

22 June 2022

ASX RELEASE

Significant drill intercepts returned at Dianne

Assays for final 8 diamond holes reveals further encouraging copper mineralisation

Highlights

- Best intercept into the Green Hill deposit from this round of assay results is
 - **37.5m ETW* @ 1.23% Cu** from surface including **19.8m* @ 2.00% Cu** from 2m in 22DMDD17.
- Drilling from this season's drill program has defined the Green Hill supergene / Copper Oxide zone as a sheet like deposit with a surface footprint of 145m by 200m area and 10m to 50m estimate true width, that remains open to the north, south and west.
- Best previously reported Green Hills intercepts from this season's drill program are
 - 50m* @ 0.91% Cu from 13m in Hole 22DMDD09¹
 - 49.0m* @ 0.97% Cu from 0.0m in Hole 21DMDD02¹
 - 28.1m* @ 0.40% Cu from 0.0m, and 24.2m* @ 0.62% Cu from 36.5m in Hole 21DMDD01¹
- This season the Massive Sulphide lens has been intersected in drilling over a 150m strike length and down to 200m below surface, the deepest point to date, with thickness of the copper / zinc mineralisation ranging from 0.1m to +3.5m estimated true width.
- Best previously reported Massive Sulphide intercepts from this season's drill program are
 - 3.5m* at 13.87% Cu, 0.48% Zn, 0.28g/t Au, 22.3 g/t Ag, 385 ppm Co from 96.55m in 22DMDD09¹ including **1.0m* at 19.80% Cu**, 0.87% Zn, 0.30 g/t Au, 33.4 g/t Ag, 384 ppm Co
 - 2.7m* 5.46% Cu, 7.59% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au, 37 g/t Ag, 562 ppm Co, from 149.95m in 21DMDD03¹.
- An exhalative chert-sulphide horizon and anomalous zinc halo, a stratigraphic target marker for the massive sulphide horizon, has been intersected in holes 21DMDD06, 22DMDD11,13,14 over a 450m of strike length opening up the exploration target area north and south of the Dianne deposit.

* ETW – Estimated True Width

¹ RRR ASX Release 28 April 2022, Drill Assays Confirm Very High Grade Copper Grade at Dianne



Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ('Revolver' or the 'Company') has reported additional significant copper intercepts at its 100%-owned Dianne Copper Project in far north Queensland after receiving assay results for the final eight holes of its 17-hole, 2,994m initial drill campaign.

Historic data recovery and geophysical field work conducted by Revolver since 2018 has delineated two target exploration areas at Dianne - the **Green Hill copper oxide zone**, and the very high-grade Dianne **massive sulphide lens**.

Revolver's Phase 1 Drill Program at Dianne has targeted steps outs of both the Green Hill and massive sulphide lens, the latter from which over 63,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 22.7% Cu was sourced in open cut and underground mine operations between 1979 and 1983.²

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said

"Phase 1 drilling had served to build the company's confidence in the Dianne Copper Project."

"Our drill intersections have provided a much stronger picture of the length, depth and breadth of our mineralisation across two key exploration targets identified in earlier historical works".

"Given the growing area of mineralisation commencing at surface, and the adjoining nature of both mineralised orebodies, the potential for a bulk mining scenario is becoming a serious opportunity. We are seeing a unique situation unfold here with multiple scenarios taking shape for the future of this project."

"Ongoing field exploration activity at Dianne remains a priority for Revolver during this exploration season, and we look forward to providing ongoing updates as information comes to hand."

² RRR IPO Prospectus 2nd August 2021 & CSR Global Independent Geologist's Report on the Mineral Assets of Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd 27th July 2021



Green Hill copper oxide zone shows further copper mineralisation

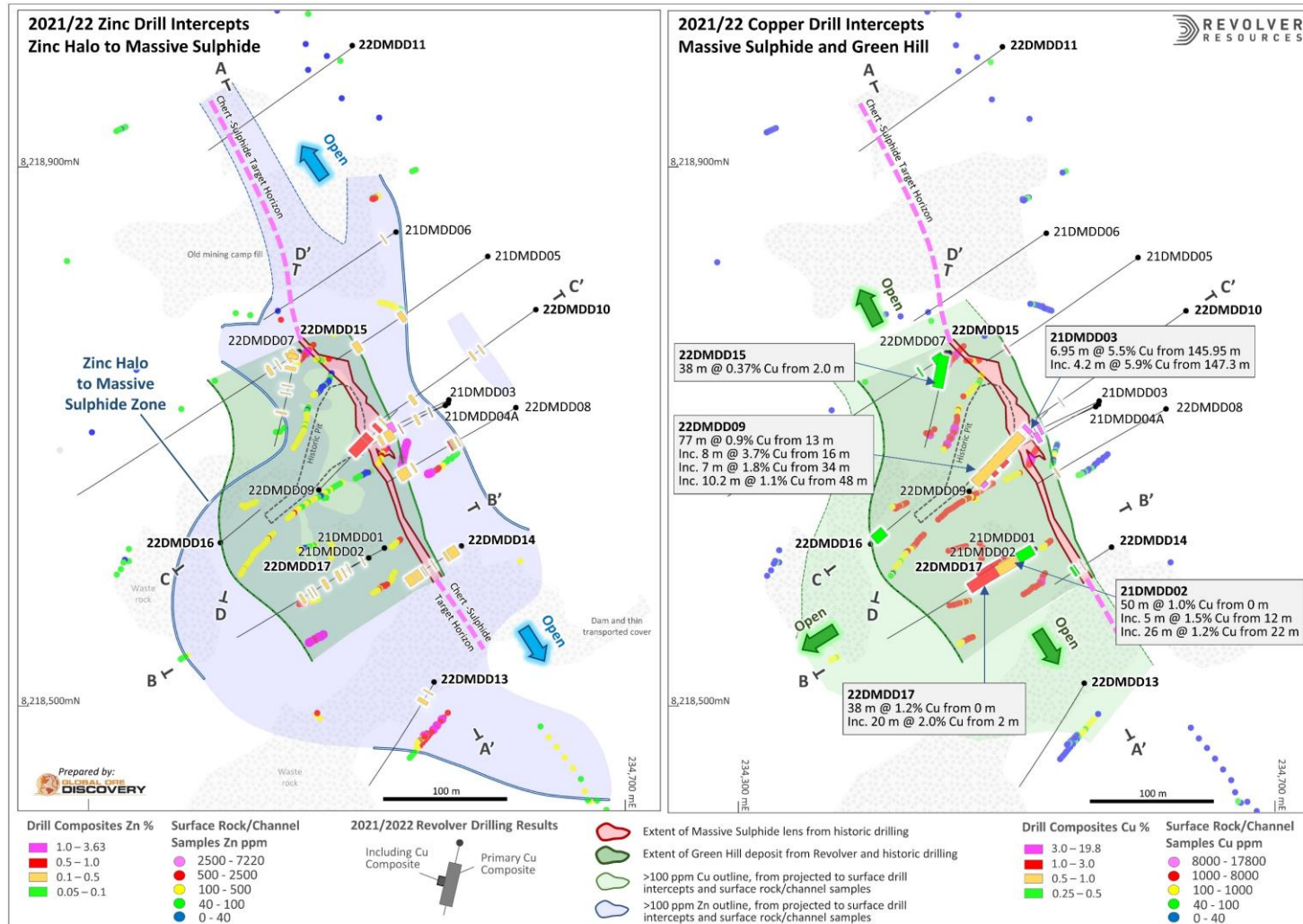
This round of assays has returned significant copper mineralization in 3 of the 4 holes (22DMDD15 to 17) drilled into the Green Hill deposit, extending the footprint of the outcropping to shallowly covered sheet like body of secondary copper oxides and supergene chalcocite (Table 1a, Figures 1 to 4). Intersections from this round of drilling include an impressive 38.0m (37.5m ETW) of plus 1% of copper mineralization from surface in hole 22DMDD17.

- 38.0m (37.5m ETW) @ 1.23% Cu from surface in Hole 22DMDD17
 - Including 20.0m (19.8m ETW) @ 2.00% Cu
- 38.0m (37.5m ETW) @ 0.37% Cu from 2.0m in Hole 22DMDD15
- 16.0m (14.5m ETW) @ 0.13% Cu from 8.0m in 22DMDD16

During the Company's initial season of exploration at the Dianne Project, Revolver drilled 8 holes into the Green Hill copper deposit (Table 1a). This has outlined a significant shallow east dipping, sheet like body of copper oxides, copper carbonates and chalcocite with a footprint of 145 by 220m that is between 10 to 50m true thickness. The mineralization daylights in the historic Dianne pit walls, encompassing and extending to the west of the upper sections of the Dianne Massive sulphide lens, a potentially bulk mining configuration. Green Hill mineralisation remains open to the west, south and north.

Best copper intersections at the Green Hill Deposit from the Phase 1 drill program typically range between 0.1% to +1% Cu and include higher grade zones from 2 to 20m wide assaying 1-2% Cu with best intersections including:

- 77.0m (50m ETW) @ 0.91% Cu from 13m in Hole 22DMDD09¹
 - Inc. 8m (5.2m ETW) @ 3.72% Cu
 - Inc. 7m (4.5m ETW) @ 1.85% Cu
 - Inc. 10.2m (6.6m ETW) @ 1.1% Cu
- 50.0m (49.0m ETW) @ 0.97% Cu from 0.0m in Hole 21DMDD02¹
 - Inc. 5m (4.9m ETW) @ 1.51% Cu and
 - Inc. 26m (25.7m ETW) @ 1.21% Cu
- 28.3m (28.1m ETW) @ 0.40% Cu from 0.0m, and
24.4m (24.2m ETW) @ 0.62% Cu from 36.5m in Hole 21DMDD01¹
- 38.0m (ETW 37.5m) @ 1.23% Cu from surface in Hole 22DMDD17
 - Inc. 20.0m (ETW 19.75m) @ 2.00% Cu from 2m



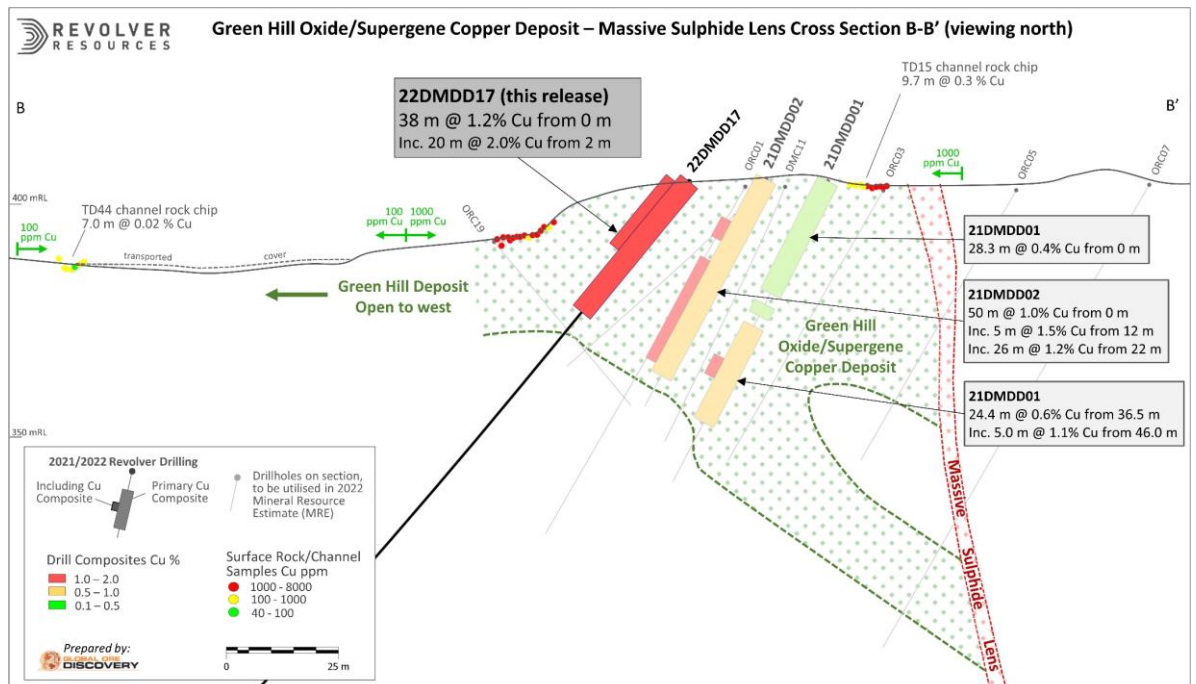


Figure 2: Cross section (B-B') with assay composites for the Green Hill Oxide/Supergene Copper Deposit

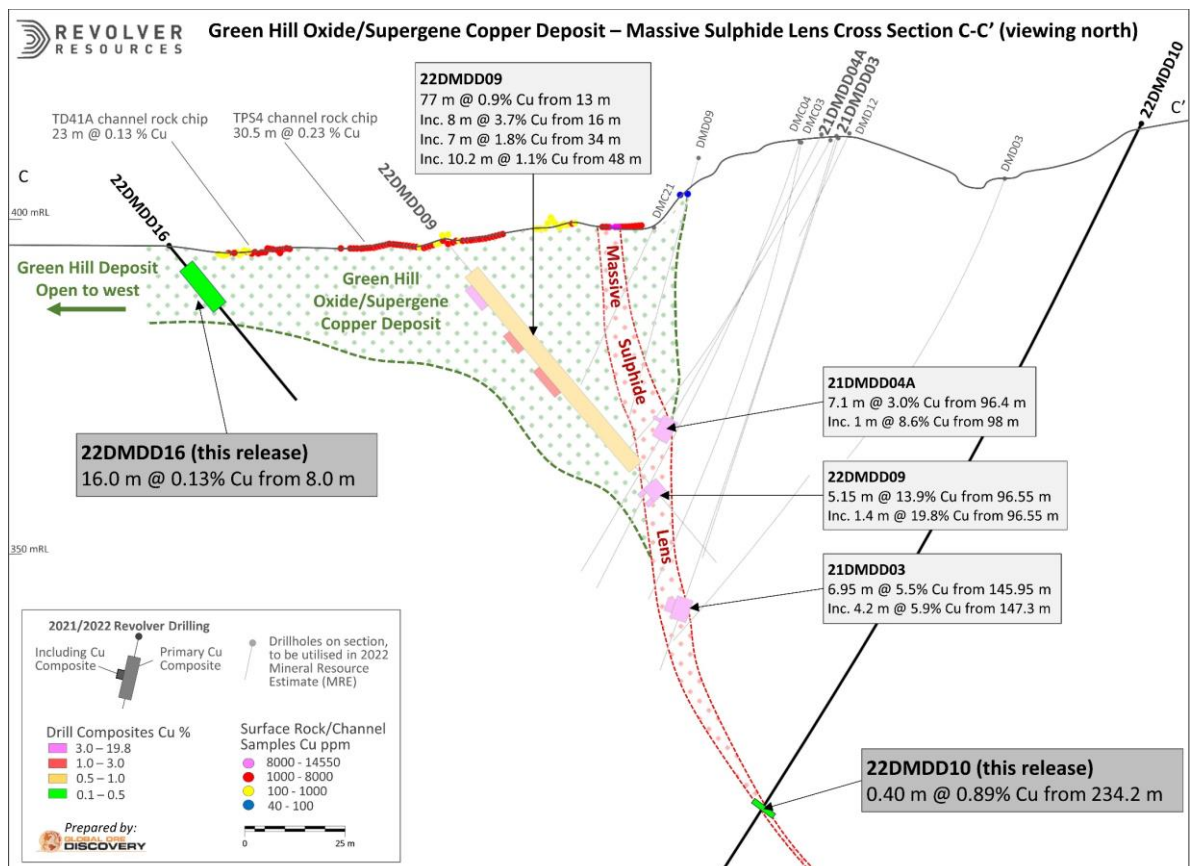


Figure 3: Cross section (C-C') drill assay intersections for the Green Hill Oxide/Supergene Copper Deposit and Massive Sulphide

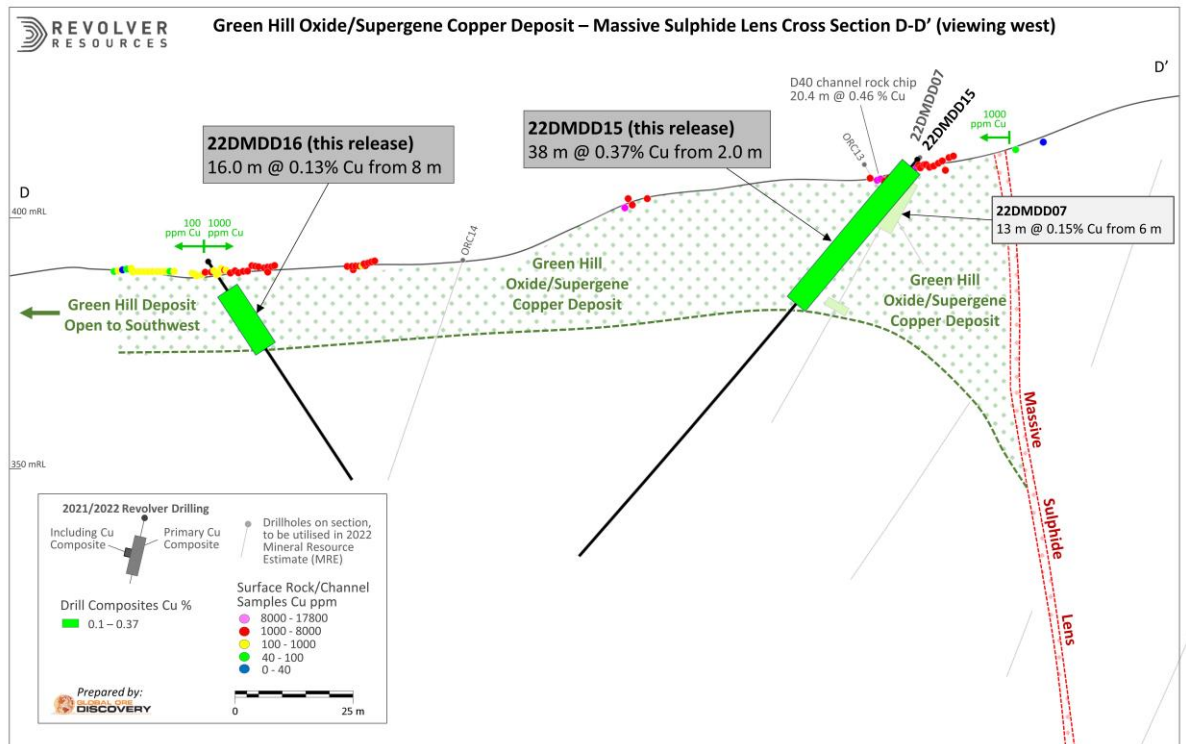


Figure 4: Cross section (D-D') assay composites for the Green Hill Oxide/Supergene Copper Deposit

Deepest intercept yet in Dianne massive sulphide lens

Assay results have been received for the pending drillholes that targeted extensions of the massive sulphide down dip and along strike. Hole 22DMDD10 targeted down dip extension of the massive sulphide intersecting 0.4 m (0.32 m ETW) at 0.89% Cu, 2.92% Zn and 440 ppm Co from 234.2 m, within a 7.95 m (6.4m ETW) wide zone of exhalative cherts and black shale with low grade disseminated sphalerite (Figure 1, Table 1a).

This is the deepest massive sulphide intercept to date at Dianne, at 200 m below surface and 60 m below Revolver's recently reported drillhole 21DMDD03 that intersected 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 m¹. The intercept is hosted within the thickest zone of the exhalative chert-sulphidic shale encountered to date in Revolver's drilling (Figure 5) providing a strong vector for further exploration drilling directly down plunge of the sulphide lens. This concept will be tested by the Downhole EM (DHEM) and surface Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) survey currently in progress at Dianne.

Chert-sulphide exhalite horizons with anomalous base metals have also been intersected in drillholes 22DMDD11, 13, 14 and 21DMDD06 (Figure 1 and 5, Table 1a) expanding the known strike length of the exhalative target horizon and massive sulphide to over 450m along strike (Figure 1, 5)



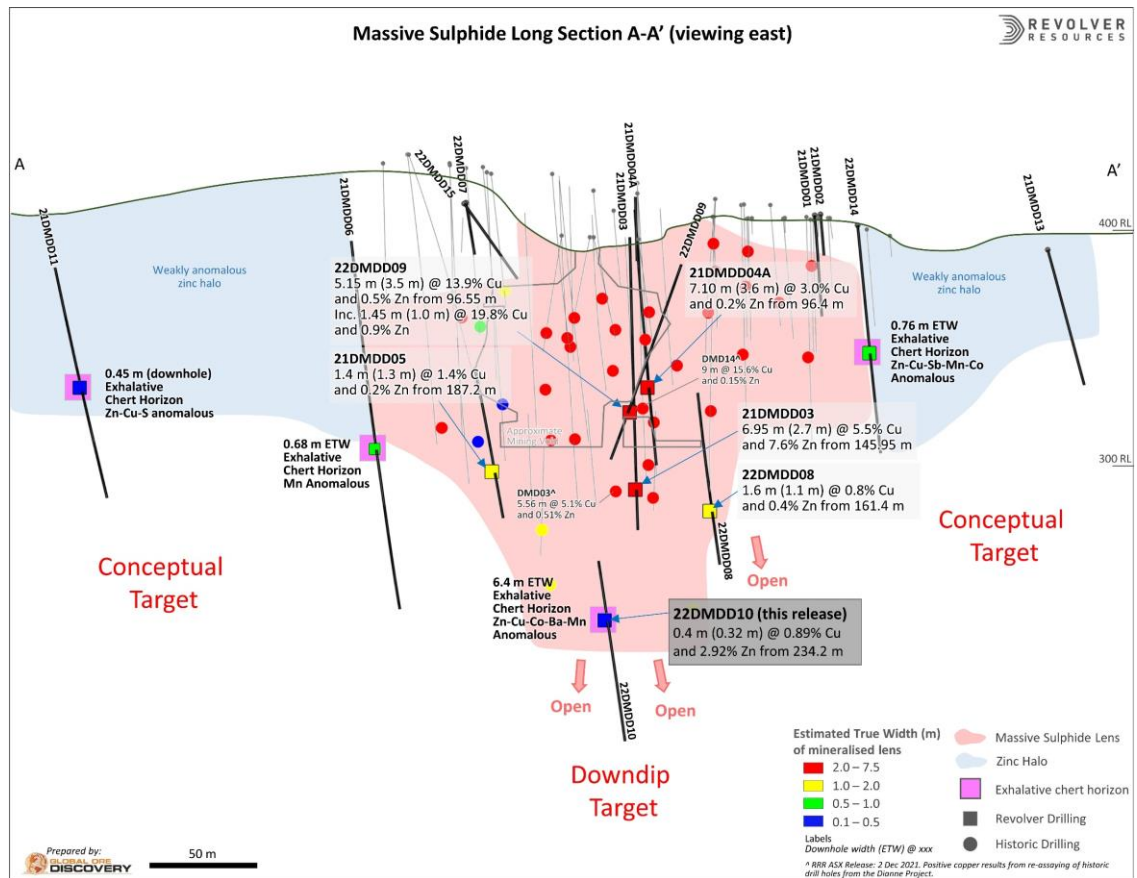
- 22DMDD14 – 0.95 m (0.76 m ETW) wide exhalative chert zone at 56.03 m with anomalous Zn, Cu, Sb, Mn and Co
- 22DMDD11 – 0.45 m chert band at 150.40 m downhole with strongly anomalous Zn and Cu
- 22DMDD13 – broad zones of strongly anomalous Zn interpreted to be remobilized in the supergene environment from the nearby massive sulphide horizon
- 21DMDD06¹ - 0.90 m chert exhalite / debris flow at 149.0 m elevated Mn

Revolvers 2021/2022 program of confirmation and metallurgy drilling coupled with the exploration holes discussed above (Table 1a) indicates the massive sulphide lens in the supergene enrichment zone is up to 3.5 m ETW wide with grades of up to 13.87 % Cu, while in the primary sulphide zone the massive sulphide lens, is up to 2.7 m ETW wide with grades of up to 5.5% Cu and 7.6% Zn.

To date drilling has shown the massive sulphide lens to be at least 140m long and extending to 200m below surface with ETW of between 0.1m to +3.5m. Drilling has also identified an exhalative chert – sulphidic shale marker horizon that extends along strike from the known massive sulphide lens for an additional 50m to the south and potentially 150m to the north expanding the exploration target zone for concealed massive sulphide mineralisation.

Highlights from Revolver's 2021/2022 massive sulphide drill results include

- 5.15m (3.5m ETW) at 13.87% Cu, 0.48% Zn, 0.28g/t Au, 22.3 g/t Ag, 385 ppm Co from 96.55m in 22DMDD09¹
 - including 1.0m ETW at 19.80% Cu, 0.87% Zn, 0.30 g/t Au, 33.4 g/t Ag, 384 ppm Co
- 6.95m (2.7m ETW) 5.46% Cu, 7.59% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au, 37 g/t Ag, 562 ppm Co, from 149.95m in 21DMDD03¹.



8



Next Steps for Dianne

Revolver has engaged CORE Resources consultants to undertake initial metallurgical test work on drill core samples from the recently completed drilling program.

This will include copper leach test work focused on the Green Hill Zone to evaluate if this mineralisation is potentially amenable to heap or vat leach processing. It will also include grind and flotation test work of both Green Hill and the massive sulphide lens to determine the potential to produce a copper (zinc – gold – silver – cobalt) concentrate.

Additional Exploration

- Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) and Surface (FLEM) survey – in progress
- Mapping and Sampling to explore the deposit surrounds and far field potential – underway
- Alteration interpretation and targeting of Worldview 3 satellite imagery – underway
- Reporting of assay results from validated historic drill data base for Green Hill and massive sulphide lens – Q2 2022
- Reporting of Dianne Initial Mineral Resource Estimate – planned Q3 2022
- Tenement scale Heliborne EM Survey – planned July 2022
- Regional reconnaissance follow-up of Alteration Targets and Heli EM anomalies Q2 Q3 2022



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

For more information, please contact:

Pat Williams
Managing Director
Mobile +61 407 145 415
patw@revolverresources.com.au

Gareth Quinn
Investor Relations
Mobile + 61 417 711 108
gareth@republicpr.com.au

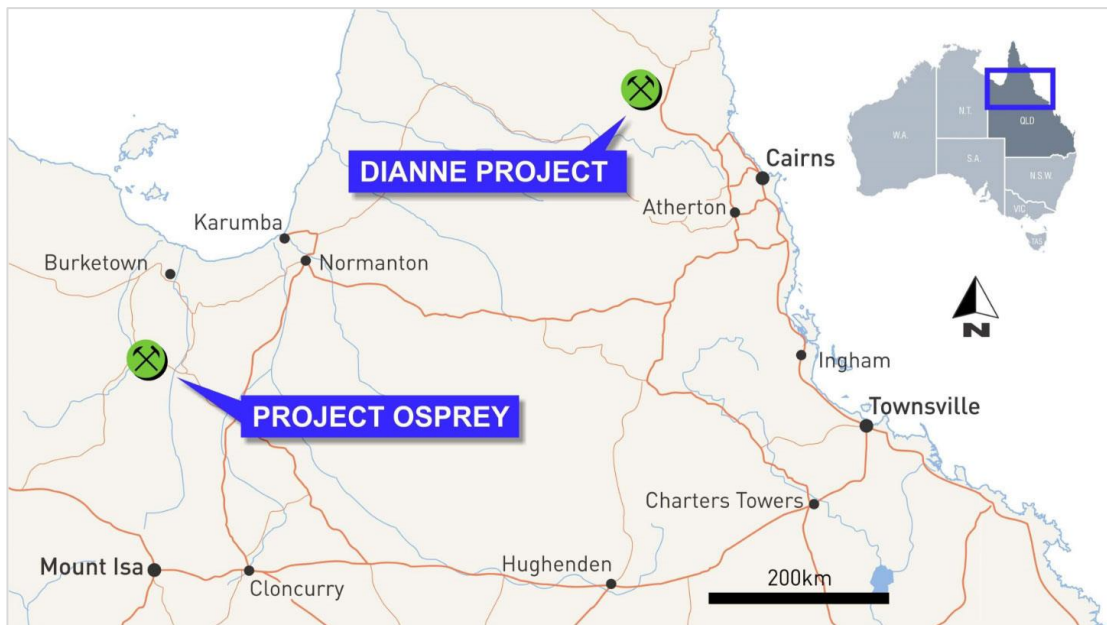
About Revolver Resources

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 Hodgkinson 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), an independent geological consulting company. Mr Nano has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Nano consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Nano owns shares of Revolver Resources.

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

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Revolver Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: *This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper 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.*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements in relation to the exploration results. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement.



Annexure 1:

Table 1a. Drillhole intercepts* for Dianne 2021/2022 program holes 21DMDD01 to 22DMDD17.

| News Release | Hole ID | From | To | Width (m) | ETW (m) | Cu % | Zn % | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Co ppm |
|--|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| Green Hill Intersections | | | | | | | | | | |
| This News Release | 22DMDD14 | 68.00 | 70.00 | 2.00 | 1.9 | 0.28 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 7 |
| | 22DMDD14 | 73.00 | 77.00 | 4.00 | 3.8 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 14 |
| | 22DMDD15 | 2.00 | 40.00 | 38.00 | 37.5 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 14 |
| | 22DMDD16 | 8.00 | 24.00 | 16.00 | 14.5 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 8 |
| | 22DMDD17 | 0.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 37.5 | 1.23 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.4 | 10 |
| | including | 2.00 | 22.00 | 20.00 | 19.8 | 2.00 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.4 | 9 |
| RRR ASX Release 28 April 2022, Drill Assays Confirm Very High Copper Grade at Dianne | 21DMDD01 | 0.00 | 28.30 | 28.30 | 28.1 | 0.40 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.7 | 9 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 22DMDD07 | 6.00 | 19.00 | 13.00 | 12.4 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 14 |
| | 22DMDD07 | 39.00 | 41.00 | 2.00 | 1.9 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 15 |
| | 22DMDD09 | 13.00 | 90.00 | 77.00 | 50.0 | 0.91 | 0.29 | 0.01 | 1.3 | 19 |
| | 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 |
| Massive Sulphide Intersections | | | | | | | | | | |
| This News Release | 22DMDD10 | 234.20 | 234.60 | 0.40 | 0.3 | 0.89 | 2.92 | 0.19 | 8.7 | 440 |
| | 22DMDD11 | 150.40 | 150.85 | 0.45 | | No significant copper result | | | | |
| | 22DMDD13 | 9.00 | 41.00 | 32.00 | | No significant copper result | | | | |
| | 22DMDD14 | 56.03 | 56.98 | 0.95 | 0.8 | 0.61 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.4 | 15 |
| RRR ASX Release 28 April 2022, Drill Assays Confirm Very High Copper Grade at Dianne | 21DMDD03 | 145.95 | 152.90 | 6.95 | 2.7 | 5.46 | 7.59 | 0.17 | 37.0 | 562 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 22DMDD06 | 149.00 | 149.90 | 0.90 | 0.68 | No significant copper result | | | | |
| | 22DMDD08 | 161.40 | 163.00 | 1.60 | 1.1 | 0.78 | 0.41 | 0.12 | 10.1 | 126 |
| | 22DMDD09 | 96.55 | 101.70 | 5.15 | 3.5 | 13.87 | 0.48 | 0.28 | 22.3 | 385 |
| | 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 |
| Regional Exploration | | | | | | | | | | |
| This News Release | 22DMDD12 | | | | | No significant copper result | | | | |

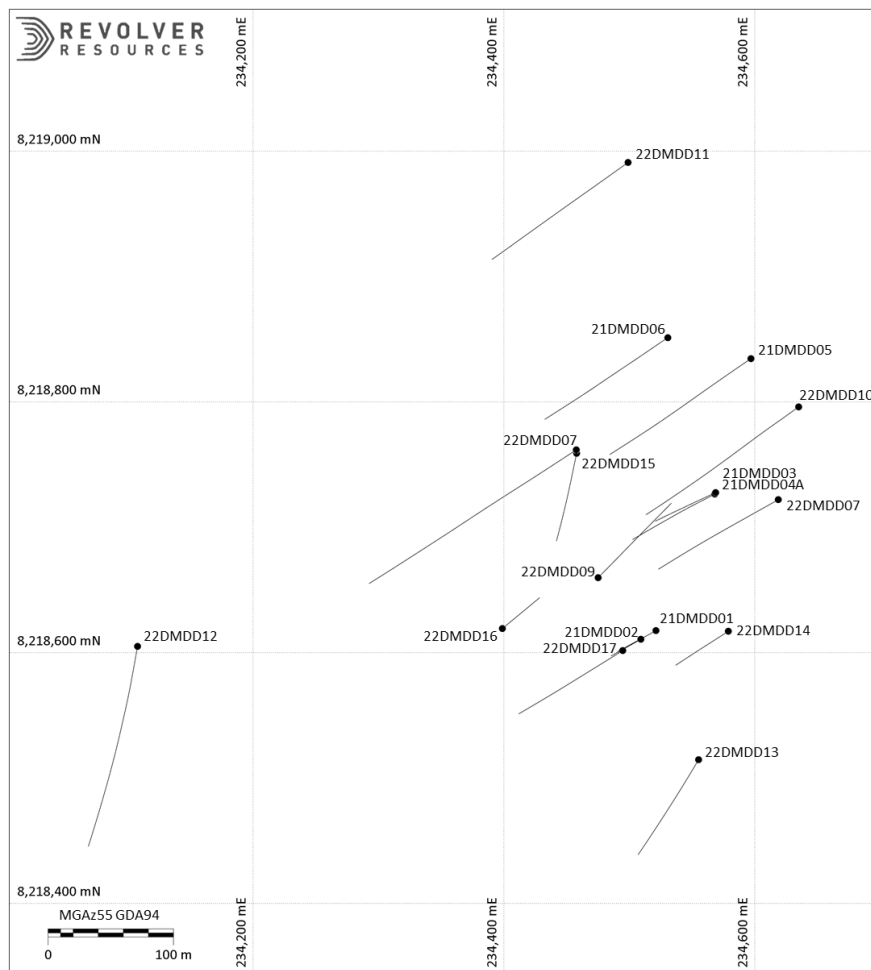
*Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersection intervals. No high-grade capping was applied.



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 | 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 compiled 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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</i> | <p>Drilling at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) is diamond drilling with HQ3 and HQ core and NQ3 and NQ2. Holes are between 60-300 m deep.</p> <p><u>Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. Sampling length ranged from 0.25 -1.2 m. The core 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. Fragments of broken or clayey core were sampled using a small plastic ensuring fragments were taken uniformly along the core length. <p>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</p> <p><u>Assaying</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay 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 |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| | <i>types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> | <p>assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation included weighing samples, drying to 60°C, crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a subsample to 85%, 75 um. ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralisation encountered and the stage of development, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size is an acceptable standard. Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered adequate for the style and mineralogy of the mineralisation encountered. |
| <i>Drilling techniques</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 was oriented with a Reflex Act II tool, the oriented core line was recorded for length and confidence and was never sampled, preserving the line for future use. |
| <i>Drill sample recovery</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. Assay sample recovery was also measured prior to sampling to ensure an accurate measure of the sample's representivity. Sample recovery was 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 as part of the upcoming Mineral Resource Estimate. |
| <i>Logging</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| | <p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 exploration and resource drilling. The entire length of all drillholes was geologically logged. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. Sampling length ranged from 0.25 - 2 metres. Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine onsite technicians. ALS Townsville sample preparation comprised 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 a coarse duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| | <p><i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. Additional ALS pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm. 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. 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. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. Assaying included Au by 30 g fire assay AAS 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 > 10,000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Sample preparation comprised 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. Company control data includes insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Additional Company controls included 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. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | <i>been established.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Standards were generally acceptable. ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay intersections 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 was 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 verified. RRR standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, lab standards, blanks and repeats and quartz washes were reviewed for each batch. Standards, blanks and quartz washes returned acceptable values. Some variability was noted in field duplicates and core photos were reviewed. The variability was deemed acceptable for the geological structures intersected in the core and the style of mineralisation No adjustments were made to assay data. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | <p><u>Grids</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been two local grids used at the Dianne Mine, both orientated at 36° to Magnetic North, these being the Mareeba Mine Grid and the Dianne Mine grid. The Dianne Mine (DMC) grid was established in 2000 by adding 10,000E and 10,000N to the earlier 1970's Mareeba Mine Grid. In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). <p><u>Drill Collars</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 Drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using handheld global positioning system (GPS). 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 |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| | | <p>respectively).</p> <p><u>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 obtain accurate downhole directional data. <p><u>Topography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Voids and Shaft</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>plans by presumably by Orr & Associates who were Revolver's spatial information consultants 2019- September 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Data spacing and distribution</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Sample security</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is collected from site by RR contractors and transported to the core logging facility daily. The logging facility is located within the fenced and gated mining lease. Drill core is transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors. |
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Uranium Corporation</u> (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. <u>Kennecott Exploration Australia</u> (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. <u>MME</u> (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. <u>White Industries</u> (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. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cambrian Resources NL</u> (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • <u>Openley</u> (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • <u>Dianne Mining Corporation</u> (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. <p>RRR is in the process of validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes.</p> <p><u>Recent 2020 RRR drilling</u> is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).</p> |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 2a |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| | <p><i>above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> | |
| <i>Data aggregation methods</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high-grade cut-off was applied |
| <i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| | <i>this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> | |
| <i>Diagrams</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figure 1a |
| <i>Balanced reporting</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined intersections. No high-grade cutoff was applied. • Estimated true widths have also been reported for the intercepts. |
| <i>Other substantive exploration data</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| <i>Further work</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological modelling of the Massive Sulphide and Green Hill Zone • Initial metallurgical test work of Green Hill and primary sulphide mineralization • Downhole (DHEM), surface (FLEM) and heliborne (HBEM) electromagnetics, satellite alteration mapping, regional mapping and rock chip and soils target follow up in progress |