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REVOLVER RESOURCES

RESOURCING REVOLUTION

ASX RELEASE

23 March 2022

Stunning drill results - up to 50% copper minerals at Dianne

Nine new drill holes all intersecting copper-zinc mineralisation at Dianne Project concludes successful Phase 1 drill program

Highlights

- Results of initial 17 hole, 2,994m diamond drill program at the Dianne Project exceed all expectations
- Drilling has intersected significant intervals of visible copper and zinc mineralisation in 13 of 17 holes drilled (Annexure 1: Table 1a)
- New highlights of the latest diamond drill holes confirm intersections of:
  - Hole **21DDMD05;** High-grade chalcocite / chalcopyrite with a visual estimate of **up to 50%** copper minerals present from **187.2m to 188.4m** down hole (Table 1) assay results pending
  - Hole **22DDMD07;** A **41.88m** intercept with a visual estimate of **up to 8%** copper minerals (Table 1) assays results pending
  - Hole **22DDMD15;** An intercept of **58.1m** with a visual estimate of **up to 4%** copper minerals (Table 1) assays results pending
- The mineralization remains open in multiple directions (Figures 1 and 2)
- Assay results from the initial drill program are expected in Q2 2022
- Reporting of the Dianne Initial Mineral Resource Estimate expected in Q3 2022
- 10 of the completed drill holes are cased and ready for down hole Electromagnetic (EM) survey in April 2022

REVOLVER RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED (ASX: RRR) ("Revolver" Or "The Company") is pleased to report that the Company has completed a very successful 2,994m, 17-hole diamond drill campaign at the 100% owned Dianne Copper Project in the Palmer River Region of Far North Queensland.

The Company has concluded the initial Dianne drill program with 9 additional drill holes intersecting significant visible copper mineralisation (Table 1). These 9 new holes have intersected broad "at surface" intervals of visible Green Hill or "down plunge" massive sulphide copper (zinc) mineralisation. Multiple deposit scale step-out, near pit and district scale IP targets remain to be tested during the planned second drilling campaign for H2 2022.

Near Term Dianne Project Activity

- Reporting of assay results from all 17 holes of the initial drill campaign – coming weeks
- Metallurgical results from initial test work on Green Hill and Massive sulphide mineralisation – Q2 2022
- Reporting of assay results from validated historic drill data base for Green Hill and Massive sulphide mineralisation – Q2 2022
- Reporting of Dianne Initial Mineral Resource Estimate – Q3 2022
- 10 holes cased and ready for down hole Electromagnetic (EM) survey – contracted for April 2022
- Tenement scale heliborne EM Survey – contracted for H2 2022

Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said:

"Our integrated team of exploration specialists have concluded a tremendously successful 5-month field program, culminating with a 17-hole diamond drill program. The Company acknowledges the expertise of this diverse team to safely deliver an integrated field program that has well and truly exceeded the opening objectives and expectations.

We have delivered amazing drill results, with 13 out of 17 holes intersecting substantial copper mineralization. This result has clearly expanded the previously known footprint of the copper deposit.

We have demonstrated that Dianne has the potential for both high-grade massive sulphide and near surface Green Hill mineralisation extracting both with a potential bulk minable style of configuration.

We have many updates and much more news to deliver from the project over the coming weeks and months. This includes all assay results for the 17 holes, metallurgical test work and progress towards the initial JORC Mineral Resource Estimate.

And in addition to this, Revolver will also be reporting in the near future on the program and progress for its Osprey copper project located in the world class Mt Isa mining province."

New Intersections of Visible Copper Mineralisation – Massive Sulphide

Revolver has previously reported impressive intersections of massive sulphide mineralisation[2,4] (Annexure 1, Table 1a) from the initial drill program at Dianne with visual estimates of:

- 5.08m down hole, of 90% sulphide, including intervals of up to 40% chalcocite in the supergene enriched zone from 96.62m in hole 22DMDD09, and
- 6.95m down hole, of 90% sulphide, including up to 20% chalcopyrite and 20% sphalerite from the primary massive sulphide from 145.95m in hole 21DMDD03.

Assay results from all of Revolver's initial drill holes are pending, however previously reported assay results from the Company's re-assaying of historic Dianne drill holes[5] stored at the Geological Survey of Queensland's core library in Brisbane, provided insight into the high to very high-grade copper (zinc and silver) grades of the Dianne massive sulphide lens.

Revolver hole 21DMDD09 was drilled adjacent to historic hole DMD14 that re-assayed a best interval of 4.83m @ 29.1% Cu, 1.22% Zn and 40.6g/t Ag from similar supergene enriched chalcocite massive sulphide. Revolver hole 21DMDD03 was drilled adjacent to historic hole DMD03 that assayed 5.56m at 5.1% Cu, 5.1% Zn and 31.1g/t Ag from similar primary chalcopyrite – sphalerite massive sulphide mineralisation.

In recent deeper drilling Revolver has intersected additional intervals of massive sulphide that demonstrate the continuation of the massive sulphide lens to depth (Table 1). Holes 21DMDD05 and 22DMDD08 have intersected a mixed chalcocite enriched + primary chalcopyrite massive sulphide lens that is 1.27 m and 0.78 m thick (down hole) respectively. While hole 22DMDD10 has intersected 0.50 m (down hole) of primary chalcopyrite – sphalerite bearing massive sulphide.

A combination of Revolver and historic drill intersections suggest that the massive sulphide lens, while open down dip to the north, plunges to the south (Figure 2) where historic drilling shows it to be between 3 and 5 m thick at the base of drilling, between 50 and 100 m below surface. This area is a priority target for exploration in the planed Phase 2 drill campaign.

Table 1: Visual Estimates of Copper Mineralisation in Drill Holes 21DMDD05, 22DMDD07, 08 10, 13-17*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	ETW^ (m)	Summary Zone	Deposit	Mineralogy Summary
22DMDD07	1.52	43.40	41.88	40.00	CU OX	Green Hill	1-8% CUP in fractures, trace BCuOx, MAL, AZU in blebs and fractures
22DMDD15	2.00	60.10	58.10	43.62	CU OX	Green Hill	4% CUP > BCuOx > MAL > AZU > TNR > NCU fractures
	60.10	110.70	50.60	37.98	CU OX		Trace to < 1% Cu Minerals
22DMDD16	3.00	16.64	13.64	9.93	CU OX	Green Hill	2% MAL, CUP fractures
	17.08	29.00	11.92	8.67	CU OX		Trace to < 1% Cu minerals
22DMDD17	0.00	42.40	42.40	40.50	CU OX	Green Hill	1-8% CUP-MAL > CRC > BCuOx-NCU fractures
22DMDD13	34.40	40.55	6.15	UNK	ZN OX	Massive Sulphide?	0.1% ZnOx in Qtz-Carb veins
22DMDD14	13.15	31.00	17.85	6.87	ZN OX	Zinc Halo	0.1% ZnOx in Qtz-Carb veins
	56.03	72.90	16.87	6.49	CU OX	Massive Sulphide?	2% TNR > CC as stratiform bands
	74.90	89.60	14.70	5.66	ZN OX	Zinc Halo	0.1-0.5% ZnOx in Qtz-Carb veins
	92.65	107.30	14.65	5.64	SULPH, ZN OX		0.2% ZnOx, ZnSulph in Qtz-Carb veins
21DMDD05	185.50	187.22	1.72	1.55	CU OX	Green Hill	Trace-1% CUP, PY, CC
	187.22	188.32	1.27	1.14	SULPH, CC	Massive sulphide	15-50% Cu Minerals, PY > CPY > CC
	188.32	188.49			SULPH, CPY		
22DMDD08	161.40	162.18	0.78	0.55	SULPH, CC	Massive Sulphide	4-5% Cu Minerals, PY > CPY > CC > SPH in massive sulphide and magnesite veins
22DMDD10	234.20	234.20	0.50	0.45	SULPH, CPY	Massive Sulphide	95% PY, 4-5% SPH, 1% CPY
	234.20	234.70					

^ ETW = Estimated True Width

AZU = Azurite, BCuOx = Black Copper Oxides, CC = Chalcocite, CPY = Chalcopyrite, CRC = Chrysocolla, Cup = Cuprite, MAL = Malachite, MnOx = Manganese Oxides, NCU = Native Copper, Py = Pyrite, SPH = Sphalerite, TNR = Tenorite, ZnOx = Zinc Oxides, ZnSulph = Zinc Sulphides

** In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide mineral abundance should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the thickness and grade of visible mineralisation reported from preliminary geological logging. The Company will provide a market update once laboratory assays become available.*

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New Intersections of Visible Copper Mineralisation - Green Hill

The Company has also previously reported impressive visual intercepts of Green Hill style supergene fracture vein copper mineralisation from surface, over down hole intervals of 46.1 to 91.0 m in holes 21DMDD01,02,09[2,4] (Annexure 1, Table 1a).

In more recent drilling, Revolver has intersected additional significant intervals of Green Hill mineralisation in holes 22DMDD07, 15, 16 and 17 (Table 1), with visual

estimates of between 0.5 to 8% supergene copper minerals over 13.6 to 58.1 m down hole.

A combination of Revolver's recent and the historic drilling can now be used to outline the currently known geometry of the Green Hill deposit. Intersections of low-grade supergene zinc minerals in holes 22DMDD13 and 14, may also assist in defining continuity of the massive sulphide lens to the south.

This season's drilling has outlined Green Hill mineralisation over a 70 x 220 m area. However, Revolver's surface rock chip sampling[1] has outlined a copper in rock chip anomaly intermittently exposed through thin post mineral cover, over 300 by 300 m area suggesting Green Hill mineralisation remains open to the north, south and west of its currently defined limits.

Revolver's drilling shows in cross section (Figure 2) that mineralisation forms a shallow, up to 50 m thick (estimated true thickness) east dipping sheet of mineralisation that abuts against the subvertical Dianne massive sulphide lens on its eastern margin.

The Green Hill mineralisation is developed as a fracture stockwork and disseminations of supergene copper oxide / carbonate, sulphide and lesser native copper. Revolver has initiated metallurgical testwork on samples of Green Hill mineralisation to determine compatibility for heap leach extraction of copper, as the supergene copper oxides / carbonates and sulphide minerals seen at Green Hill typically show good recoveries in heap leach operations globally[6].

Revolver's exploration is outlining a significant near surface body of supergene copper mineralisation at Green Hill, that adjoins and complements the Dianne high grade massive sulphide mineralisation. The Green Hill deposit remains a priority target for further exploration during the second drill campaign.

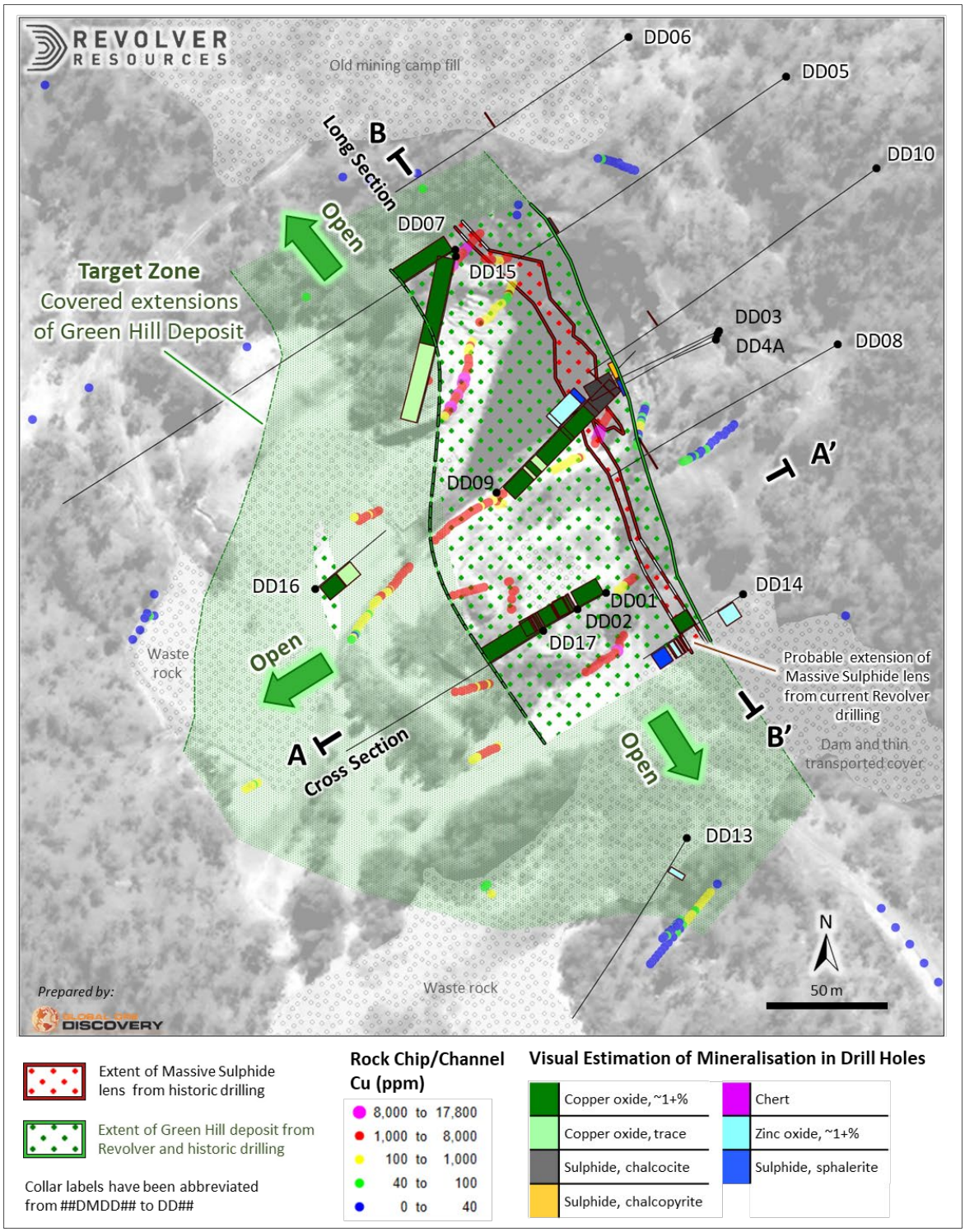

Figure 1: Plan of Dianne Project with Visual Estimates of Copper Mineralization in Revolver Drill Holes for the Massive Sulphide and Green Hill Deposits

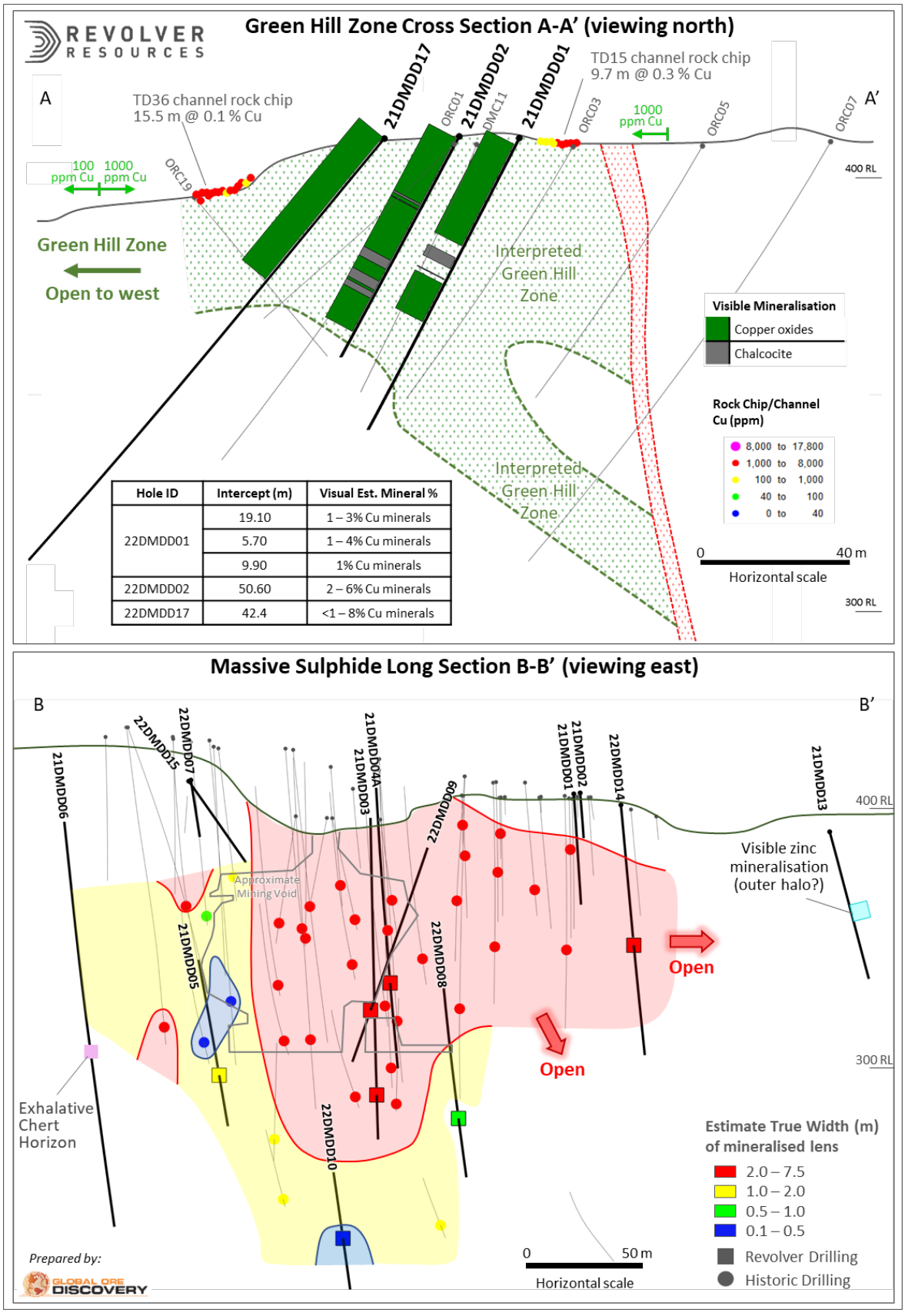

Figure 2: Cross section (A-A') with visual estimates of copper mineralization in Green Hill and Long section (B-B') of the massive sulphide with estimated true thickness contours of mineralisation

Exploration Program Next Steps.

Revolver believes it has made some significant steps forward since initiating exploration at the project in October 2021, however management recognise exploration at the Dianne deposit and the district scale remains at an early stage. Early successes to date have provided increased knowledge and direction for the ongoing Revolver exploration activities.

The Company's objective is to rapidly advance the knowledge of the project to optimise the planned H2 2022 drill program to testing a series of deposit and district scale targets. The focus of this work is to test for the existence of a massive sulphide "camp" as seen at some of the better-known large scale massive sulphide districts known in Australia (Figure 3) or globally.

To achieve this Revolver has cased ten of this season's drill holes in preparation for a downhole electromagnetic (EM) survey planned for April 2022, designed to identify down dip / plunge conductivity anomalies that could indicated an extension to or additional massive sulphide lenses below the current depth of drilling at Dianne.

The Company has also scheduled a tenement scale heliborne EM survey for early H2 of 2022 that will expand on district scale geophysical coverage from ground IP survey completed December 2022[3].

Preparations for Initial JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

The completion of the initial phase of drilling, including confirmation drilling and collection of metallurgical samples and re-assaying and logging of historic drill holes are part of Revolver's preparations for an Initial JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (IMRE) for Dianne. The assays from confirmation drilling[2,4] and check assays[5] have provided confidence in the grade of historic drill hole assays.

Revolver's geoscience consultants Global Ore Discovery are working to complete detailed validation of the historic drill hole database to bring it into line with standards required under the JORC 2012 reporting code. This will allow resource geologists to use up to 57 historic Dianne drill holes, totalling 5,912 m, along with the Revolver recent drilling to deliver an initial JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (IMRE) for the project.

Revolver has engaged metallurgical consultants CORE Metallurgy Pty Ltd to undertake preliminary metallurgical studies in preparation for the IMRE. This testwork will help understand potential recoveries of copper from the Green Hill mineralisation via a heap leach processing and the potential to produce a copper (zinc, silver, gold) concentrate from the chalcocite enriched and primary chalcopyrite – sphalerite primary ore.

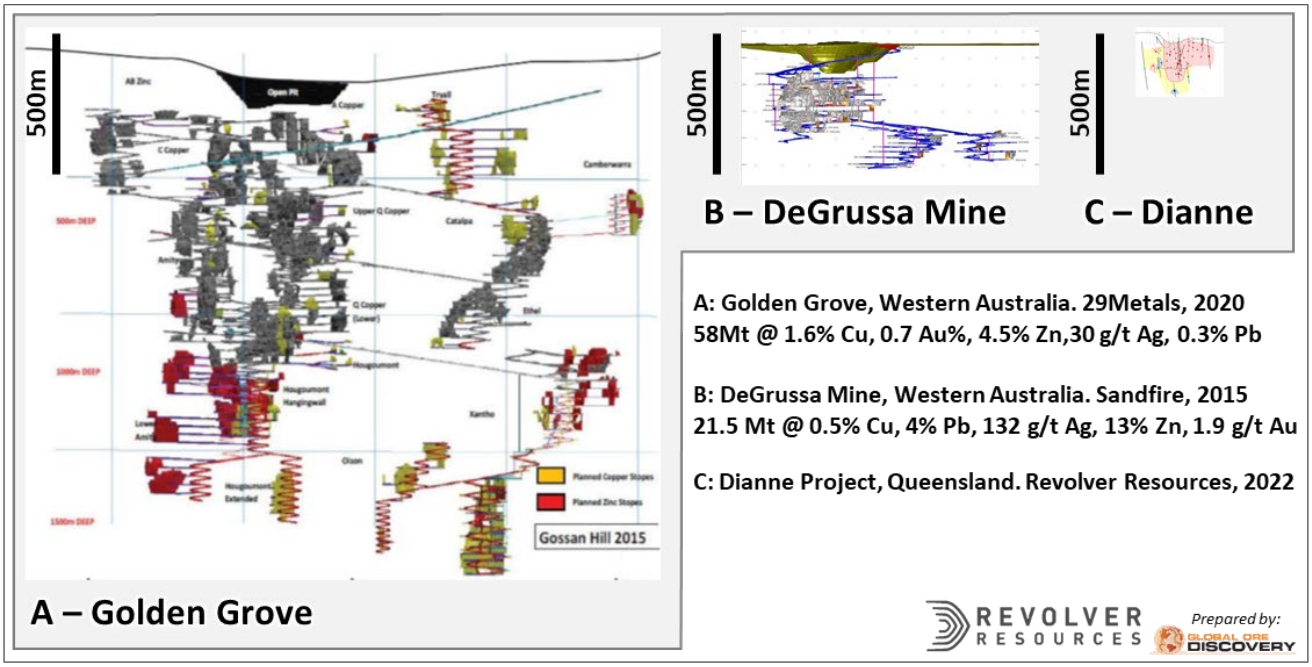

Figure 3: Comparison of the currently known size of the Dianne Project and selected large VMS districts in Australia

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 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.

References:

[1] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 9 February 2022, High-grade Gold, Copper, Cobalt, and Zinc discovery at Dianne Project, Queensland

[2] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 1 February 2022, Compelling visual estimate >40% copper minerals

[3] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 15 December 2021, Potential Massive Scale of Dianne Project Revealed Through New IP Surveys

[4] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 10 December 2021, New exceptional copper and zinc drill intercept, with Visual Estimate of Greater than 90% Combined Sulphides at Dianne

[5] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 2 December 2021, Positive Copper Results from Historic Drilling at Dianne

[6] Dreier, J.E., 2020. Management of Copper Heap Leach Projects: A Geologist's Perspective. SEG Discovery, (122), pp.13-25

Annexure 1:

Table 1a: Visual Estimates of Copper Mineralisation for 2021/22 Revolver Drilling*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	ETW^ (m)	Summary Zone	Deposit	Estimated Mineral % (visual estimate)	Mineralogy (visual estimate)	Geology	Date Announced
21DMDD01	1.8	15	19.10	19.00	CU OX	Green Hill	1% Cu minerals	AZU	Sandstone with occasional shale bands	RRR ASX Announcement, 10 Dec 2021. "New Exceptional Copper and Zinc Drill Intercept"
	15	15.3					1% Cu minerals	MAL		
	20.3	20.9					3% Cu minerals	MAL, CC		
	22	25.8					1% Cu minerals	CUP, CC		
	28.05	28.2					3% Cu minerals	NCU, CC		
	31.3	34.1	5.70	5.55	SULPH, CC		1% Cu minerals	CC, NCU		
	36.8	37					4% Cu minerals	CC		
	38	47.9	9.90	9.80	CU OX		1% Cu minerals	CUP, CC, MAL		
21DMDD02	0.7	8.5	50.60	50.00	CU OX	Green Hill	2% Cu minerals	CUP, TNR	Sandstone with occasional shale bands	RRR ASX Announcement, 10 Dec 2021. "New Exceptional Copper and Zinc Drill Intercept"
	8.5	10.9					3% Cu minerals	TNR, CUP		
	10.9	13.6					3% Cu minerals	TNR, MAL		
	13.6	14					2% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL, CC		
	14	15.5					3% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL		
	15.5	18					2% Cu minerals	TNR, MAL		
	18	18.5			SULPH, CC		2% Cu minerals	CC, TNR		
	18.5	19.3			CU OX		2% Cu minerals	CUP, TNR		
	19.3	19.5			SULPH, CC		2% Cu minerals	CC		
	19.5	20.4			CU OX		3% Cu minerals	TNR, CUP		
	20.4	20.8					2% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL, CC		
	20.8	31.8					2% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL		
	31.8	31.95					3% Cu minerals	MAL		
	31.95	32.7					2% Cu minerals	MAL, CUP		
	32.7	35			SULPH, CC		3% Cu minerals	CC, MAL		
	35	38.2			CU OX		2% Cu minerals	MAL, CC		
	38.2	38.7			SULPH, CC		3% Cu minerals	CC, MAL		
	38.7	40.5					3% Cu minerals	CC, CUP, MAL		
	40.5	41.1			CU OX		2% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL		
	41.1	42.6			SULPH, CC		5% Cu minerals	CC, MAL, NCU		
	42.6	43.6			CU OX		2% Cu minerals	CUP		
	43.6	44					6% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL		
	44	46					4% Cu minerals	CUP		
	46	50.6					2% Cu minerals	CUP, NCU		
	50.6	51.3					2% Cu minerals	NCU		
21DMDD03	145.95	147.55	6.95	3.75	SULPH, CPY	Massive Sulphide & Exhalitve Chert	>85% Cu and 7% Zn minerals	PY (70%) > CPY(15%) > SPH (7%)	Massive sulphide	RRR ASX Announcement, 10 Dec 2021. "New Exceptional Copper and Zinc Drill Intercept"
	147.55	147.75					>55% Cu and 35% Zn minerals	PY (45%) > SPH (35%) > CPY (10%)		
	147.75	148.3					>90% Cu and 1% Zn minerals	CPY (45%) > PY (45%) > SPH (1%)		
	148.3	149.2					>90% Cu and 5% Zn minerals	PY (80%) > CPY (10%) > SPH (5%)		
	149.2	149.75					>70% Cu and 20% Zn minerals	PY (50%) > CPY (20%)=SPH (20%)		
	149.75	152.9					>80% Cu and 10% Zn minerals	PY (70%) > CPY (10%) > SPH (10%)		
	153.3	154.2	0.90	0.49	CHERT			PY	Chert with gypsum veins	
21DMDD04A	96.2	98.2	24.00	12.00	SULPH, CC	Massive Sulphide Halo	1% Cu minerals	CC	Weakly foliated kaolinite altered sandstone with occasional shale bands	RRR ASX Announcement, 1 Feb 2022. "Compelling Visual Estimate Copper Minerals"
	98.2	98.6					3% Cu minerals	CC		
	98.6	99.82					7% Cu minerals	CC		
	99.82	101.22					5% Cu minerals	CC		
	101.22	103.97					3% Cu minerals	CC		
	103.97	120.2					Trace Cu minerals	CC		
21DMDD05	185.50	186.50	1.72	1.55	CU OX	Green Hill	1% Cu minerals	CUP	Sandstone with occasional shale bands	This news release
	186.50	187.22			SULPH, CC		<1% Cu minerals	PY,CC		
	187.22	187.65	1.27	1.14		Massive Sulphide	20% Cu minerals	PY (80%) > CPY (15%) > CC (5%)	Massive sulphide	
	187.65	188.01			SULPH, CC		30% Cu minerals	PY (70%) > CPY (25%) > CC (5%)		
	188.01	188.32					40% Cu minerals	PY (60%) > CPY (35%) > CC (5%)		
	188.32	188.39			SULPH, CPY		50% Cu minerals	PY (50%) > CPY (50%)		
	188.39	188.49					15% Cu minerals	PY (85%) > CPY (15%)		
21DMDD06	149.00	149.90	0.90	0.68	CHERT	Chert		PY (2%)	Exhalitive chert	This news release
22DMDD07	1.52	3.90	41.88	40.00	CU OX	Green Hill	3 - 8% Cu minerals	CUP	Sandstone and minor shale	This news release
	3.90	6.90					3 - 5% Cu minerals	CUP		
	6.90	7.20					1% Cu minerals	BCuOx		
	7.20	19.00					<3% Cu minerals	CUP		
	19.00	30.80					<3% Cu minerals	CUP		
	33.00	36.70					<1% Cu minerals	CUP , BCuOx		
	36.70	43.40					<1% Cu minerals	CUP , BCuOx , MAL , AZU		
22DMDD08	161.40	161.60	0.78	0.55	SULPH, CC	Massive Sulphide	4% Cu and 4% Zn minerals	PY (80%) > CPY (2%) > CC (2%) > SPH (4%)	Massive Sulphide with magnesite veins	This news release
	161.60	161.90					4% Cu and 4% Zn minerals	PY (10%) > CPY (2%) > CC (2%) > SPH (4%)		
	161.90	162.18					5% Cu and 6% Zn minerals	PY(70%) > SPH (6%) > CPY(3%) > CC (2%)		
22DMDD09	5.60	9.58	91.02	>40	CU OX	Green Hill	0.5% Cu minerals	TNR, MnOx	Weakly foliated sandstone with occasional shale bands	RRR ASX Announcement, 1 Feb 2022. "Compelling Visual Estimate Copper Minerals"
	9.58	14.04					0.5% Cu minerals	TNR, CUP, MnOx		
	14.04	19.80					1% Cu minerals	CUP, TNR, MnOx		
	19.80	23.10					2.5% Cu minerals	CUP, TNR, CC,NCU		
	23.10	25.60			CU OX Trace		Trace Cu minerals	CUP		
	25.60	30.30			CU OX		0.5% Cu minerals	CUP		
	30.30	35.70			CU OX Trace		Trace Cu minerals	CUP		
	35.70	37.20			CU OX		3% Cu minerals	CC, CUP, NCU		
	37.20	40.20					3% Cu minerals	CUP, CC		
	40.20	46.90					0.5% Cu minerals	CUP, CC		
	46.90	55.20					0.5% Cu minerals	CUP, CC, MAL		
	55.20	58.10					0.5% Cu minerals	CUP, CC		
	58.10	60.85					1% Cu and 1% Zn minerals	ZnOx, ZnSulph, CC, CUP, MAL		
	60.85	79.50					1% Cu and 0.25% Zn minerals	CC, CUP, ZnOx, ZnSulph		
	79.50	83.40			SULPH, CC		0.5% Cu and 1% Zn minerals	CC, MAL, ZnSulph		
	83.40	94.10					1% Cu minerals	CC, MAL	Weakly foliated kaolinite altered sandstone with occasional shale bands	
	94.10	96.62					5% Cu minerals	CC		
	96.62	97.62	5.08	3.50		Massive Sulphide	40% Cu minerals	PY (50%) > CC (40%) >> trace CPY, BRN	Massive Sulphide	
	97.62	98.00					40% Cu and trace Zn minerals	PY (50%) > CC (40%) >> trace SPH		
	98.00	98.80					25% Cu minerals	PY (70%) > CC (25%) >> CPY (1%)		
	98.80	101.70					30% Cu minerals	PY (50%) > CC (30%) >> trace CPY		
	101.70	103.30	1.60	1.20		Green Hill	5% Cu minerals	CC	Weakly foliated kaolinite altered sandstone with occasional shale bands	

AZU = Azurite, BCuOx = Black Copper Oxides, CC = Chalcocite, CPY = Chalcopyrite, CRC = Chrysocolla, CUP = CUPrite, MAL = Malachite, MnOx = Manganese Oxides, NCU = Native Copper, PY = Pyrite, SPH = Sphalerite, TNR = Tenorite, ZnOx = Zinc Oxides, ZnSulph = Zinc Sulphides

^ ETW = Estimated True Width

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	ETW^ (m)	Summary Zone	Deposit	Estimated Mineral % (visual estimate)	Mineralogy (visual estimate)	Geology	Date Announced
22DMDD10	234.20	234.60	0.50	0.45	SULPH, CPY	Massive Sulphide	1% Cu and 4% Zn minerals	PY (95%) > SPH (4%) > CPY (1%)	Massive Sulphide	This news release
	234.60	234.70					1% Cu and 5% Zn minerals	PY (95%) > SPH (5%) > CPY (1%)		
22DMDD11	133.60	134.00	0.40	0.15	CHERT	Chert		PY	Sheared Chert attenuated clasts of pyrite	This news release
22DMDD13	34.40	40.55	6.15	UNK	ZN OX	Massive Sulphide?	0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO	Sandstone with occasional shale bands	This news release
22DMDD14	13.15	31.00	17.85	6.87	ZN OX	Zinc Halo	0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO	Sandstone	This news release
	56.03	72.90	16.87	6.49	CU OX	Massive Sulphide?	<1% Cu minerals	TNR , CC, NCU		
	74.90	75.10	0.20	0.08	ZN OX	Zinc Halo	0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	76.10	76.28	0.18	0.07			0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	77.90	78.58	0.68	0.26			0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	79.75	81.72	1.97	0.76			0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	82.75	86.92	4.90	1.89			0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	86.92	87.65					0.5% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	88.95	89.60	0.65	0.25			0.1% Zn minerals	ZnO		
	92.65	107.30	14.65	5.64	SULPH, ZN OX		0.2% Zn minerals	ZnO		
22DMDD15	2.00	3.30	58.10	43.62	CU OX	Green Hill	2-4% Cu minerals	CUP	Variably weathered and fractured sandstone.	This news release
	3.30	7.60					2-4% Cu minerals	CUP		
	7.60	28.10					1-3% Cu minerals	CUP > BCuOx > MAL > AZU		
	28.10	41.30					1-2% Cu minerals	CUP > BCuOx > MAL > AZU	Weakly variably bleached/alt. sandstone.	
	41.30	53.50					<1% Cu minerals	CUP > BCuOx > MAL > TNR	Fresh grey arkosic sandstone and shale.	
	53.50	60.10					<1% Cu minerals	CUP > BCuOx		
	60.10	75.80	50.60	37.98	CU OX Trace		<<1% Cu minerals	NCU		
	75.80	79.10					<< 1% Cu minerals	CUP, NCU	Dark green, massive to foliated shale and minor sandstone.	
	79.10	110.70					<< 1% Cu minerals	CUP	Fresh grey arkosic sandstone and shale	
22DMDD16	3.00	16.00	13.64	9.93	CU OX	Green Hill	1% Cu minerals	MAL, CUP	Weathered sandstone and lesser black shales	This news release
	16.00	16.64					2% Cu minerals	CUP	Black/grey shale	
	17.08	29.00	11.92	8.67	CU OX Trace		<< 1% Cu minerals	CUP		
22DMDD17	0.00	3.00	42.40	40.50	CU OX	Green Hill	1 - 2% Cu minerals	CUP , MAL	Weathered and fractured sandstone and shale	This news release
	3.00	16.00					1 - 3% Cu minerals	CUP , MAL , CRC , NCU, BCuOx		
	16.00	19.60					3 - 8% Cu minerals	MAL, CRC, CUP, BCuOx, NCU		
	19.60	26.84					1 - 3% Cu minerals	CUP, MAL , BCuOx		
	26.84	37.90					1 - 3% Cu minerals	CUP , BCuOx		
	37.90	42.40					< 1% Cu minerals	CUP		

AZU = Azurite, BCuOx = Black Copper Oxides, CC = Chalcocite, CPY = Chalcopyrite, CRC = Chrysocolla, CUP = CUPrite, MAL = Malachite, MnOx = Manganese Oxides, NCU = Native Copper, PY = Pyrite, SPH = Sphalerite, TNR = Tenorite, ZnOx = Zinc Oxides, ZnSulph = Zinc Sulphides

^ ETW = Estimated True Width

** In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide mineral abundance should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the thickness and grade of visible mineralisation reported from preliminary geological logging. The Company will provide a market update once laboratory assays become available.*

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Table 2a: Revolver 2021/22 diamond drilling collar and drill hole data

Exploration Company	HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA55)	Northing (GDA94 MGA55)	RL (AHD)(m)	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
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD10	234635	8218796	427	235	-65	300.1	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD11	234499	8218991	422	235	-41	201.3	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD12	234108	8218605	425	190	-57	276.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD13	234555	8218515	394	210	-66	210.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD14	234579	8218617	405	237	-65	115.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD15	234458	8218759	413	192	-49	110.7	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD16	234399	8218619	391	50	-50	60.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD17	234495	8218602	407	238	-50	150.2	2022	DD

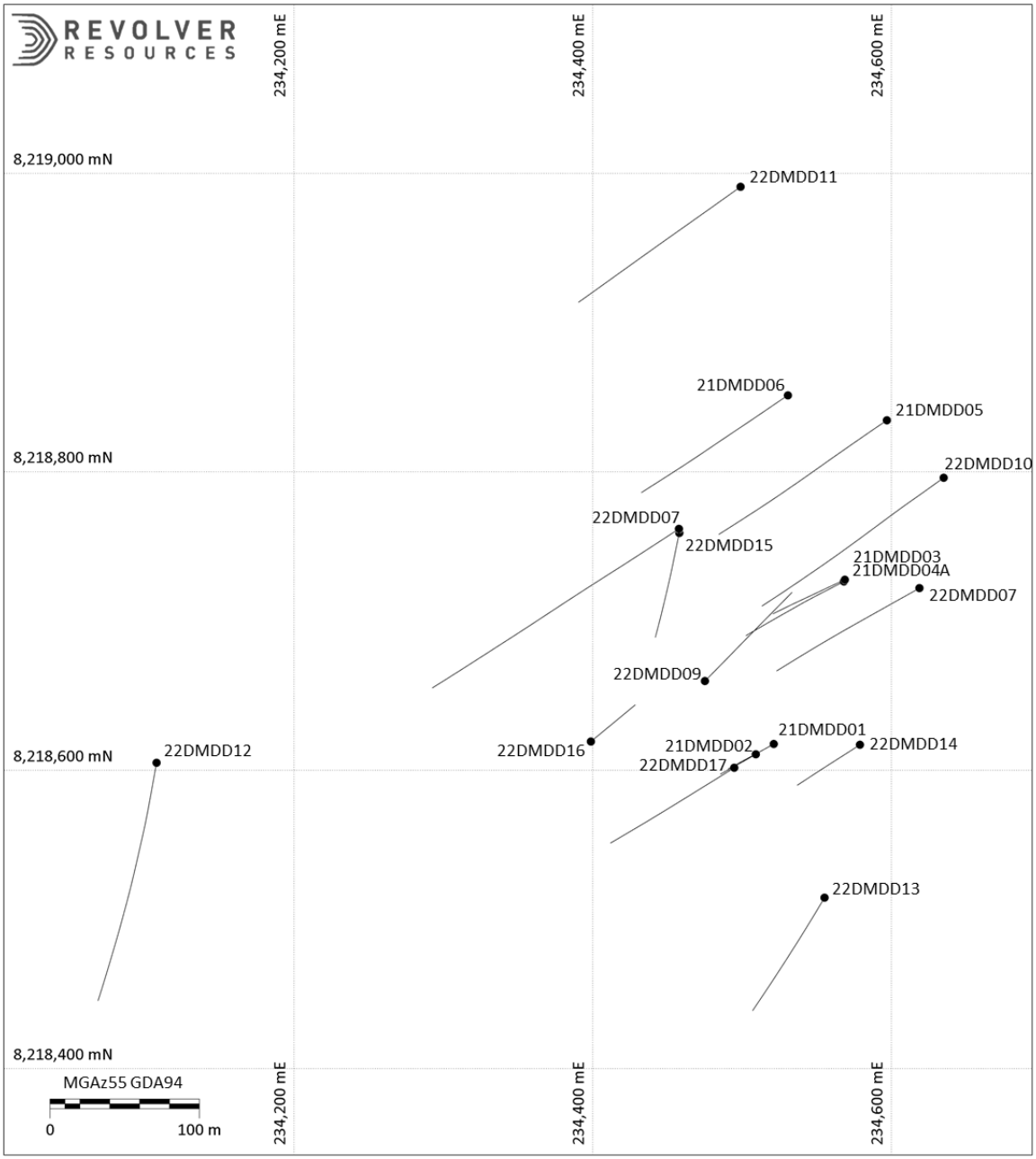

Figure 1a: Location of Revolver 2021/22 diamond drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2021/2022 Revolver (RRR) drilling at the Dianne deposit. 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 database that is compliant with the starts for JORC 2012 reporting code. The validation processes are not detailed in this Table 1. The Company and the Competent Person note that the recovery and validation of the historic drill data is ongoing at the time this news release was being prepared.

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 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.*	<u>Drilling</u> • 2021/2022 Revolver (RRR) drill program at Dianne consisted of 18 diamond drillholes for 2993.1 m Core size consisted of HQ3 and HQ core and NQ3 and NQ2 with core size varied depending on depth a mass of material required for check sampling or metallurgy or ground conditions. Holes were between 42.7-300.4 m deep. <u>Sampling</u> • The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.3 -2.0 metres. • The core was cut in half by a diamond core saw on site, with samples taken from the same side of core for a representative sample. Selected samples were cut into quarters to produce a field duplicate as part of the QAQC regime for the drilling program • Fragments of broken or clayey core were sampled using a small plastic scoop making sure fragments are taken uniformly along the core length. • Friable material on exposed facture surfaces on the ends of core potentially containing copper, zinc or cobalt oxides that could be washed away during core cutting had a representative part of the fracture surface scraped from the surface and added to the sample prior to cutting. <u>Assaying</u> • Samples are being assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory • Assaying included a 30 g Au fire assay with AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by Sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. • Sample preparation includes weighing samples, drying to 60°C, crushing to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Half core samples with ¼ core QAQC sampling are considered to provide representative samples for the style of mineralisation encountered • HQ/3 and NQ/2 core size are considered to provide representative sample sizes for the mineralisation style and the stage of the project. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Townsville laboratory is considered to be applicable to the mineralisation style, mineralogy and stage of the project.
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 were drilled by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE170 track mounted rig • Core diameter was HQ3/HQ (61.6/63.5 mm) from surface with NQ3/NQ2 (45.1/50.6 mm) at depth. HQ3 and NQ3 are triple tube. • Core was 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 was recorded run by run and reconciled against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Assay sample recovery was 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 was 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 be examined as assay results are received.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information were recorded. • Logging data is stored in MX Deposit Geochemical Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • Other data collection included magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. • All core trays were photographed. • Selected samples were sent for petrographic analysis • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The entire length of all drillholes were 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 were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts, alteration halos and structural trends. • Sampling length ranged from 0.3 -2.0 metres. • Samples were cut in half by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine onsite technicians. Selected samples were cut into quarters, to be field duplicates, as part of the QAQC protocol for the drilling campaign • Duplicate core sampling was undertaken on selected mineralised core samples with both the original and same interval field duplicate a ¼ core sample. • ALS Townsville 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. • Sub sampling quality control duplicates are implemented for the lab sub sampling stages. • At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take lab duplicates on the same original sample for the field duplicate. • At the pulverising stage, the lab was instructed to take a pulp duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate. • ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. • ALS pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm. • Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • Half core samples with ¼ core QAQC sampling are considered to provide representative samples for the style of mineralisation encountered • HQ3 and NQ2 core size are considered to provide representative sample sizes for the mineralisation style and the stage of the project. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Townsville laboratory is considered to be applicable to the mineralisation style, mineralogy and stage of the project. • 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.*	• Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory • Assaying included a 30 g Au fire assay with AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by Sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) as part of preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. • Sample preparation included weighing samples, drying to 60°C, crushing to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 µm. • Half core samples with ¼ core QAQC sampling are considered to provide representative samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	for the style of mineralisation encountered • HQ3 and NQ2 core size are considered to provide representative sample sizes for the mineralisation style and the stage of the project. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Townsville laboratory is considered to be applicable to the mineralisation style, mineralogy and stage of the project. • RRR QAQC protocols included insertion of certified standards, which were matrix matched where possible, and deemed to be representative of the styles and grades of drill samples, for elements such as Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Coarse and certified pulp blanks were inserted. Quartz washes have been requested after intervals where native copper or high sulphide abundance was observed in the logging. • For samples with field duplicates, RRR instructed ALS to take a lab duplicate at the riffle split stage, and a lab pulp duplicate at the pulverising stage
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 once received were checked against core, photos and recovery by the supervising geologist. • 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 was then manually verified. • RRR standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, and lab standards, blanks and repeats will be reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits.
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 10,000 E and 10,000 N 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>Drill Collars</u> • 2021 Drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using handheld global positioning system (GPS). • Locational accuracy is in the order of ±10 m in X-Y and ±15 m in RL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DPS with more accuracy. <u>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</u> • Downhole surveys are measured at intervals generally between 12 m and 30 m depending on depth, hole deviations and accuracy of target with an Axis Mining Technology Champgyro to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. • Source information for these wireframes is limited. Validation of the spatial accuracy is in the process of being undertaken and is anticipated to improve the locational accuracy of the mining void.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historical drilling has been based on the local Dianne Mine grid. RRR 2021/2022 drill spacing is approximately 20 m x 40 m. • 2021/2022 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
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 mineralized 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. • 2021/2022 drilling was optimised to intercept mineralisation at a low to moderate angle. 22DMDD09 was drilled at a shallow angle to the Greenhill mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core was 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 was transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None on current drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs) and one exploration permit for minerals (EPM). • ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833 and ML 2834 expire on 30 April 2028. • EPM 25941 is set to expire on 15 August 2023. • The area is entirely within the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation. • Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholder for the mining leases.
Exploration done by 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • **Kennecott Exploration Australia** (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • **MME** (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • **White Industries** (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • **Cambrian Resources NL** (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • **Openley** (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • **Dianne Mining Corporation** (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. • RRR is in the process of validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes. • Recent 2020 RRR drilling is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be sub-volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly strataform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralisation
		• Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur:
		  ◦ Massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite
		  ◦ Supergene enriched primary zone and associated halo; and
		  ◦ Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite.
		• The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ◦ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• Drillhole traces used in Figure 2 are those that have sufficient supporting information to be considered for use in the proposed IMRE once validated. • For information on drillholes featured in this announcement refer to Annexure 1: Table 2a.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Visual estimates of intervals sent for assay are presented in Table 1 and Annexure 1, Table 1a. • Visual estimates of percentages are based on preliminary visual observations of the diamond core intervals. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of copper and other metal contents.
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. • Estimated True Widths have been reported for key visual estimates intercepts.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included*	• See Figure 1, Figure 2 and Annexure 1, Figure 1a.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• The reporting is considered to be balanced and all material information available has been disclosed. • Visual estimates of interval sent for assay are presented in Table 1 and Annexure 1, Table 1a. • Visual estimates of percentages are based on preliminary visual observations of the diamond core intervals. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of copper and other metal contents.
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. • In 2021 RRR engaged Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation to conduct a 2D Dipole Dipole IP survey which consisted of nine survey lines with 100 m transmitter line spacing with 1,800 m transmitter line length with nominal 50 receiver electrode spacings.
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: • Initial metallurgical test work to assess potential recoveries of metals of value, to be used in a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012). • Validation of historic drilling to support an Initial Mineral Resource Estimate, anticipated for Q2 2022 • Review and targeting based on recent surface IP geophysics. • Downhole EM is planned for selected holes drilled in 2021/2022 • Follow up drilling testing down plunge massive sulphide targets and additional drilling into the Green Hill mineralised zone • Prospect scale detailed mapping, rock chip sampling and partial leach soil surveys • Regional Mapping and prospecting, rock chip sampling and geophysics over the broader exploration leases