ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **13th July 2021**

Maitland South Diamond Drilling Completed

- **Drilling intersects the prospective Maitland South Shear Zone**
- **14.65m wide zone of alteration, veining and sulphide - prospective for gold mineralisation**
- **Drilling program now complete at Maitland with assay results due over coming 3-6 weeks.**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:**RMX**) is pleased to provide an update of the drilling activities at the 100% owned Mt. Maitland Gold and Base Metal Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

Drilling is now complete at the **Maitland South** prospect. Drilling successfully intersected the Maitland South Shear Zone between 266.77m and 281.42m (14.65m width), this zone has now been processed on site and will immediately sent to the laboratory for assay. The shear zone consisted of quartz filled breccias on the margins with strongly silica, sericite, with minor hematite altered schist within the centre of the zone. Disseminations of pyrite were observed throughout the interval.

The hole was designed to test an IP chargeability anomaly which coincides with the down dip extension of the mineralised shear zone (Fig 1) (Previously announced *(ASX – Follow up drilling to test IP anomalies at Mt Maitland – 12/4/21).* The Maitland South prospect is a +500m long shear zone characterized by numerous historical workings with shallow RC drilling returning significant intercepts: MMC001 – 7m @ 3.3g/t Au from 34m and MUDC008 13m @ 2.53g/t from 9m *(previously announced 13/1/21).* Drilling is expected to take approximately 14 days to complete with observations released upon completion.

Drilling of the **Jacia** IP chargeability anomaly was completed prior to this with encouraging base metal and gold indications. Occurrences/blebs of chalcopyrite (Cu), Sphalerite (Zn) and Galea (Pb) associated with quartz veining were noted during logging. The presence of such minerals within veining does provide encouragement that the Jacia Trend has the potential to host a base metal deposit and therefore warrants further investigation.

In addition, two zones of intercalated, pyrite bearing, Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and amphibolite were intersected during drilling. These zones are prospective for gold mineralisation. BIF related gold mineralisation has previously been observed at the Maitland Project at the Lenanphyl prospect which RMX drilled in late 2020. These two zones, as well as other zones of interest will be assayed and reported upon over the coming month.

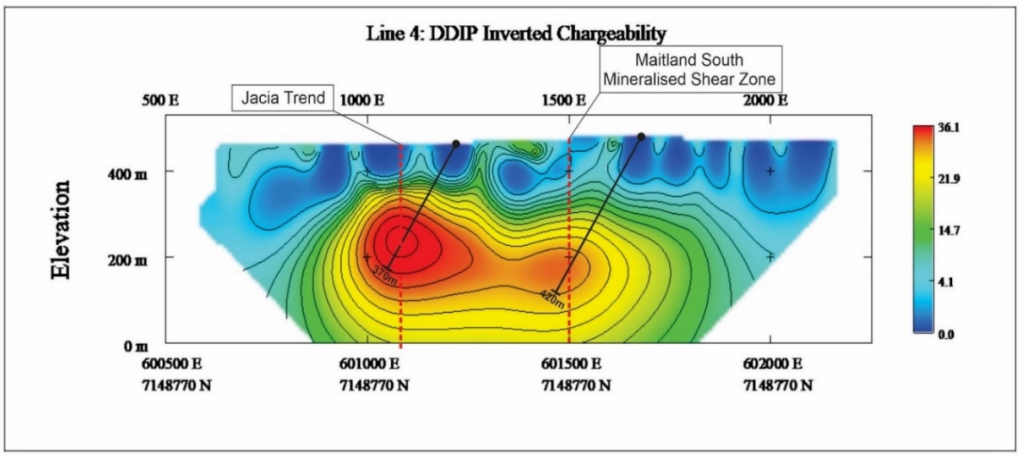


Figure 1 - DDIP Inverted Chargeability Section (7,148,770n) – Chargeability Anomalies with Proposed Drilling

It is currently interpreted that the chargeability anomaly is associated the disseminations of pyrite within the intersected Maitland South Shear zone. Petrophysical work be undertaken on this zone as well as other units to fully ascertain the source of the geophysical anomaly.

Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EoH	Azi	Dip
MSD01	601657	7148799	482	399.1	270.00	-60.00

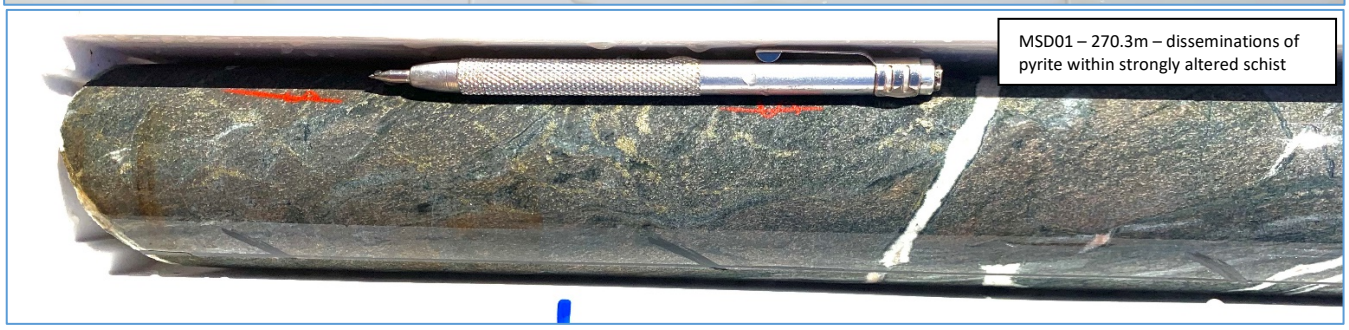
MGA Z50

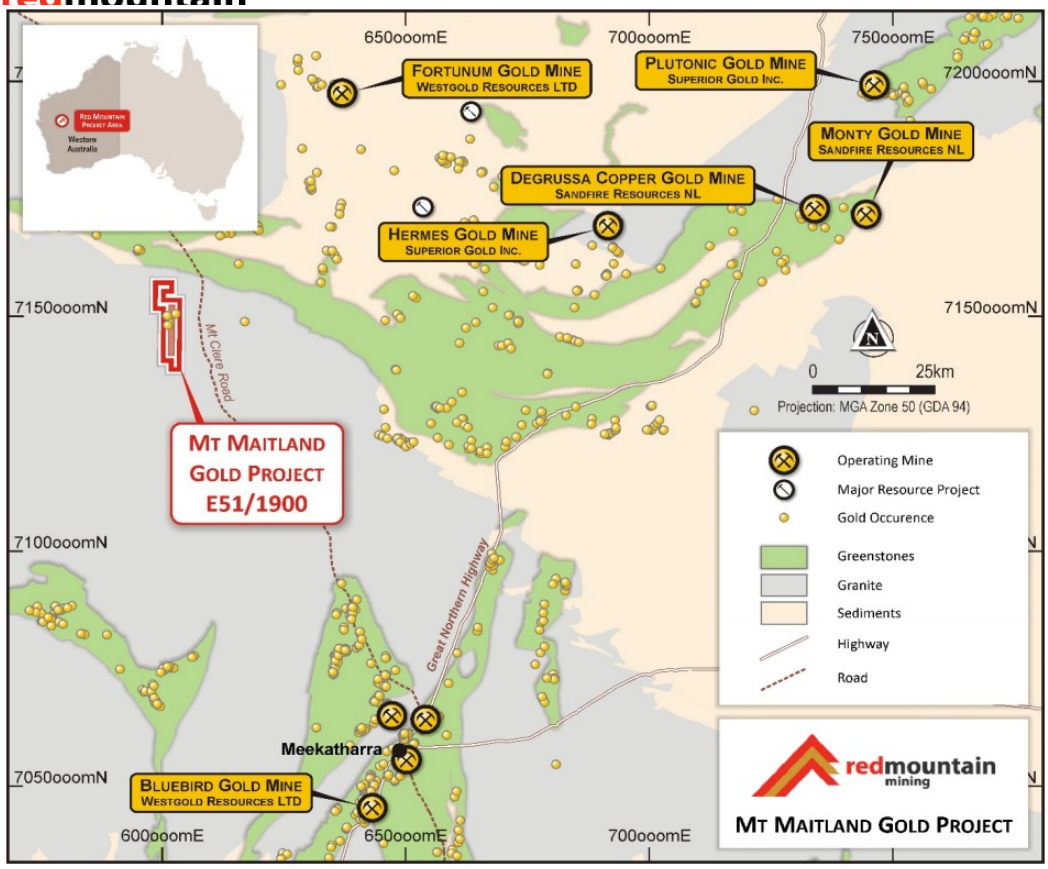
Table 1. – Drill Hole Details

MSD01 Geological Log

0.0-237.08m – Undifferentiated mafic rocks, amphibolite
237.08-246.07m – Fine grained dolerite
246.07-266.77m – Undifferentiated mafic rocks, amphibolite (patches of Chalcopyrite within Quartz veining @260.45m (see photo)
266.77-281.42m – Maitland South Shear Zone - Quartz filled fault breccias on margins of zone. Strongly altered (sil-ser-hem) schist. Disseminated (0.5%) pyrite throughout zone (see photo).
281.42-282.65m – Fine grained dolerite
282.65-EoH - Undifferentiated mafic rocks, amphibolite


MSD01 – 260.45m - Patches of Chalcopyrite (Cu) within pink quartz


MSD01 – 270.3m – disseminations of pyrite within strongly altered schist



Maitland Project Location

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

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.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC TABLE 1

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 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging and assaying Selected core will be submitted to the laboratory where it will be cut in half, sampled, crushed and pulverised to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay.
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.).*	HQ sized core was drilled from surface until competent rock was intersected (31m). NQ sized core was then drilled to the end of hole (320.1m). Core was orientated using a reflex digital orientation tool.
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.*	Core recovery is recorded each metre by the on site geologist. At this stage of exploration, it is unknown if a bias occurs between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	Core was logged by a qualified geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrain and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and structure were all recorded digitally. Chips were washed each metre and stored in chip trays for preservation and future reference. Logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.
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-*	Selected zones of core will be submitted to the laboratory. Samples will be no more than ~1m in length. Core will be cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised by the laboratory. Duplicate will be taken (coarse crush duplicates) during prep at a rate of approximately every 25th sample. QAQC in the form of certified material will be inserted into the sample string approximately every 25th sample.

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.*	Core will be submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth WA) for a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). A 2-3kg samples is oven dried to 105 degC and is then pulverised to 85% passing 75um. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assay technique is Fire Assay which is a 'Total Technique'. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the company upon assay result receival.
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.*	Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified and eventually stored in an offsite database. No twinning has been undertaken.
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 position was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). GDA94 Z50s is the grid format for all xyz data reported. A Reflex north seeking gyro was used at the completion of the hole. The hole was deemed to have intersected the target zone.
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.*	See drill table for hole positions. Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation at this point.
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.*	Drilling was undertaken at a sub-perpendicular angle to the interpreted strike and dip of the interpreted mineralised structures. Geological units are interpreted as nearly vertically dipping (~90deg) and thus true widths of mineralisation will have to be extrapolated from any assay results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples from collection at rig through to submission at the laboratory have been under the supervision of Red Mountain contracted personnel or sub-contractors associated with the company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The program will be reviewed by senior company personnel and associated consulting geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 information in this release relates to tenement E51/1900. This tenement is the subject of an exclusivity agreement between Red Mountain and Simon Jones with a view to a sale and purchase agreement. There are no existing Native Title Agreements over the current tenement. The tenement is wholly within partially determined claim WC2004/10 Wjarri Yamatji #1 with the Aboriginal Representative area body being Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation. Tenure is in good standing with DMIRS
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Mt Maitland Project area has an extensive exploration history dating back late 1800's when Maitland North and Maitland South were mined intermittently from 1897. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by several companies with Talisman Mining Ltd being the most recent. The general area that forms the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Pancontinental Mining, Coolgardie Resources, Metex Resources and Talisman Mining Ltd during the period 1987-2011.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project covers the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Project is situated at a major geological plate tectonic boundary reflecting the collision between the separate Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. It is bounded by major regional structural faults – to the north by the Murchison Fault, to the west by the Yalgar Fault and to the south by the Mt Maitland Fault. The Murchison Fault separates the Proterozoic southern Capricorn Orogen from the Archaean northern Yilgarn Craton. The Yalgar Fault separates the older Narryer Terrane from the Murchison Domain. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt extends over roughly 23x4km and is represented by the Maitland synformal structure which is the northern most greenstone belt I the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt is an arcuate 3km succession of interlayered mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks with several intercalated sedimentary rocks and BIF's. The sequence has been folded and regionally metamorphosed to upper greenschist/mid amphibolite grade. Extensive Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the project area related to massive gabbroic intrusive bodies. A regional splay structure off the mantle tapping Murchison Fault traverse the entire length of the tenement. Pervasive quartz veins occur along the splay structure Orogenic gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides and enveloping hydrothermal mineralisation haloes within sheared mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and sedimentary rocks (including BIF) and felsic volcanic rocks. E51/1900 covers almost the entirety of the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt. The central half of the tenement comprises outcrop and sub-cropping basement with alluvial and colluvial cover in the northern and southern parts.

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*
		An overview of the drilling program is given within the text and tables within this document

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	At this stage of mineral exploration, the geometry of the mineralisation to the drill hole is unknown and therefore the true width of mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	Refer to figures within this report.
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.*	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document.
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.*	Assaying of JD01 and Drilling of the Maitland South IP anomaly (underway)