ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **16 September 2020**

COPPER-COBALT PROJECT UPDATE

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX** or the, **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has received the formal report from Johannesburg based geological consultants, Minrom Consulting (**Minrom**), in respect of the Mukabe Kasari copper-cobalt project in the DRC.

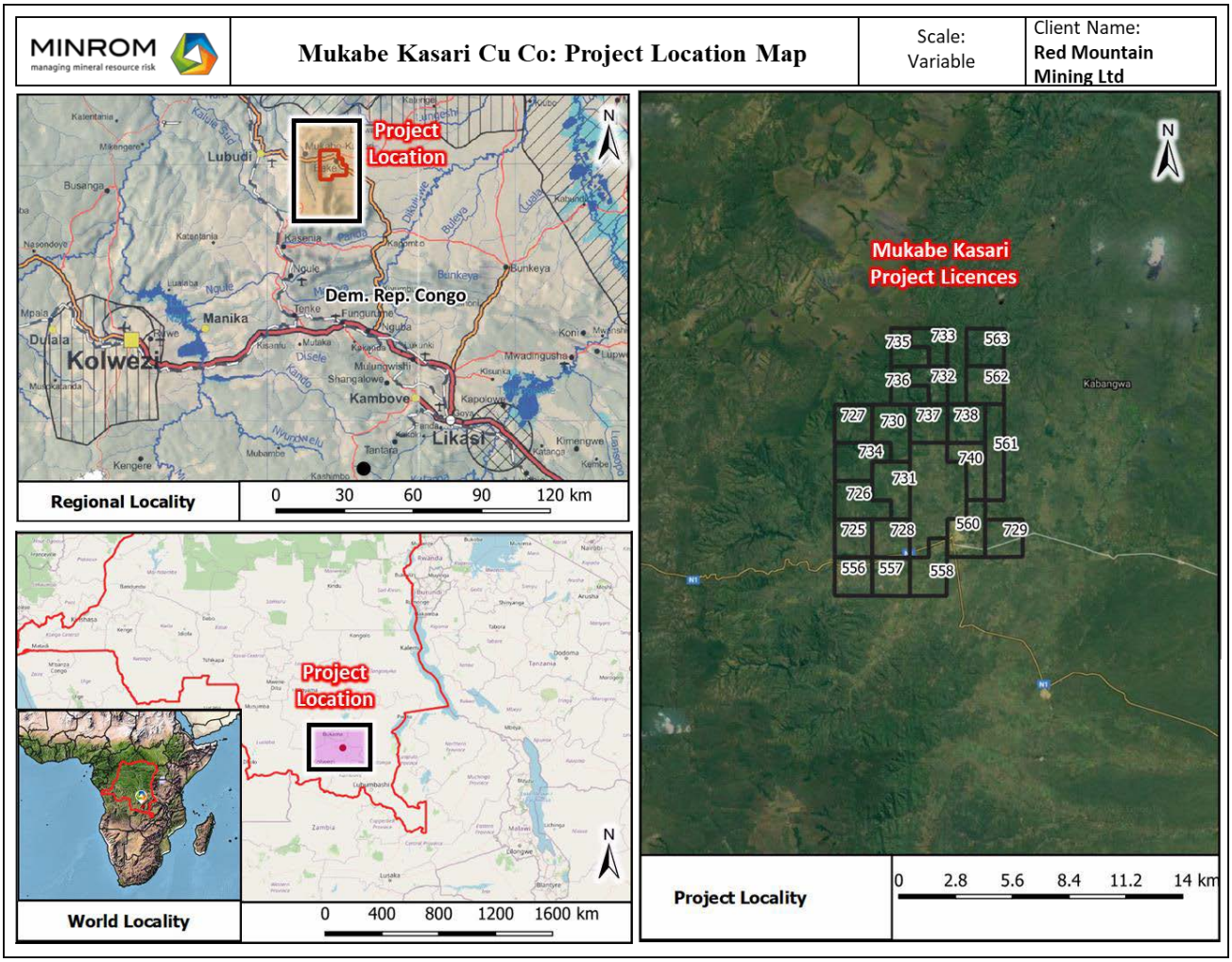

Figure 1: Mukabe Kasari Copper-Cobalt Project

Despite stringent COVID related movement restrictions, Minrom was able to arrange an extensive reconnaissance soil sampling programme conducted at Mukabe Kasari based on the historical exploration data and proposed mineralisation model.

The programme aimed at determining whether the copper soil anomaly extends beyond the 2017 gridded soil sampling area thereby establishing whether the copper soil anomaly conforms with the proposed stratiform mineralisation model. This was achieved by sampling between the 2017 soil sample grids at a spacing of 100 metres. The soil samples were submitted to SGS in Lubumbashi and analysed by SGS in Johannesburg.

The results indicate that the soil anomaly indeed continue beyond the 2017 soil grinds and therefore confirms the possibility that the copper mineralisation continue laterally with the regional lithological strike.

The geochemical results are summarised as Appendix 1.

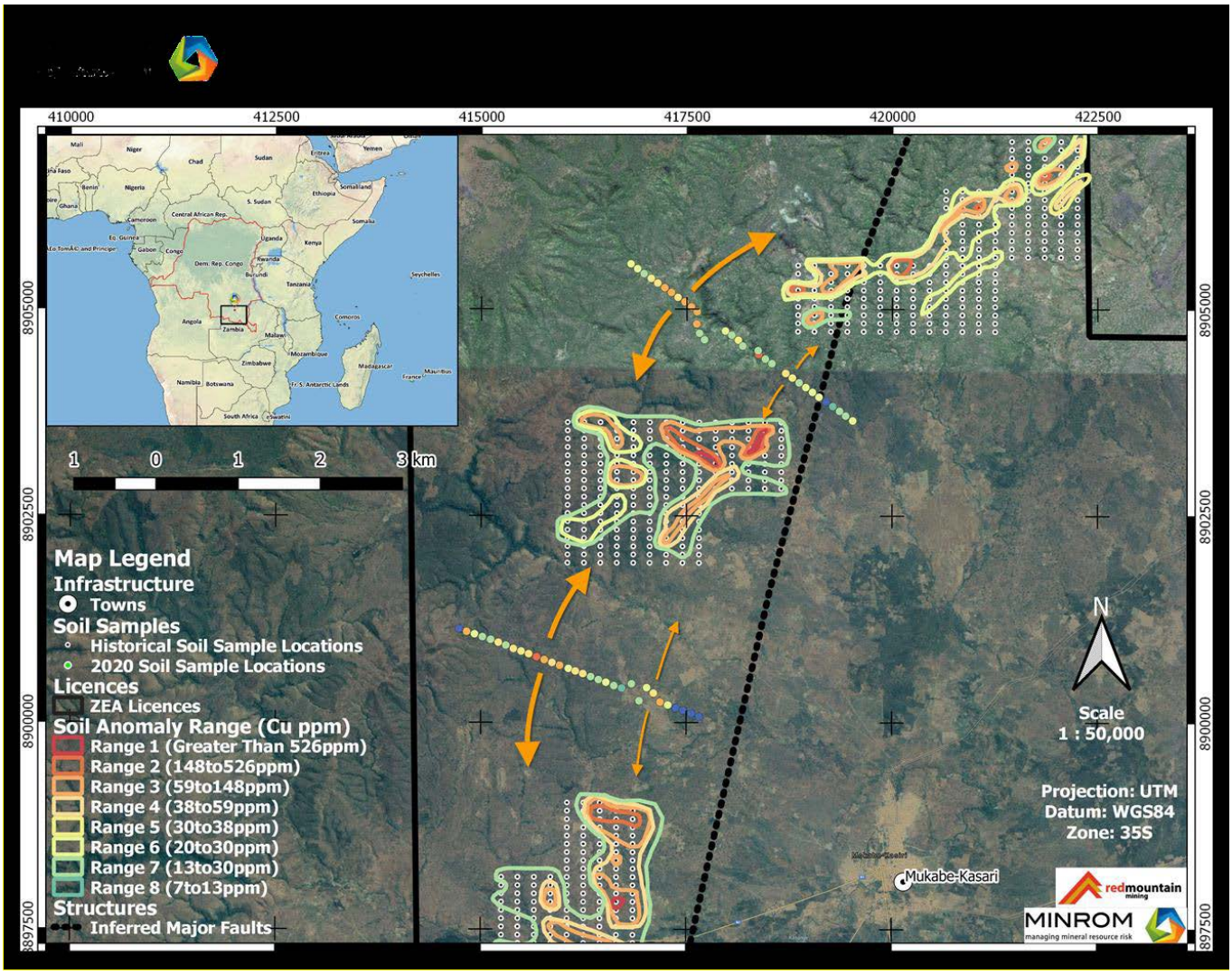

Figure 2: Soil Sampling Programme

Overall, Minrom has concluded that Mukabe-Kasari Copper Cobalt project holds the potential for a stratiform copper mineralised body with potential cobalt mineralisation. The available exploration, geological and mineralisation data propose a similar mineralisation model to that of the world class Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project. A proposed exploration programme would comprise of the following:

- Detailed Field Mapping: detailed lithological and structural mapping programme over the project area in order to determine the stratigraphic sequence and structural characteristics.
- Airborne Geophysical Survey: airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey will provide data on possible mineralisation targets and major subsurface structural lineaments.
- Scout Diamond Core Drilling: proposed diamond core drilling aimed at providing detailed subsurface stratigraphic and mineralisation intersection for grade and metallurgy studies.

The Board will now assess the opportunity at Mukabe Kasari in the light of the Minrom report.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini,
Company Secretary

Competent Persons 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**) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Bill Oliver. Mr Oliver is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He 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 Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Geochemical Results

	-75µm (%)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (%)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (%)	Pb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (%)	Ti (%)	V (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Detection Limit (Lower) 1	0.01	0.01	30	10	5	10	0.001	10	0.01	10	10	10	10	10	0.01	20	5	50	10	0.01	0.01	10	10
Detection Limit (Upper)	0	25	100000	100000	25000	100000	10	100000	30	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	25	100000	50000	50000	10000	50	25	50000	100000
Number of Samples	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Min	94	5	15	345	3	5	0	5	2	21	34	135	5	24	0	10	7	25	11	0	0	54	21
Max	99	10	234	609	28	55	0	177	8	45	97	2250	5	71	0	10	17	25	44	0	1	160	73
Mean	98	7	19	445	9	13	0	38	4	37	56	502	5	40	0	10	12	25	29	0	1	101	41
Range	5	5	219	264	26	50	0	172	6	24	63	2115	0	47	0	0	10	0	33	0	0	106	52
Var	4.3	1.5	664.2	3470.7	40.8	75.0	0.0	1306.4	1.2	20.3	151.1	107050.7	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	509.9	167.9529
StDev	2.1	1.2	25.8	58.9	6.4	8.7	0.0	36.1	1.1	4.5	12.3	327.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.1	22.6	12.95967
CoV	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.317164
Mode	99	6.23	15	452	2.5	5	0.007	5	3.28	38	49	170	5	38	0.03	10	11.8	25	23	0.005	0.55	88	32
Median	99	7	15	440	7	12	0	24	4	38	53	455	5	38	0	10	12	25	29	0	1	103	39

Appendix 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 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 downhole 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 representativity 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg were pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanations may be required e.g. where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples representing the B or the C soil horizon were taken at a depth ranging between 30–50 cm below surface. Each pit was dug by conventional means. The pit wall was then scraped clean and information regarding the soil profile, slope angle of sampling area, vegetation type and cover was recorded prior to sampling. Each sample weighed app. 2 kg. • Care was taken not to contaminate soil samples with jewellery or sampling equipment. Small plastic sampling shovels were used to take the individual samples. Every 10th sample location included a field duplicate sample. Thus, a duplicate sample was collected at each of these locations and submitted separately with the original sample as part of the QC measure. • Samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Each pulverised sample was then split to produce a 50g sample aliquot. • Every 10th sample was duplicated in the field and analysed as part of the field QC measurement.
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 orientated, and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling performed
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.*	• N/A
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*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 representativity 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.*	• N/A
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.*	• All samples were submitted to SGS in Lubumbashi and analysed by means of a sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-OES analysis (SGS code – ICP90A). • Field duplicates were taken at every 10th sample location. The copper value for the duplicate and original samples reports within acceptable range. • The laboratory implemented standard internal QC measures which consisted of inserting a blank and CRM into each sample batch. A random sample were also re-analysed as a duplicate. • Quality control procedures and results were within acceptable standards and can be regarded as accurate and precise.
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 drilling was performed during this exploitation phase. • Data was collected on a standard soil sample logging template containing the following logging criteria: Sample Position ID, Unique Sample Number, Longitude, Latitude, Datum, Elevation, Sample Depth (m), Sample type, Sample Nature, Regolith, Soil Horizon, Vegetation Cover, Vegetation Type, Topography Slope, Sample Condition (wet/dry) and comments (general Description of sample)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Each sample location was also photographed and pictures kept for reference.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Handheld Garmin GPSs (Garmin64) co-ordinates that is generally accurate to within 5 m radius, were used to capture the spatial location of each sample point. Elevation measurements are out by tens of metres. • Surveys were not performed by a qualified surveyor.
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.*	• Soil samples were spaced 100 m apart. Exploration results are not deemed sufficient to support a mineral resource.
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.*	• Soil sample grid lines were orientated perpendicular to the interpreted regional stratigraphy strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were sealed at each sampling location, transported back to site camp and stored at a secure location. The field team transported all the soil samples upon the completion of the programme to SGS's preparation facility in Lubumbashi.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews were not undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *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,*	• The project area is covered by a total of twenty-three (23) licences termed "Zones d'Exploitation Artisanales Instituées (ZEA)" (Artisanal Exploitation Zones in English), measuring app. 80 km² in total.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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 CP is not aware of any ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, or any environmental settings associated with the project area. • Artisanal Exploitation Zone is owned by a natural person. These types of licences are not subject to a valid period but each are rather subject to mining and environmental compliance as stipulated by the DRC's Mining Regulations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• CSA Global performed the initial exploration in 2017 consisting of a field due diligence followed by a gridded soil sampling and RAB drilling programme.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mukabe-Kasari project is believed to contain a stratiform copper cobalt mineralised body within the upper Kungelungu Group sediments in the Lufilian Foreland of the Lufilian Arc. Copper mineralisation was observed within the grey shale and siltstones with close proximity to reddish oxidised shales and sandstones.
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* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
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.*	• Refer to Minrom Report with reference MIN 20-009 titled: MUKABE-KASARI CU CO PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Reconnaissance Soil Sampling Programme
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.*	• Exploration results only include soil samples ranging in copper concentrations between 5 ppm (lower detection limit) to 177 ppm. See Table 6 for list of reportable results.
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.*	• Refer to Minrom Report with reference MIN 20-009 titled: MUKABE-KASARI CU CO PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Reconnaissance Soil Sampling Programme
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, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Recommended future exploration consists of detailed mapping, airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey's, along with scouting stage diamond core drilling. • Refer to Minrom Report with reference MIN 20-009 titled: MUKABE-KASARI CU CO PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Reconnaissance Soil Sampling Programme