Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd
L23, 240 Queen Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000

ASX:RRR

Phone 07 3016 5000
hello@revolverresources.com.au
revolverresources.com.au

REVOLVER RESOURCES
RESOURCING REVOLUTION

6 September 2022

ASX RELEASE

Dianne dazzles as Heli-EM survey reveals numerous new drill targets

Several exciting new conductive anomalies identified along a significant emerging regional trend

Highlights

- Significant tenement wide Heli-EM survey undertaken across more than 80% of the Dianne exploration tenement EPM25941 using the NRG "XCite" system.
- 670 line kilometers of Heli-EM survey within the EPM adds further new state of the art exploration activity across the under-explored Dianne tenement.
- Several high priority conductive responses have been revealed across the tenement and provide strong further upside to the 2022 drill program.
- Further confirmation of the pit anomaly identified beneath the existing Dianne pit.
- First evidence of a clearly defined regional N-W trending structure running through the entire Dianne tenement.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ("Revolver" or the "Company") has identified multiple priority conductive anomalies across numerous areas within the tenement following the completion of the Heli-EM survey, using the NRG "Xcite" system, specifically flown for the Dianne Project in far north Queensland's Hodgkinson Province.

Background and Context

The Dianne Project is centered around the Dianne copper deposit which is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be volcanic-hosted 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.

The reported exploration results in this release are part of the Revolver's strategy for step out exploration from the current Dianne deposit at a district scale and rapidly screen the immediate area for new VHMS targets. A high resolution electromagnetic and magnetic data survey was commissioned through New Resolution Geophysics (NRG) Australia delivering the first modern

exploration of this type within the Dianne region and in part compliments ongoing ground-based EM work on the project.

The helicopter borne survey was acquired in August 2022 *(Figure 1)* and covered 94 square kilometers of prospective tenure within EPM 25941. The EM program was designed to cover both the Dianne copper deposit and the vastly under-explored area surrounding the Dianne copper deposit for Dianne 'look-a-likes'.

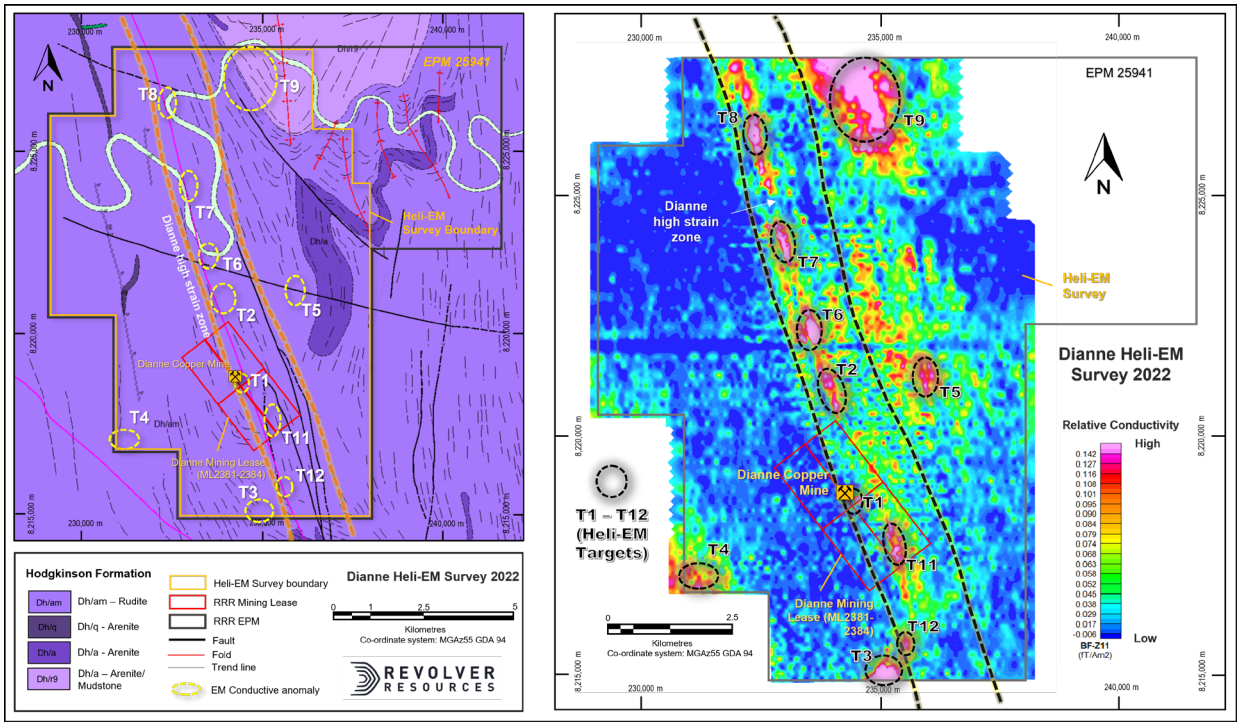


***Figure 1**: Dianne Copper Project with area flown by Heli EM survey and initial identification of conductive anomalies needing priority follow up. (Left) High priority heli-EM targets draped over geology (Geological Survey of Queensland, 2021). (Right) Xcite BF-Z24 conductivity image highlighting anomalous targets.*

The survey data was acquired through the NRG "XciteTM" system which provides ultra-high resolution time-domain airborne electromagnetic (HTDEM) geophysical techniques well suited for the identification of the type of target mineralisation observed at Dianne, offering both near surface detection and deep penetrating capabilities to depths of more than 300m below surface. The survey was acquired on east-west (90/270 degrees) lines on a 200m line spacing (with further select infill lines to provide 100m line spacing in some areas) and a sensor/loop height of less than 40m above ground. Further details of the survey parameters are contained in the JORC Table 1 attached to this announcement.

The implementation of Heli-electromagnetics is seen by Revolver as a powerful and efficient first-pass method to identify discrete bedrock conductors potentially associated with iron-sulphide dominated VHMS systems in the region. The survey extent has been able to directly compare the response from a known VHMS system at Dianne and can be used as a pathfinder of potential

mineralisation. Other factors such as the presence of black shale, pyrrhotite and graphitic rocks can also produce EM anomalies, albeit commonly manifest as larger linear anomalies consistent with overarching stratigraphy.

Discussion of Results

The preliminary data from the Heli-EM survey, facilitated by NRG's advanced Xcite system, has now been received from the survey contractor and processed and interpreted by specialist geophysicist consultants Geo Discovery Group who have completed preliminary target identification

Initial analysis is deemed by Revolver to be very positive with modelling of the survey data identifying a number of discrete yet prominent 'Late-Time' conductivity anomalies providing an exciting new pipeline of high priority targets. To date, ten (10) high priority strong bedrock anomalies (T1-10) have been interpreted to be consistent with an accumulation of sulphides and provide compelling shallow VHMS-style targets (Figure 1). These priority targets have been identified from a larger subset of anomalous conductive responses.

Anomaly T1

Significantly the position of one of the priority anomalies (T1) is coincident with the Dianne Copper deposit, validating the exploration technique, approach, and modelling in identifying VHMS systems.

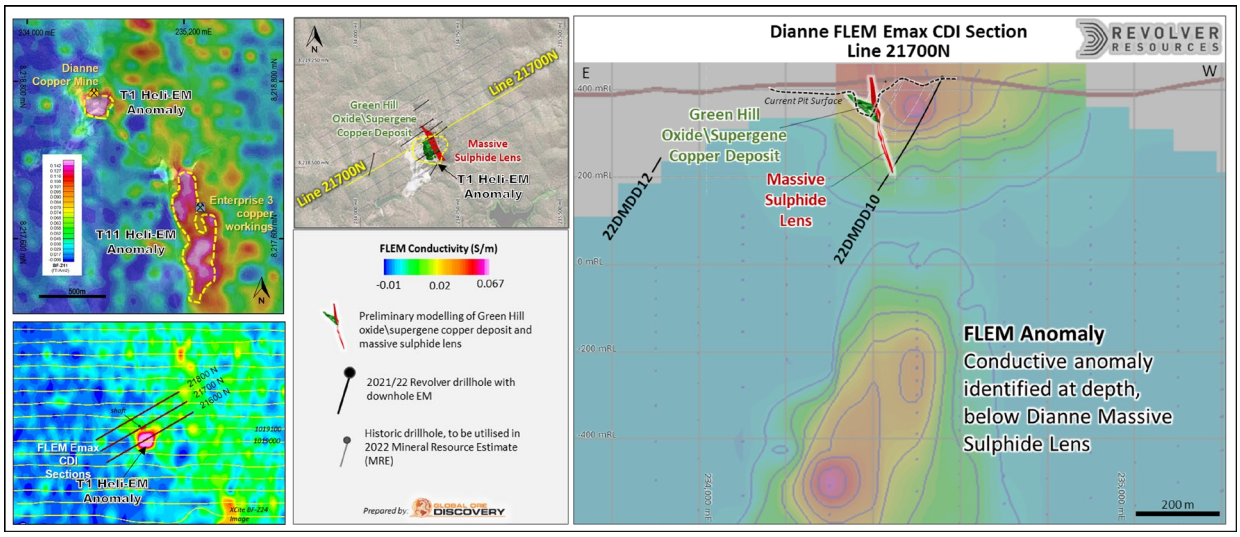


***Figure 2**: Heli-EM Dianne Pit anomaly coincident with follow up ground EM survey lines.*

A further encouraging outcome from this Heli-EM survey has been the reinforcement of the conductive anomaly down plunge of the existing Dianne Pit[1] *(Figure 2)*. The current modelling will augment the follow up ground EM work presently underway to obtain the information required to locate planned drill holes into this high priority target.

[1] *RRR ASX Release 13 July 2022, Major New Anomaly Directly Beneath Dianne*

Anomaly T2, T6, T7, T8,T11 and T12

Six (6) high priority conductive anomalies (T2, T6, T7, T8, T11 and T12) are positioned along a clear NNW trend running through the tenement and hosting the Dianne copper deposit. This observation provides further indication of a wider regional potential and hints at a highly prospective structural corridor.

Further Work Commenced

The initial results obtained from the survey have been very positive and provided evidence of a number of high priority regional conductive anomalies. On the strength of the targets, Revolver has deployed multiple geology teams for field follow up of these Heli-EM targets. Programs of mapping, rock chip and soil sampling are all being implemented to contribute to ranking and prioritisation of the eventual drill targets selected.

The high priority anomalies will require further review of Conductivity Section modelling and detailed conductor plate modelling of the EM decay data using Maxwell EM modelling software to further assist drill targeting and this will be undertaken in the coming months by Geo Discovery Group.

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said

"The integrated program of step-out exploration deployed by Revolver during 2022 continues to deliver very positive results in a region that has not previously been assessed by modern exploration techniques. We continue to build out our understanding of the geology and mineralisation potential on this exciting project, and now further start to see clear regional trends emerging.

From the current Heli-EM campaign, fundamentally we were expecting to see or calibrate a conductive response associated with the Dianne copper deposit itself and also see a series of similar small to moderate size, discrete and localised, late-time bedrock conductors. It is extremely encouraging that this is exactly what we have found and a number of these Dianne look-a-like targets are located in the right geological stratigraphy and structural setting. We see the results as a powerful vector toward further potential VHMS mineralisation and the success of this program of work allows Revolver to focus and accelerate ground activities on a number of high-priority VHMS targets and progress them toward drill-ready targets in the near term.

We currently have geological teams on the ground acquiring a large volume of new field information and knowledge as we follow-up a number of the high priority EM-derived targets and look forward to updating the market as that information comes to hand."

Next Steps for Dianne

Revolver has fully scaled up near pit and step-out exploration activities during this 2022 field season. Further work outlined below is presently underway or planned in coming months.

- Further Processing and interpretation of the Heli EM,
- Ground based Moving Loop EM survey follow-up of the deeper Dianne EM Anomaly – just completed in August 2022,
- Regional reconnaissance and follow-up analysis of WV3 alteration targets and Heli EM anomalies –continuing through August/September 2022,
- 3D Wireframing of grade and copper deposit domains for the Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate – in progress,
- Metallurgical test work for oxide, supergene and primary sulphide samples from recent Revolver drilling for Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate – in progress,
- Reporting of historic copper intersection from validated drill holes that will be used in conjunction with Revolver 2021-22 Phase 1 drill program in the Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate – Q3 2022,
- Commencement of 2022 drill program – September/October 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

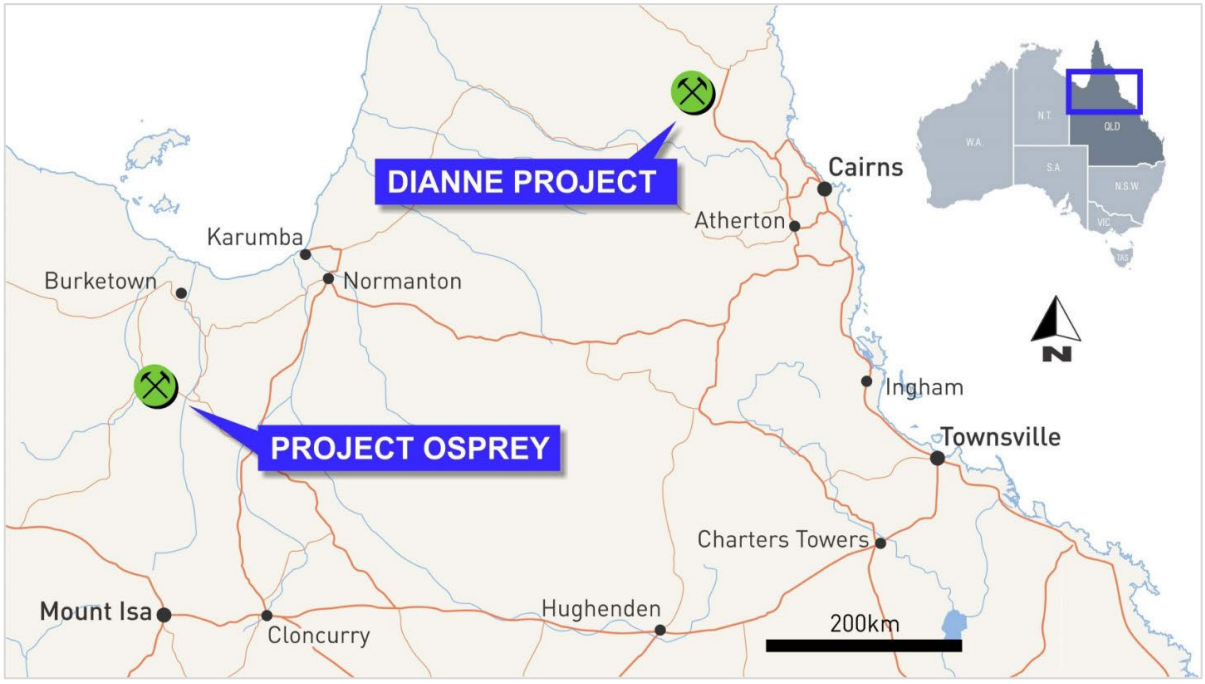
About Revolver Resources

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 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 Graeme Mackee, Principal Geophysicist (BSc.). Mr Mackee is a Principal Geophysicist for GeoDiscovery Group Pty Ltd, an independent geophysics consulting company. Mr Mackee has over 40 years' experience as a geophysicist working across a broad range of mineralisation styles 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 Mackee consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, 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 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2022 Revolver (RRR) exploration programs including a geophysical survey recently completed at the Dianne project. This Table 1 reflects an ongoing exploration program at time of compilation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

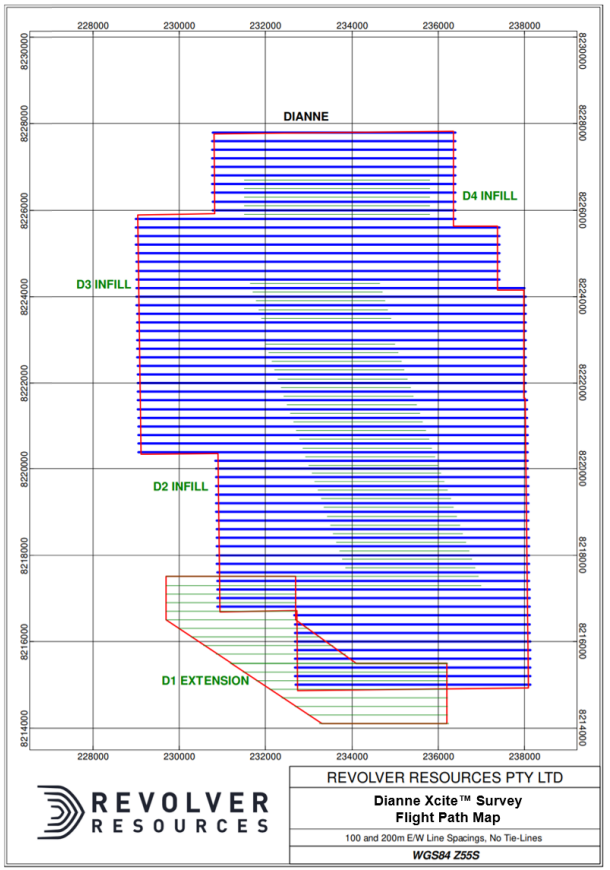
No drilling reported in this release.
RRR is reporting a new airborne survey at the Dianne Project
The helicopter borne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey (“HTDEM”) was conducted by New Resolution Geophysics (“NRG”). NRG acquired the data with a AS350 B- series helicopter (Squirrel, model AS350-B Series)
The Xcite™ waveform is programmable for a large variety of on and off time configurations. Typically, a 4 to 7.5 ms on-time pulse is selected and the result is the significant improvements in anomaly amplitudes.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Electromagnetic System</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Xcite™</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor Configuration</td><td>Coincident Tx-Rx suspended 30m below helicopter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weight</td><td>~450kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Structure</td><td>Fully inflatable frame</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transmitter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diameter</td><td>18.4m loop diameter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of turns</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current</td><td>280A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dipole Moment</td><td>300,000 NIA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Frequency</td><td>25Hz</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Waveform	Nominal square wave – typically, 5.4mS on time
Receiver	
Diameter	0.613m (effective) (X), 1.0m (Z)
Number of turns	200 (X), 100 (Z)
Orientation	X & Z axis
Configuration	Concentric to Tx
Time gate window	0.04ms to >11ms
Measurements	dB/dt & Integrated B-field
Acquisition System	
Type	NRG RDAS II
CPU	Dual Core ARM 1.5Ghz
Standard Sampling Rate	20 Hz (capable of >1kHz)

- 200 survey line spacing and 30-40m flying height above ground level with the line orientation of East-West (90 degrees).
- Selected infill lines at a survey line spacing of 200m, generating 100m spaced survey coverage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	• No drilling was conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	
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.*	• Not applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Xcite system calibrated prior to commencement of survey • A dedicated PC-based notebook computer was used as a workstation. The workstation, which is designed to use Geosoft Montaj data processing software packages is capable of processing and imaging geophysical and navigation data acquired during the survey, producing semi-final, preliminary levelled grids and maps. • Flight path plots were generated from the GPS data to verify the completeness and accuracy of each day's flight(s). • The Geosoft software system permitted preliminary maps to be quickly and efficiently created for errors and coherency checks.
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.*	• Flight data quality and completeness were assured by both statistical and graphical means daily (Digital Data Verification). • Quality control completed by NGR and Resource Potential geophysicists.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All co-ordinates are in MGA94 (Zone 55).
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>X</th><th>Y</th></tr>
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<tr><td>26</td><td>234371</td><td>8227801</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>236155</td><td>8227822</td></tr>
</table>

On-board DGPS positioning (Novatel DL-V3L1L2) of all data locations.
Traverse lines were surveyed at an average spacing of 200m.
The survey was planned at 35m above ground at one dimensional tight drape. The target accuracy for the helicopter was ± 10m from the planned elevation

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>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.</td><td>The survey was conducted with 607-line kilometres include 65 lines completed with 200m survey line spacing and 30 to 40m flying height above ground level with the line orientation of East-West (90 degrees). The survey covered an are of ~95 sq km.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>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</td><td>Electromagnetic survey lines were flown 90 degrees (East-West).
Not applicable for aeromagnetic survey.</td></tr>
</table>

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.*	• A report of daily activity covering the total acquisition period prepared. The report covers production figures, flight duration times and daily comments on data QA/QC. • All data collected under struct security measures by contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital airborne electromagnetic and magnetic data was subject to auditing by independent geophysical contractor, New Resolution Geophysics (NGR). • Survey monitoring and data QA/QC have been reviewed by consultant from Resource Potentials

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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	area.	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • MME (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • White Industries (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • Cambrian Resources NL (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • Openley (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. • RRR is in the process of validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes. • Recent 2020 RRR drilling is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite. • The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly*
		• See previous RRR News releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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*	• 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
	the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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.
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,*	• 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. **2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP)** • The 2D DDIP survey was completed using a configuration consisting of a remote Transmitter electrode orthogonal to the measured lines, with the roving Transmitter electrode moving along each line through a static array of 20 x 50 m Receiver dipoles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The contractor, Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation used a GDD Tx4 Transmitter and GDDx32 Channel IP Receiver. Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were either buried metal plates or re-filled holes lined with aluminium foil.
		• DDIP: 100 m transmitter line spacing with 1,800 m transmitter line length. Nominal 50 m receiver electrode spacings.
		• The 2D DDIP survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area, and 200 m over other target areas. Receiver plots and Transmitter electrode spacings were 50 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation.
		• Eight Lines have been completed to date Raw IP data supplied by Zonge was imported into Geosoft montaj, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing.
		• 2D inversion modelling was completed for each survey. This was with RES2DINV software (produced by Aarhus/Geotomo). RES2DINV determines a 2D resistivity and chargeability model of the subsurface that satisfies the observed DDIP data to within an acceptable error level. This is a robust way of converting the observed pseudo-section data into resistivity and chargeability model sections which reflect the likely geometry and locations of anomaly sources.
		• The 2D DDIP survey was completed on the local grid system, with lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion.
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ Grid Origin: 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ←→ 234826E / 8216940N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)
		  ○ Location Grid Rotation: 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid
		
		<u>Down Hole (DHEM) and Fixed Loop (FLEM) Electromagnetic Survey</u>
		• FLEM surveys were completed on the local grid system, with lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion
		
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ Grid Origin: 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ←→ 234826E / 8216940N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)
		  ○ Location Grid Rotation: 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid
		
		• The FLEM survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area. Sensor reading spacings were 100 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation and consistency with earlier IP survey grid lines using Transmitter Loop 1 apart from a short check line along L21900N using Transmitter Loop 3.
		
		• The FLEM survey, undertaken by GAP Geophysics Pty Ltd, comprised GAP's Geopak High Power HPTX-70 transmitter, an EMIT Smart24 Receiver, a Digi_Atlantis 3-component B-Field downhole probe and a 3-component fluxgate sensor for the surface EM.
		
		• Up to 160 amps were transmitted through the Transmitter surface loops, using a 50% duty-cycle 1Hz waveform following initial testing.
		
		• Plate-modelling in Maxwell was completed on the delivered survey data. The FLEM data was subsequently subjected to Conductivity-Depth-Imaging (CDIs) using the Emax software and the Total-Field resultant of the 3-components.
		
		• Seven lines of FLEM data capture have been completed to date.
		
		• DHEM readings were taken at a nominal downhole interval of 10 metres, closing down to 5 metres in zones of active response. All drillholes were surveyed using Transmitter Loop 1, apart from hole 22DMDD12 which used Transmitter Loop 3.
		
		• A total of nine drill holes were completed in the DHEM survey (21DMDD05, 21DMDD06, 22DMDD07, 22DMDD10, 22DMDD13, 22DMDD14, 22DMDD17, 22DMDD11 and 22DMDD12)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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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.*	• Processing and interpretation of the Heli EM data to identify targets for ground-based follow-up • Ground based moving loop EM Survey follow-up of the deeper Dianne EM anomaly • Regional reconnaissance follow-up of alteration targets and Heli EM anomalies • Compilation and analysis of available data for the GSN Palmer River exploration option tenements that adjoins the Revolver Dianne Project • 3D Wireframing of grade and copper deposit domains for the Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate • Metallurgical test work for oxide, supergene and primary sulphide samples from recent Revolver drilling for Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate • Reporting of historic copper intersection from validated drill holes that will be used in conjunction with Revolver's 2021-22 drilling in the Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate