ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **18th August 2021**

Exploration Update: RMX Gears up for Kimberley Drill Campaign

- **Mt Mansbridge**
  - **Soil Sampling identifies Rare Earth Element anomalies at Killi-Killi Prospect**
  - **Final mapping and drill targeting site visit underway**
  - **Drilling contractor secured and scheduled to commence mid-September**
  - **Heritage Clearance scheduled for early September**
  - **Cobalt prospectivity highlighted from recent technical study at Deja Vu**
  - **Desk top review confirms Cow Creek as having potential for ultramafic intrusive complex**
- **Maitland**
  - **Diamond drilling assay results received from Jacia**

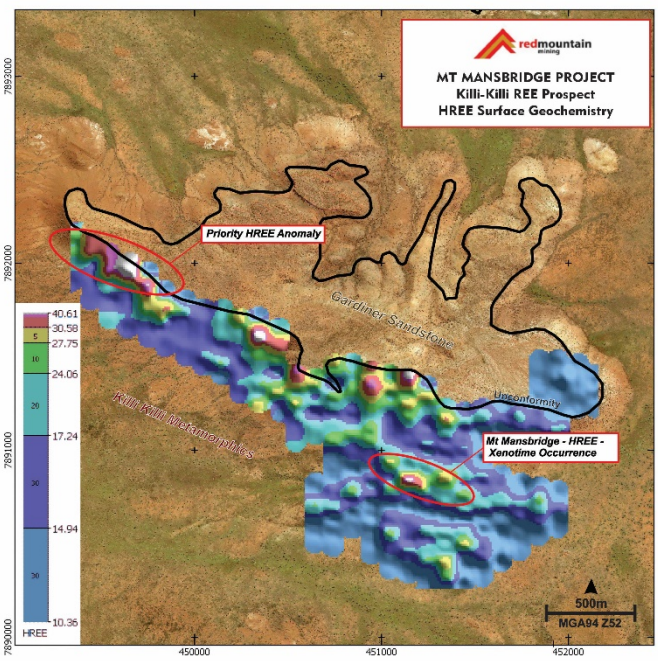
Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:**RMX**) is pleased to provide an update of recent exploration activities at its Western Australian Projects.

Mt Mansbridge: Rare Earths

Soil sampling assay results have been received from the laboratory from the 952-sample survey that was completed earlier in the year.

The survey generated several REE soil anomalies, in particular, two significant anomalies have been defined at the **Killi-Killi Prospect** by the Company's consulting geochemist. The first soil anomaly is a HREE anomaly and is located on the western end of the Mt Mansbridge inlier. Geologically, the anomaly is located on the prospective unconformable contact between the basement Killi-Killi Formation and the overlying Gardiner Sandstone. The second soil anomaly is a LREE anomaly that was partially defined by previous soil sampling programs. The anomaly has now been defined at a length of 1km and is again located on the prospective unconformable contact.

These two geochemical anomalies identified at the Killi-Killi Prospect, as well as several other prioritized targets previously identified within historical data sets and from radiometric data acquired by the Company will now provide areas of focus for the mapping, rock-chipping and drill targeting program that is underway. This program will define the targets for drill testing. Heritage surveying is scheduled for early September with the members of the Tjurubalan, the Traditional Owners of the land. An RC drilling rig has been secured and is scheduled to commence in mid-September. The Company was recently awarded an EIS Co-funded Grant up to $150,000 to assist with the drill testing of REE targets.



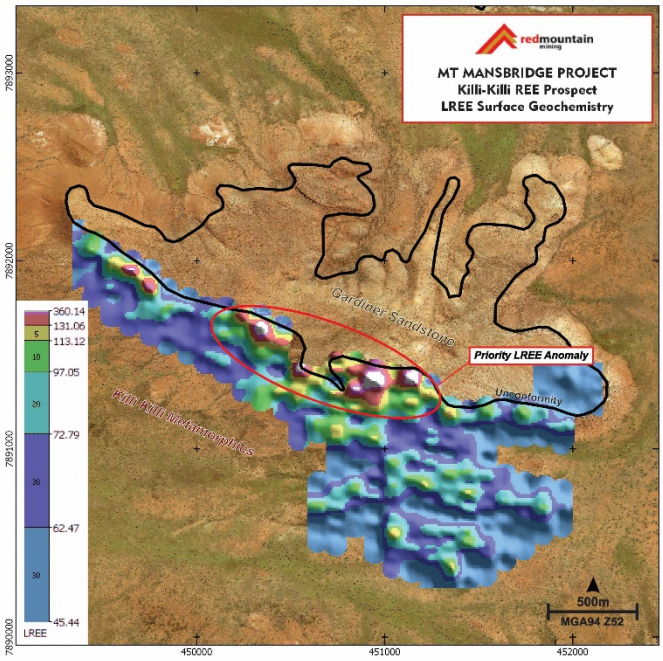


Figure 1 & 2 – Killi Killi Prospect – HREE Surface Geochemistry (left) & LREE Surface Geochemistry (right)

The current site visit will hone in on several REE targets that have been identified from various studies and data acquisition programs by the company. These anomalies are briefly described as follows and are depicted within the diagram below (Fig. 3):

- **Killi- Killi** - LREE and HREE soil anomalies located on the unconformable contact of the Killi- Killi Formation and Gardiner Sandstone
- **Mansbridge Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence -** Located within the Killi-Killi formation. A Xenotime-Dysprosium occurrence within quartz veining identified during Uranium Exploration by BHP.
- **Kylo Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence –** A historical rock chip collected by Northern Minerals Ltd. within the Killi-Killi Formation. The rock chip coincides with the **T4** radiometric anomaly.
- **Vader Geochemical Anomaly –** Low order REE anomaly that coincides with the **T8 and T9** Radiometric anomalies
- **T3 -** Radiometric anomaly located on the southern prospective unconformity.
- **T11 & T30 –** Radiometric anomalies located within the Killi-Killi Basement
- **T15, T16 & T17 –** Radiometric anomalies located in the Pargee Formation.

Historical geochemical results were previously reported within: *RMX ASX Announcement - Rare Earth Anomalies Identified Within Geochemical Database – 29/3/21.*Radiometric anomalies were previously reported within: *ASX - Aerial Survey Identifies HREE Targets - 4/2/21.*

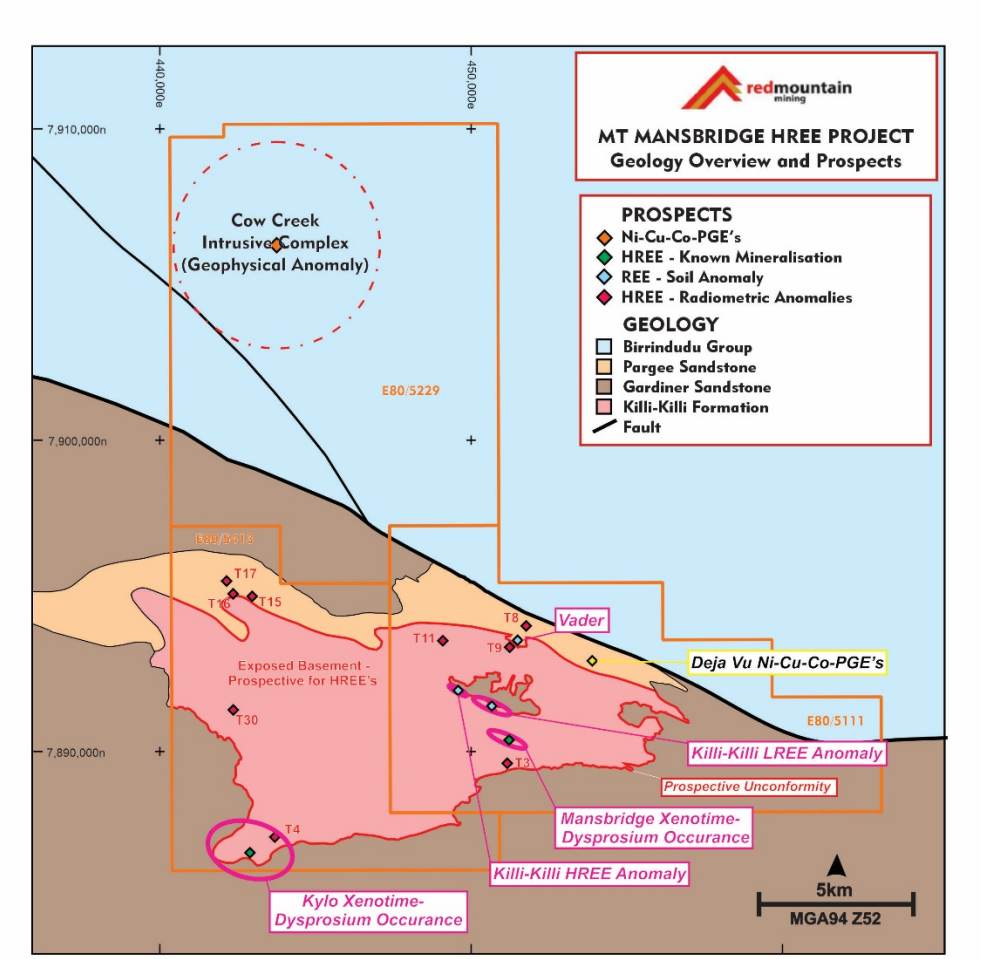


Figure 3 – Mt. Mansbridge Project – Rare Earth Element and Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE Prospects

Mt Mansbridge: Déjà vu Prospect (Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs)

The Déjà vu Prospect was identified and drilled by CRA between 1991 and 1993. The prospect was originally targeted for diamond bearing kimberlites, however encountered serpentinised peridotite. Sporadic sampling and assaying through the ultramafic intrusive unit returned several encouraging cobalt assay results between 70-100m including 0.34%, 0.32% and 0.22% Co *(Previously announced 24/2/21 ASX Announcement: RMX to progress Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Target at Mt Mansbridge).*

The Company recently completed a Fixed Loop Electro Magnetic (FLEM) survey at the Déjà vu Ni-Cu-Co-PGE prospect. The survey failed to identify zones of conductivity that could be related to massive nickel-copper sulphide accumulations within the altered peridotite intrusion.

However, litho-geochemical studies recently undertaken by the Company's geochemical and geological consultants highlighted the cobalt as likely primary magmatic related (i.e. not weathering enrichment), and also that the anomalous cobalt values cannot be explained by the observed silicate minerals within the peridotite only.

The Company therefore remains focused on the cobalt potential of the intrusion and plans to undertake further RC drilling to investigate this further in its upcoming Kimberley drill campaign.

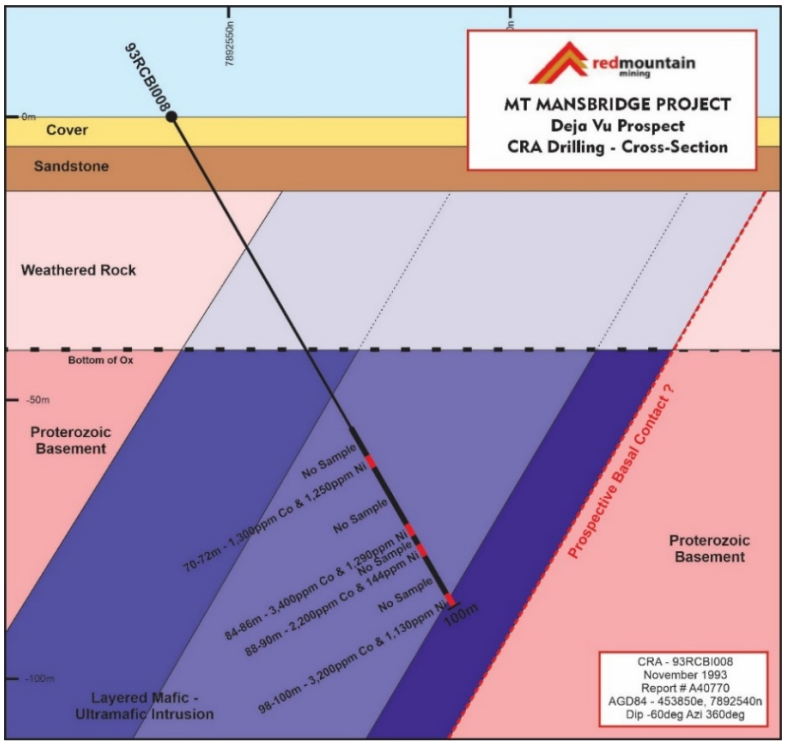


Figure 4 – Déjà vu Cross Section with CRA Drilling

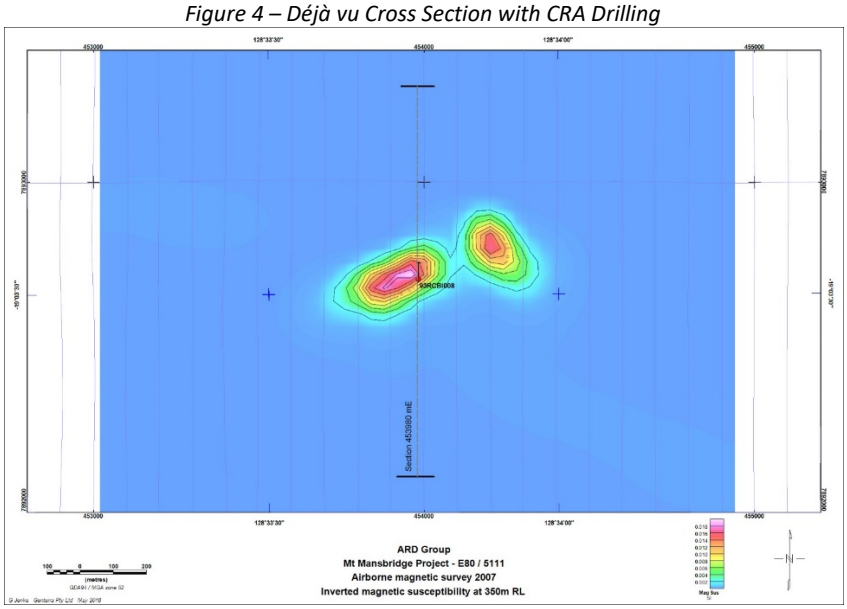


Figure 4 – Déjà vu – Inverted Magnetics (Plan View) with CRA Drilling

Mt Mansbridge: Cow Creek Prospect (Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs)

The Cow Creek Prospect consists of several regionally distinctive magnetic features that is interpreted as a mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex, similar to what hosts the Sally Malay/Savannah Deposit owned by Panoramic Resources.

The interpreted intrusive complex is concealed below overlying sedimentary sequences of the Birrindudu Group. This has resulted in the regionally significant geophysical anomaly never receiving any effective exploration activity.

Both Cow Creek and Déjà vu are associated with a regional WNW-ESE trending fault system evident in magnetic imagery and GSWA mapping through the area. This structure is interpreted as mantle tapping conduit for magmatic fluids.

An inversion of the magnetic data was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) recently to assist with visualizing the geophysical feature in 3D (Fig 5.). Several observations and targets have been identified from the model:

- The magnetic features are concealed beneath overlying sediments, potentially intruding into them.
- The top of the magnetic features are approximately 150m below the surface and therefore within testable range by conventional RC drilling.
- 4 prominent magnetic features are observed:
    - Magnetic Target A – 2km long 'chamber style' feature/intrusion – largest and most prominent.
    - Magnetic Target B – 3km long 'chonolith style' feature/intrusion - irregular orientation and shape.
    - Magnetic Target C – 1km long magnetic feature
    - Magnetic Target D – 1km long magnetic feature
    -

It is anticipated that a number of these geophysical targets will be drill tested in the upcoming drill program.

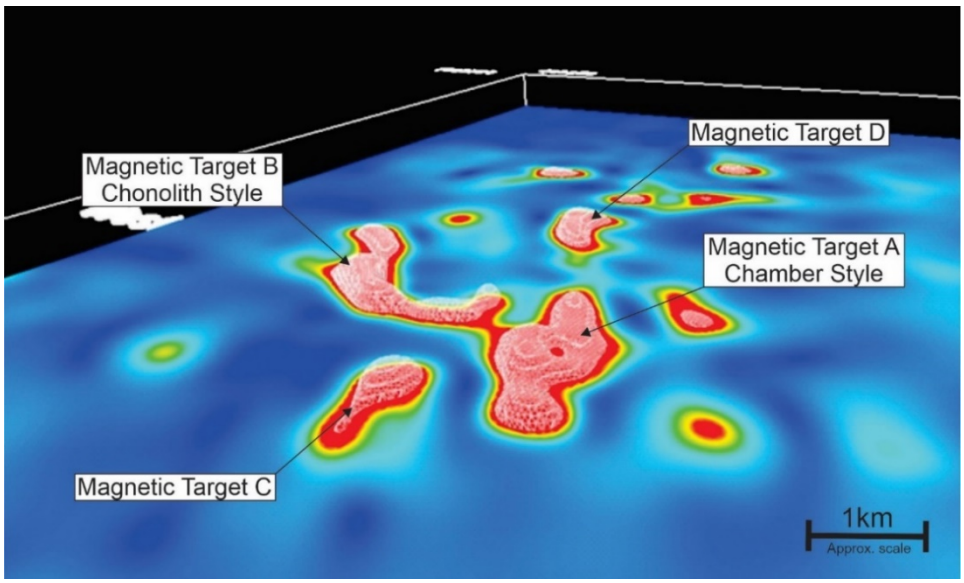


Figure 5 – Cow Creek Magnetic Inversion (Looking NW) +127m Depth slice, 0.003 iso surface.

Consultant Appointment

As part of its ongoing analysis and interpretation of the prospects at Déjà vu and Cow Creek, the Company has retained Dr Jon Hronsky OAM. Dr Hronsky has conducted a desktop review of Deja Vua and Cow Creek, and will be assisting the Company on an as needs basis moving forward. Dr Hronsky has significant experience in nickel sulphide deposits.

Maitland Gold and Base Metals Project

Assays results have been received from the first hole drilled at the Jacia Prospect at the Maitland Project located in the Murchison Region of Western Australia. The purpose of the drill hole was to test an IP chargeability anomaly associated with the Jacia Gold and Base Metals Trend. Drilling of the **Jacia** IP chargeability was completed in June. Occurrences/blebs of chalcopyrite (Cu), Sphalerite (Zn) and Galea (Pb) associated with quartz veining were observed during drilling *(ASX – Drilling Update – 23/6/21)*. Recently received assays produced a best result of 1m (185-186m) @ 0.07ppm Au, 1,495ppm Pb & 368ppm Zn. The presence of such minerals and anomalous gold and base metals values within veining does provide encouragement that the Jacia Trend has the potential to host a base metal deposit.

Drilling results are still outstanding for the second drill hole, MSD01, at the Maitland South Prospect. The purpose of the drill hole was to test an IP chargeability anomaly that coincides with the interpreted down dip position of the mineralized Maitland Shear Zone (Fig 6). The geophysical survey and targets were 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 successfully intersected the Maitland South Shear Zone between 266.77m and 281.42m (14.65m width). 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. Results form this hole are expected to be received in September.

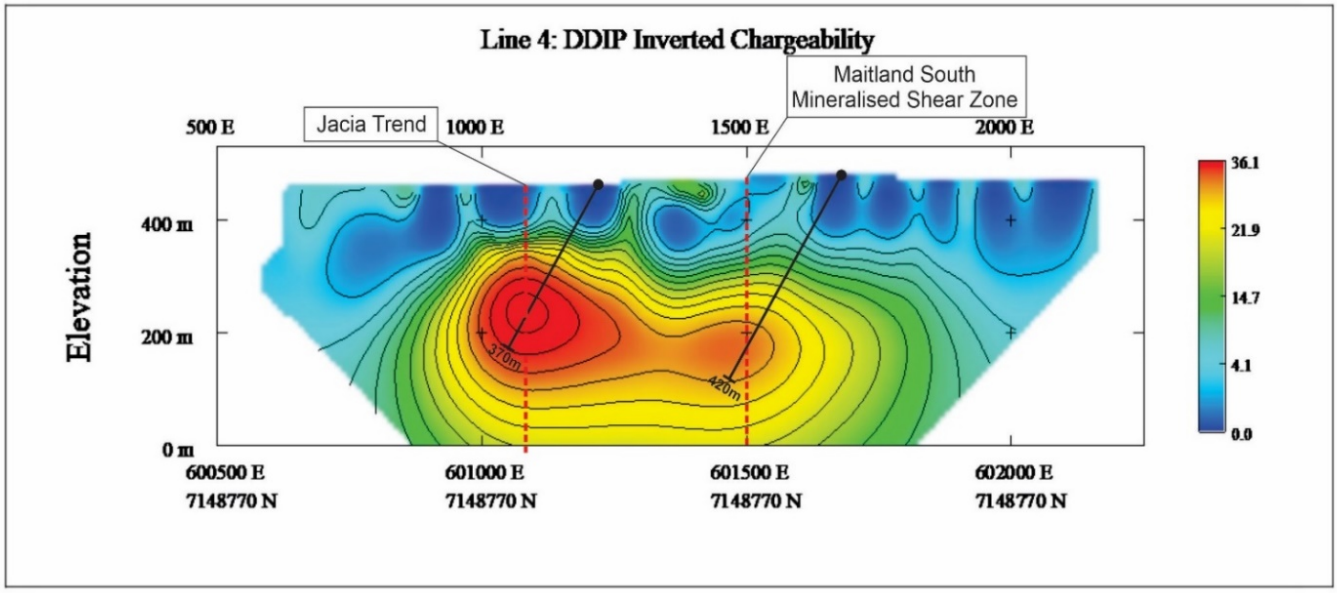


Figure 6 - DDIP Inverted Chargeability Section (7,148,770n) – Chargeability Anomalies with Proposed Drilling

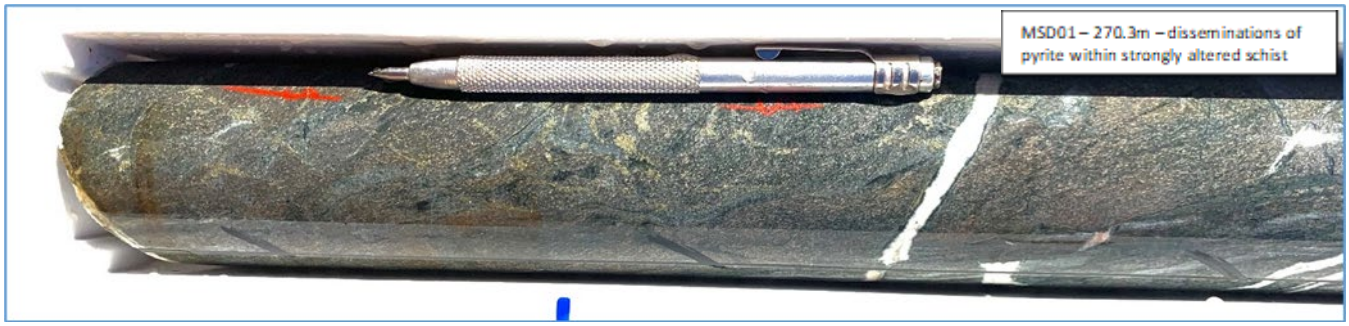


Figure 7 – Drill Core From MSD01

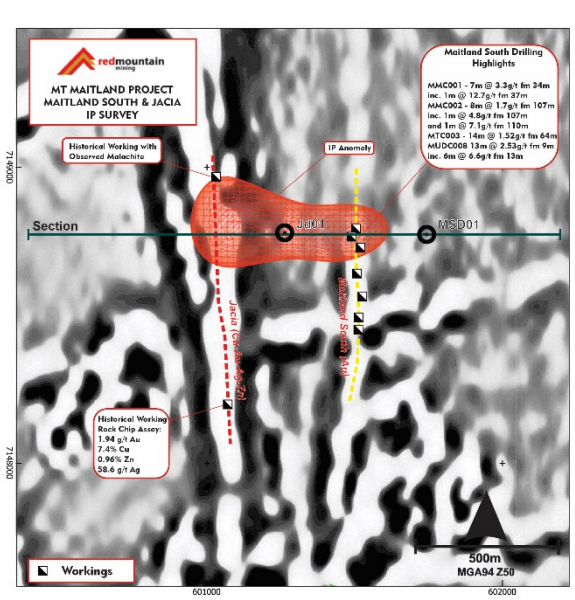


Figure 8 – Drill Hole Locations – Maitland

Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EoH	Azi	Dip
JD01	601211	7148800	464	320.1	270	-60

MGA94 Z50

Table 1. – Drill Hole Details

Sample_ID	From	To	Interval	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_ppm	Zn_ppm
X10706	154.00	155.00	1.00	0.08	44	38	0.35	69
X10737	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.07	32	1485	0.8	368
X10753	201.25	202.00	0.77	0.01	19	24	0.06	346
X10815	300.02	303.00	0.98	<0.01	629	<2	0.17	17

Table 2 – Selected significant results from JD01

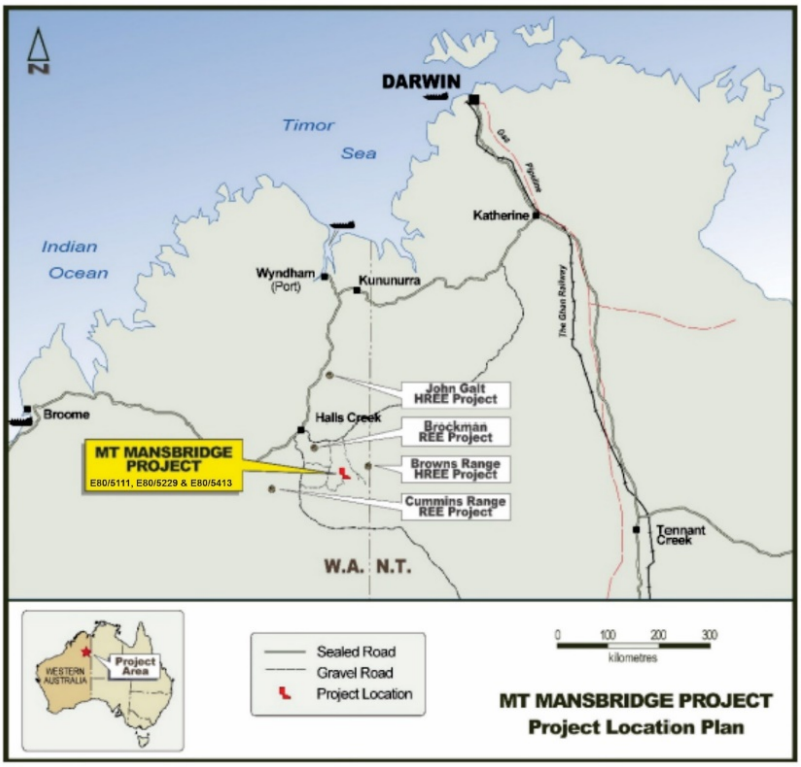


Fig 9. - Mt Mansbridge Project Location

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.

Mt Mansbridge JORC Code – 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 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.*	**Mt Mansbridge FLEM Survey Details:** **Data collected by SGC Niches Acquisitions Team:** Tx Loops: 300m x 200m Tx Current : 7.5 Amps Station spacing : 100m Receiver: EMIT Fluxgate **Mt Mansbridge Soil Sampling** 370 soil samples collected on 100m 50m grid at Killi Killi Prospect. Soils were taken from a 15cm hand dug pit and with a 100g -250um fraction collected and sent for assay. ALS Laboratories (Perth) assayed the samples using ME-MS61r method (4 Acid digestion with ICP_MS finish). 60 elements were analysed including all REE's.
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.* • *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.*	NA
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.*	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-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.*	ALS Laboratories (Perth) assayed the samples using ME-MS61r method (4 Acid digestion with ICP_MS finish). This technique is considered a partial technique for REE's. 60 elements were analysed including all REE's. CRM's were inserted at rate of 1:25 for QAQC purposes. These were deemed to have passed internal standards.
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.*	NA
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.*	Sample locations collected using a handheld GPS accurate to +/- 3m. Grid utilised is GDA94 Z52.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	Soils sampling was collected on a 100x50m grid
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.*	Geochemical sampling/assaying has been reviewed by Geochemical Services Pty Ltd. (WA)

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 and a single application E80/5669. 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 REE 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 widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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').*	NA
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*	Included within body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced 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. Heritage surveying and RC drilling is scheduled to commence in September.

Maitland JORC Code – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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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 was submitted to the laboratory where it was cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised to produce sample for assay. Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories (Perth). A 30g charge for Fire assay was produced with AA finish for gold analysis. 4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish was undertaken for 33 further elements.
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. NQ sized core was then drilled to the end of hole. 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. 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*	Selected zones of core will be submitted to the laboratory. Samples will be no more than ~1m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 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. 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.*	Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories (Perth). A 30g charge for Fire assay was produced with AA finish for gold analysis. 4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish was undertaken for 33 further elements. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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.*
		An overview of the drilling program is given within the text and tables within this document

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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	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.*	Assay results for MSD01