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REVOLVER RESOURCES

RESOURCING REVOLUTION

5 December 2022

ASX RELEASE

Initial Metallurgical Test Work Completed at Dianne

Encouraging results from both Massive Sulphide and Green Hill oxide mineralisation support production potential

Highlights

- Results received from initial bench scale test work for the Dianne copper (zinc – silver – gold) deposit highlights potential to produce saleable products from both the Green Hill oxide and Massive Sulphide (primary and supergene) zones through simple conventional processing workflows.

- **Massive sulphide (MS)**: test work program demonstrated the feasibility of generating copper and zinc concentrates via flotation with marketable copper and zinc grade characteristics and potential silver credits

  - Primary MS: grind and flotation recovered a total of 95.9% copper and 97.1% zinc to rougher concentrate with **predicted cleaner concentrate grades of 21.6% copper at 81.9% recovery and 48.9% zinc at 72.8% recovery.**

  - Supergene MS: grind and flotation recovered a total of 91.7% copper to rougher concentrate with **predicted cleaner concentrate grade of 25.2% copper at 82.5% recovery.**

- **Green Hill Oxide**: 7- day acid bottle roll test work indicates that this mineralization is very amenable to low-cost heap leach processing for copper recovery, achieving **very high extraction of 90.4% of the copper with fast leach kinetics.**

- These test results fill a metallurgical knowledge gap for the Dianne Copper project and will be factored into the **Mineral Resource Estimate** (MRE) for the Dianne Copper deposit - anticipated to be delivered during Q4 2022.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ('Revolver' or the 'Company') is very pleased to report encouraging results from initial bench scale metallurgical test work conducted by CORE Resources Metallurgical Laboratory (CORE) on samples from the Company's Dianne Copper Project. The test work program was commissioned by Revolver as an initial step to assess processing viability and recovery from representative composite samples of principal types of copper mineralization in the Dianne Massive Sulphide and Green Hill copper oxide deposit.

Testwork has identified the potential to produce saleable copper and zinc sulphide concentrates from the massive sulphide via standard grind and flotation processing. Test work has also returned excellent recovery of copper from conventional acid leach (via bottle role testing) processing from the Green Hills supergene oxide zone, indicating the potential to recover copper via low-cost heap leach processing.

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said

"We see the potential for a combined open-pit development of the oxide, supergene and remaining primary massive sulphide mineralization at Dianne. The positive results from initial metallurgical test work are an important hurdle to progressing the project and providing development optionality.

The positive initial metallurgical test work¸ with high recoveries and potentially marketable copper and zinc grade characteristics, is a major step toward de-risking the potential development at Dianne. Combined with the successful extensional resource drilling at Dianne in 2022, the metallurgical test work gives the Company confidence to immediately initiate conceptual mining studies for the project. Further metallurgical test work is planned on the back of additional resource definition drilling and will focus on optimizing the processing route and refining the operating parameters.

The test work results will also constitute an essential element in support of the statement of an initial JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for Dianne, which we expect to provide an update on in coming weeks."

Dianne Mining and Production History

The Dianne copper deposit was discovered in 1958 and operated via underground and small-scale open pit methods between 1979-83, exploiting very high-grade supergene chalcocite enriched massive sulphide ore. The mine produced a total of 69,820 tonnes of ore, assaying between 18 to 26% Cu and ~ 359 g/t Ag[1].

Limited previous metallurgical test work was completed on Dianne ore types as the historically mined, high-grade chalcocite was directly shipped to Japanese smelters for processing.

Revolver has now completed initial bench scale metallurgical test work on the three composited samples representative of principal types of mineralisation at the Dianne deposit.

Geometallurgical Domains and Metallurgical Sample Selection

As a result of deep weathering, supergene processes have overprinted the majority of the known Primary Sulphide deposit at Dianne. This has resulted in re-mobilisation of copper to form the mushroom shaped Green Hill copper “oxide”, as well as copper enrichment to form the very high-grade chalcocite MS Supergene mineralisation that was the focus of historic mining at Dianne.

The copper mineralogy has significant bearing on the metallurgical charactarisitcs of a deposit. Revolver’s 2021/22 drill program included a series of holes drilled to confirm copper grades and mineralogy seen in historic drilling and to collect fresh samples of mineralisation for metallurgical test work.

Global Ore Discovery used a combination of copper grade and copper mineralogy recorded from logging of the Revolver and historic drilling to model a series of six copper mineral-grade domains (Table 1 and Figure 1 and Annexure 2 JORC Table) for the Dianne MS and the Green Hill supergene oxide deposits to guide metallurgical sample selection.

The majority of the copper mineralisation at Dianne falls into three (3) principal domains: Green Hill Oxide, Dianne Supergene MS and Dianne Primary MS. Three (3) metallurgical samples were composited from Revolver’s 2021/22 drill core to be statistically representative of the assayed grade, logged copper and zinc mineralogy of these domains. Samples were submitted to CORE Metallurgical Laboratory in Brisbane for bench scale test work (Table 1 and Figure 1). For further information on mineralization domain modeling and metallurgical sample selection and preparation methods, refer to Annexure 2, JORC table 1.

Metuallurgical Sample ID	Domain Name	Domain Group	Logged Copper Mineralogy	Drillhole	Sample Weight (kg)
Green Hill Oxide	Green Hill	Oxide	MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU	21DMDD01, 21DMDD02	85.8
	Green Hill West				
-	Gossan MS		MAL >50%, CUP, CC	No Testwork	-
Supergene Massive Sulphide	Supergene MS	Supergene	CC >50%, CV, CPY, PYY	22DMDD03, 22DMDD09	15.2
-	Eastern Chalcocite Body		CC, PYY	No Testwork	-
-	Transitional MS	Transitional	CC, CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO	No Testwork	-
Primary Massive Sulphide	Primary MS	Primary	CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO	22DMDD03, 22DMDD09	20.7

MS - Massive Sulphide, AZU - azurite, CC - chalcocite, CPY - chalcopyrite, CUP - cuprite, CV - covellite, MAL - malachite, NCU - native copper, PYO - pyrrhotite, PYY - pyrite, SPH - sphalerite

Table 1: Grade Mineralogy Domain and Metallurgical Test Work Samples

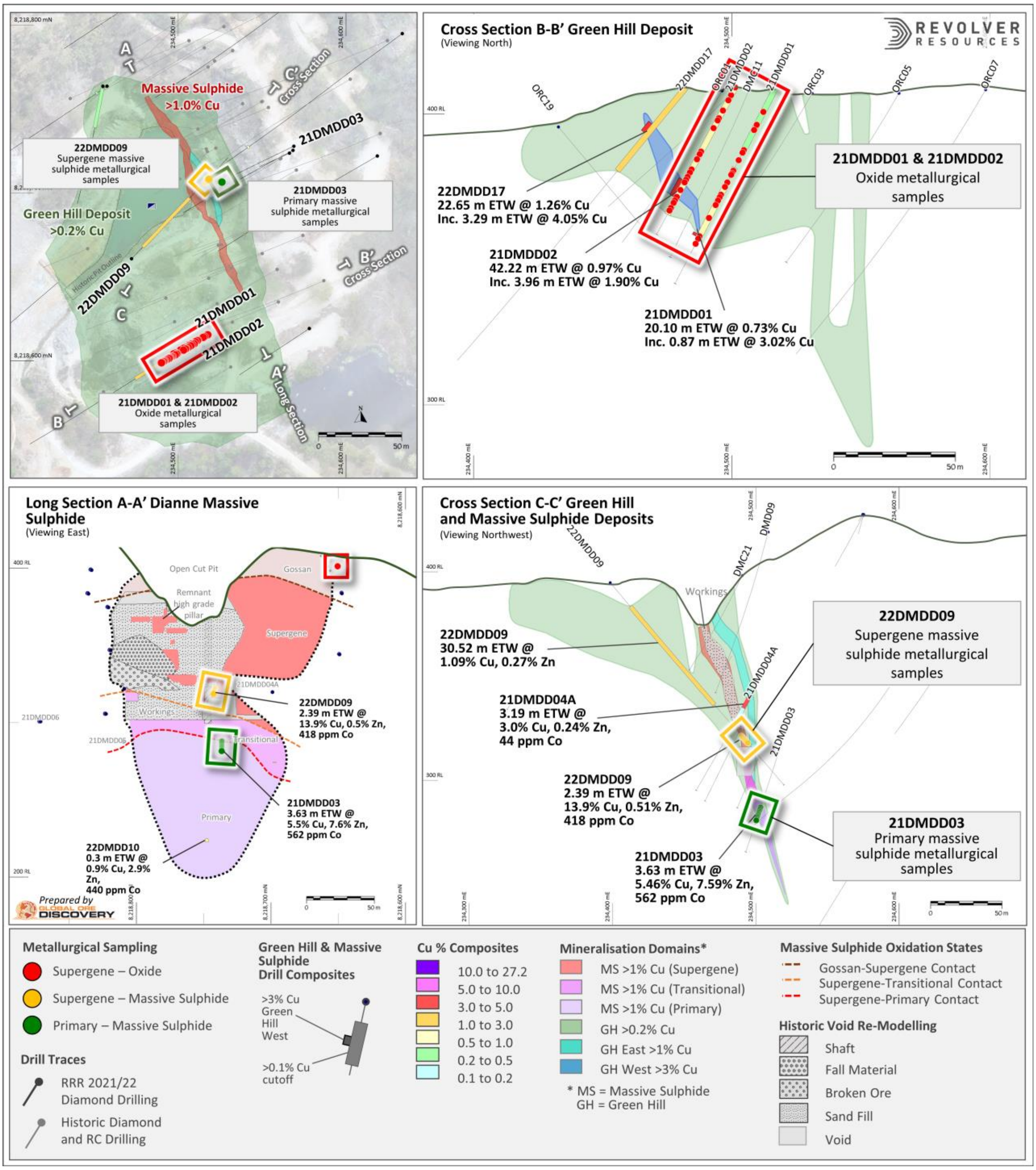

Figure 1: Distribution of samples for Dianne metallurgical test work

Initial Metallurgical Test work

Head-grade analysis, grind establishment and a series of bench scale rougher flotation tests were conducted on the primary MS and supergene MS samples. This test work was an initial step to confirm copper and zinc, demonstrating that silver and gold can be successfully liberated, upgraded and recovered via flotation to produce rougher sulphide concentrates with grade characteristics that could be further processed through a cleaner stage of flotation to produce high grade copper and zinc concentrates for potential sale.

Metallurgical test work on the primary massive sulphide sample comprised eight sequential rougher flotation tests to produce a copper concentrate and separate zinc concentrate at varying grind, pH and reagent conditions to determine the best recovery conditions.

Two grind sizes of P_{80} of 38 µm and P_{80} of 45 µm were assessed for both the massive sulphide and supergene samples, with the finer grind size producing the better outcome.

Metallurgical test work completed on the Green Hill oxide sample included crushing material to -3.35 mm followed by a seven-day intermittent bottle roll test with sulphuric acid to simulate heap leach extraction conditions after approximately 300 days.

A summary of the metallurgical test work process is presented in Figure 2, with a more comprehensive summary presented in Annexure 2, JORC Table 1.

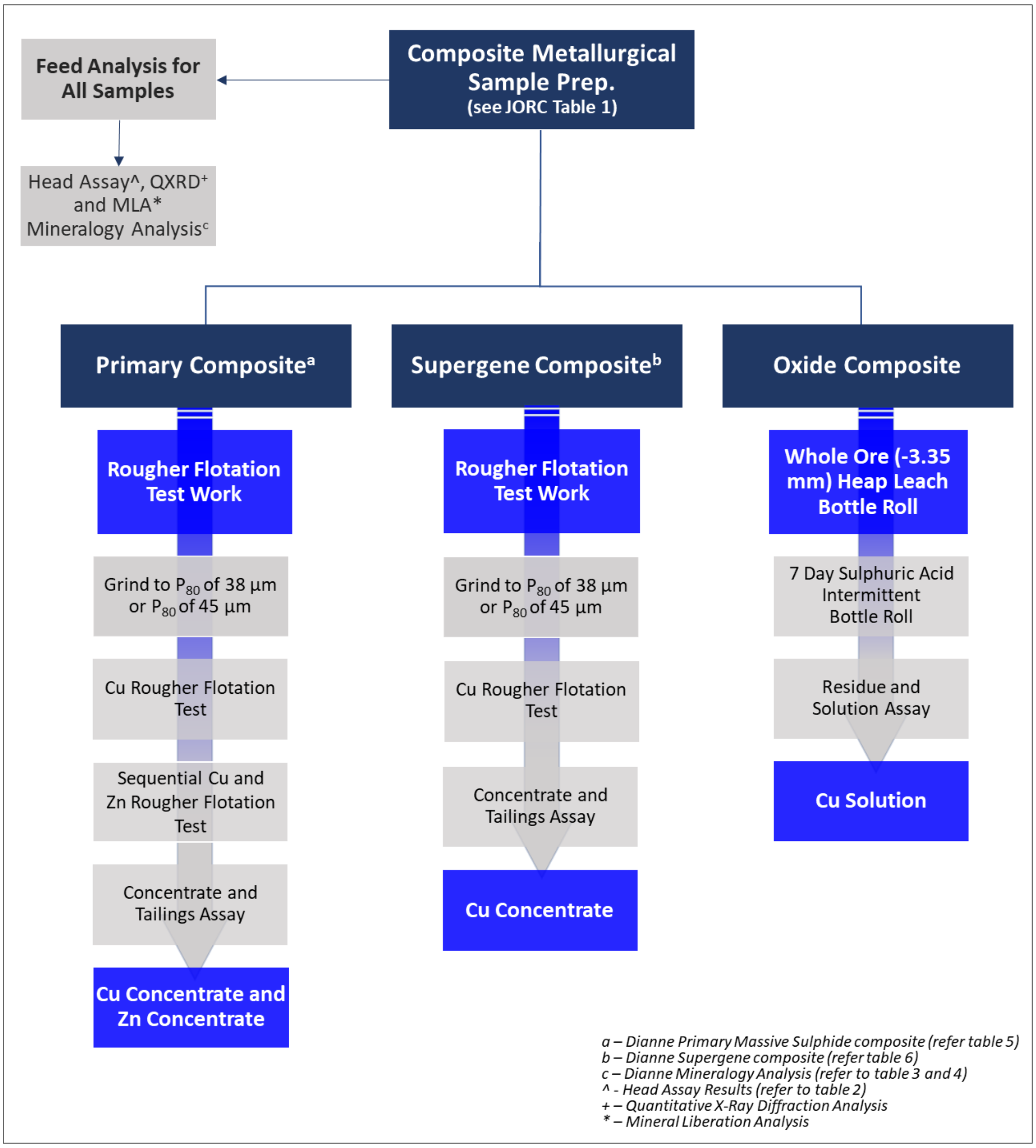

Figure 2: Metallurgical test work for Dianne MS and Green Hill Oxide Samples

Head assay, X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and Mineral Liberation Analysis (MLA) of the metallurgical samples was used to identify the main economic and gangue mineralogy and to determine the grainsize and degree of liberation of the copper and zinc sulphides following griding (Tables 2-4).

Results showed copper and zinc sulphides in the primary MS sample are dominated by chalcopyrite and sphalerite, while the dominant copper sulphide in the supergene MS sample is a chalcocite-like-copper sulphide, djurleite (Table 3). This analysis also confirmed, as is common for VMS style deposits like Dianne, that sulphides are very fine grained (Table 3).

The XRD and MLA results for the Green Hill oxide sample show the copper mineralogy is dominated by copper oxides, copper silicates and carbonates which all typically show good solubility under acid heap leach conditions for copper recovery (Table 4).

Element	Unit	Primary Massive Sulphide	Supergene Massive Sulphide	Green Hill Oxide
Cu	%	5.3	14.9	0.7
Zn	%	7.10	0.70	0.04
Ag	g/t	40.60	26.60	<3.00
Au	g/t	0.22	0.31	0.13
Total S	%	50.05	48.5	0.02

Table 2: Head Grade Analysis for Dianne and Green Hill metallurgical samples

Metallurgical Sample ID	Sulphide Mineralogy	Chemical Formula	Mineral Group	Abundance	MLA Analysis Sulphide Grain Size
Supergene Massive Sulphide	Pyrite	FeS_2	Fe Sulphide	76%	10 to 23 microns*
	Djurleite	$Cu_{31}S_{16}$	Supergene Cu Sulphide	19%	6 to 14 micron
	Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$	Primary Cu Sulphide	1%	2 to 6 micron
	Gangue Minerals		Quartz, Muscovite	4%	-
Primary Massive Sulphide	Pyrite	FeS_2	Fe Sulphide	77%	10 to 23 microns*
	Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$	Primary Cu Sulphide	17%	6 to 15 micron
	Sphalerite	(Zn,Fe)S	Primary Zn Sulphide	2%	7 to 19 micron
	Gangue Minerals		Quartz, Muscovite	5%	-
* MLA grainsize reported is the average for all iron sulphides					

Table 3: Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction Mineralogical Analysis for Dianne MS Metallurgical Samples

Copper Mineral Group	Dominant Copper Minerals	Abundance of Copper Minerals^	Solubility of Copper+
Cu Carbonates	Malachite*, Azurite*	5%	Increasing solubility under heap leach conditions (↑)
Cu Silicates	Chrysocolla*	19%	
Cu Silicates + Fe	Neotocite*	8%	
Cu Oxides	Delafossite	11%	
	Cuprite	33%	
Chlorite Cu	-	7%	
Cu Sulphides	Chalcocite	6%	
Native Cu	-	3%	
Cu Enriched Gangue	Rutile, Ilmenite, Geothite*	8%	-

^ MLA identified total copper minerals accounted for 2.5% of rock mass

* MLA mineralogy cannot distinguish between minerals of a similar compositition. For such minerals the relative abundance in the table refers to the Mineral Group in total

+ Relative dissolution rate in sulphuric acid solutions under ambient temperature and pressure conditions, adapted from Drier, 2020

Table 4: Mineral Liberation Analysis (MLA) Quantitative Mineralogy Results for Green Hill Oxide Metallurgical Sample

Metallurgical Test Work Results – Primary and Supergene Massive Sulphide

Flotation test work for the primary MS, under best conditions, produced a rougher copper concentrate assaying at 10.8% Cu, 9.0% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au and 63.0 g/t Ag with recoveries of 91.0% Cu, 56.0% Zn, 40.9% Au and 66.4% Ag after 10 minutes of flotation (Table 5). The resulting zinc rougher concentrate assayed at 1.1% Cu, 12.5% Zn, 0.24 g/t Au and 32.0 g/t Ag, with recoveries of 4.9% Cu, 41.1% Zn, 31.0% Au and 17.9% Ag after 15 minutes of flotation (Figure 3).

CORE used the primary massive sulphide rougher test work results, MLA sulphide grain liberation analysis and in-house metallurgical knowledge of similar VMS deposits to predict that a **cleaner stage copper concentrate would have grades of 21.6% copper, with over all copper recovery of 81.9%. The same approach predicted a zinc concentrate could be produced with grade of 48.9% Zn, recovering 72.8% of the overall zinc.**

Flotation test work for the supergene MS sample using best conditions produced a rougher concentrate assaying 16.8% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 27.8 g/t Ag, with recoveries of 91.7% Cu, 80.3% Au and 88.9% Ag, after 10 minutes of flotation (Table 6).

CORE used the same approach to predict a **cleaner stage concentrate for the supergene MS would have a grade of 25.2% Cu recovering 82.5% of the overall copper.**

The initial test work program for the primary and supergene MS samples has demonstrated the feasibility of generating copper and zinc concentrates via flotation with marketable copper and zinc grade characteristics and the potential for credits from silver content.

Primary Massive Sulphide		Cu		Zn		Ag		Au	
		Grade (%)	Recovery (%)	Grade (%)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)
Cu Flotation	Rougher Testwork	10.8	91.0	9.0	56.0	63	66.4	0.17	40.9
	Predicted Cleaner	21.6	81.9	4.0	11.2	104	49.8	0.15	16.4
Zn Flotation	Rougher Testwork	1.1	4.9	12.6	41.1	32	17.9	0.24	31.0
	Predicted Cleaner	5.2	10.5	48.9	72.8	68	17.2	0.08	4.4
Total Recovery to Concentrate	**Rougher Testwork**	-	**95.9**		**97.1**	-	**84.3**	-	**71.9**
	Predicted Cleaner	-	**92.4**		**84.0**	-	**67.0**	-	**20.8**

Table 5: Primary Massive Sulphide Rougher Flotation and Predicted Cleaner Concentrate Results

Supergene Massive Sulphide	Cu		Ag		Au	
	Grade (%)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)
Rougher Testwork	16.8	91.7	27.8	88.9	0.13	80.3
Predicted Cleaner	25.20	82.5	35.00	66.7	0.13	48.2

Table 6: Supergene Massive Sulphide Rougher Flotation and Predicted Cleaner Concentrate Results

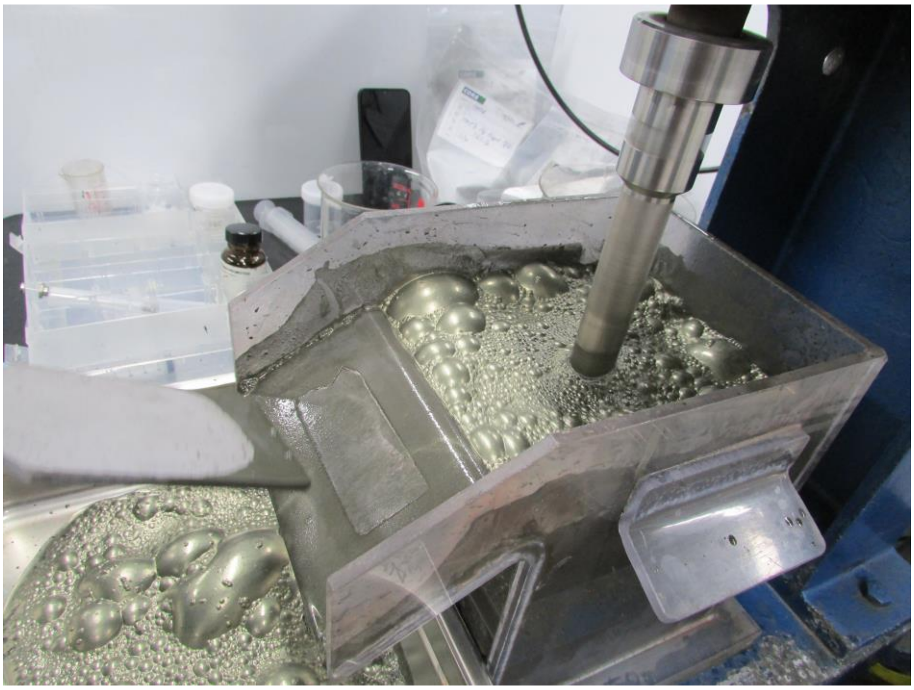

Figure 3: Copper Rougher Flotation Test-work on Dianne Primary Massive Sulphide Sample

Green Hill Copper Oxide Sample Initial Metallurgical Results

The bottle roll acid leach test of the Green Hill oxide sample showed very favorable extraction of copper, recovering a total of 90.4% of the copper and 30.7% of the cobalt with fast extraction rates (leach kinetics) achieving 75% extraction after less than 20 hours and 90.4% after 7 days (Figure 4 and 5).

The high copper extraction rate and fast leach kinetics displayed in the bottle roll test were likely enhanced due to the presence of ferric iron (as goethite) in the Green Hill mineralisation, which can increase the solubilisation of copper sulphide minerals like chalcocite that typically achieve lower solubility under heap leach conditions. This phenomenon will take place in an operating heap leach pad as well.

These test results indicate that the Green Hills oxide mineralization is very amenable to standard low-cost heap leach recovery of copper. While the dissolution of cobalt for the sample was relatively good, the low overall concentration in the Green Hill mineralization suggests that the recovery of cobalt to a mixed hydroxide product may not be economical.

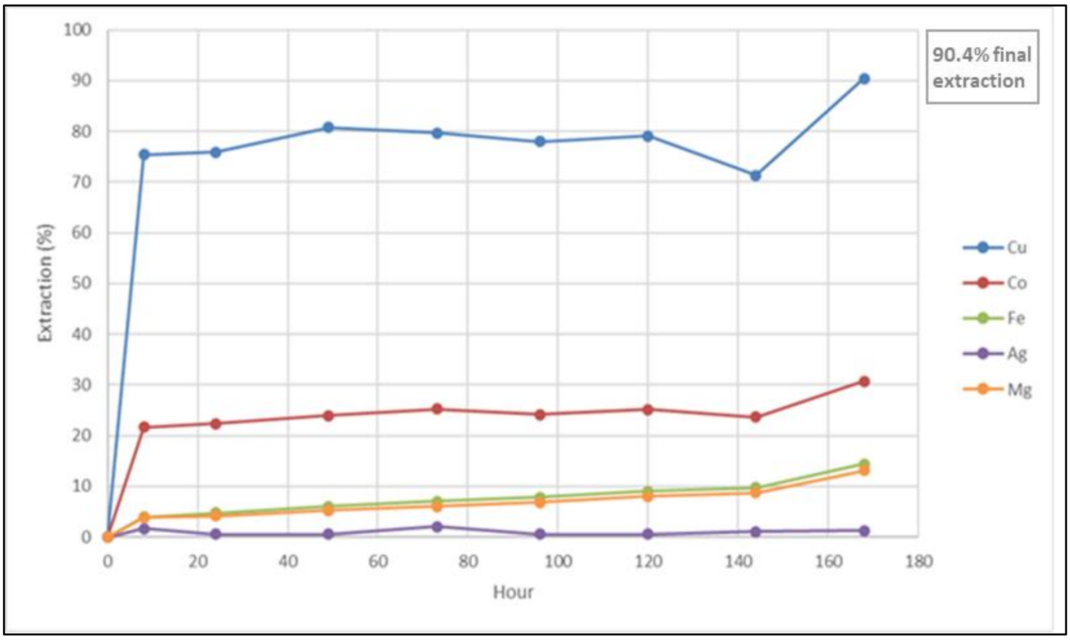

Figure 4: Green Hill Oxide 7-day Bottle Roll Kinetic Extraction Profile

Figure 5: Green Hill Bottle Roll Leachate Solution with Blue Colour Due to Copper in Solution

Next Steps for Dianne Metallurgy

- The metallurgical recoveries will be incorporated into the initial Dianne MRE, which is well advanced and planned for delivery in Q4/2022.
- Further metallurgical test work would focus on a process path of bulk flotation of the primary MS to recover copper and zinc into one rougher concentrate. Followed by ultra-fine grinding of the concentrate before flotation into separate copper and zinc concentrates. This approach is anticipated to improve overall recovery and give better separation of the copper and zinc into a higher-grade zinc and a separate higher grade copper concentrate.
- Further metallurgical test work for the Green Hill mineralization would progress to column leach test work that would more accurately predict copper recovery under heap leach conditions.

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

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About Revolver Resources

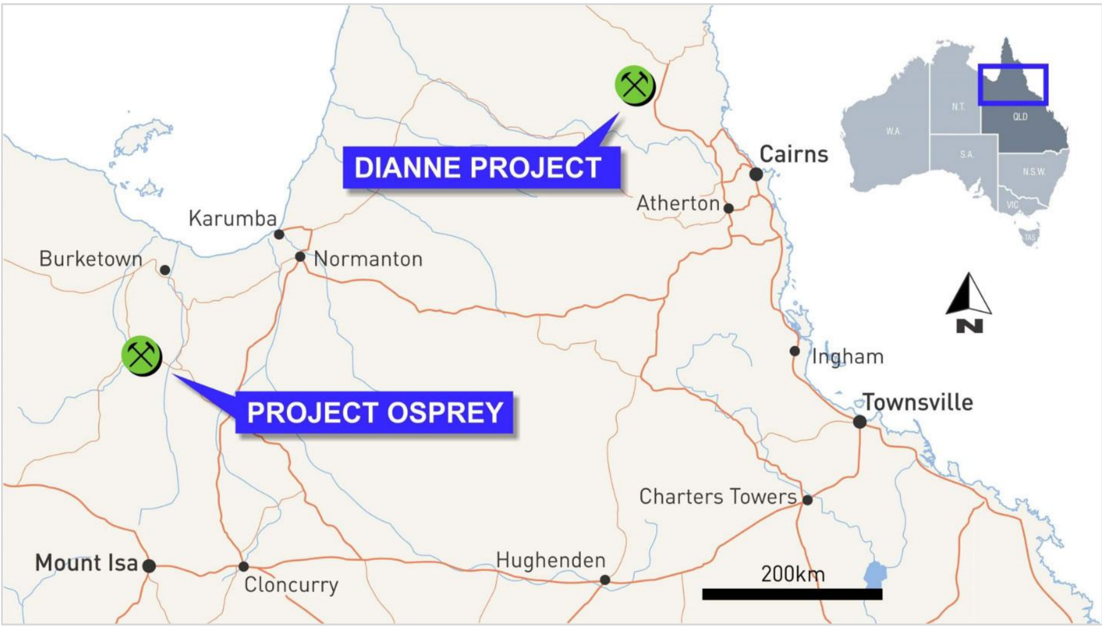
Revolver Resources Holdings Limited is an Australian public company focused on the development of natural resources for the world's accelerating electrification. Our near-term focus is copper exploration in proven Australian jurisdictions. The company has 100% of two copper projects:

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 which relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Ms Carla Kaboth of CORE Resources. Ms Kaboth and CORE Resources are consultants to Revolver Resources and have sufficient experience in metallurgical processing of the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity she is undertaking 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". Ms Kaboth is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (FAusIMM(CP) No. 111430), and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on that information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Stephen Nano, Principal Geologist, (BSc. Hons.) a Competent Person who is a Fellow Geologist of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 110288). Mr Nano is a Director of Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd (Global Ore), a geoscience consulting company. Mr Nano has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Nano consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Nano owns shares of Revolver Resources.

<u>No New Information or Data:</u> 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.

<u>Disclaimer regarding forward looking information:</u> 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 1:

Table 1a: **Revolver 2021/22 diamond drilling collar and drill hole data**

Exploration Company	HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA55)	Northing (GDA94 MGA55)	RL (AHD)(m)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Date	Drilling Type
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD01	234521	8218618	409	242	-62	75.9	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD02	234509	8218610	410	240	-62	57.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD03	234569	8218728	426	246	-72	168.8	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD04	234566	8218724	426	246	-72	42.7	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD04A	234568	8218725	424	242	-62	149.5	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD05	234598	8218835	439	234	-53	216.4	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	21DMDD06	234530	8218853	436	238	-65	238.2	2021	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD07	234458	8218764	415	237	-52	300.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD08	234619	8218722	407	240	-56	192.5	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD09	234472	8218661	395	45	-50	126.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD10	234634	8218795	429	235	-65	300.1	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD11	234497	8218991	432	235	-41	201.3	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD12	234099	8218602	425	190	-57	276.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD13	234558	8218518	393	210	-66	210.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD14	234578	8218619	405	237	-65	115.4	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD15	234455	8218764	414	192	-49	110.7	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD16	234399	8218622	393	50	-50	60.2	2022	DD
Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd	22DMDD17	234494	8218602	409	238	-50	150.2	2022	DD

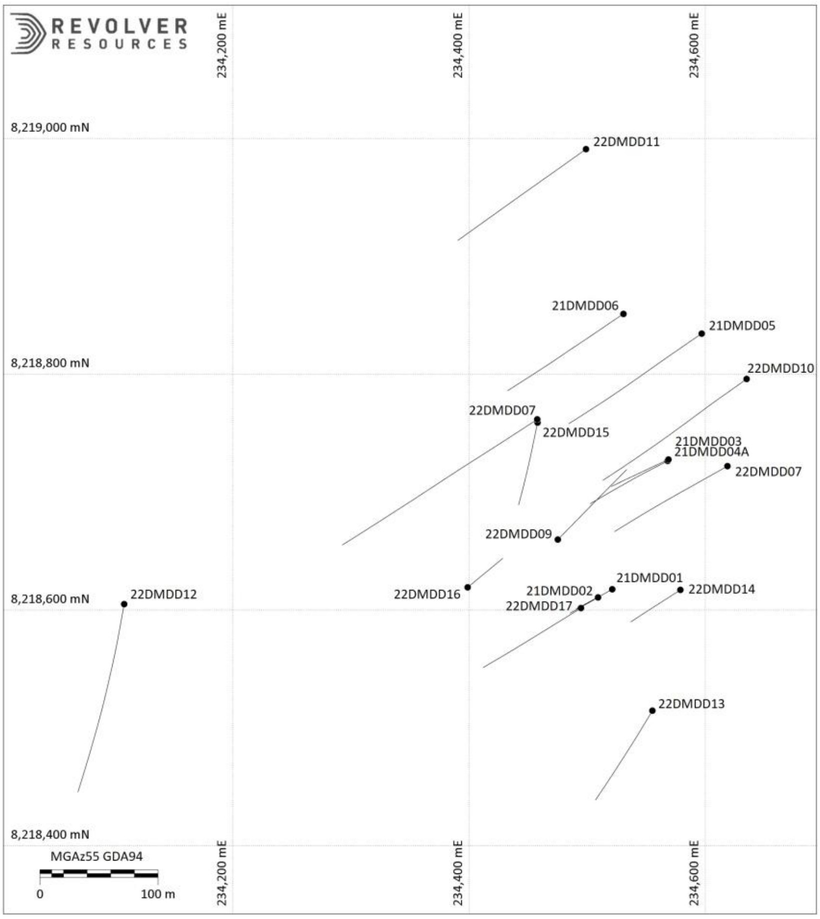


Figure 1a: Location of Revolver 2021/22 diamond drilling

Annexure 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2021/2022 drilling recently completed by Revolver Resources, historical drilling, and later check assays, and metallurgical testwork completed by Revolver.
Historical drilling includes holes drilled by Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME) between 1972 and 1975 (DMD series holes), drilling by Openley Pty Ltd (OPL) in 1995 (ORC series holes), and drilling completed by Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (DMC) from 2001 to 2002 (DMC series holes). Fifteen DMD series diamond holes are currently stored at the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD, and check assay campaigns were undertaken in 2001 and 2021 on these holes.

MME drill hole data was validated by referencing source data such as internal company memos, plans, surveyor pickups and an internal geology and exploration report of the Dianne Prospect (Day, 1976). Additional data used to validate drillhole information include), Dalrymple Resources' relogging in 1992, and 2001 and 2021 check assays results. OPL and DMC drilling information was validated against original assay certificates, internal company memos and reports, plans, downhole survey discs, and surveyor pickups.

Historic drillhole data was validated in 3D against voids and mineralisation models. This resulted in some MME holes being disallowed from the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) (see below for details). This Table 1 reflects an understanding of the historical data at time of compilation.

Other historical drilling carried out by various Companies was used to guide geological modelling but will not be included in MRE modelling. This drilling is noted in "Other Substantive Exploration data".

The Company and the competent person note verification is ongoing.

Qualified Persons:

CK: Ms Carla Kaboth is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (FAusIMM(CP) No. 111430), a Principal Process Engineer and Metallurgist with CORE Resources and is a consultant to Revolver Resources

SCN: Mr Stephen Nano is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 110288), a Director of Global Ore Discovery Consultancy, an advisor and geoscience consultant to Revolver Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		2022 Initial Metallurgical Test work
		• Test work was undertaken on three, 15-86 kg composite samples based on dominant copper mineralogy and oxidation status: primary sulphide, supergene sulphide, and oxide.
		• Primary and Supergene Composites
		  ◦ Primary and Supergene composites were comprised of intervals of ¼ diamond drill core from holes 22DMDD03 and 22DMDD09, drilled as part of the RRR 2021/2022 drill program.
		  ◦ Sample intervals were selected by RRR's geoscience consultants, Global Ore Discovery (Global Ore), based on logged copper mineralogy and Cu assays, to reflect the mineralogy and grade similar to the resource.
		• Oxide Composites
		  ◦ The oxide composite was comprised of coarse reject material from diamond drill holes 21DMDD01 and 21DMDD02, drilled as part of the RRR 2021/2022 drill program.
		  ◦ Global Ore categorised drill core samples into different mineralisation groups based on dominant logged copper minerals and the solubility of different copper species in sulphuric acid and cyanide, resulting in copper minerals with like solubilities being grouped together
		  ◦ Sample and mineralisation data from four 2021/2022 diamond holes were used in statistical analysis to determine the relative proportions of the mineralised groups within the oxide ore zone.
		  ◦ The weight of coarse reject material to be used from samples of each mineralisation group was calculated to be proportional to the representation of the ore zone by each mineralisation group.
		  ◦ Samples were selected so that the average grade of each mineralisation group and the combined metallurgical composite was representative of the weighted average Cu % of the ore zone.
		  ◦ For the oxide composite, a "blend recipe" was supplied by Global Ore. For the supergene and sulphide composites, all intervals supplied to CORE were combined to form the two composites tested.
		  ◦ Samples were submitted to CORE Resources Brisbane Test Facility in December 2021, February 2022 and May 2022. Sulphide and supergene samples were cold stored until testwork commenced in June 2022 to avoid surface oxidation. Compositing for metallurgical test work was conducted at the CORE Resources Test Facility.
		
		2021/2022 RRR Drilling
		  ◦ Drilling at Dianne by Revolver Resources (RRR) comprised 13 diamond drillholes (including 1 redrill) in the deposit and 5 exploration drillholes for total of 2,9994.6 m.
		  ◦ Drill core sizes included HQ3, HQ, and NQ3. Holes ranged from between 60-300 m deep.
			SCN / CK

		Sampling • The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.25 -1.8 m. • The core was cut in half or quarter 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 scoop ensuring fragments were taken uniformly along the core length. Friable material on exposed fracture surfaces on the ends of core potentially containing copper, zinc, cobalt oxides that may be washed away with core sawing have had a representative part of the fracture surface scraped from the surface and added to the sample prior to cutting *Assaying* • 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 assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • 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% passing 75 um. • ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralisation encountered and the stage of development, with ¼ core acceptable for duplicate assays. • HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core sizes are an acceptable standard. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered adequate for the style and mineralogy of the mineralisation encountered. Historic Drilling • Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME) drilled 15 Diamond (DD) holes (DMD01 to DMD15), between 1972 and 1975. Drillholes DMD02, 05, 11, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 will not be included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, due to un-resolvable spatial inconsistencies, although there holes have been used to guide the geological modelling and validation process. • Openley Pty Ltd (OPL) drilled 19 reverse circulation (RC) holes (ORC01-19) in 1995. Three holes (ORC15-17) were extended with diamond tails (RCDD) through primary mineralisation. DD tail core size was NQ. • Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (DMC) drilled 11 diamond holes with RC precollars in 2001, managed by their consultants Graham Reveleigh and Associates (GR&A). In 2002, a 12-hole RC drill program was completed managed by John Sainsbury Consultants Pty Ltd (JSC).	

Company	Year	N# of Holes	Hole Type	Hole ID Series	Total Metres
MME	1972	2	DD	DMD01-02	291.8
MME	1973/ 1974	10	DD	DMD03-12	1,199.11
MME	1975	3	DD	DMD13-15	630
OPL	1995	16	RC	ORC1-14, 18-19	1,134
OPL	1995	3	RCDD	ORC15-17	469.3
DMC	2001	11	RCDD	DMC1-11	1430
DMC	2002	12	RC	DMC12-23	759

- The majority of MME drill core is stored at the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD.

DMD Series Holes: Original Sampling by MME

Sampling

- Cut half core was sampled for geochemical analysis (evidenced from selected 2001 and 2021 core photos and 2021 inspection). Sample preparation methodology was not documented.
- Original assays for DMD03, and DMD06-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes not documented but are assumed to be assayed by the same lab.
- In most cases only the massive, high-grade copper mineralisation was selected for sampling. Visually determined “lower grade” copper mineralisation was not sampled. Mineralisation was assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Co by AAS with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by a wet assay method (noted in DMD05 and DMD06 but may be expected in other holes). The exact assay details (digest and finish) are not documented.

		Assaying • No assay certificates have been sourced for the DMD series holes, however assays from MME internal memo pages and the geological report by Day (1976) corroborate each other. • Inspection of drill core indicates select additional assays may have been taken based on core remaining in trays, however no assay record has been recovered. *DMD Series Holes: Check Sampling* • Later check assays were undertaken on core stored at the EDC in 2001 by JNK Exploration Services and in 2021 by RRR's geoscience consultants Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd (Global Ore), in order to validate the grades returned from the assays by MME. Where the same assay interval has been resampled by GR&A and RRR, in the majority of cases there is an acceptable level of correlation between assay grades considering the high tenor of Cu content and natural variation in mineral distribution. <u>GR&A Check Assays (2001)</u> *Sampling* • In 2001 JNK Exploration Services, working for Graham Reveleigh & Associates (GR&A) undertook selected resampling of DMD06 – DMD08 with 18 samples collected. • Check assays were mainly ¼ core re-assays, with some additional ½ core samples of previously unsampled core. • Coherent core was cut using the EDC diamond saw and broken core was sampled as a composite grab by EDC samplers. • The core was photographed, with lithology, alteration and mineralisation logged. Some recovery data was recorded. *Assaying* • Assaying at the ALS Brisbane laboratory included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings taken (Lab Code M955). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001). <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> *Sampling* • In 2021 Global Ore Discovery undertook selected resampling of holes DMD02,3,6,7,9-15 stored at the Queensland Mine Department Zillmere Core facility with 236 samples taken.	

		• Samples were ¼ core for re-assays and ½ core when new samples of previously unsampled core. • All core was cut by the EDC diamond saw with supervision and sampling by Global Ore. • The core was inspected and compared to previous assays intervals ad results, and core size confirmed. Selected intervals were logged (lithology, alteration and mineralisation), photographed (except DMD13 and 15) and sampled. • Select intervals had bulk density measurements and close-up photos taken and were submitted for petrographical analysis. *Assaying* • Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory for 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). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) to support preliminary metallurgical studies • 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. • Half core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is standard for the age of drilling. ORC Series Holes *Sampling* • Sampling techniques are not fully documented. • RC samples were taken as 5 m composites with 1 m re-sampling of intervals assaying >1 % Cu. • RC samples were bagged over 1 m intervals with one half retained after splitting. Bags were marked with hole number and depths. 5 m composite and 1 m interval collection methods are not recorded. • Select intervals of cut half core were sampled for geochemical analysis in holes ORC16 and 17. No core was sampled from ORC15. • ½ core samples are considered to be industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Dianne. *Assaying* • All OPL samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. • Assaying of RC samples included: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, Bi, Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code IC581). Cu > 1 % was assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209).	

		• Assaying of DD samples included: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial single acid (hClO4) digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G001) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu > 1 %, Cu, Zn and Ag were assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (1995). DMC Series Holes: Original Sampling by DMC *Sampling* • Sampling techniques are not fully documented. • RC samples have been taken as 1 m samples with the unmineralised upper hole not sampled in some cases. • RC samples were either split into three equal parts using a Jones riffle splitter (DMC01-11) or split into a 1/8 sample by unspecified means (DMC12-23). • The use of a cyclone is not documented. • Selected samples of core were cut and sampled as ¼ HQ or NQ core with sampling intervals of 0.06-5.2 m (DMC01-11). • Quarter core samples are adequate for the style of mineralisation at Dianne, half core samples are in line with industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Dianne. *Assaying* • All DMC original samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. • RC samples from holes DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G102) • RC Samples from holes DMC12-23 were assayed for Cu, Ag, As, Cd, Co, Pb, W and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP41) • DD samples from holes DMC01-11 were assayed for Cu, Ag, Pb, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (Lab code A101) and Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). Results of > 1 % Cu and Zn, and > 25 ppm Ag, were assayed by ore-grade Aqua Regia with AAS or ICP-AES finish (ME-OG46/AA46). DMC Series Holes: Check Sampling *Sampling* • GR & A completed check sampling of five higher grade samples from DMC01-11 in 2001. • Sampling techniques are not documented.	

		Assaying • Samples were assayed at Analabs Townsville. • Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed by ore grade mixed acid digest with AAS finish (Lab Code GA145). Cu was repeat assayed using four acid digest and AAS finish (Lab Code A103) and Cu short iodide titration (Lab code C902). Au was assayed by 50g fire assay (Lab Code F650).	
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).*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** • The RRR holes were drilled by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE170 track mounted rig • Core diameter was HQ3/HQ (61.6/63.5 mm) 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. **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes** • The DMD series of holes were diamond core, and it was reported the drilling company was Associated Diamond Drillers (MME internal memo noted they are their usual contractors), the rig type is unknown. • Core diameter is mainly BQ (36 mm) with three holes (DMD05, 14, 15) starting with NQ core. There is no record of oriented core, however Day (1976) noted measured and unmeasured orientations on drill traces, suggesting some core orientation was done. **ORC Series Holes** • The ORC Series of holes are reported to have been drilled by Ausdrill using a UDR650 multi-purpose drill rig. RC drilling used a 125 mm face sampling bit. Diamond tails were drilled with NQ core size. • There is no record of oriented core. **DMC Series Holes** • DMC01-11 are reported to have been drilled by Ausdrill using a UDR multi-purpose drill rig. Pre-collars were drilled with a combination of blade to collar casing depth, followed by RC using a face sampling bit of unknown diameter to the base of the pre-collar. Diamond tails were drilled using a combination or HQ and NQ core size. • DMC12-23 are reported to have been drilled by Drilltorque using a Rotomak 50 RC drill rig with a 4.5” face sampling hammer.	SCN
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** • Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run, reconciling against driller’s depth blocks noting depth,	SCN

	• *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.*	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. • Core run recovery was generally > 90%. Core run recovery was above 90% for mineralised Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade. • Assay sample Recovery was above 90% for mineralised Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). The majority of core run recovery > 90%. No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade. • Review of Lab sample weights (sample weight/length) shows no apparent relationship between weights and Cu and Zn. • Sample recovery was not measured for metallurgical samples **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes Original Drilling by MME** • MME has no record of core recovery. Day (1976) noted chalcocite was "flushed out of cracks and small pockets due to its sooty habit" suggesting assayed grade was lower than actual grade. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling** <u>GR&A Check Assays (2001)</u> • GR&A check assays estimated sample recoveries from core block (marked in feet and inches), recording recovery for 12 samples. Some poor recoveries were noted. Where GR&A recovery was measured, RRR referenced against core photos. <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> • RRR check assays noted some intervals with poor recovery. In mineralised zones where core loss or poor recovery was suspected, RRR estimated the recovery based on length of core recovered relative to the length of the drill run from core photos. • As the core has been re-sampled and re-trayed, it is noted that this recovery estimate is not of original core drilled. Quantitative recovery was not measured during re-sampling due to the age and condition of the core resulting from it having already been sampled and re-trayed. • A review of lab sample weights (sample weight/length) shows no apparent relationship between weights and Cu and Zn. Weights were variable due to 1/2 and 1/4 core samples.	

		- Given the limited number of samples, the passing of time, multiple re-sampling campaigns on the core, and re-traying of core at EDC, no conclusions can be made on the relationship between sample recovery and grade other than that described by MME's geologist at the time of drilling in regard to flushing of sooty chalcocite during drilling suggesting grades may be locally understated. **ORC Series Holes** - There is no record of qualitative or quantitative recovery for either RC or DD. **DMC Series Holes** - No recovery was documented for the RC drilling. - Quantitative recovery was measured by run length for diamond core and recorded on 7 of 11 logs. Recovery calculations were recalculated and differed from original data. Data is semi-quantitative. - On the available data, core run recovery was above 90% for mineralised Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). The majority of core run recovery > 90%. No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade.	
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.*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** - The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. - Core run recovery, RQD, and assay sample recovery were collected. - Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information were recorded. - Logging data is stored in MX Deposit Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. - Other data collection included magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. - All core trays were photographed. - Selected samples were sent for 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. **Historical Drilling** - Key information such as metadata, collar, survey, and lithology data has been collated from various historical sources.	SCN

		• Descriptive logs were transcribed into an Excel spreadsheet for DMD, DMC and ORC series holes. • Descriptive geology was then converted to Lithology, Alteration, and Mineralisation excel tables using RRR geological codes for upload into MX Deposit geological database. **DMD Series Holes** • MME recorded geology, structure, and mineralisation on sections by Day (1976) for the entire length of holes DMD01, 6-10 and 12. No original logs have been located. • Gregory (1977) undertook relogging of selected holes, producing lithology and mineralisation strip logs for holes DMD 2,3, 5, 13 and 15 and selected petrography samples. • Dalrymple Resources (1992) selectively logged mineralisation and lithology for holes DMD02-4, 6-8. • GR&A Check Assays (2001) involved inspection of core, core tray photography, and summary logging of mineralisation for the check assay samples from holes DMD06-8. • RRR Check Assays (2021) check-logged previous logging and sampling, remarked core blocks from feet to metres, and photographed the total length of available core (except DMD13 and 15). The sampled intervals were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and structure, with any significant core loss noted. Additionally, 155 bulk density measurements from a range of lithologies, mineralisation types and oxidation states were collected, as well as 23 petrographic samples were collected and were also analysed with a portable SWIR spectrometer to determine mineral species present. All logging is qualitative in nature, with the bulk density and spectrometer readings quantitative. • Historic logging of core by MME was descriptive in nature and did not use a formal modern style geological coding system. The details recorded are sufficient to model key geological units, structures, and minerals to understand the controls on mineralisation and the grade distribution within the Dianne Deposit. **ORC Series Holes** • OPL recorded summary lithology and mineralisation within geological boundaries on drill logs. • The entire length of all drillholes has been geologically logged. • No core photography has been located. • Historic logging by OPL was descriptive in nature focusing on mineralisation and lithological summaries and did not use a formal modern style geological coding system. The records are sufficient to guide modelling of key geological units and provide a broad understanding of the controls on mineralisation and the grade distribution within the Dianne Deposit. **DMC Series Holes** • DMC01-11: No logging of precollars was found. Logging of diamond core was completed to geological boundaries recording, lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Limited structural measurements	

		were recorded on unoriented drill core. • The entire length of the drill core has been logged. • No core photography has been located. • DMC12-23: Logging was completed for mineralisation, alteration, and summary lithology.	

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.*
		Sample Preparation and Compositing – 2022 Initial Metallurgical Test work
		• **Sulphide and Supergene Composites**
		  • Drill core intervals were crushed stage crushed separately to 100%, -3.35 mm through a laboratory jaw and Boyd crusher to produce an average size composite of typically 10 – 20 kg.
		  • The composite sample was then homogenised by passing through a rotary splitter and split into 20 x 1 kg aliquots.
		• **Oxide Composite**
		  • Coarse reject material selected by Global Ore to be used in the Oxide composite was split into a sample fraction as close to the calculated required weight as possible (~86 kg)
		  • Samples were homogenised in a rotary splitter to split out 1 kg aliquots.
		  • Two (2) of these aliquots were combined for sulphuric acid bottle roll testing.
		The rest of the material was used for head characterisation with the remainder reserved until the completion of the programme.
		2021/2022 RRR Drilling
		• The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure.
		• Sampling length ranged from 0.25 – 1.8 metres.
		• Sampling comprised ½ & ¼ core cut by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine technicians onsite.
		• 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% passing 75 um.
		• Sub sampling quality control duplicates are implemented for the lab sub sampling stages.
		• At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take a coarse duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate.
		• At the pulverising stage, the lab was instructed to take a pulp duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate.
		• Additionally, ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, 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
			CK / SCN

		minimise sample contamination. • Company duplicates (field, coarse reject, pulp) returned acceptable results. • Quartz wash assays generally returned acceptable results. • 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. **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes Original Sampling by MME** • Sampling was cut ½ core with intervals ranging from 0.13-7.16 m (no original logs or assays found). Inspection of drill core suggests select extra assays may have been taken due to core remaining in tray, with no assay record recovered. • Lab sample preparation is unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling** <u>GR&A Check Assays (2001)</u> • Sampling was ¼ core when re-assays of historic samples and ½ core when new samples. Core was cut by the GSQ EDC diamond saw and technicians. • No duplicate sampling from the trays was undertaken. • Sample numbers and intervals, recoveries on selected intervals, summary logging and core photos were reported (JNK Exploration Services, 2001; GR&A, 2008). • Lab sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be similar to current industry standards given the lab (ALS Brisbane) and year of sampling (2001). • Quality control duplicate at the pulverisation stage was reported by the lab with two repeat assays as part of its standard procedure. <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> • Sampling was ¼ core when re-assays and ½ core when new samples. Core was cut by the GSQ diamond saw by the site technicians. • No core duplicate sampling was undertaken due to the need to preserve ¼ core. • ALS Brisbane 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 % passing 75 µm.	

		• Sub sampling quality control duplicates were implemented for the lab sub sampling stages.
		  • At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take nine lab duplicates.
		  • At the pulverising stage, ALS undertook repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure.
		• Additional pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm.
		• Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique.
		• Half core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is common for the era in which drilling occurred
		• Standard lab reporting includes check assays at the pulverisation stage.
		• New samples collected by RRR were considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Check assay samples were collected to match the historical sample intervals to confirm the reproducibility and reliability of the historical assays.
		
		ORC Series Holes
		• RC sampling techniques are not recorded.
		• All RC metres drilled were sampled apart from the first 5 m for ORC13-15 due to contamination of the collar samples.
		• Core sampling was limited to intervals of identifiable mineralisation and was cut into ½ core with intervals ranging from 1.0-1.3 m. There is no remaining drill core to confirm sampling.
		• No duplicate sampling was undertaken.
		• Lab sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be similar to current industry standards given the lab (ALS Townville) and year of sampling (1995).
		• Quality control procedures are unknown.
		
		DMC Series Holes
		DMC Series Original Sampling by DMC
		• Sampling techniques are not fully documented.
		• RC samples were 1 m, with the upper, unmineralised portions of the hole not sampled in some cases.
		• RC samples were either split into three equal parts using a Jones riffle splitter (DMC01-11) or split into a 1/8 sample by unspecified means (DMC12-23).
		• Use of a cyclone is not documented.
		• Selected samples of core were cut and sampled as ¼ HQ or NQ core with sampling intervals of 0.06-5.2 m (DMC01-11). Quarter core samples are adequate for the style of mineralisation at Dianne, half core samples are in line with industry standard.
		• Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately one per hole for DMC12-23 (None taken for	

		DMC01-11). • Lab sample preparation is unknown (not detailed on lab certificates or reports). • External quality control procedures are unknown. • ALS undertake repeat assays for Au and internal quality control with analysis of blanks, lab duplicates, and standards (DMC01-23). **DMC Series Check Sampling** • GR&A completed check sampling of five higher grade samples from DMC01-11. • Sampling techniques are not documented. • Field duplicates were not included. • Sample preparation was by Analabs S033 (dry, crush, pulverise) and is considered similar to industry standards of today given the year completed.	
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.*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** • 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 > 10,0000 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% passing 75 µm. • Company control data included 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. • Standard assay results were generally acceptable. • Blank assays showed no contamination. The majority of base metal standard assays were generally acceptable within three standard deviations. • ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings. **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes** **DMD Series Original Assaying by MME** • Original assays for DMD03, and DMD06-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes are assumed to be assayed by the same lab.	SCN

- In most cases only the massive chalcocite high grade copper mineralisation was selected for sampling. Visually determined “lower grade” copper mineralisation was not sampled. Visually mineralised intervals were assayed for Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn by AAS, with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by wet assay method (this is noted in DMD05 and DMD06 but may be expected in other holes too). The exact assay details with (digest and finish) are not documented.
- Sample preparation is unknown.
- Quality control procedures are unknown.
- No assay certificates have been recovered.

DMD Series Holes Check Sampling

GR&A Check Assays (2001)

- Assaying was carried out at the ALS Brisbane laboratory.
- Assaying included Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101), and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209).
- Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings (Lab Code M955).
- Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001).
- Company quality control protocols were not implemented.
- ALS quality control comprised of blanks, standards and pulverisation repeat assays and are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review.
- The lab certificate has been recovered.
- GR&A compared 2001 re-assays to the original MME assays and noted they were “in close agreement with the previous assays considering the likely divergence in methodology and the poor recoveries of certain sections of core” (GR&A, 2001).

RRR Check Assays (2021)

- Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory.
- Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay AAS finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and 33 element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) to support preliminary metallurgical studies.
- 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% passing 75 µm.

		• Company control data included insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Blank assays showed no contamination. All base metal standard assays were within three standard deviations from the accepted value, the majority within two standard deviations. Results of QAQC samples were deemed acceptable • Additional Company controls included nine lab (coarse reject) duplicates which were within acceptable limits. • ALS blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays and sizings are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. **ORC Series Holes** • Assaying was carried out at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying of RC samples included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, Bi, Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code IC581). Cu > 1 % was assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). • Assaying of DD samples included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial single acid (hClO4) digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G001) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu > 1 %, Cu, Zn and Ag were assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (1995). • The lab certificates have been recovered and validated. • Company quality control was not implemented. • ALS quality control comprised of blanks, standards and pulverisation repeat assays and are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review (no Lab QAQC has been identified). **DMC Series Holes** **DMC Series Holes Original Assaying by DMC** • All DMC original samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. • Assaying at ALS Townsville laboratory included for: • RC Samples from DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu and Zn by aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G102) • RC Samples from DMC12-23 were assayed for Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Co, Pb, W and Zn by aqua regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP41) • Core samples from DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab code A101) and Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu and Zn > 1 %, Ag > 25 ppm were assayed by ore-grade aqua regia with AAS or ICP-AES finish (ME-OG46/AA46). • Company control data consisted of blanks only for DMC12-23.	

		• ALS quality control; blanks, standards, lab duplicates are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. **DMC Series Holes Check Sampling** • Samples were assayed at Analabs Townsville. • Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed by ore grade mixed acid digest with AAS finish (Lab Code GA145). Cu was repeat assayed using four acid digest and AAS finish (Lab Code A103) and Cu short iodide titration (Lab code C902). Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay (Lab Code F650). • No company quality control measures were undertaken.	
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.*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** • 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 **Historic Drilling** • Logging was collated from various on historic company reports and drill logs (either digital printouts or scanned handwritten logs) and recoded to the RRR logging system before being 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. • Historic data collection procedures are unknown. **DMD Series Holes** **DMD Series Original Assaying by MME** • The majority of the drill core is stored at the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy QLD, Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD. • Global Ore inspected core at EDC in 2021 and verified core size as BQ by measuring core diameter. Core sampling was observed to be ½ core. Previously reported mineralisation intercepts (depth,	SCN

length, and mineralisation) were verified. This verification process highlighted a discrepancy in DMD09 (68.89-72.54 m) and this was not resampled as part of the 2021 Check Assay campaign. It is suspected this was an error during the EDC re-traying process.

- No assay certificates are available, however assays from recently obtained MME internal memo pages and Day (1976) show acceptable correlation and are assumed to be reasonable indication of mineralisation.

DMD Series Holes Check Sampling

GR&A Check Assays (2001)

- GR&A sample sizes were verified against GR&A photos and 2021 photos by Global Ore.
- GR&A recoveries were verified against 2021 core photos.
- Assays were verified against the lab assay certificate.

RRR Check Assays (2021)

- Previous logging and sampling were check-logged, core blocks were converted from feet to metres, and sampled intervals were photographed (except DMD13 and 15).
- Sample sizes were verified against previous sampling intervals.
- Poor recoveries were noted from core blocks, check-logging and core photos.
- Lab assays were reviewed for consistency against previous mineralisation and RRR control samples were assessed.

ORC Series Holes

- Verification has been completed by Global Ore by viewing and checking against original reports, drill logs, sample sheets, and laboratory assay certificates.
- No original samples or core photography was located to verify sampling intervals or recovery
- No drillholes twin the ORC drilling but three holes drilled by RRR drill within 10m but greater than 5m of three ORC holes (ORC01, ORC03 and ORC16). ORC16 shows a strong correlation with 21DMDD03 with comparable intersection widths and copper & zinc grades. The widths of zones of increased copper grades in ORC01 and ORC03 show a good comparison with neighboring holes with variations attributable to drill angle and geological/structural variability. The tenor of copper mineralisation is comparable to neighboring DMC series holes but is higher than the 2021/22 RRR drilling. This may be attributable to poor drill and sample recovery in the 2021/22 RRR diamond drilling.

		• No adjustments to assay data have been made. **DMC Series Holes** • Verification has been completed by Global Ore by viewing and checking against original reports, drill logs, sample sheets, and laboratory assay certificates. • No original samples or core photography was located to verify sampling intervals or recovery. • DMC Check Assays were verified against original lab assay certificate and GR&A reports • No drillholes twin the DMC drilling but three holes drilled by RRR drill within 10m but greater than 5m of two DMC holes (DMC11 & DMC10). The widths of zones of increased copper grades in both holes show a good comparison with neighboring holes with variations attributable to drill angle and geological/structural variability. The tenor of copper mineralisation is comparable to neighboring ORC series holes but is higher than the 2021/22 RRR drilling. This may be attributable to poor drill and sample recovery in the 2021/22 RRR diamond drilling. • 14 duplicate samples from nine holes have been reviewed. No mention is made in regard to sampling techniques for the duplicate samples, and it is assumed these were also riffle split. The majority of assays were less than 2% Cu and appear to show acceptable repeatability. However, the sample size is too small to be considered representative of the drill program. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.	
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.*	**2021/2022 RRR Drilling** **Collar pickups** • 2021 drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using differential global positioning system (DGPS). A Trimble Catalyst DA1, with 'Trimble RTX' real time satellite based positional corrections applied • Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 33 cm in X-Y-Z (easting, northing, RL respectively). **Drill hole direction and downhole surveys** • Downhole surveys were 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. **Historical Drilling** **Collar pickups** • Surveyor Ivan Luscombe surveyed the OPL drill holes and historical holes in 1995 using a coordinate	SCN

datum from the original survey post and adopted a local level datum. This was updated in 2000 and 2002 with Luscombe noting levels corrected to AHD and coordinates altered to the DMC grid. Holes ORC01-19, DMD02, 13, 15, DMC01-11, and WD2 were surveyed. Coordinates of other DMD holes were obtained by correlation/interpretation from various plans/maps/reports.

- In 2003, Ivan Luscombe surveyed DMC12-23 at the completion of the program for John Sainsbury Consultants, the drilling program managers.
- Original historical drill collar survey methods were not recorded.
- Dalrymple (1992) noted they resurveyed drill holes, collars and grid but this information has not been recorded in their annual reports.
- In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (registered surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). DMD02, 13 and 15, DMC01-22, and ORC01-13, 15-19 were located by Twines. Twines pickups showed little difference to those of Luscombe.
- In 2021, Map2Mine utilised a Trimble DGPS rover to survey historic collars, where available. However due to historic ground disturbance no additional DMD holes were able to be located.

Drill hole direction and downhole surveys

- Day (1976) recorded collar dip and azimuth information on plans. Day (1976) noted all DMD holes were surveyed with acid tubes and a Tropari instrument. Selected Tropari surveys are recorded on Day's sections for holes DMD03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12.
- Downhole surveys are not recorded on drill logs for the ORC holes. Four survey camera disks have been located for ORC16 and 17 only, which combined with hand sketched sections suggest holes were surveyed at 50 m intervals by single shot film camera. No records of downhole surveys have been located for other holes, which likely indicates only the deepest two holes (16 and 17) were downhole surveyed.
- Downhole survey discs were located for DMC01-11 with surveys often taken in rods. DMC12-23 have only collar set up surveys.

Dianne Grids

- There have been two recent local grids used at the Dianne Mine, both orientated at 36° to Magnetic North, these being the Mareeba Mine Grid and the Dianne Mine grid. The Dianne Mine (DMC) grid was established in 2000 by adding 10,000 E and 10,000 N to the earlier 1970's Mareeba Mine Grid.
- In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55).

Topography

		• 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. **Voids and Shaft** • Underground mining void and shaft modelling was generated from surveyed scans of long and cross sections, and level plans drafted after collapse of the main shaft and subsequent closure of the mine from November 1981/82, MME • 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). • RRR obtained scans of the historic underground workings from Nickmere (1995) & Sainsbury (2003), modified by Luscombe, which included coordinates and elevation in both MME Grid and RL and Dianne Mine Grid and Australian Height Datum (AHD) (Fig. CG-168 Longitudinal & Cross Sections, 1:250, MME November 1982). • 3D Wireframes of the underground mining void at mine closure were modelled in Micromine from these plans and validated against 9 post mining drill intersections and against historic production figures.	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Metallurgical samples were selected across the mineral domains and no spatial bias is anticipated that may influence metallurgical results • 2021/2022 drilling was specifically targeted to provide confirmation for historic grade intercepts and to provide material for metallurgical studies. • Historical drilling has been based on the local Dianne Mine grid. • Current drill spacing is approximately 20 m x 40 m.	SCN
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased*	• 2021/2022 drilling has been optimised to intercept mineralisation at angles at a low to moderate angle. • Historical drillholes have been drilled from numerous directions. Most have been oriented at 270 to	SCN

geological structure	*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.*	the local Dianne Mine grid and perpendicular to the strike of the Dianne Massive Sulphide Body. Most drillholes have intersected the Dianne Massive Sulphide and Green Hill mineralisation deposit at a low to moderate angle.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Metallurgical Samples** • Samples were dispatched from the Dianne core facility to CORE Resources • CORE Resources completed sample receipt documentation to confirm received samples matched what was sent from the Dianne Core storage facility (21DMDD03 & 22DMDD09) and ALS Townsville (Coarse rejects from 21DMDD01 & 2). Sample weights were recorded and checked against dispatch sample weights. No issues or discrepancies were identified. Samples were then checked into the CORE warehouse prior to completing sample preparation works. **2021/2022 RRR Drilling** • Drill core is collected from site by RRR contractors and transported to the core logging facility daily. The logging facility is located within the fenced and gated mining lease. • Drill core is transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors. **Historical Drilling** • No information is available for the historical drilling. • RRR 2021 check assays were submitted by Company personnel from EDC to ALS, Zillmere.	SCN / CK
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed for 2021 drilling. • RRR 2021 Check Assays of historical drilling included a review of previous sampling (MME and GR&A) by inspecting core at EDC for core size, sampling method, size, and intervals. MME assays were cross referenced between MME pages from company internal memos and Day (1976). GR&A assays were checked against the lab assay certificates. • Due to the limited nature of available data and lack of surviving physical samples from historical drilling, no check assays were undertaken of ORC or DMC holes. Assay data was collected and validated against scans of original assay certificates and matched to recorded sample numbers and intervals on scanned drill logs and sampling sheets from the original drilling report.	SCN

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
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.	SCN

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 (UC)**: 1958 – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m.
		  • **North Broken Hill (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 860.9 m.
		  • **Kennecott Exploration Australia (KEA):** 1968 to 1972 – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned at shallow depth (no downhole details available), for a total
			SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		of 675.45 m. • **Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME):** 1972 to 1979 – completed 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,120.88 m. • **White Industries Ltd (WIL)**: 1979 to 1983 – in 1979, White Industries entered 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 (CR)**: (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • **Openley Pty Ltd (OPL)**: 1995 – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,603.30 m. • **Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (DMC)**: 2001 to 2003 – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. • Global Ore have completed a detailed validation of available data for historical drilling listed above, which is summarised in '*Other substantive exploration data.'* • For a summary of recent 2020 RRR drilling the reader is referred to the 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 strataform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralisation. Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur: • Primary massive sulphides consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. • Supergene enriched massive sulphides zone and associated low-medium grade halo; and • Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite, native copper and limonite (Green Hill). • Mineralisation is 130 m wide by 200 m long and up to 50 m thick that broadly correlates with a surface copper anomaly with a footprint of 500 x 270 m. • The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical, and drilling 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 explain why this is the case.*
		• A table of collar locations included for metallurgical testing is provided in Annexure 1 Table 1a	

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	• The geological domains composited within	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
	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.*	were modelled at grade cuts of 0.2% Cu for the Green Hill mineralisation and 1% Cu for the Massive Sulphide and Eastern Chalcocite Body mineralisation. No cut off grades were applied to the Void Fill intersections.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Both recent and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at a low to moderate angle. • Geological modelling of the Dianne deposit utilised the logged distribution of copper minerals and copper assays from the validated Dainne drillhole dataset to generate a series of six composite mineralogical-grade domains for the Massive Sulphide and the Green Hill deposit. • 3D Wireframes were modelled in Micromine using sectional wireframing at 5m windows. Wireframes were clipped against the post mining topography	

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th><th>CP</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Domain Group</th><th>Domain Name</th><th>Copper Mineralogy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill West</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill West</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>MS Gossan</td><td>MAL>50%, CUP, CC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supergene</td><td>MS Supergene</td><td>CC>50%, CV, CPY, PYY</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supergene</td><td>Eastern Chacocite Body</td><td>CC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>MS Transitioinal</td><td>CC, CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO</td></tr>
<tr><td>Primary</td><td>MS Primary</td><td>CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">MAL - malachite, AZU - azurite, CC - chalcocite, CUP - cuprite, NCU - native copper, CV - covelli</td></tr>
</table>
Estimated true widths (ETW) have been reported for all intercept reported. ETW were calculated using the center point of the composite and orientation of the copper mineral – grade domain at that point.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>A collar plan of all collar locations has been provided in Annexure 1, Figure 1a</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined domains generated to reflect the different styles of mineralisation (massive vs stockwork) and associated copper mineralogical differences as a result of supergene alteration. Composites include varying amounts of internal dilution.
No cut-off grade has been applied to the composites however the geological domains composited within were modelled at grade cuts of 0.2% Cu for the Green Hill mineralisation and 1% Cu for the Massive Sulphide and Eastern Chalcocite Body mineralisation. No cut off grades were applied to the Void Fill</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		intersections. • Downhole and estimated true widths have been reported have 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 deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Significant exploration drilling programs have been undertaken at the Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. The historical data in the following table has been recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and exploration program design and reporting.	

Company	Year	N# of Holes	Hole Type	Total Metres
NBH	1967	10	DD	860.9
KEA	1970	2	DD	653.5
WIL	1979	6	DD	304.11
WIL	1980/81	7	PC/DD	839.7

<u>Historic Metallurgy Test Work</u>

B E Enterprises for Openly 1995

- Test work completed included preliminary heavy liquid separation, flotation & index grinding test work on three composite samples from four ORC series diamond and RC holes. Samples represented the oxide ore (Green Hill), chalcocite ore and primary sulphide ore.

Initial flotation tests indicated the presence of significant activation of all sulphide minerals. The presence of cuprite & malachite dictated the use of CPS flotation in the oxide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		and secondary zones. Heavy liquid separation (HSL) tests were successful in producing high grade copper sinks production which were followed by Kelsey Jig test work. Kelsey Jig test work did not achive the anticipated results due to over grinding of the ore.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work planned includes: • Mine leases – An Initial JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for Dianne and Green Hills is in progress with AMC resource geological consultants. • EPM – Regional Mapping and prospecting, rock chip sampling IP geophysics, exploration drilling and potentially downhole EM if warranted.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not Applicable	SCN / CK
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Not Applicable	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*		
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not Applicable	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Not Applicable	SCN

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. -*	**2022 Initial Metallurgical Test Work by CORE Resources**
		• The composites were characterised by taking a representative sub-sample from one of the 1 kg aliquots. Analysis included:
		  • Head assay analysis on ~100 g sample by four acid digest and ICP-OES finish
		  • Sulphur Speciation and Carbon Speciation using LECO
		  • QXRD mineralogical analysis by McKnight Mineralogy
		  • Sequential copper speciation
		  • Specific gravity by pycnometer method
		  • Au by fire assay and AAS finish by Gekko Systems (charge size is 10-15 g)
		  • Hg by aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish
		  • Cl by carbonate leach and titration
		  • F by fusion and ISE analysis by ALS Geochemistry
		• Grind Establishment test work was conducted on 1 kg aliquots, with a three-point grind establishment to P80 of 45 µm and P80 of 38 µm conducted on each aliquot in a laboratory scale rod mill
		• Mineralogical analysis on 1 kg aliquot, ground to P80 of 45 µm, included wet screen product at 45 um, dry and weigh each size fraction, and:
		Representative sample for assay of Cu, Fe, Zn by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish, Total S using LECO
		Submit a representative ~200 g sample for each +/- fraction to ALS for MLA
		Mineral Liberation Analysis (MLA) was conducted at ALS Mineralogy for identification of minerals, grain sizes and liberation characteristics.
		Reserve remainder
			CK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP

		• **Oxide Composite**
		  • A 7-day intermittent bottle roll test in sulphuric acid was completed using 2 kg charge, 25 L bottle, pH of 1.2 and 33% w/w solids.
		  • Eight kinetic samples were collected and assayed for Cu, Ag, Fe, Ca, Mg, Al, Co (using ICP-OES)
		  • Residue was assayed for Cu, Ag, Fe, Ca, Mg, Al, Co (using ICP-OES)
		
		• **Supergene Composite**
		Five copper rougher flotation tests using 1 kg aliquots:
		  • Primary grind sizes of P80 45 µm and 38 µm tested
		  • 20 mins of kinetic flotation in a Agitair flotation machine. 10 mins of flotation was used for the final test.
		  • Varying pH values from of 10.5 to 11.5 using lime
		  • AP3894 collector utilised for copper recovery
		  • Concentrates and tailings assayed for Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ag (by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish) and S by LECO
		  • Final test concentrate and tailings assayed for Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Co, Sb, As (by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish), S (by LECO) and Au by aqua regia with AAS finish.
		  • Estimated cleaner recoveries and grades were calculated based on rougher results achieved, with industry standards and benchmark values used for cleaner stage recoveries and upgrade ratios.
		
		• **Sulphide Composite**
		Four Cu rougher and four sequential Cu and Zn rougher flotation tests using 1 kg aliquots
		  • Primary grind sizes of P80 45 µm and 38 µm were tested
		  • Cu flotation was comprised of 10 to 20 mins of flotation in a Agitair flotation machine at a pH of 10.
		  • SMBS and $ZnSO_4$ used for zinc depression
		  • AP3894 for copper circuit collector
		  • Following Cu flotation, Zn flotation comprised of 15 mins of flotation in a Agitair flotation machine at a pH of 10.8
		  • Reagents included lime for pH modification, and A4037 and $CuSO_4$ for zinc circuit.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		• Concentrates and tailings assayed for Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ag (by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish) and S by LECO • Final test concentrate and tailings assayed for Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Co, Sb, As (by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish), S (by LECO) and Au by aqua regia with AAS finish. • Estimated cleaner recoveries and grades were calculated based on rougher results achieved, with industry standards and benchmark values used for cleaner stage recoveries and upgrade ratios.	
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• Not Applicable	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*		
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Not Applicable	SCN
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not Applicable	SCN