

13 January 2025

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS CONTINUE TO EXPAND MULTIPLE GOLD & BASE METAL TARGETS

Red Hill Minerals Limited (**ASX: RHI**) (**Red Hill** or **Company**) is pleased to share the results of its recently completed drilling program.

Drill Results Summary

First pass RC drilling and concept testing has continued, returning elevated gold and base metal intercepts received from multiple targets within the Company's West Pilbara Gold and Base Metal Project.

28 RC drillholes were completed for 5,538 metres drilled at the Barkley Gold, Kens Bore Gold, S-Bend/Elwood, Bloodwood and Dereks Bore targets. Best results received from this round of drilling include (refer Table 1 to 3):

Barkley

- 2m at 2.7 grams per tonne gold from 92m in **24BKRC012**.
- 2m at 4.3 grams per tonne gold from 79m and,
- 1m at 3.0 grams per tonne gold from 87m in **24BKRC013**.
- 1m at 2.0 grams per tonne gold from 82m and,
- 2m at 4.0 grams per tonne gold from 134m in **24BKRC014**.
- 1m at 1.2 grams per tonne gold from 124m and,
- 2m at 1.1 grams per tonne gold from 151m in **24BKRC015**.

Kens Bore Gold

- 2m at 3.5% copper from 260m in **24KNRC007**.

S-Bend and Elwood

- 2m at 1.3% zinc from 82m in **24SBRC002**.
- 6m at 2.0% zinc from 93m including
- 1m at 7.5% zinc from 94m in **24SBRC003**.

Red Hill Minerals CEO, Michael Wall, commented; "Assays from our West Pilbara Project continue to demonstrate widespread gold and base metal mineralisation supporting our ongoing exploration in this fertile and well-established mining region. Follow up extension drilling at several of these key targets, including Barkley Gold and Elwood Zinc, is scheduled for the first half of this year. We look forward to a successful year of exploration at all of our projects in 2025."

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Barkley

The Barkley Gold target is located proximal to the major northwest trending Deepdale Fault, which separates the stratigraphy of the Hamersley and Ashburton Basins. Previous exploration drilling by the Company^{1, 2, 3} defined highly anomalous mineralisation along a 2.5 kilometre strike length. This mineralisation is associated with faults into anticlinal zones or shears and along favourable geological contacts, with intercepts including 4m at 4.1 grams per tonne gold from 65m in 23BKRC008.

The latest drilling program of 12 RC holes for 2,470m was designed to step out along strike, targeting an interpreted gold and pathfinder trend within UFF soil sampling data. Drillholes **24BKRC012 to 24BKRC015** have confirmed consistent grades of up to 2m at 4.3 grams per tonne gold approximately 250m southwest of 23BKRC008 and mineralisation remains open (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 6).

Heritage surveys have been completed to enable drilling to the west of **24BKRC012, 24BKRC014** and **24BKRC015** in the first half of 2025. This drill program will include initial diamond drillholes with up to \$180,000 of drilling costs to be covered by the Company's successful Round 30 Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant.

Figure 1: Gold intercepts from cross section A-A' at the Barkley Gold Target

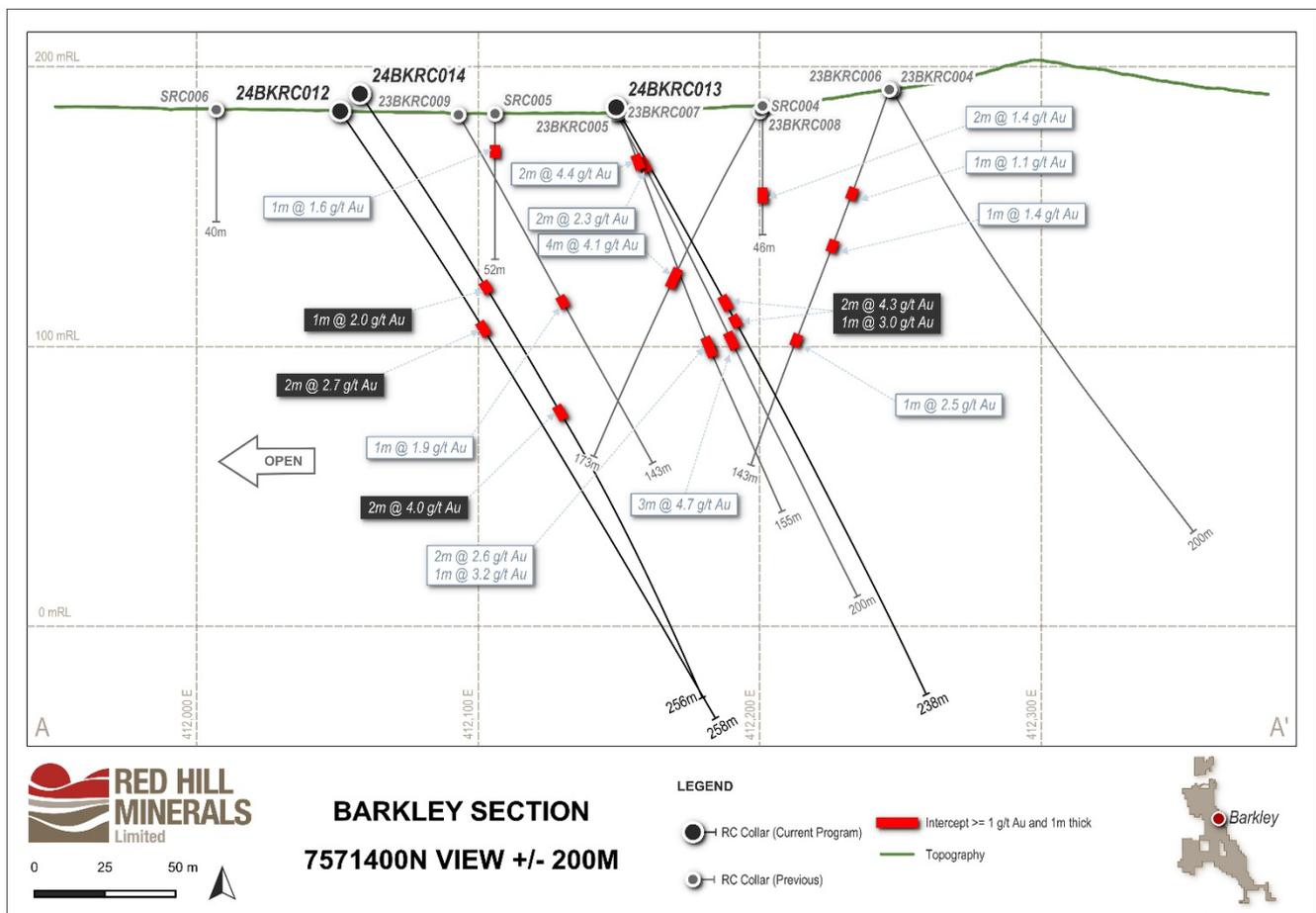
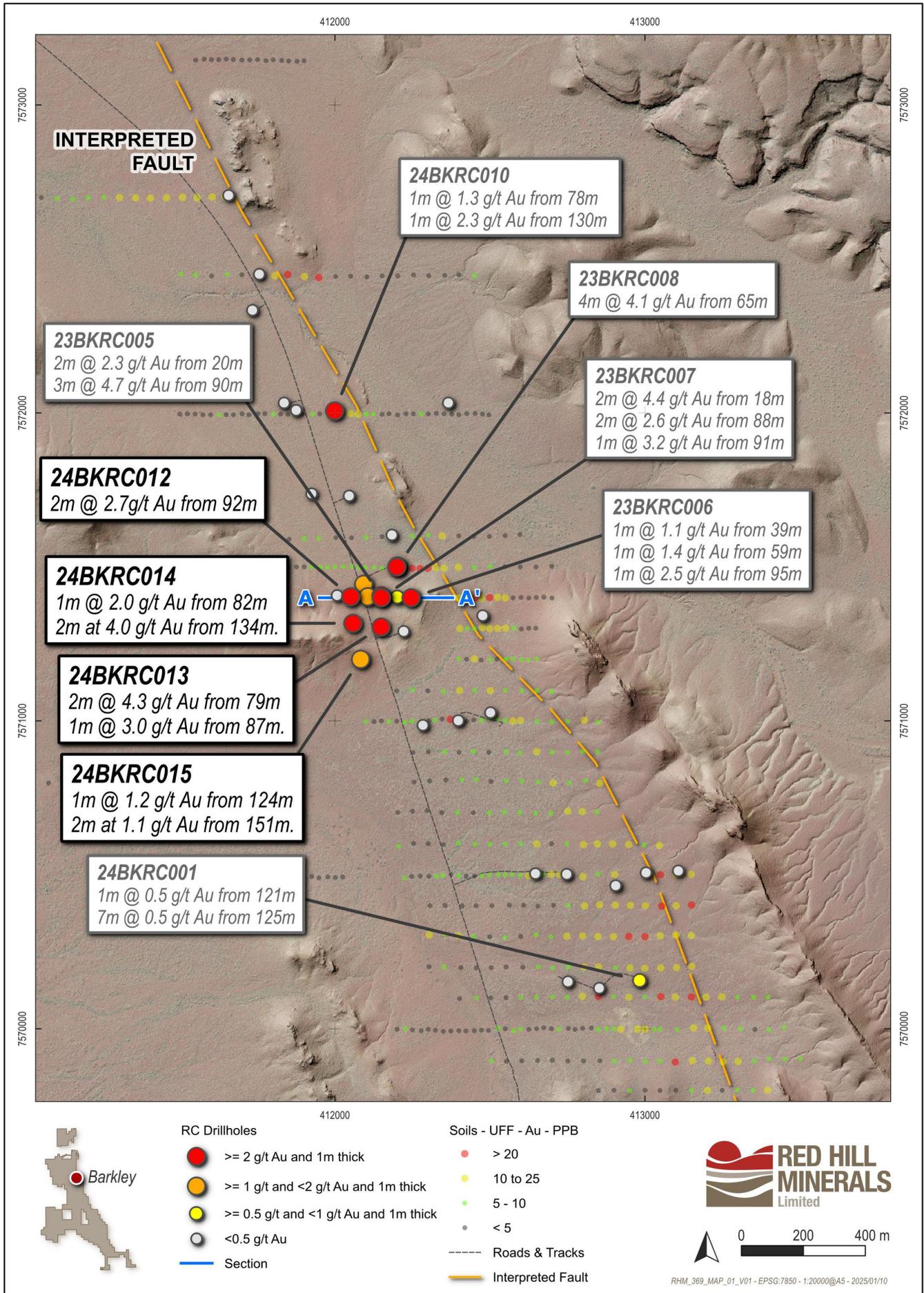


Figure 2: RC Drilling results at the Barkley Gold Target



Kens Bore Gold

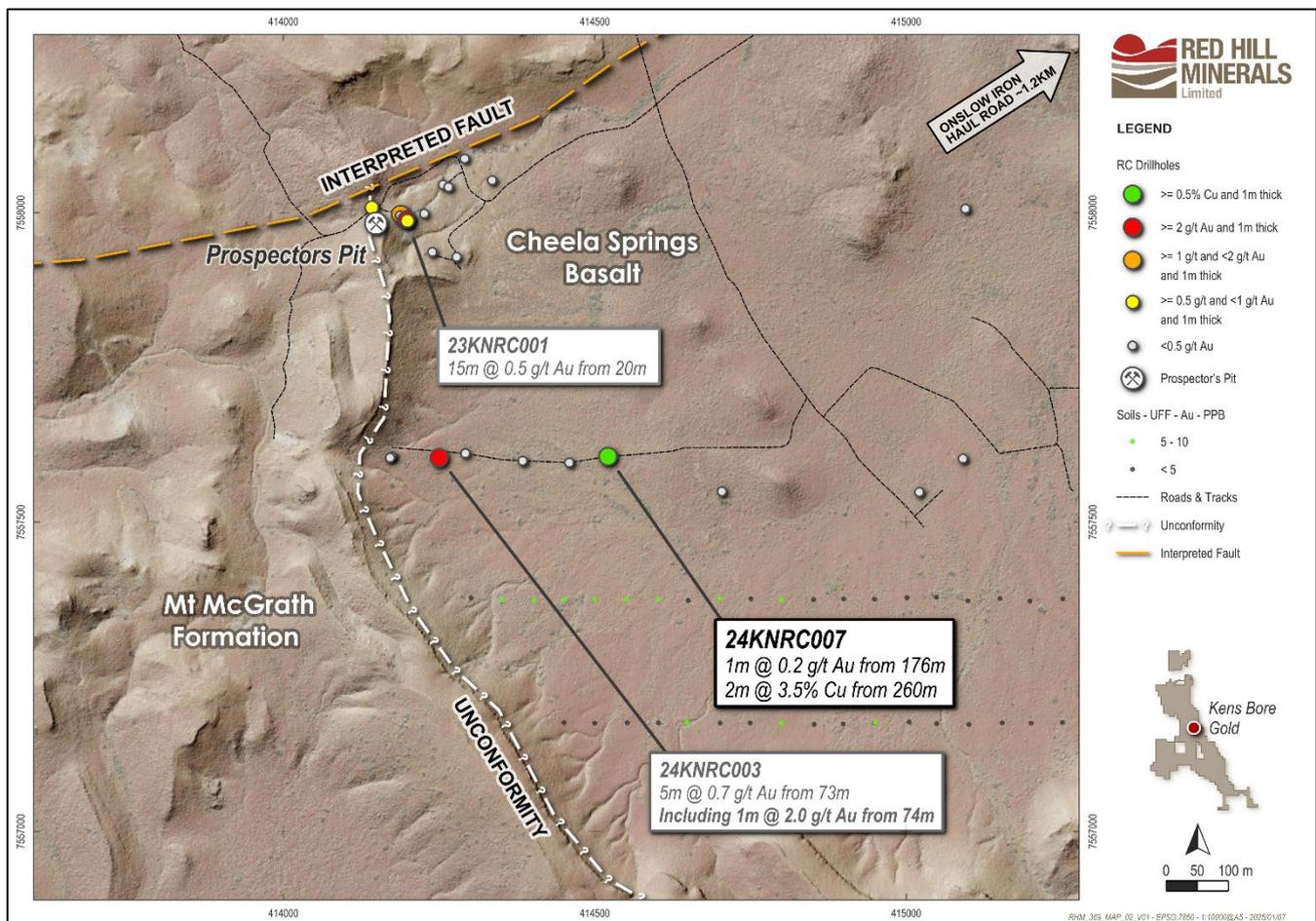
Four RC holes totalling 724m, were drilled at the Kens Bore Gold target to test the continuity of mineralisation 500m along strike of an existing prospector's pit. The pit previously returned rock chips grading up to 224 grams per tonne gold⁴, along with anomalous gold drill intercepts³ (Figure 3).

Gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur at the unconformity contact between sediments of the Mt McGrath Formation and Cheela Springs Basalt. Previous drilling indicates that mineralisation is constrained to the unconformity and remains open underneath alluvial cover toward the south and east. This round of drilling aimed to test this area.

The best result received from the recent program was 1m at 0.2 grams per tonne gold from 176m and 2m at 3.5% copper from 260m in **24KNRC007**. Geological logging recorded a highly altered zone from 254 to 262m featuring extensive quartz veining, intervals of breccia-type textures and visible chalcopyrite and bornite between 260 and 262m.

The VTEM data will be reviewed considering the anomalous copper intercept with follow up ground EM being contemplated. Additional heritage survey work was completed to allow further drilling if deemed necessary.

Figure 3: RC Drilling results at the Kens Bore Gold Target



Elwood and S-Bend (Base Metals)

The Elwood target is located approximately two kilometres northwest of the S-Bend target and covers 6.2 kilometres of prospective faulted contacts between the Duck Creek Dolomite and June Hill Volcanics.

In 2023 four RC drillholes for 741m drilled were completed to test a VTEM target at S-Bend with the best results from this drill program including (23 hole series):

- 31m at 0.51% zinc from 29m, including
- 1m at 3.24% zinc from 44m in **23SBRC001**.

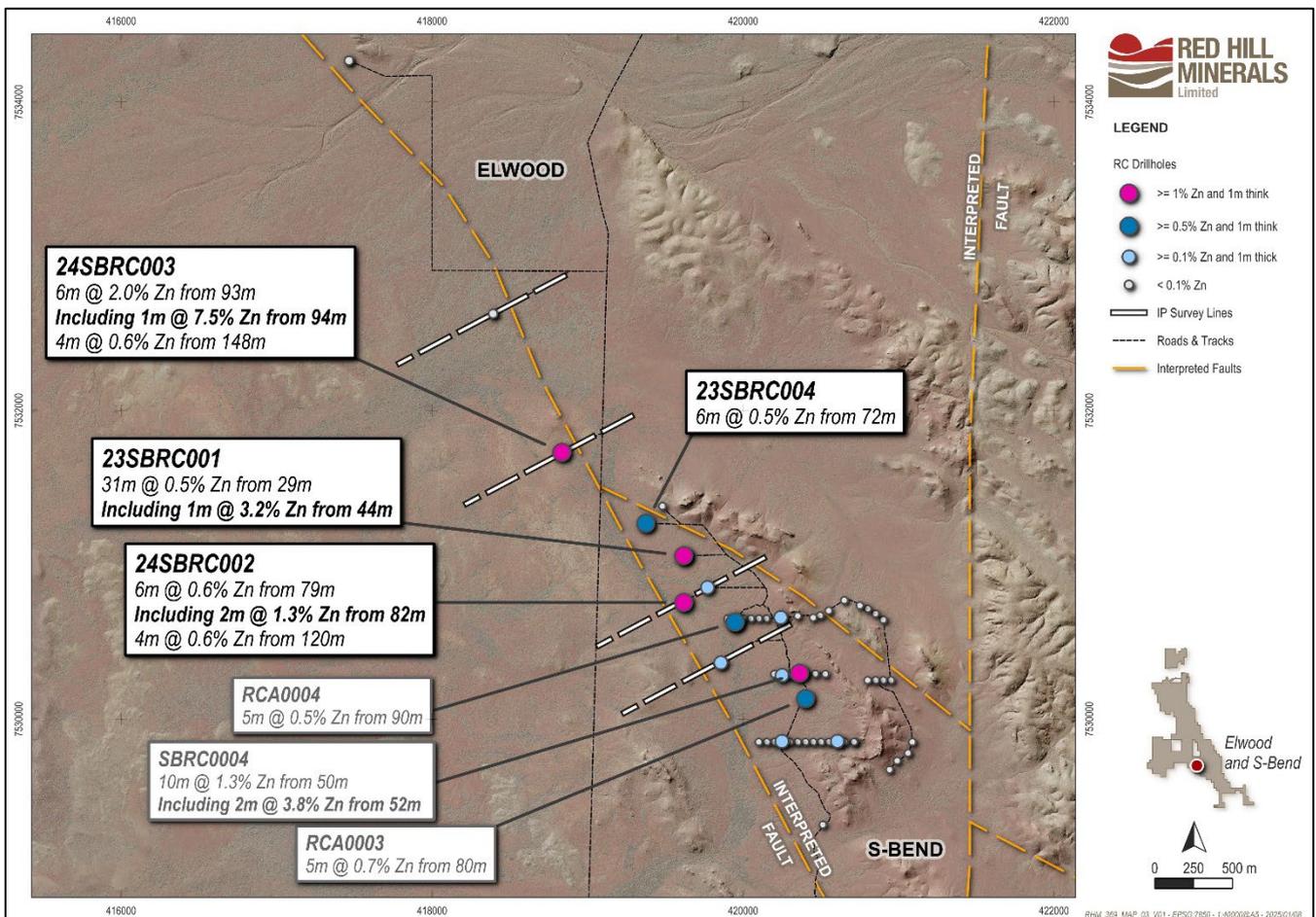
An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey (Figure 4) was subsequently completed in August 2024 to map extensions of the disseminated sulphide mineralisation encountered in previous drill programs⁵, extending northwest towards the Elwood Target.

The recent round of drilling (24 hole series) included 5 RC holes for 1,052m to test the VTEM and chargeable IP anomalies at Elwood. This resulted in the best intercept, located almost one kilometre north of the previous hole **23SBRC004** of:

- 6m at 2.0% zinc from 93m, including
- 1m at 7.5% zinc from 94m in **24SBRC003**.

A portion of the 2024 drill costs at Elwood will be covered by Round 29 of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) and further follow up drilling at Elwood will occur in the first half of 2025.

Figure 4: RC Drilling results at the Elwood and S-Bend Target



Bloodwood (Gold)

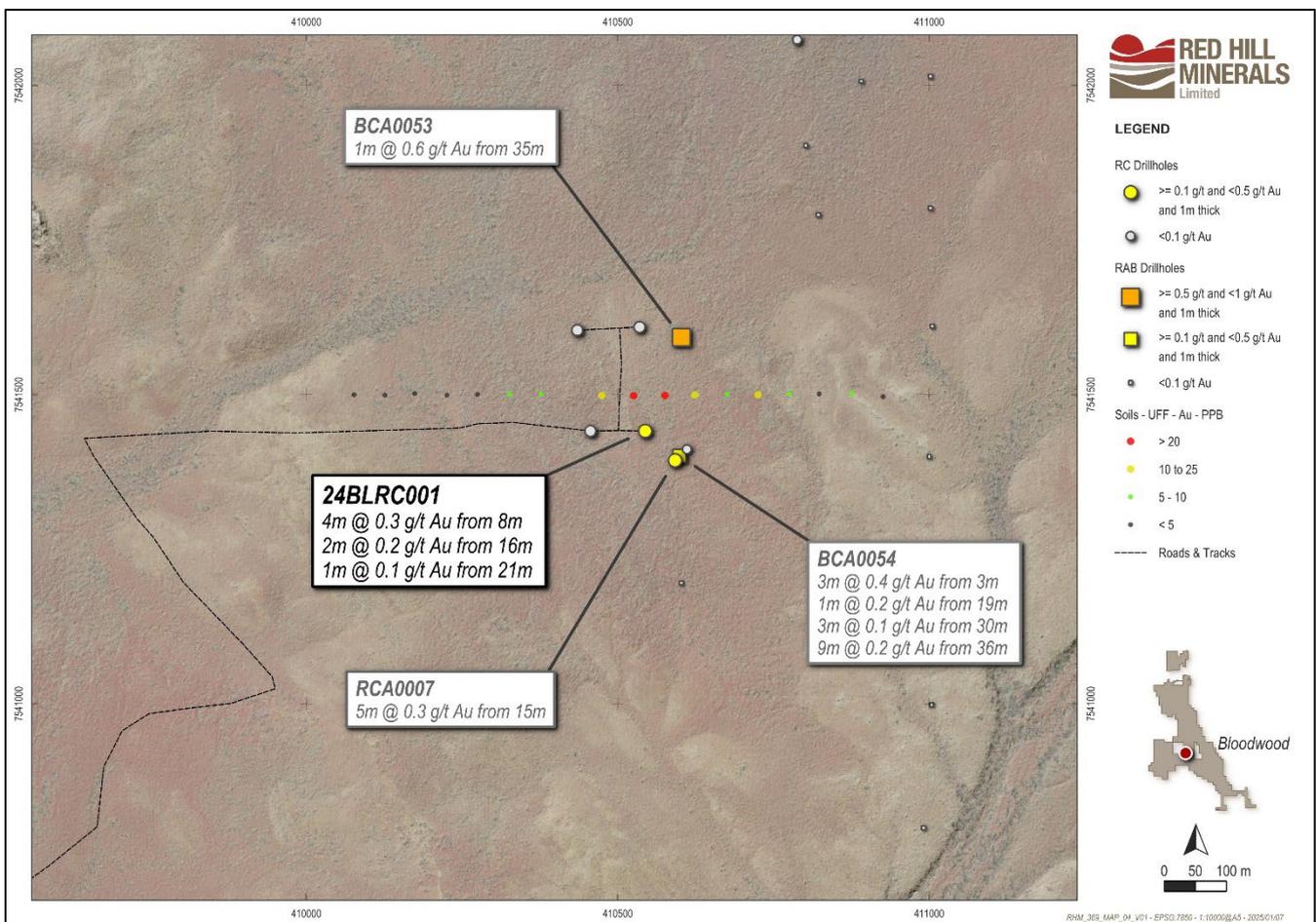
Four RC drillholes for 644m were completed at the Bloodwood Gold Target. The drilling followed a >20 ppb gold in soil anomaly situated above an area that had an initial RAB drilling program completed in 2008⁶. This earlier program intersected 5m at 0.3 grams per tonne gold from 15m in RCA0007 (Figure 5). The best result encountered was:

- 4m at 0.3 grams per tonne gold from 8m and,
- 2m at 0.2 grams per tonne gold from 16m and,
- 1m at 0.1 grams per tonne gold from 21m in **24BLRC001**.

Geological logging indicated dolomite, with occasional quartz veins and low levels of disseminated pyrite.

Follow up work requirements are currently being assessed.

Figure 5: RC Drilling results at the Bloodwood Target



Dereks Bore Gold

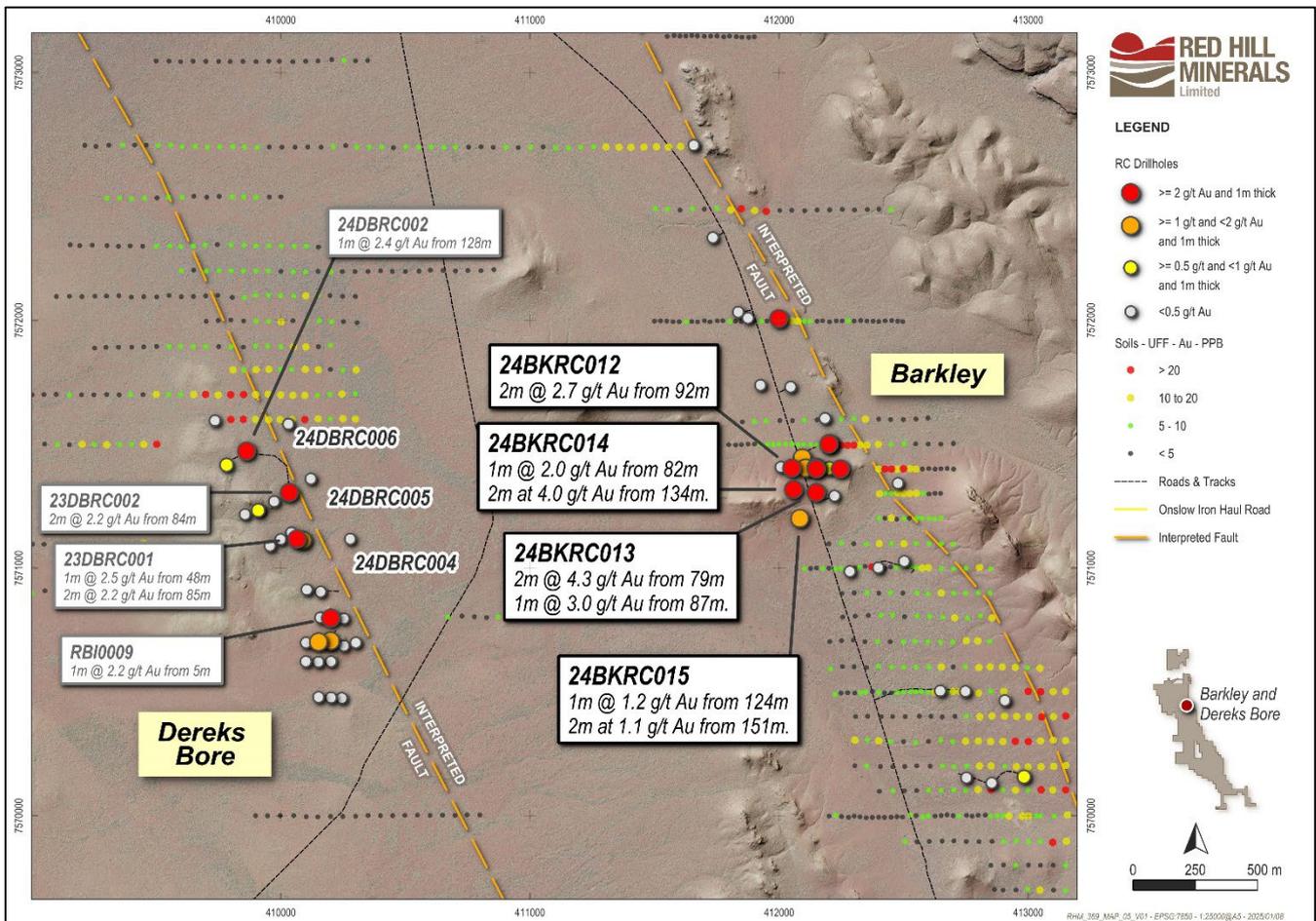
The Dereks Bore target is defined by a >10ppb gold in soil anomaly extending over one kilometre strike length. It lies along a north northwest (NNW) faulted contact between the Duck Creek Dolomite and the Mt McGrath Formation. The Dereks Bore Gold target is located approximately two kilometres west of Barkley Gold.

A three hole RC program for 648m (**24DBRC004 to 24DBRC006**) was completed at Dereks Bore Gold targeting a continuation of gold intersected during previous drill programs^{3,7}.

No anomalous gold results were returned from this latest round of drilling in these eastern holes. However, gold and pathfinder anomalies identified in UFF soil sampling, along with structural interpretations of gravity data, indicates that mineralisation continues to remain open to the north (Figure 6).

Follow up drill requirements to close mineralisation off to the north is being assessed.

Figure 6: RC Drilling results and anomalous gold in soil UFF results at the Dereks Bore and Barkley Gold Targets



Authorised by the Board.

Michael Wall
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration activities is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Wall, Chief Executive Officer, Red Hill Minerals Limited who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wall is a full-time employee of Red Hill Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wall consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Summary of Drillhole Collars

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL (mAHD)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
24BKRC012	Barkley	RC	412051	7571403	184.1	-55	90	258
24BKRC013	Barkley	RC	412149	7571305	185.5	-60	95	238
24BKRC014	Barkley	RC	412058	7571317	190.3	-55	90	256
24BKRC015	Barkley	RC	412083	7571200	192.3	-60	95	250
24BKRC016^	Barkley	RC	413108	7570513	203.6	-60	90	124
24BKRC017^	Barkley	RC	413004	7570507	199.1	-60	90	200
24BKRC018	Barkley	RC	412906	7570465	195.4	-60	90	220
24BKRC019	Barkley	RC	412477	7571342	188.6	-60	90	150
24BKRC020	Barkley	RC	412184	7571604	183.0	-60	90	166
24BKRC021^	Barkley	RC	411756	7572451	178.0	-60	90	200
24BKRC022^	Barkley	RC	411657	7572707	178.1	-60	90	200
24BKRC023^	Barkley	RC	412366	7572033	184.0	-60	90	208
24BLRC001	Bloodwood	RC	410544	7541441	186.0	-60	90	184
24BLRC002^	Bloodwood	RC	410535	7541609	184.6	-60	90	200
24BLRC003^	Bloodwood	RC	410456	7541441	185.2	-60	90	118
24BLRC004^	Bloodwood	RC	410435	7541604	183.3	-60	90	142
BCA0053**	Bloodwood	RAB	410602	7541592	184.2	-90	360	45
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	RAB	410599	7541400	185.4	-90	360	58
RCA0007**	Bloodwood	RC	410592	7541393	185.7	-60	240	80
24DBRC004^	Dereks Bore	RC	410278	7571117	174.8	-60	270	196
24DBRC005^	Dereks Bore	RC	410120	7571360	174.1	-60	235	208
24DBRC006^	Dereks Bore	RC	410030	7571581	172.6	-60	235	244
24KNRC004^	Kens Bore Gold	RC	414292	7557611	221.6	-60	330	112
24KNRC005^	Kens Bore Gold	RC	414384	7557599	218.8	-60	330	136
24KNRC006^	Kens Bore Gold	RC	414459	7557596	216.8	-60	330	196
24KNRC007	Kens Bore Gold	RC	414521	7557606	216.3	-60	330	280
24SBRC001^	S-Bend	RC	419857	7530365	208.0	-60	330	160
24SBRC002	S-Bend	RC	419618	7530756	206.8	-60	60	196
24SBRC003	Elwood	RC	418834	7531729	201.7	-60	60	250
24SBRC004^	Elwood	RC	418392	7532627	198.5	-60	40	196
24SBRC005^	Elwood	RC	417465	7534268	199.7	-60	40	250
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	RC	419618	7531059	207.9	-60	45	251
23SBRC002**^	S-Bend	RC	419771	7530853	208.6	-60	45	108
23SBRC003**^	S-Bend	RC	419481	7531380	208.9	-60	30	239
23SBRC004**	S-Bend	RC	419375	7531269	204.6	-60	30	143

Notes: Drillhole co-ordinates are reported using GDA 2020 (MGA Zone 50)

^No Significant Intercepts (as defined in Table 2 and 3)

**Re-reporting under JORC (2012) from previous Company drill program in 2008 (BCA0053-54, RCA007) and 2023 (23SBRC001-004).

Table 2: Summary of RC Drill Hole Gold Assay Intersections (Au ≥ 0.1 g/t)

Hole ID	Target	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Gold Intercept
24BKRC012	Barkley	0	1	2	0.39	2m @ 0.2 g/t Au
24BKRC012	Barkley	1	2		0.10	
24BKRC012	Barkley	6	7	1	0.67	1m @ 0.7 g/t Au
24BKRC012	Barkley	92	93	4	3.09	4m @ 1.6 g/t Au including 2m @ 2.7 g/t Au
24BKRC012	Barkley	93	94		2.39	
24BKRC012	Barkley	94	95		0.18	
24BKRC012	Barkley	95	96		0.82	
24BKRC013	Barkley	78	79	6	0.19	6m @ 1.5 g/t Au including 2m @ 4.3 g/t Au
24BKRC013	Barkley	79	80		3.55	
24BKRC013	Barkley	80	81		4.99	
24BKRC013	Barkley	81	82		0.32	
24BKRC013	Barkley	82	83		0.10	
24BKRC013	Barkley	83	84		0.10	
24BKRC013	Barkley	86	87	2	0.10	2m @ 1.5 g/t Au including 1m @ 3.0 g/t Au
24BKRC013	Barkley	87	88		2.99	
24BKRC014	Barkley	82	83	3	1.98	3m @ 0.8 g/t Au including 1m @ 2.0 g/t Au
24BKRC014	Barkley	83	84		0.18	
24BKRC014	Barkley	84	85		0.11	
24BKRC014	Barkley	134	135	3	5.08	3m @ 2.7 g/t Au including 2m @ 4.0 g/t Au
24BKRC014	Barkley	135	136		2.93	
24BKRC014	Barkley	136	137		0.15	
24BKRC015	Barkley	123	124	3	0.19	3m @ 0.6 g/t Au including 1m @ 1.2 g/t Au
24BKRC015	Barkley	124	125		1.18	
24BKRC015	Barkley	125	126		0.47	
24BKRC015	Barkley	151	152	3	1.04	3m @ 0.8 g/t Au including 2m @ 1.1 g/t Au
24BKRC015	Barkley	152	153		1.22	
24BKRC015	Barkley	153	154		0.28	
24BKRC018	Barkley	49	50	3	0.13	3m @ 0.2 g/t Au
24BKRC018	Barkley	50	51		0.13	
24BKRC018	Barkley	51	52		0.32	
24BKRC019	Barkley	60	61	1	0.40	1m @ 0.4 g/t Au
24BKRC019	Barkley	62	63	1	0.28	1m @ 0.3 g/t Au
24BKRC020^	Barkley	116	120	4	0.10	4m @ 0.1 g/t Au
24BKRC020^	Barkley	136	140	4	0.29	4m @ 0.3 g/t Au
24BLRC001^	Bloodwood	8	12	4	0.25	4m @ 0.3 g/t Au
24BLRC001	Bloodwood	16	17	2	0.16	2m @ 0.2 g/t Au
24BLRC001	Bloodwood	17	18		0.21	
24BLRC001	Bloodwood	21	22	1	0.12	1m @ 0.1 g/t Au
BCA0053**	Bloodwood	35	36	1	0.60	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	3	4	3	0.49	3m @ 0.4 g/t Au
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	4	5		0.47	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	5	6		0.14	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	19	20	1	0.18	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	30	31	3	0.11	3m @ 0.1 g/t Au
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	31	32		0.12	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	32	33		0.19	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	36	37	9	0.11	9m @ 0.2 g/t Au
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	37	38		0.21	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	38	39		0.22	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	39	40		0.19	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	40	41		0.20	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	41	42		0.31	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	42	43		0.28	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	43	44		0.27	
BCA0054**	Bloodwood	44	45		0.26	
RCA0007**	Bloodwood	15	20	5	0.25	5m @ 0.3 g/t Au
24KNRC007	Kens Bore Gold	176	177	1	0.23	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au

Notes: g/t (grams per tonne). Gold (Au) intercept grade rounded to 1 decimal place

^1m resampling results pending, **Re-reporting under JORC (2012) from previous Company drill program.

Table 3: Summary of RC Drill Hole Base Metal Assay Intersections (Cu ≥ 0.5% or Pb ≥ 0.5% or Zn ≥ 0.5%)

Hole ID	Target	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Base Metal Intercept
24KNRC007	Kens Bore Gold	260	261	2	4.36	0.00	0.00	2m @ 3.5% Cu
24KNRC007	Kens Bore Gold	261	262		2.60	0.00	0.00	
24SBRC002	S-Bend	79	80	6	0.00	0.37	0.39	6m @ 0.6% Zn including 2m @ 1.3% Zn
24SBRC002	S-Bend	80	81		0.00	0.05	0.23	
24SBRC002	S-Bend	81	82		0.00	0.02	0.07	
24SBRC002	S-Bend	82	83		0.00	0.01	1.10	
24SBRC002	S-Bend	83	84		0.00	0.01	1.49	
24SBRC002	S-Bend	84	85		0.00	0.00	0.32	
24SBRC002^	S-Bend	120	124	4	0.01	0.11	0.56	4m @ 0.6% Zn
24SBRC003	Elwood	82	83	4	0.00	1.66	0.23	4m @ 0.6% Pb including 1m @ 1.7% Pb
24SBRC003	Elwood	83	84		0.00	0.22	0.04	
24SBRC003	Elwood	84	85		0.00	0.07	0.01	
24SBRC003	Elwood	85	86		0.00	0.35	0.24	
24SBRC003	Elwood	93	94	6	0.00	0.01	0.65	6m @ 2.0% Zn including 1m @ 7.5% Zn
24SBRC003	Elwood	94	95		0.00	0.03	7.54	
24SBRC003	Elwood	95	96		0.00	0.02	3.10	
24SBRC003	Elwood	96	97		0.00	0.00	0.29	
24SBRC003	Elwood	97	98		0.00	0.00	0.31	
24SBRC003	Elwood	98	99		0.00	0.00	0.16	
24SBRC003^	Elwood	148	152	4	0.00	0.07	0.57	4m @ 0.6% Zn
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	29	30	31	0.00	0.24	0.36	31m @ 0.5% Zn including 1m @ 3.2% Zn
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	30	36		0.00	0.05	0.13	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	36	42		0.00	0.02	0.14	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	42	43		0.00	0.04	0.13	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	43	44		0.00	0.02	0.64	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	44	45		0.00	0.07	3.24	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	45	46		0.00	0.02	0.71	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	46	47		0.00	0.02	0.48	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	47	48		0.00	0.00	0.07	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	48	49		0.00	0.00	0.11	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	49	50		0.00	0.01	0.42	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	50	51		0.00	0.01	0.51	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	51	52		0.00	0.01	0.23	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	52	53		0.00	0.01	0.29	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	53	54		0.00	0.02	0.37	
23SBRC001**	S-Bend	54	60		0.01	0.02	0.30	
23SBRC004**	S-Bend	72	78	6	0.00	0.40	0.52	6m @ 0.5% Zn

Notes: Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn)

^1m resampling results pending.

**Re-reporting under JORC (2012) from previous Company drill program.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC (2023/2024 hole series) assays in this report were sampled at 1m intervals using a cone splitter from which a 3-4kg sample was obtained. 4m composite samples (3-4kg each) were collected from the drill spoil piles using a scoop and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Anomalous results were followed up using the 1m samples collected directly from the drill rig.</p> <p>Sample weight, quality, collection method and condition are logged at the time of collection and reported with the available data.</p> <p>Gold and base metal analyses were completed at ALS Wangara, Western Australia using a combination of Gold by Photon Assay (Au-PA01), Ultra-Trace Four-Acid Digestion with ICP MS and ICP-AES (ME-MS61), and Ore grade Pb and Zn by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES for overlimit Pb (Pb-OG62) and overlimit Zn (Zn-OG62).</p> <p>RC and RAB (2008 RHI drilling) samples were sampled every 1m and analysed using an aqua regia digest followed by mass spectrometry or optical emission spectrometry or fire assays with ICP-AES finish.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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). 	<p>RC Drilling was completed by Strike Drilling. RC holes were drilled using a 5¾ inch face sampling hammer.</p> <p>RAB bit sizes are unknown for the historical drilling.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the 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. 	<p>Sample recovery was recorded by Geologists during logging.</p> <p>The cyclone used in the RC program was cleaned at the end of each 6m completed rod, and in between drill holes to minimise sample contamination. No association between lessened core/chip recovery and mineralised zones has been established at this time.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Chip samples were geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole.</p> <p>Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature.</p> <p>No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.</p> <p>Sample spoil piles and chip trays were photographed.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the 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. 	<p>RC samples were collected in pre-labelled calico bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig (at 1m intervals). Wet and dry samples were collected via the same technique. 4m composite samples were collected initially for analysis, and significant zones (generally >0.1g/t Au) were typically resampled using the 1m samples from the cone splitter.</p> <p>Samples were stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory. Wet samples were allowed to dry before being processed. All samples were appropriate for the grain size of the material being collected. Samples were sorted, dried and weighed at the laboratory where they were then crushed and riffle split to obtain a sub-fraction for pulverisation.</p> <p>Field duplicates were collected and certified reference material (CRM) data was submitted with drill samples. These were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>RC Drilling (2023/2024 hole series): Analytes routinely assayed for include: Au (500g Gold by Photon Assay (Au-PA01)); Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, 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 (Ultra-Trace Four-Acid Digestion with ICP MS</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>and ICP-AES (ME-MS61), Ore grade Pb by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES (Pb-OG62, Zn-OG62) for overlimit Pb and Zn).</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC data is requested by the company as part of QAQC processes. Field duplicates were collected and certified reference material (CRM) data was submitted with drill samples. These were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each.</p> <p>RC and RAB (2008 RHI drilling): Samples were analysed using an aqua regia digest followed by mass spectrometry or optical emission spectrometry or fire assays with ICP-AES finish.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 adjustments to assay data. 	<p>Some verification of significant intersections and sampling/assaying has occurred with the re-assaying of 4m composites (2024 hole series), 6m composites (2023 hole series) at 1m intervals.</p> <p>2008 RC drilling at Bloodwood was sampled at 5m intervals with no 1m resampling occurring.</p> <p>Twinned holes are not required at this early stage.</p> <p>Assay data results are sent electronically in csv and pdf format from the laboratory to the Company.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All drill holes and soil sample locations are initially surveyed by handheld GPS</p> <p>Drill hole collar coordinates were verified in GIS utilising aerial photography and track file data as part of QA/QC procedures.</p> <p>Downhole surveys were completed using a gyroscope at the completion of each drill hole.</p> <p>Topographic coverage of all the Company's projects has been covered by aerial survey (LIDAR) with a vertical accuracy of ± 0.15 m. Drillhole collars/rock chip samples only picked up with GPS accuracy have been draped onto the topographic LIDAR data which is considered more accurate for RL; the eastings and northings were not changed. Historic collars surveyed by DGPS methods have not been draped onto topography.</p> <p>Company projects fall within the MGA Zone 50 (GDA 2020 based) for horizontal data and AHD for vertical data.</p> <p>No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drilling has been completed on variable spacing. Drilling is considered early stage and spacing is variable due to the first pass assessment of the area being reported.</p> <p>Drill data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource estimate.</p> <p>Drill hole compositing has not been applied to results reported.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drill holes were attempted to be oriented across strike where known, however in areas of cover, strike orientations were assumed.</p> <p>Initial exploratory holes are drilled perpendicular to mineralisation if known, otherwise holes were drilled vertical or at varying angles to determine stratigraphy and mineralisation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Samples were kept onsite until taken to transport depot for dispatch to the lab. A consignment number was used and the samples delivered directly to an analytical lab.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits or reviews have been completed on sampling techniques.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The drillholes reported in this announcement are located on Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture (RHIOJV) tenure of which the Company owns 100% of all mineral rights other than iron ore.</p> <p>Iron ore rights are held by the RHIOJV.</p> <p>No royalties are payable (other than WA Government).</p> <p>No other known impediments exist to operate in the area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Gold and Base metal mineral exploration has been conducted in the area since late last century resulting in the discovery and extraction of small scattered high grade copper occurrences near Red Hill, Rundle Hill and lead near Urandy Bore.</p> <p>More recently, Allied Minerals, BP-Seltrust, Sipa Resources, MIM, Pasminco, Western Mining, Aberfoyle, Goldfields, Poseidon, Mines Resources Australia and Chalice Gold conducted reconnaissance exploration for gold and base metals over extensive tracts of the lower Wyloo Group.</p> <p>Valiant Consolidated and CRA explored for manganese.</p> <p>Limited drilling for gold and base metals was conducted in several areas, but no economic intersections for the time resulted from this exploration.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project area lies along the western margin of the Hamersley Basin. It is dominated by the Proterozoic Ashburton Basin, consisting of the sedimentary succession belonging to the Mt Minnie Beds, the Ashburton Formation, and the volcano-sedimentary successions comprising the lower Wyloo Group which unconformably overlies the Hamersley Basin sequences.</p> <p>The area has potential for economic concentrations of gold and base metals. The lower Wyloo Group and the contact zone between the Ashburton and Hamersley Basins comprise the Paraburdoo Hinge Zone, which contains numerous base metal occurrences in the Ashburton Basin some of which is associated with the deep-seated, mantle-tapping faulting/fault splays associated with the Nanjilgardy Fault system.</p> <p>It is believed these deep-seated faults/splays transect the project area as identified from RHI interpretation work and GSWA datasets.</p> <p>Much of the area is undercover and deep weathering, acid leaching and silicification have caused geochemical deletion/suppression of the surface geochemistry.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All relevant drill-hole information can be found in Section 1 – “Sampling techniques”, “Drilling techniques”, “Drill Sample Recovery” and the significant intercepts table.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<p>Reported intercepts for the targets discussed in this report are based on the following:</p> <p>≥1m thick @ >0.1 g/t Au, or</p> <p>≥1m thick @ >0.5% Cu, or</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>≥1m thick @ >0.5% Pb, or ≥1m thick @ >0.5% Zn.</p> <p>No internal consecutive internal waste.</p> <p>No upper cuts have been applied.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p> <p>Intervals are weighted based on their downhole length.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	Quoted mineralised intercepts are downhole lengths, true widths are not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Location maps and a cross section (from Barkley Gold) of reported intercepts are included in the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	No other material information or data to report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	Further drilling is planned to assess lateral and depth extensions.

¹ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “Gold Mineralisation Intersected at the Barkley Target” Announcement dated 27 September 2023.

² Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “Exploration Update - RC Drilling extends gold system at the Barkley Prospect” Announcement dated 15 December 2023.

³ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “Exploration Drilling Results Expand Gold Target” Announcement dated 22 July 2024.

⁴ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “RC Drilling intersects mineralisation at the Kens Bore Gold Prospect” Announcement dated 31 March 2023.

⁵ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “Base and Precious Metals Exploration Drilling Results” Announcement Dated 20 October 2022.

⁶ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31 December 2008” announcement dated 30 January 2009.

⁷ Refer Red Hill Minerals ASX Release “RC Drilling Intersects Gold Mineralisation at the Dereks Bore, Jubilee and Kens Bore Gold Prospects” Announcement dated 20 July 2023.