ASX RELEASE | 15 December 2021 | **ASX: RRR**

Potential Massive Scale of Dianne Project Revealed Through New IP Surveys

Highlights

- **Initial IP electrical geophysical survey at Dianne, totalling 12.6 line kms is nearing completion.**
- **High priority anomaly identified, potentially representing the covered strike extension of the Massive Sulphide Body, prioritised for drill testing during December 2021.**
- **Series of priority anomalies proximate to the Massive Sulphide Body, potentially representing further concealed untested sulphide mineralisation.**
- **Identified a new NNW oriented trend of chargeability anomalies located approximately 700 m to the west of the Dianne deposit that have been targeted for drill testing.**

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Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said:

"Revolver is hitting all its targets as we systematically explore the Dianne Project. We are rapidly delivering on all our Prospectus commitments including;

- *Expeditiously progressing to complete the Initial Mineral Resource Estimate on the existing Dianne ore body,*
- *Commencing a new drilling program that has confirmed massive sulphide ore remains in intact,*
- *Confirmed the polymetallic nature of the Dianne Project containing copper, zinc, silver, cobalt and lead.*
- *Completing an IP survey that confirms multiple shallow chargeable anomalies potentially representing further concealed untested sulphide mineralisation.*

Our team are building the layers of understanding and unlocking the code of what the Dianne Project may represent, and the potential is very exciting.

It is a tremendous advancement to be able to bring leading edge exploration techniques to this region. The IP program has been expertly conducted in sometimes challenging conditions. Credit to the Zonge team for completing a very safe and professional campaign.

Revolver is very pleased with the outcomes of the survey. We are fortunate to be working within a very target rich environment and will use the valuable information obtained to further shape and refine the step-out growth exploration activities.

We have already re-ordered the drilling schedule for the remainder of December. A compelling chargeability anomaly seen on the first survey line has become a priority target to be drilled in the remainder of this year."

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 the first modern IP electrical geophysical survey over the Dianne Project will be completed by the 3rd week of December 2021. The outcomes of the survey outline a series of priority targets for drill testing, including a compelling target located 100 m NNW of the historic pit, now prioritised for drill testing in December 2021.

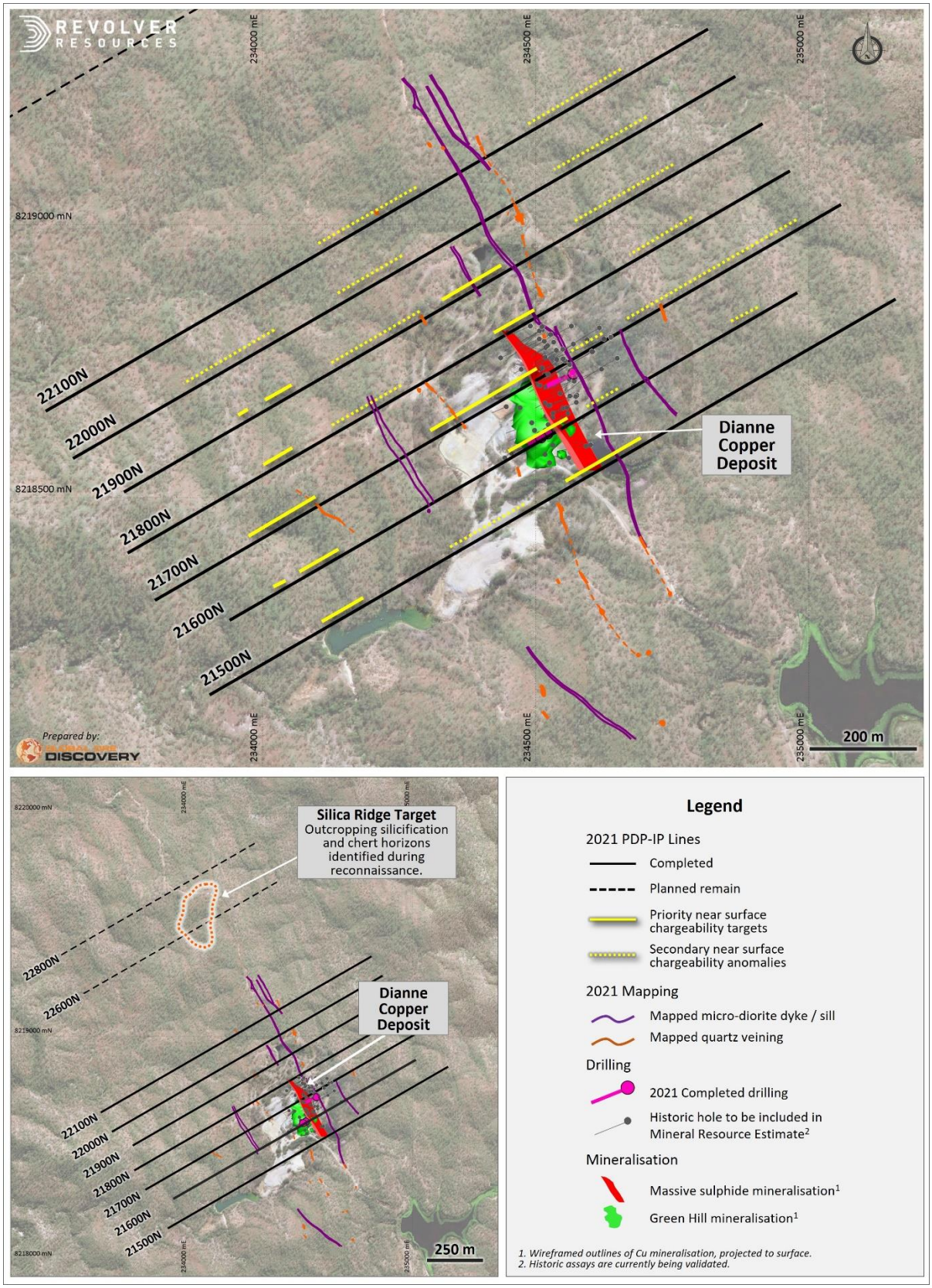

Figure 1: Dianne IP electrical geophysical survey December 2021

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Dianne IP Electrical Geophysics Survey

The IP survey, being conducted by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation, totals 12.6 line kms with 100 m line spacings perpendicular to the strike trend of the Massive Sulphide Body. The survey also includes 2 test lines over the new Silica Ridge Target located 1 km NNW along strike for the Dianne pit. 2D processing of IP section lines 21700N and 21800N (Figure 1) has been completed. Once all lines are finalised the combined 2D sections will be modelled in 3D to assist with drill target selection.

Line 21700: Notwithstanding challenges of surveying over the historic pit and underground mining void, line 21700N (Figure 2) has successfully outlined a moderate intensity chargeability anomaly and resistivity low coincident the deposit. This information helps "fingerprint" the electrical geophysical characteristics of the deposit with a chargeability anomaly spatially correlating to the location of the Green Hill and the remnant chalcocite enrichment zone and a resistivity low interpreted to be mapping the extent of the supergene clay alteration halo to the Massive Sulphide Body. A series of additional anomalies that warrant drill testing have also been identified along this survey line.

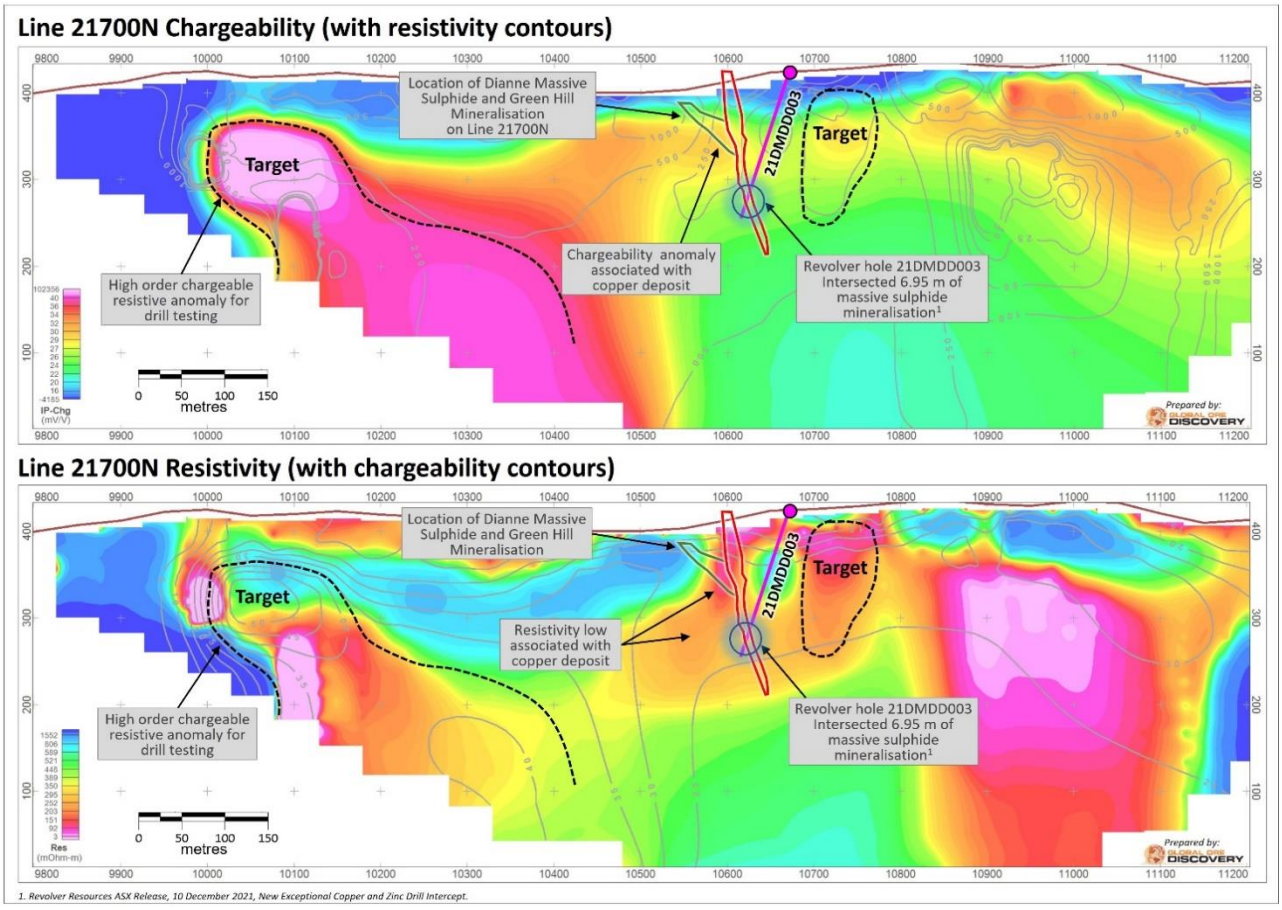

Figure 2: Dianne Deposit IP Section 21700N, chargeability and resistivity targets

Line 21800: Located 100m north of the historic Dianne Pit this line has highlighted a moderate intensity chargeability and coincident resistivity low on the strike projection of Massive Sulphide Body (Figure 3). This anomaly represents a compelling drill target, potentially representing the covered extension of the Dianne mineralisation. A shallow historic hole drilled in the area in 1995, was terminated in the supergene leached zone above this anomaly leaving the target untested. Other priority targets are also evident along this survey line for future drill testing.

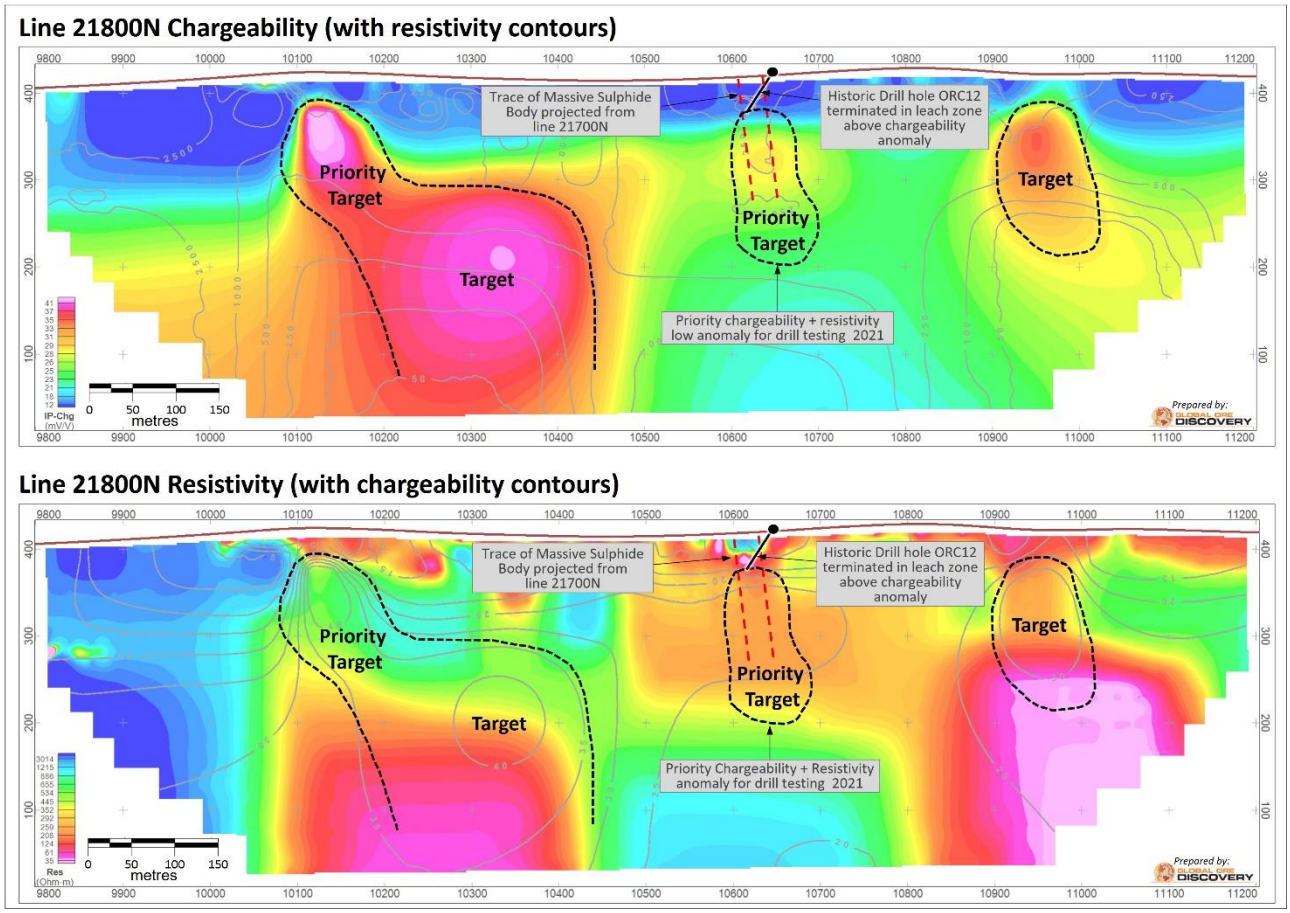

Figure 3: Dianne Deposit IP Section 21800N, chargeability and resistivity targets

Revolver looks forward to updating its shareholders on further progress of the IP survey and drill testing of resulting targets as the program progresses.

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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 continue 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 Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill Hole (DD) 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/DD
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC16	234620	8218736	407	276	-60	165	1995	RC/DD
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC17	234625	8218791	425	276	-62	213.3	1995	RC/DD
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC18	234554	8218751	427	276	-60	98	1995	RC
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC19	234455	8218582	396	96	-50	48	1995	RC
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD01	234521	8218618	409	242	-62	72	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD02	234509	8218611	409	240	-62	57.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD03	234569	8218728	425	244	-70	165.8	2021	DD

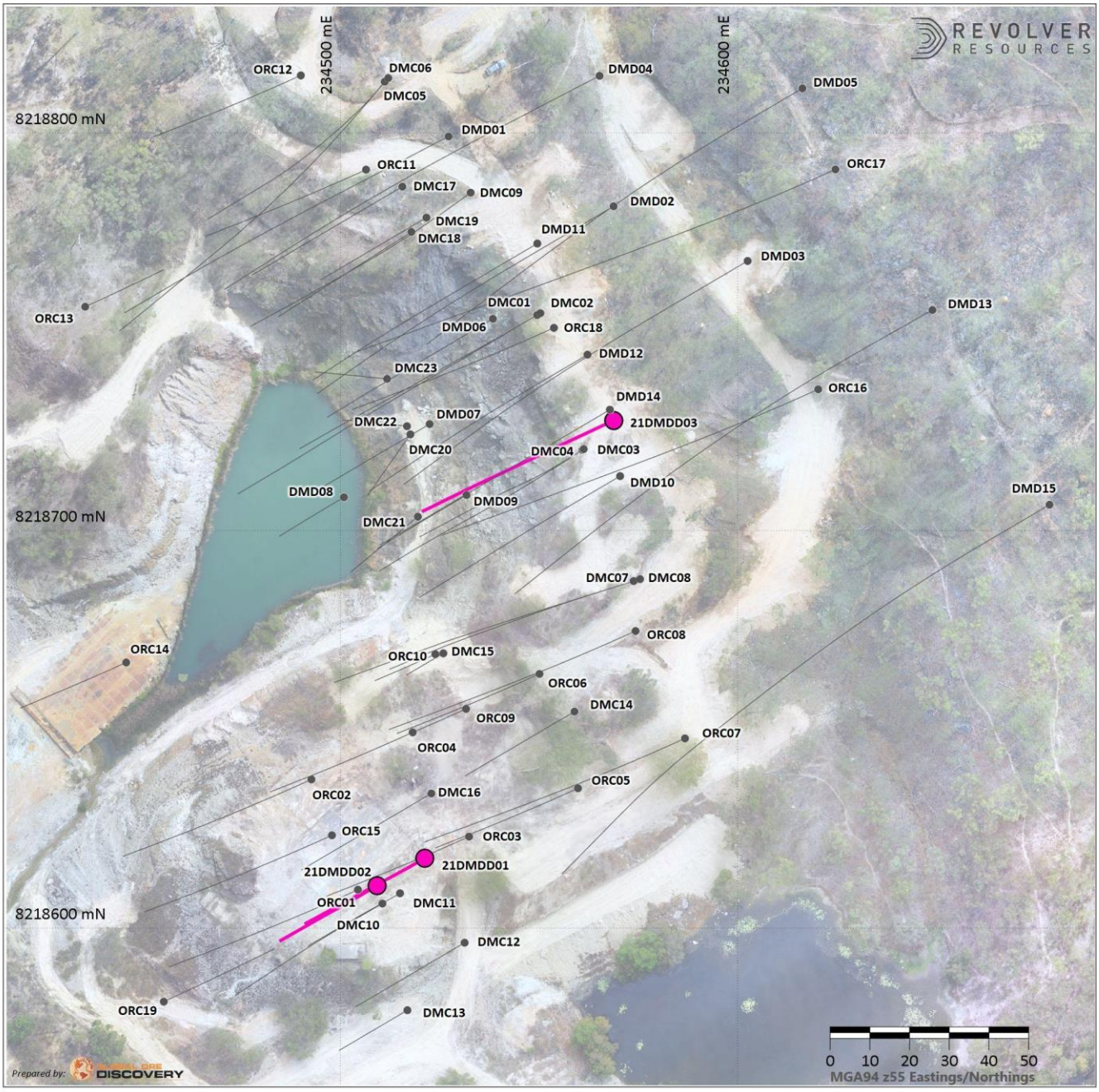

Figure 1a: Dianne historic and new RC and DD drill hole locations

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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 and geophysics 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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation*	Current drilling at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) is diamond drilling with HQ3, HQ, NQ3 and NQ2. Holes are planned between 60-300 m 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 an Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	element suite with near-total 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm will be re-assayed 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 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 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 occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 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.*	• 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 pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 um. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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, 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.*	<u>Drilling</u> • 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 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 um. • Company control data includes insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and 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. <u>2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP)</u> • The 2D DDIP survey was completed using a configuration consisting of a remote Transmitter electrode orthogonal to the measured lines, with the roving Transmitter electrode moving along each line through a static array of 20 x 50 m Receiver dipoles. • The contractor, Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation, used a GDD Tx4 Transmitter and GDDx32 Channel IP Receiver. Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were either buried metal plates or re-filled holes lined with aluminium foil. • DDIP: 100 m transmitter line spacing with 1,800 m transmitter line length. Nominal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		50m receiver electrode spacings. • Eight of the nine planned lines have been completed to date. • Raw IP data supplied by Zonge was imported into Geosoft montaj, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing.
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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	<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) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 DGPS 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 Champ Gyro 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		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.
		
		<u>2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP)</u>
		
		• The 2D DDIP survey was completed on the local grid system, With lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion.
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ <u>Grid Origin:</u> 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ⇔ 234826E / 821694N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)
		  ○ <u>Location Grid Rotation:</u> 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid

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.*	<u>Drilling</u> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) • The 2D DDIP survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area, and 200 m over other target areas. Receiver plots and Transmitter electrode spacings were 50 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation. • Eight Lines have been completed to date
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 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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• See Table 1a and Figure 1a
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*	• No 2021 drilling assays results to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 1-3 in the main body of this release
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*	<u>Drilling</u> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	program design and reporting. 2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) • Data collection methodology and practice for the geophysical survey is described above. Data processing and modelling is included below. • 2D inversion modelling was completed for each survey line (8 of 9 planned lines have been completed to date). This was with RES2DINV software (produced by Aarhus/Geotomo). RES2DINV determines a 2D resistivity and chargeability model of the subsurface that satisfies the observed DDIP data to within an acceptable error level. This is a robust way of converting the observed pseudo-section data into resistivity and chargeability model sections which reflect the likely geometry and locations of anomaly sources.
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.