Gold Assays up to 25.1g/t Au at Fry Lake Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Channel sampling has identified shallow high-grade gold at the Flicka Zone with best results of:**
  - **0.25m @ 11.6g/t Au from Vein 1**
  - **0.6m @ 6.7g/t Au from Vein 1**
  - **1m @ 13.6g/t Au from Vein 2**
    - **including 0.35m @ 25.1g/t Au**
  - **0.5m @ 17.7g/t Au from Vein 2**
  - **1m @ 9.9g/t Au from Vein 3**
    - **including 0.7m @ 13.2g/t Au**
  - **1.7m @ 5.2g/t Au from Vein 3**
    - **including 1m @ 7.9g/t Au**
- **High-grade gold assays from surface demonstrate the strong gold tenor of the mineralised veins and reinforce the potential for follow-up drilling at Fry Lake.**
- **Assay results are pending for soil and rock chip sampling completed across four target areas where 2024 soil sampling returned anomalous gold and copper results[1], including samples with values of up to 17.8g/t Au and 2,420ppm Cu.**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) a Gold and Critical Minerals exploration and development Company, is pleased to announce high-grade gold assay results from its exploration program at the Flicka Lake claim, part of RMX's 100%-owned Fry Lake Gold-Copper Project in Ontario, Canada.

Managing Director, Lincoln Liu commented:

"A series of shallow, high-grade channel sampling results at our Fry Lake Gold Project underscores the significant potential of the tenement. Fry Lake is now primed for targeted follow-up drilling. The team at Red Mountain is grateful to have the continued support of Fladgate Exploration, who had elected to take part of their consideration in RMX shares. Having partners who are prepared to back their work with equity underscores the strength of the project, the confidence in the exploration strategy and the commitment of all parties involved."

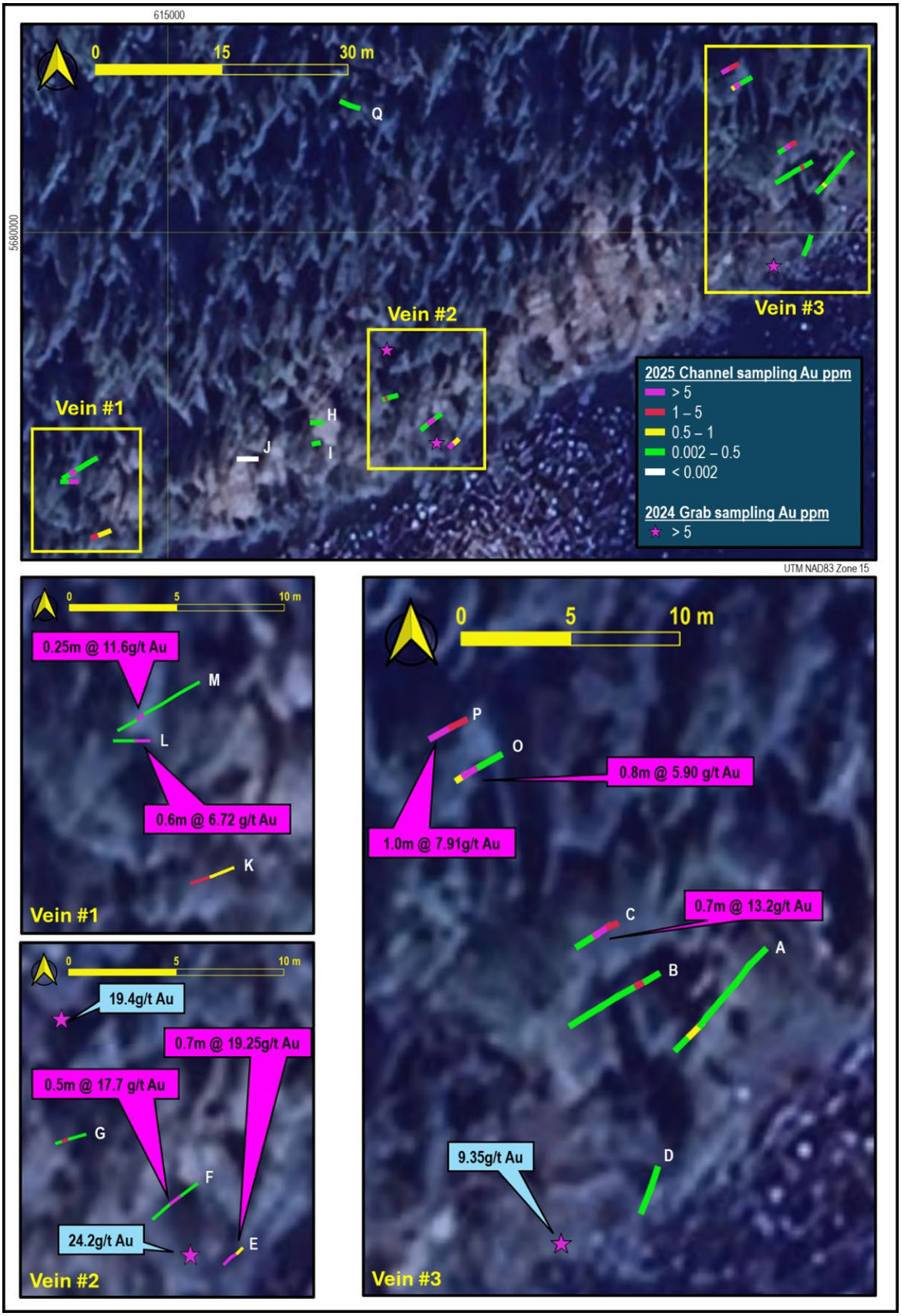

Figure 1: 2025 RMX channel sample gold results for the Flicka Zone, with values for >5 g/t intervals highlighted. Approximate locations (±5m) for strongly mineralised (>5g/t Au) 2024 RMX rock chip grab samples are also shown.

Channel sampling returns high grade gold results in the Flicka Zone

Channel sampling results successfully confirm RMX's 2024 grab sampling[1] and demonstrate the high tenor of gold mineralisation associated with the three main vein prospects at Flicka Lake, with all three main vein prospects returning results of > 5ppm Au (Figure 2; Table 1). High grade intervals with all samples >5ppm Au are labelled on Figure 2 and show strike continuity in the NNW direction. Table 1 shows all samples containing >0.5ppm Au, grouped into mineralised intervals, where continuous. As is noted in the table, many of the channel samples commenced and/or finished in mineralised material, many of the mineralised intervals remain open in one, or both directions. The Flicka Zone veins are a gold-dominant system (Appendix 1).

Best results include:

- **0.25m @ 11.6g/t Au & 0.6m @ 6.72g/t Au from Vein 1**
- **1m @ 13.64g/t Au (including 0.35m @ 25.1g/t Au) & 0.5m @ 17.7g/t Au from Vein 2**
- **1m @ 9.91g/t Au (including 0.7m @ 13.2g/t Au) & 1.7m @ 5.16g/t Au (including 1m @ 7.91g/t Au) from Vein 3**

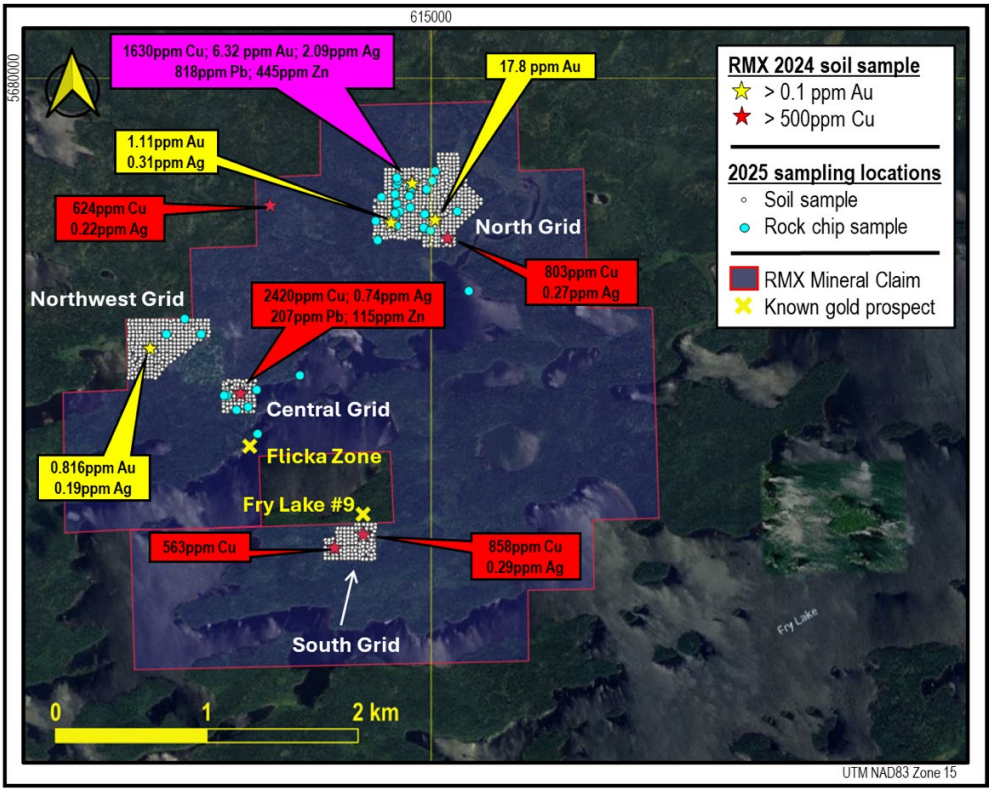

Figure 2: Location of soil and rock chip samples collected during the July 2025 Flicka Lake field campaign. The locations of highly anomalous 2024 RMX soil samples (>0.1ppm Au and/or >500ppm Cu) are also shown, as well as the locations of the Fry Lake #9 (outside of RMX's claim) and Flicka Zone gold prospects. For the locations and results of 2025 channel sampling at the Flicka Zone refer to Figure 2.

[1] RMX ASX Announcement 6/11/2024: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/6616190

The 2025 exploration work, which was completed in August, targeted both historical and recently identified highly anomalous gold and copper results. A channel sampling campaign was completed across three historically known high-grade gold-bearing quartz reefs at the Flicka Zone (Figure 1 and Figure 2), returning strongly encouraging results for gold.

A total of 17 channel samples, ranging from 1m to 6m in length, were completed across the Flicka Zone, with 14 of these located within 30m of the lake shore on the previously identified Vein #1, Vein #2 and Vein #3 (Figure 2).

Additionally, close-interval (25m grid) soil and rock chip sampling has been completed across four priority areas, to follow up anomalous soil gold and copper results from RMX's 2024 sampling (Figure 1), with assay results for this work expected before the end of September.

Completion of planned soil grids and rock chip sampling to test for gold and copper mineralisation

As shown in Figure 2, RMX's field team also completed as planned the collection of 1012 soil samples and 43 rock chip grab samples across four priority areas, following up anomalous gold and copper in soil values from the Company's 2024 soil sampling program[2], which are interpreted to indicate additional potential for concealed high-grade vein-hosted gold mineralisation, similar to that exposed at the Flicka Zone and possible copper-rich polymetallic volcanic-hosted base metal sulfide mineralisation. The four areas have been soil sampled on a 25m-spaced grid, with rock chip samples collected where available within the target areas.

Sampling lines were carefully mapped using high-accuracy GPS and completed by hand-cutting across the target rocks. Where practical, sample breaks reflect lithological changes, such as changes in deformation, alteration and vein intensity. Samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories, Calgary, Alberta, Canada for multielement analysis using 4 acid digest with an ICP-OES finish and gold via 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. Appendix 1 provides further details on where each sampling line commenced, the direction followed, the length of the sampled intervals, and the resulting gold assay results.

[2] RMX ASX Announcement 19/11/2024: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/6634385

North Grid

Including duplicates, 523 samples were collected from the North Grid (Figure 1), covering an area where three 2024 soil samples returned in excess of 1g/t Au (maximum 17.8g/t Au) and two contained over 500ppm Cu (maximum 1630ppm Cu). The highest copper sample also contains 6.32g/t Au, 2.09g/t Ag, 818ppm Pb and 445ppm Zn, implying potential for copper-rich polymetallic volcanic-hosted massive sulfide mineralisation; whereas the gold-only anomalies indicate potential for the presence of high-grade vein-hosted gold mineralisation, similar to that exposed at the Flicka Zone.

Northwest Grid

Including duplicates, 272 samples were collected from the Northwest Grid, which surrounds a 2024 soil sample that contains 0.82g/t Au and also encompasses a sample close to the tenement boundary that contains elevated (0.017g/t) gold. This area is considered to show potential for concealed vein-hosted gold mineralisation.

Central Grid

Including duplicates, 86 samples were collected from the Central Grid (Figure 1), centered around a single soil sample that returned 2,420ppm Cu, which is the highest copper result of the 2024 survey, along with 0.74ppm Ag, 207ppm Pb and 115ppm Zn. Although the sample returned a below detection gold assay of <0.005ppm, its polymetallic signature suggests potential for copper-rich volcanic-hosted massive sulfide mineralisation.

South Grid

Including duplicates, 131 samples were collected from the South Grid (Figure 1), which lies immediately to the south of the Fry Lake #9 gold prospect and encompass two 2024 soil samples containing over 500ppm Cu (maximum 858ppm Cu) and two that contain elevated (0.029g/t and 0.012g/t) gold. Like the North Grid, the South Grid area has potential for both vein-hosted gold and copper-rich polymetallic volcanic-hosted base metal mineralisation.

Table 1: Summary of mineralised (>0.5ppm Au) samples from RMX's 2025 channel sampling.

Vein #	Channel	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Au ppm	Interval @ 0.5ppm Au cutoff
Vein #1	K	0	1	1	0.916	2m @ 1.00 ppm Au Open in both directions
		1	2	1	1.09	
	L	0	0.6	0.6	6.72	0.6m @ 6.72ppm Au Open to E
	M	3	3.25	0.25	11.6	0.25m @ 11.6ppm Au
Vein #2	E	0	0.3	0.3	0.558	1m @ 13.64ppm Au Open in both directions
		0.3	0.65	0.35	13.4	
		0.65	1	0.35	25.1	
	F	1	1.5	0.5	17.7	0.5m @ 17.7ppm Au
	G	0.7	1	0.3	3.02	0.3m @ 3.02ppm Au
Vein #3	A	4.5	5.2	0.7	0.755	1m @ 1.82ppm Au
		5.2	5.5	0.3	4.31	
	B	0.5	1	0.5	3.31	0.5m @ 3.31ppm Au
	C	0	0.3	0.3	2.22	1m @ 9.91ppm Au Open to NE
		0.3	1	0.7	13.2	
	O	1	1.8	0.8	5.9	1.1m @ 4.45ppm Au Open to SW
		1.8	2.1	0.3	0.501	
	P	0	0.7	0.7	1.23	1.7m @ 5.16ppm Au Open in both directions
		0.7	1.7	1	7.91	

Exploration by Fladgate under a partnership agreement with RMX

As announced on 24 July 20253, RMX entered into a partnership agreement with Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("Fladgate") to conduct the 2025 exploration program at the Flicka Lake prospect. Under the partnership agreement, Fladgate agreed to accept RMX Shares as consideration, in-lieu of its normal contract rate in cash. The agreement demonstrates Fladgate's confidence in the potential of RMX's Fry Lake Gold-Copper Project.

Geological Background

The Flicka Lake claims lie in the Archaean Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt within the Uchi Lake Subprovince of the Superior Province of Canada. Flicka Lake is one of four recently acquired 100% RMX-owned properties within the relatively underexplored southwest portion of the Belt (Figure 3).

The Superior Province is globally recognised as a Tier 1 exploration destination for synvolcanic base metal and structurally controlled Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation. Numerous orogenic gold prospects and mineral occurrences are recorded for the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt, including significant historical production from the Golden Patricia, Pickle Crow and Dona Mines (Figure 3). The four 100% RMX owned properties, collectively termed the Fry Lake Project, have seen only limited previous exploration and are considered to have significant potential for undiscovered orogenic gold and possible base metal mineralisation.

The Archaean geology of the Flicka Lake property primarily comprises mafic and intermediate metavolcanic units that have been intruded locally by a series of gabbroic sills. Metasedimentary units are rare and consist of a few isolated outcrops of conglomerate, greywacke and banded iron formations up to 5m in thickness. Local metamorphism ranges from greenschist facies in the southern part of the property, where chlorite and epidote are more prevalent within mafic and intermediate units, to amphibolite facies further north, where hornblende is more abundant.

[3] RMX ASX Announcement 24/7/2025: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7069351

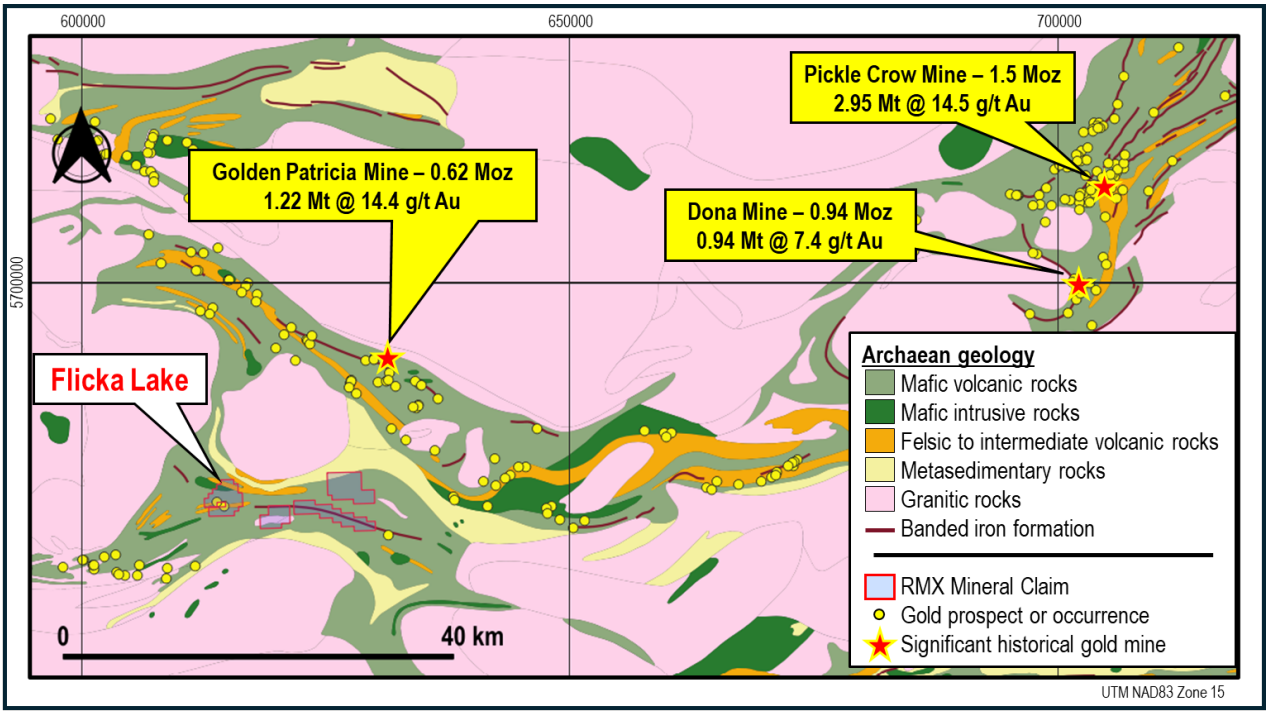

Figure 3: Geology, orogenic gold prospects and mineral occurrences, significant historical gold mines and RMX properties within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt, Superior Province, Canada. Geology simplified from 1:250 000 Scale Bedrock Geology of Ontario (https://www.geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/publication/MRD126-REV1). Gold prospects and occurrences, and historical production figures from Ontario Mineral Inventory (https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs/databases/OMI.zip).

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 US and Australia projects in Critical Minerals and Gold. Red Mountain is progressing its Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in NSW, Fry Lake Gold project 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

Sample details, gold and silver assays and >0.5ppm Au intervals for Flicka Zone channel samples.

Channel	Vein #	Start Location (UTM NAD83 Zone 15			Channel Orientation	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Summary of field description	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Interval @ 0.5ppm Au cutoff
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)									
A	Vein #3	613781.3	5677559.4	345	220	5995401	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.6	0.017	
					220	5995402	1	2	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.9	0.054	
					220	5995403	2	3	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.9	0.009	
					220	5995404	3	4	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	1.3	0.013	
					220	5995405	4	4.5	0.5	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	1.5	0.015	
					225	5995406	4.5	5.2	0.7	Sheared, mylonitic chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, with 1% carbonate and quartz stringers parallel to shear fabric and minor disseminated pyrite.	1.3	0.755	1m @ 1.82ppm Au
					225	5995407	5.2	5.5	0.3	Sheared gabbro hosting 20cm sugary moderately oxidised quartz-chlorite vein, with ~10% very fine grained disseminated pyrite.	1.1	4.31	
					230	5995408	5.5	6	0.5	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.7	0.026	
B	Vein #3	613776.4	5677558.3	344	240	5995409	0	0.5	0.5	Chlorite-carbonate altered sheared gabbro, 7% carbonate stringers along foliation, tr disseminated pyrite.	1	0.087	
					240	5995411	0.5	1	0.5	Moderately oxidised and carbonate altered sheared gabbro hosting 15cm oxidized, sugary quartz vein with ~10% very fine grained disseminated pyrite.	0.8	3.31	0.5m @ 3.31ppm Au
					240	5995412	1	2	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered sheared gabbro, with 3% quartz-carbonate and 0.1% fine pyrite veinlets.	0.9	0.017	
					240	5995413	2	3	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro.	0.8	0.01	
					240	5995414	3	3.5	0.5	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.9	0.008	
					240	5995415	3.5	4.5	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.7	0.009	
C	Vein #3	613774.5	5677560.6	345	240	5995416	0	0.3	0.3	Sheared vfg quartz-carbonate altered mafic rock with stringers of oxidised quartz-carbonate,weak silica flooding, 5% disseminated pyrite.	1	2.22	1m @ 9.91ppm Au
					240	5995417	0.3	1	0.7	70 cm moderately oxidised sugary quartz vein, with ~10% vfg disseminated pyrite.	1.7	13.2	Open to NE
					240	5995418	1	2	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive vfg mafic rock, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.9	0.034	
D	Vein #3	613776.4	5677549.4	345	200	5995419	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive vfg mafic rock with 15cm slightly oxidised quartz-tourmaline vein.	0.7	0.015	
					200	5995421	1	2	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive vfg mafic rock, tr disseminated pyrite, 30% boudinaged quartz-tourmaline veins.	<0.5	0.014	
E	Vein #2	613734.4	5677525.3	344	230	5995422	0	0.3	0.3	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, 0.5% disseminated pyrite and 0.5% disseminated pyrrhotite, 5% carbonate stringers.	0.7	0.558	1m @ 13.64ppm Au
					230	5995339	0.3	0.65	0.35	Oxidised chlorite altered massive gabbro, 45cm oxidised quartz vein with arsenopyrite and 2 specs of visible gold.	0.6	13.4	Open in both directions
					230	5995341	0.65	1	0.35	Oxidised chlorite altered massive gabbro, 45cm oxidised quartz vein with arsenopyrite. ~5% along fractures.	<0.5	25.1	
F	Vein #2	613732.3	5677528.3	345	230	5995423	0	1	1	Sheared, mylonitic chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, with trace disseminated pyrite.	0.8	0.015	
					230	5995424	1	1.5	0.5	Sheared, mylonitic chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, with ~5% oxidised quartz veinlets, minor disseminated pyrite.	1.3	17.7	0.5m @ 17.7ppm Au
					230	5995425	1.5	2.5	1	Sheared, mylonitic chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, with trace disseminated pyrite.	0.8	0.36	
G	Vein #2	613727.1	5677530.6	346	250	5995426	0	0.7	0.7	Sheared, oxidised, chlorite altered gabbro, with trace disseminated pyrite.	2.8	0.018	
					250	5995427	0.7	1	0.3	30cm oxidised sugary quartz vein with ~2% pyrite.	0.6	3.02	0.3m @ 3.02ppm Au
					250	5995428	1	1.3	0.3	Strongly sheared fissile chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, with ~3% quartz veining and trace disseminated pyrite.	5.4	0.39	
H	Minor vein	613718.2	5677527.4	346	270	5995429	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro with 20cm quartz tourmaline vein.	0.8	0.008	
I	Minor vein	613717.9	5677525.0	349	260	5995431	0	0.5	0.5	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro with 10cm quartz tourmaline vein.	0.7	0.012	
J	Minor vein	613710.5	5677523.1	346	270	5995432	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro with 5cm oxidized quartz vein, trace disseminated pyrite.	0.7	<0.002	
					270	5995433	1	2	1	Strongly magnetic chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro with ~1% disseminated magnetite, trace disseminated pyrite and ~1% carbonate stringer.	0.7	<0.002	
K	Vein #1	613693.0	5677514.5	349	250	5995434	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro with ~1% disseminated pyrite and1% quartz carbonate veinlets.	<0.5	0.916	2m @ 1.00 ppm Au
					250	5995435	1	2	1	Brecciated chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro with ~1% disseminated pyrtite and a 25cm quartz-pyrite vein with patchy oxidation.	1	1.09	Open in both directions
L	Vein #1	613689.1	5677520.4	346	270	5995436	0	0.6	0.6	Sheared, oxidised carbonate-altered gabbro with ~10% quartz-pyrite veining.	0.6	6.72	0.6m @ 6.72ppm Au Open to E
					270	5995437	0.6	1.6	1	Sheared, oxidised carbonate-altered gabbro with ~3% pyrite veinlets.	0.8	0.154	
M	Vein #1	613691.4	5677523.1	350	240	5995438	0	1	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.7	0.021	
					240	5995439	1	2	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.6	0.025	
					240	5995441	2	3	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, ~1% disseminated pyrite.	0.7	0.043	
					240	5995442	3	3.25	0.25	Oxidised quartz-carbonate vein, ~2% pyrite.	0.5	11.6	0.25m @ 11.6ppm Au
					240	5995443	3.25	4.25	1	Chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, tr disseminated pyrite.	0.9	0.208	
O	Vein #3	613769.2	5677568.3	345	240	5995316	0	1	1	Sheared, mylonitic, oxidised carbonate altered gabbro, with 0.1% quartz-carbonate stringers along foliation , trace disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.	0.8	0.334	
					240	5995317	1	1.8	0.8	Sheared, mylonitic, oxidised carbonate altered gabbro, with 80% deformed qtz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite veinlets and trace vfg tourmaline.	0.8	5.9	1.1m @ 4.45ppm Au
					240	5995318	1.8	2.1	0.3	Sheared, mylonitic, oxidised carbonate altered gabbro, with 0.1% quartz-carbonate stringers along foliation , 3% disseminated pyrite and 2% arsenopyrite.	1.2	0.501	Open to SW
P	Vein #3	613767.6	5677569.9	345	240	5995319	0	0.7	0.7	Sheared, mylonitic, chlorite-carbonate altered gabbro, withtrace quartz-carbonate stringers along foliation, trace disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.	0.7	1.23	1.7m @ 5.16ppm Au
					240	5995321	0.7	1.7	1	Sheared, mylonitic, oxidised carbonate altered gabbro, with 30% deformed qtz-carbonate and blue quartz veinlets, ~10% disseminated pyrite, 1% arsenopyrite.	1	7.91	Open in both directions
Q	Vein #2	613722.6	5677564.8	350	290	5995322	0	1	1	Weakly oxidised chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro.	<0.5	0.009	
					290	5995323	1	2	1	Weakly oxidised chlorite-carbonate altered massive gabbro, with 70% quartz-carbonate veining.	<0.5	0.016	

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.	• Channel Samples were taken along 1-6m lengths perpendicular to the strike of the quartz vein system known to host gold. The samples were cut at approximately 5cm wide and 5-20cm deep and details are presented in Appendix 1. The channels were cut with two parallel rock saw cuts and sample chiselled out. The channels sites were based on basement exposures and quartz veining. • Soil sampling was taken along NNE orientated traverses at approximately 100m line and sample spacings regolith taken from the B horizon 10-100cm depth unless thick humus/muskeg where shallow scrapes were taken. Samples were damp and collected raw. • Rock samples were collected from outcrop with 1-2kg samples collected at sites deemed to be intrusive (quartz vein) or considered potential hosts to mineralisation (sheared and/or altered basement).
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.	• No drilling reported. • Channel, rock and soil sampling data are not used for resource estimation in this release.
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.	• Channel samples aim to test the quartz veining for gold and were biased towards vein exposures, no extensive excavations were conducted. Sample lengths are reported, and the type of sampling is considered appropriate for the objects to test the gold mineralisation across strike. • Soil sampling was collected from predetermine points based on generally a 100m spacing. Rock chip sampling was biased towards outcrop that was altered or intrusive in nature. • Soils were unscreened being damp while rock samples were taken raw, both considered appropriate for the medium sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC included cleaning screens and sampling equipment between sites, new paper geochems and plastic protection sleeves or new high density woven calico bags. • Duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were done at approximately 20 sample intervals offset.
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.	• Soil samples will be crushed, dried and pulverized with a 25g spilt taken fire assay. A split samples will also be taken for aqua regia and ICP-OES finish for base metals • Channel and rocks crushed, dried, pulverized with splits taken for 50g charge fire assay and 4 acid total digest for base metals. Charges are analysed by ICP-OES. • Fire Assay is considered an appropriate method for gold. • Duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were done at approximately 20 sample intervals offset.
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.	• Channel samples with significant assays were duplicate tested by the sample laboratory as a check. No adjustments were made to the data other than reporting assay and assay length together. • Soil and Rock Assay results are yet to be received. • Sample check lists were compiled during the collection phase, checked before

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory lodgement and checked again by the laboratory. • Sample details are done in the field electronically with a tablet recording location, site description and other details by drop down menus. Data is transferred to database for quality inspection.
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.	• Tablet and Garmin GPS used in the field with site locations recorded in NAD83 UTM 15N. • Channel samples were reported using a differential GPS accurate to +/-0.5m. • No DEM Topographic control was used, the ground is relatively flat. • No mineral resource estimation was conducted.
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.	• Channel sampling was done at various spacings, see Maps, based on available basement exposures. • Follow-up soil sample spacing (25m) is considered appropriate for initial first pass sampling. • Rock samples were collected where basement exposures permitted. • Being exploration results no work was considered sufficient for any ore determinations. • No results have been received for the rock and soils samples yet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Channel compositing has been applied and detailed in the presented tables.
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.	Channel sampling is biased toward the areas of outcrop at the Flicka zone. No excavations were done to follow the vein network under cover. Sampling was also biased to surface rock samples with material generally <25cm depth. Soil sampling was done on 25m spaced grids and areas based on follow-up to the previous phase of sampling. No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by Fladgate Geological Consultants based in Thunder Bay Canada and geological staff are fully accredited PGO's. The samples were flown to Fladgate's secure premises for drying before being lodged at AGAT laboratories for analysis ensuring no third-party intervention.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data has been undertaken other than the collection of these initial samples.

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,	Four Active Mining Titles Claim Numbers are 893983 to 894170, 855170, 910158-910160 (192 claims) for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Fry Lake • Fry Lake Stock • Relyea Porphyry • Fry -McVean Shear • Currently in RMX 100% Canadian subsidiary Red Mountain Mining CA Ltd • There are no Known impediments to exploration, not in any "Mining Activity Restriction" areas. Negotiations with the First Nations are continuing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited exploration done in the licences, mainly rock chip sampling by the Ontario Geological Survey (Open File Report 6208 in 2008)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Lode style gold mineralisation is reported at the Flicka zone with at least three gold bearing quartz veins reported and historically sampled. The Flicka zone is reported as being structurally controlled by shear zones and in the broader area anomalous sampling is associated with shear zones and sericite pyrite alteration, structurally controlled by larger crustal deformational features. The underlying geology is the Meen-Dempster Archaean Greenstone Belt.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
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 shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No aggregated methods are reported
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	Appropriate location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of overall grade, extent or depth are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	made. Grade only given as channel lengths at spot locations
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.	All pertinent results are given in relevance to this 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.	Depending on the results further sampling may be required with traverses extended or infilled to tighter spacings. Drilling to follow-up any gold targets from the soil/rock sampling and drilling is proposed at the historical gold targets in the Flicka zone.