ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **19 August 2020**

- **Comprehensive Soil Sampling Review Confirms 5 high-priority targets at Mt Maitland**
- **3,000m Multi Phase RC Drill Programme Designed, Drilling Contractors Approached**
- **Fresh Rock Chip Sampling Confirms Prospectivity: up to 6 g/t Au, 58 g/t Ag and 7.44% Cu**
- **Programme of Works Approval for Drilling Imminent**

RMX is pleased to provide an update on its historic high-grade gold project, Mt Maitland. The Mt Maitland Gold Project comprises 62km2 and is situated in the prolific Murchison Goldfields. It contains two, distinct north-south mineralised shear zones over a strike length of 19km within an Archean greenstone belt. Gold was first discovered at Mt Maitland in 1898, and historic production records note an average grade of 19 g/t.

Geochemical Analysis of Historical Soil Sampling

Specialist consultant Dr Nigel Brand has completed an independent review of historic surface geochemical data from the project area.

Dr Brand has identified a total of 21 targets within the project area, including **5 high priority targets**.

The analysis confirms RMX's technical team's targeting methodology and the approach at Mt Maitland. The initial programme intends to test 3 of the high priority targets including Jacia-Mt Maitland and Lenanphyl, which have had limited previous drilling, and Second Chance South, which has had no previous drilling.

Dr Brand has interpreted the contacts between different rock types as one of the key controls on gold anomalism. Trends in the gold geochemistry follow contacts between high Mg basalts (high Ni) and dolerite (low Ni), also between BIF units (high Fe) and basaltic rocks. It is highly likely that there has been shearing along such contacts, with priority targets being the interaction of these contacts with NW-SE structures as in Figure 1. This analysis will be field tested with an upcoming mapping programme as well as by the forthcoming drill programme.

It is worthwhile noting that the N-W trends identified by Dr Brand confirm the prospectivity of the Company's new tenement application (*EL51/1982*), which lies to the NW of the Jacia-Mt Maitland trend.

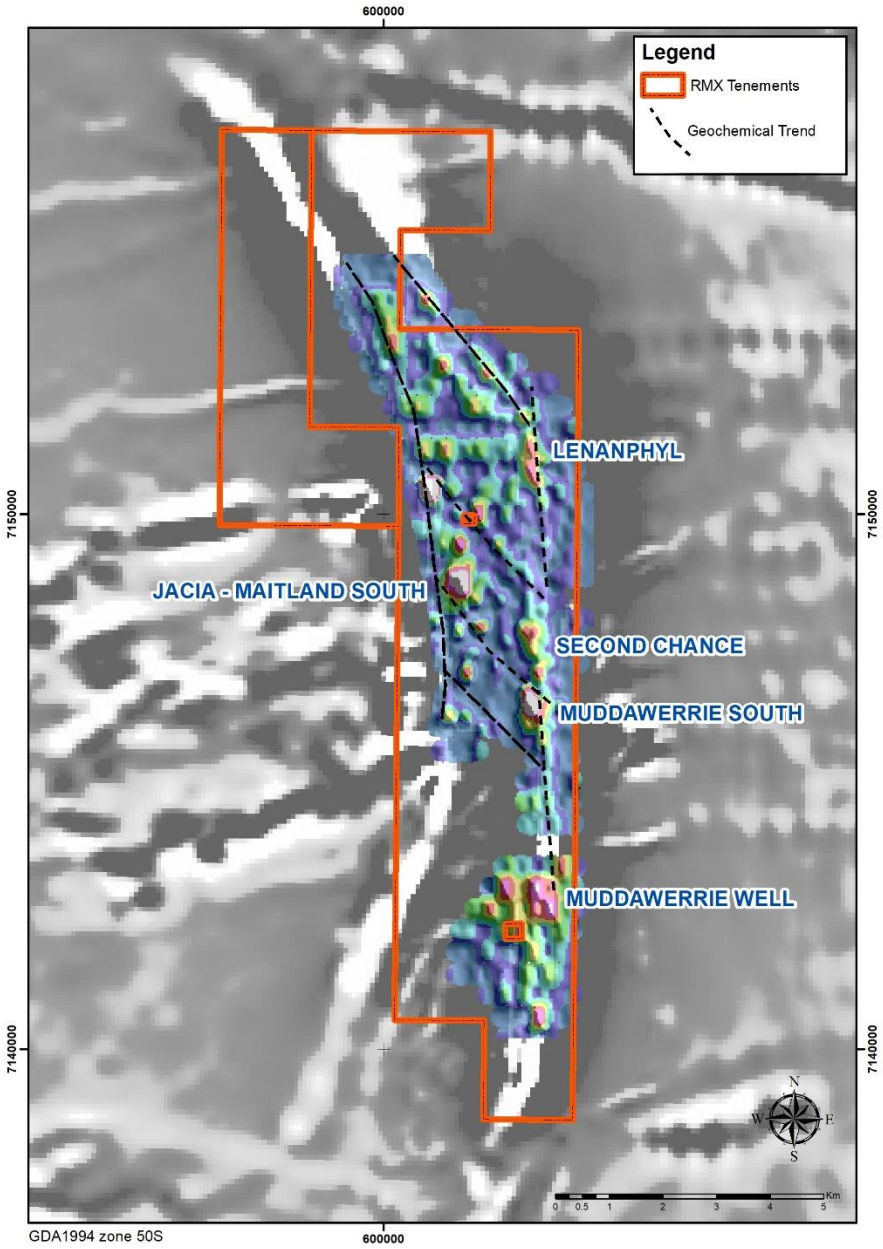

Figure 1: Identified High Priority Targets at Mt Maitland

Upcoming Maiden Drill Programme

Based on a comprehensive analysis of historic data, Red Mountain's technical team has designed a multi-phase drilling programme of up to 3,000m RC to test targets at Mt Maitland.

The initial phase will comprise 1,000m RC to test the two main areas at Lenanphyl and Jacia - Mt Maitland, along with a fence of drilling at the previously undrilled Second Chance South prospect. The precise drill programme is subject to heritage clearances which are currently being sought from the representatives of the native title group with approvals for certain areas having been received by previous operators.

Drilling at Mt Maitland South will test the extension to mineralisation intersected in MUDC008 (13m at 2.53g/t from 9m, refer ASX Announcement 6 July 2020). At Lenanphyl a fence of drilling

will provide a systematic test of the entire magnetic and soil signature, from an area where shafts over 10m deep have been dug with limited records of production.

Follow-up drilling will be guided by results from the first phase, particularly the geology observed while drilling. The Company may implement the second phase of drilling immediately following the completion of the first phase if observations are sufficiently encouraging.

The Company has contacted drill contractors and active explorers in the region and anticipates being able to source a rig within the area to aid rapid mobilisation and decrease mobilisation costs.

The Company expects approval of its Programme of Work for its maiden drill programme from DMIRS imminently.

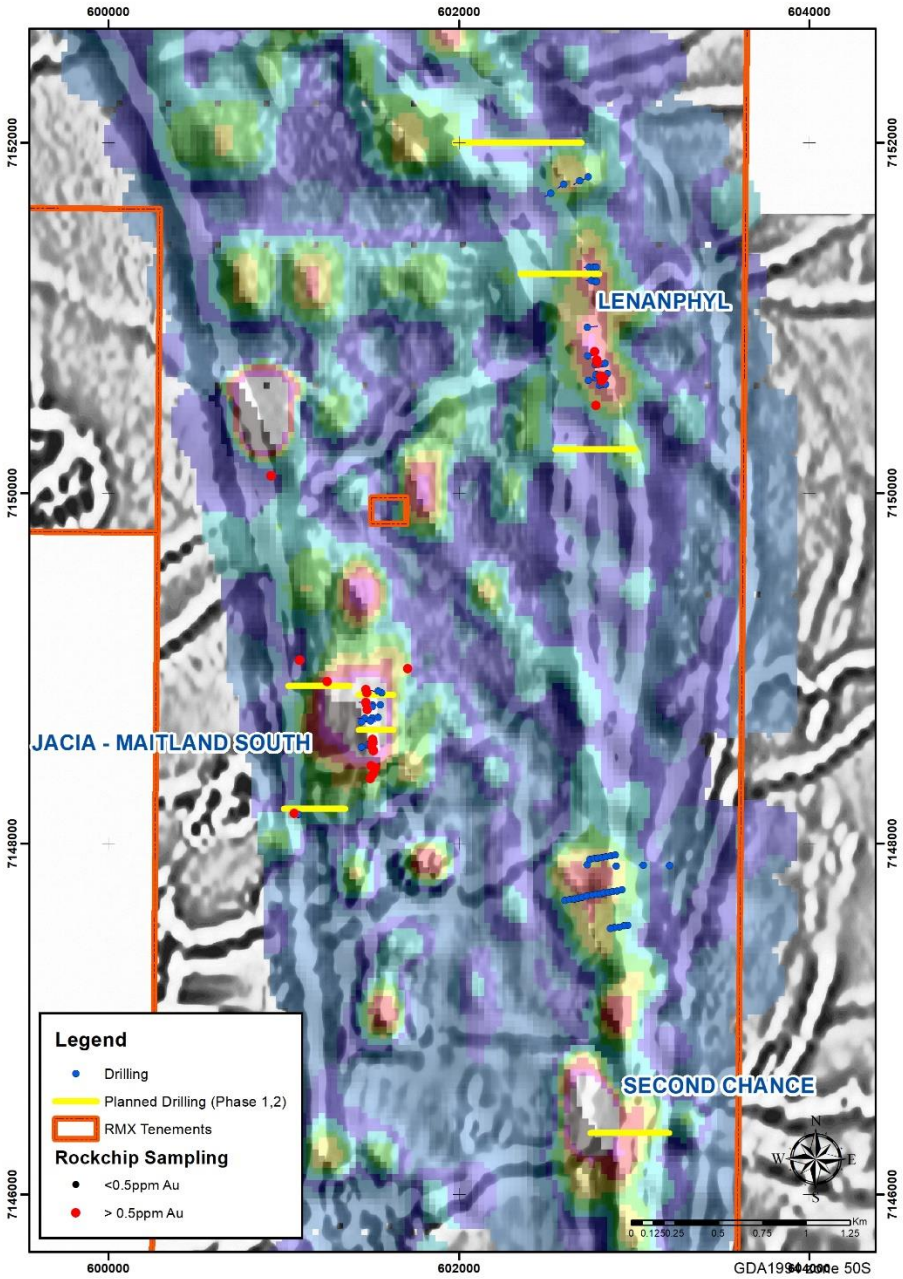

Figure 2: Proposed multi-phase drill programme

Rock Chip Sampling

As part of its due diligence programme, the Company collected 18 rock chip samples across the Mt Maitland tenure. The samples were laboratory assayed and results have provided further validation of the prospectivity of the tenure as well as the interpreted trends to mineralisation with gold values up to 6.1 g/t, silver up to 58 g/t and Copper up to 7.44%. Five samples returned results above 0.5g/t gold. Full results are shown in Appendix 1.

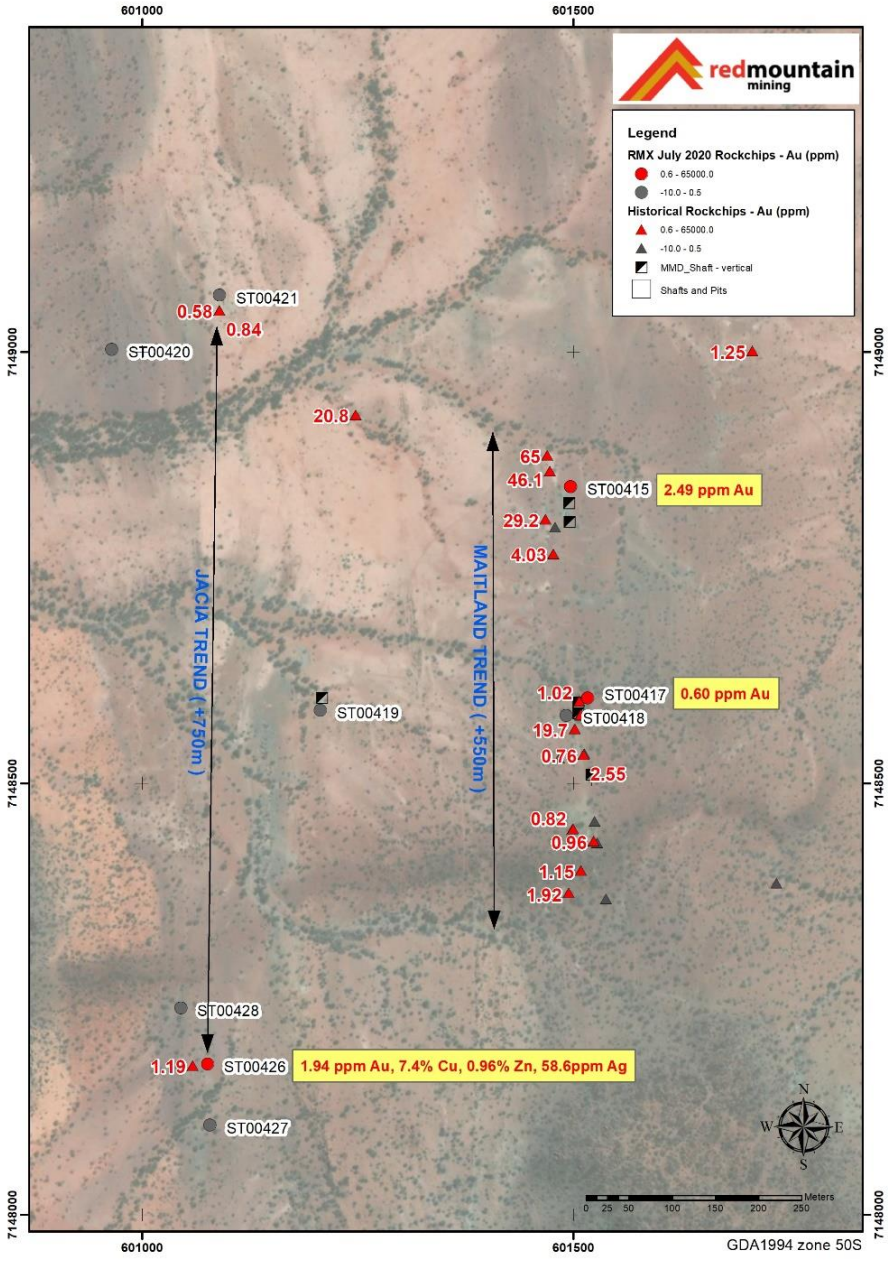

Figure 3: Rock Chip Sample Locations

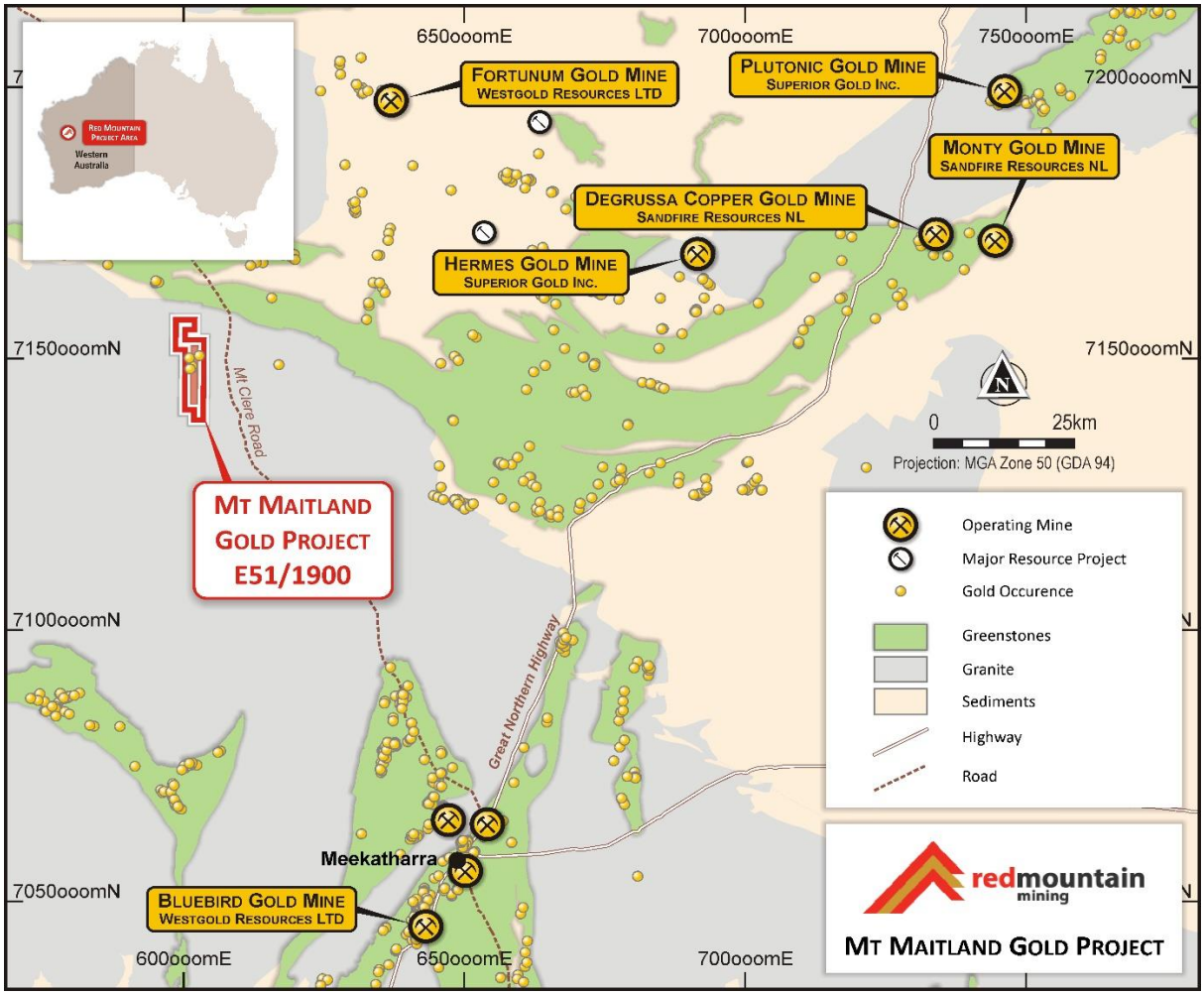

Figure 4: The Murchison Goldfields and Mt Maitland Project Location

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. Results from RMX rock chip at Mt Maitland.

Sample ID	MGA East	MGA North	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
ST00411	602963	7141492	0.001	0.1	20	6	-10
ST00412	602152	7146459	0.005	-0.1	20	6	10
ST00413	602294	7146453	0.002	-0.1	10	1	-10
ST00414	600885	7147688	0.004	0.5	884	14300	60
ST00415	601497	7148844	2.49	0.9	134	71	190
ST00416	601497	7148844	6.15	1.6	120	144	290
ST00417	601517	7148599	0.597	0.3	144	21	130
ST00418	601492	7148579	0.144	0.2	140	8	20
ST00419	601207	7148585	0.008	-0.1	74	9	70
ST00420	600965	7149003	0.018	0.2	152	5	10
ST00421	601090	7149066	0.022	0.2	80	11	50
ST00422	600598	7151086	0.013	-0.1	18	17	10
ST00423	600632	7151138	0.001	-0.1	6	-1	70
ST00424	602804	7150714	3.65	0.1	184	4	30
ST00425	602804	7150714	0.052	-0.1	98	3	20
ST00426	601076	7148175	1.94	58.6	74400	416	9640
ST00427	601079	7148104	0.007	0.2	98	27	70
ST00428	601045	7148240	0.012	0.3	140	45	760

Notes:

- These results should be read in conjunction with the information in Appendix 3 as prescribed by the JORC Code

Appendix 3. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Selective Rock chip samples were taken from outcrops and near mine workings to test features of geological interest • Various phases of exploration over the past 120 years has been undertaken over the ground the subject of EL 51/1900. • Geochemical sampling has consisted of regional soil, stream, rock chip sampling, in addition to selective grab and channel sampling sourcing material from shallow open pits, mine shafts, mine tailings and prospector workings within the projects area. • Soil sampling results reported in this announcement were from programmes completed between 2007 and 2011 by Talisman Mining. • Channel samples were taken across veins exposed within old workings • Drill samples have been sourced from RAB and RC drilling • RAB drilling was sampled by composite sampling, the MRAB series (NCR, 1989) was sampled on intervals between 2 and 8 metres and the RAB series (Metex, 1993) was sampled as either 2m or 6m composites. • RC drilling was sampled on a 1m basis, with composite samples collected and submitted as an initial test for mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• In total 68 holes were drilled between 1978 and 2011 for 4345m within E51/1900. • 33 RAB holes were completed for 1314m. • 35 RC holes were completed for 3031m. Standard RC drilling techniques including the use of face sampling hammers were used. • Drilling announced in ASX Announcement 6 July 2020
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.*	• Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of drill samples was recorded. • Sample recoveries variably recorded. • No relationship is known to exist between sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	recovery and grade.
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.*	• Chip samples have been variably geologically logged. They are not thought to be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Drill holes were variably geologically logged by on-site geologists,with lithological, mineralogical, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and veining information recorded. The holes have not been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • 100% of all reported intersections have been geologically 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 were not sub sampled in the field. • Limited records of historical sub sampling techniques are present in the statutory reports used to compile the drill data • RAB drilling was sampled as 2 or 6 metre composites (RAB series) or intervals between 2 and 8m (MRAB series), it is assumed that spear sampling was used to obtain these, consistent with industry standards. • Duplicate samples were taken to ensure representivity • RC drilling was sampled on a 1m basis by riffle splitting the sample at the rig. • Composite samples were taken as an initial assay sample to determine mineralised intervals. For the MTC series holes (2007) composites were taken every 4 metres whereas for the MUD series (2011) composites were taken every 2 metres. • Soil samples collected were sieved and the -2mm fraction submitted for analysis.
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.*	• Rockchip samples by RMX were assayed at Intertek – Genalysis Laboratories Perth for Au and multielements. • Historical Rock chip sampling was not completed at a regular spacing, samples reported in this announcement were analysed at ALS laboratories for Au and multielements. • Samples from the MRAB series of RAB drillholes were analysed for gold by MINLAB.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Samples from the RAB series of RAB drillholes were analysed at Australian Assay Laboratories Balcatta for gold by fire assay and Ni, Cu Cr by AAS. • The laboratory and method of analysis for samples from the MRC series of RC drillholes is not recorded in WAMEX report A21313 • Samples from the MTC and MUDC series of RC drillholes were analysed by ALS for gold by fire assay. In addition certain samples from the MUDC series were analysed for a multielement suite by ME-ICP61. • Soil sampling reported was analysed for gold at Genalysis laboratory in Kalgoorlie with later samples analysed for a suite of multielements at ACME laboratories in Vancouver Canada. • Channel samples were analysed by fire assay at Rapley Wilkinson Laboratories.
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.*	• Results have been compiled from statutory reporting to the WA Department of Mining, Industry Regulation and Safety. Validation checks have been carried out but verification against primary data sources is not possible. • Processing and levelling of soil geochemistry undertaken data by Dr Nigel Brand to remove any batch bias.
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.*	• RMX rockchips were located using a handheld GPS with a accuracy of +/-3m. • Historical data points in most cases picked up by handheld GPS using the cartesian coordinate system, UTM projection, AMG84 or MGA94 zone 50 map grid, AGD84 or GDA94; WGS84 datum for geographic coordinate systems • All historical data has been converted into GDA 94 Zone 50 for use in future exploration. Due to the historical nature of the data there may be some inaccuracies due to this transformation or recording of coordinates. The Company aims to confirm all material data points during initial field visits prior to further exploration. • Certain rock chip sample locations are only recorded on historical plans as detailed in previous company announcements. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		prospects where these samples were taken from is known consequently their location is known within a 400m x 200m area. • The application, quality and adequacy of topographic control is unknown.
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.*	• MRAB series of RAB drilling was carried out at an 120 by 20m spacing. • RAB series of RAB drilling was carried out at • MRC series of RC drilling was carried out in a scissor fashion, on sections 20m apart • MTC and MUDC series of RC drilling were carried out along traverses at either 20m or 40m spacing on section. Certain prospects were tested with only a single hole. • Soil sampling by Talisman was carried out at a 400m x 40m spacing, with 200m x 40m infill. • Rock chip sampling was not completed at a regular spacing, samples were collected from points of geological interest. • The data is not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.*	• Drilling was carried out perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralisation or the regional stratigraphy. • Channel sampling was carried out perpendicular to the trend of mineralised veins. • In both cases, while efforts have been made to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralisation the controls on mineralisation are not well known enough to comment as to whether a sampling bias has been introduced or not. Further exploration will be required to determine the primary geological structures controlling mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• There is no documentation of any measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed

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 information in this release relates to tenement E51/1900. This tenement is the subject of an exclusivity agreement between Red Mountain and Simon Jones with a view to a sale and purchase agreement • There are no existing Native Title Agreements over the current tenement. The tenement is wholly within partially determined claim WC2004/10 Wjarri Yamatji #1 with the Aboriginal Representative area body being Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation. • There is an application for amalgamation lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry regulation and Safety (DMIRS). over E51/1900, submitted to amalgamate dead prospecting licence (P51/2936) into exploration licence 51/1900. An objection has been lodged against this amalgamation by the Native Title Party. • The tenure is in good standing with the DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mt Maitland Project area has an extensive exploration history dating back to the late 1800's when Maitland North and Maitland South were mined intermittently from 1897. Modern gold exploration over the project area has been conducted by several companies with Talisman Mining being the most recent. • The general area that forms the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Pancontinental Mining, North Coolgardie Resources, Metex Resources and Talisman Mining Ltd during the period 1987 to 2011.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project covers the Mount Maitland Greenstone Belt at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Project is situated at a major geological plate tectonic boundary reflecting the collision between the separate Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. It is bounded by major regional structural faults - to the north by the Murchison Fault, to the west by the Yalgar Fault and to the south by the Mt Maitland Fault. The Murchison Fault separates the Proterozoic southern Capricorn Orogen from the Archean northern Yilgarn Craton. The Yalgar Fault separates the older Narryer Terrane from

		the Murchison Domain. • The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt extends over roughly 23 x 4 km and is represented by the Maitland synformal structure which is the northernmost greenstone belt of the Yilgarn Craton. • The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt is an arcuate 3km thick succession of interlayered mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks with several intercalated sedimentary rocks and BIFs. The sequence has been folded and regionally metamorphosed to upper-greenschist/mid-amphibolite grade. Extensive Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the project area related to massive gabbroic intrusive bodies. • A regional splay structure off the mantle tapping Murchison Fault traverses the entire length of the tenement. • Pervasive quartz veins occur along this splay structure. • Orogenic gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides and enveloping hydrothermal mineralisation haloes within sheared mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and sedimentary rocks (including BIF) and felsic volcanic rocks. • E51/1900 covers almost the entirety of the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt. The central half of the tenement comprises outcrop and sub-cropping basement with alluvial and colluvial cover in the northern and southern parts.
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*	• All material information regarding historical drilling is provided in the ASX Announcement of 6 July 2020.

	explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Aggregation has been done on a length weighted basis.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling was carried out perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralisation or the regional stratigraphy. • Channel sampling was carried out perpendicular to the trend of mineralised veins. • In both cases, while efforts have been made to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralisation the controls on mineralisation are not well known enough to comment as to whether a sampling bias has been introduced or not. Further exploration will be required to determine the primary geological structures controlling mineralisation..
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.*	• Diagrams have been included in the text of the announcement.
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 drillhole results were detailed in ASX Announcement of 6 July 2020 • All rockchip samples are listed in Appendix1 and shown on Figure 3 • All soils samples were used to create the images used in Figures 1 and 2 and all samples were detailed in the ASX Announcement of 6 July 2020.
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.*	• A substantial amount of historical data has been collected over the Mt Maitland Project. A large amount of this data is not in digital, with some assay/sampling data recorded only on plans, and has been compiled by the Company as part of its due diligence into the project. The majority of this data is geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling as presented in thia announcement.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*
		• Further work as detailed in this announcement involves:
		  • Field mapping and rock chip sampling.
		  • Tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling at known prospects, or reconnaissance drilling of identified yet untested drill targets
		  •