HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY CONFIRMS EXCEPTIONAL ARMIDALE POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple High-Grade Antimony rock chip samples at Oaky Creek returned including:**
  - **28.34% Sb**
  - **28.33% Sb**
  - **16.38% Sb**
- **High-Grade Antimony assay results have been returned from samples collected up to 500m along strike from historical workings, suggesting potential for a large orogenic Antimony mineral system**
- **Shallow costeaning is planned to expose the bedrock beneath strong soil Antimony anomalies with no visible outcrop**
- **RMX also plans to undertake a soil and rock chip sampling campaign over the East Hills Antimony and Horsley Station Gold prospects in the southern portion of the Armidale Project**
- **Gold assays for the Oaky Creek rock samples are pending and expected to be received in July**

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("**RMX**" or the "**Company**") is delighted to report high-grade Antimony rock chip results from Oaky Creek, part of RMX's 100% owned Armidale Antimony-Gold project (EL9732) in the Southern New England Orogen of New South Wales. Results range up to **28.34% Sb** for samples containing quartz-stibnite veining, confirming the high tenor of the mineralisation, and high-grade samples have been collected up to 500m from historical workings, suggesting potential for a large, high-grade, Antimony-bearing orogenic vein system. Similar systems, such as Larvotto's (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove deposit, also located in the Southern New England Orogen, typically also contain high grade gold mineralisation. RMX has submitted a subset of the Oaky Creek rock chip samples for gold analysis by lead fire assay, with results expected in July.

Extension of Antimony Mineralisation Beyond Historical Workings Confirmed By Antimony Rock Chip Assay Results

During the soil sampling program at Oaky Creek, Red Mountain collected 171 rock chip samples (Refer to ASX Announcement 7 June 2025). Due to sparse outcrop in much of the area covered by the soil survey, the majority of these samples were collected in drainages and close to the Oaky Creek North and Oaky Creek South historical workings (Figure 1).

ASX: RMX

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Gold and Battery metals explorer

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Figure 1 compares Antimony rock chip and soil results for Oaky Creek. Two samples of quartz-stibnite veining collected more than 2km apart returned the highest values of **28.34% Sb and 28.33% Sb**. One of these samples is float from the Oaky Creek South workings, confirming the tenor of the mineralisation mined historically, while the other is from a creek exposure ~500m NNW of Oaky Creek North (Figure 1, 2 and 3). A total of ten rock chip samples contained over 25,000ppm (2.5%) Sb.

Rock Chip Assays Up to 28.3% Sb Confirm High-Grade Antimony Potential at Oaky Creek

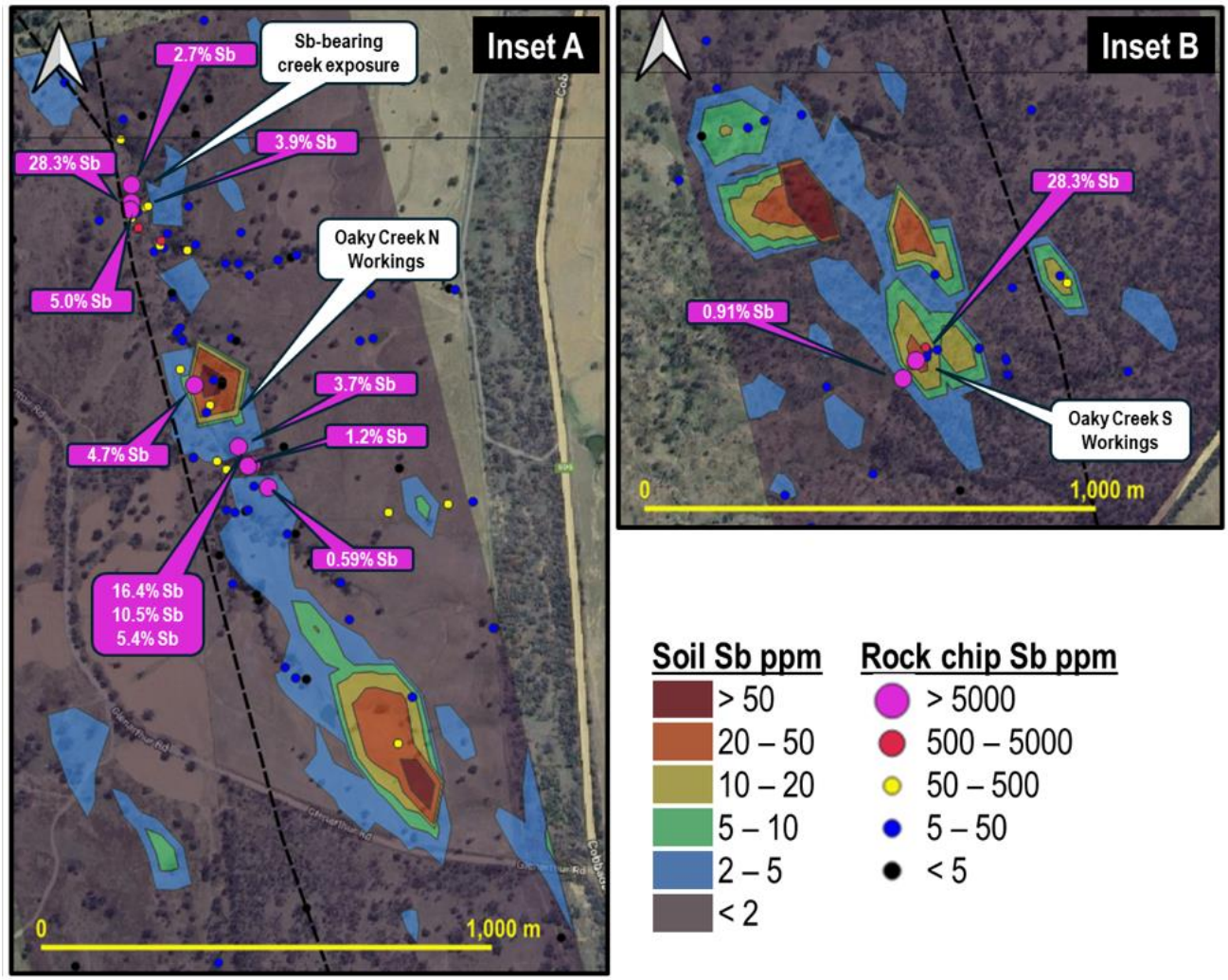

Figure 1: Comparison of rock chip and soil antimony results for the Oaky Creek prospect. Note the close spatial relationship between mineralised rock chip samples and the >2ppm Sb soil anomalies at Oaky Creek North (Inset A) and Oaky Creek South (Inset B). Values for rock chip samples that contain over 5000ppm (0.5%) Sb are shown. No rock chips samples were collected within the strong (>50ppm Sb) soil anomalies ~800m SSE of the Oaky Creek North and ~300m NW of the Oaky Creek South historical workings due to a lack of outcropping or float material. Refer to Figure 2 for an overview with location co-ordinates.

The samples were collected from in situ outcropping exposures where possible, but subcrop and float samples were collected where this was not possible. The samples were assayed for antimony and tungsten, using sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS finish. Rock chip sample locations, nature (outcrop, subcrop or float) and geochemical results are summarised in Appendix 1.

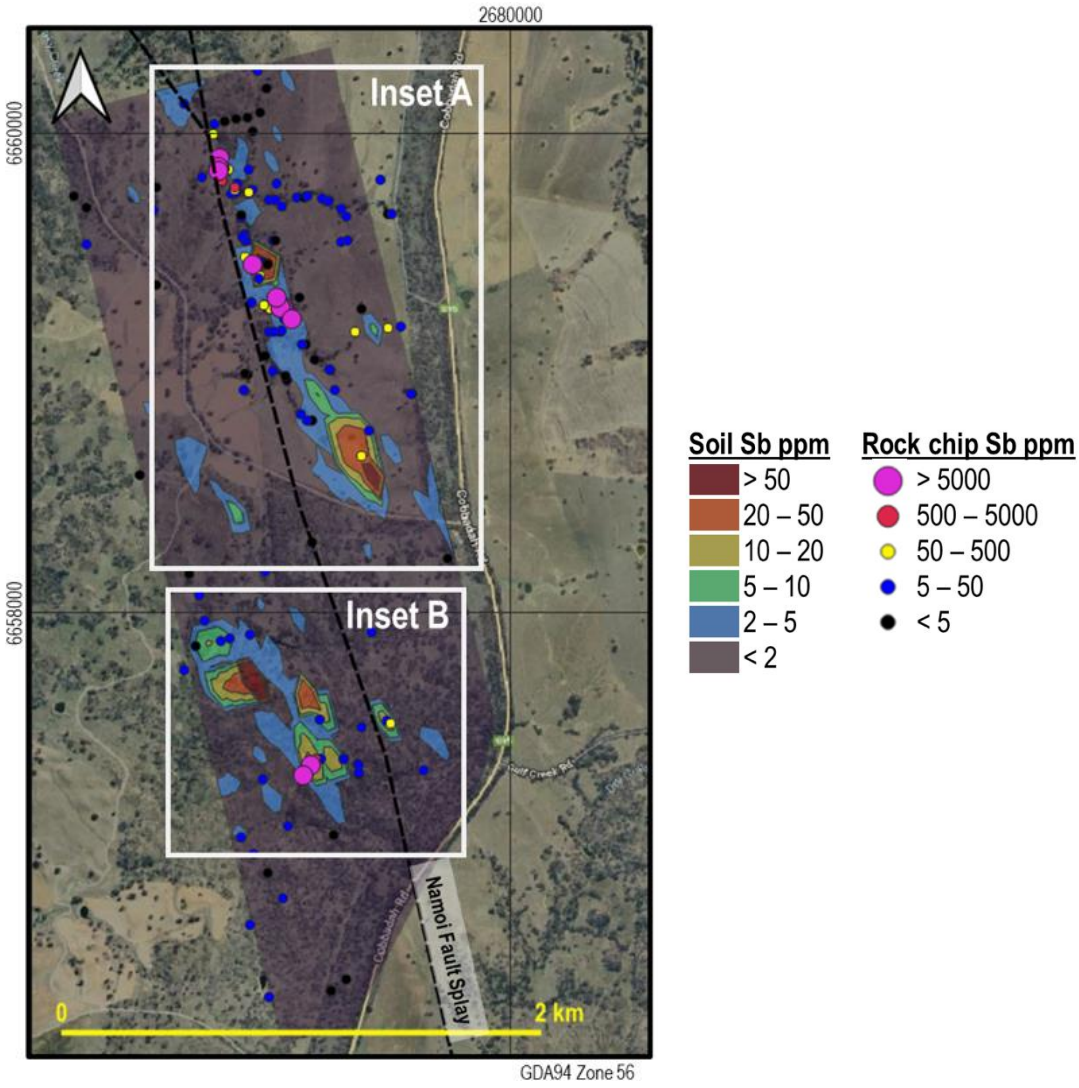

Figure 2: A continuation of the Map in Figure 1, showing the broader area and locations of Inset A and Inset B.

Red Mountain interprets that the vein-hosted antimony mineralisation mined at Oaky Creek has a significant inferred strike extent, indicating potential for a large tonnage deposit based on:

- the identification of outcropping high-tenor antimony mineralisation in a creek exposure ~500m NNW of the historical workings at Oaky Creek North;
- the spatial correlation between mineralised and anomalous rock chip samples; and
- elevated Antimony in soils.

Mineralised and anomalous rock chip samples show a strong spatial correlation with anomalous (>2ppm) Sb in soils, although due to paucity of outcropping and float material in parts of the survey area, it was not possible to collect rock chips samples across the full length of the approximately 2km long soil anomaly defined for Oaky Creek North or the approximately 1km long anomaly at Oaky Creek South (Figure 1). Most significantly, no outcrop or float material was found within the two new strong >50ppm Sb soil anomalies that were identified by RMX's sampling. One of these is located ~800m SSE of Oaky Creek North, while the other lies ~300m NW of Oaky Creek South. Both these anomalies warrant further investigation.

Figure 3: TOP: Approximately 5m high mineralised creek exposure ~500m NNW of the Oaky Creek North historical workings. View looking SW. BOTTOM: Stibnite-rich vein material collected from the base of the cliff - sample AAR 126, which returned the second highest assay result of 28.3% Sb.

Further Work Planned By Red Mountain At Oaky Creek

Based on these highly encouraging initial results, RMX will continue to progress the Oaky Creek prospect, with a program of shallow costeaning planned to expose and sample bedrock beneath those parts of the soil antimony anomaly where no outcrop was observed. RMX will also undertake detailed geological mapping of

the costeans and other exposed geology to better understand the relationship between the Namoi Fault system and orogenic vein-hosted antimony mineralisation, with a goal of generating drill-testable targets at Oaky Creek by late 2025. RMX's future work plans at Oaky Creek will also be influenced by the rock chip gold results, expected in July.

Two Further Priority Antimony And Gold Targets To Be Tested

In addition to Oaky Creek, RMX's initial assessment of EL9732 identified two further priority exploration targets[1], which like Oaky Creek feature evidence of historical mining, likely dating from the early 1900s (Figure 3). Neither the East Hills antimony prospect or the Horsley Station gold prospect have previously been explored systematically, with no soil sampling for gold, antimony or silver previously undertaken at either location.

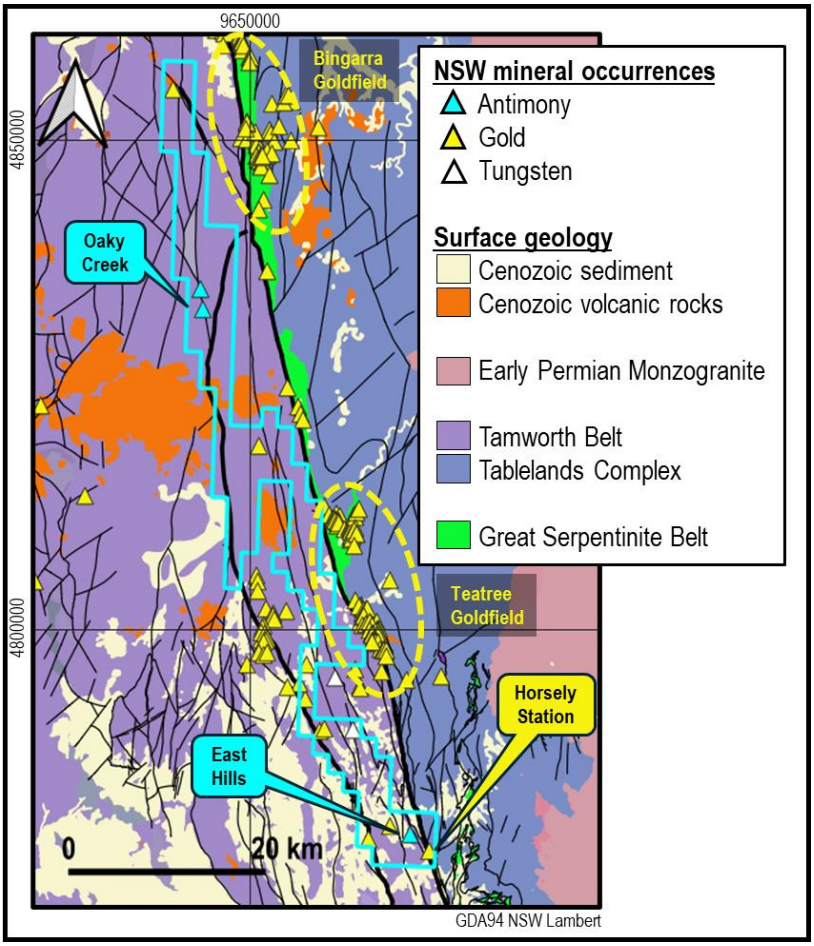

Figure 4: Surface geology and known antimony, gold and tungsten mineral occurrences of EL9732 and the surrounding area, showing the location of RMX's three priority targets of Oaky Creek, East Hills and Horsley Station and the Teatree and Bingarra goldfields.

At the East Hills antimony prospect, several shallow pits and a shaft have been sunk on a stibnite bearing reef striking at 170°, approximately parallel to the Cobadah and Peel Faults which lie to the east. Red

[1]RMX ASX Announcement 2 February 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/6794753

Mountain is planning to collect a total of 88 soil samples over a 500 x 600m grid at 100m line spacing and 50m sample interval (Figure 5) during the second half of 2025.

The Horsley Station gold workings comprise a 10m x 3m x 12m deep open cut mined for gold from a narrow quartz reef striking at 100^{o} and dipping steeply to the north. The prospect lies on the Peel Fault with the host mineralisation including fault slices of serpentinite, which is an analogous setting to the gold deposits of the Bingarra and Teatree goldfields, further north along the Peel Fault (Figure 4). RMX plans to collect a total of 233 soil samples at 50m sample intervals and 100m line spacing to locate gold and antimony (Figure 5).

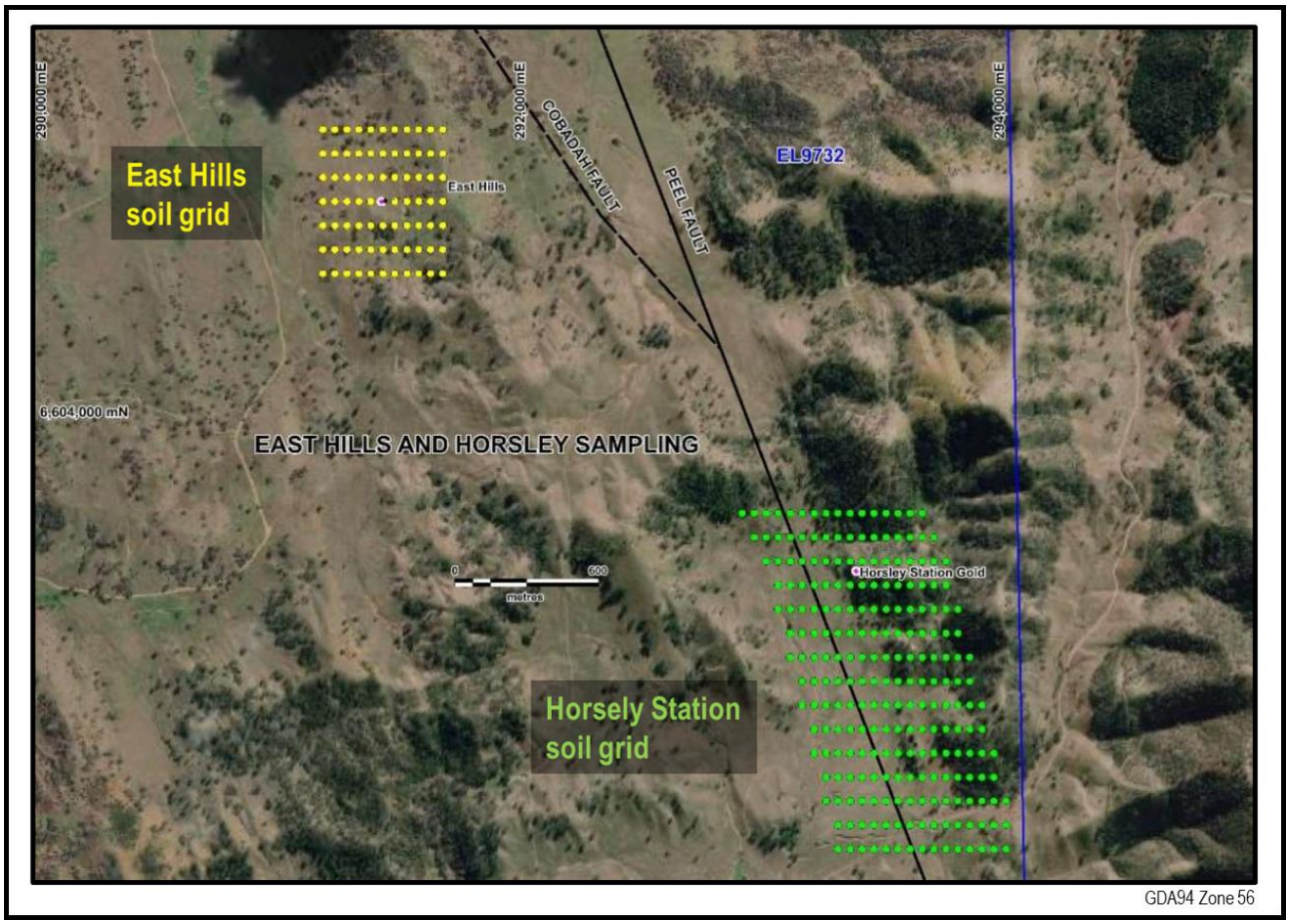

Figure 5: RMX planned soils sample locations at the East Hills antimony and Horsley Station gold prospects.

Red Mountain Armidale Antimony-Gold Project Background

Red Mountain's project lies approximately 100km west of Larvotto's (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove Project and several of Trigg Minerals' (ASX: TMG) Antimony Projects and extends for 85km immediately west of the Peel Fault.

The Southern New England Orogen is recognised as Australia's premier Antimony province (Figure 6). Antimony occurs in hydrothermal quartz veins, breccias and stockworks, often with associated gold and/or tungsten mineralisation.

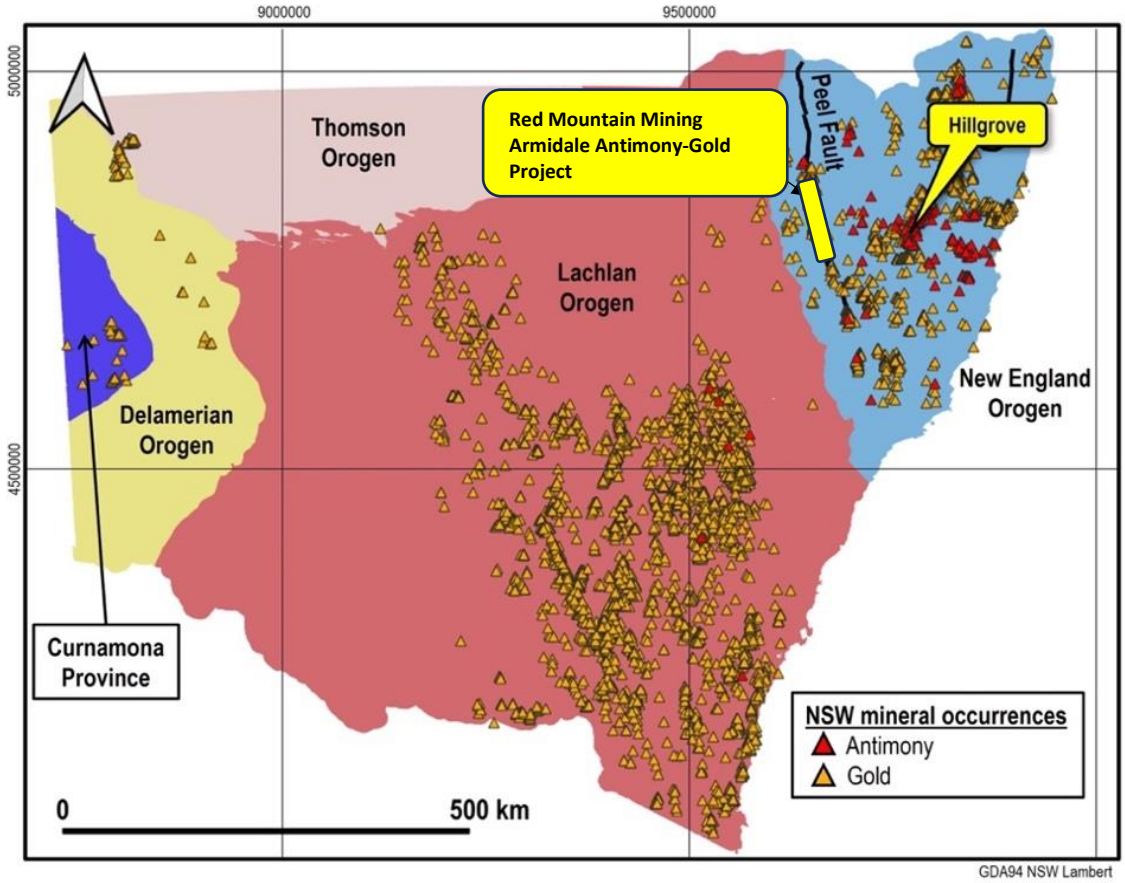

Figure 6: Known NSW gold and antimony mineral occurrences relative to basement orogenic units. The map clearly demonstrates the prospectivity of the New England Orogen for antimony and gold. The location of the Hillgrove Deposit, Peel Fault and EL9732 are also shown.

The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt, which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. The Peel Fault System has recognised world-class mineral potential, with over 400 known orogenic gold and base metal mineral occurrences along its over 400km strike extent but is underexplored with less than 200 mostly shallow drillholes over its length, the majority of which are focused on discrete prospects.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) is a mineral exploration and development company. Red Mountain has a portfolio of critical minerals including gold, lithium and base metal projects, located in Australia, Canada and USA. Red Mountain is progressing its Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in NSW, Kiabye Gold Project in Western Australia and Fry Lake Gold project, based in Canada. In addition, Red Mountain's project portfolio includes the Nevada Lithium Projects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and 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. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

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Appendix 1: Rock chip assay results

Sample_ID	GDA94 Z56 mE	GDA94 Z56 mN	Sb ppm	W ppm	Type
AAR001	266943	6660260	7.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR002	266980	6660188	2.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR003	266634	6660124	9.7	<1	Outcrop
AAR004	266763	6660040	10.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR005	266806	6660049	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR006	266953	6660085	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR007	266853	6660061	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR008	266901	6660066	<0.5	<1	Sub crop
AAR009	266924	6660007	2.925	<1	Outcrop
AAR010	266177	6659736	<0.5	<1	Sub crop
AAR011	266227	6659687	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR012	266518	6659773	4	<1	Outcrop
AAR013	266710	6659815	11.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR014	266796	6659834	23.5	4	Outcrop
AAR015	266814	6659844	204.8	12	Float
AAR016	266819	6659849	256.6	5	Float
AAR017	267050	6659273	11880.6	4	Float
AAR018	267041	6659270	53831.7	5	Old workings float
AAR019	267041	6659270	105290	23	Old workings float
AAR020	267041	6659270	163814	17	Old workings float
AAR021	267022	6659275	579.7	2	Old workings float
AAR022	267021	6659312	37305.6	51	Old workings float
AAR023	267085	6659224	5898.2	4	Old workings float
AAR024	267053	6659225	10.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR025	266994	6659264	211.7	<1	Sub crop
AAR026	266971	6659282	54.5	1	Float
AAR027	266971	6659282	287.9	2	Float
AAR028	266956	6659405	65	<1	Outcrop
AAR029	266948	6659391	26.1	5	Outcrop
AAR030	266920	6659440	1737.9	15	Old workings float
AAR031	266922	6659450	47418.7	7	Old workings float
AAR032	266889	6659484	218.9	3	Old workings float
AAR033	266908	6659849	22.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR034	266924	6659763	41.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR035	266904	6659749	49	<1	Outcrop
AAR036	266907	6659751	310.7	<1	Outcrop
AAR037	266852	6659754	11.2	1	Outcrop
AAR038	266832	6659746	15.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR039	266511	6659677	8.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR040	266227	6659537	29.1	<1	Sub crop
AAR041	266875	6659646	13.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR042	266872	6659655	4.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR043	266890	6659578	15.6	<1	Outcrop

Sample_ID	GDA94 Z56 mE	GDA94 Z56 mN	Sb ppm	W ppm	Type
AAR044	266888	6659560	7.4	<1	Outcrop
AAR045	266891	6659555	9.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR046	266892	6659554	9.4	1	Outcrop
AAR047	266894	6659553	9.5	1	Outcrop
AAR048	266895	6659551	7.3	2	Outcrop
AAR049	266896	6659549	15.7	20	Outcrop
AAR050	266881	6659567	10	<1	Outcrop
AAR051	266521	6659368	2.4	<1	Outcrop
AAR052	266965	6659462	5.3	<1	Outcrop
AAR053	267488	6659665	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR054	267502	6659662	13.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR055	267024	6659790	6.8	1	Outcrop
AAR056	266991	6659721	12.7	<1	Outcrop
AAR057	267019	6659720	8.7	<1	Outcrop
AAR058	267108	6659729	16.9	1	Outcrop
AAR059	267044	6659694	9.3	<1	Sub crop
AAR060	267137	6659734	4.4	<1	Old workings float
AAR061	267149	6659738	8.4	<1	Old workings float
AAR062	267215	6659728	8.9	1	Outcrop
AAR063	267240	6659714	7	<1	Outcrop
AAR064	267293	6659684	21.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR065	267313	6659653	24.4	1	Outcrop
AAR066	267005	6659554	8	1	Outcrop
AAR067	267015	6659549	3	<1	Outcrop
AAR068	266984	6659456	4.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR069	266982	6659458	4	<1	Outcrop
AAR070	266983	6659451	4	<1	Outcrop
AAR071	267290	6659548	11.3	<1	Outcrop
AAR072	267319	6659553	8	<1	Outcrop
AAR073	267066	6658972	2.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR074	267059	6658986	0.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR075	267006	6659008	8.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR076	266977	6659072	3.4	<1	Outcrop
AAR077	266993	6659173	7.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR078	267036	6659171	1.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR079	267042	6659174	11.6	1	Outcrop
AAR080	267012	6659168	8	<1	Outcrop
AAR081	266919	6659290	29.7	3	Old workings float
AAR082	266919	6659290	30.3	<1	Old workings float
AAR083	266919	6659290	19.1	<1	Old workings float
AAR084	266919	6659290	43.6	3	Old workings float
AAR085	267120	6659313	3.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR086	267378	6659265	3.5	<1	Sub crop

Sample_ID	GDA94 Z56 mE	GDA94 Z56 mN	Sb ppm	W ppm	Type
AAR087	267353	6659168	127.6	17	Sub crop
AAR088	267486	6659187	85.7	5	Sub crop
AAR089	267540	6659192	6.9	<1	Sub crop
AAR090	267146	6659119	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR091	267129	6659119	8.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR092	267180	6659056	1	<1	Outcrop
AAR093	267243	6659012	21.4	2	Outcrop
AAR094	267245	6659012	2.1	1	Outcrop
AAR095	267247	6659011	7.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR096	266451	6658574	3	<1	Outcrop
AAR097	266884	6658928	6.2	<1	Float
AAR098	266902	6658993	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR099	266890	6658994	1.4	<1	Outcrop
AAR100	267267	6658929	9.2	1	Float
AAR101	267588	6658910	0.6	1	Float
AAR102	267585	6658910	5.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR103	267170	6658798	4.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR104	267147	6658800	7.8	1	Outcrop
AAR105	267123	6658825	13.2	1	Float
AAR106	267407	6658757	20.8	2	Old workings float
AAR107	267375	6658654	307.1	2	Float
AAR108	266657	6658161	0.7	1	Outcrop
AAR109	266976	6658168	14.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR110	266698	6658069	8.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR111	266720	6657965	30.1	3	Outcrop
AAR112	266909	6657907	10.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR113	266828	6657892	5.2	<1	Outcrop
AAR114	266790	6657877	17.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR115	266686	6657859	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR116	266636	6657760	20.1	<1	Outcrop
AAR117	267171	6658290	1.9	<1	Outcrop
AAR118	267186	6657368	24.2	2	Old workings float
AAR119	267167	6657365	3.5	<1	Old workings float
AAR120	267163	6657360	283409	3	Old workings float
AAR121	267154	6657349	2024.6	5	Outcrop
AAR122	266782	6659896	26899.9	8	Float
AAR123	266778	6659860	232.1	4	Outcrop
AAR124	266783	6659853	121.2	2	Outcrop
AAR125	266783	6659855	38588.4	4	Outcrop
AAR126	266781	6659857	283278	2	Outcrop
AAR127	266784	6659843	488	1	Outcrop
AAR128	266776	6659827	244.5	10	Outcrop
AAR129	266784	6659825	986.7	6	Outcrop

Sample_ID	GDA94 Z56 mE	GDA94 Z56 mN	Sb ppm	W ppm	Type
AAR130	266794	6659798	4995.9	4	Outcrop
AAR131	266797	6659801	2701.6	4	Outcrop
AAR132	266846	6659761	64.7	4	Old workings subcrop
AAR133	266860	6659788	19.6	<1	Float
AAR134	266848	6659772	1236.6	4	Outcrop
AAR135	266783	6659834	421.4	13	Outcrop
AAR136	266779	6659841	49540.6	3	Outcrop
AAR137	266781	6659821	328.5	5	Outcrop
AAR138	267420	6657915	20.6	1	Outcrop
AAR139	267482	6657548	44.6	2	Sub crop
AAR140	267204	6657552	29.6	<1	Sub crop
AAR141	266964	6657303	19	<1	Outcrop
AAR142	266873	6657061	5.1	1	Outcrop
AAR143	266929	6656990	5.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR144	267376	6657521	12.7	<1	Sub crop
AAR145	267498	6657533	67.4	4	Float
AAR146	267302	6657386	0.7	1	Outcrop
AAR147	267302	6657386	1.8	<1	Outcrop
AAR148	267302	6657386	5.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR149	267360	6657365	19	<1	Outcrop
AAR150	267364	6657360	6.6	1	Float
AAR151	267369	6657326	4.95	1.5	Outcrop
AAR152	267366	6657330	7.7	2	Outcrop
AAR153	267189	6657381	8.4	1	Outcrop
AAR154	267210	6657385	25	4	Float
AAR155	267184	6657389	2417.1	2	Float
AAR156	267133	6657320	9111.8	7	Float
AAR157	267635	6657337	18.4	<1	Outcrop
AAR158	267068	6657109	5	<1	Outcrop
AAR159	267455	6659806	30.6	<1	Outcrop
AAR160	266757	6659996	119.7	1	Outcrop
AAR161	267261	6657071	2.5	1	Outcrop
AAR162	266984	6656909	1.6	2	Outcrop
AAR163	267049	6656806	6.7	<1	Outcrop
AAR164	266914	6656696	8.7	<1	Sub crop
AAR165	266991	6656394	23.3	3	Float
AAR166	267736	6658222	<0.5	<1	Outcrop
AAR167	267252	6656417	4.2	1	Old workings slag pour
AAR168	267252	6656417	7.6	<1	Old workings slag pour
AAR169	267252	6656417	<0.5	2	Sub crop
AAR170	267250	6656420	3.7	1	Old workings slag pour
AAR171	267314	6656467	<0.5	<1	Float

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Rock samples were collected from 1kg grab samples. • Rock chip samples were selective based on visual appearance and are not used for resource determination, only to check if mineralisation is present. • All samples are exploration in nature and not for resource determination. • Rock & Soil samples have been sent to Intertek Townsville laboratory with the soils forwarded on to the Perth Laboratory. Rock samples were assayed by sodium peroxide fusion FP6/OM for Sb and W with an I4CP_MS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• No drilling reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining*	• No drilling reported. • Rock sampling is not used for resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Rock chip sampling was biased towards outcrop that was altered including samples from old shaft workings. • Rock grab samples were taken raw and approximately 1kg each. • Grab rock samples are first pass with size appropriate for initial work and not intended for grade purposes.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rocks were treated at Intertek and with standard procedure of drying, crushed, pulverized (in Nickel crucibles) and sodium peroxide fused and finished with ICP-MS. • Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered an appropriate method for antimony. • No duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were inserted.
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.*	• No drill holes reported.
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.*	• All sample taken with GPS readings with site locations recorded in GDA94 (z56). • No mineral resource estimation was conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Rock sample spacing was biased towards available outcrop which was limited away from incised creek exposures. • Being exploration, any sample results will not be considered sufficient for any ore determinations. • No analytical compositing has been reported.
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.*	• Rock samples were collected along outcrop with strike and dip recorded where available. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were managed by field staff, individually double wrapped and sealed in a 1-ton bulk which was dropped off in a freight forwarding yard. Samples arrived at the laboratory sealed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data was reported.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Exploration licence EL9732 is granted and 100% wholly owned by Red Mountain Mining and covers 391km^2. • The licence is predominantly in Freehold pastoral properties and as such Native Title is extinguished.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The north-south elongate corridor covered by the project contains no historical mineral exploration drilling and has seen limited previous surface exploration for Antimony and Gold mineralisation. No soil sampling for these elements has been undertaken and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rockchip and stream sediment coverage is limited, leaving the majority of the tenement untested by systematic exploration and therefore is considered having significant potential for discovery
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Southern New England Orogen. The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt which is a forearc basin package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. • The style of mineralisation target is hydrothermal quartz veins, breccia and stockworks derived from fluids during regional compression and resulting faulting providing the conduits to the fluids.
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.*	• No drilling conducted
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	• No aggregated methods are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
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.*	• Appropriate location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• The forward work programme depends on full sample assay results from the laboratory. If encouraging, then costeaning and drilling programmes will be implements to determine the depth and lateral extent of the stibnite mineralisation. • Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.