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REVOLVER RESOURCES
RESOURCING REVOLUTION

1 December 2022

ASX RELEASE

Encouraging results reveal Dianne's copper district potential.

Highlights

- Initial drill intersects provide strong reinforcement of desired high strain volcanic setting known to host the target MS mineralisation.
- Extensive soil sampling program over EM drill targets shows clear evidence of copper, zinc, cobalt and gold signatures.
- Second diamond drill rig deployed to expand district scale program.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) will ramp-up drilling at its Dianne Copper Project in North Queensland after new drilling and soil sampling results indicate the presence of clear surface anomalies overlapping the identified EM drill targets, all in close proximity to the existing Dianne deposit.

Two diamond holes (**22DMDD18 and 22DMDDD19**) over 1,141m targeted a EM target 200m beneath the High grade Massive sulphide Dianne deposit (**Dianne Deeps**). Both drill holes have intersected interpreted extensions of the massive sulphide horizon present at the project.

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said:

"*Initial drilling of the Dianne Deeps target is giving the first step-out look at the stratigraphy and clear evidence of the right VMS deposit environments beyond the Dianne deposit itself.*

We are seeing encouraging geological sequences and evidence of proximal massive sulphide occurrences distinct from that at the Dianne deposit, giving confidence to known clustering effects with VMS deposits.

Importantly, we have identified the Dianne High Strain zone which identifies over 20 EM drill targets conducive to volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) hosted deposits and have secured a second diamond rig to accelerate the preliminary drill testing program of these targets and we look forward to unlocking the true potential of the region".

Dianne Deeps - Diamond Drill Holes 22DMDD18 and 22DMDDD19

The high priority Dianne Deeps target is based on the identification of a shallow electromagnetic conductor, located within 200m of the existing Dianne massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation that has a response supporting the potential to reflect massive sulphide mineralisation[1]. The target is positioned below, or on a south plunge, from Dianne within the same broader prospective stratigraphic and structural setting.

Encouragingly, both Diamond Drill Holes 22DMDD18 and 22DMDDD19 both intersected interpreted extensions of the massive sulphide horizon present at Dianne. This is represented as brecciated and recrystallized chert with minor pyrite mineralization within a broader sequence of shales interbedded with sandstone, and contemporaneous volcanics (multiple thin microdiorite sills and flows) confirming an extension of the prospective geology. Stratigraphically below this horizon, 22DMDD19 intersected sedimentary breccias/debris flows (conglomerates) with mineralised intraformational clasts of massive sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite), suggesting the potential presence of 'proximal' VMS horizon pre-Dianne massive sulphide lens.

Hole 22DMDDD19 was also surveyed with downhole EM (DHEM).

The conductive response identified in the various surface and airborne geophysical surveys have yet to be explained by the drilling to date. DHEM plate modelling from hole 22DMDDD19 is preliminary, however it has identified several subtle off-hole conductors. This high priority target remains untested with a view to now repositioning the next exploration hole in close proximity. A second downhole EM survey is planned for 22DMDD18 in an attempt to further refine the off-hole conductive responses.

Of additional interest, hole 22DMDDD19 intersected a number of metre-scale zones of well-developed quartz-carbonate veined stockwork/breccia (up to 5.43m downhole length). These zones display a varying presence of disseminated sulphide (galena-pyrite-sphalerite-arsenopyrite) that are interpreted to be of orogenic gold vein-style in origin. Samples from these zones have been submitted for assay to test the gold-bearing potential.

While the geology logged from the Company's drill holes is encouraging, it has not yet been assessed quantitatively or interpreted as to grade or true with of mineralization. The Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the true widths and grade of the mineralization reported in preliminary logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available which is expected to be in Q1 2023.

Tenement Wide Exploration activities

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 is interpreted to be Besshi Style (Pelitic-Mafic) 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. Revolver is currently exploring for similar VMS targets on the strong geological rationale that the Dianne deposit confirms the exploration hypothesis and right geological setting and that VMS deposits often occur in clusters of deposits.

Over the past 3 months, Revolver has completed extensive geophysical, geochemical and field geology work aimed at defining and refining near-mine VMS targets along key geological horizons. The immediate region

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

around the current mineralization at Dianne has been a priority focus of the targeted exploration work and remains so.

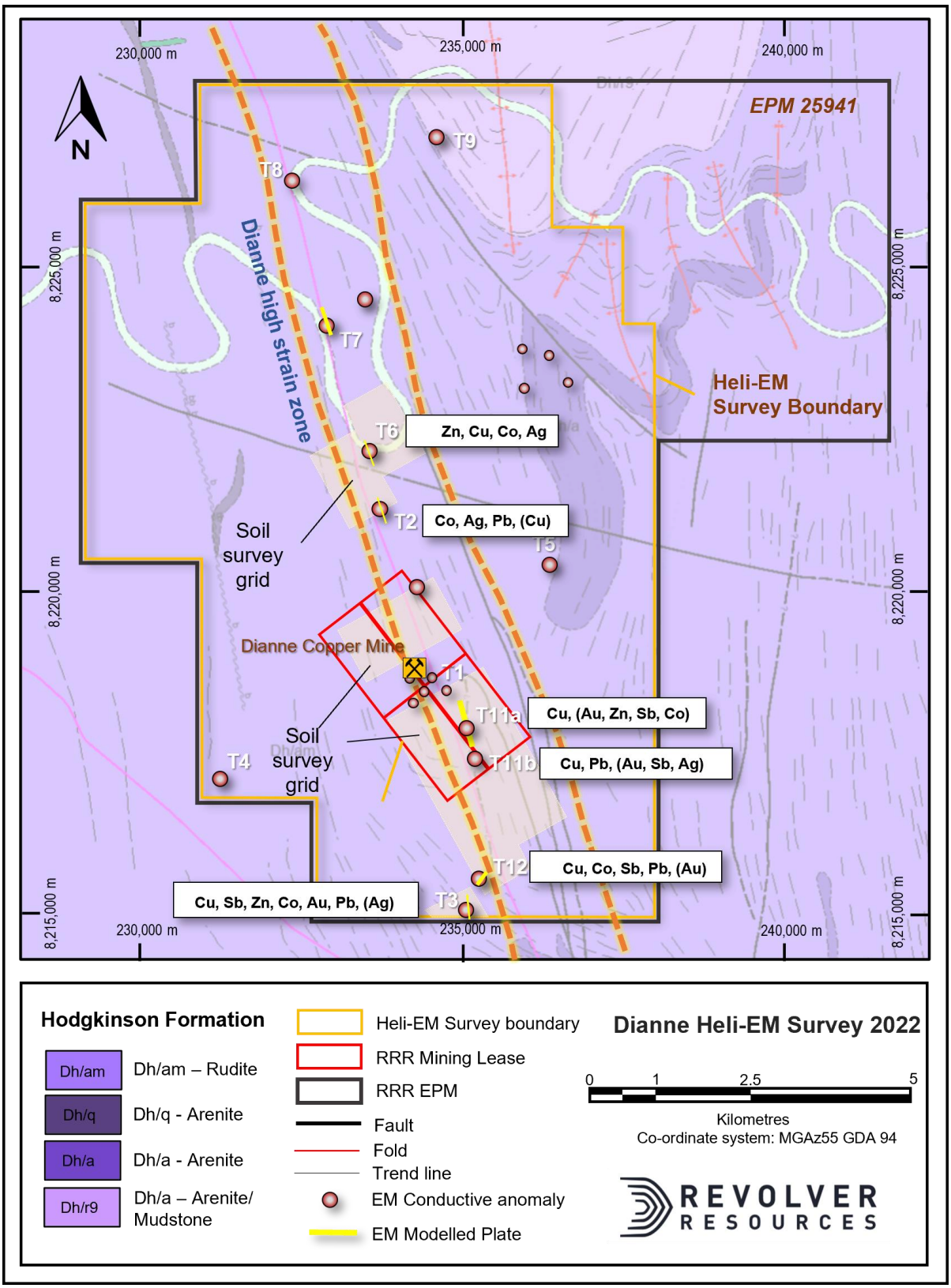

Figure 1: Geology and location of current priority targets and soil survey grid coverage

This current program of work commenced in August 2022 with the acquisition of 670-line km of Heli-EM data that identified multiple anomalies. These anomalies are small to moderate size, discrete and localised, late-time bedrock conductors situated across numerous areas within the tenement[2]. Following the positive exploration results of the Heli-EM survey, Revolver immediately deployed on-ground geological teams to acquire a large volume of new field information and knowledge, thereby ground-truthing a number of the identified EM targets. Several programs of geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling were all routinely undertaken to contribute to the ranking and prioritisation of so many drill worthy targets.

The comprehensive modelling of the newly collected data, and a weights of evidence approach to targeting, has now vectored the company onto several high priority targets for immediate drilling. Targeted drill hole design has been refined based on additional detailed conductivity section modelling and conductor plate modelling of the EM decay data using Maxwell EM modelling software by Geo Discovery Group. With appropriate levels of confidence, these targets are now in the process of being drill tested.

Based on the strength, merit and number of the individual targets, and encouraged by the initial exploration results to date, the Company has secured and deployed a second diamond rig to site to scale-up exploration activities.

Additional Dianne High Strain Zone targets to be tested

To date, Revolver has identified an additional ten (10) high priority strong bedrock anomalies (T2-13) These priority targets have been identified from a larger subset of anomalous conductive responses, many of which are part of ongoing geological evaluation. Targets T2, T7, T8, T11a and T11b all lie on the extensive NNW-trending, vertical to steeply east-dipping, conductive linear that projects just to the west of the historic Dianne Mine. These priority EM targets have been identified as discrete conductive 'blowouts' along the linear that have been interpreted to be consistent with an accumulation of sulphides and provide compelling shallow VHMS-style targets.

Geological mapping has identified that the target modelled EM plate geometries align with the bedding and are in most cases associated with zones a silicification. Targets 11a, 11b and 12, all immediately to the south of Dianne, have evidence of microdiorite sills providing further evidence of the sub-volcanic environment conducive to VMS systems for these targets.

Geochemical targeting in the form of surface rock chip sampling and partial leach soils grids across these covered geophysical targets clearly highlights that the modelled conductive plates (except for T2) are coincident with an anomalous Copper-Zinc-Cobalt, Silver and Gold geochemical signature. This multielement signature is consistent with the Dianne massive sulphide lens and of other Besshi style VMS systems and importantly is distinct from the orogenic gold veins systems within the Palmer River region. The mapping and geochemical fingerprinting has added significant value in validating and prioritizing the current drill targets.

The Company is scaling up drill capacity with the aim to drill test as many as possible of these priority EM targets during the current drilling campaign.

[2] *RRR ASX Release 6 September 2022, Dianne Dazzles as Heli-EM survey revels numerous new drill targets.*

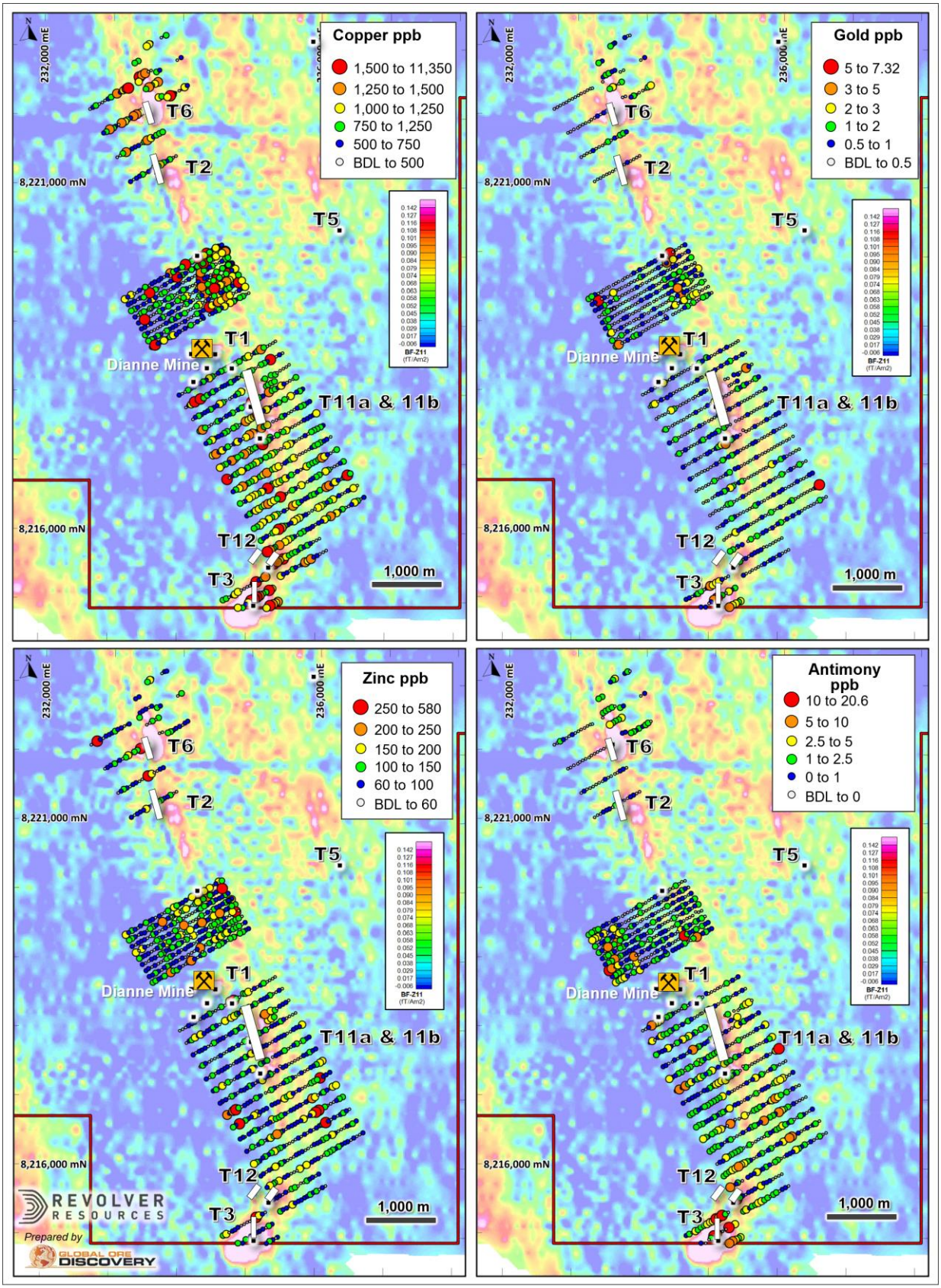

Figure 2: Soil sampling grids for Copper, Gold, Zinc and Antimony over Heli EM survey grid showing the conductive anomalies and co-location of modelled conductive plate drill targets.

Next Steps for Dianne

Further work outlined below is presently underway or planned in coming months.

- Continued drill testing of high priority regional targets,
- Completion of DHEM modelling and identification follow on drill targets,
- Laboratory assays of mineralised drill hole intersections,
- Delivery of metallurgy test work results and JORC MRE for known Dianne orebody.

Table 2: Drill hole details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (masl)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	EOH Depth (m)
22DMDDD18	234731	8218679	411	240	-60	408.5
22DMDDD19	234731	8218679	411	240	-70	732.7

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

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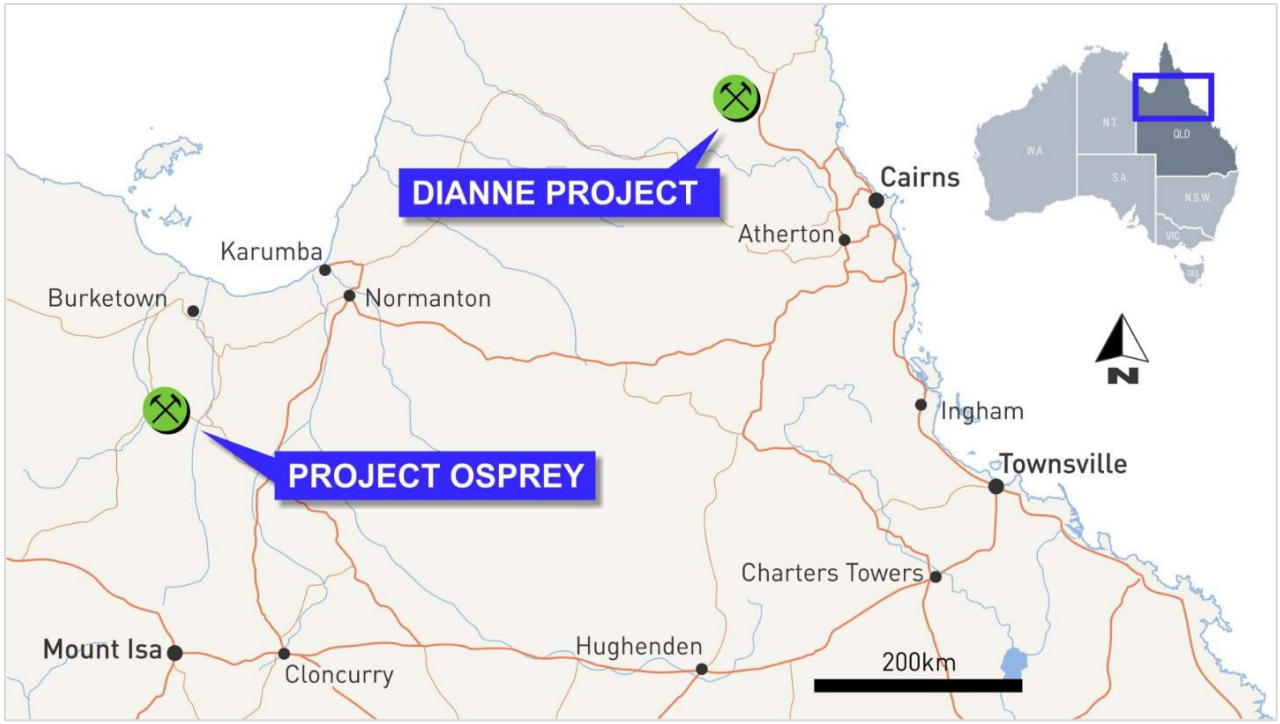
About Revolver Resources

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

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

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

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au



Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy (PhD Geology), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 6132). Dr Healy is a Principal Geologist and Chief Operating Officer (COO) for Revolver Resources Ltd (Revolver) 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". Dr Healy 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 soil surveys recently completed at the Dianne project. This Table 1 reflects an ongoing exploration program at time of compilation.

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*	Soil Sampling • Revolver Resources Ltd (ASX:RRR) is reporting new soil survey work completed in 2022 at the Company's Dianne Project. • A total of 923 samples were taken on grid intervals. The grid co-ordinates for the samples were planned in QGIS. A handheld GPS was used to navigate to each sample point. • A plastic shovel/scoop was used to obtain approximate 600 grams soil bulk composite sample from 5 sample pits over a 2 square m area at a depth of between 20cm and 30cm, to obtain a sample of the B soil horizon. The five samples are homogenised and a final 120gram sample is split from the primary bulk composite. • Samples were not sieved, but larger stones and organic matter are removed by hand where observed at the time of sampling. • The split sample was placed in a numbered plastic zip-lock bag. • A sample data sheet was filled in at the sample site. The samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Townsville. • Sample preparation was completed by ALS personal. • Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality controls (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). • Soil sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Dianne work programmes. EM Maxwell Plate Modelling • EM data were processed within Maxwell EM modelling software by GeoDiscovery Group. Maxwell software models thin plates attributed with a conductivity thickness (or conductance) to fit the field data. This allows the centre of the source of the EM anomalies to be located in 3D space.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).*	• No drilling was conducted
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.*	• At each sample site, a record of sampling location, soil colour, depth, and nature of the soil is recorded along with the proximal exposed geological sequences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• Not applicable
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*	• The unsieved soil samples were analysed by Ionic leach™ Method ME-MS23 for gold and a range of multi-elements (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, I, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zn) and Final pH (p-MS23) by at Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Townsville, Queensland. • The ultra-sensitive method is an ALS proprietary partial leach method that has been developed to extend the reach of geochemical exploration into areas that have been blanketed by post-mineralisation cover. • All sample preparation was completed for the soil samples by the laboratory. A 50g sample is used with no pre-treatment and subjected to a static sodium cyanide leach using chelating agents, with the leachant buffered at an alkaline pH of 8.5. • The IONIC leach solution was analysed by ICP-MS instrument under lab Method ME-MS23.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Internal laboratory check assays, as well as Company duplicates blanks, and CRM standards were conducted as part of the QAQC protocols.
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.*	• Primary data was collected for soil samples using a paper sample ticket book. The sampling data was subsequently entered into an excel spreadsheet. The information was then imported into MX Deposit for validation and review. • Duplicate sampling is routinely employed within the sample stream to verify primary sample data. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	• A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of soil sample locations with the soil samples recorded electroinically as waypoints at the time of sampling. Sampling waypoints are considered to be accurate to within 5m. • Datum: GDA 94 • Projection: Map Grid of Australia • Zone 55
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*	• The data spacing is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration and size of the exploration target and is considered to have achieved unbiased sampling. • 9 lines at 100 m spaced lines, 50 m spaced samples • 19 lines at 200 m spaced lines, 50 m spaced samples • 7 lines at 400 m spaced lines, 50 m spaced samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
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 introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Soil survey lines were oriented orthogonal to the regional strike of the stratigraphy and structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by strict Company SOP's. • Soil samples are stored at the secure site camp at Dianne to be logged and processed. • The samples are sealed as per despatch bagging protocols with appropriate records prior to being couriered to the laboratory in Townsville. The sealed bags ensure the chain of custody between site and lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated at multiple stages of the collection and input into the master database. Any validation issues are identified and investigated prior to various stages from collection to reporting of results. • No external audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs) and one exploration permit for minerals (EPM). • ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833 and ML 2834 expire on 30 April 2028. • EPM 25941 is set to expire on 15 August 2023. • The area is entirely within the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation. • Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholder for the mining leases.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 current work is modelled off the Dianne 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 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 target style of mineralisation is massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite
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*	• See Table 1 and previous RRR News releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interception depth ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the*	• Currently reported drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping stratigraphy. The drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the sequence at a low to moderate angle, however, the downhole intersections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	are not indicative of true widths.
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.*	• All relevant diagrams are contained within the body of this document.
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.*	• All relevant information to date has been reported.
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*	• 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. • A 2D DDIP survey was completed by RRR and has been previously reported in detail. • FLEM surveys were completed by RRR and has been previously reported in detail. • DHEM surveys have been completed on a total of nine drill holes (21DMDD05, 21DMDD06, 22DMDD07, 22DMDD10, 22DMDD13, 22DMDD14, 22DMDD17, 22DMDD11 and 22DMDD12). These have been previously reported on.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Continued processing and refining of interpretation of the Heli EM data in conjunction with DHEM data and ground-based follow-up. • Regional reconnaissance follow-up of geochemical and alteration targets. • Diamond drilling of high priority modelled conductor plates.