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REVOLVER RESOURCES

RESOURCING REVOLUTION

ASX RELEASE

09 February 2022

High-grade Gold, Copper, Cobalt, and Zinc discovery at Dianne Project, Queensland

Assays confirm multiple new mineralised zones with copper of up to 5%, gold up to 12.2 g/t

HIGHLIGHTS

- New assay results confirm:
  - Three new zones of high-grade gold mineralization with up to **12.2 g/t**
  - Broad intervals of oxide copper in surface outcrops expanding the geochemical footprint dimensions to **500m by 270m**
- The assay results compliment the diamond drill hole results from **21DMDD003**[1] **22DMDD09**[2] respectively which included:
  - an **outstanding 6.95m** intersect **from 145.92m** of massive chalcopyrite – sphalerite - pyrite sulphide visual estimate containing greater than **90% sulphides** over the full interval (assay results pending).
  - **96.01m** of copper mineralisation up to **5% copper minerals**; and
  - a spectacular high grade intersect of **5.08 m of massive chalcocite-pyrite** intersect with visual estimate greater than **40% copper minerals** (assay results pending).

Revolver Resources (ASX: RRR) is pleased to confirm the potential for a major new discovery at the Dianne Project. An open polymetallic mineralisation system, more than **doubling** the size of the previous footprint, is now confirmed.

Assays from continuous surface channel sample confirm broad intervals **of oxide copper outcrops, expanding the footprint to 500m by 270m** and is **open to the NNW – SSE, confirming significant mineralised regional trend.**

[1] RRR ASX Release 10 December 2021, New exceptional copper and zinc drill intercept
[2] RRR ASX Release 1 February 2022, Compelling visual estimate >40% copper minerals

Three new zones of high-grade gold mineralisation with assays confirm up to 12.2 g/t. **IP Line 22600N**[3] highlighting the new **Silica Ridge drill target is coincident with the zones with gold mineralisation.**

Figure 1. 22DMDD009 [1] *98.95-101.5m Massive pyrite chalcocite with minor relict chalcopyrite, bornite and sphalerite.*

Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said:

"Dianne is emerging as a potentially high-grade multi-mineral new discovery. These assays indicate much higher grades and higher volumes of Copper, Zinc, Cobalt and Gold than we had previously thought existed within the Project. We believe the Dianne Project is of enormous untapped potential and very significant.

The highly encouraging and exciting results reveal a far more extensive mineralised and multiple commodity system than has been previously understood. These results offer the potential of expanding the known mineralisation significantly.

Put into context, the assay results we have from these samples – which were obtained only from surface - highlight ore grades greater than the average grade of some mines operating today. The pathway to material, low-cost, near-term production has been greatly enhanced with this new information.

Our systematic exploration program on the Dianne Project is unveiling a considerable mineralised system and its inherent characteristics, and this is rapidly evolving how we adapt to efficiently continue to explore and grow the size of the ultimate resource.

Our exploration methodology is being validated and we are opening up multiple parallel work fronts to bring forward further critical information about the full potential of the Dianne Project. We look forward to bringing you further updates, together with updates on Project Osprey".

[3] RRR ASX Release 15 December 2021Potential Massive Scale of Dianne Project Revealed through New IP Surveys

Rock Trench and Sampling Program

These results are interpreted to outline probable undrilled extensions to the Green Hill mineralisation to the north, south and west of the known deposit as defined by historic and recent Revolver drilling[1,2] (Figure 1). Revolver has prioritised a number of these new outcropping copper (and zinc) targets for drill testing during the current drill program.

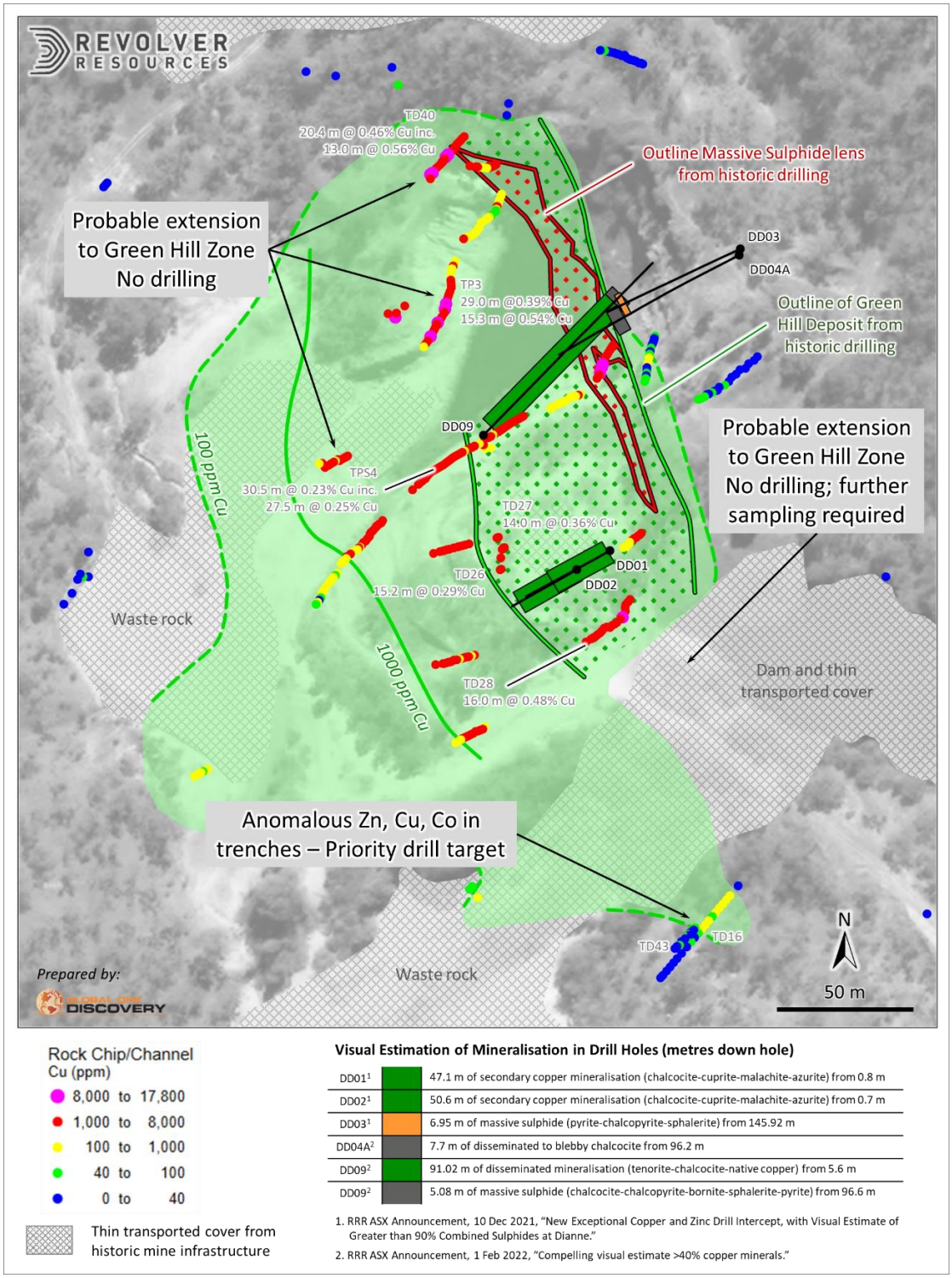

Figure 1: Trench channel and rock chip copper results for the Dianne historic mine area

Copper mineralisation has not been closed off by this round of rock chip sampling and is open to the north, south and west into areas that are masked by thin soil and waste rock cover related to historic mine infrastructure.

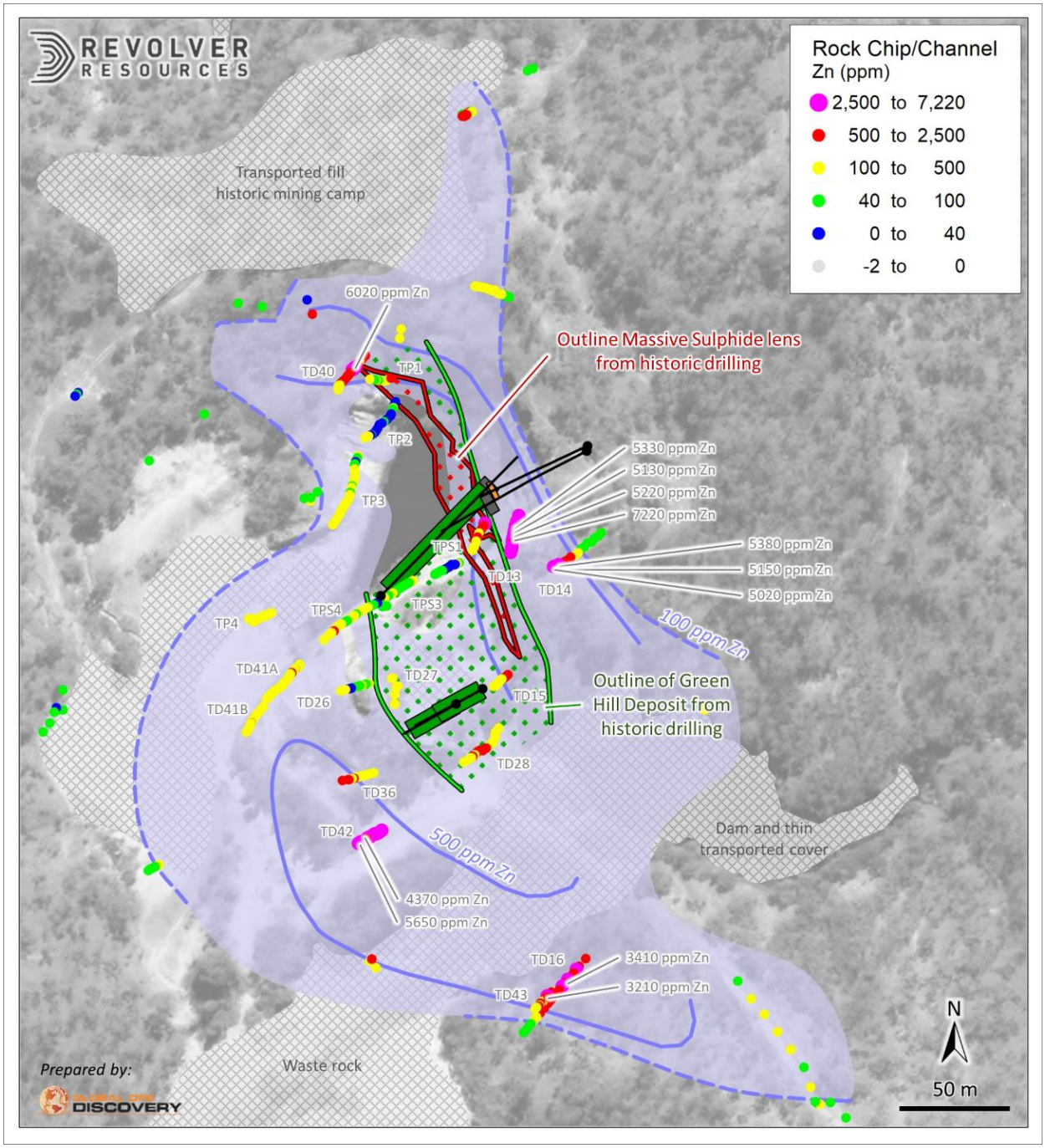

Figure 2: Trench channel and rock chip zinc results for the Dianne historic mine area

Zinc assays are strongly anomalous within the mine area (Figure 2) and at the + 500 ppm level define 2 zones with individual assays up to 7220 ppm Zn, that outline the east and western edge (handing wall and foot wall to the copper mineralisation) as is often seen in VMS style mineralization.

District Scale Results

At the district scale interpretation of the results highlights that Dianne mineralisation is centred within a zoned Cu-Zn +/- Co (Sb, As) rock chip anomaly that is 500 m long 250 m wide open to the north and south and has potential to extend further to the west (Figure 3). The anomaly has a well-defined zoning pattern with a copper (>100 ppm) and cobalt (>30 ppm) core zone that is haloed by zinc (>100 ppm).

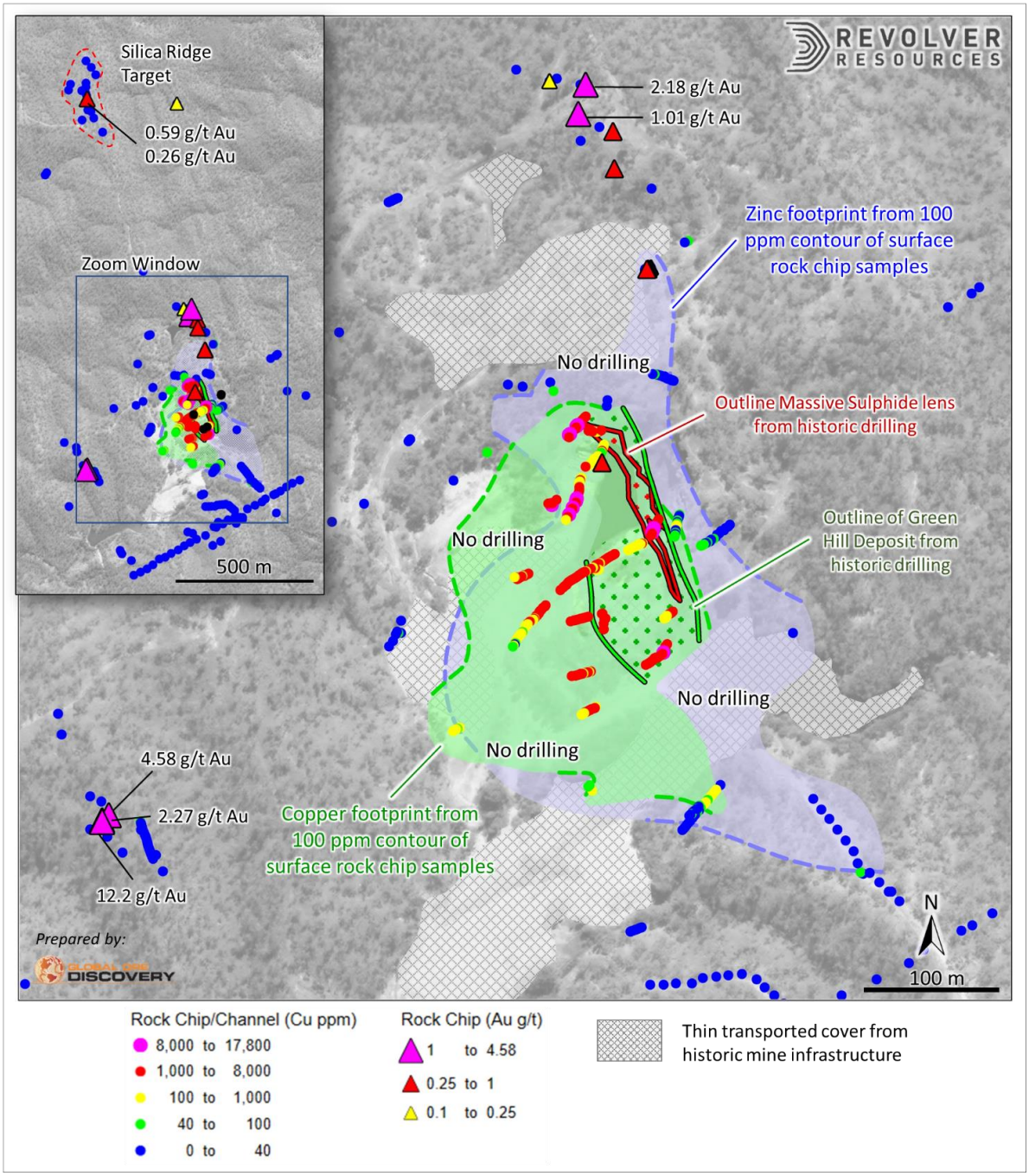

Figure 3: District scale interpretation of copper, zinc and gold results rock chip and channel results

400 m south-west and 250 m north of the Dianne Pit, rock chip samples collected from 100m long intermittently sub-cropping sub-meter to 2 m wide quartz vein zones have returned a gold assay in the 0.1 to 12.2 ppm Au range with elevated As, Pb and locally Bi. These veins show grey silica pulses, local development of ribbon and vuggy textures with rare fine grained sulphide trails. These textures are consistent with those seen in the epizonal (upper) levels of an orogenic gold system. Both veins remain open along strike.

Silica Ridge prospect is a 250 by 75m ridge of strong to intensely silicified metasediment locally leached voids and minor iron oxide-silica 1.1 km NNE along regional trend from the Dianne pit. No previous exploration has been carried out at the prospect. Rock chip sampling has returned 13 of 19 anomalous gold assays in the range 0.01 to 0.59 ppm Au and with elevated As and Sb. Revolver's recent IP geophysical survey has identified strong resistivity and moderate chargeability anomalies underlying the silicified zone. Further exploration is planned at the prospect during 2022.

The identification of probable orogenic style gold bearing quartz veins within the Dianne project is consistent with the project's location within the Palmer River alluvial goldfield that historically produced over 1.2 Moz Au in three years from 1873[4]. While Revolver views the identification of gold vein targets within the project as encouraging, the company intends to remain focused on its primary mission, copper exploration and development.

Characterising the geochemical footprint size, signature and zoning pattern of the Dianne system provides Revolver with knowledge that can be used to focus exploration at the mine scale and throughout the project.

Rock Trench and Sampling Program

During Q4 2021 Revolver's field team, collected 473 continuous channels samples from areas of good exposure within the historic Dianne pit and from potentially mineralised outcrops and road cuts in a 200m halo of the pit. This was augmented with 173 reconnaissance rock chip samples, collected within an approximate 500 m radius of the pit, and samples collected 1.1 km NNE of Dianne at the new Silica Ridge prospect, as the initial stage of a regional scale geological mapping and prospecting program.

This is the first systematic rock chip sampling and detailed structural/stratigraphic mapping to be undertaken at the Dianne project. The mapping and sampling programme has been suspended during the wet season with a planned restart in Q2 2022.

[4] Kirkman, N. S. 1984. The Palmer Goldfield, 1873-1883. (Honours) thesis, James Cook University of North Queensland.

Complete assay results have been received for base metals and multi-element suite on all samples collected to date. Gold results have been received for the reconnaissance samples and will be reported here, however only partial gold results are in hand for samples from the pit and immediate surrounds and so are not reported.

Near Mine Trench Channel Results

Copper and zinc assays from this round of sampling are strongly anomalous within the historic pit and its surrounds. Results define broad intercepts of outcropping secondary copper mineralisation at > 1000 ppm Cu. Selected length weighted intersections of continuous trench channel sampling are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Weighted average copper intersections from trench channel samples

Dianne RockChip Channel Results

Length weighted average grades

Channel ID	Intercept length (m)	Cu % (length weighted average)	Cu %.metres
D26	15.2	0.29	4.34
D27	14.0	0.36	5.06
D28	16.0	0.48	7.70
D40	20.4	0.46	9.44
includes	*13.0*	*0.56*	*7.25*
D41A	23.0	0.13	2.95
P3	29.0	0.39	11.34
includes	15.3	0.54	8.24
PS1	13.5	0.56	7.59
includes	*5.0*	*1.04*	*5.21*
PS3	16.6	0.15	2.41
PS4	30.5	0.23	7.13

Channel sample composites were calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with a maximum internal or end dilution of 2m greater then 750ppm Cu.
Channel lengths are not true widths, estimated true widths are expected to be between 60-80% of the channel lengths.
Channels that have returned >2 %.m Cu are reported above. Included intercepts are weighted average grades calculated for selections of higher-grade zones selected geologically based on grade and continuity.

Further mapping and channel sampling in the near mine region is anticipated during Q2 2022 focused on defining extensions of the Dianne deposit and to identify potential additional copper targets.

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

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About Revolver Resources

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

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), a geoscience 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 are 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

Annexure 1:

Table 1a: Revolver 2021/2022 Dianne DDH drill hole locations

Exploration Company	HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA55)	Northing (GDA94 MGA55)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Date	Drilling Type
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD01	234521	8218618	409	242	-62	75.9	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD02	234509	8218611	409	240	-62	57.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD03	234569	8218728	425	246	-72	168.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD04	234568	8218725	424	246	-72	42.7	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD04A	234568	8218725	424	242	-62	149.5	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD05	234597	8218835	432	234	-53	216.4	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD06	234531	8218851	434	238	-65	238.2	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD07	234458	8218762	413	237	-52	300.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD08	234619	8218722	410	240	-56	192.5	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD09	234475	8218660	393	45	-50	126.4	2022	DD

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to surface rock chip channel results and Phase 1 2021/2022 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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	<u>Rock chip Sampling</u> Rock chip sampling is a process where multiple chips are taken from a broader outcrop, sub crop, float (loose rocks) locality using a hammer and chisel to collect the chips. Outcrop and sub crop are in situ rocks and float is interpreted as locally derived. Chip channels are sampled continuously across outcrop to give a representative sample of given length. • April 2021 rock chips were taken over outcrops identified through prospecting. Samples were 1-2kg in size. • November/December rock chips and channel samples were taken of areas identified through mapping of the pit and its surrounds and follow up of historic samples. Samples were approximately 1-5 kg in size, averaging 2.3 kg. • Rock chip channels were taken along cleaned outcrop areas where multiple small representative rock chips were collected along defined channel sample lengths. Samples were approximately 1.6-8 kg in size, averaging 3.9 kg. 28 continuous channels were collected that are defined by between 3 and 32 individual channel samples, 0.1-4.5 m long sample over continuous total channel lengths between 4.4 and 42.3m long. <u>Rock chip Assaying</u> • April 2021 rock chips were submitted to Intertek Lab in Townsville for 50g fire assay for Au and 4 acid digest ICP finish for 33 elements. • November/December rock chips and channel samples were submitted to ALS in Brisbane for 30g fire assay for Au and aqua regia digest MS finish for 39 elements. <u>Drilling</u> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Drilling 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 and secondary sulphides 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>Drilling 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) 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 secondary 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 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 industry standard.
Drilling techniques	● *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	● 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.*	● 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	<u>Rock chips</u> • 2021 Sampling recorded descriptive lithology, mineralisation, and alteration at each sample site. <u>Drilling</u> • 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 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.*	<u>Rock chips</u> • April rock chips sent to Intertek were weighed, dried, crushed to ~ 2mm and samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns with variable riffle splitting and pulverisation size (method SP96). • November/December rock chips and channel samples sent to ALS were weighed, dried to 60°C then prepped by method Prep-31. Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, then a 250g subsample was riffle split off and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Additional ALS pulverisation quality control included sizing - measuring % material passing 75um. • November/December rock chips and channel samples collection included field duplicates which showed acceptable repeatability. <u>Drilling</u> • The drillholes will be sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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%, 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 sizing - measuring % material passing 75um. • Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • ½ core samples are 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 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Rock chips</u> • April 2021 rock chips were assayed by Intertek Lab in Townsville for 50g fire assay for Au (method FA50/OE) and 4 acid digest ICP finish (method 4A/OE) for 33 elements. • November/December rock chips and channel samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for 30g fire assay for Au (method Au-AA25) and aqua regia digest MS finish for 39 elements (method ME-MS41). Ore Grade Cu was assayed by aqua regia digest (method OG46). • Intertek and ALS standard quality procedures include insertion of Lab blanks, standards and repeat assays. • April 2021 rock chips samples included a Company insertion blank sand, a certified pulp blank and a certified standard. Results fell within acceptable blank expectations and certified standard accuracies. • November/December rock chips and channel samples included Company control data insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn. Results fell within acceptable blank expectations and certified standard accuracies. <u>Drilling</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 secondary 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 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 crush sizing.
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>Rock Chips</u> • 2021 Rock chips were collected and submitted by company personnel and contractors. • Data was collected in ticket books. Locations and sample descriptions were entered in an excel spreadsheet. • Rock chips will be stored in MX Deposit software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data will then be manually verified. • RRR standards, blanks, and duplicates, are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits. • No adjustments are be made to assay data. <u>Drilling</u> • 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 21DMDD04A and 22DMDD09 have 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 prior to data entry into MX Deposit software. • MX Deposit utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data will then be manually

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). <u>Rock Chips</u> ● 2021 rock chips were located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of approximately 10m. ● 2021 Channel samples were collected using DGPS (a Trimble Catalyst DA1) with accuracy in the order of 0.10m. Locations were collected at a minimum of every three samples with intervening sample locations positioned using the adjacent DGPS locations. ● The grid system is for the presentation of data is MGA94 (Zone 55). <u>Drill Collars</u> ● 2021 and 2022 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. <u>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</u> ● 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. <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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	<u>Rock chips</u> ● Data spacing is dependent upon outcrop. ● Rock Channel length weighted average composites were calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with a maximum internal or end dilution of 2m greater then 750ppm Cu. Channels that have returned > 2 %.m Cu are reported. Included intercepts are weighted average grades calculated for selections of higher-grade zones selected geologically based on grade and continuity. <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 and 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	● *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	<u>Rock chips</u> ● Rock chip sampling is dependent on outcrop dimensions. Grab rock chips samples where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	possible were taken across the strike of the mineralisation. Given the nature of rock chip sampling, samples taken from sub-crop or float may or may not be biased. • Channel samples were collected on continuous zones of outcrop, these were sampled across strike of the local geology in most cases, and limited sample bias is expected given the stockwork/disseminated character of the mineralisation. Channel lengths are not true widths, estimated true widths are expected to be between 60-80% of the channel lengths. <u>Drilling</u> • 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 and 2022 drilling is optimised to intercept mineralisation at angles at a low to moderate angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Rock chips</u> • 2021 Rock chips were collected and submitted by company personnel and contractors. Samples were transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors. <u>Drilling</u> • Drill core is collected from site by RRR 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 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 stratiform 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 ASX news release RRR 1st of February 2022 Table 2a.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No 2021 drilling assays results to date. • No weighted averaging techniques, no maximum and minimum grade truncations applied for rock chips. • Rock chip channels weighted average composites were calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with a maximum internal or end dilution of 2m greater then 750ppm Cu. Channels that have returned > 2 %.m Cu are reported. Included intercepts are weighted average grades calculated for selections of higher-grade zones selected geologically based on grade and continuity. • No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	<u>Rock chips</u> • Rock chip samples represent the outcrop or float area from which they are taken and should be treated as points. They are not meant to imply mineralisation widths in context to grade. • Rock chip channels are collected continuously along the outcrop face by sampling equal sized pieces of rock material along the channel to build a representative sample of the mineralisation over that interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drilling ● Both currently reported and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips 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. Estimated true widths are reported for RRR drilling reported in this news release. ● 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.
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 or 2022 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 (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ● *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work planned includes: ● Exploration drilling. Downhole EM if warranted. ● Pit Mapping, prospect scale detailed mapping, rock chip sampling and a partial leach soil survey. ● Geological analysis and modelling, metallurgical test work for mineral resource estimations.