ASX RELEASE | 10 December 2021 | **ASX: RRR**

New Exceptional Copper and Zinc Drill Intercept, with Visual Estimate of Greater than 90% Combined Sulphides at Dianne.

Highlights

- First 3 Diamond Drilling ("DD") holes intersected impressive intervals of visible copper and zinc sulphide and secondary copper mineralisation with assays pending (Figure 2)
    - Hole 21DMDD003: Outstanding **6.95m down hole intersection from 145.92m** of massive sulphide visual estimate of up to **> 90% combined sulphide** (pyrite – chalcopyrite – sphalerite) over the full interval (Figure 3).
    - Hole 21DMDD001: At the Green Hill Zone, intersected **47.1m from 0.8m** down hole of secondary copper mineralization (chalcocite, cuprite, malachite, and azurite) (Figure4).
    - Hole 21DMDD002: At the Green Hill Zone, intersected **50.6m from 0.7m** down hole of secondary copper mineralisation (chalcocite, cuprite, malachite, and azurite)
- These initial Revolver drill results, and the recently reported re-assays from historic drill holes of the unmined section of the high-grade supergene chalcocite zone, including **9.0m at 15.64% Cu and 0.14%Zn and 26.1g/t Ag from 117.35m** demonstrate the potential of the Dianne Project.[1]
- Holes 21DMDD001 to DD003 will be used for graded confirmation and metallurgical test work within the Massive Sulphide Body and the Green Hill oxide copper zone to support the planned Dianne Initial Mineral Resource Estimate (IMRE).
- The phase 1 drill program has now advanced to testing a series of compelling down plunge and along strike exploration targets adjacent to the known copper deposit.

Summary Image 1 – Revolver Drill Hole 21DMDD003 Drill core sample.

[1]Refer to ASX announcements titled - Positive Copper Results from Re-assaying of Historic Drill holes from the Dianne Copper Project

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Summary Image 2 – Revolver Drill Hole 21DMDD003 Massive Sulphide full core sample.

Revolver Resources Limited (ASX: RRR) ("Revolver" or "the Company"), an Australian exploration company focused on the development of copper for the world's accelerating electrification, is pleased to announce three significant DD intercepts including a 6.95 m downhole intercept of massive sulphide with visual estimate of up to 90% combined (pyrite – chalcopyrite – sphalerite) sulphides from the Phase 1 Drilling program at Dianne Project in the Palmer River region of North Queensland. (Figure 1)

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Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said:

"If a picture paints a thousand words, then these results speak volumes. We are thrilled with the early drill results achieved at our Dianne Project. This asset clearly demonstrates the hallmark signs of an exceptional mineral deposit.

This asset represents an incredible untapped potential for the Revolver business and our shareholders. In our ASX release just last week, we clearly identified that very high-grade mineralisation still exists in the orebody. These new drill results demonstrate the spectacular potential of the Dianne Project.

Revolver is making compelling progress on a number of work fronts and has compressed the timeframe to deliver on many of our prospectus commitments. We are now in a position to deliver our Initial Mineral Resource Estimate well ahead of our original IPO timelines, aiming for the beginning of Q2 2022.

We have established a clear and efficient forward momentum with our exploration operations and plan to maintain this intensity over the coming months as we announce further updates on the progress of the Company's performance."

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Exceptional Copper - Zinc Mineralisation Intersections in Revolver Diamond Drill holes 21DM DD001 to 03

Revolver has completed the first 3 holes of the initial drill program at the high-grade Dianne Copper project with significant intervals of visible copper +/- zinc mineralization intersected in all 3 holes (Figure 1). These drill holes were targeted to confirm the copper grade and to deliver material for metallurgical testing from the Massive Sulphide Body and near surface Green Hill Zone of fracture veinlet copper oxide and supergene sulphide mineralization for the planned IMRE.

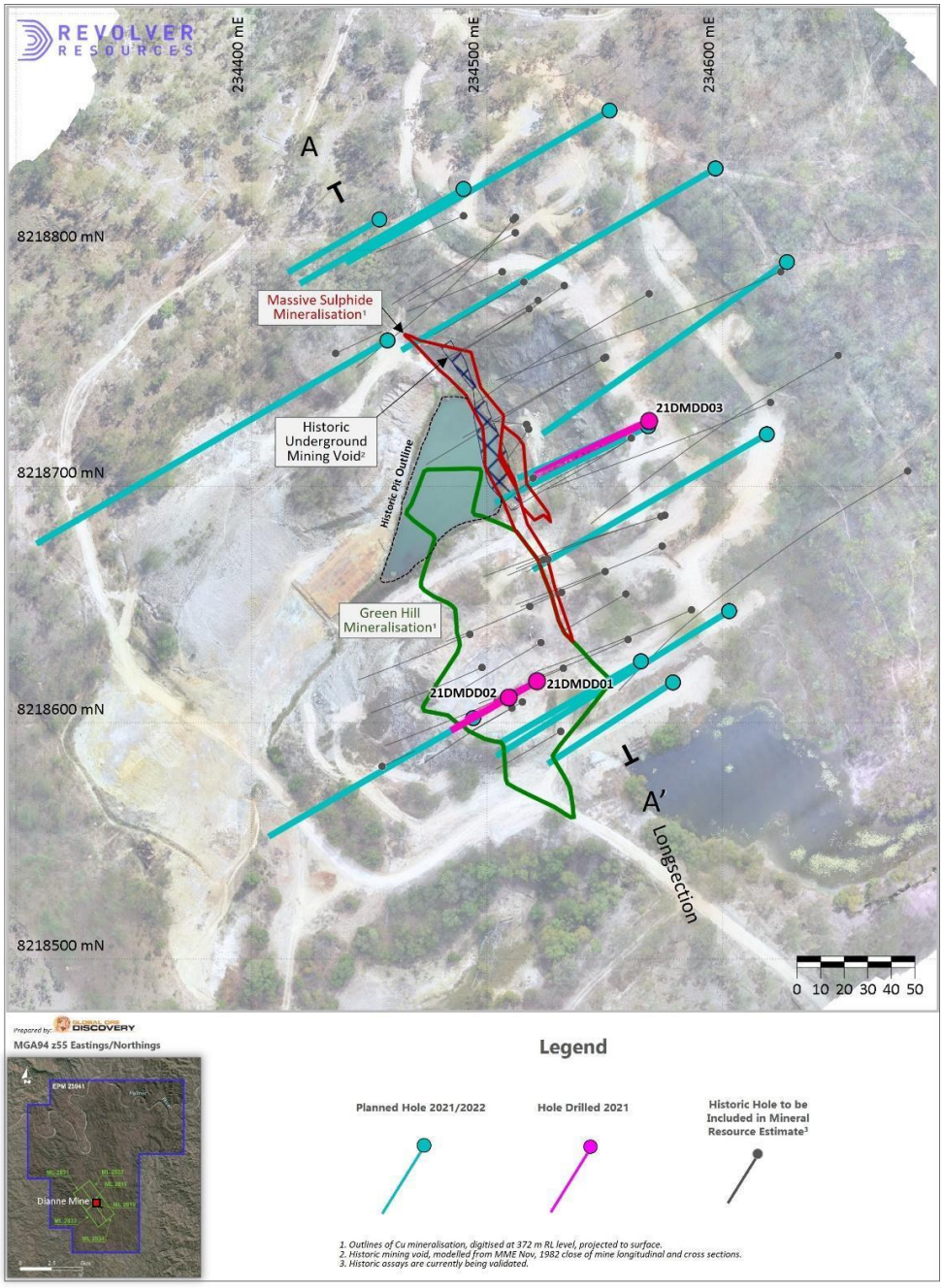

Figure 1: Dianne deposit with location of Revolver drill holes 21DM DD001 to 03 relative to the projected to surface trace of the Massive Sulphide Body and Green Hill Zone

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Assay results are pending for all 3 holes, however the presence of abundant visible copper and zinc mineralization in these drill holes confirms that all holes have intersected potentially significant intervals of mineralization (Figure 2).

Hole 21DM DD003 has returned a significant intersection of 6.95 m (down hole) from 145.95 m of massive chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) - sphalerite (ZnFeS) - pyrite mineralization from the primary sulphide zone of the Massive Sulphide Body (Figure 3). Visual estimates (guided by pXRF readings, Table 1) suggest the full massive sulphide interval is over 90% total sulphide, with some sub-meter intervals estimated to be over 40% chalcopyrite and other sections of the core estimated to be up to 20% sphalerite.

Revolver has recently announced[1] results from reassaying of an adjacent historic hole (DMD 003) drilled into the primary mineralised zone that returned an intersection of 5.56 m @ 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1 g/t Ag from 162.16 m (Figure 2).

Holes 21DM DD001 and 002 were drilled into the Green Hill Zone of copper oxide and supergene sulphide mineralization, returning intersections of 47.1 m from 0.8 m down hole and 50.6 m from 0.7 m down hole respectively, of visible secondary copper sulphide (chalcocite), copper oxide (cuprite) and copper carbonates (malachite, azurite) and native copper (Figure 4).

Revolver is currently recovering and validating historic drill hole data from the Green Hill Zone and will report these intersections of copper mineralization in the near future.

The Green Hill mineralisation has not been previously mined, however the near surface stockwork character of the mineralization suggests it maybe potentially be amenable to an open pit bulk mining approach.

Exploration Drill Program

Revolver's focus is now clearly directed towards a series of compelling exploration targets. Initial drilling will concentrate on step out targets adjacent to the known Massive Sulphide Body and Green Hill stockwork zone (Figure 2). Analysis of the historic drilling has been used to build a contour thickness map of the Massive Sulphide Body. This has highlighted a series of completing "down plunge" drill targets where the previously drilling has not tested for "near field" extensions to the Massive Sulphide.

As series of deeper drill holes have also been planned for early 2022 that will test for new bodies of massive sulphide at depth. These holes will also be used for a down hole Electromagnetics survey in the New Year to further test for conductive anomalies that may represent deeper sulphide mineralization.

Revolver has also initiated an integrated surface mapping, geochemistry and ground-based geophysics program to identify additional drill targets at the district scale. Updates will be provided as results from this program come to hand.

[1]Refer to ASX announcements titled - Positive Copper Results from Re-assaying of Historic Drill holes from the Dianne Copper Project

Figure 2: Long Section with contour thickness Dianne Massive Sulphide Body and down plunge targets

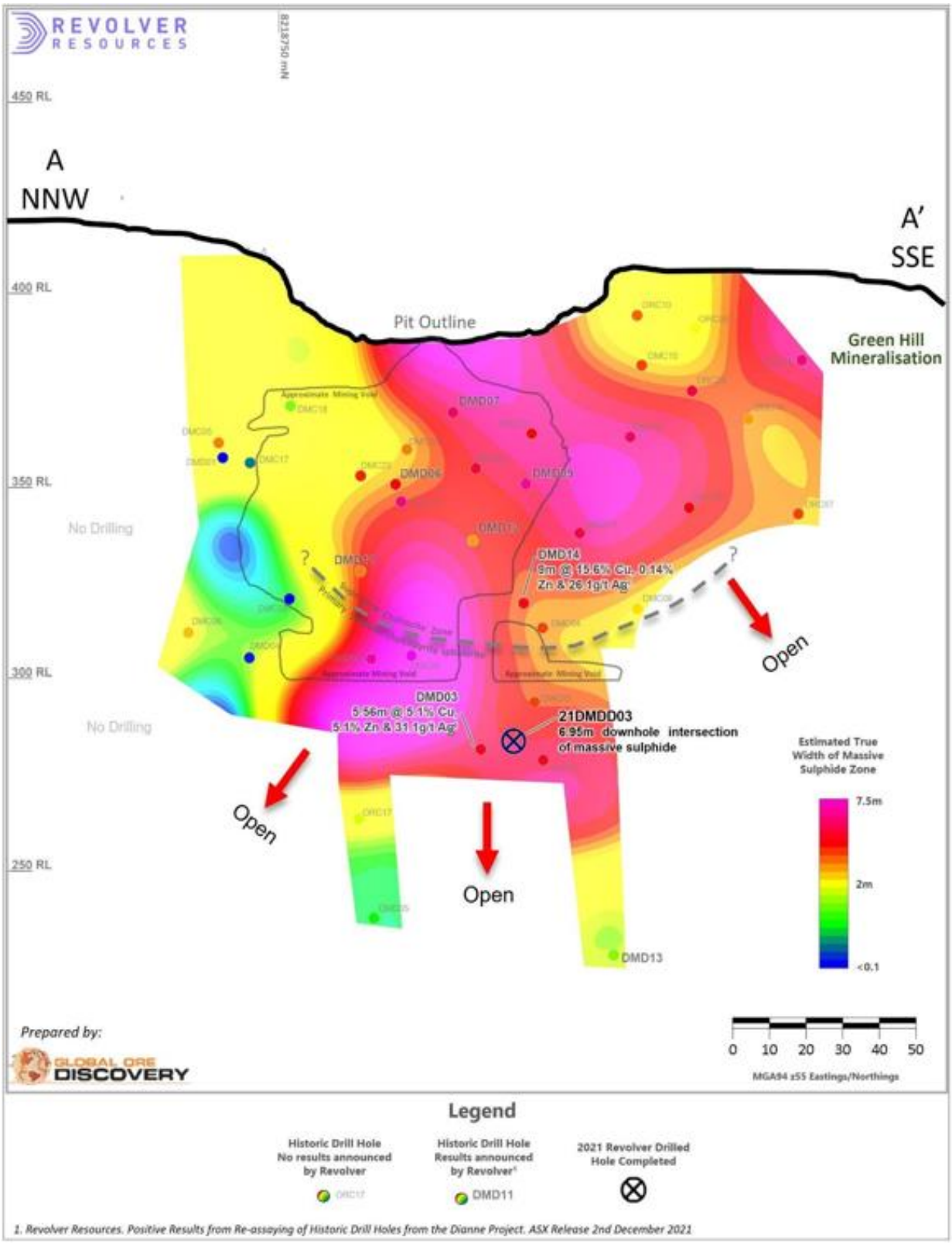

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Table 1: Visual Estimates of Mineralisation in Revolver Dianne Drillholes 21DMDD01 to 3

Hole ID	from	to	Mineral Zone	Estimated Sulphide percentages (visual estimate)	Mineralogy (visual estimate)	Geology
21DMDD03	0	131				Interbedded Sandstones and shales
21DMDD03	131	144.9				Calcareous sanstone with shale
21DMDD03	144.9	145.95	Primary Sulphate	~5% Sulphates		Laminated carbonaceous shale
21DMDD03	145.95	147.55	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Py (70%)>Cpy(15%)>Sph (7%)	
21DMDD03	147.55	147.75	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Py (45%)>Sph (35%)>Cpy (10%)	
21DMDD03	147.75	148.3	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Cpy(45%)>Py(45%)>Sph (1%)	Massive sulphide
21DMDD03	148.3	149.2	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Py (80%)>Cpy(10%)>Sph (5%)	
21DMDD03	149.2	149.75	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Py(50%)> Cpy(20%)=Sph(20%)	
21DMDD03	149.75	152.9	Primary Sulphide	>90% Sulphide	Py(70%)>Cpy(10%)>Sph (10%)	
21DMDD03	152.9	153.3				Shear in dominantly shale
21DMDD03	153.3	154.2	Primary Sulphide	<1% Sulphide	Py	Chert with gypsum veins
21DMDD03	154.2	155.05				Sericite-carbonate altered porphyritic volcanic
21DMDD02	0	0.7				
21DMDD02	0.7	8.5	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>TNR	
21DMDD02	8.5	10.9	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	TNR>CUP	
21DMDD02	10.9	13.6	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	TNR>MAL	
21DMDD02	13.6	14	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>MAL>CC	
21DMDD02	14	15.5	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	CUP>MAL	
21DMDD02	15.5	18	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	TNR>MAL	
21DMDD02	18	18.5	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	2% Cu minerals	CC>TNR	
21DMDD02	18.5	19.3	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>TNR	
21DMDD02	19.3	19.5	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	2% Cu minerals	CC	
21DMDD02	19.5	20.4	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	TNR>CUP	
21DMDD02	20.4	20.8	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>MAL>CC	
21DMDD02	20.8	31.8	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>MAL	
21DMDD02	31.8	31.95	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	MAL	
21DMDD02	31.95	32.7	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	MAL>CUP	Sandstone with occasional shale bands
21DMDD02	32.7	35	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	3% Cu minerals	CC>MAL	
21DMDD02	35	38.2	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	MAL>CC	
21DMDD02	38.2	38.7	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	3% Cu minerals	CC>MAL	
21DMDD02	38.7	40.5	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	CC>CUP>MAL	
21DMDD02	40.5	41.1	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>>MAL	
21DMDD02	41.1	42.6	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	5% Cu minerals	CC>>MAL>NCU	
21DMDD02	42.6	43.6	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP	
21DMDD02	43.6	44	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	6% Cu minerals	CUP>>MAL	
21DMDD02	44	46	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	4% Cu minerals	CUP	
21DMDD02	46	50.6	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	CUP>>NCU	
21DMDD02	50.6	51.3	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	2% Cu minerals	NCU	
21DMDD02	51.3	55.6				
21DMDD02	55.6	57.4	Primary Sulphide	1% Disseminated Sulphides	PY	
21DMDD02	57.4	57.9				
21DMDD01	1.8	15	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	1% Cu minerals	AZU	
21DMDD01	15	15.3	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	1% Cu minerals	MAL	
21DMDD01	20.3	20.9	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	MAL>>CC	
21DMDD01	22	25.8	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	1% Cu minerals	CUP>>CC	
21DMDD01	28.05	28.2	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	3% Cu minerals	NCU>CC	Sandstone with occasional shale bands
21DMDD01	31.3	34.1	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	1% Cu minerals	CC>>NCU	
21DMDD01	36.8	37	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins and Clots	4% Cu minerals	CC	
21DMDD01	38	47.9	Supergene Oxide/Sulphide Fracture Veins	1% Cu minerals	CUP>CC>MAL	
21DMDD01	47.9	75.9				

Py = pyrite, Cup = Cuprite, NCU= Native Copper, CPY = Chalcopyrite, SPH = Sphalerite, TNR = Tenorite, MAL = Malachite, CC = Chalcosite, AZU = Azurite

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Figure 3: Revolver Drill hole 21DM DD003 6.95 m Massive Sulphide Body primary sulphide zone

Figure 4: Revolver Drill hole 21DM DD001 and 2 Oxide and supergene sulphide copper mineralisation Green Hills Zone

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
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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.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Revolver Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast

financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continues to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements re subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

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Appendix 1

Table 1a: Dianne historic and new RC and DDH drill hole locations

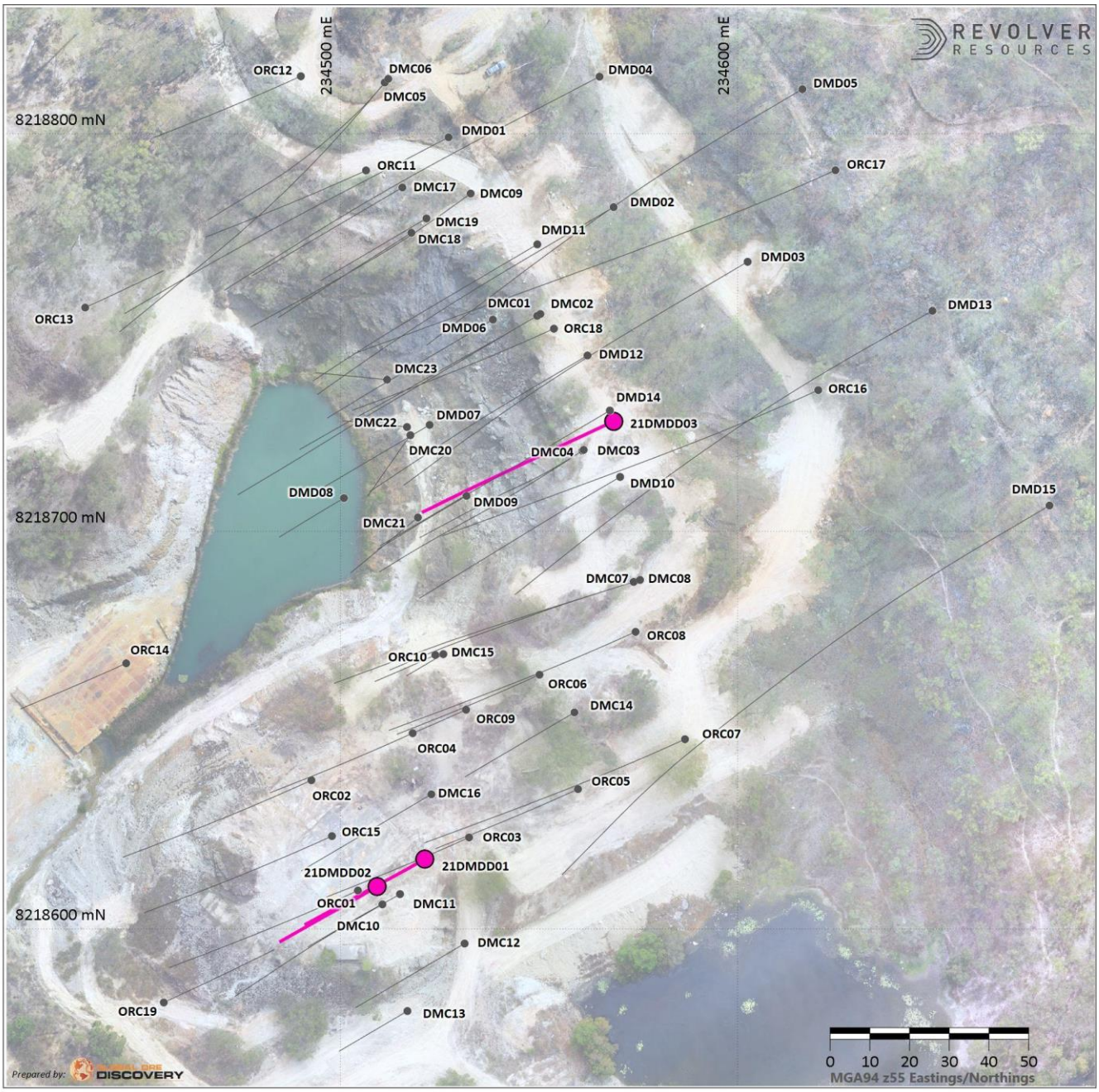

Figure 1a: Dianne historic and new RC and DDH drill hole locations

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to current 2021 Revolver (RRR) drilling currently underway at the Dianne deposit This Table 1 reflects an ongoing exploration program at time of compilation.

Drilling and exploration at Dianne has been carried out by various Companies from 1958 to 2021. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a*	Current drilling at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) is diamond drilling with HQ3 and HQ core and NQ3 and NQ2. Holes are planned between 60-300m deep. <u>Sampling</u> • The drillholes will be sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length will range from 0.2 -1.2 metres. • The core (at least 5 cm) will be cut in half by a diamond core saw on site, with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. • Fragments of broken or clayey core, will be sampled using a small plastic scoop making sure fragments are taken uniformly along the core length. • Friable material on exposed facture surface on the ends of core potentially containing copper, zinc, cobalt oxides that may be washed away with core sawing have had a representative part of the fracture surface scraped from the surface and added to the sample prior to cutting. <u>Assaying</u> • Samples will be assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying will include a Au 30g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25)

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	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.	and a 33- element suite with near-total 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm will be reassayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples will be assayed by Sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. ● Sample preparation includes weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75um. ● ½ core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size is an acceptable standard. ● Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered to be industry standard.
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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	● The RRR holes are being drilled by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE170 track mounted rig ● Core diameter is HQ3/HQ (61.6/63.5 mm) at surface with NQ3/NQ2 (45.1/50.6 mm) at depth. HQ3 and NQ3 are triple tube. ● Core is oriented with a Reflex Act II tool, the oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
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*	● Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. ● Assay sample recovery is also measured prior to sampling to ensure an accurate measure of the sample's representivity. ● Sample recovery is maximised whilst drilling with the use of triple tube in the less competent ground at the start of the hole. ● Core recovery will be monitored by the supervising geologist whilst drilling. ● The relationship between sample recovery and grade and whether sample

	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unknown at this stage of drilling and will be examined at the end of the program.
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.*	• The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. • Core run recovery and RQD, and assay sample recovery are also collected. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. • Logging will be stored in MX Deposit Geochemical Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • Other data collection includes magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. All core trays will be photographed. • Selected samples will also be sent for petrography. • The logging of core is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, oxidation, mineralisation and structural data contain both qualitative and quantitative fields. Alteration is qualitative. The recovery (core run and sample), RQD, magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity measurements are quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. • The entire length of all drillholes will be geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise*	• The drillholes will be sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length will range from 0.2 -1.2 metres. • Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine onsite technicians. • Duplicate core sampling is undertaken on selected mineralised core samples with both the original and same interval field duplicate a ¼ core sample. • ALS Brisbane sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then

	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.*	pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75um. ● Sub sampling quality control duplicates are implemented for the lab sub sampling stages. ● At the lab riffle split stage, the lab will be instructed to take lab duplicates on the same original sample for the field duplicate. ● At the pulverising stage, the lab will be instructed to take a pulp duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate. ● Additionally, ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, 4 acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. ● Additional ALS pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75um. ● 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 HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size is an acceptable standard. ● Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered to be industry standard. ● Sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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,*	● Samples will be assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. ● Assaying will include Au 30g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm will be reassayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples will be assayed by Sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. ● Sample preparation comprises weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75um. ● Company control data includes insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and

	etc. ● *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. ● Additional Company controls include field, lab (coarse reject) and pulp (pulverising) duplicates. ● ALS quality control includes blanks, standard, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings.
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.*	● Assay intersections will be checked against core, photos and recovery by the supervising geologist. ● Hole 21DMDD03 has been drilled 10m away from adjacent holes to confirm the grades and location of the holes for potential use for a future resource estimate. Holes 21DMDD01 and 21DMDD02 have been drilled 7.5m and 7.5m up dip from holes ORC03 and DMC11 respectively. Hole 21DMDD04 has been drilled to twin hole DMD014 to give a large enough sample size for metallurgical test work. ● Core yard logging, recovery, magnetic susceptibility and bulk density measurements are detailed in site Drill Core procedures. Logging is collected on A3 paper and scanned and stored on a secure server priori to data entry into MX Deposit software. ● MX Deposit utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data will then be manually verified. ● RRR standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, and lab standards, blanks and repeats are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits. ● No adjustments will be made to assay data.
Location of data points	● *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* ● *Specification of the grid system used.*	<u>Grids</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. ● In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (surveyors)

• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). Drill Collars • 2021 Drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using handheld global positioning system (GPS). • Locational accuracy is in the order of ±10 m in X-Y and ±15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DPS with more accuracy. Drill hole direction and downhole surveys • Downhole surveys are measured at intervals generally between 12m and 30m depending on depth, hole deviations and accuracy of target with an Axis Mining Technology Champgyro to obtain accurate downhole directional data. Topography • 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. Voids and Shaft • 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 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. ● 2021 drilling has been specifically targeted to provide confirmation drilling for historic grade intercepts and to provide material for metallurgy. Exploration drilling will be targeted at targets generated from integrated analysis of geology, geochemistry, structure and geophysics.
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*	● Historical drillholes have been drilled from numerous directions. Most have been oriented at 270 degrees 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. ● 2021 drilling is optimised to intercept mineralisation at angles at a low to moderate angle.

	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is collected from site by RR contractors and transported to the core logging facility daily. The logging facility is located within the fenced and gated mining lease. • Drill core is transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None on current drilling.

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	• *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:

other parties		● 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 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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	● Drillholes used in Figure 1 are those that have sufficient supporting information to be considered for use in the proposed IMRE. ● For information on drillholes featured in this announcement refer to table 1a.
Data aggregation methods	● *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade*	● No 2021 drilling assays results to date.

	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.*	
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*	● See Figures 1 to 4.

	appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No 2021 drilling assays results to date.
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.