ASX RELEASE | 2nd December 2021 | **ASX: RRR**

Positive Copper Results from Re-assaying of Historic Drill Holes from the Dianne Project

Highlights

- **Encouraging copper, zinc, silver with accessory cobalt results received from check assaying of massive sulphide mineralisation in 8 historic Dianne diamond core holes, from the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC) at Zillmere, Brisbane.**

- **Revolver check assays confirm historic drill assays, supporting the potential use of 57 historic drill holes totalling 5,912 m of drilling in the calculation of the Dianne JORC guided Initial Mineral Resource Estimate (IMRE) planned for early 2022.**

- **Confirms high copper grades in remnant supergene chalcocite mineralisation reported to remain within the Dianne deposit, with a best downhole intersection in the re-assayed holes of 9.0 m at 15.64% Cu and 0.14% Zn and 26.1 g/t Ag from 117.35 m.**

- **Confirms high grade copper intersections in the mined out supergene chalcocite mineralisation sections of the original orebody, with a best downhole intersection in the re-assayed holes of 10.85 m at 20.9% Cu and 0.89% Zn and 28.6 g/t Ag including 4.95m at 29.1% Cu and 1.22% Zn and 40.6 g/t Ag from 65.76m.**

- **Confirms combined copper and zinc grades within the unmined primary sulphide mineralisation underlying the supergene zone with a best result in the re-assayed holes of 5.56 m at 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1 g/t Ag.**

- **Highlights new unmined lower grade "halo" copper mineralisation in the foot and hanging walls to the massive sulphide body with best down hole intersections of 7.1 m at 1.88% Cu from 54.64 m and 7.62 m at 1.06% Cu from 39.32 m.**

- **The confirmation that potentially 67% of the historic drilling at the Dianne deposit warrants systematic recovery and validation for use in an IMRE, allows Revolver to**

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redeploy the majority of drill metres from the phase 1 program to accelerated drill testing of exploration targets, planned for the December 2021 to February 2022 period.

Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said**:**

"The Company is pleased to be able to bring forward some of the detail surrounding the history and characteristics of this unique deposit. The Dianne Mine is clearly deserving of the reputation as one of the highest-grade producing copper mines in modern times.

The rigorous and innovative work from our advisory teams has not only fast-tracked our timetable to deliver our Initial Mineral Resource Estimate, it has also allowed us to commence an aggressive multi-pronged exploration program at Dianne with a clear focus to identify extensions and repeats to the remaining mineralisation.

The existence of cobalt and silver in the re-assayed results adds an exciting new dimension to the project for the potential contribution to the New Technology Minerals economy.

Our field programs are well underway and we look forward to reporting progress on this work in the near future. "

Assay Results from Historic Core Resampling

The Revolver assay results from resampling of historic Dianne drill holes (Figure 1) corroborate previous partial resampling of these holes by JNK Exploration Services, working for Graham Reveleigh & Associates (GR&A) in 2001[1,2,3] and original assay results received by the Mareeba Mining and Exploration, operators of the Dianne copper mine[4,5].

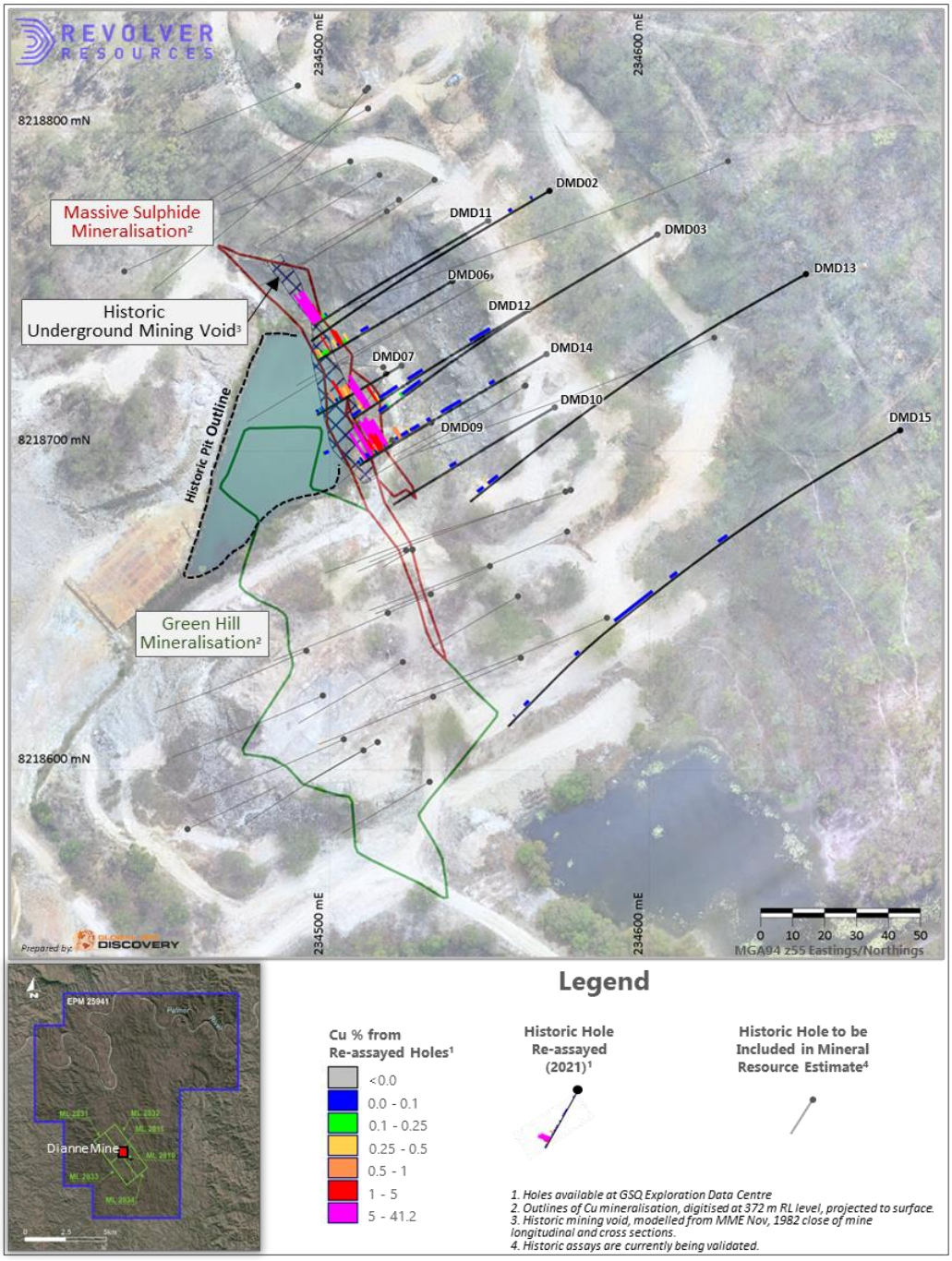

Figure 1: Dianne deposit with location and copper assay from re-assaying of selected historic core holes from the GSQ Zillmere Core Library, Brisbane.

The positive results from the re-assaying represent an important step forward in validation of the historic results for these holes and importantly support the use of 57 historic drill holes totalling more than 5,912 m of drilling, in the calculation of the Dianne IMRE.

The Revolver results from the re-assayed drill holes have been compiled with historic assay results to provide an insight into the grade of the supergene copper mineralisation previously mined at the deposit (Table 1, also see Appendix 1 for a summary of the characteristics of the Dianne Deposit and Table 1a for individual assay results and systematics applied to compile drill intersections from source data).

Mineral Type	Hole ID	Zone	From - To (m)	Intercept	Including
Supergene Chalcocite Zone	DMD06	Hanging Wall	75.59 - 82.00	6.41 m @ 0.79% Cu and 0.07% Zn	2.75 m @ 1.52% Cu and 0.03% Zn from 79.25 m
		Massive Sulphide	84.43 - 88.43	4.00 m @ 17.9% Cu, 0.24% Zn and 19.8 g/t Ag	2.13 m @ 32.6% Cu, 0.44% Zn and 36 g/t Ag from 85.65 m
		Footwall	93.00 - 96.01	3.01 m @ 0.38% Cu and 0.07% Zn	
	DMD07	Hanging Wall	39.32 - 46.94	7.62 m @ 1.06% Cu, 0.05% Zn and 0.47 g/t Ag	
		Massive Sulphide	52.12 - 61.29	9.17 m @ 18.4% Cu, 1.16% Zn and 19.8 g/t Ag	6.25 m @ 23.7% Cu, 1.68% Zn and 21 g/t Ag from 52.12 m
	DMD09	Hanging Wall	54.64 - 61.75	7.11 m @ 1.88% Cu and 0.14% Zn	
		Massive Sulphide	65.00 - 75.85	10.85 m @ 20.9% Cu, 0.89% Zn and 28.6 g/t Ag	4.95 m @ 29.1% Cu, 1.22% Zn and 40.6 g/t Ag from 65.76 m
	DMD11	Massive Sulphide	114.00 - 122.00	8 m @ 13.7% Cu, 1.14% Zn and 27.3 g/t Ag	4.83 m @ 22.4% Cu, 1.87% Zn and 44.5 g/t Ag from 115.41 m
	DMD12	Massive Sulphide	105.00 - 110.00	5 m @ 17.6% Cu, 0.55% Zn and 21.1 g/t Ag	3.28 m @ 26.6% Cu, 0.83% Zn and 31.9 g/t Ag from 105 m
	DMD14	Massive Sulphide	117.00 - 126.00	9 m @ 15.6% Cu, 0.14% Zn and 26.1 g/t Ag	4.04 m @ 25.8% Cu, 0.24% Zn and 39.2 g/t Ag from 119.94 m
Primary Massive Sulphide	DMD03	Massive Sulphide	162.16 - 167.72	5.56 m @ 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1 g/t Ag	
	DMD13	Massive Sulphide	224.00 - 226.24	2.24 m @ 1.6% Cu, 4.54% Zn and 12.1 g/t Ag	

Note: Red fill indicates historically mined mineralisation greater than 0.2% Cu.
Note: Blue fill indicates unmined mineralisation greater then 0.2% Cu.

Table 1: Summary of down hole drill intersections compiled from Revolver, GR&A and Mareeba Mining assay results for selected core holes from the GSQ Zillmere Core Library, Brisbane. See Appendix 1 Table 1a for individual assay results and systematics applied to compile intersections from various sources.

Revolver's re-assay results also indicate the potential grade (hole DMD14, with up to 9 m @ 15.6% Cu, 0.14% Zn and 26.1 g/t Ag, including 4.04 m @ 25.8% Cu, 0.24% Zn and 39.2 g/t Ag) of a remnant block of supergene copper mineralisation reported to remain unmined within the deposit[6,7]. Additionally, the results provide an indication of the grade of primary copper-zinc-silver mineralisation that underlies the supergene zone (hole DMD03, with up to 5.56 m @ 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1 g/t Ag) and identify a series of unmined lower grade copper zones in the hanging wall and foot wall to the massive sulphide lens.

Progress Toward a Dianne JORC Guided Initial Mineral Resource Estimate

As previously reported Revolver is preparing to calculate a JORC guided IMRE for the Dianne Copper mineralisation defined by previous drilling. This IMRE will serve as a base level resource to be built on with future exploration success.

Revolver has engaged Global Ore Discovery geoscience consulting and AMC Consulting resource geology consultants to undertake systematic "forensic" recovery of all historic drilling data that can be validated for use in the calculation of a Dianne IMRE.

The positive results from the re-assaying are an important supporting factor for the recovery validation and use of up to 57 historic drill holes, totalling 5912 m of drilling, in the calculation of the Dianne IMRE. This has allowed Revolver to substantially reduce the amount of redrilling needed for the IMRE and will allowed redeployment of these phase 1 drill metres into testing of exploration targets earlier that originally anticipated.

Revolver's geoscience and resource geology consultants are now focused on the recovery and validation of the drill hole data sets of these historic drill holes. This includes recovery of historic laboratory assay certificates, confirmation of drill hole data, resurveying of drill collars, addition density measurement of mineralisation and recovery of historic and new metallurgical test work in preparation for the calculation of the Dianne IMRE, scheduled for Q1 2022.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Revolver Resources Holdings Limited.

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ABOUT REVOLVER RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited is an Australian public company focused on the development of natural resources for the world's accelerating electrification. Our near-term focus is copper exploration in proven Australian jurisdictions. The company has 100% of two copper projects:

1) Dianne Project, covering six Mining Leases and an Exploration Permit in the proven polymetallic Hodkinson Province in north Queensland, and;

2) Project Osprey, covering six exploration permits within the North-West Minerals Province, one of the world's richest mineral producing regions. The principal targets are Mount Isa style copper and IOCG deposits.

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au

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[2] Reveleigh, G.C., 2001: Summary Report on the Dianne Copper Mine. Prepared for Dianne Mining Corporation
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[9] Dalrymple Resources NL., 1992: Annual Report Dianne/Palmer EPM 7887. (Unpubl.)

Appendix 1:

Dianne Copper (Zinc-silver-cobalt-lead) Deposit

The Dianne copper deposit as defined by historic drilling is composed of the Massive Sulphide Body and the Green Hill Zone, which combined have surface dimensions of 220 m by up to 80 m wide.

Dianne Massive Sulphide Body[8] is a NNW striking, steep easterly dipping massive sulphide lens with dimensions of 150 m by 15 m that has been drilled to a depth of approximately 170 m down dip. Pre-mining the Massive Sulphide Body had a 20 m thick gossanous leach cap, where most of the metal had been stripped out by supergene leaching, overlying an approximately 80 m thick, high

grade supergene copper enrichment zone composed of chalcocite > digenite - covellite sulphides. The majority of zinc was leached out of the supergene copper zone by weathering process.

Historic drilling shows that the supergene copper zone has a rapid transition to the primary sulphide zone below approximately 80-90 metres. The primary sulphide zone is reported from historic drilling to be an average of 4.5 m and up to 7 m thick, massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite lens with a reported approximate average grade of 5% copper, 5% zinc and 30 g/t silver[5,7].

The Green Hill mineralisation outcrops to the immediate west and south of the massive sulphide body with projected to surface dimensions of 170 m by 80 m. Mineralisation is developed as a stock work and fracture veinlet network of secondary chalcocite, copper carbonates (malachite and azurite), copper oxides (cuprite) and native copper[7]. The Green Hill Zone is hosted within a quartz-feldspar sandstone unit that dips at approximately 35 degrees to the east where it is projected to intersect the southern extension of the massive sulphide body.

The Dianne copper deposit was mined for high grade direct smelting copper ore during 1980-81 by White Industries Limited, who managed the project for Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd. The Joint Venture operated the mine in the period 1979 to its closure in 1982.

The mine was worked by underground stoping methods to 100 m below surface, the limit of vertical development of the main shaft approximating the limit of the supergene enrichment zone. Underground production is recorded as 61,958t @ 23.16% Cu[7].

The ore was road hauled on the company-built Dianne Haul Road to the Mulligan Highway and thence to Port of Cairns for shipping to Japan for direct smelting.

Toward the end of mining operations, a small open-cut was excavated to recover some of the high-grade near surface ore. Approximately 2,160 tonnes of massive sulphide at an average grade of 10.17% Cu was treated at the Great Northern Mill[7].

The Primary Sulphide Zone was not mined underground and there was no mining of the Green Hill mineralisation.

Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Stephen Nano, Principal Geologist, (BSc. Hons.) a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional Geologist of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 110288). Mr Nano is a Director of Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd (Global Ore), an independent geological consulting company. Mr Nano 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Nano consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Nano owns shares of Revolver Resources.

Table 1a: Individual assay results and systematics applied to compile drill intersections from source data

Hole ID	Est. Recovery %	Min. Style	MME: Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd					GR&A: Graeme Reveleigh & Associates					RRR: Revolver Resources							Composite	Composite	Composite	Intercept
			From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Co ppm	Pb ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	
DMD06		Supergene Chalcosite - Digenite - Covellite Mineralisation											66	67.31	0.05	0.76	bdl	60	32				
	95												75.59	77	0.45	0.03	bdl	10	43	0.45	0.03	0.25	6.41m @ 0.79% Cu and 0.07% Zn from 75.59m including 2.75m @ 1.52% Cu and 0.03% Zn from 79.25m
	95												77	78	0.10	0.06	bdl	16	34	0.10	0.06	0.25	
	95												78	79.25	0.13	0.21	bdl	32	33	0.13	0.21	0.25	
	85		79.25	81.87	1.60	1.75	1						79.25	80	1.22	0.05	bdl	11	34	1.22	0.05	0.25	
	85												80	81	1.64	0.03	bdl	11	15	1.64	0.03	0.25	
	95												81	82	1.63	0.03	bdl	27	6	1.63	0.03	0.25	
													82	83	0.07	0.01	bdl	11	3				
	95												83	84.28	0.46	0.01	bdl	8	2	0.46	0.01	0.25	
								84.43	85.04	0.62	0.02	1								0.62	0.02	1.0	4m @ 17.9% Cu, 0.24% Zn and 19.8g/t Ag from 84.43m including 2.13m @ 32.6% Cu, 0.44% Zn and 36g/t Ag from 85.65m
			85.65	87.73	32.54	0.68	21	85.65	86.72	27.92	0.49	31								27.92	0.49	31.0	
								86.72	87.78	37.35	0.39	41								37.35	0.39	41.0	
	95							87.78	88.54	2.53	bdl	3	87.78	88.43	2.31	0.01	2.6	14	254	2.31	0.01	2.6	
													88.43	90	0.15	0.01	bdl	7	215				
													90	91	0.24	0.01	bdl	5	44				
													91	92	0.12	0.02	bdl	4	24				
													92	93	0.11	0.03	bdl	6	34				
	95												93	94	0.43	0.03	bdl	5	26	0.43	0.03		3.01m @ 0.38% Cu and 0.07% Zn from 93m
	95												94	95	0.51	0.04	bdl	6	29	0.51	0.04		
	95												95	96.01	0.20	0.13	bdl	11	26	0.20	0.13		
DMD07	95												39.32	40	0.58	0.04	2.7	5	31	0.58	0.04	2.7	7.62m @ 1.06% Cu, 0.05% Zn and 0.47g/t Ag from 39.32m
	70												40	41.61	0.66	0.05	bdl	13	52	0.66	0.05	0.25	
	70												41.61	43.28	0.50	0.06	bdl	15	46	0.50	0.06	0.25	
	58												43.28	45.42	0.63	0.06	bdl	9	34	0.63	0.06	0.25	
	95												45.42	46.94	2.93	0.03	bdl	27	4	2.93	0.03	0.25	
													46.94	48	0.10	0.02	bdl	16	4				
													48	49	0.12	0.01	bdl	6	6				
													49	50	0.08	0.00	bdl	2	103				
													50	50.77	0.01	0.01	bdl	bdl	513				
	UNK							50.75	52.12	2.32	bdl	5	50.77	52.12	0.95	0.01	2	2	604				
	UNK		51.51	52.12	15.30																		
	85		52.12	53.95	17.52	0.50	4	52.12	53.34	23.62	0.59	19								23.62	0.59	19.0	9.17m @ 18.4% Cu, 1.16% Zn and 19.8g/t Ag from 52.12m including 6.25m @ 23.7% Cu, 1.68% Zn and 21g/t Ag from 52.12m
	75							53.34	53.95	14.6	0.45	10								14.60	0.45	10.0	
	42		53.95	54.86	17.81	1.50	16	53.95	55.47	14.62	1.12	16								14.62	1.12	16.0	
	42		54.86	55.78	45.22	4.70	36	55.47	57.00	41.91	4.27	30								41.91	4.27	30.0	
	42		55.78	57.00	38.19	1.80	29	57.00	57.76	20.45	1.07	27								20.45	1.07	27.0	
	45		57.00	58.07	22.09	0.80	7	57.76	58.37	14.13	0.76	18								14.13	0.76	18.0	
	45							58.37	59.66	7.44	0.07	21								7.44	0.07	21.0	
	45		58.07	59.13	6.25	0.20	5	59.66	60.55	0.48	0.01	1	59.66	60.66	0.02	0.01	bdl	11	316	0.02	0.01	0.25	
	47		59.13	59.67	12.75	0.03	25	60.55	61.29	15.44	0.03	32								15.44	0.03	32.0	
			60.66	61.27	14.02	0.03	32	61.29	61.87	0.12	bdl	bdl	61.27	61.87	0.03	0.03	bdl	4	329				

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			From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Co ppm	Pb ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	
DMD09		Supergene Chalcosite - Digenite - Covellite Mineralisation											54	54.64	0.11	1.07	bdl	55	68				
	55												54.64	56.39	1.96	0.10	bdl	11	40	1.96	0.10		7.11m @ 1.88% Cu and 0.14% Zn from 54.64m
	70		56.39	57.84	2.26	0.35	1						56.39	57.84	1.36	0.48	bdl	60	17	1.36	0.48		
	20		57.84	60.66	4.08	0.03	2						57.84	60.66	2.64	0.04	bdl	32	9	2.64	0.04		
	100												60.66	61.75	0.51	0.04	bdl	13	26	0.51	0.04		
													61.75	63.7	0.05	0.03	bdl	8	43				
													63.7	65	0.15	0.01	bdl	9	172				
	95												65	65.76	2.37	0.02	3.9	13	508	2.37	0.02	3.9	
	95		65.76	67.36	34.46	0.14	56						65.76	67.36	34.90	0.05	60.6	371	59	34.90	0.05	60.6	
	90		67.36	68.89	21.87	2.20	25						67.36	68.89	19.10	1.14	31	620	165	19.10	1.14	31.0	10.85m @ 20.9% Cu, 0.89% Zn and 28.6g/t Ag from 65m including 4.95m @ 29.1% Cu, 1.22% Zn and 40.6g/t Ag from 65.76m
	85		68.89	70.71	32.41	2.30	31													32.41	2.30	31.0	
	100		70.71	72.54	24.91	1.60	28													24.91	1.60	28.0	
	75		72.54	74.52	14.70	0.43	22						72.54	74.52	15.05	0.35	20.9	313	130	15.05	0.35	20.9	
	90		74.52	74.83	11.10	0.05	27						74.52	74.83	14.85	0.07	40.8	82	800	14.85	0.07	40.8	
	95												74.83	75.85	0.34	0.02	0.5	10	27	0.34	0.02	0.5	
													75.85	77	0.06	0.01	bdl	9	26				
DMD11													113	114	0.16	0.02	bdl	11	41				
	100												114	115	0.20	0.02	bdl	13	50	0.20	0.02	0.25	
	85												115	115.41	1.99	0.02	4.2	53	211	1.99	0.02	4.2	
	85		115.42	117.20	27.73	0.29	68						115.41	117.2	25.50	0.30	61.3	465	58	25.50	0.30	61.3	8m @ 13.7% Cu, 1.14% Zn and 27.3g/t Ag from 114m including 4.83m @ 22.4% Cu, 1.87% Zn and 44.5g/t Ag from 115.41m
	85		117.20	117.96	35.15	2.10	63						117.2	117.96	27.90	2.11	44.2	557	76	27.90	2.11	44.2	
	85		117.96	119.48	7.34	1.00	20						117.96	119.48	10.70	3.41	23.4	460	184	10.70	3.41	23.4	
	85		119.48	120.25	21.56	8.50	50						119.48	120.24	33.20	2.27	47.5	512	130	33.20	2.27	47.5	
	95												120.24	121	0.30	0.07	0.7	22	101	0.30	0.07	0.7	
	100												121	122	0.28	0.03	0.6	15	28	0.28	0.03	0.6	
													122	123	0.04	0.02	bdl	7	25				
DMD12													99	100	0.01	0.28	bdl	21	33				
	100												100	101	0.39	0.10	bdl	17	26	0.39	0.10	0.25	
	100												101	102.11	1.92	0.05	bdl	36	9	1.92	0.05	0.25	
	60		105.00	106.38	42.34	1.20	60						105	106.38	41.20	1.72	50.5	804	103	41.20	1.72	50.5	5m @ 17.6% Cu, 0.55% Zn and 21.1g/t Ag from 105m including 3.28m @ 26.6% Cu, 0.83% Zn and 31.9g/t Ag from 105m
	95		106.38	108.28	15.70	0.15	21						106.38	108.28	15.95	0.18	18.4	403	150	15.95	0.18	18.4	
	100												108.28	109	0.78	0.02	0.8	20	163	0.78	0.02	0.8	
	100												109	110	0.35	0.02	bdl	10	109	0.35	0.02	0.25	
													110	111	0.09	0.02	bdl	6	26				

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			From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Co ppm	Pb ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	
DMD14		Supergene Chalcosite - Digenite - Covellite Mineralisation											116	117	0.12	0.02	bdl	6	44				
	100												117	117.35	0.55	0.03	1.1	30	183	0.55	0.026	1.1	9m @ 15.6% Cu, 0.14% Zn and 26.1g/t Ag from 117m including 4.04m @ 25.8% Cu, 0.24% Zn and 39.2g/t Ag from 119.94m
	UNK		117.35	118.72	14.10	0.18	23.5						117.35	118.72	13.80	0.13	27.2	410	357	13.80	0.128	27.2	
	UNK		118.72	119.94	15.40	0.01	32.5						118.72	119.94	13.15	0.04	31.2	213	279	13.15	0.036	31.2	
	UNK		119.94	121.46	30.40	0.17	43						119.94	121.46	29.90	0.11	45.7	131	296	29.90	0.113	45.7	
	UNK		121.46	121.77	8.95	0.15	17						121.46	121.77	21.60	0.09	40.6	77	869	21.60	0.088	40.6	
	UNK		121.77	122.94	21.40	0.43	32						121.77	122.93	20.40	0.57	37.8	278	302	20.40	0.570	37.8	
	UNK		122.94	123.98	28.30	0.37	28.5						122.93	123.98	27.00	0.09	31.1	227	198	27.00	0.087	31.1	
	95												123.98	125	1.22	0.03	0.8	10	60	1.22	0.030	0.8	
	100												125	126	0.25	0.04	bdl	3	33	0.25	0.037	0.25	
													126	127	0.12	0.09	bdl	9	46				
DMD03		Primary Chalcopyrite - Sphalerite Mineralisation											161	162	0.23	0.06	1.3	15	26				
	UNK		162.16	163.07	10.00	1.65	59													10.00	1.65	59.0	5.56m @ 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1g/t Ag from 162.16m
	UNK		163.07	163.98	5.00	2.25	26													5.00	2.25	26.0	
	UNK		163.98	164.90	3.40	4.85	25													3.40	4.85	25.0	
	UNK		164.90	165.81	3.85	5.25	23													3.85	5.25	23.0	
	UNK		165.81	166.73	4.60	9.70	28													4.60	9.70	28.0	
	UNK		166.73	167.72	4.00	6.85	26													4.00	6.85	26.0	
													167.7	168.55	0.14	0.16	0.9	8	48				
DMD13													223	224	0.01	0.13	bdl	18	26				
	UNK												224	224.54	0.43	0.17	3.5	15	11	0.43	0.17	3.5	2.24m @ 1.6% Cu, 4.54% Zn and 12.1g/t Ag from 224m
	UNK		224.54	225.78	2.05	2.45	14													2.05	2.45	14.0	
	UNK		225.78	226.24	1.75	15.40	17													1.75	15.40	17.0	
													226.3	227	0.01	0.04	bdl	13	20				

TABLE 1A NOTES

General:

Red fill indicates historically mined mineralisation greater than 0.2% Cu.

Blue fill indicates unmined mineralisation greater then 0.2% Cu.

Intercept Calculation:

Intercept is a length weighted average.

Intercepts calculated may use assay results from several sampling campaigns prioritised in order of preference, RRR assays, then GR&A, then MME.

Only contiguous intervals i.e. no gaps in assaying have been composited.

When there are gaps between core assays it is possible these are due to inconsistent measurements between resampling campaigns. Original depths were kept from each campaign.

Inconsistent measurements may be due to a combination of feet/metre conversions, retraying core at EDC and rubbly broken core.

Est. Recovery %:

In mineralised zones where core loss or poor recovery was suspected, RRR estimated the recovery based on length of core recovered relative to the length of the drill run from core photos.

Where GR&A recovery was measured this was referenced against core photos.

Table 2a: Dianne historic RC and DDH drill hole locations

Exploration Company	HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA55)	Northing (GDA94 MGA55)	RL (AHD)(m)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Date	Drilling Type
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC01	234550	8218754	428	270	-57	150.1	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC02	234550	8218755	428	270	-75	165.1	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC03	234561	8218720	424	267	-80	145	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC04	234561	8218720	424	267	-72	147.3	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC05	234511	8218813	437	250	-53	144	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC06	234512	8218814	437	250	-75	144.6	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC07	234574	8218687	416	283	-45	110.7	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC08	234575	8218688	416	283	-70	150.2	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC09	234533	8218785	431	264	-70	150.2	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC10	234511	8218606	408	270	-45	59.6	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC11	234515	8218609	408	270	-70	63.2	2001	RC/DD
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC12	234531	8218596	403	270	-60	64	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC13	234517	8218579	400	270	-60	40	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC14	234559	8218654	414	270	-60	64	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC15	234526	8218669	408	270	-78	52	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC16	234523	8218634	408	270	-60	76	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC17	234516	8218786	431	270	-60	88	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC18	234518	8218775	428	268	-58	75	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC19	234522	8218779	429	270	-72	100	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC20	234518	8218724	399	246	-68	50	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC21	234519	8218703	399	261	-65	52	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC22	234517	8218726	399	306	-67	42	2002	RC
Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd	DMC23	234512	8218738	400	306	-71	56	2002	RC
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD01	234527	8218799	433	273	-65	137.2	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD02	234569	8218782	424	270	-75	154.6	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD03	234603	8218768	413	270	-70	172.5	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD04	234565	8218814	427	273	-70	172.82	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD05	234616	8218811	430	270	-80	227.7	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD06	234538	8218753	428	270	-65	96	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD07	234522	8218727	420	270	-65	65.5	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD08	234501	8218708	411	270	-65	38.3	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD09	234532	8218709	419	270	-75	81.53	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD10	234570	8218714	424	270	-70	111.93	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD11	234550	8218772	429	270	-70	120.24	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD12	234562	8218744	426	270	-65	115.1	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD13	234649	8218755	413	271	-80	234.1	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD14	234568	8218730	425	270	-72	132.3	1972	DD
Mareeba Mining and Exploration Ltd (MME)	DMD15	234679	8218706	416	270	-80	263.6	1972	DD
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC01	234504	8218610	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC02	234493	8218637	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC03	234532	8218623	407	276	-60	70	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC04	234518	8218649	408	276	-60	70	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC05	234560	8218635	407	276	-60	70	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC06	234550	8218664	414	276	-60	70	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC07	234587	8218648	408	276	-60	120	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC08	234574	8218675	414	276	-60	114	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC09	234532	8218655	408	276	-60	30	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC10	234524	8218669	409	276	-60	30	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC11	234506	8218791	432	276	-60	78	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC12	234490	8218814	433	276	-60	72	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC13	234436	8218756	413	96	-45	30	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC14	234446	8218667	393	276	-60	54	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC15	234498	8218623	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC16	234620	8218736	407	276	-60	165	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC17	234625	8218791	425	276	-62	213.3	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC18	234554	8218751	427	276	-60	98	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC19	234455	8218582	396	96	-50	48	1995	RC

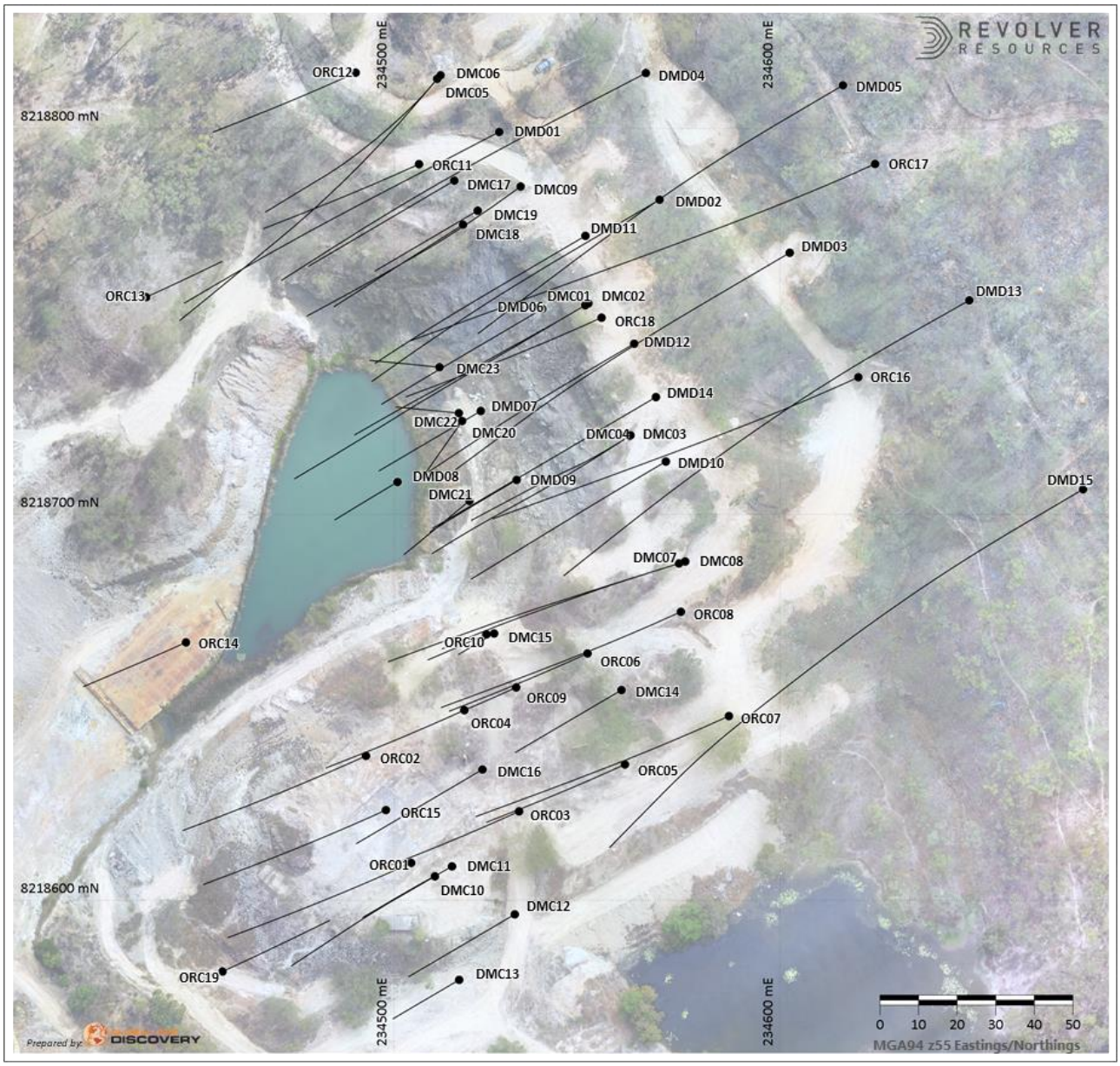

Figure 1a: Dianne historic RC and DDH drill hole locations

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to historical DMD drilling completed at the Dianne deposit 1972-1975 and later check reassays, which is the focus of this release. This Table 1 reflects an understanding of the historical data at time of compilation.

Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME) Drilling source data comprise pages from company internal memos, plans, surveyor pick ups, and a summary internal geology and exploration report of the Dianne Prospect (Day, 1976). Additional information is from a PhD thesis on the deposit by P. W Gregory (1977) and Dalrymple Resources' relogging in 1992.

Fifteen core holes from MME drilling are currently stored at the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD. Check assays were undertaken in 2001 and 2021.

Drilling and exploration at Dianne has been carried out by various Companies from 1958 to 2023. Where possible historical exploration and drilling information is currently being sourced, validated and complied into a GIS database. This is not detailed in this Table 1. The Company and the competent person note verification is ongoing.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
• 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to</td><td>• Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME) drilled 15 Diamond (DD) holes (DMD01 to DMD15), between 1972 and 1975.
<table>
<tr><th>Comp</th><th>Year</th><th>Hole #</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Total m</th></tr>
<tr><td>MME</td><td>1972</td><td>2</td><td>DD</td><td>291.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>MME</td><td>1973/74</td><td>10</td><td>DD</td><td>1,199.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>MME</td><td>1975</td><td>3</td><td>DD</td><td>630.00</td></tr>
</table>
• All drill holes and the majority of the core is stored at the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD.
<u>Original sampling by MME</u>
• Cut half core was sampled for geochemical analysis (evidenced from selected 2001 and 2021 core photos and 2021 inspection). Sample preparation methodology was not documented.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Original assays for DMD03, and DMD06-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes are assumed to be assayed by the same lab. • In most cases only the massive chalcocite high grade copper mineralisation was selected for sampling. Visually determined "lower grade" copper mineralisation was not sampled. Mineralisation was assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Co by AAS with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by a "more precise" wet assay method (this is noted in DMD05 and 6 but maybe expected in other holes too). The exact assay details (digest and finish) are not documented. • No assay certificates have been sourced for the DMD series holes, however assays from MME internal memo pages and the geological report by Day 1976 corroborate each other. Inspection of drill core suggests select extra assays may have been taken due to core remaining in trays, with no assay record recovered. Later check assays were undertaken on core stored at the EDC in a) 2001 by JNK Exploration Services and b) 2021 by Revolver Resources' (RRR) consultant Geologists Global Ore Discovery in order to validate the grades returned from the assays by MME. Where the same assay interval has been resampled by GR&A and RRR, in the majority of cases there is an acceptable level of correlation between assay grades considering the high tenor of Cu content and natural variation in mineral distribution. <u>GR&A Check Assays (2001)</u> • In 2001 JNK Exploration Services, working for Graham Reveleigh & Associates (GR&A) undertook selected resampling of DMD06 -8 with 18 samples. • Assays were mainly ¼ core reassays with minor ½ core samples of previously unsampled potential mineralised core. Coherent core was cut using the EDC diamond saw and broken core composite gab sampled by EDC samplers. The core was photographed, and lithology, alteration and mineralisation logged, with some recoveries recorded. • Assaying at the ALS Brisbane laboratory included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au 50 g fire assay with AAS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		finish (Lab Code PM209). Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings (Lab Code M955). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001). <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> • In 2021 RRR undertook selected resampling of DMD02,3,6,7,9-15 with 236 samples. • Samples were ¼ core when reassays and ½ core when new samples, all cut by the EDC diamond saw with supervision and sampling by RRR. • The core was inspected against previous assays and core size confirmed. Selected intervals were logged (lithology, alteration and mineralisation), photographed except (DMD13 and 15) and sampled. Smaller intervals were selected for bulk density measurements, close up photos and petrography. • Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory for Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and 33 element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were reassayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. • Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85 %, 75 µm. • ½ core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is assumed to be standard for the age of drilling.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	• The DMD series of holes were diamond core and it was reported the drilling company was Associated Diamond Drillers (MME internal memo noted they are their usual contractors), the rig is unknown. • Core diameter is mainly BQ (36mm) with 3 holes (DMD05, 14, 15) starting with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	NQ core. There is no record of oriented core, however Day's sections note measured and unmeasured orientations on drill traces, suggesting some core orientation was done.
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.*	• MME has no record of core recovery. Day (1976) noted chalcocite was "flushed out of cracks and small pockets due to its sooty habit" suggesting assayed grade was lower than actual grade. • GR&A Check assays estimated sample recoveries from core block (marked in feet and inches), recording recovery for 12 samples. Some poor recoveries were noted. Where GR&A recovery was measured, RRR referenced against core photos. • RRR check assays noted some intervals with poor recovery. In mineralised zones where core loss or poor recovery was suspected, RRR estimated the recovery based on length of core recovered relative to the length of the drill run from core photos. • As the core has been re-sampled and re-trayed, it is noted that this recovery estimate is not of original core drilled. • Given the limited number of samples, and the passing of time, multiple resampling campaigns on the core, and retraying of core at EDC, no conclusions can be made on the relationship between sample recovery and grade other than that described by MME's geologist at the time of drilling in regards to flushing of sooty chalcocite during drilling suggesting grades may be locally understated.
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.*	Logging of DMD holes; • MME recorded geological, structural and mineralisation on sections by Day (1976) for the entire holes DMD01, 6-10 and 12. No original logs have been located. • Gregory (1977) logged 27 drill holes, producing lithology and mineralisation strip logs for holes DMD 2,3, 5, 13 and 15 and selected petrography samples. • Dalrymple Resources (1992) selectively logged mineralisation and lithology for holes DMD02-4, 6-8. • GR&A Check Assays (2001) inspected core, photographed core trays, and summary logged mineralisation for the samples from holes DMD06-8. • RRR Check Assays (2021) check-logged previous logging and sampling,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		remarked core blocks from feet to metres, and photographed the total length of available core (except DMD13 and 15). The sampled intervals were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure, with any significant core loss noted. Additionally, 155 bulk density measurements from a range of lithologies, mineralization types and oxidation states were collected, as well as 23 petrographic samples were collected and were also analysed with a portable SWIR spectrometer to determine mineral species present. Results are currently pending. All logging is qualitative in nature, with the bulk density and spectrometer readings quantitative. • Historic logging of core by MME was descriptive in nature and did not use a formal modern style geological coding system. The details recorded are sufficient to model key geological units, structures and minerals to understand the controls on mineralisation and the grade distribution within the Dianne Deposit.
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 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.*	<u>MME</u> • Sampling was cut ½ core with intervals ranging from 0.13-7.16 (no original logs or assays found). Inspection of drill core suggests select extra assays may have been taken due to core remaining in tray, with no assay record recovered. • Lab sample preparation is unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. <u>GR&A Check assays</u> • Sampling was ¼ core when reassays of historic samples and ½ core when new samples, all cut by the GSQ EDC diamond saw and technicians. • No duplicate sampling from the trays was undertaken. • Sample numbers and intervals, recoveries on selected intervals, summary logging and core photos were reported (JNK Exploration Services, 2001; GR&A, 2008). • Lab sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be similar to current industry standards given the lab (ALS Brisbane) and year of sampling (2001). • Quality control duplicate at the pulverisation stage was reported by the lab with 2 repeat assays as part of its standard procedure. <u>RRR Check assays</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling was ¼ core when reassays and ½ core when new samples, all cut by the GSQ diamond saw by the site technicians. • No core duplicate sampling was undertaken due to the need to preserve ¼ core. • ALS Brisbane sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60 °C then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85 %, 75 µm. • Sub sampling quality control duplicates were implemented for the lab sub sampling stages. • At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take nine lab duplicates. • At the pulverising stage, ALS undertook repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. • Additional pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm. • Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • ½ core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is assumed to be standard for the age of drilling. • Standard lab reporting includes check assays at the pulverisation stage. • New samples collected by RRR were considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Check assays samples were collected to match the historical sample intervals to confirm the reproducibility and reliability of the historical assays.
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.*	<u>MME</u> • Original assays for DMD03, and 6-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes are assumed to be assayed by the same lab. • In most cases only the massive chalcocite high grade copper mineralisation was selected for sampling. Visually determined “lower grade” copper mineralisation was not sampled. Mineralisation was assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Co by AAS with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by a “more precise” wet assay method (this is noted in DMD05 and 6 but maybe

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	expected in other holes too). The exact assay details with (digest and finish) are not documented. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • No assay certificates have been recovered. <u>GR&A Check assays</u> • Assaying was carried out at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. • Assaying included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101), and Au 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). • Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings (Lab Code M955). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001). • Company quality control was not implemented. • ALS quality control comprised of blanks, standards and pulverisation repeat assays and are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. • The lab certificate has been recovered. • GR&A compared their reassays to the MME assays and noted they were “in close agreement with the previous assays considering the likely divergence in methodology and the poor recoveries of certain sections of core” (GR&A, 2001). <u>RRR Check Assays</u> • Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. • Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and 33 element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were reassayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 µm. • Company control data included insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. These were acceptable. Blank assays showed no contamination. All base metal standard assays were within three standard deviations from the accepted value, the majority within two standard deviations. • Additional Company controls included nine lab (coarse reject) duplicates which were acceptable. • ALS quality control; blanks, standard, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review.
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.*	<u>MME Drilling</u> • The majority of the drill core is stored at the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy QLD, Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD. • Core was verified as BQ by measuring core diameter and the core was seen to be sampled as ½ core and cut by inspection at EDC. • Previous intercepts (depth, length, and mineralisation) were verified at EDC in 2021. • This verification process showed a discrepancy in DMD09 (68.89-72.54 m) and this was not resampled. It is suspected this was an error during the EDC re-traying process. • No assay certificates are available, however assays from recently obtained MME internal memo pages and Day (1976) correlate and are assumed to be acceptable as an indication of mineralisation. <u>GR&A Check assays</u> • The GR&A sample sizes were verified against GR&A photos and 2021 photos. • GR&A recoveries were verified against 2021 core photos. • Assays were verified against the assay certificate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>RRR Check assays</u> • Previous logging and sampling was check-logged, core blocks were converted from feet to metres, and sampled intervals were photographed (except DMD13 and 15). • Sample sizes were verified against previous sampling intervals. • Poor recoveries were noted from core blocks, check-logging and core photos. • Lab assays were reviewed for consistency against previous mineralisation and RRR control samples assessed.
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.*	<u>Grids and Collar pickups</u> • There have been two local grids used at the Dianne Mine, both orientated at 36° to Magnetic North, these being the Mareeba Mine Grid and the Dianne Mine grid. The Dianne Mine (DMC) grid was established in 2000 by adding 10,000E and 10,000N to the earlier 1970's Mareeba Mine Grid. • Surveyor Ivan Luscombe surveyed the Openley drill holes and historical holes in 1995 using a coordinate datum from the original survey post and adopting a local level datum. This was updated in 2000 and 2002 with Luscombe noting levels corrected to AHD and coordinates altered to the DMC grid. Holes ORC01-19, DMD02, 13, 15 and WD2 were surveyed. Other DMD holes coordinates were obtained by correlation/interpretation from various plans/maps/reports etc. • Original historical drill collar survey methods were not recorded. • Dalrymple (1992) noted they resurveyed drill holes, collars and grid but this information was not recorded in their annual reports. • In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). DMD02, 13 and 15 , DMC01-22, and ORC01-13, 15-19 were located by Twines. • In 2021, Map2Mine utilised a Trimble DGPS rover to survey historic collars, where available. However due to historic ground disturbance no additional DMD holes were able to be located. <u>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Day recorded collar set up on sections. Day noted all holes were surveyed with acid tubes and a Tropari instrument. Selected Tropari surveys are recorded on Day's sections for holes DMD 03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12 <u>Topography</u> • There is a historical mine topography plan with 2 m contours that included detail of the "Goodbye" cut. This appears to be based on original undocumented work by Luscombe and Barton. • In 2019, a high-resolution UAV photogrammetric survey was flown and subsequently used to produce a digital elevation model of the mine area (averaging approximately 2.3 cm/pixel). Survey control was provided by Twine's surveyors and consisted of a combination of surveyed historical drill collars, lease pegs and miscellaneous locatable features. <u>Voids and Shaft</u> • Void and shaft modelling was derived from scans of November 1982 Mareeba Mining & Exploration (MME) long and cross sections, drafted after collapse of the main shaft and subsequent closure of the mine. • These plans were documented in internal 1981-1982 MME reports. Revolver has not been able to source original reports to date. • The scans detail the main shaft and mining void outline of underground levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, located in the Mareeba Mine Grid and local level datum (Fig.CG-121 Composite Plan - All Levels, 1:100, MME July 1981). • Revolver obtained scans of the historic underground workings from Sainsbury (2003), modified by Luscombe, to included coordinates and elevation in Dianne Mine Grid and Australian Height Datum (AHD) respectively (Fig. CG-168 Longitudinal & Cross Sections, 1:250, MME November 1982). • 3D Wireframes of the main shaft and mining void at mine closure were modelled from these plans by presumably by Orr & Associates who were Revolver's spatial information consultants 2019- September 2021. • As source information for these wireframes is limited, validation of the spatial accuracy is in the process of being undertaken and is anticipated to improve the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		locational accuracy of the mining void..
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.*	• Historical drilling has been based on the local Dianne Mine grid. Current drill spacing is approximately 20 m x 40 m.
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.*	• Historical drillholes have been drilled from numerous directions. Most have been oriented at 270 to the local Dianne Mine grid and perpendicular to the strike of the Dianne Massive Sulphide Body. Most drillholes have intersected the Dianne mineralisation deposit at a low to moderate angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information is available for the historical drilling. • RRR check assays were submitted by Company personnel from EDC to ALS, Zillmere.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	2021 Check assays included a review of previous sampling (MME and GR&A) by inspecting core at EDC for core size, sampling method and size and intervals. MME assays were cross referenced between MME pages from company internal memos and Day (1976). GR&A assays were checked against the assay certificates.

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 Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs) and one exploration permit for minerals (EPM). • ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833 and ML 2834 expire on 30 April 2028. • EPM 25941 is set to expire on 15 August 2023. • The area is entirely within the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation. • Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholder for the mining leases.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • MME (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • White Industries (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • Cambrian Resources NL (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • Openley (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and

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		diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. RRR is in the process of validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes. Recent 2020 RRR drilling is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be sub-volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly strataform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralisation • Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur: ○ Massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite ○ Supergene enriched primary zone and associated halo; and ○ Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite. • The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.
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*	• Drillholes used in Figure 1 are those that have sufficient supporting information to be considered for use in the propose IMMR.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg 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.*	• Intercept is a length weighted average. • Intercepts calculated may use assay results from several sampling campaigns and in order of preference, RRR assays, then GR&A, then MME. • Only contiguous intervals i.e. no gaps in assaying have been composited. • When there are gaps between core assays it is possible these are due to inconsistent measurements between resampling campaigns. Original depths were kept from each campaign. • Inconsistent measurements may be due to a combination of feet/metre conversions, retraying core at EDC and rubbly broken core. • In mineralised zones where core loss or poor recovery was suspected, RRR estimated the recovery based on length of core recovered relative to the length of the drill run from core photos. • Where GR&A recovery was measured this was referenced against core photos.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Both currently reported and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at a low to moderate angle, however, the downhole intersections are not indicative of true widths. Historical intersections are not reported.
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.*	• See Figure 1

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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.*	• RRR Check Assays > 0.2% Cu have been reported for resampled DMD series holes stored at GSQ EDC.
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.*	• Significant drilling exploration programs have been undertaken at Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. Much of this historical data is in the process of being recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and exploration program design and reporting.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further work planned includes: • Mine leases – A small drill program for initial metallurgical test work and confirmation of drilling into the Green Hills zone. Surface IP geophysics and resource extension and exploration drilling. Pit Mapping, prospect scale detailed mapping, rock chip sampling and a partial leach soil surveys. Downhole EM if warranted. • EPM – Regional Mapping and prospecting, rock chip sampling IP geophysics, exploration drilling and potentially downhole EM if warranted.