, 916 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil samples and 149 rock chips. A significant geochemical anomaly was identified during the review, The Vader Anomaly. The review further highlighted existing geochemical anomalies, Killi-Killi and Kylo (Formerly 'Mansbridge South'). All three anomalous areas are described below.

Vader Geochemical Anomaly

The Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) soil sample survey was undertaken by Quantum over the eastern portion of the project area with a ~5km long regional scale, coincident Y-La-Ce anomaly identified during the review.

Quantum collected samples on 1000x100m grid with some 500m infill. Although the MMI survey was not considered particularly pertinent to REE exploration, a low level, suppressed, ~5km long, coincidental Y-La-Ce geochemical anomaly was identified on the prospective northern unconformity between the basement Killi-Killi Formation and overlying Pargee Sandstone. The centre of the anomaly is coincident with a radiometric anomaly and an abnormal topographic/geological feature that is interpreted as a potential area of erosion resistant alteration and mineralization. This area will provide a focus for immediate exploration efforts during the upcoming field season.

MMI is a specialized exploration geochemistry assaying technique utilized in the exploration of hidden/covered precious and base metal deposits. The technique is considered a 'partial determination technique' and not particularly effective for REE exploration. 14 elements were analyzed by SGS laboratories, with only the REE Cerium (Ce) reported, in addition to the elements Yttrium (Y) and Lanthanum (La). These later two elements have a close relationship with REE deposits, Yttrium is commonly associated with HREE's (Xenotime) and Lanthanum commonly associated with LREE's.

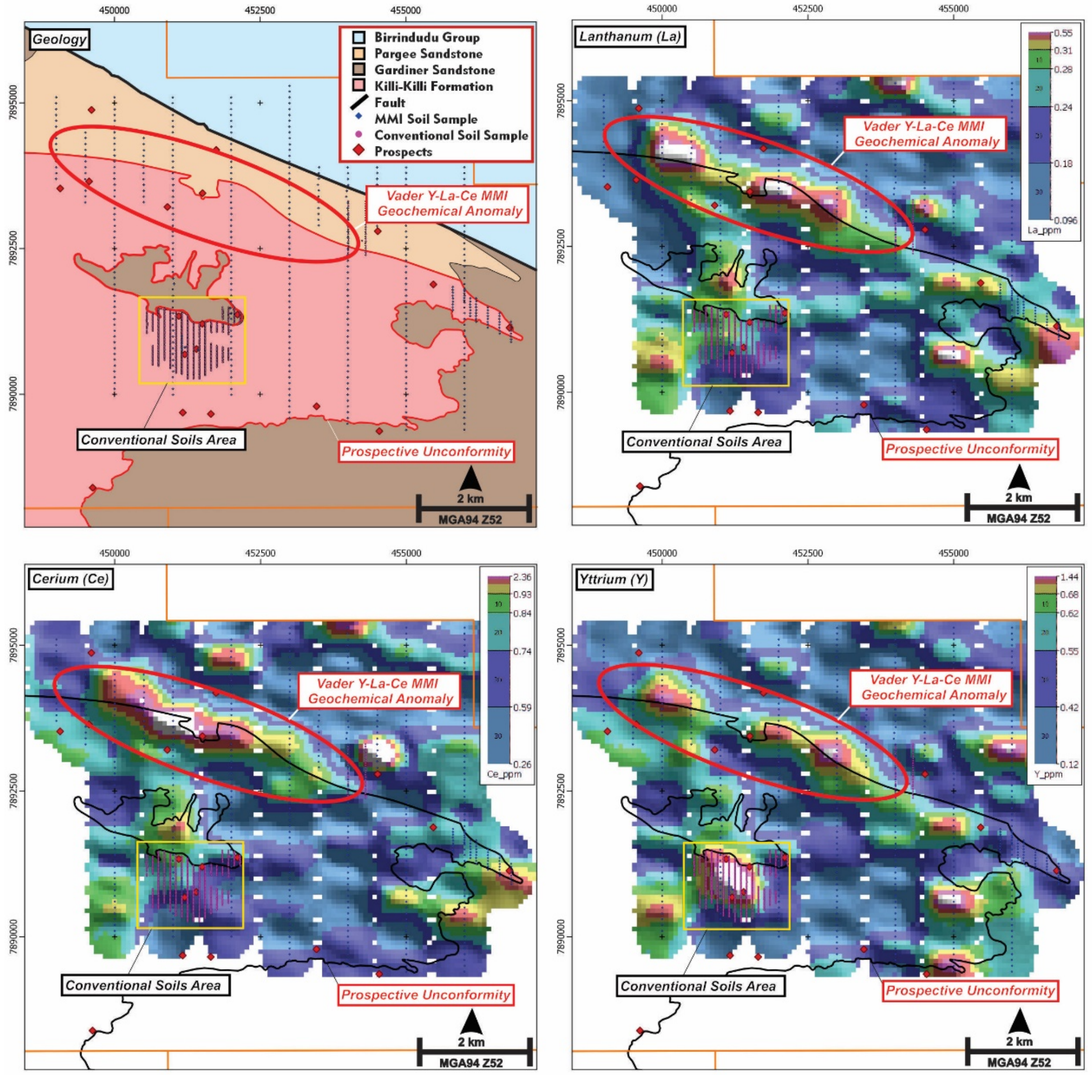

Figure 2 – MMI Regional Soil Geochemistry Grids Depicting the Vader Geochemical Anomaly

Killi-Killi Geochemical Anomaly

Killi Killi is a REE anomaly identified within the conventional soil sampling survey area. The survey was undertaken on a 100x20m grid over a 1.5 x 1.0km area to the South of the Mt Mansbridge Inlier. The assaying method used is considered a near total digest and appropriate geochemical method for REE exploration. 30 elements were analyzed including a number of pertinent REE's and important associated elements including: Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Th, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Ce, La & Y.

The REE anomaly is located proximal to the prospective unconformity between the basement Killi-Killi Formation and overlying Gardiner Sandstone. Significantly, the geochemical anomaly is coincident with the T1 radiometric anomaly with the geochemical anomaly open to the west in the limited survey area. It is anticipated that further soil sampling will be undertaken to the west of the current survey area as well as ground investigation of the highlighted anomalous area.

In addition, a number of anomalous rock chips were identified in the database that were taken around the known 'Mt Mansbridge' Xenotime-HREE occurrence. The rock chips were concentrated around a NE trending, 200m long zone of veining and alteration within the Killi-Killi basement with values up to 2,380ppm Total HREE, 3,459ppm Total LREE, 1,924ppm Yttrium and 386ppm Dysprosium. The mineralized zone was previously identified by BHP in the 1980's during a phase of Uranium exploration. Historical drilling by BHP for Uranium around this area noted that Xenotime minerals were observed within drill samples, however no REE's were assayed for (Mindex Site S0027147 – WAMEX Report# A17492). This anomalous zone of REE mineralization will again provide an area of immediate focus for REE exploration during the upcoming field season.

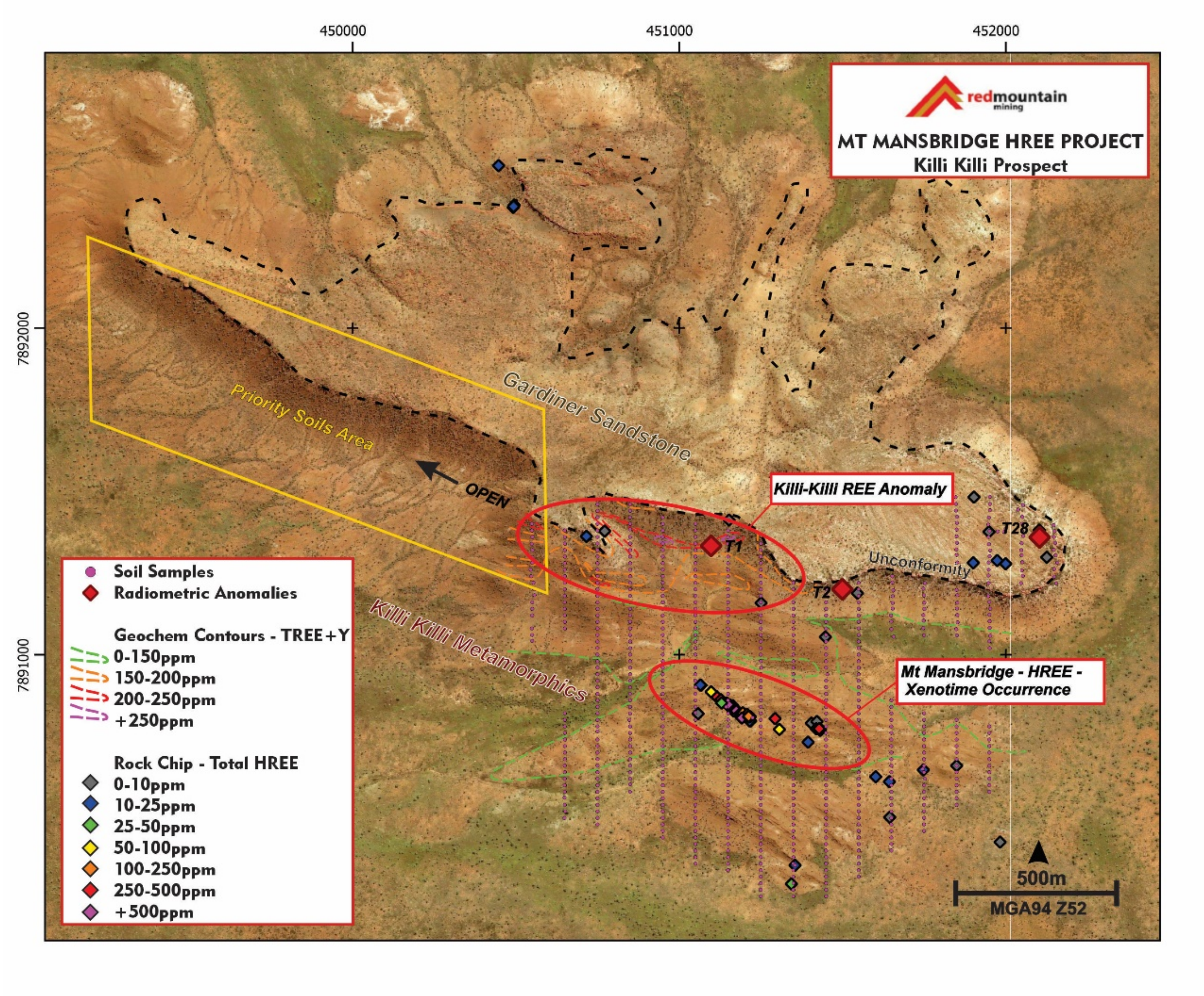

Figure 3 – Killi Killi Prospect – Geochemical Anomalies and Rock Chips over Satellite Imagery.

Kylo – HREE-Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence

The Kylo (previously known as 'Mansbridge South Prospect') is one of the two prospects within the project area with observed xenotime mineralization. Processing of the recently acquired radiometric data highlighted the area as prospective for HREE/Xenotime mineralization also. The prospect was originally identified by Sigma Resources Group in 1982 and later validated by Northern Minerals Ltd. in 2011 (Wamex Report# A92909). Assaying returned elevated Yttrium (1551ppm) and Dysprosium (222ppm) values from a 'siliceous cherty' unit proximal to the unconformity. Selected assay values and a photograph of the outcrop are shown below. (Previously Announced in ASX Announcement: 4/2/21 – Aerial Survey Identifies HREE Targets)

Element	**Dy**	**Er**	**Gd**	**P**	**Th**	**U**	**Y**	**Yb**
ppm	222.32	138.29	61.09	576	6.12	9.7	1551.8	92.47

Table A - Selected Assay Values for rock chip GTRK000002 (MGA94Z52 443275e, 7886581n) (From Northern Minerals Ltd. Combined Annual Technical Report 2011 – WAMEX Report# A92909)

Figure 4 – Photograph of GTRK000002 HREE Mineralized 'siliceous cherty' Outcrop (From Northern Minerals Ltd. Combined Annual Technical Report 2011 – WAMEX Report# A92909)

Mineralization at Northern Minerals Ltd (ASX: NTU) Brown's Range HREE Project occurs generally in two styles (these are depicted below in Figure 5):

- Basement style – Structurally related Breccias and Veins within the Killi-Killi Formation Metamorphic Basement e.g. Gambit and Wolverine
- Unconformity Style – Associated with the contact between the Killi-Killi Formation and the overlying younger sediments e.g. Dazzler and Iceman

Unconformity related mineralization was discovered relatively recently in late 2018 by NTU, since then, the company has committed to numerous multi-million-dollar exploration programs with success as highlighted with the recent announcement of the unconformity related 'Toad' greenfields exploration discovery (NTU ASX Announcement 18th January 2021).
With the exploration success of NTU targeting the unconformity utilizing radiometric surveying and geochemical sampling, among other techniques, the unconformity at the Mt. Mansbridge HREE Project has become a priority for exploration in addition to the multiple basement style targets as previously identified, reported (ASX Announcement: Mt Mansbridge Rare Earths Project Update – 25th November 2020) and summarized in figure 1.

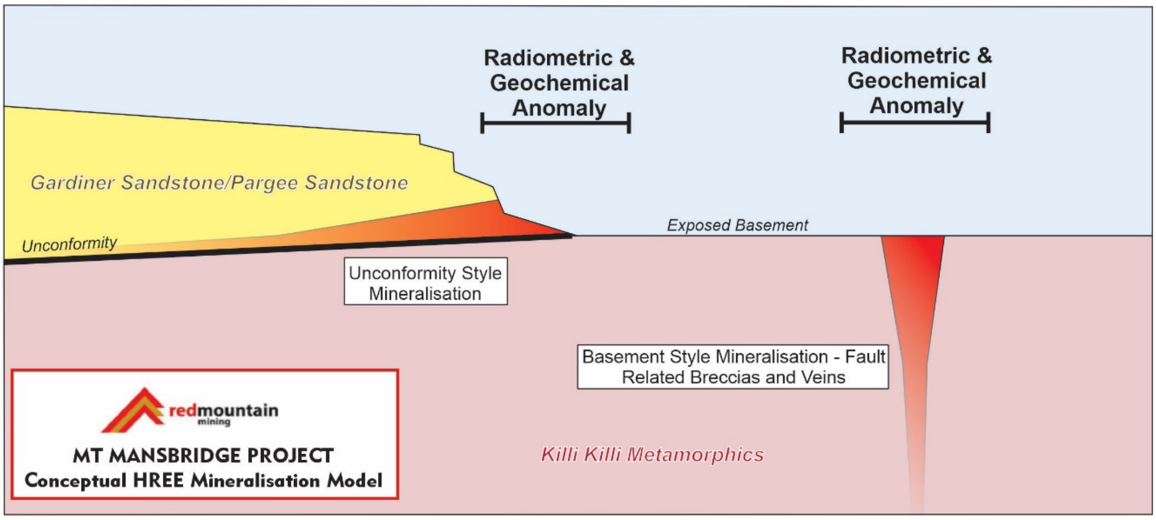

Figure 5 – Mt. Mansbridge Conceptual Rare Earth Element Mineralization Model

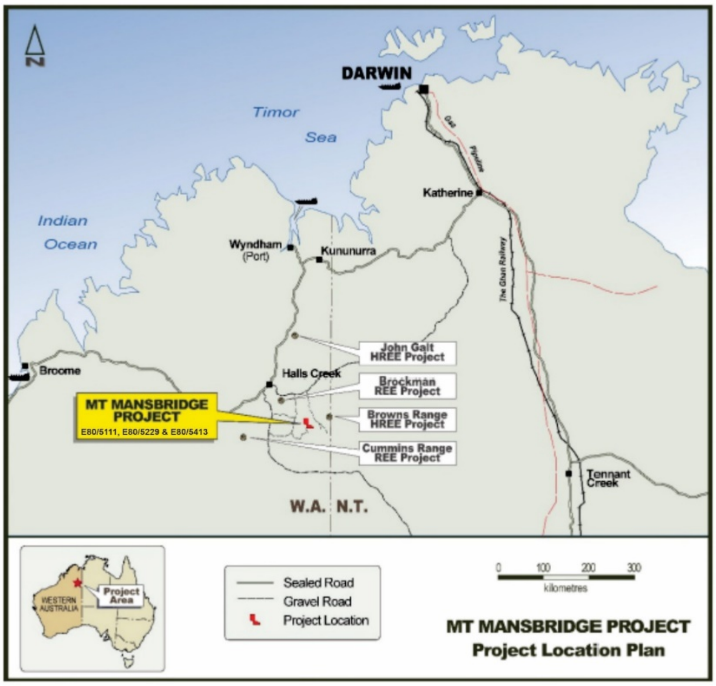

Figure 6 – Mt Mansbridge HREE Project Location

Table B – Selected Rock-Chips from Mt Mansbridge

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Description	Th_ppm	U_ppm	Y_ppm	La_ppm	Ce_ppm	Pr_ppm	Nd_ppm	Sm_ppm	Eu_ppm	Gd_ppm	Tb_ppm	Dy_ppm	Ho_ppm	Er_ppm	Tm_ppm	Yb_ppm	Lu_ppm	LREE_ppm	HREE_ppm	TREE_ppm
GGR006	451188	7890811	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	1.66	41.5	720	10.6	35.9	5.69	28.7	23.8	13	88.8	26.6	134	35.1	84.7	16.5	113	14.1	206.49	424	630.49
GGR041	451420	7890773	GDA94_z52	micaceous sandstone	18.8	4.21	13.2	51.65	126	16.2	69	12.9	1.74	7.7	0.83	3.4	0.58	1.8	0.23	1.7	0.26	285.19	8.8	293.99
GGR042	451405	7890790	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	1.03	0.33	2.34	2.01	3.96	0.44	1.8	0.4	0.09	0.5	0.08	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.03	0.3	0.04	9.2	1.35	10.55
GGR043	451422	7890795	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	1.03	1.63	1.68	2.08	3.8	0.49	2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.08	0.4	0.08	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.03	9.47	1.02	10.49
GGR044	451203	7890814	GDA94_z52	micaceous sandstone	21.3	14.7	17.5	40.2	88	10.8	47.4	13.1	2.22	8.1	0.99	5.1	0.95	3.2	0.54	4.3	0.59	209.82	15.67	225.49
GGR045	451195	7890822	GDA94_z52	micaceous sandstone	16.7	23.8	182	43.6	104	12.6	56.6	22.7	7.08	47.8	8.06	46.4	8.65	26.1	3.8	25.1	3.29	294.38	121.4	415.78
GGR046	451172	7890834	GDA94_z52	siliceous rock - not a quartz vein	7.27	90.1	399	188	640	89.4	415	119	31.3	172	26.4	127	21.3	58.2	8.25	54	6.95	1654.7	302.1	1956.8
GGR047	451164	7890844	GDA94_z52	micaceous siltstone	20.6	23.4	40.2	55.55	110	12.1	45.9	11	2.61	16	2.5	13.2	2.12	5.3	0.65	4.3	0.56	253.16	28.63	281.79
GGR050	451164	7890841	GDA94_z52	siliceous rock - not a quartz vein	1.43	97.8	1924	70.8	286	39.7	187	92.2	39.8	311	59.6	386	76.3	239	36.7	240	32.4	1026.5	1070	2096.5
GGR051	451146	7890852	GDA94_z52	siliceous rock - not a quartz vein	2.83	51.6	329	50.9	168	23.4	104	35.2	11	77.7	14.4	85.6	16.1	46.7	6.83	44	5.69	470.2	219.32	689.52
GGR052	451114	7890872	GDA94_z52	siliceous rock - not a quartz vein	1.81	43.1	757	58.85	221	31.5	144	53.7	16.8	134	26.3	172	35.4	109	16.4	106	14.5	659.85	479.6	1139.45
GGR071	451420	7890773	GDA94_z52	micaceous sandstone	19	3.18	13.2	45.65	101	12.2	50.4	10.5	1.38	5.9	0.64	3.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	227.03	7.74	234.77
GGR0073	451058	7890819	GDA94_z52	fg foliated Killi-Killi sandstone	9.82	1.71	15.3	32.8	60	6.22	23	4.2	0.73	3.8	0.53	3	0.57	1.7	0.24	1.6	0.23	130.75	7.87	138.62
GGR0076	451294	7890804	GDA94_z52	quartz vein/brecciation	3.98	14	502	20.1	50	9.94	50.9	24.1	9.69	76.9	15.6	108	22.3	70.8	10.6	76.9	9.26	241.63	313.46	555.09
GGR0077	451219	7890797	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	16.8	17.2	21.1	36.2	70	6.32	22.3	4.5	0.83	4.6	0.67	4.3	0.86	2.4	0.31	2.1	0.28	144.75	10.92	155.67
GGR0078	451216	7890797	GDA94_z52	m-cs Killi-Killi sandstone	21.1	26.8	36.9	54.9	100	10.8	42.2	7.6	1.25	7.2	1.14	7.5	1.49	4	0.52	3.6	0.45	223.95	18.7	242.65
GGR0079	451210	7890812	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	3.04	84.1	342	128	390	63.6	317	79.4	16.3	86	14.3	85	15.5	45.2	6.46	43.7	5.12	1080.3	215.28	1295.58
GGR0080	451209	7890816	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	1.89	33.9	199	26.1	80	12	53.1	14.5	4.19	32.5	6.35	42.3	8.41	25.3	3.78	27	3.31	222.39	116.45	338.84
GGR0081	451208	7890817	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	3.59	96.2	431	38	100	17.5	92	38.3	14.4	101	18.7	111	20.2	59	8.34	56.5	6.65	401.2	280.39	681.59
GGR0082	451192	7890806	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	1.5	54.8	1160	19.8	60	16.3	85.5	52.5	24.2	193	41.3	283	58.5	184	27.9	196	23.6	451.3	814.3	1265.6
GGR0083	451167	7890827	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	1.29	9.18	110	7.3	20	3.12	14.7	6.1	2.08	16.4	3.36	23.4	4.55	14.2	2.1	14.6	1.74	69.7	63.95	133.65
GGR0084	451156	7890838	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	3.78	34.8	894	28.7	80	16.8	83.8	40.7	17.6	147	29.1	190	37.3	117	16.6	117	13.7	414.6	520.7	935.3
GGR0085	451163	7890840	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	1.3	28	521	38.3	120	21.1	97.9	31.5	11.1	85.8	16.3	111	22.5	68.1	9.86	68.9	8.05	405.7	304.71	710.41
GGR0086	451168	7890835	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	3.5	90	978	191	590	122	545	121	29.7	211	36.5	221	41.9	122	17.1	119	13.3	1809.7	570.8	2380.5
GGR0087	451157	7890845	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	18.3	10.2	102	53.7	130	18.5	81.3	17.2	3.32	20.4	3.39	21.6	4.43	13.8	1.99	14.3	1.79	324.42	61.3	385.72
GGR0088	451151	7890847	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	1.47	57.2	991	24.9	80	16.6	85.3	44.3	17.4	157	33.7	225	45.5	139	19.7	137	16.3	425.5	616.2	1041.7
GGR0089	451130	7890860	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	18.4	8.37	40.8	47.4	100	13.3	66.5	18.3	3.3	12.9	1.78	10	1.8	5.2	0.78	5.6	0.67	261.7	25.83	287.53
GGR0090	451128	7890862	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	2.78	29.7	664	40	120	24.5	127	45.7	15	119	23.1	151	28.8	86.8	12.8	88	10.4	491.2	400.9	892.1
GGR0097	451433	7890771	GDA94_z52	fg foliated Killi-Killi sandstone	14.3	21.7	801	30.2	80	16.2	85	30.6	9.48	86.5	19	145	31.2	99.1	14	95.9	11.6	337.98	415.8	753.78
GGR0098	451432	7890768	GDA94_z52	m-cs Killi-Killi sandstone	14.4	12.1	348	94.3	270	48.1	225	41.3	7.9	53	9.99	66.4	13.9	42.6	6.01	40.5	4.95	739.6	184.35	923.95
GGR0099	451430	7890772	GDA94_z52	f-m Killi-Killi sandstone	15.3	16	526	56.4	150	29.6	161	43.2	9.65	75.8	14.8	99.3	19.3	56.2	7.51	48.9	6.04	525.65	252.05	777.7
GGR0100	451429	7890773	GDA94_z52	f-m Killi-Killi sandstone	15.2	14.4	508	47.7	120	25.2	123	31.3	7.16	55.7	11.5	87.6	19.2	61.6	9.12	61.3	7.79	410.06	258.11	668.17
GGR0101	451307	7890771	GDA94_z52	f-m Killi-Killi sandstone	18.6	7.06	91	52.6	110	14.9	67.7	20.1	4.4	24.3	3.81	20.5	3.83	11.6	1.64	11.5	1.41	294	54.29	348.29
GGR0102	451218	7890810	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	16.7	6.61	90.5	39.6	80	9.62	39.4	8.5	1.83	12.5	2.39	16.5	3.43	10.5	1.52	10.5	1.34	191.45	46.18	237.63
GGR0103	451213	7890809	GDA94_z52	fg foliated Killi-Killi sandstone	19	34.4	28.6	53.6	120	14.4	63.1	11.6	1.87	7.4	1.04	6.4	1.25	3.9	0.57	4.3	0.5	271.97	17.96	289.93
GGR0104	451213	7890811	GDA94_z52	quartz-rich rock	7.25	93.2	189	430	1300	218	1070	263	39.6	139	15	65.9	10.2	27.9	3.42	23.6	2.55	3459.6	148.57	3608.17
GGR0105	451130	7890852	GDA94_z52	fg foliated Killi-Killi sandstone	20.1	22.2	45.1	61.4	130	17.8	84.2	19.8	4.11	19.4	2.67	13	2.05	5.5	0.71	5	0.59	336.71	29.52	366.23
GGR0106	451098	7890886	GDA94_z52	quartz vein	4.32	5.85	95.9	32.2	90	13	64.3	15.2	3.34	20.2	3.44	20.8	3.96	11.6	1.69	11.2	1.32	238.24	54.01	292.25
GGR0107	451067	7890906	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	5.6	11.5	30.6	17.7	40	6.11	28.1	7.3	1.68	9.1	1.43	7.4	1.21	3	0.35	2.4	0.26	109.99	16.05	126.04
GGR0108	451065	7890907	GDA94_z52	network quartz veining in Killi-Killi sandstone	14.5	7.75	19.9	38	80	10.3	47.9	11.7	1.98	7.8	0.88	4.7	0.81	2.3	0.32	2.3	0.29	197.68	11.6	209.28
GGR0109	451395	7890732	GDA94_z52	fg foliated Killi-Killi sandstone	22	5.77	31.4	41.1	80	9.59	34	6.2	1.33	6.7	1.01	5.8	1.12	3.2	0.42	3	0.39	178.92	14.94	193.86

Authorized for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Mauro Piccini,
Company Secretary

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 Oliver Judd. Mr Judd is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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 Judd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Historical surface sampling by Quantum Resources Ltd – Open File Data – 2007-2014 – WAMEX Report# A103084, A100855 & A100856** **Conventional Soil Sampling** 765 conventional soil samples collected on a 100x20m grid. Sample was collected from 10-15cm beneath surface, 100g of -200um material collected and analysed at SGS Mineral Services. Total Digest (DIG40Q) utilised followed by ICPMS (IMS40Q) and ICPOES (ICP40Q) analysis. 30 elements reported including Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Th, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Ce, La & Y. **MMI Soil Sampling** 916 MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) soil samples collected predominantly on a 1000x100m grid with some areas of 500m infill. Sample was collected from 'B Horizon' with 100g of -200um sieved material collected. Samples analysed by SGS Mineral Services using a partial digest (MMI-M) and ICP-MS finish. 14 elements reported including Y, La & Ce and no other REE's. **Rock Chipping** 149 Rock chips collected from various areas of the project. 2-3Kg surface rock sample collected and assayed by SGS Mineral Services. Standard preparation of crushing 200g to 75um (PUL46). Total digest method (DIG40Q) with ICPOES (ICP40Q) and ICP-MS (IMS40Q) analysis. 30 elements reported including Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Th, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Ce, La & Y.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	NA
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	NA
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-sampling stages to maximize 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.*	NA
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.*	Conventional soil sample and rock chip techniques are considered total or near total. MMI assaying technique is considered a partial technique. SGS are a WA based, accredited laboratory, internal laboratory QAQC standards are considered fit for purpose and appropriate for the type of exploration under review.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	Sample locations collected using a handheld GPS accurate to +/- 3m. Grid utilised is GDA94 Z52.
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.*	MMI soil sampling is 1000x100m and 500x100m spacing. Conventional soil sampling is on 100x20m spacing.
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.*	Soil sampling is generally perpendicular to geological and therefore theoretical mineralisation strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	NA
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	NA

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 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.*	The Mt Mansbridge Project consists of 3 granted tenements: E80/5111, E80/5229 and E80/5413. The tenure is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Tjurabalan People. A heritage survey will need to be completed prior to commencing ground disturbing exploration activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Project does not intersect any underlying pastoral lease. The Project does not intersect an area identified as wilderness, national park or an area of environmental interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration for HREE's at Mt Mansbridge was undertaken by Sigma Resources Group in 1982 and later by BHP, Quantum Resources and Northern Minerals Ltd. This work has led to several radiometric and geochemical anomalies that warrant further investigation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The deposit type and main target mineralisation model is of a basement and unconformity related HREE type.
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 explain why this is the case.*	NA
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	NA
Relationship between mineralization	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole*	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true 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.*	Included within body of text.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	NA
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.*	All pertinent exploration information data is reported within this report or referenced from previous reports.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* - *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A field program is currently being planned to investigate the targets identified within this report once necessary access agreements have been approved and the current rainy season concludes.