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

ASX:RRR

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

REVOLVER RESOURCES

RESOURCING REVOLUTION

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ASX RELEASE

Revolver Reveals Maiden Copper Mineral Resource at Dianne Mine

Initial Mineral Resource Defines Primary and Supergene Sulphide With 6.1% Copper

Highlights

- Initial Mineral Resource estimate (**MRE**) for the Dianne Mine primary and supergene massive sulphide (MS) and Green Hill supergene oxide deposits reported above the 280m RL, in accordance with JORC Code, contains an **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource totaling 1.62 Mt at 1.1% Cu.**

- The MRE for the Dianne Mine includes:
  - Dianne Primary and Supergene MS: Total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **135 kt at 6.1% Cu** for 8,200 t of contained copper metal, at a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade.
  - Green Hill Supergene Oxide: Total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **1.49 Mt at 0.66% Cu** for 11,000 t of contained copper metal, at a 0.25% cut-off grade.

- Combined MRE tonnage contains 72.1% in the Inferred Mineral Resource and 27.9% in the Indicated Mineral Resource categories.

- Studies are underway to determine optimum scenarios for near-term production potential.

- Further site activities identified with potential to increase resource tonnage.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ('Revolver' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the initial Mineral Resource on the remaining area at the Dianne Copper Mine, reported under the JORC Code (Table 1, Figure 1) having a total combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.62 Mt @ 1.1% Cu. The resource combines a shallow high-grade Primary and Supergene sulphide component encompassed within a broad near-surface lower-grade halo of supergene oxide mineralization. Initial metallurgical tests have shown that the Green Hill supergene oxide mineralization is amenable to low-cost heap leach processing, with the sulphide mineralization amenable to flotation to produce potentially saleable copper and zinc concentrates[1].

Resource Domain	Cut-off Cu (%)	Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Cu Grade	Cu Metal	Tonnes	Cu Grade	Cu Metal	Tonnes	Cu Grade	Cu Metal
		(kt)	(%)	(t)	(kt)	(%)	(t)	(kt)	(%)	(t)
Dianne Primary and Supergene Sulphide	0.50	58	6.3	3,600	77	6.0	4,600	135	6.1	8,200
Green Hill Supergene Oxide	0.25	395	0.80	3,200	1,093	0.61	6,700	1,488	0.66	9,800
TOTAL:		**453**	**1.5**	**6,800**	**1,170**	**1.0**	**11,000**	**1,623**	**1.1**	**18,000**

The Dianne Mineral Resource is reported above a nominal limit of 280 mRL, using a 0.5% Cu cut-off for the Dianne sulphide domains (primary massive sulphide and supergene sulphide zones) and 0.25% Cu cut-off for the Green Hill supergene oxide domains. Estimation is by restricted ordinary kriging for all mineralised zones. There is historic underground and open pit depletion within the area, both the open pit and underground void have been flagged as depleted from the resource model. Some underground development contains a variety of fill (remnant ore, fall material, sandfill) or is empty void. Void fill material has not been reported as part of the Mineral Resource. The resource model does not account for dilution, ore loss or recovery issues. These parameters should be considered during the mining study as being dependent on the mining and treatment processes.Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

RPEEE Considerations:
Mining studies have not been completed. The project is at an early stage of assessment. The model utilises block dimensions of 6.25mE x 6.25mN x 2.5mRL SMUs for selective small-scale open pit mining. Additional good quality grade control sampling, assaying and modelling is assumed. Mining is anticipated to be small-scale, selective open pit mining with processing of the supergene oxide material by heap leach. Processing of supergene sulphide material is currently dependent on either exploration success in the region for other copper deposits, extensions to the Dianne deposit and/or access to other copper mills in the region for toll processing.

***Table 1**: Mineral Resource Estimate for the Dianne and Green Hill Deposits*

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said

"The Dianne Project is accelerating with great momentum. This is a milestone event and the first modern resource definition completed for the remaining Dianne Copper Mine. This initial mineral resource estimate equips Revolver with the necessary information to progress a dual track approach to unlocking early value at Dianne. The already establish highly prospective copper district surrounding Dianne is now complimented by the clear definition of the starting resource that has the potential to support near term open pit mining.

There are several aspects that further enhance the commercial attractiveness of the initial mineral resource. Continuing nearby exploration activities are expected to add further tonnage to this initial estimate and the close to surface location of the Green Hill oxide ore has the geometry suitable to a bulk surface mining operation. The deposit is located on granted Mining Leases, carried over from the previous operations that ceased in 1983.

The forward work program at Dianne for 2023 will comprise ongoing activities across both the high potential regional exploration as well as more definition and detail surrounding the production potential of the resource. The growing global demand for copper provides an ideal backdrop to support progress on all of these initiatives and grow the Company exponentially."

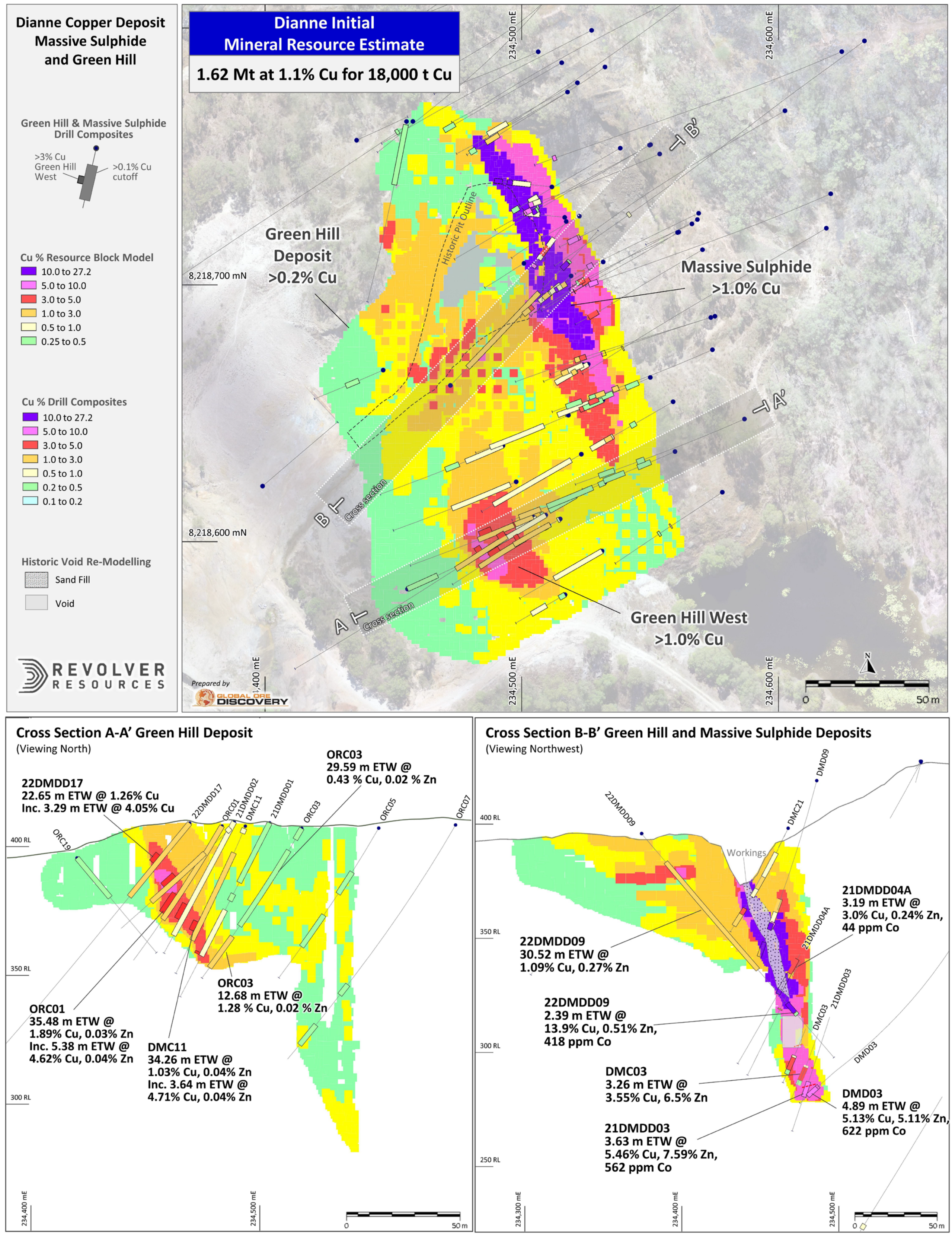


***Figure 1**: Plan and cross sections of Mineral Resource Estimate for the Dianne and Green Hill Deposit*

Deposit Characteristics and Mining History

The copper (zinc-silver-cobalt-gold) deposit was identified in 1955[2] with ongoing exploration leading to the development of a small scale underground and open pit mine operated between 1979-83. Production totalled 69,820 tonnes of high-grade direct shipping ore assaying between 18-26% Cu and approximately 359 g/t Ag.[3]

The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Paleozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur: primary massive sulphides consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite; enriched supergene sulphide composed of pyrite and chalcocite and an associated low grade mushroom shaped halo of supergene oxide copper mineralisation, the Green Hill deposit, comprising stockwork and disseminations of malachite, azurite cuprite, tenorite chalcocite and native copper.

The chalcocite enriched sulphide mineralisation from the massive sulphide zone was the source of the high-grade direct shipping ore that was previously mined at the project.

The Dianne deposit has been interpreted as a strataform volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit[4]. Revolver undertook a detailed geological review comprising field mapping, re-logging and petrography, which has resulted in the view that the Dianne deposit is a Besshi-style VMS lens that has been deformed during regional scale folding and locally overprinted by an orogenic quartz vein gold event associated with the Palmer River gold field. The Dianne massive sulphide was subsequently further modified by Tertiary weathering and supergene processes.

Historic Data Base Validation and Deposit Wireframing

In preparation for the calculation of the initial Dianne MRE, Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd completed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the project including systematic rebuild and validation of the historic drill hole database, recovery of historic reports and check logging, bulk density measurements and assaying of historic drill holes[5], along with new Revolver drilling for grade confirmation and metallurgical sampling.

The drill database validation process has supported the use of 49 of the historic holes, totaling 4,523 m of diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling, into the final database. Validated historic drill holes have been merged with 14 DD holes from Revolver's 2021/22 drill program, to deliver a database of 63 holes, totaling 6,787 m of drilling for use in mineral domain and mining void modelling and the initial MRE for the Dianne deposit.

The validated database was used to model wireframes of deposit geometallurgical domains[6] and the historic level plans of the stopes, in combination with recorded drill intersections of mining void and stope fill, to build a 3D model approximating the historic mining void. For further details of the void modeling process see Annexure 1.

The grade and copper minerology wireframes, mining void model, and validated drill database were provided to AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC) to guide the Dianne MRE.

Drill Hole Intersection from Validated Historic Drill Hole Database

Down hole (**DH**) and estimated true width (**ETW**) copper, zinc, gold, silver and cobalt intersections have been calculated at an 0.2% copper cutoff for the in-ground, unmined portion of the Dianne deposit using the validated historic drill hole database. Pre-mining drill intersections have been "clipped" to the 3D pit and underground void model, with only unmined portions of mineralised intersections reported.

Selected highlights from historic intersections for the Dianne MS and Green Hill mineralisation are presented below. A more comprehensive set of drill intersections, showing the historic validated drilling and the Revolver 2021/22 drill intersections, that together define the validated drill hole database used in the initial Dianne MRE, are presented in Annexure 2, Tables 2a and 2b to give a more complete picture of the grade characteristics of the Dianne deposit.

Supergene MS chalcocite-enriched intersections from validated historic holes show high-grade copper with low grade zinc characteristic of the "direct shipping ore" historically mined at Dianne, with best estimated true width (ETW) intersection from holes DMD09 and DMC23 respectively returning

- **2.07 m at 27.18% Cu, 0.58% Zn, 493 ppm Co, 0.33g/t Au and 46.1 g/t Ag from 65.76 m**
- **2.55 m at 20.23% Cu 0.4% Zn, 188 ppm Co, no Au analysis and 19.8 g/t Ag from 49 m**

These holes represent remanent MS chalcocite mineralisation that was left unmined in the wall to the drives and pillars that could not be mined at the time of the historic underground operation.

Primary MS intersections show combined high-grade copper and zinc results characteristic of the banded chalcopyrite – sphalerite ore with the best ETW intersections from holes DMD03 and ORC16 respectively returning

- **4.89 m at 5.13% Cu, 5.11% Zn, 622 ppm Co, no Au Analysis and 31.1 g/t Ag from 162.15 m**
- **3.16 m at 5.09% Cu, 7.17% Zn, no Co analysis, 0.13 g/t Au and 38.8 g/t Ag from 158.2 m**

Green Hills supergene oxide deposit historic drill intersections have returned broad intercepts of lower-grade copper with little to no appreciable other metals, consistent with the predominately copper oxide and copper carbonate mineral assemblage typical of a near surface supergene and exotic copper deposit. Best ETW intercepts were from historic holes ORC01 and DMC11 respectively, returning

- **35.48 m at 1.89% Cu from 0.00 m, including 7.43 m at 4.62% Cu from 32.0 m**
- **34.26 m at 1.03% Cu from 11.3 m, including 3.64 m at 4.71% Cu from 41.5 m**

Initial Metallurgical Test work

Revolver recently announced encouraging results from initial bench scale metallurgical test work[6], which showed that the Dianne primary massive sulphide and supergene massive sulphide mineralisation are suitable for processing via flotation methods to produce potentially saleable grade copper and zinc sulphide concentrates.

- 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 in concentrate at 82.5% recovery.**

Bottle roll acid leach test of a composited sample from the Green Hill oxide deposit showed a **very favorable 90.4% copper recovery** and fast leach kinetics indicating that this mineralisation is potentially amenable to low-cost heap leach processing.

Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate

The new Dianne MRE has been independently prepared by resource geologists from AMC in accordance with the JORC Code. For further details of the resource modeling parameters applied please refer to Annexure 3, Table 3a: Dianne MRE Modeling Parameters and Annexure 5: JORC Code Table 1 for information relating to data collection, validation and resource estimation.

The Dianne MRE delivered an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource totaling 1.62 Mt @ 1.1% Cu with total contained metal of 18,000 tonnes of Cu. The MRE was calculated based on a 0.5% Cu cut-off for primary and supergene sulphide mineralisation and 0.25% Cu cut-off for Green Hill supergene oxide mineralisation, reported above an elevation of 280m RL (approximately 130 m below surface).

The model has taken into account historic underground and open pit depletions. Some underground development contains a variety of fill mediums, including remnant ore, fall material, sand fill, or void space. Limited historic drill intersections of void fill infer that it is mineralised with copper, zinc, and silver (see Annexure 1, Table 1a). Drilling data for the void fill is insufficient to be used for calculation of an MRE.

The Dianne MRE was estimated by ordinary kriging methods for all mineralised zones. The density was assigned according to the mineralised zone and oxidation state, with values ranging from 2.3 to 4.5 t/m^3 on the basis of moderate test-work.

The resource model emulates an agglomeration of 6.25 mE by 6.25 mN by 2.5 mRL selective mining units (SMUs), in anticipation that any future mining would be small-scale, selective open pit mining. Processing of the Green Hill supergene oxide material is considered to be via heap leach operations. While there is potential for the supergene oxide material to be mined and processed on a small scale on site, the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) are partially dependent on either further regional exploration success or toll treatment via other copper processing mills in the region. Processing of supergene sulphide material is currently dependent on access to other copper processing mills in the region. Given the early stage of the project, mining studies have not yet been conducted.

The MRE does not account for dilution, ore loss or recovery difficulties. These parameters will be considered as part of future mining studies and will be dependent on the mining and treatment processes.

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

For more information, please contact:

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

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

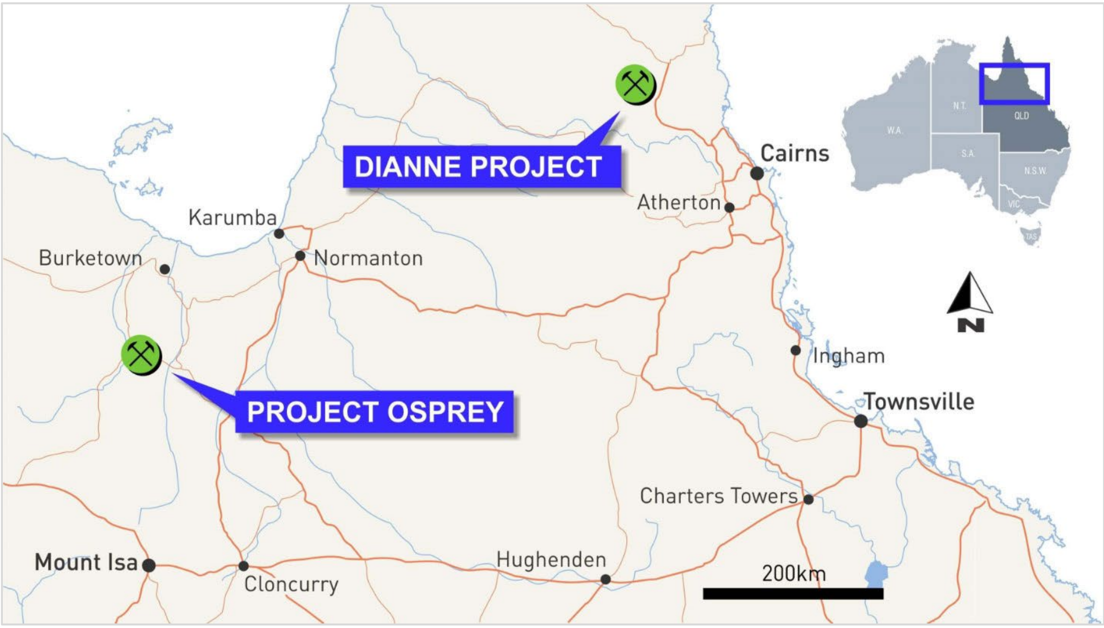
About Revolver Resources

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

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

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

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au



Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to the Dianne Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Ingvar Kirchner, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM member No. 108770) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No. 4727), a Geology Manager, Perth, and Principal Geologist for AMC Consultants, acting as a consultant to Revolver Resources. Mr Kirchner consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Kirchner has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

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 JORC Code "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.

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 JORC Code "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.

<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 are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial

outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

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

References:

[1] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR, ASX Release 5 December 2022, Initial Metallurgical Test Work Completed at Dianne

[2] Day, A.C., 1976. Summary of the Dianne Project. Mareeba Mining & Exploration P.L.

[3] Queensland Government, 1993. Queensland Mineral Commodity Report – Copper. In Queensland Government Mining Journal, Vol 94 No 1099* ISSN 0033-6149, June 1993; pp16.

[4] Day, A.C., 1976. Summary of the Dianne Project. Mareeba Mining & Exploration P.L.

[5] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 2 December 2021, Positive Copper Results from Historic Drilling at Dianne

[6] Sainsbury, J., 2003: Dianne Mine Report, Including Mineralised Resources Estimation. Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd.

Annexure 1 – Historic Mining Void Modelling

The historic underground mining void ("void model") and the open pit was modelled to allow for more accurately constrained mining depletion of the Dianne MRE.

The historic pit was modelled in 3D using a combination of drone LIDAR digital terrain model and sonar bathymetry for the water filled area of the pit.

The underground mining void was modelled from level plans, long sections and cross sections surveyed at the end of underground operations in 1982.

The position of the resulting void model was then validated against nine post-mining drill intersections of the underground workings and the volume of the void against historic production figures. This process has delivered a well-constrained model of the stopes that were mined over 40 years ago and are now inaccessible.

Mining records show that, at the time of closure, the operator reported approximately 5,500 tonnes of developed ore were not extracted - with some 8,000 tonnes of ore lost in underground falls[5]. This material remains along with mineralised tailings, deposited as back fill during the mining operation in the underground mine.

Four post-mining drill holes from the validated drill database intersect the mineralised void fill and fall material. All four holes contain significant copper grades (ranging from 3 to 26.8%) and +/- high grade zinc (up to 5.6%) (Table 1a). The distribution and drill density of holes is currently insufficient for inclusion in the upcoming MRE but presents an attractive target for future infill drill testing and inclusion in future resource upgrades at Dianne.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu %	Zn%	Co ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %m	Void fill description
DMC20	44.00	46.00	2.00	1.34	26.83	0.3	468	No Assay	42	36.05	Remnant pillar & sand fill
DMC21	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.69	10.56	0.6	246	No Assay	18	7.29	Sand fill
DMC23	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.24	10.28	0.5	151	No Assay	11	2.49	Remnant pillar & sand fill
DMC02	126.40	131.60	5.20	1.73	3.00	5.6	No Assay	0.1	21	5.18	Sand fill
ETW - Estimated Ture Widths have been calculated based on modelling on the underground mining void. Intercepts are length-weighted.											

Table 1a: Drill Intercepts from mining void fill for Validated Historic Dianne Drill holes

Annexure 2 – Historic Drill Hole Intersection Tables

Hole ID	Company	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu%	Zn%	Co ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu%m	Mineralistion Domain
ORC10	OPL	12.00	17.00	5.00	3.66	2.10	0.07	23	0.01	2.4	7.68	MS Gossan
ORC09	OPL	16.00	19.00	3.00	1.55	4.34	0.07	37	0.01	1.0	6.73	MS Gossan
DMC23*^	DMC	49.00	56.00	7.00	2.55	20.23	0.40	188	No Assay	19.8	51.65	MS Supergene
DMC01*	DMC	88.90	92.00	3.10	1.90	20.33	0.25	No Assay	0.13	33.5	38.69	MS Supergene
DMC23*	DMC	40.00	45.00	5.00	1.82	18.01	0.54	228	No Assay	22.5	32.84	MS Supergene
DMC20*	DMC	47.00	50.00	3.00	2.58	8.62	0.43	163	No Assay	12.7	22.21	MS Supergene
DMC07	DMC	70.78	74.30	3.52	2.87	4.61	0.13	No Assay	BDL	BDL	13.24	MS Supergene
DMC15	DMC	22.00	29.00	7.00	3.69	2.84	0.05	24	No Assay	1.6	10.48	MS Supergene
DMC14	DMC	49.00	54.00	5.00	3.44	2.87	0.16	45	No Assay	BDL	9.89	MS Supergene
DMC21*	DMC	40.00	43.00	3.00	1.76	3.82	0.18	89	No Assay	6.0	6.71	MS Supergene
DMC04	DMC	114.63	115.09	0.46	0.30	1.73	0.23	No Assay	0.20	14.0	0.51	MS Supergene
DMD09	MME	65.76	68.89	3.13	2.07	27.18	0.58	493	0.33	46.1	56.33	MS Supergene
ORC18*	OPL	95.00	98.00	3.00	1.80	9.69	0.04	144	0.06	13.0	17.44	MS Supergene
ORC06	OPL	41.00	48.00	7.00	4.99	3.14	0.16	41	BDL	BDL	15.66	MS Supergene
ORC08	OPL	80.00	86.00	6.00	4.32	1.32	0.10	25	0.01	0.5	5.69	MS Supergene
22DMDD09	RRR	96.55	101.70	5.15	2.39	13.87	0.51	418	0.28	24.1	33.18	MS Supergene
DMC02*	DMC	131.60	138.00	6.40	2.43	7.89	5.91	No Assay	0.26	44.0	19.18	MS Transitioinal
DMC03	DMC	132.95	138.83	5.88	3.26	3.55	6.50	No Assay	0.13	34.3	11.57	MS Transitioinal
22DMDD08	RRR	161.40	162.18	0.78	0.47	1.42	0.02	241	0.24	20.0	0.67	MS Transitioinal
DMC20	DMC	29.00	38.00	9.00	5.63	3.02	0.04	17	No Assay	BDL	17.01	Eastern Chacocite Body
DMC21	DMC	24.00	30.00	6.00	4.54	2.34	0.03	21	No Assay	BDL	10.60	Eastern Chacocite Body
DMD10	MME	93.73	100.13	6.40	3.15	3.73	0.25	No Assay	No Assay	BDL	11.78	Eastern Chacocite Body
DMD09	MME	54.64	60.66	6.02	3.76	2.13	0.16	33	0.01	BDL	8.02	Eastern Chacocite Body
21DMDD04A	RRR	96.40	103.50	7.10	3.19	3.00	0.24	44	0.01	BDL	9.56	Eastern Chacocite Body
DMD03	MME	162.15	167.70	5.55	4.89	5.13	5.11	622	No Assay	31.1	25.10	MS Primary
ORC16^	OPL	158.20	163.50	5.30	3.16	5.09	7.17	No Assay	0.13	38.8	16.10	MS Primary
ORC17^	OPL	199.80	201.90	2.10	1.82	6.04	7.40	No Assay	0.24	36.0	10.97	MS Primary
21DMDD03	RRR	145.95	152.90	6.95	3.63	5.46	7.59	562	0.17	37.0	19.84	MS Primary
22DMDD10	RRR	234.20	236.60	0.40	0.30	0.89	2.92	440	0.19	8.7	0.27	MS Primary

** - Intercept terminated against historic underground mining void*
^ - Hole or sampling ended in mineralisation
ETW - Estimated True Width, BDL - Below Detection Limit, Cu% m - Cu (%) x estimated true width (m)
Intercepts are length-weighted, geological-grade composites calculated based on geology and copper mineralogy with a 1% Cu cut-off and up to 1 m dilution.
DMD series holes drilled by Mareeba Mining and Exploration (MME), ORC series holes drilled by Openly Pty Ltd (OPL), DMC series holes drilled by Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) and 21/22DMDD series holes drilled by Revolver Resources (RRR).

Table 2a: Dianne drill Intercepts from Massive Sulphide (MS) from Validated Dianne Drill holes Including Historic Drill holes and Drill holes from Revolver 2021/22 Program Massive Sulphide and Eastern Chalcocite Domain

Hole ID	Company	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu%	Zn%	Co ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu%m	Mineralistion Domain
DMC16	DMC	9.00	68.00	59.00	55.87	0.80	0.03	9	No Assay	0.9	44.59	Green Hill
DMC11	DMC	11.30	48.90	37.60	34.26	1.03	0.04	No Assay	0.01	0.6	35.40	Green Hill
inc.	DMC	41.50	45.50	4.00	3.64	4.71	0.04	No Assay	BDL	1.0	17.16	Green Hill West
DMC10	DMC	14.90	43.00	28.10	17.35	1.72	0.04	No Assay	0.01	0.7	29.92	Green Hill
inc.	DMC	29.40	35.50	6.10	3.77	3.82	0.04	No Assay	0.01	1.1	14.42	Green Hill West
DMC15^	DMC	29.00	52.00	23.00	22.23	0.85	0.01	4	No Assay	BDL	18.79	Green Hill
DMC12	DMC	0.00	39.00	39.00	31.94	0.56	0.04	14	No Assay	0.3	17.98	Green Hill
DMC15	DMC	0.00	16.00	16.00	15.47	0.83	0.04	5	No Assay	0.6	12.83	Green Hill
DMC21	DMC	43.00	49.00	6.00	4.14	2.89	0.14	64	No Assay	4.0	11.96	Green Hill
DMC18	DMC	53.00	62.00	9.00	5.40	1.20	0.02	8	No Assay	0.3	6.48	Green Hill
DMC21	DMC	12.00	24.00	12.00	8.28	0.73	0.03	7	No Assay	4.7	6.06	Green Hill
DMC13	DMC	16.00	28.00	12.00	9.28	0.64	0.06	9	No Assay	0.3	5.94	Green Hill
DMC19	DMC	77.00	94.00	17.00	10.20	0.57	0.08	18	No Assay	0.9	5.77	Green Hill
DMC14	DMC	54.00	64.00	10.00	6.00	0.66	0.02	5	No Assay	0.1	3.95	Green Hill
DMC20	DMC	20.00	29.00	9.00	6.05	0.63	0.02	8	No Assay	0.2	3.82	Green Hill
DMC22	DMC	23.00	36.00	13.00	5.48	0.56	0.01	10	No Assay	BDL	3.05	Green Hill
DMC23	DMC	23.00	40.00	17.00	4.12	0.63	0.03	8	No Assay	0.1	2.61	Green Hill
DMC17	DMC	81.00	88.00	7.00	4.20	0.48	0.14	15	No Assay	0.1	2.03	Green Hill
DMC20	DMC	38.00	42.00	4.00	2.69	0.68	0.01	10	No Assay	0.1	1.81	Green Hill
DMC07^	DMC	74.30	77.05	2.75	1.65	1.01	0.01	No Assay	0.01	BDL	1.67	Green Hill
DMC11	DMC	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.82	0.84	0.03	No Assay	BDL	BDL	1.52	Green Hill
DMC21	DMC	30.00	34.00	4.00	2.76	0.55	0.01	10	No Assay	BDL	1.51	Green Hill
DMC13	DMC	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.43	0.60	0.08	28	No Assay	BDL	1.47	Green Hill
DMC14	DMC	31.00	35.00	4.00	2.40	0.48	0.05	22	No Assay	5.0	1.16	Green Hill
DMC18	DMC	69.00	73.00	4.00	2.40	0.44	0.02	6	No Assay	0.2	1.06	Green Hill
DMC10	DMC	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.23	0.52	0.03	No Assay	BDL	BDL	0.64	Green Hill
DMC03	DMC	132.00	132.95	0.95	0.57	0.88	0.04	No Assay	BDL	6.0	0.50	Green Hill
DMC14	DMC	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.60	0.73	0.27	54	No Assay	BDL	0.44	Green Hill
DMC08	DMC	104.60	108.00	3.40	2.04	0.20	0.23	No Assay	BDL	BDL	0.40	Green Hill
DMC03	DMC	138.83	140.93	2.10	1.17	0.28	0.74	No Assay	BDL	4.0	0.33	Green Hill
DMC15	DMC	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.60	0.44	0.03	17	No Assay	5.0	0.26	Green Hill
DMC01^	DMC	87.40	88.90	1.50	0.90	0.27	0.00	No Assay	BDL	BDL	0.24	Green Hill
DMC09	DMC	115.66	121.90	6.24	3.74	0.04	0.04	No Assay	0.01	BDL	0.13	Green Hill
DMC02	DMC	125.05	126.40	1.35	0.45	0.28	0.01	No Assay	BDL	2.0	0.13	Green Hill
DMD06	MME	75.59	83.00	7.41	4.45	0.69	0.06	17	BDL	0.3	3.09	Green Hill
DMD09	MME	60.66	65.76	5.10	2.11	0.52	0.02	10	0.01	0.8	1.10	Green Hill
DMD06	MME	91.00	96.01	5.01	3.01	0.27	0.05	6	BDL	0.3	0.82	Green Hill
DMD09	MME	74.83	81.53	6.70	2.44	0.11	0.02	8	0.02	0.3	0.28	Green Hill
DMD03	MME	161.00	162.15	1.15	1.01	0.20	0.05	13	0.00	1.1	0.20	Green Hill

Table 2b: Dianne drill Intercepts from Green Hill from Validated Dianne Drill holes Including Historic Drill holes and Drill holes from Revolver 2021/22 Program within Green Hill Oxide Domain.

Hole ID	Company	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu%	Zn%	Co ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu%m	Mineralistion Domain
ORC01	OPL	0.00	43.00	43.00	35.48	1.89	0.03	11	0.00	1.2	67.17	Green Hill
inc.	OPL	32.00	41.00	9.00	7.43	4.62	0.04	14	No Assay	2.5	34.34	Green Hill West
ORC15	OPL	5.00	50.00	45.00	36.24	0.78	0.02	6	0.00	1.4	28.11	Green Hill
ORC04	OPL	20.00	60.00	40.00	33.09	0.51	0.02	5	No Assay	0.6	16.95	Green Hill
ORC03	OPL	50.00	65.00	15.00	12.68	1.28	0.02	8	No Assay	BDL	16.29	Green Hill
ORC03	OPL	10.00	45.00	35.00	29.59	0.43	0.02	7	No Assay	0.6	12.75	Green Hill
ORC02	OPL	0.00	30.00	30.00	24.27	0.60	0.01	7	BDL	0.8	14.61	Green Hill
inc.	OPL	35.00	45.00	10.00	8.09	0.33	0.03	10	BDL	1.8	2.64	Green Hill West
ORC06	OPL	48.00	70.00	22.00	13.20	0.78	0.01	5	BDL	0.6	10.27	Green Hill
ORC10	OPL	0.00	12.00	12.00	7.20	0.73	0.03	5	BDL	0.9	5.25	Green Hill
ORC19	OPL	0.00	20.00	20.00	17.48	0.28	0.06	20	No Assay	1.0	4.85	Green Hill
ORC05	OPL	40.00	55.00	15.00	9.00	0.46	0.07	14	No Assay	BDL	4.11	Green Hill
ORC09	OPL	0.00	16.00	16.00	9.60	0.42	0.04	10	No Assay	0.8	4.05	Green Hill
ORC08	OPL	71.00	75.00	4.00	2.40	1.40	0.60	38	BDL	0.8	3.36	Green Hill
ORC06	OPL	30.00	41.00	11.00	6.60	0.48	0.03	8	No Assay	3.2	3.15	Green Hill
ORC07	OPL	95.00	105.00	10.00	6.00	0.49	0.05	9	No Assay	0.8	2.93	Green Hill
ORC08	OPL	95.00	105.00	10.00	6.00	0.37	0.05	10	No Assay	BDL	2.21	Green Hill
ORC18	OPL	90.00	95.00	5.00	3.00	0.71	0.10	16	No Assay	BDL	2.14	Green Hill
ORC05	OPL	20.00	30.00	10.00	6.00	0.35	0.08	28	No Assay	4.0	2.12	Green Hill
ORC14	OPL	20.00	30.00	10.00	8.38	0.25	0.02	9	BDL	BDL	2.05	Green Hill
ORC06	OPL	10.00	20.00	10.00	6.00	0.31	0.16	15	No Assay	BDL	1.84	Green Hill
ORC03	OPL	0.00	5.00	5.00	4.23	0.29	0.07	14	BDL	BDL	1.22	Green Hill
ORC08	OPL	86.00	90.00	4.00	2.40	0.40	0.03	6	No Assay	BDL	0.97	Green Hill
ORC07	OPL	75.00	80.00	5.00	3.00	0.22	0.05	14	No Assay	BDL	0.66	Green Hill
21DMDD02	RRR	0.00	50.00	50.00	42.22	0.97	0.04	10	0.01	1.7	41.10	Green Hill
inc.	RRR	37.00	43.60	6.60	3.96	1.90	0.05	11	0.01	8.5	7.51	Green Hill West
22DMDD09	RRR	15.00	77.00	62.00	30.52	1.09	0.27	18	0.01	0.3	33.22	Green Hill
22DMDD17	RRR	0.00	37.00	37.00	22.65	1.26	0.05	10	BDL	0.4	28.45	Green Hill
inc.	RRR	17.00	21.00	4.00	3.29	4.05	0.04	9	BDL	0.5	13.32	Green Hill West
21DMDD01	RRR	38.00	58.10	20.10	17.56	0.73	0.03	8	0.01	0.4	12.75	Green Hill
inc.	RRR	57.10	58.10	1.00	0.87	3.02	0.10	19	BDL	BDL	2.64	Green Hill West
22DMDD15	RRR	2.00	39.00	37.00	25.12	0.38	0.08	13	0.01	0.5	9.58	Green Hill
21DMDD01	RRR	0.00	26.00	26.00	22.71	0.42	0.04	9	0.01	0.7	9.57	Green Hill
21DMDD01	RRR	31.00	34.00	3.00	2.62	0.49	0.05	9	0.01	BDL	1.28	Green Hill
21DMDD04A	RRR	103.50	114.00	10.50	6.57	0.11	0.11	11	BDL	0.3	0.73	Green Hill
22DMDD14	RRR	68.00	70.00	2.00	1.81	0.28	0.04	7	BDL	BDL	0.51	Green Hill
22DMDD07	RRR	11.00	13.00	2.00	1.47	0.24	0.23	30	0.02	BDL	0.35	Green Hill
22DMDD09	RRR	102.00	103.30	1.30	0.95	0.30	0.02	9	BDL	BDL	0.28	Green Hill
22DMDD14	RRR	56.03	56.98	0.95	0.24	0.61	0.03	15	BDL	0.4	0.14	Green Hill

^ - Hole or sampling ended in mineralisation
ETW - Estimated True Width, BDL - Below Detection Limit, Cu% m - Cu (%) x estimated true width (m)
Intercepts are length-weighted, geological-grade composites calculated based on geology and copper mineralogy with a 0.20% Cu cut-off with up to 5 consecutive meters of dilution
DMD series holes drilled by Mareeba Mining and Exploration (MME), ORC series holes drilled by Openly Pty Ltd (OPL), DMC series holes drilled by Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) and 21/22DMDD series holes drilled by Revolver Resources (RRR).

Table 2b Cont.

Annexure 3 – Summary of deposit parameters from Mineral Resource estimate

Resource Parameters	Dianne Primary and Supergene Sulphide	Green Hill Supergene Oxide
Mineralisation Dimensions	L x W x D: 138 x 35 x 132 m	L x W x D: 217 x 137 x 132 m
Drill Holes	63 holes / 6,787 m	
Nominal Drill Hole Spacing	15 m along strike, 22 m down-dip.	15 m along strike, 20-30 m across strike.
Density (t/m^3)	2.3 to 4.5: Supergene Sulphide 4.5: Primary Sulphide	2.3 to 2.7
Estimation Methods	Restricted Ordinary Kriging	
Block Dimensions	L x W x D: 6.25 m x 6.25 m x 2.5 m	
Cu Cut-off Grade	0.5%	0.25%
Nominal Resource Reporting Depth Limit	280 m RL	280 m RL
Metallurgical Processing Assumptions	Flotation processes to a Cu concentrate	Heap Leach
Resource Classification Proportions by Tonnage	Indicated: 43% Inferred: 57%	Indicated: 27% Inferred: 73%

Table 3a Summary of deposit parameters from Mineral Resource Estimate

Annexure 4 - Collar table, collar location map

Exploration Company	HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA55)	Northing (GDA94 MGA55)	RL (AHD)(m)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Date	Drilling Type	Plan Map ID
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC01	234550	8218754	428	270	-57	150.1	2001	RC/DD	1
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC02	234550	8218755	428	270	-75	165.1	2001	RC/DD	2
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC03	234561	8218720	424	267	-80	145	2001	RC/DD	3
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC04	234561	8218720	424	267	-72	147.3	2001	RC/DD	4
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC05	234511	8218813	437	250	-53	144	2001	RC/DD	5
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC06	234512	8218814	437	250	-75	144.6	2001	RC/DD	6
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC07	234574	8218687	416	283	-45	110.7	2001	RC/DD	7
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC08	234575	8218688	416	283	-70	150.2	2001	RC/DD	8
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC09	234533	8218785	431	264	-70	150.2	2001	RC/DD	9
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC10	234511	8218606	408	270	-45	59.6	2001	RC/DD	10
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC11	234515	8218609	408	270	-68	63.2	2001	RC/DD	11
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC12	234531	8218596	403	270	-60	64	2002	RC	12
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC13	234517	8218579	400	270	-60	40	2002	RC	13
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC14	234559	8218654	414	270	-60	64	2002	RC	14
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC15	234526	8218669	408	270	-78	52	2002	RC	15
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC16	234523	8218634	408	270	-60	76	2002	RC	16
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC17	234516	8218786	431	270	-60	88	2002	RC	17
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC18	234518	8218775	428	268	-58	75	2002	RC	18
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC19	234522	8218779	429	270	-72	100	2002	RC	19
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC20	234518	8218724	399	246	-68	50	2002	RC	20
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC21	234519	8218703	399	261	-65	52	2002	RC	21
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC22	234517	8218726	399	306	-67	42	2002	RC	22
Dianne Mining Corp. Ltd	DMC23	234512	8218738	400	306	-71	56	2002	RC	23
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD03	234603	8218768	413	270	-70	172.5	1972	DD	25
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD04	234565	8218814	427	273	-70	172.82	1972	DD	26
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD06	234538	8218753	428	270	-65	96	1972	DD	27
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD07	234522	8218727	420	270	-65	65.5	1972	DD	28
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD08	234501	8218708	411	270	-65	38.3	1972	DD	29
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD09	234532	8218709	419	270	-75	81.53	1972	DD	30
Mareeba Mining and Exp. Ltd	DMD10	234570	8218714	424	270	-70	111.93	1972	DD	31
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC01	234504	8218610	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC	32
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC02	234493	8218637	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC	33
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC03	234532	8218623	407	276	-60	70	1995	RC	34
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC04	234518	8218649	408	276	-60	70	1995	RC	35
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC05	234560	8218635	407	276	-60	70	1995	RC	36
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC06	234550	8218664	414	276	-60	70	1995	RC	37
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC07	234587	8218648	408	276	-60	120	1995	RC	38
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC08	234574	8218675	414	276	-60	114	1995	RC	39
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC09	234532	8218655	408	276	-60	30	1995	RC	40
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC10	234524	8218669	409	276	-60	30	1995	RC	41
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC11	234506	8218791	432	276	-60	78	1995	RC	42
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC12	234490	8218814	433	276	-60	72	1995	RC	43
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC13	234436	8218756	413	96	-45	30	1995	RC	44
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC14	234446	8218667	393	276	-60	54	1995	RC	45
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC15	234498	8218623	408	276	-60	90	1995	RC/DD	46
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC16	234620	8218736	407	276	-60	165	1995	RC/DD	47
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC17	234625	8218791	425	276	-62	213.3	1995	RC/DD	48
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC18	234554	8218751	427	276	-60	98	1995	RC	49
Openley Pty Ltd	ORC19	234455	8218582	396	96	-50	48	1995	RC	50
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD01	234521	8218618	409	242	-61.53	75.9	2021	DD	51
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD02	234509	8218611	409	240	-61.7	57.8	2021	DD	52
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD03	234569	8218728	425	246	-72	168.8	2021	DD	53
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD04A	234568	8218725	424	242	-62	149.5	2021	DD	55
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD05	234597	8218835	432	234	-53	216.4	2021	DD	56
Revolver Res. Ltd	21DMDD06	234531	8218851	434	238	-65	238.2	2021	DD	57
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD07	234458	8218762	413	237	-52	300.4	2022	DD	58
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD08	234619	8218722	410	240	-56	192.5	2022	DD	59
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD09	234475	8218660	393	45	-50	126.4	2022	DD	60
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD10	234635	8218796	427	235	-65	300.1	2022	DD	61
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD14	234579	8218617	405	237	-65	115.4	2022	DD	65
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD15	234458	8218759	413	192	-49	110.7	2022	DD	66
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD16	234399	8218619	391	50	-50	60.2	2022	DD	67
Revolver Res. Ltd	22DMDD17	234495	8218602	407	238	-50	150.2	2022	DD	68

Table 4a Dianne Project drill hole collar locations used in Mineral Resource Estimate

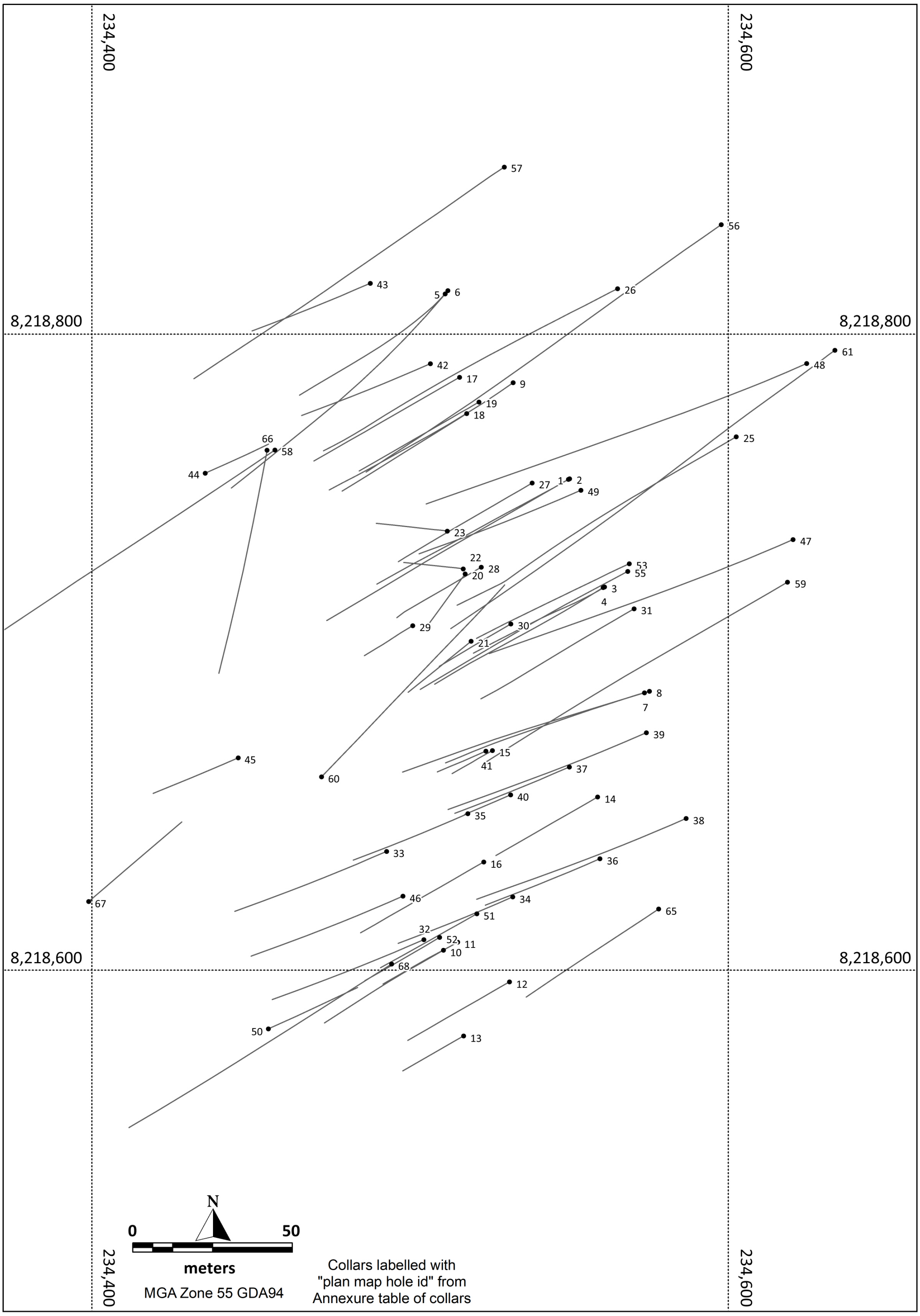


Figure 4a Dianne Project drill hole collar locations used in Mineral Resource estimate (refer to Table 4a for collar ID reference)

Annexure 5: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to 2021/2022 drilling completed by Revolver Resources, historical drilling, recent check assays, and the Dianne Mineral Resource Estimate which are the focus of this news release.

Drilling and metallurgical test work information has been previously outlined in detail in a published Table 1 document and the reader is referred to prior ASX releases dated 5th December 2022, 22nd June 2022 and 2nd December 2021.

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

Competent Persons:

IK - Mr Ingvar Kirchner is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM No. 108770), and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No. 4727), a Geology Manager, Perth and Principal Geologist for AMC Consultants, acting as a consultant to Revolver Resources.

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 and an advisor and geoscience consultant to Revolver Resources

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	**2021/2022 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. *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 µm. • 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-	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		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

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		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 RRR undertook selected resampling of holes DMD02,3,6,7,9-15 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-	

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		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	

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		(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 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,	SCN

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		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.	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**2021/2022 Drilling** • Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run, reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Assay sample recovery was also measured prior to sampling to ensure an accurate measure of the sample's representivity. • Sample recovery was maximised whilst drilling with the use of triple tube in the less competent ground at the start of the hole. • Core recovery was monitored by the supervising geologist whilst drilling. • 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. **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**	SCN

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		<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 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. A total of 1787 density measurements were collected by weight in air / weight in water method, with an additional 99 measurements collected using the caliper method.	SCN

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		- 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. - 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	

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		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.*
		2021/2022 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 µm.
		• Sub sampling quality control duplicates are implemented for the lab sub sampling stages.
		  ○ At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take a coarse duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate.
		  ○ At the pulverising stage, the lab was instructed to take a pulp duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate.
		• Additionally, ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure.
		• Additional ALS pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm.
		• Quartz washes were requested during sample submission after samples with logged native copper to minimise sample contamination.
		• Company duplicates (field, coarse reject, pulp) 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
		
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		- 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.	

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		• 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*	**2021/2022 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).	SCN

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	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.*	• 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. • 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	

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		the previous assays considering the likely divergence in methodology and the poor recoveries of certain sections of core" (GR&A, 2001). <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> • 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),	

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		- 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 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	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		sampling was observed to be ½ core. Previously reported mineralisation intercepts (depth, 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** <u>GR&A Check Assays (2001)</u> • 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. <u>RRR Check Assays (2021)</u> • 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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		• No drillholes twin the DMC drilling but three holes drilled by RRR drill within 10 m but greater than 5 m 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 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 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	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		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.*	• 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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 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.	SCN
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2021/2022 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
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 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).	SCN
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly stratiform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralisation. Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur:	SCN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		• 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.*
		• Drillholes used in Annexure 4, Table 4a and Figure 4a. 49 of the historic holes, totalling 4,523 m of diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling, have sufficient supporting information to be considered for use in the Dainne MRE. Validated historic drill holes were merged with 14 DD holes from Revolver's 2021/22 drill program, to deliver a database of 63 holes, totalling 6,787 m of drilling for use in Dianne MRE
		• An additional 44 historic exploration holes totalling 5392.5 m did not have sufficient supporting information to be validated for use in the Dainne MRE.
			SCN

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All quoted intercepts have been length-weighted where required. • 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 high-grade cut-off was applied when generating the composites. • 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 intersections. • Assays below standard detection limits were assigned a value of half the detection in the calculation of intercepts. • Downhole and estimated true widths have been reported have been reported.	SCN
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• 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).	SCN

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th><th>CP</th></tr>
<tr><td>widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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').</td><td>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 Dianne 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>Domain Group</th><th>Domain Name</th><th>Copper Mineralogy</th><th>Cu cut off Grade (%)</th><th>Dip (degrees)</th><th>Dimensions (m) strike x depth x widths</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td><td>0.2</td><td>Flat lying to 25 NE</td><td>240 x 140 x 0.24 - 55.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill West</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td><td>1.0</td><td>70 NE</td><td>70 x 55 x 0.4 - 25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Green Hill West</td><td>MAL, AZU, CC, CUP, NCU</td><td>3.0</td><td>65 NE</td><td>35 x 45 x 0.9 - 8.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>MS Gossan</td><td>MAL>50%, CUP, CC</td><td>1.0</td><td>72 NE</td><td>140 x 15 x 1.6 - 3.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supergene</td><td>MS Supergene</td><td>CC>50%, CV, CPY, PYY</td><td>1.0</td><td>75 NE</td><td>140 x 80 x 0.3 - 5.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supergene</td><td>Eastern Chacocite Body</td><td>CC</td><td>1.0</td><td>75 NE</td><td>55 x 75 x 3.2 - 5.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>MS Transitioinal</td><td>CC, CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO</td><td>1.0</td><td>77 NE</td><td>80 x 20 x 0.5 - 3.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Primary</td><td>MS Primary</td><td>CPY, SPH, PYY, PYO</td><td>1.0</td><td>73 NE</td><td>75 x 90 x 0.3 - 4.9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">MAL - malachite, AZU - azurite, CC - chalcocite, CUP - cuprite, NCU - native copper, CV - covellite, CPY - chalcopyrite, PYY - pyrite, SPH - sphalerite, PYO - pyrrhotite</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 plan of collar locations has been provided in Annexure 4, Figure 4a. 49 historic drill holes totalling 4,523 m of diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling historic holes could be validated by reference to historic laboratory and technical reports and maps into the final data base used for the mineral resource estimate.
• Validated historic drill holes have been merged with 14 DD holes from Revolver's 2021/22 drill program, to deliver a database of 63 holes, totalling 6,787 m of drilling for use</td><td>SCN</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 intersections.
• Downhole and estimated true widths have been reported have been reported</td><td>SCN</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th><th>CP</th></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>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.
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Year</th><th>N# of Holes</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Total Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>NBH</td><td>1967</td><td>10</td><td>DD</td><td>860.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>KEA</td><td>1970</td><td>2</td><td>DD</td><td>653.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>WIL</td><td>1979</td><td>6</td><td>DD</td><td>304.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>WIL</td><td>1980/81</td><td>7</td><td>PC/DD</td><td>839.7</td></tr>
</table></td><td>SCN</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Further work planned includes:
Initial scoping study in progress to assess potential of Green Hill oxide copper heap leach
Estimation of the copper oxide resource for the waste rock heap extracted from the historic Dianne pit as potential additional Green Hill oxide copper heap leach material
Additional drilling of Dianne under ground stope fill that limited historic drilling has shown is well mineralised with copper and zinc</td><td>SCN</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th><th>CP</th></tr>
<tr><td>Database integrity</td><td>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.</td><td>Geological data is stored by Global Ore Discovery (GO) in MX Deposit database. GO employs a Database Administrator who is responsible for the integrity of the digital data compilation. MX Deposit utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data was then manually verified.
The GO/Revolver Resource (RRR) validation process included:
Compilation of drillhole source data from historical company reports and memorandums, review and sampling of historic core available from the Geological Survey of Queensland's Zillmere Core Library and accessing privately held data. Datasets were compared against compiled source data to ensure capture of metadata, correct transcription from hard copy records, consistency in units, and completeness.
Check logging, repeats, and new assaying of core, and additional bulk density determinations from 155 historic drill holes at the Zillmere Core Library.
Confirmation drilling from 13 new diamond drillholes (total 2,264 m) for grade verification, metallurgical testwork, and styles of mineralisation. Five of the new holes were near twins for historic holes.</td><td>SCN / IK</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		○ Ranking of the data for any quality issues. • GO/RRR have gone to considerable effort to source historic data, transcribe hard copy data including long-form geological logging information, convert survey data from various historic local grid systems and magnetic declination history, density determination data, metadata (end of drillhole depths, drillhole and diamond core diameters, drillhole types, company, dates) and QAQC data. • GO/RRR have conducted field checks on historic drillhole collar positions where possible and compared with topography RL. Downhole surveys have been checked for anomalous deviations. • Assay data has been recompiled from source data where possible, checking units, and including laboratory QAQC data. • In digital format, the MX Deposit database has been validated to check for errors with drillhole IDs, depths, survey data, overlapping intervals, gaps, duplicates, zero lengths, unusual deviations, recalculation of lengths and spatial consistency of geology. • Data quality has been ranked and managed. Data considered to be of poor quality has not been used for the Mineral Resource. • AMC were supplied database exports of drillhole collar coordinates, downhole survey data, drillhole sample assays, geotechnical logging and drillhole density measurements in Microsoft Excel format • AMC performed checks on the supplied data by reviewing: ○ Duplicate drillhole collar coordinates ○ Drillhole collar elevation difference to topography elevation ○ Duplicate downhole survey depths ○ Excessive azimuth – dip deviations ○ Azimuth – dip measurements outside expected values ○ Overlapping intervals in assay data ○ Assay values outside expected limits	
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.*	• The Competent Person (for data and geology) from GO has conducted site visits as part of the data gathering process including geological mapping. • The Competent Person from AMC Consultants (AMC) for the Mineral Resource has not yet conducted a site visit. Little or no data is kept at the site. The Competent Person has worked closely with other GO personnel who are very familiar with the data and geology.	SCN IK
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.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretations of mineralisation domains used for the Mineral Resource are robust and consistent with other copper deposits in similar settings. • The interpretations are based on data from historic and new diamond core and reverse circulation drillholes with reasonable quality logging data. • The supergene and primary sulphide zones are highly structured and well understood from historic mining. Geological continuity is robust, and grade continuity is associated with the supergene alteration of the primary copper mineralogy. • The supergene oxide zones are not highly structured. The supergene oxidation/alteration related to the copper mineralisation has the potential to be discontinuous on the scale of the drilling. With additional drilling, this could result in slightly more or less tonnes from changes in understanding of the oxidation profile and peripheral and	IK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
		internal extents of the supergene mineralisation. Geological continuity is reasonable but is a function of the weathering related supergene processes. The type and distribution of the secondary copper minerals tend to control the variability and continuity of the grades.	
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.*	• The Dianne copper deposit has a strike length of approximately 225 m with strike varying slightly between 330º to 340º. The supergene sulphide and transitional/primary mineralisation comprising the massive sulphide zone tends to have true widths up to approximately 8 m. • The supergene oxide zone is interpreted as a plume that decreases in width with increasing depth, reducing eventually back to the primary mineralisation. Near surface widths of the plume are up to approximately 100 m wide and reduces gradually with depth to the widths of the primary mineralisation. • Mineralisation is interpreted to extend approximately 165 m below surface at a dip of approximately 70º towards the east-northeast. This is approximately 40 m below the 280 mRL used to constrain the lower limit of the Mineral Resource. Mineralisation outcrops at surface as gossan over the massive sulphide zone, and supergene mineralisation is exposed within the historic open pit.	IK
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.*	• Grade estimation for the multi-elements was completed using 1m downhole composites and restricted ordinary kriging into small 6.25 mX by 6.25 mY by 2.5 mZ parent blocks for the mineralised zones. Drilling in some of the better drilled areas is on 12.5 m fences. The small blocks approximately represent half to a quarter of the drilling. The 2.5 m vertical dimension represents a nominal bench height for small-scale open pit mining. • The mineralised zones are treated as hard boundaries in all cases. • The grade estimation used dynamic anisotropy to control the strike and dip orientation of the search and variogram ellipses through the variably dipping mineralised zones. • The search neighbourhood was deliberately restricted to a small number of contributing composites (8 composites with a limit of 3 composites from any single drillhole) to generate a local estimate in selective mining unit (SMU) blocks that attempts to honour some of the local grade variability apparent in the mineralisation within the zones with selectivity appropriate for small-scale mining on 2.5 m benches. • A two-pass search strategy was applied to the mineralised domains at Dianne. • Discretisation used for the block estimates was 3 by 3 by 1 points (X by Y by Z respectively). • Estimation of the Mineral Resource utilized Datamine StudioRM and Isatis software. • While only Cu is reported for this Mineral Resource, a total of 10 elements were estimated (Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, Zn) for evaluation. At this stage, no assumptions are made about recovery of by-products. • Adequate data is not yet available for estimation of deleterious elements except for arsenic. The project is at an early stage of assessment. • The only assumption related to correlation between copper and the other elements is that the other elements are modelled as coincident with the copper mineralisation domains. The geological understanding of the distribution of the other elements is at an early stage of assessment. • High-grade caps were applied to the 1 m composite data for the multi-element data (Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, and Zn) for each of the mineralised zones where significant outlier data occurred. High-grade caps are generally light, although several of the caps applied caused a significant change in mean grade due to the magnitude of the few outliers affected. • Previous estimates and mining were focused exclusively on the supergene massive sulphide zone, and the	IK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	exact mining history and mining protocols are not well documented. While considered, reconciliation with historic production is not particularly helpful for the bulk of the remnant mineralisation.	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis from dry bulk density data.	IK
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grades applied (0.25% Cu for the supergene oxide zones and 0.50% Cu for the supergene/primary sulphide zones) reflect the Cu mineralogy. The cut-off grades are similar to other projects with this style of mineralisation. It is probable that the cut-off grades, SMU selection and reporting parameters may be revised in the future.	IK
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.*	• The Mineral Resource assumes that selective small-scale mining by open pit is possible on a 2.5 m bench. The 6.25 mX by 6.25 mY by 2.5 mZ parent blocks represent approximate SMUs. Production rate is currently unspecified as the project is at an early exploration stage and no mining study has been completed. • While copper grades are high for some portions of the mineralisation, the overall scale of the deposit is currently small. Near-surface supergene oxide mineralisation presents a good open pit target with ore potentially processed by heap leach. • The Mineral Resource is depleted for both historic underground and open pit mining. As the underground areas are inaccessible, the final extents of underground mining have been interpreted from the available records and stated production. • The project is at an early stage of assessment. No mining studies have been completed. It is probable that mining parameters may be revised in the future.	IK
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.*	• Initial bench scale metallurgical test work on limited composite samples (RRR public report to the ASX, 5th December 2022) indicate good Cu recoveries from all material types as follows: ○ A supergene oxide composite sample was tested by a 7-day acid bottle roll and gave a high extraction of 90.4% of the Cu with fast leach kinetics. ○ A supergene sulphide composite sample using grind and flotation recovered 91.7% of the Cu to a rougher concentrate. ○ A primary sulphide composite sample using grind and flotation recovered 95.9% of the Cu to a rougher concentrate. • Supergene oxide mineralisation could potentially be processed by a relatively inexpensive and scalable heap leach. The processing pathway for the supergene/primary sulphide mineralisation is less certain. While recoveries appear good via a grind and flotation process, the options to optimize processing costs for a small project are still being assessed. • Further test work will be required to optimise the processing route for the sulphide zones. • Further analytical work and modelling is required to understand processing options.	CK / IK
Environmental 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*	• No assumptions have been made regarding possible waste and process residue options. The project is at an early exploration stage and no mining studies have been completed. • Typical open pit mining and heap leach processing requires generation of waste dumps, leach pads and possibly	IK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	CP
	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.	tailings dams.	
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.*	• 2001 Archimedean-type dry bulk density analyses (602 from mineralised zones) have been evaluated according to type of mineralisation present. Samples are from historic and recent diamond core drilling. Based on these determinations, average in situ dry bulk densities are applied to the model and range from 2.3 t/m3 (kaolinite altered supergene sulphide Eastern chalcocite zone) to 4.5 t/m3 (transitional to primary massive sulphide zone), with an average but consistent in situ dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m3 assigned for waste rock.	IK

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).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• The classification of the resource estimate is limited to a maximum classification of Indicated Mineral Resource. The classification considers:
		  ○ Use of diamond core and RC data for data in the resource estimate.
		  ○ The structural continuity of both geology and mineralisation, and consistency of grade for the defined material types and mineralised zones.
		  ○ Drillhole data spacing in all directions.
		  ○ Data quality, variability, and analytical data.
		  ○ Density determination data and representivity for rock-types and the style of mineralisation used for assignment of in situ dry bulk density. The use of average density determination data based on the oxidation and mineralisation-type divisions.
		  ○ Variography for copper.
		  ○ Estimation statistics (number of samples used, distance to data, and estimation pass).
		  ○ Confidence in the interpretations and resultant block estimates compared to drillhole data.
		• Some areas of the deposit are moderately drilled for a supergene copper deposit, but the supergene mineralisation is not highly structured. Drilling fences are usually on 12.5 to 25 m to more than 50 m intervals in peripheral areas. Data spacing is similar along the fences. There are gaps in the drilling in some key areas including the immediate footwall area to historic underground stopes.
		• The mineralisation interpretation to a limited distance past the bottom of drilling — usually no more than 50 m to 100 m. Most of the extrapolated areas tend to be left as unclassified in the models.
			IK

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		• The estimate has been classified as Indicated Resource in the core of the mineralisation demonstrating coherent zones of mineralisation with relatively close spaced drilling. The estimate is classified as Inferred Resource at the edges of the mineralisation. ○ Background and waste portions of the model have not been classified.	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource has not been formally externally audited or reviewed. AMC routinely conducts internal peer reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	IK
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.*	• The Mineral Resource assumes that small-scale open cut mining methods will be applied. • The Mineral Resource assumes an SMU dimension of 6.25 m by 6.25 m by 2.5 m. • The restricted ordinary kriging SMU model is deemed appropriate for this style of deposit and is a global estimate that attempts to retain some local variability seen in the data. • Factors affecting the confidence and relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource are primarily: ○ Quality and distribution of drilling samples. ○ Need for improved geological and metallurgical understanding of the mineralisation. The supergene mineralised domains have some potential to be more complex than assumed by the current model. ○ Increased drilling density may result in variations of the model results in local areas. Additional infill drilling is warranted for some areas and mineralised zones with limited data. Further close spaced drilling and deliberate twinning of holes would be beneficial to improve understanding of the short-range variability of the mineralisation. ○ The copper data appears to have a low to moderate nugget variance (30% for the Cu variograms) which relates to some variability within the grouped mineralisation zones. ○ Accuracy of averaged density determination data. Mineralisation and lithology could be more variable than the current scale of drilling and limited density determination data suggest. ○ Selectivity and cut-off grades may vary in future according to mining studies. ○ There has been no statistical or geostatistical determination of relative accuracy or confidence due to the lack of stationarity in the data and moderate quality variography in some directions. ○ The resource classification is considered reasonable based on validation through multiple processes, including visual and graphical review of the estimates. • The primary mineralised zones are moderately defined by drilling, constrained to an interpretation that reflects the geological controls on grade, and is appropriately estimated. ○ Comparison of the current Mineral Resource with historic production should be assessed with some prejudice. Past production from the massive sulphide zone is unlikely to have any relation to the other mineralisation types which now comprise the bulk of the reported tonnage.	IK