

Mt Mansbridge Update

- Recent target definition site visit has allowed completion of drill planning for multiple REE, Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE targets
- Rock chips assays returned confirming REE mineralisation at multiple prospects
- Heritage survey rescheduled for end of September with RC drill rig secured for October

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:RMX) is pleased to provide an update on its 100% owned Mt Mansbridge Project located in the East Kimberley region of West Australia.

In late August, Company personnel and Outlier Geoscience carried out a final drill planning, mapping and review site visit across the Mt Mansbridge tenure. The results of the work have recently been received confirming targets for rare earths RC drill testing. Further refinement of Mt Mansbridge Ni-Cu-Co-PGE targets has also been completed by the companies' geophysical consultants, SGC.

An unscheduled delay due to claimants availability has resulted in the final required heritage survey being rescheduled to the last week of September with the members of the Tjurubalan, the Traditional Owners of the land. An RC drilling contractor has been secured by the Company and is scheduled to commence drilling in October.

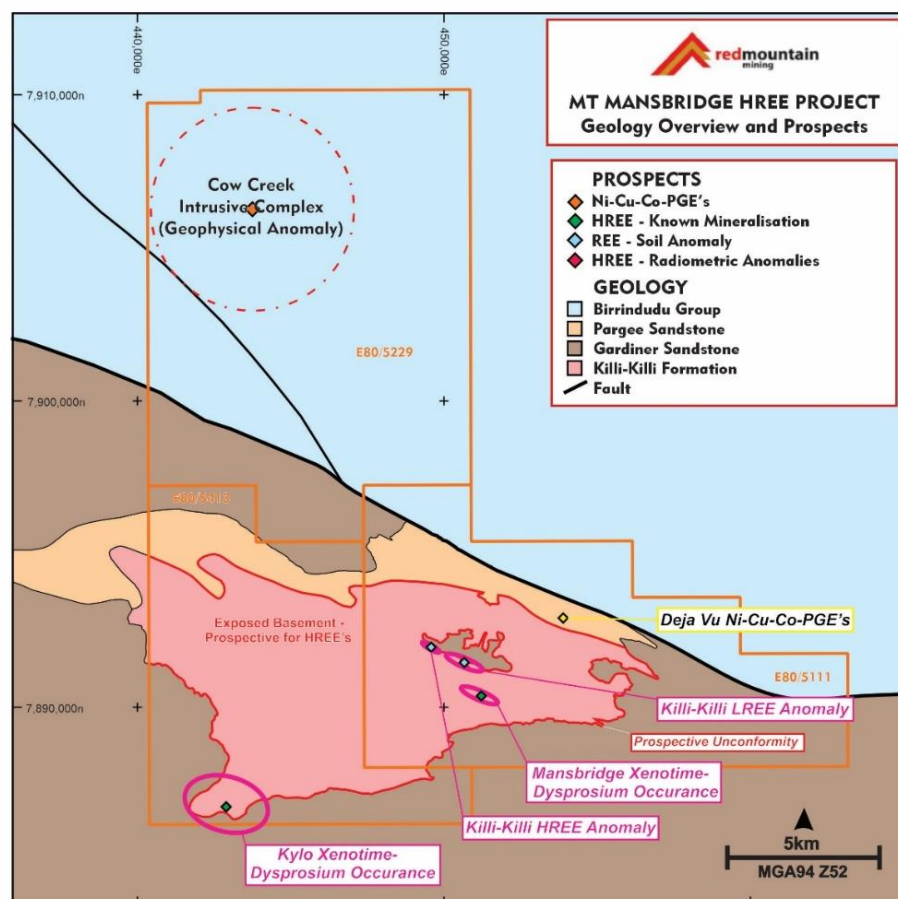


Figure 1 – Mt Mansbridge Project – Proposed October 2021 Drill Targets

Rare Earth Elements

The recently completed mapping and rock chipping program focused upon several REE targets that were previously identified from various studies and data acquisition programs by the Company over the past year. In summary, the following REE targets have been identified by the company for drill testing (prospects are shown in Fig 1):

- **Mansbridge Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence** - Located within the Killi-Killi formation. A Xenotime-Dysprosium occurrence within quartz veining and alteration identified during Uranium Exploration by BHP. HREE mineralisation confirmed by recent rock chipping.
- **Killi- Killi** - LREE and HREE soil anomalies located on the unconformable contact of the Killi- Killi Formation and Gardiner Sandstone – HREE and LREE Mineralisation confirmed by recent rock chipping.
- **Kylo Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence** – A historical rock chip collected by Northern Minerals Ltd. within the Killi-Killi Formation. The rock chip coincides with the **T4** radiometric anomaly.

Historical geochemical results were previously reported (see ASX announcement dated 29 March 2021). Radiometric anomalies were previously reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 4/2/21.

Mansbridge Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence

The Mansbridge Prospect is a Xenotime-Dysprosium occurrence identified by BHP during Uranium exploration in the 1980's. The prospect consists of a >200m long zone of mineralisation associated with veining and alteration within the Killi-Killi Basement. Recent mapping and rock chipping has validated the geology of the prospect and the historical rock chips collected by previous explorers. Several highly anomalous rock chips were returned with values up to 2060ppm Y and 384ppm Dy (See table 1). 4 RC drill holes have been planned at the prospect to test the HREE mineralisation.

Sample ID	Y_ppm	Dy_ppm	Er_ppm	Eu_ppm	Gd_ppm	Ho_ppm	Lu_ppm	Tb_ppm	Tm_ppm	Yb_ppm	Total HREE_ppm
MMR012	1260	259	148	27.8	204	49.9	19.55	40.2	23.1	140.5	2172
MMR019	827	167.5	100.5	17.6	133.5	33.3	16.35	26.6	16.75	94	1433
MMR020	2060	384	201	53.4	367	71.1	25.3	68.2	30.1	188.5	3449

Table 1 – Mt Mansbridge Project – Selected HREE Rock Chips

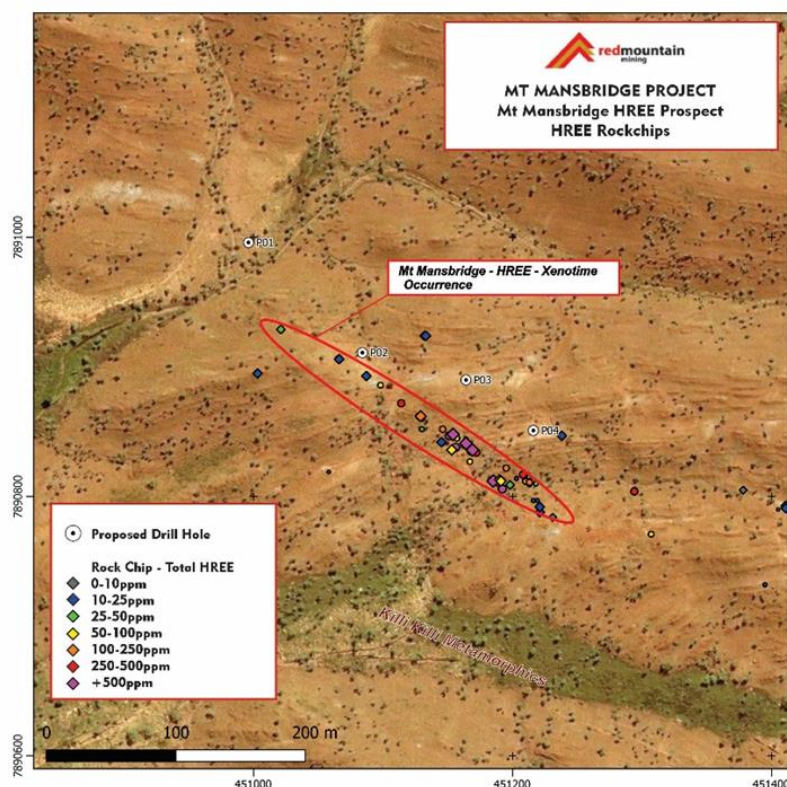


Figure 2 – Mt Mansbridge Project – Proposed October 2021 Drill Targets

Killi-Killi Rare Earth Prospect

Killi-Killi consists of two geochemical anomalies located approximately 400m north of the Mansbridge Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence. The first soil anomaly is a HREE anomaly and is located on the western end of the Mt Mansbridge inlier (Figure 3). Geologically, the anomaly is located on the prospective unconformable contact between the basement Killi-Killi Formation and the overlying Gardiner Sandstone.

The second soil anomaly is a LREE anomaly that was partially defined by previous soil sampling programs (Figure 4). The anomaly has now been defined at a length of 1km and is again located on the prospective unconformable contact.

Rock chip assays from the two areas returned anomalous LREE and HREE values. A single hole is planned for each of the anomalies and is designed to intersect the prospective unconformity.

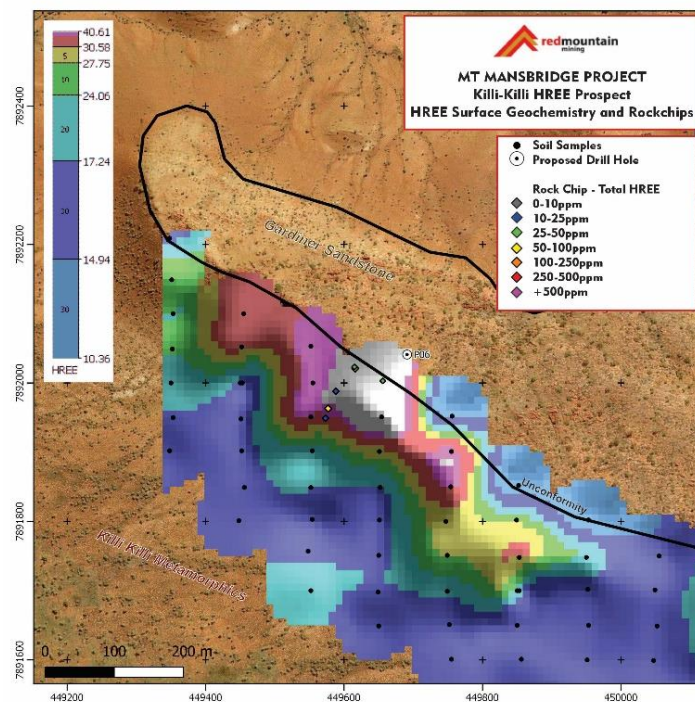


Figure 3 – Killi-Killi Prospect – HREE Geochem Anomaly with recent Rock chips and Proposed October 2021 Drilling

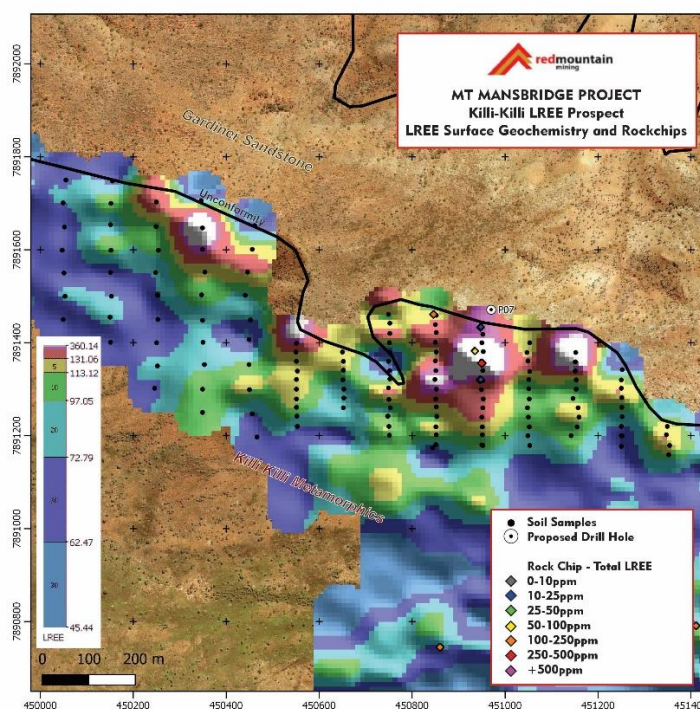


Figure 4 – Killi-Killi Prospect – LREE Geochem Anomaly with recent Rock chip and Proposed October 2021 Drilling

Kylo – HREE-Xenotime-Dysprosium Occurrence

The Kylo Prospect is one of the two prospects within the project area with observed xenotime mineralization. The prospect was originally identified by Sigma Resources Group in 1982 and later validated by Northern Minerals Ltd. in 2011 (Wamex Report# A92909). Assaying returned elevated Yttrium (1551ppm) and Dysprosium (222ppm) values from a 'siliceous cherty' unit proximal to the unconformity. Selected assay values and a photograph of the outcrop are shown below. (Previously Announced in ASX Announcement: 4/2/21 – Aerial Survey Identifies HREE Targets). A single RC hole has been planned to be drilled into this unit.

Element	Dy	Er	Gd	P	Th	U	Y	Yb
ppm	222.32	138.29	61.09	576	6.12	9.7	1551.8	92.47

Table A - Selected Assay Values for rock chip GTRK000002 (MGA94Z52 443275e, 7886581n) (From Northern Minerals Ltd. Combined Annual Technical Report 2011 – WAMEX Report# A92909)



Photograph of GTRK000002 HREE Mineralized 'siliceous cherty' Outcrop (From Northern Minerals Ltd. Combined Annual Technical Report 2011 – WAMEX Report# A92909)

Déjà vu Prospect (Ni-Cu-Co-PGE's)

The Déjà vu Prospect was identified and drilled by CRA between 1991 and 1993. The prospect was originally targeted for diamond bearing kimberlites, however encountered serpentinised peridotite. Sporadic sampling and assaying through the ultramafic intrusive unit returned several encouraging cobalt assay results between 70-100m including 0.34%, 0.32% and 0.22% Co (*Previously announced 24/2/21 ASX Announcement: RMX to progress Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Target at Mt Mansbridge*). Litho-geochemical studies recently undertaken by the companies geochemical and geological consultants highlighted the cobalt as primary magmatic related (i.e. not weathering enrichment) and also that the anomalous Co values cannot be explained by the observed silicate minerals within the peridotite only.

A traverse of three RC holes is planned to be drilled across the intrusion. The holes are designed to provide further geological information, intersect the prospective contacts and provide a comprehensive set of samples around the existing cobalt anomaly.

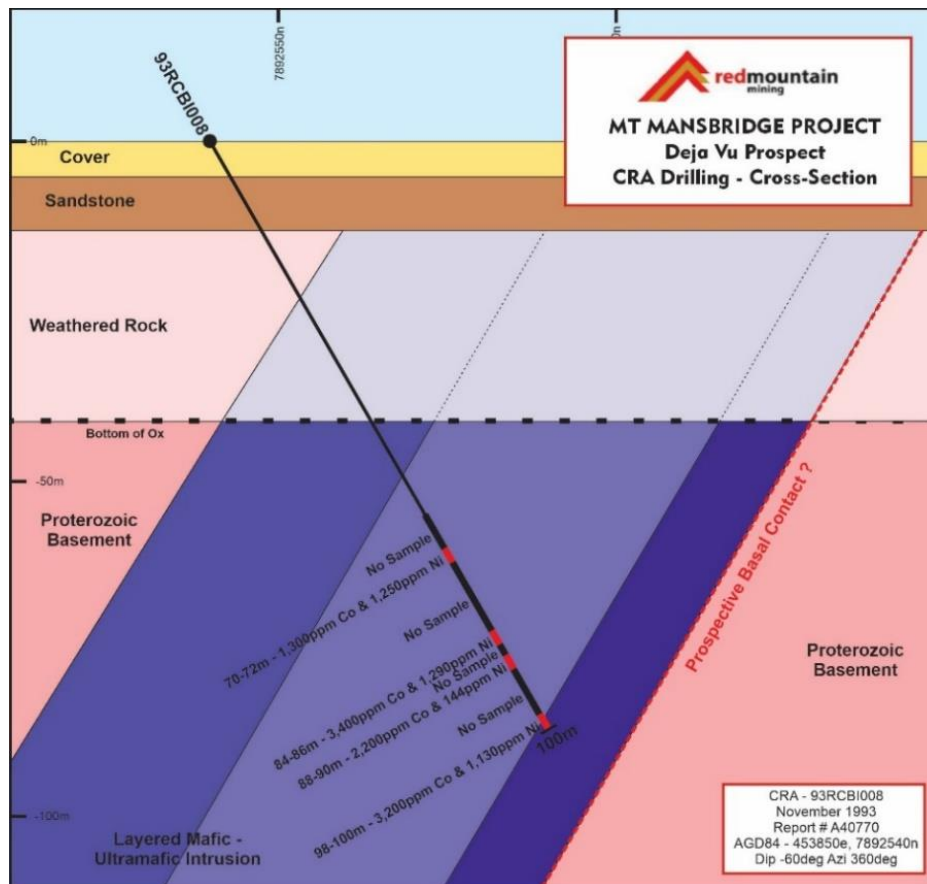


Figure 5 – Déjà vu Cross Section with CRA Drilling

Cow Creek Prospect (Ni-Cu-Co-PGE's)

The Cow Creek Prospect consists of several regionally distinctive, generally north-north-west trending, elongated, magnetic features. The magnetic features sit within a broader ovoid area measuring 7x7km, an area which is ringed by further less intensive magnetic anomalies. The area has been interpreted as a mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex, similar to what hosts the Sally Malay/Savannah Nickel Deposit owned by Panoramic Resources.

The interpreted intrusive complex is concealed below overlying sedimentary sequences of the Birrindudu Group. This has resulted in the regionally significant geophysical anomaly never receiving any effective exploration activity.

An inversion of the magnetic data was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) recently to assist with visualizing the geophysical feature in 3D (Fig 5.). Several magnetic features were identified from the inversion. A number of prioritized holes have been planned to test the features during the upcoming program.

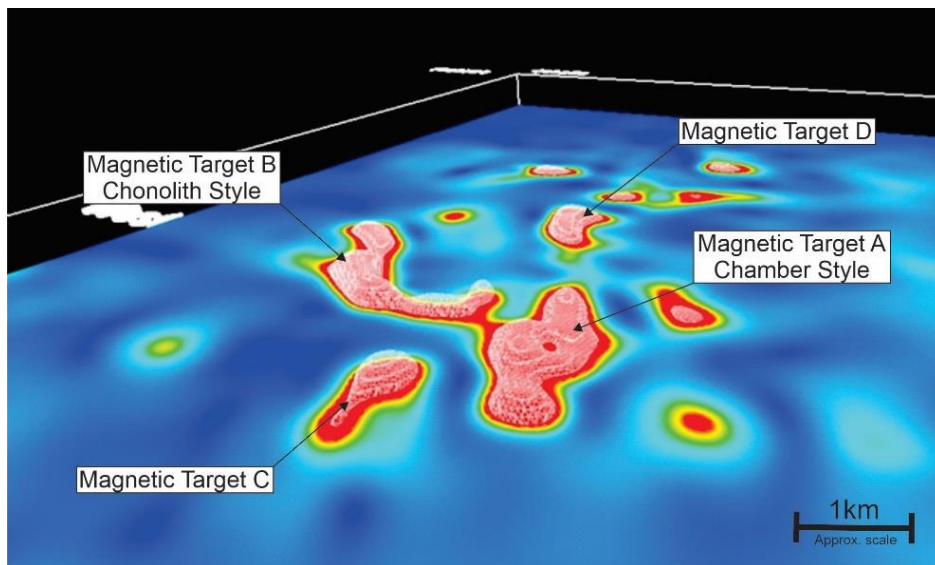


Figure 6 – Cow Creek Magnetic Inversion

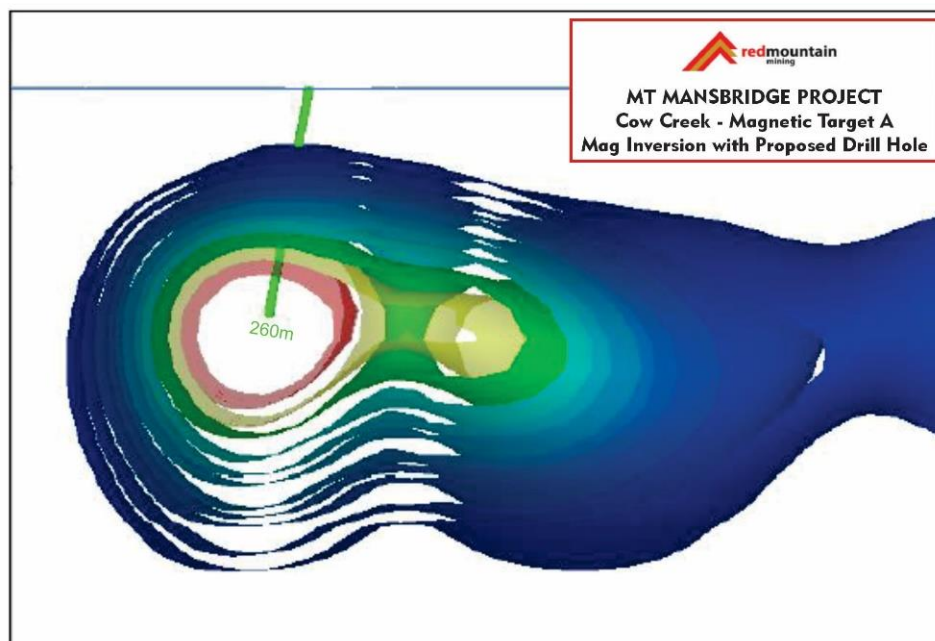
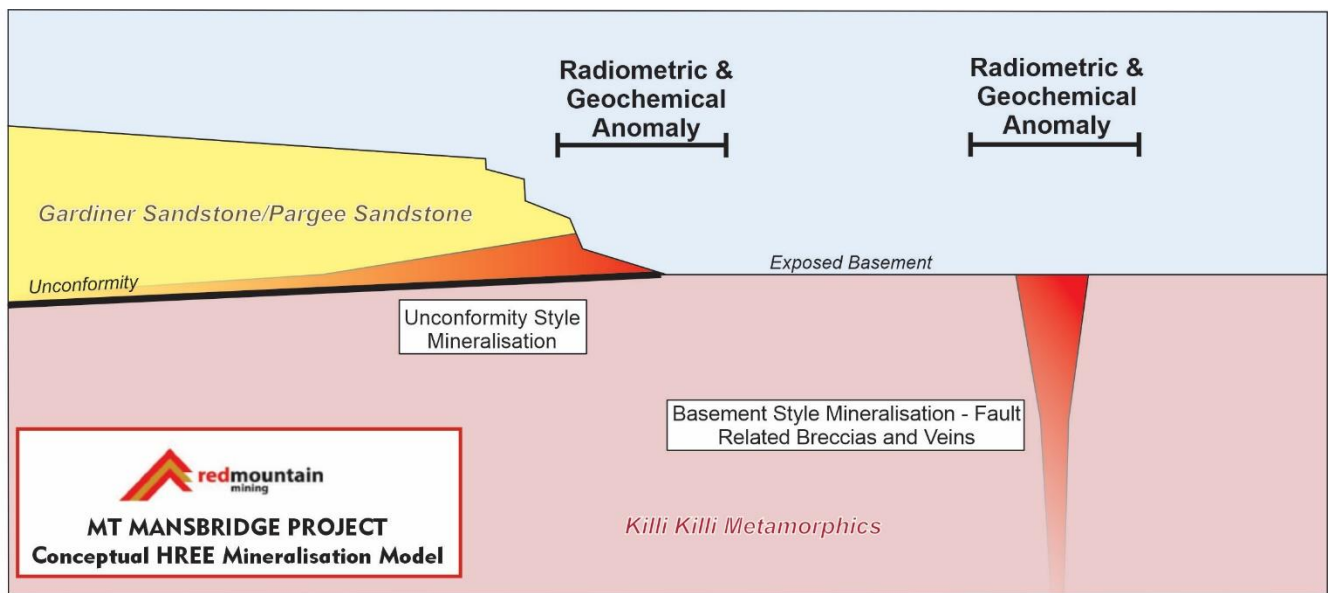


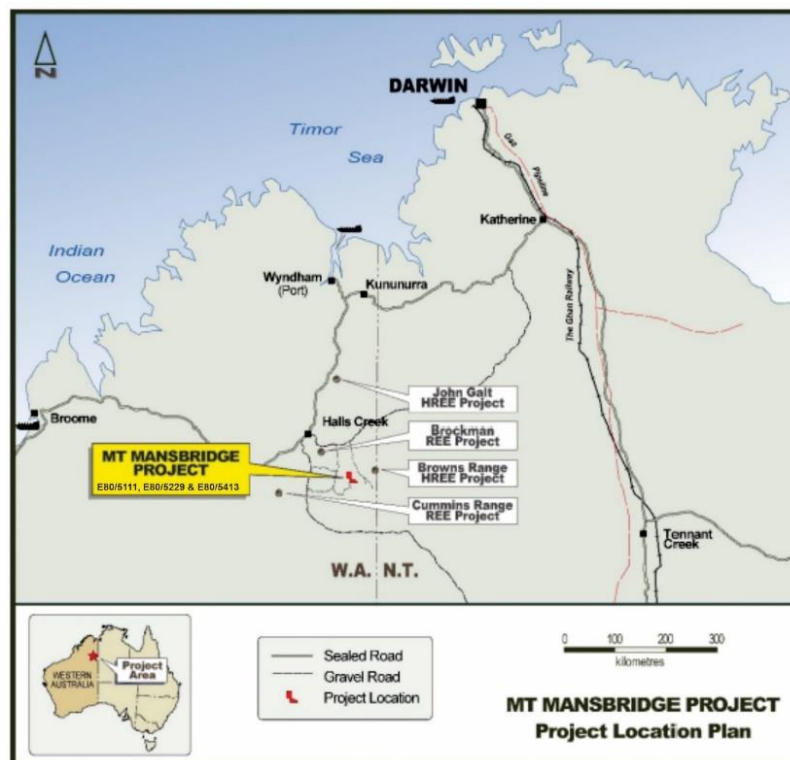
Figure 7 – Mag Target A – Inversion Slice and Planned Drill Hole

Table 2 – Rare Earth Element Rock Chip Assays

Sample ID	SampleType	Grid	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Sc_ppm	Ce_ppm	La_ppm	Nd_ppm	Pr_ppm	Sm_ppm	Total LREE_ppm	Y_ppm	Dy_ppm	Er_ppm	Eu_ppm	Gd_ppm	Ho_ppm	Tb_ppm	Tm_ppm	Yb_ppm	Total HREE_ppm	Total REE_ppm	
MMR001	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451509	7890696	476	4.3	80.7	36.6	34.9	9.11	6.75	168	23.2	5.83	3.45	1.07	5.15	1.16	0.47	0.77	0.5	3.51	45	217
MMR002	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451498	7890701	479	0.1	1.05	0.25	0.6	0.15	0.11	2	0.4	0.1	0.06	0.015	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	1	3
MMR003	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451447	7890721	483	6.5	79.1	38.7	29.3	8.19	6.17	161	29.1	5.79	2.92	1.09	6.08	1.11	0.32	0.92	0.36	2.3	50	218
MMR004	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451430	7890738	483	0.7	7.79	3.3	3.5	0.92	0.71	16	1.8	0.36	0.19	0.11	0.47	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.15	3	20
MMR005	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451439	7890769	484	1.3	35.1	13	21.4	4.66	5.4	80	64.7	12.05	11.35	1.03	6.48	2.74	1.09	1.39	1.29	8.59	111	192
MMR006	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451427	7890793	489	0.3	3.96	1.7	1.8	0.45	0.37	8	1.5	0.32	0.17	0.06	0.33	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.11	3	11
MMR007	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451411	7890793	488	0.4	4.9	2.1	2.5	0.59	1.1	11	16.8	3.64	1.74	0.4	3.32	0.61	0.17	0.62	0.21	1.3	29	40
MMR008	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451411	7890793	488	0.1	70.9	34.6	27.2	7.8	5.74	146	21.5	4.18	2.31	1.01	4.89	0.82	0.32	0.72	0.35	2.23	39	192
MMR009	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451378	7890805	487	0.2	7.2	1.1	1.3	0.27	0.35	5	1.2	0.33	0.1	0.08	0.42	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07	2	8
MMR010	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451291	7890784	483	0.3	5.8	2.8	2.5	0.65	0.55	12	1.3	0.24	0.14	0.11	0.38	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.14	2	15
MMR011	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451145	7890842	454	7	72.2	34.9	30.4	8.32	5.97	152	23.8	4.46	2.62	0.94	4.5	0.91	0.38	0.7	0.41	2.63	41	200
MMR012	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451185	7890812	451	50.5	450	180.5	379	85.6	102.5	1198	1260	259	148	27.8	204	49.9	19.55	40.2	23.1	140.5	2172	3420
MMR013	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451190	7890813	454	5.6	83.3	32	52.4	11.55	10.9	190	31.7	8.36	4.58	1.74	7.67	1.54	0.75	1.26	0.73	4.57	63	259
MMR014	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451191	7890812	454	6.8	97.2	44.2	49.5	11.85	11.15	214	35.3	9.31	4.34	1.99	9.49	1.73	0.57	1.54	0.26	4.07	69	289
MMR015	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451198	7890809	454	2	35.9	15.8	19	4.3	4.15	79	6.3	1.62	0.8	0.67	2.41	0.28	0.13	0.3	0.14	0.96	14	95
MMR016	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451221	7890788	465	4.2	285	98.6	165	39.1	32.2	620	16.3	3.72	1.96	4.19	9.53	0.68	0.29	0.83	0.3	1.85	40	664
MMR017	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451221	7890792	467	4.6	85.8	38.9	45.3	10.7	8.81	190	16.8	3.29	2.13	1.14	5.05	0.68	0.32	0.62	0.33	2.14	33	227
MMR018	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451238	7890847	481	6.3	50.9	25	22.3	5.6	5.3	109	15.4	3.48	1.59	1	4.63	0.6	0.23	0.66	0.24	1.47	29	145
MMR019	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451164	7890841	476	20.7	161	50.9	109.5	24.3	45.7	391	82.7	167.5	100.5	17.6	133.5	33.3	16.35	26.6	16.75	94	1433	1845
MMR020	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451169	7890836	476	54.9	470	212	476	102	160.5	1421	2060	384	201	53.4	367	71.1	25.3	68.2	30.1	188.5	3449	4924
MMR021	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451153	7890836	479	8.8	79.6	37.2	34.9	9.33	6.67	168	29.4	7.21	3.46	1.21	6.77	1.37	0.43	1.15	0.5	3.03	55	231
MMR022	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451154	7890848	484	17.7	130	48	82.5	18.4	25.1	304	433	72	46.4	7.5	56.7	15.1	5.5	11.75	7.41	42.5	698	1020
MMR023	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451129	7890862	486	9.1	132	54.1	97.4	19	28.5	311	132	30.8	16	5.85	30	5.57	1.99	4.96	2.43	15.05	245	585
MMR024	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451132	7890824	494	16.5	64	28.5	28.5	7.87	5.36	134	21	5.05	2.61	0.87	4.87	0.95	0.38	0.84	0.4	2.51	39	190
MMR025	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451133	7890824	494	7.6	104.5	48.9	46.2	12.1	8.56	220	28.6	5.82	2.99	1.25	6.88	1.05	0.38	1.03	0.42	2.49	51	279
MMR026	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451087	7890893	490	3.5	57.2	24.4	32	7.53	7.13	128	16.5	3.63	2.08	1.19	5.12	0.69	0.27	0.67	0.32	1.86	32	164
MMR027	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451066	7890906	492	4.8	59.9	23.9	39.7	8.73	9.06	141	23.8	5.44	2.36	1.55	7.56	0.94	0.24	1.05	0.4	1.76	45	191
MMR028	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451021	7890929	492	2.4	24.6	11.5	12.2	2.84	2.83	54	9.8	2.12	1.07	0.52	2.42	0.39	0.15	0.39	0.16	0.96	18	74
MMR029	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451003	7890905	502	6.2	86.8	41.9	37.4	9.76	6.97	183	19.8	4.51	2.14	1.16	5.88	0.8	0.29	0.84	0.31	1.62	38	227
MMR030	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450950	7891366	420	13.5	157	67.1	68.7	18.85	11.45	323	29.3	6.43	3.32	1.79	8.42	1.16	0.46	1.24	0.49	2.39	56	393
MMR031	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450905	7892376	428	5.9	150.5	66.8	69.9	17.2	13.75	318	20.3	4.29	2.25	9.15	0.76	0.31	0.99	0.32	1.91	42	367	
MMR032	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450905	7892376	428	13.2	80.1	40.7	29.1	8.86	4.77	164	22.7	4.2	2.43	0.79	4.21	0.81	0.39	0.69	0.39	2.87	39	216
MMR033	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450846	7891461	505	13.9	102.5	50.7	40.5	11	7.13	212	24.9	4.76	2.45	1.12	5.64	0.91	0.34	0.83	0.36	2.19	44	269
MMR034	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450947	7891433	504	7.5	72.9	36.2	28.4	7.88	5.96	151	15.9	3.5	1.56	1	4.78	0.6	0.23	0.69	0.23	1.48	30	189
MMR035	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450948	7891434	507	4.0	12.55	5.9	4.9	1.27	1	26	2.5	0.52	0.27	0.16	0.73	0.09	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.25	5	31
MMR036	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450934	7891383	420	18.8	22.2	10	9	2.24	2.12	46	21	3.96	2.51	0.49	3.06	0.82	0.4	0.61	0.4	2.57	36	100
MMR037	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450935	7891382	420	0.8	28.8	14.6	10.6	2.91	1.85	59	22.1	0.66	0.37	0.28	0.89	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.32	7	66
MMR038	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450950	7891366	420	13.5	157	67.1	68.7	18.85	11.45	323	29.3	6.43	3.32	1.79	8.42	1.16	0.46	1.24	0.49	2.39	56	393
MMR039	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450946	7891320	420	19.5	86.2	37.5	34.5	12.65	11.8	203	40.1	9.94	4.49	2.24	11.7	1.75	0.55	1.92	0.61	3.5	77	299
MMR040	Rockchip	MGA94 252	450948	7891321	420	0.8	14.8	7.5	5.1	1.48	0.72	30	2.1	0.42	0.23	0.11	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.2	4	34
MMR041	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449656	7892003	420	1.7	19.8	9.1	7.2	1.85	1.54	39	8	1.38	0.83	0.29	1.46	0.28	0.13	0.24	0.13	0.83	14	55
MMR042	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449616	7892021	437	10.1	70.5	31.2	29.4	8.28	6.15	146	35.9	6.37	4.03	1.17	6.14	1.34	0.62	1	0.63	4.48	62	217
MMR043	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449615	7892023	458	4.8	48.1	20.8	15.1	4.26	2.69	91	7	1.42	0.74	0.42	1.81	0.27	0.11	0.24	0.11	0.72	13	109
MMR044	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449588	7891988	467	17.8	138	68.2	72.4	17.4	12.85	309	22.1	4.97	2.68	1.81	7.15	0.94	0.41	0.92	0.41	2.88	44	371
MMR045	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449577	7891961	468	16.8	135.5	67.4	64.8	16	12.8	297	27	5.87	3.13	2.14	9.05	1.14	0.43	1.11	0.45	3.09	53	367
MMR046	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449573	7891949	468	6.2	77.3	36.1	29.2	9.71	7.3	170	26.2	5.74	2.48	1.38	6.42	1.07	0.29	0.95	0.35	2.25	47	223
MMR047	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451175	7898981	466	1.3	5.61	2.7	2.7	0.69	0.61	12	2.5	0.46	0.26	0.11	0.54	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.24	4	18
MMR048	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451095	7898967	466	8.5	95.7	46.5	40.4	11.25	7.06	201	25.2	4.56	2.43	1.08	5.69	0.87	0.34	0.81	0.36	2.34	44	253
MMR049	Rockchip	MGA94 252	451095	7898968	466	0.8	9.99	4.6	3.8	1.03	0.75	20	3.7	0.67	0.38	0.13	0.66	0.13	0.06	0.1	0.05	0.39	6	27
MMR050	Rockchip	MGA94 252	449047	7893522	466	3.7	19	9.6	8.1	2.09	1.9	41	11.6	1.89	1.1	0.42	2.09	0.38	0.15	0.31	0.16	1.01	19	64
MMR051	Rockchip	MGA94 252	447324	7902972	425	0.7	8.24	4	2.7	0.79	0.51	16	1.6	0.35	0.18	0.06	0.4	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.19	3	20
MMR052	Rockchip	MGA94 252	443278	7886586	421	0.9	39.5	21.3	21.1	4.9	5.84	93	68.8	10.5	4.86	1.25	8.14	2.05	0.32	1.49	0.55	2.82	101	194
MMR053	Rockchip	MGA94 252	443259	7886579	425	13.2	93.9	46.5	51.1	12.4	10.95	215	23.9	5.12	2.58	1.7	7.12	0.99	0.31	0.				



REE Conceptual Mineralisation Model



Mt Mansbridge Project Location

Authorized 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 Oliver Judd. Mr Judd is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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 Judd 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 5.32.2, 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.

Mt Mansbridge JORC Code – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization 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 was pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	Rockchips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 Rockchips collected and assayed. 2-3kg samples of outcropping rock collected by a geologist into a calico and sent to laboratory for assay. ALS Laboratories (Perth) assayed the samples using ME-MS61r method (4 Acid digestion with ICP_MS finish). 60 elements were analysed including all REE's.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	NA
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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. 	NA
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or 	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>costean, channel, etc.) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize 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. 	NA
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>ALS Laboratories (Perth) assayed the samples using ME-MS61r method (4 Acid digestion with ICP_MS finish). This technique is considered a partial technique for REE's.</p> <p>60 elements were analysed including all REE's.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC was used and deemed satisfactory.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	NA
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Sample locations collected using a handheld GPS accurate to +/- 3m. Grid utilised is GDA94 Z52.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Rock chipping was randomly spaced at the geologist's discretion.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	NA
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	NA
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	Data has been reviewed by other geologist associated with the company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Mt Mansbridge Project consists of 3 granted tenements: E80/5111, E80/5229 and E80/5413 and a single application E80/5669.</p> <p>The tenure is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Tjurabalan People.</p> <p>A heritage survey will need to be completed prior to commencing ground disturbing exploration activities.</p> <p>The Project does not intersect any underlying pastoral lease.</p> <p>The Project does not intersect an area identified as wilderness, national park or an area of environmental interest.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	Relevant exploration for HREE's at Mt Mansbridge was undertaken by Sigma Resources Group in 1982 and later by BHP, Quantum Resources and Northern Minerals Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This work has led to several radiometric and geochemical anomalies that warrant further investigation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	The deposit type and main target mineralisation model is of a basement and unconformity related REE type.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	NA
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	NA
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	NA
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of</i> 	Included within body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	NA
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All pertinent exploration information data is reported within this report or referenced from previous reports.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Heritage surveying and RC drilling is scheduled to commence in September.

Maitland JORC Code – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging and assaying</p> <p>Selected core was submitted to the laboratory where it was cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised to produce sample for assay.</p> <p>Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories (Perth). A 30g charge for Fire assay was produced with AA finish for gold analysis. 4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish was undertaken for 33 further elements.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>HQ sized core was drilled from surface until competent rock was intersected. NQ sized core was then drilled to the end of hole.</p> <p>Core was orientated using a reflex digital orientation tool.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Core recovery is recorded each metre by the on site geologist.</p> <p>At this stage of exploration, it is unknown if a bias occurs between sample recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Core was logged by a qualified geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrain and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation.</p> <p>Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and structure were all recorded digitally.</p> <p>Logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether 	<p>Selected zones of core will be submitted to the laboratory. Samples will be no more than ~1m in length.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Core will be cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised by the laboratory.</p> <p>Duplicate will be taken (coarse crush duplicates) during prep at a rate of approximately every 25th sample. QAQC in the form of certified material will be inserted into the sample string approximately every 25th sample.</p> <p>Core will be submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth WA) for a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). A 2-3kg samples is oven dried to 105 degC and is then pulverised to 85% passing 75um. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the 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. 	<p>Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories (Perth). A 30g charge for Fire assay was produced with AA finish for gold analysis. 4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish was undertaken for 33 further elements.</p> <p>Assay technique is Fire Assay which is a 'Total Technique'.</p> <p>Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the company upon assay result receipt.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified and eventually stored in an offsite database.</p> <p>No twinning has been undertaken.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Collar position was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m).</p> <p>GDA94 Z50s is the grid format for all xyz data reported.</p> <p>A Reflex north seeking gyro was used at the completion of the hole. The hole was deemed to have intersected the target zone.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>See drill table for hole positions.</p> <p>Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation at this point.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Drilling was undertaken at a sub-perpendicular angle to the interpreted strike and dip of the interpreted mineralised structures. Geological units are interpreted as nearly vertically dipping (~90deg) and thus true widths of mineralisation will have to be extrapolated from any assay results.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	All samples from collection at rig through to submission at the laboratory have been under the supervision of Red Mountain contracted personnel or sub-contractors associated with the company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	The program will be reviewed by senior company personnel and associated consulting geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tenure is in good standing with DMIRS</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The Mt Maitland Project area has an extensive exploration history dating back late 1800's when Maitland North and Maitland South were mined intermittently from 1897. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by several companies with Talisman Mining Ltd being the most recent.</p> <p>The general area that forms the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Pancontinental Mining, Coolgardie Resources, Metex Resources and Talisman Mining Ltd during the period 1987-2011.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Project covers the Mt 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 Archaean northern Yilgarn Craton. The Yalgar Fault separates the older Narryer Terrane from the Murchison Domain.</p> <p>The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt extends over roughly 23x4km and is represented by the Maitland synformal structure which is the northern most greenstone belt in the Yilgarn Craton.</p> <p>The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt is an arcuate 3km succession of interlayered mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks with several intercalated sedimentary rocks and BIF's. The sequence has been folded and regionally metamorphosed to upper greenschist/mid amphibolite grade.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Extensive Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the project area related to massive gabbroic intrusive bodies.</p> <p>A regional splay structure off the mantle tapping Murchison Fault traverse the entire length of the tenement.</p> <p>Pervasive quartz veins occur along the splay structure</p> <p>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.</p> <p>E51/1900 covers almost the entirety of the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt.</p> <p>The central half of the tenement comprises outcrop and sub-cropping basement with alluvial and colluvial cover in the northern and southern parts.</p>
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	An overview of the drilling program is given within the text and tables within this document
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	NA
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	At this stage of mineral exploration, the geometry of the mineralisation to the drill hole is unknown and therefore the true width of mineralisation is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	Refer to figures within this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	Assay results for MSD01