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REVOLVER RESOURCES
RESOURCING REVOLUTION

15 August 2023

ASX RELEASE

Larramore Drilling Progresses at Dianne Cu Project

Bolstered by newly identified copper-gold surface geochemical anomalism extending across and beyond current mapped EM drill targets

Highlights

- Drilling progresses on key Heli-EM targets within the Larramore Volcanics Belt.
- Two holes completed to date from a planned 9-hole 2,000m diamond program.
- Strong alteration, stockwork veining and silicification observed from first two holes drilled into C16 target; initial assay results expected from late September.
- Third hole underway at C16 targeting center of modelled EM conductor.
- Two further high-potential EM targets to be drilled within this program – C5 and C6.
- New soil sampling results demonstrate extensive copper and gold anomalism across key EM drill target zones within the Larramore trend.
- Confirms field mapping outcomes earlier this year that identified an 8km north-south gossanous outcrop with encouraging surface rocks and extensive surface vegetation indicative of high copper endowment in surface soils.
- High-resolution helicopter gravity survey over Larramore Belt also commenced.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) ("Revolver" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on ongoing exploration activities along the Larramore Volcanic Belt at its Dianne Copper Project in northern Queensland. With drilling progressing and the heli-gravity survey now underway, recently received soil sampling assays have further strengthened the prospectivity of key drill targets identified within the Larramore trend.

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, commented:

"With every exploration activity undertaken within the Larramore Belt at Dianne the results demonstrate the potential for a system of district-scale copper-gold mineralisation. The geophysical, geochemical and geological data gathered in this area over the last nine months has delivered, and triangulated, the compelling evidence of this potential. We look forward to receipt of assays from the in-progress drilling of the C16, C5 and C6 targets."

Rapidly Pursuing a District-Scale Mineralisation System at Dianne

Heli-EM target identification

A high-resolution helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic data survey was completed in the second half of 2022 over 37 km^2 of prospective ground within EPM 27291 and EPM 27411, which are located in the western part of the Dianne Project and cover a substantial part of the Larramore Volcanics Belt in this area.

Analysis of this EM survey data identified a number of discrete, prominent 'Late-Time' conductivity anomalies within the Larramore Belt. Sixteen (16) high-priority bedrock anomaly targets were interpreted to be consistent with an accumulation of sulphides and were deemed strong targets for follow-up drilling (these targets are depicted in Figure 2).

Larramore field mapping outcomes

As previously reported (refer Revolver ASX release dated 11 July 2023, *Drilling Set to Commence on Regional Exploration Targets at Dianne Project*), Revolver completed reconnaissance geological mapping in June along the ridgeline between the C16 and C6 EM targets previously identified within the broader Larramore Volcanics Belt.

This ridgeline hosts a sequence of dismembered isoclinally folded sandstones, shales and cherts (turbidite sequence) with intrusive dolerites. Along the western margin of the Larramore belt, these sequences trace a large regional shear zone that displays linear (and parallel) zones of cherts, and dismembered chert fragments with abundant gossan. The brecciation of the chert sequences and gossan development on fractures is particularly well developed along contact zones between the chert and the dolerite and is associated with moderate to strong hydrothermal alteration (propylitic; albite + chlorite + carbonate + epidote + pyrite ± chalcopyrite). Some of the better developed gossanous zones correspond directly with, and mark the surface expression of, key existing EM and magnetic drill targets.

Excellent confirmatory geochemical soil program results

As part of the field work, Revolver completed a detailed soil geochemistry grid along this broad gossanous trend to better define the areas of mineralization. Approximately 325 soil samples were collected on east-west oriented lines over 2.9 km of strike length.

Recently received results from the soil sample program have successfully defined an extensive, coherent and linear geochemistry anomaly extending over 1.2 km strike length and corresponded strongly with (and down slope of) the outcropping gossanous zones. This anomaly is defined by strong gold (up to 315 ppb Au) and copper (up to 384 ppm Cu) returns with associated elevated Fe, Co, Mn, Ag, Sb, Ni, and Te (as depicted in Figure 3 and Figure 4).

That linearity supports the structural control hypothesis associated with the regional shear zone. The strength of the anomalism, combined with the size and coherence of the anomalous zones, in combination with the identified Heli-EM anomalies, has further reinforced the highly prospective targets around the C5, C6 and C16 targets, which are the subject of the current drilling program at Dianne.

Drilling in progress

Preliminary exploration drilling of these three targets (C16, C5 and C6) commenced in July. This initial program contemplates drilling of 3 diamond holes across each target for a total of 9 holes and approximately 2,000m.

To date, two (2) shallow diamond holes (23LMDD003 and 23LMDD004) have been completed at the C16 target. The focus and position of drillholes 23LMDD003 and 23LMDD004 was to intersect the stockwork zone below the observed outcrop and geochemical anomalism, and above the deeper EM target.

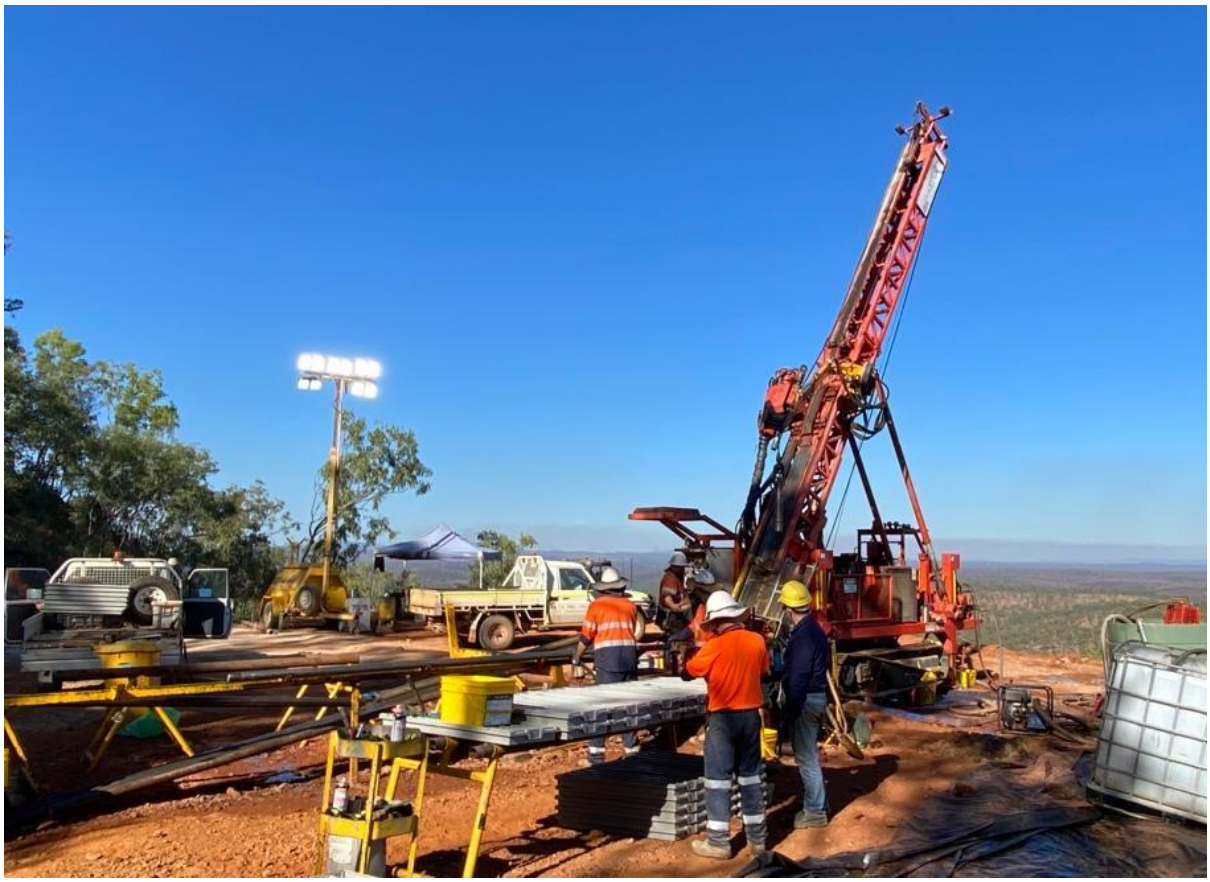

Figure 1 *DDH1 Drilling Rig57 underway with drill hole 23LMDD003 into target C16 at Dianne.*

Both holes returned strongly hydrothermal altered (and sheared) sections of the host turbidite sequences (chlorite + quartz + epidote +) associated with stockwork veining and intense silicification. The Company notes that the presence of any grade of mineralization is unknown and laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralization. Multi-element assays are expected to be received from late September.

A third diamond hole 23LMDD005 is now underway to directly test the center of the C16 EM target. On completion of this hole, the drill rig is set to move to the C5 target.

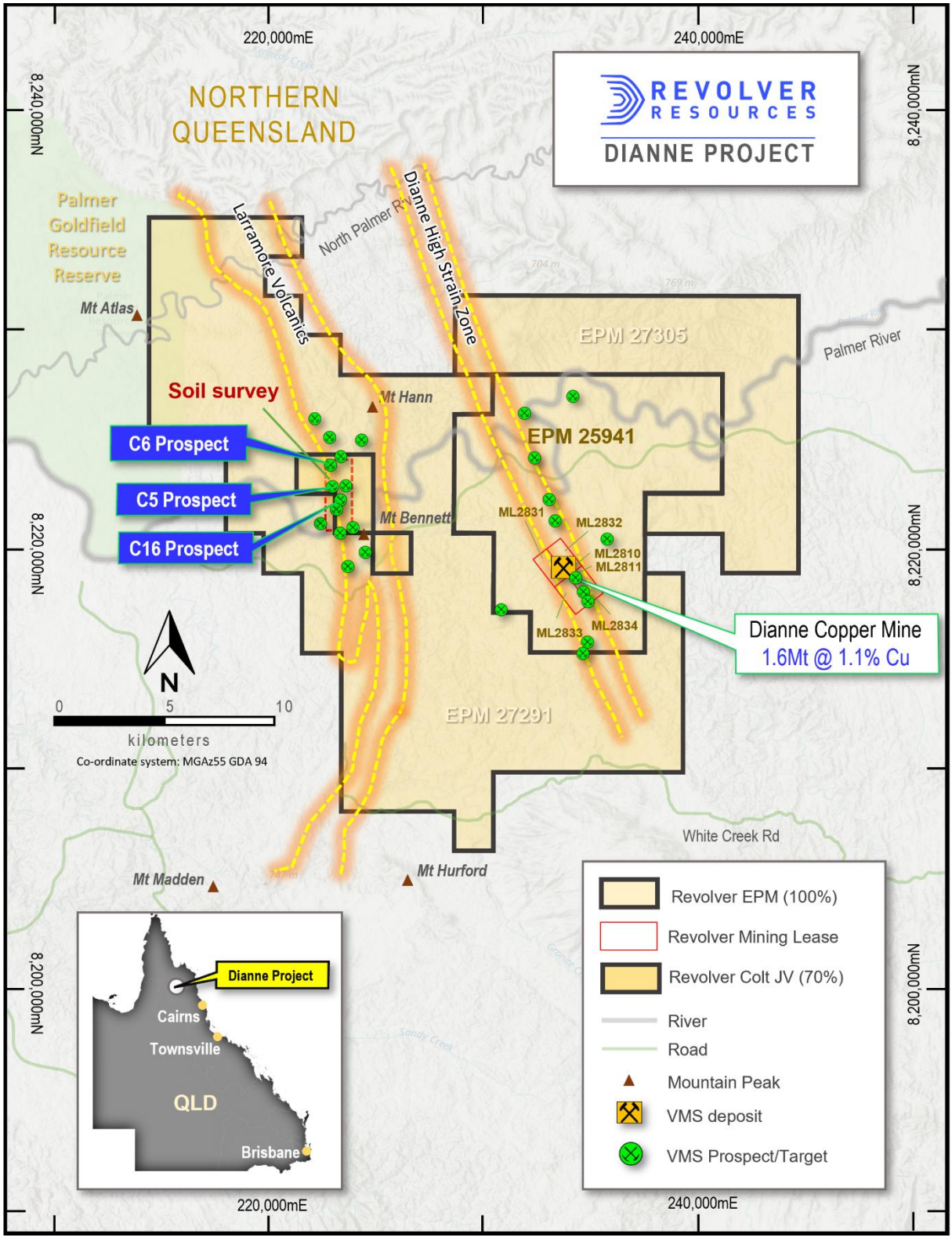

Figure 2. *Dianne Project tenure, main geological trends, and EM targets.*

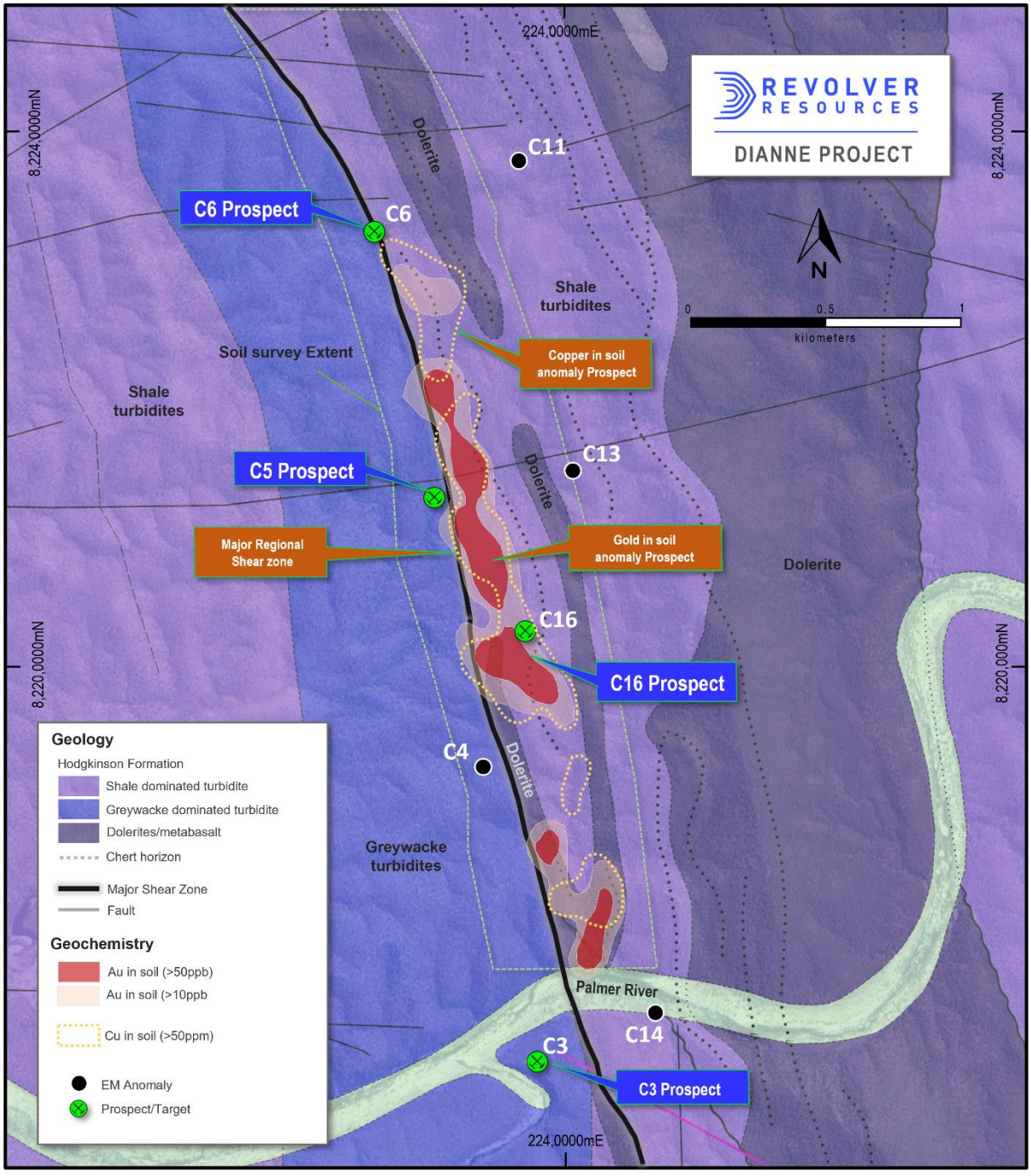

Figure 3 *Larramore trend, main geological units/structures, soil geochemistry results and key EM drill targets.*

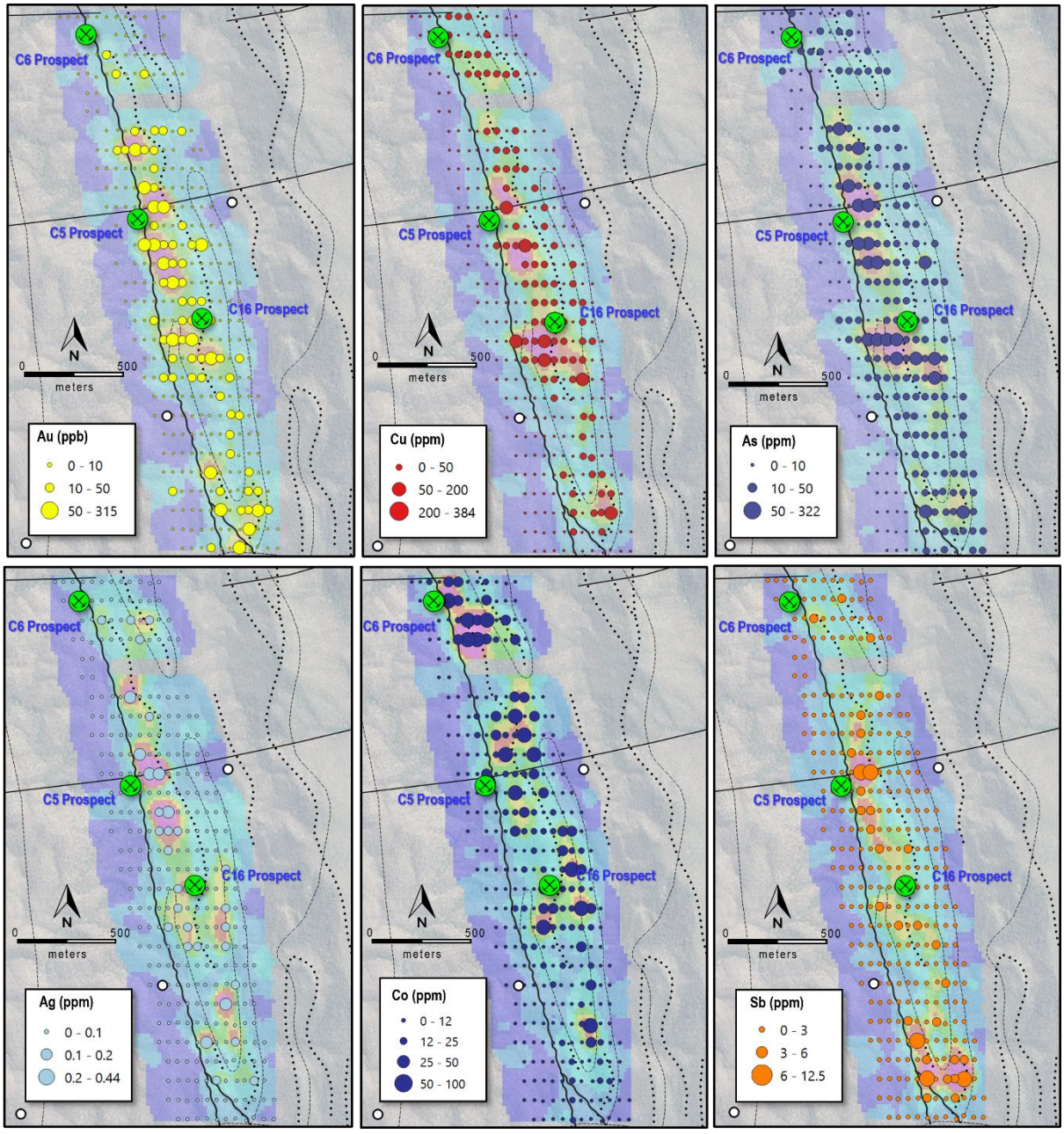

Figure 4. *Larramore trend, main geological units/structures, soil geochemistry results for Gold, Copper, Arsenic, Silver, Cobalt and Antimony.*

Annexure 1 – Drillhole details

Table 1: Current program Larramore drillhole locations and orientations

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 55		Survey Data			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
23LMDD003	223761	8221984	385	75	-60	266
23LMDD004	223761	8221984	385	95	-60	140

Annexure 2: Soil geochemistry sample statistics

Table 2: Soil sample grid analytical statistics (325 sample population)

Statistics	Soil Geochemical Elements									
	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Fe ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Te ppm	Mn ppm	Au ppb	Co ppm
Minimum	6.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	54	0.0	1.6
Maximum	384.0	0.4	169500	0.6	12.5	322.0	0.8	8660	315.0	73.6
Mean	48.2	0.1	35433	0.3	1.6	18.1	0.1	840	14.2	12.5
Median	23.8	0.0	25150	0.3	1.2	10.1	0.1	221	3.0	6.5
5th percentile	10.2	0.0	16000	0.1	0.5	5.0	0.0	89	1.0	2.8
10th percentile	11.6	0.0	18100	0.1	0.6	6.2	0.0	107	1.0	3.3
25th percentile	16.0	0.0	20675	0.2	0.8	7.6	0.0	133	1.0	4.4
75th percentile	58.4	0.1	40675	0.3	1.9	16.7	0.1	869	9.0	15.1
90th percentile	117.8	0.1	72080	0.4	3.0	37.2	0.3	2428	33.6	29.2
95th percentile	178.5	0.1	89315	0.5	4.0	55.4	0.4	4192	52.0	44.9
99th percentile	325.1	0.3	142800	0.5	7.6	179.4	0.5	7109	230.6	62.1

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

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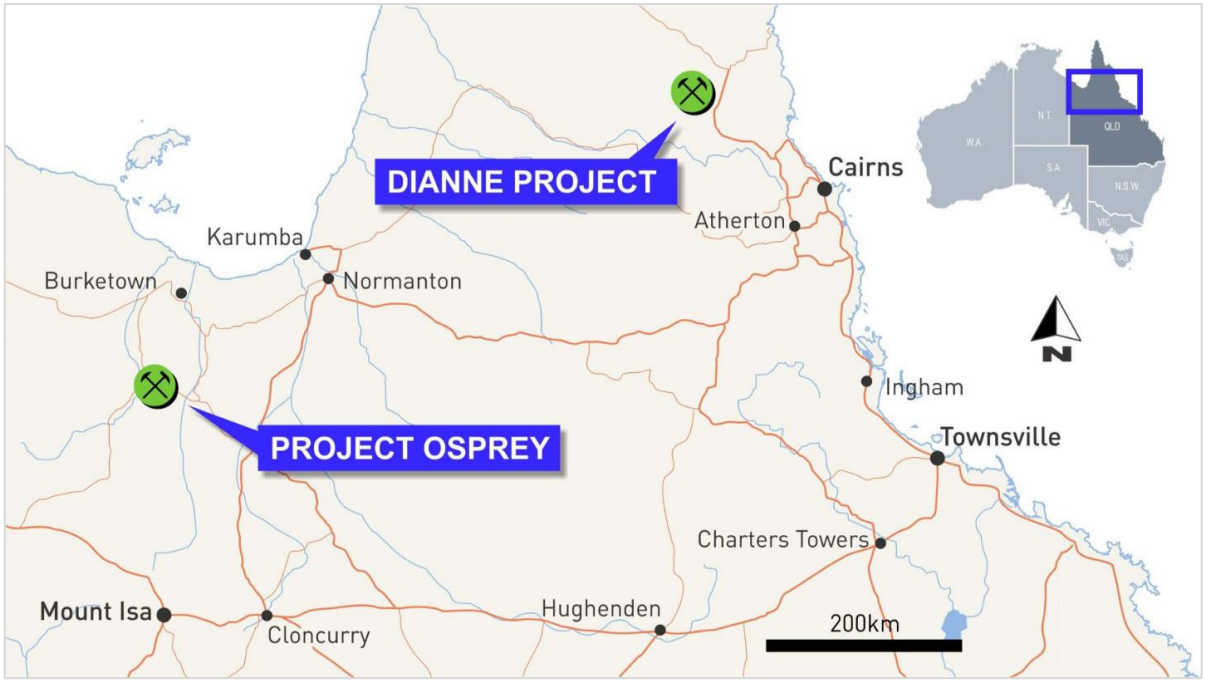
About Revolver Resources

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

1) Dianne Project, covering six Mining Leases, three Exploration Permit and a 50:50 JV over a further Exploration Permit in the proven polymetallic Hodkinson Province in north Queensland, and;

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

For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au



Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Graeme Mackee, Principal Geophysicist (BSc.). Mr Mackee is a Principal Geophysicist for GeoDiscovery Group Pty Ltd, an independent geophysics consulting company. Mr Mackee has over 40 years' experience as a geophysicist working across a broad range of mineralisation styles and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mackee consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Drilling Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy (PhD Geology), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 6132). Dr Healy is a Principal Geologist and Chief Operating Officer (COO) for Revolver Resources Ltd (Revolver) has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements re subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

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

Annexure 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2023 Revolver (RRR) exploration programs including a soil geochemistry survey recently completed at the Dianne project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Revolver Resources Ltd (ASX:RRR) is reporting new soil survey work completed between June and July 2023 at the Company's Dianne Project. • A total of 350 samples were taken on grid intervals. The grid co-ordinates for the samples were planned in QGIS. A handheld GPS was used to navigate to each sample point. • A plastic shovel/scoop was used to obtain approximate 600 grams soil sample from a single pit at a depth of between 20cm and 30cm, to obtain a sample of the B soil horizon. • Samples were sieved to a <2mm fraction. • The split sample was placed in a numbered plastic zip-lock bag. • A sample data sheet was filled in at the sample site. The samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Townsville and processed in ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was completed by ALS personal. • Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality controls (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). • Soil sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Dianne work programmes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• At each sample site, a record of sampling location, soil colour, depth, and nature of the soil is recorded along with the proximal exposed geological sequences.
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*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sieved soil samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion of 25g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES (Method ME-TL43)(Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) at Australian Laboratory Services (“ALS”) in Brisbane, Queensland. • The method is appropriate for early stage of geochemical exploration into areas that contain outcrop to shallow cover. • Internal laboratory check assays, as well as Company duplicates blanks and CRM standards were conducted as part of the QAQC protocols.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary data was collected for soil samples using a paper sample ticket book. The sampling data was subsequently entered into an excel spreadsheet. The information was then imported into internal databases for validation and review. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of soil sample locations with the soil samples recorded electroinically as waypoints at the time of sampling. Sampling waypoints are considered to be accurate to within 5m. • Datum: GDA 94 • Projection: Map Grid of Australia • Zone 55
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration and size of the exploration target and is considered to have achieved unbiased sampling. • 52 lines at 200 m spaced lines, 50 m spaced samples
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*	• Soil survey lines were oriented orthogonal to the regional strike of the stratigraphy and structures. • The soil survey grid covered a zone approximately 5km long and 500m wide.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park*	• The Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs) and Four (4) 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, EPM 27305 and EPM 27291 (100% ownership); EPM 27411 (JV with option to acquire up to 70%) • The area spans sections of the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation and the Palmerville Station owned by Chelsea on the Park Pty Ltd • Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholders for the mining leases and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	exploration tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • NBH (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. • MME (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. • White Industries (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • Cambrian Resources NL (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • Openley (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. • Dianne Mining Corporation (DMC) (2001 to 2003) – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m. • Revolver has validated and reported validating the previous drilling, in particular the Openley and DMC holes. • 2020 Revolver drilling is detailed in company prospectus (ASX release 21 September 2021).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly stratiform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		with associated disseminated copper mineralisation
		• Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur:
		  • Massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite
		  • Supergene enriched primary zone and associated halo; and
		  • Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite.
		• The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*
		• Contained in previous Revolver ASX releases and in the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be*	• Both currently reported and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at a low to moderate angle, however, the downhole intersections are not indicative of true widths. Historical intersections are not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The soil results are reported statistically in Annexure 2.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and*	• Significant drilling exploration programs have been undertaken at Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. Much of this historical data is in the process of being recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and exploration program design and reporting. **2D Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) Dianne Mining Lease 2022** • The 2D DDIP survey was completed using a configuration consisting of a remote Transmitter electrode orthogonal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		Down Hole (DHEM) and Fixed Loop (FLEM) Electromagnetic Survey Dianne Mining Leases 2022
		• FLEM surveys were completed on the local grid system, with lines orthogonal to the general geological strike, which were converted to MGA coordinates using a defined conversion
		• Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using handheld GPS and recorded using the local grid system. The conversion between the local grid system and GDA94 / MGA55 coordinates is as follows:
		  ○ Grid Origin: 10,000E / 20,000N (Local Co-ords) ←→ 234826E / 8216940N (GDA94, MGA55 Co-ords)
		  ○ Location Grid Rotation: 30° counterclockwise from MGA grid
		• The FLEM survey specifications were E-W trending lines spaced 100 m apart over the main Dianne mine area. Sensor reading spacings were 100 m in to order to provide optimum resolution and depth investigation and consistency with earlier IP survey grid lines using Transmitter Loop 1 apart from a short check line along L21900N using Transmitter Loop 3.
		• The FLEM survey, undertaken by GAP Geophysics Pty Ltd, comprised GAP's Geopak High Power HPTX-70 transmitter, an EMIT Smart24 Receiver, a Digi_Atlantis 3-component B-Field downhole probe and a 3-component fluxgate sensor for the surface EM.
		• Up to 160 amps were transmitted through the Transmitter surface loops, using a 50% duty-cycle 1Hz waveform following initial testing.
		• Plate-modelling in Maxwell was completed on the delivered survey data. The FLEM data was subsequently subjected to Conductivity-Depth-Imaging (CDIs) using the Emax software and the Total-Field resultant of the 3-components.
		• Seven lines of FLEM data capture have been completed to date.
		• DHEM readings were taken at a nominal downhole interval of 10 metres, closing down to 5 metres in zones of active response. All drillholes were surveyed using Transmitter Loop 1, apart from hole 22DMDD12 which used Transmitter Loop 3.
		• A total of nine drill holes were completed in the DHEM survey (21DMDD05, 21DMDD06, 22DMDD07,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		22DMDD10, 22DMDD13, 22DMDD14, 22DMDD17, 22DMDD11 and 22DMDD12) ○
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further, ground based structural mapping of the remaining Larramore EM targets. • Diamond drilling of the high priority C5, C6 and C16 Larramore EM targets. • Airborne heli-gravity gradiometry survey over the Larramore trend.