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REVOLVER RESOURCES
RESOURCING REVOLUTION

ASX RELEASE

28 April 2022

Drill Assays Confirm Very High Copper Grade at Dianne

Impressive initial drill assays confirm high to very high-grade Copper, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Cobalt intersections at Dianne

Highlights

- Assays confirm very high-grade copper in massive sulphide with significant adjacent fracture stockwork halo of Green Hill oxide / supergene copper mineralisation.

- Massive Sulphide Hole 22DMDD09;
  3.5m* at **13.87% Cu**, 0.48% Zn, 0.28 g/t Au, 22.3 g/t Ag, 385 ppm Co from 96.55m, including:
  - 1.0m* at **19.80% Cu**, 0.87% Zn, 0.30 g/t Au, 33.4 g/t Ag, 384 ppm Co, and
  - 1.2m* at **16.55% Cu**, 0.44% Zn, 0.26 g/t Au, 19.6 g/t Ag, 420 ppm Co.

- Massive Sulphide Hole 21DMDD03;
  6.95m* at **5.46% Cu**, **7.59% Zn**, 0.17 g/t Au, 37.0 g/t Ag, 562 ppm Co from 145.95m, including:
  - 4.2m* at **5.86% Cu**, **9.73% Zn**, 0.18 g/t Au, 38.3 g/t Ag, 574 ppm Co.

- Significant adjacent Green Hill oxide intercepts from surface including:
  - Hole 22DMDD09; **50.0m*** at 0.91% Cu from 13.0 m, including:
  - Hole 21DMDD02; **49.0m*** at 0.97% Cu from 0.0 m, and
  - Hole 21DMDD01; **28.1m*** at 0.40% Cu from 0.0 m and **24.2m*** at 0.62% Cu from 36.5m.

- Assay results pending for remaining 8 diamond holes completed as part of the 17 hole, 2994m program.

* Estimated True Width = ETW

REVOLVER RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED (ASX: RRR) ("Revolver" Or "The Company") is pleased to report that the laboratory assay results have been received for the initial holes drilled in the very successful recent 2,994m, 17-hole diamond drill campaign at the 100% owned Dianne Copper Project in the Palmer River Region of Far North Queensland.

Summary Image 1: 22DMDD09 98.95-101.5m Massive pyrite chalcocite with minor relict chalcopyrite, bornite and sphalerite.

Summary Image 2 –21DMDD03 Massive chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite intersection from 145.95m.

Revolver's Managing Director, Pat Williams said:

"We are very pleased to be in a position to release the assay results for the initial Dianne diamond drill holes. In the massive sulphide intersections we not only demonstrate a number of very high grade intersections, but the rich poly metallic nature of the mineralisation is a very encouraging bonus.

These are truly remarkable copper grades. We have clearly shown, and now measured, the characteristics of the mineralisation at Dianne. We are building a comprehensive body of knowledge about the characteristics and style of mineralisation at the project and see growing similarities with deposits like Golden Grove and DeGrussa. Our accumulated knowledge, results and exploration efforts to date have positioned us to be very clear about the techniques needed to identify the continuation of such massive sulphide systems.

In addition to the outstanding massive sulphide results, we are now clearly defining a broad zone of continuous copper oxide mineralisation immediately adjoining the very high grade massive sulphide lens. These coincident zones of mineralisation present us a wide variety of potential pathways to take the Dianne project forward.

Our near term exploration efforts now have the dual focus to continue the identification of extensions and repeats of the massive sulphide lens as well as determining the extent of the Green Hill oxide mineralisation zone.

Our drilling shows that the sulphide mineralisation remains open at depth. We have 10 PVC cased diamond drill holes ready for a down hole electromagnetic program in May, which is a primary exploration technique for identifying continued near-hole massive sulphides. We look forward to delivering near term updates on this work, the remaining assay results and our progress towards the initial JORC Mineral Resource Estimate."

Revolver Resources Limited (ASX: RRR) ("Revolver" or "the Company") an Australian exploration company focused on the development of copper for the world's accelerating electrification, is pleased to announce very encouraging drill intersections of copper (zinc-gold-silver-cobalt) from the initial holes from the opening drill program at the Dianne Copper project, north east mineral province, far north Queensland (Figure 1).

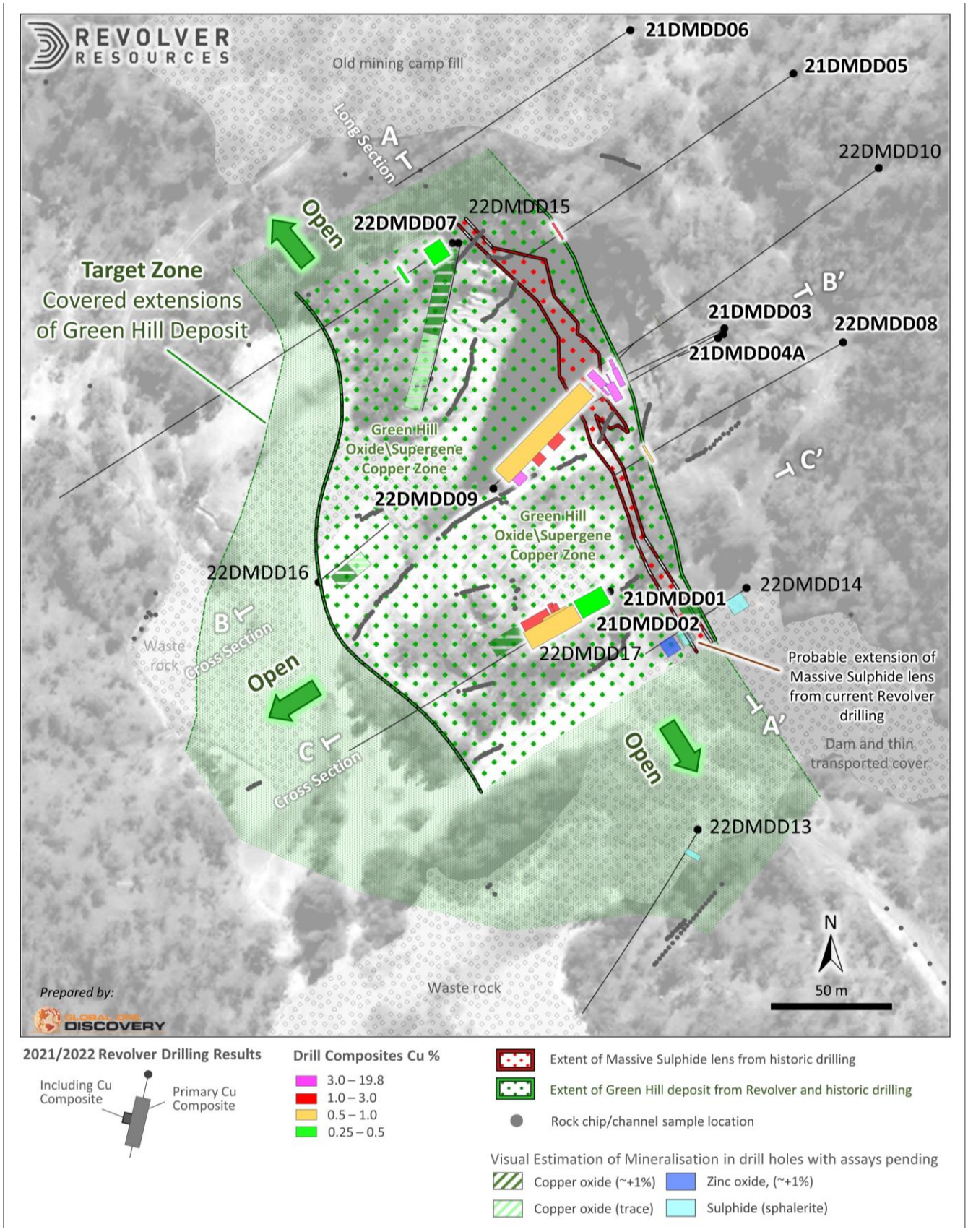

Figure 1: Plan of Dianne Project with Massive Sulphide and Green Hill Deposits

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Massive Sulphide Mineralisation: Assay Results for Holes 21DMDD03, 4A, 05, 22DMDD08, 09

Drill holes 21DMDD03, 4A, 05, 22DMDD08 and 09 have intersected the Massive Sulphide horizon at Dianne (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). Hole 22DMDD09 confirming the presence of the high to very high-grade massive sulphide copper (zinc-gold-silver-cobalt) mineralisation historically mined from underground at Dianne as "direct shipping ore" transported to Japan for smelting[2].

Best intersections received from Revolvers drilling (Table 1) to date are from hole 22DMDD09 that intersected chalcocite rich supergene massive sulphide mineralisation returning.

- 5.15 m (3.5 m ETW) at 13.87% Cu, 0.48% Zn, 0.28 g/t Au, 22.3 g/t Ag, 385 ppm Co from 96.55 m

Including two intercepts of;

- 1.45 m (1.0 m ETW) at 19.80% Cu, 0.87% Zn, 0.30 g/t Au, 33.4 g/t Ag, 384 ppm Co and
- 1.7 m (1.2 m ETW) at 16.55% Cu, 0.44% Zn, 0.26 g/t Au, 19.6 g/t Ag, 420 ppm Co

Drill Hole 21DMDD03 intersected the primary Massive Sulphide mineralisation with pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite returning.

- 6.95 m (2.7 m ETW) 5.46% Cu, 7.59% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au, 37.0 g/t Ag, 562 ppm Co, from 149.95 m

Drill holes 21DMDD05 and 22DMDD08 also intersected the Massive Sulphide horizon showing that while thinner in these holes, the massive sulphide is open to depth and may plunge to the northeast where a single historic drill hole is interpreted to have deviated before intersecting the massive sulphide target zone.

Broad zones of anomalous zinc mineralisation have been intersected in the foot and hanging walls and along strike of the massive sulphide lens and is interpreted as a zinc halo to the copper mineralisation. 22DMDD13 and 14 (Figure 1) have intersected this style of "halo" mineralisation, reinforcing potential for extensions or repeats of Massive Sulphide mineralisation to depth and to the south[1].

Down Hole ElectroMagnetic (DHEM) geophysics is a well-established exploration tool for targeting concealed or down dip mineralisation in massive sulphide deposits, that in a global context tend to occur as multiple lenses clustered in "massive sulphide camps". Revolver has contracted Brisbane based Gap Geophysics to undertake a 10 hole DHEM survey and near pit surface EM survey during May 2022 to assist Revolvers exploration team to vector the next round of deeper drilling toward areas of potential thickening of or adjacent concealed massive sulphide lenses.

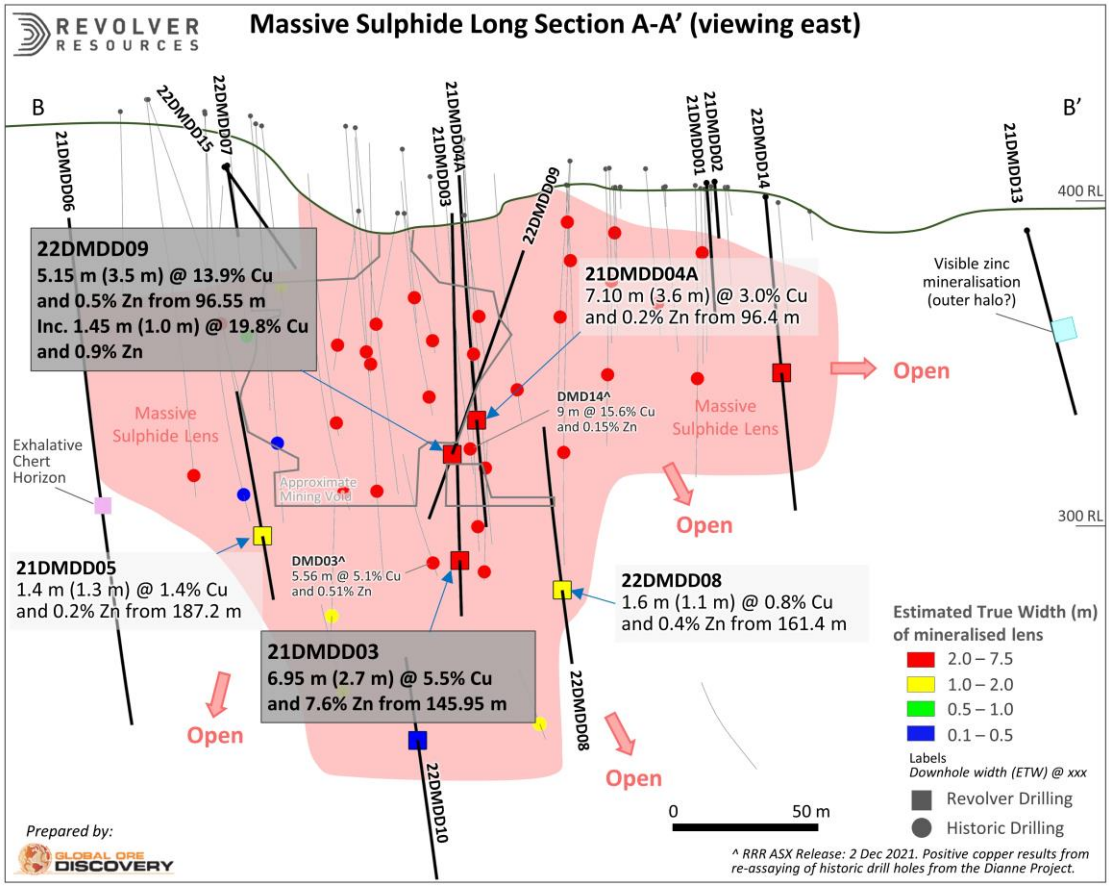

Figure 2: Long section (A-A') of the Massive Sulphide Lens with new Revolver drill intersections and estimated true width intersection points for massive sulphide mineralisation

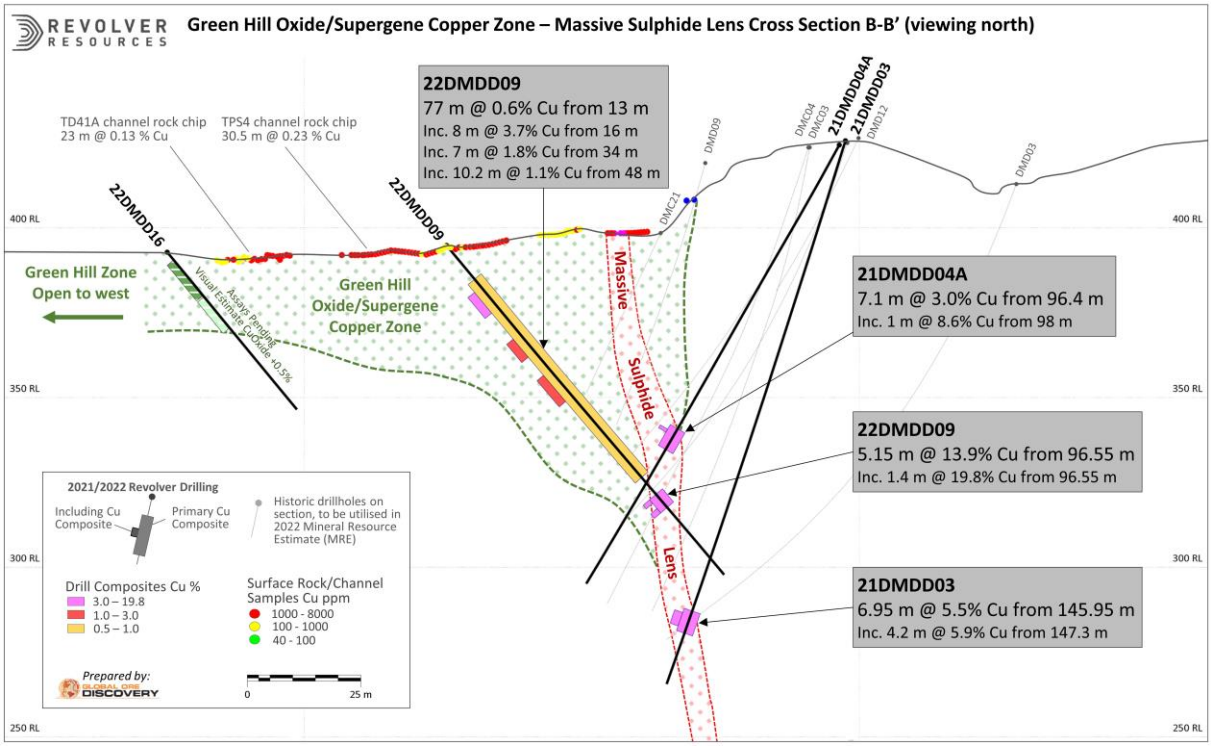

Figure 3: Cross section (B-B') with drill assay intersections for the Green Hill Oxide/Supergene Cu Zone and Massive Sulphide Lens

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Green Hills Zone: Assay Results for Holes 21DMDD01,02 and 22DMDD07,09

Assay results received from holes, 21DMDD01, 02 and 22DMDD07, 09 have intersected impressive, up to 50 m thick (ETW) zones of secondary copper oxides and supergene copper sulphides, the Green Hill zone, (Figures 1, 3 and 4).

Holes 21DMDD01, 02 and 22DMDD09 returned the best results of

- 77.0 m (50.0 m ETW) @ 0.91% Cu from 13.0 m in Hole 22DMDD09
  - Inc. 8.0 m (5.2 m ETW) @ 3.72% Cu
  - Inc. 7.0 m (4.5 m ETW) @ 1.85% Cu
  - Inc. 10.2 m (6.6 m ETW) @ 1.1% Cu

- 50.0 m (49.0 m ETW) @ 0.97% Cu from 0.0 m in Hole 21DMDD02
  - Inc. 5.0 m (4.9 m ETW) @ 1.51% Cu and
  - Inc. 26.0 m (25.7 m ETW) @ 1.21% Cu

- 28.3 m (28.1 m ETW) @ 0.40% Cu from 0.0 m, and
  24.4 m (24.2 m ETW) @ 0.62% Cu from 36.5 m in Hole 21DMDD01

Green Hill Zone is an outcropping to shallowly covered zone of fracture vein and disseminated copper oxide and supergene copper sulphide mineralisation that abuts against and outcrops predominantly to the west of the massive sulphide lens.

Table 1. Drillhole intercepts for Dianne 2021/2022 program holes 21DMDD01 to 22DMDD09.*

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	ETW (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Co ppm	Mineralisation style	
21DMDD01	0.00	28.30	28.30	28.1	0.40	0.04	0.01	0.7	9	Supergene Copper Oxides and Sulphides	Green Hill Style
21DMDD01	31.00	34.00	3.00	3.0	0.49	0.05	0.01	0.3	9		
21DMDD01	36.50	60.90	24.40	24.2	0.62	0.04	0.01	0.4	9		
including	46.00	51.00	5.00	4.9	1.06	0.03	0.01	0.3	6		
21DMDD02	0.00	50.00	50.00	49.0	0.97	0.04	0.01	1.7	10	Supergene Copper Oxides and Sulphides	Green Hill Style
including	12.00	17.00	5.00	4.9	1.51	0.04	0.01	0.6	10		
and including	22.00	48.00	26.00	25.7	1.21	0.04	0.01	2.8	9		
21DMDD03	145.95	152.90	6.95	2.7	5.46	7.59	0.17	37.0	562	Primary Pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite	Massive Sulphide
including	147.30	151.50	4.20	1.6	5.86	9.73	0.18	38.3	574		
21DMDD04A	96.40	103.50	7.10	3.6	3.00	0.24	0.01	0.3	44	Supergene Chalcocite-Pyrite	Massive Sulphide Halo
including	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.5	8.55	0.12	0.01	0.3	54		
21DMDD05	187.20	188.60	1.40	1.3	1.35	0.23	0.06	14.8	80	Mixed Chalcocite-Chalcopyrite- Pyrite	Massive Sulphide
22DMDD06	149.00	149.90	0.90	0.68	No signficant copper result					Chert Exhalite	
22DMDD07	6.00	19.00	13.00	12.4	0.15	0.13	0.01	0.3	14	Supergene Copper Oxides and Sulphides	Green Hill Style
22DMDD07	39.00	41.00	2.00	1.9	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.3	15		
22DMDD08	161.40	163.00	1.60	1.1	0.78	0.41	0.12	10.1	126	Supergene Chalcocite-Pyrite	Massive Sulphide
22DMDD09	13.00	90.00	77.00	50.0	0.91	0.29	0.01	1.3	19	Supergene Copper Oxides and Sulphides	Green Hill Style
including	16.00	24.00	8.00	5.2	3.72	0.03	0.01	0.6	5		
including	34.00	41.00	7.00	4.5	1.85	0.05	0.01	0.3	6		
including	48.00	58.20	10.20	6.6	1.10	0.04	0.01	0.3	14		
22DMDD09	96.55	101.70	5.15	3.5	13.87	0.48	0.28	22.3	385	Supergene Chalcocite-Pyrite	Massive Sulphide
including	96.55	98.00	1.45	1.0	19.80	0.87	0.30	33.4	384		
including	100.00	101.70	1.70	1.2	16.55	0.44	0.26	19.6	420		

**Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersection intervals. No high grade cutoff was applied.*

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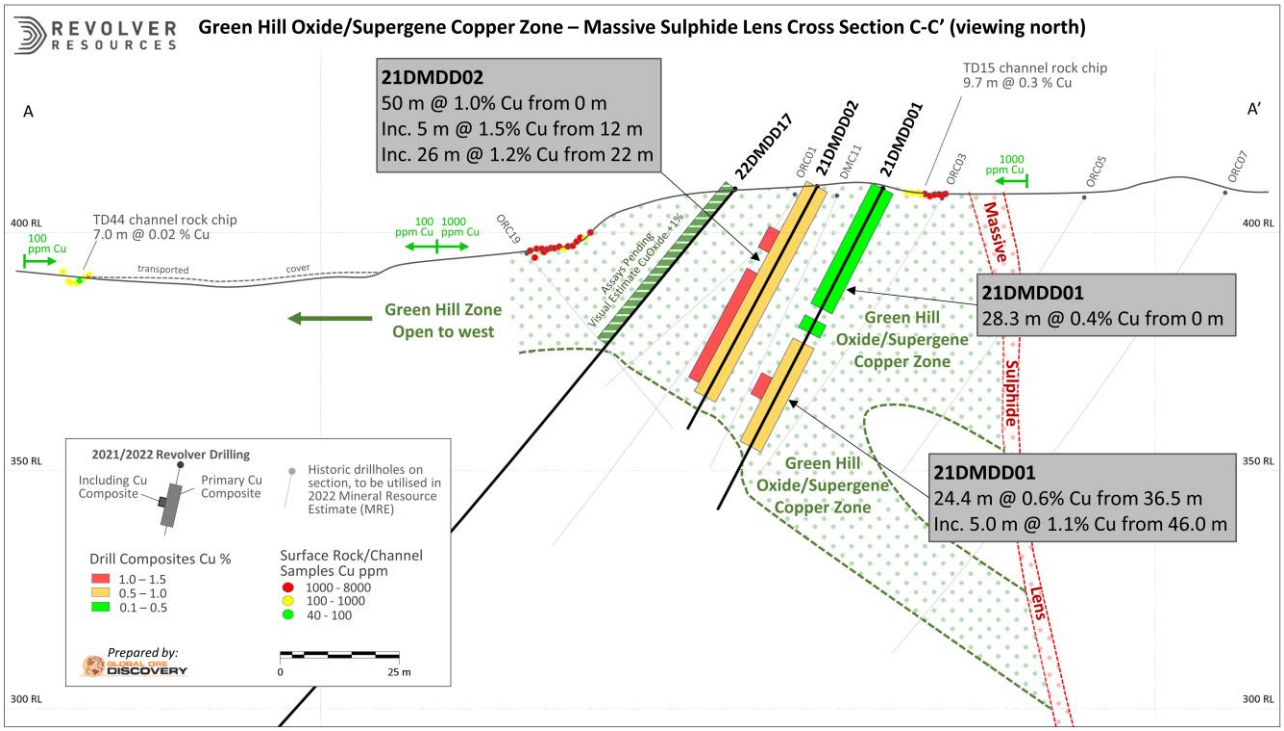

Figure 4: Cross section (C-C') with assay composites for the Green Hill Oxide/Supergene Cu Zone and Massive Sulphide Lens

A combination of Revolver drilling, historic drilling and Revolver surface rock chip and channel sampling show that Green Hill has an estimated maximum thickness of 50 m ETW where it adjoins the massive sulphide, thinning to a minimum thickness of 20 m to the west, where the body remains open and undrilled to date. The Green Hill deposit as currently defined is 130 m wide east to west, with a 220 m north to south strike extents.

The Green Hills Zone and currently defined vertical extent of the Massive Sulphide lens, combined the Dianne Copper Deposit, have a 3-dimensional geometry and near surface character that maybe conducive to potential open pit extraction.

Revolver has engaged CORE Resources Metallurgical consultants to undertake initial metallurgical test work on drill core samples from the recently completed drilling program. Test work will include copper leach focused on Green Hill mineralisation to evaluate if this mineralisation is amenable low-cost heap or vat leach processing and grind and flotation test work of the Massive Sulphide and Green Hill mineralisation to determine the potential to produce a quality copper (zinc – gold – silver – cobalt) concentrate.

Immediate Next Steps for Dianne

- Reporting of assay results for holes 22DMDD10-17 – expected in the coming weeks
- 10 holes cased and ready for down hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey – contracted for May 2022
- Ground EM survey over near mine targets – contracted for May 2022

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ABOUT REVOLVER RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED

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

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

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

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au

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 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 23 March 2022, Stunning drill results - up to 50% copper minerals at Dianne

[2] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 21 September 2021, Prospectus

Annexure 1:

Table 1a: 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	8218610	410	240	-62	57.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD03	234569	8218728	426	246	-72	168.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD04	234566	8218724	426	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	234598	8218835	439	234	-53	216.4	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD06	234530	8218853	436	238	-65	238.2	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD07	234458	8218764	415	237	-52	300.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD08	234619	8218722	407	240	-56	192.5	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD09	234472	8218661	395	45	-50	126.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD10	234634	8218795	429	235	-65	300.1	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD11	234497	8218991	432	235	-41	201.3	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD12	234099	8218602	425	190	-57	276.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD13	234558	8218518	393	210	-66	210.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD14	234578	8218619	405	237	-65	115.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD15	234455	8218764	414	192	-49	110.7	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD16	234399	8218622	393	50	-50	60.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD17	234494	8218602	409	238	-50	150.2	2022	DD

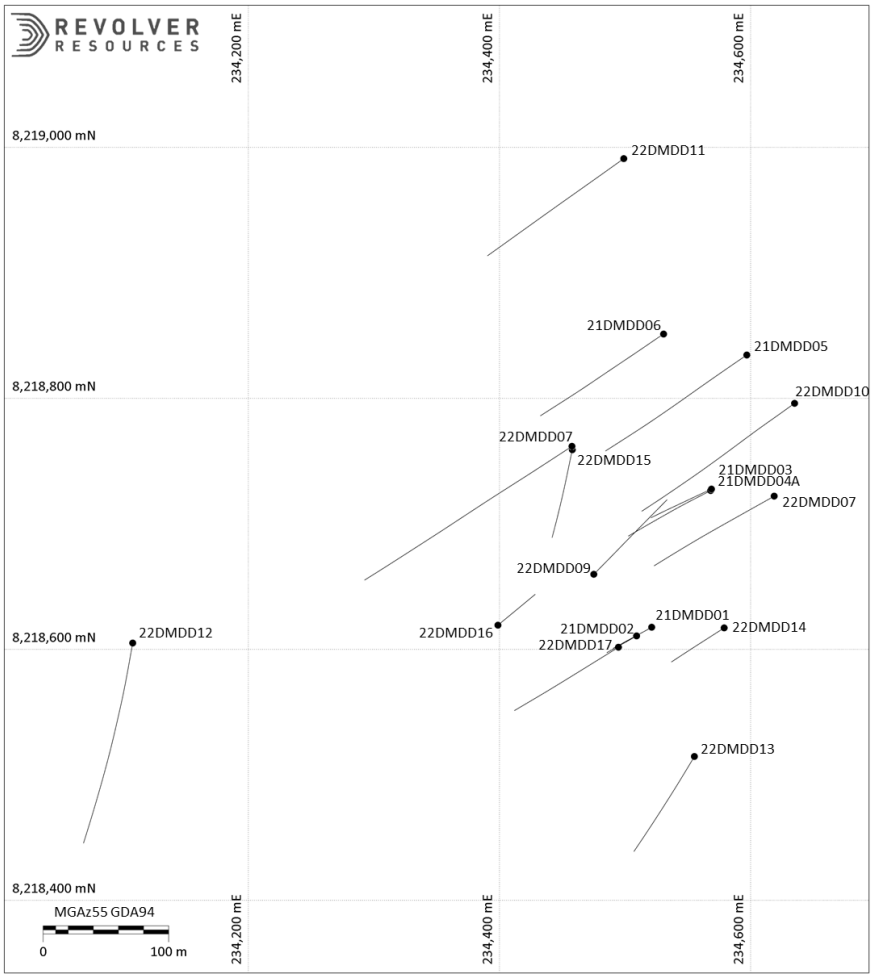

Figure 1a: Location of Revolver 2021/22 diamond drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2021/2022 Revolver (RRR) drilling recently completed at the Dianne deposit. This Table 1 reflects an ongoing exploration program at time of compilation.
Drilling and exploration at Dianne has been carried out by various Companies from 1958 to 2021. Where possible historical exploration and drilling information is currently being sourced, validated and complied into a GIS database. This is not detailed in this Table 1. The Company and the competent person note verification is ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation 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.*	Drilling completed at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) is diamond drilling with HQ3 and HQ core and NQ3 and NQ2. Completed holes are between 42-300m deep. <u>Sampling</u> • The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation style, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.2 -2 metres. • The core (at least 5 cm) was cut in half by a diamond core saw on site, with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. Holes 3 and 9 massive sulphide intervals (HQ) were ½ core samples with another ¼ used for metallurgical test work • ¼ core samples sent for metallurgical test work were sampled from drill holes 21DMDD03 145.95-152.90m and 21DMDD09 96.55-101.7m. • 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 fracture surfaces on the ends of core potentially containing copper, zinc, cobalt oxides that may be washed away with core sawing have had a representative part of the fracture surface scraped from the surface and added to the sample prior to cutting. <u>Assaying</u> • Samples were submitted for assays at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying included Au by 30g fire assay with AAS 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preliminary metallurgical study that is anticipated in the near future. • Sample preparation included weighing samples, drying to 60°C, then crushing core to 2mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%,passing 75µm. • ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralisation encountered and the stage of development, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size is an acceptable standard. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered to be adequate for the style and mineralogy of the mineralisation encountered.
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 is HQ3/HQ (61.6/63.5 mm) at surface with NQ3/NQ2 (45.1/50.6 mm) at depth. HQ3 and NQ3 are triple tube. • Core is oriented with a Reflex Act II tool, the oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Assay sample recovery is also measured prior to sampling to ensure an accurate measure of the sample's representivity. • Sample recovery is maximised whilst drilling with the use of triple tube in the less competent ground at the start of the hole. • Core recovery 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 is unknown at this stage of drilling and will be examined at the end of the program when all 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*	• The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. • Core run recovery and RQD, and assay sample recovery are also collected. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. • Logging will be stored in MX Deposit Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • Other data collection includes magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. All core trays were photographed. • Selected samples were also sent for petrography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	• 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 was 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 and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.2 - 2 metres. • Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine onsite technicians. Holes 3 and 9 massive sulphide intervals (HQ) were ½ core samples with another ¼ used for metallurgy. 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 was instructed to take a coarse duplicate 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. • Additionally, ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, 4 acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. • Additional ALS pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75um. • Quartz washes were requested during sample submission after samples with logged native copper to minimise sample contamination. • Company duplicates (field, coarse reject, pulp) were acceptable. • Quartz wash assays were generally acceptable. • Quartz washes assays from 1 batch indicated potential sample contamination and further investigation with the Lab indicated incorrect sample processing and cleaning with the flushes. Later resampling from original coarse rejects with new quartz washes following correct procedures resulted in acceptable data. Flawed data was discarded. • Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • The HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size and majority ½ core sampling are appropriate for grain size and form of material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling methodology, sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying included Au by 30g fire assay AAS 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 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 comprises weighing samples, drying to 60°C, then crushing core to 2mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75µm. • 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 (crushing stage) and pulp (pulverising stage) duplicates. Quartz washes were requested during sample submission after samples with logged native copper to minimise sample contamination. • Company coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. • Standards were generally acceptable. • Two coarse blanks from 1 batch (same batch as the anomalous quartz washes) were anomalous and further investigation with the Lab indicated a sub sampling and sequencing error. Later resampling from original coarse rejects following correct procedures resulted in acceptable data. Flawed data was discarded. • ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay intersections were 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 and provide a metallurgical sample of primary copper mineralisation. Holes 21DMDD01 and 21DMDD02 have been drilled 7.5m up dip from historic holes ORC03 and DMC11 respectively. Hole 22DMDD09 have been drilled to twin historic hole DMD014 to give a sample for metallurgical test work on transitional/supergene enriched copper mineralisation. • 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 database. • MX Deposit utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data was then manually

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		verified. • RRR standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, lab standards, blanks and repeats and quartz washes were reviewed for each batch. 1 batch with anomalous quartz washes and coarse blanks was investigated, and errors were found. Later resampling from original coarse rejects following correct procedures resulted in acceptable data. Flawed data was discarded. All final results for QAQC fall within acceptable limits. • No adjustments were 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 and adopting AHD as the height datum. • 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> • 2021/2022 Drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using a differential global positioning system (DGPS). A Trimble Catalyst DA1, with 'Trimble RTX' real time satellite based positional corrections applied. • Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 33 cm in X-Y-Z (easting, northing, RL respectively). <u>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</u> • Downhole surveys were 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 Orr & Associates who were Revolver's spatial information consultants from 2019 to September 2021. • As source information for these wireframes is limited, validation of the spatial accuracy is in the process of being undertaken and is anticipated to improve the locational accuracy of the mining void.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historical drilling has been based on the local Dianne Mine grid. Current drill spacing is approximately 20 m x 40 m. • 2021/2022 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have*	• 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 is optimised to intercept mineralisation at angles at a low to moderate angle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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. • North Broken Hill (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • MME (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • White Industries (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

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*
		• See Table 1a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high grade cut-off was applied.
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 to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at a low to moderate angle, however, the downhole intersections are not indicative of true widths. Historical intersections are not reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figure 1a
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high grade cutoff was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Estimated true widths have also been reported for the intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Significant drilling exploration programs have been undertaken at Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. Much of this historical data is in the process of being recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and exploration program design and reporting.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work planned includes: • Mine leases –Downhole and Ground EM, local mapping, chip channel sampling. • EPM – Regional mapping and prospecting, rock chip sampling, IP geophysics, exploration drilling, and potentially downhole EM if warranted. Airborne Geophysics EM or Magnetics.