REDSTONE RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23 November 2021

SIGNIFICANT HIGH GRADE COPPER INTERSECTED AT TOLLU, WEST MUSGRAVE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Four (4) reverse circulation (RC) drill holes, TLC188, TLC189, TLC190 and TLC192, for a total of 756m were drilled at the Chatsworth Prospect (**Chatsworth**) at the Tollu Copper Vein deposit (**Tollu**) to test for continuity of volume and extension of the high grade copper mineralisation to shallower depths.

- Preliminary handheld portable XRF (hh-pXRF) analysis of drill chips* suggest the thick high grade copper mineralisation intersected in historical drilling at Chatsworth is relatively continuous between drill holes and extends beyond historical limits, including towards the surface.

- According to hh-pXRF analysis, significant intersections in the recent drilling at Chatsworth include:
    - **TLC188 - 12m at 1.91% copper from 175m downhole including:**
        - **8m at 2.78% copper from 175m downhole; and**
    - **TLC189 - 28m at 1.2% copper from 62m downhole including:**
        - **2m at 3.1% copper from 67m downhole.**
    - **TLC190 - 16m at 2.62% copper from 74m downhole including:**
        - **6m at 6.0% copper from 76m downhole; and**
    - **TLC190 - 21m at 1.3% copper from 105m downhole including:**
        - **5m at 3.12% copper from 120m downhole.**
    - **TLC192 - 19m at 1.08% copper from 54m downhole including:**
        - **3m at 3.45% copper from 63m downhole.**

- The success of the limited RC drilling at Chatsworth suggests that there may be opportunities in the Tollu resource[1] yet to be realised and which may need to be investigated subject to confirmation of results from laboratory-based geochemistry.

It is important to understand that copper grades derived from the analysis of drill chips by handheld portable XRF (hh-pXRF) should be used as a guide only and is not a substitute for geochemical analysis of drill chip samples at a certified laboratory. Redstone will provide an update of more accurate copper grades for drilling intervals represented in this ASX announcement when the laboratory based geochemical analysis results are returned. **Appendix 1 contains information on the results of testing the hh-pXRF against certified reference material and **Appendix 2** has all relevant drill hole details.*

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX Code: **RDS**) ('**Redstone**' or the **'Company**') is pleased to announce that preliminary analysis by handheld pXRF (hh-pXRF) of recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling has successfully proven that thick high-grade lenses of copper mineralisation intersected in historical drilling at the Chatsworth Prospect (**Chatsworth**), Tollu, have significant volume vertically and extend to shallower depths.

The recent Chatsworth intersections include downhole thicknesses for copper mineralisation of up to:

- **28m at 1.2% copper from only 62m downhole** depth (TLC189) (see below); and
- **16m at 2.62% from 74m downhole** (TLC190).

Chatsworth is part of the Tollu Copper Vein deposit on the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project (the **Project**) in Western Australia.

Redstone's Chairman Richard Homsany commented:

"We are very pleased with the further excellent high grade copper mineralisation results at the Chatsworth Prospect within the Tollu Copper Deposit. With only a limited number of drill holes Redstone has shown that, in the vast majority of cases, the thick high grade copper lenses extend beyond the historical drill holes they have so far been delineated in with thickness and grade either maintained or expanded.

Importantly, opportunities for extensions of mineralisation at Chatsworth include towards much shallower depths.

*In addition, extensions with intersections of **over 10 metres containing over 1% copper** potentially provide opportunities in the Tollu resource that are yet to be thoroughly investigated.*

We look forward to continuing our exploration efforts at the earliest opportunity next calendar year which, as has been the case for much of 2021, are subject to rig and personnel availability. The next drilling phase will include deeper RC drilling at select priority targets.

Redstone is confident that any further drilling at West Musgrave can significantly improve the value of the Project. We will keep the market informed once commitments are secured."

TOLLU COPPER VEIN DEPOSIT - CHATSWORTH PROSPECT

Four reverse circulation (RC) drill holes, TLC188, TLC189, TLC190 and TLC192, for a total of 756m were drilled at the Chatsworth Prospect at the Tollu Copper Vein deposit (**Tollu**) to test for continuity of mineralisation vertically through the hosting sub-vertical vein system, and in doing so, test if the thick high grade copper mineralisation previously intersected in early drilling held volume between and beyond the historical drill holes, particularly at shallower depths than previously intersected.

The early historical drilling at Tollu, primarily completed in 2010 and the results of which are included in the Tollu maiden resource[1] defined in 2016 (refer to ASX announcement of 15 June 2016), intersected very high grade copper over seemingly thick lenses of mineralisation in individual drill holes but at the time, was not tested adequately along the vertical extent of the hosting quartz vein system. For instance, two historical holes, TLC033 and TLC034, drilled in December 2010, intersected a thick lens of high grade copper mineralisation that may have pinched and swelled within a sub-vertically oriented vein system with 5m at 2.21% copper from 100m downhole in TLC033 but swelling to 15m at 1.39% copper from 136m downhole in TLC034 (ASX Announcement 21 February 2011), a vertical distance between intersections of approximately 35m. However, despite the excellent intersections and despite 35m representing a relatively long distance in terms of potential spatial variation of mineralisation in a vein hosted system, no other drilling has since been undertaken along the line to test vertical continuity of mineralisation.

In this drilling programme, Redstone tested this line with two drill holes, TLC188 and TLC189, targeting approximately 15-20m vertically above the intersection in TLC033 and 25-30m vertically below the intersection in TLC034. (refer to **Figure 1**). According to preliminary hh-pXRF analysis, the recent drilling successfully proved that the thick high grade copper mineralisation seems to continue vertically, being maintained in the deeper intersection with **12m at 1.91% copper from 175m downhole, including 8m at 2.78% copper from 175m downhole (in TLC188)** and swelling considerably in the shallower intersection with **28m at 1.2% copper from only 62m downhole, inclusive of 2m at 3.1% copper from 67m downhole (in TLC189)**.

As is clearly seen in **Figure 1**, TLC188 and TLC189 have proven that the thick high grade copper mineralisation intersected at Chatsworth in historical drill holes extends considerably shallower and deeper than historically delineated. In the particular location represented by **Figure 1**, TLC188 and TLC189 have extended the vertical continuity of the copper mineralisation to double previous with at least some 100m of vertical extent, seemingly continuous and still open at depth and towards the surface. What previously seemed a contraction of mineralisation towards the surface in TLC033, is most likely a 'pinch' in a pinch and swell morphology.

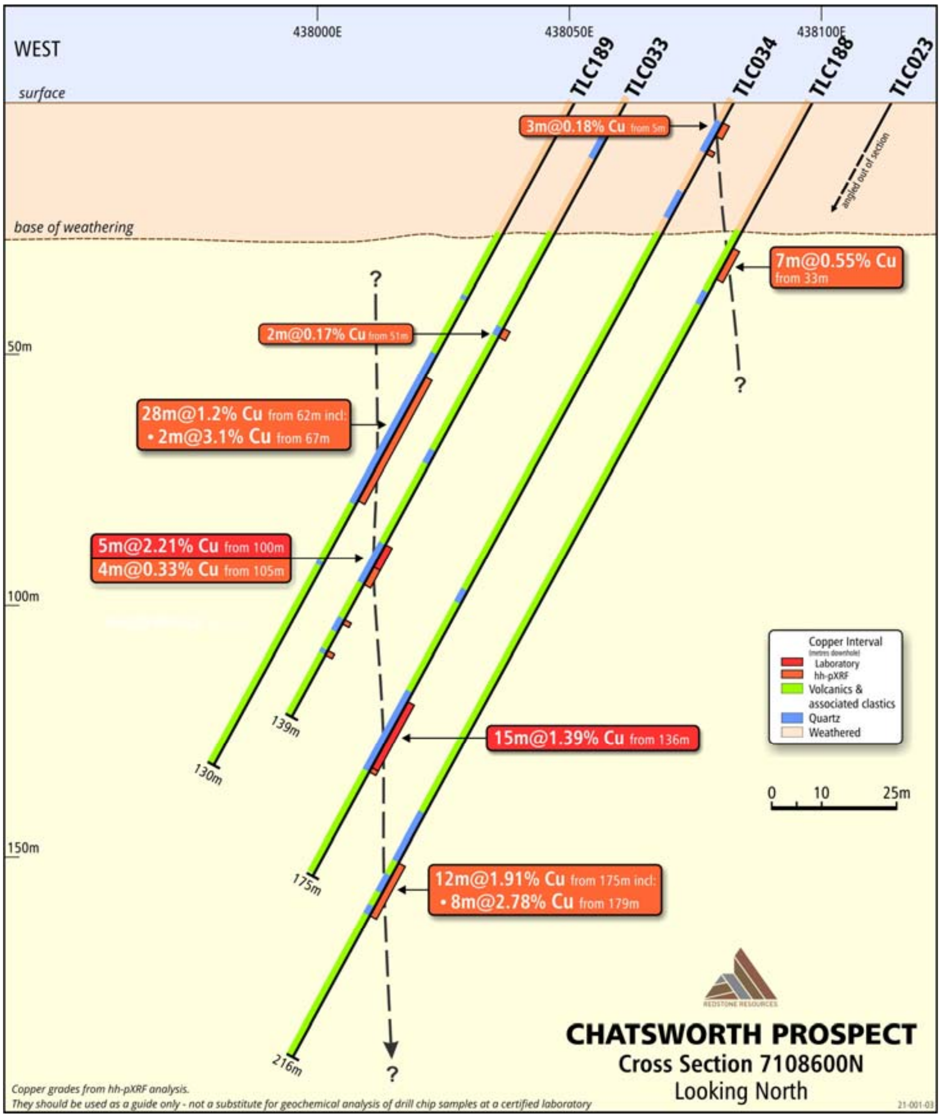

Figure 1 – E-W Cross-section of recent RC drill holes TLC188 and TLC189 along with the historical drilling at Chatsworth, Tollu, looking north. Note that copper grades on recent drilling are hh-pXRF only and should only be considered a guide to actual grade. Grades on historical drill holes are both hh-pXRF and laboratory based geochemistry and they are labelled accordingly. See text for further details.

Some 90m to the south of TLC188 and TLC189, drill hole TLC192 aimed to test for a further shallower continuity of thick high grade mineralisation intersected by historical drill holes TLC024, TLC031 and TLC030 (from east to west, see **Figure 2**) in December 2010. **TLC192** was positioned to test for continuity approximately 20m vertically above the 9m at 1.29% copper from 86m downhole intersected by TLC030 (ASX Announcement 21 February 2011); it showed a swelling of the mineralisation to **19m at 1.08% copper from 54m downhole inclusive of 3m at 3.45% copper from 63m downhole** (see **Figure 2**). The shallow extension of mineralisation by TLC192 extends the high grade mineralisation in this location to some 120m vertically and is open towards the surface (see **Figure 2**).

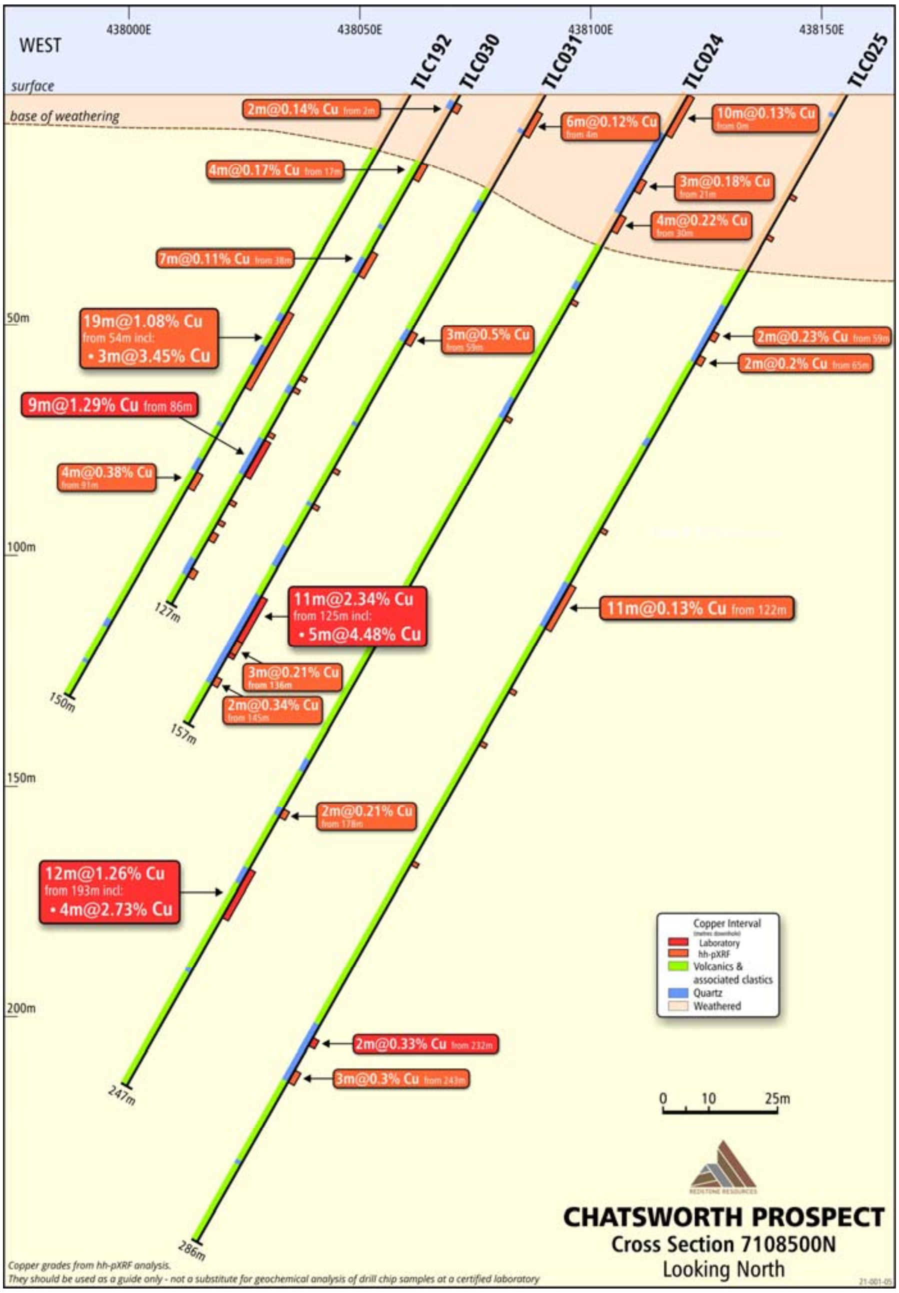

Figure 2 – E-W Cross-section of recent RC drill hole TLC192 along with the historical drilling at Chatsworth, Tollu, looking north. Note that copper grades on recent drilling are hh-pXRF only and should only be considered a guide to actual grade. Grades on historical drill holes are both hh-pXRF and laboratory based geochemistry and they are labelled accordingly. See text for further details.

On the historical drilling line between those above, some 50m to the south of that displayed in Figure 1 and 40m to the north of that displayed in Figure 2, the recently drilled RC drill hole TLC190 was aimed at testing at a shallower depth (20m above vertically), a thick high grade lens of mineralisation intersected in historical drill hole TLC015, drilled in April 2010, which intersected 20m at 2.45% copper from 178m downhole depth (ASX Announcement 28 June 2010). An historical hole, TLC032, was drilled 'above' TLC015 (some 30m vertically), however it was terminated at 139m downhole depth and so never tested directly above the mineralisation in TLC015 outlined above. The recent drill hole, TLC190, showed a thinning of the mineralisation lens and a decrease in grade to 7m at 0.28% copper from 190m downhole.

However, interestingly, the position of the copper mineralisation in TLC190, although of lower grade and thickness, suggests the mineralisation intersected at a similar downhole depth in historical drill holes TLC015 and TLC020 is oriented almost horizontal on the **Figure 3** section plane. This suggests a previously unrecognised additional orientation to copper mineralisation at Chatsworth.

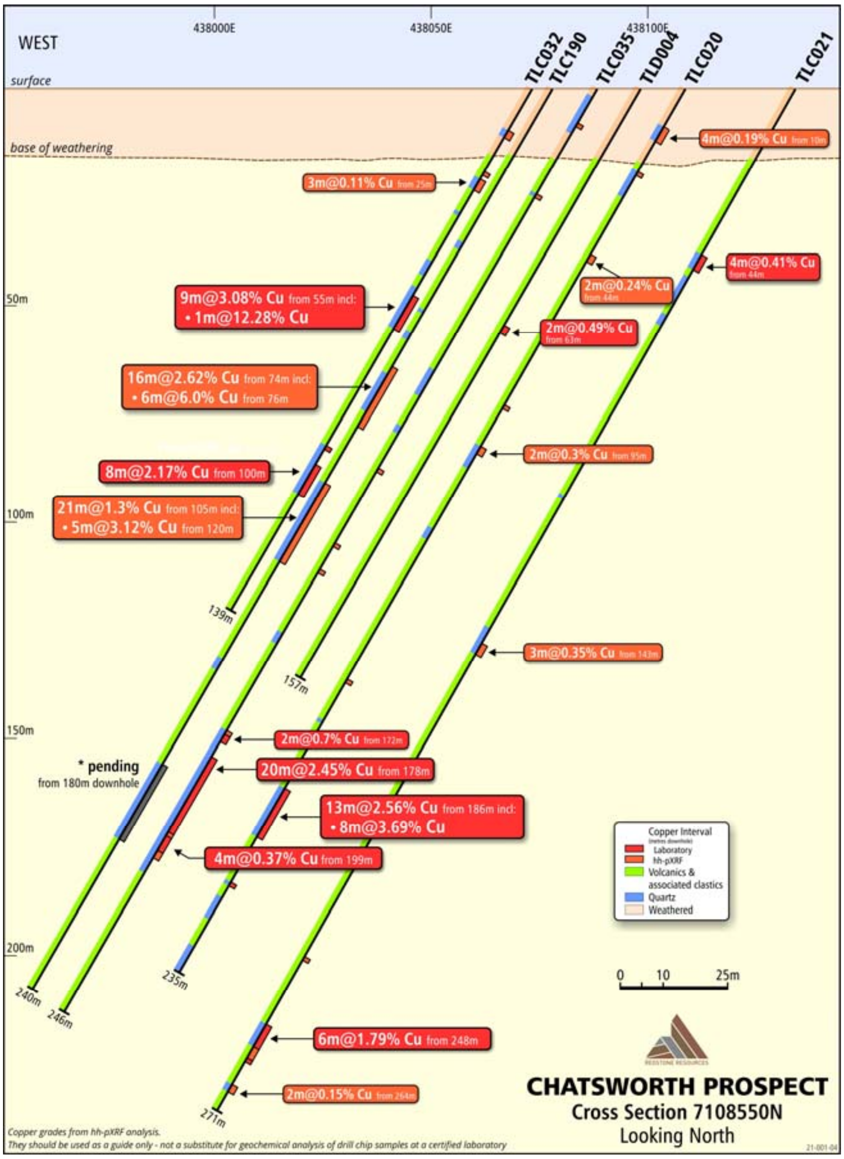

Figure 3 – E-W Cross-section of recent RC drill hole TLC190 along with the historical drilling at Chatsworth, Tollu, looking north. Refer to text for grades of pending interval, which could not be added to the figure in time for the ASX release. Note that copper grades on recent drilling are hh-pXRF only and should only be considered a guide to actual grade. Grades on historical drill holes are both hh-pXRF and laboratory based geochemistry and they are labelled accordingly. See text for further details.

Importantly, **TLC190** also confirms two shallower thick high grade copper lenses intersected by historical RC drill hole TLC032 with hh-pXRF suggesting **16m at 2.62% copper from 74m downhole including 6m at 6.0% copper from 76m downhole** and **21m at 1.3% copper from 105m downhole inclusive of 5m at 3.12% copper from 120m downhole (see Figure 3).** The historical intersections in TLC032 positioned just 8-10m vertically above TLC190 included 9m at 3.08% copper from 55m downhole and 8m at 2.17% from 100m downhole (ASX Announcement 21 February 2011). The seeming juxtaposition of the mineralisation in such close spaced drilling, including the apparent lack of thick mineralisation at these depths in TLC015 positioned some 20m vertically below TLC190, needs to be investigated further (refer to **Figure 3**).

The 2021 RC drilling has shown that whilst there is some complexity at Chatsworth, as would be expected in a vein hosted system, the thick high-grade copper mineralisation intersected in historical drilling seems to hold volume between historical drill holes and extends beyond that which has been intersected by drilling to date. Where this has been shown, both thickness and grade are maintained or expanded. Importantly, this drilling has shown that the opportunities for extensions of mineralisation at Chatsworth include towards the surface to much shallower depths. The drilling has highlighted that there may be opportunities in the Tollu resource[1] not yet realised and which may need to be investigated.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Redstone Resources Limited.

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1. Initial JORC 2012 resource of 3.8 million tonnes at 1% Cu, containing 38,000 tonnes of copper at the Tollu Copper Vein Project, West Musgrave (ASX Announcement 15 July 2016).

REDSTONE RESOURCES

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) is a base and precious metals developer exploring the 100% owned prospective West Musgrave Project, which includes the Tollu Copper vein deposit, in Western Australia. The West Musgrave Project is located between OZ Minerals' Nebo Babel prospect and Metals-X Wingellina Ni-Co project. Redstone is also actively evaluating the HanTails Gold Project at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia for potential development in future.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Redstone exploration results from 2017 onwards was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is employed as a Consultant to the company through Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which he was employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tollu, West Musgrave Project was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and full time employee of BM Geological Services, who were engaged as consultant geologists to Redstone Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule Information

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement referred to in the release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Redstone Resources Limited's (**Redstone**) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Redstone believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1: Description of Handheld Portable XRF (hh-pXRF) Method of Analysis, Summary of Significant Results by this Method and Instrument Check Against Certified Standards

The table below is a table of significant intervals that were achieved via analysis of RC drill chip sample piles by handheld portable X-Ray Fluorescence (hh-pXRF) analysis. **It is important to understand that metal grades derived from the analysis by hh-pXRF cannot be relied upon as an actual grade and should be used as a guide only. The hh-pXRF analysis is not a substitute for geochemical analysis of drill chip samples at a certified laboratory. This is not only because of variables inherent within the instrument and the environmental conditions of use but also because of the unrepresentative nature of analyzing a large area of heterogenous sample material with a micron sized analytical beam width**. All the analyses within the table below were completed by an Olympus Delta X pXRF instrument using a 60 second analysis on the 'geochemistry' function. The analysis was performed on each RC drill chip sample pile being logged by geologists on the ground after first flattening the pile cone for as even as possible surface for analysis and determining a relatively even distribution of grain size. The area of analysis was allowed to dry before the analysis was performed.

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval thickness (downhol e m)	Average Grade %Cu	Cut-off %Cu	Dilution (m)
TLC188	32	35	3	1.08	0.3	0
TLC188	175	187	12	1.91	0.1	2
TLC188	175	188	8	2.78	0.5	0
TLC189	62	90	28	1.2	0.1	2
TLC189	67	69	2	3.1	3	0
TLC190	74	90	16	2.62	0.1	1
TLC190	76	82	6	6	2	0
TLC190	105	126	21	1.3	0.1	4
TLC190	114	118	4	4.75	2	0
TLC190	120	125	5	3.12	1	0
TLC192	54	76	`19	1.08	0.1	3
TLC192	63	66	3	3.45	2	0

The table below shows the performance of the hh-pXRF analysis against two certified standard powders at two end member values, one low (GBM903-3 at 0.0167 wt% Cu) and one medium (GBM907-11 at 0.3873% wt% Cu) at the time of analysis of the samples reported on in this ASX announcement. The results of the standards check shows the instrument was within 1% of the certified value for the medium grade sample, which is considered adequate for the measurements reported in this ASX announcement. The analysis against the low grade sample is larger than 10%, which is not ideal, however this is orders of magnitude lower than the analyses quoted in this ASX announcement. It should be noted that the reporting of the results in the ASX release are suggestive only and not in any way a replacement for geochemical analysis at a certified laboratory.

Standard	Cupper (Cu)) Certified Value (wt%)	No. hh-pXRF Test Analyses	Average Result %Cu	Error (% from certified value)
GBM903-3	0.0167	10	0.01942	16.29
GBM907-11	0.3873	10	0.3837	-0.93

Appendix 2: Summary Table of drill hole details for drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Method	Azimuth (degrees)	Azimuth Method	Dip (degrees)	Final Depth (m)
TLC188	438096	7108603	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	216
TLC189	438051	7108600	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	150
TLC190	438079	7108548	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	240
TLC192	438061	7108510	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	150
TLC020 (historical)	438109	7108556	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	235
TLC021 (historical)	438132	7108555	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	271
TLC024 (historical)	438120	7108515	RTK_GPS0.1	260	magnetic	-60	247
TLC025 (historical)	438150	7108518	RTK_GPS0.1	260	magnetic	-60	286
TLC030 (historical)	438070	7108510	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	127
TLC031 (historical)	438090	7108510	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	157
TLC032 (historical)	438075	7108550	RTK_GPS0.1	260	magnetic	-60	121
TLC033 (historical)	438060	7108600	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	139
TLC034 (historical)	438080	7108600	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	175
TLD035 (historical)	438090	7108470	RTK_GPS0.1	266	magnetic	-60	139

The collar location references are using the GDA94 Zone 52 datum system.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tollu Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 & 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.*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. Samples were split from the sample stream every metre as governed by metre marks on the drill string, by a cone splitter approximating between 7-13% of the full metre of sample. The dust box was used to control the flow of chips to the cone splitter. • Duplicates were taken every metre from the alternate sample opening on the cone splitter. This gave flexibility to where field duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sampling stream to the lab and allowed for compositing at any depth or interval. • On a regular basis both sample and duplicate were weighed with a simple hook based hand held scale to check for representivity of both the metre sampled and the duplicate. This weight was not recorded, rather used as an in-filed measure to alert drillers of issues with the cone splitter and drilling. • Samples were collected in calico bags – each bag weighed approximately 1-3kg. • In areas of targeted copper veins 1m RC chip samples were selected for laboratory analysis using a calibrated (using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders) hand-held XRF to discriminate high copper (Cu) values. HHXRF Cu value cut-offs used to select samples for laboratory based geochemical analysis was 0.1% and in most cases, the 1m sample either side of that value was also selected. In some drill holes the entire holes was sampled; where so outside the mineralised zones were composited into 4m composites. • A small (1-2 teaspoon sized) representative sample was kept of each metre for record purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples for the purpose of geological logging and geochemistry. Compositing was performed for some geochemical samples (see elsewhere in this table) • RC sampling completed using a 5.5" diameter drill bit with a face sampling hammer. No separate booster compressor was used with the drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC Drillers were advised by geologists of the ground conditions expected for each hole and instructed to adopt an RC drilling strategy to maximize sample recovery, minimize contamination and maintain required spatial position. • Sample recovery is approximated by assuming volume and rock densities for each metre of the drill hole and back referencing to this for individual metres coming from the cone splitter. • Actual metal grades are not detailed in the ASX release. No correlation was observed between the amount of sample passing through the cone splitter and the geology or amount of sulphides observed.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drilling in this ASX release is by reverse circulation (RC). RC holes are geologically logged on a 1m interval basis. Where no sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such. The weathering profile is logged with no washing/sieving as well as washed/sieving to identify the transition into fresh rock and to identify unweathered quartz veins. In fresh rock all RC chips are logged by washing/sieving. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill chips from a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig using a hand lens during drilling operations. Chips are washed and sieved prior to logging. • It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the release.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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.*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. All sampling techniques are described above. The nature and quality of the sampling technique was considered appropriate for the drilling technique applied and for the geochemical analysis sought. • As described above a cone splitter was used to split samples from the RC sample stream. The cone splitter was levelled prior to drilling and this level was checked at regular intervals throughout the drilling of each drill hole to ensure representivity of sample. • A field duplicate was taken for every metre sampled and both duplicate and original sample were weighed in the field using a hook based hand held scale to check for sample representivity. • Filed duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sample submission at approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream. • Quartz sand blanks were introduced into the sample stream at 1 in 20 or 5%. • The laboratory introduced copper standards for samples from the area of copper veins (TLC holes) at the rate of 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. • At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter into 400-700g samples for pulverising. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. • Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods accredited by international standards. • Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• Geochemical analyses performed consisted of a four acid digestion and/or peroxide fusion before Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICPAES). This technique is considered a total analysis. • As described above the hh-pXRF used to determine which samples were selected for analysis in the area of the copper veins was calibrated using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders at the start of every day and approximately every hour when analysing. • All standards, blanks and filed duplicates are described above. • The total error for copper (Cu) concentrations as measured by field duplicates for the samples represented by this ASX release passed the average mean difference of ± 20%. This is considered within expectations for geochemical sampling of RC drilling and shows no significant bias towards the positive or negative.
Verification of sampling & 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 & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification of significant intersections as shown by the results of geochemical analyses has been made via Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd employees and Redstone employees internally. • There has been no dedicated twinned holes in this drilling. • All geological and geochemical data has been checked by both Redstone employees and Zephyr directors. All geological and drilling data has been entered into a Redstone Access database. The geochemistry is currently being analysed but will also eventually be included in the Access database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Apart from the current exploration drill holes all drill hole collars referenced in this ASX release have been surveyed for easting, northing & elevation using an RTK GPS system which was left to calibrate for 1.5 hours prior to recording survey data for each project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	location. The accuracy according to the GPS unit averaged approximately 10cm for all recordings (north, south and elevations). Data was collected in MGA94 Zone 52 & AHD. Current drill holes were positioned by handheld GPS.
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been for exploration only, spacing varies between targets.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• Drill angle details are given in the text of the release and in the table in the release. Orientation is according to the exploration target (see text of release for further details).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All geochemical samples were selected by geologists in the field and sent directly to the laboratory from the field in a single vehicle, packaged in bulker bags. Results of geochemical analysis were sent directly to the designated Redstone geologist for entering into the Access database and for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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 West Musgrave project is located within E69/2450 and E69/3456 (Western Australia). These exploration licenses are held by Redstone Resources Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties at the West Musgrave Project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	• The genetic origin is currently under review and part of a research project.
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 & 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 & azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length & interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See the table in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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.*	• Compositing has been described above. The technique for compositing used entailed the lab crushing every metre to a nominal 2mm crushed grain size before splitting off a 400-700g, sample using a rotary splitter, of each metre for compositing. The lab then proceeded to composite the 400-700g samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & 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 & 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').*	• No true widths have been stated in this ASX release, just downhole intercept lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales) & 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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• See ASX release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Only observations are reported, see data details above for further information
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature & scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The details of the nature of future work are currently being assessed.

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

Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

NOT APPLICABLE